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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE latest movement in the Richmond campaign has now so far developed itself that it is possible to give some correct account of its progress. It began during the night of Saturday, August 13th, when GREGG'S cavalry division and the Tenth corps were thrown across the James on the pontoon bridge to Deep Bottom, at which latter point FOSTER'S brigade of the Tenth has long been stationed. During the same night, the Second corps, which had been ostentatiously moving down towards Fortress Monroe all day, in transports, was swiftly and secretly returned, and disembarked at the same point. Early on Sunday, the 14th, FOSTER'S brigade was pushed forward, while the remainder of our forces were gradually deployed into the required line. The brigade moved out upon Strawberry Plains, and there found the enemy strongly posted in entrenchments situated on commanding ridges, covering the Kingsland Road, with a line of rifle-pits in front. Considerable skirmishing took place as our advance pressed forward. The enemy gradually fell back to his rifle-pits, and, at length, the Tenth Connecticut and Twenty-fourth Massachusetts charged the pits, and took them with hardly a struggle, capturing from 80 to 100 prisoners.

This success achieved, it now became essential to form all the troops in order of battle, and to push forward as rapidly as possible; for the enemy was hurrying troops over from his right to the region of Malvern Hill. With much exertion, and constant skirmishing, the required manœuvre was made. GREGG'S cavalry swept out to the right, clearing the roads of the enemy's pickets, and opening the way for the Second corps, who by Sunday noon were all disembarked and in motion. When all was complete, the cavalry covered the right flank, next came the Second corps, with its left resting on the right bank of Four Mile Creek, and finally the Tenth corps, with its right on the other bank of the Creek, and its left on the entrenched bluff at Deep Bottom. The gunboats were in the river in our rear, and shelled the Rebel works occasionally. These dispositions were made after some skirmishing, and consumed most of the day. General GRANT was on the field, with Generals BUTLER, HANCOCK, and BIRNEY. Towards evening, an effort was made to push the whole line forward. On the left, the Tenth corps moved briskly up, and, charging the enemy's outer works in a line of woods, about a mile from the pontoon bridge, succeeded, after a sharp engagement, in carrying them, and captured a number of prisoners and four eight-inch brass howitzers. This brilliant little victory was achieved principally by FOSTER'S brigade.

In the centre, equal gallantry was not repaid with equal fortune. BARLOW'S (First) and GIBBON'S (Second) divisions of HANCOCK'S corps moved out to the enemy's works, assaulted them with much pertinacity, and succeeded in establishing themselves some distance in advance of the works which the same corps carried on the feint of a fortnight previous. GIBBON'S veterans now lead the assault, with the first brigade, Colonel MACY'S, in advance. They crossed a cornfield, swept up a hill and down into a ravine, where a stream, surrounded by swampy land, and with impenetrable brush on its margins, checked all further progress. This charge was executed under a very severe fire of artillery from the enemy, which made great havoc in the leading division, and caused no little loss in the First and Third, which supported it. Completely checked by the natural obstacles, our men concealed themselves awhile from the fire, which raked the ravine, and were at length withdrawn. A strong line was then formed farther in the rear. While the day did not result in a substantial advance, it secured a well-connected order of battle, besides the capture of four guns and about a hundred prisoners. Our entire loss it is difficult to estimate, but perhaps it was in the vicinity of 1,000 or 1,200. FOSTER'S brigade lost 250 or 300. The loss of the whole corps was probably not above 400 or 500. The Second division of the Second corps lost 19 officers and about 300 men, most of these being of the First brigade. The whole loss of the corps was probably not above 600 or 700. Some of our artillery took part in the action, as did the gunboats also during a portion of the time. The digging of the canal at Dutch Gap proceeded busily and without interruption all day, the enemy being too much occupied otherwise to interfere in this project. His loss was comparatively slight, from his advantage of position.

On Monday the 15th, severe skirmishing was kept up all day. But the main effort was to extend our line to the right, and secure a stronger position. This was effected by throwing the Tenth corps across Four Mile Creek, to the right of the Second. The cavalry, meanwhile, continued to cover the right flank, and skirmished with the enemy. They held position on the Charles City Road, and there confronted detachments of the enemy's cavalry, which, with other reinforcements, had been hurried over from Petersburgh the preceding day and night. It soon became evident that, if our original intention had been to menace Fort Darling, that had been abandoned; for we were now moving to the right, not to the left, and were threatening Malvern Hill. To this latter point the enemy hurried his infantry, and kept his cavalry on all the roads leading northwest into Richmond. In the reconnoissance which ascertained these facts on Monday morning, our cavalry had a sharp skirmish on the Charles City Road. The cavalry then pushed out still further to the right, towards the Hill, and MILES' brigade of the Second corps was sent up towards the Charles City Road. The enemy was obviously sending reinforcements to his extreme left, and, as we were operating on interior lines, was kept busily occupied. Early in the afternoon our troops again came into collision with the enemy, but no important results were gained. The work of the day was constant manœuvring and heavy skirmishing. We had made an advance in force along the Central or Darbytown Road, and also on the Charles City Road, and the enemy's cavalry had stoutly resisted. As on Sunday, the intense and debilitating heat had an unfavorable effect on the vivacity of the troops, and caused many injuries from sunstroke and exhaustion. Our losses during the day were roughly estimated at about 300, the enemy losing much less, from his superiority of position.

BATTLE OF DEEP RUN.

On Tuesday, a still more determined effort was made to advance. On the extreme right, GREGG'S cavalry stretched out on the Charles City Road, and covered that flank. Next to them came Colonel CRAIG'S brigade of MOTT'S (Third) division of the Second corps. On their left was the Tenth corps, which had crossed Four-Mile Run the previous day, and, lastly, the remainder of the Second corps. FOSTER'S position at Deep Bottom, which formed the extreme left, was held by colored troops. Early in the morning, BIRNEY pushed out his right towards the enemy's entrenchments. The whole country was very thickly wooded, and only a narrow cleared patch here and there was relieved from the dense forest and undergrowth. The difficulties of manœuvring were increased by the intense heat of the day. By noon it had become one of the most sultry and oppressive of the season. The earliest movement was made along the Charles City Road as far as Deep Bottom Creek or Deep Run, by the cavalry under General GREGG. At the latter point he was joined by General MILES' brigade of BARLOW'S division of the Second corps, which, as we have seen, had been thrown out in that direction on Monday. The column soon found the enemy disputing its further progress, and a sharp fight took place with CHAMBLISS' brigade of FITZHUGH LEE'S cavalry. Our forces quickly drove the enemy back to their works, and the gallant CHAMBLISS was killed, while rallying his men. The column then pushed forward on the road to near White's Tavern, a point between six and seven miles from Richmond. Here the enemy was found entrenched in a position which some skirmishing proved too strong to be carried. Having ascertained this fact, MILES now withdrew his brigade towards the right of the main line under BIRNEY, marching back on the route he had taken in the morning. This retrograde movement of the infantry gave new confidence to the enemy. And, having now collected from various quarters a considerable force at White's Tavern, he swept down upon GREGG during the afternoon, and drove him back two miles and across Deep Run. There, GREGG resumed the position he occupied at the start, and easily held it. Our loss in this reconnoissance was estimated at about 150 in MILES' infantry, and 100 in the cavalry.

Meanwhile, still harder fighting was going on in the centre. Our forces, as we have seen, had promptly pushed into the wooded region in their front, between the Central and Charles City Roads, near Flussier's Mill-pond, on which our left rested. TERRY'S division of the Tenth corps were the first to attack the enemy, with FOSTER'S brigade in advance, and POND'S and HAWLEY'S in support, and CRAIG'S brigade of the Second corps on the right. The country was very much broken, and the men had a hot march through ravine and jungle. At length the enemy's picket line was driven into its works, and a brisk artillery duel was opened, under cover of which BIRNEY advanced, and captured some slight works and 40 or 50 prisoners. The troops were now re-formed. POND'S brigade then charged the enemy's main works in handsome style, and, supported by HAWLEY and some colored troops, carried the entrenchments after a long struggle, and captured 200 prisoners and some colors. The fire was very hot, and for an hour the fighting was close and hard, it being at short range in the dense woods. The loss on both side was very severe, considering the numbers engaged.

This was the principal contest of the day. As soon as the entrenchments were carried, the troops were set to work to hold them against the enemy. Soon after noon the enemy having rallied, began to drive in the right again, which, as has been before described, consisted of GREGG'S cavalry. CRAIG'S brigade was

sent over to its assistance, as it was falling back very rapidly. A sharp engagement took place, during which Colonel CRAIG was killed, and, in consequence, his brigade was thrown into momentary confusion, and fell back with the loss of many prisoners. The cavalry had now given away from the right, and the enemy redoubled their attack on the infantry in the centre in a series of desperate assaults, and at length repossessed the works which had been wrenched from them. In one of these asssaults, the enemy's General GHERARDIE was killed. About six, one more effort was made by BIRNEY to retake the works, but it failed. The enemy having succeeded in getting an enfilading fire on the centre, by forcing back the right and left, the whole line was withdrawn at dark, and the battle ceased. Our losses are roughly estimated at about 1,500—1,000 being set down to the Tenth corps, 400 or 500 to the Second, and 100 to the cavalry. The enemy's loss must have approximated to ours, from his having assaulted so desperately in the afternoon. We captured several battle-flags, and a large number of prisoners, reckoned at 276 by one account, and at about 400 by another. The line at night was substantially as it was in the morning, and, indeed, not much advanced beyond the position carried on Sunday, but only extended to the right. During the day, however, our forces had once reached a point about six miles from Richmond. The enemy were chiefly from D. H. HILL's and LONGSTREET's corps.

While these events took place on the right, Major LUDLOW, who was cutting the canal at Dutch Gap, moved out about 1,000 men on transports from that point to Aiken's Landing, two miles distant, and thence marched across the isthmus to Cox's Ferry, skirmishing as he went, and easily driving the few pickets of the enemy before him. The gunboats aided this movement by their fire, and a force also crossed from Deep Bottom to attack the enemy in the rear. But no resistance was met. Major LUDLOW entrenched himself at Cox's Ferry.

Wednesday was quiet, and the only matter of great interest was the burial of the dead between 4 and 6 P. M., under a truce which a flag from General HANCOCK suggested. Each party buried its own dead. There was skirmishing during the day, and amongst those killed on our side was Colonel CHAPLIN. In the afternoon a Rebel ram and the battery at Howlett's opened on the workmen who were busily digging General BUTLER's canal. The battery at Crow's Nest and the Monitors replied. But the result was that Major LUDLOW took back his men from Cox's Ferry, after dark, to their old position at the Gap.

The enemy speaks of the gunboat engagement of Wednesday evening as taking place at "Signal Hill, "an important point on the north bank, 2½ miles be- "low Chaffin's Bluff." He says that on Tuesday we took it, this hill, and planted heavy guns upon it. But, on Wednesday evening the gunboats drove us out of this position, having exploded their shells with very great precision among our forces by using the McAvoy fuse. He claims that, before evacuating the hill, we lost 21 killed and a large number wounded. The fleet suffered no loss.

The Richmond *Examiner* says Monday's battle lasted from 10 A. M., till evening with divided success. Tuesday's battle began at 7 A. M., but "the battle "proper began about 8, and was waged with varying "fury until 4 in the evening." This paper claims that their loss for the two days did not exceed 1,000, and that ours was not less than 7,000 or 8,000. It calls the affair "a desperate and bloodly battle."

Thursday, like Wednesday, was rather a quiet day at Deep Bottom, there being only the skirmishing customary in such positions, with some casualties on both sides. But on Thursday night a very fierce assault was made on the entrenchments of the Tenth corps, by a division of enemy, who charged in column. The firing was very close and heavy for an hour, and the assault desperate. But it was handsomely repulsed. The points which bore the brunt of the battle were held by TERRY'S division and W. BIRNEY'S colored brigade. It was probably the events of the day at the other end of the line which caused the attack. General D. B. BIRNEY reports the enemy's loss as at least 1,000. Ours of course was much less. This was the last affair of importance at that part of our line. Friday, the 19th, saw some skirmishing, as usual, and both armies were busily engaged in entrenching. But there was no general engagement. The weather had now changed from excessive heat to constant rain.

On Saturday morning a part of the Second corps was back to near its old position at Petersburgh, the rest was on its way, and the demonstration at Deep Bottom was for the present over. Our losses it is hard to estimate. Secretary STANTON's dispatch puts the enemy's loss, for the week at 4,000, including that suffered on the Weldon Railroad. Ours will obviously exceed the enemy's, as the latter were oftenest behind entrenchments. Probably 3,000 will cover the enemy's loss north of the James, and 5,000 will cover ours.

THE WELDON RAILROAD.

Great events, meanwhile, had been going on at Petersburgh. While the affair at Deep Bottom was first in order of time, affairs at Petersburgh were first in order of importance. Indeed, the former proved, as we conjectured last week, not to be an attack on Richmond, in spite of its bloody and obstinate nature. It was rather a cover for the brilliant operation we now record. Its object was to hurry off LEE S troops to our right, that the left might advance with ease. How perfectly this device succeeded, the result shows.

The subtraction of the Second corps from our left had excited the notice and comment of the enemy. But he supposed it had gone to Washington, and the deceptive movement of transports in the James gave color to this theory. The shortening of our lines persuaded the enemy that a "change of base" was shortly to occur. Deserters, small squads of whom continue to arrive day after day, as usual, always stated that this was the current belief. From the 13th to the 17th, while the bloody struggle was progressing at Deep Bottom, but little of importance occurred at Petersburgh. The usual amount of picket firing and artillery duelling went on—it being totally suspended on the evening of the 15th, by an extraordinary storm and freshet, which swept away many tents and sutler's booths, and filled the trenches with water. The artillery firing on the night of the 16th, was very severe and long continued. But at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, the enemy opened one of the hottest fires of the campaign, and by far the most vigorous of any since the great mine was exploded. It was prolonged for two hours in the clear moonlight of the morning, and extended throughout the line. So tremendous a cannonading was thought to forctell an assault; but none occurred.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of this same Thursday, the 18th, and shortly after the heavy cannonading ceased, the Fifth corps started from its camp (which was rather in reserve), with four days' rations, towards the Weldon Railroad. It took some time to get across the old ground formerly held by the Second and Sixth corps. Then the column marched towards Reams' Station, driving in easily the enemy's skirmishers, of whom a part were captured. Between 7 and 8 o'clock the advance arrived at Six Mile Station, and, busily setting to work, a mile of the track was torn up and burned, and the rails destroyed in the usual manner. The skirmishing up to this time had been very light, the enemy having obviously withdrawn to his left, and the whole move being made with hardly a show of opposition. While the First division were tearing up the track, the others passed on towards Petersburgh, and, after advancing two or three miles, took position so as to repel an expected attack from the enemy. They did not have long to wait. About noon, WATKINS' Virginia and DAVIS' Mississippi brigades came hurrying down the railroad. AYRES' (Second) division was stationed at this point, with the Third and Fourth divisions on his right and the First on his left. The battle opened very promptly on the arrival of the enemy, with sharp artillery firing. The enemy, a part of HILL'S corps, then rushed in with great impetuosity, falling with most force upon HAYES', LYLE'S, and CUTLER'S brigades, and succeeded in flanking a part of our force, including LYLE'S (First) brigade of CRAWFORD'S (Third) division, the latter brigade being brought under a severe enfilading fire. For two hours the firing was very hot, and, as it was an open field fight, the losses were heavy. The main battle lasted till about 3 o'clock; but the skirmishing and cannonading continued till night, when both forces went to entrenching, the possession of the railroad still being left to our troops. Our loss is still somewhat uncertain, but is somewhere from 500 to 1,000. The Second and Third divisions suffered most, and the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts and Fifteenth New York artillery lost heavily. The enemy claims to have captured 8 officers and 150 men from us in this fight. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was probably nearly equal to ours, but he lost few prisoners.

Headquarters at night were at the Six-Mile House, so called from its distance from Petersburgh. That night and all the next day our forces were busily engaged in strengthening their lines, and in endeavoring to connect the right of the new position with the left of our old line. But towards evening of Friday, the enemy came out in force, and pushed in between the new entrenchments and the old ones, flanking the Fifth corps and sweeping off about 1,500 prisoners. The Ninth corps, arriving on the scene of battle, checked the enemy. Our loss was about 3,000 men. Saturday was comparatively quiet, but on Sunday the enemy again furiously attacked us, and was repulsed with severe loss. On Monday and Tuesday, there was occasional firing along the centre, but our lines were otherwise undisturbed. Our forces still hold that Weldon Railroad, the capture and retention of which have cost a week of the hardest fighting of the campaign.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

THE situation before Atlanta remains substantially unchanged, General SHERMAN being still engaged at the date of our latest advices, in endeavoring to extend his right wing so as to secure the command of the Macon Railroad. It was hoped that this object would be accomplished by massing on our right, and by a sudden attack, forcing back the enemy's left flank, covering the railroad. But owing to some sort of celerity in the movement, the enemy were able to anticipate it, and our attack was repulsed with considerable loss. The troops from on our extreme left, under Generals COX and HASCALL, were withdrawn on the 2d instant, and by a forced march of a night and a day, connected with our right under General SCHOFIELD, so as to strengthen our line in that direction for the assault which was to have been made on the day succeeding their arrival. But, owing, as is alleged, to an unfortunate dispute as to rank, delays occurred here which gave the enemy the necessary time for preparation, and the charge upon the Rebel works was unsuccessful. Failing here, an attempt is being made to extend our lines, so as to overlap the Rebel left, and get beyond their line of works, which extend out from Atlanta parallel with the railroad. As we have the longer line, the Rebels with inferior forces, are able to maintain their position. The strength they exhibit, after their severe losses, indicate that they have received reinforcements from some quarter, though whether they are of any better material than the Georgia militia, is still in doubt. It is unfortunate that General SHERMAN cannot be reinforced sufficiently to enable him to detatch a flanking column. But as it is, we must wait with patience for the result of slower operations. The task he has before him is a most difficult one, and will put even his ability to a severe test.

Another raid on the Rebel line of communications has been undertaken by General KILPATRICK, who, according to the brief telegraphic report received, returned without any serious loss, bringing with him one piece of artillery and seventy prisoners, having "effectually destroyed the road for two miles, and in- "jured the tract for ten miles in various places." Through the Rebel papers it is reported that the damage to the railroad was speedily repaired, though the trains were detained a day or two, owing to the proximity of our cavalry. The same authorities report that General SHERMAN is busily engaged fortifying on the north side of the Chattahoochee, principally along the Powder Spring and Campbellton roads, in the vicinity of Sweetwater.

Communication with General SHERMAN'S Army has been somewhat interrupted by the operations of WHEELER'S cavalry, who, at last accounts, had moved around on Cleveland, after his repulse at Dalton, endeavoring to get on the railroad leading to Knoxville. It is reported that STEEDMAN engaged him near Graysville on the 16th inst., and defeated him.

BRIGADIER-General Bartlett, commanding the Third brigade, First division, Fifth corps, has gone home on a sick leave of twenty days. He is prostrated from one of those malarious fevers incident to the country in which he has been campaigning.

OTHER OPERATIONS.

THE Rebel General FORREST has been again showing to what audacious lengths cavalry raids may be carried. Leaving General SMITH'S front at Oxford, Miss., on the evening of the 18th, he reached Memphis, by a forced march, on the morning of the 21st, dashed into the city, which he took by surprise, plundered the shops, visited the hotels, looked into General WASHBURNE'S headquarters; but after a short stay was driven—or chose to go—out by our now aroused forces. His force is given by the telegrams as consisting of three brigades, and he is said, by the same authority, to have lost 30 killed and 100 wounded as the price of his audacity. Our loss is put at about the same in killed and wounded with the addition of thirty prisoners. It is said that Generals WASHBURNE, BUCKLAND, and HURLBUT, very narrowly escaped capture. We hope the Memphis garrison will be wider awake another day.

In Tennessee and Kentucky, fights with guerrillas and detached forces are reported, in which we were successful, taking a number of prisoners.

From New Orleans come reports of the movements of the Rebels in Louisiana. We are told that at last accounts General DICK TAYLOR was at Atlanta, in command of General POLK'S old corps, that General BUCKNER had taken command of DICK TAYLOR'S forces in Louisiana, that the Rebels around Alexandria were seizing property indiscriminately, and were carrying out a conscription with great severity.

From Hilton Head we learn that the blockade runner *Prince Albert*, in attempting to enter Charleston Harbor on the night of the 9th inst., ran aground on Sullivan's Island beach, where she was discovered at daylight the next morning, by the gunners at battery Chatfield, who immediately opened their guns upon her with such marked effect that she was made a total wreck in a few hours. The firing on Sumter is continued night and day. An additional battery of heavy guns is to be mounted on Cumming's Point. General HATCH is following up successes he has recently achieved in Florida.

The mischievous *Tallahassee* has left Halifax, after succeeding in obtaining a partial supply of coal, and was last heard of in the vicinity of that place, steaming east. The cruisers which are on her track do not yet come up with her.

OBITUARY.

COMMANDER JAMES M. DUNCAN, U. S. N.

COMMANDER JAMES M. DUNCAN, of the United States Navy, died in Brooklyn, on Sunday, August 21st, of disease of the heart.

Commander DUNCAN was one of the most prominent officers of his service, and during the more than a quarter of a century in which he bore commission in it he made an enviable reputation as a skillful, honorable and faithful sailor. He was the son of ALEXANDER DUNCAN, for many years a prominent member of Congress. He was born at Madisonville, Ohio, in 1820, entered the Navy in 1837, was appointed Lieutenant in 1851, and Commander in 1862, in which capacity he was assigned to the storeship *Release*, and subsequently to the *Crusader*, *Norwich*, *Paul Jones*, and the famous but ill-fated Monitor *Weehawken*. On many occasions he distinguished himself for cool courage and sound judgment, and everywhere bore himself as became the responsible position which he held. He took an active part in the destruction of Fort Pulaski, in command of the *Norwich*. He was in command of the iron-clad *Weehawken* when she went down in Charleston harbor, but was providentially on board the flag-ship on business at the time of the disaster. During his service in the Gulf blockade, Commander DUNCAN contracted the malady which, at the age of forty-four, brought him to the close of a life well filled with gallant service. When the nearness of this great change was revealed to him by his wife, he calmly said, "I am prepared," and met that fate in serenity and peace, which it had often been his duty to confront in battle and storm. Esteemed and respected by his superior officers and seniors in age, beloved by all his friends and companions for his frank, generous, and ardent nature, the stoutest and bravest of the hearts which beat in sympathy with his will not refuse a manly tear to the memory of "JESSE" DUNCAN.

THE Washington *Republican* says: "We learn that the Solicitor of the War Department has been instructed to cause a prosecution to be commenced against Dr. William A. Hammond, late Surgeon-General U. S. A.; Messrs. Wyeth & Brother, of Philadelphia; and William A. Stephens, of New York, to recover the amount of the frauds which those parties were proved, in the trial of the late Surgeon-General, to have committed upon the United States."

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS OF THE ANCIENTS.

"WAR early made the healing of wounds more important "than the curing of diseases, which were then less frequent, "on account of the simple manner of living. Fifty years "before the Trojan war (B.C. 1192 or '93—1983 or '94) "MELAMPUS, CHIRON, and ÆSCULAPIUS accompanied the Ar- "ganautic expedition in the quality of surgeons" (*Encyclopædia Americana, Art. Surgery*). Here we have three medical practitioners to one small vessel of war, with a comparatively scanty crew—a stronger medical staff than is assigned to a vessel of the same class at the present day.

MACHAON and PODALIRIUS, sons of ÆSCULAPIUS, deified for his improvements in the art of medicine (1321—1243 B.C.), were prominent among the notabilities in the Grecian army at the siege of Troy, and "took care of the wounded "Greeks."

> "Next those whom *Tricca* and rough *Ithom* bred,
> Who fair *Oechalia* inhabited,
> Two sons of ÆSCULAPIUS, both extoll'd
> For skill in Physick Art, MACHAON bold,
> And PODALIR brought in thirty ships to Troy,"

as OGILBY, master of his Majesty's Revels, sang (page 63) in his Translation of the Iliad, published in London in 1665. That their medical services were appreciated we find from the lines in POPE'S Homer:

> "A sage physician skill'd our wounds to heal
> Is more than armies to the public weal."

The first mention of medicine in war in authentic history (as opposed to poetry and mythological chronology based on obscure facts) is at the siege of *Cussa* or rather of Cyrrha, near Delphi, on a bay of the gulf of Corinth, by the Amphictyons, B. C. 591, or '5 to 601 or '5. A pestilential malady prevailing in the camp of the besiegers, they sent for NEBRUS, great-great-grandfather of HIPPOCRATES the Great, to visit their camp, and the physician proceeded thither and seemed to have brought health in his train, since by his science, police, and attention, the pestilence was overcome and the sanitary condition of the troops was entirely restored. Curious to say, Cyrrha is said to have been eventually taken by a medicinal stratagem, ascribed to SOLON, more likely due to NEBRUS, medically administered (Art. *Hippocrates*, CHANDON and DELANDINE'S *Dictionnaire Historique, Caen*, 1804; and SMITH'S *Greek and Roman Geography, Article, Crissa*). A close analysis of the story would seem to indicate that the besiegers, having diverted the supply of wholesome water, turned the current of a medicinal spring into the vacant channel, and when the garrisons were reduced by the diarrhetic effects of the new fluid and too weak to man their walls, they assaulted and carried them.

These facts seem to dispose of the question whether the Greeks of remote antiquity had surgeons attached to their military organization or not. In previous arricles the question has been further considered. These are merely interesting additional facts.

Let us now turn our attention once more to the Roman medical profession and staff, where DUNCAN, in his Discourse on the Roman Art of War, serving as an Introduction to his Translation of CÆSAR'S Commentaries, &c., &c., says the Quæstors were the depositaries of the Taxes and Pillage, "of which the general disposed as he thought good, "for the payment of his soldiers, *the curing of the wounded or "sick*, and discharging the other necessities of the army." Again, "two things in particular they (the Romans) were "more than ordinarily attentive to: health and safety." And speaking of CÆSAR'S Commentaries, he characterizes them as "*a plain and naked relation* of what he (CÆSAR) him- "self performed at the head of his army," which perfectly accounts for the meagreness of the details furnished in regard to the police and medical system and organization of the troops under his command.

According to HOFFMAN'S *Universal Lexicon, Leyden*, 1698, Article, *Medici*, eighteen classes of medical practitioners were recognized. Of these the *Chirurgi* or Surgeons formed the third, and *Valnerarii* the eighteenth. The *Chirurgi* properly belonged to what we would term the Medical Staff. MACHAON and PODALIRIUS, who served in the Trojan War, likewise CHIRON, would appear to have been assigned to this class. HOFFMAN alluded to the esteem in which *Medici* were held by AUGUSTUS, who conceded to them the right of wearing golden rings, a concession previously made to freemen and magistrates only. This right constituted them free themselves. PLINY speaks of *Medici Vulnerum*. In the Article *Vulnus*, of the Lexicon, HOFFMAN closes by stating that in the Homeric times, surgeons were common among the Greeks, as is learnedly shown by THEODORE ZWINGER, the Elder, a famous physician of Basle, in Switzerland, born 1548, died 1588 (*Theatr. Hum. Vitæ Volom.* vi. 2 p. 1244 and 1245). The very assigning of each doctor to his own peculiar branch, equivalent to the division of the science into specialties, is considered as a proof of the advancement made by the Egyptian medical men in the study of human diseases. Thus they had oculists, those interested in intestinal complaints, those who attended to secret and internal maladies, &c., &c. The medical art among the Egyptians was so systematically arranged that it was regulated by some of the very same laws followed by the most enlightened and skillful nations of the present day. That we know so little concerning it in connection with military affairs is not surprising. The destruction of so many public libraries and so many more private collections would account for much, and the fact that that histories seldom go into technical details for the rest of the difficulty. Again, what art was not lost or perverted in the Dark Ages, particularly during the seventh, eighth and ninth centuries which intervened between the fall of Rome and that era which has been styled the revival or new nativity of all the arts and sciences.*

What is more, it is not likely that the *whole* of the enormous armies of antiquity were thoroughly organized and policed. We know that the same discipline which rendered the Roman legionary camp a miracle of order, did not extend to the circle of light and irregular formations attached, whom the Romans styled Allies. It may well have been the same with the Egyptians, with the Assyrians, and other Asiatic nations, and with the Greeks. The regular force was, as we have evidence, thoroughly organized and in a high state of discipline, but it may have been accompanied by crowds of auxiliaries rather loosely systematized. In more modern times we have examples of a similar combination and contrast in the Austrian Irregulars of the Eighteenth Century, in the Cossacks, and in the Indian tribes serving with CORTEZ and the Spanish, with English and with French armies on this continent, not to mention the native contingents of the East India Company's forces proper and the Arab Goums or Auxiliaries attached to the French regular forces in Algeria. While the regular nucleus enjoyed all the advantages of a regular medical staff, the curative police and care of the irregulars may and most likely was left to their own provision. It is somewhat surprising that the *Encyclopædia Americana*, edited by FRANCIS LIEBER, assisted by E. WIGGLESWORTH, which is said to be, in a great measure, founded upon, or translated from, the German "Conversations-Lexicon," omits entirely the able article, in the latter, on *Feldlazareth* or *Army Field Hospitals*, whether stationary, as at Washington and Hampton, &c., or movable (flying), accompanying every movement of the different corps. This article claims that the Greeks had no military surgeons proper, no medical staff. The writer thinks he has shown conclusively that the contrary was the case. The Romans, however, it is conceded by the Conversations-Lexicon, had *Division Surgeons, Medici Vulnerarii*, one to each legion. This statement does not go far enough as shown. There were surgeons not only to legions but to cohorts, modern battalions. Besides these there were classes of officers especially charged with collecting and taking care of the wounded, &c., &c. All this proves the frequent want of industry and the unfounded positiveness of even learned men founded on restricted personal research.

The knowledge and capabilities of ancient surgeons is by no means understood. HIPPOCRATES, 2,000 years ago, was acquainted with the circulation of the blood. See ALMEBOVEEN, celebrated Dutch Professor of Medicine, History, and Greek, who died at Harlem, 1712, as referred to in Discoveries of the Ancients and Moderns, No. xiv., WILLIAM HONE'S *Every Day and Table Book*, iii. 2d, 724. Mr. BERNARD, Principal Surgeon to WILLIAM, King of England, affirms, respecting ancient surgical skill, that "the art of "curing wounds to which all the other parts (of surgery) "should give way, remains almost in the same state in which "the ancients transmitted it to us." "The instrument that "we (moderns) make use of in trepanning, *was doubtless* first "used by the ancients, and only rendered more perfect" by modern operators. The "distinguishing differences" of hernia and "their method of cure, are exactly described by "the ancients." "The opening of an artery and of the jug- "ular vein is no more a modern invention, than the appli- "cation of the ligature in the case of an aneurism, which "was not well understood by FREDERIC RUYSCH, the cele- "brated anatomist (and medical-legist, died at 93 in Am- "sterdam) of Holland" (*Ibid*, xv., *Ancient Surgery*, iii. 742). *Caustic* was evidently well known to HIPPOCRATES, and the ancients not only understood its value but "without doubt "used it with great success in many cases where we (mod- "erns) have left it off or know not how to apply it." "They (ancient surgeons) were likewise well acquainted with all kinds of *fractures* and *luxations* (dislocations), and the means of remedying them, as well as with all sorts of *sutures* (the uniting of the parts of a wound by stitching) in use among us, besides many we have lost. The various amputations of limbs, &c., were performed among them as frequently and with as great a success as we can pretend to (say

* Consult (if to be found in this country, most likely the Astor Library) "RENNYENUTO *della Condizione dei Medici presso gli Antici*," *Perugia*, 1779. For authorities examine FUSS' *Roman Antiquities*, § 360–377 and 420, Pages (*Appendix*) 580–'1, 583; also NICHOLS' *Literary Anecdotes*, i, 266, and Note †, and v. 519–'20, and Note * in regard to Controversy and Publications growing out of Dr. MEADE'S oration, maintaining the *Superiority of the ancient over the modern physicians*, and Dr. MIDDLETON'S works refuting and examining condition of the same. As all the authorities *immediately* quoted are in the writer's own private library, it is no more than fair to suppose that public libraries must contain additional information, at least corroboration of the statements herein made.

in 1800). As to the *art of bandaging*, the ancients understood it so well, and carried it to such a degree of perfection, that modern experts have not added anything of importance to what GALEN taught in his tract on that subject. The *external remedies* now in use are in a very great measure the same that were applied in antiquity. As for general methods of cure, particularly of wounds of the head, modern medical authors, who have written the most judicious works or theses upon the subject, have after all done little more than comment upon that admirable book which the physician of Cos in the Ægean (and his immediate ancestors and posterity?) wrote on this subject in the Fifth (and Fourth) Centuries B. C." (See *Ibid* iii. 743).

"These old Egyptians were highly celebrated for their "skill in surgery and medicine," (GOODHUGH'S *Bohn's Folio Bible Cyclopædia*) and judging from the admirable arrangements of the commissariat, quartermaster, ordnance, &c., departments, the Egyptian armies must have been well policed as to sanitary cares and precautions. The same author assures us that "among the Assyrians, Chaldeans, Egyp-"tians, Libyans and Greeks, we have hints of skillful phy-"sicians."

But these articles have already drawn out farther than was originally intended. The writer thinks that he has satisfactorily shown that the armies of antiquity and early mediæval times, prior to the catastrophe of the Western and Eastern empires, had a Medical Staff.

The pen is laid aside with the simple establishment of this interesting fact, in the hopes that an expert will complete what a tyro in medicine has commenced. This is a theme worthy of any medical man's effort.

That a Medical Staff, capable and devoted, is the greatest glory and blessing of an army, no *soldier* will deny;

That its members are entitled to laurels glorious as immortal, no man of reflection will deny;

That medical practitioners rival military commanders in the dangers and sufferings to which they are exposed, whether perils peculiar to each service, or common to both, scarcely any one would endeavor to refute;

And that to follow out the development of the curative, and remedial processes, systems, and organizations, which protect and relieve an army against and from subtler foes than those which are marshalled in the battle-field, is a gracious, useful, and religious effort, no Christian or philosopher will seek to contradict.

With LUCAN all must agree in the axiom:—

——"Health, thou chiefest good,
So often sought, so little understood!"

THE CASE OF SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND.

BELOW we give the report of the Judge-Advocate-General, in the case of Surgeon-General HAMMOND, with the President's order confirming the sentence of the Court-Martial. The following was the detail of the Court:

Major-General R. J. OGLESBY, vols., President.
Brigadier-General W. S. HARNEY, U. S. Army.
Brigadier-General W. J. KETCHUM, U. S. vols.
Brigadier-General G. S. GREENE, U. S. vols.
Brevet Brigadier-General W. W. MORRIS, colonel 2d U. S. artillery.
Brigadier-General A. P. HOWE, U. S. vols.
Brigadier-General J. P. SLOUGH, U. S. vols.
Brigadier-General H. E. PAINE, U. S. vols.
Brigadier-General J. C. STARKWEATHER, U. S. vols.
Major JOHN A. BINGHAM, Judge-Advocate.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 17, 1864.

To the Honorable the Secretary of War:

Brigadier-General WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General, United States Army, was tried upon charges of "disorders and neglects, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline."

The specifications which set forth the statement of facts alleged, and found by the court to constitute these offences, are as follows:

CHARGE 1st. "Disorders and neglects, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Specification 1st. "In this, that he, Brigadier-General William A Hammond, Surgeon-General, United States army, wrongfully and unlawfully contracted for, and ordered Christopher C. Cox, as acting purveyor in Baltimore, to receive blankets of one William A. Stephens, of New York. This done at Washington city, on the 17th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two."

Specification 2d. "In this, that he, Brigadier-General William A. Hammond Surgeon-General as aforesaid, did, on the thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, at Washington city, wrongfully and unlawfully prohibit Christopher C Cox, as medical purveyor for the United States in Baltimore, from purchasing drugs for the army in said city of Baltimore."

Specification 3d. "In this, that he, the said Brigadier-General William A. Hammond, Surgeon General, United States army, did unlawfully order and cause one George E. Cooper, then medical purveyor for the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, to buy of one William A. Stevens, blankets, for the use of the Government service, of inferior quality; he, the said Brigadier-General William A. Hammond, then well knowing that the blankets so ordered by him to be purchased as aforesaid were inferior in quality, and that said Purveyor Cooper had refused to buy the same of said Stevens. This done at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the twenty-eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two."

Specification 4th. "In this, that he, the said Brigadier-General William A. Hammond, Surgeon-General as aforesaid, on the fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, unlawfully, and with intent to aid one William A. Stevens to defraud the Government of the United States, did, in writing, instruct George E. Cooper, then medical purveyor at Philadelphia, in substance as follows:

"'SIR: You will please purchase of Mr. W. A. Stephens eight thousand pairs of blankets, of which the enclosed card is a sample. Mr. Stephens' address is box 2,500, New York. The blankets are five dollars per pair.'"

Specification 5th. "In this, that he, the said Brigadier-General William A. Hammond, Surgeon-General United States army, on the sixteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, at the city of Washington, did corruptly, and with intent to aid one William A. Stephens to defraud the Government of the United States, give to the said William A Stephens, an order, in writing, in substance as follows: 'Turn over to George E. Cooper, medical purveyor at Philadelphia, eight thousand pairs of blankets;' by means whereof the said Stephens induced said Cooper, on Government account, and at an exorbitant price, to receive of said blankets, which he had before refused to buy, seventy-six hundred and seventy-seven pairs, and for which the said Stephens received payment at Washington in the sum of about thirty-five thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty cents."

Specification 6th. "In this, that he, the said Brigadier-General William A. Hammond, Surgeon-General, United States army, on the thirty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-two, at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, well knowing that John Wyeth and Brother had before that furnished medical supplies to the medical purveyor at Philadelphia, which were inferior in quality, deficient in quantity, and excessive in price, did corruptly, unlawfully, and with intent to aid the said John Wyeth and Brother to furnish additional large supplies to the Government of the United States, and thereby fraudulently to realize large gains thereon, then and there give to George E. Cooper, medical purveyor, at Philadelphia, an order, in writing, in substance as follows:

"'You will at once fill up your store-houses, so as to have constantly on hand hospital supplies of all kinds for two hundred thousand men for six months. This supply I desire that you will not use without orders from me.'

"And then and there directed said purveyor to purchase a large amount thereof, to the value of about one hundred and seventy three thousand dollars, of said John Wyeth and Brother."

Specification 7th. "In this, that he, the said Brigadier-General William A. Hammond, Surgeon General, United States army, about the 8th day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty two, at Washington city, in contempt of, and contrary to the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the medical department of the army,' approved April 16, 1862, did unlawfully direct Wyeth and Brother of Philadelphia, to send forty thousand cans of their 'extract of beef' to various places, to wit: Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cairo, New York, and Baltimore, and send the account to the Surgeon-General's office for payment."

CHARGE 2D. "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

Specification 1st. "In this, that he, Brigadier-General William A. Hammond, Surgeon General, United States army, on the thirteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-two, at Washington city, in a letter by him then and there addressed to Dr. George E. Cooper, declared in substance that the said Cooper had been relieved as medical purveyor in Philadelphia, because, among other reasons, 'Halleck,' meaning Major-General Henry W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, requested as a particular favor that Murray might be ordered to Philadelphia; which declaration so made by him, the said Brigadier-General William A. Hammond, Surgeon-General as aforesaid, was false."

An additional charge and specifications preferred against Brigadier-General William A. Hammond, Surgeon-General, United States army:

CHARGE 3D. "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Specification 1st. "In this, that he, the said Brigadier-General William A. Hammond, Surgeon-General, United States army, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1862, at Washington city, did unlawfully order Henry Johnson, then medical storekeeper and acting purveyor at Washington city, to purchase three thousand blankets of one J. F. Fisher, at the price of $5.90 per pair, and to be delivered to Surgeon G. E. Cooper, U. S. A., medical purveyor at Philadelphia."

A plea of not guilty was entered upon each of the charges and specifications, and after a full hearing of the testimony for the Government and the defence, and an examination of a large amount of documentary evidence, together with the consideration of the elaborate arguments of both sides, the court rendered a finding of guilty on all the charges, and sentenced the accused to be dismissed the service, and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust, under the Government of the United States.

In reporting upon this case, the 2d charge—conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman—will be the first considered.

Under this charge it was alleged that accused made a false declaration in writing, that Dr. COOPER had been relieved from his position as medical purveyor at Philadelphia, because, among other reasons, General HALLECK had requested, as a particular favor, that Dr. MURRAY might be ordered to duty in that city.

It appears from the evidence that, on the 9th of October, accused requested of the Adjutant-General that Dr. COOPER be relieved from duty as medical purveyor, at Philadelphia, by Dr. SMITH. On the 13th he wrote a letter to Dr. COOPER, as follows:

"MY DEAR DOCTOR: I have just received your note. The detail for your removal from duty went to the Adjutant General a few days since. I told Smith to tell you of it. It was with great reluctance, even with pain, that I made the detail. I am entirely satisfied with your energy, faithfulness, and acquaintance with your duty; but I found great complaints made in regard to your manners, which were constantly reiterated from medical officers and citizens of standing. I believe the change would have been made over my head had I not made it myself. I was forced to come to the conclusion that it was necessary to be done. Once before the detail was made, but I would not sign it, and this time it lay on my table several days. This is one reason. The second is even more imperative. Halleck requested, as a particular favor, that Murray might be ordered to Philadelphia. There was nothing for Murray to do there but to take your place, King's, or Smith's. The latter have both been in active service, and I thought it best to relieve you on that account.

"As A. K. Smith is, in my opinion, better suited to perform the duties of purveyor than Murray, I decided to make him purveyor, and Murray medical director of transportation

"I assure you that, so far as your official action is concerned, I have not the least fault to find.

"Yours, sincerely,
"W. A. HAMMOND."

General HALLECK testified, substantially, that "to the best of his recollection," he never made any request of the accused to order Dr. MURRAY to Philadelphia; the only communication he ever made to him on the subject being a letter on the 1st of October, stating that Dr. MURRAY had served long and faithfully in the field, with the Army in the West, and would like to be transferred to Eastern hospital duty, and asking the consideration of his case.

On the part of the defence, a letter from Dr. MURRAY to General HALLECK, dated Louisville, September 27th, was submitted, in which Dr. MURRAY stated to General HALLECK, that if he would request the Surgeon-General to order him to Philadelphia, it would "be done at once." And it was claimed by the accused—but not shown—that General HALLECK, besides writing the letter of October 1st, in which he asked that Dr. MURRAY's desire to be ordered East on "hospital duty" might be considered also, in some personal interview made a verbal request that he be assigned to that duty in Philadelphia.

The argument of the Judge-Advocate on this charge may be found on pages 57 to 59 of his "Reply," and that of the counsel for the accused on pages 51 to 53 of the "Defence."

The findings upon the first and third charges involve questions of law as well as of fact.

It was contended by the accused (see pages 9 to 16 of "Defence") that the Surgeon-General had the power to control all purchases of stores for his department; to order purveyors when, at what place, of whom, and at what prices they should procure them; and further, that he might purchase them himself.

It was submitted by the Judge-Advocate (see pages 4 to 7 of his "Reply") that the acts of Congress of April 16 and July 17, 1862, limited the authority of the Surgeon-General to the direction when to purchase, and the kind and quantity to be procured; that, having given this direction, his lawful authority was determined, leaving to medical purveyors, under bonds for the proper discharge of their responsibilities, the whole duty of selecting in such markets, and of buying from such persons, and upon such terms as their judgment dictated.

The former of these enactments provides "that medical purveyors shall be charged, under the direction of the Surgeon-General, with the selection and purchase of all medical supplies, including hospital stores," &c., &c.

The latter makes provision that medical purveyors shall give bond, with approved security, in such sum as the Secretary of War shall require, for the faithful performance of their duties.

It would seem, from the express language as well as from the reason of the law, that the position taken by the Judge-Advocate was correct, and the decision of the court upon this issue was warranted. But it is deemed unnecessary to bestow further consideration upon this question. The findings of the court, that the accused ordered the purveyors to purchase supplies of inferior quality, well knowing them to be such, and to purchase articles at exorbitant prices, with corrupt intent to aid in defrauding the Government, and that he ordered the purchase of "additional large supplies," "corruptly," and "with intent to aid" certain persons "fraudulently to realize large gains thereon," impute much more than a mere technical over-stepping of the limits of the enactment of April 16, 1862. They convict him of official corruption, abuse of power, and a gross breach of public trust.

The proof upon which these findings are based was offered in support of the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th specifications to the 1st charge. It is not requisite in this report to collate and comment upon it. The full presentation of the whole case by the Judge-Advocate relieves this office of the necessity of entering into that detailed discussion of the facts and legal questions involved which, under different circumstances, would have been proper.

In his "Reply," and the "Defence" of the counsel for the accused, both of which are printed and attached to the record, the important portions of the evidence, and all the prominent features of the proceedings, are presented as concisely as the voluminous character of the testimony would admit.

That the natural and necessary result of the acts of the accused, as established by the record, involved a criminal spoliation of the Government treasury, which would alone have called for his dismissal from the service, cannot be denied; but when it is remembered, as shown by the proof, that this spoliation was in part accomplished by the purchase of inferior medical supplies and stores—thus compromising the health and comfort, and jeopardizing the lives of the sick and wounded soldiers suffering in the hospitals and upon the battle-fields of the country—soldiers solemnly committed to the shelter and sympathies of the office held by the accused, by the very law and purpose of its creation—it must be admitted that this fearfully augments the measure of his criminality.

The trial, which lasted nearly four months, was one of the most patient and thorough that has ever occurred in our military history; and the accused had throughout the assistance of eminent and able counsel in conducting his defence. The court, which was composed of nine general officers, at the close of this prolonged investigation, declared him guilty of the charges preferred, and awarded the punishment which, in their judgment, was in accordance with the nature and degree of the offences committed; and a careful examination of the record leaves no room for doubt as to the validity of the proceedings, or the justness of the findings and sentence.

J. HOLT,
Judge-Advocate-General.

The following is the President's order confirming the sentence in this case:

"The record, proceedings, findings, and sentence of the court in the foregoing case are approved; and it is ordered that Brigadier General William A. Hammond, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, be dismissed the service, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the Government of the United States.

"A. LINCOLN.

"AUGUST 18, 1864."

A CARD.

THE undersigned has read, in the Sunday morning *Chronicle* of this city, the remarks of Judge-Advocate-General HOLT on the proceedings of the court-martial in his case. He learns from this review, and from the order of the PRESIDENT appended, that he has been dismissed the Army, and prohibited from ever holding office under the United States.

The undersigned has no idea that he will lose one friend by this action of the Administration, but his good name is valuable to him, not only as regards those who know him but those who do not. So soon, therefore, as he is furnished with a copy of the findings and sentence of the court, he will present to the public a brief history of the facts leading to his arrest and trial, a review of the record in his case, and some commentaries on the report of the Judge-Advocate-General. With these he will be content, and submit to the judgment of the world as to how far he has been guilty of the offences charged, and how far he has been the victim of conspiracy, false swearing, and a malignant abuse of official power.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND.

WASHINGTON, August 22, 1864.

BRIGADIER-General Cullum, chief of staff to Major-General Halleck, has gone upon a mission to General Sherman's Army, and is expected to be absent a fortnight.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FOREIGNER DELUSION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The JOURNAL, I am glad to see by the number of August 6, is ventilating the foreign nuisances of our Army, in calling attention to that not insignificant class, in numbers, the restless, obtrusive adventurers from all lands, who are the pests of the military bureaus every where, in pushing their pretensions to military capacity in every quarter. This kind of thing commenced with our Revolutionary War, and has continued up to the present moment. Able American citizens have given in to it; and Mr. JEFFERSON, in organizing his grand scheme for the University of Virginia, laid it down, as a *sine qua non*, that foreigners alone should fill the principal chairs in it. The experiment was a signal failure, and it hardly rose above the condition of a grammar school, until native-born and educated persons were placed in charge of it. In my youth, *Eheu! Fugaces, Consule Planco*, JAMES MONROE being President, a man was hardly thought eligible to the engineer corps unless he was a Frenchman, or had, at least, a French name. If you doubt it, look over our old Army lists of some forty years back. What did we do in the case of General BERNARD, a man of no striking mark, inferior in talent and acquirement to MCCREE, TOTTEN and THAYER? We passed a special act making him virtually a brigadier-general. What did we gain by it? A loss, not only in national prestige, but in adopting plans of fortifications far from the best, because, forsooth, proposed by a man wholly unacquainted with our institutions and wants.

I have had some opportunity of looking into this matter, in two visits to Europe; in one of which I spent nearly eighteen months as a student in the first military school in Europe, that of Metz in France. I was then, in 1826, only two years out of our own school. Well, I found nothing they had to teach there, the elements of which—much to the surprise of both professors and pupils—I had not well acquired at home, and learned with ease. As to the schools of other Powers, the programmes of their courses of study contain more matter, but nothing in substance differing materially from our own. It is no disparagement to French engineering skill—and quite the reverse to that of the English—to say, that both in our defensive works and in our siege operations they have nothing superior to them to show.

Upon the men of all nationalities, who have made themselves part and parcel of ourselves, and are perilling life and limb for the safety of their adopted country, be all honor conferred, in every form. I do not class them with the GUROWSKI and CLUSERET *genus*, who are my admiration, for the ineffable impudence with which they have constituted themselves our political and military Mentors; and for the rollicking air with which they revel in their peculiar billingsgate diction; happily, having no longer before their eyes the slavish fears of Siberia and the Knout, or a term of service in the penal colony of French Guiana, which, in Russia or France would have been their meed, had they dared to have let their tongues wag with a moiety of the impertinence they are now in the daily habit of indulging in t wards persons in the highest civil and military positions. From such base comradeship I trust our brave soldiers, native and adopted, may for the future be rid.

Very truly yours,

D. H. MAHAN.

NEWPORT, August 18, 1864.

NAVAL ENGINEERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I observe in your issue of last week a letter signed "Porter," upon the subject of the Education of Naval Constructors and Engineers, deprecating the recent passage of a law in Congress providing that the above officers should graduate at the Naval Academy.

"Porter's" letter is evidently from a man of sound practical sense. I fully agree with him that the law as it now stands will render it impossible for us to obtain under it good trustworthy engineers—I will not discuss the constructors—having a sound practical knowledge of their profession. I do not, however, agree with what appears to be his impression, viz.: that the Naval Academy can not materially assist in the work of improving the proficiency of our Naval Engineer corps.

A bill was introduced by the House Naval Committee at its last session, which provided that no person was eligible to the position of a cadet engineer who among other qualifications was *less* than twenty years of age, and who had not served at least two years in the actual fabrication of steam machinery. This was modified so that midshipmen who have a "natural turn" for engineering may become cadet engineers, without ever having seen a machine shop. They can never become good trustworthy engineers to be depended upon in an emergency, or, as "Porter" says, when an engine breaks down. It was further modified, so that no person is elligible to the position of cadet engineer who is *more* than eighteen years of age.

I would like to ask any man of common sense, what earthly use there ever was found to be in keeping a boy in a machine shop for two years between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years? That is the golden age for boys to be at school, learning the rudiments of all education. If kept out of school during those years, not one boy in ten but will all his life have his progress in his profession impeded by his deficiencies in rudimental knowledge; whereas, in the workshop, every boy of spirit and intelligence is full of mischief, spends much of his time in play, and is generally kept employed upon such unimportant work, that at the end of his two years he knows but little more of practical mechanics than he did at the commencement.

Let, however, the boy go to a good school until he is eighteen; then put him into a good machine shop where marine engines are built, there to remain until he is twenty. He is then of an age to give serious attention to all that is going on around him, to be entrusted himself with important parts of the work, and thus to become a tolerable workman himself, and if intelligent, to have a good foundation of practical knowledge, gained by his observation and constant intercourse with mechanics.

Thus prepared, his mind is in fine condition for pursuing strictly professional studies; and a course of two years at an academy where they are taught will complete the foundation upon which, in the after life of actual service, he may build up a sound practical knowledge of his profession; which can only be gained by thus combining practical experiences with a thorough study of correct principles.

NAVAL ENGINEER.

THE PAYMENT OF OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Allow me to present to you a statement of the present system of payment of officers of our Army, its defects, &c., hoping that through the wide circulation of your paper the attention of Congress may be directed to a revision thereof. Consider the pay of a colonel of infantry. It is, including commutation of rations and servants (if he keeps two), one hundred and ninety-four dollars per month. He is allowed six rations per day. These Government rates at thirty cents each. They amount in a month to fifty-four dollars. For each servant kept, he is allowed twenty two dollars and fifty cents; nothing for those he does not keep. None other than a company officer is allowed to keep a soldier as waiter. The tax on all incomes over six hundred dollars is three per cent.

The numerous items are its defects. Why does not the Government make the monthly commutations of rations (fifty-four dollars) a part of the pay proper, and save the time, space and calculation wasted in the payment of every officer? What is it to the Government whether or not its officer employs one, two, or more servants? I think the Government ought not to regret that some of its officers are so economical as to have one servant do what it thinks requires two to perform.

Officers who have families dependent on their salaries must, in these times, practice such economy. No doubt the Government is willing any officer should do so. It does not assist them, however. The course pursued is: the officer must employ the whole number of servants or *certify on honor that he so kept them*, or the Government will not pay the twenty-two dollars and fifty cents a month. The result is, there are comparatively few citizen servants employed, very many certificates that they are so kept, and numerous soldiers who, during their term of enlistment, perform only private duties for officers, their certificates to the contrary notwithstanding. Government finds clothes and pays these soldiers for service in the field, and needs every one of them. The present system tempts officers to defraud, and they do, by using soldiers as waiters, without allowing Government their cost, and by making false certificates relative to private servants. I have heard it remarked that this evil is so general Government refuses to punish those who commit it. Why does the Government tax its officials? Why does it not reduce their incomes the amount of the tax, and save interminable calculation. Let the Government give the officers a stated salary and allow them one or more soldiers as waiters—a certain amount—and institute a law giving military control to its officers over private servants, or an unmutilated salary and procuration of whom they can for menial services. Then punish every officer who, unauthorized, keeps a soldier as waiter. Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors-General, who are qualified, easily recognize an undrilled soldier, and can as easily ascertain the cause.

If the Government will dispense with the commutation of rations and servants, the equivalent being pay proper, much dissatisfaction and evil will be removed.

MAJOR.

BEAUFORT, S C., August 8, 1864.

LETTER FROM GENERAL T. SEYMOUR.

THE CONDITION AND FEELING OF THE SOUTH.

WILLIAMSPORT, Mass., August 15, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR:—You ask for my impressions of the present condition of the Southern Confederacy, and you shall have them. For the benefit of our cause I wish they might be impressed upon every soul in the land, that the confidence begotten of my three months' observation in the interior of the South might be shared by every man who has the least connection with the responsibilities of this struggle. And I am sure that these opinions are not peculiar to myself. Every one of the fifty officers just exchanged will express the same—every one of them, whether from the jails of Charleston, or the pens of Macon and Andersonville, will confidently tell the same story.

The Rebel cause is fast failing from exhaustion. Their two grand armies have been reinforced this summer from the last resources of the South. From every corner of the land, every old man and every boy capable of bearing a rifle has been impressed, willingly or unwillingly, and hurried to the front. LEE's army was the first so strengthened. It was at the expense of HOOD's. Governor BROWN told the truth with a plainness that was very bitter, but it was none the less the truth. Let me extract a few prominent statements from his proclamation of July 9, addressed to the "Reserved "Militia of Georgia:"

"A late correspondence with the President of the Confederate States, satisfied my mind that Georgia is to be left to her own resources to supply the reinforcements to General JOHNSTON's army, which are indispensable to the protection of Atlanta, and to prevent the State from being overrun by the overwhelming numbers now under command of the Federal General upon our soil.

"But there is need of further reinforcements, as will be seen by the accompanying letter of General JOHNSTON. * * * * And it becomes my duty to call forth *every man* in the State able to bear arms, as fast as they can be armed, to aid in the defence of our homes, our altars, and the graves of our ancestors.

"If the Confederate Government will not send the large cavalry force now engaged in raiding and repelling raids to destroy the long line of railroads over which General SHERMAN brings his supplies from Nashville, and thus compel him to retreat with the loss of most of his army, the people of Georgia, *who have already been drawn upon more heavily in proportion to population than those of any other State in the Confederacy*, must at all hazards, and at any sacrifice, rush to the front.

"If General JOHNSTON's army is destroyed, the Gulf States are thrown open to the enemy, and we are ruined."

There must indeed have been desperate weakness when Georgia, and the Southern cause with it, were so neglected that LEE's army might be made equal to the task of holding GRANT to the Potomac or the James! and the people of the South are intelligent enough to understand and to appreciate the fact, and they have lost heart accordingly.

The following is from a letter written by one Rebel to another, that accidentally fell into the hands of one of my fellow prisoners, and for the authenticity of which I vouch:

"Very few persons are preparing to obey the late call of the Governor. His summons will meet with no response here. The people are soul-sick, and heartily tired of this hateful, hopeless strife. They would end it if they could; but our would-be rulers will take good care that no opportunity be given the people to vote against it. By lies, by fraud and by chicanery this revolution was inaugurated; by force, by tyranny and the suppression of truth it is sustained. It is nearly time that it should end, *and of sheer depletion it must end before long*. We have had enough of want and of woe, enough of cruelty and carnage, enough of cripples and corpses. There is an abundance of bereaved parents, weeping widows, and orphaned children in the land. If we can, let us not increase the number. The men who, to aggrandize themselves, or to gratify their own political ambition, brought this cruel war upon a peaceful and prosperous country, will have to render a fearful account of their misdeeds to a wronged, robbed and outraged people. Earth has no punishment sufficiently meet for their villainy here, and hell will hardly be hot enough to scathe them hereafter."

There is certainly a no small proportion of the Southern people (despite the lying declarations of their journals, as we had good occasion to learn) that not only favor the progress of our arms, but that daily pray that this exterminating war may soon be brought to a finality by our complete and perfect success. They have had too much of despotism—not enough of the triumph promised them. Many intelligent Southern gentlemen do, indeed, express strong hopes of their ultimate independence, but such hope is not shared by the masses. Disappointed from the first in not having been acknowledged by foreign Powers—more bitterly disappointed in their general expectation that Northern cowardice or dissension would secure their ends—but a single chance remains, and that is the result of our next election for PRESIDENT. If a democrat succeeds to Mr. LINCOLN, they profess to feel sure of negotiations, and sure of their Confederacy. They believe a democrat will be elected. In Mr. LINCOLN'S reëlection they see only subjugation, annihilation, for the war must then continue, and continuance is their failure and ruin.

In military affairs it is an excellent rule never to do what the enemy desires—is it not equally true in politics? Certain it is, that the only remaining hope of the South lies in Mr. LINCOLN'S defeat.

Now, I am not enough of a politician to know whether the election of a democrat can result as favorably to the South as it anticipates. The wish alone may be the parent of their belief. But, I assured all who expressed that belief, that the North, as a mass, is as united as the South—that no democrat could be elected on a peace platform—and that any President who would inaugurate any measure leading to peace on the basis of Southern independence, would be promptly hung, by loyal acclamation, to the lamp posts in front of his own presidential mansion.

However that may be, if we are but true ourselves there can be but one result. *What we need now is men*—only men—not substitutes or hirelings who go forth for any motive but the country's good, and produce but little beyond depreciating our armies—but MEN—such as really constitute the State, and boast of being freemen and the sons of freemen. If these fail to support their country's cause in her hour of peril, they are unworthy of continuing freemen, and should blush ever to exercise a freeman's privileges.

But if bounties must be paid, let *it* be in Southern land, not in Northern gold; and armies of emigrants, whose sons may aspire to even the rule of the nation, will cross the seas to win the broad acres that disloyalty has forfeited to the State.

To every intelligent soldier who has fought through all these indecisive campaigns on almost numberless indecisive fields, the question constantly arises, with touching force why do we not overwhelm our enemies?

Tens of thousands of lives are lost because our array of strength is so disproportionably less than that against which we battle. Everywhere we meet on nearly equal terms, where we might well have four to one. The cost to us in blood and treasure, of a prolonged war, can hardly be foreseen—the economy is infinite of such an effort as the glorious North should put forth.

The South will fight as long as the struggle is equal; *it will submit* to such preponderance as we should show in every field.

Glance at the summer's campaigns. If SHERMAN had but 50,000 or 75,000 more men near, the South would be lost, because HOOD would be annihilated. If MEADE had moved in the spring with reserves of 75,000 to 100,000 men, LEE would have been hopelessly crushed. Even at this moment a third column of 40,000 to 50,000 rightly moved, would give unopposed blows to the Confederacy from which she could never rise.

What folly, then, to struggle on in this way, when we can send to the field five times the force already there. What weakness to think we cannot conquer the South. Behind the James only boys and old men are to be seen, while here men buy and sell as in the olden days of quiet, and regiments of able-bodied citizens crowd the streets of our cities.

There is but one course consistent with safety or honor. Let the people awake to a sense of their dignity and strength, and a few months of comparatively trifling exertion, of such effort as alone is worthy of the great work—and the Rebellion will crumble before us. Fill this draft promptly and willingly, with good and true men; send a few spare thousands over rather than under the call, and the summer sun of 1865 will shine upon a regenerated land.

There are some who speak of peace! Of all Yankees the

Southron most scorns those who do not fight, but are glad enough to employ them, as they do their slaves, to perform their dirty work. Peace for the South will be sweet indeed; for us, except through Southern subjugation, but anarchy and war forever. The Pacific, the Western, the Eastern States would at once fall asunder. The South would be dominant, and the people of the North would deserve to be driven a-field under negro overseers, to hoe corn and cotton for Southern masters.

But no faint-hearted or short-sighted policy can set aside the eternal decree of the Almighty, who has planted no lines of disunion between the Atlantic and the Western deserts —between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico—that signify His will that we should be separated; and unless so separated peace is a delusion, and its advocacy a treason against the wisest and holiest interest of our country.

It has been with a trust that renewed hope and vigor might be given, when vigor and hope are needful, that I have written, and you have my consent to using this as you please; and I am, Very truly yours,

T. SEYMOUR, Brigadier-General U. S. Vols.

To W. E. DODGE, JR., Esq., New York.

THE TRIAL AND JUSTIFICATION OF COMMANDER AMMEN.

THE ATTEMPTED MUTINY ON THE "OCEAN QUEEN."

THE trial of Commander DANIEL AMMEN, of the Navy, by Naval General Court-Martial, for killing two of a draft of sailors sent on board the steamship *Ocean Queen* in May last, to our Pacific Fleet, was concluded at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, on the 10th inst. Commander AMMEN thought it advisable to request a Court Martial, to avoid the annoyances and delays incident to a possible civil process, and thereupon charges were preferred by the Navy Department. In the defence of the Commander which we give below, the facts are concisely and fully presented, nor is there any material point which is not confirmed by the evidence, either directly or by inference. With a view to fortify the statement that his treatment of the men under his charge was kind and considerate, and that he resorted to violence only when his duty compelled, we also quote below a portion of the evidence given by Captain TINKLEPAUGH, the Commander of the *Ocean Queen*. It is hardly necessary that we should say that all the testimony fully sustained the statements of Commander AMMEN and Captain TINKLEPAUGH, and showed the propriety and coolness of the conduct of the accused:

DEFENCE OF COMMANDER DANIEL AMMEN.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Court:

The evidence in my case is now before you. It is ample, and, I trust, has convinced you that my conduct in the matter was justified by the circumstances; and that, in connection with the steps taken by Captain Tinklepaugh, it prevented a fearful scene of disorder, and possibly of national reproach and disgrace.

I have no desire or design to avoid, in the slightest degree, the responsibility which rests upon me. I acted as my convictions of duty prompted; I could not have done less than I did without self-reproach; and whatever the event, I shall always be sustained by an inward consciousness that I did my duty—my whole duty.

In order to enable you the better to appreciate the circumstances under which I acted, I purpose now to give you a clear and connected statement of the facts as they appeared to me.

I was ordered by the Navy Department to take passage on board the *Ocean Queen*, on Friday, May 13th, to receive on board that vessel and take charge of a draft of two hundred and twenty men, intended for the Pacific Squadron,—to accompany them to Panama, and, after delivering them to the senior officer present at that point, to return to New York.

Boatswain Thomas G. Bell, of the Navy, was ordered to assist me. No marine guard or other assistants were assigned. The draft came from Philadelphia, and (although it was not in evidence) was principally composed of men who had been transferred from the Army a short time before.

The *Ocean Queen* left the wharf at New York at about one o'clock P.M. She had on board (as Captain Tinklepaugh has informed you) about 1,040 passengers, excluding the draft; about one-third were women and children. It had been arranged that the draft should be received on board after the steamer left the wharf, and it was so done.

It is proper here to explain that on board that steamer the steerage and cabin passengers are divided from each other by means on the starboard side of a fixed bulkhead, and on the port side, by a lattice, in which there is a gateway; and, by the rules of the vessel, all steerage passengers are forbidden to come abaft these bulkheads. The men composing the draft were steerage passengers. Owing to the crowded state of the steerage, the starboard side of the spar deck, under the hurricane deck, was appropriated exclusively to the men under my charge. Although uncomfortable and crowded, I should have much preferred, at that season of the year and for that voyage, living and sleeping there, to occupying a berth in the steerage.

About midnight that night I was called and told that my people wished to see me. I at once dressed and went on deck, where I was met by four men, two of whom I remember as James Kelley and Alfred Bussell, seamen (the deceased), who told me they were uncomfortable, had no place to sleep, and therefore had to wander about the decks; they finally said that whiskey would make it all right.

I replied that I knew they were uncomfortable; that in a day or two we would be in a pleasant latitude; and that, in the meanwhile, I would see what could be done to make them less uncomfortable; but that whiskey was quite out of the question, as it would make all wrong.

They left without any manifestation of disappointment or anger,—perhaps impressed with the idea that the interest I had expressed was the result of intimidation, and not of the disposition I have to care for the comfort and well-being of those under my command, and which I regard as a not unimportant part of the duty of all officers under whom men are placed.

The following morning (Saturday) all of the draft that I asked expressed themselves satisfied with their breakfast, although I found on inquiry that no vegetables had formed a part of it. I soon made a request to Captain Tinklepaugh on this subject, which he at once agreed to.

In the afternoon, at dinner, there was dissatisfaction—at least on the part of twelve or fifteen, who threw overboard a number of pots and pans containing food, and beat and abused the servants of the ship until they refused to do duty. Chief among these twelve or fifteen were Kelley and Bussell (the deceased); the object probably was to prevent the better disposed men from getting anything to eat, and thus to make the dissatisfaction more general.

I at once detailed a number of the blacks belonging to the draft to reset and replenish the tables, and thus prevented the well disposed from suffering.

The captain of the vessel was, not without cause, seriously concerned on account of this mutinous conduct, and the very menacing and disrespectful expressions of my men, and told me he felt much disposed to put into Hampton Roads, and put on shore at least twelve or fifteen, if not all, of the draft.

While I had to admit that the conduct and language of some of them were very mutinous and disrespectful, I told him I hoped he would not do this; that the delay would be great, and that I felt satisfied we could control the men.

The following morning (Sunday, 15th) the men appeared to be entirely sober,—the supply of liquor obtained through the steerage passengers having probably given out. Their breakfast consisted of hard bread, boiled salt beef of good quality, tea or coffee, and hominy and molasses. I was in the act of inspecting their breakfast, when I was asked to do so by Alfred Bussell, seaman (the deceased), in the most disrespectful terms and manner. After my inspection I became convinced that the object of the men was a difficulty irrespective of any treatment which it was in my power to have bestowed upon them.

Soon after breakfast I heard John Kelley and Alfred Bussell (the deceased) in conversation with Boatswain Bell—my assistant in charge of the draft. They declared that they had eaten nothing since they had been on board; and that, if their dinner that day was not such as they wished, they certainly would go aft into the cabin and get what they desired. Kelley said he had once aided on board of a vessel-of-war to knock down a sentry over a spirit-room, and that they intended to do as well on board of the *Ocean Queen;* that he knew there was liquor on board, and they intended to have it.

The conversation, though addressed to Mr. Bell, was loud enough, and evidently intended for my ear. I replied that I hoped their dinner would be all they could ask; that I had spoken to the captain on that subject; but that their proposition to go aft and help themselves was quite out of the question; and if there was an attempt of that kind, they would certainly be shot. They contemptuously replied that they were quite accustomed to being under fire, and felt no alarm whatever; and Kelley said that they regarded me as a very well-disposed person; that he felt satisfied I would do anything in my power for their comfort, and therefore I had not been harmed.

I ask the Court to weigh well this conversation, as given by Mr. Bell; as also the conversation about 7 o'clock that morning between him and these same men; as also what Chief Engineer Phelps has said in relation to the endeavors of the men to find some one capable of running the engines.

The conversation and manner of the men convinced me that they were bent on making serious trouble; it conveyed to me deep meaning, and revealed, or rather confirmed by belief in the existence of a plot and purpose, too apparent to be doubted, save by a person without sufficient nerve to meet the crisis when it came.

I did not reply to the last remark, so insulting to my position and to the obligations which belong to the service; but I felt that, by this total forgetfulness of their obligations, the existence of the many passengers on board the vessel was seriously menaced. I turned to many of the men who composed the draft, and told them that, if there should be violence on board the vessel, I hoped all the well-disposed would absent themselves from the immediate scene, and that none should appear unless they wished to be participants; that they would communicate what I had just said to the other men, as I would regret very much if any of them should be killed by accident.

I have to congratulate myself upon this forethought, as my advice was implicitly acted upon, not only by those who had no evil design, but I think also by ten or fifteen of those who were willing to abet the leaders as far as they could do so without encountering the perils inseparable from a violent contempt of my authority, and of their obligations to society.

Shortly after this, Captain Tinklepaugh stated to me that the attitude of some of my men convinced him that he would be obliged to shoot some of them in order to insure the safety of his command and of the passengers entrusted to his care, and that he wished my presence when it became necessary. I told him that, if the necessity arrived, I thought it belonged to me to recognize it by giving the order to fire, to which he assented; but added, that he hoped I would not defer it until the men overpowered us, and had actual possession of the vessel. I told him I would guard well that point, and he appeared satisfied, although deeply concerned for the safety of his vessel.

This occurred about noon of May 15th—the date of the occurrences about to be narrated. Had Captain Tinklepaugh been less judicious in making his arrangements, or less considerate in his whole conduct, I could not answer for what the result might have been. The necessary preparations were made to meet an emergency.

Dinner time (about 2 P.M.) came. I sat upon the hurricane deck forward, overlooking the steerage passengers, and would have been blind indeed, had I not seen that a crisis was at hand, from the manner of the people, who, huddled together with the draft, as they necessarily were, could not have failed to overhear somewhat the plans and expressed intentions of my men.

When the dinner of the men was reported, the boatswain (Mr. Bell), whom I had previously instructed so to do, called the principal malcontents to look at and pronounce upon it. It consisted of very good fresh roast beef, boiled potatoes, hard bread of excellent quality, and tea or coffee. John Kelley and Alfred Bussell (the deceased) pronounced the dinner satisfactory, and added, "perfectly so." Will the Court mark well their words; for they prove that they had nothing to complain of, and that all their dissatisfaction had been but a pretext for the evil conduct intended, and which they now proceeded to try to accomplish.

These men now proceeded to the port gangway, for the purpose of forcing the gateway. On attacking the man placed to guard the gateway, abaft which steerage passengers are forbidden to go, they found Captain Tinklepaugh near at hand, supported by the Chief Engineer Phelps, Dr. Gibbs, of the vessel, Dr. Woodward (a passenger), Mr. Bell (boatswain), and some others, who had been made aware of the position of affairs. I was sent for by Captain Tinklepaugh; and, passing over the hurricane deck, I arrived in time to see John Kelley, seaman, who was probably six feet three inches in height, and strongly built, struggling with Captain Tinklepaugh. Alfred Bussell, seaman, was also struggling with Engineer Phelps. A third man, who first tried to prevent an immediate attack, seeing that it could not be done, joined ferociously with the others.

On arriving, I saw that the authority of the vessel, as well as my own in the person of Mr. Bell, was violently assaulted.

Section 1st of Article 3d of the "Act for the better government of the Navy" is as follows: "The punishment of death, or such other punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge, may be inflicted upon any person in the naval service who, being witness to, or present at, any mutiny, *shall not do his utmost to suppress it.*" Here was the mutiny, and I did the only the law imposed upon me. I did not hesitate to give the order to fire upon the mutineers.

Immediately upon reiterating the order, I fired with a revolver twice at John Kelley. On the instant half a dozen shots were fired by some of the other persons named as present. The immediate death of Alfred Bussell and of John Kelley within two or three minutes was the result.

I passed almost immediately over the hurricane deck, and informed the men under my command that I had a word to say to them. When they had assembled, I stated that an attempt at violence had been met by force, and two or three of their number had been killed, which was perhaps more a matter of regret to me than to any one of them; that I had to thank all but a small number of them for their excellent conduct, —the more gratifying because it implied that they felt that they owed a duty to their country and to their flag. Three loud and spontaneous cheers greeted me, apparently from every man composing the draft. I trust that this honorable Court will not regard them as without meaning. The men were now directed to go to their dinner; they obeyed, without excitement or confusion.

I had previously requested Captain Tinklepaugh to have the dead men decently laid out for burial, and sent some of their shipmates to assist; and the prayers of the burial service were said over them when their bodies were committed to the deep.

After dinner, without any aid or support, I went amongst the principal men who had shown a mutinous disposition, and ordered five of them upon the hurricane deck, stating that I wished to have them put in irons. Four made no reply; the fifth said he would not obey my order; but changed his mind when I told him that he would obey instantly, or I would shoot him. The five were ironed, and kept on bread and water one or two days. We had no further trouble during the voyage; but when we met the convoy (the U. S. steamer *Neptune*), I obtained a few marines, and the following day put the prisoners on board that vessel. I asked Captain Sanford, of the *Neptune*, to receive them, not because I had any apprehension of further trouble, but because Captain Tinklepaugh requested it.

I have thus, in as few words as possible, stated the facts in the case as they appear to me. You have the opinions of every witness asked, that no more was done than was necessary, and that any attempt to arrest the malcontents and confine them would have resulted in our own death. You cannot but be convinced of the purposes of Kelly and Bussell; and that, if they had not been completely foiled, no limit to their violence could well be assigned.

The honorable Court will not doubt that, if a defiant and premeditated attack upon and personal violence to the captain of the vessel and those supporting him had been met in any other manner than it was, scores of the men whose conduct was unexceptionable would have been emboldened into contempt, if not into open mutiny. In that event, who can say what would have been the result?

Pardon me a word or two upon what constitutes the offence of murder. It is a malicious, deliberate, purposed, and premeditated killing of a person. Manslaughter is *unlawful* killing; but it has never been for an officer of the law to use such force, even to the extent of killing, as seemed to him at the time necessary, to enable him to do his duty,—the circumstances of the case afterwards showing that his opinion was reasonable, even though erroneous. Of the extent to which the naval or military officer may go in the just performance of his duties, it is not necessary for me to speak, as that is the province of this Court.

This honorable Court will bear in mind that of all the witnesses examined, there has been none who did not regard my action as of imperative necessity, and they have also stated that they have the same belief still. Captain Tinklepaugh also states emphatically that, had it not been for the agreement that, if the necessity existed, I was to give the order, he would have fired on the men before my arrival.

I ask an acquittal at your hands upon three grounds.

1st. That my duty required me to act as I did.

2d. The necessity of the case required it.

3d. Self-defence permitted it.

I beg the Court to weigh well the facts presented in the evidence. I not only hope a full acquittal, but trust the evidence is of such a character as to show that the confidence the Department placed in me, by giving me charge of so many men, without other assistance than that of one officer, was not misplaced.

If the men failed to respect my authority in the beginning, they respected it in the end.

I have no regrets except that such a necessity ever came to me. Had I failed in my duty, had I done less than I did, this Court in common with my brother officers, and the whole country would have had to lament a fatal imbecility; and the narrative of the *Ocean Queen* might have been added to the book of horrors.

As for the dead, their desperate and determined character have been given in the testimony. They had forfeited their lives to the law; and they died only before the sentence of the law instead of after it; and the necessity of the case was such that no one of my brother officers could have failed to do his duty on that occasion, had it been his lot instead of mine.

I have not entered into an argument, nor do I consider it proper on this occasion that I should do so. I have endeavored fairly to present the case, and I believe the evidence is ample to convince the honorable Court that I had but one course to pursue; that I did but my duty; and painful as that duty was, the manner in which I performed it I trust will meet your sincere and entire approval.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL AMMEN, Commander.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD, August 10th, 1864.

EXTRACT FROM CAPTAIN TINKLEPAUGH'S EVIDENCE.

We omit the main portion of Captain TINKLEPAUGH'S evidence, inasmuch as it relates substantially the same facts in regard to the origin, conduct, and suppression of the mutiny which Commander AMMEN gives above; but we make an extract to show the treatment of the men by the accused:—

Question by the Court.—Did you, or did you not, believe, at the time of the firing, and before it, that the safety of the ship, and possibly of the passengers, would be endangered, unless the movements of the mutineers were forcibly arrested?

Answer.—I did so believe. I became fully satisfied in my own mind of the fact.

Question by the Court.—Was it, or was it not, in your judgment, then and now, necessary, in order to arrest the progress of the mutineers, to resort to the use of firearms?

Answer.—It was necessary, in my opinion. It became necessary. I am still of the same opinion.

Question by the Court.—If an attempt had been made to arrest and confine the mutineers at the gate, instead of firing upon them, what, in view of the state of feeling shown by the other men, do you think would have been the result?

Answer.—I think the result would have been that they would have taken the ship from us.

Question by the Accused.—Did you observe at any time, malicious conduct on the part of the accused, to the men under his charge?

Answer.—None, whatever. On the contrary, he addressed them and treated them at all times, in a mild and gentlemanly manner. He told them repeatedly, in my hearing, that whatever could be done for their comfort should be, that he was sent there for that purpose, to see to their rights and comfort, and it should be done.

Question by the Accused.—Was the conduct of Commander Ammen cool and collected at all times, when you were present, especially during the attack in the port gangway, on the afternoon of Sunday, May 15th?

Answer.—It was unusually so—unusually cool and determined. So much so that I changed my mind; because he was so mild at first that I didn't expect when the time for action came he would be prompt. I found him, however, very cool and determined, prompt to act. Prior to that I thought he was very mild and easy.

Question by the Accused.—Would you have felt obliged to shoot the men who made an attack on you at the gateway on the port side of the *Ocean Queen*, in order to ensure the safety of your command, had I not arrived the moment I did, or very soon thereafter, on the afternoon of Sunday, May 15th?

Answer.—Yes, sir. I should have fired myself before he arrived, had it not been for the understanding that I was to act under his orders. I saw the necessity of doing it before he arrived there.

Question by the Accused.—Do you remember whether I expressed regret that it was necessary to shoot two or three men, when I addressed the draft of men?

Answer.—Yes, I heard Captain Ammen express himself so when he addressed the men. He expressed regret that he had been compelled to use force.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF ACQUITTAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, August 15, 1862.

SIR:—The Naval General Court-Martial by which you were recently tried, at New York, acquitted you of the charges preferred against you. After pronouncing this judgment, the Court proceed to state that "it appearing from the evidence, and not denied by the accused, that Commander Daniel Ammen, at the time and place mentioned in the specifications, was concerned in the killing of John Kelly and Alfred Bussell, seamen, the court do find that the same was done in the lawful discharge of the duty of the said Commander Daniel Ammen, as an officer of the United States Navy, and to suppress an attempted mutiny, and in the opinion of the court the same was justifiable homicide."

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed] GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Commander DANIEL AMMEN, U. S. N.

By order of Major-General Thomas, the batteries in each Army Corps of the Army of the Cumberland will, in future, constitute a separate command, under the corps chief of Artillery, subject to the direction of the corps commander and the department chief of artillery. In action, or when preparing for action, they will be placed in such positions as the corps chief of artillery, with the approval of the corps commander and department chief of artillery, shall select.

THE Secretary of War has directed that, in settling the clothing accounts of volunteers whose terms of service have been less than one year, they will be entitled to the following credits for the different periods of service:—

Three months,	$23 93
Six months,	35 82
Nine months,	40 34

One hundred days' men to be placed on the same footing with three months' volunteers.

ON Friday of last week, the 1st U. S. Volunteers, one thousand strong, passed over the New York Central Railroad, *en route* for the West. The regiment is composed of Rebel prisoners and deserters, who have taken the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States. They are to be employed against the hostile Indians on the overland stage route. The train which carried the regiment numbered twenty-nine cars.

COLONEL H. T. Saunders, Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, being unable on account of his health to do duty in the field, has been assigned by Major-General Butler to duty as Provost-Marshal of the District of Eastern Virginia from the 15th inst.

SUFFERINGS OF UNION PRISONERS.

MEMORIAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

THE Union prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., many thousands in number, have sent by four of their fellows, recently exchanged, the following Memorial to the President, in which they present a saddening picture of their sufferings:

CONFEDERATE STATES PRISON,
CHARLESTON, S. C., August —, 1864.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:—

The condition of the enlisted men belonging to the Union armies, now prisoners to the Confederate Rebel forces, is such that it becomes our duty, and the duty of every commissioned officer, to make known the facts in the case to the Government of the United States, and to use every honorable effort to secure a general exchange of prisoners, thereby relieving thousands of our comrades from the horrors now surrounding them.

For some time past there has been a concentration of prisoners from all parts of the Rebel territory to the State of Georgia—the commissioned officers being confined at Macon, and the enlisted men at Andersonville. Recent movements of the Union armies under General SHERMAN have compelled the removal of prisoners to other points, and it is now understood that they will be removed to Savannah, Georgia, and Columbus and Charleston, South Carolina. But no change of this kind holds out any prospect of relief to our poor men. Indeed, as the localities selected are far more unhealthy, there must be an increase rather than a diminution of suffering. Colonel HILL, Provost-Marshal-General, Confederate States Army, at Atlanta, stated to one of the undersigned that there were thirty-five thousand prisoners at Andersonville, and by all accounts from the United States soldiers who have been confined there the number is not overstated by him. These thirty-five thousand are confined in a field of some thirty acres, enclosed by a board fence, heavily guarded. About one-third have various kinds of indifferent shelter; but upwards of thirty thousand are wholly without shelter, or even shade of any kind, and are exposed to the storms and rains, which are of almost daily occurrence; the cold dews of the night, and the more terrible effects of the sun striking with almost tropical fierceness upon their unprotected heads. This mass of men jostle and crowd each other up and down the limits of their enclosure, in storm and sun, and others lie down upon the pitiless earth at night, with no other covering than the clothing upon their backs, few of them having even a blanket.

Upon entering the prison every man is deliberately stripped of money and other property, and as no clothing or blankets are ever supplied to their prisoners by the Rebel authorities the condition of the apparel of the soldiers, just from an active campaign, can be easily imagined. Thousands are without pants or coats, and hundreds without even a pair of drawers to cover their nakedness.

To these men, as indeed to all prisoners, there is issued three-quarters of a pound of bread or meal, and one-eighth of a pound of meat per day. This is the entire ration, and upon it the prisoner must live or die. The meal is often unsifted and sour, and the meat such as in the North is consigned to the soapmaker. Such are the rations upon which Union soldiers are fed by the Rebel authorities, and by which they are barely holding on to life. But to starvation and exposure, to sun and storm, add the sickness which prevails to a most alarming and terrible extent. On an average one hundred die daily. It is impossible that any Union soldier should know all the facts pertaining to this terrible mortality, as they are not paraded by the Rebel authorities. Such statement as the following, made by —— ——, speaks eloquent testimony. Said he:—"Of twelve of us who were captured, six died; four are in the hospital, and I never expect to see them again. There are but two of us left." In 1862, at Montgomery, Alabama, under far more favorable circumstances, the prisoners being protected by sheds, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred were sick from diarrhœa and chills, out of seven hundred. The same percentage would give seven thousand sick at Andersonville. It needs no comment, no efforts at word painting, to make such a picture stand out boldly in most horrible colors.

Nor is this all. Among the ill-fated of the many who have suffered amputation in consequence of injuries received before capture, sent from Rebel hospitals before their wounds were healed, there are eloquent witnesses of the barbarities of which they are victims. If to these facts is added this, that nothing more demoralizes soldiers and developes the evil passions of man than starvation, the terrible condition of Union prisoners at Andersonville can be readily imagined. They are fast losing hope, and becoming utterly reckless of life. Numbers, crazed by their sufferings, wander about in a state of idiocy; others deliberately cross the "dead line," and are remorselessly shot down.

In behalf of these men we most earnestly appeal to the President of the United States. Few of them have been captured except in the front of battle, in the deadly encounter, and only when overpowered by numbers. They constitute as gallant a portion of our armies as carry our banners anywhere. If released, they would soon return to again do vigorous battle for our cause. We are told that the only obstacle in the way of exchange is the status of enlisted negroes captured from our armies, the United States claiming that the cartel covers all who serve under its flag, and the Confederate States refusing to consider the colored soldiers, heretofore slaves, as prisoners of war.

We beg leave to suggest some facts bearing upon the question of exchange, which we would urge upon this consideration. Is it not consistent with the national honor, without waiving the claim that the negro soldiers should be treated as prisoners of war, to effect an exchange of the white soldiers? The two classes are treated differently by the enemy. The whites are confined in such prisons as Libby and Andersonville, starved and treated with a barbarism unknown to civilized nations. The blacks, on the contrary, are seldom imprisoned. They are distributed among the citizens, or employed on government works. Under these circumstances they receive enough to eat and are worked no harder than they have been accustomed to be. They are neither starved nor killed off by the pestilence in the dungeons of Richmond and Charleston. It is true they are again made slaves; but their slavery is freedom and happiness compared with the cruel existence imposed upon our gallant men. They are not bereft of hope, as are the white soldiers, dying by piecemeal. Their chances of escape are tenfold greater than those of the white soldiers, and their condition, in all its lights, is tolerable in comparison with that of the prisoners of war now languishing in the dens and pens of secession.

While, therefore, believing the claims of our Government, in matters of exchange, to be just, we are profoundly impressed with the conviction that the circumstances of the two classes of soldiers are so widely different that the Government can honorably consent to an exchange, waiving for a time the established principle justly claimed to be applicable in the case. Let thirty-five thousand suffering, starving and dying enlisted men aid this appeal. By prompt and decided action in their behalf thirty-five thousand heroes will be made happy. For the eighteen hundred commissioned officers now prisoners we urge nothing. Although desirous of returning to our duty, we can bear imprisonment with more fortitude if the enlisted men, whose sufferings we know to be intolerable, were restored to liberty and life.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERMAN ON RECRUITING NEGROES.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., July 30, 1864.

JOHN A. SPOONER, Esq., Agent for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Nashville, Tenn.:

SIR:—Yours from Chattanooga, July 28, is received, notifying me of your appointment by your State as Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, under the act of Congress approved July 4, 1864, to recruit volunteers to be credited to the States respectively.

On applying to General WEBSTER, at Nashville, he will grant you a pass through our lines to those States, and, as I have had considerable experience in those States, would suggest recruiting depots to be established at Macon and Columbus, Mississippi, Selma, Montgomery, and Mobile, Alabama, and Columbus, Milledgeville, and Savannah, Georgia.

I do not see that the law restricts you to black recruits, but you are at liberty to collect white recruits also. It is waste of time and money to open rendezvous in Northwestern Georgia, for I assure you I have not seen an able bodied man, black or white there, fit for a soldier, who was not in this army or the one opposed to it.

You speak of the impression going abroad that I am opposed to the organization of colored regiments. My opinions are usually very positive, and there is no reason why you should not know them. Though entertaining profound reverence for our Congress, I do doubt their wisdom in the passage of this law:

1st. Because civilian agents about an army are a nuisance.

2d. The duty of citizens to fight for their country is too sacred an one to be peddled off by buying up the refuse of other States.

3d. It is unjust to the brave soldiers and volunteers who are fighting as those who compose this army do, to place them on a par with the class of recruits you are after.

4th. The negro is in a transition state and is not the equal of the white man.

5th. He is liberated from his bondage by act of war, and the armies in the field are entitled to all his assistance in labor and fighting, in *addition* to the proper quotas of the States.

6th. This bidding and bantering for recruits, white and black, has delayed the reinforcement of our armies at the time when such reinforcements would have enabled us to make our success permanent.

7th. The law is an experiment, which, pending war, is unwise and unsafe, and has delayed the universal draft which I firmly believe will become necessary to overcome the wide-spread resistance offered us; and I also believe the universal draft will be wise and beneficial; for under the providence of God it will separate the sheep from the goats, and demonstrate what citizens will fight for their country and what will only talk.

No one will infer from this that I am not a friend of the negro as well as the white race. I contend that the treason and rebellion of the master freed the slave, and the armies I have commanded have conducted to safe points more negroes than those of any general officer in the Army; but I prefer negroes for pioneers, teamsters, cooks, and servants; others gradually to experiment in the art of the soldier, beginning with the duties of local garrisons such as we had at Memphis, Vicksburgh, Natchez, Nashville, and Chattanooga; but I would not draw on the poor race for too large a proportion of its active athletic young men, for some must remain to seek new homes and provide for the old and young, and feeble and helpless.

These are some of my peculiar notions, but I assure you they are shared by a large proportion of our fighting men.

You may show this to the agents of the other States in the same business as yourself.

I am, &c.

T. W. SHERMAN, Major-General.

CAPTAIN SEMMES AND CAPTAIN WINSLOW.

CAPTAIN WINSLOW, of the *Kearsarge*, thus explained, in some remarks at Paris, how he regarded the relations which Captain SEMMES holds toward him:

"When a man surrenders he takes upon himself the obligation to deliver up his person to his enemy, for, if such were not the case, no surrender would ever be accepted; there would, in fact, be no such thing as a surrender. The defeated man would be fired at until he was killed, or until he had arrived under the control of his enemy. When a man surrenders, therefore, he does so in order that his enemy may cease the fire which is destroying him; and if it were not a rule that the surrendering man was to come and deliver up his person, his enemy most assuredly would never stop firing at him, and thus no such thing as a surrender could exist. Captain SEMMES surrendered to me, and I stopped firing, in order not to destroy him, and, instead of delivering himself up as he engaged to do by this act, he took advantage of the cessation in the firing to escape, and this escape was accomplished in a way which I could not have deemed possible, and therefore did not foresee. His conduct in this matter I shall not qualify, it will be properly appreciated by every sailor. By all the rules of honorable warfare he is now my prisoner, and stands, in his relation to me, as a prisoner on parole. In my opinion SEMMES also regards himself as a prisoner on parole, and I do not believe he will go into service again unless he is exchanged. The fact of his finding refuge under a foreign flag or on foreign soil has nothing to do with his personal relations to me, and Captain SEMMES so well understands this that he will not again be caught on the sea."

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

COLONEL (late Brigadier-General) Charles P. Stone has resigned his commission.

MAJOR-General Sherman has been made major-general and Major-General Hancock brigadier-general in the Regular Army.

COLONEL T. C. Devin, 6th New York cavalry, commanding Second brigade, Merritt's division, has been made brevet-brigadier-general.

UNTIL further orders the duties of Inspector General of the Department of the Missouri will devolve upon Colonel J. V. Du Bois, Chief of Cavalry.

BRIGADIER-General Averill has been promoted a major-general by brevet for his gallant fight at Moorefield and successful operations during the last month.

COLONEL P. J. Classon, 132d N. Y., District of North Carolina, is now at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, on leave of absence.

CAPTAIN H. R. Clum, Chief Signal Officer, and Lieutenant Paul Brodie, signal corps, have been relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered to report at Washington. Captain Clum is succeeded by Captain Jesse Merrill, as chief signal officer.

MAJOR-General Steele, commanding the Department of Arkansas, &c., in a general order dated July 20th, pays honor to the memory of Brigadier-General S. A. Rice, who commanded a brigade in that department, and who died at his home in Iowa, on the 6th of July.

COLONEL J. P. Gould, of the Fifty-ninth Massachusetts, wounded in the attack on Petersburgh on the 30th ult., and who subsequently suffered amputation of the leg, died on Sunday afternoon at the officers' hospital, in Philadelphia, where he arrived from City Point the day previous.

CAPTAIN A. C. Kemper, for something more than two years Assistant Adjutant-General at Cincinnati, has been transferred to duty at Brigadier-General Carrington's headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind., having been relieved by Captain Charles W. Booth, of Major-General Heintzelman's staff.

SURGEON J. K. Barnes, who has for months past been acting as Surgeon-General, and will probably be appointed to take the place of Surgeon Hammond, dismissed, has issued an order directing surgeons in charge of hospitals to make a daily examination of all convalescents under their charge, and to return to their commands all men as soon as fit for duty.

COLONEL S. M. Bowman, of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, has been assigned to the command of the District of Delawaro, and of all troops that now are or hereafter may be assigned to duty in that district. The order assigning Colonel Bowman to this command, does not relieve him as chief mustering and recruiting officer for colored troops in the State of Maryland.

LIEUTENANT L. M. Gardner, First California cavalry, has been reprimanded by general orders from the War Department, for addressing a letter to the State Department charging the Quartermaster's Bureau on the Pacific coast, in general terms, with fraud. A careful investigation, by a military court, has ascertained that the accusations were without any foundation whatever.

MAJOR-General McDowell announces that the Department staff of the Department of the Pacific will, until further orders, remain at present, with the exception of Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Babbit, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Chief of the Quartermaster's Department, who has been relieved by special order 195, current series, from the War Department. He will be succeeded by Major R. W. Kirkham, who is announced as Chief of the Quartermaster's Department, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. The following officers are aides-de-camp to Major-General McDowell, viz.: Captain Franklin Haven, Captain James D. W. Cutting.

THE following officers are appointed acting ordnance officers for the military districts in the Department of the Pacific, in compliance with instructions contained in paragraph 2, of general orders, No. 192, from the War Department:—First Lieutenant Samuel Purdy, Washington Territory Volunteers, for the District of Oregon; Captain John B. Urmy, Third infantry, California Volunteers, for the District of Utah; First Lieutenant Theodore C. Winchell, Second infantry, California Volunteers, for the District of California. The officers above named are ordered to repair without delay to the headquarters of the districts to which they are assigned, and report by letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Robert A. Wainwright, Chief of Ordnance, for instructions.

LIEUT.-General GRANT has modified the order relative to recruiting negroes within the lines of the Army of the Potomac, so as to allow recruiting officers to designate some place near the base of supplies from which they will operate. Such agents will not be permitted to roam through the Army in obtaining recruits. When recruiting officers may wish to take men from the Army, they will present them at the Provost-Marshal-General's office, together with a statement which shall show where the persons were recruited, and by whom last employed.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1864.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS whose subscription year to this JOURNAL, ended with the first volume, are reminded that to secure the continuance of the paper, payment for the coming year should be forwarded immediately to the publication office.

IN this initial number of the second volume of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the Editor begs to return his thanks to the gentlemen of the two services for the ready and generous support they have given the paper from its very first issue to the present time. In all parts of the country, in every military department, in every branch of the military service, on land and on sea, the JOURNAL has found warm friends who have not hesitated to render its Editor constant and valuable assistance. As the best return for this, he has labored to make the JOURNAL worthy of their pride and truly representative of the honor and dignity of the profession of arms. He has aimed to make it thoroughly independent, always reliable, sound in its judgments, and calm and consistent in its statements and opinions. And, looking over the pages of the first volume, now that it is fully completed, he has satisfaction in thinking that it contains nothing which in its spirit or intention is unworthy the Army and Navy in whose name and for whose benefit it has spoken.

The Editor does not forget how much he owes to many patriotic gentlemen, outside the profession of arms, in every loyal State, who have given to the JOURNAL their cordial support, and have aided him by every means in their power. He hopes that the JOURNAL may never prove less worthy of their confidence.

Before this second volume is closed, it is not improbable that a critical period in the history of the war will be reached; a time when all that is manly and honorable in the North will be brought to its severe trial. In such day, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will always be found loyal to the Union, and faithful to the memories of the martyrs of the war.

WE devote several columns this week to the court-martial of Commander AMMEN, of the Navy, who was tried on charges growing out of his summary and courageous dealing with the mutinous portion of the draft of men he conveyed to the Pacific Squadron on the *Ocean Queen*. The trial was asked by Commander AMMEN, that he might be saved the necessity of answering to possible civil proceedings, and with a view to place all the facts before the public. The result was, of course, a verdict of acquittal, and the plain statement of the facts of the mutiny which is given in his defence and in the testimony of the captain of the *Ocean Queen*, will increase the Commander's reputation for coolness and determination. There is no doubt that his prompt suppression of the outbreak saved the transport ship from all the horrors of a general mutiny.

THE NEW MOVEMENT AT PETERSBURGH.

IF the familiar announcement of "another flank "movement of GRANT" had not become something stale by frequent usage, one might be tempted to employ it once again, in describing the last phase of the Richmond campaign. In truth, it was not a flank movement in that sense which implies the turning of the enemy's position, but a repetition of what is sometimes so called, in characterizing the tactics of GRANT. It was another instance of his favorite manœuvre, a very strong feint on the right, to cover a real attack on the left. It is remarkable how persistently the left has been used as the real attacking wing, in the course of the campaign. And always, too, the feint is of such deadly vigor on the other flank, that an enemy even more suspicious than LEE might be deceived. Sometimes this manœuvre has failed, sometimes succeeded. In the present instance, all that was expected has been accomplished. We have now got upon that Weldon Railroad, for whose possession such struggles have been made, and which we have once or twice before momentarily held. Let us hope that now, after a week of desperate fighting, it is ours to have and to hold—to us and our heirs forever.

Last week, when the reports of operations north of the James were quite indistinct and exaggerated, we stated, in opposition to the dispatches, that this manœuvre was probably a cover for a more important one elsewhere. Events seem to strengthen that view. The affair at Deep Bottom was not a sincere attack upon Richmond, but a cover for the advance on the Weldon Road. The activity of the former movement, and the desperation of the fighting, would naturally lead to an opposite conclusion. But in GRANT'S campaign, a feint or a reconnoissance is likely to be as vigorous and bloody as the real attack. It would be better to say of the recent operations, as a guide to future ones, that it was GRANT'S intention to break through the enemy's line wherever he could. Had LEE been audacious enough to send too great a fraction of his force to the Valley or to Georgia, GRANT might have got by his left. But such good fortune was not counted on; and, besides, the whole aim and animus of the campaign has been in the other direction. The real stratagem was to force the enemy to hurry his troops towards our right in such numbers as to fatally attenuate his left. This was entirely accomplished. Should we be able to hold our own on the left, we may set it down that one important step in the campaign has been fairly gained.

It will be noticed how the old and conspicuous timidity of the enemy, with regard to that route to Richmond which runs from Harrison's Landing to Rocketts, has again been profitably put to use. It is singular, the sensibility he evinces at this point. Whenever he has had need of every man, he has found a regiment or a brigade to spare for the region of Malvern Hill. When the Army moved from Cold Harbor down to Charles City, a deceptive movement of the cavalry and the Fifth corps toward the Hill, was resented with the greatest energy, and all the enemy's attention was concentrated on that danger. When the mine was to be exploded, the feint of HANCOCK'S corps at Deep Bottom almost stripped Petersburgh of its defenders, so timorous was the enemy of the other flank. Once more now the same corps, with the Tenth in addition, has accomplished on the same ground the same point, to aid a similar purpose on the left. It will be seen that the enemy recognizes that there is a road to Richmond north of the James. It is a very good place whereat to make a feint, and perhaps in time the feint may become a real attack. But our own impression is that GRANT was never yet decided to take that course to Richmond.

The Weldon Road is one of the great railroads connecting Richmond with the South. The other, the Danville, was destroyed for many miles by WILSON, and has only just now been thoroughly repaired. It is a little singular that the same day which brings news of our occupation of the Weldon Road, tells us also that the Danville has at length been thoroughly repaired. It must be remembered also that the Virginia Central Road is now probably in running order, and the reinforcements of EARLY'S troops went up on some trains, while his harvested crops have come down on others. Let us not therefore throw up our caps too soon over this last achievement, and pronounce Richmond "virtually ours." It is an achievement well performed, and if we hold our own, we may hope that the fortune of war, so many long months unpropitious, is at length smiling on our banners.

THE CONFLICT AT MOBILE.

FULLER details have been received of the remarkable naval combat in Mobile Bay. They show it to have been one of the most remarkable engagements on record. Not only were the forts successfully passed, and all save one reduced, but the Rebel navy at the station was effectually destroyed. The great peculiarity of the combat, however, was the fight between the fleet and the Rebel ram *Tennessee*. Below we give the leading incidents of the whole affair.

It was initiated by the following spirited order from Admiral FARRAGUT:—

U. S. FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD OFF MOBILE BAY, July 12, 1864.

General Order No. 10.

Strip your vessels and prepare for the conflict. Send down all your superfluous spars and rigging, trice up or remove the whiskers, put up the splinter nets on the starboard side, and barricade the wheel and steersmen with sails and hammocks. Lay chains or sandbags on the deck over the machinery, to resist a plunging fire. Hang the sheet chains over the side, or make any other arrangement for security that your ingenuity may suggest. Land your starboard boats, or lower and tow them on the port side, and lower the port boats down to the water's edge. Place a leadsman and the pilot in the port-quarter boat, or the one most convenient to the commander.

The vessels will run past the forts in couples, lashed side by side, as hereinafter designated. The flag-ship will lead and steer from Sand Island, N. by E. by compass, until abreast of Fort Morgan; then N. W. half N. until past the Middle Ground, then N. by W., and the others, as designated in the drawing, will follow in due order, until ordered to anchor; but the bow and quarter line must be preserved, to give the chase guns a fair range; and each vessel must be kept astern of the broadside of the next ahead; each vessel will keep a very little on the starboard quarter of his next ahead, and, when abreast of the fort will keep directly astern, and as we pass the fort will take the same distance on the port quarter of the next ahead, to enable the stern guns to fire clear of the next vessel astern.

It will be the object of the Admiral to get as close to the fort as possible before opening fire; the ships, however, will open fire the moment the enemy opens upon us, with their chase and other guns, as fast as they can be brought to bear. Use short fuses for the shell and shrapnel, and as soon as within three or four hundred yards give them grape. It is understood that heretofore we have fired too high; but, with grape-shot it is necessary to elevate a little above the object, as grape will dribble from the muzzle of the gun.

If one or more of the vessels be disabled, their partners must carry them through, if possible; but if they cannot, then the next astern must render the required assistance. But as the Admiral contemplates moving with the flood tide it will only require sufficient power to keep the crippled vessels in the channel.

Vessels that can must place guns upon the poop and top-gallant forecastle, and in the top on the star board side. Should the enemy fire grape, they will remove the men from the top-gallant forecastle and poop to the guns below until out of grape range.

The howitzers must keep up a constant fire from the time they can reach with shrapnel until out of its range.

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral Commanding W. G. B Squadron.

At 5½ A. M., the fleet was in motion, and 6.10 the firing commenced from the vessels. At half past nine the fleet had reached the inner bay. The efforts of the forts to prevent its progress having been abortive, further opposition devolved on the Rebel naval vessels, the most formidable of which was the ram *Tennessee*, on board of which was Admiral BUCHANAN. With great pluck he plunged his iron-mailed ship into the midst of our fleet, thinking to crush the wooden vessels one after another, like the performance of the *Merrimac* in Norfolk Harbor. But Admiral FARRAGUT had other intentions. He signalled for his fleet to gather around him, and a combined butting of the *Tennessee* was made by several vessels. This, however, seems to have produced no effect, except in preventing her from destroying any of our own vessels with her iron prow. The Monitors then closed upon her, and after some firing she surrendered.

The causes of the surrender were: 1st. The wounding of Admiral BUCHANAN, by which the crew was demoralized. 2d. The uselessness of three guns, which could not be used on account of the jamming of two port covers and the loss of a third. 3d. The carrying away of the rudder chains, by which the vessel became partially unmanageable.

All accounts agree that the *Tennessee* was little injured by the ramming she received or by shots. Her iron-plating was much indented and battered, but only one projectile—a 15-inch shell from the Monitor *Manhattan*—made a decided impression. It did not penetrate, but burst the wooden backing and caused a scattering of splinters. The ram can be soon repaired and used against her former owners. Her length is two hundred feet; breadth forty-eight. Her casemates have a backing of three inches of solid oak, covered with sixteen inches of yellow pine, crossed. On this there is a perpendicular layer of iron plates, three inches in thickness, covered transversely by a second layer of two-inch iron, topped by a third layer perpendicular, one inch thick, making nineteen inches of wood and six of iron. The casemates hang over her hull, protecting it completely. Her decks are covered with double plates of two-inch iron crossed, laid on heavy timber,

Her armament consisted of six rifled guns—two of 7-inch calibre and four of 6¾-inch—all of the Brooks pattern. She draws fourteen feet eight inches of water. She is worked by two splendid high pressure engines, driving a geared propeller. Her port covers are of five-inch iron, worked by cogs from within Her complement was one hundred and eighty-seven men, officers and all.

Although captured (through the temerity of her commander in attacking our fleet by day instead of waiting until night), the resistance of the *Tennessee* is another item of great interest and importance in the new developments concerning naval warfare, and furnishes new testimony to the value of iron-clad vessels. She would have been able to prolong the fight had not injuries been received in the minor particulars of the port-stoppers and rudder-chains. It was the damage to the former in fact that produced the surrender, for it was by a shot sent through the port, which could not be closed, that Admiral BUCHANAN was wounded.

THE reports from the Shenandoah Valley show that General SHERIDAN is compelled for the present to act strictly upon the defensive, not having strength sufficient to advance in the face of the force opposing him, exposed as he would be to flank movements through the passes of the Blue Ridge and attacks upon his communications by the guerilla bands of the ever-active MOSEBY. As was expected last week, an advance up the Shenandoah Valley was followed by a speedy retreat, the strength developed by the Rebels compelling us to seek a strong position for defence. During the advance our cavalry had several skirmishes with the rear guard, and on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, the 14th, 15th and 16th, our infantry were engaged in sharp skirmishing just beyond Cedar Creek, near Strasburgh, which was the limit of our advance.

The Rebels being found in a strong position, and there being nothing to gain by dislodging them, except to open the way for a movement up the Valley, for which he was not prepared, General SHERIDAN thought it prudent to retire, especially as his communications were threatened by a portion of LONGSTREET'S corps moving toward his rear from the opposite side of the Blue Ridge. This movement was met by General MERRITT'S division of cavalry, who on the 16th attacked and defeated General KERSHAW'S division of LONGSTREET'S corps, capturing nearly 300 prisoners, and giving General SHERIDAN time to withdraw to the neighborhood of Charlestown. An attack was made on the 21st by the enemy, who had united his forces to follow up our retreat. An attempt was made to pierce our right near Summit Point, a feint being at the same time made on our left. The right of our line was formed by the Sixth corps resting on the Martinsburgh Turnpike, about two miles south of Charlestown, the left extending toward Berryville and across the Berryville turnpike. The centre was held by the Eighth corps, General CROOK, and the right by the Nineteenth corps. The movement against our right was met by the Sixth corps, who bore the brunt of the engagement, fighting nearly all day and suffering heavy loss. They are reported to have driven the enemy nearly a mile, then falling back to their former line which they held, to cover the withdrawal of our Army towards Halltown, near Harper's Ferry, where they were reported, last accounts, to be occupying a line following the rest of the three ranges of hills forming Bolivar Heights, the right resting on the Potomac, the left reaching to the Shenandoah. The Sixth corps still held the right, the Eighth the left, and the Nineteenth the centre. Our troops have been busy entrenching, to strengthen their position, in itself a strong one. The position of the enemy is variously reported, and apprehensions of their again crossing the Potomac are excited, but we are confidently assured by newspaper dispatches from Washington that no portion of General EARLY'S command will again "be permitted" to cross the Potomac. There are many indications that operations in the Shenandoah Valley are likely at any moment to assume primary importance.

A CARTOON in *Punch* for 1848, entitled "The Land "of Liberty—recommended to the consideration of "Brother Jonathan," excites some peculiar reflections relative to the consistency of our English friends. The cartoon represents an imaginary Brother Jonathan reclining in a rocking chair, with one leg thrown over the back of another chair, and the other resting on a dethroned bust of WASHINGTON. In his belt are a revolver and a bowie knife, under his arm a slave whip, and at his elbow a tumbler of toddy. Maps of Texas and Oregon lie upon a chest containing almighty dollars. The cartoon is further composed of a number of separate pictures representing American institutions as conceived of in Europe. There is a slave auction, a gang of slaves under the whip of an overseer, slaves at work, and a slave tied up by the thumbs and undergoing flagellation. There is an "Aminidab Sleek" looking individual picking the pocket of John Bull—"repudiation" being thus symbolized. There is a crowd of white men lynching a negro. There is a duel, apparently between a Yankee and a Southern planter. There is a bar-room stabbing affray. There is a picture of a battle in Mexico, with the scaffolds on which General TWIGGS hung fifty odd deserters, and a scene of soldiers robbing a cathedral. The cartoon is accompanied with a song of somewhat doubtful eulogy for TWIGGS, the chorus of which is:—

> "Laurel crowns are warriors' wigs,
> Twine with rope a wreath for TWIGGS;
> When the deeds of TWIGGS are sung,
> Ever let the harp with hemp be strung."

It does not, of course, require much perspicacity to see that *Punch* in attempting to delineate by his cartoon the "universal Yankee nation," confined himself exclusively to the Southern half of it. He was entirely unaware of perpetrating such a mistake; yet it was a very natural one; for all the outrages and enormities which have made us a by-word abroad have been almost exclusively of Southern production. *Punch's* "Brother Jonathan" is a Southern slave driver in all particulars. Northern men never went around armed with revolvers and bowie knives and carrying cat o'-nine-tails. All the scenes portrayed in the cartoon are scenes that pertain to the South and not to the North—the auction, the slave gangs, the whipping—the repudiation—the lynching—the duel—the stabbing. The Mexican war, in its political relations, was a Southern war, and TWIGGS was a Southern general.

Yet the great English nation which could find no more appropriate emblems to designate its scorn for this country in 1848, than those just recited, now regards as the select and chosen chivalry of the Republic, the people who furnished the incidents from which those emblems were chosen. That brutal slave-driver, lolling at his ease, with his heel on WASHINGTON, is the man now welcomed into aristocratic companies; they believe his lie when he announces that he is not fighting for slavery, while the declaration of his government in favor of the inviolability of slavery is stuffed in his breast pocket. This great English nation has nothing but sympathy for the States where slave auctions, slave gangs, and slave whippings, are seen; where repudiation was legalized; where lynch law and stabbing affrays and duels were part of the recognized social codes. It cannot discover any cause for sympathy with the States which after long years of resistance, have been obliged to resort to war to prevent their soil from becoming as familiar as those of the South, with matters which in 1848, were selected for English scorn, but are now the objects of English admiration. Even TWIGGS—TWIGGS whom Punch celebrates as the greatest of military murderers—TWIGGS the traitor, who every honest man thinks should have not only harp strings of hemp, but a collar of the same material—even TWIGGS, the courtly carpet soldiers of the "Guards" welcome to their association.

THE Army will be gratified by the assurances which are given that the PRESIDENT is fully determined on the prompt enforcement of the draft, ordered for the 5th of September. No one can be blind to the fact that the imperative necessites of our position demand the prompt reinforcement of our armies. At all points of the field of war we find our generals embarrassed by the want of a few thousand men to turn the nicely poised scale in their favor. With additional strength sufficient to enable him to detach a single corps for a flanking movement, General SHERMAN might be able to bring to a speedy solution the difficult problem he has before him. With their thinned ranks recruited to the full standard, the corps under General SHERIDAN'S command might force their way to Lynchburgh, and create a diversion which would be fatal to LEE, with GRANT reinforced and able to strike vigorously home at some vital point. When the time comes to review the history of this summer's operations, it will be seen that our chief weakness has been in the lack of some system for the recruiting of our Army and neglect of a reserve corps, which have been the fatal errors in all our previous operations. How long shall we forget that war, even under the most favoring circumstances, is an immensely exhaustive process, for which we cannot be too complete in our preparations. We have conducted it too much as though our armies were like athletes, who gain fresh strength with each successive effort.

ELSEWHERE in this issue is published a formal statement made to the PRESIDENT by a commission of four recently-exchanged prisoners, representing the 35,000 confined at Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Ga. This statement gives a harrowing account of the sufferings endured by our brave fellows. Most of the prisoners are exposed to all the vicissitudes of the weather without shelter and with scanty clothing; their food is insufficient and of a miserable character, consisting of bread from unbolted corn meal and rancid bacon; the water is taken from a filthy stream; the camp is crowded and pestilential, and abounds with vermin. Disease rages fearfully, the deaths averaging on the 7th inst. 143 per day. This average has undoubtedly been since largely increased.

The developments made from time to time during the last year concerning the treatment of our captured soldiers by the Rebels form a record which the civilized world will be loth to accept as true. We are ready to make allowance for exaggeration, but we cannot doubt the well-proven fact that the unhappy captives are the victims of outrages which disgrace the Christian name of our enemy, and find few parallels in the history of modern war. The slaughter of his Arab prisoners by NAPOLEON has affixed an indelible stigma of infamy upon him, which the peculiar character of the circumstances attending it has not excused. What should be the sum of the infamy attached to those who control the Rebel government, under whose auspices these terrible wrongs are perpetrated!

All this time Rebel prisoners in our hands have been treated with the utmost care and attention—well sheltered, well clothed, well fed, and in sickness receiving skillful medical assistance and tender nursing. The camps at Elmira, Columbus, Indianapolis, and other places are models of cleanliness and comfort. We trust that the Government may devise some method by which our unfortunate soldiers may be rescued from a fate worse than death.

THE result of the Court-Martial of Surgeon-General HAMMOND takes us by surprise, but until we are able to examine the record of the case, it would be presumptuous to attempt to form an opinion of its merits, or to doubt the justice of the sentence. The character of the officers composing the Court would seem to give satisfactory evidence that the investigation was thorough and impartial. But every one who is aware how possible it is for the head of so large a department as that over which the Surgeon-General presided, to be made legally responsible for transactions of subordinates, for which he could not always be held morally accountable, will be cautious in condemnation. It is not necessary to say that Surgeon-General HAMMOND has always borne a high reputation in his profession, and that in the Army he has been respected as an honorable gentleman and a conscientious officer. The seductions of power, however, may have proved too much for his moral strength. Yet, even in the face of the result of this Court-Martial, we should hesitate to affirm this very confidently. The late Surgeon-General, in the Card which we publish elsewhere, is right in saying that his friends in the Army will not allow their opinion of him to be affected by what has so far been given to the public. They will ask for the record of the case, and each one will constitute himself judge and court.

THE compilations of the Acts of Congress in relation to military subjects, which were lately commenced in this journal, and are continued in this, as they will be in successive issues, will prove valuable, we think, to every military reader. They will serve to answer questions which are constantly arising in the Army.

THE KEARSARGE AND THE ALABAMA.

CAPTAIN WINSLOW'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE ACTION.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP KEARSARGE,
ENGLISH CHANNEL, July 30, 1864.

SIR:—In obedience to instructions of the Department, I have the honor to make the following supplementary report of the action between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*:

On the morning of the 19th ult., the day being fine, with a hazy atmosphere, wind moderate from the westward, with little sea, the position of the *Kearsarge* at 10 o'clock was near the buoy which marks the line of shoals to the eastward of Cherbourg, and distant about three miles from the eastern entrance, which bore to the southward and westward. At twenty minutes after 10 o'clock the *Alabama* was descried coming out of the the western entrance, accompanied by the *Couronne* (iron-clad). I had, in an interview with the Admiral of Cherbourg, assured him that, in the event of an action occurring with the *Alabama*, the position of the ships would be so far off shore that no questions could be advanced about the line of jurisdiction. Accordingly, to perfect this object, and with the double purpose of drawing the *Alabama* so far off shore that, if disabled, she could not return, I directed the ship's head seaward and cleared for action, with the battery pivoted to starboard. Having attained a point about seven miles from the shore, the head of the *Kearsarge* was turned short around, and the ship steered directly for the *Alabama*, my purpose being to run her down, or, if circumstances did not warrant it, to close in with her.

Hardly had the *Kearsarge* come round before the *Alabama* she red, presented her starboard battery and slowed her engines. On approaching her at long range of about a mile, she opened her full broadside, the shot cutting some of our rigging and going over and alongside of us.

Immediately I order more speed; but in two minutes the *Alabama* had loaded and again fired another broadside, and following it with a third, without damaging us except in rigging.

We had now arrived within about nine hundred yards of her, and I was apprehensive that another broadside—nearly raking as it was—would prove disastrous. Accordingly I ordered the *Kearsarge* sheered, and opened on the *Alabama*. The position of the vessels was now broadside and broadside; but it was soon apparent that Captain SEMMES did not seek close action. I became then fearful lest after some fighting, that he would again make for the shore. To defeat this I determined to keep full speed on, and with a port helm to run under the stern of the *Alabama* and rake her, if he did not prevent it by sheering and keeping his broadside to us. He adopted this mode as a preventive, and as a consequence the *Alabama* was forced with a full head of steam into a circular track during the engagement.

The effect of this measure was such that at the last of the action, when the *Alabama* would have made off, she was near five miles from the shore, and, had the action continued from the first in parallel lines, with her head in shore, the line of jurisdiction would no doubt have been reached. The firing of the *Alabama* from the first was rapid and wild; toward the close of the action her firing became better. Our men, who had been cautioned against firing rapidly without direct aim, were much more deliberate; and the instruction given to point the heavy guns below rather than above the water line, and clear the deck with lighter ones, was fully observed.

I had endeavored, with a port helm, to close in with the *Alabama*; but it was not until just before the close of the action that we were in position to use grape. This was avoided, however, by her surrender. The effect of the training of our men was evident; nearly every shot from our guns was telling fearfully on the *Alabama*, and on the seventh rotation in the circular track she winded, setting foretrysail and two jibs, with head in shore. Her speed was now retarded, and by winding her port broadside was presented to us, with only two guns bearing; and having been able, as I learned afterwards, to shift cover but one. I now saw that she was at our mercy, and a few more guns well directed brought down her flag. I was unable to ascertain whether it had been hauled down or shot away; but, a white flag having been displayed over the stern, our fire was reserved. Two minutes had not more than elapsed before she again opened on us with the two guns on the port side. This drew our fire again, and the *Kearsarge* was immediately steamed ahead and laid across her bows for raking. The white flag was still flying, and our fire was again reserved. Shortly after this her boats were seen to be lowering, and an officer in one of them came alongside, and informed us the ship had surrendered, and was fast sinking. In twenty minutes from this time the *Alabama* went down, her mainmast, which had been shot, breaking near the head as she sunk, and her bow rising high out of the water as her stern rapidly settled.

The fire of the *Alabama*, although it is stated she discharged three hundred and seventy or more shell and shot, was not of serious damage to the *Kearsarge*. Some thirteen or fourteen of them had taken effect in and about the hull, and sixteen or seventeen about the masts and rigging. The casualties were small, only three persons having been wounded; yet it is a matter of surprise that so few were injured, considering the number of projectiles that came aboard. The shot passed through the ports in which the thirty-twos were placed, with men thickly stationed around them, one taking effect in the hammock netting, and the other going through the port on the opposite side; yet no one was hit, the captain of one of the guns being only knocked down by the wind of the shot, as supposed.

The fire of the *Kearsarge*, although only one hundred and seventy-three projectiles had been discharged, according to the prisoners' accounts, was terrific. One shot alone had killed and wounded eighteen men and disabled a gun. Another had entered the coal bunkers, exploding and completely blocking up the engine room; and Captain SEMMES states that shot and shell had taken effect in the sides of his vessel, tearing large holes by explosion, and his men were everywhere knocked down.

Of the casualties in the *Alabama* no correct account can be given. One hundred and fifteen persons reached the shore, either in England or France, after the action. It is known that the *Alabama* carried a crew, officers and men, of about one hundred and fifty, into Cherbourg, and that while in the Southern ocean her complement was about one hundred and seventy; but desertions had reduced this complement. The prisoners state that a number of men came on board at Cherbourg, and the night before the action boats were going to and fro, and in the morning strange men were seen, who were stationed as captains of the guns. Among these there was one Lieutenant (SINCLAIR) who joined her in Cherbourg.

The *Alabama* had been five days in preparation. She had taken in three hundred and fifty tons of coal, which brought her down in the water. The *Kearsarge* had only one hundred and twenty tons in; but as an offset to this her sheet-chains were stowed outside, stopped up and down, as an additional preventive and protection to her more empty bunkers.

The number of the crew of the *Kearsarge*, including officers and sick men, was one hundred and sixty-three, and her battery numbered seven guns—two eleven-inch, one thirty-pounder rifle, and four light thirty-two-pounder guns.

The battery of the *Alabama* numbered eight guns—one heavy sixty-eight, of nine thousand pounds; one one-hundred-and-ten-pounder rifle, and six heavy thirty-two-pounder guns.

In the engagement the *Alabama* fought seven guns and the *Kearsarge* five, both exercising the starboard battery, until the *Alabama* winded, using then her port side with one gun, and another shifted over.

The collateral events connected with this action have already been laid before the Department.

I enclose a diagram, showing the track which was described during the engagement by the rotary course of the vessels.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. A. WINSLOW, Captain.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

ARMY GAZETTE.

RECOGNITION OF CONSPICUOUS ZEAL.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, August 19, 1864.
General Orders No. 64.

The General commanding hereby expresses his high appreciation of the conduct of the sick and wounded officers and enlisted men who, during the late threatened raid into this city by the rebels, nobly volunteered to assist in its defence.

For several days and nights they bravely awaited the approach of the enemy, apparently heedless of their wounds or feeble condition, in their desire to do all in their power to render service to their country.

All of them deserve honorable mention; but it is not practicable to give the name of every soldier.

The following named commissioned officers and enlisted men were conspicuous for their efficiency and zeal:—

First Lieutenant Frank P. Gross, Seventy-second company, Second battalion Veteran Reserve corps; First Lieutenant V. K. Spare, Ninety-fifth company, Second battalion Veteran Reserve corps; First Lieutenant Nelson Bronson, Eighty-ninth company, Second battalion Veteran Reserve corps; Second Lieutenant R. J. Sutherland, One Hundred and Forty-third company, Second battalion Veteran Reserve corps; First Lieutenant W. C. Coleman, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve corps.

COMMANDING DETACHMENTS.—First Sergeant W. W. Fitzpatrick, Company G, Fourteenth United States infantry; Hospital Steward C. E. Tenon, United States Army; Sergeant Charles Ihlo, Company C, Fifteenth New York heavy artillery; private R. McDaniels, Company H, Ninth New York State Militia; private W. T. Hosley, Company C, Second United States sharpshooters; private L. Murray, Company A, Thirteenth Massachusetts.

A copy of this order will be furnished to every soldier who volunteered to go from the hospital to the fortifications to assist in the defence of the city. By command of Major-General WALLACE.

SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending August 13, 1864.

The muster-out of service of Colonel G. Kemmerling, 9th Ohio Vols., to date June 7, 1864, has been so amended as to dishonrably dismiss him, as of that date, for taking to the State of Ohio veterans and recruits of his regiment for discharge (they not being entitled to the same) in violation of the orders of the War Department.

Colonel John R. Bond, 111th Ohio Vols., to date August 12, 1864, for disrespect to the Governor of his State, and violation of the orders of the War Department in refusing to respect the commissions of the Governor.

Major C. M. Over, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, to date August 10, 1864, without pay and allowances from the date of muster-out of his regiment, for cowardice at the battle of Alsop's Farms, Va., disobedience of orders, and breach of arrest.

Captain William Adams, 1st Missouri cavalry, to date August 10, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for having a valuable horse, seized for public service, appraised and sold to him at a low figure, which horse he now holds as private property without having paid for the same.

Captain Charles A. Wahl, 3d New Jersey Vols., to date August 12, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, and desertion.

The following officers of the 2d Texas cavalry, to date May 20, 1864, for desertion:—

Captain Monico de Abrigo.
First Lieutenant Cecilio Veld.

First Lieutenant Charles Bretschneider, 15th Missouri Vols., to date August 6, 1864, for absence without leave since March 26, 1864.

First Lieutenant William Kearns, 28th Massachusetts Vols., to date August 6, 1864, for absence without leave, and disobedience of orders.

First Lieutenant George W. Stone, 46th Indiana Vols., to date August 10, 1864, on account of physical disability arising from a loathsome disease, rendering him unfit to associate with his brother officers, general worthlessness, absence without leave, and disobedience of orders.

First Lieutenant James McPherson, 106th New York Vols., to date August 12, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances since March 23, 1864, for absence without leave.

Lieutenant D. C. Smith, Co. A, Dakotah cavalry, to date August 12, 1864, for debauchery, gambling with cards, and fighting with the enlisted men of his command while commanding officer at Crow Creek Agency, Dakotah Territory.

Second Lieutenant John M. Cady, 15th Michigan Vols., having tendered his resignation on frivolous pretexts, and for reasons founded in falsehood, has been dismissed, to date August 6, 1864, on account of physical disability arising from a loathsome disease contracted through his own imprudence.

Second Lieutenant Cincinnatus Condict, 12th Kentucky Vols., to date August 9, 1864, having tendered his resignation, giving as a reason therefor hostility to the government which he had sworn to support.

Second Lieutenant P. J. Campion, Veteran Reserve Corps, to date August 8, 1864, for neglect of duty and absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant William Roberts, 1st regiment Indian Home Guards, to date March 15, 1864, for absence without proper authority.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:—

Captain Lucius P. Marsh, 159th regiment Ohio National Guard, to date August 4, for habitual drunkenness and neglect of duty.

Assistant Surgeon S. A. Grimes, 32d Ohio Vols., to date July 23, 1864, for straggling from his command, being captured, and giving important information to the enemy.

First Lieutenant James A. Blanchard, 1st New York Mounted Rifles, to date July 31, 1864, for tendering his resignation in the face of the enemy.

DISMISSALS APPROVED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing Second Lieutenant George M. Starbuck, 1st Louisiana cavalry, to date September 17, 1863, for drunkenness, neglect of duty and constant unsoldierlike conduct, has been approved.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

First Lieutenant George H. Hardin, 1st Colorado Vols., has been mustered out and dishonorably discharged, to date August 9, 1864, for habitual drunkenness and inefficiency.

MUSTER OUT CONFIRMED.

The order heretofore issued mustering out Assistant Surgeon H. W. Willoughby, 1st United States colored troops, with loss of all pay and allowances now due him, on account of physical disability caused by the intemperate use of whiskey and opium, has been confirmed.

SENTENCE APPROVED.

The sentence to be dismissed the service of the United States and forfeit all pay proper which has become due him since April 4, 1864, and to be confined in such penitentiary as the proper authority may direct, for the term of one year, in the case of First Lieutenant Eldridge W. Guilford, 1st Massachusetts heavy artillery, has been approved, and the Massachusetts State Prison designated as his place of confinement.

DISMISSAL REVOKED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing Captain V. C. S. Echert, 87th Pennsylvania Vols., has been revoked, and he has been honorably discharged on tender of resignation, as of the date of the order of dismissal.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

Surgeon Josiah Day, Jr., 29th Maine Vols., heretofore dismissed, has been restored, with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from August 22, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Julius L. Townsend, 152d New York Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Daniel Crowley, 164th New York Volunteers.
Captain H. Baker, 3d Delaware Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Julius Niedergall, 15th New York Artillery.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

TO BE DISMISSED.

Captain Alfred J. Baldwin, company B, 143d New York volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant Joseph R. Williams, 30th Indiana volunteers, for absence without leave; and to be stripped of his shoulder straps in the presence of his regiment, and forfeit all pay and allowances due him from the United States.

Second Lieutenant Aaron G. Henry, 102d Illinois volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, with loss of pay and allowances since November 28, 1863.

First Lieutenant Cyrus Scott, 122d Ohio volunteers, for neglect of duty on picket, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Second Lieutenant Eugene Sullivan, 5th New York cavalry, for absence without leave.

Captain John C. Barger, 11th Tennessee cavalry, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Captain Aug. Claasen, 46th New York volunteers, for remaining beyond the time granted him on sick leave, and to forfeit all pay and allowances for one month and twenty-five days, being the period he was absent without leave.

Captain George A. Bulmer, battery A, 13th New York artillery, for embezzling and misapplying provisions belonging to the United States, in violation of the 36th Article of War, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and to forfeit to the United States all pay now due or to become due him.

First Lieutenant Joseph N. Shultz, 16th New York cavalry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Austin, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the cavalry corps.

Major James F. Ryan, 63d Pennsylvania volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant D. S. Decker, 56th New York volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and disrespect toward his superior officer.

Second Lieutenant Michael J. Eagan, 170th New York volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant Michael T. H. Maguire, 10th New Hampshire volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (drunkenness), and neglect of duty.

Captain Henry B. Todd, 1st New York cavalry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Major Henry Metcalf, 58th Pennsylvania volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain Daniel D. T. Gordon, Assistant Quartermaster United States volunteers and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence of the post of Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina, for selling provisions belonging to the United States without a proper order for that purpose, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (selling liquor to enlisted men), and to forfeit to the United States all his pay now due, or which may become due.

Captain Peter R. Banke, 14th Pennsylvania cavalry, for breach of arrest, absence without leave, desertion, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; found guilty of the charges, and sentenced to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances which may now or hereafter become due to him as a commissioned officer, and that he be reduced to the ranks, and marked on the left cheek with the letter D, two inches in length in indellible ink; that he then be confined at hard labor at Key West, or such other public works as the commanding general may direct, for the period of three years, without pay or allowances, except the allowance of an enlisted man; to have during said confinement, a twelve pound ball attached to his left leg by a chain six feet long, and at the expiration of said confinement to have his head shaved and be drummed out of the service. Sentence mitigated to dismissal from the service, and to forfeiture of pay and allowances due him from the 1st day of June, 1863.

First Lieutenant O. H. Binkley, 1st heavy artillery, corps d'Afrique, for conduct unbecoming a gentleman and an officer, and to forfeit fifteen dollars of his pay, for the benefit of the colored man Randal, to be paid as the commanding general may direct.

Second Lieutenant Jacob M. Alms, 19th regiment corps d'Afrique, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain Anthony T. Vaughan, 90th New York volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and disobedience of orders.

Captain John S. Griffin, 1st Michigan volunteers, for disobedience of orders, insubordinate conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Sentence commuted to a forfeiture of pay for three months.

Second Lieutenant John McKinley, 3d regiment Excelsior brigade, for drunkenness, disobedience of orders, using disrespectful language against his superior officer, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Sentence commuted to forfeiture of pay and allowances for four months.

Captain James L. McKean, 139th Pennsylvania volunteers, for disobedience of orders. Sentence commuted to a forfeiture of pay for three months.

Captain Homer Quick, 1st cavalry Missouri volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and making and presenting for payment a false and fraudulent claim against the Government of the United States.

Lieutenant W. P. McCarty, 11th cavalry Missouri volunteers, for con-

duct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, giving the countersign to a person not authorized to receive it, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Second Lieutenant John S. Walter, 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, for assault with intent to kill, and to be confined at hard labor, in such penitentiary as the Secretary of War may designate, for the period of five (5) years.

First Lieutenant Henry W. Robinson, 48th New York volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Colonel Joseph S. Morgan, 90th New York volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Second Lieutenant Alexander Scurader, 1st infantry Missouri State militia, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Sentence commuted to suspension from rank and emoluments for the term of one (1) month.

Lieutenant Edward H. Underhill, 1st New York artillery, for violation of the 5th Article of War, using contemptuous and disrespectful language against the President of the United States. Sentence commuted by the President to lo loss of pay proper for six months.

First Lieutenant W. J. Norton, 12th Wisconsin volunteers, for violation of the 6th Article of War (disrespect to his superior officer).

Captain S. D. Hubbard, 27th Wisconsin volunteers, for disobedience of orders and gross neglect of duty.

Captain Levi L. L. Bassford, 6th Maine volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline and disobedience of orders.

First Lieutenant John B. Munyan, Adjutant 81st Pennsylvania volunteers, for absence without leave, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant J. Sidney Munn, 140th New York volunteers, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant James Lece, 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, for disobedience of orders, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and raising a false alarm in camp.

First Lieutenant A. Percival Shaw, 5th Pennsylvania reserves, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain Charles C. Cochran, 10th Pennsylvania reserves, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Lieutenant William Taylor, 1st rifles Pennsylvania reserve corps, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant J. H. Walker, 2d Tennessee cavalry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant John L. Coppock, 1st Arkansas infantry African descent, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Sentence mitigated to forfeiture of one month's pay proper, and confinement to his regimental camp during that time.

First Lieutenant Joseph Lock, 11th Louisiana infantry African descent, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and absenting himself from his command without leave, with loss of all pay and allowances due and to become due.

Captain John M. Davis, 63d Illinois volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant M. S. Cummings, 10th Iowa volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Captain Charles F. Wertz, 26th Illinois volunteers, for gross neglect of duty and shamefully abandoning his post, and inducing others to do so.

First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster George Forest, 11th Massachusetts volunteers, for insubordinate conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant John Deitrick, 7th Pennsylvania reserves, for disobedience of orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain William R. Parsons, 97th New York volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

TO BE CASHIERED.

Second Lieutenant Albert H. Reeder, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers, for drunkenness on duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant Horace H. Gardiner, 127th New York volunteers, for drunkenness on duty, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Captain Thomas C. Trumbull, 10th New Hampshire volunteers, for signing a false certificate relating to the absence of private soldiers of his command, in violation of the 14th Article of War.

Second Lieutenant T. F. Null, 12th New Jersey volunteers, for violation of the 45th Article of War, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Second Lieutenant Harvey H. John, 49th Ohio volunteers, for rape, assault and battery with intent to commit rape, and straggling from his command, and to forfeit all pay and allowances due him from the Government, and to be confied for the period of two years in some penitentiary or military prison, to be designated by the general commanding.

First Lieutenant James Q. Miles, Adjutant 162d New York volunteers, for absence without leave, and neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Second Lieutenant William Robinson, 173d New York volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and breach of arrest.

Captain Edward F. Webb, 2d Engineers Corps d'Afrique, for absence without leave, and to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances which are or may become due him.

Second Lieutenant Charles H. Brundage, 159th New York volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline and breach of arrest, and to forfeit all pay and emoluments now due him, or that may become due him from the United States.

Captain Robert W. Laird, 4th Vermont volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Captain George Bossert, 98th Pennsylvania volunteers, for absence without leave, and drunkenness on duty.

First Lieutenant Edward Mattocks, Adjutant 3d Vermont volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Second Lieutenant William T. Bragg, 24th Missouri volunteers, for violation of the 45th Article of War (drunkenness on duty.)

Lieutenant Colonel Gideon Clark, 119th Pennsylvania volunteers, for violation of the 18th Article of War.

Captain James R. Bigelow, 11th Massachusetts volunteers, for contemptuous and disrespectful conduct to his superior officer.

Captain James G. McKeruan, 81st Pennsylvania volunteers, for violation of the 14th Article of War, neglect of duty, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Captain S. N. Stanford, 1st Ohio cavalry, for drunkenness while on duty, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Lieutenant Colonel William Lewis, 5th Pennsylvania cavalry, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, drunkenness on duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant William F. Myers, 1st Alabama infantry African descent, for being drunk on guard.

Captain Sanford Tramel, 1st Alabama cavalry, for breach of arrest. Sentence mitigated on account of gallantry, daring, efficiency, and general good conduct of the accused, to a suspension from rank, pay, and emoluments for three months.

First Lieutenant Melville A. Church, 30th Missouri volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, disobedience of orders, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline; with the loss of all pay and allowances from the 16th of August, 1863; to be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in the United States service.

Captain William Grant, 2d Tennessee heavy artillery, for drunkenness while on duty.

TO BE DISHONORABLY DISMISSED

Captain Joseph Williams, 16th New York heavy artillery, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and to forfeit all pay and allowances now due him, and forever incapacitated from holding any office of profit or honor in the service of the United States.

Second Lieutenant Jacob H Keiser, 1st Arkansas cavalry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, with the loss of all pay and allowances now due him, or that may become due him.

OTHER SENTENCES.

Second Lieutenant Frank Burt, 16th New York heavy artillery, for quitting his guard in violation of the 50th Article of War; to be suspended from rank, pay, and emoluments for the period of two months.

Lieutenant H. H. Oley, 16th New York volunteer artillery, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (using disrespectful language toward his commanding officer); to be reprimanded in general orders from the headquarters of this department.

Captain George A. Bulmer, battery A 13th New York artillery, for disobedience of orders, and disrespect to his superior officer; to be suspended from rank, pay, and emoluments for the period of one month.

First Lieutenant Edward S. Huntington, 11th United States infantry, for disobedience of orders and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline; to forfeit to the United States two months' pay and allowances, and be publicly reprimanded by his commanding officer in the presence of his battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Townsend, 106th New York volunteers, for disobedience of orders; to be suspended from pay for the term of two (2) months.

Captain George McConn, 158th New York volunteers, for absence without leave; to forfeit to the United States his pay and emoluments for one month.

First Lieutenant Patrick Brannigan, 158th New York volunteers, for absence without leave; to forfeit to the United States his pay and emoluments for one month.

First Lieutenant Charles H Hayward, 23d Massachusetts volunteers, for neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline; to be privately reprimanded by the general commanding the post.

Thomas Murphy, special officer of the second congressional district of New York, for malfeasance in office; to be confined at hard labor, at such place as the major-general commanding the department may direct for the period of six months, and to forfeit to the United States the sum of fifty dollars.

James Carraher, special agent of the fifth congressional district of New York, for neglect of duty, allowing a deserter to escape; to be confined at hard labor for the period of twelve months, at such place as the major-general commanding the department may direct.

John Hutton, special officer fifth congressional district, New York, for neglect of duty, allowing a deserter to escape; to pay a fine of $100 and to be confined at hard labor, at such place as the major-general commanding may direct, for the period of eighteen months.

William B. Belch, special officer, fourth congressional district, New York, for neglect of duty; to be confined at hard labor for the period of twelve months, at such place as the major general commanding the department may direct.

NAVY GAZETTE.

EXAMINATION FOR VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, August 9, 1864.

The following course of examination will be required for all officers of the volunteer naval service, for entering that service, or for promotion in it. The commanding officers of squadrons will, upon recommending an officer of the volunteer naval service for promotion, forward at the same time to this department a report of his qualifications, in accordance with these regulations. And should a volunteer officer be reported by his commanding officer as incompetent to discharge the duties assigned him, he will be subject to this examination, a report of which will be forwarded to the department.

In the examination of candidates for the position of Acting Mate, there being but three years' sea service required, a proficiency in seamanship and navigation is not to be expected. It is desirable to ascertain the general intelligence of the candidate and his aptitude for the duties of the position.

In seamanship—Such ordinary routine of ship duties and knowledge of seamanship as any one may acquire in three years at sea.

Navigation—Observing and working the meridian altitude of the sun for latitude, and dead reckoning.

ACTING ENSIGN.

Will be examined in—

Seamanship—General routine of rigging ship and stowing hold, bending, unbending, reefing and furling sails; working anchors, cables and hawsers; tacking, wearing, and the ordinary evolutions, hand and deep-sea lead lines.

Navigation—Log-line, compass and its corrections; dead reckoning, use and adjustments of sextant and quadrant; observing and working meridian altitude and longitude by chronometer.

Gunnery—Stationing men at gun, and gun exercise; loading, and use of tangent sight and fuses; small-arm drill and broad-sword exercise.

The examination in Gunnery is only to be required in candidates for promotion who have served as Acting Mates, and not for original appointments to Acting Ensigns.

ACTING MASTER.

Seamanship—Rigging, and stowing hold, as practiced in the naval service; naval routine of bending and unbending sails; crossing and sending down yards; working ship and sails under all circumstances, and working anchors and cables.

Navigation—Log-line, compass and its corrections; dead reckoning, use of sextant, with corrections and adjustments; observing and working meridian altitude, single and double altitudes; longitude by chronometer and lunar distances; amplitude and azimuth; latitude by Polar star; treatment of and rating chronometer; use of barometer and thermometer, and use of charts.

Gunnery—Stationing men at guns; broadside and pivot guns; small-arm and broad-sword exercise; use of tangent sight; mounting and dismounting guns; exercise of boat and field howitzer; stowing magazine and shell room and working powder division; use and adjustment of fuses, and general use and management of rifle guns.

In addition, the candidate will be examined and a report made as to his proficiency in the ordinary branches of English education—reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography—specifying any accomplishments which the candidate may possess.

ACTING VOLUNTEER LIEUTENANTS.

The examination will consist of that specified for Acting Masters, with the addition in—

Seamanship, watching, and stationing crews for all evolutions, and requiring a greater proficiency in all naval routine, and the management of a vessel under sail and steam.

Gunnery—A good knowledge of Ordnance Manual.

ACTING VOLUNTEER LIEUTENANT-COMMANDERS AND ACTING VOLUNTEER COMMANDERS.

The examination the same as for Acting Volunteer Lieutenants, but to be conducted with more precision, and with a view to ascertain the qualification of the candidate for separate command, and ability for conducting correspondence, &c. All the requirements are to be strictly complied with.

Board for examination for Acting Mate will consist of one Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, or Master, and two Acting Ensigns.

For Acting Ensign, will consist of one regular officer and two volunteer, not below the grade of Master.

For Acting Master, will consist of one regular officer and two Volunteer Lieutenants.

For Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, will consist of two regular officers and one Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

For Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, will consist of two Commanders and one Lieutenant-Commander

For Acting Volunteer Commander, will consist of one Commodore, or Captain, and two Commanders.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

SURRENDER OF FORT GAINES.

FLAGSHIP HERTFORD, MOBILE BAY, August 8, 1864.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform the Department that Fort Powell was evacuated on the night of the 5th inst. The Rebels blew up much of the Fort, but we took all of the guns and those of the best quality. We took some covered barges also from Fort Powell and Cedar Point, which do us good service as a workshop.

The fleet engineer and fleet paymaster came on the *Stockdale*, with iron, &c., for the repairs of our vessels.

On the afternoon of the 6th, the *Chickasaw* went down and shelled Fort Gaines, and on the morning of the 7th I received a communication from Colonel Anderson, commanding the Fort, offering to surrender to the fleet, and asking the best conditions. I immediately sent for General Granger, and in the evening had Colonel Anderson and Major Browne on board, and the agreement was signed by all parties.

At 7 A. M., August 8th, Fleet-Captain Drayton, on the part of the Navy, and Colonel Myer, on the part of the Army, proceeded to the Fort to carry out the stipulations of the agreement, and at 9:45 the Fort surrendered, and the Stars and Stripes were hoisted on the staff, amid the cheers of the fleet.

Enclosed are copies of the letters of Colonel Anderson, and the reply of General Granger and myself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear-Admiral
Commanding W. G. B. Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT GAINES, August 7, 1864.

Admiral FARRAGUT, Commanding Naval Forces off Dauphin Island:

Feeling my inability to maintain my present position longer than you may see fit to open upon me with your fleet, and feeling also the uselessness of entailing upon ourselves further destruction of life, I have the honor to propose the surrender of Fort Gaines, its garrison, stores, etc. I trust to your magnanimity for obtaining honorable terms, which I respectfully request that you will transmit to me, and allow me sufficient time to consider them and return an answer. This communication will be handed you by Major W. R. Browne.

I am sir very respectfully your obedient servant,
C. D. ANDERSON, Colonel Commanding.

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, MOBILE BAY, August 7, 1864.

SIR:—In accordance with the proposals made in your letter of this morning for the surrender of Fort Gaines, I have to say that after communication with General Granger, in command of our forces on Dauphin Island, that the only offers we can make are:

1. The unconditional surrender of yourself and the garrison at Fort Gaines, with all the public property within its limits.

2. The treatment which is in conformity with the custom of the most civilized nations towards prisoners of war.

3. Private property, with the exception of arms will be respected.

This communication will be handed you by Fleet Captain P. Dayton and Colonel Myer, of the U. S. Army, who fully understand the views of General Granger and myself.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear-Admiral.
G. GRANGER, Major-General, U. S. A.

Col. C. D. ANDERSON, Commanding Fort Gaines.

A REPRIMAND TO A COURT-MARTIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, August 5, 1864.

General Orders No. 40.

At a naval general court-martial, convened at the Navy Yard, New York, Acting Third Assistant Engineer George W. Latham, of the Navy, was recently tried and found guilty of the charges of "drunkenness" and "assaulting and abusing an officer," and was sentenced in the following terms:

To be suspended from duty for two months from the date of this sentence, and to be confined during that time within the limits of the United States receiving ship at the New York Navy Yard, and to be reprimanded by the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy in general orders.

SAML. L BREESE, Rear-Admiral and President
W. C. NICHOLSON, Commodore.
HENRY EAGLE, Commodore.
JAMES GLYNN, Captain.
J. A. DOYLE, Lieutenant.
BAYNE N. WESCOTT, Lieutenant.
SAMUEL C. PERKINS, Judge-Advocate.

The sentence in this case is disapproved, and will not be carried into execution.

The Department has had occasion more than once since the passage of the revised "Act for the better government of the Navy" to direct the attention of courts martial, by general orders, to that article of the law which provides that "it shall be the duty of a court-martial, in all cases of conviction, to adjudge a punishment adequate to the character and nature of the offence committed; but the members of a court may recommend the person convicted as deserving of clemency, and state on the record their reasons for so doing."

This sentence appears to the Department, after a full consideration of the record in the case, to be even more objectionable and more in disregard of the law than the sentences which called forth the general orders referred to. The engineers of a ship-of-war should, perhaps, more than any other class of officers, be exempt from the disqualifying vice of indulgence to excess in intoxicating liquors. The safety of the ship, its efficiency, even the honor of the flag, depends in a great degree on their sobriety and vigilant attention to duty. Yet, for the offence of drunkenness, aggravated by the assault and abuse of an officer, and without any palliating circumstances to authorize a recommendation to clemency, an engineer is sentenced by this court to be relieved from duty for two months, without losing any portion of his pay. The same officer, if he had committed no offence, could not have obtained permission from the Department, under present circumstances, to remain idle for two months, rendering no service, yet receiving pay.

If the sentence were approved, the Department would be unable, after such approval, to frame a reprimand which would impress upon the convicted officer a proper sense of the gravity of the offence committed by him. He would necessarily infer, from the sentence and its approval, that his offence was of the most trifling character, and thus be led to a repetition of it.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Latham is relieved from arrest, and will be ordered to duty.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

CASUALTIES IN MOBILE BAY.

THE following is extracted from various official reports received at the Navy Department, relative to the casualties in Mobile Bay:

Killed on the Hartford.—William H. Higginbotham, Acting Ensign, and the following landsmen, ordinary seamen, &c.:—Charles Shaffer, Wm. Smith, Louis McLane, Benj. Harper, James B. Osgood, Adolphus Pulle, Thomas Bayne, John C. Scott, Thomas Stanton, James Alexander, Henry Clark, Wm. E. Andrews, Frederick Munsell, Geo. Walker, Thomas Wildes, Geo. Sillwell, David Morrow, Peter Duncar Andrew E. Smith, Francis Campbell, Chas. Stevenson, David Curtin. The number wounded severely and transferred to the hospital at Pensacola, 20; wounded slightly and remaining on board, 8.

Killed on the steamer Brooklyn.—William H. Cook, Acting Master's Mate, and the following seamen, landsmen, &c.,:—Eli Harwood, John Ryan, Charles B. Seymour, Thomas Williams, Lewis Richards, Michael Murphy, William Smith, Richard Burke, Anthony Dunn, James McDermott. Wounded—43.

Killed on the Lackawanna.—James Williams, master-at-arms, John Troy, captain of forecastle, Charles Anderson, seaman; Richard Ashley, colored boy. Wounded—35.

Killed on the Oneida.—Frank Levay, Thomas Gibson, Albert Philip, John C. Jeason, James Agen, Emanuel Bogkin, Robert Lenox, Patrick Dorris. Wounded severely, 12; slightly 18.

Wounded on the Monongahela—6
Killed on the Metacomet—John Stewart; wounded, 2.
Killed on the Ossipee—Owen Maines; wounded, 7.
Wounded on the Galena—2
Killed on the Octorara—W. H. Davis; wounded, 10.
Killed on the Kennebec—Daniel Godfrey; wounded, 6.

There is no report regarding the losses on the *Tecumseh*.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Assistant Surgeon David V. Whitney, to the *Princeton*.

Assistant Surgeon Frank S. Dubois, to the Naval Hospital at New York.

Assistant Surgeon George A. Bright, to the *New Ironsides*.

Commander S. B. Bissell, to physical examination at Philadelphia.

Carpenter Jos. E. Cox, to the *New Ironsides*.

Paymaster C. C. Jackson, to the Navy Yard, New York.

Lieutenant-Commander E. W. Henry, to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Chaplain George D. Henderson, to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Ensign Edward E. Preble, to the *Susquehanna*.

Second Assistant Engineer J. L. Vawclain, to experimental duty at New York Yard.

Boatswain Thomas Bennett, to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Assistant Surgeon D. R. Bannan, to the Washington Navy Yard.

Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring, to duty at St. Louis, Mo.

Lieutenant-Commander F. A. Roe, to ordnance duty at the Boston Navy Yard.

Lieutenant George W. Wood, to the *Roanoke*.

Boatswain Charles Fisher, to the *Colorado*.

Lieutenant A. S. Mackenzie, to the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant-Commander O. C. Badger, to ordnance duty at Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Lieutenant Henry B. Robeson, to the *Colorado*.

Sailmaker John A. Birdsall, to the *Ohio*.

Gunner John D. Fletcher, to the *Colorado*.
Carpenter Wm. W. W. Dwier, to the *Colorado*.
Carpenter Theodore H. Bishop, to the *Vanderbilt*.
Third Assistant Engineer William C. Munroe, to examination at Philadelphia.
Third Assistant Engineer H. H. Cline, to examination at New York Yard.
Lieutenant G. W. Sumner, to the *Massasoit*.
Paymaster Wm. A. Ingersoll, to the *Roanoke*.
Chief Engineer G. B. N. Tower, to the *Colorado*.
Second Assistant Engineer H. M. Quig, to the *Colorado*.
Second Assistant Engineer Geo. H. Riley, to the *Colorado*.
Commander Richard T. Renshaw, to command the *Massasoit*.
Third Assistant Engineer Robert L. Webb, to examination at Philadelphia.
Third Assistant Engineer Henry C. Blye, to examination at Philadelphia.
Third Assistant Engineer Daniel A. Sawyer, to examination at Philadelphia.
Surgeon Delavan Bloodgood, to the *Vermont*.
Paymaster Charles W. Hassler, to the *Vermont*.
First Assistant Engineer Philip Inch, to duty at New York under Rear-Admiral Gregory.

DETACHED.

Paymaster J. O. Bradford, from duty as Inspector of Provisions, &c., New York Navy Yard.
Surgeon S. J. Jones, from Naval Rendezvous, Chicago, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.
Surgeon J. S. Dungan, from the West Gulf Squadron, and ordered North.
Passed Assistant Surgeon G. S. Beardsley, from the Naval Hospital at New York, and ordered to Naval Rendezvous at Chicago.
First Assistant Engineer Levi R. Green, from the *Saco*, and ordered to the *Massasoit*.
Chief Engineer E. D. Robie, from special duty, and ordered to the *Dictator*.
Third Assistant Engineer Wesley Fennimore, from the *Huntsville*, and to await orders.
Third Assistant Engineer J. C. Habighorst, from the *Huntsville*, and to await orders.
Lieutenant-Commander Ralph Chandler, from command of the *Huntsville*, and to await orders.
Second Assistant Engineer E. D. Leavitt, Jr., from experimental duty at New York, and ordered to the *Maumee*.
Boatswain Charles Woodland, from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and to await orders.
Assistant Surgeon C. H. White, from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the Naval Academy.
Second Assistant Engineer J. B. Hunt, Third Assistant Engineers A. A. Henderson, and J. K. Stevenson, from the *Dacotah*, and ordered to the *New Ironsides*.
Lieutenant G. W. Wood, Surgeon H. F. McSherry, and Gunner George Edwards, from the *Dacotah*, and to await orders.
Lieutenant Mortimer L. Johnson, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to the *Colorado*.
Lieutenant-Commander N. Greene, from duty at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Naval Academy.
Assistant Paymaster William Lee Darling, from the *Dacotah*, and ordered to settle his accounts.
Third Assistant Engineer R. H. Bruel, from the *Dacotah*, and ordered to examination at Philadelphia,
Second Assistant Engineer F. B. Allen, from the West Gulf Squadron, and ordered North.
Commodore H. K. Thatcher, from the command of the *Vermont*, and ordered to command the *Colorado*.
Boatswain Thomas G. Bell from the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, and ordered to special duty at Philadelphia.
Lieutenant Nathaniel W. Thomas, from the Naval Academy, and granted sick leave.
Sailmaker John King, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Colorado*.
Lieutenant-Commander R. W. Scott, from the command of the *Nyack*, and ordered to command the *Sonoma*.
Third Assistant Engineer M. A. Southerland, from experimental duty, and ordered to the *Colorado*.
Gunner George Sirian, from the *Constitution*, and ordered to the *Vanderbilt*.
Lieutenant Joseph D. Marvin, from the *Dacotah*, and to await orders.
Third Assistant Engineer F. W. Bissett, from experimental duty at New York, and ordered to the *Colorado*.
Commander A. G. Clary, from the command of the *Dacotah*, and to await orders.
Chief Engineer B. E. Chassing, from special duty at Providence, R. I., and ordered to South Atlantic Squadron.
Chief Engineer John S. Albert, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and ordered North.
Paymaster John D. Murray, from the *Roanoke*, and to await orders.
Paymaster Frank C. Cosby, from the *Vermont*, and to await orders.

APPOINTED.

George A. Bright, Assistant Surgeon.
Edward E. Preble, Ensign.

PROMOTED.

Minshipman E. F. Woodward, to Lieutenant.

RESIGNED.

Assistant Surgeon Daniel D. Gilbert.

REINSTATED.

Midshipman A. B. Carter.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Lieutenant-Commander R. L. May, to the Mississippi Squadron, and ordered to the *Colorado*.
Third Assistant Engineer Joseph W. Laville, Jr., to the *Juniata*, and ordered to the *Colorado*.
Carpenter E. W. Barnicoat, to the *New Ironsides*.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John W. Hamilton, to the *Maratanza*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant T. E Baldwin, to command the *Perry*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster C. D. Collom, to the *Huron*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster John S. Tobey, to the *Midnight*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster R. F. Goodman, to the *Miami*.
Acting Ensign T. M. Peakes, to the *Massasoit*
Acting Master William Tallman, to the *Catskill*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Frederick R. Stow, to the *Tristam Shandy*.
Acting Ensign James H. Barry, to the *Vandalia*.
Acting Master L. F. Timmerman, to the *Vanderbilt*
Acting Second Assistant Engineer James F. Powers, to the *Rhode Island*.
Acting Ensign J. G. Koehler, to the Naval Rendezvous, New York.
Acting Master's Mate J. H. White, to the *Vandalia*.
Acting Ensign John N. Frost, to the *Octarora*.

DETACHED.

Acting Masters George A. Smith and Samuel A. Field, from the *Huntsville* and waiting orders.
Acting Ensigns George C. Campbell, E. B. J. Singleton and Charles R. Scoffin, from the *Huntsville* and waiting orders
Acting Assistant Surgeon F. B. Lawson, from the *Huntsville* and waiting orders.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Joseph McKnight and Third Assistant Engineer Patrick J. McMahon, from the *Huntsville* and waiting orders.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer John A. Dinsmore, from the *Saco* and ordered to the *Massasoit*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Francis Henderson, from the *Massasoit* and ordered to the *Saco*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer George H. Morrison, from the *Massasoit* and ordered to the *Phlox*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer H. C. Wright, from the *Massasoit* and ordered to the *Phlox*.
Acting Master S. N. Freeman, from command of the *Perry* and waiting orders.
Acting Ensign Richard C. Dawes, from the *Canonicus* and a leave of absence granted.
Acting Ensign D. F. O'Brien, from the *Nyack* and ordered to the *Pippo*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Edwin M. Hart, from the *Huntsville* and ordered to settle his accounts.
Acting Assistant Paymaster F. Miller, from the *Midnight* and ordered to settle his accounts.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Frank Hackett, from the *Miami* and ordered to settle his accounts.
Acting Master John H. Platt, from the East Gulf Squadron and ordered to the *Tallapoosa*.
Acting Ensigns R. Rabadon and Charles Wilson, from the *Admiral* and ordered to the *Massasoit*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer W. W. Whiting, from the *Dacotah* and ordered to the *Tristam Shandy*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer James C. Kennedy, from the *Aster* and ordered to the *Huron*.
Acting Master William Earle, from the *Dacotah* and waiting orders.
Acting Gunner Herman Peters, from the *Pawtuxet* and ordered to the *Pontoosuc*.
Acting Gunner James Nash, from the *Pontoosuc* and ordered to the *Pawtuxet*.
Acting Master A. Tillinghast, from the *Catskill* and waiting orders.
Acting Assistant Surgeon T. E. Clark, from the Mississippi Squadron and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.
Acting Master A. M. Keith, from the *Savannah* and ordered to the *Vanderbilt*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. D. Kay, from the *Tecumseh* and waiting orders.
Acting Master William H. Maies, from the *Huron* and waiting orders.
Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. Stevenson, from special duty at New York and ordered to the *Massasoit*.
Acting Master's Mate Thomas H. Plumer, from the *Huntsville* and waiting orders.
Acting Master's Mate George D. Bachelder, from the *Primrose* and ordered to the *Juniata*.
Acting Master's Mates C. Brennan, J. McGovern and Thomas Harding from the *Dacotah* and ordered to the *Massasoit*.
Acting Master's Mate John J. Allen, Jr., from the *Tacony* and waiting orders.
Acting Master's Mate Charles S. Bellow from the *Massasoit* and ordered to instruction in gunnery.

APPOINTED.

John H. Coombs, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Phlox*.
Isaac Kead, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.
Chester O. Wood, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Neptune*.
James G. Brown, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Mahopac*.
William E. Kenny, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Tallapoosa*.
Charles Dyce, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.
Samuel C Johnson, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.
Joseph D. Newton, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Glaucus*.
William Sheehan, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Massasoit*.
Edward Gillingham, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.
J. Snowden Bell, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.
John Brice, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Tristam Shandy*.
John W. Grant, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.
W. Jarvis, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Massasoit*.
Charles Gaylord, Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.
Alfred Rockfeller, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Eolus*.
James A. Cronthiers, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Saco*.
Miller F. Moore, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Pawtuxet*.
J. F. Blanchard, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Mackinaw*.
E. D. Springer, Acting Ensign, and ordered to instruction in gunnery.
Edward Hughes, Acting Boatswain, and ordered to the *New Hampshire*.
O. C. Turner, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.
William Ross, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Ottawa*.
John H. Valle, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Memphis*.
William H. McCoy, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Rhode Island*
Charles A. Manson, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.
Allen K. Noyes, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Massachusetts*.
Daniel W. Andrews, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the *Orvetta*.
James Rice, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Ensign Robert Craig, and ordered to the *Dan Smith*.
Acting Ensign Charles H Hanson, and ordered to the *O. M. Pettit*.
Acting Ensign John E. Giddings, and ordered to instruction in gunnery.
Acting Ensign Wm. Ross, and ordered to the *Kalahdin*.
Acting Ensign Henry E. Hopkinson, and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.
Acting Ensign Arthur Clegg, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.
Acting Ensign John W. King, and ordered to instruction in gunnery.
Acting Ensign James R. Smith, and ordered to instruction in gunnery.
Acting Gunner James Lamon, and ordered to the *Metacomet*.
Acting Ensigns Charles W. Owen, Niles T. Crocker, John S. Snow, Charles A. Cannon, William H. Mann and Charles G. Whitlog, and ordered to instruction in gunnery.
Acting Ensign George Couch, and ordered to the *Sonoma*.
Acting Ensign H. C Robinson, and ordered to the *Mercedita*.
Acting Ensign Stillman W. Ward, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.
Acting Master's Mate Allen De Wolf, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.
Acting Master's Mates Jackson S. Clark and George H. Prescott, and ordered to instruction in gunnery.
Acting Masters William C. Coulson and Henry D. Coffinbury, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Ensigns John E. Wright, George W. Tainter, Robert T. Nelson, John H. Price, Byron C. Wheeler and David Wagner, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting First Assistant Engineers Samuel Ecoff, and Charles W. Reynolds, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Second Assistant Engineers John C. Jones, Patrick Scanlan, Abel C. P. French, James Baldwin, Joseph Anderson, Alexander Campbell, Benjamin Farmer and Moses Andrews, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers Henry Blanch, Lewis A. Salade, Cleason S. Hamilton, Morgan Lutton, Wm. A. Blanch and Jacob Wahl, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting First Assistant Engineer William M. Fletcher and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James M. Wilson, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Masters DeWayne Stebbins, Daniel P. Slattery and Frederick G. Sampson, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Ensign Howell Shoemaker, Charles H. Slocum and Henry O. Procter, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master's Mates Wm. E. Atkins and Thomas J. Eckert, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

PROMOTED.

Acting Master Charles P. Clark, commanding the *Sea Bird*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.
Acting Ensign Henry Arey, of the *Nereus*, to be Acting Master.
Acting Master J. W. Balch, commanding the *Howquah*, to be Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.
Acting Ensign William T. Bacon, of the *Tennessee*, to be Acting Master.
Acting Ensign James G. Green, of the *Wyalusing*, to be Acting Master.
Acting Ensign Christopher C. Gill, of the *Bermuda*, to be Acting Master.
Acting Master Thomas C. Dunn, commanding the *Malvern*, to be Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.
Acting Ensign E. A. Magone, of the *Memphis*, to be Acting Master.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Ensign James F Hughes, of the *Azalia*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Gilbert, of the *Azalia*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer David Holtz, of the *Azalia*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer O. T. Hill, of the *Azalia*
Acting Boatswain J. B. Aiken, of the *Dacotah*.
Acting Boatswain Robert C Barnard, of the *New Hampshire*.
Acting Master's Mate George H. Klinchause, of the *Ellen*.
Acting Master's Mate George W. Leland of the *Ellen*.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Master William A. Mills.
Acting First Assistant Engineer John F. Pick.
Acting Master Elijah Ross.
Acting Ensign Anthony Davin, of the *Kansas*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon David McLean.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Gilbert.
Acting Master's Mate James Martin, of the *North Carolina*.
Acting Master's Mate Octavius H. Robbins.

DISMISSALS.

Acting Ensign Charles H. Packer of the *Samuel Ratan*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry Wood, of the *Essex*.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Master H. Reaney, to the *Chippewa*, and ordered to the *Massasoit*.
Acting Ensign A. P. Sampson, to the the *Chippewa*, and ordered to the *Vanderbilt*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Julius W. Whiffen, to the *Tristam Shandy*, and to await orders.
Acting Ensign E. A. Show, to the *Chippewa*, and ordered to the *Vanderbilt*.
Acting Ensign M. Baird, to the *Chippewa*, and ordered to the *Vanderbilt*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster John G. Tobey, to the *Midnight*, and to await orders.
Acting Master's Mate Isaac F. Brown, to the *New Ironsides*, and to await orders.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Assistant Surgeon Rudolf Tanszky, U. S. V., to temporary duty at Fort Craig, N. M.
Surgeon H. Z. Gill, U. S. V., to the Department of the Cumberland.
Assistant Surgeon John Fitzer, U. S. V., to temporary duty, General Hospital, Jeffersonville, Ind.
Surgeon B. B. Breed, U. S. V., to the Department of the Cumberland.
Assistant Surgeon T. C. Henry, U. S. V., to Wood General Hospital, New Albany, Ind.
Assistant Surgeon Thomas R. Pooley, U. S. V., to Hospital of 2d Army Corps, City Point, Va.
Assistant Surgeon H. G. Keefer, U. S. V., as Surgeon in charge, General Hospital, Bowling Green, Ky.
Assistant Surgeon S. M. Horton, U. S. A., to St. James General Hospital, New Orleans.
Assistant Surgeon William Carroll, U. S. V., as Surgeon in charge, 2d Division, 2d Army Corps Hospital, City Point, Va.
Assistant Surgeon J. E. Semple, U. S. A., (as Treasurer to officers' Hospital, Bedloe's Island N. Y. H.
Assistant Surgeon P. C. Davis, U. S. A., to General Hospital, Judiciary Square, Washington, D. C.
Surgeon J. J. Craven, U. S. V., as member of a Board to examine patients in hospitals in the State of New York, with a view to their return to their regiments.
Surgeon N. S. Barnes, U. S. V., as member of a similar Board in Pennsylvania.
Surgeon S. A. Green, U. S. V., as member of a Similar Board in Massachusetts.
Assistant Surgeon J. H. Janeway, U. S. A., as member of a similar Board in New Jersey.
Surgeon J. L. Dibble, 6th Conn. Vols., as member of a similar Board in Connecticut and Rhode Island.
Surgeon A. D. Palmer, 9th Maine Vols., as member of a similar Board in Maine.
Surgeon James Simms, U. S. A., as member of a similar Board in Vermont.
Surgeon Israel Moses, to duty at Pittsburgh, Pa., and such other points as the Provost Marshal-General may direct, to examine enlisted men in the General Hospitals for transfer to the Veteran Reserve Corps.
Surgeon James D. Strawbridge, U. S. V., as Medical Director 18th Army Corps.
Assistant Surgeon W. W. Wythes, U. S. V., as Surgeon in charge Asylum Hospital, Knoxville, Tenn.
Assistant Surgeon F. Grube, U. S. V., as Executive Officer, General Hospital, Camp Denison, Ohio.
Assistant Surgeon J. W. Merriam, U. S. V., as member of a Board at New Haven, Conn. for organization of Veteran Reserve Corps.
Surgeon Augustus R. Egbert, U. S. V., as Post Surgeon, Fort Vancouver, W. T.
Surgeon A. M. Clark, U. S. V., as Acting Medical Director, 10th Army Corps.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, August 20—8:10 P. M.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX:

The operations of General Grant's forces are detailed in the following official dispatches received by this Department:

CITY POINT, August 18—8 P. M.

General Warren moved with his corps this morning to and across the Weldon road, about one mile south of the head works. To that point he met nothing but the enemy's pickets. He advanced from there towards Petersburgh, meeting the enemy in his advance. He had considerable fighting during the day, suffering some loss and inflicting loss upon the enemy.

I have no report showing the extent of our losses, but judge them to be light from the dispatches

Some of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands and a few other prisoners.

CITY POINT, VA., August 19, 7:30 P. M.

Our troops are firmly fixed across the Weldon road.

There has been little or no fighting to-day either south of Petersburgh or north of the James.

Warren reports that the enemy's dead, in considerable numbers, were found in the front, unburied.

We have had a great deal of rain about Petersburgh this week, and a very grateful change in the temperature.

General Birney telegraphs General Butler as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, TENTH ARMY CORPS, August 19, 1864.

The enemy attacked my line in heavy force last night, and were repulsed with great loss.

In front of our colored regiment eighty-two dead bodies of the enemy are counted.

The colored troops behaved handsomely, and are in fine spirits.

The assault was in column, a division strong, and would have carried the works if they had not been so well defended.

The enemy's loss was at least one thousand.

D B BIRNEY, Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., August 19—9 P. M.

The enemy came out this evening to Warren's right, driving in the pickets connecting between him and the left of our old line on the Jerusalem Plank Road, and forcing back the two right divisions of Warren's corps.

A heavy fight took place, resulting in the re-establishment of our lines and the capture of a good many prisoners. The prisoners were from Heth's, Mahone's and Hoke's divisions.

We also lost considerably in prisoners.

The last foregoing dispatch was received this afternoon, and is the latest information received by the department.

It is estimated that the loss of the enemy during this week, in killed, wounded and captured, cannot fall much short of four thousand, if it does not exceed that number.

The department has satisfactory intelligence from General Sherman at half-past eight o'clock last evening.

Reports at five o'clock this morning from General Sheridan's front represent all quiet at that time, and that Gilmor, with forty or fifty men, entered Martinsburgh last evening.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

COMPILATION OF MILITARY LAWS.

LAWS IN RELATION TO SOLDIERS' LETTERS—ARTICLES ADMITTED TO U. S. MAIL FOR SOLDIERS—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General is authorized to provide by uniform regulation for transmitting unpaid and duly certified letters of soldiers, sailors and marines in the service of the United States to destination. * * * But in all cases of letters not prepaid, except certified* soldiers' and naval letters, the same shall be charged with double rates of postage, to be collected on delivery.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That articles of clothing being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe.

Approved, January 22, 1864.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all communications relating to the official business of the department to which they are addressed, of whatever origin, addressed to the chiefs of the several executive departments of the Government, or to such principal officers of each executive department, being heads of bureaus or chief clerks, or one duly authorized by the Postmaster-General to frank official matter, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being endorsed "Official Business," or with the name of the writer.

Approved, June 1, 1864.

AIDES-DE-CAMP AND SECRETARIES.

To the Lieutenant-General—Who shall have authority to appoint from time to time, such number of aides, not exceeding four, and secretaries, not exceeding two, as he may judge proper, each to have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a lieutenant-colonel.—*Section* 5, *act of March* 28, 1798, *and act of February* 29, 1864.

* * The staff officers on the staff of the Lieutenant-General shall be entitled to receive the same pay, emoluments and allowances as staff officers of the same grade on the staff of corps commanders, the same to take effect from the day of their appointment on the staff of the Lieutenant-General.—*Joint Resolution, approved May* 20, 1864.

* * * The joint resolution relative to the pay of staff officers of the Lieutenant-General, approved May 20, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall be so construed as to entitle all the staff officers on the staff of the Lieutenant-General to receive the pay, emoluments and allowances of cavalry officers of the same grade.—*Joint Resolution, approved July* 4, 1864.

To Major-Generals.—Their aides-de-camp shall each be entitled to $24 monthly, in addition to their pay in the line, and $10 monthly for forage,‡ and four rations.—*Section* 6, *act of January* 11, 1812.

* * * The aides-de-camp of the major-general commanding the army in time of war may be taken from the line without regard to rank; * * * and the commanding or highest general in rank may, while in the field, appoint a military secretary from the subalterns of the army, who shall have the pay and emoluments of a major of cavalry for the time being.—*Section* 8, *June* 18, 1846, *ch.* 29.

* * * The Senior aide-de-camp of the major-general commanding the army may be taken from the captains or majors of the army, and shall be allowed the pay and emoluments of a major of cavalry.—*Section* 2, *September* 26, 1850, *ch.* 70.

* * * Three aides-de-camp (to each major-general of Vols.), who shall be selected by their respective generals from the officers of the army or volunteer corps.—*Sections* 3 *and* 4, *July* 22, 1861, *ch.* 9.

* * * Three aides-de-camp each (to major generals of regular army) to be taken from captains or lieutenants of the army.—*Section* 3, *July* 22, 1861, *ch.* 24.

To Brigadier-Generals.—Entitled to $20 per month in addition to their pay in the line, and forage for two horses.—*Section* 4, *act of April* 12, 1808, *and Section* 2, *July* 17, 1862, *ch.* 200.

* * Two aides-de-camp (to each brigadier-general of volunteers) who shall be selected by their respective generals from the officers of the army or volunteer corps.—*Sections* 3 *and* 4, *July* 22, 1861, *ch.* 9.

* * Two aides-de-camp each (to brigadier-generals of regular army) to be taken from the lieutenants of the army.—*Section* 3, *July* 29, 1861, *ch.* 24.

Army Corps.—Each army corps shall have the following officers, and no more attached thereto, who shall constitute the staff of the commander thereof:

* * * * * * * * *

Also three aides-de-camp, one to bear the rank of major, and two to bear the rank of captain, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, upon the recommendation of the commander of the army corps.—*Section* 10, *July* 17, 1862, *ch.* 201.

Additional-Aides-de-Camp.—It shall be lawful for the President of the United States, during the existing insurrection and Rebellion, upon the recommendation of the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army of the United States, or of any major-general of the Regular Army of the United States, commanding forces of the United States in the field, to appoint such number of aides-de-camp, in addition to those now authorized by law, as the exigencies of the service may, in the opinion of the President, require; such aides-de-camp to bear respectively the rank and authority of captains, majors, lieutenant-colonels or colonels of the Regular Army, as the President may direct, and to receive the same pay and allowances as are provided by existing laws for officers of cavalry of corresponding rank. The President shall cause all aides-de-camp appointed under this act to be discharged whenever they shall cease to be employed in active service, and he may reduce the number so employed whenever he may deem it expedient so to do. Any officers of the Regular Army appointed aide-de-camp under this act, and detached or assigned to duty for service as such, shall, upon their discharge, resume their positions in the Regular Army, and shall be entitled to the same rank and promotion as if they had continued to serve in their own regiments or corps.—*Act of August* 5, 1861, *ch.* 47.

* * * All the aides-de-camp appointed by authority of the act approved fifth August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled an 'Act to increase the present military establishment of the United States,'" appoved July twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall be nominated to the Senate for its advice and consent.—*Section* 7, *act of July* 5, 1862, *ch.* 133.

That so much of the act approved 5th of August, 1861, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'Act to increase the present military establishment of the United States,'" approved the 29th of July, 1861, as authorizes the appointment of additional aides-de-camp, be, and the same is hereby repealed. But this repeal shall not be construed so as to deprive those persons already appointed, in strict conformity with said act of 5th August, 1861, from holding their offices in the same manner as if it had not been repealed.—*Section* 19, *act of July* 17, 1862, *ch.* 200.

* A commissioned officer should endorse on outside of letter, "Soldier's Letter," signing his name, rank and regiment.

† By section 5, act of March 2, 1821, aides-de-camp are required in addition to their other duties, to perform the duties of assistant-adjutant-general.

‡ Entitled to forage for two horses, by section 2, act of July 17, 1862, ch. 200.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE U. S. war steamer *Kearsarge* and another Union steamer (name not mentioned) passed Deal on the 11th instant for the westward.

IT is currently reported that the new light draught Monitor *Tunxis* will shortly leave Philadelphia on an important mission, and that Chief Engineer Alban C. Stimers will go out in charge of her engine department.

THE government has recently established a ship-yard at Nashville, Tenn., under the general superintendence of Captain John Clark and Mr. Robert Culley. The ground covers about nine acres, fronting on the river, and nearly two hundred hands are employed, mostly in repairing vessels.

THE U. S. steamer *Augusta* was lying at the Pensacola Navy Yard on the 9th for repairs, which will probably take a week or ten days to complete. The U. S. steamer *Owasco* was still undergoing repairs. Nearly all of her officers and about thirty of her men are detached and ordered to vessels engaged in the Mobile fight. No other vessels except the regular guard ships were then at this station.

THE iron (not iron-p'ated) side-wheel steamer *Winnepec* was successfully launched from the yard of Loring's Iron works, at City Point, near Boston, last Saturday afternoon. She is 255 feet long, 34 feet beam, and is intended for a high speed vessel of at least 15 miles an hour. Her machinery, with the exception of the boilers, is all on board, and she will be ready for sea in about two months.

THE gunboat *Norah*, built especially for river service during low water, has been completed at Pittsburgh, and left on Tuesday of last week. She was preceded the day before by the gunboat *Virginia Barton*, which left for Cincinnati, and are both expected to check guerrilla depredations and thereby rendering navigation safe and practicable on the rivers. The former will have an armament of five guns, while the latter only mounts four.

ADMIRAL Farragut reports to the Navy Department that on the night of the 22d ult., a party of ten men under Lieutenant Cotton and Acting Ensign John L. Hall, were landed from the sloop-of-war *Oneida* to capture the picket guard of the enemy. They succeeded in capturing the picket, consisting of one lieutenant and one private. Ensign Hall is spoken of in the highest terms for his bravery and gallantry and recommended to the department for promotion.

SCREW-steamer *Kensington*, 4, went ashore on Sunday night on Romer Shoals. She fired several guns, and the Shrewsbury boat *Meteor* went to her assistance. The Captain of the *Kensington* went on board the *Meteor*, but the latter boat being crowded with passengers, could not take any of the crew on board. The steamboat *Virginia Seymour* was chartered by Captain R. F. Hoffmire, and started at an early hour on the morning of the 22d, to the assistance of the *Kensington*.

IRON-clad *Mahopac*, Commander William A. Parker, went on her trial trip up the Hudson on Saturday. A large number of officers of distinction were on board, including Admiral Gregory, Captains Worden and Bogga. The vessel made about eight knots, her engines not being worked up to full power. She exercised her 15-inch guns a couple of hours opposite the Palisades, firing with great accuracy. The guns were charged with 35 and 60 pounds of powder, and fired with cored and solid shot. She returned to the Brooklyn Yard to be prepared for sea, and will go South in a few days.

THE frigate *Franklin*, measuring three hundred and six feet over all, and thirty-seven hundred tons burden—being the largest ship in the Navy except the *Niagara*—is nearly completed, and will be launched early in September, at the Portsmouth Yard. The steamer *Contoocook*, three hundred feet long, is rapidly approaching completion at the same Yard. The keels of three other steamers, of the same plan have been laid—the *Piscataqua*, *Minnetouka* and *Illinois*. The double-turreted, seagoing iron-clad *Agamenticus*, launched several weeks ago, will shortly be ready to aid in the reduction of the defences of Charleston. The work on the *Passaconaway*, an iron-clad of the same class, is progressing but slowly. The other vessels fitting out at Portsmouth are the frigate *Colorado*, which will be ready in five weeks; the steamer *Albatross*, now in the dry dock; the *Tioga*, and the *De Sota*, which brought the yellow fever to Portsmouth.

ALL the sick at the Pensacola hospital who were able to be removed have been sent to New Orleans by the United States steamer *Tennessee*, to give room to the wounded. The Rebel Admiral Buchanan, is at the hospital doing well. Commander Mulaney, of the *Bienville*, who had temporary command of the *Oneida*, during the fight, lost his left arm, is also at the hospital doing well. Engineer Fitch, who was badly scalded on the same vessel, is much better, and in a fair way of recovery. Lieutenant Prentiss, of the *Mongahela*, and seven men have been buried. The men were mostly those who had died from scalding on the *Oneida*. Among the officers and crew of the ill-fated *Tecumseh*, sunk by a torpedo while engaged in the attack on the Mobile forts, were the following, who were detached from the United States steamer *Owasco*, and ordered to that vessel expressly to serve in the fight:—Frederick S. Barlow, Second Assistant Engineer; Walter L. Titcomb, Acting Ensign; John Loughrey, seaman; Peter McGinnis and Peter McNally, ordinary seaman; Charles Carson, William Smith, David Terhune, Edward McGrath, Thomas Reilly, James Hamilton and Edward Freeman, coalheavers; Wm. McNally, first class boy. All of the foregoing, with the exception of the first three of the crew, whom it may be were saved, went down with the vessel.

THE U. S. steamer *Eolus* was put in commission August 12th, Lieutenant-Commander Cornwall commanding, and sailed on the evening of the same day, returned on the 17th having broken down, and sailed again on the 19th. The U. S. steamer *Grand Gulf*, Commander Ransom, sailed on the 13th. The *Aphrodite* left the Yard with a cargo of ice and provisions, also taking with her a draft of three hundred and fifty seamen for the West Gulf Squadron, on the 15th. The schooner *Henry Janes* arrived on the 14th, Lieutenant Van Sleek, commanding. The U. S. steamer *Astrea*, Acting Master Hall, arrived on the 16th. The steamer *Isonomia* was put in commission on the 16th, Commander Edward Simpson. The supply steamer *Newbern* took out a draft of five hundred and fifty men for the North Atlantic Squadron, on her last trip. The *Horace Beals* sailed on the 16th, Acting Master King. The line-of-battle-ship *Vermont* is moored off the Yard, and will be temporarily used as a receiving ship, the *North Carolina* not capable of holding all the recruits. She has over 2,000 at present on board. The U. S. steamer *Dunbarton* arrived on the 17th, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Brown, commanding, also three other arrivals:—The *Grand Gulf* on the 17th, the *Nereus* on the 19th, and the Monitor *Mahopac*, Commander Parker, from Jersey City, on the 20th. On the 19th the *Isonomia* sailed. On the 17th the *Kensington*, returning again on the 22d, when she was placed in the dry dock for repairs. The U. S. steamer *Florida* arrived on the 22d. The *Union* is taking in her supplies preparatory to sailing for the West Gulf Squadron. The following commissioned vessels are now lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard:—The *Vermont*, *Dunbarton*, *Grand Gulf*, *Iasco*, *Nereus*, *Mahopac*, *Henry Janes*, *Kensington*, *Florida*, *Union*, and a Spanish steam frigate *Le Alad*. The other vessels are, the iron-clad *Miantonomah*, steamers *Tallapoosa*, *Maumee*, *Pawtuxet*, *Pensacola*, *Mohican*, *Seneca*, *Gemsbok*, *Clymatis*. Still other vessels belonging to the U. S. Naval service are lying in the vicinity of the Yard, as follows:—The *Chenango*, *Shawmut*, *Tullahoma*, *Vanderbilt*, *Winnosski*, *Peoria*, *Neptune*, *Quinepeac*, *Gunboat No.* 2, *Muscoota*, *Mohongo*, and the *Puritan*.

THE SEVEN-THIRTIES—WHAT ARE THEY?

WE trust that a large portion of our readers have pondered the Appeal of Mr. Fessenden, our new Secretary of the Treasury. The purport of it is that the People of the United States, acting as a body through their agent the Government, wish individuals to lend them two hundred millions of dollars for three years, at seven and three-tenths per cent. annual interest, payable every six months. For this they offer Treasury Notes—that is, in reality, notes drawn and endorsed by every man in the country. The loan is wanted for a great National purpose, to effect which every man, unless he be a traitor at heart if not in act, is solmonly pledged.

The Appeal is addressed to not merely a few great capitalists, but also to the many whose aggregate means constitute the mass of the wealth of the land. The notes upon which this loan is asked are from $50 upward. Every man who has fifty dollars can take part in this loan. Apart from patriotism and the duty which all owe to their country, no investment is so desirable as this.

It is secure. Every dollar of every man's property is pledged for the punctual payment of the interest, and of the debt when due. The security is increasing in value. For some years before the war we were earning 1,000 millions a year more than we spent. During the three years of the war, owing to the high prices and constant demand for labor, we have earned more than ever before. No man who could or would work has been idle; and, except for the war, we have spent less than before. In three years of the war we of the United States have certainly earned 3,000 millions more than we have spent, apart from the war. The cost of the war may be set down at 2,000 millions. Deducting this from the net earnings, the People who are security for this loan, are 1,000 millions richer to-day than they were when the war broke out.

No other investment can be so easily convertible. The man who has a Treasury note for $50, or $100, or $1000, can turn it into money more readily, and upon better terms, than if it were invested upon bond and mortgage, or in railroad stocks.

The interest offered is higher than can be realized from any other safe and convertible investment. It is, moreover, readily collectable when due. To each note are affixed five "coupons," or *interest tickets*, due at the expiration of each successive half year. The holder of a note has simply to cut off one of these coupons, present it at the nearest bank or Government Agency, and receive his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all. Or a coupon thus payable will everywhere be equivalent, when due, to money.

Thus, while this loan presents great advantages to large capitalists, it offers special inducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small savings. It is in every way the best Savings' Bank; for every institution of this kind must somehow invest its deposits profitably in order to pay interest and expenses. They will invest largely in this loan, as the best investment. But from the gross interest which they receive they must deduct *largely* for the expenses of the Bank. Their usual rate of interest allowed to depositors is 5 per cent. upon sums over $500. The person who invests directly with Government will receive almost 50 per cent. more. Thus the man who deposits $1,000 in a private Savings' Bank receives 50 dollars a year interest; if he deposits the same sum in this National Savings' Bank he receives 73 dollars. For those who wish to find a safe, convenient, and profitable means of investing the surplus earnings which they have reserved for their old age or for the benefit of their children, there is nothing which presents so many advantages as this National Loan.

It is convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing bond. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7.30 loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from its date as the Government may elect. For six months past, these bonds have ranged at an average premium of about eight per cent. in the New York markte, and have sold at 109 to-day (Aug. 12), thus making the real rate of interest over ten per cent.; and besides, to make the inducement even greater, Congress by special act exempts its Treasury notes from State and municipal taxation. Could Shylock ask more? Was patriotism ever so liberally rewarded?—*Harper's Magazine.*

OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT JULIUS KARNASCH.

KILLED in action, before Atlanta, August 4, 1864, Lieutenant JULIUS KARNASCH, 35th Missouri Vols., acting Topographical Engineer with 23d Army corps.

Lieutenant KARNASCH was a native of Breslau, Prussia, and at his death was aged about twenty-nine years. He came to the United States several years before the outbreak of the rebellion, from motives of political choice, and was a consistent and enthusiastic admirer of the Government. He was commissioned in the fall of 1862, and the greater portion of the subsequent time was detached on engineering duty and as an acting assistant adjutant-general. During the present campaign he served as topographical engineer with the Twenty-third Army corps.

An earnest, conscientious man, Lieutenant KARNASCH was an enthusiast where his heart was engaged, as it was in the struggle to preserve the Federal unity. Keenly alive to the national destruction that must follow dismemberment, discarding all side issues, he was a pure type of a foreign-born citizen, fearlessly supporting his conviction of the power, the meaning, the necessity of one flag. In a letter of the 24th of June, he writes: "If I had become a Prussian soldier, I am confident I could have never felt such a strong devotion for my country as I do feel for my adopted country, unless Prussia had become a safe republic—had become young Germany: I love Germany intensely, but I bewail it; while I love America intensely and admire, worship it. I thank Providence for my being in existence during such a grand period—for the good fortune of my present lot * * * "; and these were the daily sentiments by which he lived. Taciturn where he was a stranger, and always unobtrusive, modest in social life, he was high-minded and pure-hearted to a remarkable degree. Deeply affectionate and very earnest, he has died the death he would have chosen, but the country has lost a real patriot and a truly filial son.

W.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

WE notice that C. S. HUBBARD, of New Haven, Conn., is Agent for "Parson Brownlow's" paper, at $2 00 per year in advance—cheap enough. Try it a year.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

AYRES—HAVENS.—On Thursday the 11th inst., by the Rev. A. C. Frissell, at the Presbyterian church in Buttermilk Falls, N. Y., Lieutenant and Adjutant ROBERT AYRES, 19th U. S. Infantry, to EMMA L., youngest daughter of Benjamin Havens, Esq., of the above place.

TIFFANY—BOLTON.—In New York, on the 17th instant, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., GEORGE TIFFANY, of Baltimore, to ISABELLA BOLTON, youngest daughter of the late Commodore M. C. Perry, United States Navy.

OLIVER—CARTER.—At the Parsonage of the Trinity church, Georgetown, D. C., on the 23d inst., by the Rev. Father Jamison, WILLIAM ALEXANDER OLIVER, U. S. N., to Miss MARY ELIZA CARTER, daughter of John Carter, Esq., recently of Virginia, now of Philadelphia.

DIED.

SMALL.—On the 13th instant, at Fortress Monroe, Va., after a brief illness, Mrs. MOLLIE C. SMALL, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel M. P. Small, Chief C. S. Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

COLLEGIATE and ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New York.—Students received at any time. Special preparation for Assistant Engineers in the Navy. Courses in Civil and Mechanical Engineering also given. Open day and evening. For circulars call at the Institute or address

Prof. J. G. FOX, C. E. Principal.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL STREET,

Will receive subscriptions to the

NEW 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These Notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from August 15, 1864. Interest payable semi-annually in Currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum.

The Notes are payable in Currency at Maturity, or Convertible into 5-20 Six per cent. Bonds, with interest payable in GOLD.

All deposits made prior to August 15 will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commission allowed on this Loan, and also on the 10 40 LOAN.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7-10 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 with promptness and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL at market rates all kinds of Government Securities, including

U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 12 mos. Certificates of Indebtedness.
U. S. Quartermasters' Checks.
U. S. 2-Year 5 per cent. Legal Lender Notes.
U. S. 6 per cents, Coupon and Registered, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Incorporated under the laws of the States of New York, New Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and by special acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, May, 1864, and organized in Philadelphia, with the following gentlemen as officers:

H. H. WAINWRIGHT, President.
JNO. S. RITTENHOUSE, Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS.

GEO. W. McLEAN, Esq., firm of Jerome, Riggs & Co., New York.
B. L. GAW, Esq., firm of Gaw, Macalester & Co. Philadelphia.
JNO. S. NEWBOLD, Esq., firm of Newbold, Son & Aertsen, Philadelphia.
WM. FISHER, Esq., firm of Wm. Fisher & Sons, Baltimore.
LEONARD J. FORNEY, Esq., Baltimore.
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers for the Company, Sub-Treasury Building, New York.

The object of the incorporation is to erect two sets of poles and wires, forming a double line, to run by different routes, connecting the Cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the principal intermediate points, and to establish offices for the reception and transportation of telegraphic messages, and by connecting with other lines at the main points, to be able to send messages to all parts of the United States and Canadas.

The line is now in course of construction, and contracts have been entered into for the purchase of wire and other materials; none will be used except of the best quality, and it is contemplated to have one set of wires in operation between the main points, in less than sixty days, and the other set will be put up and in operation immediately afterwards.

No enterprise now in the market offers equal prospects of profit with that of telegraphing, and the nature of the business proposed to be done by this Company, as its name implies, warrants its stock being recommended to the public as a choice investment.

A careful estimate, based far below the actual capacity of the number of wires proposed to be employed by this Company, shows that with proper management it can earn and declare dividends of 18 and 20 per cent. per annum.

Books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be opened in this City on SATURDAY, August 6, at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., at No. 59 William st., and remain open until further notice, and the subscriptions received will be payable by installments.

It is intended to have the interest divided in the different cities through which the line will pass, therefore but a limited amount of the stock will be offered in each.

Further particulars will be given upon applying at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., where the President of the Company will be in constant attendance.

IMPORTANT TO ARMY & NAVY OFFICERS.

Now ready and for sale at the Booksellers,

GENERAL ORDERS
OF THE
WAR DEPARTMENT,
Embracing the Years
1861, 1862, 1863,

Adapted especially for the use of the
ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Chronologically arranged in Two Volumes,
With a full Alphabetical Index
By THOMAS M. O'BRIEN and OLIVER DIEFENDORF,
Military Attorneys, Leavenworth.

With a view of meeting a very general demand throughout the military service of the United States, the compilers have, at great expense, prepared the Index and published these volumes, containing, word for word, every General Order issued, numerically, by the War Department, during the years 1861, 1862 and 1863. We believe that the publication of *all* the orders in book form, to take the place of the great mass of orders issued in sheets without index, hitherto used by officers, will be appreciated by those whose proper discharge of duty calls for constant reference to the requirements of the various departments of the Government; and we have earnestly endeavored to make the Index a valuable auxiliary to Staff Officers of Department and Division Headquarters, Paymasters, Quartermasters, Mustering and Disbursing Officers, Commissaries, Provost-Marshal's, and, in fact, the whole Field and Staff and Line of the Army. The magnitude of the struggle in which the country is now engaged has necessitated frequent changes and modifications of the Regulations of the Army, in relation to the operations of forces in the field, which are alone promulgated in General Orders, and, of the vast number of officers in the Army and Navy, it is safe to assume that not one in fifty possesses a complete file. To supply this class the work has been published, and as the object sought is the enhancement of the public good, by furnishing a ready means for observance of rules prescribed through the Secretary of War for the improvement of the service, we hazard the belief that Company Officers will also avail themselves of an opportunity thus afforded of direct instruction in the modus operandi of official routine regarding responsibility for, and reports relating to, Ordnance and Company property. Without egotism, we may submit that, to every branch of the service, the concise and complete form of the publication will prove convenient, and peculiarly commend itself to State authorities and their Militia organizations, also to Military associations, clerks in the various Departments of Government, and libraries throughout the Union. Historians of the War, Editors and others, will find their labors of research vastly curtailed by its chronological arrangement and full index.

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MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NEW ENGLAND
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF BOSTON.

CAPITAL, MAY 1, 1864, OVER $2,000,000.

DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS, DEC. 1, 1863, $750,000.

Applications will be received for ordinary risks to an amount not exceeding $15,000 on a single life. ARMY and NAVY risks will be taken for moderate amounts.

Pamphlets and reports will be forwarded upon application to the Secretary, at the home office, or to SAMUEL S. STEVENS, Agent and Attorney of the Co., No. 110 Broadway, New York.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.
BENJ. F. STEVENS, Vice President.
JOSEPH M. GIBBENS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, August 22, 1864.

Seal proposals for each class separately endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard.)" will be received at this office until the 19th September next, at 1 o'clock P.M., at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy Yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with full instructions, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several Navy Yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail. All offers must be accompanied by a certified copy of the bidder's license.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus:

"Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard.)"

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Instructions and forms of offer, with copies of the laws bearing on the subject, will be furnished by commandants of yards, Navy Agents, and the Bureau, on application to all or either of them.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 9½. Moulding and fire sand and fire clay; class No. 10. Slate; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Pig iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Fire wood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25. Iron castings; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 29. Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 31. Copper and composition nails; class No. 32. Machinery and tools; class A. Cement paint.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 5. Oak and hardwood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 9½. Moulding and fire sand and fire clay; class No. 10. Iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Pig-iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Fire wood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22 Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25. Iron castings; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 29. Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 31. Copper and composition nails; class No. 32. Machinery and tools; class A. New joiner shop; class B. H. B. Smith's patent boring and mortising machine.

NEW YORK.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 2½. Stone; class No. 4. Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 9½. Moulding and fire sand and fire clay; class No. 10. Slate; class No. 11. Iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Pig iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Fire wood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25. Iron work, piping, &c.; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 30. Semi bituminous Broad top coal; class No. 31. Copper and composition nails; class A. Fire truck, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 4. Yellow pine timber; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 11. Iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 14 Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Firewood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 30. Semi-bituminous Broad top coal; class No. 32. Machinery and tools; class A. Bilge water indicators; class B. Spark arresters; class C. Pitch-house.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1. Clothing; class No. 2. Hats, boots, shoes, &c.; class No. 3. Provisions; class No. 4. Groceries; class No. 5. dry goods; class No. 6. Bread &c.; class No. 7. Tobacco; class No. 8. Coal; class No. 9. Paints, oils, glass, &c; class No. 11. Lumber; class No. 12. Firewood; class No. 13. Provender; class No. 14. Miscellaneous; class No. 15. Hardware; class No. 16. Stationery.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 4. Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 9½. Moulding and fire sand and fire clay; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Pig-iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Firewood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 32. Machinery and tools

NORFOLK.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 3. Yellow pine timber; class No. 4. Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5. Oak and hardwood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 10. Slate; class No. 11. Iron, iron spikes, and nails; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Pig iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Firewood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21; Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oil; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 29 Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 30. Semi-bituminous Broad top coal, lump; class No. 31. Copper and composition nails; class No. 32. Machinery and tools; class A. Sashes, glazed.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

Class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Firewood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 29. Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 32. Machinery and tools.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, NO. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until Wednesday, the 31st of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and enclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interest of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
August 10, 1864.

NEW 7 3-10 LOAN.—Coupons, payable semi-annually—in Lawful Money and payable in three years, or fundable into 5 20 Loan at par at that time—for sale by

JAY COOKE & CO.,
114 South Third-st., Philadelphia.

THE NATIONAL MILITARY JOURNAL.

THE UNITED STATES
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL
AND
GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

Officers of the Army and Navy will find in this Journal the only paper in the United States exclusively devoted to Military and Naval affairs, and the only one of their interest which has ever secured sufficient circulation and influence in this country to enable it to meet a want so long felt, of an organ which should adequately represent them in the Press. Starting under the most favorable auspices, enjoying the encouragement and aid of the best professional talent in the country, avoiding politics and partizanship of all kinds, and devoting itself with singleness of purpose to the impartial discussion of military questions, and to the dissemination of correct information, it has, in less than six months, established its position as the authoritative organ of military discussion and criticism in the United States. The rapidity with which it has secured a circulation, hardly exceeded by that of any paper of its class in the world, and the eagerness with which it has been greeted in the Army and Navy, and by the more intelligent of civilians, witness to the necessity for such a Journal, and afford gratifying evidence that the effort to establish a paper which should stand side by side in ability and completeness with the best of the military Journals of England and France, has not been in vain. As a Gazette of Military and Naval matters, it is proving itself indispensable to every soldier and sailor; while to every intelligent observer of the war it must be invaluable for its accurate history of military operations, and for its judicious suggestions and discussions. Its articles are from the pens of the ablest military writers, and its special professional information is fuller, more accurate, and scientific than that of any periodical ever issued in this country.

Of the numerous notices of the newspaper press we have room only for the following:

TERMS.

The terms of the paper are FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE; THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS. SINGLE COPIES TEN CENTS. For sale by all newsdealers. It is published weekly in a large-sized quarto sheet of 16 pages, convenient for binding, and printed in the best manner on fine book paper.

AMERICAN NEWS CO., 121 Nassau-st., New York, General Agents.

Subscriptions and communications should be addressed to the

UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,
39 Park Row, New York.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD RE-OPENED!

This great National thoroughfare is again open for FREIGHT AND TRAVEL. The cars and machinery destroyed are being replaced by new running stock, with all recent improvements; and as the bridges and track are again in substantial condition, the well-earned reputation of this Road for SPEED, SECURITY and COMFORT, will be more than sustained under the reorganization of its business. In addition to the unequalled attractions of natural scenery heretofore conceded to this route, the recent troubles upon the Border have associated numerous points on the Road, between the Ohio River and Harper's Ferry, with painful but instructive interest.

CONNECTIONS

At the Ohio River, with Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Central Ohio, and Maricttta and Cincinnati Railroads; and through them with the whole Railway System of the Northwest, Central West and Southwest. At Washington Junction, with the Washington Branch for Washington City and the Lower Potomac. At Baltimore with four daily trains for Philadelphia and New York.

TWO DOLLARS additional on Through Tickets to Baltimore or the Northern Cities, give the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY en route.

This is the ONLY ROUTE by which passengers can procure through tickets and through checks to WASHINGTON CITY.

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General Western Agent, Bellaire, O.
L. M. COLE,
General Ticket Agent, Baltimore.
W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation, Baltimore.

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NEW YORK.

Mr. M. B. BRADY begs to announce that in addition to his collection of HISTORICAL PORTRAITS, SCENES OF THE WAR, &c., he has on exhibition Photographic Groups of the Ladies' Executive Committee; the Gentlemen's Executive Committee; the Art Committee, and the Arms and Trophies Committee of the METROPOLITAN FAIR; as well as Photographs representing the most prominent features of the Art Gallery, the Arms and Trophies Department, the Knickerbocker Kitchen, the Shipping Department, &c., &c.

Mr. BRADY, having his corps of operators in the field is continually adding to his collection the most interesting views of the present struggle as well as portraits—both military, naval and civilian—of those brought into prominence by the exigencies of the times.

Cartes de Visite of all celebrities constantly on hand.

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Collected and purchased by ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Bankers, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y.

OFFICERS and SUTLERS can have all their business with Washington and elsewhere attended to through our house with promptness. Refer by permission to

Pres. B & D. Bk., N. Y.,		Maj-Gen. J. C. Fremont,	
Pres. 3d-av. S. Bk,	"	Hon. I. Harris, U.S. Sen.,	
Pres. S. & L. Bk,	"	Hon. J. Conness, U.S. Sen.,	
Pres. M. & T. Bk.,	"	Ex-Mayor Geo. Opdyke,	
W. E. Dodge,	"	Ex-Mayor S. S. Powell,	
Jno. J. Phelps,	"	J. McL. Murphy, U.S.N.,	
Pres. C. & R.I.R.R.	"	Maj. W. G. Marcy, U.S.N.,	

and many others. Letters containing return stamp answered promptly and willingly.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,

New York, August 20. 1864.—Notice is hereby given that the SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES will hereafter be delivered at this office upon deposit of funds. Persons remitting by mail will please indicate the denominations of notes desired, also how they shall be transmitted—whether by mail, express, or otherwise. The notes are in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000 and $5000, dated August 15th, 1864, upon which accrued interest from that date to date of deposit must be paid.

JACOB RUSSELL,
Asst. Treas. U. S. ad Int.

GREAT MEN—Warriors, Clergymen,

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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

A SERIES of desperate engagements for the possession of the Weldon Railroad marks this week's record of the Campaign around Richmond. Our last chapter of this history related the march of the Fifth corps and GREGG'S cavalry division to the Weldon Railroad on Thursday, August 18th, and the battle which followed the occupation of the road. The movement was unquestionably a surprise. The cavalry advance easily captured or drove off the enemy's pickets. GRIFFIN'S (First) division of the Fifth corps soon struck the railroad and commenced destroying it, five or six miles from Petersburgh. AYRES' (Second) division passed beyond in a northerly direction, with CRAWFORD'S (Third) and CUTLER'S (Fourth), two or three miles towards the city, driving in the enemy's skirmishers. At Yellow Tavern, about 10 o'clock, the column encountered DEARING'S brigade of cavalry, and drove it back step by step to Davis' Farm 2½ miles south of Petersburgh. At this point the enemy's reinforcements, consisting of HETH'S and MAHONE'S divisions of HILL'S corps, came up, and quickly formed. Our line was halted in the open field, with CRAWFORD on the right of the railroad and AYRES on the left, when the enemy, about 2 o'clock, emerged from the woods in front, and advanced in a precipitous charge. For a time our two divisions were roughly handled, and were driven down the railroad half a mile. But CUTLER'S division at length came up to the support of AYRES, and, other troops being hurried forward, the tide of battle was again turned, and the enemy repulsed, our forces stretching around his left and flanking it. The Maryland brigade of CUTLER'S division, in coming into the fight received a heavy onset, and were badly broken, but were rallied again; and the peril which threatened the Second and Third divisions was averted. Before night the engagement closed, and our forces at once went to work throwing the mud into entrenchments, while rain fell hard all night. Fearful of a renewal of the attack, the enemy shelled us very heavily all along our position in Prince George, from midnight till break of day. The affair of the day was a triumphant success, and night found us strongly entrenched on the railroad 2½ miles south of Petersburgh. Our loss in the engagement has been stated at 936. The enemy sets his at about 500. He took from us about 160 prisoners, principally of CRAWFORD'S division, and we captured 30 from him. The swaying of the contending armies back and forth over the comparatively open field in which the battle took place, left many of our dead and wounded in the enemy's hands, and many of his in ours.

BATTLE OF FRIDAY, AUGUST 19TH.

This great success achieved, it was now of much moment to connect the new position on the left with our main line at Petersburgh. For otherwise it is obvious that the enemy would envelope the detached corps and quickly disperse and capture it. Thursday night, therefore, as has been said, was directed to entrenching and fortifying the line, and to the hurrying forward of reinforcements. Our front line stretched across the railroad, the left reaching towards the Boydton Plank Road, and the right to the Jerusalem Road. The movements of the enemy aided our own. While shelling our lines from his batteries with great vigor at night, he withdrew nearer to the city, leaving only a picket line in front. Our forces, accordingly, pushed forward skirmishers early Friday morning, the whole line following and throwing up breastworks as they proceeded, and planting batteries to strengthen the advanced position. Until 10 o'clock of Friday the lines were comparatively quiet, and entrenching went on. A brief skirmish then broke out in front of the picket lines on the right, whose position the enemy was reconnoitering. Soon after noon our forces had got into line, and had partially, but not wholly, filled the dangerous gap between the right of the Fifth corps and the old entrenchments near the Jerusalem Road. Our line then ran as follows:—WILCOX'S division of the Ninth corps having just arrived, held the extreme left; next came BRAGG'S brigade of CUTLER'S division of the Fifth corps; next, CRAWFORD'S division,—consisting of the brigades of LYLE, WHEELOCK, and HARTSHORN; next AYRES' division, and finally, on the extreme left, GRIFFIN'S division and the rest of CUTLER'S. Between AYRES and CRAWFORD ran the railroad. About 4 o'clock, in the midst of a heavy rain storm which had been falling several hours, General A. P. HILL burst upon our lines with both divisions of his corps, under MAHONE and HETH. The attack was opened by MAHONE, who sprang upon our right with great fury, having with him his own old brigade and those of CLINGMAN and COLQUITT. He first struck our picket line, which consisted of BRAGG'S brigade of CRAWFORD'S division. The Nineteenth Indiana, the advanced regiment, was quickly swept back to our breastworks, from the cornfield where it had been posted, having lost many of its men. Unfortunately, the enemy had discovered the gap which existed here, and swept through it like a torrent, separating the divisions of WILCOX and CRAWFORD. An engagement of desperate character ensued, both of artillery and musketry. Nothing seemed able to resist MAHONE'S impetuous onset. WILCOX'S brigades, however, were kept closely massed, with HARTRAUPT on the right and HUMPHREY on the left, and the enemy found himself unable to break them. Accordingly, while engaging WILCOX and CRAWFORD in front with CLINGMAN'S and MAHONE'S old brigades, General HILL employed part of COLQUITT'S brigade in driving in BRAGG'S. This he accomplished after desperate fighting, and completely flanked the right of CRAWFORD'S division, where LYLE was posted. COLQUITT joined by other forces had soon passed round on CRAWFORD'S right flank, and got a front, flank and rear fire on a part of CRAWFORD'S division, cutting off and capturing more than 1,500 men. The Ninety-fourth and One hundred and Fourth New York, the One hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania and First and Second Pennsylvania Reserve regiments were swept off in this manner, nearly all of HARTSHORN'S brigade and a part of LYLE'S and WHEELOCK'S being captured

Meanwhile, on the left of the railroad, AYRES, GRIFFIN, and CUTLER were attacked by HETH'S troops, comprising the brigades of DAVIS, WALKER, and ARCHER. The picket lines were driven in impetuously, and the advanced entrenchments erected since morning were taken. But when our second and main line was reached, the enemy found himself repulsed with great slaughter. Before this was effected, HAYES' fine brigade of regulars, in AYRES' division, was badly cut up. They held their post with great firmness, but the line on their right and left was forced back, leaving them exposed to an enfilading fire. Their loss was large in killed and wounded, and five or six hundred are reported as captured, among them being General HAYES.

In the crisis of the battle, when our right centre was dangerously broken, and our centre giving way, reinforcements came up, consisting of POTTER'S Second division of the Ninth corps, and WHITE'S (late LEDLIE'S) First division. These troops, and especially the gallant First division, had had an exhausting forced march over the roads, which had been reduced to wretched condition by the constant rain of this and preceding days. But they were hastily formed and sent in on the charge, and the enemy was overlapped and turned. While the Ninth corps was going in, the contending troops on CRAWFORD'S right had become so intermingled and involved that it was difficult to distinguish them. Our artillery had all along been very effectively employed. It was now directed against both combatants, and, sweeping down friend and foe alike, cleared the ground with its murderous fire.

The heavy artillery fire and the presence of the Ninth corps decided the contest, and our disordered lines were rallied from their disastrous confusion. In their advance the Ninth corps captured about 200 prisoners and a color. Night had fallen before the conflict was entirely over. Our losses are a little uncertain, but are estimated at from 3,500 to 4,000. The enemy claims to have captured 2,700 prisoners, mostly from CRAWFORD'S and AYRES' divisions. His estimate is probably not far from being correct. He has since claimed 3,000 prisoners as the spoils of Thursday and Friday. In killed and wounded our loss on Friday was probably from 1,000 to 1,500. That of the enemy was probably quite as great; but he lost only about 230 prisoners. These are said to have come from both HILL'S and BEAUREGARD'S corps, and it is reported also that the divisions under KERSHAW and HOLMES were encountered by us as well as those of HETH and MAHONE. These same troops had recently been engaged at Deep Bottom. General CLINGMAN was wounded, on the enemy's side, and, on ours, General HAYES; nine field officers and 60 or 70 line officers were captured. A large number of Spencer rifles were lost in the battle, in the hands of some of the troops who were made prisoners.

At midnight, the enemy again commenced his regular shelling. For several nights this cannonade had been caried on, his batteries opening all along the line a terrific fire, and engaging ours in a noisy conflict, usually lasting till dawn. His object was probably to disclose and impede the movements of our troops. On Friday morning there were about 20 casualties from artillery firing in the Eighteenth corps. On Saturday morning there was more cannonading, but the day was mainly quiet, it being occupied on the left by skirmishing and entrenching, while the Second corps were marching across the line to the support of the Fifth. The hard rain of the day made the roads difficult, and impeded operations. About midnight of Saturday, heavy cannonading began along the line, and continued till daybreak of Sunday. The trenches were now in a wretched condition, filled with mud and water; and some of the pickets preferred the chance of being shot, while lying alongside the pits, to so uncomfortable a shelter.

VICTORY OF SUNDAY, AUGUST 21ST.

On Sunday the enemy renewed that effort to drive us from the Weldon Railroad which on Friday had proved unsuccessful. Our line remained substantially as on the former day, the first three divisions of the Ninth corps holding the right and the Fifth corps the left, while the left flank was protected, towards Reams' Station, by SPEAR'S cavalry. The divisions of the Fifth corps were arranged nearly as before, GRIFFIN, on the left obliquing his front to the main line, for the protection of that flank. The order was GRIFFIN, AYRES, CUTLER, CRAWFORD, with CUTLER lying across the railroad. At four o'clock the enemy opened a heavy artillery fire, not only on the left, but all along the line as far as the Appomattox. About 7, a small feint was made against the Ninth corps, and at 9 o'clock the grand attack began. The enemy's column emerged from the woods in fine style, and dashed across the open space which intervenes between the woods and our breastworks. At the same moment a terrific fire of solid shot and shell burst from all their batteries, answered at once by a deafening roar from our own. It appears that the enemy intended to attack in two columns, in front and on the flank; but he miscalculated, and his flanking column on the left of the railroad, instead of striking our extreme left, fell upon the right of AYRES and the left of CUTLER. Our skirmishers were speedily driven in, and their pits taken. But, on sweeping across the opening, the enemy was received with a staggering fire of musketry from our troops behind their works. Again and again he pressed up, but was always repulsed with great slaughter. On the right he did not succeed in reaching our main works, and was badly cut up with artillery and musketry. On the left, the column which came down on the Vaughan Road was caught with a cross fire, and part of HAYWOOD'S brigade threw down their arms and surrendered, those who tried to escape suffering great loss. The repulse of this brigade decided the battle in this direction, and, under hot fire, the enemy hastily withdrew. On the extreme left an effort to flank our position was foiled with equal promptness. But it was on AYRES and CUTLER that the attack chiefly fell, GRIFFIN, CRAWFORD, and POTTER being less furiously engaged, as our line swung back a little from the centre towards either flank. The main battle lasted only two hours, skirmishing protracting it till noon. But, during this short time, it was one of the most vigorous and desperate of the campaign, the dead lying "in heaps, in "some place two and three deep." The victory was as decided and happy as the contest was desperate, and the enemy admits a sanguinary and mortifying repulse. Our entire loss was probably not over 500 or 600. The enemy's killed and wounded must have been double as many as our own, and 400 (one account says 800) prisoners were captured. He lost Generals SAUNDERS and LAMAR killed, and Generals BARTON, FINNINGAN and ANDERSON wounded, besides many officers of less grade. Four field officers and over thirty line officers were captured by us, besides six regimental colors. Indeed, the enemy's loss on Sunday has been estimated as high as 3,000 men; but 2,000 will probably cover it. More than the latter number of small arms is said to have been taken by our troops from the field of battle. Our total loss in the Fifth corps for Friday and Sunday, is estimated at about 5,000. The Ninth corps is said to have lost about 500 on those two days. Among our killed on Sunday was Colonel DUSHANE, commanding the Maryland brigade. One of the best results of the victory, in addition to the main one of retaining the road, was the restoration of proper tone to the Fifth corps. Some of the troops had behaved badly on Friday, running to the rear at the first report of being flanked. The Eighteenth corps coöperated with WARREN by a tremendous demonstration of artillery and musketry from its works at Petersburgh, soon after the enemy's attack commenced. The result seemed to prove what had been surmised during the previous week,—that not only had most of the enemy's infantry been called off to the right and left, but a considerable part of his artillery also had been removed, to be massed on more important parts of the line. The artillery firing against WARREN on Sunday was heavier than that from the works at Petersburgh against ORD.

Early Monday morning the enemy was discovered to have retired from the front of the Fifth and Ninth corps, notwithstanding his heavy cannonading during the night, and to have entrenched himself about 3 miles from Petersburgh. Our skirmishers were pushed forward, and both parties labored night and day in erecting works, the picket lines, which were well advanced on either side, being engaged in brisk skirmishing all day. But there was no general engagement.

It will be remembered that, during the previous week, one division of the Second corps had been withdrawn from Deep Bottom and hurried across to Petersburgh in season to take possession of the entrenchments vacated by the Fifth corps in their march to the Weldon Railroad. The other two divisions, GREGG'S cavalry, and the Tenth corps, commenced a similar movement on Saturday night, and soon, FOSTER'S brigade of TERRY'S division remained, as before, in sole possession of Deep Bottom. In a single night, by a forced march, in which the infantry outmarched the cavalry, the Second corps crossed the two rivers, and reached the lines of the Ninth corps on Sunday morning. On Monday BARLOW'S division (temporarily under MILES) were occupied in tearing up the railroad track from the line of the Fifth corps down towards Reams' Station. On Monday night GIBBON'S division marched towards Reams' and on Tuesday continued the destruction of the track in the region of that station. During the night of Monday there was lively firing, as usual, all along the line. The weather continued wet, and the roads very bad.

On Tuesday, WARREN again pushed his line towards Petersburgh, and busily entrenched, skirmishing going on between the pickets as on Monday. The Second corps was equallv busy in tearing up the track in his rear. Meanwhile, on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, SPEAR'S brigade of KAUTZ'S cavalry, afterwards reinforced by the Second cavalry division, the whole under GREGG, were covering the work of the infantry, near Reams', and had several sharp skirmishes with the enemy. About 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening, GREGG was attacked by the enemy's cavalry in some force, a mile or two from Reams', on the Dniwiddie Road, and had a spirited skirmish, at the close of which the enemy retired from the ground. Our loss was said to be about 70, the enemy's considerably greater. But the accounts of this affair are confused and meagre. On Tuesday night and Wednesday night, the heavy cannonading was repeated by the enemy, the greater part being directed against the Eighteenth corps.

On Wednesday, the destruction of the railroad was continued, the ties being piled up, the alternate layers crossing at right angles, and the rails being laid upon them with the ends overhanging, so that their weight would bend the middle out of shape, when heated by the burning ties. The road was torn up in front of the Fifth corps, also, for some distance, by a part of that corps, so that by Wednesday night the work of destruction was complete from a point four miles from Petersburgh, down to two miles below Reams' towards Weldon. Our line of battle in the Fifth corps, meanwhile, extended clear across the Weldon Road, and our skirmishers lay near the Vaughan Road, three and a half miles from Petersburgh.

BATTLE OF REAMS' STATION.

On Thursday morning, the 25th, GIBBON'S division of the Second corps, moved down the railroad from Reams' to prosecute the destruction of the road. When about a mile below the station, the cavalry advance, which had been skirmishing all the morning, was suddenly checked and driven back by the enemy's picket line. SMYTH'S brigade, in the infantry advance, was at once deployed as skirmishers, and pushed ahead, the cavalry retiring behind them. SMYTH easily drove back the enemy's skirmish line some distance, but at length came upon a stronger force of the enemy, and was in his turn forced back on the rest of the division. The division was now in line of battle, with the Third brigade on the right of the track, and the First on the left, the other troops being in support. Before noon the enemy had showed himself in considerable force on the left of GIBBON, and was making towards his rear. But this movement was promptly checked, a party of GREGG'S cavalry having hastily proceeded to the spot and driven the enemy off. A little later, the enemy's cavalry appeared on our front from the direction of Dinwiddie, and a sharp encounter took place between them and CHAPMAN'S cavalry brigade, which resulted in checking the enemy at that point.

But while brisk skirmishing was going on with GIBBON, General HILL, who commanded the enemy, had determined to attack BARLOW'S division, which was posted at Reams' Station, a mile to the northward. The old entrenchments erected by the Sixth corps still surrounded the station in semi-circular form, covering the railroad both above and below it. MILES (now in command of BARLOW'S division) had posted his men as follows: Colonel LYNCH'S (First) brigade on the right; next the Second and Third brigades, under Major BYRON; next the Fourth brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel BRODIE; finally, on the left, ALCOCK'S Fourth New York heavy artillery regiment. The enemy appeared soon after noon, in front of MILES, and General HANCOCK at once ordered GIBBON to fall back and form junction with MILES' left, to cover and protect that flank. The cavalry followed, and covered the left flank and rear. GIBBON disposed his troops so as to face down the railroad in a southerly and southeasterly direction, his right joining MILES' left at the railroad, and MILES facing west. Thus the line was somewhat in the form of a horseshoe. In GIBBON'S line, the Third brigade was on the left, the First in the centre, and the Second on the right, joining MILES. About two o'clock, the enemy's demonstrations culminated in a grand advance of his skirmish line, which swept up with loud yells. It was received with a prompt fire from infantry and artillery, and fell back in confusion, having suffered far more loss than it inflicted. Sharp skirmishing was now resorted to by both parties, under cover of which they arranged their lines and fortified them. About half-past three o'clock, the enemy's columns were prepared, and a heavy and close line of battle emerged from the woods, and with fixed bayonets, rushed upon our works. A murderous fire from the infantry, and from four batteries, withered their ranks, and though they got to within twenty paces of our works, it was only to recoil, broken, to their cover, after frightful loss. Our own loss chiefly resulted from a musketry fire on our left, which was fatal to the men and horses in the batteries. But in front the enemy hardly fired a shot in this charge. An hour later, a third assault was tried, and again the enemy was driven back with great loss.

Now the axes of the enemy were plainly audible, chopping down the trees for the planting of batteries, and our artillery threw shells in the direction of the sound. At length, all being ready, he opened a tremendous concentric fire upon our lines, pouring shell and solid shot in the greatest profusion and without an instant's cessation into the circular entrenchments of our troops. From the formation of our lines, such missiles as escaped MILES'S men, infiladed GIBBON'S with murderous effect. For twenty minutes this furious shelling was kept up, with a demoralizing, as well as very bloody, result to our line. At the first pause in the fire, loud yells announced the fourth assault of the enemy. He came on in strong force and with great fury, not firing a shot, but with bayonets fixed. The woods were so near our lines as to allow him to form under cover advantageously. As he came, our artillery and infantry greeted him with a hot fire, though somewhat lessened in its efficiency by the effect of his previous artillery fire. He struck chiefly the left and centre of MILES' division, and, spite of all resistance, gained the breastworks, after a bloody hand to hand contest, and broke our lines. His efforts were aided by the unfortunate weakness of a few of MILES' regiments, which, exhausted by labor and fighting, gave way without the stubborn resistance which their comrades offered. The centre of the division being broken in, the whole line at this point was quickly routed, though some regiments and companies remained fighting with a determination almost unequalled in the war. At this time, nine out of our twelve guns were lost, all fine pieces, which had wrought great destruction to the enemy during the day. All the artillery was handsomely fought, the pieces being surrendered only when absolutely surrounded by the enemy, and after fearful slaughter among the officers and men, and the loss of nearly all their horses. The batteries were the Tenth Massachusetts, Twelfth New York, Third New Jersey and Battery B, First Rhode Island.

On this last attack against MILES, a part of GIBBON'S troops were hurried across the circle under heavy fire to his support, a distance of more than half

a mile. This movement was gallantly executed. The enemy was repulsed by the Second division, though at a fearful cost in officers and men, while in the very height of his jubilant enthusiasm. General MILES also handsomely and skillfully rallied his division, and the lines were partially restored. But at this time a fierce attack was made by HETH'S division and HAMPTON'S cavalry division on our left, equalling in severity that of WILCOX on the centre. GIBBON'S troops were hurried back across the fatal open space, and hurled, exhausted, against the enemy. Overcome by its unusual exertions, the gallant division was borne back by the enemy's sheer strength, his advance being resisted to desperation by some unconquerable regiments, which were cut to pieces on the ground they occupied. Of the Twentieth Massachusetts very few men escaped. General GREGG skilfully brought his dismounted cavalry to the assistance of the wearied infantry, and the enemy's further progress was stayed. Soon after dark, HANCOCK withdrew his troops towards WARREN, leaving Reams' in the hands of the enemy. Thus ended one of the most desperate and gallant battles of the entire war. For obstinate and heroic fighting it has probably no superior.

In this battle the enemy undoubtedly outnumbered us. All his available troops were sent down to crush the two slender divisions of the Second corps. The divisions of HETH, WILCOX, and HAMPTON, were the assaulting column, while MAHONE'S division, except one brigade, is said to have been in support. Our loss was very heavy. Two thousand prisoners, seven stands of colors and nine cannon were captured from us, and our killed and wounded cannot have been much less than a thousand. The enemy's killed and wounded was probably as great as 1,500. He suffered so severely as not to attempt to pursue us on our retirement. Captain BROWNSON of HANCOCK'S staff was killed, and two of MILES' staff officers were wounded.

The same Thursday morning BUTLER'S picket line was driven in, but was again rallied to its old position. Our loss in the affair was 31. The enemy's 61 prisoners, besides his killed and wounded. Since Thursday's battle the lines have been quiet, our forces still holding the Weldon Railroad. The Eighteenth corps was transferred on Saturday, the 27th, to Deep Bottom, and the Tenth took its place in the trenches at Petersburgh.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

THE plans of the Rebels in the Shenandoah Valley have not yet developed themselves, and we have a conflict of statements and opinions as to their intentions. At one time during the week they were officially reported to have disappeared from our front, and the inference was drawn that the success of General GRANT upon the Weldon road, had compelled EARLY'S return to Richmond. Later advices, however, represent the enemy as still in force before General SHERIDAN, and apparently preparing to resume the offensive. On Thursday, the 25th, and Friday, the 26th, reconnoissances were made by our cavalry to discover the enemy's position. On the former day General TORBERT advanced on our right up the Winchester Pike, coming in contact with the enemy in force, near Leetown, a portion of his force narrowly escaping capture, being flanked by the Rebel infantry. A running fight was maintained until night, our troops falling back to a safe position between Shepherdstown and Harper's Ferry, with a loss estimated at between one and two hundred. On the following day, Friday, the 26th, General CROOK on the left, ordered out WELLS' brigade of THOBURN'S division. Here the enemy developed little strength, giving way before our forces with the loss of a hundred prisoners, most of whom were captured by Colonel LOWELL, of the Second Massachusetts cavalry. Our loss is reported at one hundred.

As the result of this reconnoissance, the enemy were discovered to have left our front, and on the morning of Sunday, the 28th, General SHERIDAN was on the march, with his cavalry in advance, carefully reconnoitering in various directions. The enemy were found, however, near Smithfield, five or six miles to the Southwest, by General MERRITT, who attacked the Rebel cavalry vigorously, driving them through the town and beyond Opequan Creek where he came in contact with infantry. General CUSTAR'S brigade of cavalry with RANSOM'S battery were moved across the creek for the purpose of making a reconnoissance towards Bunker Hill. But after an encounter with the enemy's skirmish line, they retired across the stream, followed by infantry, who attempted to outflank them. Our cavalry accordingly fell back upon Smithfield, in season to escape the movement. Here they were met by General RICKETT'S division of infantry before whose advance the enemy found it prudent rapidly to with draw. Our loss in this affair was less than one hundred, including Dr. RULISON, Medical Director on General TORBERT'S staff. Lieutenant HOYER of the First Regular cavalry was also killed. Some prisoners were captured by our cavalry. The results of this encounter have set at rest for a season the reports that the Rebels are leaving the Valley, though we are oblige to close our account this week before his position and force are clearly ascertained It is evidently General SHERIDAN'S plan for the present to securely hold his position in the Valley, attempting no venturesome expedition, but keeping his force in hand to checkmate any movement of EARLY looking to an advance northward. With our Armies once more in process of reinforcement we have the most to gain from delay.

THE REBEL IRON-CLAD RAM TENNESSEE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF HER CONDITION.

UNITED STATES STEAM-SLOOP RICHMOND,
Inside of MOBILE BAY, August 13, 1864.

SIR:—In obedience to your order of the 6th inst., hereto appended, we have the honor respectfully to report that we have made a strict and careful survey of the iron-clad casemated steamer *Tennessee*, captured from the Rebels in the engagement in this bay on the morning of the 5th inst., by the fleet under your command, and submit as follows, viz:—

The hull of the vessel appears te be exceedingly strongly built in every part, the material being oak and yellow pine, with iron fastenings. Length from stem to stern on deck, 209 feet; greatest breadth of beam on deck, 48 feet; mean average draught of water, above 14 feet. The deck is covered fore and aft with wrought-iron plates two inches thick. The sides of the vessel are protected by an overhang, sponsoned and covered with two layers of two-inch wrought iron. This overhang extends about six feet below the water-line. The sides of the vessel below the deck are believed to be eight feet thick, and the distance from the knuckle or outside of the overhang on deck to the base of the casemate on either side is ten feet. The vessel is provided with a strong beak or prow, which projects about two feet under water, formed by the continuation of the sponsoning, and covered with wrought-iron plates.

The casemate of the vessel is very strongly built. It is seventy-eight feet eight inches long and twenty-eight feet nine inches wide inside—the sides of the vessel extending ten feet from it on either side at the greatest breadth of beam. The framing consists of heavy yellow pine beams thirteen inches thick, and placed close together vertically. Outside planking of yellow pine five and a half inches thick, laid horizontally, and outside of this horizontal planking there is a layer of oak timber four inches thick, bolted on vertically, upon which the iron plating is secured

The plating or armor of the casemate forward is six inches thick, consisting of three two-inch iron plates of about six inches wide each; and abaft, on the sides, five inches thick, consisting of two two-inch thick and one one-inch thick iron plates of the same width. The yellow pine framing of the casemate is planked over inside with two and a half-inch oak timber, laid on diagonally.

The whole of the armor plating is fastened with through bolts one and one-quarter inches in diameter, with washers and nuts inside. The casemate is covered on top with wrought iron gratings, composed of bars two inches thick and six inches wide, laid flat and supported on wooden beams twelve inches square, and about five feet distant from each other. Some of these gratings are hinged and fitted to open from the inside.

There are ten gun ports in the casemate—two in broadside, on either side, three forward and three aft. The forward and after ports, to port and starboard, are placed so as to enable the forward and after pivot guns to be used as broadside guns. The directly forward and after ports are on a line with the keel. The parts are elongated and made just wide enough for the entrance of the muzzle of the guns in training, and only high enough to allow a moderate elevation and depression of the gun. The wooden backing is cut away on each side of the ports inside of the casemate, to allow the guns to be trained about one point forward and aft. The gun ports are covered with wrought-iron sliding plates or shutters five inches thick; those for the four broadside guns are fitted in slides. The sliding plates or shutters for the pivot guns are pivoted on the edge, with one bolt, that can be knocked out, detaching the shutter, if necessary, and are worked by a combination of racks and pinions.

The armament of the *Tennessee* consists of six rifled guns, called by the rebels Brooke's rifles. The two pivot guns are seven and one-eighth inch bore, and the four broadside guns are six-inch bore. These guns are reinforced abaft by two wrought-iron bands two inches thick respectively. Weight of projectiles ninety-five and one hundred and ten pound solid shot. The pivot guns are fitted on wooden slides, with a rack let into them. On an arm attached to the carriage there is a pinion for running out the gun, and by raising the arm the rack is thrown out of gear to allow the gun to recoil.

The arrangements for working the battery and the implements and machinery employed appear to be very good.

The cabin is large and confortable for an iron-clad vessel. The ward room is situated immediately over the engine and is open to it, and although sufficiently commodious, we are of opinion that it would be impossible for officers or others to preserve their health or to live there comfortably for any length of time in the absence of a berth deck and more perfect ventilation than is at present provided. The quarters of the crew are excellent and exceedingly comfortable for an iron-clad vessel of her description. These quarters consist of a roomy berth deck, with rooms fitted up on either sides for the junior officers. The berth deck communicates with the casemate by means of a large hatch, and is provided with two large ventilators through the deck outside of the casemate. While in port in moderately smooth sea it is believed that the berth deck will be found to be sufficiently well ventilated to ensure a reasonable degree of comfort to the crew; but when the ventilators are unshipped, it is believed that the one blower now on board (and which is also used for forcing the fires) is not sufficient to produce a proper circulation of fresh air.

The stearing arrangements appear to be very defective, and the accommodations for the pilot and helmsman bad. These defects can, however, be easily remedied and at a small cost.

The machinery of the vessel consists of two geared "non-condensing engines," cylinders twenty-four inches diameter and seven feet stroke, with puppet valves arranged as is the usual mode on board of Western steamers. These engines were taken out of the river steamer called the Alonzo Child. They are placed fore and aft in the vessel, geared to an idler shaft by spur gearing, with wooden teeth, and from the idler shaft to the propeller shaft by level cast-iron gear.

There are four horizontal flue boilers, twenty-four feet long, placed side by side, with one furnace under the whole of them; the products of combustion returning through the flues are delivered into one smoke pipe. The engine and fire rooms are insufferably hot, and very badly ventilated.

The injuries to the casemate of the *Tennessee* from shot are very considerable. On its after side nearly all the plating is started, one bolt driven in, several nuts knocked off inside, gun carriage of the after pivot gun damaged, and the steering rod or chain cut near that gun. There are unmistakable marks on the after part of the casemate of not less than nine eleven inch solid shot having struck within the space of a few square feet, in the immediate vicinity of that port. On the port side of the casemate the armor is also badly damaged from shot. On that side, nearly amidships of the casemate, and between the two broadside guns, a fifteen inch solid shot knocked a hole through the armor and backing, leaving on the inside an undetached mass of oak and pine splinters, about three by four feet, and projecting inside of the casemate about two feet from the side. This is the only shot that penetrated the wooden backing of the casemate, although there are numerous places on the inside giving evidence of the effect of the shot.

There are visible between forty and fifty indentations and marks of shot on the hull, deck and casemate, varying from very severe to slight—nine of the deepest indentation on the after part of the casemate, evidently being eleven-inch shot, and the marks of about thirty of other calibres on different parts of the vessel. There are also a few other marks, being, however, merely scratches or slight indentations of the plating.

The smoke stack was shot away, although it is not improbable the heavy ramming by the *Monongahela*, *Lackawanna* and *Hartford* had previously prepared it for its fall. Three of the wrought-iron port shutters or slides were so much damaged by shot as to prevent the firing of the guns.

There are no external visible marks or evidence of injury inflicted upon the hull of the *Tennessee* by the severe ramming by the *Monongahela*, *Lackawanna* and *Hartford;* but inasmuch as the decks leak badly, and when there is a moderate sea running in the bay, her reported usual leakage of three inches an hour being now increased to five or six inches an hour, it is fairly to be inferrod that the increased leakage is caused by the concussion of the vessels.

The *Tennessee* is in a state to do good service now. To restore her to the state of efficiency in which she was when she went into the action with this fleet on the 5th instant, it will be necessary to overhaul much of the iron-plating on the port and after sides of the casemate, and replace some of it. The iron gun port slides or shutters, which were damaged, must be either removed or repaired. A new smoke stack is required, and additional ventilators should be fitted. Blowers are required to produce proper ventilation in the engine room and on the berth deck.

When these small repairs and additions shall have been made the iron-clad *Tennessee* will be a most formidable vessel for harbor and river service, and for operating generally in smooth water, both offensively and defensively.

The original of this report is accompanied by sectional views of the *Tennessee*, and a sketch showing the effect of shot on the outside.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Captain.
JAMES ALDEN, Captain.
WM. E. LEROY, Commander.
T. WILLIAMSON, Chief Engineer.

Rear-Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT, commanding West Gulf Blockading Squadron, U. S. flagship *Hartford*.

GENERAL Robert E. Lee sends the following official dispatch to his Secretary of War, in regard to the fight of Thursday, August 25th, at Reams' Station:—

General A. P. Hill attacked the enemy in his entrenchments at Reams' Station, yesterday evening, and at the second assault carried his entire line. Cook's and McCrae's North Carolina brigades, under General Heth, and Lane's North Carolina brigade of Wilcox's division, under General Connor, with Pegram's artillery, composed the assaulting column. One line of breastworks was carried by the cavalry under General Hampton with great gallantry, who contributed largely to the success of the day. Seven stands of colors, two thousand prisoners and nine pieces of artillery are in our possession. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is reported to be heavy—ours relatively small. Our profound gratitude is due to the Giver of all victory and our thanks to the brave men and officers engaged.

R. E. LEE.

THE DEFENCE OF FIELD-WORKS.

QUALITIES OF THE COMMANDER.

ANY brilliant defence is invariably due to the intelligence, experience and valor of the officer who commands the troops. Because to fight with bravery without those essential qualities which should distinguish a commander, and to rush blindly into a conflict, are not enough for the defence of a fortified work. For this reason, therefore, we shall endeavor to lay before our readers as clear an idea as possible of the various qualities which must necessarily unite in him to whom the command of a fortified work is entrusted. It is an old military maxim, "One may be beaten but never sur-"prised." Defeat may be the result of accident, which could not have been foreseen or provided against, but no one can be surprised without the greatest fault which can be charged against a soldier—the want of vigilance. The general who has given a name to history for the defence of some fortress; the officer who by the daring and obstinacy of his defence has opened the way to glory, all have displayed as a first great quality a vigilance unwearied and constant. They have shown themselves at every hour on every point of the line of their defence; on the works, at the stores, at the hospital—everywhere—because alertness on the part of the chief reflects the same great quality in his subordinates. The commanding officer must be moderate and circumspect in his life, because irregularity on his part must be immediately followed by imitation and loss of respect on the part of the soldier whom he commands.

It must be the greatest care of the commanding officer to prevent any discord or want of agreement between the senior officers next in command. After want of vigilance, this is the most common reason for a bad defence, and consequently the loss of the battle. Finally, for a commander to retain with a firm grasp his prestige among his soldiers, he must show himself intrepid, brave and prudent, and superior in everything to all under his command. This is essential, more particularly in America, where the people are ready, intelligent, and accustomed to reason for themselves. Harmony, order, discipline, zeal in service, confidence, are all obtained by the commander who proves to his soldiers by his conduct that he knows more than they, and has therefore a right to command and punish.

To undertake with success the defence of a field fortification, the commander must have complete and accurate knowledge of its position and bearings, in order to take advantage of its strong and weak points. He must know well the profiles of the fortification, and be able at any moment to take advantage of every situation. It is of equal importance for the commander fully to know the ground on every point of his defence, to judge on what side the enemy may advantageously attack, on what roads he may prefer to approach, and generally what are the advantages and disadvantages to an attacking force. He must take well into consideration the quality and nature of the ground in order effectively to decide what kind of fire must be resorted to and what species of shot must be used.

For the proper guarding of entrenchments, it is necessary to have two lines of sentries, one internally, the other externally. The first or internal line of sentries are posted before the army, at the picket guard, at the powder magazine, at the end of the post, and at the salient angles of the works. The second or external line surrounds the post in order to cover it on every side. The distance to be observed between each sentry and from the picket is entirely subordinate to the form of the ground, to its nature, to the distance of the enemy, to the rules of advance posts of every country, and to the intelligence of the commander, without which, on the field of battle, regulation and military law are of no avail. In placing the sentries, the principal care must be to make them fully understand their duties, that they may execute them with clearness and precision. They should be required to repeat their orders many times, to make sure that they perfectly comprehend them, because it is of frequent occurrence to find sentries well placed but with a very faint idea of the aim and importance of their guard.

In the interior line will invariably be placed the young and inexperienced soldiers, and the external service given to the old and tried ones, in order to avoid the many false alarms which occur and which produce incalculable harm, wearying the troops and rendering them incredulous when the true moment arrives. If at a short distance from the fortified post there is a bridge, embankment, pass or wood which the enemy will be obliged to cross, there will be posted a small picket. This picket, in general, is composed of two trusty soldiers and one intelligent non-commissioned officer. One of the soldiers will be dispatched to give notice to the commander of the first movements of the enemy; the other when the enemy is near the obstacle, and the non-commissioned officer will remain as long as it is possible, in order to discover the strength, order of march, and the direction of the enemy. Yet, all this is not sufficient for a complete and wary surveillance, it being also necessary to have a well-organized service of spies. We say well-organized because it is not judicious to choose our spies from the first arrivals, or from those who offer too easily. We ought, if possible, to obtain them among the residents of the country, who have position, fortune and family within our lines; their fortunes and lives being in that case always under our will, remembering always as a maxim that among ten spies three are traitors; three report, in order to obtain your money, intelligence which they imagine will give you satisfaction. One is stupid, and two will render you service.

It is of indispensable importance during day and night to employ a vigilant service of patrols. When we have learned from them and from other sources that the enemy is preparing fascines and gabions, and making preparations to attack our works, then we must redouble our vigilance, and in particular must endeavor to leave him no hope to surprise us. "When one knows," say many military writers, and among them SECAC and COSENZ, "that the enemy comes to "try a surprise, it is an advantageous thing to await his "coming in silence, without allowing him to know that we "are acquainted with his aim, and at the moment he com-"mences his attack we must reply with a vigorous sortie, "because nothing astonishes more than an attack of surprise "against an enemy whose intention was to surprise us. The "assaulter, taken aback by this act of vigor which he did "not anticipate, either retires or attempts an attack, useless, "feeble, and ineffectual in its result."

If, however, the commander deems it prudent, instead of making the sortie to receive the attack within his lines, his defence will be regulated by the same laws as those applicable to an attack in force, and the following principles will be observed:

1. The troops will be so placed on the parapet that two soldiers will occupy ground equal to one long step, one of whom will stand on the banquet, the other below it.

2. On the line of the parapet two-thirds of the troops will be employed, the other third remaining as reserve within the entrenchment. The parapet of course in a properly constructed work will be of sufficient height to protect them from the enemy's fire.

3. The commandant will himself instruct each one of his officers what is the position of the line which he must defend.

4. He must remove very quickly the bridge which crosses the trenches, and must close every possible ingress with palisades or other means previously in readiness.

5. All horses and baggage-trains must be sent to the rear and protected behind some shelter prepared for them. If it is known that the enemy advances with artillery of large calibre, and begins to fire at a distance with the idea of dismounting our guns and destroying our parapet, then the guns will be removed behind to save them from useless damage, and there they will remain until the distance is such that they may be used with advantage.

6. It is a good rule to keep concealed the batterie cannoniere, in order, at the opportune moment, to present them unexpectedly to the enemy.

7. The commander will assure himself that the dispositions taken are in accordance with the art of war. He will make sure that all the parapet is manned with soldiers according to the given distance; that the reserve is well posted at the place where it is most required (which we must here say in general must be the centre of the line). After which he will assure every one of what conduct to observe in any emergency.

He will remind the soldiers on the banquet to open fire at the proper distance, and those below the banquet to load quickly and to pass the arm to their comrades in front. Finally, he will remind them of their country, of glory, and of honor, in order to inspire them with enthusiasm in making a heroic defence.

8. The musketry fire behind the entrenchments will not commence until the distance of 275 or 300 yards (except when the soldiers are provided with and understand the use of arms with precision), and this for the reason that the fire at a long range usually consumes ammunition and discourages the men who see the small effect of their fire. At such a range the aim must be for the cap, in order to hit the centre of the body.

9. For the same reason artillery will never open fire by shot or shell before the distance of 1,200 yards, and by grape and canister before the distance of 500 yards. It is of advantage to fire slowly when the enemy is at a long range, more quickly when he advances and we see the result of our fire, and very rapidly when the column advances.

10. An intelligent enemy almost always opens his fire on different points of our works, some of which are true, others feints. It is for the experience and the *coup d'œil* of the commandant to distinguish one from the other. The false attacks, as a general rule, are those where there is a great fire, a great show of movement and demonstration, and which are directed against the strongest points of defence.

11. At the moment when the attack begins our artillery will receive the enemy with a well-directed fire on his column. They will fire round shot to resist his attack, and stop him as much as possible from advancing. If the enemy makes some progress forward we shall use bullet or shell according to the distance of the attacking column, without replying to his artillery.

12. In the meantime the infantry will remain perfectly quiet below the banquet, but when the enemy has advanced to almost 300 yards, then, at the sound of drum, the first rank will jump on the banquet, and in one moment the parapet will be manned and they shall open a brisk fire on the enemy. The second rank will remain firm below the front rank to load and change the arms until the moment when the officers order a change of ranks by the sound of drum. The nearer and stronger the enemy approaches, in the same degree strong and resolute will be the defence of the trenches. The artillery will open fire with grape and canister. The infantry will particularly single out the enemy's officers and the pioneers and carpenters who march at the head of the column of attack in order to clear from their way all we had prepared to render difficult his approach, such as the abatti, the obstacle, and the *buche di lupo*.

If, after all our preparations, the enemy's picked troops or volunteers, more intrepid than the rest, push forward to the margin of the entrenchment, then will our fire be directed against them, and more particularly against those who bring with them fascines, gabions, bars and planks for the purpose of filling up our trenches or making a bridge over them.

13. If, however, in spite of all our provisions, the enemy should be already master of the trenches and should try to scramble on the scarp of the parapet, then, firearms being useless, the commander, without any delay, shall order the buglers to sound the charge, and the defenders shall jump upon the parapet, and with bayonets, long sticks, bound with iron, or such other arms as they may have, drive the adventurous assaulters back to the trenches. This is the moment that officers and non-commissioned officers must prove their bravery, jumping the first upon the parapet, encouraging with their words and example the soldiers, opposing themselves where the greatest danger is. This is the true moment favorable to the defenders, because the enemy's fire, which before has done us much harm, is now obliged to cease in order to avoid destroying their own men, and because we can quietly wait for them while they try to jump on the scarp under the weight of their arms.

14. When at a short distance from the entrenchment there has been prepared a mine the defenders will so calculate the time to fire it that as many of the approaching enemy as possible may be within compass. It is of much advantage in constructing such a mine to prepare an obstacle at the particular point required, so as to retard as much as possible the advance of the enemy, and also compel him to receive entirely the full force of this destructive blow.

15. In the meantime the staff officers and all attached to the staff of the command will be unwearied in their exertions, redoubling their activity in order to discover in time in what point the enemy in spite of our force is likely to gain an advantage. They shall give immediate notice to the commander, in order that the reserve which is in readiness in the centre of the line can jump from their covering on the parapet and drive the enemy with the bayonet into the trenches. In such emergency the officers will prove decided, resolute, and brave; they will encourage the men under them by reminding them of their past glory, the honor of their corps, the reputation of their regiment, and show themselves the first to lead where danger waits.

16. Should the enemy prove disheartened by their losses, by the unlooked-for resistance and bravery of the defenders, and begin to waver and give back, then our men shall come down from the parapet to the banquet. The light artillery which has been removed to the rear will return to its place, and the infantry and artillery shall again open fire with musketry and grape on the retiring force in order to destroy them completely, and to leave them no hope of again re-forming and renewing the attack.

17. When the enemy retire, it is usual to make a sortie from different points of the fortification, in order more effectually to cut up his retreating column; but this is only practicable when one has a sufficient number of troops and some cavalry, and when we defend a long line. But in a small post or redoubt it would be dangerous, because the enemy could advantageously face about, attack us again with violence, and return with us in complete confusion within our works.

18. Should the enemy, in spite of our vigorous defence, instead of retiring, have obtained possession of the parapet in various points, and have already burst through our works, then must the commander order the rally to be sounded, put together his troops, and compactly charge once more on the enemy, and endeavor to drive him back to the trenches, or open the way, sword in hand. But, if the commander has decided on retiring, he will then spike his guns, break his gun-casements, destroy all the ammunition, burn the tents—all, in short, which he cannot carry with him or which may be of use to the enemy.

19. If there is reason to anticipate reinforcements, then it is the duty of the commander to prolong the defence to the last extremity, or to receive just retribution from the general from whom he has received his command.

20. Should the assault take place during the night, it is of advantage to illuminate the ground with small piles of wood prepared beforehand, and situated at from ten to fifteen paces in front of the entrenchments. To fire at night is of little use, and the only course is to man the parapet and receive the enemy with the bayonet.

If there is some friendly post near, it is useful to signal by means either of signal-lights agreed on or by the stick of alarm. Finally, I have no hesitation in stating that the defence of a field fortification depends more on the intelligence of the commanding officer and the bravery of the troops than the place where it is made and the manner it is constructed. It is the duty of the officer who commands to impress on his officers and men that a good defence comes not from the greatness of the volley, but from their bayonets and personal bravery, and that the true defence begins when the enemy has removed the obstacles placed for him and has arrived at the trenches. It is then we come to distinguish the victor from the vanquished as he jumps on the parapet and drives all that comes before him. Troops who desert a fortified line without making a stand on the parapet, and contesting the possession thereof, do not deserve to form part of a good army, but deserve the contempt of their fellow comrades and the severest punishment of the Articles of War. The second FREDERICK, in his military instructions given to his detached officers, says:—"The offi-"cer who retires from his post will be obliged to give proof, "and this for the simple reason that he could better watch "and defend his post. In one word, if his conduct has not "been that of a prudent and brave soldier, he will be dismis-"sed and disgraced; and if the nature of his crime be he-

"he will be punished with his life and the confiscation of his "property."

We add that this punishment, given without malice, without ambition, without political bias or spirit of party, but with true justice, preserves order, discipline, *l'esprit du corps*, and relieves the undying honor of the army.

Le buche di lupo are quadrangular or conical ditches, which may be made on any ground except in sand and moible gravels. Their sides must be solid, and the orifice or mouth so large that no man can easily jump it. The usual dimension of the ditches are five or six feet deep, ten or eleven feet in width. In the centre of the ditch is planted a pointed pole. They will be made at the distance of fifteen or twenty steps from the trench, prepared in three or four lines like a chess-board. The distance among them will be three or four feet, and not more. This kind of obstacle renders difficult the march by squads.

MOBILE BAY.

AUGUST 5, 1864.

THE sea upon the bar is smooth,
Yet perilous the path
Where Gaines' and Morgan's bristling guns
Belch forth their Rebel wrath.
And, close beyond, their iron-clads
Loom in the breaking day;
But FARRAGUT is leading us,
And we will clear the way.

Fast flew the shot, fierce shrieked the shell;
Thundered our broadsides back;
It seemed the very fires of hell
Were bursting o'er our track.
But steady, onward, pressed our ships,
Careless of hurtling death,
Till the broad waters of the bay
Gave us a space for breath.

One ship was lost—our wooden-walls
Defied the walls of stone,
And, proudly sailing by, gave back
The greetings fiercely thrown;
But, 'neath a Monitor, burst forth
Flame from the treach'rous wave:
In that fell flash, staunch ship and crew
Sank to an ocean grave.

Our task is but begun;—see where
The Rebel monsters ride,
In armor clad of matchless proof,
Vauntful in untamed pride.
They long have been the Rebel boast,
Monarchs of all their kind;
Shot fly their adamantine sides,
Their rush is like the wind.

Oh, helpless seem our oaken hulls,
Powerless each well-tried gun:
The Rebel, in his pride, believes
The fight already won.
But gallant souls are panic proof,
In God their hopeful trust,—
Spirit is mightier than flesh—
Soul than its casing dust.

Again our VIKING leads the way;
Glorious the sailor pride
With which our wooden-walls dash on
To perils all untried.
Whilst, confident in iron strength,
The Rebel monsters leap,
To crush us 'neath their iron prows,
And whelm us in the deep.

Close quarters now; we cannot fend
The blows that on us rain;
Our only wish—our only thought—
To deal them back again.
Our muzzles touch their iron sides,
Our ports alive with flame;
Hurrah! our thunderbolts, close driv'n,
Crash through the armored frame.

We heed not though our comrades fall
Like leaves at Winter's breath;
Drunk with the glorious battle-rage,
We lead the Dance of Death.
Berserkars all, we little reck
Whom ODIN'S choice may be;
The carnage only fires our hearts
Fiercer for victory.

We triumph!—see the traitor flag
Is doused—the white one flies;
The Rebel Admiral has struck;
Conquered the monster lies:
A second yields, whilst far away
The others wildly flee.
Hurrah! our wooden-walls have swept
The Cyclops from the sea.

Thanks be to God! for in His strength
We won the glorious fight:
May He receive our comrades brave
Who bade the world good night.
And may our people oft recall,
Through many a happy day,
The men who fought with FARRAGUT
In bloody Mobile Bay.

T.

So much of the order from the War Department as relieved Assistant Quartermaster-General Swords from his present duty in Cincinnati, has been revoked.

THE CAPTURE OF THE TENNESSEE.

THE following extract from a private letter written by one who participated in the fight, gives particulars of the capture of the the ram *Tennessee*, which have not been elsewhere described:—

U. S. GUNBOAT KENNEBEC,
MOBILE BAY, August 10th, 1864.

From the dense smoke which enveloped all things, I could see but a little beyond what happened on board the *Monongahela* and our own ship, the *Kennebec*. From the commencement no one could fail to feel, even in such terrible peril, a feeling of exultation, especially when the cheering of the gallant crews rose above the infernal din which drowned all other sounds, and to admire the gallant conduct of both officers and men during this trying ordeal. I cannot refrain from speaking of the noble bearing and perfectly unmoved demeanor of Capt. STRONG, of the *Monongahela*. Like a part of the ship he commanded, he stood and gave his orders, throwing his whole soul into every new emergency. I saw his executive officer, Lieut. PRENTICE, fall with both legs nearly severed from his body—a fine gallant fellow. It was one of the incidents we expected, and Capt. STRONG'S attention was not for a moment diverted from his work.

The shell and shot were screaming and plunging in the water all around us, occasionally ripping the heavy splinters from the *Monongahela* or *Kennebec*. Capt. MCCANN moved about the ship, observing every one's behavior, and remembering it also, smiling cheerfully and inspiriting all on board by his manner. I cannot help being a little personal, for the individual valor of all was the pleasant feature in the fight, and *what* gave us victory. We felt, too, that there was a just *God* above, and our dear old admiral ahead, who never forgets who gives him victory.

At about eight o'clock the ram *Tennessee* was seen steering across our bow. We were then inside Fort Morgan, where the ram had lain pouring in her deadly broadsides from her one hundred and thirty pounder rifle guns, during the action, and Capt. STRONG shouted, "*Open her out: open her out; ring four bells!*" determined if by any means possible to penetrate her side with the *Monongahela's* ram. We drove the *Kennebec* ahead at full speed, opening her wide, but the ram was quite fast and she passed the *Monongahela*, and her Brooks rifle grinned within a few feet of our men, who stood and looked them out of countenance, we striking her on the port quarter with our port bow, taking away her quarter boat, and taking her davit on our anchor. She had snapped three times, thanks to a merciful God, and now as she passed abreast of our chains, she belched forth, and a shell burst in our side, blowing an enormous hole in us, filling the berth-deck with smoke, and splinters, and pieces of shell, wounding seven men and Acting Ensign H. E. TINKHAM very severely. Mr. T., when the ram passed us, feared that she would explode a shell on the berth-deck, and ran down to order his division on deck; when, as he reached the lower step of the ladder, the shell exploded, mortally wounding one man, DANIEL GODFREY, and others severely and slightly. Mr. TINKHAM, thinking the ship on fire near the magazine, refused to leave his quarters till unable to remain longer from weakness. Soon after this the *Metacomet* cast off and went in pursuit of the *Selma*, followed by the *Port Royal*. The *Selma* soon hoisted the white flag, and the old Star Spangled Banner was raised, amid the vociferous cheers of our gallant tars.

The large ships now anchored, and we ran towards the *Hartford*, when the ram came boldly and deliberately out from the fort towards the fleet, creeping along like some demon intent on doing a big job for the arch fiend who rules this "Southern Confederacy," so called. On she comes, and the signal is made to the *Monongahela* and the Monitors to destroy the enemy's principal vessel. While the *Hartford* and *Brooklyn* got immediately under way, without a moment's hesitation, the *Monongahela* bounds forward, her powerful engine soon driving her through the water, far beyond any one else in the race, and alone, on, on, she rushes, a single wooden ship, to attack the most formidable ram ever built, fresh, unhurt, while the noble *Monongahela* had not had a breathing spell after the terrible race she has just run.

They approach each other. Another moment, and the gallant STRONG leaves his heavy iron prow in the side of his terrible antagonist, and they separate for the present. The Monitors approaching, belching forth their awful crushers, causing the slabs to fly from her almost invulnerable sides. The gallant old *Hartford* is upon her, and her terrible broadside rattles against her sides, defiantly returned by the demon. The old *Brooklyn* gives her another. The *Lackawanna*—beautiful ship—rushes at her, and as she strikes her, both vessels simultaneously pour terrible broadsides into each other. It actually seemed as if the *Lackawanna* must be destroyed, the ram poured such a terrible fire into her just as she struck her. But no! they separate, and during this time I have seen the ram's smoke stack double up like a half shut jacknife. Then when the *Hartford* poured in her terrible broadside, it went skipping through the air, and the huge beast vomited forth smoke and flame as if the infernal thing was really a home for demons, who rioted in the flames of pandemomium below the huge crater we had opened in her top. Her flag is gone, and she makes an effort to get back to Fort Morgan, but a Monitor gets on each side of her, and deliberately they pelt away at her, while the *Ossipee* reaches the scene, and with her engine wide open, rushes at her. Her noble commander remembers when in the fragile *Keystone State* he had twenty-four poor fellows killed by one of these Monitors, and his hour of satisfaction has arrived. But this is too much; they have not fired for some time from the ram, and they shove out a white flag in token of submission. * * * * These are truly glorious times, but we have a very poor larder. There are not such abundant supplies of fresh beef and ice sent to us as there were to the South Atlantic squadron when they took Fort Sumter last year at this time, but we are farther from home, and we do not hear a very great desire expressed to get clear of the Monitors. In fact, they are principally officered by volunteers from different ships in the Gulf. In speaking of Monitors, I mean all our iron-clads in the fleet. I don't know as the Mississippi double-turreted iron-clads are really Monitors. I think they are better than the regular Monitors, but either of them *will do*.

Fort Morgan is closely besieged, and can hold out but a short time probably. We have the *Tennessee* in as good order, nearly, as she was before the fight; with her new smoke-stack she steams as well as ever, and occasionally fires a gun at Morgan, just to tantalize the "Johnnies." They opened on her very spitefully a day or two ago.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ARMISTICES OR SUSPENSIONS OF ARMS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Inasmuch as the question of an armistice between the contending parties in our civil war, is now under discussion, would it not be profitable to see what history has to teach us on the subject? In nine cases, is not an armistice a ruse to cover some trick or manœuvre, honorable in war, dishonorable in civil and private life? One thing is very certain, the winning party has everything to lose, by letting up an antagonist at the crisis; for, without fable, we may understand from the recuperation of ANTÆUS that HERCULES gave him a breathing spell between rounds, as in the boxing ring. This was equivalent to short suspensions of arms. In the one remaining case, of which there are rare examples, it is the prompting of generosity.

Modern military history may be said to commence with the XVIIth century. What have been the characteristics of armistices during the last three centuries? Has the victor ever resorted to them when his problem appeared sure of a satisfactory solution to himself? Were they not, on the other hand, dictated by the same feeling which prompts an apparent victor in a hard fist fight, to ask a plucky antagonist if he has had enough? Be assured the question proves that the questioner himself, morally, has had enough, and, if he subsequently wins the battle, his physical endurance, not his moral force, carries him successfully through.

During the Thirty Years' War, we hear but little of armistices or truces, as we understand them. Both parties were too much in earnest to hold their hands until compelled to do so. The Peace of Prague, in 1635, was a sign of "had enough," on the part of Saxony and Brandenburg, which gave new courage, energy and force to the Imperialists. Its effect upon the Liberal Cause, nothing could have retrieved but the extraordinary genius of BANNER and TORSTENSON, and the almost superhuman exertions of their troops, under the world-famed Swedish discipline. It protracted the war thirteen years, and demanded such victories as Wittstock, Breitenfeld, and Jankowitz, to compensate for the weakness of diplomacy. Well might old BLUCHER growl:

"Pens must not lose by writing
What swords have won by fighting!"

The Treaty of Neutrality of Ulm, entered into by the Elector of Bavaria, in 1646, was the first sure sign that the Roman Catholic party were getting their gruel too hot, even for their fiery throats. It exposed MAXIMILIAN to the ravages of friend and foe, and its results soon led to the Peace of Westphalia, in 1648, which made Sweden the "arbitor of Europe," and placed Protestantism on the firm basis it has since occupied on that continent.

When TORSTENSON was besieging Brunn, in 1645, his asking for a suspension of arms to bury the dead, was the turning point of the investment, which failed. The besieged violated the armistice, made a successful sortie, and gained advantages which compelled the great Swede to abandon his enterprise.

During the civil wars of France, every armistice proposed or conceded to the Reformed party, was a confession of weakness on the part of the government, to be violated as soon as circumstances were favorable. Each renewed suspension of arms gave a breathing spell to the revolutionary party, and enabled them to protract the struggle until the concentrated and augmented power of LOUIS XIV. afforded an opportunity and vigor to the court and priesthood to strike a decisive blow. But this eventual success was not the result of any armistice proposed or agreed to by the crown. Each such previous offer and concession on its part, had so strengthened the hands of the "kingdom "within the kingdom"—to use the term at one time applied to the Protestant or Huguenot League in France—that nothing but a train of fortuitous and concurrent circumstances—the succession of such ministers as RICHELIEU, MAZARIN, and LOUVOIS—enabled the royal power to triumph over the seceding (so to speak) provinces.

The proposals for a truce or armistice between Spain and the revolted Netherlands, or United Provinces, in 1607, by the archdukes, was considered *to manifest so great a desire for peace* (on the part of the Spanish authorities—represented by the Northern Executive in our case) *as to convince the world that they were destitute of the means for sustaining the war*. This truce, concluded in 1609, was tantamount to a Declaration of the Independence of the Seceded States of Holland, and was ratified by the Peace of Westphalia, in 1648. The interval between 1609 and 1648, 39 years, was a period of renewed continual war between Spain and her revolted Provinces, in which the Border States of the Spanish Netherlands and the ocean, were the theatre of furious hostilities. By this truce or armistice, the Netherlands, or Seceded States, gained almost every advantage except actual recognition, they could have won by successful military operations. This case is very apposite to the relative condition of North and South at this moment.

FREDERICK the Great was not partial to cessation of operations, *alias* armistices, unless every advantage was on his side in the game of wits. The armistice between Russia and Prussia, in 1762, when the latter was almost on its last legs, made a difference at once of 60,000 men to FREDERIC, "an advantage in point of numbers greater than he "could have expected from gaining three pitched battles." It was only when aged and worn out during the "Potato "War" or "War of the Bavarian Succession," in 1777–8, that we find him consenting to a suspension of hostilities. This was in March, 1779, and followed by the peace of Te-

schen, in May. The proposal came from MARIA THERESA, the Empress of Austria, who, from her apparent superior power, thought the game at first was in her own hands; and she, the proposer of the armistice, came off second best in the treaty. The same remark in the majority of cases holds good of those who are most ardent for peace.

NAPOLEON acknowledged that the armistice of Cherasco, in 1796, was a perfect stroke of fortune for him. It was proposed by the Court of Turin, when "the slightest check," he said, "one caprice of fortune, would have undone "every thing." Here we have a military power, the South, represented by NAPOLEON, saved by the moral weakness of the Allies opposed to it whose armies were superior in numbers, *especially in cavalry and artillery* (our own case exactly) well supplied with every thing, and in possession of fortresses the French were not in a condition to reduce. The result was the complete humiliation of Sardinia.

When the French Directory sent General CLARKE to propose an armistice in 1797, after Arcola, NAPOLEON would not permit him to enter into negotiations because the future Master of Europe saw that unfaltering audacity and fiery energy were the keys to ultimate triumph, not a cessation of hostilities, or an armistice.

NAPOLEON was in a disastrous condition in April, 1797, when the Austrians, feeling their own wounds and not perceiving the weakness of the enemy, proposed the armistice of Leoben. The result was the Peace of *Campo Formio*, so humiliating to the old Empire of Austria and glorious to the young Republic of France.

What plainer confession of weakness on the part of the apparently successful invader than NAPOLEON'S seeking for armistices while in possession of the old capital of Russia. ALEXANDER, duped upon the *Niemen*, had learned that the Corsican adventurer, become Emperor by his ambitious ability, never offered suspensions of arms, except to get the better of an adversary, by seizing the opportunity conceded to gather up his reins, concentrate, and prepare for a sudden, fatal blow.

NAPOLEON confessed that his consent to the armistice of Pleswitz or Neumark, in 1813, was perhaps the greatest blunder of his career previous thereto. Wavering fortune seemed about to relent and smile on him again. That armistice added Austria to the coalition against him, and brought the Allies to Paris in the succeeding year. He also proposed an armistice at Leipsic, but the Allies who had accepted that of Pleswitz to perfect their plans, cover the junction of the Austrians, and get ready for a crushing concentrative advance, had too much sense to accord a "let up" to an adversary who knew how to profit by such a "slip" on the part of his enemies.

Finally, take as a lesson our Tacubaya armistice in 1847. Victorious at Contreras and Churubusco, SCOTT was "deeply impressed," through interested representations of others, British prominent, says RIPLEY, xi.317, "with the danger of "seizing the capital of Mexico." Although he knew from what they had done what his troops could do, he halted and offered negotiations. That pause cost us two bloody conflicts, Molino del Rey and the storming of Chapultepec.

An armistice is always a fortunate let up for the weaker party to regain his wind, and re-collect his senses, and repair damages, and get ready for another struggle in which a lucky blow may floor the previous victor. Since the days of Troy, every war, especially with such a government, and such leaders as have deluded the Southern people into Rebellion, has taught and should teach the truth of the hackneyed quotation to "fear the Greeks even when bringing gifts." For, rest assured, no government ever offered concessions or asked for suspensions unless conscious of defects sensible to itself and imperceptible to outsiders. ANCHOR.

SIGHTING GUNS IN TURRETS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I beg to call the attention of the Navy, through your journal, to the following plan of sighting guns in turrets:—Let a hole be cut in the walls of the turret between the two guns (or, if but one gun, within two feet of its muzzle), having two sights, one stationary in the wall of the turret, the other a movable sight for the range. Let the officer who commands in the turret be stationed at these sights, and let the lever which revolves the turret be placed at his right hand, so that he can command the lateral sighting, which according to the present plan is left to the captain of the gun and to the man who works the lever. The lateral sighting being brought on by the officer himself, he now arranges his sights for the range, and orders the captain of the gun to arrange his tangent sight accordingly—the inner sight at the sight hole in the turret being graduated, as is the tangent sight at the breech of the gun. The captain of the gun then works the elevating screw, and the officer watches the operation until a bar—one end of which is fast to the sight-notch of the tangent sight, and the other end to the trunnion or reinforce sight—is level, when he orders "well," the gun having the range indicated by the tangent sight. This plan leaves to the captain of the gun but the duty of placing the tangent sight as ordered, of elevating or depressing the gun until stopped, and of firing when ordered. It puts the whole duty of sighting on the officer in command, who has a clear and unobstructed view of the enemy. At present, the captain of the gun, who is stationed behind and some three feet from the gun in firing, does the sighting, having the muzzle of the gun and the turret to obstruct his view. F. S., U. S. N.

MOUND CITY, ILL., August 22, 1864.

AT the request of the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War has recently ordered that the instructions for signalling, prepared by Colonel Meyer for the use of the Signal Corps of the Army, be furnished to the Naval Bureau of Navigation, with suitable plans and illustrations, for general use in the Navy.

THE new badge for the Tenth Army Corps consists of the trace of a four-bastioned fort. The badge will be cut from red cloth for the First division, white cloth for the Second division, and blue cloth for the Third division, and will be worn on the top of the cap or the side of the hat by all the officers and enlisted men of the corps.

A DEFENCE OF GENERAL JOHNSTON.

A REBEL newspaper published at Montgomery, Alabama, attempts a defence of General JOHNSTON, lately in command of the enemy's forces opposed to General SHERMAN. It is roundly charged, it says, that General JOHNSTON was relieved from his command because he did not fight—did not intend to attempt to hold Atlanta, and disregarded the express wishes and instructions of the government. These are the grounds on which the defenders of his removal rest their case.

The facts are as follows:—

"The campaign commenced on the 6th or 7th of May. General JOHNSTON was removed from command on the 18th of July, seventy-two days after he began to fall back from Dalton. When he was relieved the Federal army was eight miles from Atlanta. His retreat was at the rate of about a mile and a quarter a day. Has the historian ever recorded a slower retreat? Have there been any retrograde movements in Virginia or in the previous operations of the Army of Tennessee marked with more apparent deliberation or that were more tardy? We do not remember any. In those seventy-two days General JOHNSTON fought his army incessantly, losing in all about ten thousand men, and inflicting a loss of fifty thousand on the enemy. This data is gathered so far as our loss is concerned, from the field returns of our army. In regard to that of the enemy, the best evidence obtainable—viz., opinions of our experienced officers, reports of prisoners, and the admissions of Northern papers. Concurrent testimony from these sources puts the loss of SHERMAN in his advance at over fifty thousand. Now, we do not exactly know what the critics of JOHNSTON call fighting. He invariably declined to engage in a general battle against the enemy's superior numbers, except on terms otherwise equal, but as invariably fought whenever an advantage could be gained. Hence he inflicted a loss on the enemy five times as great as his own. This strikes us as not bad generalship.

The inevitable consequence of this course was plain. By the time our army had passed the Chattahoochee, the disparity against us would be so reduced as to enable him to give battle without imprudence, or at least make the enemy too weak to besiege Atlanta, as he is believed to be now. General JOHNSTON had an army composed of the flower of our Southern and Western youth. It was our only—we will not say our last army. It contained the reliance of our present and the hope of our future. General JOHNSTON thought, in competition with a few miles of territory, it had better be temporarily abandoned than risk the destruction of such an army in an uncertain battle against an entrenched enemy, largely superior in numbers. The story that General JOHNSTON intended to abandon Atlanta is false. When removed he had thousands of negroes employed in strengthening its defences—those very defences behind which General HOOD'S army is now reposing in security. He was mounting siege rifle pieces and preparing to hold the place at all hazards and to the last extremity. His family and all his personal effects were in Atlanta, and anything looking like evacuation was only the stripping of the cautious wrestler before the contest began. These are facts known to the government and General BRAGG.

Had the enemy been beaten at Dalton, his strong works at Chattanooga would have made victory as fruitless as at Chickamauga. A victory on the other side of the Chattahoochee would have enabled JOHNSTON to have destroyed the Federal army, and would virtually have terminated the war.

It was to economize the strength of his army and to inflict an irreparable blow on the enemy, that General JOHNSTON fell back before them across the Chattahoochee, and should General HOOD win a glorious victory over the cohorts of SHERMAN, he but reaps the harvest of another's sowing.

In the statements we have made we have been careful to write nothing but facts, which we know of our own knowledge, and which cannot be successfully contradicted."

OBITUARY.

CHIEF ENGINEER JOHN FARON, U. S. N.

THE best information that can be obtained from Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT'S fleet in Mobile Bay, places it beyond a doubt that all the officers of the ill-fated *Tecumseh* went down in her; hence her Chief Engineer, JOHN FARON, must be numbered with the noble band of heroes who sacrificed their lives in the defence of the only flag that represents true liberty.

Chief Engineer FARON entered the service in 1849, being appointed from the State of New Jersey, of which he was a native. His first duty was at Norfolk, Va., as assistant superintendent of the machinery of the U. S. steam-frigate *Powhatan*, under the direction of WILLIAM SEWELL, late Chief Engineer in the Navy. Upon the completion of the vessel, he was attached to her as one of her officers, and served three years and a half in her, making a cruise in the Gulf, thence to China and Japan; the vessel at that time forming a part of the expedition, under the late Commodore PERRY. When the Atlantic cable was to be laid, Chief Engineer FARON was ordered to the *Niagara*, as Senior Assistant, and performed valuable service in connection with that enterprise.

Chief Engineer FARON was in charge of the engine department of the *San Jacinto* when SLIDELL and MASON were captured, and performed his part of the duty to the entire satisfaction of Captain WILKES, since which time he has been superintendent of Monitors built at SECOR'S iron shipbuilding yard at Jersey City. During the passage of the Monitor *Weehawken* from New York to Charleston, she encountered a very severe gale, and was near being lost, but the extraordinary skill and exertions of Chief FARON saved her from going down with all on board, which fact is attested in a letter given him by her commander, JOHN RODGERS. Some few weeks before the *Tecumseh* was ready to be commissioned, Chief Engineer FARON was ordered to the Quintard battery *Onondaga*, but preferring to go to sea in a vessel of his own construction, he succeeded in getting detached and ordered to the *Tecumseh*, which has proved his coffin, as the saying is. If he had remained in the *Onondaga* he might still have been enjoying this life, as the *Onondaga* is still intact; but such is life.

On the morning of the attack, he crawled out of a sick bed at the hospital at Pensacola, and joined his ship, to render what feeble assistance he could, intending to return as soon as the fight was over; "but man proposes, and God "disposes." Few, if any, have ever departed this life leaving such paucity of enemies behind, as the subject of this sketch. He was warm-hearted and generous to a fault. The service has lost a warm friend and an accomplished officer, and the engineer corps one of its brightest jewels.

He leaves a beautiful and accomplished wife and four children to mourn his untimely fate; but they have the consolation that his life was given to the Republic. *

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR SWORD.—General Grant having been requested to state in what manner it would be most agreeable to him to receive the sword and horse equipments voted to him at the Sanitary Fair, expressed the wish that they should be sent to his headquarters at the Army of the Potomac. These testimonials were therefore transmitted to him a few days since, and the following is his acknowledgment:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
CITY POINT, VA., August 18, 1864.

WM. T. BLODGETT, Chairman Committee Metropolitan Fair:—

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 5th inst., enclosing express company's receipt for the army sword, saddle and horse equipments, generously donated to the Metropolitan Fair for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers, is just received. The articles themselves also reached me this evening. Permit me, through you, to thank all those loyal citizens to whose partiality I am indebted for these beautiful presents. The sword I shall endeavor to hand down to my children untarnished by any act of mine to make them feel ashamed.

I have the honor to be, very respectively, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

THE Rebel organ in England, the London *Index*, says that "the sword which is to be presented to Captain Semmes for defending the honor of his flag so gloriously in the action off Cherbourg," is a very superb one, the scabbard being gold, ornamented with the national emblems of England and the Confederacy in oxydized silver, enamelled and jewelled. Surmounting a shield are the flags of the two countries, with the words, "Peace and friendship;" on the obverse side, "*Aide-toi, la ciel t'aidera.*" The list of subscribers is a very long one, and includes peers, members of parliament, officers of the Army, Navy, and volunteers, and civilians of every class.

A WEALTHY gentleman in New Jersey a few days since enlisted as a substitute a stalwart and patriotic Canadian, paying him $800, and expending a considerable sum for an outfit. When they parted, the recruit promised, at the request of his principal, to write at the first opportunity. The gentleman was a little surprised to receive a letter from his man dated Quebec, informing him that his money had enabled the substitute and his wife to set up a corner grocery, and they were doing well; and if his patron would give him a call, he should have a drink gratis.

A SALEM, Mass., paper says that General Delafield has been inspecting the coast defences of that State, and has ordered additional works to be constructed, under the direction of Major Blunt. Fort Lee is to be strengthened by outworks, and other works are to be thrown up on the highland of Winter Island, commanding Fort Pickering, and above the water battery at Naugus Head. What other operations are contemplated we have not learned.

BY order of Major-General Canby, commanding the Military Division of the West, two newspaper correspondents—one attached to the New York *Herald* and one to the *Tribune*—have been sent beyond the limits of the command, "having abused the confidence reposed in them by making public information of value to the enemy, and engaging in a controversy calculated to disturb the harmony of the troops."

GOVERNOR JOHNSON, of Tennessee, having obtained the requisite authority, is raising twenty thousand men for the purpose of clearing Tennessee of predatory rebel bands and guerillas. They are to be mustered into the service of the State and the United States for a year, unless sooner discharged, and will receive the same pay, rations, clothing, etc., that is paid to troops in the regular service.

ON the recommendation of Major-General W. F. Smith and Brigadier-Generals Stannard and Marston, Captain William Kreutzer, of the Ninety-eighth New York Volunteers has been commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment by Governor Seymour. Captain Kreutzer has commanded the regiment since the 3d of June.

COLONEL John Ely, Twenty-first regiment Veteran Reserve Corps has been appointed Acting-Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of West Virginia, headquarters at Wheeling.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

DR. Joseph K. Barnes has been appointed Surgeon-General, vice Hammond, removed.

BRIGADIER-General Carrington has been ordered to superintend the draft in Indiana.

BRIGADIER-General Turner, commanding Second division, Tenth corps, has come North, sick with typhoid fever.

COMMODORE Charles Stewart has just completed his eighty-sixth year, and he is yet as active and cheerful as a man of fifty.

BRIGADIER-General James Bowen has been relieved from duty as Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of the Gulf.

BY order of Brigadier-General Shepley, Captain George H. Johnston, A. A. G., has been assigned to duty at Fort Monroe.

MAJOR-General Hovey, by a general order, announces that he is appointed supreme military commander in Indiana.

MAJOR-General Butler arrived in Washington on the 26th August, accompanied by several members of his staff. He was at his home in Lowell, Mass., on the 27th.

FIRST Lieutenant E. H. Chadwick, of the Second regiment U. S. Sharpshooters, died on Monday last, at Boscawen, N. H., from disease contracted in the service.

COLONEL Cleary, Chief of the Water Transportation of the Armies of the United States, has been relieved from that duty, and Colonel Wise placed in charge of the bureau.

MAJOR-General Canby has authorized Colonel Dwight, Commissioner of Exchange, to effect an immediate release of our prisoners, some 3,500 in number, now in Camp Ford, Texas.

BRIGADIER-General Richard Arnold, Chief of Artillery of the Department of the Gulf, reported to Major-General Granger to superintend the artillery work of the siege of Fort Morgan.

CAPTAIN Nathan Church, Acting Assistant Inspector-General on the staff of Brigadier-General Miles, has returned to the Army of the Potomac, after a short leave of absence on account of illness.

BY command of Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, First Lieutenant A. A. Putnam, Second Massachusetts heavy artillery, has been detailed as assistant provost-marshal of the District of North Carolina.

MAJOR-General Washburne compliments his officers and men, and the Memphis militia, for their prompt and soldierly conduct in defence of the city against the Rebel forces under General Forrest.

MAJOR Wm. F. Garrett, Second D. C. Volunteers, has been dismissed the service on a sentence of court-martial, upon the following charge:—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

JUDGE-Advocate-General Holt decides that Military Boards convened for examination into the general conduct and efficiency of Army officers, have no power to examine cases properly triable by court-martial.

COLONEL Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, has left Washington to inspect the Prisons and Parole Camps in the West and Southwest. During his absence, Major G. Blaydon, 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, will act in his stead.

COLONEL F. M. GILVERY, First Maine Light Artillery, has been appointed Chief of Artillery and of Ordnance of the Tenth corps, relieving Captain F. M. Follett, Fourth U. S. Artillery, who will resume command of his battery.

AMONG several other naval officers who have recently mysteriously disappeared, is A ting Ensign J. O. Shaw, late of the United States steamer *Tahoma*. The Navy Department has in vain sought for information concerning him.

MAJOR Theodore Read, Assistant Adjutant-General, is announced by Major-General Ord as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Eighteenth Army corps. Major Read was recently promoted from a captaincy to his present grade, with rank from July 25, 1864.

MAJOR H. C. Burnett, Judge-Advocate of the Department of the Ohio, has gone to Louisville, to organize courts-martial for the trial of Captain Lyman, late Quartermaster at Memphis, charged with extensive frauds on the Government, and also of Major Freeman, Paymaster in the Army.

BARON Von Nickalowski, commanding battery nine, First United States artillery, has received four months leave of absence, and has started for Europe to attend to the settlement of the affairs of his estate, recently left him by the death of his father. The captain expects to return to duty by December.

CAPTAIN Lewis Fitzgerald, for a long time on Major-General Foster's staff, leaves the service, his regiment, the Fortieth New York, having been consolidated with another regiment. The Army has lost many valuable officers in this way, but we hope Captain Fitzgerald will be soon be re-commissioned.

BRIGADIER-General E. W. Hinks—who, at his own request, on account of feeble health, was relieved from his command under Major-General Butler—has lately been serving on general court-martial at Washington. The court was a few days since ordered to Carlisle, Pa., where it has resumed its sittings.

DISTRICT-Attorney Carrington has entered a suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against Wm. A. Hammond, late Surgeon-General, U. S. A., to recover 450,000 dollars, the amount it is alleged the Government has been defrauded of by his blanket purchase from W. A. Stephens, and supplies from John Wyeth & Brother.

LEVI H. BROWN, Esq., of Watertown, N. Y., has received from Governor Seymour the appointment of major-general of the Fourth division of the New York State National Guard, vice General S. F. Judd, of Ogdensburgh, deceased. The Fourth division comprises the counties of Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence, Franklin, Clinton, Essex and Warren.

COLONEL C. P. Stone, of the Fourteenth U. S. infantry (late Brigadier-General of Volunteers) is in command of the brigade of regulars in Brigadier-General Ayers' division of the Fifth Army corps. Brigadier-General Hayes, former commander of the brigade, was captured by the enemy a few days since. Colonel Stone has not resigned as reported.

CAPTAIN R. C. Webster, A. Q. M., U. S. Vols., Chief Quartermaster, having, under the recent Act of Congress, been assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, with the rank of colonel, his next in rank, Captain Wm. Holden, A. Q. M., U. S. Vols., is announced as Chief Quartermaster of the District of North Carolina.

MAJOR A. B. Dyer, who has had charge of the United States Armory in Springfield, Mass., for the last three years, has been promoted to be a brigadier-general, and assigned to the head of the ordnance bureau of the armory at Washington. He assumes the duties at once, and is to be succeeded by Major Ledlie, who had been of late in command of Frankfort Arsenal, near Philadelphia.

COLONEL Chickering, of the Third Massachusetts cavalry, had been relieved, at his own request, as Assistant-Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of the Gulf, and was to proceed North on leave of absence, his health having suffered. Colonel Hira Robinson, the former Colonel of the 2d Louisiana cavalry, and more recently commanding a brigade, has been appointed to fill the position.

THE President has approved Lieutenant-General Grant's order relieving Major-General W. F. Smith from command of the Eighteenth Army corps, and directing him to proceed to New York and await orders, with his staff. He has also approved the orders assigning Major-General E. O. C. Ord to the command of that corps, and Major-General D. B. Birney to the command of the Tenth corps.

AN erroneous report has obtained currency in some of the newspapers of the recent death in England of Mr. Douglass F. Forrest, son of Commodore French Forrest, formerly of the U. S. Navy. The relatives and friends of the absent gentleman will be gratified to learn that a relative of his has received a letter from him bearing date on the 13th instant. At that time he was in good health in France.

THE *United States*, which arrived at New York on the 25th August, nine days from New Orleans, brought among her passengers Colonel J. W. Bishop, resigned; Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac S. Bangs, resigned; Major Ward, resigned; Captain Andress, Fourteenth New York cavalry, resigned; Major Emory; Major J. W. Paine, on sick leave; Captain Wm. W. Badger, on sick leave; Lieutenant and Adjutant G. Haven Putnam, on furlough.

THE 3d N. H. Vols. having been left by the death of Lieut.-Col. Pimpton, killed in action at Flusser's Mills, without a field officer present, Major James F. Randlett of that regiment has been at his own request relieved from duty as Provost-Marshal at headquarters, Tenth Army corps, and ordered to report for duty with his regiment. Captain J. E. Sweet, 20th Indiana Vols., A. A. D. C., is announced as Provost-Marshal at headquarters.

MAJOR Atherton H. Stevens, Jr., tried by general court-martial, convened at headquarters Tenth Army corps, on charges of disobedience of orders, conduct prejudical to good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, was found not guilty, and honorably acquitted. The proceedings of the court-martial were approved by Major-General Birney, and Major Stevens was ordered to resume his sword.

A MILITARY commission, consisting of Colonel M. S. Howard, U. S. A.; Colonel H. Day, U. S. A.; Major G. W. Wallace, U. S. A., and Judge-Advocate Major John A. Bolles, is now in session in Boston and Fort Warren, for the trial of certain civil prisoners, some of whom have been confined in the fort several months awaiting trial. The defendants chiefly embrace blockade runners and contractors who are charged with swindling the United States Government.

THE Washington *Chronicle* has the following paragraph:—"It is not generally known that the noble Craven, the commander of the Monitor *Tecumseh*, lost his life in obedience to as chivalrous an impulse as ever prompted the most heroic knight of old. He was in the pilot-house with the pilot as the vessel went down. Each moved instinctively to the ladder, when the gallant captain stepped one side, exclaiming 'You first, sir.' The pilot rushed down the ladder, got out, and was saved. The hero went down with the ship, but his memory will ever brighten one of the noblest pages of our history." We do not know how authentic the above incident may be, but we do know that the commander of the *Tecumseh* was equal to the highest heroism.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel J. H. West, 135th Illinois Vols. has been dismissed the service of the United States, by Major-General Rosecrans, subject to the approval of the President, for gross neglect of duty, and for breach of arrest. The facts of the case show that he, as commanding officer of the post at Jefferson City, took no proper or efficient steps to stop depredations by men of his command, upon loyal citizens of the vicinity, engaged in bringing their produce to market in the city; and that, upon being placed in arrest by the commanding General of the District of Central Missouri for his neglect of the duty devolving upon him, he quitted his post without permission, and attempted to force an interview with the commanding General of the District, in gross violation of the obligations of his arrest.

THE following named officers are announced as the staff of Brigadier-General Torbert, the Chief of Cavalry of the Middle Military Division, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:—Captain M. A. Reno, 1st U. S. Cav., Chief of Staff; Captain C. E. Norris, 2d U. S. Cav., A. A. I. G.; Captain G. B. Sanford, 1st U. S. Cav., A. A. A. G.; Wm. H. Rubison, Med. D.; Captain H. Paige, A. Q. M., Chief Q. M.; Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. H. Wood, A. C. S., Chief C. S.; Captain J. J. Coppinger, 14th U. S. Inf., A. A. D. C.; Captain R. Ellis, 6th Pa. Cav., A. A. D. C.; Captain I. G. Martindale, 1st N. Y., A. A. D. C.; Captain M. Berry, 20th Pa., A. A. D. C.; Captain E. H. Bailey, 1st N. Y., A. A. D. C.; Lieutenant H. H. Goldsmith, 15th N. Y., Vols., A. A. D. C.; Lieutenant R. C. Wallace, 5th Mich. Cav., A. A. D. C.; Captain R. Pendergrast, 1st N. Y. Cav., Provost-Marshal.

THE Richmond *Dispatch* of Monday, August 22, mentions the arrival in Richmond during Saturday and Sunday of twenty-four hundred Union prisoners, who were captured on Friday evening during the fight for the Weldon Railroad. Amongst them are the following officers:—Brigadier-General—Joseph Hays, First brigade, Second division, Fifth corps. Colonels—Wm. R. Hartshorn, One Hundred and Ninetieth Pennsylvania infantry; James Carle, Fourth Pennsylvania reserves; G. Gilbert Rey, One Hundred and Fourth New York. Lieutenant-Colonels—Wm. A. Leech, Ninetieth Pennsylvania; Samuel A. Moffett, Ninety-fourth New York infantry. Majors—Jacob M. Davis, Ninetieth Pennsylvania; E. Rodzell, One Hundred and Forty-ninth O. N. G.; John A. Wolfe, One Hundred and Ninetieth Pennsylvania; Milton Weidler, Second Pennsylvania. Captains—James A. Wood, Jessie Armstrong, John B. McDonald, Carswell McClennand, Emanuel D. R th, E. J. Kratzor, E. E. Ziegler, Byron Porter, Clinton Perry, Byron Parsons, Joseph O. Lord, John J. Torbert, Thomas H. Abbott, Ezra J. Trull, John Daly, H. A. Wiley, James A. Gault, John H. Chipman, A. N. Richardson, John Hall, Jasper M. Griggs, F. R. Kinsly, U. K. Birkest, Frederick Guyer, Z. B. Adams, H. B. Fox, and L. Black. Lieutenants—A. B. Horton, F. Coppas, E. P. Luther, E. R. Sage, S. H. White, and a number more of the same rank.

THE following gentlemen are announced as comprising the staff of Major-General Granger, commanding United States Military forces in Mobile Bay:

Assistant-Adjutant-General, Captain James E. Montgomery; Medical Director, Surgeon C. B. White, United States Volunteers; Aide, Major T. G. Beaham; Aide, Captain U. S. Avery; Aide, Captain J. G. Taylor; Chief Quartermaster, Captain F. W. Perkins, Acting Quartermaster; Chief of Artillery, Captain H. W. Clossen, First United States Artillery; Chief Commissary, Captain P. P. Judson, Acting Commissary of Subsistence; Ordnance Officer, Captain J. J. Williamson, One Hundred and Twenty-eight New York Vols.; Assistant Ordnance Officer, Lieutenant U. S. Beebe, Ordnance Corps; Chief Signal Officer, Captain F. W. Marston; Chief of Engineers, Lieutenant A. H. Burnham, United States Engineers; Assistant Engineer Officer, Lieutenant C. J. Allen, United States Engineers.

THE second Comptroller of the Treasury gives the following as his views of the proviso to the 1st section of the act of Congress, approved June 15th, 1864, relative to the employment of soldiers as servants:—"The intention of Congress was, in my opinion, to discourage the employment of soldiers as servants, by first refusing to allow an officer who employed one the usual commutation for his servant or servants; and secondly, in imposing, as penalty, a charge upon the officers' *pay proper* equal to the 'full amount paid to, or expended by the Government per month on account of said soldier.' Officers, therefore, who employ soldiers as servants, cannot be allowed any compensation therefor, or for any other servants they may employ; and, in addition, there must be deducted from their proper *pay proper* the pay, subsistence, and clothing of the soldier or soldiers they employed."

ASSISTANT Adjutant-General Townsend directs chief mustering officers and commissaries of musters to furnish to the Adjutant-General's office, on the 10th, 20th, and last day of every month, or as soon thereafter as practicable, a *consolidated report of credits*, according to the prescribed form, of the number (not giving the names of men) of enlisted men mustered in under their supervision during the ten days, showing the State, enrollment district, and sub-district (county and town and ward), to which the men are credited. Where there is a chief commissary of musters for a Department, the reports from commissaries of musters will be forwarded through him. The chief commissary will be required to satisfy himself of the completeness and correctness of such reports, and that all musters made in the Department for which he is chief-commissary are included. The weekly reports of credits heretofore required are discontinued.

THE following is the address made by Admiral Buchanan to his men on board the Ram *Tennessee* on the morning of the 5th inst., when he discovered Admiral Farragut's fleet approaching the bay:—"Now men, the enemy is coming, and I want you to do your duty; and you shall not have it to say when you leave this vessel that you were not near enough to the enemy, for I will meet them, and then you can fight them alongside of their own ships; and if I fall, lay me on one side and go on with the fight, and never mind me—but whip and sink the Yankees or fight until you sink yourselves, but do not surrender."

MAJOR-General W. F. Smith writes correcting a newspaper story to the effect that, when General Grant revoked the order of the Secretary of War relieving General Butler of his command, he produced an order or letter of instructions from the President providing for the reinstatement of General Butler. General Smith says that "he had two interviews with General Grant after his return, at which no one was present but themselves. At these interviews no order or letter of instructions of any description from the President was produced by General Grant, nor did he state or intimate that he had received such an order."

MAJOR-General Heintzelman has issued an order prohibiting express, railroad, or other forwarding companies, from forwarding or delivering arms, powder, or ammunition of any kind within the limits of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan for the next sixty days without a permit from headquarters; also prohibiting dealers in these articles from selling the same within this time. Military commanders and provost-marshals within the Northern Department are required to see this order executed, and seize all such articles as may be clandestinely sold.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1864.

THE Proprietor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is compelled, by reason of the advance in price of all the materials of newspaper manufacture, to raise the price of the JOURNAL, from and after this issue, to SIX DOLLARS to yearly subscribers, and to fifteen cents a copy to those who purchase by the single copy. The Proprietor hopes that this increase will be but temporary. But, as things are now, it is absolutely essential to the safe conduct of business. Since the JOURNAL was established, the cost of printing paper has advanced over seventy-five per cent. on the unprecedented prices which were then ruling, and the cost of printing has run up fifty per cent., while everything else which a publisher must buy has followed close after. The alternative came to be, a reduction in the size and quality of the paper upon which the JOURNAL is printed, or a comparatively slight advance in price; and the Proprietor was assured that the advance would be much more favorably received than any diminution in the size, or any falling off in the appearance of the paper.

WE must ask the indulgence of subscribers to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, who may fail to receive a prompt acknowledgment of their remittances. The influx of subscriptions at this season makes so heavy a demand upon the capacities of our clerical force that some delay is unavoidable.

BOUND volumes of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for 1863–4, Volume 1, are for sale at this office. Price $6. Covers will be furnished, as soon as ready, to subscribers wishing to bind. Price $1.

THE FOUR BATTLES FOR THE WELDON ROAD.

THE fact of prime importance in the latest development of the Richmond campaign, is that we have seized the Weldon Railroad, and, after four distinct and desperate struggles on the part of the enemy to regain it, we hold the railroad still. If, therefore, General GRANT rightly estimated the value of this position by the losses he has undergone to get and to keep it, and if General LEE is wise in his obstinate attempts to repossess it, the main result of the last fortnight's work is triumphant. Let this conclusion be present before all minds, in the less agreeable work of criticising details. When we come to the individual military achievements of the week, there is much to censure and much to praise. There have been instances of magnificent courage on the part of some troops, and examples of unsoldierly trepidation on the part of others. The skill of subordinate commanders exhibits a similar disparity.

The first of the series of battles was that of Thursday, the 18th of August. It was not so bloody or so sharp as its successors, but was hardly less important in its results. It assured for one day at least the possession of the road which the skillful surprise of the morning had promised. And, again, it marked out for us the point where our entrenchments could be thrown up, and the left of the line permanently established. It was important to press this point up as far as possible towards Petersburgh, in order to avoid a fatal attenuation of the line. This result was secured by the rapidity and decision of WARREN'S movements. It would have been only a repetition of the tactics of some previous manœuvres of similar character, if he had halted at Six-Mile Station, and gone to work with his entire force to tear up the railroad there, entrenching his working parties in that locality. But he pushed his advance to Davis' Farm, 2½ miles south of Petersburgh, and there fought the battle which left him at night but three miles from the city. How important this step was, the event of the following day revealed, when the Army barely escaped serious disaster from the attenuation of its line, even in spite of the northerly position assumed by WARREN. The affair of Thursday, indeed, at one time looked dangerous for us from the brisk charge of the enemy and the hesitation of a few of our troops. But the surprise had been too perfect to allow a failure, and the enemy's inferior numbers were overcome by the arrival of reinforcements. Although our loss was probably nearly double that of the enemy, the day's manœuvre and battle must be considered a decided triumph.

Next day came the second great battle. Hurrying his troops by rail from Deep Bottom, the enemy hoped to insert himself between the new position of the Fifth corps and the old entrenchments on the Jerusalem road. It was a renewal of the tactics by which he separated the Second and Sixth corps a little east of the same spot two months previous, when he swept off so many good soldiers of the former corps. Like the previous attempt, it was successful. The Fifth corps was flanked on the right, and three thousand men captured, no small part of the loss falling upon the brigade of Regulars. In this battle our artillery performed signal service; and, indeed, in all this series of battles this arm has apparently been of more conspicuous use and has deserved greater praise than ever before in the campaign. Its losses attest the reliance which has been placed upon it. To the skilful handling of the artillery on Friday, though fatal as it was to many of our own gallant soldiers, and to the opportune arrival of the Ninth corps, is owing the salvation of much of the Fifth corps and of our position on the railroad. On the other hand, the reason of the day's disaster (for such it was) must be traced to the formation of our line. The occupation of the railroad required the severance of the Fifth corps from the main Army, and the chances of a subsequent junction with that Army had to be risked. The Ninth corps was hurried down towards the left, but there was hardly more than a skirmish line spread out to connect the Fifth and Ninth corps. The enemy saw his opportunity, and, as usual, improved it. Whether a better order of battle could have been arranged for his reception is a fit matter of discussion. But probably the lack of numbers on our part at the moment of attack, joined to the necessities incident to the hasty assumption of a new and unfamiliar position, will excuse any apparent negligence in the matter. It will strike the observer, however, that there may have been unwarrantable delay in getting up the Ninth corps, which had previously been selected to make connection at the point assaulted. But here again the fact that the rain of the day and of previous days had reduced the roads to a wretched condition must be remembered. The exhausting forced marches of the First and Second divisions of the Ninth corps deserve great praise, and the alacrity with which they lent the decisive blow to the battle, shows that there was no lack of energy there.

A press dispatch, dated at headquarters, says that our troops were surprised, "many of them being in their shelter tents at the time, trying to escape the heavy rain." If this be true, it reveals a singular disposition of troops at that particular juncture, when so much depended on alertness, until the all-important position was secured. Probably, however, the men were not "surprised," in the full sense of that word. But be this as it may, it is certain that very unequal conduct was displayed by the soldiers of the Fifth corps. A few subdivisions broke in a disorderly and undisciplined way, and were near fixing disaster upon the entire corps. The gallantry of their comrades prevented entire calamity. Whether the unsoldierly performances of a part of the troops, was owing to them or to their officers, it is difficult to determine. But, at all events, two days later, the corps vindicated its honored reputation by a decided victory. But in spite of the not inconsiderable loss of more than 3,500 men, against less than half that number inflicted on the enemy, and in spite of the loss of morale in the troops, when the day ended, the Weldon Railroad was held more tightly than ever in our grasp; and this was the point over which the battle had been fought. The enemy said of us, "He is demoralized by the defeat, his prestige is gone, and he will not offer the front he has shown during the last few days." Events soon disclosed their mistake.

But now the distance from the extreme right of our forces at Strawberry Plains, to the extreme left on the Weldon Railroad, was more than twenty five miles by road, and probably twenty in following the line itself; two rivers intervening. It became necessary to return at least one corps as speedily as possible from right to left. Moreover, General GRANT conceiving the possibility of dislodgment from the railroad, determined to reap all the advantages of his scheme, even should it meet a mischance as vexing as that which followed the well-devised mine and assault at Petersburgh. Accordingly, the Second corps, by hard marching, was thrown across to Reams', and there thoroughly destroyed eight miles of track above and below the station, upon the following Thursday.

Meanwhile, however, the third battle for the road had been sustained by the Fifth and Ninth corps, on Sunday. This gallant achievement resulted in a handsome victory for us. Against a loss to the enemy of from 1,500 to 2,000 men, we suffered hardly a third as much, and several of his general and field officers were put out of the combat for the rest of the campaign. Our men did all the enfilading and trapping this time, and the enemy was conscious of a mortifying defeat. The result of the battle seems to be nothing less than a final decision as to who shall hold the railroad. From that time till the present, no effort has been made to drive WARREN from his position. The disastrous repulse of Sunday, the 21st, satisfied the enemy of our determination.

The fourth and last great battle was that of the following Thursday. It was a well-managed and successful move to harass and partially destroy a detached corps, and will go down to history as one of the stubbornest and most gallant battles of the campaign. In the result we were worsted. But so terrible was the price the enemy paid for his victory, that it is doubtful whether he can enjoy it with great equanimity. Here, again, as on Friday, some of the best troops in the Army fell into the enemy's hands. The men generally fought well, although worn out with marching, entrenching, and the labor on the railroad. Some of the troops showed heroism unsurpassed even in the bright record of the present war. "The enemy," said a Petersburgh paper, "is represented to have "fought with more than usual bravery." That our two thinned divisions were considerably outnumbered we regard as perfectly certain. The enemy's official bulletin of the troops he sent into action shows that fact very clearly. When a brigade of our troops is spoken of, it may mean a force of 300 or of 1,300 men. When we read that one brigade of the Second corps was commanded by a Major in the battle, and all the rest by Colonels or Lieutenant-Colonels, we shall see what ravages have been made among officers and men, and shall not be disposed to estimate the numbers of the troops entirely by the number of divisions engaged. One reflection which the battle suggests is—why any battle at all was fought at Reams'. The destruction of one or two miles additional of railroad certainly would not compensate for the loss of so many men, and our troops doubtless went down the road with no purpose to join in a desperate pitched battle. It had been better to remain content with what was already so well done, especially as track enough had been destroyed to secure its interruption beyond question, even had it been less evident that WARREN could hold his position alone. The explanation may be that the battle was forced upon us, it being thought inadvisable, after the evening attack, to retire until nightfall. One, thing, however, remains evident, as at the start. We could never have securely held Reams', on account of its distance from Petersburgh, and never intended to hold it. We could only hold the point which the Fifth corps occupies, and that, after four sanguinary battles remains ours to-day.

THE question of peace presses more and more strongly, day by day, upon the people of the North. To ask if the Nation *desires* peace, would be a mockery. The patriotic sufferings of a million hearts gave answer six and thirty months ago. The only question now is, whether we shall longer seek by the sword an honorable quiet—whether it is possible to gain peace except under the arbitrament of arms. The Army desires peace; the people desire peace. But we firmly believe that neither Army nor people asks for peace except it is based on the Union. Let us take care that no selfishness or partisan spirit pervert our opinions on this great question. While we can afford to be generous to an enemy in offering terms, we

cannot yield a vital principle. No nation can afford to part with its honor. And the Army, which holds the Nation's honor in its watchful keeping, is ill-disposed to basely surrender it. If we cannot find national virtue enough in ourselves, let us learn something from the firmness of our adversary, who keeps his confidence even in a bad and ruinous cause. For ourselves, we believe that the main duty of the hour is vigorous war, that peace may one day come in honor.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL DANIEL PHINEAS WOODBURY has fallen a victim to the pestilence which had previously brought death to many of the most valuable officers and men of his command at Key West. We have the brief announcement that he died at his post, of yellow fever, and was buried with military and Masonic honors, on the 17th of August. News had before come that he was attacked with the fatal malady, and the blow is therefore not unexpected.

The death of General WOODBURY deprives the Army of one of its choicest officers. As a member of the Corps of Engineers—so conspicuous in talent, and the school wherein were trained some of our best general officers—General WOODBURY had gained before the war an enviable reputation as a military scholar and a Christian gentleman. To this he had added, in the wider and more active sphere of duty to which he was called, upon the opening of hostilities, a record full with the story of arduous duties conscientiously performed, closed by a death which found him unfaltering at his post.

General WOODBURY was graduated at the Academy in 1836, sustaining throughout his course of study there an excellent character for industrious application and natural ability. In the department of mathematics, he exhibited especial abilities, and, in after life, his proficiency in the higher and more abstruse calculations of that science was very remarkable. He was first commissioned in the Third Artillery, but, in a few months, was transferred to the Engineers. Again he was put in the Artillery, and again sent to the Engineers. The following year—1838—he was made Second Lieutenant in the latter distinguished corps. During the year 1847 Lieutenant WOODBURY was engaged in the survey of the Oregon route, and established Fort Kearney, a military post on the Platte River, about thirty miles from Fort Leavenworth, and Fort Laramie, on the Laramie River, three hundred and thirty-seven miles beyond Fort Kearney. In 1853 he was promoted to a captaincy, and the following year he gave to the press a work on "Sustaining Walls," which was chiefly founded upon the memoir of PONCELET DU GENIE, and added to the fine professional reputation its American editor and annotator had already gained. Four years later, Captain WOODBURY published in New York a scientific treatise on the "Theory of the Arch," a subject congenial to the mathematical turn of his mind. Meanwhile—between 1856 and 1860—he was engaged in the work of constructing Fort Jefferson, in the Tortugas. When the civil war broke out, he was in Wilmington, N. C., and with difficulty passed through Virginia to the national capital. He was during May, 1861, appointed to superintend the construction of a part of the defences of Washington, under General BARNARD, and was thus engaged until March, 1862, in the meantime gaining a promotion to be Major of Engineers, to date from August 6, 1861. Subsequently he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers. For his services at Washington Lieutenant-Colonel WOODBURY was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, to date from March 19, 1862, and assigned to the command of the Engineer Brigade of the Army of the Potomac. During the whole of the Peninsular campaign General WOODBURY'S command was engaged in constructing bridges, roads, railroads, earthworks, &c., and greatly assisted the Army in its movements, both in advance and retreat. After the withdrawal of the Army to the vicinity of Washington, and during the Maryland campaign, General WOODBURY greatly distinguished himself and his command by his conduct of the engineer operations of the Army of the Potomac. He was retained in command of the Engineer Brigade during the period General BURNSIDE was at the head of the Army of the Potomac, rendering skillful and faithful service at the affair at Fredericksburgh, where he did not escape his share of censure. After the appointment of General HOOKER to the Army, General WOODBURY was relieved of his command, and at the urgent solicitation of General HALLECK accepted an assignment to the Department of the Gulf, as commander of the district of Key West and the Tortugas. General HALLECK correctly appreciated the importance of this post, in the event of foreign complications, and was anxious that it should be under the able charge of one who was familiar with its defences and a scientific engineer. General WOODBURY arrived at his new post during April, 1863, assumed command on April 19, and was from that time up to the day of his death engaged in the superintendence of the construction of the defences within that district. During that interval—June 1, 1863—he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers in the Army of the United States. And here he fell a prey to a disease which had brought desolation to his garrison, and which at last bore off the chief.

THE recent act of Congress increasing the pay of soldiers is received with general approbation by every officer of the Army. Those only who are in daily contact with them, and in part sharers of their dangers and sufferings, can really appreciate the value to the country of the services of the private soldiers. This acknowledgment of that worth was encouragement and assistance. But the same Congress which raised the pay of the soldier reduced that of his officer. It is well understood that an officer must be provided with a servant. He must live, and he has not the time the soldier has to spend in cooking. His position requires so much activity on the march that he cannot carry heavy weights. Therefore some one must carry his blankets for him. The paymaster allows him pay, clothing, and rations—at the old rates—for a servant. The experience of all officers has been that unless stationed in cities, servants are very hard to obtain. Therefore it has become a custom to employ (although very much more expensive) enlisted men. This is sanctioned by the Army Regulations and subsequent acts of Congress, and the price to be paid is stated, namely, "the full amount paid to or expended by the "Government per month on account of said soldier." This amounts, at the present rates, to twenty-eight and a half dollars per month, being three dollars more than before the pay was raised. A list of such men employed as servants is monthly rendered, and the officer finds deducted from his pay this amount.

This being the custom, it is easy to understand the surprise of the officer when the paymaster politely tells him that, in addition, he must deduct twenty-two and one-half dollars as a penalty for employing an enlisted man as servant, and refers him to an appropriation bill passed June 15th, 1864, which, in appropriating one hundred and seventy-seven million four hundred and sixty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents, provides, that if any officer shall employ a soldier as a servant, such officer shall not be entitled to any pay or allowances for a servant or *servants*. The higher the rank, the more expensive it becomes. It must be intended as a penalty with a view to keep soldiers in the ranks; for certainly our law-makers would not stoop to a breach of contract for such a petty measure of economy. Now, not one-half of these soldiers are physically able to do a soldier's duty, and for this reason they are selected for this service.

Although an officer serves his country purely from patriotic motives, the amount of pay having no weight in the matter, and though he has no complaint to make of the successive taxes imposed, nor of the method of their collection, nor of the half-pay deductions or passage-money demanded when on leave of absence, he can hardly be blamed for a little indignation at having this mine sprung upon him at so late a day. This act not only reduces the pay of an officer—which can hardly be considered excessive—but it puts him to the greatest inconvenience, and offers a premium for evasion of orders and actual dishonesty. Surely this was not the intention of its authors.

IN a speech which General BURNSIDE made this week to some people who serenaded him at a little village among the White Mountains, he said:—"Why, I "have heard more grumbling in the North in three "days than I heard in our whole campaign from the "Rapidan to Petersburgh!" And we are sure he spoke truly. Though we have been brought constantly into association with officers and men from the Armies East and West, we have failed to observe any lack of determination, or any despondency in view of the future. The rough work in Virginia has undoubtedly told on the wearied Army. It is not unnatural that the men should begin to distrust the policy of throwing them against entrenchments. But the experience of many battles has taught them that when they meet the enemy on anything like equal terms they can beat him, and to beat him is the end for which they fight, and final victory is the only result which will satisfy them. The Army feels that its honor is at stake. It cannot forget the valor of the brave men it has lost. Officers and men feel that they cannot, through lack of endurance or of courage, leave incomplete the work so many of their comrades have died to accomplish. To this duty every true soldier feels "personally "pledged in all honor and fidelity."

WE have nothing from General SHERMAN this week, beyond the brief announcement of the Secretary of War, that his operations against the Rebel communications are progressing favorably. The Rebel General WHEELER still continues to hover on SHERMAN'S line of supplies, though he has not apparently gained much in his effort to disturb communication with Chattanooga. Every exposed position along the line is well fortified and guarded, and construction trains are at hand to speedily repair such slight damage as the Rebel cavalry may be able to inflict. SHERMAN is too good a soldier, also, to leave himself wholly dependent on the railroad for his supplies, and even a temporary interruption of the railroad can hardly do more than incommode him. General WHEELER has passed around Chattanooga, and on the 30th he was reported near McMinnville, Tenn., advancing towards Murfreesboro'. Great excitement was created in Nashville by the rumor that an attack was to be made on Nashville, but the force there is too large to tempt such an enterprise. We are likely to hear of interruption to the railroad in that section. Governor JOHNSON, of Tennessee, is reported to have received a dispatch signed L. K. N. PATTON, Colonel commanding, dated Gallatin, 30th, saying: "The news from Lebanon to half-past eight o'clock "this morning, is that General MILLIGAN is in "WHEELER'S hands. The college was surrounded, "with all the troops in it. The enemy is supposed "to be fifteen hundred strong. We are scouting all "the roads in that direction."

THE progress of the operations in Mobile Bay satisfies the brilliant promise which the preliminary success gave us. Fort Morgan, which—with Fort Gaines, previously surrendered into our hands—defends the entrance into the bay, has finally capitulated. The way seems now comparatively easy before us to accomplish the main object of the expedition. This was—unless we are misinformed of General CANBY'S and Admiral FARRAGUT'S intentions—to gain control of the bay, and relieve the large blockading fleet which has hitherto been detained off that coast. The blockade of Mobile has been one of the most trying which has tasked the vigilance of our seamen, and they will not be sorry to be rid of the difficult duty.

ONE of the daily newspapers in New York, in copying certain articles from the British *Army and Navy Gazette*, has credited them to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Inasmuch as one or two of the articles related to American military affairs, and expressed opinions entirely opposed to those which this journal firmly holds, we would beg to be relieved of the suspicion of their authorship. In one of the quotations, for instance, the English writer does not hesitate to affirm his belief that whatever may be our military successes, the Union can never be restored. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, on the contrary, is thoroughly convinced that whatever may be the sacrifice, the Union must be restored. Its restoration is the end for which we fight and the only basis of peace.

BRIGADIER-General CULLUM, Chief of Staff to Major-General HALLECK, has returned to Washington with a very satisfactory report of the condition of the defences of Nashville, Tenn., which he was lately ordered to inspect.

THE article on the Defence of Field Works, which we publish elsewhere in this issue, is from the pen of an accomplished officer, and deserves the careful attention of every military reader.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

TRUSTWORTHY accounts from the British Mediterranean fleet give a very unsatisfactory report of its condition as to discipline and contentment.

AN order has been issued for the removal of all the British regular troops from Western Canada to the lower province. Only one regiment is to be left in the west, and that is to be stationed at Toronto.

THE French Minister of Marine has just awarded a gold medal of the second class to the pilot MAUGER, and silver medals to the pilot GOSSELIN and apprentice DOUCET, for their conduct in saving the lives of a part of the crew of the *Alabama* after the naval combat off Cherbourg.

THE British *Army and Navy Gazette* says that in the course of a very few days a most important experiment will toke place at Shoeburyness, viz.: the firing at the *Warrior* floating target, at a range of two thousand yards, by the Armstrong six-hundred-pounder, with steel shot.

THE further manufacture of 100-lb. lead-coated shot for the Armstrong breech-loaders has been stopped, as it is in contemplation to convert the guns into muzzle-loaders, firing non-leaded shot, so soon as the 70-pounders now in process of conversion from breech-loaders are finished.

THE Madrid *Noticias* states that in consequence of a conference of the Ministry of War, Obiedo has been assigned as a residence for General PRIM, dating from August 13th. General PRIM left Madrid on the 13th. He was accompanied by a numerous crowd as far as the railroad station.

THE EMPEROR of Austria has ordered that the military educational establishments shall no longer bear the names of "Schools for Non-commissioned Officers." The curriculum of study in these institutions is to be enlarged, and the pupils there educated may, after long service, be admitted to the rank of officer. This will be an important progress for the Austrian army. "Henceforth, in Austria," says the *Vienna Gazette*, "every private soldier will have a chance of carrying "a marshal's baton in his knapsack."

MAJOR-General Sir W. BRERETON, K. C. B. and K. H., of the British Royal Artillery, recently died in his 77th year. He served in Spain from December, 1809, and was present at the defence of Cadiz and Fort Matagada. He served at San Sebastian, Barossa, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Orthes, and Toulouse; at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. He was present at the storming of the forts of the Bocca Tigris in the Canton River, and at the capture of Canton. He was in the Crimea, and was on board the *Britannia* at the bombardment of Sebastopol in 1854, when he directed the fire of the rockets.

THE British *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the experiments with cake powder have not yet resulted in giving a powder that can be used without the usual bags. In the last trial at Shoeburyness, the cake powder fouled the gun very much, and the ranges given were unequal, and less than the average obtained with good cannon powder. The Gun cotton Committee are also working very hard, and Mr. ABEL, the chemist of the War Department, has been busily at work; but, although some improvements have been made, the difficulties in the way of the use of gun-cotton, especially that of igniting at a low temperature, have not yet been conquered.

CAPTAIN COLES is happy in the receipt of a token of royal appreciation. "The QUEEN has, in the most "gracious manner, forwarded to Captain COWPER P. "COLES, R. N., through Captain His Serene Highness "the Prince LEININGEN, R. N., a beautifully-executed "statuette in bronze of his late Royal Highness the "PRINCE CONSORT. In the letter accompanying the "statuette, Prince LEININGEN says the QUEEN desires "him to express to Captain COLES the great pleasure "she experienced on her visit to the *Royal Sovereign*, "fitted on Captain COLES' principle, in which his late "Royal Highness, the lamented PRINCE CONSORT, "felt a deep interest. The statuette of the Prince "Her Majesty wished Captain COLES to accept as a "souvenir of her visit to the *Royal Sovereign*."

LETTERS from Russia say that the eastern bay at Cronstadt has now quite an animated look. The iron-clad batteries ride there in battle line; behind them are the fine new-built clippers and sloops for the Baltic fleet. The iron fleet has made a general trial which was very successful, especially that of the iron-clad battery *Pervenets*. She left Cronstadt on the 7th of July, for Reval, a port on the coast of Esthonia (Russia), at 4 o'clock P. M., and entered the port of Reval the other morning at 8 o'clock A. M., making on the average eight knots. From there she went to the military port of Bultish Port, where she arrived after a journey of ten hours. On the 11th she left Reval, and, though she had to sustain a strong contrary gale, the battery reached Cronstadt in twenty-four hours, arriving in a perfect state.

ANOTHER case under the Foreign Enlistment act has been tried at the Liverpool Assizes. Two merchants, named JONES and HIGHAT, were charged with having enlisted men to serve on board the Confederate cruiser *Georgia*. It was proved clearly that both the defendants had engaged seamen to join the *Japan* at Greenock, for a voyage to China, *Japan* being the name under which the *Georgia* got out of the Clyde. It was also shown that JONES was present when the Confederate colors were hoisted on board the vessel, off the coast of France, and the seamen were asked to join the ship for a cruise against Federal merchantmen. Counsel for the defendants objected that there was no case, inasmuch as the actual enlistment took place out of the United Kingdom. The point was reserved. The jury found the defendants guilty, but judgment was reserved until the objections raised had been decided by a superior court.

IT is said by persons at Malta that great success has attended the plan adopted for protecting the armor-plating of the English iron-cased wooden frigates, as applied in the first instance to the *Royal Oak*. The vessel has been admitted into the dock at Malta for the purpose of ascertaining the results of the measures adopted for preventing the effects of galvanic action on the armor-plating. The plan, which was suggested by Mr. REED, the Chief Constructor of the Navy, consists in sheathing the plates with teak planking three inches in thickness, the inside of the planking and the surface of the armor-plating being at the same time coated with HAY'S glue, and the planking attached to the armor-plates by means of short screws. Since the *Royal Oak* has been in dock at Malta, a portion of the planking has been removed, and the results have been in the highest degree satisfactory, the armor-plates behind having been perfectly protected, while not even the slightest trace of galvanic action can be detected.

THE Paris correspondent of the London *News* says that the possibility of establishing a military club in Paris has received a solution, and already a spot has been fixed upon for the building. It has been calculated that each year, since certain facilities have been afforded to officers wishing to visit the capital, six thousand members of the service, between the grades of sub-lieutenant and general of division, arrive here to pass the whole or a portion of their furloughs. The French officer is seldom a man of fortune, and his pay obliges him to observe the strictest economy; a club would enable him to enjoy many luxuries at present beyond his reach. A semi-official journal remarks that the French army, or at least a part of it, has borrowed the "mess" from England, and, as military clubs answer in London, there is no reason one should not succeed here. In many parts of Africa there are clubs, notably at Letif and Batna, in the province of Constantine, and when camps were established in the North round Boulogne, in 1854 and 1856, several military clubs were formed without any injury being done to discipline. With a standing army of five hundred thousand men, it will be curious should the Paris club not prove a success. Two things, however, will militate against it. The French officer may be said to be always on duty, and the French half-pay is but a miserable pittance.

THE *Ironmonger and Metal Trade Advertiser*, in speaking of the trade of Birmingham, has the following statement: "The Messrs. RUSSELL are now engaged in the manufacture of an extensive and very "novel order for the Russian Government, who seem "to have resolved upon making that country a great "maritime power. A fleet of war vessels, to sail "under the surface, are now being constructed in "Russia. To afford some idea of the magnitude of "the Russian enterprise, it may be stated that the "cost of the tubes alone for a single vessel of this "submarine fleet will be nearly nine thousand pounds. "It will contain no less than thirty-eight lengths of "wrought-iron tube, of sixty feet each, having a thirteen-inch bore, and a thickness of seven-eighths of "an inch. The specifications demand that they shall "be capable of bearing a pressure of two thousand "pounds to the square inch, and Messrs. RUSSELL "test every tube up to 2,000 pounds. The submarine "boat which these tubes are destined for is of such "dimensions that it is estimated that 200 tons of "iron and steel will be used in its construction. The "cost will, it is calculated, reach 175,000 roubles, or "£27,000, and the expenditure of this amount has "been authorized by the EMPEROR. Each vessel is "to have engines worked by compressed air, and to "have a very strong break, with provision for attaching large cylinders, charged with powder, at the "bottom of vessels, to be fired by electricity. The "parties navigating the vessel will see what they are "doing by means of 'bull's-eyes,' and they will be "able to regulate the depth at which they swim, "generally keeping quite close to the surface."

MILITARY FASHIONS.

GENERAL AMBERT, in an article in the *Moniteur de l'Armée* on military fashions, alludes to the many different manners in which soldiers have worn their hair. First, the hair was long; then, to suit the helmet, it had to be cropped close; and after this came the peruke, without which no man was perfect. One day France underwent a profound humiliation. The gazettes announced that, at Cremona, VILLEROY had been taken without his periwig! The English army at Ramillies wore the peruke as a souvenir of victory, and out of compliment to the peruke of MARLBOROUGH. At times appeared very solemn ordinances with respect to the number of tails to be worn, and what persons were entitled to them. At the coronation of LOUIS XVI. each of the marshals appeared with three tails, a number which had long been envied by the dukes. In the archives of the War Office may still be found long reports about fights between regiments whose ideas differed as to the manner in which the hair should be dressed. There are also documents which it is hard to imagine were seriously written. LOUVOIS, LOUIS XIV.'s war minister, directs that the peruke shall be worn the least little bit longer; that the regiment Vermandois shall wear its hair *à l'oiseau royal*. Under the Regent the *toupet à vergette* was ordered, and then the *toupet à l'avantgarde*.

When the Revolution was at hand, DIDEROT one of the Encyclopædists, pleaded the cause of long hair against the Marquis DE BOUFFLERS, who declared for hair *à la romaine*.

In 1792 many styles existed throughout the various regiments. A colonel of the National Guard of Paris called LAJARD, who was war minister for a month, ordered all the army to adopt the *queue*, which was to be neither more nor less than six inches in length. The minister, however, counted without the Royal Comtois, who refused to give up the "catogan" for which it had fought and bled.

In 1804 a corps of Grenadiers, under the command of JUNOT, was quartered round Arras, where frequent assaults of arms took place, and heavy bets were laid. One day a fencing-master bet his tail, and lost it. The man was dishonored and placed between two alternatives—either he must commit suicide, or kill all his friends and scholars. He demanded five minutes' reflection. He finished by persuading all the masters to immolate their *queues*. The Grenadiers, however, refused to imitate the fencing-masters, and so many duels took place, that JUNOT had to interpose his authority. This did not avail, and several military seditions took place. However, when OUDINOT led 12,000 Grenadiers into Austria, none of them wore the queue, which gradually went out of fashion with winter campaigns and hard work.

NAPOLEON'S CORRESPONDENCE.

[From the London Army and Navy Gazette.]

APART from those letters concerning Poland and the battle of Eylau, already alluded to in these columns, are many other communications which still retain their interest. A whole romance lies hidden under those notes sent by a delinquent Emperor to a jealous and suspicious spouse. On the 2d December, 1806, His Majesty wrote from Posen, where he was watching the Russian army:—

"To-day is the anniversary of Austerlitz. I have been to a ball at the town hall. I am quite well. I love and long for you. My troops are at Warsaw. It is not cold yet. All the Polish are like the French women. There is only one woman for me. Do you know her? I could draw you her portrait, but I should so flatter her that you would not recognize her. However, to say the truth, my heart has nothing but kind things to say to you. The nights are very long all alone.—Ever thine, NAPOLEON."

This letter, in which the Emperor revealed himself as half Mars, half Cupid, did not allay certain doubts entertained by the Empress. Some clever fencing ensued between the Imperial pair. Her Majesty, who was on the Rhine, wished to join the army, whilst Napoleon, for more reasons than one, desired she should return to Paris and do the honors of his court. On the 31st December the Emperor wrote:—

"I laughed heartily at your last letters. You have formed an idea of the beauties of Poland which they do not deserve. I received your letter in a wretched barn, full of mud, having nothing but straw for my bed. I shall go to Warsaw to-morrow. I shrug my shoulders at the folly of Madame DE L——. You should be angry, and tell her not to be so silly. As for me, I despise ingratitude as the worse defect of the heart. I know that, instead of consoling you, they have given you pain. Farewell, my friend! I do not think that you ought to go to Cassel.—NAPOLEON."

The Empress, no doubt, insisted on seeing for herself if what Madame DE L—— and others had told her was true. She made a more direct effort to get to headquarters, and sent with her own letter a note from M. NAPOLEON, the eldest son of her daughter, the Queen HORTENSE, and one from the Queen herself. Many persons suppose that had this boy, to whom the Emperor was sincerely attached, and who died at the Hague in May, 1807, survived, he would not have divorced JOSEPHINE. He looked on him as his heir. His death was a severe blow to both Emperor and Empress, and yet now we see the Imperial crown, after having descended in an indirect manner, worn by M. NAPOLEON'S younger brother. This letter is to the Empress at Mayence:—

"My dear friend, I received your letter with those of M. NAPOLEON and HORTENSE. I had begged of you to go back to Paris. The season is too bad; the roads are not safe and are detestable; the distance also is too great for me to permit you to come here. It would take you a month to make the journey, and you would arrrive sick. Your stay at Mayence is too dull. Paris claims you. Go there; it is my wish. I am more put out than you are. I should like to have shared the long nights of this season with you, but one must bend to circumstances.—NAPOLEON."

A fortnight later, and in reply to another demand, His Majesty evidently trying to disarm the suspicions of the Empress with ridicule:—

"It is impossible that I can permit women such a voyage over bad roads, not safe, and muddy. Go back to Paris, and be gay and contented. Perhaps I shall be there soon. I could not but laugh at your saying that you had taken a husband in order to be with him. I had imagined, in my ignorance, that the woman was made for the husband, the husband for the country, the family, and glory. Excuse my ignorance; pretty women have always something to teach us. Adieu, my dear! Believe me it cost me a good deal not to allow you to come. Say to yourself, This is a proof of how precious I am to him.—NAPOLEON."

The history of these letters is contained in a few words. When Napoleon was in Poland, he met a Polish noble, one Count WALEWSKI, who was married to a lovely woman many years younger than himself. The Countess conceived a violent passion for the soldier who was come to drive the Russians from her country. The Emperor was not insensible to the charms of Madame WALEWSKI, whose son, born shortly after the Polish campaign, was, a couple years ago, French Foreign Minister. At Fontainebleau, after NAPOLEON had signed his abdication, Madame WALEWSKI waited for hours in an antechamber to see and bid him adieu. The Emperor, thinking only of his Old Guard, either forgot, or intentionally and for some reason unex-

plained, set off for Elba without admitting her to his presence.

In the following letter the Emperor gives some wholesome advice to his brother, the King of Holland:—

"WARSAW, January 2, 1807.—I think you were wrong to create marshals. It has the inconvenience of spending money and of giving pretensions to men who have done but little. Do you think that a French general of division would like to be commanded by a Dutch marshal? You are aping the organization of France when you find yourself in very different circumstances. Begin by having a conscription and an army.—NAPOLEON."

His Majesty had no faith in the cleanliness of the Russian soldier. After the battle of Eylau he issued these orders:—

'No Russian shall be admitted into the hospitals of Warsaw. A place at one or two leagues distance shall be chosen for a hospital where all the Russian sick shall be transported. A commandant, doctors of the country, and a comptroller shall be attached to it. I cannot have sick Russians at Warsaw; they would give me the plague. Russian officers are exempted from this disposition.—NAPOLEON."

In February the Emperor wrote to FOUCHE a letter which shows how persistent was his hatred of SIDNEY SMITH:—

"I have glanced through LACRETELLE'S history of the Directory, which seems to me well written. I have remarked with regard to the siege of Acre the most ridiculous things about SIDNEY SMIMH, who is only a madman, and nothing else. He had only two vessels of war with which he cruised. On land he in no way contributed to the siege. If M. LACRETELLE writes another edition, he must change that for history's sake. This is the only thing which has struck me, for it tends to give some reputation to a man who does not deserve it. All that he says of PHILIPPEAUX and the other *emigré* engineers is true.—NAPOLEON."

This letter to the police minister shows how sharply all writing was controlled. To say that SIDNEY SMITH took no share in the land operations at Acre, NAPOLEON knew to be false—*inde iræ*.

Some of NAPOLEON'S tiffs with JUNOT were curious enough. The two first made acquaintance at the battery Sans Peur, at Toulon, where the latter was a sergeant. Madame JUNOT, when, as Duchess D'ABRANTES, she wrote her memoirs, ere she died of want, has told strange tales of how His Majesty paid his addresses to her, under "interesting" circumstances. JUNOT had not much talent. He began by drinking wine; when he became accustomed to that, he drank brandy; when he found brandy too weak, he drank vitriol; then went mad, and blew his brains out. The Emperor several times exiled him, but Madame JUNOT got him recalled. When the following letter was written to CAMBACERES he was most probably commandant of Paris:

"OSTERODE, 31st March, 1807.—JUNOT always writes to me on large mourning paper, which gives me most sinister ideas whenever I receive his letters. Let him know that this is contrary to custom, and not respectful. One never writes to a superior in mourning, which is for private affliction.—NAPOLEON."

In a message to the Senate, the Emperor calls attention to the state of Turkey. He wished the Sultan to create a diversion in the East whilst he was engaged with the Russians in Poland. He wrote:—"We have ordered our ministers to place before you a report of the danger which threatens the Ottoman Empire. A witness from our earliest youth of all the ills produced by war, our happiness, our glory, our ambition were placed in the conquests and labors of peace. But the circumstances in which we find ourself deserve our chief solicitude. Fifteen years of victory have been necessary to France as an equivalent to the partition of Poland, which a single campaign in 1772 would have prevented. Who would be able to calculate the duration of the wars and the number of campaigns which would be required to repair the loss of the empire of Constantinople, if the love of unmanly repose were stronger than wisdom and foresight? We should leave to our descendants a long inheritance of war and misfortune," &c., &c.

The Porte, roused into action by NAPOLEON'S account of his Jena and Eylau campaigns, declared war with Russia, and only made peace when the Emperor was marching back from Warsaw.

It is well known to what minute matters NAPOLEON descended. When, in the middle of a bloody campaign, he sent the following laconic epistle to LEBRUN:—"I have received yours of the 17th. I thank you for all you say. I know your attachment to me, and feel it much. What are you doing in Paris? I did not hear that you gave a little ball during the carnival."

The Emperor was always most desirous that his friends should keep Paris alive whilst he was killing off the rest of France beyond the frontier.

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH ARMIES.

THE *Monlteur de l'Armée* writes of the English and French armies thus complacently:—

England, a maritime rather than a Continental Power, has two land armies quite distinct—that which remains in the British Islands, of which the number is restricted, and the Indian Army, destined for her colonies, organized on a vaster scale, and from which she draws reinforcements for European wars only in the last extremity. England, having created for herself by her institutions a situation different from that of Continental nations, her army since the restoration of CHARLES II. has been placed in a different position from that of the other European standing armies. From CROMWELL'S time down to the first French Empire the British land army was regarded in the kingdom by the nation itself as a necessary evil. The struggle it sustained in Spain, from 1808 to 1813, and the battle of Waterloo, were necessary to give it a certain consideration, which is far, now as then, from equalling that of the navy. This reason enables us to comprehend why England, an eminently serious and positive nation, devotes to her land army only slight materials. Till 1837, the men, enlisted partly of their free will, partly by force, could not, whatever services they may have rendered to their country, obtain the rank of officer. This promotion being forbidden to privates and sergeants, with them emulation was replaced only by the hope of material comfort. So it came to be said during a long time that an English army could not fight on an empty stomach.

In the East we have seen the English soldiers by our side, and we were enabled to appreciate their solid qualities. But it is not the less true that they do not possess, like our soldiers, the martial spirit which makes our armies do such great things. At the present moment, and since the Crimean War, England has on foot an army of 140,000 men for the British Islands, which does not prevent her having in India and the colonies more than 200,000, who are, it is true, in great number natives who have enlisted for money, and 80,000 Europeans. The English army in Europe is well paid—less, however, than that of India; it is strongly organized, carefully clothed, equipped and armed. But we must remark that the English, being eminently loyal to the laws of the country, every military force for the maintenance of internal tranquility is useless, so that the troops of which the government disposes can always, at any moment, be put in movement and sent out of the kingdom.

As for war *materiél*, England and the United States of America have monopolized, so to speak, monster cannons, forgetting that in everything there are limits which it is impossible to pass. Their portable firearms have not the disadvantage which we have just signalized respecting the artillery. Their infantry is armed with muskets, their light infantry with carbines of a simple and ingenious mechanism.

We shall say only a word of the French armies. At all periods it has been at the head of European armies, for the very simple but very effectual reason that it is a national army, that it is formed of homogeneous elements, that the men who compose it have a military and, furthermore, a warlike spirit; that the men love danger and glory, and that their courage and enthusiasm are easily excited by a leader who knows how to speak to their hearts, to their imagination. He who best knew how to act on the mind of French soldiers, NAPOLEON I., led them to the end of the world with a few words: "Soldiers, I am pleased with you;" "I was tranquil, the 32d was there;" "inscribe on their flags, One against ten." We need not recall here the glorious part played by French armies on all the battlefields of Europe since its origin till the present day. But we shall remark that it is almost the only army of the great Powers which at present awaits ulterior events tranquilly and proudly, arms grounded, and without putting itself to the trouble of augmenting its number. In fact, since 1859, a period at which the number of our army was raised for a moment to 600,000 men, we have replaced our army on a peace footing, and in spite of the Syrian, the Chinese, and the Mexican expeditions, in spite of our African army and our army of occupation at Rome, we have only 429,000 men under arms, the complement of our effective army being in the Reserve Corps. "Arms, men, uniforms, horses, cannon," said a foreign general, as he saw marching past a regiment of the line at the Champs de Mars, "we have all "that; but we have not, what we never shall have, is that "race of little soldiers who march by there so proudly, the "knapsack on their backs, and the musket on their shoul-"ders."

THE DOCTRINE OF MILITARY HONOR.

THE following letter addressed to the New York *Times*, by Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER, will be of interest to the Army:

I ask permission to add a few words to the manly letter of Professor D. H. MAHAN, in the New York *Times* of August 19th, which refers to General BUELL'S resignation. This General first asked to be relieved of his command because it was, according to him, contrary to military etiquette to serve under an officer holding a commission of more recent date than his own; and after this he resigned altogether, because the politics of the Administration do not suit him.

As to the etiquette, the refractory General ought to be informed that in his case no question of etiquette presented itself, but on the one hand, a question of regulation, of existing military law, and on the other hand, a question of military ethics—of high military morals and honor. It is a very proper regulation in every modern army, that where several officers of equal rank are brought together, he that has the oldest commission shall take command over the rest, if the higher authority has not specially assigned the command to one of these officers of equal rank. The regulation is natural; it is simply resorted to to avoid that worst of things in war—want of command—a headless state of things; but war is too serious a thing; the fortune of war often depends upon too delicate turns, and a people's interests are too grave and sacred to permit the principle of seniority, good enough for the common run of things, but without inherent life or energy, to thwart the earnest objects of so terrible a thing as war is. Indeed, in our Army only, where the American ease, so common in all our affairs, prevails in no slight degree, are these constant requests of being relieved admitted in flagrant war. What would WELLINGTON have done, or NAPOLEON, or FREDERICK the Great, in such circumstances? Their reply to such requests would have been very short and somewhat sharp, and probably have ended with some such word as *arrest* and severe trial; possibly with a pretty Frederician comment on the term *etiquette*, compared to honor.

The resignation of an officer, on the ground that the Administration follows principles not approved of by the resigning officer, implies a radical and mischievous error. The soldier belongs exclusively to his nation, and especially so in times of war. His individuality is merged in the public danger, as much so as a fireman's individuality is of no importance whatever when he works at the engine to stop a conflagration. It was adopted by universal consent in the Prussian army, in 1813–1815, that no officers had a right to fight a duel during the war, but must leave it to the time of peace. This was right, if duels are permitted at all. Do we educate our West Point men, to serve in war and peace for their country, with the proviso if the full-blown cadet agrees with the Administration? If an Administration does that which an officer does not approve of, as citizen, he has to consider that he does not serve the Administration, but his country, whose political organization has produced this special Administration. If this organization, this system of government, does not suit him, he must leave, in time of peace, the country, but not in war, once having entered it. He has as little moral right to do this, as a foreigner, having taken service under our flag, and having sworn allegiance to the country, would have to give up his place again, as private or as officer, because the course which the Administration pursues does not suit him; because, perchance, he does not choose to serve with black soldiers, although all European Governments employ them, if they can get them. A man who should leave his post on such grounds in the midst of a battle would be shot. Well, then, there is no intrinsic difference as to the principle, of this course of action, between an actual battle and the state of war in general. Whether you guard a barrel of potatoes, or are on a forlorn post, whether you fight or cook the dinner for your comrades, whatever duty you perform in war is equally important, and you do it for your country, even as the Christian does whatever he does, for the sake of his God, if he does it in the true Christian spirit.

Serve your country when she is in danger in whatever capacity she wants you, or permits you to fight or work for her.

When General CANROBERT, commanding in chief before Sebastopol, received the order to hand over the command to PELLISIER (later the Duke of Malakoff,) who was a General of division under him, CANROBERT not only obeyed, but requested to be assigned to the command held until then by PELLISIER. He obtained it, and fought to the end of the Crimean war under his former inferior. There may be several dishonorable acts in the life of CANROBERT, but this act of his is greatly to his soldierly honor.

When the city of Thebes sent an army against the tyrant of Pheiæ, the Thebans, very unjustly would not assign the command to the great EPAMINONDAS, who had gained many important battles for them, and had been again and again their commander-in-chief. What did EPAMINONDAS do when the three-starred shoulder-strap was denied him? Did he grumble? We do not know, but what we do know is that he volunteered as common grenadier, marched and fought for his country, and returned to fight as commander many more and glorious battles. Field-Marshal EPAMINONDAS did not talk about military etiquette, at least PLUTARCH does not say that he did; he only tells us the glorious fact that EPAMINONDAS shouldered a musket when the marshal's baton was refused him, thinking, no doubt, that Thebes was not made for EPAMINONDAS, but EPAMINONDAS for Thebes.

There is but one point taken in Mr. MAHAN'S letter which seems to be erroneous. He says that he has never voted, because persons connected with the Army ought not to be politicians.

Mr. MAHAN is a citizen, and he who has a right to vote has a duty to vote. This maxim holds good at least with reference to all who can read it. But, conscientiously voting is not playing the politician. F. L.

COMPILATION OF MILITARY LAWS.

ABSENCE WITH OR WITHOUT LEAVE.

Any non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall, without leave from his commanding officer, absent himself from his troop, company, or detachment, shall, upon being convicted thereof, be punished according to the nature of his offence, at the discretion of a court-martial.—*21st Article of War.*

All non-commissioned officers and soldiers who shall be found one mile from the camp without leave, in writing, from their commanding officer, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a court-martial.—*41st Article of War.*

No officer or soldier shall lie out of his quarters, garrison, or camp, without leave from his superior officer, upon penalty of being punished, according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a court-martial.—*42d Article of War.*

Any officer or soldier who shall, without urgent necessity, or without the leave of his superior officer, quit his guard, platoon or division, shall be punished, according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a court-martial.—*50th Article of War.*

Officers of the Army, when absent from their appropriate duties for a period exceeding six months, either with or without leave, shall not receive the allowances authorized by the existing laws for servants, forage, transportation of baggage, fuel, and quarters, either in kind or in commutation.—*Sec.* 20, *August* 3, 1861, *chap.* 42.

Courts-martial shall have power to sentence officers who shall absent themselves from their commands without leave, to be reduced to the ranks to serve three years or during the war.—*Sec.* 22, *March* 3, 1863, *chap.* 75.

Any officer absent from duty with leave, except for sickness or wounds, shall, during his absence, receive half of the pay and allowances prescribed by law, and no more; and any officer absent without leave shall, in addition to the penalties prescribed by law or a court-martial, forfeit all pay and allowances during such absence.—*Sec.* 31, *March* 3, 1863, *chap.* 75.

[Section 31, act of March 3, 1863.] So amended as that an officer may have, when allowed by order of his proper commander, leave of absence for other cause than sickness or wounds, without deduction from his pay or allowances: *Provided*, That the aggregate of such absence shall not exceed thirty days in any one year.—*Sec.* 11, *June* 20, 1864.

[Section 31, act of March 3, 1863, and section 11, act of June 20, 1864.] Shall not be construed to abridge the privileges usually allowed to the professors of the Military Academy of being absent during the suspension of the ordinary academic studies of that institution.—*Joint Resolution, approved July* 2, 1864.

FURLOUGHS.

Every colonel, or other officer commanding a regiment, troop, or company, and actually quartered with it, may give furloughs to non-commissioned officers or soldiers, in such numbers, and for so long a time, as he shall judge to be most consistent with the good of the service; and a captain, or other inferior officer, commanding a troop or company, or in any garrison, fort or barracks of the United States (his field officer being absent), may give furloughs to non-commissioned officers or soldiers, for a time not exceeding twenty days in six months, but not to more than two persons to be absent at the same time, excepting some extraordinary occasion should require it.—*Sec.* 1, *April* 10, 1806, (*6th Article of War*) *chap.* 20.

The commanders of regiments and of batteries in the field, are hereby authorized and empowered to grant furloughs for a period not exceeding thirty days at any one time to five per centum of the non-commissioned officers and privates, for good conduct in the line of duty, and subject to the approval of the commander of the forces of which such non-commissioned officers and privates form a part.—*Sec.* 32, *March* 3, 1863, *chap.* 75.

ARMY GAZETTE.

MILITARY BOARDS, &c.

A Board is in session at Annapolis, Maryland, to examine non-commissioned officers for promotion in the Regular Army. The following officers compose the Board: Brigadier General L. P. GRAHAM, Major T. HENDRICKSON and First Lieutenant M. P. MILLER.

Under General Orders No. 144, a Board is now in session at 212 F street, Washington. Applicants for examination for commissions in colored regiments are referred to the General Order—No. 144—for information how to get authority to appear before it.

A General Court-Martial, for the trial of such cases as may be brought before it, is in session daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 205 Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Willard's Hotel, Washington. The following officers compose the court: Brigadier-General E. W. HINKS; Brigadier-General H. E. PAINE, United States Volunteers; Colonel S. TITUS, 122d New York Volunteers; Colonel J. C. ABBOTT, 1st Michigan Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. THOMPSON, 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE W. THOMPSON, 152d New York Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS B. ROGERS, 140th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel GARRICK MALLERY, Judge Advocate.

A General Court-Martial, for the trial of such cases as may be brought before it, is in session at 467 Fourteenth street, near Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington. The following officers compose the court: Brigadier-General H. S. BRIGGS, United States Volunteers; Colonel F. H. COLLIER, 139th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Colonel GEORGE GRAY, 6th Michigan cavalry; Colonel J. H. WILLETTS, 12th New Jersey Volunteers; Colonel FRANCIS PRICE, 7th New Jersey Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. GILMORE, 20th Maine Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. BURNHAM, 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Judge-Advocate.

A Military Commission, for the trial of such cases as may be brought before it, is in session at Pennsylvania Avenue, north side, near Eighteenth street, Washington. The following officers compose the commission: Major-General A. DOUBLEDAY, United States Volunteers; Colonel R. BUTLER PRICE, 2d Pennsylvania cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. BARKER, 14th New Hampshire Volunteers; Captain J. H. PIATT, additional aide-de-camp; Captain M. H. ELLIS, 175th New York Volunteers; Colonel J. A. FOSTER, 175th New York Volunteers, Judge-Advocate.

A Commission is in session daily, except Sundays, at 302 H street, corner of Seventeenth street, Washington, for the examination of cases of officers published for dismissal. The Commission is composed of Brigadier-General J. C. CALDWELL, Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. PATTEN, United States Army; Lieutenant GEORGE M. MUNROE, aide-de-camp.

NOTICE TO DISMISSED OFFICERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, August 19, 1864.

Notification is hereby given that the orders from headquarters Department of West Virginia, dismissing the following named officers for the causes set opposite their respective names, will be confirmed by the President unless they severally appear within thirty (30) days from this date before the military commission in session in this city, of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, U. S. Vols., is President, and show by satisfactory proof that the dismissals were unjust:—

Major Henry Peale, 18th Connecticut Vols., for publicly making exaggerated statements in regard to losses and sufferings of the Army of West Virginia.

Colonel Jacob Higgins, 22d Pennsylvania cavalry, for making exaggerated statements, thereby creating a panic among the teamsters, causing a loss of stores and wagons.

Second Lieutenant J. C. Means, 1st Virginia artillery, for needlessly abandoning four guns of his battery.

Captain Matthew Brown, 116th Ohio Vols., for repeated acts of cowardice before the enemy.

Second Lieutenant W. H. Matthews 5th New York heavy artillery, for habitual drunkenness.

Colonel L. B. Pierce, 12th Pennsylvania cavalry, for utter worthlessness and inefficiency as an officer.

Captain Oliver Cotter, 5th New York heavy artillery, Second Lieutenant Augustus Van Ness, 5th New York heavy artillery, and Second Lieutenant A. M. Kilpatrick, 54th Pennsylvania Vols., for repeated acts of cowardice before the enemy.

Surgeon G. S. Wellons, 91st Ohio Vols., for absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant Jerome Plummer, 91st Ohio Vols., for absence without leave and breach of arrest.

Major James E. Williams, 1st New York veteran cavalry, and Major George V. Boutelle, 21st New York cavalry, for drunkenness and conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen.

Captain W. M. Paul, 15th West Virginia Vols., and Lieutenant W. H. Young, 5th New York heavy artillery, for cowardice while their commands were in front of the enemy.

Major J. H. Thorpe and Captain S. E. Gross, 20th Pennsylvania cavalry; Captain John L. Hicks, 15th New York cavalry; Captains Hollwell and D. S. Caldwell, and First Lieutenant William A. Williams, 123d Ohio Vols.; Captain John Johnson, 12th Pennsylvania cavalry; Lieutenant H. Evart, 1st New York veteran cavalry; Lieutenant Jones, 13th Pennsylvania cavalry; Assistant Surgeon O. Q. Nellis, 2d West Virginia cavalry, and First Lieutenant D. R. Disbrow, 1st New York cavalry, for deserting their commands and circulating exaggerated reports of losses of the army.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending August 26, 1864.

Additional Paymaster Philip Pendleton, to date August 13, 1864.

Additional Paymaster William W. White, U. S. Vols., to date August 13, 1864.

The following officers, to date July 26, 1864, for absence without leave, having been published officially and failed to appear before the commission:—

Captain Irwin W. Sansen, 140th Pennsylvania Vols.

Second Lieutenant Louis Stiefhold, 15th New York artillery.

Second Lieutenant Luke Brennan, 69th New York Vols., to date August 1, 1864.

First Lieutenant Louis Soistman, 98th Pennsylvania Vols., to date July 26, 1864, for absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant Joseph L. Lucas, 14th New York artillery, to date August 13, 1864, for cowardly desertion of his post with his command, on the 22d of June, 1864, while on picket duty in front of Petersburgh, Va.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frank S. Curtis, 127th Illinois Vols., to date August 6, 1864, for disobedience of orders, and misbehavior before the enemy on the 3d of August, 1863.

First Lieutenant William M. Crossland, Adjutant 3d Maryland cavalry, and acting signal officer United States army, to date July 30, 1864, for disobedience of orders, drunkenness, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

DISMISSAL REVOKED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing Major Darius Titus, 12th Pennsylvania cavalry, has been revoked, and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

SENTENCE REMITTED.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence of a general court-martial in the case of Captain R. W. Thompson, Jr., Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, has been remitted.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from August 29, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Disobedience of orders in failing to report before the board for the examination of sick officers at Cincinnati.

Chaplain G. H. Pilcher, 11th Illinois cavalry.

Absence without leave.

Lieutenant H. C. Lacy, 2d New York artillery.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

Colonel E. Hapgood, 5th New Hampshire Vols., charged with offences, and heretofore published, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the military commission instituted by special orders No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in his case.

First Lieutenant Alonzo Eaton, Quartermaster 2d Iowa Volunteers, charged with offences and heretofore published, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the military commission instituted by special orders No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in his case.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

TO BE DISMISSED.

First Lieutenant Stuart Logan, 15th Pennsylvania cavalry, to be dismissed and compelled to reimburse First Lieutenant J. P. Rexford, 4th Michigan cavalry, to the amount of two hundred and forty-eight dollars, being one hundred and fifty dollars for one horse, fifty dollars for one set of horse equipments, and forty-eight dollars for one pair of Colt's Navy pistols, and that all the pay and allowances now due or to become due by the United States Government to be stopped until he shall have shown satisfactory evidence that he has reimbursed Lieutenant J. P. Rexford to the above amount.

Lieutenant Joseph O. Chilson, 37th Wisconsin Vols., to forfeit all pay and allowances now due or that may become due him as an officer; to be dismissed the service, and that his crime, name, place of abode, and punishment, be published in at least two of the newspapers of the State of Wisconsin, for giving false premium certificates for accepted recruits.

Brigadier-General William A. Hammond, Surgeon-General U. S. A., to be dismissed the service and forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust under the Government of the United States, for disorders and neglect to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant Leonard S. Schoonmaker, Co. E, 51st New York Vols., to be dismissed for abusing and using violence towards his superior officer in the execution of his duty. Commuted to suspension from rank and pay for three months.

Captain James F. Thompson, Co. A, 169th New York Vols., to be dismissed for misbehavior before the enemy.

TO BE DISHONORABLY DISMISSED

Second Lieutenant John Malloy, 10th Ohio Vols., to be dishonorably dismissed for drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant Thomas M. Lyons, Co. F, 150th Pennsylvania Vols., to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances as an officer which are now due or may hereafter become due him, and to be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, for absence without leave and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant Edwin P. McCreary, Co. B, 143d Pennsylvania Vols., to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances as an officer which have become due him since the 5th of May, 1864, or which shall hereafter become due him, and to be dishonorably dismissed the service, for misbehavior in the presence of the enemy and absence without leave.

Captain William Harrison, 107th Ohio Vols., to be suspended from rank and pay for one year, for neglect of duty and breaking his arrest.

TO BE CASHIERED.

Second Lieutenant Roswell E. Irish, 12th New York battery, to be cashiered for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, drunkenness on duty and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Second Lieutenant John Lynch, Co. I, 164th New York Vols., to be cashiered for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant Myron E. Dunlap, Co. E, 14th New York heavy artillery, to be cashiered and forever disqualified from holding any office of profit or trust under the United States Government, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant Angelo Dunard, Co. G, 24th New York cavalry, to be cashiered for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Captain H. P. Kile, 41st Ohio Vol. infantry, to be cashiered for drunkenness on duty. Commuted to reprimand in general orders.

Captain William Smith, 115th New York Vols., to be cashiered for neglect of duty, disobedience of orders and drunkenness on duty.

Captain John D. Kirkendall, 41st Ohio Vols., to be cashiered for drunkenness on duty and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER TO THE FLEET.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP HARTFORD,
MOBILE BAY, August 6, 1864.

General Orders No. 12.

The Admiral returns thanks to the officers and crews of the vessels of the fleet for their gallant conduct during the fight of yesterday.

It has never been his good fortune to see men do their duty with more courage and cheerfulness; for, although they knew that the enemy was prepared with all devilish means for our destruction, and although they witnessed the almost instantaneous annihilation of our gallant companions in the *Tecumseh* by a torpedo, and the slaughter of their friends, messmates and gunmates on our decks, still there were no evidences of hesitation in following their commander-in-chief through the line of torpedoes and obstructions, of which we know nothing except from the exaggerations of the enemy, who had given out "that we should all be blown up as certainly as we attempted to enter."

For this noble and implicit confidence in their leader he heartily thanks them.

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral, commanding W. G. B. Squadron.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Assistant Surgeon J. O. Burnett, to the *Vandalia*.

Second Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Missenger, to examination.

Lieutenant-Commander A. P. Cook, to the Naval Academy.

Assistant Paymaster Geo. S. Benedict, to the *Lackawanna*.

Boatswain Charles Fisher, to the *Vermont*.

Third Assistant Engineers Daniel Egbert, Gilbert C. Cook and Daniel W. Graffley, to examination.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Ackley, to Naval Rendezvous, Brooklyn.

Second Assistant Engineer F. G. Coggin, to experimental duty at New York Yard.

Lieutenant-Commander George W. Morris, to command the *Nyack*.

Paymaster George Cochran, to the *Roanoke*.

Surgeon William W. Wood, to the *Michigan*.

Third Assistant Engineer William A. Powers, to the *Shawmut*.

Carpenter William M. Laighton, to await orders.

Third Assistant Engineer John C. Kofer, to the *Minnesota*.

Captain J. P. McKinstry, to Recruiting duty at New Haven, Conn.

Assistant Surgeon William B. Mann, to Naval Rendezvous at New Haven, Conn.

Surgeon John Thornley, to the Rendezvous at Park Barracks, New York.

Assistant Surgeon J. W. Boyden, to Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Second Assistant Engineer John Formance to the *Nyack*.

DETACHED.

Captain Gustavus H. Scott, from ordnance duty at Reading, Pa., and ordered to command the *Vermont*.

Lieutenant-Commander W. W. Queen, from ordnance duty at Philadelphia and ordered to ordnance duty at Reading, Pa.

Lieutenant-Commander Greenleaf Cilley, from the *Vermont* and to await orders.

Assistant Paymaster C. Fairchild, from the *Mahaska* and ordered North.

Acting Ensign R. P. Huntington from the Naval Academy and ordered to the *Mohican*.

Paymaster James Fulton, from the *Lackawanna* and ordered to settle accounts.

Paymaster Edward Foster, from the *Ossipee* and ordered North.

Commander Daniel Ammen, from special duty under Admiral Gregory and ordered to command the *Mohican*.

Second Assistant Engineer David Smith, from the *Lancaster* and ordered to examination.

Boatswain J. K. Bartlett, from the *Vermont* and ordered to the *Colorado*.

Assistant Surgeon Henry C. Eckstein, from the *Wissahickon* and ordered North.

Second Assistant Engineer Hillery Missiner, from special duty at Pittsburgh and ordered to the *Monticello*.

Lieutenant-Commander R. L. Phythian, from the South Atlantic Squadron and ordered to the *New Ironsides*.

Lieutenant-Commander Edward T. McCauley, from the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and to await orders.

Assistant Paymaster G. W. Beaman, from the *Union* and to await orders.

Paymaster McKean Buchanan, from the *Savannah* and ordered to the *Ohio*.

Assistant Surgeon L. M. Lyon, from Naval Rendezvous at Philadelphia and ordered to the *Vanderbilt*.

Surgeon Joseph Wilson, from the *Michigan* and ordered to the *Vanderbilt*.

Paymaster John A. Bates, from the *Ohio* and to await orders.

Sailmaker James R. Child, from the *Vandalia* and ordered to the Rendezvous at Portsmouth, N. H.

Assistant Surgeon James H. Newcomer from Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Surgeon R. C. Dean, from Rendezvous at Park Barracks, New York, and ordered to the Rendezvous at Camden, N. J.

Assistant Surgeon G. B. Slough, from the West Gulf Squadron and ordered North.

Second Assistant Engineer James G. Cooper, from the *Nyack* and ordered to the *Pawtuxet*.

APPOINTED.

John D. Bengless, Chaplain.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. W. Boyden, Assistant Surgeon.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. S. Beardsley, to the Naval Rendezvous at Chicago and ordered to resume duties at Naval Hospital, New York.

Lieutenant-Commander F. A. Roe, to ordnance duty at Boston.

Assistant Surgeon Frank L. Dubois, to Naval Hospital at New York and ordered to Naval Rendezvous at Chicago.

Paymaster William A. Ingersoll, to the *Roanoke* and ordered to the *Colorado*.

Paymaster George Cochran, to the *Roanoke*.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Master Albert Cook, to the *Vermont*.

Acting Master J. H. Magune, to command the *Milwaukee*.

Acting Master Edgar Coffin, to the *Colorado*.

Acting Ensign G. W. Adams, to the *Colorado*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer G. W. Lapham, to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Master William Moslander, to the *Vermont*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Sherman W. Adams, to the *Ossipee*.

Acting Ensign Richmond Daggett, to the *Princeton*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Herman Dorr, to the *Sangamon*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. C. Canning, to the *Mohican*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster G. A. Robertson, to the *Union*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster William Sellew, to the *Sonoma*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster R. W. Allen, to the *Mahaska*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. G. Tobey, to the *Chocura*.

Acting Master W. H. Males, to the *Cyane*.

Acting Ensign Charles F. Taylor, to the *Massasoit*.

Acting Gunner Thomas S. Cassidy, to the *Mohican*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Scollay Parker, to the *Glaucus*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. W. Holmes, to the *Nahant*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. Jenkins, to the *Savannah*.

Acting Ensign J. O. Shaw, to the *Vermont*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. R. Winslow, to the *Roanoke*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Robert K. Morrison, to the *Rhode Island*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer James Blenkinsod, to the *Mohocan*.

DETACHED.

Acting Master Alex. McIntosh, from the *Vermont* and ordered to the Naval Rendezvous, State street, New York.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant C. A. Boutelle, from the *Eutaw* and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Moran, from the *Lockwood* and ordered to the *Michigan*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John E. Warner, from the *Atlanta* and ordered North.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Gustavus S. Perkins, from the *Fort Donelson* and ordered to the *Gettysburgh*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer John Miller, from the *Gettysburgh* and ordered to the *Fort Donelson*.

Acting Master F. F. Baurcy, from the *Vermont* and ordered to the *Colorado*.

Acting Master Gilbert Dayton, from the *Narragansett* and ordered to the Atlantic coast.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Brice, from the *Tristam Shandy* and ordered to the *Monadnock*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Winchester E. Moore and William R. Brown, from the *New Ironsides* and ordered to the *Berberry*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Samuel C. Johnson, from the *North Carolina* and ordered to the *Wissahickon*.

Acting Ensign D. F. O'Brien, from the *Nyack* and ordered to command the *Phlox*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster G. A. Emerson, from the *Sangamon* and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. L. Turner, from the *Chocura* and ordered North.

Acting Master G. W. Patterson, from the *Cyane* and ordered to the Atlantic coast.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. D. Roath, Acting Master John L. Gamble, Acting Ensign Nichols Pratt, Acting Ensigns S. H. Maunder and Zera L. Tanner, and Acting Assistant Surgeon John M. Garner, from the *Midnight* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Franklin Miller, from the *Midnight* and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Manson, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the *Massasoit*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster D. A. Smith, from the *Nahant* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer George S. Geer, from the *Vermont* and ordered to obey orders received from Rear-Admiral Dahlgren.

Acting Master J. C. Dutch, from the South Atlantic Squadron and ordered to the *Ohio*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles S. Eastwood, from the *George Manghan* and ordered North.

Acting Master's Mate J. H. H. Willmuth, from the *Vermont* and waiting orders.

APPOINTED.

James Gordon, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Glaucus*.

Winchester E. Moore and William R. Brown, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *New Ironsides*.

Emery G. Ingalls, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Huron*.

Jackson Clark, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Glaucus*.

Thomas J. Hamilton, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Chippewa*.

Thomas S. Cassidy, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Chippewa*.

Amos Harris, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Lockwood*.

James L. Wright and Harry Litchfield, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Anemone*.

Thomas Owens, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Atlanta*.

George Dunn, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Mohican*.

Jared Day, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Fort Jackson*.

Charles H. Buckelew, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Mohican*.

Charles W. Radell, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Rhode Island*.

Angus McDougall, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Young America*.

Henry Watkins, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Commodore Morris*.

Increase C. Smith, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Emma*.

Lewis E. Williams and Walter P. Whittemore, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Mohican*.

Benjamin F. Teal, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

William J. Patterson, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Rhode Island*.

Daniel Ashworth and John R. Bridges, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Wilber F. Cogswell, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Mohican*.

John A. Hughes, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Rhode Island*.

Enoch George and George O. Hall, Acting Second Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Mohican*.

James A. Petrie, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and Charles F. Gardner, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and ordered to the *Princeton*.

William B. Boyd, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Moccasin*.

Charles D. Mansfield, John H. Smoot, L. A. Frailey and Milton B. Cushing, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and ordered to the *Moccasin*.

Harrison B. Cleaves, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Grand Gulf*.

Edwin F. Lewis, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Fuh Kee*.

Augustus Reinhardt, Robert Taylor, Thomas H. Thompson and William Wade, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

J. Amos Merrill, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Tucker, and ordered to the *Daffodil*.

Acting Ensigns Schuyler A. Cobb, Robinson Gifford, William G. Cowell, Rowland L. E. Coombs, George T. Pearson, Marion Hugg, Andrew Stockholm, Charles W. Brewster and Henry E. Chase, and ordered to instruction in gunnery.

C. H. Furnald, and ordered to the *Carnation*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Samuel T. Hand, and ordered to the *Commodore Hull*.

Acting Master's Mates H. T. Brown and James R. Davis, and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

Acting Master's Mates Thomas W. Stewart and George H. Cole, Acting Third Assistant Engineer Frank Leach, Acting Second Assistant Engineers William L. Calhoun, Barry D. Mulligan and Francis S. Wyman, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

PROMOTED.

Acting Ensign Cyrus Sears, commanding *Honeysuckle*, to be Acting Master.

Acting Master George Taylor, of the *Proteus*, to be Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Ensign Maurice Digard, of the *Mendota*, to be Acting Master.

Acting Master J. W. Magune, commanding *Milwaukee*, to be Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Master D. A. Campbell, of the *Stepping Stones*, to be Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Ensign Charles W. Rogers, commanding the *Hydrangea*, to be Acting Master.

RESIGNED.

Acting Gunner John P. Brittingham.

Acting Ensign H. Walter.

Acting Gunner Walter S. Griffith, of the *Philadelphia*.

Acting Master's Mate William H. Knowlton, of the *Fort Jackson*.

Acting Master's Mate Benjamin T. Graves.

Acting Master's Mate E. A. Bangs, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign Robert H. Cameron, of the Mississippi Squadron.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Master's Mate Charles F. Clarkson, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate William H. Whitton, of the *Bienville*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer G. H. Butler.

DISMISSALS.

Acting Master Charles Smith, of the *Narragansett*.

Acting Master's Mate Thomas Lloyd, of the *Alleghany*.

Acting Master's Mate John M. Carter, of the *Niagara*.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Benjamin W. Fowler, to the *Tecumseh* and ordered to the *Lancaster*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Sherman W. Adams, to the *Ossipee* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. L. Pynchon, to the *Hetzel* and ordered to the *Ossipee*.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHS FROM MR. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1864—10:20 A. M.

To Major-General JOHN A. DIX:

On Thursday, the 25th, General Hancock, who was south of Reams' Station, was attacked several times during the day, but he repulsed the enemy at every assault. At 5:20 P. M. a combined attack was made on his centre and left, which, after one of the most desperate battles of the war, resulted in the enemy withdrawing from the field, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground. The details are given in the following brief official reports of General Meade and General Hancock, just received:—

SECOND ARMY CORPS, August 26, 1864.

For General HUMPHREYS:

The attack about 5:30 P. M. was probably intended to be simultaneous, by Wilcox on my centre and Heth on my left. The enemy formed in the woods, placed their artillery in position, opened a heavy cannonade, lasting about fifteen minutes, and then assaulted Miles' force. He resisted tenaciously, but the enemy broke his line. Some of Gibbons' troops were hurried over to repair the damage, and the enemy only gained a slight foothold. They soon attempted my extreme left and drove Gibbons' division from his line. His men had been much wearied in rushing over to General Miles and back during the repeated assaults. General Gibbons succeeded in forming a strong line, and the enemy, who were pressing on with great enthusiasm, were severely checked by the dismounted cavalry under General Gregg, which he handled handsomely. Miles regained most of his entrenchments, distinguishing himself. All he had to work with were such small parties as could be rallied and formed by his staff officers.

The fighting was continuous until dark, the enemy being held in check by artillery, dismounted cavalry and skirmishers.

At dark we withdrew for the reasons stated.

The chief of artillery reports that he lost about 250 horses.

The enemy made no advance up to a late hour last night, holding as far as could be seen some of our captured guns with their skirmish line.

They must have suffered heavily.

My own loss, including cavalry, will perhaps not exceed twelve or fifteen hundred, though this is surmise, as the command is not yet organized. Captain Brownson, of my staff, was mortally wounded during the night. Colonel Walker, A. A. G., is missing.

This is acknowledged to have been one of the most determined and desperate fights of the war, resembling Spottsylvania in its character, though the number engaged gives less importance to it. A few more good troops would have given a victory of considerable importance.

I forward this forenoon prisoners from the field, from Wilcox's and Heth's divisions.

Major Angel, of my staff, saw and conversed with two prisoners of Mahone's division last night. I do not find them this morning. They said Mahone's division, with the exception of one brigade, was there.

(Signed) W. S. HANCOCK, Major-General.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

The following is just received:—

SECOND CORPS, August 26, 1864—12:30 P. M.

A safe-guard that was left on the battle-field remained there after daylight this morning.

At that time the enemy had all disappeared, leaving their dead on the field unburied. This shows how severely they were punished, and doubtless hearing of the arrival of reinforcements they, feared the results to-day if they remained.

(Signed) G. G. MEADE, Major-General.

The following is just received:—

SECOND ARMY CORPS, August 26, 1864—1 P. M.

To Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Since sending my last dispatch, I have conversed with the safeguard referred to. He did not leave the field until after sunrise. At that time nearly all the enemy had left, moving toward Petersburgh. He says they abandoned not only their dead, but their wounded also. He conversed with an officer, who said their losses were greater than ever before during the war

The safeguard says he was over the field, and it was covered with the enemy's dead and wounded. He has seen a great many battle-fields, but never such a sight. Nearly all the enemy's and all our wound were brought off, but our dead were unburied. I have instructed General Gregg to make an effort to send a party to the field and bury our dead.

G. G. MEADE, Major-General.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Our forces hold the Weldon Road, and in a dispatch dated 3 P. M. yesterday, General Grant says that their loss of this road seems to be a blow to the enemy he cannot stand. I think I do not overstate the loss of the enemy in the last two weeks at 10,000 killed and wounded. We have lost heavily, but ours has been mostly in captured, when the enemy gained temporary advantages. The number of rebel prisoners taken on our side has not yet been reported

General Grant makes the following report of an unsuccessful attack by the enemy:—

Yesterday (Thursday) morning the enemy drove in Butler's picket line. The picket-guard soon rallied, however, drove the enemy back and re-established their line. The result was one killed, 16 wounded and 14 missing on our side. Two commanding officers and 59 enlisted men were captured from the enemy. What their casualties were in killed and wounded we do not know.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, August 28, 1864.

Major-General DIX:

A dispatch from General Grant, just received, states that the Richmond papers of yesterday (27th), announce that Fort Morgan is in our possession. It is not stated whether the fort was surrendered or whether it was blown up.

Another dispatch gives the following extract from the Richmond *Examiner* of yesterday:—

Fort Morgan is in the enemy's possession—whether blown up or evacuated is not known.

General Sheridan, in a dispatch dated yesterday, at half-past two o'clock P. M., reports:—

The enemy left my front last night, falling back to Smithfield or Middleway. We captured 101 prisoners yesterday, and inflicted a loss of 150 killed and wounded. There have been a few feints to cross the river by cavalry at Williamsport, but there was no strength shown. The indidations to-day are that they will fall back out of the Valley.

Other reports state that the enemy is leaving the Shenandoah Valley.

Nothing has been received from General Sherman for two days.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, August 29, 1864.

Major-General DIX:

The capture of Fort Morgan is fully confirmed by dispatches from Generals Grant and Sherman, who derive their information from Richmond and Mobile papers.

It appears from General Grant's dispatch to the President, just received, that Fort Morgan was surrendered:—

CITY POINT, August 29.

A. LINCOLN, President:

Since my dispatch of this morning I have received the Richmond *Sentinel* of the 27th. It contains the following dispatch:—

FROM MOBILE.

The report of the surrender of Fort Morgan was most unexpected, and we await an explanation of so unfortunate an occurrence.

The press of Mobile is hopeful and confident of their ability to hold the city. (Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

The latest intelligence from the Shenandoah Valley represents that a large part of the rebel force has been withdrawn toward Richmond.

The latest reports from General Sherman represent that thus far his recent movements to occupy the rebel lines of supply have been successful.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, August 31.

To Major-General DIX, New York:

This department has received from General Grant a Rebel account of the surrender of Fort Morgan, taken from the Richmond papers.

CITY POINT, August 30.

The following is from the Richmond *Enquirer* of this morning:—

MOBILE, August 26.

The flag of truce boat returned last evening. The Yankees say Fort Morgan capitulated at 2 o'clock last Tuesday. On Monday afternoon they concentrated their fire on the fort, when the bombardment was renewed spiritedly.

In the meanwhile, the enemy succeeded in getting their howitzers into position and the line of skirmishers along the glacis of the fort, and opened a heavy fire on our guns and gunners, and, with the assistance of the mortar fleet, succeeded in damaging several gun carriages. The fort did not fire on Tuesday. General Paige destroyed everything in the fort and spiked his guns. He and the garrison, numbering five hundred and eighty-one men, were sent to New Orleans. Seventeen were killed; the number of wounded is unknown. None of the non-combatants were allowed to visit the city. The enemy have a strong force of four thousand on the mainland of Grant's pass.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MOBILE, August 28.

There is no change of affairs at this point; all is quiet.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Unofficial reports represent Forrest, Wheeler and Morgan as having joined their forces, and operating against General Sherman's communications between Chattanooga and Nashville; but no report has been received from General Sherman.

General Sheridan is still, with his force, at Charlestown.

No operations have taken place since my last telegram, in front of Petersburgh. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

FROM Aspinwall we learn that the steamer *Saginaw* sailed for Callao, August 5.

SCREW-steamer *Colorado*, 52, which has been at the Portsmouth Yard for the past two months, is to go into service immediately, under the command of Commodore Thatcher.

SIDE-wheel steamer *Mattabesett*, 10, Commander Febiger, sailed from the Washington Yard August 26, for Baltimore.

SIDE-wheel steamer *Saginaw*, 4, Captain Hopkins, from Acapulco, arrived at Panama on the morning of the 7th inst., and sailed on the 15th of August for Callao.

THE following prize cases have just been adjudicated by the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, and are now ready for payment:—*Osage*, *Brooklyn*, *Harriet Lane*, *Minnesota*, *Wabash*, *Cumberland*, *Susquehanna*, *Montidello* and *Pawnee*.

THE U. S. steamer *Tacony* arrived August 29th at the Washington Navy Yard from Albemarle Sound, N. C., where she has been on duty for the past six months.

THE U. S. steamer *Sacramento* arrived at Falmouth August 12, from a cruise. She is also reported to have put into Plymouth on the 16th, having run down off the Start the Norwegian brig *Ceres*, from Cadiz. The brig's crew was saved. The *Sacramento* was not damaged.

THE *New Ironsides*, which for some time past has been undergoing repairs at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, left on the 30th of August, and dropped down to the powder wharf near Fort Mifflin, where she commenced taking in her powder, preparatory to sailing to her place of destination.

THE Navy Department has information from Admiral Dahlgren of a brilliant descent into Rebel territory, in which Commander G. M. Colvocoresses captured a lieutenant and 20 privates of Co. F, 3d South Carolina cavalry, and dispersed the remainder. He also captured their arms and equipments, burned their encampment, and destroyed two large salt works; captured six overseers and 71 slaves, destroyed a bridge on the main road from Savannah, and captured a mail.

THE U. S. steamer *Connecticut*, Commander John J. Almy, from Hampton Roads, arrived at Boston on the 29th of August. She left Boston July 30, with 650 seamen on board—200 for the South Atlantic Squadron, who were left at Port Royal; 225 for the East Gulf Squadron, and 225 for the West Gulf (Admiral Farragut's) Squadron. She reached Mobile Bay a few days after the battle, just in season to fill the losses, and to aid in manning the captured *Tennessee* and *Selma*.

ASSISTANT Secretary of the Navy Fox, accompanied by Admiral Gregory, Captain Boggs and Chief Engineer Wood, made an excursion on Sunday around New York harbor in one of the new steam picket boat. There are quite a number of these craft in course of construction. This one made seven knots per hour. They will carry one howitzer, a crew of nine men and two officers, and can carry coal and provisions for seven days. The different squadrons have long needed them, and when they get them their services will be invaluable.

THE Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches from Admiral Farragut, dated Mobile Bay, August 12, giving a detailed report of his entrance into Mobile Bay on the 5th instant. He says:—Notwithstanding the loss of life, particularly to the *Hartford*, and terrible disaster to the *Tecumseh*, the result of the fight was a glorious victory, and he has reason to feel proud of his officers, seamen and marines of the squadron, for it has never fallen to the lot of an officer to be thus situated and thus sustained. Regular discipline will bring men to any amount of endurance, but it is the natural fear of hidden dangers, particularly when so awfully destructive of human life as the torpedo, which requires more than discipline to overcome. In the course of his narrative the Admiral says:—As I had an elevated position in the main rigging near the top, I was able to overlook not only the *Hartford* but the other vessels of the fleet. I witnessed the terrible effect of the enemy's shots and the good conduct of the men at the guns, and although no doubt their hearts sickened, as mine did, when shipmates were struck down beside them, yet it was but a moment's hesitation to lay their comrades aside and spring again to their deadly work. The Admiral also says, it was at the urgent request of the chaplains and commanding officers that he yielded to the *Brooklyn* the privilege of being the leading ship of the line, as she had four chase guns and an ingenious arrangement for picking up torpedoes, and because in their judgment the flagship ought not to be too much exposed. This he believes is an error, for, apart from the fact that exposure is one of the penalties of rank in the Navy, it will always be the aim of the enemy to destroy the flagship, and, as it appeared in the sequel, such an attempt was very persistently made, but Providence did not permit it to be successful.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

NEW LIGHT-HOUSE AT CAPE CHARLES, (SMITH'S ISLAND), ENTRANCE TO CHESAPEAKE BAY, VA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, August 5, 1864.

The new light-house at Cape Charles, north side of entrance to Chesapeake Bay, Virginia, having been completed, a light will be exhibited therefrom on the evening of the 7th of September next, and every day thereafter, from sunset to sunrise.

The light will be a fixed white light, varied by a flash every minute. It is placed at an elevation of 160 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from the deck of a vessel a distance of 21 nautical miles. The illuminating apparatus dioptric of the 1st order, of the system of Fresnel.

The tower is built of brick, is 150 feet high from base to focal plane, circular in form, and colored white.

It stands in latitude 37° 07′ 8″ 51 N.; longitude 75° 53′ 12″ 08 west of Greenwich.

By order: W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

CAPTAIN ROBERT LEROY, of Major-General McCOOK's staff, writes to the Philadelphia *Press* from Cartersville, Ga., contradicting the report that the disaster of General McCOOK's command during his late raid was owing to the intoxication of the men. He says:

"I know, from personal knowledge, that the heads were immediately knocked out of the small number of barrels taken, and the whiskey poured out, and this was at Fayetteville two days before the fight. During the fight at Brown's Mill, the men were so exhausted from marching five days and nights without sleep that I saw them fall asleep under fire in the skirmish line; and I know that then, when a little stimulus might have been useful there was not a drop of whiskey in the command. The story is a lie from from beginning to end."

THERE was a serious accident from a collision between a passenger and freight train on the Nashville Railroad at an early hour on Sunday morning. Two express cars, one chartered by the pay department, in which several officers were riding, were hurled over a steep embankment, and, making many evolutions, landed twenty-five feet below, completely wrecked. Captain S. B. BROWN, Acting Quartermaster, and Majors CRAIG and MCDOWELL, both of the pay department, were severely but not dangerously wounded. The engineer of one of the trains was also badly injured.

THE Democratic Convention at Chicago concluded its labors on Wednesday by nominating G. B. MCCLELLAN for President and GEORGE H. PENDLETON, of Ohio, for Vice-President. General MCCLELLAN was nominated on the first ballot by a vote of 202½ to 23½ for THOMAS H. SEYMOUR. The convention resolved itself into a permanent body, and then adjourned.

CAPTAIN DIMMICK, of the Tenth New York Volunteers, has invented a light, portable shield for sharpshooters and skirmishers, to enable them to approach rifle-pits with safety.

A CIRCULAR issued from the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, declares that deserters from the Rebel Army will not be accepted either as substitutes or recruits.

WILLIAM Meyers, 9th Missouri Volunteers, has been sentenced to twenty years imprisonment at Jefferson City, Mo., for the murder of a member of his company. Major-General Rosecrans has approved the sentence of a military commission in the case of Miss Ann Fickle, convicted of harboring guerrillas, and murdering a Federal soldier in assisting them to escape. She was sentenced to be confined in the State Prison of Missouri for ten years.

OWING to the inadequate accomodations of the Navy Department, work has been commenced upon an additional wing south of the present structure, to contain twelve large apartments for clerks.

CAPTAIN Balch, of the Ordnance corps, is ordered to West Point to relieve Captain Treadwell, who becomes Chief Assistant to the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau.

BRIGADIER-General Ingalls has issued an order authorizing quartermasters in the Army to sell forage to newspaper correspondents for their horses.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War.
Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.

Assistant Secretaries of War.
Hon. P. H. Watson and Hon. C. A. Dana—Office2, 3d floor War Department.

General-in-Chief.
Office—in charge of Captain G. K. Leet, Assistant Adjutant General, 29 Winder's Building, 2d floor.

Chief of Staff.
Major General H. W. Halleck—cor. F and 17th streets.

Adjutant General.
Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

Bureau of Military Justice.
Brigadier-General Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Judges Advocate.
Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, &c.—539 17th street.
Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 22d Army Corps—534 14th street

Solicitor of the War Department.
Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department.

Inspector General's Department.
537 17th street.

Bureau of the Signal Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. L. Nicodemus, Acting Chief Signal Officer—Office, 167 F street.

Provost Marshal General.
Brigadier-General James B. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.
Brigadier General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—Art Union Building, corner Pennsylvania avenue and 17th street.
Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, corner G and 18th streets.
Captain J. M. Moore, Chief Assistant Quartermaster—office corner F and 21st streets.
Lieutenant Colonel Elias M. Greene, Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington—office, 534, 536, 538, and 540 14th street, near New York avenue.
Major M. S. Miller Post Quartermaster—office, 232 G street.
Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Store Keeper—304 H, near 17th street.

Subsistence Department.
Brigadier General A. B. Eaton, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. Bell, Depot Commissary—Office, 223 G street.

Medical Department.
Colonel J. K. Barnes, Acting Surgeon General—Office corner 15th street and Pennsylvania Avenue.
Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Cuyler, Acting Medical Inspector General, U. S. Army—Office, No. 302 H street, corner of 17th street, first floor.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Wilson, Medical Inspector U. S. Army, Inspector of the Army of the Potomac—Office, at Rev. Dr. Samson's Columbian College, Washington, D. C.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Hamlin, Medical Inspector Department of Washington—Office. 303 I street, north.
Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—132 Pennsylvania avenue.
Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.
Surgeon Thomas Antisell, to attend officers of the Volunteer Army—Office in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.
Surgeon C. Sutherland, U. S. Army, Medical Purveyer—office, 212 G street, near 18th.
General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

United States Army Medical Museum,
H street, between 14th street and New York avenue. Open daily, except Sundays, from 9 A.M. until 4 P.M.

Examining Board for Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers.
Thomas Antisell, President—Office, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Pay Department.
Colonel T. P. Andrews, Paymaster General—corner F and 15th streets.
Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.
Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.
Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.
Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.
Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 15th street and New York avenue.

Engineer Department.
Brigadier-General R. Delafield, Chief Engineer—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.
Brigadier General A. B. Dyer, Chief—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.
Major General C. C. Augur, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania Av
Colonel M. N. Wisewell, Military Governor District of Columbia—cor. 19th and I Sts.
Captain H. W. Smith, A. A. G., Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania avenue.
Colonel T. Ingraham, Provost Marshal, District of Washington—corner 19th and I streets.

Defences of Washington.
Brigadier-General J. G. Barnard, Chief Engineer—office northwest corner Pennsylvania avenue and 19th streets.

Miscellaneous.
Major-General E. A. Hitchcock, Commissioner for exchange of Prisoners—Office, 28 Winder's Building, second floor.
Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners 148 F street, corner of 20th street.
Colonel D. C. McCallum, Superintendent of Military Railroads—250 G street, near 17th street.
Brigadier General A. P. Howe, Chief of Artillery—corner 19th and H streets.
Cavalry Bureau—Office, 302 H street, under command of Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff; Lieutenant-Colonel Ekin, in charge of purchase and inspection of horses, and quartermaster duties—Office, 374 H street.
Captain H. Clay Wood, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.
Major C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Colored Bureau—531 17th street, opposite War Department.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

BACON—SHERMAN—At Hyannis, Mass., August 16, by Rev. R. S. Pope, Captain NATHANIEL BACON, Jr., of the steamer *Ranger*, (U. S. transport service), to Miss CORNELIA W., daughter of widow Harriet W. Sherman, all of Hyannis.

SHELDON—FARLEIGH—In Rochester, August 11, by Rev. Dr. Robinson, ALEXANDER E. SHELDON, U.S.A., to Miss DELIA A., daughter of James Farleigh, of Rochester.

RECTOR—JORDON—At the residence of the bride, Jacksonville, Fla., July 26, by Rev. L. M. Hobbs, chaplain U. S. A., Assistant Surgeon P. RECTOR, 127th New York Volunteers, to Miss MARY E. JORDON, only daughter of Mrs. M. Wallace.

PLOTTS—SLAVEN—In New Orleans, on Saturday, July 23, by Rev. Mr. Smith, Rector of St. Joseph's church, Mr. R. B. PLOTTS, U.S.N., of Williamsport, Pa., to Miss CATHARINE SLAVEN, of the above city.

DIED.

DENMAN—On Monday, July 4, on board the U. S. sloop-of-war *Dale*, at Key West, Fla., of fever, Ensign JOSEPH A. DENMAN, U.S.N.

NEWCOMB—Near Atlanta, Ga., on Thursday, July 21, Captain EDWARD H. NEWCOMB, of the staff of Major-General A. L. Williams, Third division, Twentieth Army corps, son of the late Rev. Harvey Newcomb, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 23 years.

PALMER—At Morehead City, N. C., August 4, FREDERICA DOUGLASS, daughter of Major-General I. N. and Kate J. Palmer, aged 2 years and 15 days.

BIRD—In Boston, August 24, JOHN E. BIRD, late First Lieutenant 18th Mass. Vols., son of Captain E. L. Bird, aged 23 years, 4 months and 8 days.

NICKERSON—Off Indian River, Fla., August 15, of yellow fever, Acting Master LUTHER NICKERSON, commanding U. S. S. *James S. Chambers*, aged 42 years and 11 months.

DUFF—In Washington, on the morning of August 25, EDWIN H. DUFF, U. S. Signal Corps, son of the late Colonel James Duff, in the 28th year of his age.

BROWNSON—On Friday, August 26, of wounds received at Reams' Station, Va., on Thursday, August 25, Captain EDWARD P. BROWNSON, C. M. and A. D. C., Major-General Hancock's staff, youngest son of Dr. O. A. Brownson, in the 21st year of his age

OTIS—In Boston, on the 27th of August, Surgeon J. H. OTIS, U.S.N., in the 34th year of his age.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

COLLEGIATE and ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New York.—Students received at any time. Special preparation for Assistant Engineers in the Navy. Courses in Civil and Mechanical Engineering also given. Open day and evening. For circulars call at the Institute or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, C. E. Principal.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW YORK, August 19, 1864.—I am authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of coupons for the Ten-forty Bonds maturing on the 1st day of September next, and also the coupons of the Five-twenty Bonds maturing November 1, 1864.
When *full* coupons are presented in numbers of thirty (30) or more, or *fractional* coupons in numbers of twenty (20) or more, they must be accompanied by a schedule for examination.
Checks will be given for them in the order in which they are received as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.
JACOB RUSSELL,
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All deposits made prior to August 15 will draw interest at same rate.

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JNO. S. RITTENHOUSE, Sec. and Treas.

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U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

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These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

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VOLUME II.—NUMBER 3.
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THE GEORGIA CAMPAIGN.

THE brilliant Georgia Campaign of General SHERMAN has eventuated in complete triumph. Atlanta, its objective, has fallen into our hands. In view of this great success, those pettier transactions which preceded it—the raid of the enemy on our communications and our own demonstrations on his, which ordinarily would absorb much attention, need no more than a brief comment. The forces of FORREST, WHEELER, and MORGAN, have for several weeks been endeavoring, as a last resort, to unloose the constantly tightening grasp of SHERMAN on Atlanta, by cutting his line of communications between Chattanooga and Nashville. Coöperative guerrilla operations on a smaller scale, which it will not be necessary to enumerate, have been conducted throughout Tennessee and Kentucky. On Monday, August 15th, the railroad was cut in SHERMAN'S rear at Calhoun, and at the same time WHEELER besieged Dalton. While he was endeavoring to cut communication between the latter point and Chattanooga, he was attacked and driven off by STEEDMAN, after a sharp fight. On the 21st, FORREST dashed into Memphis with a few cavalry, causing great excitement and fright, but doing little damage. A lively fight ensued for the possession of the military prison, but none of the prisoners escaped, and an irregular skirmish took place in the streets through the day. At night the enemy withdrew, having captured about 250 prisoners. Our loss in killed and wounded was set at about 100.

On learning of the operations of WHEELER and RHODDY, ROUSSEAU followed on their track. They have since retreated to Florence, having done considerable damage to the railroads, which, however, are in course of rapid repair. On the 4th of September, General GILVEN at Greenville surprised, defeated, and killed the famous JOHN MORGAN, one of the most daring guerrilla leaders of the war. MORGAN'S loss was from 50 to 100 men killed and wounded, about 75 prisoners, a cannon and caisson. Among the captured were MORGAN'S staff. GILVEN reports that the enemy outnumbered him, but the surprise was complete.

On the 22d of August, KILPATRICK and his cavalry got back from his raid, of which we have already given some account. He had four days' fighting, tore up a short space of the Macon Road, and sacked and burned Jonesboro'. He was subsequently surrounded by the cavalry and infantry of CLEBURNE and JACKSON, and cut his way out, MINTY'S and LONG'S brigades especially distinguishing themselves in the manœuvre. These two brigades lost 216 men, and the total loss was between 300 and 400 men. The expedition was not an entire success, but perhaps as much so as cavalry demonstrations of this kind usually are. The information it brought proved valuable to SHERMAN.

We have before alluded to the endeavor of SHERMAN to stretch his line on the right, so as to overlap and turn the enemy's left, or, at all events, so as to be able to force it in a direct attack. Between the 13th and 19th of August, General COX was thrown over to the extreme right, and had fortified himself strongly near East Point, on the enemy's extreme left. On the 19th, the Twenty-third corps was added to the force in this direction, and gained the Newnan Road, two miles from East Point, without much resistance. The next day, a part of the Fourteenth corps made a raid on the Montgomery Road at Rough and Ready.

The series of movements, however, which terminated in the fall of Atlanta, began on the 26th of August, four days after the return of KILPATRICK. All surplus material, ordnance, quartermaster's and medical stores, all sick men, everything not needed for the grand movement, had been sent across the Chattahoochee, and every possible precaution taken to equip the expedition thoroughly. General SLOCUM, with the Twentieth corps, was then moved back to the Chattahoochee River bridge, which he was ordered to hold at all hazard, as well as the bridges and fords on either side, for some distance. The object was to prevent HOOD from crossing, and getting our works on the river, and raiding on Marietta. KILPATRICK moved to Camp Creek, SCHOFIELD crossed the Campbelltown Road, STANLEY'S Fourth corps moved near Utoy Creek, south of Proctor's, so as to cover the Bell's Ferry Road. GARRARD'S cavalry then fell behind Peachtree Creek, and remained ready for movement. In one word, it will be seen that the object of these manœuvres was to hold completely the Chattahoochee, to cover the dépôts at Vining's Bridge, Marietta and Allatoona, and to resist a sudden and fatal raid on our rear, while the main Army was carried away to the right.

These arrangements made, HOWARD led off in the grand transfer of the Army to its new position, crossing Utoy Creek, and moving on the road to Fairburn, as far as Camp Creek. General THOMAS with GARRARD'S cavalry, STANLEY'S Fourth, and DAVIS' Fourteenth corps, proceeded below Utoy Creek; SCHOFIELD'S Army of the Ohio kept abreast of HOWARD'S Army of the Tennessee. Then, KILPATRICK leading off, HOWARD and SCHOFIELD moved directly on the West Point Road, to strike it between Red Oak and Fairburn. The wagon train followed in the centre, and THOMAS brought up the rear, with GARRARD covering all. The whole arrangement was admirable. Cavalry picketed the bridges at Sandtown, and all the roads upon which intrusive scouts of the enemy could spy our movements, or detatched forces harass it. The most stringent orders were issued to protect the wagon trains carefully; and as for the dépôts left behind on the other side of the Chattachoochee, they were to be held at all hazards, and to the end.

On reaching the West Point Railroad, a large force instantly went to work, tearing it up with great vigor, excellent dispositions having been made to defend the working parties in case of attack. On the 30th, the work was sufficiently accomplished, and the Army was in the best position possible for striking the Macon Road, and completely severing HOOD from any line of retreat by railroad. HOWARD, on the right, was near Jonesboro'. THOMAS, in the centre, was at Couch's. SCHOFIELD, on the left, was near Rough and Ready. The line was about ten miles long. But the enemy, meanwhile, had separated his force into two parts, one of which held Atlanta and the other Jonesboro'. The reason of this strange disposition was the necessity under which he had found himself of protecting his railroad against our raids. HOWARD found the enemy in force at Jonesboro', and at once began to entrench, throwing up his salient within half a mile of the railroad. The enemy attacked him at 3 P. M., in a sharp battle, but was completely repulsed, and retreated, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands. SHERMAN was determined to "divide and conquer" the enemy, and threw himself with force on the railroad, by advancing his left and centre. He broke the road all the way down from Rough and Ready to Jonesboro', and swung his great Army around between the two portions of the enemy's. On Thursday, the 1st of September, DAVIS' Fourteenth corps assaulted the enemy's works at Jonesboro', and carried them handsomely, taking 10 guns and about 1,000 prisoners. HOOD at once retreated South, and SHERMAN pressed after him to near Lovejoy's Station, a little less than 30 miles from Atlanta, on the Macon Road. It was obviously his only move. He blew up his magazines in Atlanta, and during the night retreated. SLOCUM, with the Twentieth corps, then moved down into Atlanta from his position near the Chattahoochee, and soon wrote that dispatch which has startled the country. We have no particulars of the fighting, but the enemy's loss is put at 5,000 of which 2,000 were prisoners. The Richmond papers say that HARDEE, LEE, and CLEBURNE began the fight, and that among their losses were Generals ANDERSON, PATTON, and CUMMINGS. The enemy destroyed 7 locomotives, 81 cars loaded with ammunition, small arms, and stores, and left 14 pieces of artillery, mostly uninjured, and a large number of small arms. This brief sketch, taken in conjunction with the neat and clear dispatch of SHERMAN, may give our readers some idea of the manner in which the victory was won.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE great battle of Reams' Station has not been succeeded by any event of importance. Its effect was to give the enemy possession of the Weldon Railroad up as far as Yellow Tavern,—the point which WARREN first seized, and which he has firmly held ever since. Fully eleven miles of the railroad have been absolutely destroyed by us, the rails bent and burnt out of shape, and the sills consumed for the greater part of the way. Reams' is about ten miles from Petersburgh. The destroyed section begins three or four miles below Reams' and extends to our picket lines, within three miles of Petersburgh. The crops along the same distance were fed to men and horses, and the fences burnt with the sills on the road, to assist its destruction. Our entrenchments now command three or four miles of the road, and hold it firmly.

It is still a little uncertain exactly what troops the enemy had in Thursday's great battle, though there is no doubt of their greatly outnumbering our own. HAMPTON'S entire cavalry command, including the brigades of BUTLER, ROSSER, BARRINGER, and CHAMBLISS, was present, and it was they who overpowered SPEAR'S gallant brigade of KAUTZ'S cavalry, in the morning. HAMPTON then crossed the railroad, and, while HILL'S corps, with such other troops, if any, as he commanded, charged the entrenchments on our right, HAMPTON charged those on the left. The enemy claims to have lost less than a thousand killed and wounded in the battle. We believe his loss could not have fallen short of 1,500, and probably exceeded that number. His cavalry had a comparatively easy task, for the entrenchments they carried were at the time but thinly manned,—a part of GIBBON'S division having been used in helping MILES on the right. But

his infantry were terribly cut up in their assault. The advanced regiments were chiefly North Carolinians. They fought with a gallantry rarely seen, and worthy of all praise. The enemy claims to have captured 2,030 prisoners, including eighty officers, and to have made great havoc in our ranks with PEGRAM'S battalion of artillery. The number killed of our artillery horses was very unusually large. The enemy wonders at having captured no general officers and only five field officers. We have already accounted for the fact by explaining that many regiments are now commanded by line officers, and those of higher grades are less abundant than at the opening of the campaign.

On Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, succeeding the battle, there was skirmishing on the Weldon Road, but no general engagement. The shelling of Petersburgh was carried on with vigor. But Sunday was more quiet than usual. On Thursday, the 25th, the Eighteenth corps, on the right of our line at Petersburgh, and the Tenth, at Deep Bottom and in BUTLER'S front at Bermuda Hundred, commenced exchanging positions. The movement produced an instant demonstration by PICKETT'S troops in BUTLER'S front. Opening with his artillery, silent for many a week, the enemy reinforced his skirmish line, and threw it upon ours. Our troops gave way at first, but soon recovered, and a sharp fight ensued. The enemy having satisfied himself that no hostile movement was taking place, withdrew, leaving 61 prisoners in our hands. Our entire loss was about 30. During the afternoon, the movement of our troops was continued, and was covered by shelling the enemy's lines. During the night of Friday, the exchange of position was completed.

On Monday, the 29th, the shelling of Petersburgh was resumed with great vigor, with more fury, indeed, than for many weeks. One continuous roar of shot and shell pervaded the lines, the firing being especially heavy at evening. The casualties were not very great. On Tuesday again, there was shelling at Petersburgh north of the James. The enemy opened from the Howlett House battery, and was answered by our batteries and gunboats. His fire has been directed for several days against the men, who, under Major LUDLOW, are digging the canal at Dutch Gap. But the work goes on rapidly, in spite of the systematic shelling to prevent it. On Wednesday, the 31st, the enemy attacked a station of the Signal corps on the right of WARREN'S line, and our videttes in the neighborhood were driven in. A charge and a skirmish resulted in the capture of the station and six men. The instruments and flags had been removed. The ground occupied by the station remained in the enemy's hands. The Fifth corps was under arms, expecting a general attack, but none occurred.

On Friday, September 2d, General GREGG made an important reconnoissance. Since the destruction of the railroad, the enemy has been hauling his supplies from the break below Reams' by wagons around to Petersburgh, on the Boydton Plank Road, beyond the railroad. Accordingly, it was well to reconnoitre in this direction. At daylight of Friday, the cavalry, supported by CRAWFORD'S division of the Fifth corps, moved out in the required direction, and SMITH'S Second brigade marched up the Vaughan Road towards the plank road and towards Petersburgh. SMITH met only the enemy's cavalry, but reported the plank road well fortified. A body of cavalry charged him on his return, but he escaped without much loss. The whole force then turned back, and went into camp again. If any attack was intended on the enemy's trains, it was given up. But probably a reconnoissance of the enemy's position and works was alone designed. There was artillery duelling for two or three hours the same afternoon in front of the Tenth corps. The next day also, there was heavy cannonading, lasting into the night; and a reconnoitering party of the enemy, in the morning, engaged our picket line on the left in a slight skirmish.

For the rest, constant changes are going on in the Potomac Army. Not a few veterans, and some 100-day regiments, have left it during the past week, their time having expired. This process of depletion will continue for weeks to come. The time of all the 100-days men will soon expire. On the other hand, there are large daily accessions from volunteers, convalescents and substitutes, and from recent important movements to restore detailed men to the ranks. The Army is decidedly on the increase in numbers. But the enemy is certainly getting no reinforcements of consequence. Indeed, deserters constantly come into our ranks,—one, two, ten, or even twenty, now and then, in a day.

The Court-Martial on the Petersburgh Mine affair has resumed its session during the week, and many witnesses have been examined. Our men have been busily occupied in strengthening their position on the Weldon Road. Very formidable entrenchments have been thrown up, and it seems very improbable that they can ever be taken. Everything indicates that one more effort will be made to dislodge us from the road, except the very important consideration, that it would require a terrible sacrifice of troops. Should the enemy succeed in carrying our works by a direct assault, it would, according to our belief, be a greater disaster than anything yet in the campaign, as a revelation of unexpected strength. But we anticipate no such result, with our present preparations. North of the Appomattox the Eighteenth corps is enjoying unwonted tranquillity after its long experience in the Petersburgh trenches.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

THE last of the series of campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley the present summer, properly dates from Friday, the 5th day of August. On the evening of that day, General GRANT arrived at Monacacy from Petersburgh, via Washington, having been imperatively called thither by the uniform disasters of our forces in Maryland and the Valley. A consultation took place next day between Generals GRANT, HUNTER and SHERIDAN, and when, at noon, General GRANT returned to his own Army, General SHERIDAN proceeded to Harper's Ferry, and, at the latter point, began to concentrate his troops. On the 7th day of August SHERIDAN assumed command of the Middle Military Division, comprising the old Departments of Washington, of the Susquehanna, of West Virginia, and the Middle Department. In a word, all the scattered commands in the Valley, and in Maryland and Pennsylvania, were now united into one. At the same time, headquarters, which had been at Monocacy, were removed to Harper's Ferry. In the enemy's movements, great changes were going on. After having driven us away from the Potomac with a ridiculously small force, his weakness had at length been exposed in spite of his devices to conceal it. On Saturday, the 6th, the day before SHERIDAN assumed command, the enemy was entirely out of Maryland, and some distance up the Valley. On Sunday, the day of his assuming command, our cavalry had occupied Hagerstown, and the enemy was found to be deliberately retreating towards Winchester. The same day AVERILL'S cavalry division severely repulsed an equal cavalry force under MCCAUSLAND and JOHNSON, far to the southwest, at Moorefield, capturing 400 prisoners, four cannon, and three flags, and inflicting a large loss in killed and wounded, with a surprisingly small loss on our part. Moorefield is on the east side of the south fork of the Potomac, 131 miles northwest of Richmond, 41 west of Winchester, and 45 south of Cumberland.

Such were the favorable circumstances—with the enemy entirely in Virginia—under which SHERIDAN collected the troops assigned to him. The Sixth Army corps occupied Halltown, not far from Harper's Ferry. TORBERT'S First division of cavalry had already come up from City Point to Washington, and, marching from Washington on the 5th, reached Harper's Ferry on the 8th. Detachments of cavalry at once occupied Charlestown and Shepherdstown, in which only small squads of the enemy were found. The brigades of LOWELL and DEVIN came up on Tuesday, the 9th, and, on that day, General TORBERT took command of all the cavalry of the Middle Division, turning his own division over to General MERRITT. SHERIDAN'S troops consisted now chiefly of the Sixth, Eighth and Ninteenth corps of infantry, and the infantry of the old Army of the Kanawha, under CROOK. A part of the Nineteenth corps, however, was still in Louisiana. His cavalry comprised the entire First division of Potomac cavalry, AVERILL'S division, KELLY'S command, and LOWELL'S brigade, the latter having been till recently near Washington. WILSON'S Second cavalry division joined SHERIDAN soon after, having come up from City Point, and leaving Washington for Winchester on the 13th.

Against this strong and compact Army, General EARLY was now able to muster, according to our belief, drawn from many discrepant reports, and some trustworthy sources, about 18,000 men. It seems to have consisted, first, of two infantry corps, under RHODES and BRECKINRIDGE. RHODES had his own old division and RAMSEUR'S, and various reserves in the Valley, the whole estimated at about 7,000 men. RAMSEUR'S division comprised the brigades of LILLIE (formerly of PEGRAM), EVANS, and JOHNSON. BRECKINRIDGE had the divisions of WHARTON and GORDON, 4,500 or 5,000 strong, the former having two brigades, and the latter (like RHODES' old division) consisting of four. RANSOM'S cavalry consisted of about 5,500 troops, divided into four brigades, under IMBODEN, MCCAUSLAND, JACKSON and VAUGHAN. The artillery, under LONG, consisted of three battalions, and not far from 50 guns.

THE ADVANCE.

At sunrise on Wednesday morning, the 10th of August, SHERIDAN began to move out his forces from Halltown, for the repossession of the Valley. The force reached Charlestown in two hours, where the Nineteenth corps struck off to the left for Berryville, preceded by the cavalry brigades of CUSTER and GIBBS. Still further to the left marched CROOK'S infantry, with mounted men in advance. Finally, on the right, the Sixth corps, preceded by the brigades of DEVIN and LOWELL, kept on the Winchester road a few miles, and then turned off towards Smithsfield, and towards the Nineteenth. The weather was terribly hot, and the dust, heat and drouth made it difficult to push the men on. At Berryville the roads of the two right columns met; and about noon the several cavalry brigades of CUSTER, DEVIN, GIBBS and LOWELL there formed junction, and marched towards the Millwood and Winchester pike, along a cross road. Just beyond Berryville, four of the enemy were taken in a barn, while engaged in threshing wheat; and evidences of the employment of many others in the same labor soon accumulated. The enemy's soldiers had sown much of the wheat in the spring, and were now harvesting it and transporting it to Richmond. Four miles from Berryville, near Dr. RANDOLPH'S, a few of the enemy's skirmishers were posted to defend the Winchester pike. The Sixth Pennsylvania and First New York, of GIBBS' reserve brigade, easily drove them off, after a half hour's skirmishing, with a loss of only about twenty men on our side, all wounded. LOWELL also had a slight skirmish, on the road from Charlestown to Summit Point, and captured a few prisoners. The infantry bivouacked in the vicinity of Berrysville, after a march of about fifteen miles, on the different roads they had taken, with the Sixth corps on the right, the Nineteenth in the centre, and CROOK'S troops on the left. The cavalry, in advance, held the Winchester and Millwood pike, and picketed all the neighborhood. Colonel CESNOLA took possession of Millwood with his regiment, capturing there a few horses and cattle. Lieutenants MIX and LENOX, of the Second cavalry, were severely wounded in GIBBS' skirmishes. So ended Wednesday.

AFFAIR AT NEWTOWN.

Next day, Thursday, the Army took the road from Berryville to Winchester, the cavalry of course in advance. CUSTER'S Michigan brigade led off, and, near Sulphur Springs Bridge, about three miles from Winchester, encountered the enemy in some force. A sharp skirmish by the First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Michigan cavalry and RANSOM'S battery, on our part, took place. The enemy had no artillery. The fight lasted about two hours, when we were flanked, checked, and driven back. Our loss was only about 30 men, including Captain MATHERS, who was killed. General CUSTER withdrew his command, having attained his object, which was to verify the fact that EARLY had began to move his command up the Valley from Winchester, the day before.

Meanwhile, DEVIN'S Second brigade, followed by GIBBS' Reserve brigade, of the First cavalry division, had moved off on the road towards White Post, with the design of gaining the flank of the enemy, and of arriving by a circuitous route at Newtown, on the Winchester and Strasburgh pike, along which the enemy was now retreating. CESNOLA'S Fourth New York, in advance, soon encountered the enemy, and had brisk skirmishing near White Post, and beyond it, driving the enemy's skirmishers to their supports. At length, at the cross-roads on the stonepike to Front

Royal, CESNOLA found himself checked, and the rest of the Second brigade was sent in. The Sixth New York was repulsed with some loss in a mounted charge. The Fourth, Sixth and Ninth New York, and Seventeenth Pennsylvania, then advanced, dismounted, supported by PIERCE'S battery. The fight lasted from 11 till 2, with no decisive result, though the enemy gave away some distance towards Newtown. His force consisted of JONES' Tennessee brigade of mounted infantry, with three field-pieces. His position was very strong, and, until he was forced from it, he succeeded in inflicting a heavy loss on our troops. But the cross-roads was carried, and, at 4 o'clock, CROOK came up with his infantry, relieved DEVIN, and, passing on towards Front Royal, bivouacked several miles south of the cross-roads. DEVIN'S brigade then marched on to the relief of GIBBS, who had moved to White Post and thence nearly to Newtown, and was now hotly engaged. The First and and Second cavalry, the First New York and Sixth Pennsylvania, and battery D of the Second artillery, attacked the enemy, but were driven back. Fortunately, DEVIN'S whole brigade arrived at this juncture, and succeeded in checking the enemy. The latter fell back to the woods, and our forces also retired about a mile, and bivouacked, with a strong picket guard in front. The object of the day's march was not attained, as the enemy, by hard fighting, had succeeded in retaining Newtown, and covered the passage of his trains, which passed on a parallel road, a little west of the Strasburgh pike. Our total loss was probably about 250 or 300, of which 150 were ascribed to GIBBS and about 60 to DEVIN. CUSTER'S loss is not stated. The infantry had a severe march in the torrid weather, but no fighting; the only casualties being the numerous ones from sunstroke. They passed beyond Winchester and Millwood, now evacuated by the enemy, and camped, at night, six miles to the southeast of the former place. EARLY, fathoming the design of SHERIDAN to flank him, had begun his withdrawal from Winchester to Newtown on Wednesday morning, and continued it till Thursday morning. About 10 o'clock of the latter day, LOWELL'S cavalry charged through the town, but effected nothing, for the rear-guard had already moved out at the other end. The fighting of the day was entirely conducted by EARLY'S rear-guard.

THE ADVANCE CONTINUED.

Early on Friday, the 12th, the column moved forward again, having ascertained that the enemy had retreated. LOWELL'S brigade had the cavalry advance to Newtown, and thence the march to Strasburgh in three columns, LOWELL on the right, GIBBS in the centre on the pike, and CUSTER on the left. The Ninth New York reconnoitered towards Front Royal, which contained a picket of the enemy. The cavalry pushed on, skirmishing most of the way to Cedar Creek, above Middletown. There, about noon, a force of the enemy was found in position on a hill in front of Strasburgh, from which they shelled and drove back the cavalry skirmishers. The latter were then relieved by the Eighth corps, which had now arrived. A reconnoissance made by the Fourth New York to Faucet Gap in North Mountain, discovered no enemy there. One made by the Second brigade on the back road to Strasburgh, resulted in a slight skirmish with the guard of one of EARLY'S trains, who drove off the Sixth New York, and continued on unmolested. The enemy remained encamped on the southwest side of Cedar Creek in some old breastworks, and our forces bivouacked on the northeast side of the Creek. There was brisk skirmishing all through the day, and some spiteful shelling across the Creek at evening; but no general engagement. On passing through Stephensburgh and Middletown in the forenoon, our forces had met no enemy. Cedar Creek is about three miles north of Strasburgh. The three days' marching had not been remarkable. But, considering the heat, dust and drouth very good time had been made.

Saturday morning, our skirmishers got into Strasburgh, beyond which the enemy had retired during the night. But they withdrew again on the reäppearance of the enemy, and the whole Army, which had again started out, was recalled, and, during Saturday and Sunday, our forces remained inactive around Cedar Creek. Strasburgh was retained by the enemy. Sunday and Monday there was light skirmishing. SHERIDAN'S headquarters were one mile from the creek, on a spot similarly used in turn by FREMONT, SIGEL, and HUNTER. On Sunday evening, a skirmish line of the Sixth and Eighth corps was pushed out, and easily captured the heights in front of Strasburgh, the enemy's weak line retiring into the town. Our loss was only 20 or 30. Next morning the enemy's pickets, which were all the force that had held the town for two days, retired. But works on Fisher's Hill, beyond Strasburgh, still commanded it.

THE RETREAT.

Our plans for re-possessing the Valley were now suddenly reversed, by a rapid and skillful move of the enemy, and once more the "same old tune" of retreat, so often heard in the Valley, was sounded. A glance at the map will show that our forces, in their forward march, had passed across several gaps in the mountain range which lay on their left flank. The most important of them are Snicker's Gap and Island Ford, —old and established guerrilla routes to and from the Valley, known as such from the outbreak of the war. Common prudence would have dictated the guarding of these gaps in our rear. But it seems that not even a cavalry vidette was posted at either point. Through Snicker's Gap, accordingly, MOSBY rode with his few light troops, on Saturday, the 13th, and completely surprised our supply train, which was at that time dragging its slow length along the road at Berryville, four miles from the Gap. It was on the way to Winchester. The attack was well managed, the head of the train being suffered to go by, and the enemy coming upon the rear. The train was guarded by KENLEY'S brigade of 100-days men, who were posted along the train in the customary disposition. At MOSBY'S charge, a part of the guard were panic-stricken. A few brave men fought as long as possible, while the rest took to their heels. The teams were unhitched, the wagons fired, and all the plunder possible was taken off to the Ferry. The chief loss was in the cavalry baggage. MOSBY captured and destroyed 75 wagons, secured over 200 prisoners, 500 or 600 horses and mules, 200 beef cattle, and a few valuable stores. His loss was two killed and three wounded. Ours was a little greater, besides the prisoners.

This disaster in our rear caused great commotion, and it was reported that LONGSTREET with his corps was cutting off the Army. Accordingly the three army corps and the various brigades of cavalry prepared to move back on Monday. On that day, a signal party, with their apparatus, was captured by the enemy near Strasburgh. About 11 o'clock at night, the retrograde movement commenced. Its particulars have already been given briefly in the JOURNAL. But the account of the previous advance now recorded, it has been impracticable to procure until at present.

Once more, now, SHERIDAN has moved forward from Charlestown, to which point he had retired. The advance began early on Saturday, the 3d. At 10½ A. M., a sharp fight took place between the Second cavalry division and LOMAX'S cavalry, the latter attacking our line near Darkesville, seven miles south of Martinsburgh. The cavalry successfully repulsed the enemy, and drove him from the field, suffering a loss of less than 50 men. Meanwhile, CROOK'S infantry reached Berryville about noon. While encamped for rest and dinner, they were suddenly attacked by the enemy, CROOK hastily formed his men, consisting of the Kanawha troops and portions of the Eighth corps, and a severe battle ensued, lasting till after dark. The enemy was repulsed, with severe loss, including 60 or 70 prisoners captured. Our loss was estimated at about 300. The rest of the Army now came up and went into position near Berryville, and there for the present they remain. An ambulance train of 35 wagons which left the battle-field, was captured by the ubiquitous MOSBY.

PATRONS of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL who reside up town in New York will always find the paper for sale at the extensive news establishment of Mr. AUGUST BRENTANO, No. 708 Broadway. Mr. BRENTANO is authorized to receive subscriptions, and he will be found at all times ready and obliging to customers. It is hardly necessary for us to say to New Yorkers that he does not belie the motto he has chosen:—*Præsto et persto: nunquam dormio.*

WE are indebted to M. TANERA, Editeur, Rue de Savoie, 6, Paris, for a pamphlet published by him, containing a translation into French of General MCCLELLAN'S oration at the dedication of the Battle Monument at West Point. It bears the title, *Discours du Général Mac Clellan, a l'inauguration du monument funéraire de West Point, le 15 June, 1864.*

THE PAY OF OFFICERS.

MUCH of the time and talent of our Representatives in Congress has been devoted of late to measures for increasing the pay of the private soldiers in our Army. The sympathy of the country is naturally excited by the spectacle of men leaving their homes, enduring the hardships of campaigns and perilling their lives in miasmatic climates, or amid the carnage of battle. The Nation knows no stint when the recipients of its treasures are its noble defenders. The instances are rare where the family of the private soldier is not now as well provided for as before its head left his peaceful avocation to buckle on his armor in his country's cause.

The anxiety of the country to reward thus lavishly those who are serving her in her hour of need embraces all her servants. If its practical workings reach but a part or one class only of these, it is owing to ignorance of the claim of the neglected class. That this ignorance obtains to a great degree in reference to the claims of officers of the Army is very evident. Some short-sighted persons at the North are accustomed to dilate on the ample fortunes which they fondly imagine are rewarding the officer's patriotism. Even those better informed and who recognize the fact that a greenback will buy no more for a military man than for a civilian, still have the impression that the "shoulder-strapped gentry"—as they facetiously term them—receive a remuneration ample for all their wants, and would almost regard them as OLIVER TWISTS in uniform, were they to hear from them any expression of dissatisfaction. Hence no one thinks of increasing the pay of officers. Efforts, rather, have been made to diminish it. Prominent men in Congress have expressed the opinion that the pay of Captains commanding companies should be reduced to a round hundred a month, and that of other officers in proportion.

While the private soldier receives from Government his food and clothing, in addition to his wages, the officer must purchase every thing he eats, drinks and wears. And these are days of high prices. A uniform costs nearly as much as used to be paid for the clothing of a whole family, and in the field lasts only half as long. The least article of luxury is sold in camp at exorbitant rates. The necessaries of life have advanced two and three hundred per cent. on their price in 1861. Besides, an officer with a family must keep up two separate establishments—at home and in the field. In view of these facts we will not be thought extravagant in saying that an officer, with a family dependent on him, cannot on his present salary maintain himself in a manner befitting his station.

Almost all classes of the community are receiving increased incomes. To the material in the hands of the manufacturer, and to the goods on the merchant's shelves, there are large accessions of value; the wages of mechanics and common laborers are limited only by their demands; the private soldier, by increased pay, and by local, State, and Government bounties, draws more than three times the amount allowed to the earliest volunteer; an officer of the Army alone, of all classes, civilian or soldier, receives not the least advance in pay.

The salary paid to officers of our Army at the commencement of the war, was intended to be enough, and probably was enough, to enable the bearer of a commission to maintain himself and family in a manner not to disgrace his rank and position. That it was no more than sufficient for this, is, we think, the united testimony of all officers who hold commissions in the old Army. Yet, with the same salary, paid in a depreciated currency, instead of in gold, as formerly, the same rank and position must be maintained as when peace and plenty reigned. Estimating his pay at its actual value, we venture to say that there is no member of the community so poorly compensated for his services as an officer in the United States Army. But there is another aspect of the case. It is not merely true that there is no increase of pay. These officers are not receiving, and have not for two years received, the compensation which a just interpretation of existing laws would give them.

The salary of an officer includes pay and allowances. Of the latter, the chief are the allowances for rations and servants. A line officer is entitled to four rations per day. These rations are not drawn in kind, and there are no provisions for his drawing them, were he so inclined. Instead, he receives their value in money, or to use the technical term, commutation for them. The money value of a ration at the commencement of the war, was computed at thirty cents. But during the Rebellion the ration has been increased. Twenty-two ounces of flour are substituted for eighteen. Several ounces have been added to the ration of meat. Yet in an officer's pay account, the ration is still commuted at thirty cents. Again, the price of each article constituting the ration has advanced; in some cases largely. Coffee, in the first year of the war, was contracted for by the commissary, at fourteen or fifteen cents per pound. It has now reached fifty cents. Flour was then bought at from two to four cents per pound; now at six and seven cents. Sugar has advanced from seven and eight cents, to eighteen or twenty cents per pound. And so with all the

articles composing the ration. Yet thirty cents, and thirty cents only, is still the commutation value of each ration to which an officer is entitled. If, however, he buys a ration of the commissary, he is forced to pay its full advanced value.

A similar injustice might be mentioned in reference to the allowance for private servants.

We do not offer these remarks in a spirit of fault-finding. They are facts not generally known, and less generally appreciated. Many officers of the Army—many especially of the best officers—have sacrificed lucrative positions, as well as the comforts of home and family, to enter the service. They are still willing to make such sacrifices as long as it is in their power. But they owe a duty to those dependent on them, as well as to their country. The services of many valuable officers are lost to the country because they cannot remain in the Army without running in debt. They must do this or let their families suffer. These officers can, and should be retained in service. To do this, need not involve an increase of their pay by a single dollar beyond what is allowed by existing laws. But it does require that they should have the benefit of a just and liberal interpretation of those laws.

IMPROVED ACCOUTREMENTS.

SOME months since we examined an improved set of accoutrements for infantry and cavalry—including the knapsack for infantry and cavalry—invented by Colonel W. D. MANN, of the 7th Michigan cavalry. We then expressed in these columns our opinion of their merit, which has been fully sustained by the subsequent trials in the field, as shown by the following report. About that time, and as soon as the inventor had sufficiently developed them to make them worthy of attention, the Ordnance Department, with the approval of the Secretary of War, had a sufficient number of them made to afford a thorough trial in actual service. These accoutrements were issued to the 15th New Jersey infantry, commanded by Colonel WILLIAM H. PENROSE, an officer of the Regular Army of wide experience. After a long trial during the extraordinary campaign of General GRANT, the Colonel made the following report to the Chief of Ordnance. The Colonel has evidently given the matter careful attention, and writes with such clearness upon the points of practical importance, that his opinions will be read with interest by every one who has the good of the soldier at heart. We give it in full:—

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS, July 7, 1864,
To Lieutenant JOHN R. EDIE, Chief Ordnance Officer, Army of the Potomac:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report and my opinion of Colonel MANN'S improved accoutrements. My regiment (15th New Jersey Vols.) was furnished with these improved accoutrements about one week before the campaign commenced. After several trials the proper adjustment was arrived at. The first day's march convinced me that it was a great improvement on the old style; the march was a very long one, and the day warm. In no case did I see a man take off or loosen them, which is universal with those in general use. After arriving in camp, I questioned many of the men in regard to the following difficulties noticed with the old accoutrements:—

1st. Did the shoulder or breast become chafed?

2d. Was there are any pain in the stomach from the pressure of the box?

3d. How did the weight of the cartridge-box affect them in comparison with the old?

4th. Could they use their arms with more freedom?

5th. Could they breathe with greater ease and longer respiration?

6th. Was the box in the way or uncomfortable when lying down?

To these questions the following answers were given:—

1st. In no case was there any chafing or uncomfortableness from the straps on the shoulders; nor did it make them feel anything like so warm.

2d. The weight of the box was not felt on the stomach, and no pain.

3d. That the weight of the cartridge-box was not felt, and that they would rather carry 100 rounds in that way than 40 in the old.

4th. The arms were entirely free, as much as if they had nothing on.

5th. The coat can at all times be thrown open, and the fullest respiration can be obtained, the lungs having free scope.

6th. The box was not in the way, and they could sleep comfortably with their accoutrements on.

I find that in double-quicking the men experience no uneasiness, the box being held firmly in its place, and that from the chest being free the lungs developing a full length of breath, they could go much farther; in action they are found to be much more convenient than the old, and as yet I have found no difficulty in the sliding-box from jamming, which I anticipated. I find but one fault: There should be an inside flap of light leather to prevent the falling out of the cartridges while double-quicking, and especially while lying down. Men forget to button the flap; on the contrary, they find it very convenient to button it up on one of the buttons of the coat.

During the campaign, my men were from the 6th of May to the 20th without having their accoutrements off day or night but once; no complaints were heard of sore shoulders, breasts or stomachs, and men ruptured found them beyond all comparison easier than the old. The box does not interfere with the handling of the piece. I am satisfied that these accoutrements are in every respect superior to the old, and I have no hesitancy in saying it would be economy to the Government in men to equip every infantry regiment in the field with them, as soon as they can be procured.

I find that these accoutrements are scattered through this division—men threw away the old and took them from the dead and wounded on the field. This one thing speaks more for them than any and all I can say. The knapsack which belongs to these accoutrements was not received. I learn from Colonel MANN they went to New Orleans. I should like to have had them, that I might have been enabled to form an opinion of their utility, as I am entirely opposed to them in any shape. I have the box for forty rounds, which, in my opinion, is all an infantry man should carry.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM H. PENROSE,
Colonel 15th Regt. New Jersey Vols, Comd'g Brigade.

The knapsack, which Colonel PENROSE speaks of as wanting, we regard as fully one-half of the improvement. We do not wonder that the Colonel has been opposed to their use entirely; for every soldier knows how great a nuisance the old knapsack—with its compression of the chest, its friction and straining of the arms and oppressive weight in the small of the back—has been. The improved knapsack of Colonel MANN is kept well up on the back above the shoulders. The entire bearing is there, or squarely across the shoulders. No straps are under the arms or across the breast. The bottom of the sack is fastened to the waist-belt, and thus prevented from tossing about when the soldier is running. It is to be regretted that through some mistake the knapsacks were not issued for trial with the accoutrements.

Colonel MANN has lately made some improvements in the cavalry accoutrements, as first brought out by him. With the first set, though possessing merits of having the weight entirely upon the shoulders, and of carrying a larger quantity of ammunition, there was the possibility of an objection, from the fact that the cartridge-box was exactly in front, where it was likely in some cases to interfere with the pommel of the saddle. This difficulty has been removed by using two boxes instead of one—one on either side of the plate of the belt—leaving that ornament as in the old set. The shape, bearing and convenience of the boxes are much improved and the capacity for ammunition still further increased. The set now seems to us well adapted to the wants of the service and the comfort of the soldiers.

The War Department have become satisfied of the value of the improvement, and have given large orders for the supply of the accoutrements and knapsacks. And it is not unlikely that they will fully adopt the recommendation of Colonel PENROSE'S report, and make them a standard equipment. We believe the subject of an importance worthy the attention of every officer in the field who has command of men, and every officer in the department who has charge of their equipments.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DESTRUCTION OF THE WELDON RAILROAD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I propose to give you some account of the recent operations of the Fifth corps, ending in the complete destruction of the Weldon Railroad:

On the night of the 17th, we got orders to march at daylight the next morning. Most of the interval was passed in making the necessary preparations; and sleep would have been out of the question, in consequence of the heavy cannonade which the Rebels opened along the whole line, and was quickly responded to by our batteries, about half-past one on the morning of the 18th. A hundred and fifty guns broke the quiet of that otherwise peaceful moonlight night with their infernal din. The shells, crossing each other in the air, presented a grand display of fireworks. Daylight came and the corps moved in the following order: The first division in the advance, the second and third next, while the fourth brought up the rear. The artillery was distributed among the different brigades. Our direction of march was to the left, down the Jerusalem Plank Road four miles, when we turned short to the right and went west. It was not long before the first division, General GRIFFIN, met the videttes of the enemy, driving them in on their supports, and taking a few prisoners.

The Weldon Railroad was soon reached, and the first division formed line of battle across it, facing west. The second division, General AYRES', was ordered up the road towards Petersburgh, and was formed on each side of it. The first brigade, General HAYES, on the right side of the railroad, facing Petersburgh; and the second, Colonel DUSHAIN, on the left; while the third brigade, Colonel WIEDRICH, was held in reserve on the left of the road. The second division, General CRAWFORD, and the fourth, General CUTLER, were ordered to go into position on the right of General AYRES. These movements were being executed, when the rapid increase of the fire of our skirmishers, under the command of Captain STANHOPE, 12th U. S. Infantry, and the yells of the enemy, informed us that he was advancing. Our skirmishers slowly fell back, after exhausting their ammunition, and the Confederates followed at the charge. CRAWFORD, struck in the act of forming, gave way in some confusion, uncovering the right of General AYRES; at the same moment, the left of the second brigade of his division, although repulsed considerably, was assailed, and gave way rather precipitately. General AYRES, riding to his third brigade, ordered it forward. It advanced with a cheer, and filled the gap made by the second brigade, and immediately opened fire, driving the enemy back and saving the day. The conduct of the 5th N. Y. Heavy Artillery—a German regiment, serving as infantry—was splendid. It performed a difficult tactical movement under fire with the steadiness of regular troops. The first brigade, composed chiefly of regulars, pressed upon by greatly superior numbers, fell back a short distance to a better position, and punished the enemy in its front severely, who now drew off. There were several small attacks after this, which were easily repulsed, and the day terminated by our pickets advancing to and holding the same ground as in the morning. The lines were reformed, and the troops ordered to fortify.

General AYRES greatly distinguished himself during the battle. Riding everywhere in the midst of the fire, with hat in hand, he cheered and steadied his men. Three orderlies had their horses shot by his side, but the General seemed to bear a charmed life. Colonel WINTHROP, captain in the 12th U. S. Infantry, recently promoted to the command of the 5th N. Y. Vet. Vols., was also conspicuous for his gallantry.

The night passed with occasional picket firing; but nothing was attempted by the enemy until the next day. In the meantime the first division had been engaged in destroying the railroad towards Weldon, tearing up the track and burning the ties.

On the morning of the 19th, the reports from the advanced guard indicated an attack by the enemy. They were, however, so conflicting that no one could tell in what direction he contemplated making his assault. The day drew on in this uncertainty, with occasional showers of rain, until mid-afternoon, when the enemy developed his intentions by driving in the picket line on the right, and followed with several lines of battle.

During the morning a portion of the Ninth corps had arrived. Part of it was in line on General CRAWFORD'S right, but not connecting, except with the weakest kind of a skirmish line, which General BRAGG, of General CUTLER'S division, had thrown in the woods, more for observation than defence. Our astute enemy was not long in finding the weak spot. He struggled through a dense thicket, that had been deemed impenetrable, and burst like a tornado on CRAWFORD'S right flank, doubling him up instanter, and demoralizing the whole division. General CRAWFORD for a time was almost in the hands of the Rebels. How he escaped I have not learned.

The enemy, sweeping behind General AYRES' right, that officer ordered his line to fall back—being the only thing remaining. But unfortunately General HAYES—a brave and chivalric soldier, commanding the first brigade—never received the order,—the aide, Lieutenant CHAMBERS MCKIBBEN, 14th U. S. Infantry, being severely wounded in the act of carrying it to him. The General was with his first line held by the 12th and 14th U. S. Infantry. These two noble regiments held their own part firmly, until both flanks were completely turned, and some of the enemy had got behind them, when they were ordered to make their retrograde movement. They fought their way back with the butts of their muskets, losing many in killed, wounded, and captured, but saving their colors. General HAYES and part of his staff were taken in the melee. Captain STANHOPE, of the 12th, was asked for his sword five times. He not only did not give it up, but brought in with him eight prisoners. Lieutenant THIERMAN, 12th Infantry, grasped the national color from the dying standard-bearer, and carried it off triumphantly, in spite of the efforts of the Rebels to prevent it. To appreciate fully the gallantry of this act, it must be understood that Lieutenant THIERMAN was literally surrounded by enemies. Captain S. S. NEWBURY, of the 12th, was mortally wounded, and is since dead. He said he was shot after he had surrendered. It is to be hoped, for the sake of a brave enemy, that he was mistaken. Captain NEWBURY was one of the most brilliant men in the Army. Thoroughly educated, with a grasp and breadth of intellect rarely surpassed, brave and chivalric, he but needed opportunity to make him a most distinguished man. Originally a lawyer, when he entered the Army in 1861, he turned his rare ability to his new profession, and had become a thorough soldier. Generous to a fault, gay, and highly companionable, he leaves behind him a circle of friends who will mourn him after this war has passed away. Little did I think, poor NEWBURY! when I saw you that morning, so happy, so full of life, the picture of health, that I should be writing to-day this last sad tribute to your memory.

General AYRES fell back, and formed in support of the artillery, which did magnificent service. It smashed up the Rebel line, hurled it into the woods in confusion, and the infantry advancing again, threw them back beyond our former position. Reinforcements coming up from the First division and the Ninth corps, our lines were held without difficulty during the remainder of the afternoon.

General WARREN, finding his losses very heavy, determined to take up a new line. General AYRES moved back three hundred yards during the night and entrenched. The Fourth division was placed in position on the left of the Second division, with its left refused and strongly fortified. General CRAWFORD drew back until his line conformed to General AYRES' on the right, and then firmly established his connection with the left of the Ninth corps. General GRIFFIN continued in his original position, having fortified.

The 20th passed without anything of importance occurring, and was devoted to strengthening our defences. We still kept firm hold of the railroad, the attempts to drive us hence proving perfectly futile. Everything went quietly. But the 21st told a different story. The enemy tried our left. Between seven and eight A. M., he opened a tremendous cross-fire of artillery on our position, and soon afterwards charged with the greatest impetuosity. But we were ready for him. Some of the most daring men of the charging columns penetrated up to within fifty yards of our entrenchments, and were there killed or captured. General CUTLER'S division captured four battle-flags and a number of prisoners. Colonel DUSHAIN, commanding the Indiana brigade of the Second division, was killed by a shell taking off the top of his head.

The enemy, after trying us faithfully in all our vulnerable points, concluded to give it up, and withdrew from our front. The results of all this hard fighting are satisfactory. It is true, our losses ran very heavy, but I think we have inflicted more damage on the enemy than he has done us; and besides, we have possession of one of his great lines of communication. Several times the issue hung on a thread—on the mere turning of a hand; but fortune favored us, and we had the largest reserves.

It is creditable to the Fifth corps that it was able to hold its ground against A. P. HILL'S and a part of LONGSTREET'S corps, which are considered the best troops in the Southern Confederacy.

S.

BAD AMMUNITION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The object of this article, if you will be kind enough to publish it, is simply to touch the conscience of the contractors of ammunition, and thus save the life of many a good man. The artillery ammunition furnished to this Army is mostly manufactured by contractors, and, as our infantry will tell you, has killed more of our men than Rebels.

I have been in command of 20-pounder Parrotts for nearly three years, and been in all the great battles fought by the Army of the Tennessee. Never have I noticed the defects in our ammunition so much as during the seige of Vicksburgh, where I expended nearly 2,000 rounds per gun, superintending everything myself; the filling of every shell, immediately before firing, cutting and driving in of the fuzes (which last is very important), opening the brass cup or ring, etc. I must say that I never saw the firing of

the 20-pounder Parrott surpassed, especially in accuracy, if the ammunition was perfect; but during the six weeks' siege, this only happened to be the case for two weeks, when I received new ammunition from the St. Louis arsenal.

Examining every shell and case I had, particularly before firing, I could not notice any defect at all at first; but by scraping off the paint, I discovered flaws and even holes, one half of an inch in diameter, filled with putty and painted over. Out of six shell in one box at one time, four were so full of holes, that they were sent to Washington as a proof of the justice of our complaints. Our infantry, in nearly all of our advances, are in their pits, in front of my guns, and I actually dare not fire shell or case shot over them. I speak particularly of 20-pounder Parrott ammunition, although I have noticed the same defects in others, especially that of the light 12-pounder, where the metal covering the powder in the Borman fuze is so thin as to be melted by the flame. There is a great difference between the iron and brass cup-shell. I prefer the latter, as it can be *made* to take the grooves, by severing the brass ring from the iron at the base, only enough to allow the gas to operate. This is a very slow proceeding, and could be avoided if one-eighth of an inch was turned off in the arsenal, of wherever they are finished.

The iron cups I don't like at all. The least defect in the casting of them, or the least roughness in the bore, will cause them to be torn off, thereby forcing the projectile to turn over in its flight. The cartridges are miserable. Hardly two are alike in weight or in the size of the grain of powder. How can any one fire accurately when obliged to use mortar powder at one time and musket powder the next? The cartridge bags are made of all imaginable material. Some of them wear out in a two week's march. There is as much difference in the paper fuzes as in the powder. Those furnished to the Army are not reliable at all, while those issued to the Navy are splendid; as indeed all the Navy ammunition is. All that is required is an inspection of every round of ammunition, according to the prescribed rules. If we have not inspectors enough, it will pay to have more appointed; for many a life would be saved if our ammunition was perfect. Our infantry know well who is to blame, and I would only warn those delinquent contractors to keep out of their way. DE G.

BEFORE ATLANTA, GA., August 23, 1864.

THE TRUE AND THE FALSE PEACE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—It is seldom that the vocation of the soldier receives the stamp of approval in the pulpit, and still more seldom that a man destined for the profession of arms and won to the service of the church-militant manifests that most wonderful of all types of courage—"the courage of the pulpit"—and dares to speak the truth as St. PAUL, that type of manly character, spoke it to his fellow-men. Struck with the eloquent truth of the following gem from the lecture of the Rev. Dr. ROBERTSON, an English clergyman of the Established Church, it seems worthy to be reset in your columns at a moment when so many weak-kneed mortals are clamoring for a peace which can be no peace. It chimes in with the heroic-soul expression of the royal HAROLD, who, seeking peace and estimating it as the chiefest of earthly blessings, impressed it upon his coin—"PAX." But the peace the last Saxon BASILEUS of England craved, with the deep longings of a manhood which knew no sentiment but the manly, was a victorious "peace that doth not render peace "slavery!" And, as has been remarked by the great English writer who painted the Saxon Earl and King in colors fitting the subject, "What a pathos in that word "(peace) compared with the fate it failed to propitiate;" for, as HAROLD felt and spoke, the "peace" he so earnestly desired "rested only on his and his people's preparation for war." The very sentiment of our WASHINGTON. Although centuries divide them, the ideas of patriots are identical. Are not these thoughts, these suggestions, well-timed—befitting the hour and the circumstances of our country?

"Take away honor and imagination and poetry from war and it becomes carnage. Doubtless. And take away public spirit and invisible principles from resistance to a tax, and HAMPDEN becomes a noisy demagogue. Carnage is terrible. The conversion of producers into destroyers is a calamity. Death, and insults to woman worse than death, and human features obliterated beneath the hoof of the war-horse, and reeking hospitals, and ruined commerce, and violated homes, and broken hearts—they are all awful. But there is something worse than death. Cowardice is worse. And the decay of enthusiasm and manliness is worse. And it is worse than death—aye, worse than a hundred thousand deaths—when a people has gravitated down into the creed, that the 'wealth of nations consists not in generous hearts'—

"'Fire in each breast, and freedom in each brow'—

in national virtues, and primitive simplicity, and heroic endurance, and preference of duty to life; not in men, but in silk, and cotton, and something that they call 'capital.' Peace is blessed. Peace arising out of charity. But peace, springing out of the calculations of selfishness, is not blessed. If the price to be paid for peace is this, that wealth accumulate and men decay, better far that every street in every town of our once noble country should run blood!"

The peace this country needs is SHAKESPEARE'S peace, by which

——"both parties are subdued,
And neither party loser."

Peace, so eloquently described and invoked by another British poet:

"O beauteous peace!
Sweet Union of a State! what else, but thou,
Gives safety, strength and glory to a people!
* * * Methinks, I see again
Those gentle days renewed, that blessed our land
Ere by this wasteful fury of division,
Worse than our Ætna's most destructive fires,
It desolated sunk. I see our plains
Unbounded waving with the gifts of harvest;
Our seas with commerce thronged, our busy ports
With cheerful toils. Our Enna blooms afresh.
* * * * * * * *
"Give peace, give healing peace to two brave nations,
Fatigued with war and sick of cruel deeds!—
To carry on destruction's easy trade,
Afflict mankind and scourge the world with war,
Is what each wicked, each ambitious man,
Who lets his furious passions loose, may do:
But on the flattering torrents of success,
To check his rage and drop the avenging sword,
When a repenting people ask it of him,
That is the genuine bounty of a God!"

At this crisis, the way to obtain peace is by renewed preparation for war, by a stubborn determination to conquer a peace which shall inure and conduce to the permanent happiness of all within the *natural* limits of the United States—from the Lakes to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Of such there is no hope while still usurping reigns

"License and wanton rage, which war alone
Can purge away."

ANCHOR.

A COAT OF ARMS FOR SEMMES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—As high officers of the British Army and Navy have presented Mr. SEMMES with a sword of *honor*, as a testimonial of their distinguished appreciation of his many remarkable, daring exploits in the *Alabama*, and have thus virtually adopted him among the chivalry of Great Britian, nothing would seem to remain now, to make the whole matter complete, but for Her Most Gracious Majesty, the *fountian of all honor*, to issue her commands to the Earl Marshal, to cause to be prepared for the recipient of this high mark of distinction, a suitable coat of arms, by Garter King at Arms.

As the name of SEMMES, although belonging the F. F. V.'s, may not possibly be found in *Burke's Peerage* among the historic families, his arms will probably have to be those of *Assumption*. Permit me then to suggest to the Chief Herald of England, the following blazoning, as suggestive of the deeds of Mr. SEMMES:

FOR THE SHIELD.

Common Charges.—Dexter chief, a merchant ship in flames. Sinister chief, three chronometers. Dexter base, *Alabama* sinking. Sinister base, small boat with a man covered up in the bottom. A baton, or bend, sinister couped, to indicate the legitimacy of the chivalry of SEMMES.

Crest.—A hare's head; to show his fleetness in running away from his pursuers, and gaining a place of safety from which he could not be wormed out.

Mantle.—A pea-jacket of Confederate gray.

Supporters.—The English lion *rampant*, bearing the English flag; and a deerhound *rampant*, bearing the Royal Yacht Club flag.

Scroll.—The rose, shamrock, thistle and palmetto leaves in *fascia*.

Motto.—De Profundis Clamavi.

For the historifying, the Garter King will please consult Captain WINSLOW'S dispatches.

Respectfully yours, D. H. MAHAN.

WEST POINT, Sept. 5, 1864.

"THE FOREIGNER DELUSION."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Professor MAHAN, in his letter on the "Foreigner "Delusion," speaks in the very severest terms of the "foreign nuisances and pests of our Army." A portion of the foreign officers undoubtedly merit this censure. There is a class of men in the service here who never saw a military school in Europe, who were either corporals or sergeants in some European army, but who, by false representations, succeeded to obtain positions in America. The failures and delinquencies of these men are now indiscriminately charged to all officers of foreign birth and education.

There is, on the other hand, a class of officers who are graduates of European military academies, who served years in European armies, and who, while residing here when the war began, left their civil professions and avocations and entered the volunteer service. They believed that their knowledge of the art of war and their practical experience would prove useful in our Army, which consisted chiefly of civilians. Many of these officers have served from the commencement of the war faithfully, efficiently, and quite unobtrusively. They should not be confounded with the men of the first class, with whom they have absolutely nothing in common, except the accident of birth. But neither Professor MAHAN, nor others who have lately "ventilated the "foreign nuisances of our Army" in your journal, have ever had a word of appreciation for these officers. All who were born on the other side of the Atlantic have been condemned and censured indiscriminately and collectively. Is this right or just?

Professor MAHAN exhumes a certain BERNARD—a French officer, who was appointed some thirty or forty years ago a Brigadier-General in this country, and proved an utter failure. He further says that, when he was at the military school of Metz ("the best in Europe"?), he "found nothing "they had to teach there that he had not well acquired at "home." This is put in such a manner as to compel the inference that foreign officers must be inferior to American officers, simply for the reason that they were not educated at West Point.

But neither the failure of General BERNARD, or a dozen such "importations," nor the fact that Professor MAHAN found nothing to learn at Metz, prove anything. In every large army there are men devoid of talent or solid acquirements.

West Point is undoubtedly one of the best military schools extant. The education imparted there is of the very highest order. Compared with European schools of the same extent and position, West Point affords, no doubt, the same opportunities for a thorough scientific education, only differing somewhat in kind. Thus, for instance, is the History of War (a subject to which much attention is given in European schools) somewhat neglected in West Point, in favor of the higher branches of mathematics.

But the academical course of study is only the basis, the foundation upon which to build. The real course of study—that of actual service—commences after the former is completed. And that, in this respect, the large Continental armies afford a wider range than the small Regular Army, as it was before the present war, will be readily admitted. It is no disparagement to our regular officers to say that they might avail themselves to some advantage of the vast accumulated experience, collected and elaborated by the best minds of those armies.

Take, for instance, Professor MAHAN'S own speciality, "*military engineering*,"—is not the very able and valuable report of Colonel DELAFIELD to Congress the best proof that there was much to be seen or learned in Europe? Will Professor MAHAN, when he says that they (European engineers) have nothing superior to show than our defensive works and siege operations, assert that the earthworks and forts which were constructed during this war, and which have answered their purpose, can fairly enter into competition with the large, permanently fortified places on the Continent, such as Posen, Rastadt, Magdeburg, Ulm, Lyons, Boulogne, and a host of others? But enough of this. The "foreign officers" (I mean the officers, and not the pretenders and politicians) have not arrogated to themselves the office of Mentors. They do not push their pretensions to military capacity in any quarter. They rest the proofs of their ability alone upon their acts. But they desire to be considered by the officers from West Point as their comrades in arms and in a noble profession—their equals in education and acquirements. Their number is small; they have no political affiliations, and they naturally look for just appreciation to the graduates of West Point. Such wholesale aspersions as the letter of Professor MAHAN contains are unjust in the extreme. S.

CASUALTIES ON THE WATERWITCH.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—As there are many conflicting rumors in circulation with regard to the officers of U. S. steamer *Waterwitch*, you will do us a favor in publishing the following record of casualties, in vindication of brave men:

A. Pendegrast, Lieutenant-Commander, cutlass wound (head); C. W. Buck, Acting-Master, two cutlass wounds (head and hand); L. G. Billings, Acting-Assistant-Paymaster, two cutlass wounds (head and hand); A. D. Stover, Acting-Ensign, three cutlass wounds; Chase Hill, Acting-Ensign, bullet wound (hip); R. N. Murphy, Pilot, bullet and cutlass wound; C. P. Weston, Acting-Master's Mate, four cutlass wounds; E. D. Parsons, Acting-Master's Mate, cutlass wound (arm).

The wounded were all doing well at Charleston, S. C., on August 3d. VINDEX.

OFF CHARLESTON, August 16th, 1864.

CASUALTIES IN THE 39TH ILLINOIS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The following are the casualties in the 39th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in the charge made on the enemy's works north of the James River, August 16th, 1864:

Captain CHAUNCY WILLIAMS, killed; Second Lieutenant JOHN FRANZ, killed; Captain LEROY A. BAKER, commanding Regiment, wounded in leg (causing amputation); First Lieutenant N. C. WARNER, wounded in leg (causing amputation); First Lieutenant C. F. KNAPP, slightly, in arm; First Lieutenant JAMES D. LEMON, supposed mortally wounded in body; First Lieutenant B. BUTTERFIELD, wounded in arm.

NEAR HATCHERS, VA., Aug. 21st, 1864.

GUERRILLA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—This word is in such frequent use at the present time that your readers will be interested in the following paragraph from Lord MAHON in regard to its origin. It is hardly necessary to say that the word is Spanish—*guerra*, war, with the diminutive termination:

"With these forces and a large irregular body of miguelets, Lord PETERBOROUGH took post in the mountains round Barcelona, and began what has since been termed in that country (Spain) a *guerrilla* warfare."—*Lord Mahon's History of the War of Succession in Spain*, Chap. v., A.D. 1706.

DEFENCE OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

THE letter published below we copy from the Boston *Advertiser*:—

As you are aware, I have spent the best part of my life at sea and in the U. S. Navy, and I feel the deepest interest in naval discussions. *The liberal spirit, the sense of justice, and the profound knowledge*, exhibited by several of the leading Republican papers when speaking of the Navy Department and its affairs, must have struck you, as they have me, with astonishment. Commencing at St. Louis with the leading Republican paper, you will find constant and persistent attacks upon Mr. WELLES for extravagance in building ships and machinery and guns—aiming especially at the Mississippi squadron—the whole cost of which has been less than the bounty paid to the veterans in Arkansas for re-enlisting; and the services of this squadron under FOOTE, and DAVIS, and PORTER, at Fort Henry, at Donelson, at Memphis, at Arkansas Post, at Vicksburgh, at Grand Gulf, at Shiloh,—oh—nothing.

Travelling East, we come to the Cincinnati *Gazette*—an earnest Republican paper, loyal to its party, and the country, and the Secretary of the Treasury, that was. After the immortal contest between the U. S. steamer *Kearsarge*, one of "Rip Van Winkle's tubs," and Queen VICTORIA'S armed steamer *Alabama* and yacht *Deerhound*, this paper gave us a criticism upon ordnance, ridiculing the large guns of the U. S. Navy, and calling upon "old Mr. WELLES" not to make any more such guns, which annihilated a *seventeen knot* steamer in sixty-one minutes.

The New York *Tribune*, the most devoted supporter of Mr. LINCOLN, is also distressed about the course of the Navy Department. It cannot find time or courage to assist the Department in exposing the frauds practiced under an iniquitous system, which Mr. WELLES is trying to break up, but it *does* have ample space for the following points:—

1. The steam machinery of the Navy is a failure,—see DICKERSON'S speeches and letters.

2. The Monitors are failures, and a useless expenditure without corresponding benefit.

3. The great guns introduced by Mr. WELLES can only be fired once in fifteen minutes (the actual fact is five to seven minutes), hence are failures.

The answer to the first proposition can be obtained from Hon. A. H. RICE, chairman of the House Naval Committee, who, with great zeal and fidelity, was, by direction of the last Congress, charged with the investigation of this subject. To assist him in this inquiry, he had two gentlemen of great and equal attainments in this special branch; and neither of them can be accused of partiality to the Navy

Department—viz.: the Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS and EDWARD N. DICKERSON, the great engineer, not "engine "driver," of New York, Detroit, Hartford, and Pensacola.

As to the Monitors being failures, I think the people will differ with the *Tribune*. Admiral LESOFFSKY has been to sea in the Monitors, and studied them carefully, by order of his master, the Emperor of Russia. His report was published in your paper in June last. Admiral DAHLGREN has been in forty-two engagements in them, and has kept them blockading a port that Admiral DUPONT declared could not be blockaded by such vessels. His report is before the public. Admiral PORTER has studied them under fire, and in comparison with other iron-clads which were attached to his command. His report has been published. Commodore RODGERS has gone through a hurricane at sea, and the famous contest with the *Atlanta*, and given his opinion about these craft. These four gentlemen have the confidence of the country, and the Department has done wisely in taking their opinions upon Monitors rather than the *Tribune's*, the *Evening Post's*, and the Cincinnati *Gazette's*.

As to great guns, it seems like arguing for a steamer for war purposes instead of a sailing vessel, to speak of them. Yet we know that steam had to be hammered into some people's heads, just as the fifteen-inch gun, or a larger one if it can be made, must be hammered into the thick skull of the *Tribune's* writer. Did we not see one day's contest at Hampton Roads with 8, 9, and 10-inch guns? The next day the Monitor joined with her 11-inch and barely won. The next contest was the *Weehawken* with a 15-inch against the *Atlanta*, and a victory with one shot. The famous ram *Tennessee* was only penetrated by a 15-inch shot. England is in ecstacies over her first 600-pounder, and Lord CLARENCE PAGET is reversing their whole policy as to naval ordnance, by declaring in Parliament the American theory, that the value of a ship's armament is the calibre of its guns, not their number. Four nations of Europe, by the reports of their own officers, are building American Monitors; England is striving for big guns after spending fifteen millions on small ones; the French Emperor is in a deep study over the report of his officers concerning the big guns of the *Kearsarge*;—and yet, "Mr. WELLES is asleep," who, by his forethought and judgment, has created this commotion abroad!

The New York *Evening Post* changed its tone towards the Navy Department on the very day that one of its firm, who had held the lucrative position of Navy Agent, was bound over by a U. S. Commissioner for alleged frauds perpetrated upon the Department. Whatever virtue attaches to a sudden conversion under these circumstances, that paper is welcome to.

Neither the Navy Department, nor Mr. WELLES, will be judged by the attacks of these papers, based as they are upon allegations manufactured from misstatements known to be such. The people do their own thinking, and make up their minds from results. They will remember that the coast of the United States, greater than all Europe, has been blockaded by six hundred vessels from a beginning of three in 1861. That the Western rivers, which have never before seen an armed vessel, have over 100. That all the Southern country now actually possessed by our flag, was won by the Navy, except the thin line held by SHERMAN. That the expenditure of human life in all the naval battles has been less than the most insignificant attacks at Petersburgh. That all the expenditures of the Navy Department, from 1860 to the end of this year, are less than one-half of the bounties paid to soldiers for reënlisting. That there is added to the naval history of this country, amongst a hundred minor engagements, Hatteras, Port Royal, Roanoke, Newbern, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Arkansas Post, Vicksburgh, Mobile, and New Orleans, and at sea the *Atlanta*, and the *Alabama*, and the *Tennessee*. Well may our agents abroad exclaim, that to the Navy are we indebted for non-intervention and respect. This is the answer to the injustice of these prints, all of which have great influence in the community, but will refuse justice to a faithful, honest, and efficient administration of the Navy Department.

V.

REBEL VIEWS OF AN ARMISTICE.

[From the Richmond Examiner, August 26]

THE Yankee President, as now seems more than likely, will be driven to propose, in some form or other, an armistice with the Confederates, with express intention of having it rejected, and thus of cutting the ground from under the feet of "Peace Democrats." Let not the proposal take us by surprise: let it be considered beforehand, so that instead of the enemy turning it to account for his purposes, we may be enabled to make it useful for ours. It matters little what may be the intention with which LINCOLN may make such an offer; an armistice, or bona fide cessation of hostilities would be the end of the war; and no unessential matter of form or etiquette should be allowed to defeat or prevent it.

As this is, on the part of our enemy, a war of invasion with a view to the occupation of our country by military force—and a war carried on equally by sea and land, an armistice, in any intelligible sense whatever, could mean nothing else than a cessation of every act of war for the time agreed upon, both naval and military; nothing less than a withdrawal of the invading troops from every part of the Confederate States, and a suspension of the blockade of the coast. The occupation of GRANT's camp at Petersburgh, and of SHERMAN's before Atlanta; the occupation of Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Harper's Ferry are all acts of war. The presence of a blockading squadron off Wilmington, to stop and destroy our merchant vessels, is an act of war. An armistice intended to be real, and not illusory, would be the stoppage of all these operations and occupations; and such an armistice the Confederate Government could not have the folly to reject. In fact the practical establishment of such an armistice would need no proposal of the matter to us at all, nor any assent to it on our part. We have no pretension to invade or conquer the enemy's country; and if there be a cessation of hostilities on their side, there is ipse facto a cessation upon ours; the only exception being, that some Confederate cruiser in distant waters might, after the date of such armistice—not knowing the fact—capture or destroy some of the enemy's merchantmen, in which case we should probably have to make compensation for the loss. If the cessation of hostilities, then, said to be contemplated by the Yankee President, be real and honest, no difficulty of form can occur; no "commissioners" will be needful; no question can arise about LINCOLN addressing proposals to the Confederate President, and so acknowledge him as Chief Magistrate of States out of the Union; it is only withdrawing the troops and ships, and the thing is done.

Neither would it be, in that case, at all objectionable to us, that LINCOLN should be known to have stopped the war for six months in order to call a convention of "all the States" to negotiate terms of reunion or to negotiate anything else. Let him by all means call such a convention in Baltimore, or in Buffalo, if he likes it better. "All the States" of the present Federal Union would undoubtedly respond to the call, including MICHAEL HAHN's Louisiana, and also the new States of Idaho and Saskatchewan, or whatever their names are. Also, if any State of the Confederacy choose to secede from the Confederacy, and send delegates to Mr. LINCOLN's convention of "all the States," there can be no objection; the plan would suit us remarkably well; and it might end, who knows?—in restoration of the "Union"—or if the Yankee President should think of using the interval of armistice in some other way, all the field of diplomacy would be open to him. If he thought fit to send commissioners (waiving for the moment his high prerogative and right divine as sole emperor of the continent) to lay proposals before the Confederate Government, having in view the abdication of that Government and restoration of the Union as it was—either with the Constitution as it is, or some new constitution, or no constitution at all, why, his commissioners ought certainly to be received with due respect: and on the President referring to the several States the various matters propounded by those commissioners, the State Legislatures could then consider whether they would consider them. In short, if the invading troops were once called away from our soil, and the blockading ships from our roadsteads and offings, we should be in the proper situation to hear and to deal with overtures about any affair whatsoever, either from Mr. LINCOLN or from anybody else.

MR. SEWARD ON THE WAR.

THE following are the opening passages of a speech which Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD made to a large assembly of people, at his residence in Auburn, N. Y.:—

MY DEAR FRIENDS:—It is so that I like to see you come—marching to the time of national airs, under the folds of the old national flag. I thank you for this hospitable and patriotic welcome. It proves that though you deal rigorously with your public servants, exacting reasons for their policy, energy in their conduct of affairs, and explanations for failures, and disappointments in their administration, yet you are nevertheless just, because you willingly allow them to rejoice with you, when you have successes, victories and triumphs, to celebrate. The news that brings us together is authentic. [A Voice—Do you think it is reliable?] Yes. Here is a telegram which I received this morning from the Secretary of War:

VAN DUZER reports that SHERMAN's advance entered Atlanta about noon to-day. Particulars not yet received.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Now, this news comes in a good shape. It is pleasant to have a grand result at the first, and it protracts the interest of the thing, to have particulars coming in afterward. This victory comes in the right connection. It falls in with the echoes of the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, which I understand to be to be the *particulars* of FARRAGUT's glorious naval battle in the Bay of Mobile—a battle equalled by no other in American history but the naval achievements of the same veteran Admiral at New Orleans and Fort Hudson; and all these have no parallel in naval warfare but the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar. [A voice—"I wish we were all FARRAGUTS."] Well, my friend, I know the Admiral well, and I confess that we all can't be FARRAGUTS. Indeed, very few of us can. But we may take this comfort ourselves, that as a whole people, we can appreciate the veterans. We can also appreciate SHERMAN, who has performed the most successful and splendid march through a mountainous and hostile country recorded in modern history, and in doing this we show ourselves inferior in virtue to no other nation. By the way, everybody admired FARRAGUT's heroism in climbing the topmast to direct the battle. But there was another "particular" of that contest that no less forcibly illustrates his heroic character. "Admiral," said one of his officers, the night before the battle, "won't you consent to give JACK a glass of grog in the "morning—not enough to make him drunk, but just enough "to make him fight cheerfully?" "Well," replied the Admiral, "I have been to sea considerable, and have seen "a battle or two, but I never found that I wanted rum to "enable me to do my duty. I will order two cups of good "coffee to each man at 2 o'clock and 8 o'clock. I will pipe "all hands to breakfast in Mobile Bay." And he did give JACK the coffee, and then he went up to the masthead and *did it*.

The victory at Atlanta comes at the right place. The rebellious district is in the shape of an egg. It presents equal resistance on its whole surface. But if you could break the shell at either of the two ends, Richmond and Atlanta, the whole must crumble to pieces. While SHERMAN under GRANT has been striking the big end, MEADE under GRANT has been striking just as hard blows upon the lesser end. The whole shell will now be easily crushed, for it has grown brittle with the exhaustion of vitality within.

This glorious victory comes in good time for another reason. Just now we are calling upon you for 300,000 more volunteers, if you will—drafted men if we must—to end the war. You were getting a little tired of long delays and disappointed expectations. In Indiana, a portion of the people, instigated by Rebel plotters, at the Clifton House, in Canada, were importing British revolvers in boxes, which passed the Custom-House as stationery, under pretence of arming to defend themselves, but really to resist the draft, and bring the Government down to ruin, through a subordinate and auxiliary civil war. True, no arms have been imported here. Yet delegates went out from among you and sat down in council at Chicago with those Indiana conspirators, and agreed with them not only that that importation of arms should be defended in the election canvass, but also to demand the cessation of the war upon the ground that success in restoring the Union is unattainable. Already under the influence of the cheering news from Atlanta, all this discontent and this despondency have disappeared. We shall have no draft because the Army is being reinforced at the rate of five to ten thousand men per day by volunteers. May I not add that this victory at Atlanta comes in good time as the victory in Mobile Bay does, to vindicate the wisdom and the energy of the war administration. FARRAGUT's fleet did not make itself, nor he make it. It was prepared by the Secretary of the Navy, and he that shall record the history of this war truthfully, and impartially, will write that since the days of CARNOT, no man has organized war with the ability of STANTON.

THE ART OF WAR.

ON the 8th of September, 1813, Marshal GOUVION SAINT-CYR had with the Emperor NAPOLEON, in the presence of the King of Naples, at Dohna, a conversation of the highest interest in the art of war. He relates it as follows in his "Memoirs of the Campaign of 1813."

The Emperor had just been informed of NEY's defeat at Juterbogk. That was the fatal complement of the series of disasters suffered in a few days by VANDAMME, MACDONALD, and OUDINOT, at Culm, on the Katzback, and at Gross-Beeren. It was a trying time for the Great Captain. The Babel which his genius and skill had built up so rapidly was tottering; its centre of gravity had got out of its base. In that "last hour," when the grand fabric of his combinations was crumbling to pieces through the fault of his lieutenants, with the greatest coolness, the most imperturbable *sang-froid*—as an anatomist dissecting his own amputated limb—he explained, in the clearest and most accurate manner, all the causes of the overwhelming disasters, without the slightest manifestation of temper, without a single harsh or equivocal expression against NEY and his colleagues. He attributed everything to *the difficulties of the art of war*, which, he said, was far from being known.

The Marshal continues as follows:

"NAPOLEON added that, should he ever find time, he would write a book in which he would demonstrate the principles of the art of war so precisely that they would be comprehended by all military men, so that the art of war might be learnt as any other art or science.

"I observed," says the Marshal, "that it was most desirable that the experience of such a man should not be lost to France; but that I had always doubted that any man could possibly write such a book; but, nevertheless, if the thing were possible, no one had a greater right than he had to aspire to the achievement.

"I further observed that, up to the present time, it had seemed to me that experience, or the most protracted practice, was not the best means of acquiring that science; that of all the generals, our own or those of the enemy, whom we had seen at the head of European armies, in the long wars of the French Revolution, not one had seemed to me to have learnt much by *experience*, and that I did not except even himself from that number—being decidedly of opinion that his campaign of Italy, his first, was actually his master-piece.

"He replied: 'You are right. * * I know but one 'General who constantly learned and profited by expe-'rience—TURENNE, whose great talents were the fruit of 'the most profound study.'"

At St. Helena, NAPOLEON reverted to the same subject. He deplored the fact that his officers had never found time to acquire the knowledge which they needed. Camp-life is ill-adapted to those labors. "All they knew," he said, "was how to fight on great routes, and within cannon-"range; whereas their field of battle should have embraced "the totality of the country."

FREDERICK the Great thought like NAPOLEON. As long as he kept on the offensive, officers broken in or stereotyped to the manœuvres of Potsdam, and his elaborate field-regulations, were sufficient for his purposes. But when he had to carry on a defensive war, to manœuvre, to oppose detachments to hostile detachments, he bitterly regretted that the leaders of his brave troops only possessed the experience of the battle-field. They were like unto the old woman that could read only the Psalter. In a letter which he wrote to General FOUQUET, FREDERICK asks: "What is "the use of experience, if it be not guided by reflection?" Thought alone, or, rather, the faculty of combining ideas, distinguishes man from the beast of burthen. A mule which had gone through ten campaigns with Prince EUGENE would not, on that account, have become a better tactician.

It is certain, moreover, that even during war FREDERICK did all he could to disseminate the science of war amongst the officers of his army.

At St. Helena, however, NAPOLEON developed his ideas in his immortal Memoirs. In these we find that he no longer thinks that the art of war can be learnt as a science; in fact, he deems it a difficult art, an art of a special nature. It is an art subjected to certain simple, immutable principles, applicable to all the operations of an army, or fraction of an army; but these principles, in their highest application, demand a veritable genius and a superhuman conception. If this were not the case, how does it happen that an officer of average intelligence is able to comprehend and retain the rules of strategy and tactics after a few months' study, whereas humanity scarcely produces a single great warrior in a century? The fact is, as NAPOLEON says, "Theory is not practice in war. Rules are good to give gen-"eral ideas which form the mind, but their strict execution "is always dangerous. They are the axes which should "serve to trace a curve—nothing more. Moreover, rules "force us to *reason*, in order to see if we should diverge "from them." Scorning the military dogmatists and system-mongers, he said: "All your questions of grand tactics "are indeterminate physico-mathematical problems, which "have many solutions, and which cannot be solved by the "formulæ of elementary geometry. Do we learn in our "grammars how to compose an Iliad or a tragedy of Cor-"neille?"

The art of war cannot be learnt as any science or art whatever, because no treatise can comprise the thousand incidents which daily interfere with an operation, and compel

the general constantly to modify his plans; because no treatise can detail the moral influences, the numberless hitches which modify the movements of the complicated machine called an army. So NAPOLEON accurately said that "War is an af- "fair of tact. It is entirely composed of accidents; and, "although it must bend to general principles, a leader must "never lose sight of all that may enable him to profit by "accidents."

The means of acquiring this tact, how to prepare the mind to see things with lucidity on the ever-moving ground of war, in the midst of human passions and human weaknesses, are indicated by NAPOLEON in various passages in his writings. He advises the careful perusal and medidation of the campaigns of the great captains, ancient and modern. From this study, he declares, the principle of war will flow as from a source, and that is the only means of detecting the secrets of the art. Genius thus enlightened will of itself reject all maxims opposed to those of the great captains. A few days before his death, when dictating to General MONTHOLON his last instructions to his son, NAPOLEON reverted to the same idea: "Let my son often read and medi- "tate history; it is the only true philosophy. Let him read "and meditate the wars of the great captains; it is the only "means of learning the art and method of war."—*Colburn's United Service Magazine.*

A RECUSANT OFFICER.

THE following personal item we take from the Liverpool *Post* of August 26th:

Yesterday morning a most interesting ceremony of marriage took place at the Church of St. James', Piccadilly. The bridegroom, Lieutenant SAMUEL WYLDE HARDINGE who is about thirty years of age, was an officer in the United States Navy, holding the rank of Lieutenant, on board the American war steamer *Connecticut*. The lady, who is about the same age as the gallant bridegroom, was the daughter of General BOYD, of the Army of the Southern States, who lately expired in prison, having been made prisoner by the Federals. The lady's career is full of the most eventful, heroic, and romantic features. She was captured in a skirmish and conveyed to Washington, where she was imprisoned. Here she remained thirteen months, when she was exchanged for General COCHRANE, who had been made prisoner by the Confederates. On her return to the South she went on board the *Greyhound*, Confederate steamer, which was captured by the Federal steamer *Connecticut* while running the blockade. Lieutenant HARDINGE was sent on board the *Greyhound* as prize-master, with his young heroine as prisoner. The result was that they mutually became enamored, and escaped together from the ship and found their way to this country, the bride having succeeded in withdrawing her lover from his allegiance to the United States flag, and enlisted his sympathies and support for the South. It is the intention of Lieutenant HARDINGE, with his bride, to leave this country at the latter end of September, to run the blockade, and enter the service of the Southern States.

[The only HARDING or HARDINGE on board the *Connecticut* was SAMUEL HARDING, Jr., who bore the rank of Acting-Ensign, not Lieutenant, receiving his appointment in 1863. He is a native of New Hampshire, and a citizen of New York.—EDITOR.]

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General Meade arrived in Philadelphia on Saturday on a short leave.

CAPTAIN H. R. Putnam, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, has received leave for thirty days.

CAPTAIN G. Ilgess, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, has received leave of absence for thirty days.

ASSISTANT-Surgeon J. S. Billings, U. S. A., has received orders to report for duty in Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT C. C. McConnell, Fifth U. S. Artillery, has received a leave of absence for twenty days.

LIEUTENAT H. C. Cushing, Fourth U. S. Artillery, has received a leave of absence for fifteen days.

BRIGADIER-General S. P. Carroll has so far recovered from his wounds, as to enable him to proceed North.

CAPTAIN Corning, Seventeenth U. S. colored Infantry, has been ordered to inspect the hospitals in the West.

CAPTAIN R. F. O'Beirne, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, has received leave of absence for thirty days.

MAJOR G. W. Smith has been promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment—the Eighty-eighth Illinois.

SURGEON Ebenezer Swift, has been assigned to duty as Medical Director of the Department of the Northwest.

MAJOR J. Harris Thorpe, 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry, has been granted a court of inquiry by the President.

COLONEL John A. Ellison has entered upon his duties as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington.

BRIGADIER-General George H. Gordon has been transferred from the White River, Arkansas, to Mobile Bay, Alabama.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Robert Leggett, of the 10th Ct., has resigned in consequence of physical disability. He lost a leg on Morris Island.

CAPTAIN Charles B. Atchison, A. A. D. C., has been detailed by Major-General Pope, as Assistant Commissary of Musters for the District of Minnesota.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Frank H. Peck, of the Twelfth Connecticut, has been promoted to be Colonel, and Major George N. Lewis to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

LIEUTENANT E. A. Ellsworth, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, who was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, in June last, has been ordered on light duty, at Madison, Wisconsin.

MAJOR Edwin S. Greeley, of the Tenth Connecticut, has been promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Leggett, resigned; and Adjutant Henry W. Camp to be Major, vice Greeley, promoted.

THE following named officers have been cashiered:—First Lieutenant Carter L. Snowdon, Co. E., One Hundred and Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Vols.; Captain Alfred Spann, Twenty-third New York Cavalry.

CAPTAIN Ely S. Parker, Assistant-Adjutant-General, U. S. Vols., is announced as Private Secretary on the staff of Lieutenant-General Grant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* W. R. Rowley, resigned.

FIRST Lieutenant Wm. Goodrich, Jr., Fifteenth Connecticut Vols., having been detailed as Assistant-Provost-Marshal of the District of North Carolina, *vice* Lieutenant Putnam, Second Massachusetts Artillery, relieved, is announced as such by Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer.

GENERAL Orders from the War Department, No. 248, dated August 30, 1864, relieves Major-General D. Hunter from command of the Department of West Virginia, and assigns Brigadier-General George Crook to the command.

THE appointment of Surgeon-General Barnes dates from August 22d, at which time Hammond was dismissed. Surgeon Barnes has also established himself in the Medical Department as a most skillful and competent officer.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Tolles, Chief Quartermaster Sixth Army corps, having completed the tour of inspection directed by special orders, No. 17, of 5th July, 1864, is order to report to the Adjutant-General for duty with his corps.

COLONEL Hiram Van Boskirk, late of the Twenty-first regiment New Jersey Vols., has been appointed commandant at Camp Frelinghuysen, Newark, the rendezvous of one of the two new regimental organizations now forming in New Jersey.

LETTERS have been received from Brigadier-General Wm. F. Bartlett, last dated Libby Prison Hospital, Richmond, August 28. He had been sick with dysentery, at Danvers, Va., but had been ordered back to Richmond, arrangements having been made for his exchange. He expected to leave by the next cartel steamer. He speaks well of the treatment he has received.

AN order has been issued by the War Department revoking a previous order, and honorably discharging from service enlisted men formerly of the Twenty-fifth, who were promoted to the rank of officers in the Thirty-sixth regiment of United States colored troops. Their names are Captain George B. Proctor, Captain George F. Allen, and First Lieutenants A. Parker, George L. Seagraves, Edward Townsend and Leonard T. Gaskell.

THE Secretary of War has ordered commanders of departments to furnish to the Commissary-General of Prisoners full rolls of all Federal prisoners of war received by them, either on parole or exchange, and also of all Rebel prisoners of war held by them at temporary dépôts, or who have been exchanged by them, and whenever practicable, rolls of Federal troops captured by the enemy, giving particulars of capture, etc.

AN officer was found dead some weeks ago on the track of the Indianapolis and Chicago Railroad. Appearances strongly induced the belief that he had been murdered. Papers found upon his person identified him as Captain Harry Elliott, of the 28th Pennsylvania. He had accompanied the remains of his brother, the late Captain Thomas H. Elliott, to Philadelphia, and was returning to his command, when he met his sad fate.

IT having been officially reported to the Department of the South Headquarters, that First Lieutenant W. A. Boyce, Co. "E," Fifty-fourth regiment N. Y. Vols, consumed for his own use the whisky ration which was drawn for a picket detail, under his command, he has been, upon the recommendation of Colonel A. S. Hartwell, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Vols., Commanding Post, Folly Island, S. C., approved by Brigadier-General A. Schimmelfennig, Commanding Northern District, D. S., dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, subject to the approval of the President.

IN General Orders No. 63, dated Headquarters Department of West Virginia, August 7th, 1864, Major-General Hunter says: Colonel Wm. B. Tibbits, Twenty-first New York Cavalry, commanding first brigade, First cavalry division, having been highly complimented by his division commander for "gallantry in action and efficiency under all circumstances in the field," and having been recommended as a "competent, faithful, and gallant officer, worthy of promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General U. S. Vols.," the Major-General commanding takes pleasure in commending to the command the conduct of Colonel Tibbits, and in approving the recommendation for his promotion.

REBEL papers give the following list of officers captured near Reams' Station:—Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Walker, A. A. G.; Major John Beattie, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York; Major John W. Byron, Eighty-eighth New York; Major John Byrne, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New York; Major Frank Williamson, Fourth New York heavy artillery. They also say that Lieutenant-Colonel Walker escaped from the guards and attempted to reach our lines. "While *en route* thither he was picked up, and was yesterday returned to his brethren on the island. He is minus hat, minus coat, minus shoes, and minus socks. He is naturally a fine looking man, but with so much apparel missing he looks rather curious."

THE following named officers have been dismissed the service:—Second Lieutenant Samuel M. White, Jr., Acting Quartermaster, One Hundred and Forty-fifth regiment National Guard, Infantry; First Lieutenant A. N. Grissom, First Infantry Missouri State Militia, "and to be fined in the sum of three hundred dollars, and to be imprisoned until the same is paid;" First Lieutenant Asher S. Tibbals, Co. I., One Hundred and Thirty-first regiment, Ohio National Guard; Surgeon James W. Pettenos, U. S. Vols.; Second Lieutenant Benjamin F. Manton, Light Battery C., Third Rhode Island Artillery; Chaplain Alvah R. Jones; Second Lieutenant Samuel B. Tate, Co. L., Twenty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry; Colonel Lewis M. Peck, One Hundred and Seventy-third New York Volunteers (dishonorably), for misbehavior before the enemy.

COMPILATION OF MILITARY LAWS.

CHAPLAINS.

At Military Academy.—There shall be * * * * * one Chaplain, situated at the military academy at West Point, who shall also be professor of geography, history, and ethics, with the pay and emoluments allowed the professor of mathematics.*—*Sec.* 2, *Act of April* 14, 1818, *chap.* 61.

Post Chaplains.—That it shall be lawful for the officers composing the council of administration at any† post, from time to time, to employ such person as they may think proper to officiate as chaplain, who shall also perform the duties of schoolmaster at such post; and the person so employed shall, on the certificate of the commanding officer of the post, be paid such sum for his services‡, not exceeding forty dollars per month, as may be determined by the said council of administration, with the approval of the Secretary of War; and in addition to his pay, the said chaplain shall be allowed four rations per diem, with quarters and fuel.—*Sec.* 18, *Act of July* 5, 1838, *ch.* 162.

Chaplains employed at the military posts called "Chaplain posts" shall be required to reside at the posts.—*Sec.* 9, *Act of July* 17, 1862, *chap.* 200.

Hospital Chaplain.—The President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint, if he shall deem it necessary, a chaplain for each permament hospital.—*Sec.* 2, *Act of May* 20, 1862, *ch.* 80.

The chaplains of the permament hospitals, appointed under the authority of the second section of the act, approved May 20, 1862, shall be nominated to the Senate for its advice and consent, and they shall, in all respects, fill the requirements of the preceding section of this act relative to the appointment of chaplains in the army and volunteers; and the appointments of chaplains to army hospitals heretofore made by the President are hereby confirmed; and it is hereby made the duty of each officer commanding a district or post containing hospitals, or a brigade of troops, within thirty days after the reception of the order promulgating this act, to inquire into the fitness, efficiency, and qualifications of the chaplains of hospitals or regiments, and to muster out of service such chaplains as were not appointed in conformity with the requirements of this act, and who have not faithfully discharged the duties of chaplains during the time they have been engaged as such.—*Sec.* 9, *Act of July* 17, 1862, *chap.* 200.

Regimental Chaplains.—There shall be allowed to each regiment [of volunteers] one chaplain, who shall be appointed by the regimental commander on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on duty with the regiment at the time the appointment shall be made.—*Sec.* 9, *Act of July* 22, 1861, *chap.* 9.

One chaplain shall be allowed to each regiment of the Army [Regular], to be selected and appointed as the President may direct.—*Sec.* 7, *Act of August* 3, 1861, *chap.* 42.

Qualifications.—No person shall be appointed a chaplain in the United States Army who is not a regularly ordained minister of some religious denomination, and who does not present testimonials of his present good standing as such minister, with a recommendation for his appointment as an army chaplain from some authorized ecclesiastical body, or not less than five accredited ministers belonging to said religious denomination.—*Sec.* 8, *Act of July* 17, 1862, *chap.* 200.

Duties.—The chaplain so appointed [to volunteer regiments] shall be required to report to the colonel commanding the regiment to which he is attached, at the end of each quarter, the moral and religious condition of the regiment, and such suggestions as may conduce to the social happiness and moral improvement of the troops.—*Sec.* 9, *July* 22, 1861, *chap.* 9.

That it shall be the duty of chaplains in the military service of the United States to make monthly reports to the Adjutant-General of the Army, through the usual military channels, of the moral condition and general history of the regiments, hospitals, or posts to which they may be attached; and it shall be the duty of all commanders of regiments, hospitals, and posts, to render such facilities as will aid in the discharge of the duties assigned to them by the Government.

That all chaplains in the military service of the United States shall hold appropriate religious services at the burial of soldiers who may die in the command to which they are assigned to duty, and it shall be their duty to hold public religious services at least once each Sabbath when practicable.—*Sections* 3 *and* 4, *Act of April* 9, 1864.

Rank, Pay and Pension of all Chaplains.—Hereafter the compensation of all chaplains in the regular or volunteer service or army hospitals shall be one hundred dollars per month and two rations a day when on duty.—*Sec.* 9, *Act of July* 17, 1862, *chap.* 200.

The rank of chaplain, without command, in the regular and volunteer service of the United States, is hereby recognized. Chaplains shall be borne on the field and staff rolls next after the surgeons, and shall wear such uniform as is or may be prescribed by the army regulations, and shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as other officers of the Army. They shall be entitled to draw forage for two horses, and when assigned to hospitals, posts, and forts, they shall be entitled to quarters and fuel within the hospitals, posts, or forts, while they are so assigned, without the privilege of commutation, subject to the same conditions and limitations as are now by law provided in the case of surgeons. When absent from duty with leave, or on account of sickness or other disability, or when held by the enemy as prisoners, they shall be subject to no other diminution or loss of pay and allowances than other officers in the military service are under like circumstances. And chaplains who have been absent from duty by reason of wounds or sickness, or when held as prisoners in the hands of the enemy, shall be entitled to receive full pay, without rations, during such absence. In all other other respects the pay of chaplains shall be the same as now provided by law. [By section 9, July 17, 1862, chap. 200.]—*Sec.* 1, *Act of April* 9, 1864.

That the act approved July 14, 1862, entitled "An act to grant pensions," is hereby so amended as to include chaplains in the regular and volunteer forces of the Army; Provided, That the pension to which a chaplain shall be entitled for a total disability shall be twenty dollars a per month, and all the provisions of the act to which this section is an amendment shall apply to and embrace the widows, children, mothers, and sisters of chaplains of the land forces who have died since the 4th day of March, 1861, or shall die of wounds or disease contracted in the service of the United States, and while such chaplains are, or shall be, in the line of their duty.—*Sec.* 2, *Act of April* 9, 1864.

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* $2,240 per annum by Act of March 3, 1851, and section 1, Act of February 21, 1857.

† The number of chaplain posts was limited to twenty by Act of July 7, 1838, and increased to thirty by Act of March 2, 1849. They are to be designated by Secretary of War.

‡ For compensation of all chaplains see RANK, PAY, etc.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be m de payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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BOUND volumes of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for 1863-4, Volume 1, are for sale at this office. Price $6. Covers will be furnished, as soon as ready, to subscribers wishing to bind. Price $1.

ATLANTA OURS.

AN unqualified, magnificent victory is the sum and substance of the tidings from Georgia. The exhilaration of the North over the great event is fully justified; and, for once, the Nation will not be likely to overestimate the value of its achievement. Of the two grand parallel campaigns, upon which every military energy has been bent, one has already reached its happy consummation. A long season, indeed, favorable to campaigning, still remains to the Georgia Army, and it will not pass away unprofitably. But a pause must now be expected in the victorious tramp of SHERMAN'S legions. If the possession of Macon be the mere corollary of the fall of Atlanta, yet time must be lent to the working out of that problem. Should nothing more of import be done, let us be mindful that, with the seizure of this objective point, Atlanta, the main work laid out for the summer is triumphantly accomplished.

With the opening of the month of May, the grand Army of the Mississippi set out from the environs of Chattanooga, with the intent to occupy Atlanta, the chief inland city of the entire Confederacy, lying 135 miles away to the southeast. Simultaneously, GRANT threw the Army of the Potomac across the Rapidan. The two campaigns have illustrated kindred rules of strategy—each being a series of movements in flank, GRANT always marching by the left, and SHERMAN always by the right. Hard and bloody fighting has been the lot of both columns in their penetration of the enemy's territory. But, on the Western banners, victory, as is her wont, has again been first to perch, finding there a familiar resting place. With equal valor and not unequal skill, the gallant Army of the East has failed as yet to snatch equal fortune, and sees the hour of its triumph for a little space delayed. But the other campaign furnishes matter enough for exultation. That, at least, has culminated in the good success, which, to whoever chose to look simply at military combinations, evidently demanded only patience, energy, and confidence. All of these the gallant SHERMAN kept in his breast, if they sometimes fled from ours. On the first day of Autumn, after a campaign of four arduous months, Atlanta dropped from the enemy's grasp under the rightful domination of the Union.

The progress and result of the Georgia campaign, to our judgment, stamps SHERMAN as a thorough soldier. That his plan at the outset was good, success, the final criterion, has demonstrated. His combinations have been sound, and he has been fertile in expedients. The country he traversed was unfriendly to military manœuvre. Arduous and abrupt mountains, defensible ravines and ridges, were constantly interposed across the path of the Army into Central Georgia. Its march, nevertheless, has been steady, and without a single retrograde. SHERMAN has fought this campaign in some respects unlike any of his others, displaying more maturity, greater power, skill learned from experience, observation and history, and no little coolness, method and deliberation. Heretofore, promptness, rapidity and brilliancy were the chief qualities which the majority of the American people saw in him. Now, he has exhibited, even to the most cursory observation, caution, sound judgment, and persistency. That ingenuity of invention and fertility of device in time of need, which was always remarkable in his campaigns, is quite as observable in this: and SHERMAN, withal, clearly exhibits something of that military intuition, which, even in the best of American soldiers, hitherto, has not been superabundant.

The movements which forced the enemy to fight on ground not of his own choice, even although he played entirely the defensive part in the campaign, are worthy of study. All the way down to Atlanta, such advantage as could be taken of the nature of the ground for giving or accepting battle has been carefully reaped. One assault, in the face of great obstacles—that of Kenesaw Mountain—revealed the presence of his well-known impetuosity in SHERMAN. But, with no delay, the inevitable flanking which had previously marked the campaign was resumed. The series of battles with which HOOD so inauspicuously inaugurated his career as commander were turned to great use in the sequel of the campaign. For the moment, they revived the flickering confidence of the enemy, so long chagrined and alarmed at the irresistible march of the invading column; but they proved to him most disastrous in the expenditure of strength which they cost.

A very noticeable trait in the campaign is the skill with which SHERMAN'S line of communications has been protected. It was not a little precarious, and more than once aroused the anxiety of the Nation. It might well occasion solicitude. His base was, in one sense, not at Chattanooga, but at Nashville; with the former point as a secondary base. Accordingly, the enemy bent his efforts not only to breaking the railroad between Atlanta and Ringgold, striking it at Dalton and Calhoun, but also to raiding on the road from Chattanooga back to Nashville. From Atlanta to Chattanooga, the railroad is 135 miles long, from Chattanooga to Nashville, only a little less. With this line of 250 miles, stretched clear across the great Alleghany chain from flank to flank, in a disputed country, filled with guerrillas and hostile inhabitants, with myriads of nooks and eyries in the mountainous region, apt for the assemblage and protection of marauding bands, with that attenuated line infested by many squadrons of the best cavalry in the Confederacy, long accustomed to be victorious everywhere, cavalry who had devastated almost with impunity the broad States of Kentucky and Tennessee again and again, under such bold and skillful leaders as JOHN MORGAN, FORREST, WHEELER, STEPHEN LEE, RHODDY and CHALMERS—in spite of all, for four eventful months, through victory and repulse, in action and repose alike, SHERMAN has been able to keep his lines strong and clear. Often the enemy have reported his men to be living perforce on half rations, but the commissary has been kept full; and even the daily dispatches have been almost as regular in their transit as those from the Army on the James. All this has been done without a solitary transport or a punt to carry his supplies, or a single gunboat to defend them.

At the opening of the campaign, we shared in the general interest which prevailed as to the security of SHERMAN'S communications. But, although he penetrated each week further and further into the enemy's country, the campaign had not entirely developed itself before we were able to congratulate our readers on the fact that it was, in effect, not SHERMAN'S, but HOOD'S lines of supplies that were in danger. The general who, in early spring, successfully threw that famous movable column across the broad State of Mississippi from one border to the other, outdoing tenfold all that KINGLAKE has described of the boldness and skill of the so-called movable column in the Crimea, had evidently taken too many lessons in the art of self-protection and self-dependence in hostile territory, to be a cause of anxiety now. While all the Southern newspapers and many Southern generals, and while even English journals of great ability were proving by all the laws of logic and strategy (and good logic and strategy, too,) that SHERMAN *must* now retreat, SHERMAN did not retreat. At the very moment, indeed, when the exultation of the Confederates was the highest at the absolute certainty of his downfall, SHERMAN pushed on and took Atlanta, ending logic and campaign both at once.

The last step in the campaign was one of great boldness and of singular merit. The excellence of the preliminary dispositions for covering Chattahoochee River bridge, and the minor fords and bridges for some distance on either side; the protection of the dépôts of supply at Marietta, Allatoona, and other points in the rear; the stern orders not to sacrifice these stations, and not to lose the wagon-trains which moved with the Army, under any circumstances; the tactical dispositions of the troops in the march which followed; the precautions against surprise, hindrance, or even detection; the facile and beautiful transfer of a great army unmolested to the enemy's two main lines of supply, one after another—all these merit notice and praise. So far, it seems that the enemy has not been outfought merely, but outgeneralled—an achievement which we do not always have the pleasure of recording. HOOD did that later under compulsion, which the wily JOHNSTON seemed likely to do voluntarily, and at less expense. It proved merely a question of more days, and the outcry of the Southern people against so able a General as JOHNSTON is sternly rebuked by events.

Of the importance of the occupation of Atlanta we have not space to speak, and doubtless it is unnecessary to do so. But perhaps the comment may have been passed, that, although Atlanta is ours, HOOD'S Army "has escaped." Now, this matter of "escaping," in the first place, is rather an easy matter. Indeed the great stupidity in such a situation, with no Navy to block the rear, would be *not* to escape. But even this explanation is not needed. It seems to us that two of the best generals in the Confederacy and two of the best armies, have been thoroughly defeated in this campaign. One of these armies is as completely lost to the enemy as though it were now in the prison grounds of Camp Douglas or Elmira. In other words, the main part of that great force which resisted our passage of Buzzard's Roost, at the opening of May, is now out of the combat, after the vicissitudes of a desperate campaign. The ranks have been filled with militia, with striplings, and with conscripts; but HOOD does not command the Army which four brief months ago fought under the leadership of JOHNSTON.

PEACE OR WAR?

WITH the rest of the Nation, we have heard the question of peace mooted for many weeks, but have given it by no means the chief share of our attention. It is natural that, after three years of war—and more especially of so terrible a war as ours—the cry of peace should be heard. It is nothing other than occurs in every such contest, and History but repeats herself. Why, indeed, should our experience be an exception to the universal experience of all ages? The most loyal of citizens, under great pressure, will meditate upon peace as the happy remedy for all calamities, personal and national. Peace, after all, is the sole object of war; and all of us, even the stoutest-hearted, can but inquire, with wistful faces, ever and anon, "how far distant is it yet?" If such desires be pardonable in true and loyal men, what should be expected of the selfish, timorous, or treasonable?

But that this Nation would deliberately fling up its holy cause in despair, and yield that to force from which its reason, conscience, and honor shrink back repugnant; that it would think for a moment of peace in dishonor, we could not believe.

There are not a few advocates of immediate peace in the country. Probably a failure to appreciate the national military strength, and the real character of the prospects of the war, strengthens their numbers. Such have seen defeat in what, to a more dispassioned observer, was only the needful preliminary of victory. With the field of war looking as it does to-day, we can have no thought of final defeat. Such enthusiasts as supposed a hostile army of 300,000 men was to be overthrown by the turning of a hand—in 30, 60, 90 days—may well have found their confidence oozing away. But shall the Nation look to such for counsel?

General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN has been nominated by a powerful party for the Presidency of the United States. Ordinary nominations for any civil office, pass for very little to us, in our representative capacity as a military organ. Perhaps an entire silence upon the announcement of previous nominations for the same great office, has indicated as much. But when the ranking Major-General in the Regular Army

—an early leader of the old Army of the Potomac—appears a candidate, it is not unbecoming in us to have a word to say. Of our estimation of General McCLELLAN it may not be necessary to speak,—and even if we did, it might not be characteristic for us to express our feelings in the unreserved terms of affection and regard which some of the journals have adopted—though we might feel as deeply and heartily as they, their panegyrics. We share fully that feeling of constant interest in General McCLELLAN which has from the start possessed the whole Army. It is because of this feeling that we cannot find it in our hearts to believe that he will stand on the platform of the Convention which has nominated him. With his soldierly instincts, his fine sense of honor, his tender memory of his dead comrades in arms, his constant and sympathetic affection for the Army that toils and gallantly fights in the trenches to-day, and crowns its labors with a triple victory, at Petersburgh, Mobile, and Atlanta, with his immaculate patriotism and devotion to the American Union, and to the honor of the starry flag—we cannot think that he will tarnish his reputation by going before the people as the embodiment of sentiments which rebuke all that our gallant armies have done, through suffering even to death, and offend that fine instinct which lies at the base of all soldierly character.

In what is here said, it will be unnecessary to disclaim the influence of any partisan emotion. We are very well aware that, even in this brief column, our words have alienated us from both and all of the political factions. We mean only to add our single voice to the cause of the Union and the National honor.

THE experiments with Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG'S 600-pounder shunt gun have been continued at Shoeburyness. A floating *Warrior* target, measuring 12 ft. by 10 ft., was moored at 500 yards from the gun, the charge being reduced to 50½ lbs., so as to bring the velocity of the shot down to what it would have been if the gun had been fired at 2,000 yards distance. Although the first shot ricocheted, it went clean through the target, making a large hole, blowing the upper plate completely off, and breaking nearly every bolt in the middle plate, which was detached some three or four inches from the backing. Three other shells were fired, but one of them struck the top end, the other two the left and right side of the wood-work of the target, inflicting no very serious damage. With the proper charge of the gun so much reduced, the rotation of the shot is of course lessened in a corresponding degree, and its accuracy of line is thereby greatly impaired. It was the opinion of the most eminent artillerists present, says the London *Times*, that the loss of power caused by the ricochet of the first shell, which did the largest amount of damage, was equivalent to 1,000 yards added to the range; so that the experiment really showed what the gun would do with the full charge at 3,000 yards, and confirms the experiments made some time since at the box target. The *Times* says that the Ordnance Select Committee have reported most favorably on the merits of the gun, and the War Office authorities have decided on ordering four more for this year's delivery. During the afternoon several photographs were taken of the target, both in front and rear, showing the amount of damage done to it. Among the visitors who witnessed the experiments were the Count DE PARIS, the Duke DE CHARTRES, the Duke DE MONTPENSIER, and the Prince DE JOINVILLE.

The London *Mechanics' Magazine*—a good authority—does not sustain the flattering report of the *Times*. On the contrary, it avers that, day by day, new facts leak out to prove that the 600-pounder is by no means worthy of the laudation which it has received in certain quarters. The truth is, it says, the gun is so wanting in precision that it has little in common with a true rifle. The experiments at the *Warrior* floating target proved that, out of five rounds with shell, fired at only 500 yards range, but one hit could be obtained, and even that followed on a ricochet. The *Magazine* speaks of the privacy which has been observed in conducting the experiments, but says facts are very troublesome things, and possess a strange faculty for finding their way to the ears of the public. Its conclusion is, that the 600-pounder is a gun capable of burning charges of 70 pounds of powder, and so far it is a very good gun, but no further.

The result of a large number of experiments to test the accuracy of the big gun is thus stated by our authority:

At two degrees elevation the common shell (blind) attained a maximum range of 921, and a minimum of 818 yards, the least deflection being 7·2 yards, the highest 8·8 yards. The *real* difference in range thus amounted to 103 on an average of 870 yards. At three degrees the same shell attained a maximum of 1,244 yards, and a minimum of 1,090, the greatest lateral deflection being 13·8, the least 6·4 yards. The *real* difference in this case rose to 154 on an average range of 1,167 yards, or between one-seventh and one-eighth of the latter. Nor is the aspect of things changed materially by using the very short 512-pound solid shot. In fact, the highest and lowest ranges made at three degrees elevation were respectively as 1,662 and 1,480 yards, giving a plain difference of 182 yards between the two. Out of ten successive shots fired for this purpose only two were in line, the extreme deflections being to the right 2·2, and to the left 8·2 yards.

It seems that the *Times* is in error in saying that four more of the guns have been ordered by the War Office. Four 600-pounders have been ordered, it is true, but they will not be similar to "Big Will." The bore will be but 13 inches, instead of 13·3, and the barrels will not be of wrought iron, but of steel. The report of the Select Committee is also, according to the *Mechanics' Magazine*, unfavorable to the gun.

THE question involved in the seizure of the *Georgia*, according to the facts which have hitherto appeared, is whether a sale to a neutral in a neutral port, vests a title which is good against the other belligerents. As the neutral claimant in this case is English, it is more particularly desirable to know what the English doctrine on this subject is.

The English authorities sustain the general doctrine that a neutral may by a *bonâ fide* sale acquire a valid title to a vessel belonging to a belligerent. But this applies only to private ships. "The purchase of a "ship of war by a neutral, while she was lying in a "port to which she fled for refuge, is invalid. Nothing "short of the acquiescence of the belligerent in the "measures of precaution taken to prevent such a vessel "from finding her way back again into the navy of her "own country, can give validity to such a purchase." (2 WILDMAN'S International Law, 90.) The leading decision is the *Minerva*—6 ROBINSON'S Admiralty Reports, 396)—where a Dutch ship of war with eighteen guns and ammunition, of which fourteen guns and the ammunition had been taken out for convenience, lying in the port of Bergen, into which she had been chased by a British frigate, and there remained sealed up for nearly three years, was purchased by a sovereign Prince, Count BENTINCK, Lord of Kniphausen. Having been afterwards captured on her way to Holland, under Kniphausen colors, with a Dutch master and crew. She was condemned. There might be a question whether in this case, the condemnation was not made on the ground that the sale was not *bonâ fide*, and whether the fact that the vessel is shut up in the neutral port and prevented from getting to sea by the vigilance of hostile cruisers, is not essential to render the sale invalid. But the English writers lay down the rule generally, that sales of belligerent ships of war are invalid. The English journals seem to justify the seizure of the *Georgia* on this general ground. It is true that "ships are "deemed to belong to the country under whose *flag* "and *pass* they navigate, and this circumstance is conclusive upon their character." (3 PHILLIMORE, 606.) "But the meaning of this is only "that the party who "takes the benefit of them, is himself bound by them; "he is not at liberty, when they happen to operate to "his disadvantage, to turn round and deny the character "which he has worn for his own benefit, and upon the "credit of his own oath a solemn declaration; but they "do not bind *other parties* as against him."

THE Richmond *Examiner* of August 31st, writing of peace and armistices, puts the whole matter so forcibly and, in the main, so correctly, that we copy here a few of the more important paragraphs of the article:—

"Nothing which can possibly occur at Chicago is so momentous to us as the events which are taking place on the Weldon Railroad, around Atlanta, and near Harper's Ferry. Even supposing that the Yankee Peace Democrats in that Convention should carry all before them, and nominate candidates on a distinct basis of peace and separation (which is by no means supposable), yet all that would signify nothing, save in so far as the action should be affirmed by those ratification meetings which are to take place on the Weldon road, near Atlanta, and on or about the Potomac.

"If Atlanta were to fall, or Petersburgh, or if SHERIDAN should drive EARLY back to Lynchburgh—or if any one of these events should befall, then all the peace principles and peace Presidents of Chicago would be at the election next November where last year's snow is, and last night's moonshine. War, for another Presidential term, would sweep away every vestige of opposition. But, on the other hand, if GRANT'S and SHERMAN'S Armies should have no more success within the next three months than for the three last, and if SHERIDAN'S Army of the "Middle Department" should still be pretending to look for EARLY, and taking care not to find him, or else, at the first sight of him, running straight away—as for the last few weeks—in this case it will not matter to us the least if the Chicago Democrats break up in utter confusion, and the FREMONT party collapse, and the DAVIS-WADE party wither up, and LINCOLN and SEWARD reigns supreme; nothing would avail—the scale of peace would preponderate and that of war kick the beam.

"In other words, the issues of peace and war are not in the hands of politicians and statesmen; no, not in the slightest degree, they are in the hands of soldiers."

ALL the accounts of the capture of the *Tennessee* agree in the statement that the only shot which penetrated the armor of the iron-clad was the 15-inch one fired from a Monitor. The officers who surveyed the *Tennessee*, say in their official report:—"On that side, "nearly amidships of the casemate, and between the "two broadside guns, a 15-inch solid shot knocked a "hole through the armor and backing, leaving on the "inside an undetached mass of oak and pine splinters, "about three by four feet, and projecting inside of "the casemate about two from the side. This is the "only shot that penetrated the wooden backing of the "casemate, although there are numerous places on the "inside giving evidence of the effect of the shot." No better evidence than this is needed of the efficiency of the heavy guns the Monitors carry. And it is the strongest merit of these vessels that their turrets afford efficient means for working guns of such enormous weight and calebre.

IT is gratifying to observe that our English military contemporary agrees with us in our condemnation of that impertinent officer of Royal Engineers who filled several pages of a London magazine with reports of the private conversations of American officers who had unwarily admitted him to their hospitalities. The English *Gazette*, however, wishes us to believe that the case of this ungentlemanly Engineer is as exceptional amongst British officers as those of officers of our Army whom it finds published in this journal as dismissed the service for odious offences, are exceptional here. We certainly hope that is the case, and we thank our English contemporary for putting the man in such disgraceful companionship.

WHILE the people are exulting over the victory in Mobile Bay, and are singing deserved praises to the gallant old sailor who won it, let them not forget to honor the skill, the industry, the patience of the Navy Department in the organization of the means by which success was achieved. Partisan newspapers and hasty and incompetent editors have made Mr. Secretary WELLES a favorite victim of their ridicule. Meanwhile he has quietly continued in the performance of his duties, adapting his department to the necessities of a vast and newly-created Navy, until it has become perhaps the most systematic department of the Government.

WE have received the full official Report of Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN on his operations in Mobile Bay. It comes to us, however, too late for publication in this week's issue. The Report is a document of the very highest interest.

BRIGADIER-General CULLUM, who has served so long as Chief of Staff to Major-General HALLECK, left Washington early this week, to relieve Brigadier-General TOWER as Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point.

LIEUTENANT L. V. Cazaire, formerly of the Massachusetts Thirty-eighth Vols., but latterly of the Eighty-ninth U. S. regiment of colored troops, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Andrews at Port Hudson.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

THE turret rams now completing at Liverpool, by the Messrs. LAIRD, are ordered to be fitted with tripod iron tubular masts, on Captain C. P. COLES' principle. Their lower yards will be of tubular iron, but their topsail and topgallant yards are to be of steel.

MR. MURRAY, the book-publisher, announces the "Lives of the Warriors of the Seventeenth Century "who have Commanded Fleets and Armies Before "the Enemy. By Lieutenant-General Sir EDWARD "CUST." This will be a campanion to the Military Annals of the two last centuries, that form so valuable a manual for students of the art of war, by the same author.

THE *Royal Sovereign* turret ship, in dock at Portsmouth, is ordered to be fitted with a band of wooden sheathing at her water line, and the work has been commenced by the dockyard authorities. Iron straps 3 in. wide by ¾ in. in thickness, and about 6 ft. in length, and averaging about 30 in. apart, will be fixed on the armor-plating by iron screws tapped into the face of the armor-plates. Over these iron straps will be laid 3-inch wooden sheathing, scored to receive the straps and fill in the space between them, which will be fixed to the straps by screw fastenings.

THE KING of Spain, visiting Paris, has been honored with a review of the French troops in the parade ground of the Champs de Mars. The Guard, Line, cavalry, artillery, horse and foot National Guard, Guard of Paris, school of St. Cyr, and fire brigade, were all represented to the number of some 80,000 men. The appearance of the different regiments excited not only the admiration of the foreign monarch, but professional soldiers saw and felt that the troops before them had a more solid look, carried their muskets more easily, and were in fact stronger and better conditioned men than were found in the French army some few years back. The encouragement given to old soldiers to remain and serve double or even triple time, has made a most perceptible change. The number of decorations which caught the eye as each company passed by, and the quantity of manly beard, sweeping down to the middle button of the tunic, showed that the Gallic legions were for the most part composed of men inured to war. Marshal MAGNAN, commanding the first *corps de armée*, Marshal ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, commanding the Imperial Guard, and General MELLINET, commanding the National Guard, were warmly complimented by the EMPEROR and his Spanish guest. The troops had a double ration of brandy, and consequently uttered the French *morituri te salutant*, which, being translated, means in Gallic idiom "*Vive l' Empereur.*" The same compliment was paid to the KING of Spain.

THE Royal Engineer forces at Chatham garrison have been employed in extensive engineering operations for the destruction of a large cliff, composed of chalk, earth, and stones, at Cuxton, near Rochester. For about six weeks past a portion of the Engineers had been encamped in the neighborhood, and have been daily employed, under the direction of Lieutenant FRASER, in sinking the shafts, driving the galleries, and in other operations required before the cliff could be destroyed. For this purpose four shafts were sunk in various parts of the cliff, the depth of the lowest being 62 ft., while the base of each communicated with galleries in which were deposited the four charges of powder, containing, in the aggregate, between 5,000 lbs. and 6,000 lbs. weight. The number of small charges was 54, each consisting of 100 lbs. of powder. The necessary operations of "tamping," &c., having been completed, arrangements were made for igniting the charges, which was effected by means of a current of electricity from the voltaic battery, each charge being fired simultaneously. The whole of the operations were under the charge of Captain PARSONS, while the general arrangements were carried out by Colonel LOVELL, C. B., and Colonel SCOTT. Everything being completed, the bugle sounded the order to "fire," and the batteries having been brought into use, the charges were ignited instantaneously. The huge cliff then bulged out with a dull roar, and the entire mass was thrown down. The quantity of chalk and flint detached by the explosion was calculated at 1,000,000 cubic yards.

THE Duke of MAGENTA, says the Paris correspondent of the *British Army and Navy Gazette*, is manœuvring on a large scale, and teaching his troops to move by division and brigade, not according to rules laid down, but in face of a division he places another division, and in face of a brigade another brigade, and in this manner exceptional positions are arrived at, similar to those which occur in real campaigning. On the 9th instant the whole *corps de armée* got under arms at 10.30 A. M., to commence an offensive movement, and drive the enemy from a position which he occupied in force, and where he had established himself the evening before. At 2 P. M. the troops bivouacked within reach of the enemy, whose advanced posts and supports might at any moment find themselves engaged with those pushed forward by the Marshal. Both sides attentively observed each other, and the Duke, wishing to strengthen and cover his position, caused an entrenchment 2,000 yards in length to be thrown up along his front. Four thousand men, divided into two detachments, constructed this work in four hours. Three batteries were brought and placed *en barbette*, so as to be able to fire over the breastwork. The next morning, at half-past four, the *corps d'armée*, crossing the entrenchment which it had constructed on the previous day, operated a turning movement, swinging round on its left wing, so as to force the enemy to relinquish a farm which he had occupied on the limits of the camp. After this operation, which was vigorously conducted, the troops returned to their bivouac. On the Monday and Friday of each week some such operation as the above takes place, each branch being exercised according to its peculiar avocation. Cavalry and horse artillery may be seen covering the retreat of an army, or manœuvring all day long round a division of infantry, waiting to profit by any mistake, now chasing in line, now in squadron.

SPAIN now ranks as a second-rate military power. Under PHILIP II. she had 280,000 soldiers, a force quite out of proportion to the armies of other states. After the war of the Austrian succession, her power decreased, and her effective force fell to the moderate figure of 75,000 men; nor did her armies become again formidable until, in 1808, she was invaded by the French. Spain then placed herself on a war footing, and raised her effective to 190,000 men for her own defence, and 130,000 men for the defence of the colonies she still retained. In 1833, after the death of FERDINAND, and at the moment of the Don CARLOS war, she had only 60,000 infantry and 8,000 horse. About five years ago, when Spain undertook to punish the EMPEROR of Morocco, she raised her military force to 250,000 men, and this force she still maintains, together with 60,000 militiamen, and about 50,000 troops in Cuba and her colonies. Italy now maintains an army of about 350,000 men. Turkey is also counted as a second-rate power, and she maintains a force of 300,000 men, divided into two armies —the army of reserve and the active army. Both have the same organization, six corps each, composed of two divisions; each division has three regiments of infantry, with cavalry, horse, artillery and batteries. Sweden, with a population of four millions, keeps up an army of 180,000 men; Portugal has 30,000; and Switzerland only maintains a regular force of about 80,000. Bavaria has 100,000 men under arms, which force she could double by calling out her reserve; she furnishes 35,000 fighting men, which form the seventh corps, to the Confederation. Wurtemberg, Hanover, and Saxony each furnish a corps to the Confederation, and have an army of about 25,000 men. The Papal States have only some 7,000 or 8,000 men, including the Pontifical gendarmes. The troops of the German Confederation form an army of about 550,000—400,000 infantry of the line, 30,000 chasseurs, 66,000 cavalry, 48,000 artillery, 6,000 engineers, &c. The total effective of European armies amounts to about 3,000,000 soldiers.

CAPTAIN BLAKELY'S 11-inch cast-iron gun, hooped with steel, and which broke one of the hoops under proof a short time ago, having been repaired, has been again proved at the Woolwich butt. The gun is 15 feet long, 43 inches in diameter at the breech, and 20 inches at the muzzle. It was fired two rounds, with a charge of 52½ lbs. of powder, and a cylinder weighing 540 lbs., and showed no signs of strain or damage. The gun, it is stated, is manufactured to the order of the Russian Government, and will now be dispatched to St. Petersburgh One of Captain BLAKELY'S 4½-inch guns, weighing 35 cwt., and manufactured for the Portuguese Government, was also proved at the Woolwich butt, and fired two rounds satisfactorily. The 11-inch experimental cast-iron gun, made by the Blakely Ordnance Company to the order of the War Department, was likewise fired at the proof-butt in Woolwich Arsenal, with a charge of 70 lbs. of powder and a proof-cylinder weighing 400 lbs. A good deal of doubt was expressed among the officers present as to the result of the proof with so much powder, and Mr. CAMPBELL, who was in attendance, together with Mr. VAVASSEUR, on behalf of the Blakely Company, expressed his opinion that the gun must give way. The first round was, in consequence, most anxiously awaited. Those engaged in the office of proving the gun, and, in fact, every one present, sheltered themselves within the bomb-proof cells, apprehensive of danger by exposure outside. The instant the report was heard a rush was made towards the spot whence the firing took place, and about 40 or 50 huge fragments rose with the smoke into the air above, and were soon strewed about the place. This being the first gun made on the principle, the experiment may be considered important, the object being to ascertain if a cheap gun of large calibre can be made by shrinking a cast-iron jacket over a cast-iron tube. The Blakely guns to stand a similar charge—namely, 70 lbs. of powder—are constructed entirely of steel. This one, however, was purchased with a view to economy, and hence the result.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S VICTORIES.—The London *Times* of August 20, in an editorial on the latest war news, says of Admiral FARRAGUT:

"Admiral FARRAGUT has been the most successful of all the Federal officers. His achievement in the present case is, as we have said, precisely similar to his operations at New Orleans, although the struggle in this instance has been far more severe. In both cases he has run the gauntlet of forts supported by a fleet. At New Orleans the Confederates were very ill prepared; but his success in the present instance, against what we may suppose to be the matured defences of two forts, cannot but be instructive to us at a time when we are occupied with a scientific contest between ships and guns. It would seem that where the passage of a fleet cannot be obstructed, it can always run the gauntlet of forts at the expense of a certain amount of loss. The defeat of the Federals before Charleston has principally arisen from the facility with which the Confederates have obstructed the channels, and have thus been able to detain the Federal fleet under the fire of their forts. We shall look with interest for the details of this engagement, in the expectation that they will throw some light on this disputed point of naval warfare."

FARRAGUT'S EXPLOIT.

[From the British Army and Navy Gazette.]

WHATEVER speculations may have been sent abroad concerning the value of FARRAGUT'S success in forcing the forts at the entrance to Mobile Bay, there can now be no doubt of the signal character of his victory, and of the serious blow given to the Confederates in that quarter. It was argued that he had done nothing more than run past Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan, and sink and destroy a certain number of the enemy's fleet; that his position was most precarious, as his transports could not pass the batteries, and that he would have to run back again for supplies; that he could not get up to the town in consequence of shoal water and of formidable works on land; and that he could not hope to hold his own, as he had no troops to make an impression on the sides of the bay, and prevent the transmission of supplies to the forts at the entrance. Yesterday's news blew all these speculations, arguments, and assertions into the air, with one exception. By the surrender of Fort Gaines on the west side of the entrance, and by the voluntary destruction of Fort Powell on Dauphin Island, the position of FARRAGUT is rendered secure. The middle channel is left open, and stores can be landed under the guns of Fort Gaines; and the channel to New Orleans, which was closed by Fort Powell, near Grant's Pass, must now fall into the hands of the victors. How far Mobile is itself in danger must depend on the power of the Federal Government to send such an army there as may assist and cover the flotilla in its future operations. On the west side the city is reported to be defended by very heavy earthworks and batteries; and on the Dog River bar, just below the city, there is a line of sunken vessels. On the east side there are few works, but the city is defended there by the Tenshaw River, and by the deep, broad, and rapid Alabama. However, on that side lies Pensacola, and, if the Federals can assemble an army there to march straight on the east side of the city, whilst another force approaches and invests the west side, the Confederates will be hard set to hold their own. They must collect an army to defend the city, which is now between four hostile points—New Orleans to the west, SHERMAN'S army to the north, FARRAGUT'S fleet to the south, and Pensacola to the east. Next to New Orleans, the city of Mobile was the greatest cotton port in the States. It was lately driving a considerable trade in blockade running, and gave abundant supplies to the Confederacy. Now, neither can cotton go out nor goods run in, and Mobile, its inhabitants, and garrison, are thrown on the resources of the impoverished and hard-pressed Confederacy. But with the example of Charleston before us, we are far from saying the city is in immediate or even remote danger of capture, notwithstanding these disadvantages. There is no reason why Fort Morgan should surrender as long as the garrison can be fed, but the question of supplies will soon be tested. The fort stands on the end of a spit of sand nearly twenty miles long, which in some places is not three-quarters of a mile broad. Nothing grows there, but the tide runs up creeks and fills a great bayou, which abound in oysters. If the garrison can live on oysters, they may subsist till FARRAGUT'S launches begin to sweep the bank. Half way up the spit, at its narrowest part, there is a kind of bay, into which Collins' Creek empties itself. Here the Federals could operate, one would think, so as to intercept supplies of any kind, and, if they get troops soon enough, and land them, the garrison of Fort Morgan can only imitate the conduct of the defenders of Kinburn. Already a fleet of transports laden with fresh provisions and ice has sailed from New York to supply the doughty admiral whose feats of arms place him at the head of his profession, and certainly constitute him the first naval officer of the day as far as actual reputation, won by skill, courage, and hard fighting, goes. His crew will need every help they can get. Of all the horrible places—for mosquitoes and "bugs" of various degrees of venom, for heat, sand, dust, dysentery, fever, alligators and sharks—in creation, those seas and shores are the most to be dreaded and abhorred. The sentries at certain seasons could only hold their own by wearing thick gauntlets, smearing their faces with medical preparations, and burning fires of pine-wood. The Federals having destroyed the fleet of the enemy, and sunk, burned, or beached the 12 rams, iron-clads, *cotton*-clads, and gunboats inside the forts, can take their ease and send off a powerful squadron to reinforce the ships blockading Wilmington; for the Federal fleet under FARRAGUT numbers no less than 32, and carries 231 heavy guns, including four Monitors. On the whole, the success obtained before Mobile, even in its present proportions, is very considerable, and will do much to revive the drooping spirits of the North. And here let us declare our belief that the existence of a peace party is mythical. We are told of 100,000 people meeting to support General MCCLELLAN. Does any one believe a military President, who has been beaten in the field by Confederate generals, is going to proclaim peace at the head of his armies? Certainly, if he does, it will only be the signal for danger to the neighbors of the North and of the South. As long as there is a ray of hope to light it on, the North will march through the storm and darkness towards its end—Empire.

PAPER SHIPS AND PAPER GUNS.

THE London *Observer* describes at length M. SZERLEMY'S experiments with his invention of a kind of paper to be used for the sides of ships and for the manufacture of light field-pieces. The experiments were made at Battersea on the 13th of August. It says that rockets were made of paper tubes which stands the test as well as those made of metal. Not less remarkable were the thick slabs and boards made of paper. These boards of one inch thickness, had been tested by bullet and ball, and the result showed that their

power of resistance was equal to ten inches of solid oak. The bullet, which had passed so far through the paper board as to cause a projecting surface at the rear would have gone clean through the oak, fracturing and tearing it in all directions, while in the paper board the perforation made was a small clean round hole. The *Observer* adds:

"These paper boards are admirably adapted for the sides of ships; their specific gravity is somewhat less than that of oak, and they are easily fixed to the frame work of vessels. They have, however, this additional advantage over timber—they do not require copper sheathing to prevent fouling, they are non-absorbent, and neither animal nor vegetable life flourishes upon their surface, as is the case with timber or iron. They also have this further advantage, that they are incombustible. No amount of heat will set them in a blaze. The application of great heat will produce combustion in the immediate neighborhood of the flame, but any thing like ordinary burning is quite out of the question. In addition, however to all these good qualities, paper has positively the advantage over timber and iron in the matter of cost. M. SZERLEMY, the inventor, well known for the successful manner in which he has arrested the decay of certain portions of the exterior of the Houses of Parliament, has discovered a fibre which grows in the Southern portions of Germany, and which may be converted into a rough kind of paper at a cost so trifling as to enable him to compete with the builder of timber and iron ships. Not content, however, with forming the sides of ships of paper, the inventor is now engaged in the construction of light field-pieces, specially adapted for mountain warfare, and these, judging from the results already obtained by experiments with paper tubes, will be found to answer the purpose admirably. Tubes have already been formed of this prepared paper, and they have stood the test against iron in the most satisfactory manner."

The process of manufacture, so far as explained, consists in lapping sheets or rolls of paper moistened with a solution, of which zopissa is the principal ingredient, one over the other, until the requisite degree of thickness or strength is attained, and exposing the material for a short time until it becomes thoroughly hardened. This zopissa is of the nature of a gum and is found in considerable quantities in Egypt. It has the pecularity of giving extraordinary hardness to any surface upon which it is placed, and it was very extensively used in the preparation employed for preserving the stone in the exterior of the House of Commons. It has also been used for the exterior of the Bank of England, the interior of the dome of St. Paul's, on which Mr. PENROSE has painted his frescos, and it has been applied with success to the arches of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway at the Elephant and Castle stations, which have suffered considerable from damp, and the infiltration of water from the roadway.

THE CAPTURE OF THE GEORGIA.

THE British papers publish the following statements in regard to the capture of the *Georgia*:

DOVER, August 24.—The Federal steam-frigate *Niagara* brought up in Dover Roads this morning, having on board Captain WITHYCOMBE and thirty-three men belonging to the screw-steamer *Georgia*, which is the property of a British merchant resident in Liverpool, and was captured by the *Niagara*, while sailing under the British flag, on Monday, the 15th August, about twenty miles off Lisbon. The capture was made by the Commodore in command of the *Niagara* on the ground that the *Georgia* was formerly a belligerent ship, and in the service of the Confederate States as the celebrated cruiser of the same name. It seems, however, that the *Georgia* was purchased some few months ago by Mr. E. BATES, a shipowner of Liverpool, and some nice questions of an international character will therefore possibly arise out of this proceeding on the part of the *Niagara*. The *Georgia*, it appears, was under orders for Lisbon, having been chartered by the Portuguese Government for the purpose of conveying passengers between that place and the African coast of the West Indies. She had been regularly fitted up for this traffic, having accommodation for thirty first-class and twenty second-class passengers. There is reason to believe that the American Commodore was kept informed of the object and destination of the vessel, and that she had been kept closely watched at Liverpool. This was her first voyage under her new ownership, and her crew had all received a month's pay in advance. Nothing unusual occurred till she arrived about twenty miles off Lisbon, when the *Niagara* was seen apparently waiting for her. Captain WITHYCOMBE did not deviate from his course until brought to with a couple of shots, fired across his bows. He was shortly afterwards boarded by an armed boat's crew, in command of an officer of the *Niagara*, who requested his attendance before the Commodore. He protested against the insult which had been offered to the flag under which he was sailing, and insisted that as the *Georgia* was a British ship, engaged in legitimate and peaceable traffic, no right could exist under which his course could be arrested. Upon getting on board the *Niagara*, the Commodore explained that it was his duty to seize the *Georgia*, but that he desired to cause Captain WITHYCOMBE and his crew as little discomfort as possible. The ship's papers were then taken possession of, and the crew detained as prisoners till the *Niagara* reached Dover, when they were landed and conveyed to the Dover Sailors' Home, where they were kindly received. From thence they will be forwarded to Liverpool. The *Niagara*, which is a magnificent steamer, resembling a little our own *Himalaya*, saluted on bringing up in the bay, a compliment which was returned by the discharge of a salvo of artillery from the castle batteries. Soon after landing Captain WITHYCOMBE and his crew, she steamed off in the direction of the Downs.

LIVERPOOL, August 24.—Much excitement was caused in Liverpool yesterday when it was announced that the famous Confederate cruiser *Georgia* had been captured. Some months since the *Georgia* came to Liverpool, and, after lying in the river several days, entered the Birkenhead Docks, where she underwent a thorough overhaul, after which she was put up for sale by public auction, and Mr. EDWARD BATES, the well-known Liverpool and East India merchant, became the purchaser. There, however, still remained a mystery about the future movements of this vessel, as she was generally considered to be anything but a merchant vessel, her very build, &c., being against her. Yet, notwithstanding all the current rumors, the owner of the *Georgia* stanchly maintained that the vessel was a *bonâ fide* merchantman. Matters went on until about three weeks ago, when the Federal war steamer *Niagara* entered the Mersey, when the destination of the *Georgia* (which was then loading in the Queen's Dock) was again the subject of conversation. On the morning that the *Niagara* left Liverpool the *Georgia* was just leaving dock when the Federal vessel passed down the river, when all at once the "cruiser" hauled back, and did not leave the river until two days after the *Niagara* had sailed. The *Georgia* sailed on the 8th of August for Lisbon and the West Coast of Africa, with a very valuable cargo, under the command of Captain WITHYCOMBE, a well-known blockade-runner. On the 15th, when off Berlingos Point, twelve or fifteen miles north of Lisbon, she was captured by the *Niagara*. The crew of the *Georgia* were transferred to the *Niagara*, and a fresh crew put on board; and the vessel was headed for New York, while the *Niagara* steered for Dover, where she landed thirty-five of the crew—the other twenty, we understand joining the *Niagara*, under the plea that they were not British subjects. It is believed here that the seizure is a legal one, and that previous to the sale of the *Georgia* the Government had warned the public against purchasing any vessel which was alleged to be or have been owned by the Confederate Government.

THE CAPTURE OF THE TENNESSEE.

A RICHMOND newspaper publishes a private letter from the late executive officer of the iron-clad *Tennessee*. It is as follows:

UNITED STATES FRIGATE POTOMAC,
PENSACOLA BAY, Aug. 12, 1864.

Notwithstanding you must have heard of the loss of our dear old ship, and of my becoming a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, I fancy that a short note from me would not be unwelcome, nor be considered superfluous at this time. We were certainly under the heaviest fire that ever a ship received since the war began. Three strong and formidable iron-clads, one of them certainly our equal, and fourteen regular men of war, were playing on us at the closest possible quarters, with nine, eleven, and fifteen-inch solid shot, and with apparently no intermission, from the time we regularly engaged the fleet until the time of surrender, a period of probably an hour.

We met them as they entered the harbor, and did our best to "ram" several of the largest vessels, using, of course, our guns at the same time. The Yankees had too much speed for us though, and got by us into the bay, with only the injury done them by our batteries. We then were alone. The *Gaines* was in a sinking condition, and was run ashore near Fort Morgan. The *Selma* had surrendered, and the *Morgan* had left us also, and was under the guns of the fort. In the face of all this, our gallant ship, after running up her colors and the Admiral's flag again, which had been shot away as the enemy passed us, stood across the bay, and, singly and unassisted, we engaged the most formidable fleet that the Yankees could get into that harbor. Thus Greek met Greek; "then came the tug of "war!"

The fire was really terrible. Coupled with that, four of their largest vessels, one of them iron-plated on the stem, ran into us at full speed, and in quick succession. The ramming part of the affair did us no harm in the world, however, and their nine-inch solid shot bounded from our sides like ordinary pebbles. The eleven-inch hurt us some, and the fifteen-inch pierced the iron and forced out the wood on the inside, but did not, however, get through. By-and-by the Admiral was wounded, and one or two were killed, and about the same time our after port became jammed by a shot, and was rendered useless. Next, away went our wheel-ropes, and the relieving tackles came into play. We steered in this way for probably half an hour, when they, too, were shot away, as well as the smoke-stack, and then we were unable to make steam, or to get a single gun to bear upon the enemy.

The fleet saw our condition, and, taking advantage of it, took up positions astern and on each quarter, and were as perfectly safe and clear of our batteries as if they were a hundred miles away. In this state of things, nothing could be done to destroy the ship, without destroying every soul on board, and the Admiral and Captain considered (as I think very properly) that they had no right to pursue such a course. All had fought with perfect desperation, and had done their duty like brave and gallant Southern men are expected to do, and were rendered as unhappy as men ever became when at last it was discovered to be impossible to move or steer the vessel, and, in consequence, a surrender became necessary.

The Yankees have her now, and I, with the Captain and Lieutenant WHARTON, are on our way to a Northern prison. We shall undergo all that is put upon us with becoming dignity and fir mness. I leave here for New York or Boston (I don't know which) in ten days or a fortnight. We are treated very kindly as yet, and are as comfortable as we care for.

LEAVENWORTH (Kansas) *Conservative* reports that a force of U. S. cavalry and State Militia had a fight with the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians on the 16th of August which lasted four hours, when they were compelled to retreat, being very largely outnumbered. The Indians have a provision train and are mounted on the fleetest horses that travel the plains, and those in the engagement were well armed with rifles. The cavalry could not use their revolvers owing to the long range of fire, and the Indians had guns of longer range than either the U. S. soldiers or Militia. The mounted howitzers became disabled after the first fire.

THE body of Major Horace M. Warren, Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army corps, who was wounded at Weldon Railroad, August 19, arrived in Boston ou Saturday. He was buried with military honors from the residence of his mother, in South Reading, Massachusetts, at three o'clock on Monday afternoon.

ARMY GAZETTE.

THE FIGHTS IN MOBILE BAY—CONGRATULATIONS TO THE TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
MOBILE BAY, August 23, 1864.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS:—It is with pride that I communicate to you my acknowledgment of the noble part you have taken in the reduction of Forts Morgan and Gaines, and of your full share of the glory of the achievement.

In the midst of danger you have been brave. Under the severest exposure and fatigue you have been patient. The patriotic zeal that animated you entitles you to the gratitude of your country and the thanks of your commander.

Continue to cherish all the virtues of discipline and courage, so necessary to the success of a soldier, which you have so signally displayed, and which aided in producing the result that has fulfilled our most sanguine expectations.

By your efforts, united to those of our gallant Navy, the strongholds of the enemy at the entrance of Mobile Bay have been captured, and fifteen hundred prisoners, one hundred cannon, the flags of the forts, stores and ammunition have fallen into our hands as trophies of your prowess.

In the hands of such officers and soldiers our country's cause must be triumphant.

GORDON GRANGER, Major-General Commanding.

PUNISHMENT OF A RECRUITING AGENT.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEWBERN, N. C., August 31, 1864.

General Orders No. 59.

John H. Irish, an accredited Recruiting Agent from Yates County, State of New York, is ordered to quit this District, for the following reasons:

Mr. Irish has endeavored by the offer of a large amount of money to certain officers of the Staff of the Commanding General, and others, to obtain an unlawful, illegal, and improper credit to the quota of the County he represents, of a large number of men already enlisted and mustered into the service of the United States, he well knowing that such credit could not be given without perpetrating a fraud upon the Government. Not only this: Mr. Irish has deliberately explained a plan by which he hoped, after obtaining the recruits for his own County, to again sell them to a New Jersey agent, thus not only perpetrating a double fraud upon the Government, but violating the confidence reposed in him by the people of Yates County who have entrusted him with funds to fill their quota.

The sending of Mr. Irish away from the District is but a slight punishment for him, but he is after all, believed to be but a fair sample of a good portion of the Recruiting Agents who are now sent out from the Northern States, to purchase colored men to do the fighting for them to whom the approaching draft is such a terror.

To attempt to take proceedings against all such offenders would require too much valuable time, and summary dismissal from the District is considered sufficient.

In the present instance, however, Mr. Irish can have the benefit of trial by Military Commission if he desires it, but the granting of trial will not be considered a precedent for any future case of the kind.

By command of Brigadier-General I. N. PALMER.
J. A. JUDSON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF RECRUITS, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, August 26, 1864.

Circular No. 67.

I. With a view to a careful examination of every recruit, substitute, etc., received at the General Rendezvous established for the reception of recruits, etc., before forwarding them to regiments, in order that all of those unfit for field service may be discharged, as required by orders and regulations, the Secretary of War directs that the Surgeon-General place at each of the General Rendezvous referred to as many officers of the Medical Corps as may be necessary to make the requisite examinations; these medical officers to be selected, so as to give some of the best talent of the Medical Corps for the especial purpose of examining recruits.

II. The Secretary of War also directs that, in future, commanders of troops in the field discourage, as far as practicable, the discharge of enlisted men who have passed the examination provided for in Paragraph I. of this Circular, for disability at the time of entry into service.

III. Whenever recruits, drafted men, etc., are found unfit for service at the examination referred to in Paragraph I. of this Circular, a copy of the report of the Board of Inspectors will be forwarded to the recruiting or mustering officer, or Board of Enrollment, as the case may be, as well as to the Adjutant-General, to give them an opportunity to make such explanation to the Adjutant-General of their action as may be in their power.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAJOR-GENERAL HUNTER RELIEVED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, August 30, 1864.

General Orders, No. 248.

Major-General D. Hunter is relieved from command of the Department of West Virginia, and Brevet Major-General George Crook is assigned to the command in his place.

By order of the Secretary of War:
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE SUBSTITUTE BUSINESS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 3, 1864.

Circular No. 32.

All officers and salaried employees connected with this Bureau are prohibited from engaging, in any manner, in the business of furnishing substitutes.

Any officer or employee under pay who shall violate the provisions of this circular, or shall receive any reward, directly or indirectly, for the procurement of a substitute, will be dismissed from such service, and suffer such other punishment as the nature of the offence may require.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending August 27, 1864.

Colonel J. B. Armstrong, 134th Ohio Volunteers, to date August 22, 1864, for having grossly misrepresented the condition of his command in a communication to the President, and having falsified his own report in a subsequent statement.

Additional Paymaster Henry J. Adams, U. S. Vols., to date August 22, 1864.

Captain Thomas A. Martin, 4th U. S. Infantry, to date August 25, 1864, for absence without leave.

The following officers, to date August 25, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for disobedience of orders and absence without leave:

Captain F. B. Holt, 1st New Jersey Vols.

Captain Ridgway S. Poinsett, 3d New Jersey Vols.

First Lieutenant Eugene, Alcan, 2d Missouri Artillery, to date August 23, 1864, for tendering his resignation while under orders, and for continued disobedience of orders.

Second Lieutenant F. Woodward, 14th New Jersey Vols., to date August 24, 1864, for tendering his resignation while his command was in front of the enemy, and for utter inefficiency as an officer.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

First Lieutenant L. W. Hover, 12th Kansas Vols., to date August 4, 1864, for "promoting mutiny and discord in his regiment, criticising the official acts of his superior officers, and publishing malicious falsehoods in relation to his department commander."

First Lieutenant A. H. Milliken, 12th New Hampshire Vols., to date August 17, 1864, "having tendered his resignation in the face of

the enemy for the alleged reason of disregard of rank, which reason is deemed frivolous."

First Lieutenant R. G. Alexander, 3d Maryland Cavalry, to date August 8, 1864, for "flagrant neglect of duty, absence without leave, and ignorance of regulations."

Lieutenant J. H. Coltrin, 145th Illinois Vols., to date August 16, 1864, for "having written and published a false and calumnious letter over the forged signature of an enlisted man of his regiment, which caused the arrest and confinement, and even endangered the life of the man, and having basely concealed his authorship of the article after it had come to his knowledge that the man was undergoing punishment."

Second Lieutenant P. H. Haskell, 2d Massachusetts Artillery, to date August 17, 1864, for "having tendered his resignation in the face of the enemy on account of private affairs, which is not considered a sufficient reason for such resignation, and it being known to officers in the department over and over again that such reasons are considered insufficient, and because it is again and again reiterated such resignations presuppose that none else but the officer so resigning has his private affairs to attend to."

Second Lieutenant Anthony Shalitzky, 5th Maryland Veteran Vols., to date August 17, 1864, for "having tendered his resignation in the face of the enemy for frivolous reasons, and it being certified by his commanding officer that he disgracefully and cowardly deserted his company and regiment while the regiment was charging the enemy."

Second Lieutenant John D. Wilson, 1st U. S. Artillery, to date August 12, 1864, for drunkenness.

Second Lieutenant William S. Vorce, 148th New York Vols., to date August 16, 1864, for "misbehavior before the enemy and absence without leave."

Second Lieutenant William H. Redgreaves, 148th New York Vols., to date August 16, 1864, for absence without leave.

DISMISSAL APPROVED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing First Lieutenant George W. Steele, 2d New York Cavalry, to date August 11, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for "assisting to obtain a pass to go beyond the line of pickets at Morganzia, by means of false representations, and for going beyond the picket lines without being on duty, and for suffering himself and three enlisted men with him, to be captured by the enemy," has been approved.

DISMISSAL REVOKED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing Assistant Surgeon S. Compton Smith, 1st Alabama Cavalry, has been revoked, and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

Captain John H. Edwards, 6th Tennessee Cavalry, heretofore dismissed, has been restored, with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Sept. 5,1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

For attempting to enlist a colored boy as a substitute, and, failing in that, arresting him as a deserter (he knowing at the time he was not), with a view to securing money thereby.

Lieutenant N. B. Boutwell, 13th New Hampshire Vols.

Disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

First Lieutenant J. Moore Wirtz, 3d Michigan Cavalry.

Absence without leave.

Surgeon David G. Rush, 101st Pennsylvania Vols.
First Lieutenant Hiram Swett, 1st Maine Heavy Artillery.
Assistant Surgeon Alson J. Gilbert, 7th Illinois Cavalry.
Captain Francis E. Hale, 1st Michigan Light Artillery.
Chaplain Asa S. Fiske, 4th Minnesota Vols.

TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

Captain J. B. Nott, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers having been reported to the headquarters of the Army for failing to report at Annapolis, Md., as ordered, is hereby notified that, unless within fifteen days from September 3, 1864, he appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against him, he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Assistant Surgeon Henry C. Parry, U. S. A., to the Middle Military Division.

Assistant Surgeon John Vansant, U. S. A., to the Department of Washington.

Assistant Surgeon P. S. Conner, U. S. A., to the Department of Washington.

Assistant Surgeon E. W. Buck, U. S. V., to the Department of West Virginia.

Assistant Surgeon T. H. Turner, U. S. V., to the Department of West Virginia.

Surgeon J. H. Ranch, U. S. V., as member of a Board to examine enlisted men in the General Hospitals in the State of Michigan, with a view to their return to duty in the field.

Surgeon John McCurdy, U. S. V., as member of a similar Board in the State of Tennessee.

Surgeon Charles O'Leary, U. S. V., as Treasurer to the officers' Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Surgeon R. K. Smith, U. S. V., to examination of convalescents at Norfolk, Va., with a view to their return to duty in the field.

Surgeon B. B. Breed, U. S. V., as surgeon in charge, General Hospital No. 1, Nashville, Tenn.

Surgeon R. S. Stanford, U. S. V., as attending surgeon, Veteran Reserve Corps, Nashville, Tenn.

Surgeon J. G. Hatchitt, U. S. V., as surgeon-in-chief, 1st Division, District of Kentucky.

Surgeon W. C. Daniels, U. S. V., as surgeon-in-chief, 2d Division, 14th Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland.

Surgeon C. N. Chamberlain, U. S. V., as surgeon-in-charge, General Hospital, Worcester, Mass.

Assistant Surgeon D. B. Hannan, U. S. V., to Division No. 1, General Hospital, Beaufort, S. C.

NAVY GAZETTE.

THE SURRENDER OF FORT MORGAN.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF REAR-ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD,
WEST GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON,
MOBILE BAY, August 25, 1864.

SIR:—I had the honor in my dispatch No. 31 to state to the Department that Fort Morgan had surrendered on the 23d instant to the army and navy, though at the time the dispatch was written and mailed the ceremony of surrender had not actually taken place.

The correspondence preliminary to that event is herewith forwarded, marked Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and the Department will perceive the terms of capitulation were the same as in the case of Fort Gaines. General Page endeavored to obtain more favorable terms, but without success.

I regret to state that after the assembling of the rebel officers at the appointed hour—2 P. M.—for the surrender outside the fort, it was discovered on an examination of the interior, that most of the guns were spiked, many of the gun-carriages wantonly injured; the arms, ammunition, provisions, &c., destroyed; and there was every reason to believe this had been done after the white flag had been raised.

It was also discovered that General Page and several of his officers had no swords to deliver up, and, further, that some of these which were surrendered had been broken.

The whole conduct of the officers of Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan presents such a striking contrast in moral principle that I cannot fail to remark upon it.

Colonel Anderson, who commanded the former, finding himself in a perfectly untenable position, and encumbered with a superfluous number of conscripts, many of whom were mere boys, determined to surrender a fort which he could not defend, and in this determination was supported by all his officers save one. But from the moment he hoisted the white flag he scrupulously kept everything intact, and in that condition delivered it over, while General Page and his officers, with a childish spite, destroyed the guns which they said they would defend to the last, but which they never defended at all, and threw away or broke those weapons which they had not the manliness to use against their enemies; for Fort Morgan never fired a gun after the commencement of the bombardment and the advance pickets of our army were actually on its glacis.

As before stated, the ceremony of surrender took place at 2 P. M., and that same afternoon all the garrison were sent to New Orleans in the U. S. steamers *Tennessee* and *Bienville*, where they arrived safely. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral Commanding W. G. B. Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

The following is the correspondence preliminary to the surrender of Fort Morgan:—

FORT MORGAN, August 23, 1864.

Rear-Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT, U. S. N., Major-General GORDON GRANGER, U. S. A., commanding, &c.:—

GENTLEMEN—The further sacrifice of life being unnecessary, my sick and wounded suffering and exposed, humanity demands that I ask for terms of capitulation. Very respectfully, &c.

R. L. PAGE, Brigadier-General C. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED STATES FORCES,
MOBILE BAY, August 23, 1864.

GENERAL—I have notified Admiral Farragut of your desire to capitulate, and until his arrival hostilities will be suspended, when your proposal will be duly considered

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER, Major-General U. S. A.

To Brigadier-General R. L. PAGE, commanding Fort Morgan.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED STATES FORCES,
MOBILE BAY, August 25, 1864.

GENERAL—In reply to your communication of this date, received by Captain Taylor, asking for terms of capitulation, we have to say that the only terms we can make are:—

First—The unconditional surrender of yourself and the garrison of Fort Morgan, with all of the public property within its limits, and in the same condition that it is now.

Second—The treatment which is in conformity with the custom of the most civilized nations towards prisoners of war.

Third—Private property, with the exception of arms, will be respected. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. DRAYTON, Captain, U. S. N.
On the part of Admiral Farragut, commanding the naval forces.

R. ARNOLD, Brigadier-General, U. S. A.
On the part of Major-General Granger, U. S. A., commanding United States forces.

FORT MORGAN, August 23, 1864.

Captain P. DRAYTON, Captain United States Navy, on the part of Admiral Farragut, and R. ARNOLD, Brigadier-General United States Army, on the part of General Granger commanding United States forces:—

GENTLEMEN—Your conditions in the communication of to-day are accepted; but I have still to request that the terms asked with reference to my sick be granted and inserted in the capitulations. I will be prepared to surrender at two o'clock, and to embark as soon as possible. Respectfully, &c.,

R. L. PAGE, Brigadier-General C. S. A.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Lieutenant Frederick R. Smith, to the *Rhode Island*.
Gunner Henry Hamilton, to the *Rhode Island*.
Lieutenant Geo. W. Wood to the *Roanoke*.
Paymaster John B. Rittenhouse, to the *Lancaster*.
Lieutenant-Commander L. H. Newman, to the *Nyack*.
Assistant Paymaster William L. Darling, to the *Rhode Island*.
Lieutenant-Commander George E. Belknap, to command the *Seneca*.
Lieutenant-Commander D. B. Harmony, to command the Naval Rendezvous, South street, New York.
Chaplain J. D. Bengless, to the *Susquehanna*.
Lieutenant-Commander Watson Smith, to command Naval Rendezvous, at Camden, N. J.
Lieutenant J. D. Marvin, to the *Mohican*.
Lieutenant-Commander Ralph Chandler, to command Naval Rendezvous, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Captain Charles W. Pickering, to command the *Monadnock*.
Lieutenant-Commander James N. Miller, to the *Monadnock*.
Surgeon B. R. Tinslar, to the Naval Rendezvous at Portsmouth, N. H.

DETACHED.

Paymaster Jos. E. Eldridge, from the *Lancaster*, and ordered home.
Lieutenant-Commander Geo. W. Morris, from the command of the *Nyack*, and ordered to ordnance duty at the New York Yard.
Gunner John Webber, from ordnance duty at New York, and ordered to the *Colorado*.
Gunner Henry W. Fitzosborn, from the *Vermont*, and ordered to ordnance duty at the New York Yard.
Chaplain Chester Newell, from the *Brandywine*, and granted sick leave.
Ensign James H. Sands, from the *Juniata*, and granted sick leave.
Boatswain John A. Selmer, from the *Roanoke*, and ordered to the *Juniata*.
Lieutenant-Commander E. K. Owen, from the command of the *Louisville*, and to await orders.
Second Assistant Engineer Edward Scattergood, from the *Maratanza*, and ordered to the *Dictator*.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Second Assistant Engineer E. E. Roberts, to the *Pawtuxet* and ordered to the *Colorado*.
Gunner John D. Fletcher, to the *Colorado*.

APPOINTED.

Wm. H. Herring, Acting Gunner (on probation.)

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. D. Roath, to command the *Bignonia*.
Acting Master Charles O'Neil, to the *Rhode Island*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant E. D. Bruner, to command the *Clematis*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. H. Baldwin, to command the schooner *Beauregard*.
Acting Ensigns Zera L. Tanner and Nicholls Pratt, to the *Rhode Island*.
Acting Ensign Samuel H. Maunder, to the *Huron*.
Acting Ensign G. C. Campbell, to the *Vermont*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster John H. Smoot, to instruction at New York.
Acting Assistant Paymaster E. Ward, to the West Gulf Squadron.
Acting Assistant Paymaster C. W. Clapp, to the West Gulf Squadron.
Acting Master Henry O. Porter, to the *Maumee*.
Acting Master John L. Gamble, to the *Cyane*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. Smoot, to the *Maumee*.
Acting Master L. W. Hill, to the *Vandalia*.
Acting Master's Mate Isaac Brown, to the *Rhode Island*.
Acting Master's Mate Thomas Hollins, to the *Barberry*.
Acting Master's Mate Thomas H. Plumer, to the *Vandalia*.

DETACHED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles Stewart, from the *Courier* and ordered to settle accounts.
Acting Master Albert Cook, from the *Vermont* and ordered to the *Princeton*.
Acting Master H. Oakley, from the *Admiral* and ordered to command the *John Adams*.
Acting Ensign J. L. Vennard, from the *Vermont* and ordered to the *Seneca*.
Acting Ensign Cleveland F. Dunderdale, from the East Gulf Squadron and ordered North.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Sanford Slater, from the *Union* and ordered to the *Seneca*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon John A. Petrie, from the receiving ship *Princeton* and ordered to the *Norwich*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Theodore B. Dubois, from the command of the *Albatross* and ordered to command the *Perry*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Harry Jones, from the *Union* and ordered to one of the picket-boats commanded by Lieutenant Cushing.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Levi Lord, from the *Grand Gulf* and ordered to one of the picket-boats commanded by Lieutenant Cushing.
Acting Ensign E. R. Powers, from the *Savannah* and ordered to the *Maumee*.
Acting Ensign H. B. Cleaves, from the *Savannah* and ordered to the *Maumee*.
Acting Lieutenant E. C. Merriman, from the *Florida* and waiting orders.
Acting Master J. M. Smalley, from the *Grand Gulf* and ordered to the *North Carolina*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Philip Hublitz, from the *J. N. Seymour* and ordered to the *Rescue*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Joel M. Wheeler, from the *Grand Gulf* and ordered to the *Lenapee*
Acting Chief Engineer Alexander Anchinleck, from the *Neptune* and ordered to the *Agamenticus*.
Acting Ensign George T. Chapman, from the *Mahopac* and ordered to the *Seneca*.
Acting Ensign William L. Pavy, from the *Michigan* and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

APPOINTED.

John R. Richardson, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to temporary duty at the Washington Navy Yard.
Albert John Doty and Thomas James Keaney, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Seneca*.
Guy McAllister and George W. Wakefield, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Clematis*.
William Spencer Dobson, Thomas McCreary and James Boyd, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Bignonia*.
Charles C. Davis, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board the *Miami*.
William Francis Cutler, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.
Harry M. Whyte, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Lenapee*.
N. R. Davis, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the tug *Alert*.
C. F. Hull, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the tug *Wilderness*.
Robert O. Lanfare, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Rhode Island*.
James Prosser Sweet, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and Alfred Catchpole, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Seneca*.
David D. Osterhondt, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Shawmut*.
Russel Anderson Wade, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Union*.
Frederick A. Wheeler, James M. Flood and J. P. Prigsley, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.
Gad Lyman, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Neptune*.
Alvin Augustus Winship, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Chippewa*.
Samuel E. Guild and John Wyckoff Lyon, Acting Third Assistant Engineers and ordered to the *Grand Gulf*.
Alexander McClyment, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *J. N. Seymour*.
David N. Noonan, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Union*.
George J. W. Mabee, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Snowdrop*.
John Jackson Cooper, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.
James Peterson and Michael Doyle, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Hydrangea*.
John W. Clements, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Baltimore*.
Silas T. Savage and Jeremiah B. Hoff, Acting Assistant Pasmasters, and waiting orders.
Edward J. Gillespie, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Maratanza*.
John R. Carmody, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.
Albert F. Tucker and J. W. Wallace, Acting Master's Mates, and ordered to the *Colorado*.
Frederick Heslewood, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to instruction at New York.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Ensigns Charles F. Betts, William H. Grabb, James Oliver, John B. Starr and Edward Manning, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Ensign Thomas Mason, and detached from the *Grand Gulf* and ordered to the *Seneca*.
Acting Ensign James J. Babcock, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James H. Finn, and ordered to remain on the *Cohasset*.
Acting Ensigns James B. Robinson, George H. Gooding, William W. Rhoades, Oscar W. Farenholt and Andrew E. Dunham, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Ensign John P. Cole, and ordered to the *Elk*.
Acting Ensign Louis Brown, and ordered to the *Dandelion*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Levi Robbins, and ordered to remain attached to the *Rodolph*.
Acting Ensign S. G. Swain, and ordered to the *William Badger*.
Acting Ensign A. A. Bates, and ordered to the *Canandaigua*.
Acting Ensign Frank Jordan, and ordered to the *New Hampshire*.
Acting Ensign Thomas H. Marks, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Holton, and ordered to remain attached to the *Tristam Shandy* (under circular of October 7, 1864).
Acting Master John H. Rice, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master's Mates Samuel S. Spangler, Nicholas E. Moore, William F. Thomas, Hiram A. Taylor and Charles W. Dimmock, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Second Assistant Engineers Henry Bauer and Frank Leonard, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master's Mates Albert H. Jackson and Louis J. Marshall, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Edward C. Jones, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Denhart, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master George W. Bone, Acting Ensign Frank W. Grafton, and Acting Master's Mate William L. Berrian, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Second Assistant Engineers Charles Abbott, Thomas M. Sloan, James Abrams, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Henry J. Spence, Ross Myers, Thomas Hanna, Howard Monkhouse, John R. Meredith and Alphonse A. Johnson, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master's Mate Thomas P. Jones, and ordered to the *Agawam*.
Acting Master's Mate Joseph R. Delan, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Master's Mates Frederick Whitehead, Charles W. Bryant and V. Bruce, and ordered to the *Narragansett*.
Acting Master's Mate H. G. Clark and ordered to the *Fredonia*.
Acting Master's Mate Edward E. Bradbury, and ordered to the *Rhode Island*.
Acting Master's Mate Joseph Brown, and ordered to the *Brooklyn*.

PROMOTED.

Acting Ensign G. W. Barrett, of the *Whitehead*, to Acting Master.
Acting Master F. F. Baury, of the *Colorado*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.
Acting Ensign J. M. Forsyth, of the *Catskill*, to Acting Master.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Master W. H. Maies, to the *Cyane* and ordered to the *Seneca*.
Acting Ensign George Dunn, to the *Mohican* and ordered to the *Vandalia*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Hermann Dorr, to the *Sangamon* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign John L. Vennard, to the *Seneca*, detached from the *Vermont* and ordered to the *Coloraldo*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant T. E. Baldwin, to command the *Perry* and a leave of absence of one month granted.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Ensign T. M. Peakes, Boston Navy Yard.
Acting Master Gustavus Percival, Boston Navy Yard.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Gideon M. Morley.
Acting Master John W. Goin.
Acting Ensign Robert H. Cameron, of the *Red Rover*, Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master's Mate George F. Goodrich, of the *Monticello*.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Ensign Nathan W. Rathburn.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer E. M. Clark.
Acting Master's Mate John J. Allen, Jr.
Acting Master's Mate John H. Pitman, of the *Aries*.
Acting Master's Mate Charles W. Morgan, of the Washington Navy Yard.

DISMISSED.

Acting Master S. C. Gray, late of the *Courier*.
Acting Ensign S. G. Sluyter, of the *Calypso*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Acting Ensigns William H. De Grosse, Alexander Hansen, John A. Davis, and Acting Master B. S. Weeks, placed on sick leave.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHS FROM MR. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, September 1—10:50 A. M.

To Major-General JOHN A. DIX, Commanding:

This Department has just received General Canby's official reports of the surrender of Fort Morgan.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 24.

Fort Morgan surrendered unconditionally yesterday, at 2 P. M., 23d inst. (Signed) R. S. CANBY, Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24.

By the surrender of Fort Morgan we have about six hundred prisoners, sixty pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of material. In the twelve hours preceding the surrender, about 3,000 shell were thrown into the fort. The citadel and barracks are entirely destroyed, and the works generally much injured. Many of the guns were spiked, the carriages burned, and much of the ammunition destroyed by the rebels. The losses in the army were one man killed and seven wounded.

(Signed) R. S. CANBY, Major-General

Nothing has been received to-day from Generals Grant, Sherman or Sheridan.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, September 2—8 P. M.

To Major-General DIX, New York:

This Department has received intelligence this evening that General Sherman's advance entered Atlanta about noon to-day. The particulars have not yet been received, but telegraphic communication during the night with Atlanta direct is expected.

It is ascertained with reasonable certainty that the naval and other credits required by the act of Congress will amount to about 200,000, including New York, which has not been reported yet to the Department, so that the President's call of July 10 is practically reduced to 300,000 men to meet and take the place of—

First—the new enlistments in the Navy:

Second—The casualties of battle, sickness, prisoners and desertion; and

Third—The hundred days' troops, and all others going out by expiration of service this Fall.

One hundred thousand new troops promptly furnished are all that General Grant asks for the capture of Richmond and to give a finishing blow to the rebel armies yet in the field. The residue of the call would be adequate for garrisons in forts and to guard all the lines of communication and supply, free the country from guerillas, give security to trade, protect commerce and travel, and establish peace, order and tranquility in every State.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, September 2, 1364.

To Major-General DIX:

The following telegram from Major-General Slocum, dated this day *in Atlanta*, and just received, confirms the capture of that city:

General Sherman has taken Atlanta. The Twentieth Corps occupies the city. The main army is on the Macon road, near East Point.

A battle was fought near that point, in which General Sherman was successful. Particulars are not known.

(Signed) H. W. SLOCUM, Major-General.

An unofficial report states that a battle was fought near East Point by General Sherman with Hood. The rebel army was cut in two, with very heavy loss to the enemy, and General Hardee was killed. Our loss is not known.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, September 3, 1864.

Major-General DIX, New York:

No intelligence from Atlanta later than my dispatch of last night has been received. The telegraph lines between Nashville and Chattanooga were broken last night, and we have had nothing south of Nashville to-day. This accounts for the absence of later information from Atlanta. No doubt is entertained here of the correctness of the reports received last night, which came from two independent sources, besides the official dispatch of Major-General Slocum.

An official report this evening from Nashville states that the damages done by Wheeler to the railroad will be speedily repaired, and that Wheeler had retreated. General Rousseau is in pursuit. Also, that an engagement between Rosseau and Wheeler's forces, the rebel General Kelly was mortally wounded, and is in our hands.

A dispatch from General Sheridan states that Early has retreated up the Shenandoah Valley, and is pursued by Sheridan and his whole army; that Averill had attacked Vaughan's cavalry and captured twenty wagons, two battle flags, a number of prisoners, and a herd of cattle.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, September 4, 1864.

Major-General DIX, New York.

The following dispatch from Genenral Grant has just been received:

CITY POINT, September 3.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have Richmond papers of to-day. They contain rumors of a battle at Atlanta, but say the War Department, having no official information, declines to form an opinion from the rumors. I have do doubt, however, but that Sherman has gained a great success there.

Before the dispatch of last night was received, announcing the occupation of Atlanta by our troops, the fact was known to our pickets, the rebels having hallooed over to our men that Sherman had whipped Hood, and that the latter had lost 40,000 men, and that our troops were in Atlanta.

All is quiet here.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Our southwestern telegraph lines continue down, and this, with a heavy storm that commenced in the afternoon and is still prevailing beyond Louisville, may damage the lines so as to hinder the arrival of the details from Atlanta for a day or two.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, September 4—8 P. M.

To Major-General DIX, New York:

General Sherman's official report of the capture of Atlanta has just been received by this Department. It is dated twenty-six miles south of Atlanta, at six o'clock yesterday morning, but was detained by the breaking of the telegraph lines mentioned in my dispatch of last night.

"As already reported, the army drew from about Atlanta, and on the 30th had made a break of the West Point road, and reached a good position from which to strike the Macon road, the right (General Howard) near Jonesboro, the left (General Schofield) near Rough and Ready, and the centre (General Thomas) at Couch's. Howard found the enemy in force at Jonesboro, and entrenched his troops, the salient within half a mile of the railroad. The enemy attacked him at 3 P. M., and was easily repulsed, leaving his dead and wounded. Finding strong opposition on the road, I advanced the centre and left rapidly to the railroad, made a good lodgment, and broke it all the way from Rough and Ready down to Howard's left, near Janesboro, any by the same movement I interposed my whole army between Atlanta and the part of the enemy entrenched in and round Jonesboro. We made a general attack on the enemy at Janesboro on the 1st of September, the 19th Corps, General Jeff. C. Davis, carrying the works handsomely with ten guns and about a thousand prisoners. In the night the enemy retreated South, and we have followed him to another of his hastily constructed lines, near Lovejoy's Station. Hood at Atlanta, finding me on his road, the only one that could supply him, and between him and a considerable part of his army, blew up his magazines in Atlanta and left in the night time, when the 20th Corps, General Slocum, took possession of the place; so Atlanta is ours, and fairly won. Since the 5th of May we have been in one constant battle or skirmish, and need rest

Our losses will not exceed 1,200, and we have possession of over 300 rebel dead, 250 wounded, and over 1,500 well.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General."

A later dispatch from General Slocum, dated at Atlanta last night, the 3d 9 P. M., states that the enemy on evacuating Atlanta destroyed seven locomotives and eighty-one cars loaded with ammunition, small arms and stores, and left fourteen pieces of artillery, most of them uninjured, and a large number of small arms. Deserters are constantly coming into our lines.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, September 5, 1864—11 A. M.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX:

The President has issued the following recommendations and orders in relation to the recent successes of the United States forces at Mobile and Atlanta.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON CITY, September 3, 1864.

The signal success that Divine Providence has recently vouchsafed to the operations of the United States fleet and Army in the harbor of Mobile, and the reduction of Fort Powell, Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan, and the glorious achievements of the army under Major-General Sherman in the State of Georgia, resulting in the capture of the city of Atlanta, call for devout acknowledgment to the Supreme Being in whose hands are the destinies of nations. It is, therefore, requested that on next Sunday, in all places of worship in the United States, thanksgiving be offered to Him for His mercy in preserving our national existence against the insurgent rebels who have been waging a cruel war against the Government of the United States for its overthrow; and also that prayer be made for Divine protection to our brave soldiers and their leaders in the field who have so often and so gallantly periled their lives in battling with the enemy; and for blessings and comfort from the Father of Mercies to the sick, wounded and prisoners, and to the orphans and widows of those who have fallen in the service of their country; and that He will continue to uphold the Government of the United States against all the efforts of public enemies and secret foes.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, September 3, 1864.

The national thanks are tendered by the President to Admiral Farragut and Major-General Canby for the skill and harmony with which the recent operations in Mobile harbor and against Fort Powell, Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan were planned and carried into execution; also to Admiral Farragut and Major-General Granger, under whose immediate command they were conducted, and to the gallant commanders on sea and land, and to the sailors and soldiers engaged in the operations, for their energy and courage, which, under the blessing of Providence, have been crowned with brilliant success, and have won for them the applause and thanks of the nation.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, September 3, 1864.

The national thanks are tendered by the President to Major-General William T. Sherman, and the gallant officers and soldiers of his command before Atlanta, for the distinguished ability, courage and perseverance displayed in the campaign in Georgia, which, under Divine Power, resulted in the capture of the city of Atlanta. The marches, battles, sieges and other military operations that have signalized this campaign, must render it famous in the annals of war, and have entitled those who have participated therein to the applause and thanks of the nation.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, September 3, 1864.

ORDERED—*First*—That on Monday, the 5th day of September, commencing at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, there shall be given a salute of 100 guns at the Arsenal and Navy Yard at Washington, and on Tuesday, the 6th of September, or on the day after the receipt of this order at each Arsenal and Navy Yard in the United States, for the recent brilliant achievements of the fleet and land forces of the United States in the harbor of Mobile, and the reduction of Fort Powell, Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy will issue the necessary directions in their respective departments for the execution of this order.

Second—That on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, commencing at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, there shall be fired a salute of 100 guns at the Arsenal at Washington, and at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Newport, Ky., and at St. Louis, and at New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Hilton Head and Newbern, the day after the receipt of this order, for the brilliant achievements of the army under command of Major-General Sherman, in the State of Georgia, and the capture of Atlanta. The Secretary of War will issue directions for the execution of this order.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, September 6—6:10 P. M.

To Major-General JOHN A. DIX, New York:

A dispatch from General Grant, just received, gives a statement from the Richmond *Examiner* of this morning, that John Morgan was surprised and killed, and his staff captured, at Greenville, Tenn., yesterday. An unofficial dispatch, received by this department this morning from Lexington, states that General Gillem had officially reported the surprise and defeat of Morgan at Greenville; that John Morgan was killed and his staff captured: from 50 to 100 rebels killed, 70 prisoners taken and one gun captured. This report being confirmed by the Richmond *Examiner*, there is no room to doubt its truth.

In honor of the capture of Atlanta, General Grant yesterday ordered a salute to be fired with shotted guns from every battery bearing upon the enemy.

Nothing has been received by the department since the 4th inst., nor anything south of Nashville, on account of the derangement of the telegraph lines by the prevailing storm.

No movements of importance have taken place in the Shenandoah Valley. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE privateer *Florida* sailed from Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, on the 4th of August.

SIDE-wheel steamer *Rhode Island*, refitting at the Boston Yard, is expected to be ready for sea in about a week.

SIDE-wheel steamer *Massasoit*, 10, Commander R. T. Renshaw, arrived at Boston on the 4th from St. John, N. B.

A MONITOR has been built and launched successfully at Callao, and the steamer *Loire* is being rapidly converted into an iron-clad.

ON Friday of last week between six and seven hundred men were detailed from the receiving ship *Ohio*, at the Boston Yard, for vessels of the home squadrons.

THE U. S. steamer *Iroquois* left Havre on the 24th of August, and went in the direction of Boulogne. She had two pilots on board—one English and one French.

THE Italian steam-frigate *Principe Umberto*, Captain S. de St. Bon, arrived at New York on Saturday from Plymouth, England. She mounts 50 guns and has a crew of 600 men. Engines 600 horse power.

SCREW steamer *Massachusetts*, 5, supply ship, now at the Philadelphia Yard, proves to be considerably battered by spring gales off the Southern coast. She is up for repairs. The *Donegal*, Lieutenant William H. West, takes her place.

THE Prince de Joinville, accompanied by the Duke of Montpensier and the Count de Paris, and attended by Captain Ch. Pigeard, Naval Attache to the Imperial French Embassy in London, and by the tutor of the Count de Paris, arrived from London at the Admiralty House, Portsmouth, August 22, on a visit to the yards and ships.

IRON-clad *New Ironsides*, 20, sailed from the Philadelphia Yard last week. She is in as good if not better condition, despite the hammering she received off Charleston, as she was when she first sailed from the yard of her builders. She has been beautified also by new paint. Her hull is black, her rail lead color, and her masts, standing rigging and smoke stack are white.

THE Navy Department has received a dispatch announcing the burning of the U. S. frigate *Brandywine*, the storeship at Norfolk, with all her stores. The fire originated in the fore-hold, among some cotton waste. This, in addition to oil, spirits turpentine and other combustibles, made all attempts to save her futile. The men are distributed in various ships, all safe, with their hammocks and bags.

AN arrival from Panama, on the 26th of August, reports the U. S. steamer *Wateree* (double-ender) arrived at Valparaiso on the 23d of July, and was in port on the 2d of August. The U. S. frigate *Lancaster*, Commodore Lanman, was at Callao August 13th. The men-of-war at Panama were the U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, Captain Edward Middleton; H. B. M.'s war steamers *Charybdis*, Captain Turner, and *Camelion*, Captain Jones; and the French frigate *Corbeliere*.

AN ingenious method for throwing rope to a ship in distress has been imagined by M. Bertinelli, of Turin. It is well known that this is generally done by means of iron projectiles, which sink below the water if the rope they carry be too short. M. Bertinelli's projectile is made of wood, which, though heavy enough to be shot to a great distance, is sufficiently light to float on the water, thus giving the crew in danger an opportunity of reaching it by some means or other if it should happen to fall short.

THE following steamers are building at the Portsmouth Yard: *Franklin* (steam frigate), 50 guns, to be launched on the 17th inst.; *Coontoocook* (propeller gunboat), 2,200 tons, length 333 feet, to be launched in about two months; *Passaconaway* (propeller iron-clad), 3,200 tons, length 383 feet; *Piscataqua*, length of keel 304 feet; *Agamenticus* (iron-clad steamer), 1,564 tons, length of keel 250 feet. This vessel is afloat and her turrets are in process of erection. There are also at the Yard, repairing and refitting, the *Colorado*, *San Jacinto*, *Iosco* (double-ender), *Albatross*, *Tioga* and *De Soto*. Great improvements have been made in the park and buildings of the ordnance department. A two-story building has been erected for the porter's residence, and a chapel is designed to be built in the green enclosure where the flag-staff now stands. Over two thousand men are now employed at the Yard.

THE Havre correspondence of the *Shipping Gazette* writes, under date of Thursday evening, August 18:—The Federal corvette *Iroquois*, nine guns, Captain Rodgers, arrived in our roadstead early this morning, and solicited permission to enter the port. The permission having been granted, and a pilot sent to her, she came in about 11 o'clock, first firing a salute, and was stationed in the Basin de l'Eure. For some reason not explained, her salute was not returned until about two hours afterward. A considerable number of persons assembled on the jetty to see her enter, and in the course of the day she received numerous visitors. Her crew is from 160 to 200 men, and many of them are English. They do not look quite so smart and clean as the men in the English navy, but they seem fit for fighting. The officers say that the *Iroquois* has been looking after Confederate ships in the Channel. The guns are Dahlgrens and Parrotts, and only one is rifled; and the officers profess to think more highly of them than those of the English and the French. Two of the officers have been sent up to Paris, and those remaining at Havre allege that they do not know how long they are likely to stay here. Although Havre has suffered dreadfully from the American war, and although one part of her population sympathizes strongly with the North and the other with the South, the presence of the corvette has given rise to no manifestation of opinion. The officers are quiet, gentlemenly men.

CASUALTIES AMONGST OFFICERS.

KILLED.

Carver, L, Lieut 7 Mich cav
Duchesne, Colonel, com'd'g 2d brig, 2d division
Harrington, Lieutenant 3 U S art
Mann, N A, Captain 4 N Y cav
Price, Captain 10 Tenn
Schlick, Major 22 Pa cav
Turnbull, Captain 83 Ill
Walters, Captain 3 Ky cav

WOUNDED

Arthur, Wm, Major 4 N Y H A, face
Austin, Captain 23 Ohio
Barker, Captain 36 Ohio, leg
Burrows, J B, 1st Lieut 9 N Y cav
Blunt, Lieutenant 5 N Y cav, ear
Brownson, Captain in Gen Hancock's staff, mortally
Bowman, R A, Colonel 4 Mass, arm
Bard, R W, Major 95 N Y, knee
Burrel, W W, Lieutenant 64 N Y, arm
Birney, Martin, Captain and aide to Gen Miles, leg, slightly
Bell, Wm, Lieutenant 59 N Y
Clark, Lieut, Gen Crawford's staff, arm
Cutler, General, face
Chamberlain, H B, Capt 97 N Y, arm
Cailiu, R, Lieut battery D, 5 U S art, both legs
Conner, C A, Lieut 7 Md, abdomen
Cox, Sam, Lieut 6 N Y, foot
Conton, J M, Captain 69 N Y, leg
Clarke, Geo, Captain 104 N Y
Durland, Lee, Major 17 Pa cav, head
Elliott, John, Lieut 5 U S battery, foot
Farrell, P, Lieutenant 69 N Y
Fay, James, Lieut 8 Md, breast
Flynn, J, Lieutenant 8 Md, thorax
French, Walter, Captain 4 N Y, leg amputated
Goodherd, S H, Lieut 4 N Y, thigh
Hall, R H, Captain 10 U S, head
Huntington, J F, Lieut 140 N Y, back
Hyatt, Chas, Captain 7 Wis, leg
Hergesheimer, R, Lieut 7 Md, knee
Hawkins, A P, Lieut 8 N Y, elbow
Hagerty, Lieutenant 14 Pa
Hermance, Captain 6 N Y cav, head
Haverkamp, H, Captain
Jackson, A J, Lieut 6 Mich cav, foot and abdomen
Kluick, Geo, Captain 2 art
Lyle, Peter, Colonel com'd'g 1st brig, 3d division
Lloyd, Lieut 22 Wis cav, slightly
McKinley, J, Capt E, 81 Pa art, leg
Mitchell, J H, Capt D, 81 Pa art, arm
Miles, John, 1st Lieut 28 Mass, arm
Murphy, W, Major 4 N Y, neck
Mills, Lieut 4 Md, leg
Mason, H W, Captain 9 N Y cav
Mathers, James, Captain 6 Mich cav
Neely, Robert, Lieut 1 Md, shoulder
Phillips, Lieutenant 36 Ohio, thigh
Potter, James, 1st Lieut 17 Pa cav
Quinn, James, Lieut 170 N Y, ankle
Reed, F G, Lieut 1 Md, thigh
Reed, G S, Lieutenant 1 Md, arm
Rogers, Lieut Purnell Legion, sh'lder
Selby, Captain 36 Ohio, leg
Sproul, Robert, Capt 7 Mich cav, arm
Schnider, A S, Capt 4 N Y, mortally
Sherman, W S, Captain 6 N Y cav
Silver, Barney, Captain 14 N Y
Schenck, Otto, Surgeon 46 N Y, abdomen
Thompson, Wm, Captain 17 Pa ca
Urban, Caspar, Major, shoulder
Vanuerman, Abram, Corpora cav, right foot
Vermingham, Adjt 88 N Y
Wyckoff, James S, Lieut 39 N Y, hip
Williams, E, Lieut 5 N Y, thigh
Weston, N Y, Lieut 6 NY cav

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

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Assistant Secretaries of War.

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Office—in charge of Captain G. K. Leet, Assistant Adjutant General, 29 Winder's Building, 2d floor.

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Brigadier-General Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

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8 17th street.

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Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, corner G and 18th streets.

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Colonel J. K. Barnes, Acting Surgeon General—Office corner 15th street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Cuyler, Acting Medical Inspector General, U. S. Army—Office, No. 302 H street, corner of 17th street, first floor.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Wilson, Medical Inspector U. S. Army, Inspector of the Army of the Potomac—Office, at Rev. Dr. Samson's Columbian College, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Hamlin, Medical Inspector Department of Washington—Office, 393 I street, north.

Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—152 Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.

Surgeon Thomas Antisell, to attend officers of the Volunteer Army—Office in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon C. Sutherland, U. S. Army, Medical Purveyer—office, 212 G street, near 18th.

General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

United States Army Medical Museum,

H street, between 14th street and New York avenue. Open daily, except Sundays, from 9 A.M. until 4 P.M.

Examining Board for Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers.

Thomas Antisell, President—Office, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Pay Department.

Colonel T. P. Andrews, Paymaster General—corner F and 15th streets.

Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 15th street and New York avenue.

Engineer Department.

Brigadier-General R. Delafield, Chief Engineer—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.

Brigadier General A. B. Dyer, Chief—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.

Major General C. C. Augur, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania Av

Colonel M. N. Wiswell, Military Governor District of Columbia—cor. 19th and I Sts.

Captain H. W. Smith, A. A. G., Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Colonel T. Ingraham, Provost Marshal, District of Washington—corner 19th and I streets.

Defences of Washington.

Brigadier-General J. G. Barnard, Chief Engineer—office northwest corner Pennsylvania avenue and 19th streets

Miscellaneous.

Major-General E. A. Hitchcock, Commissioner for exchange of Prisoners—Office, 28 Winder's Building, second floor.

Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners 148 F street, corner of 20th street.

Colonel D. C. McCallum, Superintendent of Military Railroads—250 G street, near 17th street.

Brigadier General A. P. Howe, Chief of Artillery—corner 19th and H streets.

Cavalry Bureau—Office, 302 H street, under command of Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff; Lieutenant-Colonel Ekin, in charge of purchase and inspection of horses, and quartermaster duties—Office, 374 H street.

Captain H. Clay Wood, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.

Major C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Colored Bureau—531 17th street, opposite War Department.

MARRIED.

ELLSWORTH—DIGGES.—At Washington, D. C., September 1st, 1864, at St. Aloysius church, Lieutenant E. A. ELLSWORTH, 11th U. S. Infantry, to Miss FANNIE DIGGES, of the former place.

MARUM—CRUICE.—At Pontiac, Mich., August 15th, by Rev. Father L. Wicart, Captain EDWARD MARUM, 8th Michigan Infantry, to Miss BEATRICE, youngest daughter of Peter Cruice, Esq., of Orchard Lake, Mich.

SHAFFER—MATTOON.—In Catskill, N. Y., September 1st, by Rev. Wm. S. Chadwell, Rector of St. Luke's church, Captain A. WEBSTER SHAFFER, of the 20th Regt. V. R. C., to Miss ALICE, eldest daughter of P. Mattoon, Esq., of Catskill.

TEN BROECK—WOODBURY.—In San Francisco, Cal., August 8th, at Grace Cathedral, by Right Rev. Bishop Wm. Ingraham Kip, Surgeon P. G. S. TEN BROECK, U. S. A., to Miss MARY O., eldest daughter of Wm. W. Woodbury, Esq., of Portland, Me.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLLEGIATE and ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New York.—Students received at any time. Special preparation for Assistant Engineers in the Navy. Courses in Civil and Mechanical Engineering also given. Open day and evening. For circulars call at the Institute or address

Prof. J. G. FOX, C. E. Principal.

CLERKSHIP WANTED IN THE C. S. DEPARTMENT—By a young man who writes a good, plain hand, and has had an experience of two (2) years in the business in the field. Is not subject to the draft. Address, stating salary, I. L., Box 126, Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

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Pamphlets and reports will be forwarded upon application to the Secretary, at the home office, or to SAMUEL S. STEVENS, Agent and Attorney of the Co., No. 110 Broadway, New York.

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COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW YORK,
Sept. 1, 1864.

Sealed proposals, endorsed "Coal for Ordnance Purposes," will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing at the United States Navy Yard, at Brooklyn, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1865, the following coal, viz:

For machine shop, five hundred (500) tons of Blackheath coal.

For blacksmith forges, two hundred (200) tons of Broadtop coal.

For shell house, &c., twenty (20) tons of Lehigh coal.

For four cupolas, two thousand (2,000) tons of Lehigh coal.

For two air furnaces, one thousand (1,000) tons of Cumberland coal.

All the above coal to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection before acceptance, to be delivered free of expense to the Government, and all to be delivered by the 1st of November, 1864.

JNO. D. GIBSON,
Paymaster U.S.N.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
September 1, 1864.

Separate proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this bureau until two o'clock P.M., on the 12th day of October next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving thirty days' notice) at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., in such numbers and quantities and at such times as may be specified by the chief this bureau or by the commandants of the said Navy Yards, respectively, the numbers and quantities of the different articles, and at the places specified in the following list, viz.:

	Charlestown.	Brooklyn.
Pea Jackets	3,000	7,000
Round Jackets	2,000	3,000
Blue Cloth Trowsers, pairs	3,000	5,000
Blue Satinet Trowsers, "	8,000	12,000
Canvas Duck Trowsers, "	3,000	5,000
Barnsley Sheeting Frocks	5,000	8,000
Blue Flannel Overshirts	6,000	10,000
Blue Flannel Undershirts	12,000	18,000
Blue Flannel Drawers, pairs	12,000	18,000
Blue Satinet, yards	50,000	100,000
Blue Flannel, "	50,000	100,000
Blue Nankin, "	5,000	10,000
Calf-skin Laced Shoes, pairs	10,000	15,000
Kip-skin Shoes	10,000	15,000
Woollen Socks	10,000	15,000
Blankets	8,000	12,000
Mattresses (with one cover for each)	5,000	8,000
Black Silk Hankerchiefs	5,000	8,000
Boots, pairs	4,000	6,000

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in this offer, the chief of the bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer and reject the remainder. The price must be uniform, and offers must embrace all of any one or more articles deliverable at all the stations.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, August 22, 1864.

Seal proposals for each class separately endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard,)" will be received at this office until the 19th September next, at 1 o'clock P.M., at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy Yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with full instructions, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several Navy Yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail. All offers must be accompanied by a certified copy of the bidder's license.

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JACOB RUSSELL,
Asst. Treas. U. S. ad int.

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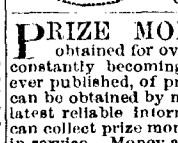
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GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME II.—NUMBER 4.
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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

AFFAIRS at Petersburgh have been tranquil still another week, and there is little to record. Friendly intercourse and exchange of newspapers take place between the pickets on a part of our lines, and there is comparatively little sharpshooting. But, on Friday, the 2d, a piece of treachery occurred, which put a stop to the amicabilities for a time. Two lieutenants, while crossing from the enemy's lines, where they had been in conversation, were fired upon, one being killed and the other wounded. Alluding to the tacit truce, which enabled our men to walk about at ease in front of the works, a Richmond paper says that orders were given to the enemy's troops to open fire on us without notice, in case Petersburgh should be again shelled. Accordingly, on Thursday, the 1st, our men being out as usual, while our batteries were playing into the town,—the Richmond paper says:—

Suddenly a tremendous volley of musketry was poured into them from our works, throwing them into a panic, and causing them to scamper back into their trenches like so many startled rats. The best of it was, that they left about two hundred of their number lying dead or wounded on their recent promenade.

This affair the paper calls "a delicious piece of re-"taliation." In the reconnoissance of Friday, the 2d, previously recorded, the enemy's papers say that GREGG captured "some ten" of a picket guard, but was driven back by DEARING'S and one of HAMPTON'S cavalry brigades.

About 11 o'clock on the night of Sunday, the 4th, news of the fall of Atlanta having arrived, a tremendous salute of 100 shotted guns was ordered all along the line from the extreme right to the extreme left. The storm of iron hail was accompanied by the shouts of our troops, who were very enthusiastic over the glorious news. The enemy briskly replied, and the terrific engagement continued till about one o'clock. The enemy apprehended a general attack.

On Monday, the 5th, a brigade of the Second corps moved round to the left to command a position which a working party of the Rebels threatened to occupy. That and the next day were comparatively quiet, and the weather showery. On Wednesday morning, the enemy attacked an advance picket post of the Fifth corps, drove it on the line, and captured about a dozen men. There was artillery firing on Thursday about noon, along the right and right centre, and Petersburgh was shelled. About 5 o'clock, a battery opened against one of the enemy's working parties on the Jerusalem Road, eliciting a spirited reply. On the right and right centre, again on Friday, there was lively firing at intervals through the day, and, at about 2 o'clock P. M., the artillery contest in front of the Tenth corps was very spirited. The same day, the enemy bombarded the new signal tower at Dutch Gap from Howlett's and their new 10-pounder Parrott battery which commands the bend of the river above the canal. Our batteries replied with great vigor for three hours. The bombardment ceased and the tower remained uninjured. The work on BUTLER'S canal goes ahead steadily, in spite of the enemy's fire day and night, except in the heat of the day. The colored troops are principally detached for this service.

On our left, across the Jerusalem Plank Road, the enemy's line has been hitherto at one point strongly entrenched so near to our own that the pickets could talk across without difficulty from their works. It was thought advisable to drive the enemy out from this advanced line, partly in order to straighten our own, and principally partly because his position was too commanding and dangerous, considering its proximity to ours. Opposite this point lay MOTT'S (Third) division of HANCOCK'S corps. Under the latter's direction, MOTT at 1 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 10th, sent out the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania and Twentieth Indiana, under General DE TROBRIAND, to carry the enemy's line. The work was performed silently and with perfect success, the picket line surprised, flanked, and carried, with very little firing. The enemy opened for a time with artillery, which was answered from our batteries. Still later, he made a vigorous effort to retake the line, but without success. Entrenchments were promptly thrown up to secure the position, and some sharpshooting has resulted on that part of the line. Our loss is said to have been less than 20, while the enemy lost to us 90 prisoners. Lieutenant-Colonel MICHAEL was killed, after the main affair was over. There was lively firing during Saturday all along the line and especially on the newly-captured ridge. All day Sunday, all Sunday night and Monday, also, there was vindictive skirmishing at the same point. The pickets were, at the nearest point, not more than three or four rods apart, and no heads were shown above the rifle-pits. The late tacit truce has ended on that part of the line, and great vigilance is exhibited. On Sunday and Monday, also, there was firing as usual in front of the Tenth corps, on the right.

On Sunday, the extension of the Petersburgh and City Point Railroad to the bed of the Weldon Road was completed, and an engine ran over the new track. The enemy is running the Weldon Road to Stony Creek, and thence hauling supplies on wagons to Petersburgh, via Dinwiddie. It is a laborious process.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

IN order to comprehend the present position in the Valley, it will be necessary to review a little. The first advance of SHERIDAN to Strasburgh was checked by the raid of MOSBY on his rear on Saturday, the 13th of August. Preparations were made to retreat on the Monday following. The affair of Saturday had been represented by our papers rather contemptuously as a raid by "MOSBY'S gang." But, at all events, the "gang" accelerated the retreat of the three Army corps, and the numerous cavalry brigades and artillery batteries which make up the Army of the Middle Department. Our Army in the Valley has acquired the humorous sobriquet of *Harper's Weekly*, from certain characteristics in its history which do not require the joke to be explained. On Monday night, the 15th, it began the familiar "masterly retreat" to Harper's Ferry, the Nineteenth corps taking the lead towards Winchester. This corps was succeeded the next day and night by the detachments of the Eighth and the Kanawha corps, under CROOK, the Sixth corps bringing up the infantry rear. The reason of the retreat was the raid of MOSBY'S gang (otherwise known as "LONGSTREET'S entire corps") on the cavalry baggage wagons, the alleged arrival of those "heavy reinforcements," which have so often "just reached" EARLY, according to the reports, and which were now pressing across the Shenandoah River, at Front Royal. In other words, the enemy was at bay.

BATTLE OF CROOKED RUN.

With a view to prevent the enemy from flanking us by way of the gaps in the Blue Ridge, and to cover our retreat, on Sunday evening DEVIN'S cavalry brigade was sent out from Cedar Creek, where the main Army was encamped, a few miles to the southeast, towards Front Royal. A small stream runs from Chester Gap past Front Royal into the Shenandoah at this point. Near by, the two forks of the Shenandoah unite. A part of KERSHAW'S division, having taken part in the actions near Malvern Hill, had come by rail to Mitchell Station, and had just marched thence to Front Royal. On Tuesday morning, the 16th, CUSTER'S brigade was sent across to support DEVIN, who was about four miles from Front Royal, GIBBS' brigade following. CUSTER arrived soon after noon, and his men went into camp, and made themselves comfortable. DEVIN held the right and CUSTER the left. But the line was very suddenly roused from its equanimity by the appearance of the enemy in two columns, marching down the Winchester and Front Royal Pike, to cross the Shenandoah and attack our troops. A column of infantry made for the ford, and one of cavalry for the bridge. CUSTER quickly got his command into position, holding the left of the pike with RANSOM'S battery, and the First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Michigan. A brisk artillery duel took place, the enemy using eight pieces, but with no great damage to us. But, having seized and crossed the river, and driven in our skirmishers, he advanced to carry our batteries, which were advantageously posted. After a brisk charge, he was repulsed on our right, and driven across the river again, the Fourth and Sixth New York, of DEVIN'S brigade, charging him gallantly, and capturing each a flag. Meanwhile, however, he secured a good position for his artillery, and next attempted to turn our left. A series of sharp charges and counter charges between the brigade of KERSHAW'S division which had crossed, and CUSTER'S cavalry brigade, now ensued, prolonging the battle till after dark. CUSTER had posted his regiments well, and the assaults of the enemy were repulsed with heavy loss to him. Our cavalry then made several handsome mounted charges, and the enemy, foiled on the left, as he had been previously on the right, fell back across the stream. But a regiment sent round to the ford, cut off and captured about 150 of his men, before they could reach the river. The enemy's force consisted of a part of KERSHAW'S division, and two small cavalry brigades under LOMAX and WICKHAM. Ours was composed of CUSTER'S and DEVIN'S brigades, under command of General MERRITT. The Second brigade captured 140 prisoners, and the First, over 60. About 200 (one account says 276) prisoners in all, including two field officers, were captured by us, and over 30 of the enemy's dead were left on the field, including a colonel, besides many wounded. Our total loss was only 60 or 70.

THE RETREAT.

During the night, the enemy demonstrated against our lines, but effected nothing important. Early the next morning the cavalry fell back on the pike, in the track of the infantry column. On the retreat, the orders were for the destruction or capture of all stock and grain, hay, and everything which could afford sustenance to man or beast. These orders were

strictly executed, the fields and gardens being ravaged and swept clean. A Richmond paper says:—

The enemy, as they retired from Strasburgh, literally destroyed everything in the way of food for man or beast. With their immense cavalry they extended their lines from Front Royal, in Warren county, to the North Mountains, west of Strasburgh, and burnt every bushel of wheat, in stack, barn or mill, in Frederick, Warren and Clark, as well as oats and hay; they have reall left absolutely nothing in those three counties. They drove before them every horse, cow, sheep, hog, calf and living animal from the country. What the people are to do, God only knows. General EARLY, two weeks since, gave orders not to have a bushel of grain taken from below Strasburgh, as hardly enough was left for the citizens. Our corn crop, for want of labor to cultivate, and the drought, is a failure, so that starvation on the border is no joke.

The enemy followed close on our heels, and reached Winchester before night of Wednesday. Our wagon train, starting on Monday, was now well advanced towards Harper's Ferry, and the Sixth corps, which brought up the rear of the infantry column, had left Winchester on the morning of Wednesday. PENROSE'S (New Jersey) First brigade, First division of the corps, had been left behind as a support to TORBERT'S cavalry. About 1 o'clock of Wednesday afternoon, the enemy's advance came up the Winchester and Newtown Pike, and attacked Colonel PENROSE, who lay about a mile beyond Winchester, towards Kernstown. Our cavalry were quickly driven in, and left the brunt of the battle to the infantry. Heavy skirmishing went on from 1 to 4 o'clock, the enemy, of course, gradually drawing up his forces. The brigade numbered only about 500 men, and had to be deployed in skirmishing order, with cavalry on its flanks. The cavalry gave way, and retired to the town, leaving PENROSE still at his post behind fences, trees, and walls. At nightfall, the enemy had concentrated troops enough to charge, and the gallant infantry brigade was, of course, quickly flanked on both sides and broken to pieces. It had stood its ground bravely to the last against overwhelming force, being attacked by EARLY'S main column. At length PENROSE, with such officers and men as could escape, retreated through the town towards Clifton and Martinsburgh. Our loss, which was chiefly in prisoners, probably reached 300 men. One account of the enemy claims that he captured 400 prisoners at Winchester. If PENROSE could have been supported by a few thousand other troops who would have behaved equally well, the enemy's advance might have been checked much longer. At night the enemy occupied Winchester, and was agreeably disappointed to find it whole and unburned. A Richmond paper says:—"It is but but justice to say, when General "EMORY, of the Nineteenth corps, was here, he kept "perfect order, and protected all property in town."

This same night, our cavalry bivouacked at Berryville, and, next day, took up its retreat towards Harper's Ferry. "MOSBY'S gang," meanwhile, had been busy, as usual, on our flanks. On Monday night, he had boldly surprised and attacked the Fifth New York cavalry, just as it went into camp near Berryville, and killed two men, wounded several more, and captured about 20 horses. All the week MOSBY'S guerrillas—for whatever is done near the Potomac is at once laid to MOSBY—were very active. On Tuesday and Wednesday, Lieutenant WALKER and two men of the First cavalry were killed, and Lieutenant GWYER of the Fifth, with several others, were wounded by guerrillas, between Charlestown and Berryville. On Thursday, some guerrillas in citizens' dress accosted an advanced post of the Fifth Michigan cavalry, picketing at Snicker's Gap, and, while conversing, suddenly fired, killed the corporal, captured two men, and hastily escaped. Several other soldiers were wounded or taken prisoners under like circumstances, the same day and next. On Friday, General CUSTER ordered a detachment of the Fifth Michigan to destroy some houses of disloyal citizens, in retaliation. While so engaged, the squad was charged upon by MOSBY'S men, in equal or superior numbers, and broke and fled in confusion. Many were overtaken, and, surrendering, were shot and either killed or left for dead. Ten men were instantly murdered, after surrendering. Many neighboring houses were destroyed, in retaliation for the butchery. The massacre took place near the Snicker's Gap Pike. Our loss was 15 killed and 3 wounded. These figures, as well as incontestible evidence of the survivors, show the nature of the affair. A Richmond paper confirms the account also, and mentions it with approval. Our cavalry on Friday still held Berryville; but many stragglers from camp were captured, as were also laborers on the railroad. Some of the soldiers met no mercy from their captors.

During the retreat, AVERILL, who commanded at Martinsburgh, had continued to hold it, though, by Thursday, there was great alarm there. And indeed, there had already begun in Maryland the old story of "Another Invasion of the North by EARLY"—and all the scenes of fright and excitement we have so many times this summer depicted to our readers, again occurred on the Potomac borders. Refugees arrived at Hagerstown in large numbers, and the Maryland farmers ran their stock into Pennsylvania again for safety. On Thursday, the 18th, AVERILL abandoned Martinsburgh with his main force, leaving one cavalry company in the town. The next day, about 50 (*aliter*, "between 2,000 and 3,000") of the enemy drove out this company. A general stampede of the people in all that region took place, and reports of SHERIDAN'S defeat were current. The merchants in Hagerstown pack their goods, and sent them North. The Quartermaster's stores were loaded on a train for Frederick. The Hagerstown stores were closed, and the streets were deserted by the citizens. The sick and wounded were carried to Harrisburgh. This was a specimen of what occurred in the whole region. This was "EARLY'S Fourth Invasion!"

AVERILL, meanwhile, held the fords from Shepardstown to Williamsport, and once more our forces were crowded back to Maryland, and addressed their energies to preventing a crossing of the Potomac. On Friday, SHERIDAN'S wagon train was reported to be "at Hagerstown, *safe*." With an army of 40,000 men, it was rather absurd to abandon Virginia entirely, especially as probably not two-thirds of that force directly opposed us. Accordingly, our cavalry ventured to skirmish a little on Friday and Saturday with the advanced forces of the enemy, a few of the swiftest of whom were getting towards their old haunts on the Potomac, and pretending to desire to cross it. Not a man was captured by the 50 Rebels at Martinsburgh, on Friday, as our forces were too fleet for them. On Saturday, some of our cavalry entered Martinsburgh again, and the enemy again retired. It is said that this process of alternate capture of the town was once more repeated, a few days after. On the 21st, the Hagerstown telegrams reported that "the excite-"ment here occasioned by the anticipation of an in-"vasion, has somewhat subsided."

AFFAIRS AT SUMMIT POINT.

On Sunday, the 21st, SHERIDAN had got his troops into a very advantageous position about two miles out from Charlestown near Summit Point, from the Smithfield to the Berryville pike, with the Sixth corps on the right, the Eighth in the centre, and the Nineteenth on the left, the latter overlapping the Berryville Pike. About 8 o'clock, EARLY came up, on his road to Martinsburgh, and, with a part of his columns, attacked our advanced cavalry skirmishers, on the right and left, easily driving them in. His main body moved off across our right; but, with a small force he drove back WILSON'S cavalry division from its good position on Summit Point, with very great loss. MACKINTOSH'S brigade alone is said to have lost nearly 300 men and officers. Soon after, the cavalry being routed, the enemy threw a few brigades against the Sixth corps and the right of the Eighth, under a heavy fire of shells. The cavalry meanwhile had fallen through Charlestown and beyond the town, except a part, which got out on the extreme left of the Nineteenth corps, and, dismounting, threw up breastworks. But the fighting which ensued was all on the right. It lasted from 10 o'clock through the day. The Sixth corps steadily advanced, and drove the enemy's skirmishers back, until they came upon the enemy's own line of battle. Then, at dark, they retired to their original position, after very heavy skirmishing all day. Cannonading was kept up still later. The losses in the Sixth corps were quite large, the Second division losing about 400 officers and men. The loss of the enemy was not so great as ours. The battle produced, on our part, one more retreat to Bolivar Heights. The trains left during the day, and the infantry had all got clear of Charlestown by daylight of Monday. After the disaster of Sunday, SHERIDAN posted his Army on the first of the ranges called Bolivar Heights, near Harper's Ferry, the right on the Potomac and the left on the Shenandoah. Headquarters were at Halltown. The cavalry were sent up to the neighborhood of Charlestown early on Monday, and had sharp skirmishing with the enemy until 9 o'clock, and at intervals during the day.

The enemy began to dispatch cavalry in all directions, as usual. On Saturday, there were important skirmishes at Dam No. 5, and elsewhere. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday there was spirited skirmishing, constant scouting and entrenching. The enemy was frequently but incorrectly reported as crossing the Potomac. Our Army played the rôle of an Army of observation. Reinforcements of men and supplies in considerable quantities were sent to it daily. Its position was exceedingly strong, and it far outnumbered the enemy, from whom an attack on our works was said to be expected. A stockade at Annandale, ten miles from Alexandria, was attacked on the 24th by MOSEBY, who withdrew after a little firing.

RECONNOISSANCES.

On Wednesday, the 24th, JOHNSON'S brigade of DUVAL'S division, and a brigade of THORBURN'S division, CROOK'S corps, with LOWELL'S cavalry brigade, reconnoitered the enemy, who still persisted in not attacking us. The command moved out on our left, near the Charlestown Pike, and, coming upon the enemy's picket line, endeavored to flank and capture it. The enemy opened sharply on DUVAL'S flank, on discovering him; but was pushed back into the cornfields, towards his main line. Being now reinforced by infantry and a battery, he opened a hot fire upon us, evidently thinking it a general advance. Having ascertained that EARLY was still at Charlestown in force, with his pickets out towards Bunker Hill, our men fell back to their lines. The enemy also drew up to their old skirmish line. Our loss was about 60—the enemy's not quite so great.

On Thursday, the 25th, TORBERT'S cavalry reconnoitered towards Lectown in full force, WILSON'S division moving out from Halltown, and uniting with MERRITT'S at Kearneysville. At the latter place, the enemy's skirmishers retired, but finally resisted with a battery and with musketry. The troops were dismounted, and CUSTER became quickly engaged on the right of the Shepardstown road. On his left was MCINTOSH, and on the latter's left was CHAPMAN, both of WILSON'S division. For a while, the enemy poured in a heavy fire, but at length our commands were got into working order, and drove the enemy back. Our batteries, also, were effectively served on him. But soon the enemy turned the tide, drove our men precipitately to their old position, and began to flank them. His battery played accurately upon us. In a word, the First and Third divisions were badly handled, and fell back as rapidly as possible towards Harper's Ferry, abandoning Kearneysville, which they had held in the morning. A running fight ensued from 11 o'clock till dark, at which time MERRITT'S (First) division was safe in camp at Bolivar Heights. But CUSTER, who had the rear in the retreat, was hotly pursued, and, at Shepardstown, found himself cut off from the Halltown Road, on which he intended to march. GIBBS and DI CESNOLA fought the enemy with great vigor, but CUSTER was driven towards the Potomac, which he crossed, and thus escaped, the enemy not caring to follow, but holding the Potomac from Shepardstown to Williamsport. Our losses were reported as not much above 200 killed and wounded. Among the officers killed was Major SCHLICK. The enemy had brought up from Charlestown a strong infantry force.

About 5 o'clock the same evening, AVERILL'S picket post near Falling Waters was attacked, and a slight skirmish ensued. The next morning, the 26th, the enemy shelled Williamsport, also, and demonstrated as if about to cross at the ford. A spirited fight occurred, but AVERILL repulsed the enemy. At night, he appeared at Dam No. 4. AVERILL again thwarted his attempts or feints at crossing, whichever they were. All along the neighborhood of Williamsport the enemy had skirmishers, but none of them succeeded in crossing the river. Scouting and skirmishing were constant. On Friday afternoon, THORBURN'S Second division of CROOK'S corps and LOWELL'S cavalry pushed a reconnoissance towards Halltown. The infantry moved out in front, and the cavalry on the left. The former soon encountered the enemy, and, after a sharp contest of twenty minutes, drove him to the cover of his artillery in the rear. At the moment they broke, LOWELL dashed in on the flank, delivered a sharp fire, and cut off and captured sixty nine prisoners, including six officers, one a lieutenant-colonel. The enemy's second line opened with vigor on our troops as they advanced, but the latter were soon retired, having gained the information sought for. An artillery duel went on for half an hour, after the recall of the troops. The affair was quite similar to the reconnoissance of Wednesday, the troops employed being about the same, and the ground traversed also the same. Our loss did not exceed 100, while the enemy's was greater. SHERIDAN telegraphed that, during the day, he had captured 101 prisoners and inflicted a loss in killed and wounded of 150. He also said that, during the night, the enemy fell back to Smithfield or Middleway. Since that time the enemy has made no advance. Subsequent operations have already been detailed in our accounts from the Valley. During the past week there has been no movement of importance on either side. EARLY still remains in the Valley, with our Army confronting him.

THE STATUS OF NEGRO SOLDIERS.

GENERAL BUTLER'S letter, dated, *Headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, In the Field, August*, 1864—to Mr. OULD, relates mainly to the recognition of negro soldiers in the Union service as subjects of the exchange of prisoners. It is a forcible letter, and an admirable paper in many respects. In this letter, the General states the position taken by the "Confederate authorities,"—that, while "negroes heretofore held to service by owners in the States "of Delaware, Maryland, and Missouri, are to be treated as "prisoners of war, when captured in arms in the service of "the United States," * * "colored men from the insur-"rectionary States are to be held to labor and returned to "their masters, if captured by the Confederate forces, while "duly enrolled and mustered into and actually in the "armies of the United States."

Against this General BUTLER argues, that slaves are, on the theory of these "Confederate authorities," *property*,—the title to which may, by capture or other contingency of war, pass from the former owner to the belligerent enemy. He supposes that the United States have thus acquired an ownership to these slaves, which should at any time afterwards be recognized by all courts of law; and, with this title, an incidental right and power of manumission, and that freedom conferred by the exercise of this right should equally be recognized by the courts; so that slaves so acquired by the United States, and so manumitted, stand in respect to their former owners and to the States in which they had been slaves, in the position of negroes born in a free State.

While we agree in the consequences finally arrived at by General BUTLER, we cannot but regard his legal theory as unsound. He here has struck on the very rock which, in our judgment, has been the great occasion of our national disaster—that on which the ship of state long ago was driven by the pilotage of our national judiciary. We mean the proposition that the slaves of our slaveholding States were property by a law of like origin and extent with that law by which domestic animals and inanimate moveables are property, in distinction from the proposition that, if property, they were such only by the law of the particular State in which they lived. It is upon the former of these two propositions that the politicians and jurists of the South, during the last forty years, have been relying, to sustain their own interpretation of the constitutional provision for the delivery of fugitive slaves, the right to carry slavery into the territories, and, in fact, their side on nearly every question connected with slavery which has been in controversy between the North and South. In maintaining this doctrine, the South has had the support, in the North, of the two great political parties into which the people are divided. It is not impossible that, in this very letter, its author, unconsciously perhaps, was acting under an old political prepossession.

Properly speaking, nothing is *property* which is not recognized as a subject of property by international law, public and private—that is, by civilized nations in their intercourse with each other in peace and war. It is not enough that it be property by the law of the country in which it is found. In war it is only in respect to such property that any title can be acquired by capture or other contingency. Domestic animals and inanimate moveables are property in view of international law as much as by the law of any one country. They are therefore property by the law of the country of the captor as well as by the law of the country from whose government or subjects they may have been taken. They are not property in the hands of the captor by any force of the laws of the country from whose government or subjects they may have been taken, if by that law *only* they had been property; for after the capture that law ceased to act on them. When slavery, without distinction of colors or races, was recognized among all nations, as in ancient times, slaves were recognized as property by international law as well as by the law of the country in which they lived, and, on recapture, the law of the captor's country recognized them as property. The same was true of negro slaves during the early period in the establishment of African slavery in America. But at the present day slaves, when captured, are not property in the hands of the captor, unless the law of the captor's country recognizes that kind of property. If it does not, the captor cannot have property in them by virtue of the law of the country from whose government or subjects they have been taken.

To apply this doctrine to our own case, the slaves in our Southern States were property only by the law of the State in which they lived. To suppose that the Government of the United States has a title of ownership in those who by capture, or other contingency of war, may come within its control, together with the incidental right and power of manumission, is to suppose that that Government, and this, too, as a belligerent power, may have a legal right under the law of a State, and this, too, a belligerent adversary of that Government. We think this statement is enough to show the error in the theory adopted by General BUTLER.

We suppose the better doctrine to be that the slaves, who by the contingencies of war, may be withdrawn from the actual coercive power of the State law, and who avail themselves of that circumstance to leave the service of their owners—especially those slaves who by the invitation of the Government of the United States, engage in its military service—are to be regarded as having been persons, and not property, from the time when the coercive power of the State law ceased, in point of fact, to operate by the intervention of the military power of the United States. It is not necessary to insist that this doctrine was a necessary result of the Rebellion, and of the state of war between the Government of the United States and the persons having actual authority in certain portions of the slaveholding States. The truth may be that it was competent for the Government of the United States in its belligerent capacity, by the necessities of its military situation, to elect in what light it would regard them, and that it might consider them as still slaves, and their labor the subject of property; at least while they should remain within the territorial limits of the State by whose law they had been declared slaves. General BUTLER, in giving the term "contrabands," to such slaves, at an early period of the war, acted on the idea that the Government of the United States would regard them, or their labor, as property, while actually within a State by whose law they would be regarded as slaves; and in so regarding them, at that time, he seemed to have been right. But since the President's proclamation, by which the slaves in the Rebel districts are said to have been emancipated (on which particular we do not at present offer any opinion, either as to the law or the fact), and more especially since some have been received into the military service of the United States, the "contrabands," to whom General BUTLER stood sponsor, or those of them at least who have been in the Army of the United States, must be regarded in the manner above stated; that is, as having passed from the condition of property to that of persons, by the operation or law of war, independently of any ownership and manumission by the Government of the United States.

It must further be held that, from the moment when their legal personality begins, as above stated, being subjects of the Nation, they have a personal duty towards the Nation, and a capacity or right to enter its military service, just as white persons, inhabitants of those States, had and have such a duty, and such capacity or right; and that they are, by the laws of war, therefore, to be protected as our soldiers. To admit that previous residence or domicile under a State of the United States created an allegiance or subjection to that State incompatible with a recognition by the "Confederate authorities" of any of its residents or subjects, white or black, as soldiers or subjects of the United States, would be going beyond that limited recognition of the Rebel military authorities as a belligerent, which we admit in this civil war, and would be a concession of the separate political independence and authority of the States which have declared their secession.

In the case of slaves thus emancipated by the contingencies of war there should be less shyness on the part of these States to recognize the propriety of their service in the Armies of the Union, than to do the same in respect to a white citizen of such States in the same service; because, even admitting their own theory of their independent existence, slaves, as persons or as property, are fair spoil as between belligerents, and the personality of the captured slave, and, with his personality, his allegiance to a political sovereign, comes into existence on his ceasing, by the contingencies of war, to be held to service and labor. The slaves within the control of our military forces, are, as it were, born into personality and responsibility, only when they come within that control.

In the same letter General BUTLER offers some objections to the application by the "Confederate authorities" of the law of postliming to these cases. We propose to offer some further notice of General BUTLER'S views on this point, which we must reserve for another time.

COMMANDER JAMES M. DUNCAN, U. S. N.

CAPTAIN DUNCAN, whose death was announced in the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the 28th ultimo, was the son of Rev. ALEXANDER and HARRIET (MORRIS) DUNCAN. He was born at Madisonville, Ohio, February 24th, 1820. His father represented in Congress for many years the city of Cincinnati, taking an active part in that body in the important measures of his day, and originating, among others, the law making the Presidential election on one and the same day throughout the country. His son entered the Navy as an Acting Midshipman on the 8th of September, 1837, making his first cruise in the frigate *Columbia*, Captain GEORGE A. READ. He subsequently entered the Naval School, then at Philadelphia, where he completed his studies, preparatory to entering upon the actual duties of his profession. Having seen more sea service than most of the officers "of his date," the Mexican War found him on the Pacific coast, a Past Midshipman on board of the sloop-of-war *Dale*, Commander SELFRIDGE.

Captain DUNCAN took an active and conspicuous part in the "conquest of California," where, in command of a detachment of sailors, acting in coöperation with General KEARNEY, he on several occasions rendered important service to the country. At the battle of San Pasqual, where General KEARNEY was sorely pressed by the superior numbers of the enemy, Captain DUNCAN is spoken of by a writer in the *Military and Naval Gazette*, a witness of the scene, as having "displayed that rare intrepidity which he has so "often exhibited in the presence of the enemy." At Mount San Barnardo, says the same writer, "the enthusiastic and "fearless DUNCAN was among the first to reach the summit "with his brave seamen." Taken prisoner at the siege of San Jose, he underwent the miseries of a Mexican prison, until released by his brave companions-in-arms. At the battle of Guymas, fought November 17th, 1847, Captain DUNCAN, "with seventy sailors and marines, fought and "routed four hundred armed Mexicans from strong positions "of their own selection."

The important part taken by the Navy in the memorable "conquest of California" is due, in a great measure, to the activity and personal daring of the subject of this notice. His naval companions of those days will recall his many acts of heroic daring, those many scenes of trial and adventure which have so often been their topic of conversation, and will not fail to feel a deep sorrow for the loss of one whom they so loved and honored.

On the breaking out of the Rebellion, Captain, then Lieutenant, DUNCAN was the Executive Officer of the United States steamer *Crusader*, then under the command of the late lamented CRAVEN, his friend and companion through the Mexican campaign. He was just completing a two years' cruise after slavers on the coast of Cuba, where important service had been rendered by that vessel in the capture of the notorious *William R. Kibbey*, and other piratical craft. Captain DUNCAN brought the *Kibbey* to this port, with the three African boys, whom, it will be remembered, were taken to be supported and educated by one of our humane institutions. On the 14th of May, 1861, Captain CRAVEN having seized the mail-steamer *Pampero* in the port of Key West, on her arrival there from New Orleans, he placed Captain DUNCAN in command of the captured vessel, and ordered her, with troops and stores, to Fort Pickens, where she arrived in time to save to the country that important stronghold. Successively in command of the *Release*, the *Norwich*, the *Sabago*, the *Paul Jones*, and the ill-fated Monitor *Weehawken*, Captain DUNCAN was continually employed on the blockade of the South Atlantic coast, with scarcely a single intermission for repose, from the breaking out of the Rebellion to the time of his death. In the *Norwich* he assisted in the bombardment of Fort Pulaski; he accompanied the expedition under Colonel HIGGINSON to Jacksonville, Florida, and took part in the bombardment of that city. In the attack on the Skidaway batteries in Willington River, the *Norwich* was conspicuous, her commander being commended by a correspondent from the scene of the engagement "for his coolness, courage, and energy in the "destruction of the works amid the fire of the enemy."

For the loss of the *Weehawken*, sunk off Charleston, Captain DUNCAN, who had taken command of her only the day previous to her loss, was acquitted by the Naval Court of Inquiry from all blame, and was immediately reassigned to his former command, the *Paul Jones*. An almost uninterrupted confinement on the blockade for a period exceeding three years—making an active sea service for over five consecutive years—brought on a complete prostration of his physical condition. Remaining at the post of duty long after a prudent regard for his health should have permitted, a medical survey pronounced him "condemned," and he was ordered by Admiral DAHLGREN to his home in Brooklyn, where, after an illness of two months, he died on the 21st ultimo of hydro-pericardium. He was buried at Greenwood, from the Church of the Holy Trinity in that city, on the 25th of the same month, with the military honors due to his rank. None have been more thoroughly loyal to the cause of the Union, or more earnest in beating down its enemies. Though he was spared by the bullet and the steel, he died no less for the cause of that country he so much loved and honored, meeting death with the heroism of one accustomed to look upon its horrors. Almost his last words were for his country; and his deepest regret in dying was that he could render her no further service in this her hour of trial and danger.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1860. This volume is compiled from the original returns of the Eighth Census, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, by Hon. JOSEPH C. G. KENNEDY, the able and efficient Superintendent of Census. It is a compilation of great value and accuracy, because its facts and figures were al ascertained before the breaking out of the war, and consequently have not been affected by that event. It is th latest authoritative account of the population of the coun try, by counties, cities and towns. The very useful and

comprehensive introduction of a hundred quarto pages is not among its least attractions. Washington: Government Printing Office.

HAND-BOOK OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY. By B. S. OSBON. This admirable little treatise is a compilation of all the principal events in the history of every vessel of the United States Navy, from the siege of Sumter, in April, 1861, to May, 1864. It is arranged in alphabetical form, and with such cross references, that in a moment one may trace out the history of a vessel and its achievements. We have found this little work, thus far, to be accurate, trustworthy, and very useful. One might hunt unsuccessfully for half a day for some minor particular with regard to the name of a ship, her cost, tonnage, her weight of metal, the exact date of a naval encounter, the names, &c, of all the vessels which took part in it, or for one of a hundred such particulars, which here can be had at a glance. Or if a more general question be discussed, as for example, how much the Government has expended in chartering vessels, and whether or not it would have been wiser to have chartered less and built more—here again are the condensed facts from which inferences and conclusions may be drawn. The plan of sifting out only the most essential details, in order to avoid voluminousness, is excellent; for there is always great temptation with authors and compilers to enlarge, rather than to diminish the size of their books. This volume is of convenient shape, clearly printed, with the leading word of each paragraph in bold-face type, and, on the whole, such a book as can be recommended to the Navy, and to all who are interested in its history. New York: D. VAN NOSTRAND.

THE OPERATIONS IN MOBILE BAY.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF REAR-ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

U. S. FLAGSHIP HARTFORD,
MOBILE BAY, August 12, 1864.

SIR:—I had the honor to forward the Department on the evening of the 5th inst. a report of my *entrée* into Mobile Bay on the morning of that day, and which, though brief, contained all the principal facts of the attack. Notwithstanding the loss of life, particularly on this ship, and the terrible disaster to the *Tecumseh*, the result of the fight was a glorious victory; and I have reason to feel proud of the officers, seamen and marines of the squadron under my command, for it has never fallen to the lot of an officer to be thus situated and thus sustained. Regular discipline will bring men to any amount of endurance, but there is a natural fear of hidden dangers, particularly when so awfully destructive of human life as the torpedo, which requires more than discipline to overcome.

Preliminary to a report of the action of the 5th, I desire to call the attention of the Department to the previous steps taken in consultation with Generals CANBY and GRANGER on the 8th of July. I had an interview with these officers on board the *Hartford*, on the subject of an attack upon Forts Morgan and Gaines, at which it was agreed that General CANBY would send all the troops he could spare to coöperate with the fleet. Circumstances soon obliged General CANBY to inform me that he could not dispatch a sufficient number to invest both forts, and in reply, I suggested that Gaines should be the first invested, engaging to have a force in the sound ready to protect the landing of the Army on Dauphin Island in the rear of that fort, and I assigned Lieutenant-Commander DE KRAFFT, of the *Conemaugh*, to that duty.

On the 1st instant, General GRANGER visited me again on the *Hartford*. In the meantime the *Tecumseh* had arrived at Pensacola, and Captain CRAVEN informed me that he would be ready in four days for any service. We, therefore, fixed upon the 4th of August as the day for the landing of the troops, and my entrance into the bay, but owing to delays mentioned in Captain JENKINS' communication to me, the *Tecumseh* was not ready. General GRANGER, however, to my mortification, was up to the time, and the troops actually landed on Dauphin Island.

As subsequent events proved, the delay turned to our advantage, as the Rebels were busily engaged during the 4th in throwing troops and supplies into Fort Gaines, all of which were captured a few days afterward. The *Tecumseh* arrived on the evening of the 4th, and everything being propitious, I proceeded to the attack on the following morning. As mentioned in my previous dispatch, the vessels outside the bar which were designed to participate in the engagement, were all under way by forty minutes past five in the morning, in the following order, two abreast and lashed together:—

Brooklyn, Captain JAMES ALDEN, with the *Octorara*, Lieutenant-Commander C. H. GREEN, on the port side.

Hartford, Captain PERCIVAL DRAYTON, with the *Metacomet*, Lieutenant-Commander J. E. JOUETT.

Richmond, Captain T. A. JENKINS, with the *Port Royal*, Lieutenant-Commander B. GHERARDI.

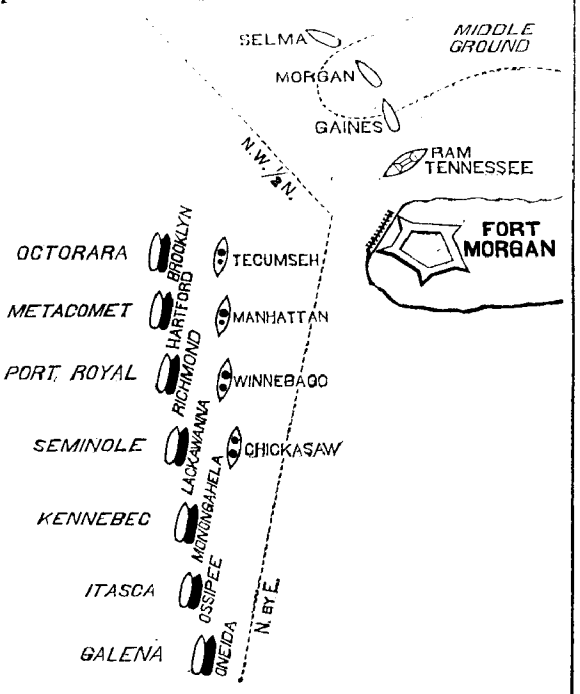
Lackawanna, Captain J. B. MARCHAND, with the *Seminole*, Commander E. DONALDSON.

Monongahela, Commander J. H. STRONG, with the *Kennebec*, Lieutenant-Commander W. P. McCANN.

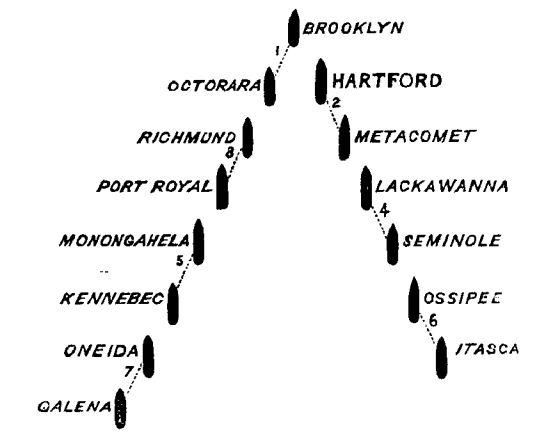
Ossipee, Commander W. E. LE ROY, with the *Itasca*, Lieutenant-Commander GEORGE BROWN.

Oneida, Commander J. R. M. MULLANY, with the *Galena*, Lieutenant-Commander C. H. WELLS.

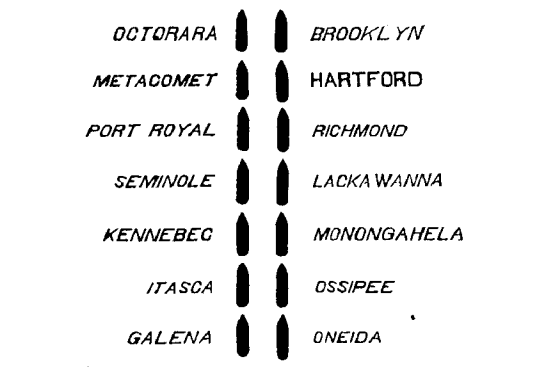
The iron-clads *Tecumseh*, Commander T. A. M. CRAVEN, the *Manhattan*, Commander J. W. A. NICHOLSON, the *Winnebago*, Commander T. H. STEVENS, and the *Chickasaw*, Lieutenant-Commander T. H. PERKINS, were already ahead inside the bar, and had been ordered to take up their positions on the starboard side of the wooden ships, or between them and Fort Morgan, for the double purpose of keeping down the fire from the water battery and the parapet guns of the fort, as well as to attack the ram *Tennessee* as soon as the fort was passed. It was only at the urgent request of the captains and commanding officers that I yielded to the *Brooklyn* being the leading ship of the line, as she had four chase guns and an ingenious arrangement for picking up torpedoes, and because in their judgment the flagship ought not to be too much exposed. This I believe to be an error; for apart from the fact that exposure is one of the penalties of rank in the Navy, it will always be the aim of the enemy to destroy the flagship, and, as will appear in the sequel, such attempt was very persistently made, but Providence did not permit it to be successful.



SECOND ORDER OF SAILING.



THIRD ORDER OF SAILING



The attacking fleet steamed steadily up the main ship channel, the *Tecumseh* firing the first shot at 6:47. At six minutes past seven the fort opened upon us, and was replied to by a gun from the *Brooklyn*, and immediately after the action became general. It was soon apparent that there was some difficulty ahead. The *Brooklyn*, for some cause which I did not then clearly understand, but which has since been explained by Captain ALDEN in his report, arrested the advance of the whole fleet, while at the same time the guns of the fort were playing with great effect upon that vessel and the *Hartford*. A moment after I saw the *Tecumseh*, struck by a torpedo, disappear almost instantaneously beneath the waves, carrying with her her gallant commander and nearly all her crew. I determined at once, as I had originally intended, to take the lead, and after ordering the *Metacomet* to send a boat to save if possible any of the perishing crew, I dashed ahead with the *Hartford*, and the ships followed on, their officers believing that they were going to a noble death with their Commander-in-Chief. I steamed through between the buoys where the torpedoes were supposed to have been sunk. These buoys had been previously examined by my Flag-Lieutenant, J. CRITTENDEN WATSON, in several nightly reconnoissances. Though he had not been able to discover the sunken torpedoes, yet we had been assured by refugees, deserters and others, of their existence, but believing that from their having been sometime in the water they were probably innocuous, I determined to take the chance of their explosion.

From the moment I turned to the northwestward to clear the middle ground, we were enabled to keep such a broadside fire upon the batteries of Fort Morgan that their guns did us comparatively little injury. Just after we passed the fort, which was about ten minutes before eight o'clock, the ram *Tennessee* dashed out at this ship, as had been expected, and in anticipation of which I had ordered the Monitors on our starboard side. I took no further notice of her than to return her fire. The Rebel gunboats *Morgan*, *Gaines* and *Selma* were ahead, and the latter particularly annoyed us with a raking fire, which our guns could not return. At two minutes after eight o'clock I ordered the *Metacomet* to cast off and go in pursuit of the *Selma*. Captain JOUETT was after her in a moment, and in an hour's time he had her as a prize. She was commanded by P. N. MURPHY, formerly of the U. S. Navy. He was wounded in the wrist; his executive officer, Lieutenant COMSTOCK, and eight of the crew killed, and seven or eight wounded. Lieutenant-Commander JOUETT's conduct during the whole affair commands my warmest commendations. The *Morgan* and *Gaines* succeeded in escaping under the protection of the guns of Fort Morgan, which would have been prevented had the other gunboats been as prompt in their movements as the *Metacomet*. The want of pilots, however, I believe, was the principal difficulty. The *Gaines* was so injured by our fire that she had to be run ashore, where she was subsequently destroyed, but the *Morgan* escaped to Mobile during the night, though she was chased and fired upon by our cruisers.

Having passed the forts and dispersed the enemy's gunboats, I had ordered most of the vessels to anchor, when I perceived the ram *Tennessee* standing up for this ship; this was at forty-five minutes past eight. I was not long in comprehending his intentions to be the destruction of the flagship. The Monitors and such of the wooden vessels as I thought best adapted for the purpose, were immediately ordered to attack the ram, not only with their guns but bows on at full speed. And then began one of the fiercest naval combats on record. The *Monongahela*, Commander STRONG, was the first vessel that struck her, and in doing so carried away his own iron prow, together with the cutwater, without apparently doing his adversary much injury. The *Lackawanna*, Captain MARCHAND, was the next vessel to strike her, which she did at full speed, but though her stern was cut and crushed to the plank ends for the distance of three feet above the water's edge to five feet below, the only perceptible effect on the ram was to give her a heavy lift. The *Hartford* was the third vessel which struck her, but as the *Tennessee* quickly shifted her helm, the blow was a glancing one, and as she rasped along our side we poured our whole port broadside of 9-inch solid shot within ten feet of her casemate. The Monitors worked slowly, but delivered their fire as opportunity offered. The *Chickasaw* succeeded in getting under her stern, and a 15-inch shot from the *Manhattan* broke through her iron plating and heavy wooden backing, though the missile itself did not enter the vessel.

Immediately after the collision with the flagship, I directed Captain DRAYTON to bear down for the ram again. He was doing so at full speed, when, unfortunately, the *Lackawanna* ran into the *Hartford* just forward of the main mast, cutting her down to within two feet of the water's edge. We soon got clear again, however, and were [illegible] approaching our adversary when she struck her colors and ran up the white flag. She was at this time sore beset: *Chickasaw* was pounding away at her stern, the *Ossipee* approaching her at full speed, and the *Monongahela*, *Lackawanna* and this ship were bearing down upon her, determined upon her destruction. Her smoke-stack had been shot away, her steering chains were gone, compelling a resort to her relieving tackles, and several of the port-shutters were jammed. Indeed, from the time the *Hartford* struck her until her surrender, she never fired a gun. As the *Ossipee*, Commander LE ROY, was about to strike her, she hoisted the white flag, and that vessel immediately stopped her engine, though not in time to avoid a glancing blow. During the contest with the Rebel gunboats and the ram *Tennessee*, and which terminated by her surrender at ten o'clock, we lost many more men than from the fire of the batteries of Fort Morgan. Admiral BUCHANAN was wounded in the leg, two or three of his men were killed, and five or six wounded. Commander JOHNSTON, formerly of the U. S. Navy, was in command of the *Tennessee*, and came on board the flagship to surrender his sword and that of Admiral BUCHANAN. The Surgeon, Dr. CONRAD, came with him, stated the condition of the Admiral, and wished to know what was to be done with him. Fleet Surgeon PALMER, who was on board the *Hartford* during the action, commiserating the sufferings of the wounded, suggested that those of both sides be sent to Pensacola, where they could be properly cared for. I therefore addressed a note to Brigadier-General R. L. PAGE, commanding Fort Morgan, informing him that Admiral BUCHANAN and others of the *Tennessee* had been wounded, and desiring to know whether he would permit one of our vessels under a flag of truce to convey them with, or without, our men wounded to Pensacola, on the understanding that the vessel should take out none but the wounded, and bring nothing back that she did not take out. This was acceded to by General PAGE, and the *Metacomet* proceeded on this mission of humanity.

I enclose herewith the correspondence with that officer (marked Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4). I forward also the reports (marked Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21) of the commanding officers of the vessels who participated in the action, and who will no doubt call attention to the conduct of such individuals as most distinguished themselves.

As I had an elevated position in the main rigging near the top, I was able to overlook not only the deck of the *Hartford* but the other vessels of the fleet. I witnessed the terrible effects of the enemy's shot and the good conduct of the men at their guns; and although no doubt their hearts sickened, as mine did, when their ship-mates were struck down beside them, yet there was not a moment's hesitation to lay their comrades aside and spring again to their deadly work. Our little consort, the *Metacomet*, was also under my immediate eye during the whole action up to the moment I

ordered her to cast off in pursuit of the *Selma*. The coolness and promptness of Lieutenant-Commander JOUETT throughout merit high praise; his whole conduct was worthy of his reputation. In this connection, I must not omit to call the attention of the Department to the conduct of Acting Ensign HENRY C. NIELDS, of the *Metacomet*, who had charge of the boat sent from that vessel when the *Tecumseh* sunk. He took her in under one of the most galling fires I ever saw, and succeeded in rescuing from death ten of her crew within 600 yards of the fort. I would respectfully recommend his advancement. The commanding officers of all the vessels who took part in the action, deserve my warmest commendations, not only for the untiring zeal with which they had prepared their ships for the contest, but for their skill and daring in carrying out my orders during the engagement. With the exception of the momentary arrest of the fleet when the *Hartford* passed ahead, and to which I have already adverted, the order of battle was preserved, and the ships followed each other in close order past the batteries of Fort Morgan, and in comparative safety, too, with the exception of the *Oneida*. Her boilers were penetrated by a shot from the fort which completely disabled her, but her consort, the *Galena*, firmly fastened to her side, brought her safely through, showing clearly the wisdom of the precaution of carrying the vessels in two abreast. Commander MULLANY, who had solicited eagerly to take part in the action, was severely wounded, losing his left arm. In the encounter with the ram, the commanding officers obeyed with alacrity the order to run her down, and without hesitation exposed their ships to destruction to destroy the enemy. Our iron-clads, from their slow speed and bad steering, had some difficulty in getting into and maintaining their position in line as we passed the fort, and in the subsequent encounter with the *Tennessee* from the same causes, were not so effective as could have been desired; but I cannot give too much praise to Lieutenant-Commander PERKINS, who, though he had orders from the Department to return North, volunteered to take command of the *Chickasaw*, and did his duty nobly.

The *Winnebago* was commanded by Commander T. H. STEVENS, who volunteered for that position. His vessel steers very badly, and neither of his turrets will work, which compelled him to turn his vessel every time to get a shot, so that he could not fire very often, but he did the best under the circumstances.

The *Manhattan* appeared to work well, though she moved slowly. Commander NICHOLSON delivered his fire deliberately, and, as before stated, with one of his 15-inch shot broke through the armor of the *Tennessee*, with its wooden backing, though the shot itself did not enter the vessel. No other shot broke through her armor, though many of her plates were started, and several of her port-shutters jammed by the fire from the different ships.

The *Hartford*, my flagship, was commanded by Captain PERCIVAL DRAYTON, who exhibited throughout that coolness and ability for which he has been long known to his brother officers. But I must speak of that officer in a double capacity. He is the Fleet Captain of my squadron, and one of more determined energy, untiring devotion to duty, and zeal for the service, tempered by great calmness, I do not think adorns any Navy. I desire to call your attention to this officer, though well aware that in thus speaking of his high qualities I am only communicating officially to the Department that which it knew full well before. To him, and to my staff in their respective positions, I am indebted for the detail of my fleet.

Lieutenant J. CRITTENDEN WATSON, my Flag-Lieutenant, has been brought to your notice in former dispatches. During the action he was on the poop attending to the signals, and performed his duties as might be expected—thoroughly. He is a scion worthy the noble stock he sprang from, and I commend him to your attention. My Secretary, Mr. MCKINLEY, and Acting Ensign C. H. BROWNELL, were also on the poop, the latter taking notes of the action, a duty which he performed with coolness and accuracy.

Two other Acting Ensigns of my staff (Mr. BOGART and Mr. HEGINBOTHAM) were on duty in the powder division, and, as the reports will show, exhibited zeal and ability. The latter, I regret to say, was severely wounded by a raking shot from the *Tennessee* when we collided with that vessel, and died a few hours after. Mr. HEGINBOTHAM was a young married man, and has left a widow and one child, whom I commend to the kindness of the Department.

Lieutenant A. R. YATES, of the *Augusta*, acted as an additional aide to me on board the *Hartford*, and was very efficient in the transmission of orders. I have given him the command, temporarily, of the captured steamer *Selma*.

The last of my staff, and to whom I would call the notice of the Department, is not the least in importance. I mean Pilot MARTIN FREEMAN. He has been my great reliance in all difficulties in his line of duty. During the action he was in the main-top, piloting the ships into the bay. He was cool and brave throughout, never losing his self-possession. This man was captured early in the war in a fine fishing smack which he owned, and, though he protested that he had no interest in the war, and only asked for the privilege of fishing for the fleet, yet his services were too valuable to the captors as a pilot not to be secured. He was appointed a first-class pilot, and has served us with zeal and fidelity, and has lost his vessel, which went to pieces on Ship Island. I commend him to the Department.

It gives me pleasure to refer to several officers who volunteered to take any situation where they might be useful, some of whom were on their way North, either by orders of the Department or condemned by medical survey. The reports of different commanders will show how they conducted themselves.

I have already mentioned Lieutenant-Commander PERKINS, of the *Chickasaw*, and Lieutenant YATES, of the *Augusta*. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant WILLIAM HAMILTON, late commanding officer of the *Augusta Dinsmore*, had been invalided by medical survey, but he eagerly offered his services on board the iron-clad *Chickasaw*, having had much experience in our Monitors.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant P. GIRAUD, another experienced officer in iron-clads, asked to go in one of these vessels, but as they were all well supplied with officers I permitted him to go on the *Ossipee*, under Commander LE ROY. After the action, he was given temporary charge of the ram *Tennessee*.

Before closing this report, there is one other officer of my squadron of whom I feel bound to speak—Captain T. A. JENKINS, of the *Richmond*, who was formerly my Chief of Staff, not because of his having held that position, but because he never forgets to do his duty to the Government, and takes now the same interest in the fleet as when he stood in that relation to me. He is also the commanding officer of the second division of my squadron, and, as such, has shown ability and the most untiring zeal. He carries out the spirit of one of Lord COLLINGWOOD's best sayings: "Not to "be afraid of doing too much; those who are, seldom do as "much as they ought." When in Pensacola he spent days on the bar, placing the buoys in the best positions; was always looking after the interests of the service, and keeping the vessels from being detained one moment longer in ports than was necessary. The gallant CRAVEN told me only the night before the action in which he lost his life: "I regret, "Admiral, that I have detained you, but had it not been for "Captain JENKINS, God knows when I should have been "here. When your order came, I had not received an "ounce of coal!"

I feel that I should not be doing my duty, did I not call the attention of the Department to an officer who has performed all his various duties with so much zeal and fidelity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,

Rear Admiral, Commanding West Gulf Squadron.

I enclose herewith my General Orders No. 10 and No. 11 (marked 22 and 23), issued before the action, and General Orders Nos. 12 and 13 (marked 24 and 25), issued after the engagement.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MILITARY HONOR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In his letter on "The Doctrine of Military Honor," addressed to the New York *Times*, "of interest to the Army," the writer asks in regard to the resignation of officers, "What would WELLINGTON have done, or NAPOLEON, or "FREDERICK the Great?" Just as our Government has been doing. They allowed officers to retire in whom they deemed that they did not discover sympathetic energy, just as our War Department has done.

The Prussian General BREWER's case is a very pertinent one. FREDERICK, displeased with this officer's regiment, used very harsh language to BREWER at a review and inspection. BREWER, a veteran of merit, answered sharply, rode off the field, went home, drew up and tendered his resignation. BREWER was arrested for leaving the field while his corps was under arms, and remained several months in confinement; but eventually his resignation was accepted. He was punished for violation of military discipline, not for resigning when he conceived himself wronged. ZIETHEN, the famous ZIETHEN, resigned, was reinstated, was cashiered for a difficulty with a superior officer, and was a second time reinstated by FREDERICK the Great's father. This remarkable General had several difficulties with the King, who would not see his merit until he was compelled to perceive it. Finally ZIETHEN, dissatisfied after the termination of the second Silesian War (1745), applied for a discharge. FREDERICK then "did not conceive he "lowered his dignity by holding out his hand to the man "whom he had for so long a time repulsed." He sent his favorite, WINTERFIELD, to beg ZIETHEN to remain in the service. ZIETHEN, who felt he had been unjustly treated, answered the favorite by requesting his good offices in obtaining the discharge he desired. Then FREDERICK, in person, called upon his General. Even yet ZIETHEN would not yield; and it was only when FREDERICK appealed to his subordinate's patriotism that the wishes—nay, necessities—of the King triumphed over the determination of the subject (BLUMENTHAL'S "Life of General DE ZIETHEN," i, 8, 37–41, 308–315).

True, every general is not a ZIETHEN, but these facts prove that even a despotic prince cannot do violence to the feelings of an officer he knows to be valuable.

BLUCHER, the principal hero of the German War of Liberation of 1813–'14–'15, fairly threw up his commission for being passed over, and FREDERICK the Great accepted it without punishment, and yet FREDERICK was one who would have his own way, cost what it might, hit or miss whom it would.

"When your Highness gets armies of *your own*, you will "order them according to *your* mind; at present, it must be "according to *mine*" (CARLYLE'S "Frederick the Great," iv. 156). This, too, to the old DESSAUER (old LEOPOLD), Serene Highness of Anhalt. Does any one imagine that his old General would not have been permitted to resign if he had undertaken to traverse the King's views or asked for a discharge? And yet who will question the honor or patriotism of either of these three examples cited?

Sir JOHN HEPBURN, a noted Scottish officer, threw up his command on the spot after one or two sharp expressions passed between him and the Great GUSTAVUS. While remaining on the field as a spectator, the King asked him to make a necessary and dangerous reconnoissance. HEPBURN did so; but, after accomplishing the duty, he sheathed his sword and said, "Now, sire, I shall never draw it more in "your behalf!" Yet GUSTAVUS did not answer or punish this conduct; nor did, nor would, HEPBURN resume his duty, but quitted the Swedish service, although GUSTAVUS "condescended to ask the continuance of his friendship." Resignation was deemed nothing dishonorable nor worthy of punishment in the times of the great Swedish King and Generalissimo, provided there was nothing to be laid to an officer's charge except declining the service. Nothing is more sensitive to a true soldier's honor. There are many instances of generals dying of broken hearts from presumed injustice on the part of their governments: the "amiable" Duke of Feria, "the finest gentleman of that age," in 1633, through the perverseness of a colleague; the subtle ALDMAN; the renowned SPINOLA, in 1630; Count CATALANO ALFIERI, the Sardinian General, in 1672 (GALLENGO iii. 99.) A score of other instances might be added, but their cases would require too long elucidation to make them clear. "Tink a nigger got no feeling?" is as pertinent on the lips of generals as of the faithful CÆSAR in "The Spy" of COOPER—"very delicate" as regards all engagements between man and man. Such citation of examples could be easily augmented. Generous kings and intelligent despots know that in certain cases coerced service is valueless; for if half-hearted performance is dangerous, how much more so if done against conviction?

To encourage a feeling of honor as the mainspring of action among officers has ever been the aim of the great military administrators of Europe, and should be the aim in administering our Army. With the question whether any particular officer acted honorably or not, we have nothing to do. Our only design is to answer the question, Would WELLINGTON, NAPOLEON, or FREDERICK the Great have accepted a resignation offered "during a state of war in gen-"eral?" We think they would have done just what our Government has done under the circumstances in question, and that for the purpose of cherishing a feeling of honor among their officers.

ANCHOR.

FOREIGN OFFICERS IN OUR ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—If I had not daily, I might say hourly, experience of the looseness with which about nine persons out of ten see things under their eyes; read whatever comes before their notice; listen to what is told them; and pretend to narrate what they profess to know; I might flare up at the perversions of the language I used in my note to you, August 27, 1864, on the "Foreigner De-"lusion," by your correspondent S., in your issue September 10, 1864.

S. says:—"Such wholesale aspersions as the letter of "Professor MAHAN contains, are unjust in the extreme." Well, what are these wholesale aspersions? My note says:—"Upon the men of *all* nationalities, who have made them-"selves part and parcel of ourselves, and are periling life "and limb for the honor of their adopted country, *be all "honor conferred, in every form.* I do not class them "with the GUROWSKI and CLUSERET *genus*, who are my "admiration for the ineffable impudence with which they "have constituted themselves our political and military "mentors."

Is this a wholesale aspersion? Pray then what is a partial one?

Take another instance of the perversions of S. He asks:—"Will Professor MAHAN, when he says that they "(European engineers) have nothing superior to show than "(to) our defensive works and siege operations, assert "that the earthworks and forts which were constructed "during this war, and which have answered their purpose, "can fairly enter into competition with the large, permanently fortified places on the Continent, such as Posen, "Lyons, &c. &c." In the first place, I answer, I said nothing about earthworks; I merely alluded to our permanent defensive works, as those at Newport, constructed by General TOTTEN; those at Boston, constructed by General THAYER; those at New York, constructed by General DELAFIELD; and the one at New London, constructed by General CULLUM. Now, I repeat, that for workmanship, material and adaptation to their object, there is nothing on the Continent even equal to them. I further assert that the exposed masonry of the works at Lyons, and the casemated caponniers and towers, so profusely built in Germany, will, upon the first siege they undergo, with thirty-pounder rifled cannon against them, be knocked to pieces like so many card houses.

S., in quoting a part of my words, and perverting their meaning, says, that "He, (Professor M.) further says, that "when he was at the military school of Metz (in France) "(the best in Europe?) he found nothing they had to teach "there that he had not well acquired at home." "This "is put in such a manner as to compel the inference, that "foreign officers must be inferior to American officers, "simply for the reason that they were not educated at West "Point." Well, so much for fact; and so much for the inferences of this very clear-headed, well-meaning, honest-quoting writer. What are the precise words of my note? They are:—"Well, I found nothing they had to teach "there, *the elements of which* I had not well acquired at "home, and learned with ease." These are the *ipssissima verba* which S. has garbled and drawn his *very ingenuous* and ingenious inference from. I say, in my note, that the school of Metz is "tho *first* military school in Europe," to which S., in his misquotation, has added a query, or? Now I repeat, that, in its teachings, and in its results, as shown by the successes of its pupils as artillerists and engineers, it is *the best in Europe and in the world*, as a special school of artillerists and engineers. I assert that it has stood as a model school, from which all others in Europe have borrowed, as all other nations have borrowed French engineering, whatever they may of late claim, and some of them taking the French ideas of MONTALEMBERT and CARNOT, have translated them into brick and mortar, and called them German systems of fortification. If this, too, is a wholesale aspersion of the particular class of officers, who to draw inferences *à la* S., were not simply "either "corporals or sergeants in some European army," to which S. belongs, he must make the best of it. All I ask is that, when he draws inferences from my statements, he will give the statement ungarbled, and leave inferences to others quite as able, probably, to draw right ones as those he would insinuate.

D. H. MAHAN.

WEST POINT, September 12, 1864.

FROM THE FLEET OFF GALVESTON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I suppose an item occasionally from the far Western blockade may be acceptable to you; and though there is not really much to chronicle, our Mobile comrades (of Second division) having absorbed all of the interest and glory, still the Third division of FARRAGUT's fighting fleet has a little to say for itself, and, ere long we trust, will will have *its* story to tell. Seriously, has history ever recorded a more gallant and daring feat than the passage into Mobile Bay of those wooden ships through a "military "misery" of torpedoes, obstructions, guns, forts, rams, and a perfect hell of fire? I think not. When iron-clads went down, a heart of oak went through. When the *Tecumseh* gave two rolls and disappeared beneath the waves, the

Brooklyn, leading the wooden vessels, had stopped. It was the critical moment ("now or never"). Old Salamander, without a moment's hesitation, took the lead in the old *Hartford* (God bless her!), and passed directly between the two large buoys sustaining the heaviest of the Rebel torpedoes. The officers of the flagship could hear the infernal machines grate against the *Hartford's* keel, and snap, snap, but no explosion. The fleet followed in the wake of their daring leader, and *all* went safely through. I record this from a letter written to an officer of this division by an officer of the Admiral's staff, who stood alongside the old hero throughout the fight. The men of this division are wild to have a show down here. If FARRAGUT could only have heard the cheers that greeted the reception of his General Order No. 12, he would have no hesitation in trusting the Third division for similar work. But we will see by-and-by, I hope.

Two valuable blockade runners—the *Isabel* and *Carolina*—have been destroyed within the last three months. There is not a great deal of steam blockade running on this coast; but, now that Mobile is closed, we shall probably have some from Havana. The *Matagorda*, *Alice*, and *Susannah* still remain to the Galveston Rebels. The first lies in plain view at this moment off Galveston, with one thousand bales of cotton (only $800,000) on board. She has been trying to get out for three weeks. She will probably make a final attempt this week, and we hope to catch her, though the nights are very dark and the *Matagorda* quite fast. Brownsville is evacuated by the United States forces, and the Rebels under FORD and SHOALWATER in possession. Almost every one has left Brownsville, and the Rebel newspapers represent the condition of the place as pitiable.

We have the following vessels on this coast—between Vermillion Bay, La., and Rio Grande. They constitute the Third division of the West Gulf Blockading Fleet, and are, at present, under the command of Commander M. B. WOOLSEY, a son of the Commodore of that name:

Princess Royal, Commander WOOLSEY (senior officer); *Pocahontas*, Lieutenant-Commander M. P. JONES; *Kineo*, Lieutenant-Commander JOHN WALTERS; *Penobscot*, Lieutenant-Commander A. E. K. BENHAM; *Katahdin*, Lieutenant-Commander JOHN IRWIN; *Cayuga*, Lieutenant-Commander HENRY WILSON; *Aroostook*, Lieutenant-Commander J. S. SKERRETT; *Sciota*, Lieutenant-Commander JAMES H. GILLIS; *Kanawha*, Lieutenant-Commander B. B. TAYLOR; *Chocura*, Lieutenant-Commander R. W. MEADE; *Cyruhia*, Volunteer Lieutenant-Commanding C. F. BEHM; *Penguin*, Volunteer Lieutenant-Commanding J. R. BEERS; *Arizona*, Acting Master Commanding HOWARD TIBBETTS; *Gertrude*, Acting Master Commanding H. C. WADE, and the *New London* (alias "Black Devil" when ABNER READ had her), Acting Master LYMAN WILLS.

H. M. steam-frigate *Liverpool* (fifty guns), Captain LAMBERT, R. N., is off the Rio Grande. The steam-frigate *Shannon*, Captain JONES, and sloop *Rinaldo*, Commander BOYLE, were recently there. A French corvette (the *Colbert*) is also there, watching that "ubiquitous bandit," JUAN CORTINAS, who seems to be having things quite his own way in Tamaulipas district. The Frenchman is probably disgusted. I hope so, anyhow.

The *Ark*, a small American steamer, owned in New Orleans (by a Secesh firm?), was recently captured by the Rebels near Matamoras. She was probably sent down there *to be captured.*

Rumors are rife that KIRBY SMITH, with the trans-Mississippi Rebels, has gone to HOOD'S assistance. I hope SHERMAN will hold his own. We all hope that the draft will be vigorously enforced, and all "lily-livered gentry" made to defend the country. The Copperheads are now, we hear, appealing to the cowards of the Nation to resist at the polls the interest and honor of the Republic. "Put 'em "down!"

The Rebels down here are very gloomy over the Mobile news, and call Colonel ANDERSON, who surrendered Fort Gaines, "the BENEDICT ARNOLD of the South."

OFF GALVESTON, TEXAS, August 25th.

P. S. AUGUST 26th.—An arrival to-day from the Rio Grande reports that the French troops have occupied the village of Bagdad, at the mouth (south bank) of the Rio Grande, captured the Mexican steamer *Rio Grande*, and are marching on Matamoras. CORTINAS, it is reported, offers to "sell out," provided he can hold his old position under MAXIMILIAN. French vessels of war are on that coast.

EXCESSIVE CASUALTIES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—If I correctly apprehend the tendency of General HOOKER'S farewell remarks to his late corps, he lays down the proposition that the merits of any body of troops are to be judged by the amount of their losses in battle.

I respectfully submit that this is not correct; and, of course, if it be incorrect, it is against the "policy of the "Army" to allow such a statement from an officer of such rank to pass unquestioned.

My experience tends rather to prove that the contrary of this proposition is correct, and I always impressed my belief upon my officers and men.

When your enemy is charging upon you with his bayonets, or sustaining a steady musketry fire upon your line, is it not reasonable to believe that your aim will be less accurate than when his fire ceases and he is in retreat or huddled into a confused mass?

If my theory is correct, the soldier's safety depends, in a great measure, upon his showing a bold front to the enemy, and his greatest danger is in disorder or retreat.

A successful bayonet charge is rarely attended by excessive casualty to the attacking party. F. J. P.

CAPTAIN A. R. WALKER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I respectfully request that you will insert the following resolutions adopted at a meeting of the officers of my regiment yesterday, September 8, 1864, with regard to Captain A. R. WALKER, who was killed by the enemy while faithfully performing his duties in the trenches before Petersburgh, on the 5th instant:

Whereas, The inscrutible hand of a Wise Providence has called from among us, by death received at the hands of the enemy, Captain A. R. WALKER, our beloved comrade, brother and friend; therefore the officers of the 7th U. S. Colored Troops do unanimously Resolve—

1st. That this the second loss from among us fills our hearts with a profound sense of grief, and that recognizing as we do in this affliction the dispensation of "One who doeth all things well," we bow submissively to the bereavement.

2d. That in Captain WALKER the regiment has lost an officer and we a friend whose place we can never hope to fill—brave without boastfulness, wise without ostentation, full of an inspiring cheerfulness at all times, whatever the danger, a soldier without fear and without reproach, he was an honor to the regiment while living, and though dead leaves an example we would emulate and follow.

3d. That to the bereaved family of our deceased comrade we offer our most earnest sympathies and condolence. Twice stricken within a few months by the cruel hand of war, we can only commit them to the care of that Father who never willingly afflicts his children, rejoicing with them that if fall they must, they fell bravely and earnestly fighting for the cause of human freedom—the noblest cause which ever called men to arms.

4th. That a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and that they be made part of the Regimenal Records.

I remain yours, &c.,
LLEWELLYN F. HASKELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 7th U. S. C. T.

SENTIMENTS OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

FROM LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
CITY POINT, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.

Hon. E. B. Washburne:

DEAR SIR:—I state to all citizens who visit me that all we want now to insure an early restoration of the Union is a determined unity of sentiment North.

The Rebels have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons or entrenched positions. A man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to get their present force. Besides what they lose in frequent skirmishes and battles, they are now losing from desertions and other causes at least one regiment per day. With this drain upon them, *the end is not far distant, if we will only be true to ourselves. Their only hope now is in a divided North.* This might give them reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri, while it would weaken us. With the draft quietly enforced, the enemy would become despondent, and would make but little resistance.

I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects. They hope a counter-revolution. They hope the election of the peace candidate. In fact, like MACAWBER, they hope for something to "turn "up." Our peace friends, if they expect peace from separation, are much mistaken. It would be but the beginning of the war, with thousands of Northern men joining the South because of our disgrace in allowing separation. To have "peace on any terms," the South would demand the restoration of their slaves already freed; they would demand indemnity for losses sustained; and they would demand a treaty which would make the North slave-hunters for the South; they would demand pay for the restoration of every slave escaped to the North.

Yours truly, U. S. GRANT.

FROM MAJOR-GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 8, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, informing me of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently assembled at Chicago, as their candidate at the next election for President of the United States.

It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unsought.

I am happy to know that, when the nomination was made, the record of my public life was kept in view.

The effect of long and varied service in the Army, during war and peace, has been to strengthen and make indelible in my mind and heart the love and reverence for the Union, Constitution, laws and flag of our country, impressed upon me in early youth.

These feelings have thus far guided the course of my life, and must continue to do so to its end.

The existence of more than one government over the region which once owned our flag is incompatible with the peace, the power, and the happiness of the people.

The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced. It should have been conducted for that object only, and in accordance with those principles which I took occasion to declare when in active service.

Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy, and we might have reaped the benefits of our many victories on land and sea.

The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of the people.

The reëstablishment of the Union in all its integrity is, and must continue to be, the indispensable condition in any settlement. So soon as it is clear, or even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace, upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations, and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country, to secure such peace, reëstablish the Union, and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State. The Union is the one condition of peace—we ask no more.

Let me add what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the sentiment of the Convention, as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union it should be received at once, with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights.

If a frank, earnest, and persistent effort to obtain these objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union must be preserved at all hazards.

I could not look in the face of my gallant comrades of the Army and Navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifices of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often periled our lives.

A vast majority of our people, whether in the Army and Navy, or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace, on the basis of the Union under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood. But no peace can be permanent without Union.

As in the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the Convention, I need not only say that I should seek, in the Constitution of the United States and the laws framed in accordance therewith, the rule of my duty, and the limitations of executive power; endeavor to restore economy in public expenditure, reëstablish the supremacy of law, and by the operation of a more vigorous nationality resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth.

The condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burdens thereby imposed on labor and capital, show the necessity of a return to a sound financial system; while the rights of citizens and the rights of States, and the binding authority of law over President, Army, and people, are subjects of not less vital importance in war than in peace.

Believing that the views here expressed are those of the Convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination.

I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne, should the people ratify your choice.

Conscious of my own weakness, I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the Universe, and, relying on His all-powerful aid, do my best to restore union and peace to a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, and others, Committee.

FROM MAJOR-GENERAL SHERMAN.

ATLANTA, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

On the 25th of August, pursuant to a plan, of which the War Department had been fully advised, I left the Twentieth Corps at the Chattahoochie bridge, and with the balance of the Army, I drew off from the siege, and using some considerable artifice to mislead the enemy, I moved rapidly south, and reached the West Point Railroad near Fairburn on the 27th, and broke up twelve miles of it, when moving east, my right approached the Macon Railroad near Jonesboro', and my left near Rough and Ready.

The enemy attacked the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee, and was completely beaten.

On the 31st, and during the combat, I pushed the left of the centre rapidly to the railroad above, between Rough and Ready and Jonesboro'.

On the 1st of September, we broke up about eight miles of the Macon road, and turned on the enemy at Jonesboro', assaulted him and his lines, and carried them, capturing Brigadier-General GORMAN, and about two thousand prisoners, with eight guns and much plunder. Night alone prevented our capturing all of HARDEE'S corps, which escaped south that night.

That same night, Hood, in Atlanta, finding all his railroads broken and in our posession, blew up his ammunition, seven locomotives and eighty cars, and evacuated Atlanta, which, on the next day, September 2d, was occupied by the corps left for that purpose, Major-General SLOCUM commanding, we followed the retreating Rebel army to near Lovejoy's Station, thirty miles south of Atlanta, where, finding him strongly entrenched, I concluded it would not "pay" to assault, as we already had the great object of the campaign, viz.: Atlanta. Accordingly, the Army gradually and leisurely returned to Atlanta, and it is now encamped eight miles south of the city, and to-morrow will move to the camps appointed. I am now writing in Atlanta, so I could not be uneasy in regard to our situation.

We have as the result of this quick, and as I think well-executed movement, 27 guns, over 3,000 prisoners, and have buried over 400 Rebel dead, and left as many wounded; they would not be removed.

The Rebels have lost besides the important city of Atlanta, and stores, at least 500 dead, 2,500 wounded, and 3,000 prisoners, whereas our aggregate loss will not foot 1,500.

If that is not success I don't know what is.

(Signed) SHERMAN, Major-General.

FROM MAJOR-GENERAL WOOL.

I was more than delighted with the views you entertain in regard to the election of MCCLELLAN to the Presidency of the United States. You have said truthfully that his "election means the trailing of our flag in the dust before "its enemies, the entire subserviency of the North to the "South;" and you might have added the surrender of the United States to JEFFERSON DAVIS and his Government. That such is the intention, if they succeed in the election of MCCLELLAN, of the leaders of this wide-spread conspiracy of peacemakers, there cannot be a shadow of doubt. It extends over the North as well as the South. Its influence is seen and felt in every city, town and hamlet throughout the land, with its *headquarters in Canada*, stimulated and encouraged by the three Presidential factions in the Republican ranks, which appear to have paralyzed the whole party.

The conspirators have taken advantage of this silence and apathy of the Republicans, who have hitherto professed to be supporters of the war, and have not failed to add to their ranks, the weak, the timed and cowardly of the Republican party, as well as of the Democratic party. Within the last two days, however, the Republican have been somewhat roused from their lethargy by the recent successes of Major-General SHERMAN. Nothing, for aught that I can discover, will save the Union and its Government but the successes of GRANT, SHERMAN, FARRAGUT and SHERIDAN.

These successes may rouse the people and preserve our country; but nothing else, from present appearances, will save it from the danger with which it is threatened. The perils of the Union were never greater than at the present moment. The conspirators have secret associations, whose

members are scattered over the land, using every means in their power to alarm and frighten the ignorant and timid. They are also distributed throughout the Armies and Navy of the United States, and exerting all their powers to induce those who have the privilege of voting to cast their votes for McCLELLAN, who is represented to be popular with the rank and file. At a future day I may present facts which will substantiate all I have said in regard to this dangerous conspiracy and their convention and their candidates for the Presidency.

It was not the sword of CÆSAR that destroyed the liberty of Rome, but the demagogues that thronged the forum with souls dead to their country's honor, and spotted with corruption. * * * * *

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed) JOHN E. WOOL.

FROM MAJOR-GENERAL BURNSIDE'S SPEECH AT BROWN UNIVERSITY.

When our Nation was in danger, it became the duty of every citizen to do all in his power to aid the existing authorities in their efforts to stay the danger. By the fulfillment of their duty our Army—I may say our gallant, efficient Army—was created; and no unimportant element of that Army was constituted by the gallant volunteers from this noble State, who were almost the first to go to the capital for its defence; and among them were many of the distinguished graduates of this noble institution, who have performed noble and gallant service in our Army, and many are now performing such service; and I, as one who has been dignified and honored by the title of an honorary graduate of Brown University, beg to thank you for the kind remembrance in which you have held those graduates on this auspicuous day.

But, my friends, I may be excused if I say to you that, whilst we should remember the services of these gentlemen, and the estimation in which they are held by the community, we should not forget that a duty devolves upon us which we should be induced to perform from the same motives which induced them to go the field. A duty devolves upon us to support and foster that Army. It should be encouraged. It should be reinforced. It is actuated by principles which have been taught to its prominent members, by this institution and kindred institutions in our country, and it is now essentially composed of a body of men who are determined to do all in their power to reëstablish the authority of the Government over every foot of its territory, and to see that all causes of bickering shall be forever eradicated from our social system. In order that they may be able to accomplish this, it devolves upon us to do all in our power to sustain them.

There can be no such thing as laying down our arms, or cessation of hostilities, until the entire authority of this Government is acknowledged by every citizen of our country. Any action of that kind on the part of our people would, my friends, I assure you, result in the overrunning of our border, and a positive, determined demand for indemnity to men who are now raising their hands against the Government which never did them aught but good. There can be no such thing as compromise until the absolute and positive authority of the Government is acknowledged.

Now, my friends, you have put this Army into the field, and placed it under the control and direction of prominent successful leaders. The news of the last few days should convince every true friend to his country that our Western Army is led by as good and true soldiers as ever trod shoeleather; and who will dare to say that he who is in command of all our Armies is not a gallant, loyal, and truthful soldier? Is there a man within ho sound of my voice who doubts the honesty and ability of Lieutenant-General GRANT? Is it not the duty of every loyal citizen of the United States to support him? Would it not be cowardly for us to say that this Rebellion cannot be crushed and the authority of the Government sustained? There is in my mind no question of it.

Our Army is not a mercenary army. It is composed of our own citizens. Every praying man in the Army—and there are a great many more of them than we are apt to imagine—I say, every praying man in our Army, asks of God daily, almost hourly, that peace may be reëstablished; but, whilst that desire is uppermost in his heart, no honest, loyal, and true soldier will ever consent to a division of his country.

We can do much here to encourage and reinforce our Armies in the field. They not only want numbers, but they want encouragement, and we should all cease from making discouraging remarks, from writing discouraging letters and using influences which weaken men that we have sent to the field.

I beg that I may be excused for having dwelt so prominently upon this topic.

I will content myself with thanking you for the kind remembarnce in which you are pleased to hold the graduates and honorary graduates of your institution who have been and are now in the Army.

FROM MAJOR-GENERAL HOOKER.

Speech at Watertown, N. Y.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—You have come here to rejoice at the success of the Union arms, in which I am ready to join you, heart and hand. My business is fighting, and not speech making; but let me now tell you that the Army of SHERMAN is invincible, and cannot be disheartened. We must treat this Rebellion as a wise parent would a vicious child—he must whip him into subjection—no milder discipline will answer the purpose. Some are crying peace; but there can be no peace as long as a rebel can he found with arms in his hands. Woe be to those who cry peace where there is no peace! This Union must be preserved, and there is no way of preserving it but by the power of of our arms—by fighting the conspiracy to death This Rebellion is tottering now while I speak; it is going down, down, and will soon tumble into ruin. Politicians may talk to you about the cause of the war, but I say, put down the Rebellion, and then if you choose, inquire into the cause of it. But first put down the insurgents—first whip them, and then talk about the cause, if you have nothing else to engage your attention. I believe in treating the Rebellion as General JACKSON treated the Indians—whip them first and treat with them afterward. The Union cannot be divided, let politicians talk as they may; for if division commences, where are you to end? First, the South would go, then the Pacific States, then New England: and I hear that one notorious politician has advocated that the City of New York should secede from the Empire State. In such a case there would be no end to rebellion. Gentlemen, every interest you have depends on the success of our cause; every dollar you possess is at stake in the preservation of this Union. It will better accord with my feelings to see the limits of our glorious country extended, rather than circumscribed, and we may feel it a national necessity to enlarge our borders at no distant day. This Union, gentlemen, cannot be disolved as long as the Army have guns to fight with; furnish men and muskets and the Union is secure. Fellow citizens, thanking you for the the honor of your call, and the patriotic spirit you manifest, I bid you a cordial good night.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL

LIEUTENANT W. A. Douglass, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, is in Washington.

IT is reported at Little Rock, Arkansas, that the Rebel General Price recently died at Arkadelphia of dysentery.

LIEUTENANT Robert Lennox, Adjutant of Second U. S. Artillery, who has lost an arm in action, is in Washington.

COLONEL T. W. Higginson is at Worcester, Mass., still much out of health, and not likely to return to his regiment.

GENERAL Gillem has been made a Brigadier-General, as a reward for his exploit in killing John Morgan and capturing his staff.

BRIGADIER-General Paine, commanding the District of Western Kentucky, has been relieved. Brigadier-General Meredith succeeds him.

LIEUTENANT C. H. Lester, Second U. S. Cavalry, has been ordered to report to Colonel Brown at Baltimore, Md., for mustering and disbursing duty.

LIEUTENANT Thomas Ward, First U. S. Artillery, is ordered to report to Captain R. J. Dodge, Harrisburgh, Penn., for mustering and disbursing duty.

THE order of the War Department allowing men of three years' organizations who desire to reënlist in the same regiment a bounty of $402, has been rescinded.

COLONEL W. W. McKim, recently appointed to the position of U. S. Quartermaster of the Department of the Cumberland, left on Sunday for his new position.

CAPTAIN Frederick Stafford, 139th New York Volunteers, and Second Lieutenant Claud Stelges, 4th U. S. Artillery, have been dismissed the service for drunkenness.

COLONEL Thomas Bailey, commanding the 9th U. S. Colored Troops, under General Foster, has been acquitted of the charge of neglect of duty, and released from arrest.

LIEUTENANT Thomas Poynton Joes, of the Ordinance Department of the United States Navy, has received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Brown University.

FIRST Lieutenant H. C. Hathaway, Twelfth New York Volunteer Cavalry, has been appointed Acting Aide-de-Camp upon the staff of Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, commanding District of North Carolina.

MAJOR John Connery, of the One Hundred and Seventieth New York Volunteers, who was severely wounded during the recent contest at Deep Bottom, has died at Washington, from the effects of his injuries.

THE Special Order from the Adjutant-General's office dismissing Major Henry M. Alles, Seventy-fourth New York Volunteers, has been revoked upon the report of a board of officers, and he is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date March 21, 1864.

BRIGADIER-General Egan arrived at the front on the 9th, having almost entirely recovered from the severe wound he received on the 22d of June, in front of Petersburgh, having on that occasion won the promotion he so well deserved. He will have a command in the Second corps.

THE following officers have been dismissed the service:—First Lieutenant Richard F. Tighe, company G, Seventy-third Regiment New York Volunteers, with loss of all pay and allowances now due, or that may become due; First Lieutenant W. A. Boyce, company E, Fifty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers.

SECOND Lieutenant Daniel F. Snyder, company B, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Second Lieutenant Samuel W. Shindler, company I, Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers, have been dishonorably discharged the service, the latter to forfeit to the United States the sum of two months' pay proper, and now due him.

BRIGADIER-General Patrick, Provost-Marshal of the Army of the Potomac, was on the 10th presented with a beautiful sword, sash, spurs and shoulder straps, by the enlisted men of the 20th New York, whose original term of enlistment has expired, and those not re-enlisted are going home. General P. made a very appropriate speech on the occasion.

THE following officers have been dismissed the service by order of the President:—Captain William M. Boyer, Fifteenth New York Cavalry; S. H. Webb, Commissary; Lieutenant Thomas Hynes, First United States Infantry; Captain E. W. Minnie, Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers; Lieutenant James O'Connell, One Hundred and Seventieth New York Volunteers.

SURGEON Richard S. Satterlee, Medical Purveyer, U. S. A., who has been stationed at New York since the war, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. This honor has been bestowed, as is officially stated, "for diligent "care and attention in procuring proper Army supplies, as "Medical Purveyer, and for economy and fidelity in the "disbursement of large sums of money."

BY command of Major-General Ord, Captain Frederick Stafford, 139th New York Volunteers, for being drunk on picket in front of the enemy, is dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, subject to the approval of the President; 2d Lieutenant Claus Stelges, 4th United States Artilery, for being grossly intoxicated while in command of his battery, is dishonorably dismissed, subject to the approval of the President.

COLONEL Charles P. Stone has been assigned to the command of the First brigade, Second division, of the Fifth corps. His staff is announced as follows:—Assistant Adjutant General, Lieutenant William J. Broatch, Tenth United States infantry; Inspector General, Lieutenant August Thieman, Twelfth United States infantry; Aides-de-Camp, Lieutenant Geo. F. Adams, Seventeenth United States infantry; Lieutenant Dan Hazard, Eleventh United States infantry.

THE following officers are announced on the staff of Major-General F. J. Herron, commanding District of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson:—Major William Hyde Clark, Chief of Staff; Captain William H. Clapp, Assistant-Adjutant-General; Captain N. M. Hubbard, Aide-de-Camp; Captain Charles E. Stevens, Aide-de-Camp; Captain L. B. Morey, Acting-Assistant-Inspector-General; Captain John L. Routt, Chief Assistant-Quartermaster; Captain E. E. Shelton, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Surgeon L. F. Humeston, Surgeon-in-Chief.

LIEUTENANT-Commander Williams, late of the United States steamer *Powhatan*, who, with others of the naval service, was captured a year since in the boat attack upon Fort Sumter, came North a few days ago upon a forty-five days' parole from Mr. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy of the Southern Confederacy, to effect an exchange of himself and thirteen other naval officers captured at the same time. The exchange has been effected, and Commander Williams remains North. The others are expected to return within a few days, in exchange for a like number about to be sent South. The parole and exchange were made upon the suggestion and request of Secretary Mallory.

AMONG the recent commissions issued by the Governor of Massachusetts are the following of field officers: Lieutenant Colonel Edmund Rice to be Colonel of the 19th Regiment; Major Morcena Dunn of Boston, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Captain William L. Palmer to be Major; Lieutenant Colonel Charles L. Pierson to be Colonel of the 29th regiment; Captain John P. A. Allen of New Bedford (6th Unattached Company Heavy Artillery), to be Major 1st Battalion; Captain George S. Worcester of Boston (7th Unattatched Company Heavy Artillery), to be Major 2d Battalion; Captain Lyman B. Whiton of Hingham (3d Unattached Company Heavy Artillary), to be Major 3d Battalion, all of the 3d regiment Heavy Artillery Acting Volunteers.

THE following Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons and Chaplains were delivered by Major John F. Lay, Acting Assistant and Inspector General Rebel Army, to Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart L. Woodford of Major-General Foster's staff, September 3, 1864, and declared duly exchanged:—Surgeons P. H. Baithache, 14th Illinois Cavalry; H. Brown, 1st Kentucky Cavalry; S. L. Burdett, 4th Kentucky Infantry; H. T. Pierson, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry; P. E. Sickles, 10th United States Cavalry; J. F. Laggart, 4th Indiana Cavalry; L. D. Waterman, 8th Indiana Cavalry; A. N. Weir, 6th Indiana Cavalry; J. M. Wishard, 5th Indiana Cavalry. Assistant Surgeons H. B Bates, 1st Massachusetts Cavalry; A. Billhart 37th Ohio Infantry; J. J. H. Crossman, 10th Ohio Cavalry; J. C. Dixon, 9th Minnesota Infantry; J. T. Finley, 2d Kentucky Cavalry; H. D. Garrsion, 4th Indiana Cavalry; J. M. Gray, 8th Indiana Cavalry; L. A. Grimes, 32d Ohio Infantry; E. B. Hale, 4th Tennessee Cavalry; J. L. Kranter, 2d New Jersey Cavalry; H. B. Noble, 2d Ohio Cavalry; W. H. Piersons, United States Navy; C. G. Robertson 8th Michigan Cavalry; G. H. Russell, 5th Indiana Cavalry; W. V. Rutledge, 2d Indiana Cavalry; L. M. Sacket, 93d Indiana Infantry; F. Shell, 6th Indiana Cavalry; S. D. Tobey, 8th Michigan Cavalry; J. T. Walton, 103d Pennsylvania Infantry; Z. A. White, 1st West Virginia Cavalry; G. A. Wilson, 14th Illonois Cavalry; M. H. Young, 4th Kentucky Mounted Infantry; C. J. Walton, 21st Kentucky Infantry; J. R. Harrington, 18th Connecticut Infantry; J. McCurdy, United States Volunteers; Chaplains S. G. Clark, 10th Ohio Cavalry, and C. Humphreys, 2d Massachusetts Cavalry; Hospital Steward H. Bird, 8th Ohio Cavalry.

TO APPLICANTS FOR PENSIONS.—The Commissioner of Pensions has issued a circular ordering that the biennial examination of pensioners shall be made only by a military surgeon, or one appointed for the purpose. The examinations by other surgeons will be invalid unless the examination by those designated for the purpose is impracticable. Fees to unappointed surgeons will not be refunded; but those to appointed surgeons will. When applications are filed more than three years after the death or discharge of the person on whose account the application is made, the pension, if allowed, will commence at the date of the filing of the last paper. Claims filed before July 4, 1864, must be prosecuted to a final issue five years from the date of the filing. The re-marriage of a widow cancels all claim for a pension. Examinations made by Government officers, when ordered, will be subject to a board of three appointed surgeons whose decision shall be final. In the case of persons wounded in the service, though not enlisted, and the widows or dependents of those killed, are entitled to the benefit of the act of July 14, 1862. Proof of such person's service must be furnished by a commissioned officer under whom he served. When this is impracticable, the affidavits of two enlisted men will be taken. When an applicant entitled to an invalid pension dies pending his claim, leaving a dependent or a widow entitled to a pension, such pension will commence at the date at which the invalid's pension would have commenced if allowed. Evidence of the muster in of the soldier will be required, but there must be record evidence of service. Claim agents are only allowed ten dollars for presenting any claim. They are not allowed any per centage on the claim. To establish the marriage of a colored soldier's widow evidence of the habitual recognition of the marriage relation between the parties for two years preceding the soldier's enlistment must be furnished by two credible witnesses. The widows or children claiming the benefit of this provision must be free persons. The forms heretofore published for applications under the act of July 14, 1862, may be used with slight modifications by applicants for the special benefits of this supplementary act.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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BOUND volumes of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for 1863-4, Volume 1, are for sale at this office. Price $6. Covers will be furnished, as soon as ready, to subscribers wishing to bind. Price $1.

AN ARMISTICE.

ONE thing let us keep in mind. Every proposition for an armistice at this moment betwixt North and South rests upon the assumption that the people of both sections consider the times mature for an armistice. The very worthy persons who beg a respite from the pitiless horrors of war, have jumped at this conclusion; as have also those unworthy characters who desire to sell their country and their honor for instant personal comfort and enjoyment. There is nowhere evidence that this assumption has a basis of fact.

In three different shapes, the peace question has thrust itself upon the consideration of the Nation. First, in the mission of Colonel JAQUESS and Mr. GILMORE to Richmond, and the story the missionaries brought to their countrymen. Secondly, in Mr. GREELEY's negotiations at Niagara. Thirdly, in the politics of the day, increasing in vehemence, now that the PRESIDENT'S quadriennium is hastily running out, and a national election approaches. In matters of import so vital as this one of Peace, it is wise for the Government neither to quench nor foment public sentiment, but to inform it, watch it, and, when the national impulse is defined and strong, to obey it. For the Government is of the people, and only its representative. The people always indirectly, and, at the end of each fourth year, formally and distinctly advises the Government of its will, publishing its latest instructions on every Presidential ballot. One such quadriennial epoch is at hand, and its decision is final; for, unlike President DAVIS, the North believes in majorities.

We must listen, also, attentively to the popular voice, because this is a war of the people—no contest springing from the petty jealousies of court beauties, or the enmities, offences or personal ambition of minister or sovereign. Cruel and relentless as it is, this civil war, this bloody strife between brethren, so far as the North is concerned, is waged at the will of the people. That will has remained hitherto strong and inflexible. Should it change, the war is over.

But it does not enter our belief as a possibility, that there can be an immediate cessation of hostilities. Neither North nor South has ever yet called for one, nor desired one, except as it were crowned with the triumph of the cause contended for. Whether we read Mr. GILMORE'S report of his interview with President DAVIS, or Mr. BENJAMIN'S reply to Mr. GILMORE, or Mr. GILMORE'S rejoinder to Mr. BENJAMIN, nothing is clear except the determination of the Confederate government to fight for disunion. The proposition of Mr. GILMORE to put the great question to the votes of North or South—and to "let LEE and "GRANT, meanwhile, agree to an armistice," was scouted by Mr. DAVIS as "altogether impracticable." He said "the North was mad and blind; it would "not let us govern ourselves; and so the war came, "and now it must go on till the last man of this gene- "ration falls in his tracks, and his children seize his "musket and fight his battles. We are not fighting "for slavery. We are fighting for independence— "and that or extermination we will have." Once more he said, "We will govern ourselves. We will "do it if we have to see every Southern plantation "sacked and every Southern city in flames." No man can fail to see the logic of Mr. GILMORE'S answer to Judge OULD'S inquiry upon the result of the interview—"Nothing but war—war to the knife."

Mr. DAVIS' views were echoed and applauded by the Southern journals. Doubtless they were sincerely expressed, for it would be almost as great a treachery in him now to desert the cause of the Confederate States, as it was before to abandon the Union. If any pertinacity in evil were required by a leader of the secession school, it was furnished by his new rôle as leader of a Rebellion, with whom it is, in one sense, almost a duty to die with the harness on. It better befits the CATILINE of a conspiracy to fall at the head of his legions than to trade them back to their loyalty for the price of peace. Possibly, indeed, Mr. DAVIS' words, in his colloquy with Mr. GILMORE, may have been selected with some ulterior view to promote desires of peace at the North and intervention in Europe. And, without regarding the question who came off best in the encounter of wits, the *soi-disant* PRESIDENT, it must be confessed, put his cause and his prospects in the most alluring of lights. But we need not resort to this hypothesis. Their position, their history, and the innermost feelings of their hearts, all urge the leaders of the Rebellion to a single alternative—disunion or destruction.

One way out of this conclusion—that, however we may scheme, the South, at least, is resolved on war, alone remains. Does Mr. DAVIS echo the sentiments of his people? On this point there is the widest diversity of opinion at the North. But, in truth, the actual fact, whatever it be, makes very little difference just now to the question of peace or war. With the iron rule of the Confederate government, displayed, for example, in its remorseless conscriptions of men and its seizure of subsistence and material of war, and with the conversion of the whole South into a military people, into one great army—it is no longer a question what do the men in the ranks think, but what do their officers?—no longer what do Mr. DAVIS' clerks desire, but what does his cabinet? Admit that the whole South agrees with its President, and the lurid sign of the times is war. Prove that a fraction of the people longs for peace in the Union, and still must there be war, till the military power of the Southern rulers is shattered, and their great armies dissolved.

The President, with his Cabinet, and the Congress of the United States have often and unmistakably published their determination to rest the cause of the Nation on the sword alone. In the conference at Niagara, it is true, none of the participants had authority to announce any terms on which negotiations should proceed, still less to enforce any conclusions or agreements they might establish in behalf of North and South; and, accordingly, the sentiments of neither Mr. GREELEY, nor Mr. SANDERS and his friends, were at all representative of those of their respective Governments. As to the Southern gentlemen, indeed, it does not appear that they intended to make peace, and certainly they did not expect to. An unbiassed spectator might suppose their object to be only to sound the loyalty and tenacity of the North, to examine its resources, to cross-question its leading citizens, to manipulate the Presidential election, or, under a safeguard to Washington, to examine for themselves the condition and sentiment of the capital. But Mr. LINCOLN gave importance to the conference by instructing it what in his view at that moment were the antecedent requisites of peace. To some, his letter may have seemed rather after the manner of the public debater, who retorts with a speedy quietus on every idle call from his audience. And such seems to have been the effect of his missive to the Niagara synod. To some, it would not appear like the deliberate and politic utterance of the ruler of a great people, who, intent and thoughtful, while men of less responsibility talk briskly and flippantly of grave affairs, only speaks when it is necessary to speak, and always means more than he says. But, whatever construction be put upon his letter, the PRESIDENT announced to Mr. SANDERS that the policy of his Administration was "war to the hilt," quite as clearly as Mr. DAVIS put the same fact in behalf of his Government to Mr. GILMORE. The Richmond Commissioners and the Niagara Commissioners, both of whom were in search of an armistice, came off equally with a flea in the ear.

With such views, therefore, on the part of the two Governments which wield the great armies now struggling in the death-grasp in the field, and controlling the men and means wherewith to replenish their armies, it is idle to think of a cessation of hostilities. It is thoroughly impracticable, indeed. At present, our Government would be criminal to listen to the heated utterances of a caucus here and a convention there, and throw up the war policy to which not only reason, consistency, and its own honor and that of the Nation, but to which the command of the people, never yet countermanded by authority, summon it. That countermand could come at soonest two months hence, and meanwhile the Rebellion might totter to its pedestal, under well-directed and manly blows. Feeling the National pulse always and circumspectly, yet the first principles of self-respect and self-preservation underly all government, reinforced now by the presence of perilous war, demand a vigorous policy. To have its hands tied by the schemes of political demagogues would be fatal.

So far as can be judged of the national sentiment from its political ebullitions, it is overwhelmingly for waging war to-day, to-morrow, and always, until the Union is restored. A Chicago platform has indeed called upon the people to decide within sixty days whether the Government shall make peace or war. But no candidate regards that question as fit to be put. No Presidential candidate ventures to hazard his chances on any declaration, except that he is for war till the Rebellion has utterly and forever fallen. A candidate with the odor of armistice, or truce, or cessation of hostilities about him, with the field of war as it looks to-day, puts himself effectively on the retired list. We sincerely believe the people ask no exit from this war, with all its horrors, save in the triumph of the Union, the integrity of the Government, and the preservation of the national honor. If, a few weeks ago, the aspect of the war created a general despondency, upon which demagogues hoped to play—construing it into disaffection and disloyalty—victory has changed all that. And as to the gallant, ever faithful Army and Navy—loyal when disloyalty is most rampant, hopeful even when all others despair, the Army and Navy in whom our confidence rests—they are true to the memory of their fallen comrades, and the cause for which they died. In some respects, the Army is better fitted than others to appreciate the disaster which an armistice would bring upon us, as well as to judge of the really favorable prospects of our cause. We believe the Army, as a whole, scouts the idea of a truce with treason.

In all this, we have spoken only of the practicability of an armistice, regarding the sentiments of the Southern Government, of the Northern Government, and of the people of the North. To its feasibility, to the damage it would work, and the confusion into which it would throw the campaign, we do not now refer. Nor do we speak as it deserves of the great cause which should teach us to reject peace even though it were practicable or feasible, except the cause shall be triumphant. It is the day of platforms, and we give ours with the rest. The Union first; Peace next; War last; Separation never.

AFTER the triple victory at Atlanta, in Mobile Bay, and on the Weldon Road—for despite the serious drawbacks attending its conquest, the possession of the railroad is a triumph—the field of war is less active than a week ago. Even now, however, the campaign at Mobile is not definitely at an end, and new exploits for the Navy are indistinctly bruited, not only at Mobile but at other points on the Southwestern coast. At Atlanta, as was intimated last week, the contest is awhile intermitted. To our great satisfaction, SHERMAN has retired to Atlanta. It would have been well, but not judicious, to have pushed the enemy at Lovejoy's. The recuperation of the gallant Western Army, the repossession of the line of supply, and the planning and preparation of a new campaign were the need of the hour; and none weighed the necessities and the possibilities of the campaign so accurately as SHERMAN. In his hands we may confidently leave the affairs of Georgia.

In Virginia, too, preparations for another grand struggle with the enemy are obviously going on. Gen-

eral GRANT having issued a proclamation of protection and safe conduct to deserters, the enemy endeavors to checkmate this move by a similar one of his own. But whatever the respective merit of the two paper manifestoes, the proportion of deserters is greatly in our favor. And, besides, while almost daily some 100-days' or 3-years' regiment carries home under its riddled battle-flag the fragment that remains of it, after its term of honorable service is done, there is incontestible evidence that troops arrive daily at the front in much larger numbers. The skeleton regiments formerly mustering at roll-call 30, 50 or 100 men, and commanded by a lieutenant or captain, are gradually getting up beyond the proportions of a platoon or company. Recruits and convalescents are pouring in, and the longer the great action is delayed, the better our men are prepared. No one can reflect without concern on the result of the next step in the campaign. Whether it be inaugurated by the enemy or ourselves, it is likely to carry with it portentous results. We *know* that the Lieutenant-General believes he has the enemy in his grasp. We do not speak from idle rumors, or from conjecture founded on speculations upon his movements. Whatever momentary dash of despondency may have crossed him once, has gone.

This, then, is not the time for peace, but it may be, not many months hence, if during their lapse, the Nation bring strong arms and undivided hearts to the intermediate task, reviving once more the patriotism which illuminated the early days of the war. The military power of the Rebellion is by no means exhausted yet, but it will soon be seen that the process of exhaustion is begun.

JONESBORO' AND CHICKAMAUGA.

"ATLANTA is ours, and fairly won," wrote General SHERMAN. Thus was rounded into completion another of the great campaigns which will make the South-western States classic ground to the military student, for centuries to come. This last campaign of our Western Armies is so glorious, alike to the commander and to the troops, that if Americans were not, as a people, confirmed lovers of peace and haters of war, we should never cease to boast of it. The victorious march from Chattanooga to Atlanta was a military operation whose successful close would have turned the heads of the French, and revived in them hopes of universal conquest and dominion. It was made through a country presenting prodigious natural obstacles, sufficient to deter a general of average qualities, and these natural defences the enemy had strengthened by a series of remarkable works, thrown up probably last winter, before each of which some generals would have paused to lay siege. But the dauntless steadiness, the rare soldierly qualities of our Northern troops, utilized by a commander whose capacity is equal to any occasion, sufficed to overcome every difficulty.

The campaign of SHERMAN against Atlanta, had much in common with that of ROSECRANS against Chattanooga. Both generals led their forces through and over a mountainous, difficult country: and if SHERMAN found JOHNSTON better prepared to dispute his advance behind earthworks, ROSECRANS, having to leave entirely the line of railroad, had probably greater difficulties and hazards to encounter in transporting his supplies. Both generals, by well executed marches upon their opponent's flank, forced him to fall back into the stronghold which formed the objective point of the campaign.

Nor does the likeness cease here. As ROSECRANS marched past Chattanooga, his objective point, and fought the battle of Chickamauga, in order to secure Chattanooga, so SHERMAN, with admirable daring, drew his whole Army, except SLOCUM'S division, south of Atlanta, and fought the battle of Jonesboro', to secure the possession of Atlanta.

Fortunately, HOOD was thoroughly beaten, and SHERMAN has the immense advantage of resting a victorious army in Atlanta, while ROSECRANS, compelled to fight forces numerically greatly superior, had to fall back into Chattanooga with an army which had been too severely handled to be fit for fighting until reinforced, re-supplied with guns and material, and thoroughly re-formed.

Partly, this was due to the manner of BRAGG'S retreat before ROSECRANS. The wily Rebel general brought his army off intact; he did not attempt to fight his opponent, until he had been so largely reinforced by the arrival of LONGSTREET'S whole corps from Virginia, that he felt himself ROSECRANS' superior in strength. Then he made a stand, and compelled our general to fight—and to fight at once, while our Army was still weary from long and difficult marches, and ill-supplied. This was one of the inevitable chances of the movement upon Chattanooga, and General ROSECRANS accepted it with the courage of a brave and skillful commander.

SHERMAN had harder work to do; but the losses of the enemy by his stubborn resistance, and particularly the results of the two attacks which HOOD was rash enough to venture upon, were morally and numerically advantageous to our general, who was thus able, by the fault of his antagonist, to divide his task, so to speak, and at Jonesboro' gave the final blow to a foe he had already beaten a dozen times before.

Moreover, to the gallant Army of the Potomac is due some credit for the success of the Western campaign. GRANT'S vigorous and watchful pressure of LEE at Richmond, as well as the severe losses he inflicted upon LEE during the campaign from the Wilderness to the James, disabled the Rebel general from sending reinforcements to HOOD, as he did last year to BRAGG. The battle of Gettysburgh, while it is justly ranked as a great victory, yet closed the active campaign in the East; and LEE seeing that MEADE had to detach ten or fifteen thousand men to the North, to repress draft riots, and finding him indisposed to risk anything with the remainder, at once dispatched LONGSTREET to BRAGG. GRANT has not permitted this to happen in the present campaign, and if the gallant Army before Petersburgh has not accomplished yet all it hoped, it has the satisfaction of knowing that its labors and battles have helped the result in the West.

The advantage of SHERMAN'S position over that of ROSECRANS' last year, is great. SHERMAN'S Army is intact, firm as ever; it has the prestige of a final and conclusive victory over the foe; it has lost no guns or material; it needs only rest, new shoes, fresh supplies, a few weeks of careless ease, to be once more ready for the field.

WE made the brief announcement last week, that Brigadier-General CULLUM had been ordered to West Point, to relieve Brigadier-General TOWER, as Superintendent of the Military Academy. The latter gentleman, it was well known, had but a few week's previously been assigned to the position from which he was relieved, and it was very evident that some unusual circumstances had occurred to procure the hasty change which was made. We, however, forbore adding anything to the mere statement of the transfer of officers, awaiting the further development of the causes of the action of the Secretary of War. These causes, as now explained to us, are as follows:—General TOWER had convened a court-martial to try one of the cadets on certain charges, assigning Lieutenant C. C. PARSONS, of the Fourth Artillery, one of the corps of instruction of the Academy, as Judge-Advocate. The Secretary of War, learning these facts, ordered a suspension of the trial; exactly on what grounds we are not informed. General TOWER, after examining the authority on the subject, deemed it proper to disregard the Secretary's order, as issued in opposition to law and precedent; and the trial proceeded. Thereupon Mr. STANTON promptly relieved him of the superintendency, and General CULLUM was sent to the Point. We understand that at the same time, Lieutenant PARSONS was dismissed the service.

This statement of facts, we give as it comes to us, and must delay any expression of opinion on the merits of the case, until we have fuller and more authentic particulars. It is not necessary to say that General TOWER is an officer of untarnished reputation, and that Lieutenant PARSONS bears a high character for professional attainments, and is a thorough officer and gentleman. His dismissal from the service will strike every one who knows him with the greatest surprise.

OUR latest advices from General SHERMAN report his Army as "concentrated at Atlanta; his troops in "position and well." The Rebel General WHEELER has meanwhile been effectually checked in his attempts to interrupt our communications—unofficial dispatches reporting him retreating toward the Tennessee before General ROUSSEAU, who has concentrated the forces of Generals STEEDMAN and GRANGER with his own command. We have no further particulars of the battle of Jonesboro', except such as come through the Rebel press. These bear unwilling testimony to the complete manner in which General HOOD was outgeneralled, as well as out-fought, by General SHERMAN. General JOHNSTON is reported to be at Macon, where he has been for some time engaged in perfecting the fortifications of the place. The enemy find such consolation as they may for the loss of Atlanta, in the reflection that Macon is equally well fortified, while less exposed to flank movements, and in much better position for the defence of the Georgia Railroads. Such shallow pretexts ill conceal the dread and anxiety with which the news of the capture of Atlanta has been received at the South.

IN a dispatch to Major-General DIX, dated September 14, the Secretary of War announces that the draft is ordered to commence in all the States and districts where the quota is not filled by volunteers, on Monday, September 19th, and will go on until completed. Mr. STANTON accompanies this announcement with dispatches from Generals GRANT and SHERMAN, in which the importance of recruiting the Armies immediately, is set forth in forcible language. General GRANT says:—"Prompt action in filling our "Armies will have more effect upon the enemy than a "victory over them. They profess to believe, and make "their men believe, there is such a party North in favor "of recognizing Southern independence, that the "draft cannot be enforced. Let them be undeceived."

THE young man who disgraced himself by running away with BELLE BOYD, as she is called, cannot in any sense be regarded as a representative of our Navy. Having had some little experience on merchantmen, he was appointed in our Navy, and at the time of his desertion he bore the rank of Acting Ensign. During his service at sea he distinguished himself chiefly by writing letters to a New York daily newspaper. Being a weak-minded fellow, he was easily led into dishonor by the woman he had under his charge.

IT is not necessary for us to call the attention of every reader interested in naval affairs to the report of Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, which is published elsewhere in this week's issue of the JOURNAL. It gives a concise account of the glorious affair in Mobile Bay, and does credit to the head and heart of the gallant old Admiral.

THE London *Times* says:—"The news from America, though indecisive, continues to be most interesting. The vigor with which this year's campaign has been conducted appears to spread like a conflagration over the vast theatre of operations, and the struggle is sustained beyond precedent at each point of interest. Astonishing as it is, it seems that General Grant's efforts are not yet exhausted. No number of reverses seems sufficient to check this pertinacious General. It was but a few days ago that we heard of a repulse so disastrous that a court of inquiry was immediately appointed to investigate its causes; yet the present mail informs us that a new and difficult operation has already been commenced."

AT the present time there are about 7,000 Rebel prisoners confined in the prisoner's camp at Point Lookout, Md., two thousand of whom are in the hospitals. They are all privates, but represent every branch of arm in the Confederate service. The camp is in excellent condition, and the prisoners are well provided for, their rations being composed of bread, corn meal, beef, bacon, beans, hominy, rice, sugar, coffee or tea, salt, molasses, potatoes, &c. These prisoners realize quite a revenue from the manufacture of fancy fans, bone rings, and horse-hair watch chains, which they dispose of to sutlers and visitors to camp. One hundred men are detailed each day for duty on the wharf, to load and unload vessels, and every morning these working gangs bring down from the camp large quantities of trinkets, which they sell and trade to the boatmen.

THE Princess Charles of Prussia, who was at the baths of Landeck, in Schleswig, entertained all the men wounded at Duppel who were at the place. At the entertainment each private soldier found under his dinner napkin a one thaler piece, and each sergeant a ducat. After dinner half a dozen cigars were served to each guest, and the men were invited to smoke there and then by the Princess, who assured them that she should feel no inconvenience. Her Royal Highness took her leave after a stay of two hours, promising to mention the names of the more distinguished of the men to Prince Charles, her consort.

SAILING OF THE SECOND ITALIAN IRON-CLAD.

THE royal Italian iron-clad frigate *Re Don Luigi di Portogallo* sailed from New York for Genoa on Monday of this week. A party of gentlemen, representing the naval, mechanical, literary, and other professions, at the invitation of her distinguished builder, Mr. W. H. WEBB, accompanied her to Sandy Hook. It is well known that the *Portogallo* is the mate to the *Re d' Italia*, which lately passed from Mr. WEBB's hands, and made an unusually successful passage to Italy. She has all the merits of the sister frigate. She is honestly and stanchly built, rides the sea gracefully, shows lines, and contains engines which assure a high rate of speed, and in every respect she does credit to the reputation of her American builder. It certainly is occasion for National pride that, amid the vast hostile preparations of so great a war as that we are now waging, we have surplus energy sufficient to enable us to assist in forming the new navy of a friendly Power.

On her official trip, a few days since, the *Portogallo* averaged the rate of thirteen knots per hour under an easy pressure of steam. She minds her helm with a readiness unsurpassed, turning round in less than four and a half minutes. Captain C. C. COMSTOCK, son of Captain JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, goes out in the frigate to represent the interests of Mr. WEBB, and on his behalf to turn the ship over to the Italian Government. Chief Engineer ROBERT ROBERTSON also goes out to represent Mr. WEBB in the engine department. He went out in the *Re de'Italia*. A well-known ex-chief engineer of the United States Navy goes out for the Morgan Iron Works, and will remain with the vessel for six months after her arrival there. The frigate is under command of Conte DE VIRY, a gentlemanly and accomplished officer. He hopes to bring his ship into Genoa in about twenty days from the day of sailing. From that port we shall receive official statements of her performance.

The party of gentlemen who accompanied the departing vessel to the Hook left her shortly before sunset, and, returning to the tug which had conveyed them to the *Portogallo's* anchorage, they gave the ship and her company three hearty cheers, and received a similar farewell. On the way back to port a fine repast provided by Mr. WEBB was eaten, and, this over, remarks were made by Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, who presided, by Mr. WEBB, Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT, Captain COMSTOCK, Captain EZRA NYE, Mr. HIRAM BARNEY, Mr. JOHN SWINTON, and others.

A NEW SUBMARINE BOAT.

THE *Herald* of the 9th speaks of a new torpedo boat recently invented by Chief Engineer Wood, U. S. N. This vessel is designed to explode a torpedo in contact with a ship's bottom, and is an entirely new conception. The following description of the vessel is taken from the *Herald* reporter's account:

She is a wooden vessel, seventy-five feet in length, twenty feet beam, and seven feet depth of hold. She is built in the most substantial manner, with heavy beams supported by hanging knees, securely bolted and fastened. The deck is crowned about two feet fore and aft, and about as much athwartships, and this will be covered with a thickness of iron armor sufficiently strong to make it shot and shell proof.

The vessel will sit very low in the water under any circumstances; but when not actively employed she will float some twenty odd inches above the surface; but when approaching a vessel to destroy her or engage in blowing up obstructions, only the crown of her deck will be above water. There are but three objects above the decks—viz: pilot-house, smoke-stack and ventilator. These only show a few inches at the most. These articles are perfectly shot-proof, and their openings are protected in the most secure manner.

The novelty of the affair is not seen until a visit is made below the deck. Away aft is placed the engine, with a cylinder of eighteen inches in diameter, and eighteen inches stroke of piston. This engine works a screw of a size capable of forcing the vessel through the water at the rate of say twelve miles per hour. Next comes the boiler which furnishes steam for the main engine as well as for the auxiliary engines, which work the submerging pumps, and the mechanism by which the torpedo arm places the torpedo beneath the ship. Everything connected with these machines is of the most simple and durable kind, and not at all liable to get out of order. Forward of the boiler is the steering wheel, located beneath the pilot-house, and then comes the torpedo machine. It must not be expected of us to explain in detail how this machine works.

EXPERIMENTS WITH NAVAL SIGNALS.

SOME interesting experiments in naval signalling have recently been conducted under the auspices of the British Lords of the Admiralty with perfect success. The means employed are principally the electric and lime lights. The entire system of transmitting the signals by day and by night is available under all circumstances, and is expressed by jets of steam, revolving shutters, a collapsing cone or disc by day; by one bright light by night, and by a fog horn or steam whistle in a fog. With these means the following results have already been obtained:—

1. Perfect communication by day has been established between St. Catherine's Down, Isle of Wright, and her Majesty's steamer *Pigmy*, with the shutters and jets of steam, the *Pigmy* being sixteen miles off at sea, at the rate of two signals in three minutes, including the transmission of the signals from St. Catherine's to the semaphore tower at Portsmouth, an additional 16 miles.

2. Perfect communication by night between the same points, at a seaward distance of 30 miles by the electric light, and a seaward distance of 22 miles with the lime light, at the average rate of one signal per minute, the weather being ordinarily clear.

2. Fog signals by sound with common ships' fog horns, at a distance of three to four miles, at the same rate of speed. On the night of the 18th inst. 200 signals were sent between Portsmouth and St. Cathrine's Down in one hour.

The new code may be said to be based upon the Morse telegraph, the short and long dashes in the printing of which are represented by Captain BOLTON and Commander COLOMB, to whom the British nation is indebted for the development of the system, by the time the jets of steam, cone, or disc, or shutters, are exhibited by day; the time the light is flashed in by night, and the duration of the sound emitted by the steam whistle or fog horn in a fog. For exhibiting the light or cone on board ship, Commander COLOMB makes the duration of the signal dependent upon a mechanical arrangement of his own invention, which leaves nothing to the judgment alone of the signalman, and makes use only of numerals, which are thus applicable to the present naval signal. Captain BOLTON has also introduced a lime light field apparatus, which is supplied by the War Department to Royal Engineers at a cost of about £35 only

CHAMBERS' *Edinburgh Journal* says that the hammock is an American invention. Not that Brother Jonathan has any right to insert its discovery in the catalogue of the Washington Patent Office; it was found out neither by Old Englanders or New, but by the copper-skinned aborignies of Spanish America. Native hammocks were made sometimes of cotton, sometimes of plaited grass; they were suspended from the boughs of a tall tree, by ropes of the same material, and they served the Indians alike for bed and chair. The Catholic conquerors were not slow to perceive the merits of such a device in a hot and unhealthy country, and to appreciate the luxury of swinging in the flexible and roomy couch, at a height which insured the enjoyment of every puff of cool air, and which guarded the slumberer, at least in a measure, from snakes, insects and night dews. It was not long before the hammock was adopted in the sea service, where a bed which yielded to every wayward motion of the vessel, and which could be rolled up and stowed away during the daytime, proved an invaluable addition to the sailor's comfort.

COMPILATION OF MILITARY LAWS.

PAY OF MEDICAL CADETS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, PRIVATES, MATRONS, NURSES, AND UNDER COOKS OF AFRICAN DESCENT.

Ordnance Sergeants.—* * * Shall receive for their services five dollars per month, in addition to their pay in the line.—*Sec.* 2, *April* 5, 1832, *ch.* 67.

Wagoners and Saddlers.—Shall receive the pay and allowances of corporals of cavalry.—*Sec.* 8, *July* 22, 1861, *ch.* 9.

Female Nurses.—The nurses so employed [in general or permanent hospitals] to receive forty cents a day, and one ration in kind or commutation, in lieu of all emoluments except transportation in kind.—*Sec.* 6, *August* 3, 1861, *ch.* 42.

Medical Cadets.—[The pay of] shall be thirty dollars per month. * * * And all medical cadets in the service shall, in addition to their pay, receive one ration per day, either in kind or commutation.—*Sec.* 1, *April* 16, 1862, *ch.* 55.

Saddler Sergeant.—Shall be paid * * * the same as regimental commissary-sergeant.—*Sec.* 37, *March* 3, 1863, *ch.* 75.

Veterinary Surgeons.—Compensation [of] shall be seventy-five dollars per month.—*Sec.* 37, *March* 3, 1863, *ch.* 75.

Under Cooks of African Descent.—Shall receive for their full compensation ten dollars per month, and one ration per day. Three dollars of said monthly pay may be in clothing.—*Sec.* 10, *March* 3, 1863, *ch.* 78.

Enlisted Men of Engineers, Ordnance and the Line.—On and after the first day of May, 1864, and during the continuance of the present rebellion, the pay per month of non-commissioned officers and privates in the military service of the United States, shall be as follows, viz: Sergeant-majors, $26; quartermaster and commissary-sergeants of cavalry, artillery and infantry, $22; first sergeants of cavalry, artillery and infantry, $24; sergeants of cavalry, artillery and infantry, $20; sergeants of ordnance, sappers and miners, and pontooniers, $34; corporals of ordnance, sappers and miners, and pontooniers, $20; privates of engineers and ordnance, of the first class, $18, and of the second class, $16; corporals of cavalry, artillery and infantry, $18; chief buglers of cavalry, $23; buglers, $16; farriers and blacksmiths of cavalry, and artificers of artillery, $18; privates of cavalry, artillery and infantry, $16; principal musicians of artillery and infantry, $22; leaders of brigade and regimental bands, $75; musicians, $16; hospital stewards of the first class, $33; hospital stewards of the second class, $25; hospital stewards of the third class, $23.—*Sec.* 1, *June* 20, 1864, *ch.* 145.

* * * [There shall] be added to the battalion of engineers one sergeant-major, who shall be paid $30 per month, and one quartermaster-sergeant, who shall also be commissary-sergeant, who shall be paid $22 per month.—*Sec.* 4, *June* 20, 1864, *ch.* 145.

Drafted Soldiers.—When called into service shall be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as volunteers for three years, or during the war, including advance pay and bounty as now provided by law. *Sec.* 11, *March* 3, 1863, *ch.* 75.

* * * Instead of travelling pay, all drafted persons reporting at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation from their places of residence; and persons discharged at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation to their places of residence.—*Sec* 7, *July* 4, 1864, *ch.* 237.

Substitutes.—Shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances provided by law as if he had been originally drafted into the service of the United States.—*Sec.* 17, *March* 3, 1863, *ch.* 75.

Bands.—* * * The word "musicians," in the first section of an act entitled "An act to increase the pay of soldiers in the United States Army, and for other purposes," approved June 20th, 1864, is not to be construed to include musicians (other than leaders) employed as members of brigade and regimental bands; but such members of bands shall be paid as heretofore, one-fourth of the members of each band $34 dollars per month, one-fourth of them $20 per month, and the remaining half of them $17 per month.—*Joint Resolution, July* 2, 1864.

Matrons.—* * * From and after the first day of July, 1864, hospital matrons shall be entitled to, and shall receive, ten dollars per month and one ration.—*Joint Resolution, July* 4, 1864.

Extra Pay for Re-enlistment.—Every soldier, who, having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, shall, within one month thereafter, re-enlist, shall be entitled to two dollars per month, in addition to the ordinary pay of his grade, for the first period of five years after the expiration of his previous enlistment, and a further sum of one dollar per month for each successive period of five years, so long as he shall remain continuously in the Army.—*Sec.* 2, *August* 4, 1854, *ch.* 247. *Repealed in Sec.* 16, 1813, *and confirmed in Sec.* 11, *March* 2, 1821, *ch.* 18.

Advance Pay.—* * * And every soldier who hereafter enlists, either in the regular army or the volunteers, for three years or during the war, may receive his first month's pay in advance, upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service.—*Joint Resolution, June* 21, 1862

Travelling Pay.—Whenever any officer or soldier shall be discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for any offence, he shall be allowed his pay and rations, or an equivalent in money, for such term of time as shall be sufficient for him to travel from the place of discharge to the place of his residence, computing at the rate of twenty miles to a day.—*Sec.* 22, *January* 11, 1812, *ch.* 21.

[Non-commissioned officers and privates of volunteer forces] shall in all respects be placed on the same footing as to pay and allowances of similar corps of the regular army: *Provided,* * * * * Every volunteer non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer who enters the service of the United States under this act, shall be paid at the rate of fifty cents in lieu of subsistence, and, if a cavalry volunteer, twenty-five cents additional in lieu of forage, for every twenty miles of travel from his place of enrollment to the place of muster, the distance to be measured by the shortest usually travelled route; and, when honorably discharged, an allowance at the same rate from the place of his discharge to his place of enrollment.—*Sec.* 5, *July* 22, 1861, *ch.* 9.

NOTES.—One dollar per month retained from pay of private soldiers (regulars) till expiration of enlistment, by section 5, July 7, 1838, chapter 194, and twelve and a half cents per month deducted from all enlisted men of regular service for support of the Soldiers' Home, by section 7, March 3, 1859, chapter 83.

CLOTHING.

That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to prescribe the quantity and kind of clothing to be issued annually to the troops of the United: *Provided,* That whenever more than the authorized quantity is required, the value of the extra articles shall be deducted from the soldier's pay, and in like manner the soldier shall receive pay, according to the annual estimated value, for such authorized articles of uniform as shall not have been issued to him in each year; *Provided, also,* That the manner of issuing and accounting for clothing shall be established in the general regulations of the War Department.—*Sec.* 7, *April* 24, 1816, *ch.* 69.

That in all cases when a soldier of the Regular Army shall have been discharged from the service of the United States and clothing shall be due to said soldier, it shall be the duty of the Paymaster-General to cause the same to be paid for according to the price paid in the seventh section of this act.—*Sec.* 8, *April* 24, 1816, *ch.* 69.

* * * The allowances of non-commissioned officers and privates [of volunteers] for clothing, when not furnished in kind, shall be three dollars and fifty cents per month.*—*Sec.* 5, *July* 22, 1861, *ch.* 9.

That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to furnish extra clothing to all sick, wounded, and other soldiers who may have lost the same by the casualties of war, under such rules and regulations as the department may prescribe, during the existence of the present insurrection.—*Joint Resolution, July* 12, 1862.

OBITUARY.

CROSMAN.—Killed in battle at Weldon Railroad, near Petersburgh, Va., First Lieutenant F. E. CROSMAN, 17th United States Infantry.

FREDERICK EATON CROSMAN died in his 23d year. He was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and entered the Regular Army as Lieutenant, October, 1861. He received his death wound on the 19th of August, in the sanguinary fight on the Weldon Railroad. His regiment belonged to the First brigade (General AYRES), Second division, Fifth corps (General WARREN). This was, perhaps, one of the most bloody and disastrous encounters the world has ever seen, as the following will show:—All who returned from the fight of the Regular Brigade were, 19th infantry, three officers, fourteen men; 11th do., one officer, fourteen men; 12th do., five officers, forty-eight men; 14th do., no officers, thirty-five men; 17th do., two officers, thirty-three men. A distinguished officer, writing to Colonel CROSMAN, says:—

"With grief I inform you of the death of your son. He was shot by my side. Our regiment had been stationed on the right of the Weldon Railroad, facing towards Petersburgh, but the Rebels having broken through the division on our right, came down on our flank. Our troops were much disordered in consequence, and I had given orders for the battalion to march by the flank to the left of the railroad, intending to deploy it behind the embankment. Your son was assisting me nobly, but vainly; the flank fire of the enemy as well as the fire from the front, was too much for the men to stand, and they broke wildly. Your son was by my side, facing towards the Rebels coming on our flank, when he was struck by a bullet in the body; as he did not speak to me, I thought he was instantly killed, and I left him where he lay, as the Rebels were then very near, and there was danger of my being captured. In about an hour, our troops being rallied, we retook our entrenchments, and I immediately sent a party for your son's body, but it could not be found, and I did not learn until the next day that it had been carried to our hospital. It seems that your son lived until the morning of the 20th, but in an unconscious state. I have given directions that the body should be embalmed and forwarded to you. His watch, money, and other articles are in the hands of Captain DALLIS, of General PATRICK'S staff. Captain DALLIS wrote to me that he had forwarded to you an unfinished letter which your son had written to his wife. He was writing it when the enemy commenced the attack. I cannot well express to you the high admiration I had for your son's character; he was conscientious and correct in the performance of every duty as an officer. In him I have lost a companion, a friend, and my most efficient officer. At the time he was killed he was acting as my Adjutant. In the battle of the 18th, he was struck by a ball, but his note book and his watch broke its force. I write this in haste, as we are momentarily expecting an attack."

Lieutenant CROSMAN was married, in January last, to Miss JOSEPHINE PHILLIPS, of Pittsburgh, Pa., daughter of the late Captain PHILLIPS, of the Army, and grand-daughter of the late OLIVER ORMSBY, of that city. He had no aptitudes for a soldier's life, but when Rebellion threatened the life of the country, he would have enlisted as a private in support of the National cause, which absorbed his whole heart, had he not received a commission. Beloved by all who knew him, he died universally lamented. A more dutiful son was never born to a father—no mother ever boasted a child more loving.

* Drafted persons and substitutes are entitled to same allowances for clothing as volunteers for three years or during the war, by section 11, March 3, 1863, chapter 75: and colored troops are placed on same footing as white troops by section 2, June 15, 1864, chapter 124.

ARMY GAZETTE.

ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 5, 1864.

General Orders No. 36.

The following memorandum of orders and instructions during the month of August, 1864, is published for the information of officers in the Quartermaster's Department.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General.

Captain Francis Fuller. [Resignation accepted.] Resignation accepted, to take effect July 26, 1864, to receive no final pay until he satisfy Pay Department he is not indebted to the United States. Special Orders No. 253, Adjutant-General's Office, July 29, 1864.

Captain Jacob Mahler. [Leave of absence extended.] Leave of absence on surgeon's certificate in Special Orders No. 161, June 19, 1864, Department of the Gulf, is extended forty days. Special Orders No. 253, Adjutant-General's Office, July 29, 1864.

Captain C. Baker. [Leave of absence.] Leave of absence granted for twenty days. Special Orders No. 253, Adjutant-General's Office, July 29, 1864.

Captain Edward L. Hartz. [Dropped from the rolls.] By direction of the President, is dropped from the rolls of the Army. Special Orders No. 253, Adjutant General's Office, July 29, 1864.

Captain E. Giesy. [To Army of Cumberland.] Report by letter without delay to commanding general and chief quartermaster Army of the Cumberland, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 253, Adjutant-General's Office, July 29, 1864.

Cptain J. R. Dell Vecchio. [Leave of absence extended.] The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted by Special Orders No. 169, Headquarters Department of the Gulf, is extended twenty days. Special Orders No. 256, Adjutant-General's Office, August 1, 1864.

Captain W. W. Van Ness. [To Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker.] Telegraphic order to report to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, dated August 1, 1864, confirmed. Special Orders No. 257, Adjutant-General's Office, August 2, 1864.

Captain Samuel Mayall. [Resignation accepted.] Resignation accepted by the President, to take effect July 29, 1864, on condition to receive no final payment until he satisfy the Pay Department of his non indebtedness to the United States. Special Orders No. 256, Adjutant-General's Office, August 1, 1864.

Captain W. H. Lambert. [Leave of absence.] Leave of absence granted for ten days, from July 26, 1864. Special Orders No. 249, Adjutant-General's Office, July 26, 1864

Captain G. A. Whittemore. [To Commanding General Department of the East.] To report by letter to Commanding General Department of the East, for assignment to duty at Augusta, Maine. Special Orders No. 251, Adjutant General's Office, July 27, 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel E. B. Babbitt. [To Major-General McDowell.] Telegraph order of August 3, 1864, to report to Major-General McDowell for orders, confirmed. Special Orders No. 260, Adjutant-General's Office, August 4, 1864.

Captain F. M. Wever. [To Fifteenth Army Corps.] To report to commanding general and chief quartermaster Fifteenth Army corps, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 260, Adjutant-General's Office, August 5, 1864.

Captain John Herr. [To commanding general Department of the Susquehanna.] To report by letter to the commanding general, and in person to the chief quartermaster Department of the Susquehanna, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 260, Adjutant-General's Office, August 5, 1864.

Captain W. M. Woods. [To commanding general Department of the Susquehanna.] To report by letter to the commanding general, and in person to the chief quartermaster Department of the Susquehanna, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 260, Adjutant-General's Office, August 5, 1864.

Captain Daniel G. Taomas. [Leave of absence.] Leave of absence granted for twenty days. Special Orders No. 260, Adjutant-General's Office, August 5, 1864.

Captain George A. Flagg. [Leave of absence.] Leave of absence granted for ten days on important private business; at expiration, to report to the Quartermaster-General United States Army for orders. Special Orders, Headquarters Department of West Virginia, July 25, 1864.

Captain D. H. Patton. [To Brigadier-General Ingalls.] Released from arrest and relieved from duty in this department; to report to Brigadier-General Rufus Ingalls, chief quartermaster Army of the Potomac, in obedience to orders from War Department of October, 1863. Special Orders No. 128, Headquarters Department of West Virginia, July 17, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Boyd. [Chief quartermaster Army of Ohio.] Is announced as chief quartermaster Army of Ohio. Special Field Orders No. 51, Headquarters Army of the Ohio, July 12, 1864.

Captain R. S. Gardner. [Relieved by Captain Kelly.] Being placed in arrest, will be relieved from charge of depot at Harper's Ferry, by Captain B. F. Kelly, who will at once enter upon his duties as depot quartermaster at that place. Special Orders No. 128, Headquarters Department of West Virginia, July 17, 1864.

Captain R. S. Gardner. [Restored to duty.] Is hereby released from arrest, to relieve Captain B. F. Kelly, in charge of depot at Harper's Ferry.

Captain Kelly. [To report to chief quartermaster Department of West Virginia.] To report to Captain A. V. Barringer, Chief Quartermaster Department of West Virginia. Special Orders No. 133, Headquarters Department of West Virginia, July 22, 1864.

Captain E. B. Bean. [To Remount Camp, Pleasant Valley, Maryland.] Having reported, in pursuance of telegraphic orders at these headquarters, is assigned to duty at Remount Camp, Pleasant Valley, Maryland. Special Orders No. 135, Headquarters Department of West Virginia, July 25, 1864.

Captain H. A. Dupuy. [Relieve Captain J. L. Trumbull.] Relieved from duty at Chief Quartermaster's office, Cavalry Bureau, to proceed to Syracuse, N. Y., to relieve Captain J. L. Trumbull, who will report in person to Captain I. Coryell, Assistant Quartermaster St. Louis, for assignment to duty at Cavalry Depot at St. Louis, and by letter to the Quartermaster General United States Army, and to this office. Special Orders No. 95, Office Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Bureau, War Department, August 4, 1864.

Captain E. P. Graves. [To Army of the Cumberland.] To report in person without delay to the commanding general and chief quartermaster Army of the Cumberland, for assignment to duty with second brigade, first division, Twentieth Army corps. Special Orders No. 261, Adjutant-General's Office, August 6, 1864.

Captain J. L. Trumbull. [To Indianapolis, Indiana.] Relieved from duty in the Cavalry Bureau, to report in person without delay to Captain James Wilson, at Indianapolis, Indiana, for duty. Special Orders No. 265, Adjutant-General's Office, August 10, 1864.

Captain Dyer D. Bullock. [To New Haven, Connecticut.] To report at once to the commanding general Department of the East, and to Major S. Van Vliet, New York, for assignment to duty at New Haven, Conn. Special Orders No. 268, Adjutant-General's Office, August 12, 1864.

Captain A. Cutter. [To Davenport, Iowa.] To report by letter to commanding general Department of Northwest, and to proceed to Davenport, Iowa, and relieve Captain Thomas B. Hunt. Special Orders No. 268, Adjutant General's Office, August 12, 1864.

Captain H. Page. [To be Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Corps Army of the Potomac.] Is assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Corps Army of the Potomac, with rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel, from July 11, 1864. Special Orders No. 266, Adjutant-General's Office, August 11, 1864.

Lieutenant John H. Crowell. [Honorably discharged.] Is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date August 4, 1864, he having been appointed A. Q. M. of volunteers, August 5, 1864. Special Orders No. 269, Adjutant-General's Office, August 13, 1864.

Captain W. F. Harris. [Resignation accepted.] Resignation accepted by the President, to take effect August 13, 1864, on condition that he receive no final payment until the Pay Department is satisfied he is not indebted to the United States. Special Orders No. 269, Adjutant General's Office, August 13, 1864.

Colonel C. H. Hoyt. [To Columbus, Ohio.] Chief Quartermaster Northern Department, to repair at once, via Louisville, Kentucky, to his post at Columbus, Ohio, to report to General Allen, Chief Quartermaster military division of the Mississippi, for instructions; to visit and consult with Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Greene, Supervising Quartermaster of Department of Ohio and Cumberland, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and to report at Columbus to Major-General Heintzelman, commanding Northern Department. Special Orders No. 272, Adjutant-General's Office, August 16, 1864.

Captain H. B. Lacy. [Leave of absence for ten days.] Leave of absence granted for ten days. Special Orders No. 272, Adjutant-General's Office, August 16, 1864.

Captain Thomas B. Hunt. [Relieved at Davenport, Iowa.] Is relieved from duty at Davenport, Iowa, and will comply with paragraph 16, Special Orders No. 218, June 24, 1864, from this office. Special Orders No. 268, Adjutant General's Office, August 12, 1864.

Captain Daniel D. T. Gordon. [Restored to rank in service.] Dismissed by sentence of general court-martial, Order No. 40, Headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, dated April 5, 1864, is by direction of the President of the United States restored to his former rank in the service. Special Orders No. 257, Adjutant-General's Office, August 2, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Greene. [To relieve Colonel Swords, Cincinnati.] Is relieved from duty in the Department of Washington, to relieve Colonel Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army, in his duties at that place. Special Orders No. 272, Adjutant General's Office, August 16, 1864.

Colonel Thomas Swords. [To Quartermaster-General U. S. A.] On being relieved, to report at once by letter to the Quartermaster-General United States Army. Special Orders No. 272, Adjutant-General's Office, August 16, 1864.

Captain U. S. Lowe. [To Elmira, New York.] To report in person to Major A. S. Diven, Assistant Provost-Marshal General, Elmira, New York, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 271, Adjutant General's Office, August 15, 1864.

Captain John J. McClellan. [To Detroit, Michigan.] To report in person to Captain George W. Lee, A.Q.M., at Detroit, Michigan, for temporary duty. Special Orders No. 271, Adjutant-General's Office, August 15, 1864.

Captain Charles D. Schmidt. [Resignation accepted.] Resignation accepted by the President, to take effect August 12, 1864, on condition that he receive no final payment until he satisfies the Pay Department he is not indebted to the United States. Special Orders No. 263, Adjutant-General's Office, August 13, 1864.

Henry D. Wright. [Commission cancelled.] Appointed A.Q.M. of volunteers, having declined to accept his commission as such, the same is, by direction of the President, cancelled. Special Orders No. 273, Adjutant-General's Office, August 17, 1864.

Captain J. L. Goldsborough, Captain F. Hancock. [To Kansas.] Will report without delay to the commanding general and to the chief quartermaster Department of Kansas for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 274, Adjutant-General's Office, August 18, 1864.

Captain George M. Chester. [To Department of Washington.] To report in person without delay to the commanding general and to the chief quartermaster Department of Washington for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 275, Adjutant General's Office, August 19, 1864.

Captain A. N. Runyan. [To Department of the Pacific.] To report by letter without delay to the commanding general and to the chief quartermaster Department of the Pacific for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 275, Adjutant-General's Office, August 19, 1864.

Captain J. G. C. Lee. [Leave of absence.] Leave of absence granted him for twenty days, from the 24th of August, 1864. Special Orders No. 275, Adjutant General's Office, August 19, 1864.

Captain A. P. Smith. [To Department of the Gulf.] To report in person without delay to the chief quartermaster, and by letter to the commanding general Department of the Gulf, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 275, Adjutant-General's Office, August 19, 1864.

Captain D. N. Welch, and Captain Edgar Seelye. Are relieved from their present duties, to report in person without delay to the commanding general Department of the Missouri, and to Colonel William Myers, Quartermaster and Aide-de-Camp at St. Louis, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 276, Adjutant-General's Office, August 20, 1864.

Captain S. R. Hamill. [Leave of absence extended.] Confirmation of telegraphic order of August 20, 1864, for five days' extension of leave of absence. Special Orders No. 277, Adjutant-General's Office, August 22, 1864.

Captain J. H. Brown. [To Department of the Northwest.] To report in person to chief quartermaster, and by letter to the commanding general Department of the Northwest, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 277, Adjutant-General's Office, August 22, 1864.

Colonel H. Biggs. [To visit Washington.] Permission to visit Washington is granted to Colonel Herman Biggs, Inspector Quartermaster's Department. Special Orders No. 277, Adjutant-General's Office, August 22, 1864.

Colonel R. E. Clary. [To Memphis, Tenn.] To proceed to Memphis, Tenn., to relieve Colonel A. R. Eddy, Depot Quartermaster. Special Orders No. 279, Adjutant General's Office, August 24, 1864.

Colonel J. H. Ferry. [To Louisville, Kentucky.] To enter at once upon his duties as chief quartermaster depot at Louisville, Kentucky, and report by letter to the Quartermaster-General United States Army, and to the commanding general and the chief quartermaster Military Division of the Mississippi. Special Orders No. 279, Adjutant-General's Office, August 24, 1864.

Captain James H. Stokes. [Mustered out of service.] Is relieved from duty as Quartermaster Military Division of the Mississippi, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and mustered out of the service of the United States, to date August 22, 1864. Special Orders No. 279, Adjutant-General's Office, August 24, 1864.

Captain John A. Ellison. [To Department of Washington.] To report to Major-General Augur, to relieve Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Greene in his duties as chief quartermaster of the Department of Washington. Special Orders No. 279, Adjutant General's Office, August 24, 1864.

APPOINTMENTS CANCELLED.

The following persons, appointed Assistant Quartermasters United States volunteers, not having been confirmed by the Senate, their appointments have by direction of the President been cancelled:

Lewis M. Cole, appointed September 24, 1863.
J. B. Ford, appointed September 24, 1863.
Edward V. Preston, appointed July 3, 1863.
J. Perry Willard, appointed September 24, 1863.
William P. Smith, appointed September 24, 1863.
Henry Bawsher, appointed October 15, 1863. Special Orders No. 278, Adjutant-General's Office, August 23, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Eddy. [To Hilton Head, South Carolina.] To proceed to Hilton Head, South Carolina, and report in person to Major-General Foster, commanding, and enter upon his duties as chief quartermaster Department of the South. Special Orders No. 279, Adjutant-General's Office, August 24, 1864.

Captain W. H. Doherty. [To Brigadier-General Palmer, North Carolina.] Will report in person without delay to Brigadier-General Palmer, commanding in North Carolina, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 277, Adjutant-General's Office, August 22, 1864.

Captain D. H. Lentz. [To General Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster.] Will report in person without delay to Brigadier-General Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of armies before Richmond, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 279, Adjutant-General's office, August 24, 1864.

Colonel R. C. Webster. [To Department of Virginia and North Carolina.] Is relieved from duty at Newbern, North Carolina, and will report in person without delay to commanding general Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and relieve Colonel H. Biggs as chief quartermaster of that department. Colonel Biggs will turn over to Colonel Webster all property and funds in his hands, and give him instructions pertaining to the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

Colonel Herman Biggs. [To Quartermaster-General United States Army.] On being relieved from duty in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, will report in person without delay to the Quartermaster-General United States Army, to enter upon his duties as Inspector.

Captain George A. Flagg. [To Harper's Ferry.] Will proceed to Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and relieve Captain Gardner at that place, and report by letter to Captain A. V. Barringer, Chief Quartermaster Department of West Virginia.

Captain R. S. Gardner. [To Quartermaster-General United States Army.] On being relieved from duty at Harper's Ferry, will at once report by letter to the Quartermaster-General United States Army. Special Orders No. 279, Adjutant General's Office, August 24, 1864.

Colonel P. P. Pitkin. [To City Point, Virginia.] Recently appointed chief quartermaster of depot at City Point, Virginia, will at once enter upon the duty of his office, and report by letter to the Quartermaster-General United States Army, also to Brigadier-General Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of armies before Richmond. Special Orders No. 279, Adjutant-General's Office, August 24, 1864.

Captain H. R. Pierson, Captain G. S. Burnham, Captain P. P. Barnard, Captain D. H. Lentz. Will report in person without delay to Brigadier-General Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of armies before Richmond, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 279, Adjutant-General's Office, August 24, 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel R. B. Hatch. [To Washington, District of Columbia.] Will proceed to Washington, District of Columbia, without delay, and report for orders to the Quartermaster-General United States Army. Special Orders No. 174, Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, June 2, 1864.

Colonel M. C. Garber. [To Department of Tennessee.] Recently appointed Chief Quartermaster Department of Tennessee, will report in person without delay to Major-General Howard, to relieve Colonel Bingham in his duties with the Department of the Tennessee.

Colonel J. D. Bingham. [To Quartermaster General United States Army.] Recently appointed an Inspector in the Quartermaster's Department, on being relieved, will turn over all money and property pertaining to the department to Colonel Garber, and report in person without delay to the Quartermaster General United States Army, for instructions to enter upon the duties of his office. Special Orders No. 280, Adjutant-General's Office, August 25, 1884.

Colonel W. H. Owens. [To Quartermaster-General United States Army.] Is hereby relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and will report in person without delay to the Quartermaster-General United States Army, to enter upon his duties as inspector. Special Orders No. 280, Adjutant-General's Office, August 25, 1864.

Captain J. H. Wickizer. [Muster out revoked.] Paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 207, from this office, dated June 14, 1864, mustering Captain J. H. Wickizer out of service, is, by direction of the President, hereby revoked. Special Orders No. 280, Adjutant-General's Office, August 25, 1864.

Colonel J. D. Cruttenden. [To Quartermaster-General.] Is hereby relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and will report in person without delay to the Quartermaster General, to enter upon his duties as an Inspector. Special Orders No. 280, Adjutant-General's Office, August 25, 1864.

Colonel L. B. Parsons. [To Quartermaster-General.] Recently appointed Chief Quartermaster Fourth Division Quartermaster's Department, will report in person without delay to Quartermaster-General United States Army, for duty. Special Orders No. 282, Adjutant-General's Office, August 26, 1864

Captain E. M. Joel. [To Seventeenth Army corps.] By direction of the President, is assigned to duty on corps staff of Seventeenth Army corps, to be Chief Quartermaster, with rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel, from August 1, 1864. Special Orders No. 282, Adjutant General's Office, August 26, 1864.

Captain E. B. W. Restieaux. [Leave of absence.] Leave of absence for twenty days on surgeon's certificate. Special Orders No. 283, Adjutant General's Office, August 27, 1864.

Captain Richard T Gill. [Resignation accepted.] By direction of the President, order of dismissal revoked, and his resignation accepted, to take effect August 1, 1863, on condition that he receive no final payment until he satisfy the Pay Department he is not indebted to the United States. Special Orders No. 282, Adjutant General's Office, August 26, 1864.

Captain F. A. Perkins. [To General Granger, New Orleans.] Is relieved from duty in the office of the chief quartermaster of this division, and will report in person without delay to Major-General Gordon Granger, in this city. Special Orders No. 70, Headquarters Division of West Mississippi, July 17, 1864.

Captain Charles G. Sawtelle. [To Division of West Mississippi.] By order of the President, is assigned to duty, with rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel, as Quartermaster of the Military Division of West Mississippi, to date May 27, 1864. Special Orders No. 283, Adjutant-General's Office, August 27, 1864.

Captain Samuel Avis. [To Alton, Illinois.] To report by letter without delay to Colonel William Myers, A.A.D.C., Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty at Alton, Illinois. Special Orders No. 284, Adjutant General's Office, August 29, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Tolles. [To Sixth corps.] Having completed the duty to which he was assigned by Special Orders No. 220, Adjutant-General's Office, July 2, 1864, to at once resume his duties as Chief Quartermaster Sixth Army corps. Special Orders No. 285, Adjutant General's Office, August 30, 1864.

Captain Walter S Robertson. [Dismissal confirmed.] Paragraph 13, Special Orders No. 207, Headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, July 30, 1864, dismissing him from the service of the United States, having been approved and confirmed by the President, he accordingly ceases to be an officer in the United States service from July 30, 1864. Special Orders No. 285, Adjutant-General's Office, August 30, 1864.

Captain W. L. James. [Dismissal revoked.] Paragraph 22, Special Orders No. 544, Adjutant-General's Office, December 8, 1863, dismissing him, is, by direction of the President, hereby revoked. Special Orders No. 285 Adjutant-General's Office, August 30, 1864.

Captain William W. McKim. [To Cincinnati, Ohio.] Is relieved from duty at Boston, Massachusetts, and will at once turn over all duties and property to Captain John W. McKim, and repair to Cincinnati, Ohio, reporting at Washington *en route*, and relieve Colonel Thomas Swords Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army, in charge of quartermaster's depot there, to which he has been assigned, with rank of colonel. Special Orders No. 285, Adjutant General's Office, August 30, 1864.

Colonel John W. Shaffer. [Resignation accepted.] Resignation accepted by the President, to take effect August 26, 1864. Special Orders No. 284, Adjutant-General's Office, August 29, 1864.

Captain Philip L. Fox. [Resignation accepted.] Resignation accepted by the President, to take effect the 27th day of August, 1864, on condition that he receive no final payment until he satisfy the Pay Department he is not indebted to the United States. Special Orders No. 284, Adjutant-General's Office, August 29, 1864.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERMAN TO HIS TROOPS]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSISSIPPI,
NEAR LOVEJOY'S STATION, Ga., Sept. 3, 1864

Special Field Orders No. 62.

The General commanding announces with great pleasure that our troops under Major-General Slocum occupied Atlanta yesterday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the enemy having evacuated the night before, destroying vast magazines and stores, and blowing up along their route eighty carloads of ammunition, which accounts for sounds heard by us on the night of the 1st inst. Your present task, as before, is well done, and all work of destruction to the railroad will cease.

By order of

Major-General W. T. SHERMAN.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending September 3, 1864.

Captain Joseph Adams, 15th Illinois Cavalry, to date September 9, 1863, for absence without leave.

Captain Milton D. Berry, 5th Provisional Regiment, E. M. M., to date August 16, 1864

Captain John W. McCowick, 52d Indiana Volunteers, to date August 29, 1864, for inefficiency as an officer, absence without leave, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Captan John Patten, 81st Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date September 1, 1864, for making false returns and musters, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and disobedience of orders.

Captan William H. Harrison, 107th Ohio Volunteers, to date September 1, 1864.

First Lieutenant William Barnett, 62d New York Volunteers, to date August 26, 1864, for utter worthlessnes, inefficiency, and absence without leave.

First Lieutenant A. S. Emerson, 1st Michigan Cavalry, to date August 8, 1864, for absence without leave.

Lieutenant Harrison J. Penrose, 93d Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date August 26, 1864, for cowardice, straggling, and other repeated acts of misbehavior, and for absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant James Parsons, 2d Colorado Cavalry, to date August 17, 1864.

The following officers of the 11th Indiana Cavalry, to date August 27, 1864, for making false musters, embezzlement, conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen, and desertion while awaiting promulgation of sentence of general court-martial:

Captain Isaac L. La Fiesh.

Captain Aldebert D. Lee.

The following officers, to date August 8, 1864, for absence without leave, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission:

Captain John M. Marble 46th Illinois Volunteers.

First Lieutenant J. H. Bullock, 1st Michigan Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant W. Thomas Smith, 140th New York Volunteers.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. West, 135th Illinois Volunteers, to date August 18, 1864, for gross neglect of duty, and for breach of arrest.

Captain F. M. Shaw, 55th Illinois Volunteers, to date August 11, 1864, "for misbehavior before the enemy on the 5th instant."

Captain Walter S. Robertson, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, to date July 30, 1864.

Captain John H. Morrison, 18th Connecticut Volunteers, to date August 20, 1864, for "absence without leave, conduct prejudicial to military discipline, and cowardice."

First Lieutenant A. J. Fulkerson, 29th Ohio Volunteers, to date August 22, 1864, for "tendering his resignation in the face of the enemy, for the good of the service."

First Lieutenant W. A. Boyce, 54th New York Volunteers, to date August 21, 1864, for having consumed for his own use the whisky ration which was drawn for a picket detail under his command.

Second Lieutenant William McDowell, 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date August 12, 1864, for "having abandoned his company when about to become engaged with the enemy, and remaining absent therefrom two months, and having, on his return, tendered his resignation."

Second Lieutenant John P. McKay, 10th Ohio Cavalry, to date August 12, 1864, for having tendered his resignation, "for the good of the service, an inordinate love of whisky, rendering him unfit to command, and also unpleasant associations with his superior officers."

DISMISSAL APPROVED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing First Lieutenant L. R. Pratt, 14th Kansas Cavalry, to date July 28, 1864, for attempting to desert, and inducing enlisted men to desert, has been approved.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The honorable muster-out and discharge of Captain Frank C. Burdick, 1st Alabama Cavalry, dated December 23, 1863, has been revoked, and he has been dishonorably discharged, as of that date, with loss of all pay and allowances, for fraudulent conduct, in attempting to bear his name on the rolls for pay after that date.

DISHONORABLY MUSTERED OUT.

Captain Loren W. Pierce, 1st Alabama Cavalry, to date August 13, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for absence without leave, habitual drunkenness, and disobedience of orders.

DISHONORABLE MUSTER-OUT CONFIRMED.

The order heretofore issued, dishonorably mustering out Second Lieutenant John F. Dalton, 14th Kansas Cavalry, to date January 21, 1864, for desertion, and inducing enlisted men of the same regiment to desert with him, has been confirmed.

DISCHARGED.

The following officers having tendered their resignation on insufficient grounds, have been discharged, to date August 27, 1864, upon the representation of their commanding officers, "for the good of the service:"

Major E. W. Armstrong, 9th Tennessee Cavalry.
First Lieutenant Nathaniel T. Brown, Adjutant 2d Tennessee Mounted Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant John G. Johnson, 13th Tennessee Cavalry.
Second Lieutenant John L. Hyder, 13th Tennessee Cavalry.
Second Lieutenant Alfred C. Williams, 13th Tennessee Cavalry.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

Colonel S. M. Alford, 3d New York Volunteers, and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

Captain Richard T. Gill, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, and his resignation has been accepted, to take effect August 1, 1863.

Captain W. L. James, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Eugene L. Townsend, Veteran Reserve Corps.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers heretofore dismissed, are restored, with pay from the date at which they rejoins their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:

Captain D. S. Malvern, 7th Iowa Cavalry.
Second Lieutenant Charles Rock, 35th Indiana Volunteers.

DISABILITY REMOVED.

The disability to re-enter the military service of the United States arising from being cashiered by sentence of general court-martial, in the case of Joshua F. Reynolds, late Captain 9th Pennsylvania Reserves, has been removed.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Sept. 12, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Gross cowardice before the enemy, and absence without leave.

First Lieutenant W. H. Gillespie, 14th West Virginia Vols.
First Lieutenant L. B. Stephens, 2d West Virginia cavalry.
Second Lieutenant D. J. Martin, 3d West Virginia cavalry.

Drunkenness on duty and absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant Joseph L. Ambrose, 10th West Virginia Vols.

Absence without leave and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

First Lieutenant J. P. Conley, 10th West Virginia Vols.

Disobedience of orders and absence without leave since July 18, 1864.

First Lieutenant J. J. Medlicott, 2d West Virginia cavalry.

Absence from hospital without leave whilst under medical treatment.

First Lieutenant F. A. Waldo, 13th Ohio cavalry.
Lieutenant Thomas G. Palmer, 1st Michigan Vols.

For being in the city of Washington without authority, and failing to report at headquarters Military District of Washington under arrest, as ordered.

Lieutenant Louis Manges, Adjutant 98th Pennsylvania Vols.

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Wilson H. Reilly, 21st Pennsylvania cavalry.
Major P. E. Holcomb, 1st Texas cavalry.
First Lieutenant S. B. Halcomb, 1st Texas cavalry.
Second Lieutenant Charles J. Carlin, 151st New York Vols.
Captain Samuel Barry, 67th Pennsylvania Vols.
First Lieutenant Joseph Green, 67th Pennsylvania Vols.
Captain John F. McCreary, 138th Pennsylvania Vols.
First Lieutenant Samuel J. Yarger, 138th Pennsylvania Vols.
Captain H. Follett, 9th New York heavy artillery.
Surgeon Samuel A. Sabine, 9th New York heavy artillery.
Chaplain Warham Mudge, 9th New York heavy artillery.
First Lieutenant J. R. Hoff, 9th New York heavy artillery.
First Lieutenant George Pidge, 9th New York heavy artillery.
First Lieutenant William J. Parish, 9th New York heavy artillery.
Second Lieutenant John Tiff, 9th New York heavy artillery.
Second Lieutenant Samuel W. Lape, 9th New York heavy artillery.
Second Lieutenant John M. Capito, 3d West Virginia cavalry.

Absence without leave since April 14, 1864.

Chaplain David Truman, 1st Virginia veteran cavalry.

TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

The following named officers, having been reported to the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that, unless within fifteen days from September 10, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them, they will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States:

For absence without leave, disobedience of orders, and neglect of duty.

First Lieutenant Horace L. Pike, 1st United States artillery.

For absence without leave.

Captain D. H. Veech, Commissary of Subsistence of Vols.
First Lieutenant Edmund Pendleton, 3d United States artillery.

For failing to report at Annapolis, Md., as ordered.

Captain W. H. French, Commissary of Subsistence of Vols.

For being in the city of Washington without authority, and failing to report at headquarters Military District of Washington, as ordered, when arrested by the patrol.

Major J. H. G. Barker, additional paymaster United States Army

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

Lieutenant James H. Crawford, 2d battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, charged with offences, and heretofore published, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in his case.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Gunner William H. Herring, to the *Matabessett*.

Chief Engineer William W. Dungan, to duty as a member of the Board of Examiners at the Naval Station, Baltimore.

Chief Engineer Edwin Tithian, to duty as Fleet Engineer, North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Third Assistant Engineer Isaack R. Oakford, to examination at Philadelphia.

Captain David McDougal, to temporary command of the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California.

Assistant Surgeon Edward Kershner, to duty in the Mississippi Squadron.

Surgeon H. F. McSherry, to duty connected with recruiting in New Jersey.

Assistant Surgeon Edward B. Bingham, to the *Rhode Island*.

Lieutenant-Commander William M. Gamble, to relieve Lieutenant Thompson, in command of Naval Rendezvous at Camden, New Jersey.

Commander N. C. Bryant, and Lieutenant-Commander S. Livingston Breese, to examination at Philadelphia.

Lieutenant-Commander William Gibson, to command the Naval Rendezvous at Camden, New Jersey.

Gunner James Thayer, to the *Tuscarora*.

Surgeon G. R. B. Homer, and Assistant Surgeon D. F. Ricketts, to temporary Rendezvous duty at New York.

Lieutenant-Commander Weld Noble Allen, to the *Tuscarora*.

Carpenter John Rainbow, to superintend the foundation of the Gun Park at the New York Navy Yard.

Second Assistant Engineer David Smith, to examination at Philadelphia.

DETACHED.

Assistant Surgeon Henry C. Eckstein, from the *Wissahickon*, and ordered to the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia.

Chief Engineer William W. Dungan, from the *Dacotah*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon W. J. Simon, from the *Tunxis*, and ordered to the *Sangamon*.

Chief Engineer G. B. N. Tower, from the *Colorado*, and waiting orders.

Chief Engineer B. F. Garvin, from duty as Fleet Engineer, North Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to the *Colorado*.

Chief Engineer John P. Whipple, from duty as senior member of the Board of Examiners, and ordered to duty as Fleet Engineer of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron

Chief Engineer Theodore Zeller, from the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, and ordered to duty as Fleet Engineer of the North Atlantic Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon D. McMurtrie, from the *Sangamon*, and ordered North.

First Assistant Engineer William D. Pendleton, from the East Gulf Squadron, and ordered North.

Captain T. O. Selfridge, from the command of the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California, and ordered to Philadelphia for physical examination by a Board of medical officers. If found physically qualified, report to Commodore F. Engle.

Commander Roger Perry, from command of the *Fredonia*, and ordered to examination at Philadelphia.

Commander E. M. Yard, from duty as a member of the court-martial in session at Philadelphia, and ordered to command the store ship *Fredonia*.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph Hugg, from the *Connecticut*, and ordered to duty at the Naval Rendezvous, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Ackly, from the Naval Rendezvous, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to the receiving ship *Vermont*.

Surgeon William T. Hord, from duty connected with recruiting in New Jersey, and ordered to duty at Naval Station, Cairo, Illinois.

Lieutenant-Commander George Bacon, from command of the *Chineo*, and ordered to a command in the Mississippi Squadron.

Commander James Madison Frailey, from the command of the *Quaker City*, and ordered to command the *Tuscarora*.

Assistant Paymaster W. H. Sells, from the *Grampus*, and ordered to settle accounts.

Commander William F. Spicer, from command of the *Cambridge*.

Lieutenant-commander S. Ledyard Phelps, from the Mississippi Squadron, and ordered to Washington, D. C.

Surgeon John J. Abernethy, from the Naval Rendezvous, 14 State street, New York, and ordered to the receiving ship *North Carolina*.

Surgeon E. R. Darby, from the receiving ship *North Carolina*, and ordered to the Naval Rendezvous, 14 State street, New York.

Third Assistant Engineer George W. Stevens, from the *Union*, and ordered to duty as an assistant to Chief Engineer De Luce, at New York, on boiler experiments.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Lieutenant-Commander Watson Smith, to command the Naval Rendezvous at Camden, New Jersey.

Lieutenant-Commander William M. Gamble, to command the Naval Rendezvous at Camden, New Jersey.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

Third Assistant Engineer John C. Denby.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Commodore Stephen C. Rowan, appointed to the command of the naval force in the sounds of North Carolina. This command will be separate and distinct from the North Atlantic Squadron.

Gunner Moses A. Lane, placed on sick leave.

Boatswain Charles Miller, placed on sick leave.

Sailmaker John J. Stanford, placed on sick leave.

Third Assistant Engineer John Bacaker, placed on sick leave.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant T. E. Baldwin, to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George L. Mead, to the *Vermont*.

Acting Ensign E. B. J. Singleton, to the *Vermont*.

Acting Master George A. Smith, to the *Vandalia*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster L. A. Frailey, to the *Quaker City*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. U. Whiffen, to the *Seneca*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Douglas Corning, to the *Sangamon*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Walter H. Wentworth, and Acting Master S. H. Field, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. D. Hayden, to the *Grampus*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John E. Warner, to the *Connecticut*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. F. Gardner, to the *Norwich*.

Acting Ensign John Blitz, to the *Huron*.

Acting Master R. B. Arrants, to the *Princeton*.

Acting Ensign Robert Sheppard, to the *Huron*.

Acting Master's Mate J. A. H. Willmuth, to the *Tacony*.

DETACHED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Franklin Kissam, from the *Massachusetts* and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Master J. M. Skillings, from the *New Ironsides* and waiting orders.

Acting Master Curtis Redmon, from the *Susquehanna* and ordered to the *Atlanta*.

Acting Ensign R. C. J. Pendleton, from the *Commodore Morris* and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John C. Keanedy, from the *Huron* and ordered to the *Donegal*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster O. C. Turner, from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the *Tunxis*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William H. White, from the *Jacob Bell* and ordered to the *Tacony*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George B. Makins, from the *Banshee* and ordered to the *Rescue*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John L. Lowe, from the *Banshee* and ordered to the *Tacony*.

Acting Ensign J. C. Van Deventer, from the *Philadelphia* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign Charles H. Littlefield, from the *Nereus* and ordered to the *Nereus*, and a leave of absence of one month granted.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. J. Bullay, from the *Quaker City* and ordered North.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. W. Simmons, from the command of the *Daylight* and ordered to the *Eutaw*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry Eaton, from the *Eutaw* and ordered to command the *Daylight*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George A. Emerson, from the *Sangamon* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John R. Richardson, from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the *Dai Ching*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles Gaylord, from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the *Chocura*.

Acting Ensign Joseph Ware, from the *Banshee* and ordered to the *Daylight*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George W. Morten, from the *Hetzel* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster G. W. Dougherty, from the *Chineo* and ordered to the *Hetzel*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William A. Andress, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer A. N. Gilmore, from the *State of Georgia* and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers John H. McKever and Thomas J. Hamilton, from the *Chippewa* and ordered to the *Tunxis*.

Acting Master W. S. Babcock, from the command of the *J. A. Ward* and ordered North.

Acting Master Robert Barslow, from the *State of Georgia* and ordered to duty at Philadelphia, Pa.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George C. Boardman, from the *Norwich* and ordered North to settle accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. Bulkley, from the *National Guard* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Ensign Arthur J. Hider, and Acting Assistant Surgeon James R. Dean, from the *National Guard* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ed. S. Perkins, from the *Princeton* and ordered to the *Brandywine*.

Acting Ensign George T. Chapman, from the *Seneca* and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate James G. Crocker, from the South Atlantic Squadron and a leave of absence of one month granted from the 31st July.

Acting Master's Mate L. F. Pipanti, from the *State of Georgia* and ordered to the *Pawtuxet*.

Acting Master's Mate Charles Porter, from the *National Guard*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master's Mate J. A. H. Willmuth, from the *Tacony* and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

APPOINTED.

John Moir, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Bignomia*.

William Deacon, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Clematis*.

William Francis Mansfield, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Massachusetts*.

Thomas Higgins, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Matthew Harloe, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Huron*.

Joseph Winslow Little and Wesley Batcheler Hall, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Banshee*.

Hiram Warner, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and to remain on the *Commodore Barney*.

Daniel Brewster Overton, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Daylight*.

Eusebuis Nunice, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and to remain on the *Calypso*.

Joseph Jamieson, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and to remain on the *Mount Washington*.

James Hill, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Daylight*.

Paul F. Deering, Henry Lunt, J. Goodwin Hobbs and Lucius B. Tuttle, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.

Allan K. Noyes, Acting Ensign, detached from the *Massachusetts* and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

William B. Snow and Alexander Dempter, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

William Alexander McLarty, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *New Ironsides*.

Ed. S. Perkins, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Princeton*.

Robert Stone, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

J. B. Powell, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Grand Gulf*.

William R. Cooper, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Joel M. Wheeler, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on the *Lenapee*.

Robert McQueen Weir, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, Chas. Lyon Groves and George B. Boggs, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Neptune*.

Charles Pearsons Evered, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and Richard Wood Wilton, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Chippewa*.

Henry S. Livermore, Acting Ensign, and ordered to duty in James River, Va.

Charles Waterman Cliffs, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Union*.

Simon Smith, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Aries*.

John H. Hutton, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Fah Kee*.

John F. Peck, Acting First Assistant Engineer, David Girty, William Strollery, Richard William Peck, Augustus De Witt, Samuel M. Dean, Henry A. Guild, William Henry Allen, Henry L. Churchill, Charles White Doan and Lorenzo Don Webber, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

John Malby Newman, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Union*.

Joseph T. Silva, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the *New Ironsides*.

Joseph G. Boteler, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the *Grand Gulf*.

William E. Wilson, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the *Anemone*.

Auguste Sebelin, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to instruction at New York.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Higman, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers John H. Radcliffe, Charles Norton and John Cooper, and ordered to such duty as may be assigned them at Philadelphia, Pa.

Acting Ensign D. W. Lakin, and ordered to the *Shockokon*.

Acting Ensign Henry D. Trott, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Abraham W. Harris, and ordered to the *Saco*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Reily, and ordered to the *Tallahatchie*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Clark, and ordered to the *Antelope*.

Acting Ensigns Charles Sawyer, William C. Borden and Edwin O. Drew, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign George E. Kidder, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Master's Mates William Read, Franklin G. Rogers and Moses P. Butts, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate George W. Perrigo, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Robert H. Smith, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master John H. Welsh, and Acting Master's Mates Chas. E. Jordan and John P. Jordan, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

PROMOTED.

Acting Master George B. Livingston, commanding the *Commodore Barney*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Ensign William M. Mann, of the *Nereus*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James H. Dignon.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Buck, of the tug *J. E. Bagley*.
Acting Ensign E. R. Olcott, on staff of Acting Rear-Admiral Lee.
Acting Master's Mate Charles W. Sherwood, of the *Glaucus*.
Acting Master's Mate George G. Batchelder.
Acting Master's Mates J. Sanford Reddish and Menzies Dickens, of the Mississippi Squadron.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Theodore B Du Bois, to the command of the *Perry*, and to resume the command of the *Albatross*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John L. Lowe, detaching him from the *Banshee* and ordering him to the *Tacony*.

RESIGNED.

Acting Ensign Robert D. Bogart, of the *Hartford*.
Acting Ensign John D. Ellis, of the *Philadelphia*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon B. J. Hershey, of the *Dai Ching*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Benjamin F. Hamell, of the *Chocura*.
Acting Assi-tant Surgeon John W. Langley, of the *Vermont*.
Acting Gunner B. C. Belts, of the *Grand Gulf*.
Acting Master's Mate John E. Sweeny, of the *New Ironsides*.

DISMISSED.

Acting Gunner H. A. Soule, of the *Mattabessett*.
Acting Ensign Peter Herde.
Acting Second Assistant Engineers John J. Crawford and J. H. Colden, of the *Daylight*.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Surgeon J. R. McClure, U. S. V., as Examining Surgeon of recruits, drafted men and substitutes, at Jackson, Mich.
Surgeon R. L. Stanford, U. S V., member of Board for organizing Veteran Reserve Corps, Nashville, Tenn.
Surgeon A. J. Phelps, U. S. V., Examining Surgeon of recruits, drafted men and substitutes, at Columbus, Ohio.
Surgeon John L. Teed, U. S. V., as Surgeon in charge, Webster Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.
Assistant Surgeon E. McClintock, U. S. V., to St. Louis Hospital, New Orleans, La.
Surgeon J. W. Leete, U. S. V., as Medical Director, Army of West Virginia.
Surgeon J. K. Rogers, U. S. V., as member of Board to examine enlisted men in General Hospital in the State of Missouri, with a view to their return to duty.
Assistant Surgeon J. W. Hayward, U. S. V., to the 4th New Jersey Battery, Artillery Brigade, 10th Corps.
Assistant Surgeon A. B. Prescott, U. S. V., as member of Board for examination of medical officers of Colored Troops, Louisville, Ky.
Surgeon J. Y. Cantwell, U. S V., attending surgeon, hospital transport *De Molay*.
Assistant Surgeon A. McMahon, Fort Parapet, Carrollton, La.
Surgeon C. O'Leary, U S. V., as Surgeon in charge and Treasurer, officers' hospital, Camais Woods, Philadelphia, Pa.
Assistant Surgeon John F. Huber, U. S. V., Surgeon in charge, General Hospital, Hilton Head, S. C.
Surgeon A. P. Dalrymple, U. S. V., Surgeon in charge, Hospital for prisoners of war, Beaufort, S. C.
Surgeon George Derby, U S. V., Surgeon-in-chief 2d Division 5th Corps.
Surgeon J. Owen, U. S V, Surgeon in charge, hospital transport *Monitor*.
Surgeon F. S. Ainsworth, U. S. V., Surgeon-in-chief, 2d Division, 18th Corps.
Surgeon J. Seaverns, U. S. V., Post Surgeon, Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.
Surgeon S. J. W. Mintzer, U. S. V., Surgeon in charge, General Hospital, York Penn.
Surgeon G. A. Wheeler, U. S V., Surgeon in charge, Field Hospital, 3d Division, 9th Corps.
Assistant Surgeon J. S. Ely, U. S. V., to Hospital 5th Corps, City Point, Va.
Assistant Surgeon William Carroll, U. S. V., attending Surgeon, Engineer Battalion, headquarters, Army of the Potomac.
Acting Assistant Surgeons G. L. Neal, J. W. Darby, and W. E. Rogers, U. S. A., to Clay General Hospital, Louisville, Ky.

APPOINTMENTS.

Surgeon William S. Tremaine, U. S. Colored Troops, to be assistant surgeon, U. S. Volunteers.
Assistant Surgeon George A. Otis, U. S. Vols., to be surgeon of Volunteers.
Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Penn., to be chaplain at Haddington General Hospital, Philadelphia, Penn.
Private Frank White, 1st New Jersey Cavalry, to be assistant surgeon, 31st U. S. Colored Troops.
Assistant Surgeons H. W. Davis, A. McMahon, and B. Durham, to be surgeons of Volunteers.
I. C. Hogendobler, Surgeon 81st New York Volunteers, to be assistant surgeon of Volunteers.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE U. S. S. *Estrella* arrived at New Orleans on the 2d.

THE third new commander of the receiving ship *North Carolina* since the 1st of May, 1864, has assumed his duties. Captain J. P. McKinstry will relieve Captain John P. Gillis, who is quite ill.

THE Navy Department has issued orders that after the 10th inst. no person shall be enlisted in the naval service for a less period than two years.

A LETTER from on board sloop *Saratoga*, 22, says they had just captured thirty Rebel Cavalry, and were about setting out on another expedition.

THE whole force at the extensive machine shops in the Washington Navy Yard, heretofore at work upon large guns, are now exclusive employed upon engines for gunboats.

THE U. S. ship *Sabine*, Lieutenant-Commander R. B. Lowry, is at Portland enlisting men for the Navy. The whole number examined and accepted thus far is 421.

WORK at the Washington Navy Yard continues active in every department. Copper rolling mill hands extend their time each day until nine and ten at night, manufacturing braziers, bolt and sheathing copper, besides nails of all sizes.

SIDE-wheel steamer *Ascutney*, 12, on the North Carolina blockade, was badly damaged in a gale on the 28th ult. She went into Beaufort, where a survey declared her unseaworthy, and she was ordered to Washington.

THE Navy Department, on the recommendation of Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, commanding the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, has promoted, for his good conduct and valor, Acting Master Frederick F. Baury, to a lieutenancy in the Navy of the United States. This officer is now attached to the frigate *Colorado*, Commodore Thatcher, about to sail from Portsmouth, N. H., to cruise in the Mediterranean.

THE following Prize Cases have been adjudicated by the Fourth Auditor, and are now ready for payment:—The prize steamer *Arkansas*, captured by the United States steamer *Essex;* prize schooner *Maria Albert*, captured by the United States schooner *Rachel Seaman;* prize schooner *Nellie*, captured by the United States steamer *South Carolina;* prize schooner *Laura* and cargo, *Fanny* and cargo, and *Lilly*, captured by the United States steamer *Owasco*.

SCREW-steamer *Bermuda*, 3, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. W. Smith, commanding, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Thursday, from the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, with the mails, 14 officers, six of whom got wounded in taking Fort Morgan, and 233 sick, wounded and discharged seamen. The *Bermuda* sailed from New Orleans on the 27th of August, and brings nothing of importance from that place.

THERE are now employed in the Boston Navy Yard, the unprecedented number of 4,128 men. It will thus be readily seen that there is an unusual activity in the Navy as well as in the Army. Of the 4,128 men employed in the Yard proper, 1,321 are in the carpenter's department, and 660 in the steam engineer's department. The amount of money required to pay the men for the month of August is $227,586 32, the largest of any sum since the yard was established.

THE splendid blockade-running steamer *Lillian* having arrived in Philadelphia, was immediately libelled and appraised. The department was informed of the appraisal, signified its acceptance of the terms, and the ship has been turned over to Commodore Stribling. The ship *Lillian* is a fine, new and sharp Clyde-built steamer. She left Wimington with her cargo at eight o'clock one evening for Nassau, and was captured at one the next day by the *Gettysburgh*, *Keystone State* and *Massachusetts*.

THE Rebel ram *Tennessee*, captured by Admiral Farragut, and now known as the "United States iron-clad steamer *Tennessee*," now lies in the Mississippi, in front of New Orleans. The following is a list of her officers:—Lieutenant-Commander, Edward P. Lull; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Charles W. Adams; Acting Ensign and Sailing Master, Andrew A. Ward; Past Assistant Surgeon, W. C. Lyman; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Jeremiah B. Haff; Acting Ensigns, Wilmot W. Dudley, J. P. Letick; Engineers, First Assistant, in charge, John Purdy; Second Assistant, John D. Toppin; Third Assistants, Francis C. Goodwin, D. S. Clark and William J. Mack; Acting Master's Mate, Joseph Brown.

THE blockade runner *Old Dominion* arrived at Halifax on the 10th, and the *City of Petersburg* on the 11th. They have about eighteen hundred bales of cotton on board, destined for England, said to be in payment of the interest for the Rebel loan. They left Wilmington last Monday night. They report that the pirate *Tallahassee* was to leave on a piratical plundering cruise on the 13th. They also report that two more blockade runners were to leave the same night. The famous *Alexandria*, now called the *Mary*, arrived here on Saturday, it is said for repairs. The following blockade runners were also in port:—Steamer *Little Hattie;* steamer *North Heath*, repairing; steamer *Constance;* steamer *Flamingo;* steamer *Lady Shirley;* steamer *Condor*. Besides the above is the steamer *Asia*, tender to the Rebel fleet.

THE test trial trip of the engines of the side-wheel steamer *Lenawee*, 9, at Newburgh, N. Y., has just been completed, and has given the utmost satisfaction. The engines and boilers were built at the Washington Iron Works at that place, and were tested ninety-six consecutive hours. The wheels revolved on an average of nine and a half revolutions per minute. The average pressure of steam was twenty-seven pounds to the square inch. The vacuum averaged twenty-five nine-tenths inches. The furnaces consumed 1,454 pounds of coal per hour. The steam was run up at times to thirty-five pounds pressure to the square inch. The boilers have been subjected to a test of sixty-three pounds pressure to the square inch, hydrostatic pressure

THE Pittsburgh *Post* says that iron-clad *Manayunk* is almost completed, and she will be ready to be launched by next fall—in fact long before the river will be deep enough for that purpose. The following are her dimensions:—Extreme length, 235 feet; extreme length at water line, 209 feet; extreme breadth of beam, inside, 42 feet; do., over armor, 46 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 10 inches. The pilot-house will be six feet high and five feet in diameter. The turrets will be covered with iron-plates nine feet long, four feet in breadth, and of one inch in thickness. Ten of these will form the strength of the turret, making it in all nearly one foot thick of solid iron. She will only carry two guns in her turret, one 11-inch bore and an hundred and fifty pound Parrott.

CAPTAIN O. S. Glisson, writing to the Navy Department from on board the *Santiago de Cuba*, at Hampton Roads, under date of September 11, reports that on Saturday, the 10th instant, while on his way to Hampton Roads for coal, he discovered black smoke northeast of east, and immediately gave chase. About 1 P. M. he neared the smoke sufficiently to discover that it was a blockade runner. At 4 P. M. Captain Glisson gained on her sufficiently to bring her within range, when he fired a shot across her stern, and she surrendered without resistance. The vessel proved to be the English blockade runner *A. D. Vance*, late *Lord Clyde*. She is an iron side-wheel steamer, two years old, and very fast. At the time of her capture she had on board 410 bales of cotton and some turpentine, but her full cargo cannot be known until she reaches Boston, where she has been sent. This vessel has been a very successful blockade runner, and her officers said she was only captured in consequence of the bad coal on board.

THE prize steamer *Elsie* (British flag), arrived at New York on the 12th, in charge of Richard Wilkinson, Prize Master, from Beaufort, N. C, 9th instant. She was bound to Boston, and after obtaining a Hellgate pilot proceeded. She was captured by the gunboats *Quaker City* and *Keystone State*, on the 5th instant, in latitude 33 10, longitude 77 02, from Wilmington, N. C., for Nassau, with a cargo of three thousand two hundred bales of cotton. Rear-Admiral Lee, in a dispatch, dated Beaufort, September 7, says:—The *Elsie* ran out of Wilmington on the 4th instant, and was captured the next day by the *Keystone State* and *Quaker City*. The *Elsie* was seen and fired upon when she ran out by the *Niphon* and *Britannia*, and was chased off by the *Santiago de Cuba*, until lost in the darkness. At half-past ten the next day she was seen and captured, without papers or a flag. A shell from the *Quaker City* exploded in the forehold of the *Elsie*, and destroyed about one hundred and fifty bales of cotton. Part of the cargo was thrown overboard in the chase, and there are now about two hundred and fifty bales on board. The prize will be sent to Boston. The *Elsie* is a new steamer, of light draught and fair speed, of the *Rothesay Castle* class, and this is her first trip. She will be made a useful vessel on blockade duty. The blockade is close and vigilant, but it is impossible to prevent its violation on dark nights by steamers built for the purpose.

THE Navy Yard at Brooklyn is in a state of great activity. Large numbers of men are employed, and though there are not so many vessels building as at some former times, those in hand are of first class and are rapidly advancing to completion. They are the *Wampanoag*, *Madawska*, *Moshula*, *Quinebeau*, and *Kalamazoo*, iron-clad. Captain John P. Gillis, in command of the *North Carolina*, has been relieved by Captain John P. McKinstry. This is the third change of commanders of this ship since Captain Meade left her. The *Vanderbilt*, Commander Baldwin, after lying at the Yard and receiving repairs, left for the lower bay, where she awaits sealed orders. Her destination is said to be the North Atlantic Squadron on special service. The prize steamer *Elsie*, Acting Master Wilkinson, arrived September 12, and sailed the same day for Boston. Steamer *Galatea*, Commander Guest, commanding, arrived September 10. The steamers *Neptune*, Commander Sanford, and *Tallapoosa*, Commander De Haven, have been in commission and are now lying in the stream. Steamer *Grand Gulf*, Commander Ransom, commanding, has been taken to Jersey City for repairs. Supply schooner *Rachel Seamen*, Acting Master Potter, commanding, sailed September 12. The vessels at the yard are—*State of Georgia*, *Maumee*, *Pensacola*, *Mohican*, *Seneca*, *Gemsbok*, *Clematis*, *Bigonia*, *Mahopac*, *Nyack*. Those in commission are the *Tallapoosa*, *Union*, *Newbern*, *Neptune*, and *Pontoosuc*. The dry dock is occupied by the Spanish frigate *Le Allad*, which has been thoroughly overhauled, cleaned and coppered. She will probably move out once.

FROM a correspondent at the Western Naval Station, Mound City Ill., we learn that rapid and useful improvements are being made on the Government lands there. About fourteen acres have been enclosed by a strong picket fence, with numerous neatly fitted gates, ornamented with heavy shells. Four large and superior frame buildings have been erected, and a fifth is in course of construction. Two of these are used as ordnance storehouses, the third for officers and quarters, and the others are for paymaster's supplies. The office building contains four fine offices on the first floor, and twelve airy chambers above; is beautifully finished and appointed, and reflects much credit on the service. In addition to these, are a watchhouse, telegraph office, mess-room, kitchen and commodious stables. The Marine Barracks, at the main entrance, are also of frame, and are occupied by a large and valuable garrison of these faithful men. An extensive sawmill, railway and foundry are conveniently located, and in the employ of the Navy Everything works smoothly, and an important auxiliary, if not principal, the yard is being gradually established at trifling cost. The *Alonzo Child*, an old river steamer, whose engines were recently captured in the monster rebel ram *Tennessee*, has been converted into a machine and carpenter shop. All the shops are afloat, and the houses on piles. The flagship *Black Hawk* is here awaiting Admiral Porter's return from the East. The famous iron-clad *Cincinnati* has been taken from the ways and is fast being refitted. The *Tuscumbia* is lying in ordinary, and the *Milwaukie*, a sister iron-clad to the *Winnebago* and *Chickasaw*, now at Mobile, is ready for sea. Recruiting is brisk, the *Great Western*, receiving ship at Cairo, having registered 1 500 men in twenty days.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM MR. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, September 7—10:30 P. M.

To Major-General JOHN A. DIX, New York:

The department is still without any dispatches from south of Nashville. It is supposed to be General Sherman's design to withdraw his advance columns, and give his army rest in Atlanta, and re-establish himself securely there and restore his railway communications, broken by Wheeler and Forrest, before making further advances.

No operations by the armies of General Grant or General Sheridan are reported to-day.

The Provost-Marshal-General's office is busily employed in arranging the credits of the several districts, and is ordered to draft without delay for the deficiencies in the districts that have not filled their quota, beginning with those most in arrears. Credits for volunteers will be allowed as long as possible, but the advantage of filling the armies immediately requires the draft to be speedily made in the defaulting districts. All applications for its postponement have therefore been refused.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, September 10, 1864—9 P. M.

Major-General DIX:

This department has received dispatches from General Sherman down to 10 o'clock yesterday morning. His army is concentrated at Atlanta, his troops in position and well. He says Wilson and Steedman are stirring Wheeler up pretty well, and hopes they will make an end of him as Gillem did of Morgan. The weather is beautiful and all things bright.

No recent intelligence has been received from Mobile.

No movements are reported in the Shenandoah Valley, or in the Army of the Potomac.

Recruiting is progressing vigorously in most of the States.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CASUALTIES AMONGST OFFICERS.

Killed.—Captain Stafford, A.A.G., and Captain Black, 7th Illinois; Adjutant Reeves, 98th Ohio; Lieutenant Long, 78th Illinois; Lieutenant Lanson, 22d Maryland; Captain Charles, 85th Illinois; Lieutenant Scott, 14th Ohio; Lieutenant Daily, 49th Ohio; Lieutenant Osborne, 38th Indiana; Lieutenant Kirk, 14th Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Mickel, 20th Indiana; Major Barnett, 10th Michigan; Captain Knox, 10th Michigan; Lieutenant S. Pierson, 69th Ohio; Captain Charles, 25th Illinois; Captain Melton, A.A.G.; Adjutant Damar, 9th Kentucky; Major Frank Williams, 4th New York Heavy Artillery; Captain James M. McKeel, 49th New York Heavy Artillery; Second Lieutenant J. P. Flannigan, 4th New York Heavy Artillery; Second Lieutenant O. L. Dearborn, 4th New York Heavy Artillery.

Wounded.—Lieutenant L. C. Clark, 14th Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel Choate, 138th Ohio; Captain White, 138th Ohio; Major Arlison, 14th Ohio; Lieutenant George Johnson, 19th Infantry; Captain Kellogg, 18th Infantry; Lieutenant Borrows, 18th Infantry; Captain F. Walker, 34th Illinois; Lieutenant M. A. Fuller; Lieutenant J. Green, 18th Illinois; Major Ryder, 15th Illinois; Captain Young, 15th Illinois; Lieutenant Ireland, 22d Indiana; Lieutenant Runyan, 22d Indiana; Lieutenant Biggs, 22d Indiana; Lieutenant Mosten, 23d Indiana; Captain Snodgrass, 22d Indiana; Major Holmes, 52d Indiana; Lieutenant Elkins, 110th Indiana; Adjutant Cunningham, 69th Ohio; Lieutenant O. Murray and Lieutenant Parsons, 69th Ohio; Lieutenant Benjamin Andrews, 18th Connecticut Heavy Artillery, eye; Lieutenant Disbrow, 99th Pennsylvania, head; Colonel Tillery, eye; Lieutenant Grower, 17th New York; Major Carter, 38th Indiana, hip; Captain Jenkins, 38th Indiana, thigh; Captain Perry, 38th Indiana, mortally; Captains Kellogg, Barrows, and Lieutenant Powell, 18th U. S. Infantry; Lieutenants Kellogg and Mercomaugh, 16th Indiana; Lieutenants Hovey and Knapp, 15th U. S. infantry; Major Green, 78th Illinois; Colonel Delmuth, 14th corps; Captain Anderson; Colonel M. Anderson, 19th Ohio Battery; Colonel Osgood, 19th Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel Clager, 78th Indiana, slightly; Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, 9th Kentucky; Captain Wheat, 9th Kentucky; General Thomas Wood, foot; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Allcock, 4th New York H. A., neck; Second Lieutenant Samuel Cox, 4th New York H. A.; Adjutant Henry J. Kopper, 4th New York H. A.; Second Lieutenant Burdick, 4th New York H. A., leg shot off, prisoner, supposed dead.

Missing.—Major Carter, 38th Maryland; Captain Perry, 38th Maryland; Captain Jenkins, 38th Maryland; Lieutenant Booker, 74th Ohio; Captain Dyseritt, 79th Pennsylvania; Lieutenant Hixdef, Captain McMullen, 1st Wisconsin; First Lieutenant Geo. Chichester; Second Lieutenant V. V. Vanderpool, First Lieutenant Wm. B. Knower, Second Lieutenant Wm. A. Flint, First Lieutenant Wm. Barnes, Second Lieutenant Joseph A. Plubitt, First Lieutenant Hugh Watts, Second Lieutenant S. P. Corliss, all in 4th New York Heavy Artillery.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

DRISCOLL—HENNESSEY.—In Boston, Sept. 12th, Captain C. F. DRISCOLL, 3d Mass. Artillery, to Miss NELLIE J., daughter of the late John Hennessey, Esq., of Boston.

BLISS—SUMMERS.—In Springfield, Mass., by Rev. William Rice, Lieut. EDWARD H. BLISS of Hartford, to ANNIE SUMMERS, of Portsmouth, Va., widow of the late Captain William H. Sackett.

NEW—ELTON—In Brooklyn, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Sept. 8th by the Rev. J. H. Rogers, EDWARD A. NEW, U. S. A., to Miss ELISE WOODWARD, youngest daughter of the late Wm. H. Elton, Esq.

MOORE—BEATTY—On Thursday, Sept. 3d, at St. John's Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Weston, WILLIAM E. MOORE, U. S. N., to MARIETTA M. BEATTY, all of New York.

OAKLEY—TALLMAN—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, by the Rev. Edward Taylor, EDWARD T. OAKLEY, United States Navy, to JETTIE, eldest daughter of Daniel Tallman, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

WETHERELL—POLLARD—At Taunton, Mass., 8th inst., HIRAM B. WETHERELL, Jr., of Newton, assistant paymaster United States Navy, to EMMA FRANCES, daughter of Rev. Andrew Pollard, D. D.

MCGOWN—CHASE—At Zion church, Palmyra, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, by the Rev. John Leech, Lieutenant GEORGE MCGOWN, Seventh infantry, United States Army, to JULIA CHASE, daughter of Dr. Durfee Chase, of Palmyra, Y.

JOHNSON—WANSEY.—At Syracuse, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 15th, by the Rev. Samuel J. May, Lieutenant Commanding P. C. JOHNSON, U. S. N., to Miss E. EMMA WANSEY.

DIED.

BLAKE.—At Newport, R. I., Sept. 6th, of cholc [illegible], WILLIAM SPENCER, infant son of Lieutenant commanding, m, B. Blake, U. S. N.

THOMSON.—In Georgetown, D. C., on the 10th of Sept., GEORGE THOMSON, in the 73d year of his age, for many years Chief Clerk of the Topographical Bureau, and late of the Engineer Department.

ADEE—At Stamford, Conn., on Friday Sept. 9th, AMELIA K., widow of the late Dr. Augustus A. Adee, U. S. N.

ROMAINE—On Wednesday, the 7th inst., after a short illness, WILLIAM H. ROMAINE, Acting Assistant Paymaster of the U. S. N., in the 27th year of his age, youngest son of the late Samuel B. Romaine, of New York.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

COLLEGIATE and ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New York.—Students received at any time. Special preparation for Assistant Engineers in the Navy. Courses in Civil and Mechanical Engineering also given. Open day and evening. For circulars call at the Institute or address

Prof. J. G. FOX, C. E. Principal.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
September 1, 1864.

Separate proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this bureau until two o'clock P.M., on the 12th day of October next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving thirty days' notice) at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., in such numbers and quantities and at such times as may be specified by the chief this bureau or by the commandants of the said Navy Yards, respectively, the numbers and quantities of the different articles, and at the places specified in the following list, viz.:

	Charlestown.	Brooklyn.
Pea Jackets	3,000	7,000
Round Jackets	2,000	3,000
Blue Cloth Trowsers, pairs	3,000	5,000
Blue Satinet Trowsers, "	8,000	12,000
Canvas Duck Trowsers, "	3,000	5,000
Barnsley Sheeting Frocks	5,000	8 000
Blue Flannel Overshirts	6,000	10,000
Blue Flannel Undershirts	12 000	18,000
Blue Flannel Drawers, pairs	12,000	18,000
Blue Satinet, yards	50,000	100,000
Blue Flannel, "	50,000	100,000
Blue Nankin, "	5,000	10,000
Calf-skin Laced Shoes, pairs	10,000	15,000
Kip-skin Shoes	10,000	15,000
Woollen Socks	10 000	15,000
Blankets	8,000	12,000
Mattresses (with one cover for each)	5,000	8,000
Black Silk Handkerchiefs	5,000	8,000
Boots, pairs	4,000	6 000

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in this offer, the chief of the bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer and reject the remainder. The price must be uniform, and offers must embrace all of any one or more articles deliverable at all the stations.

For the description of articles in the above list, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yards, and to the advertisement of this bureau dated July 8, 1863; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the officers of the several commandants of Navy Yards and Navy Agents.

The department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agent at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, and at this bureau.

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BENJ. F. STEVENS, Vice President.
JOSEPH M. GIBBENS, Secretary.

READY FOR DELIVERY, 10TH OCTOBER, 1864.

MARTEL'S GREAT PICTURE
OF THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL PARK.

Now rapidly approaching completion, is one of the largest and most elaborated works of the kind ever undertaken in this country. It is a chromo-lithograph, 3¼ by 4½ feet in size, embracing a bird's-eye view of the GREAT CENTRAL PARK in all its beauty and grandeur. The picture represents the appearance of the Park between the hours of three and five in the afternoon of a beautiful day in June, when the drives are crowded with elegant equipages, and the walks with visitors from all parts of the world. The Park Band are entertaining a portion of the crowd at their Pavilion on the Mall. Venetian gondolas and handsome pleasure boats are plying over the Lake with their gaily dressed passengers. Zoological Grounds are surrounded by an admiring crowd; the Ramble, winding in beautiful symmetry between rows of evergreens and flowers, with its gay assemblage of ladies and children; the bridle-paths, with ladies and gentlemen on horseback, presenting an exceedingly picturesque appearance; magnificent arches, bridges, rustic arbors and shades, fountains, statuary, huge ledges of barren rocks rising one hundred feet or more above the surface of the lakes, and many of them surmounted by quaint rustic towers, furnish to the eye of the beholder a scene of beauty and grandeur seldom realized.

The artist has most happily blended all these into a picture so life-like and real, that in gazing upon it, one could easily imagine himself standing upon some favored spot with the reality before him; every point being true to nature in form, color and shade.

The artist's proof sheets will be ready for delivery to subscribers, about the middle of next month, when the plates will be removed to Europe, where Messrs. Trubner & Co., of London, and Albert L. Herold, of Rue Richelieu, Paris, are already receiving subscriptions for the same. The picture can be had by subscription only, and those who have not already subscribed can do so at the Company's rooms, or at the following well-known publishing houses:

MESSRS. APPLETON & CO., New Pork.
" WALKER, WISE & CO., Boston.
" CALLENDER & CO., Philadelphia.
" PHILP & SOLOMONS, Washington.
" MOORE, WILSTACH & BALDWIN, Cin., O.

The proprietors of this enterprise owe much of their success to the very kind and courteous manner in which they have been assisted by the Park Commissioners, to whom the picture is most respectfully dedicated.

SITWELL HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,
720 Broadway, N. Y.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

From among the innumerable and, we must say, kindly opinions given by the Press throughout the country, in reference to our picture, we extract the following as an evidence of its merit:

The Great Picture, so long in preparation, of the New York Central Park is said to be nearly completed. Thousands of people are waiting anxiously to see it, as it is expected to be a magnificent piece of art. Time, talent and money having been freely lavished upon it to do justice to the great subject it illustrates.—*Statesman, New York.*

MARTEL'S CENTRAL PARK.—The proprietors of Martel's Great Picture of the New York Central Park announce that the work is rapidly approaching completion. It is expected that the picture will create quite a sensation, as much valuable time and an immense sum of money have been expended on it and as the subject is one of national as well as local interest. Messrs. Sitwell Harris & Co., 720 Broadway, New York, are the publishers.—*Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia.*

ANOTHER SENSATION.—All New York is just now on tip-toe to get a sight at "Martel's Great Picture of the Central Park," which has been so long in preparation. It is promised soon, and will no doubt be a grand affair, and one of universal interest. *Boston Post.*

A picture of the Central Park, by Martel, is soon to be reproduced in chromo-lithograph, three and a half by four and a half feet in size. It represents the Park of a June afternoon, when the band is playing, the zoological grounds crowded by visitors, the lake enlivened with boats, and the whole scene presented under the most attractive aspects. It is expected that the picture will sell largely in England as well as in this country.—*Evening Post, N. Y.*

We cannot do otherwise than refer incidentally to Martel's Great Picture of Central Park, which will soon be issued by the publishers, Messrs. Sitwell Harris & Co., at No. 720 Broadway. It will probably be one of the great sensations of the day, and will have a large sale.—*North American, Philadelphia.*

There is no doubt that the forthcoming Martel's Picture of Central Park, which is to be published by Messrs. Sitwell Harris & Co., 720 Broadway, will be one of the most popular works of art of the time.—*Evening Express, N. Y.*

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Papers on Practical Engineering. No. 8. Official Report to the U. S. Engineer Department of the Siege and Reduction of Fort Pulaski, Ga., February, March and April, 1862. By Brigadier-General Q. A. Gillmore, U.S.A. Illustrated by Maps and Views. 1 vol., 8vo., cloth. $2 50.

"This is an official history of the siege of Fort Pulaski, from the commencement, with all the details in full, made up from a daily record, forming a most valuable paper for future reference. The situation and construction of the Fort, the position of the guns both of the rebels and the Federals, and their operation, are made plain by maps and engraved views of different sections. Additional reports from other officers are furnished in the appendix, and every thing has been done to render the work full and reliable."—*Boston Journal.*

GILLMORE'S FORT SUMTER.

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PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, August 22, 1864.

Seal proposals for each class separately endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard.)" will be received at this office until the 19th September next, at 1 o'clock P.M., at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy Yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with full instructions, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several Navy Yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail. All offers must be accompanied by a certified copy of the bidder's license.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus:

"Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard.)"

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D C.

Instructions and forms of offer, with copies of the laws bearing on the subject, will be furnished by commandants of yards, Navy Agents, and the Bureau, on application to all or either of them.

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JACOB RUSSELL,
Asst. Treas. U S. ad int.

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NEW YORK, August 19, 1864.—I am authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of coupons for the Ten-forty Bonds maturing on the 1st day of September next, and also the coupons of the Five-twenty Bonds maturing November 1, 1864.

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THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

UNDER the competent lead of General SHERIDAN, seconded by such able lieutenants as WRIGHT, CROOK, EMORY, and TORBERT, the Army of the Shenandoah has at length effaced its record of misfortune, and given us a success so substantial and decisive as to make the name of Shenandoah for the first time worthy to be inscribed upon our banners. We have, as yet, little beyond the first brief official announcements of the battle, and must wait another week for the fuller details to give the exact measure of this victory. Its prelude was found in a recent visit of the Lieutenant-General to Harper's Ferry. This appears to have released General SHERIDAN from the duty of simply manœuvring in front of EARLY, and left him free to strike when he found opportunity.

On the 13th instant, a reconnoissance was made by the First cavalry division, and supported by General GETTY's division of the Sixth corps. This force advanced as far as Lock's Ford on the Opequan, where the enemy were found holding the opposite side of the stream with force sufficient to prevent the troops who crossed from advancing beyond the borders of the creek. On Friday, the 16th, three days later, the enemy were found to have disappeared entirely from the left wing of our Army on the Winchester and Berryville Turnpike, and but a weak line was found on our right. On Sunday, the 18th, GORDON's division of Rebel infantry occupied Martinsburgh, from which place they were speedily driven by AVERILL. It now became evident that the main body of the enemy had advanced to the vicinity of Bunker Hill and Stephenson's Dépôt, and General SHERIDAN resolved to take advantage of this opportunity, and by a rapid movement fall on EARLY's rear from the direction of Berryville toward Winchester.

On the afternoon of Sunday, his troops were placed under arms, and prepared to march at a moment's notice. But no order came for the advance until the following morning—Monday, the 19th—when the Sixth and Nineteenth were ordered to march at three o'clock, and the Army of Western Virginia, under CROOK, at five o'clock. The Sixth corps was directed to move out on the Winchester and Berryville Pike, marching in parallel columns on each side of the road, with the artillery, ammunition, and supply trains on the road,—the Nineteenth corps to follew on the same road in similar order. General CROOK was ordered to move from his position in the vicinity of Summit Point across the country in a southwesterly direction, and form a junction at the crossing of the Opequan, on the Berryville and Winchester Pike. The cavalry, under Generals TORBERT and AVERILL, were meanwhile to divert the enemy's attention by heavy demonstrations on his left. Shortly after daylight, WILSON's division of cavalry crossed the Opequan, and skirmished with the enemy, who were discovered in force on the west bank of the Opequan. Owing to some misunderstanding of orders, the infantry were not entirely engaged until about noon. This gave time for a recall of a portion of EARLY's forces, who had advanced toward Bunker Hill; and they retired before our cavalry, advancing from Bunker Hill, and massed on the left wing of their army, against which our main attack was directed. They were engaged in their retreat by AVERILL, who captured two hundred prisoners from GORDON's division.

The advance across the Opequan was made at noon by the Sixth and Nineteenth corps, the Army of Western Virginia being held in reserve on the east side of the creek. Our advance was stubbornly met by the Rebels, who opened a cannonade from two batteries, before which our first and second lines were forced to retire behind the third, until our batteries were brought into a position to silence the enemy's guns. They then advanced and retook the position from which they had been driven, holding it until reinforced by General CROOK, in command of the reserve. At three o'clock his First division came into position on the right, the Second division, in the rear, supporting a division of the Nineteenth corps. At about the same time, General TORBERT arrived on the extreme right with AVERILL's and MERRITT's divisions of cavalry. With his forces thus consolidated, General SHERIDAN ordered an advance along the entire line. Our infantry were soon hotly engaged with the enemy, who stubbornly maintained their ground until our cavalry joined in the charge, when they gave way in confusion. Our infantry behaved admirably. The charge of our cavalry is described as an exceedingly brilliant and decisive movement, turning the scale at once in our favor. General SHERIDAN followed up his sucess with vigor, and at last accounts had crossed Cedar Creek, eighteen miles south of Winchester, in pursuit of the flying enemy.

The particulars of their losses are given in the official dispatches published elsewhere. Among our own, in addition to the general officers mentioned in the official dispatches, the following are reported:—Colonel BABCOCK, Seventy-fifth New York, wounded in the thigh; Colonel E. BRIGHT, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio, Third division, Sixth corps, killed; Captain WRIGHT, General DEVIN's staff, killed; Captain ROHENBAUGH, Second United States cavalry, wounded in the arm; Captain MCGUESTON, Second United States cavalry, aide to General MERRITT, killed; Major VREDENBURG, Fourteenth New Jersey, Third division, Sixth corps, killed; Major DELLINGHAM, Tenth Vermont, Third division, Sixth corps, killed; Lieutenant-Colonel BREWER, Seventh Michigan cavalry, killed. Our entire loss is estimated at about 2,500.

THE CAMPAIGN OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

DURING the interval of quiet in Georgia, which has succeeded the fall of Atlanta, we have opportunity for a full resumé of the operations with which the campaign against that city closed so brilliantly. For this we have been obliged to await the tardy arrival of the mails with the necessary details, and the receipt of the accounts from Southern sources, which were needed to complete the narrative.

It was only as a last resort that General SHERMAN ventured upon the hazardous expedient of cutting loose from his communications, to throw himself in the rear of HOOD's army. Failing in the several attempts to serve communications with Atlanta by cavalry raids, he found himself with a force too much reduced by the casualties of war to invest Atlanta, or to enable him to detach one of those flanking columns, which, under the skillful lead of MCPHERSON, had so often secured a comparatively bloodless success. But his extremity in this case proved his opportunity. Encouraged by the ill-success of our cavalry expedition, HOOD ceased to concern himself about his communications with the South, and was persuaded into the mistake of sending off his cavalry, under WHEELER, to raid upon SHERMAN's rear. Thus deprived of the means for successful reconnoissance, he was prepared to fall into that error in regard to the nature of General SHERMAN's movements which proved fatal to him. The withdrawal of our Army towards the Chattahoochee, for the march around the right flank was hastily accepted as a final retreat. And Atlanta was rejoicing over its supposed deliverance from danger, while our Army was engaged in the movement which compassed its fall. Preparations for the movement had been for some time in progress, and as early as the 18th of August, it is reported, General SHERMAN had put his Army in light marching order with fifteen days' rations; but the march was postponed in order to deceive the enemy as to his intentions. Meanwhile, transportation was reduced to three thousand wagons and about one thousand ambulances, the rest being moved to the rear on the 24th and 25th of August, taking the roads leading to the crossings of the Chattahoochee, at Pace's Ferry, the Railroad Bridge, and Turner's Ferry. The movements of these wagon trains to the rear, gave color to the impression which the enemy had received, that SHERMAN was retreating.

To encourage this idea as far as possible, the march of the Army was directed at first towards Sandtown, on the Chattahoochee, as if to cross the river, in retreat. Each corps in withdrawing moved to the rear of those on the right, which maintained a bold front against any attack from the enemy. The Fourth corps was the first to withdraw, marching on the 25th of August to the rear of the Army of the Tennessee. The Twentieth corps, next on the right, fell back on the evening of the same day to the Chattahoochee, where they were well entrenched before morning, the First division occupying the Railroad Bridge, the Second, Pace's Ferry, and the Third, Turner's Ferry. The remainder of the Army continued in position that night, the Sixteenth corps, now holding the extreme left, refusing their left flank considerably, and throwing up works on the new line. By the 27th, the entire Army had withdrawn from its trenches about Atlanta, save only the Twenty-third corps, holding the extreme right near East Point. This corps remained in position to cover the movement of the Army, advancing portions of the Second and Third divisions towards East Point and Mount Gilead Church, on the railroad, to engage the attention of the enemy. The Rebels were, meanwhile, actively watching for an opportunity to strike our Army while on the move, and were partially successful in the case of the Thirteenth corps, who were attacked while breaking camp, and obliged to abandon 250 sacks of corn and 1,200 rounds of fixed artillery ammunition. A portion of the corn was subsequently recovered, and the affair served a useful purpose in adding to the impression that our movements meant retreat.

By the 28th the Army was fairly in motion and marching across the West Point Railroad (which was destroyed from Red Oak to Fairburn) towards the Macon Railroad. The Army of the Tennessee, now on the right, was directed to move from Fairburn to Reupo Place, near Jonesboro'; the Army of the Cumberland, next on its left, from Red Oak via Shoal Creek Church to Couch's; the Army of the Ohio, on

the extreme left, via Red Oak and Minn's, by Miss Long's, to Maury's Mill. Our cavalry were directed to follow the movements of the infantry, keeping connection with their left, scouting thoroughly all the roads leading towards the Macon Railroad. No force was met at the West Point Railroad, beyond a brigade of cavalry under General Ross, which retreated slowly before the advance of our forces. During this day (Sunday, the 28th) the enemy kept up a fire of artillery on the Twenty-third corps, the only troops confronting them anywhere along their lines. During that night, the rest of the Army being well under way, the Twenty-third corps withdrew and followed the general movement towards the Macon Road, General SCHOFIELD timing his movements with the corps further on the left, which had the longer arc of the circle to traverse. The general line of march for the Twenty-third corps was towards the junction of the two railroads at East Point, the Third division, under General COX, holding the advance, and, with the Second division, under General HASCALL, occasionally erecting temporary works to guard against threatened attacks from the enemy, who were on the alert against this demonstration. On the 31st these two divisions of the Twenty-third corps effected a junction with General STANLEY, of the Fourth corps. General HASCALL'S division went into position to guard the left towards East Point, and General COX pushed forward towards the Macon Road, which was reached by two or three o'clock P. M., General STANLEY, of the Fourth corps, striking it about the same time. The troops of these two corps at once set to work fortifying, while details were sent out, which destroyed the track for miles. No opposition was encountered, and by dark strong works had been thrown up, facing east and south, the work of destruction on the railroad being continued through the night. On the morning of the 1st of September, NEWTON'S and KIMBALL'S divisions were marched along the line of the railroad the length of a brigade front, and, at a given signal, the ties and rails were lifted from their bed, piled up and burnt. Thus a mile and a half was turned up and destroyed in half an hour. An advance of another mile and a half was then made down the road, and the operation repeated. Thus alternately marching and destroying the road, the two divisions marched a distance of ten miles to within two miles of Jonesboro', where they formed a junction with the Fourteenth corps. Soon after the Twenty-third corps, which followed the Fourth, came into position on its left. Further to the left was the Army of Tennessee.

Previous to this, the enemy had discovered the direction of General SHERMAN'S march, and two corps under HARDEE had been sent to confront him at Jonesboro', HOOD meanwhile remaining for the defence of Atlanta. During the night of August 30th, the march of a Rebel column was heard on our left and centre, and in the morning two corps were found massed on our right. At daybreak, the Second brigade of HAZEN'S division of the Fifteenth corps, advanced and drove the enemy from a hill, which gave our artillery command at Jonesboro', and the railroad, less than one half mile distant. This success was immediately followed up by the reinforcement of the brigade holding the hill, by a brigade from OSTERHAUS' division. The troops holding the position commenced fortifying, while the remainder of the Fifteenth corps was rapidly brought into position on the new line; HAZEN holding the hill, HARROW'S and OSTERHAUS' divisions being on his flanks and in reserve. General CORSE'S division, of the Sixteenth corps, and General WOOD'S division, of the Seventeeth corps, were also brought forward to reinforce the Fifteenth corps. Toward 3 P. M., the enemy appeared in front of HAZEN'S position, LEE'S corps advancing to the assault through fields of corn, while HARDEE'S corps attempted a flanking movement on his right, which was checked by HARROW'S division. Both divisions were soon engaged in checking the desperate and determined assault with which the enemy sought to overwhelm them. The Rebels were driven back, only to rally again and again for the assault, until after two hours of desperate fighting they were finally repulsed. They had fortunately struck a position which we held too strongly to be easily dislodged. A reinforcement of two regiments were sent during the attack, by General HOWARD to General WOOD, and a brigade of the Seventeenth corps, Colonel BRYANT'S, to General HAZEN. Failing in this assault, CLEBURNE'S Rebel division marched to our extreme right, and assaulted KILPATRICK, who held the bridge on Flint River. General KILPATRICK succeeded, however, in holding his position until relieved by General GILES B. SMITH'S division of the Seventeenth corps. Toward evening the Seventeenth corps advanced to a position on the left of the Fifteenth corps, while the Sixteenth corps took position on its right, facing to the southeast. On the left of the Seventeenth corps was the Fourteenth corps, to which the Fourth and Twenty-third corps were successively added.

During the night HARDEE dispatched LEE'S corps to look after the safety of Atlanta, so that but a single Rebel corps was found opposed to our Army on the morning of September 1st. This corps lay in position in front of Jonesboro', with their right refused, and resting on the railroad. Having failed in the assault with which they hoped to drive back our Army, they were prepared to resist its further advance in the best position they could secure. They had a large number of guns in position, which did effective service during the day. Late in the afternoon General DAVIS, of the Fourteenth corps, formed his troops for a charge upon the enemy's position; Brigadier-General CARLIN'S (First) division on the left, and the Second division, Brigadier-General MORGAN, joining the Fifteenth corps on the right, General BAIRD being in reserve. The line was formed in the arc of a circle on the edge of the woods, the two flanks thrown forward overlapping the enemy, who held a position on some commanding ridges in front, covering Jonesboro'. In the face of a deadly fire of musketry, shell, and canister, the gallant Fourteenth corps charged upon the Rebel position, driving them from their breastworks and capturing many prisoners, including Brigadier-General GOVAN, several colonels and other commissioned officers. Eight guns were also taken, among them part of LOOMIS' battery captured a Chickamauga. The troops captured belonged to the fighting division of CLEBURNE. The approach of night prevented pursuit of the broken columns of the Rebels, who escaped under cover of the darkness.

At daybreak on the 2d, the Fourth and Twenty-third corps advanced in pursuit of the retreating Rebels, who came to bay near Lovejoy's Station, six miles beyond Jonesboro', towards Macon, taking position on a wooded ridge behind a swamp bordering a creek. Some skirmishing was had with the enemy's first line until night, which was spent by our troops in entrenching. The enemy being found in strong position, and his retreat being assured, no further advance was attempted.

Meantime Atlanta was alive with excitement. Despair had succeeded confidence as it became known that HARDEE had been driven from Jonesboro' south, while HOOD was left in Atlanta with his communications severed, and our Army threatening both from the north and the south. Early on Thursday, September 1st, the removal of supplies and ammunition commenced, and was continued through the day. Large quantities of provisions that could not be removed were distributed to the citizens, the storehouses at the same time being thrown open to the troops as they passed through the city. The rolling stock of the railroad, consisting of about one hundred cars and six engines, was gathered together and destroyed. The cars were laden with the surplus ammunition taken out on the Augusta Railroad, and set on fire and blown up, making the earth tremble with the explosion. Over one thousand bales of cotton were also given to the torch. The scene of confusion and excitement among the town's people when it became evident that the city was to be evacuated is beyond description. Every possible and impossible vehicle was brought into requisition to carry away the effects of the inhabitants who, in sorrowful procession took up their line of march towards the South. For the third time the peripatetic Memphis *Appeal* was on the wing, its editor reporting himself as this time "thoroughly demoralized." From the shanties and cellars of the city swarmed out the lower classes of the population to seize what they could from the general wreck.

The explosion of ammunition was heard by General SLOCUM, of the Twentieth corps, seven miles distant. Suspecting the cause, he sent out a heavy column to reconnoitre at daybreak on the morning of the 2d inst. They met with no opposition, and pushed forward on the roads leading into Atlanta from the north and northwest. Arriving near the city, they were met by the Mayor, Mr. CALHOUN, who formally surrendered the city. The formalities disposed of, our troops entered Atlanta with banners flying and music playing, the inhabitants looking on in silence. General SLOCUM established his headquarters at the Trout House, the principal hotel of the city. Eleven heavy guns, mostly sixty-six-pounders, were found in the forts of the city, and others were subsequently discovered buried in fictitious graves. About three thousand muskets, in good order, and three locomotives were also secured, besides large quantities of manufactured tobacco. About two hundred Rebel stragglers were gathered up by the Second Massachusetts, which was detailed for provost duty, its Colonel (COGSWELL) being appointed Provost-Marshal.

But a small proportion of the inhabitants remained in the city, and these principally of the lower classes, and tradesmen who proposed to make an honest penny out of the Army. Their hopes were speedily cut short by a peremptory order from General SHERMAN ordering all civilians from the city. Those who desired were furnished transportation to the North, and the others sent into the Rebel lines, a truce of ten days being arranged for this purpose. It is General SHERMAN'S intention to make Atlanta an exclusive military post and a dépôt for supplies. Great indignation is expressed by the Southern press, as well as by General HOOD, at this arbitrary proceeding; but General SHERMAN is too familiar with the evil result of allowing any but soldiers at a military post to recede from the order.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT MORGAN.

WE have at length received authentic statements on which to base a somewhat detailed account of the engineering operations which led to the reduction of Fort Morgan by the forces under General GORDON GRANGER. It may be premised that the comparatively easy capture of Fort Gaines, with the consequent destruction of Fort Powell—these two fortifications being on Dauphin Island, opposite Morgan—led to the belief that the latter work would also speedily fall, on the exhibition of the strength of FARRAGUT'S victorious fleet, aided, if need be, by a show of investment by the forces under GRANGER. But events soon revealed the necessity of a regular siege. When General GRANGER was convinced of this, he immediately sent to New Orleans for heavy artillery, and a fair proportion of Engineer troops. General RICHARD ARNOLD, Chief of Artillery of the Department of the Gulf, came in charge of the siege artillery, and was placed in command of the investing forces. The siege material was landed at Pilot Town, three miles in rear of Fort Morgan, on Wednesday, August 17th, four days after the orders were issued at New Orleans. During the night of the 17th, the greater portion of the material, including shells and excluding powder, was floated by an immense barge up the beach to within 800 yards of the fort, and placed in dépôt, the sand hills on the narrow peninsula affording excellent cover for that purpose. In the meantime batteries were in process of construction, and, by Saturday afternoon, all our guns, thirty-four in number, were in position, magazines constructed, and ammunition deposited for a bombardment of at least twenty-four hours. Sunday was devoted to instructing the men, and supplying deficiencies in the various batteries. All expected a spirited reply from the enemy when our guns once opened on the fort. Monday morning at daylight, the 22d of August, the Army and Navy opened the bombardment. The primary object was not to breach the work, but to display such immense power of artillery as to frighten the enemy into a surrender, without compelling us to damage the main walls of the work by opening a breach through which to assault the place. The plan was successful beyond the most sanguine expectations of General ARNOLD. But success came only after the dismounting of some of the enemy's heaviest guns, and the reduction of the citadel of the fort to a mass of ruins by our mortar practice.

The bombardment was kept up by Army and Navy all day. At dusk the fleet hauled off, and the land mortar batteries fired once every half hour. At eight in the evening, a fire broke out in the citadel. All the heavy guns on our side opened briskly for two hours, increasing the fire and causing a general panic inside the fort. At half-past six in the morning, the

Rebels displayed the white flag, after submitting to a reöpening of the bombardment, which commenced at 5 A. M. The place was formally surrendered at two o'clock on the same day, 23d August.

On taking possession, it was found that eleven of the best guns in the fort had been spiked; and a military commission is now in session in New Orleans to decide when the guns were spiked, as it is claimed that General PAGE had them thus disabled after displaying the white flag. The spikes, however, have all been withdrawn without injury to the guns. We captured forty-six heavy guns, thirty-five smooth-bores, and eleven rifles, including three Blakely 8-in. rifles, two Brooks' 7-in. rifles, six 8-in. columbiads, and two 10 in. columbiads—the balance were mostly 32-pounders, some of which had been banded and rifled. Our siege artillery was composed of four 9-in. Dahlgren on naval carriages, eight 30-pounder Parrotts, and sixteen mortars, twelve 10-in. and four 8-in. In addition, we had four Napoleon guns and two 3-in. rifles in position, about 400 yards from the fort, which were very effectual in silencing the Rebel sharpshooters.

BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

THE Army before Petersburgh has passed another week without meeting the enemy in battle. The picket firing, which we noticed in our last issue as interfering with the former friendly exchanges of newspapers and rude greetings, has been kept up along the lines. On Wednesday, the 14th, General BIRNEY sought to put a stop to the annoying fire upon his picket line, by opening with artillery on the Rebel works in his front, and on the city of Petersburgh. For two hours a hot fire was kept up, dying away in the afternoon, to be followed by a tranquil evening and night. On the same afternoon, the enemy busied himself with artillery practice, directed against three signal towers along the front of the Eighteenth corps,—one on the Appottomax, and the two others on the James River. Information of the intention to destroy these lookouts had been previously obtained from a deserter, and we were prepared to foil the attempt. After wasting no little ammunition, the enemy's batteries desisted from their fire, to which our guns had given sharp response, and the towers still stood without damage.

The more important event of the week is the successful raid of Rebel cavalry upon a large herd of cattle, which were grazing near Coggin's Point, on the James River, in the rear of KAUTZ'S picket line, which proved a weak defence for the unfortunate beeves. The enemy's force, consisting of two or three regiments of cavalry, moving from our extreme left, made their way towards KAUTZ'S line, broke through it on Friday, the 16th, and, though there seems to have been sufficient warning, they met little hindrance. The cattle—towards 2,500 in number—were speedily got together, and driven rapidly before the bold troopers, who were off with their booty before our men seemed to awake to the consciousness of their duty. The force which guarded the herd—the First District of Columbia and a detachment of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry—would seem to have been negligent of their trust, and deserving of severe blame. Nearly the whole of the former regiment were captured while resting in camp, with horses unsaddled. The Pennsylvanians were also easily overpowered, and compelled to surrender. An attempt was made to retake the plunder, but it failed of success. Though the captors probably were unable to transfer the whole herd into their quartermasters' hands—for they must have lost many cattle during the rapid march—they secured enough to repay them well for their bold manœuvre.

SPEECH OF MAJOR-GENERAL FRANKLIN.

MAJOR-General FRANKLIN made the following spirited speech at a supper given to Governor CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, at the Astor House, last week. He responded to the toast, "The Army of the United States":

FELLOW CITIZENS:—It has never been my fortune to address a public meeting or even a social meeting before, but as I am the only representative of the Army now in commission here I have been called upon at this late moment to answer the toast which has just been read. Gentlemen, I have been intimately connected with the Army since the war began. I know of it from the first defeat at Bull Run until the late great victory at Atlanta. The Army has done its duty from the beginning to the end. Now the thanks of this meeting and of the whole country are due to this Army. I known it will do its duty from this out, but there is one duty the people must do, and I do not believe you are quite up to it yet. And that is, you must fill it up. You have begun to fill it up. There is a draft, I understand, next Monday. Yo do your duty to it, and the Army will do its duty to the country. You must not send negroes and Germans and other foreigners in the Army. It must be an American Army. From the beginning to the end it must be an American Army, and then there will be no trouble in the suppression of the Rebellion. It is not to be done in one month, neither do I believe it will be done in six months, but it will be done in time though, if you will give us an American Army to do it. But I speak here to night as a Pennsylvanian, an not particularly as being in the Army. A great deal has been said about Pennsylvania as being recreant in its duty in not suppressing the Rebel raid. I wish merely to produce a parallel. The *Tallahassee* has been off the coast of New England and New York, burning and destroying ships. There are plenty North River steamers here. Why don't you put your men on board with shot guns, and take the *Tallahassee?* You can do this as easy as Pennsylvania can repel the Rebel raid with raw recruits raised on the moment. It was not the fault of Pennsylvania that Chambersburgh was burned. The fault was higher than the State of Pennsylvania. I do not say where. If you will only send the men to the Army, we will have this war ended, and in good time, and if you do not there is no telling when it will end. There is not a man in the Army that thinks of peace until these men, the Rebels, are down in the dust. I can say to that, I present the views of every general in the Army, from the highest to the lowest.

THE BLOCKADE.

Our ship is steaming o'er the wave,
Off Carolina's sandy shore,
The new moon, silent as the grave,
In crescent form is hanging o'er.

Along the rim of clouds that lower,
Where heaven and ocean seem to meet,
The lightning plays in wondrous power,
Illuming far the watery sheet.

Anon its flashes disappear,
And darker grows the gathering cloud,
While God's own fearful voice we hear—
In thunder—rolling deep and loud.

From Bald-Head* like a blazing star,
A light gleams seaward, far and near;
Beyond the reef and sandy bar
Appears the river channel clear.

The moon descends beneath the deep,
And still our vessel rides the sea;
And still the lurid lightnings leap
From cloud to cloud in majesty.

At length, a flash from distant gun
Is followed by a rocket's glare,
Which rises like the morning sun,
And bursts, in globes of fire, in air.

"*A Blockade Runner off the bar!*"
The rocket signals to the fleet;
"Fort Caswell" answers from afar,
With storm of iron hail and sleet.

Our fleet steams up in triple line,
To close upon the "Runner" brave,
Now pressing on with bold design,
To pass or sink beneath the wave.

Thick darkness reigns on sea and shore,
Save when the lightning 'lumes the air,
Or "Caswell's" guns of largest bore
An instant flash with lurid glare.

As o'er the deep we swiftly fly,
The ocean foam our only trail,
A voice sings out from mainmast high,
"A sail, off starboard beam, *strange sail!*"

Amid the clouds now moving free,
The lightnings for an instant blaze,
And as the gleam illumes the sea,
Reveals the "Runner" to our gaze.

The guns upon our upper deck
Pour out their thunder on the air!—
We look to see a helpless wreck,
And *lo, no sign of sail is there!*

In arms of black squall swiftly borne,
The "Blockade Runner" flies away;
"Oh, for an hour of smiling morn!"
"Oh, for a glance of shining day!"

The prize is fled, escaped to sea,
And there remains but this to say—
That "Blockade chasing" seems to me
Like hunting pins 'mong stacks of hay!

U. S. STEAMER FORT JACKSON, OFF WILMINGTON, N. C., September 11, 1864.

*Light-house.

INTERNATIONAL CIVILITIES.

THE following is translated from the *Journal of St. Petersburgh* of the 23d August:—

On Thursday last, Contre-Admiral LESSOFFSKI, by command of the EMPEROR, and accompanied by the officers of the Russian squadron lately in America, made a visit (by previous appointment) to the Legation of the United States at St. Petersburgh, for the purpose of expressing to the Minister of that Power their cordial thanks for the unprecedented hospitalities shown them during their sojourn in that country.

The visit was rendered still more interesting by an appropriate address uttered by Contre-Admiral GREIG, Chief of the Staff of his Imperial Highness the General Admiral—Grand Duke CONSTANTINE—on presenting the gallant Rear-Admiral and his officers.

This speech was followed by an excellent allocution in English from Rear-Admiral LESSOFFSKI, expressive of his acknowledgments and those of his officers and all the men under his command for the distinguished marks of friendship with which they were honored during the whole time they were stationed in America.

His Excellency, the Minister, replied in terms of the warmest admiration of his Imperial Majesty, and of consideration for the brave and gentlemanly officers present, and furthermore gave utterance to his desire and conviction that no other rivalries were ever possible between the two countries than such as are based upon the wish to surpass one another in the performance of reciprocal benefits.

This courteous interview was terminated by some eloquent remarks pronounced in the French language by M. BERGH, Secretary of Legation, and the parties separated, mutually gratified with the friendly reunion.

IF reliance may be placed in the intelligence brought to New Orleans by Sergeant F. S. CLARKE, of the Ninety-first Illinois infantry, a very strange not to say serious affair has taken place at Brownsville, Texas. He reports that on the morning of the 6th inst., the French forces, about 5,000 strong, moved from Bagdad upon Matamoras. Opposite White Ranche they encountered CORTINAS at the head of a Mexican force, prepared to resist their further advance. A heavy artillery fight ensued, and the French were compelled to fall back several miles to a strong position in a piece of chapparal, where they made a stand. At this point they were reinforced by Colonel FORD, the Rebel commander at Brownsville; but the Mexicans repulsed every attack, driving both Imperialists and Rebels in confusion from the field. The narrative becomes a little obscure at this point; but we gather that CORTINAS felt his position insecure from the proximity of French vessels of war, for he withdrew his forces to White Ranche, and crossed with five hundred of his men over the Rio Grande into Texas. Here he at once raised the American flag. On the 8th he dispatched couriers to Matamoras, and gave orders for the troops at that city to coöperate with the forces on the American side in an attack on Brownsville. Five hundred Mexicans accordingly crossed on the 8th, and, reinforced by these, CORTINAS attacked and captured the place after a brief struggle. The Mexican General immediately hoisted the stars and stripes over the abandoned works, and notified the American commander at Brazos that he was prepared to hold the place for the United States. Additional dispatches from New Orleans state that CORTINAS has made a formal tender of his force of 2,000 men and sixteen pieces of artillery to General CANBY.

Should this strange account prove to be correct, very serious complications may arise from the proceedings of CORTINAS, especially if the Mexican General should make use of Brownsville as a base of future operations against Matamoras; but it were idle to speculate as to these matters until the reception of further particulars.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, embracing the years 1861, 1862 and 1863, chronologically arranged in two (octavo) volumes. The Army and Navy will readily appreciate the value of these handsome volumes, and thank the two editors,—Messrs. O'BRIEN and DIEFFENDORF,—for the conscientious labor they have bestowed upon the compilation. The General Orders run in numerical series from the 18th of January, 1861, to the 28th of December, 1863, and present a full official record of the War. A copious and well-arranged index adds to the value of the work, which must always remain a standard one amongst military publications. It deserves a place in every officer's library. The publishers are Messrs. DERBY & MILLER, New York.

HISTORY OF FRIEDRICH THE SECOND, CALLED FREDERICK THE GREAT. By THOMAS CARLYLE. Vol. IV. This last volume of CARLYLE'S brilliant history, begins with the second Silesian war of 1744–1745, describes it, and the ten years of peace which succeeded till 1756, and then opens the first campaign of the great Seven Years' war, which will always be of so great interest as a military study. This volume is in some respects, more entertaining than any of its predecessors, and contains singular, but graphic accounts of the battles and affairs of Fontenoy, Hohenfriedberg, Lohr, Kesselsdof, Lobositz, &c. Maps explain the topography of the battle-fields. New York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

BRIGADIER-General Sibley, in an official dispatch, says the number of Indians embraced within the Territory of Minnesota is nearly seventeen thousand, including three thousand five hundred warriors, of whom one thousand eight hundred are now actively hostile, two hundred and fifty desirous of peace, and one thousand four hundred and fifty (Chippewas) avowedly friendly, but who would not hesitate at any time to raise the tomahawk if not restrained by fear of the consequences. He recommends as a permanent policy concentration and military surveillance of the several bands and tribes, adding that, "when they find they must cease to depend upon the chase for food, and must work or starve, they will agree to any reasonable conditions the Government may see fit to impose; and that it is becoming more and more manifest that some such fixed policy as that indicated must be adopted by the Government with reference to the great tribes of Indians north and west of us, before a permanent peace can be restored to our extensive border."

NEGRO SOLDIERS AS SUBJECTS OF EXCHANGE.

IN his letter addressed to Mr. OULD, upon which we offered some comments in our last number, General BUTLER refers to one of the grounds upon which the "Confederate "authorities" may propose to justify their treatment of those negroes in the military service of the United States who had before been slaves in some one of the *seceded* slave-holding States, as follows:—

"I understand you to repudiate the idea that you will reduce free men to slaves because of capture in war, and that you base the claim of the Confederate authorities to reënslave our negro soldiers when captured by you, upon the *jus postliminii*, or that principle of the law of nations which rehabilitates the former owner with his property, taken by an enemy, when such property is recovered by the forces of his own country.

"Or, in other words, you claim that, by the laws of nations and of war, when property of the subjects of one belligerent power, captured by the forces of the other belligerent, is recaptured by the armies of the former owner, then such property is to be restored to its prior possessor, as if it had never been captured; and therefore, under this principle, your authorities propose to restore to their masters the slaves which heretofore belonged to them, which you may capture from us.

"But this postliminary right under which you claim to act, as understood and defined by all writers on national law, is applicable simply to *immovable property*, and that too only after the complete re-subjugation of that portion of the country in which the property is situated, and upon which this right fastens itself. By the laws and customs of war, this right has never been applied to *movable* property.

"True it is, I believe, that the Romans attempted to apply it to the case of slaves; but for 2,000 years no other nation has attempted to set up this right as ground for treating slaves differently from other property.

"But the Romans even refused to reënslave men captured from opposing belligerents in a civil war, such as ours unhappily is.

"Consistently, then, with any principle of the law of nations, treating slaves as property merely, it would seem to be impossible for the Government of the United States to permit the negroes in their ranks to be reënslaved when captured, or treated otherwise than as prisoners of war.

"I have forborne, sir, in this discussion to argue the question upon any other or different grounds of right than those adopted by your authorities in claiming the negro as property, because I understand that your fabric of opposition to the Government of the United States has the right of property in man as its corner-stone. Of course, it would not be profitable, in settling a question of exchange of prisoners of war, to attempt to argue the question of abandonment of the very corner-stone of their attempted political edifice. Therefore I have omitted all the considerations which should apply to the negro soldier as a man, and dealt with him upon the Confederate theory of property only."

In this portion of his argument, as in that on which we offered some remarks in our last number, General BUTLER treats of slaves as property; but the law of postliminy, as far as it affects property, only determines whether property recovered from the enemy shall be *prize* in the hands of the military force effecting the recapture, or revert to the former owner. According to General BUTLER'S theory, our Government manumits the slaves in whom, as he supposes, it may have acquired a title by the contingencies of war, and this, he would seem to argue, should prevent their being considered property afterwards, oven if they should be recaptured by the Rebel forces. But there is nothing in the law of postliminy which supports this proposition. It must be maintained, if at all, by other considerations.

The rule of Roman law *as to property*, to which General BUTLER alludes, was that movables, with certain exceptions, did not revert to the former owner on recapture—that is, the so-called doctrine of *postliminium* did not apply to them. Now, even if this had continued to be the modern doctrine of postliminy, it would not apply to slaves, as between belligerent powers, for the reason stated in the former article that slaves are not now recognized as property by international law, as domestic animals and inanimate things are, but are property, if at all, only by the particular law of some one country.

In the Roman code slaves were particularly mentioned as subject to the doctrine of postliminy; but this was not stated as an exception to the general rule that movable property is not thus subject. The exceptions among movables were horses, mules, and ships; and the reason given by the Roman jurists was that these things were likely to be made use of for warlike purposes. It never occurred to them to put slaves in the same category, and General BUTLER may claim absolute originality for the idea that slaves are to be regarded as munitions of war, and so "contra-"band."

VATTEL, indeed, has said, "Among the Romans, slaves "were not treated like other movable property; they, by "the right of postliminy, were restored to their masters, even "when the rest of the booty was detained"—*i. e.*, by the recaptor. But in the various passages in the Roman law which treat of this subject slaves are spoken of as persons, or the law applicable to them is stated, by way of analogy with the law of persons, thus: "As the original status of "free persons who have been captured by the enemy, and "who have returned in postliminy, is restored, so slaves are "restored to their masters," and cannot be retained by those who recovered them from the enemy. If in this analogy there was any inconsistency, it was one which continually occurred in the Roman law of slavery, and which necessarily occurs in every legal system under which a natural person, a being endowed with capacity for choice and action, has also been regarded as a thing or mere object of property.

If, then, the rule of postliminy is applicable at all to the question under consideration, it is to slaves as persons and not as property, and General BUTLER'S reasoning does not fairly meet the argument on the other side. But it is not easy to see how any conclusion can be drawn from that doctrine in a question arising between belligerent powers. The doctrine of postliminy, as applied to persons, was based on what jurists call a fiction of law—a fiction that the person who had been taken by the enemy, and who had been restored to his country, had never been absent from it: "*postlimin-*"*ium fingit eum qui captus est in civitate semper fuisse.*" By the usage of war among the nations of antiquity, the captive taken in war became, as matter of course, a slave, to be bought and sold as such from one country to another; and, as such, he could not by the law of his own country sustain any legal relation as a citizen or member of a family. But, in case of his return, he not merely recovered his former civil capacity, but was vested with all his rights, as if he had never been a captive.

According to modern ideas a prisoner in the hands of the enemy is still a legal person, a citizen, absent from his national domicil. Under the modern law of war there is therefore no room for the application of the Roman doctrine of postliminy respecting persons. This has been noticed by such writers on international law as PHILLIMORE and HEFFTER. Undoubtedly the Roman application of the doctrine to slaves might be appealed to in the civil courts of a slave-holding country, to determine the status of a slave, who, by the contingencies of war should have been temporarily removed from the operation of the law of that country. And there may be other doctrines of the Roman law which might be urged in such case; such as that principle in the Roman code that a slave, taken by the enemy or stolen by a private wrong-doer, could not acquire liberty, as against his former owner, by any emancipation otherwise valid. But such rules could be so applied only as part of the municipal private law of that country, and though the question of the status of such a person might be said to be one of private international law, or present what lawyers call a *case of the conflict of laws*, it would still be a case between private persons, that is, between the slave and the former owner. When the existing war is at an end, if slavery shall then be the law of any of the districts now occupied by the military power of the Rebellion (a matter on which we do not now offer any opinion), it may be proper to urge these doctrines of Roman law before the courts in cases of claims to the service of negroes, who, having been freed from the actual control of their owners and the force of the State law by the contingencies of war, shall afterwards be found within the jurisdiction wherein they were before held in slavery. Such cases will be of the same nature with those involving the status of slaves escaping into a free State, which have been common in the courts of all the States, some of which have been within the original or appellate jurisdiction of the United States courts. But as between the belligerent public authorities, these doctrines of municipal private law can have no application, and this we think is the true answer to the argument of the "Con-"federate authorities" from the Roman law of postliminy. We take the position, based on the doctrine set forth in our former article, that in accordance with modern international law, applicable to us as engaged in a civil war, we had the right to regard the slaves beyond the actual control of the local law of the slave-holding States, as persons capable of enlisting in our service, and, at least as long as they continue in that service, or as long as the state of war continues, this should settle the question.

ROGERS, the sculptor, is engaged on a new statuette, the subject of which, like many of his former works, is derived from the war. It represents two wounded Union soldiers on the battle-field. One, with his left arm, which is wounded and supported in a sling formed by an ingenious adjustment of his coat, stands erect and defiant, gazing towards the enemy, while with his right hand he is extracting a cartridge from the box slung at his side, to place in the gun which rests upright against his breast. The other soldier is seated on the ground at his side, engaged in bandaging his leg, and with a countenance expressive of pain he is suffering. This work might appropriately be entitled after the phrase which seems to be falling from the lips of the standing soldier: "One more shot, comrade, ere we go to the rear." This statuette in size and subject is a fitting companion to the "Wounded Scout."

CAPTAIN Sloan is authorized by Brigadier-General Hays, commanding the regulars captured in the fight on the Weldon Road, to say that great injustice has been done him in the newspapers. He says that had his division commander properly advised him of the movements of the enemy on his right, he would have captured the Rebels instead of being captured by them.

CAVALRY AND THE MANAGEMENT OF THE HORSE.

STABLE MANAGEMENT.

1. THE stable-guard will consist of not less than three men and a non-commissioned officer. This guard is responsible for the police and order of the stable between stable-calls.

2. The stable-guard and stable duty are under the direction of the squadron commander, the first sergeant, and the stable-sergeant.

3. The men groom their own horses, superintended by their chiefs-of-squad. The horses of sergeants are groomed by men of their commands.

4. The horses should be stalled according to their positions in the squadron. Their places at the picket-rope will be in accordance with the same rule.

5. The grooming should be at the picket-rope in pleasant weather.

6. Perfect silence must be maintained while grooming. Any harsh treatment of a horse at the picket-rope is strictly prohibited.

7. Each horse should be groomed about thirty minutes. Then, at the signal lead-up, the chief of each platoon inspects his horses successively, exacting that the rules laid down under the head of grooming shall have been strictly complied with; if not, the horse is to be taken back to the picket.

8. At morning stable-call, the stable-guard, assisted by supernumerary men, put the stable straight by separating the soiled parts of the litter and forking it back, while the rest is tucked up under the manger. Then sweep out the stables quite clean, and carry the dirt, as well as the foul litter, at once out of the stables.

9. The grain may be put in each bin by the stable-guard. A box on wheels for the oats is moved in front of the stalls, and the allowance measures enable the distribution to be made with rapidity. The hay is fed by the stable men after the horses are led in, receiving it from the stable-sergeant.

10. At the afternoon stable call, when the horses have left the stalls, the stable is policed and the bedding laid down; fresh, clean straw being spread on top of the old. Great care should be taken that the bed be not in ridges, but soft and even, the thickest part towards the head of the stall.

11. The watering is usually done from troughs, but after severe exercise buckets are preferable, it then being necessary to limit the horse's allowance. The horses are to be led at a walk to and from water.

12. Should it be found that a horse has neglected his feed or refused his water, it will at once be reported to the stable-sergeant.

13. The sickness of a horse, and the treatment he receives, shall be recorded in a book kept for that purpose.

14. It is not customary to feed oftener than twice a day; but it is much better to divide the ration in three parts, feeding as follows: morning, four pounds grain, four pounds hay; noon, four pounds grain, four pounds hay; afternoon, four pounds grain, six pounds hay.

15. The horses should be watered three times a day, before feeding.

GROOMING.

The implements necessary for dressing a horse are the curry-comb, brush, whisp, sponge, and rubber. The sponge and rubber are not furnished by the Government; but they are so necessary that they should be purchased by the company fund. Towels made from grain-sacks will be found good substitutes for the linen rubber.

The horses should be thoroughly dressed twice a day, even if they have not been sweated, and each time they come in from work it is necessary to repeat it.

The trooper takes the brush in the right hand, and works away at the head and face till he has thoroughly cleansed those parts, carefully cleaning out the dust and the dirt from the roots of the ears, where it is very apt to lodge, and continually cleansing the brush with the curry-comb held in the other hand. Next proceeding to the neck, he works at that part in the same way, throwing the mane over to the other side, and then going to the shoulders, bosom, belly, flank, loins, back, and legs; finishing off with a whisp of hay, slightly damped, instead of the brush. He then goes to the near side of the horse, and, taking the brush in the left hand and the curry-comb in the right, dresses it in the same manner.

In the Spring and Autumn, when the coat is being shed, the brush should never be used, and the whisp alone should be depended upon. The curry-comb should not touch the skin of a horse when it is in proper order.

The brush and whisp having effectually cleansed the horse, and given the hair itself a certain amount of polish, the finishing stroke is put to the dressing by means of the linen rubber. This is steadily passed over the surface in the direction of the hair of each part. A clean sponge is now squeezed out, and with it the eyes, nostrils, and anus are sponged clean. The mane is damped and brushed smoothly down on its right side. The tail is carefully combed out, beginning at the lower end, and not touching the top until the bottom is smoothly arranged. Lastly, the legs and feet are attended to—the hoofs picked out, the legs washed if stained, and then carefully rubbed dry.

When the grooming is done in the stables, the horses should be turned round in the stalls, and the fore-quarters dressed first. They should then be turned around, and the hind-quarters dressed. When the horses are to be taken out for parade or drill, the whole body should be smoothed over with the rubber, the hoofs picked, and the mane and tail damped and brushed smooth.

CARE OF THE FEET.

The feet of the horse require constant care. If neglected, they either become hard and brittle, or, if constantly wet, the soft covering of the frog becomes decomposed, and thrush ensues. It is necessary to remove the shoes from the feet, and have a portion of the sole and crust cut away before they are replaced, even if the shoes are not all worn. This should be done every four weeks.

The trooper should examine the shoes each day to see

that they are securely nailed, and that the clenches have not started.

To prevent dryness of the feet, they should be stopped once a week. The best material for this is fresh cow-dung.

In the field the opposite evil is to be guarded against. This requires great care on the part of the trooper, by keeping the frogs free from the ragged layers of the elastic substance of which they are partly composed, and at the same time by maintaining a dry state of the litter on which the horse stands.

This last can only be attained by a proper system of drainage. To accomplish this ditches should be dug on each side of the picket-rope and about twelve feet from it, running the entire length and graded, so that the water will be conducted away from the stables.

There is nothing more annoying to the cavalry officer than to find horses casting their shoes during the march. In most cases, this is owing to the carelessness of the trooper. If, when the feet are examined in the morning, the shoes are tight and the clenches not raised, the shoes will be on at the end of the day's journey.

To prepare for accidents, every trooper should be furnished with a set of shoes and nails fitted to his horse. These he should always have with him, and they should only be used in case of losing a shoe on the march.

CARE OF SADDLERY.

It is ascertained by experience that if the saddle be removed when the skin beneath is hot and sweating, inflammation will almost surely follow; while by leaving it loosely in its place for a short time no injurious effect is produced. Therefore, when the horses come in from work, the troopers should unfasten the girths, put the saddles on their brackets, and leave the blankets folded on the horses' backs until the bridles have been removed and the necessary arrangements made for dressing.

If the skin beneath the saddle is not damp, there is no need for this precaution.

The next thing is to dry the blanket carefully before it is used. In the winter this cannot be done without fire. In summer the blankets may be dried on a lino stretched for the purpose. The dust should be beaten out with a stick. The girths should be washed with soap and water. The leather articles should be brushed and wiped with a damp cloth. When their condition requires it, they should be greased with neatsfoot oil. If they have a redish hue, mix a little lamp-black with the oil.

First brush the leather carefully, then pass over it a sponge wet with lukewarm water; grease it slightly on the hair side, applying the oil with a soft brush, and rub it in before the leather is quite dry.

Unbuckle the bits from the bridle, and put them in clean water for a short time; then take them out, and remove every particle of dust from them; dry thoroughly, and rub on a little neatsfoot oil. Before use they should be polished. If steel, with sand; if brass, with brick-dust and oil. The curb-chain will always want rubbing loosely in the hand with sand if of steel, with brick-dust and oil if of brass, finishing off with a leather or cloth.

DYE FOR BLACKING BELTS.

Extract of logwood, two pounds; broken nutgalls, five pounds; pyrolignate of iron, five pounds; soft water, one gallon.

The logwood and nutgalls are boiled in the water till the logwood is dissolved. When cold, add the pyrolignate of iron; stir it well, and let it settle. When clear, decant it free from sediment, and keep it well corked.

The pyrolignate of iron is made by dissolving iron filings in pyroligneous acid, as much as the iron filings will take up. The addition of the logwood is not essential.

A solution of copperas may replace the pyrolignate iron, but it is not so good. This dye is for russet leather.

CAVALRY ON THE MARCH.

1. The march should be commenced as early as the season of the year will permit.

2. The first call for reveille will sound at daylight, when the men will turn out promptly, strike their tents, and pack their saddles.

3. Fifteen minutes after the first call reveille will be sounded, when the men will fall in for roll-call. Immediately after roll-call, the squadrons will be marched by their first sergeants to the stables. The horses will then be watered, groomed, and fed.

4. The horses having been attended to, the men will be dismissed and allowed to get breakfast.

5. Thirty minutes before the hour appointed for starting, "boots and saddle" will sound. To horse will be sounded fifteen minutes thereafter, when the men will "lead out" and the roll will be called. First sergeants report the result to their squadron commanders, who will have the same report sent to the adjutant. Squadron commanders will then have the men mount, and be prepared to mount when the advance sounds.

6. After marching thirty minutes, the command will be halted, the men dismounted and required to adjust the packs and tighten the girths. Short halts should be made at the end of every hour; and if the march is to be a long one, a halt of an hour should be made at mid-day.

7. The horses should be watered at least once during the march.

8. When the road is good, a trot may be ordered. No faster gait will be allowed except in case of necessity.

9. On arriving in camp, the troopers will unbridle, tie up the horses, wipe the saddles and bridles, sponge the horses eyes and nostrils, rub the head with a whisp, pick the feet, and give a little hay.

10. After an interval to refresh the men, stable-call will be sounded, when saddles will be removed, and the horses watered, groomed, and fed. On removing the saddles, the backs must be examined, and any sign of galling reported immediately. The least flinching on the part of the animal should be taken notice of, and be sufficient cause to stop him from work, or having anything put on his back. Hot poultices should be applied instantly, if there is pain, to prevent inflammation.

11. At no time should the slightest deviation from discipline be allowed.

12. There are no occasions on which the discipline of a regiment becomes more conspicuous than upon a march, nor any on which the attention and vigilance of every officer in maintaining order and regularity are more especially requisite.

13. Officers of all ranks must be sensible of the importance of preserving the compact order of a column of march by not allowing irregular intervals, straggling, or falling out, except during periodical halts, which should be at a distance from public houses.

14. A column of route is to proceed with as extensive a front as the road will permit. The files are to be as well closed as may be consistent with marching perfectly at ease.

15. All officers are to remain constantly with their divisions. An officer will march in the rear of each squadron.

16. No man is to remain behind, or to quit the ranks, for any purpose or on any account whatever, without permission from the commanding officer of his squadron.

17. Officers are not to give any man permission to quit the ranks except on account of illness, or for some necessary purpose.

18. After a march, the men are to occupy themselves in putting their arms and appointments in complete order.

19. An evening inspection (dismounted) on the march is on no account to be dispensed with.

20. Although a regiment or division may remain for a single night only in a quarter, yet an alarm-post is invariably established, and the command made acquainted with it.

21. Advance and rear-guards are always to be formed; the latter is to bring up any men who may have fallen out. The sergeant of the rear-guard is to report all occurrences at the end of each day's march to the adjutant.

22. Retreat will sound at sundown, at which time stable-guards will be mounted.

23. The men will be permitted to go to bed as soon after retreat as they wish.

24. The signal to extinguish lights will be sounded at 8:30, after which no loud talking or unusual noise will be permitted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Any officer who has read the article on "Regular" and Volunteer Officers" in the September number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, must admit the force and truth of its criticisms. It is an unpleasant task to dissect the organization of our noble Volunteer Army and expose its weaknesses and diseases. But it is only by a rigid examination of faults and a skillful application of remedies that the Army can be brought to that healthy unity and organization which will make it a perfect weapon in the hands of a skillful general. The great deficiency of volunteer officers is the want of the power to command—to enforce implicit, *blind* obedience. A total disregard, and even contempt, of many of the minor details of the service, military etiquette, and necessary "red "tape," is a serious fault in not a few of our officers. Another fault, of which I have seen too much to pass over in silence, is *ignorance*—ignorance not only of their duties, but ignorance of the tactics, regulations, general orders, courts-martial, and the rudiments of their profession. The excuse of many is that their profession is not that of arms, and they have no desire to make themselves proficient in it; of others, that they dislike the service, and only desire to see the end of their term of muster. But it does not become me, a volunteer officer myself, to expose too ruthlessly the shortcomings of my own and those of my comrades. A far more pleasant labor for me is to seek the *cause* of our deficiencies, ask that a remedy may be applied, and urge my brother officers to a higher standard of professional knowledge.

I am convinced that all the defects I have spoken of, and all others that exist, in our volunteer officers, arise from one cause—*the want of a proper and sufficiently high standard in their appointment.* A perfect army is the perfection of aristocracy. The distinction between enlisted men and officers must be great, and upheld by the legislation which creates the Army. Do not suppose that I uphold the aristocracy of birth or money as the proper basis for the organization of our Army; the *aristocracy of education* would be my criterion. Education, in our country, inspires respect and gives power to command. Let men feel that their officers are *intellectually* their superiors, and you will have a disciplined, well-organized Army; a living machine, to be put in motion and moved at the will of the *controlling intellect*, its commander-in-chief. Alas! if we should apply the standard of education and intellect to our Army, how great would be the change in the relative rank of officers and enlisted men! If conspicuous ignorance is rare in high positions, how many thousand subaltern officers are there whose knowledge of mathematics, the basis of military science, never progressed beyond the rule of three, who can never discover anything in military tactics beyond the dull mechanism of the movements, and to whom the "Regulations" is almost a sealed book; having no intellectual culture, but, perhaps, men of noble hearts, unquestioned courage, unfaltering patriotism—men who can *lead* a company wherever *reason* might dictate them to follow. Such men, however noble, however much to be respected, are not those who can enforce obedience and that stern military discipline necessary to the life and success of our Army. I must not forget, however, the noble sons of Harvard, Yale, Amherst, and other colleges, men who have left their professions and studies to enter the service; men whose education and fitness for officers is second only to that of the graduate of West Point, and whose names you will find inscribed among the bravest of our officers. Unfortunately, too many of them regard the Army as only a temporary profession, and make no attempt to become proficient in it. A sad mistake.

These things should be remedied, and the remedy must be applied at the root of the evil—the *appointment* of the officers. Let our Army be made into a National Army, and the officers be appointed by the National Government, after a thorough examination of their capabilities, and many of the defects of our volunteer system will vanish. If we retain our present organization, each regiment organized on a different plan, with different classes of officers, differently equipped, differently disciplined, let the Governors be more circumspect in their appointments. If we all enter the service on the same footing—a total ignorance of military duties—let our rank be based on intellect and education, and not on our politics, our birth, our wealth, our availability, or our power to enlist fifty or seventy-five men. Each State has a medical examining board; why should they not have a military examining board? It is only by introducing competitive examinations, and giving our officers rank according to their merits that we can make a perfect Volunteer Army.

Much remains to be done after introducing the reform I advocate. We all enter the service with but a slight knowledge of our duties, and it should be our aim to acquire that knowledge as quickly and thoroughly as possible. If you are willing to give three years, or six years, or your life, to your country, have you not pride enough, or patriotism enough, to make them worth the giving? I would urge my brother officers to create for themselves a higher standard of professional knowledge. We have plenty of leisure moments that we waste, many weary hours in quarters that we do not know how to enliven, and which might be made profitable both to ourselves and those under our command. Select some judicious course of reading, if you are sufficiently acquainted with the literature of your profession—if you are not, do not be ashamed to ask those who are—and you will find it more profitable and interesting than you imagine.

I am convinced that if a higher standard were adopted in appointing officers of Volunteers, and if merit should be made the basis of rank, many causes of discontent would disappear. We should no longer be galled by seeing officers inferior in education and capacity to many subalterns holding high positions; legislation, which for three years has been against commissioned officers, would turn in our favor; we should not be insulted by having the pay of enlisted men increased over forty per cent., while every opportunity is taken to cut down our rapidly decreasing emoluments; we should command that respect at home which is now so seldom accorded to an officer, and the insignia of rank which we wear would be considered at least a stamp of respectability and education. These grievances, and many others which are the subject of complaint amongst volunteer officers, spring from the deficiencies in our volunteer system which I have pointed out.

Once more I urge my brother officers to pay more attention to the details of the service. You have shown your courage on scores of battle-fields, your patriotism on many weary marches; but what avails it if you do not endeavor to acquire the rudiments of the profession in which you are temporarily engaged? It is a noble profession, and one in which you will find full scope for the greatest intellects.

VOLUNTEER.

MILITARY HONESTY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I am gratified to see, from the article headed Military Honor, in your issue of Sept. 17th, that subjects of this character are beginning to attract notice in the Army, and even among civilians who take an interest in it. The JOURNAL, I trust, will always be a sound teacher, not only of the general principles which underlie a sound military polity, but of those minor morals which, when carried out, prevent the soldier from degenerating into a mere human butcher.

Your correspondent ANCHOR shows himself to be what is rare in these go-ahead days, a reader of the past; but I think, in his precedents, that he has forgotten the old school writing-book line, "Circumstances alter cases." No contrast can be much greater than the whole tone of military ethics in the days of AUGUSTUS ADOLPHUS and FREDERICK the Great and of our own. Then patriotism was unknown among the great bulk of professional soldiers, who frequently passed over on the eve before or after a battle, or even during it, from one side to espouse the other, officers and men. It is only since the French Revolution that armies have truly become national. It is only since then that the element of patrotism has been called in to replace the mercenary one that, before this great convulsion, prevailed throughout all the regular armies of Europe.

No one questions, I presume, that the officer may leave his military status for any other, provided he goes through the forms made and provided for this case, and that without any loss of honor. He may not, however, do it at all times without sacrificing soldierly honor. As on the eve of battle; when shut up in a besieged place; or, in fact, in any position when his withdrawal must work harm to the service. Then, there is a class of officers upon whom the ties of remaining by their flag, in a posture of affairs like the present with us, are so stringent that they cannot be broken with honor, except in very peculiar instances. This class with us, in my opinion, are the graduates of the United States Military Academy. Educated at the public expense, with an understanding, on the part of the country, that when their services shall be needed they will be given; the country having provided places for them as long as they choose to remain under the flag; I cannot see how they can throw off this obligation honestly whilst they have the physical and mental power to meet it. As to the exigencies of family ties, and all like arguments, which I have heard some plead, what are they when sifted? I have known but very few cases where they have been put forth, that the person who sought shelter under them was not contemptibly weak. I do not expect every graduate in civil life, to break up house and home, to return to the Army. He may be, as I know some to be, doing a work from which the country is reaping a greater advantage than it could derive from his mere military services. This, however, is one thing; to shirk this great patriotic duty, to stay at home to look after mere private affairs, is quite another.

In this our day, a patriot and a soldier mean the same thing. No person can be the one, and do his duty, without being the other. No one questions the right to resign. To resign, however, is one thing; the motive for doing so quite another. The regular officer, particularly if a graduate of West Point, who is competent to discharge the duties of his profession, who resigns through a sheer fit of disgust at some act personal to himself of an official superior, or, worse still, from not agreeing with the legal head of the Government on political views, or, still worse, accompanies his resignation by a *quasi pronunciamiento*, attaches a

stigma to his head and heart that will never be effaced from the memories of his countrymen; and ought not to be. His duty is to his country. Administrations are mere ephemera. He owes every duty, at all times, to the first; to the second the respect required by law during its short life.

Very respectfully yours,

D. H. MAHAN.

WEST POINT, Sept. 17, 1864.

AN INCIDENT OF FARRAGUT'S EXPLOIT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—An incident occurred during the famous salamandrical fight in Mobile Bay, which I have not yet seen in any of the papers. It is illustrative of the great love and devotion FARRAGUT'S men feel towards their noble leader—their implicit faith in him, as the embodiment and guarantee of success. I "tell the tale as 'twas told to me," and you may publish it if you will:—

After the flag-ship *Hartford* had hauled off from her first fierce assault upon the Rebel flag-ship *Tennessee*, and as she was again pointed fair for her, and thunderingly coming down upon her to dash into her a second time—suddenly, to the surprise of all, she was *herself* tremendously struck by one of our own heavy vessels, also heavily coming down upon the Rebel admiral, and it was thought for a brief moment, so fearful was the blow, she must go down!

Immediately, and high above the din of battle, hoarse, anxious voices were heard crying, "The Admiral! the "Admiral! save the Admiral! Get the Admiral out of the "ship!" The brave men utterly forgot themselves—thought not a moment of their own safety, but only of their glorious old Admiral, who was all in all to them! Nothing can better illustrate his whole squadron's love and devotion to him than this. When they themselves were in imminent peril of death, they only cared for him!

Finding the vessel would float, notwithstanding the possible ultimate serious results, the brave old Admiral turned to his gallant fleet captain, with the order, "*Go on with speed! Ram her again!*" and on the *Hartford* sped, determined to "do and die" if need be; but just before she reached her, the white flag of surrender was hoisted above the discomfited *Tennessee*, and soon all was ours!

With such a leader as this—with God for *his* leader (as he says he is), what can ever hinder success from being ours?

UNION.

DEFECTS IN AMMUNITION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Will you allow we to state in connection with the article headed, "Bad Ammunition," in your last paper, that projectiles with "*iron cups*" have not been manufactured by me for nearly two years, nor were they ever supplied except for 10-pounder and 20-pounder guns.

All my projectiles are now made with a *flat brass ring*; and if the most careful trials with loaded shells can determine such a question, they work well in all respects in my own guns, whether 10-pounders, 3-inch (now the calibre of my smallest guns), or 20-pounders.

It is of some interest that the above facts should be understood; and as I judge from the tenor of the communication referred to, they are not generally known, I hope you will give this an equal circulation. Allow me further to say, that in the pressure under which such immense amounts of ordnance and projectiles have necessarily been provided, it is hardly matter of surprise that some articles should be imperfect, and especially those which are themselves novel and even untried in war; or that the latter should with the aid of experience be greatly improved.

In view of these considerations and the vast amount of work actually accomplished by the Ordnance Department, it would be difficult to prove that it could have been better done, though all must desire that it should be perfect. Inspections are and have been carefully made; and all shells *water-proved*.

If I can trust to my own knowledge on the subject, of all the causes of premature explosion or irregular flight, no one has been less operative than external defects of the projectiles. What certainty can there be in the explosion of shells with fuses which your correspondent declares are "*not reliable at all?*" or what accuracy of fire with cartridges which are "*miserable*," and of which "*hardly two are "alike.*"

Sweeping assertions like the above are seldom just. In the transfer and distribution of stores over so vast an extent of territory, some danger of damage and confusion must exist. The best remedy for these and all other difficulties will be found in the combined efforts, in a good spirit, of those who use and those who prepare guns and projectiles.

Very respectfully yours.

COLD SPRINGS, Sept. 16, 1864. R. P. PARROTT.

THE INSIGNIA OF RANK.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Some time ago, in your valuable paper, I saw a communication in regard to the uniform and shoulder-straps of the field officers of the United States Army. I have thought often of the same thing, namely, that the shoulder-strap of a lieutenant-colonel and major was very inappropriate, *and totally* without significance; besides, hard to distinguish at any distance, or after dark. I have, in my opinion, hit upon something which if adopted would be much more appropriate for those grades. The mark of a field officer's rank should be in the centre of the strap and not at the end; therefore I would suggest for a lieutenant-colonel a silver shield supporting two cross swords in the centre; and for that of a major a gold shield supported by two cross halberts. They would certainly have the merit of being more distinctive of military rank than the present badge at the ends of the strap.

INSPECTOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
September 6, 1864.

AMDIRAL Lossofsky, of the Russian Navy, returned to Cronstadt, with the squadron lately serving in North America, on the 14th of August. The Admiral entertained the adies of Cronstadt at a grand ball on the flag-ship *Osliaba*.

POLITICS AND WEST POINT.

WILLIASTOWN, Mass., Sept. 8, 1864.

To the Editor of the Cleveland (O.) Herald:

A FRIEND has sent me a copy of your paper of the 22d ult., containing comments upon "the letters of Generals HAZEN and SEYMOUR," from which I take the following extract:

"Both these Generals were educated at West Point, and inherit from that institution the peculiarity of sentiment that made so many officers lukewarm in their devotion to our cause, and lax in discharge of military duties. Generals HAZEN and SEYMOUR have passed a large portion of their military lives at the South, and been recipients of those Southern courtesies so acceptable and so flattering, which made almost every Regular Army officer a cordial opponent of the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North, and an ardent friend and defender of the 'peculiar' institution."

The fallacies upon which these misrepresentations are founded have been so widely spread, and so far believed by a large class of intelligent people at the North, that they demand explanation and refutation. As a graduate of an academy of which every sensible American should be proud, I give the most emphatic denial to the above charges against West Point and the Regular Army officers it has graduated.

At this academy no peculiarity of sentiment as to political affairs has ever been inculcated. In my day politics were never even referred to. The discussion of slavery was unknown. More profitable subjects of controversy presented themselves to young men who were striving hard for the mastery of the most difficult of all professions. But if sentiments were inculcated, they would certainly have been of Northern stamp. The majority of the corps, as of representatives in Congress, has always been from the North. (In 1860, 192 of a corps of 278.) The leading or "distinguished" cadets of each class were predominantly Northern. (For twenty years before secession, 16 of 20.) And the instructors and professors were almost entirely of Northern birth and of Northern prejudices. The only "peculiarity" they ever sought to impress was that devotion to duty and to country that has ever been considered, through all ages, the chief glory of a soldier's life. And if any convictions, otherwise, were acquired by the cadet, they were generally of contempt for mere politicians and their dishonest principles of action—such as are at this moment threatening the Republic with eternal shame, if not ruin. And this state of things still exists; and West Point may still justly claim, as it has always done, to educate young men who (in the words you apply to two of its graduates, and may well extend to all, as a class) "seek no political "advancement, and have no selfish personal ends to achieve "disconnected with their profession and the unity of the "country."

If, in 1861, some were disloyal and some were lukewarm in their devotion, other causes founded upon broader grounds must be assigned than the unsound and unjust ones you have indicated. And some of them I will briefly state.

For many years previous to secession, the profession of arms had, at the North, fallen from disrepute to contempt. There was no militia worthy of even that name. A citizen soldier was, in the popular eye, but little better than a mountebank. The utility of any wide military organization was either unrecognized or was shamefully neglected. Some States had no semblance of organization, and, indeed, are no wiser at this moment for the experience of this war. To be an officer of the Regular Army was, popularly, to be an idle gentleman, well paid for doing nothing, scarcely worthy of respect, and assuredly not of esteem. Ambitious young graduates, therefore, natrally sought in civil life that standing and success not to be obtained as Army officers; and as superintendents, engineers, professors, &c., were far better paid, infinitely more respectable, than when wearing the despised livery of the Nation. The Military Academy itself had hosts of enemies. But for the demonstrations of the Mexican War, it would have been abandoned as an useless expense to the country. Western Senators and Representatives vied with those from the proudly intelligent East in decrying on the floor of Congress the only military institution of the Nation, nevertheless acknowledged to be one of the best in the world. To diminish the pay of the Army, to abolish West Point, were, indeed, rather favorite topics of declamation, and strong votes and the general applause of a wide constituency could be readily obtained whenever any act denunciatory of this school was proposed. So little was military education appreciated, that there was not a single Northern State that ever possessed a military academy worthy the name under its control or patronage.

How was it with the South? Save Florida and Texas, every State had its West Point, founded by the State, officered largely by West Point graduates, almost invariably superintended by choice officers (of whom SHERMAN, D. H. HILL, and STONEWALL JACKSON are memorable examples), and so generously cherished as to become honorable and close imitations of the parent school. From these academies were annually graduated thousands of the best young men of the South, thoroughly trained for all the subordinate walks of military life, and the best possible material for commanding companies and regiments, and for those staff officers, the well filling of which is so essential to a general's usefulness. These young men had for years been employed in organizing and instructing the military strength of the South. The possession of the slave had, indeed, made organization always necessary.

In some Southern towns tattoo was regularly heard. But while the North slumbered or was lost in Danæ-an dreams, the South was earnestly mustering for the stormy strife. When the day dawned, she opened the war in perfect readiness for her work. Every graduate of West Point was welcome; not one of those in civil life was permitted to hide his light under a bushel. The Rebel President, himself a graduate, and no mean statesman, knew who his best men were, of personal knowledge, placed them where they belonged, and there they have remained. The ability of each and every graduate was sensibly economized and employed. Every question of policy, every suspicion of lingering love for the Union, was forgotten or put aside in the single intent to build up the best and strongest possible military system for the quick winning of the great fight. Popular clamor there might be, and some change, but no dismissal, no disgrace. (Instance BRAGG, JOHNSTON, even PEMBERTON.) So it was at the South; so it is still.

How was it with us? At the outbreak we had in the Army of graduates as great a proportional superiority as of wealth or population. Many Southern officers remained true (133), while but a squad of Northern graduates were traitors (19); and so long as the everlasting hills of West Point bear witness to the shameless treason of BENEDICT ARNOLD, their names will be remembered by the cadet, with a blush for their like disgrace. We had also of the best class of officers a goodly number, equal, if not superior, to the best of the South. The general sentiment of the Army was to this effect: The South taught differently, in order to inspire distrust; and the North, as often before, slavishly acceded. If some of these officers have not seemed to display such merit as is here claimed for them, and corresponding success, it must not be forgotten that there have been amply sufficient causes of a totally distinct class for their shortcoming.

Then the problem placed before the North was misunderstood; if there was indeed to be a war, politics—that bane of the Nation—had more to do, it was considered, with its solution than the sword. The regular service was, however, extended. Promotion to resulting vacancies, even of high grade, was given to civilians of political precedents, of whom none had the slightest claim to positions for which regular officers had been educated, fought and served long, waited hopefully, and had a right to expect. Justice to them became a thoroughly dead letter. And even when the volunteer force was raised, and commands of regiments were offered freely to Army officers, and sought for and by them, it was long before permission could be obtained, and was often refused. Every fitting avenue to professional hope and ambition was sedulously obstructed if not closed. And over the heads and upon the hearts of those who had long been carefully taught in a hard school at least the rudiments of a general's duties, stepped or were thrust perfectly uneducated and incompetent men. No previous good service, no measure of loyalty affected the question. Even those who first endeavored, at Sumter and Pickens, to bar the way of treason, were unnoticed and forgotten, except so far as personal or political friends pressed them into advancement. Some were *never* noticed.

And even now, many scores of our best officers, fully fitted by high intelligence and much experience for the most difficult commands—even the supreme command of our Armies—are condemned to duty as subalterns or captains of companies, when under a wise and just system their names might fill the world.

Thus, sir, have not a few been made lukewarm and heart-sore, perhaps even disloyal—for graduates of West Point are but human, and are possessed of the ambitions and passions of humanity. To expect them to sacrifice every hope, every perception of right, and to steel themselves into insensibility to error and wrong, is expecting too much.

If I have written more plainly than many of my fellow-officers would justify, it has been that a single inference should be drawn—that the South owes whatever of successful resistance it has made to her proper employment of her military education, and the North has failed in using its overpowering strength to insure quick success, because of its entire inappreciation of its military duties and its abuse or wilful perversion of its military skill. The best possible vindication of the Military Academy is to be found in the history of the Confederacy, and if I have drawn strongly the contrast between Southern and Northern policy, it has not been so much to set forth the grievances of West Point officers, as to impress the above inference upon reflecting minds.

The errors described are justly to be charged to all parties, all administrations, and to the entire people. The true feeling upon national honor and our duty to the Nation as citizens, has been bewildered or lost in the dark labyrinth of politics. That we may be extricated, we must pass through fires that may well try our patience and endurance. And the grievous neglect of the past and the ignorant indifference of the present must be corrected by a wiser future, or our children will only live to see the constant peril and decay that must befall this Republic as surely as the same evils have led, in past ages, to the ruin of other States as grand as our own.

T. SEYMOUR, Brigadier-General, U. S. V.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Chronicle:

SIR:—My attention has just been called to a report, printed in the *Chronicle* of the 10th instant, of what took place at the late assembling of the citizens of Cambridge, in the City Hall, to congratulate each other on the capture of Atlanta. In this report it is stated that one of our most eminent citizens made certain observations in which my name was intimately connected with that of Admiral FARRAGUT, apparently on the authority of the Admiral himself.

This printed account contains, in a mixture of truth and error, a mistake so important, that, not stopping to inquire into its source, I seize the earliest opportunity to correct it in print. This can hardly be done otherwise than by mentioning a few facts, which will set the matter right without further allusion to the misapprehension I would have forgotten. My only embarrassment arises from the necessity of using the first person, and of suppressing certain names which should be prominent, but which I have at present no authority to use.

The pertinent facts are these: In the year 1816 a new ship-of-the-line was about to sail from Boston for a cruise in the Mediterranean. At the last moment the University (where I was then a young member of the government) was applied to for a chaplain, with special regard to the instruction of midshipmen, of whom an unusual number was attached to the ship for their professional training. This was before the time of regular naval schools. I was dispatched, I may almost say, as an emissary from the University; for I was to return to my place there, better fitted by travel to do her service. The executive officer of the ship, the immediate administrative authority in our family of over seven hundred persons, was a gentleman whose name is borne on the records of the University as an admitted member, though he never began residence. He at once put me in a position to gain the respect, and in not a few cases the affection of my pupils; and he lives to rejoice with me in whatever success has attended them. Among them was one, then in his early teens, who had been en-

rolled in the Navy as a midshipman almost in his childhood. He had already served through a most eventful period of his professional life under the benefactor who had procured his warrant. The history of that first period might close with the following extract from Captain PORTER's account of the capture of the *Essex* after one of the severest engagements on record: "Midshipmen ISAACS, FARRAGUT, and "OGDEN, exerted themselves in the performance of their "respective duties, and gave an earnest of their value to "the service. * * * They are too young to be re-"commended for promotion." * * * "D. G. FARRA-"GUT *slightly wounded.*"

I describe him as he now appeared to me by one word, "ARIEL." Suffice it to say, that I became deeply interested in him, my pupil on shipboard for nearly two years; and when I was about to leave the ship, to take charge of a consular post, I found that it had been arranged, without the knowledge of either of us (at the suggestion, I think, of the executive officer I have above alluded to), that FARRAGUT should receive a furlough and accompany me, if I would consent to take charge of him. Our mutual joy was complete. The intent was, that I should be literally "his "guide, philosophor, and friend," acting according to my own discretion, but officially accountable for him as his superior officer (for I had not resigned my place in the Navy). While clothed with this complete authority, I do not remember that I ever issued an "order," or had occasion to make a suggestion that amounted to a reproof. All needed control was that of an elder over an affectionate younger brother.

He was now introduced to entirely new scenes, and had social advantages which compensated for his former too exclusive sea life. He had found a home on shore, and every type of European civilization and manners in the families of the consuls of different nations. In all of them my young countryman was the delight of old and young. This had always been among his chief moral dangers; but here he learned to be proof against petting and flattery. Here, too, he settled his definition of true glory—glory, the idol of his profession,—if not in the exact words of CICERO, at least in his own clear thought. Our familiar walks and rides were so many lessons in ancient history; and the lover of historical parallels will be gratified to know that we possibly sometimes stood on the very spot where the boy HANNIBAL took the oath that consecrated him to the defence of his country.

But all this was to last hardly a year. There were signs of a coming pestilence, not to be mistaken. Communication with Europe would soon be entirely cut off. His field of duty was not here; he was not to be subjected to risk of this sort; and, along with a family of Danish friends, he passed over to Italy, and "returned to duty" as a midshipman.

These are no vague reminiscences, awakened by recent events, but cherished memories, kept ever afresh.

I have said, Mr. Editor, perhaps more than the occasion called for,—more than enough to account for strong expressions really uttered, but prompted by the recollections of youth, which are apt to confound concomitants with causes. In our Cambridge "Philosophy of the Heart," that is not contrary to the canon on gratitude. But I would not be understood to relinquish one jot of any share I may be fairly supposed to have had in the training of Admiral FARRAGUT. That would be to defraud the University, which is mediately concerned in the matter. If in youth "none knew him but to love him," he has now made it certain that henceforth it will be said, "None name him but to "praise." The better his countrymen understand him, the more they will see that his is no false brilliancy; that he is not a flashing meteor, but a star in our national firmament. The past is secure; and whatever mischance may betide him, we shall feel certain that he deserved success. Let the American Southey who is to write his life put himself in severe training to acquire the rare ability to produce a small book, having the simple truth, treated with good sense, in a pure and graceful style, that shall make it indeed a literary monument. CHARLES FOLSOM.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., August 17, 1864.

REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

A WRITER in the September number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, who has evidently served in our Volunteer force, contributes a just article on "Regular and Volunteer Offi-"cers." The readers of the JOURNAL will be interested in the following paragraphs:

It is pleasant to see how much the present war has done towards effacing the traditional jealousy between regular officers and volunteers. The two classes have been so thoroughly intermingled, on staff duties and in the field—so many regular officers now hold in the volunteer service a rank higher than their permanent standing; the whole previous military experience of most regulars was so trifling, compared with that which they and the volunteers have now shared in common; and so many young men have lately been appointed to commissions, in both branches, not only without a West Point education, but with almost none at all—that it really cannot be said that there is much feeling of conscious separation left. For treating the two as antagonistic the time has clearly gone by; for judiciously weighing their respective services in the field the epoch has not come, since the reign of history begins only when that of telegrams and special correspondents has ended. It is better, therefore, to limit the comparison, as yet, to that minor routine of military duty upon which the daily existence of an army depends, and of which the great deeds of daring are merely exciting episodes.

The relation between officer and soldier is something so different in kind from anything which civil life has to offer, that it has proved almost impossible to transfer methods or maxims from the one to the other. If a regiment is merely a caucus, and the colonel the chairman—or merely a fire company, and the colonel the foreman; or merely a prayer-meeting, and the colonel the moderator; or merely a bar-room, and the colonel the landlord—then the failure of the whole thing is a foregone conclusion. War is not the highest of human pursuits, certainly; but an army comes very near to being the completest of human organizations, and he alone succeeds in it who readily accepts its inevitable laws, and applies them. An army is is an aristocracy, on a three years' lease, supposing that the period of enlistment. No mortal skill can make military power effective on democratic principles. A democratic people can perhaps carry on a war longer and better than any other; because no other can so well comprehend the object, raise the means, or bear the sacrifices. But these sacrifices include the surrender, for the time being, of the essential principle of the government. Personal independence in the soldier, like personal liberty in the civilian, must be waived for the preservation of the nation. With shipwreck staring men in the face, the choice lies between despotism and anarchy, trusting to the common sense of those concerned, when the danger is over, to revert to the old safeguards. It is precisely because democracy is an advance stage in human society, that war, which belongs to a less advanced age, is peculiarly inconsistent with its habits. Thus the undemocratic character, as often lamented in West Point and Annapolis, is in reality their strong point. Granted that they are no more appropriate to our stage of society than are revolvers and bowie-knives, that is precisely what makes them all serviceable in time of war. War being exceptional, the institutions which train its officers must be exceptional likewise.

The first essential for military authority lies in the power of command—a power which it is useless to analyze, for it is felt instinctively, and it is seen in its results. It is hardly too much to say that, in military service, if one has this power, all else becomes secondary; and it is perfectly safe to say that without it all other gifts are useless. Now, for the exercise of power there is no preparation like power, and nowhere is this preparation to be found, in this community, except in regular army-training. Nothing but great personal qualities can give a man by nature what is easily acquired by young men of very average ability who are systematically trained to command.

It is hard to appreciate, without the actual experience, how much of military life is a matter of mere detail. The maiden at home fancies her lover charging at the head of his company, when in reality he is at that precise moment endeavoring to convince his company cooks that salt-junk needs five hours' boiling, or is anxiously deciding which pair of worn-out trousers shall be ejected from a drummer-boy's knapsack. Courage is, no doubt, a good quality in a soldier, and luckily not often wanting; but, in the long run, courage depends largely on the haversack. Men are naturally brave, and when the crisis comes, almost all men will fight well, if well commanded. As Sir PHILIP SIDNEY said, an army of stags led by a lion is more formidable than an army of lions led by a stag. Courage is cheap; the main duty of an officer is to take good care of his men, so that every one of them shall be ready, at a moment's notice, for any reasonable demand. A soldier's life usually implies weeks and months of waiting, and then one glorious hour; and if the interval of leisure has been wasted, there is nothing but a wasted heroism at the end, and perhaps not even that. The penalty for misused weeks, the reward for laborious months, may be determined within ten minutes. Without discipline an army is a mob, and the larger the worse; without rations the men are empty uniforms; without ammunition they might as well have no guns; without shoes they might almost as well have no legs. And it is in the practical appreciation of all these matters that the superiority of the regular officer is apt to be shown.

Almost any honest volunteer officer will admit, that, although the tactics were easily learned, yet, in dealing with all other practical details of army-life, he was obliged to gain his knowledge through many blunders. There were a thousand points on which the light of Nature, even aided by "Army Regulations," did not sufficiently instruct him; and his best hints were probably obtained by frankly consulting regular officers, even if inferior in rank. The advantage of a West Point training is precisely that of any other professional education. There is nothing in it which any intelligent man cannot learn for himself in later life; nevertheless, the intelligent man would have fared a good deal better, had he learned it all in advance. Test it by shifting the positions. No lawyer would trust his case to a West Point graduate, without evidence of thorough special preparation. Yet he himself enters on a career equally new to him, where his clients may be counted by thousands, and every case is capital. The army is a foreign country to civilians; of course you can learn the language after your arrival, but how you envy your companion, who, having spoken it from childhood, can proceed at once to matters more important!

Yet the great advantage of the Regular Army does not, after all, consist merely in any superiority of knowledge, or in the trained habit of command. Granting that patience and labor can readily supply these to the volunteer, the trouble remains, that even in labor and patience the regular officer is apt to have the advantage, by reason of a stronger stimulus. The difference is not merely in the start, but in the pace. No man can be often thrown into the society of regular officers, especially among the younger ones, without noticing a higher standard of professional earnestness than that found among average volunteers; and in this respect a West Point training makes little or no difference. The reason of the superiority is obvious. To the volunteer, the service is still an episode; to the regular, a permanent career. No doubt, if a man is thoroughly conscientious, or thoroughly ambitious, or thoroughly enthusiastic, a temporary pursuit may prove as absorbing as if it were taken up for life; but the majority of men, however well-meaning are not thorough at all. How often one hears the apology made by volunteer officers, even those of high rank—"Mili-"tary life is not my profession; I entered the Army from "patriotism, willing to serve my country faithfully for three "years, but of course not pretending to perfection in "every trivial detail of a pursuit which I shall soon quit "forever." But it is patriotism to think the details not trivial. If one gives one's self to one's country, let the gift be total and noble. These details are worthy to absorb the whole daily thought, and they should absorb it, until more thorough comprehension and more matured executive power leave room for larger studies, still in the line of the adopted occupation. If a man leaves his office or his study to be a soldier, let him be a soldier in earnest. Let those three years bound the horizon of his plans, and let him study his new duty as if earth offered no other conceivable career. The scholar must foreswear his pen, the lawyer his books, the politician his arts. An officer of whatever rank, who does not find occupation enough for every day, amid the quietest winter quarters, in the prescribed duties of his position and the studies to which they should lead, is fitted only for civil pursuits, and had better return to them.

Without this thoroughness, life in the Army affords no solid contentment. What is called military glory is a fitful and uncertain thing. Time and the newspapers play strange tricks with reputations, and of a hundred officers whose names appear with honor in this morning's dispatches ninety may never be mentioned again till it is time to write their epitaphs. Who, for instance, can recite the names of the successive cavalry commanders who have ridden on their bold forays through Virginia, since the war begun? All must give place to the latest KAUTZ or SHERIDAN, who has eclipsed without excelling them all. Yet each is as brave and as faithful to-day, no doubt, as when he too glittered for his hour before all men's gaze, and the obscurer duty may be the more substantial honor. So when I lift my eyes to look on yonder level ocean-floor, the fitful sunshine now glimmers white on one far-off sail, now on another; and yet I know that all canvas looks snowy while those casual rays are on it, and that the best vessel is that which, sunlit or shaded, best accomplishes its destined course. The officer is almost as powerless as the soldier to choose his opportunity or his place. Military glory may depend on a thousand things—the accident of local position, the jealousy of a rival, the whim of a superior. But the merit of having done on e's whole duty to the men whose lives are in one's keeping, and to the Nation whose life is staked with theirs—of having held one's command in such a state, that, if at any given moment it was not performing the most brilliant achievement, it might have been—this is the substantial triumph which every faithful officer has always within reach.

Now will any one but a newspaper flatterer venture to say that this is the habitual standard in our volunteer service? Take as a test the manner in which official inspections are usually regarded by a regimental commander. These occasions are to him what examinations by the School Committee are to a public-school teacher. He may either deprecate and dodge them, or he may manfully welcome them as the very best means of improvement for all under his care. Which is the more common view? What sight more pitiable than to behold an officer begging off from inspection because he has just come in from picket, or is just going out on pickot, or has just removed camp, or was a day too late with his last requisition for cartridges? No doubt it is a trying ordeal to have some young regular-army lieutenant ride up to your tent at an hour's notice, and leisurely devote a day to probing every weak spot in your command,—to stand by while he smells at every camp-kettle, detects every delinquent gun-sling, ferrets out old shoes from behind the mess-bunks, spies out every tent-pole not labelled with the sergeant's name, asks to see the cash-balance of each company-fund, and perplexes your best captain on forming from two ranks into one by the left flank. Yet it is just such unpleasant processes as these which are the salvation of an army; these petty mortifications are the fulcrum by which you can lift your whole regiment to a first-class rank, if you have only the sense to use them. So long as no inspecting officer needs twice to remind you of the same thing, you have no need to blush. But though you be the bravest of the brave, though you know a thousand things of which he is utterly ignorant, yet so long as he can tell you one thing which you ought to know, he is master of the situation. He may be the most conceited little popinjay who ever strutted in uniform; no matter; it is more for your interest to learn than for his to teach. Let our volunteer officers, as a body, once resolve to act on this principle, and we shall have such an Army as the world never saw. But nothing costs the Nation a price so fearful, in money or in men, as the false pride which shrinks from these necessary surgical operations, or regards the surgeon as a foe.

The glaring defect of most of our volunteer regiments, from the beginning to this day, has lain in slovenliness and remissness as to every department of military duty, except the actual fighting and dying. When it comes to that ultimate test, our men usually endure it so magnificently that one is tempted to overlook all deficiencies on intermediate points. But they must not be overlooked, because they create a fearful discount on the usefulness of our troops, when tried by the standard of regular armies. I do not now refer to the niceties of dress-parade or the courtesies of salutation; it has long since been tacitly admitted that a white American soldier will not present arms to any number of rows of buttons, if he can by any ingenuity evade it; and to shoulder arms on passing an officer is something to which only Ethiopia or the Regular Army can attain. Grant if you please (though I do not grant), that these are merely points of foolish punctilio. But there are many things which are more than punctilio, though they may be less than fighting. The efficiency of a body of troops depends, after all, not so much on its bravery as on the condition of its sick-list. A regiment which does picket duty faithfully will often avoid the need of duties more terrible. Yet I have ridden by night along a chain of ten sentinels, every one of whom should have taken my life rather than permit me to give the countersign without dismounting, and have been required to dismount by only four, while two did not ask me for the countersign at all, and two others were asleep. I have ridden through a regimental camp whose utterly filthy condition seemed enough to send malaria through a whole military department, and have been asked by the colonel, almost with tears in his eyes, to explain to him why his men were dying at the rate of one a day. The latter was a regiment nearly a year old, and the former one of almost two years' service, and just from the old Army of the Potomac.

The fault was, of course, in the officers. The officer makes the command, as surely as, in educational matters, the teacher makes the school. There is not a regiment in the Army so good that it could not be utterly spoiled in three months by a poor commander, nor so poor that it could not be altogether transformed in six by a good one. The difference in material is nothing,—white or black, German or Irish; so potent is military machinery that an officer who knows his business can make good soldiers out of almost anything, give him but a fair chance.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

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PUBLIC OPINION CONCERNING THE WAR.

THE contrast between the public confidence to-day in a happy issue of the war and the general despondency of six short weeks ago, is very notable. There was a palpable cause, indeed, if not a valid excuse, for the discouragement of that former time. The mine had just failed at Petersburgh, and the depth of disaster it implied in the ruin of the last and most elaborate scheme to capture the enemy's citadel, was a ruder blow to the people as well as to the troops, even, than the loss of the 4,000 men who suffered there. After the first check and recoil of the campaign, and the next, and the next, with all the consequent disappointment, there was something that buoyed up confidence through them all—a consciousness, or, at all events, a surmise, that there was power yet in reserve, plans yet untried, a new path out of the obstacles that beset us. In this hope the people rested through the long and sanguinary series of battles and manœuvres which marked each rood of ground from the Rapidan to the Chickahominy, and it saw with confident equanimity our gallant Army, baffled but not beaten, following its foe steadily and relentlessly down to his lair in Richmond. The affair at Cold Harbor and the succession of bloodily repulsed assaults on Petersburgh, shook, but did not entirely overthrow, the faith of the people, and still they waited on events. But when, at length, the great mine exploded, and the accompanying assault proved an utter and conspicuous failure, gloom spread everywhere, and here and there was heard the despairing inquiry—Is it for this we have been patient so long? While that temper was not praiseworthy, it was not wholly unpardonable.

The victories East, West and South, with which August went out, revived the spirits and courage of the North: and they came in good time. It had begun to be questioned by some persons whether we had not placed too much confidence in the pertinacity of GRANT, in the genius of SHERMAN. The heavens were looking black. Would the enormous draft now impending relieve us, or only aggravate our calamities by sinking new resources in the gulf which had swallowed so many? If anybody has forgotten the temporary puzzle of the popular sentiment two months ago, let him look at the leading discussions, during this period, of that themometer of public feeling, the press of the large cities. He will find journals gravely reviewing the advantages of an armistice which would have proscribed such topics as disloyal a month earlier. Victory, like a tonic, restored sense, patriotism, and vigor to many doubting people, worn and heart-sick with hope deferred; and it assured them that they had passed through that denser darkness which foreruns the dawn.

The people, as a whole, however, we firmly believe, have never for a moment lost faith in the absolute triumph of the cause, in all the vicissitudes of three trying years, from Manassas to Petersburgh. There have been chronic peace men at the North from the start; and their utterances have of late become more noisy and untrammelled. And so, too, a great political convention has hazarded the opinion that the panacea for the ills of the Nation is an immediate cessation of hostilities. But the main fact in the peace question is that it was *precipitated* upon the country. Politics was the sole cause of its introduction at the present time, and depression over the stubbornness of the enemy was only its occasion. The terms of peace must one day, indeed, become of supreme importance in war, because peace succeeds all war as inevitably as after night follows on the day. But never was a discussion of the terms of pacification so inopportune as now. While politicians talked of an immediate armistice, we had three great armies in the field, each superior in every way to its opponent. Three undecided campaigns were near their turning point. Under such circumstances, a truce was called for, to be proposed by us, and "accepted" by the Confederates. But speedily three great victories thrilled the country, and the Western campaign rounded off in triumph. What a commentary on the proposal of the convention, that, had its instant armistice been consummated promptly at its desire, SHERMAN'S Army would have bivouacked inert and disconsolate along the Chattahoochee, and the Rebel flag would to-day float over Atlanta. The guns of Fort Morgan had still frowned from hostile ramparts against FARRAGUT and GRANGER, chafing at the mean trickery which had snatched victory from their clutch. The guidons of the Fifth corps would not now mark the point on the Weldon Road, which has been wrested from the enemy by that skill, fortitude and gallantry which promise better for the country than all the wisdom of politicians and political caucuses. And EARLY would still, with undiminished force, and elate with success, be holding dominion in that Shenandoah Valley which SHERIDAN has made the scene of stubborn battle and glorious victory. The shame of our own Nation would have been redoubled by the transatlantic derision over our so bold promise and so pitiful performance.

Judging not only by recent events but from all other premises, it will become evident that the peace question was precipitated upon the country. Had the day appointed for the national election been a year later, no one would have thought of this peace movement, because it would have been permature. Even three months ago, it was considered too venturesome to talk of truces and armistices. So the announcement of the great discoveries which the peace people had made, was postponed until a day of gloom. Victory, thank Heaven, has torn down even the postponed platform.

The lesson which recent experience teaches, is to stand firm alike in trial and triumph. While the Nation, as a whole, has been always true to itself, now and again the more mercurial of our people have become depressed in dark hours, lacking heart when good heart was most in need. Fortune will not favor us always. But when she flutters her swift pinions towards the other banners, we can at least, by our own constancy, challenge and reconquer hers. Should all else bode ill for us, let us trust to the justice of our principles, and the dictates of honor. We need no other augury but these, each patriotic heart resolving, like those of elder days, to accept no omen but the country's cause.

WE publish this week two letters, and extracts from an article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, all bearing more or less directly on the question of military education. The time has passed when to any intelligent man there can come a doubt of the necessity of a systematic training for those who occupy positions of command in the Army. To many minds this conclusion was present at the very start of the war; to perhaps a larger class a harsh experience of the disadvantages of the absence of a military education was needed to bring them to the same manner of thinking. But now, we are all agreed that a soldier, no matter what his natural abilities, must needs learn his trade, if he do not wish to be overshadowed by men of less native but more acquired power. The practical application of this truth is now the great question which presses upon the consideration of National and State legislators. It is very apparent that our military establishment must for many years continue to be a large one. We have the best material for an army; what we will need will be a closer and more effective organization. The subject is one which is now undergoing earnest discussion in field and garrison. We hope the debate will be transferred, before long, to legislative halls, and that wisdom and patriotism will control the decision. It is a theme which we shall hope one day to discuss calmly and at length.

SHERIDAN'S CAMPAIGN.

THE war in the Valley of the Shenandoah, ever since General SHERIDAN took command, has been a war of manœuvre. To comprehend it, we must remember first, that Lynchburgh is necessary to LEE if he wants to remain in Richmond. Second, that HUNTER was driven out of the Valley, and Lynchburgh thus made temporarily secure. Third, that LEE, thereupon, instantly seized upon the weak point in all our operations in Virginia, the popular dread of an invasion of the free States, or of the capture of Washington, and endeavored to paralyze GRANT'S movement against Richmond, by ordering an offensive campaign, or rather a vigorous demonstration, against Pennsylvania and Washington, to be made by such a detachment as he could spare, without too great risk, from Petersburgh.

GRANT was not easily moved from his chief aim; but when EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE actually approached Washington, and burned Chambersburgh, he determined to take them in hand. All the troops on the line of the Potomac were united; to them were added some thousands of others, and the whole force was placed under the command of SHERIDAN, an active, vigilant, and skillful soldier.

On SHERIDAN taking command, he at once began a march up the Valley, with a considerable flourish of trumpets, and a promise, by the press reporters, that he would capture Lynchburgh almost immediately. To the surprise and disgust of most people, he marched speedily back, the enemy following him to the Potomac. Scarcely had he returned, however, than he again dashed forward, but only to come back again. This seemingly aimless operation was repeated so often, that presently the enemy began to see a joke in it; they called SHERIDAN *Harper's Weekly*, because, said they, he retreats to Harper's Ferry at least once a week—a bad joke in every way, as recent events have shown General EARLY.

It is not difficult, however, to see that such manœuvres were the best means to accomplish the purposes for which GRANT placed SHERIDAN at the mouth of the Valley—first, to detach a force from LEE; second, to employ that force in the Valley, so that not a man of it might be sent to HOOD at Atlanta; third, to guard Washington and the border from the attacks of this force. For about five or six weeks, SHERIDAN'S incessant "backing and filling" kept EARLY busy and yet idle, and did this so effectively that HOOD could not get a man from LEE, and was forced to suffer defeat at Jonesboro' and to evacuate Atlanta for lack of reinforcements. Meantime, EARLY and SHERIDAN were living off the Valley farms, and together destroying much food and forage precious to LEE, and in all these weeks EARLY did no damage to us.

To manœuvre an independent column so successfully as SHERIDAN did, required great skill, untiring vigilance, and no little self-command. The work was as well done as it could be. At last Atlanta fell; then SHERIDAN proceeded to the second part of his campaign. Before, it had been his object to avoid a battle, and keep the enemy in suspense and useless; now it became a duty, far more pleasant to fiery SHERIDAN, to get EARLY at a disadvantage, fight him and beat him. If the reader will glance at the map, he will see that this also was accomplished in a masterly manner. Our General manœuvred warily until, on Sunday last, he found himself in the right place, and on Monday he attacked. EARLY had been induced to cross to the western side of the Opequan Creek; our Army was rapidly marched upon his rear, and the position was such, when the two forces met, that EARLY'S true line of retreat to the southeast was cut off. The battle, fiercely contested, was lost by the enemy, and he was forced to fly through Winchester and southwestward towards Staunton.

SHERIDAN has placed himself between EARLY and his base of operations—Richmond. He commands the only roads by which EARLY can receive reinforcements, or retreat upon LEE. He has pushed EARLY off the railroad by which he received his supplies, and obliged him to live upon the country, already pretty well exhausted. That is to say, he has not only beaten

him in a fair, stand-up fight, but, by his able strategic movement, has isolated EARLY'S beaten army from succor. To increase the enemy's difficulties, a force was sent out on Saturday, which destroyed the bridge across the Rapidan, on the Gordonsville Railroad, and thus disabled that road for some days at least. By it alone could EARLY hope for speedy reinforcements or supplies.

The situation thus promises extremely well. The enemy has lost several thousand prisoners, besides guns and colors, and killed and wounded. A whole army corps is lost to LEE, in fact; and that at a critical moment, when he is likely to need every man he can muster. SHERIDAN is pursuing energetically, and as he is very strong in cavalry, he will probably be able to harass the enemy fearfully, and may take many more prisoners before he is done. He has approved himself an admirable and capable officer, in a most trying situation; his campaign is in all its parts one of the finest of the war, and now that the peculiar nature of his operations is comprehended, he as well as General GRANT, who set him to this task, will recieve the congratulations of the country, whose confidence is renewed and redoubled, when it sees the fruits of so much patient and skillful manœuvring. GRANT has once more shown himself LEE'S master in the art of war; and the great campaign against Richmond has moved forward one most important step towards a victorious conclusion.

STEEL-SHOT AND ARMORED SIDES.

"THE attack has it," once more. Steel shot go into and through any armored ship's side, which has been presented to them. A target mark upon the model of the French *La Gloire*, was set up lately at Shoeburyness, and knocked to pieces with a three hundred pound steel shot, fired from an Armstrong gun. The hole it made was ragged, large, impossible to plug; and the shot went clear through the target, "as easily "as a pistol shot through a hat-box," to quote the figure of speech of one of the writers who has described the performance. Iron and oak were shivered alike. The shot "showed a surplusage of penetration and "activity. It went through *La Gloire's* armor-plating "and the massive timber behind, and then impinged "upon a rib of SCOTT RUSSELL'S target in the rear. "Its course was deflected, and it flew up many hundred "yards in the air. Here it made a summersault and "fell upon the beach with the force of a thunderbolt. "Yet it was very little injured. Several of the copper "studs remained intact, and it might almost have "been fired again out of the same gun for any injury "received." And again, "great beams behind the "6-inch armor-plates were knocked into a mass of "splinters. It would be impossible to cut away the "riven oak and teak so as to plung the hole, and one or "two such shots would probably sink the largest ship. "We know how 68-pounders go through our wooden "ships. But a French naval captain, after a visit to "Shoeburyness, would infinitely prefer to fight a "wooden ship against 68-pounders than *La Gloire* "against Sir W. ARMSTRONG'S 200 pounder shunt gun, "unless he were provided with similar ordnance." Such is the report made in an English journal lying before us. The firing was at a distance of fifteen hundred yards. At that distance cast-iron shot broke up, without injuring the armor against which they were fired.

These experiments with steel shot have been going on in England during the whole spring and summer of the present year. It has been proved that steel shot can be used in guns of the Armstrong and Whitworth pattern, and that they are frightfully effective. With them the guns have once more regained their mastery over the armored sides; and English writers are inclined to seek refuge in iron ships, abandoning all wood covered with iron, as penetrable, and fatally given to splintering. If they come to that, we shall have the advantage of them, for our Monitors are all iron in those parts—the turrets—which are exposed to attack.

But what one civilized nation has, another can get. If steel shot and enormously heavy cannon are used by the English, and are proved effective, NAPOLEON will soon have an equal number. These two rivals watch each other too closely for either to lay behind, if profuse expenditure and all the appliances of skillful machinists and iron workers can keep each abreast of the other. Two hostile iron-clad fleets, meeting at ea, are therefore likely to be equal in the power of attack. The French guns will be able to penetrate and demolish the English sides,—the English guns will be able to destroy the French. What is the net result that will have been accomplished under these circumstances? Absolutely this only, that the iron-clads will sink more rapidly and more certainly, when they get a shot between wind and water, than the old wooden ships. That is all. NELSON'S pop-guns were as capable to penetrate the sides of the *Santissima Trinidad*, as ARMSTRONG'S and WHITWORTH'S monster guns are to pierce those of *La Gloire*—and no more. At present, an English or French iron-clad is no more impenetrable, no more secure against an enemy's shot, than were the flagships of NELSON or VILLENEUVE.

What then has been gained by the expenditure of so many millions in building such vessels as those which now constitute the iron-clad fleets of England and France? The battle will still remain to the best gunners; and all that has been achieved by these great European powers, of wooden ships—is to make their seaman think more of his precious life, and go into action more despondently, because he knows that where one of the old wooden hulls might float long enough to save the ship's crew, one of the new iron-clads will go down like a shot, whenever she is pierced, at fifteen hundred yards, by a steel bolt. It is reported of a celebrated Admiral, that he said he would rather go to the devil on a shingle than in a tea-pot; and we imagine that he has the greater number of sailors with him.

We do not mean to speak disrespectfully of the iron-clads; but it is a mistake to think they can be made invulnerable. The improvement in artillery made some kind of defence necessary; the introduction of shell-guns alone struck a fatal blow at the old wooden sides, for a shell will set fire to such a ship. Iron-sides therefore became inevitable; the mistake of the builders was to hope they could make their armor invulnerable; and, consequently, in placing the batteries within what were shot-proof casemates—which are not shot-proof. It was imagined that henceforth naval battles would be fought without risk of life to the combatants; and, in point of fact, a premium was thus offered to cowardice.

The truth is that war at sea is now and will continue to be dangerous; those who believe differently should not embark in it. The problem which DECATUR, HULL, BAINBRIDGE and PERRY, NELSON, COLLINGWOOD, and other great sea captains sought to solve, in their trials by battle, was, who had the greatest endurance: who could stand up and give and take the longest: who, by the most skillful use of his weapons, could soonest disable his antagonist; and this is still the problem, and will be, no matter if ships are made to float with ten feet of iron armor upon their huge sides. And now, as always, the commander who looks this squarely in the face, who counts upon loss, and takes the risk with his eyes open and his heart nerved to it, will beat the man who wishes to avoid loss, and counts a victory dear if it is to cost ships or hazard lives.

Upon this theory Admiral FARRAGUT acts. He does not neglect skill; he does not despise heavy guns; he knows admirably well how to manœuvre a fleet, and he has made his seamen peerless gunners. But after all he lays his enemy close aboard; and that which gained us New Orleans, and Mobile Bay, and the rebel ram *Tennessee*, was not iron armor and impenetrable casemates, but pluck and a readiness to take great risks in order to secure a great advantage.

We are disposed, therefore, to count armored ships important chiefly in their relation to harbor defence; iron-clad floating batteries can carry the heaviest armor, and can doubtless offer insurmountable obstacles to the entrance of an enemy, if they are well managed and in sufficient numbers. They are, however, not ships, but floating casemated forts, and should be counted as such. They need not be manned by seamen, but rather with practiced land artillerists; but in naval battles hereafter we believe that the *Gloires* and *Warriors* will still need to be handled by seamen willing and ready to risk and lose their lives, and by commanders who count upon a certain loss as the price of victory. And we believe that in future, as in the past, courage, seamanship, gunnery, and readiness in resource will still command victory, even against great odds. There is a weak side even to the *Warrior*, and a man of genius will know how to find it; and, for the comfort of seamen, we assert our belief that future naval wars will just as surely give victory to a HULL, a DECATUR, a PERRY, a NELSON, a COLLINGWOOD, a BLAKE, as those which were fought out in wooden hulls, only let us keep out of the heads of our brave sailors and officers the notion that they can go into battle without risk to ships and lives. That is to produce a fatal demoralization, from which some day the English and French will suffer, whose seamen have been trained for some years to believe that they are in future to fight in "invulnerable" ships.

THE supersedure of Brigadier-General RAMSAY, as chief of the Ordnance Department of the Army, by Major (now Brigadier-General) ALEXANDER B. DYER, has induced a number of important changes in the department. Captain GEORGE T. BALCH, General RAMSAY'S late assistant, on whose shoulders rested a large share of the business of the department, has been ordered to West Point, relieving Captain THOMAS J. TREADWELL, who takes Captain BALCH'S place at Washington. Captain STEPHEN B. BENET, late Inspector of ordnance and projectiles, at New York, has been ordered to the Frankford arsenal, near Philadelphia, relieving Major T. T. S. LAIDLEY, who goes to the Springfield arsenal, lately under charge of General DYER. Amongst the other changes in the department is the transfer of Captain WILLIAM H. HARRIS from the staff of Major-General BURNSIDE to Alleghany Arsenal, at Pittsburgh Pennsylvania, and Captain ALFRED MORDECAI from the department of General BUTLER, to Watervliet Arsenal, New York. First Lieutenant JOHN A. KRESS is assigned to the place left vacant by Captain MORDECAI.

Only those who have passed through the new office of the Ordnance Department in Winder's Building, at Washington, can have any appreciation of the vast extension of this bureau since the commencement of the war. Instead of the old mere corporal's guard of clerks and assistants, about one hundred and ninety clerks are now necessary to conduct the business of the head of the department, and thousands of letters and reports are received daily. The rapid augmentation of the business of the office has not prevented it from preserving a most systematic character. So that it now claims and deserves the credit of being one of the most thorough and best managed bureaus connected with the war administration.

THE attention of cavalry officers and all who are interested in the perfection of that arm of the service, is called to an article which we publish in this week's impression, on Cavalry and the Management of the Horse. There is scarcely a cavalry officer, especially amongst the Volunteers, who has not felt the need of some such general rules and directions as this article gives. These notes are prepared for the JOURNAL by an experienced officer, and are drawn from various and authoritative sources. We think they cannot fail to prove of practical use to the Cavalry.

COMMANDER CARTER, of the U. S. steamer *Michigan*, reports to the Secretary of the Navy the capture on Lake Erie by pirates of the steamers *Parsons* and *Island Queen*. He says they were pursued by him, and that he has got the principal agent prisoner on board, and many accomplices. All is safe at present. The object was to capture the steamer *Michigan*. Colonel HALL has six of the pirate party on Johnson's Island.

LATE news from Europe is to the effect that Lord RUSSELL has refused to interfere in the case of the *Georgia*. It is also officially announced that in future no ships-of-war belonging to either of the belligerent parties in this country will be allowed to enter or remain in or be in any British port for the purpose of being dismantled or sold.

LIEUTENANT-General GRANT has returned to the Army, after a short visit to the North. His journey was the occasion of great enthusiasm amongst those who were fortunate enough to catch a glimpse of him, and newspaper reporters have had many tales to tell of what he came for, and what he thought and said.

THE Editor would ask the indulgence of a large number of correspondents who have applied for information on various subjects. The press of other duties has prevented him from giving them the attention which he hopes soon to bestow.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

BRIGADIER-General Steinwehr is in New York, awaiting orders.

THE health of Brigadier-General Marston is rapidly improving.

SECOND Lieutenant James Cuyler, U. S. Engineers, is ill in Washington.

LIEUTENANT N. E. Weaver, Eighth U. S. Infantry, is ill in Washington.

BRIGADIER-General Gregg, of the Cavalry, has gone home on a short leave of absence.

BRIGADIER-General T. F. Meagher has been ordered to report for duty to Major-General Sherman.

CAPTAIN Raymond H. Perry, of the Third R. I. Cavalry, has been promoted to be Major in the same.

CAPTAIN Henry M. Black, Ninth Infantry, has been ordered to West Point as Commandant of Cadets.

MAJOR-General Wm. B. Franklin is in New York, awaiting orders. He is promised a command immediately.

BRIGADIER-General Joseph R. West has been assigned to duty as Chief of Cavalry, of the Department of Arkansas.

HENRY O. Marcy, Surgeon 35th U. S. Colored Troops, has been assigned as chief medical officer District of Florida.

MAJOR Henry Z. Haynor, Assistant-Provost-Marshal and A. D. C., has been relieved from duty in the Eighth Army corps.

COMMODORE Joseph Lanman has arrived in New York from the Pacific Squadron, after an absence of over three years.

THE dismissal of Brigadier-General J. W. Revere has been revoked, and his resignation accepted, to date August 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN C. M. Robins, C. S. of Vols., is announced as the Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Tenth Army corps.

BRIGADIER-General Mott has been made a Major-General by brevet by the President, for gallant services during the late campaign.

FIRST Lieutenant W. P. Shreve, Second U. S. Sharpshooters, is announced as Commissary of Musters for the Tenth Army corps.

THE officers of the Nineteenth Massachusetts regiment have issued a card of thanks to ther late excellent Surgeon, Dr. J. Franklin Dyer.

BRIGADIER-General Alfred H. Terry, lately commanding a division in the Tenth corps, was last week commissioned a Major-General.

COLONEL Joseph R. Hawley, of the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, whose term of service has just expired, has been commissioned a Brigadier-General.

BRIGADIER-General Tower, lately relieved as Superintendent of the Military Academy, has been ordered to Nashville to perfect the fortifications.

MAJOR-General Barnard, of the United States Engineer corps, lately arrived at Harper's Ferry, on a tour of inspection of the fortifications in the department.

BRIGADIER-General John W. Turner, who has been so ill for two weeks that during many days his life was despaired of, is now thought to be beyond danger.

THE new United States General Hospital at Worcester, Massachusetts, has been named in honor of the able and efficient Surgeon-General of the State, Dr. William J. Dale.

COLONEL J. Shaffer, chief of General Butler's staff, has resigned in consequence of ill health. Brevet Major-General Weitzel has been temporarily assigned to the position.

AMONG the killed at the battle of Jonesboro was a Roman Catholic priest—Father Bliemel—chaplain of the Tenth Tennessee. He was killed while ministering to a dying soldier.

BRIGADIER-General Orris S. Ferry, lately commanding a division in the Tenth corps, has been transferred to the Department of the Cumberland, his old division having been consolidated.

BRIGADIER-General Torbert, commanding a cavalry division under General Sheridan, has, it is stated, been appointed Brevet Major-General for gallantry and meritorious service in the field.

A GENERAL court-martial sitting at Charlestown, Va., has sentenced Colonel John F. Staunton, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania volunteers, to be cashiered for disobedience of orders and cowardice.

COMMODORE George F. Pearson, of Portsmouth, N. H., Commander at Portsmouth navy yard, has been appointed Rear-Admiral, and ordered to the Pacific squadron, vice Acting Rear-Admiral Bell, relieved.

BRIGADIER-General I. N. Palmer has left his command—the District of North Carolina—on a short leave of absence. Brigadier-General Edward Harland assumes command of the district during General Palmer's absence.

SURGEON J. Seaverns, U. S. V., has been assigned as Post Surgeon at Fort Warren, Boston harbor, and Assistant-Surgeon Edward B. Bingham, U. S. N., has been ordered to the *Rhode Island*, at Charlestown navy yard.

BRIGADIER-General Heckman, lately exchanged at Charleston, on his return from a short leave, has been ordered to report to Major-General Butler, instead of to General Banks, which was the terms of his first order.

LIEUTENANT A. G. Sedgwick, of the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, and Lieutenant A. M. Stark, of the One hundred and tenth New York regiment, are registered in Washington as returned Libby prisoners.

THE report that Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter is to deliver up to another officer the command of the Mississippi Squadron, to go to a "Special West India Squadron" is authoritatively denied. There is no such "Special Squadron."

LIEUTENANT-Colonel James F. Hall, Provost-Marshal-General of the Department at Hilton Head, has returned to the North to recruit his health. Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett has been appointed to serve in his place till his return.

THE following officers have been cashiered:—Second Lieutenant John P. Whipple, Fifteenth New York Vol. Engineers; First Lieutenant John M. Clarke, Acting-Adjutant, Fourteenth regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

GREAT anxiety is felt at the Navy Department in consequence of the disappearance of Acting Ensign J. H. Clarke from the South Atlantic blockading squadron, during the early part of September. He is a native of New Bedford.

COLONEL Smith, of the First Delaware, was assigned to the command of the division of Gibbon, of the Second corps, temporarily assigned to the command of the Eighteenth corps, during the absence of Major-General Ord on sick leave.

BRIGADIER-General Willcox has left his division on leave of absence for a period of fifteen days. He is accompanied by his junior aide-de-camp, Lieutenant L. C. Brackett, and the division in his absence will be commanded by Brigadier-General Hartrauft.

CAPTAIN Higbee, United States Marine Corps, has been ordered to duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Captain Higbee was for some time on the flagship *Hartford*, under Admiral Farragut. He has participated in many engagements on the Mississippi River.

BRIGADIER-General Joseph B. Carr, commanding a division in the Eighteenth Army corps, accompanied by Captain James Johnson, his Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant Cushing, one of his personal aides, arrived in New York on Saturday evening last.

BRIGADIER-General H. E. Davies, commanding the First brigade of the Second cavalry division, Army of the Potomac, who had been absent some weeks in consequence of ill health, returned to his command on the 12th. During his absence the command of the brigade devolved upon Colonel Stedman, of the Sixth Ohio.

BRIGADIER-General Hinks, who had been at home for a week recruiting his health, left Boston on Monday for court-martial duty at Carlisle, Penn. The general has gained strength rapidly since he was relieved from active service in the field, at which time he was suffering greatly from the effects of his old wounds.

THE following officers of the Army of the Potomac have been dismissed from the service upon various charges:—Lieutenant James Flemming, Co. C, Twentieth N. Y.; Lieutenant W. Darnes, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth N. Y.; Lieutenant L. F. Anderson, Fourteenth Connecticut; Lieutenant John Flinn, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New York.

ON the 16th instant there was an inspection of artillery in the Department of West Virginia, by Major Edward W. Stephens, Jr., the Inspector-General on Major-General Crook's staff, assisted by Captain Dupont, of the Fifth U. S. Artillery, at present serving on General Crook's staff as Chief of Artillery. The different batteries paraded and inspected proved to be in excellent order, and elicited the warmest praise from the Inspector-General.

OWING to the consolidation of the original First division of the Ninth corps with the Second and Third, it has become necessary to renumber them, and orders have been issued designating them as follows:—The Third, commanded by General Willcox, is now the First; the Second, commanded by General Potter, retains its number; the Fourth, composed entirely of colored troops, and commanded by General Ferrero, will in future be known as the Third.

AN interesting ceremony took place in the Army of the Potomac on the 13th instant, at which three medals of honor were presented by Major-General Meade to three enlisted men of the Fifth corps, for bravery in capturing colors from the Rebels. The medals were presented by General Meade in person, who made an eloquent address to the brave men. This, the first presentation of the kind under the recent act of Congress, was an occasion of unusual interest and importance.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Frank T. Bennett, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, and Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Fairlamb, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, have just been released from Libby Prison. A friend of the officers, who gives us the above information, says Captain George K. Brady, Fourteenth United States Infantry, a resident of Bellefonte, Centre county, is still confined, with some prospect of early deliverance. His health is, however, very good, and he bears well the hardships of imprisonment.

CAPTAIN Israel R. Sealy, A. A. G., U. S. Vols., is announced as Assistant Adjutant-General, on the staff of Major-General Butler. Captain H. R. Clum, Signal Corps, U. S. A., is announced as Chief Signal Officer of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, vice Captain L. B. Norton, relieved pursuant to orders from the War Department. First Lieutenant John A. Kress, U. S. Ordnance Corps, is announced as Chief of Ordnance of the Army in the field, vice Captain A. Mordecai, relieved pursuant to orders from the War Department.

FOUR great grand-sons of Commodore James Nicholson, of the Revolutionary Navy, all who bear his name, have entered the Union Army as privates. One served under Rosecrans, in Western Virginia, where he died; another served on the Potomac and in South Carolina—he died on Folly Island; the third has been suffering more than a year in hopeless captivity at Richmond and Camp Sumter, Georgia—his fate is unknown; the fourth has just entered the Fifth Pennsylvania Artillery, Colonel Gallupe, ordered to Washington. All are natives of Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

MAJOR T. T. Gambel, of the Eleventh New York Cavalry, Assistant-Provost-Marshal, Department of the Gulf, came North by the United States transport steamer *Continental*, on a sixty days' furlough. Captain Benedict, of the Eleventh New York Cavalry, is Acting Judge-Advocate of the Provost Court in New Orleans. Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Stokes, Inspector to investigate corruption in the department, has been mustered out of service by order of the War Department. Captain Tileston, Provost-Marshal at Donaldsonville, is relieved and had come North to rejoin his regiment.

AMONGST the passengers by the *Fulton*, which arrived at New York on the 16th, from Hilton Head, S. C., on the 13th, were Brigadier-General E. E. Potter, Colonel H. Chipman, U.S.V.; Major E. L. Rodgers, U.S.V.; Captains P. R. Hambrick, C. Atwater, J. E. Quenton and servant, and J. M. Luth, U.S.V.; Chief Engineer J. S. Albert, U.S.N.; Chaplain C. Humphrey, U.S.V.; Lieutenant O'Conell and son, Lieutenant E. L. Miller, U.S.V.; Lieutenants J. E. McGinnis and T. S. Hatfield, U.S.A.; Lieutenants H. Wagenor, E. Ohnessor, R. W. Webb, F. Lay, G. W. Darling, and E. F. Curtis, U.S.V.: Rev. W. M. Henry, J. E. Parkman, U.S.V.; Captain W. D. Clifford.

THE death of Colonel David Ireland, commanding the Third brigade, Second division, Twentieth corps is announced. His illness was short, and he had never sufficiently recovered the effects of a wound received at Resaca. A native of Scotland, he took command of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New York, raised at Binghamton, New York, and came out in the two years' service. He distinguished himself at the battles of Wohachee, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, and was wounded at Resaca. He soon after resumed command, served through the campaign, and died just as his brigade had helped to raise the Stars and Stripes over Atlanta.

THE following officers have been dismissed the service:—Lieutenant-Colonel T. P. Cook, Ninth Ohio Cavalry; Captain L. D. Sims, V. R. C.; Captain J. N. Rice, Tenth Maine Cavalry; Captain H. D. Patten, A. Q. M.; Captain D. M. Adams, First Missouri Cavalry; Captain Jno. Varley, One Hundreth and sixteenth Ohio Volunteers; Lieutenant H. Austin, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieutenant J. L. Townsend, One Hundred and Fifty-second New York Volunteers; Lieutenant W. J. S. Duffy, Forty-seventh New York Volunteers; Lieutenant Robert Dusel, One Hundred and third New York Volunteers; Lieutenant Thos. Hines, Eighty-fourth New York National Guard.

THE funeral of the late Major H. L. Patten, Twentieth Massachusetts Vols., took place at College Chapel, Cambridge, Massachusetts, on the 16th, President Hill and Professor Peabody officiating. There was a large attendance of the students, alumni and faculty of Harvard University, and officers who had known the deceased or had served with him. Among these were Colonel Macy, of the Twentieth Massachusetts, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lyman, of the staff of Major-General Meade; Colonel W. Raymond Lee, Colonel Palfry, Surgeon Perry, Captain O. W. Holmes, Jr., and Captain H. C. Mason, late of the Twentieth Massachusetts, Lieutenant J. C. Gray and other officers.

THE following named officers are announced as upon the staff of Major-General A. P. Hovey, commanding the District of Indiana:—Captain Andrew C. Kemper, A. A. G. of Vols., Assistant-Adjutant-General, and Chief of Staff; Lieutenant Jesse W. Walker, Acting-Assistant-Adjutant-General; Captain James Wilson, A. Q. M. U. S. Vols., Chief Quartermaster; Captain Thomas Foster, C. S. U. S. Vols., Chief Commissary; Captain Fergus Walker, V. R. C., Acting-Assistant-Inspector-General; Lieutenant Charles B. Harris, Nineteenth Battery Ohio Vols., Acting Judge-Advocate; Surgeon J. S. Bobbs, U. S. Vols., Medical Director; Colonel W. W. Frybarger, First Indiana Artillery, Chief of Artillery; Lieutenant John T. McQuiddy, Aide-de-Camp.

AMONG the new features of the Ninth corps is the organization of an artillery brigade, after the manner of the other corps in the Army of the Potomac. Heretofore the batteries were assigned to the different divisions; but under the present system they are embraced in a distinct organization, designated the Artillery Brigade. This brigade is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Monroe, of the First regiment Rhode Island artillery. His staff is organized as follows:—Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant S. H. Rhoads; Quartermaster, Captain J. K. Cilley; Assistant Quartermaster, Lieutenant G. Hill; Commissary, Captain P. D. Boyd; Assistant Inspector-General, Lieutenant C. A. Clark; Ordnance Officer, Lieutenant Geo. W. Booth; Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant H. H. Moore.

IN the afternoon of the 14th instant, Brigadier-General Joshua B. Howell, commanding a brigade in Major-General A. H. Terry's division, was accidently killed under the following circumstances:—Shortly after dinner, General Howell proposed to mount his horse and ride to a point somewhat distant from his quarters. He had only succeeded in gaining his position on his horse, which was exceedingly uneasy on the bit, when, the general unfortunately grasping the wrong rein, the horse suddenly careered and fell backwards, falling wholly on the person of the deceased, where he remained. His orderly at once rushed to the general's rescue, and with much exertion got his prostrate form from beneath the vicious animal. Being borne to his quarters, he was found to be insensible, and did not rally to the last. He died in the evening. He was upwards of sixty-five years of age.

CAPTAIN Julius Jaehne, Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry, has been dishonorably dismissed the service. Captain E. W. Peck, Sixth Indiana Cavalry, has been dismissed the service, and sentenced to pay over to the proper officer authorized to receive the same for the United States, the sum of one hundred dollars, that he forfeit all the pay now due, or to become due him from the United States. Lieutenant James Roberts, Adjutant, Fifth Indiana Cavalry. Major Hall K. Lawrence, Additional Paymaster, United States Army, has been sentenced "to be cashiered, and dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States; that he forfeit all pay and allowances that are, or may become due him; that he be imprisoned at hard labor, at such place as the Secretary of War may direct, for and during the full term of six years; that he pay a fine to the Government of the United States, of the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, and that he be imprisoned, as before stated, until the whole amount of said sum is paid; provided, that the entire term of his imprisonment shall not exceed twelve years; and also that the crime, name, place of abode, and punishment of the delinquent shall be published in the newspapers of the State of New York, where he usually resides."

OBITUARY.

MAJOR PATTEN.

THE gallant youth whose name stands at the head of this epitaph to his memory, mingles to-day with the vast throng of heroes who have died for their country. Major HENRY LYMAN PATTEN was born in Kingston, New Hampshire, in April, 1836. He was educated in Boston for Harvard College, whence he graduated in 1858, with very high honor and the reputation of being one of the most thorough and brilliant students of his year. At commencement, he delivered an English oration. He was a private tutor in Savannah in 1859, and a tutor in Washington University in 1860. He then began to study his profession, law, but left it soon after the affair at Ball's Bluff, to fill the vacancy in the 20th Massachusetts, left by Second Lieutenant W. L. PUTNAM, who was killed in that engagement. Through the entire Peninsular Campaign, young PATTEN was conspicuous for fidelity and gallantry. After the death of the heroic LOWELL, who fell at Nelson's Farm, on the Chickahominy retreat, Lieutenant PATTEN had charge of his company, and was specially mentioned for gallant conduct in regimental or brigade reports. At Nelson's Farm he was wounded in the leg. We saw him limping back from his brief furlough to rejoin his regiment, when most men would have found excuse enough in the unhealed wound for a little longer of the ease of home. He succeeded, to his great satisfaction, in missing no battle where his regiment was engaged, and, at Antietam, passed through the hottest of that terrible battle. He was in both battles at Fredericksburgh. His regiment was one of the three picked battalions, known as Hall's Brigade, which crossed the Rappahannock as a Forlorn Hope, and fought its way through the streets of the town. In the other Fredericksburgh, his regiment, charging the heights in column of companies, was very badly riddled. At Gettysburgh young PATTEN again greatly distinguished himself for gallantry, and was wounded in two places. Here he lost a finger. His regiment was thinned down to a fragment. He hurried back to his command with the same impatience as before, and went through MEADE'S rapid campaign at Mine Run, where the fatigues of constant toil and exposure greatly reduced him.

At the opening of the Grand Campaign of 1864, Captain PATTEN was eager with expectation. Dashing into the thick of the Wilderness battle, he was wounded in the hand, but refused to leave his command. By the middle of May, all the field-officers and superior captains being *hors du combat*, Captain PATTEN took command of his regiment, and held it for three entire months, through a campaign unparalleled in history. The very gallant and famous regiment he commanded, still in the old Second Corps, dropped man after man along the road to Richmond, till hardly an officer who crossed the Rapidan remained to cheer on his men, and the organization dwindled to a mere handful of scarred heroes. At length it became Major PATTEN'S time, after so many wounds and a thousand miraculous escapes, to meet that soldier's fate it would have been almost miraculous longer to avoid. For, in this campaign, where there are no reserves, bravery is rewarded chiefly by increased danger, and the most trustworthy troops find their station in the front. In one of those sharp battles north of the James which signalized the sanguinary feint at Deep Bottom, poor PATTEN fell, struck in the leg with a rifle ball. He submitted to amputation with his accustomed equanimous fortitude. But he had already poured out his vitality drop by drop in the incessant fatigues of the long campaign. His physical system broke under the surgical operation, and it was only left for him to bear, as he did, with the temper, cheerfulness and fortitude of a fearless soldier and a Christian gentleman, his last agonies. Surrounded by friends, and in the sweet quiet of home, he terminated a few weeks of suffering at length in a happy death.

Passing by the achievements which endeared Major PATTEN to his own regiment, we must speak of one which has made him more widely known, and has connected his name indissolubly with the military history of the war. It was the gallant affair we recorded with pleasure in this journal, in our history of the action of the 22d of June, 1864, on the Jerusalem Road. The 6th, 2d and 5th corps had been extended to the left, to seize the Weldon Road, below Petersburgh. By improper tactical dispositions, a gap had been left between the 6th on the left and the 2d in the centre. The enemy saw the error, and rushed with great vehemence across the right flank of the 6th corps, struck the left of the 2d, both in front and on the left flank, and instantly rolled up BARLOW'S division like a scroll. The retirement of BARLOW uncovered MOTT to an attack in front, flank, and rear, and he too gave way in confusion. On the right, GIBBON'S veteran division alone remained, not loose, so to speak, in the open field, but having a point of support and protection in some hasty entrenchments. It in turn was overwhelmingly pressed on all sides. Regiment after regiment gave way and the rout appeared universal, till the shock reached Major PATTEN. He had a regiment which never had learned how to break. Changing front with the greatest rapidity and skill, Major PATTEN disposed his scanty band of heroes to meet the shock. It was met and stayed. For the first time that day the rebel column was checked, by this officer, and all that was left of the division and of the day, was saved. Thus Major PATTEN plucked up drowning honor by the locks, and snatching personal glory from a day of utter and disastrous defeat.

Major PATTEN was perfectly frank, perfectly generous, genial, modest, sympathetic, earnest and enthusiastic. He was intelligent and often brilliant in intellect, and gave up for the country a promising professional career. He was humane and philanthropic, but neither of these qualities drove him to the war. It was love of country and the Union, and devotion to that national honor symbolized by the national flag, which impelled him. He was conscientious in duty, faithful and just as an officer, and absolutely fearless. His men followed him with enthusiasm into the thick of battle. All his labors during that astonishing three months campaign, were endured while he was exhausted and sick from previous hardships. No less heroic spirit could have borne them. At length, death gave him the long furlough—his campaigning was over. But his loss need not be deplored for his sake. For, while he left so much bright promise unfulfilled, and many pleasant and dear friends to mourn for him, a great host of congenial companions had already travelled the path he was now treading. He but went "to the majority," where were already far more of his regiment than of late he had led to battle, and where were many and many a gallant officer and personal friend in that 20th regiment, which was his constant theme and pride. Soldierly life and discipline, the daily presence of death, the calm devotion of his life to the cause of the country, had moulded his character into symmetry, and matured his life without the lapse of years. This heroic soldier and Christian gentleman has not lived in vain.

PAYMASTER L. C. MERRILL, U. S. N.

DIED, at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of August, LAWSON CARTER MERRILL, aged twenty-five years, Paymaster United States Navy, and son of the late Captain M. E. MERRILL, United States Army, who fell at the head of the selected troops of his division at Molino Del Rey.

Entering the Navy at the breaking out of the Rebellion, after service that his loyal heart freely gave to his country, he was forced to retire, as he supposed, for a time, in quest of that health of which a Southern clime and great exposure had deprived him.

The pure invigorating air of Bethlehem seemed to revive him and gave promise of prolonged life, yet in frequent and interesting conversations the deceased gave proof that he was ripening for eternity. On one occasion he remarked that prayer had long been his consolation in every trial or difficulty, and soon after this expressed a wish to receive the Holy Communion. On Sunday, July 24th, the Holy Communion was administered to him by the Rev. Mr. Baldy, assisted by the Rev. E. N Potter (both of them his school mates many years ago), and to his widowed mother who was present.

He continued apparently to improve, and revived the hopes of his friends until the 5th of August, when a change came over him, and he declined rapidly until the 10th ult., when with the dawning day his gentle spirit passed from earth like an infant falling asleep. On Thursday, in the shadows of evening, we laid him in the beautiful Moravian Cemetery, so still, so holy, truly it is a fit resting place for one who had served his country on the boisterous sea, and whose health and life were sacrificed in its defence. * *

ARMY GAZETTE.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER TO HIS ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 8, 1864.

Special Field Orders No. 68.

The officers and soldiers of the Armies of the Cumberland, Ohio and Tennessee have already received the thanks of the Nation, through its President and Commander-in-Chief, and it now remains only for him who has been with you from the beginning, and who intends to stay all the time, to thank the officers and men for their intelligence, fidelity and courage displayed in the campaign of Atlanta.

On the first of May our armies were lying in garrison, seemingly quiet from Knoxville to Huntsville, and our enemy lay behind his rocky-faced barrier at Dalton, proud, defiant and exulting. He had had time since Christmas to recover from his discomfiture on the Mission Ridge, with his ranks filled, and a new Commander-in-Chief, second to none of the Confederacy in reputation for skill, sagacity and extreme popularity. All at once our Armies assumed life and action, and appeared before Dalton; threatening Rocky Face we threw ourselves upon Resaca, and the Rebel army only escaped by the rapidity of its retreat, aided by the numerous roads which he was familiar, and which were strange to us. Again he took position in Allatoona, but we gave him no rest, and by a circuit towards Dallas and subsequent movement to Ackworth, we gained the Allatoona Pass. Then followed the eventful battles about Kenesaw, and the escape of the enemy across Chattahoochee River.

The crossing of the Chattahoochee and breaking of the Augusta road was most handsomely executed by us, and will be studied as an example in the art of war. At this stage of our game our enemies became dissatisfied with their old and skillful commander, and selected one more bold and rash. New tactics were adopted. Hood first boldly and rapidly, on the 20th of July, fell on our right at Peach Tree Creek, and lost. Again, on the 22d, he struck our extreme left, and was severely punished; and finally, again on the 28th he repeated the attempt on our right, and that time must have been satisfied; for since that date he has remained on the defensive. We slowly and gradually drew our lines about Atlanta, feeling for the railroads which supplied the Rebel army and made Atlanta a place of importance. We must concede to our enemy that he met these efforts patiently and skillfully, but at last he made the mistake we had waited for so long, and sent his cavalry to our rear, far beyond the reach of recall. Instantly our cavalry was on his only remaining road, and we followed quickly with our principal Army, and Atlanta fell into our possession as the fruit of well-concerted measures, backed by a brave and confident Army. This completed the grand task which had been assigned us by our Government, and your General again repeats his personal and official thanks to all the officers and men composing this Army, for the indomitable courage and perseverance which alone could give success.

We have beaten our enemy on every ground he has chosen, and have wrestled from him his own Gate City, where were located his foundries, arsenals and workshops, deemed secure on account of their distance from our base, and the seemingly impregnable obstacles intervening. Nothing is impossible to an army like this, determined to vindicate a Government which has rights wherever our flag has once floated, and is resolved to maintain them at any and all costs.

In our campaign many, yea, very many of our noble and gallant comrades have preceded us to our common destination, the grave; but they have left the memory of deeds on which a nation can build a proud history. McPherson, Harker, McCook, and others dear to us all, are now the binding links in our minds that should attach more closely together the living, who have to complete the task which still lays before us in the dim future. I ask all to continue as they have so well begun, the cultivation of the soldierly virtues that have ennobled our own and other countries. Courage, patience, obedience to the laws and constituted authorities of our Government; fidelity to our trusts and good feeling among each other; each trying to excel the other in the practice of those high qualities, and it will then require no prophet to foretell that our country will in time emerge from this war purified by the fires of war and worthy its great founder—Washington.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General Comd'g.

"ATLANTA" TO BE INSCRIBED ON THE ARMY COLORS.

All the corps, regiments and batteries composing the Army may, without further orders inscribe Atlanta on their colors. By order of Major-General SHERMAN.

L. M. DAYTON, Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL GRANT'S SALUTE IN HONOR OF THE VICTORY.

CITY POINT, VA., September 4—9 P. M.

Major-General SHERMAN:

I have just received your dispatch announcing the capture of Atlanta. In honor of your great victory I have just ordered a salute to be fired with shotted guns from every battery bearing upon the enemy. The salute will be fired within an hour, amidst great rejoicing.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

THE DEPOPULATION OF ATLANTA.

LETTER FROM THE REBEL GENERAL HOOD TO GENERAL SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSE,
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF, September 9, 1864.

Major-General SHERMAN, Commanding United States Forces in Georgia:

GENERAL—Your letter of yesterday's date, borne by James W. Ball and James R. Crew, citizens of Atlanta, is received. You say therein—"I deem it to be to the interest of the United States, that the citizens now residing in Atlanta should remove," &c. I do not consider that I have any alternative in the matter. I, therefore, accept your proposition to declare a truce of ten days, or such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purpose mentioned, and shall render all the assistance in my power to expedite the transportation of citizens in this direction. I suggest that a staff officer be appointed by you to superintend the removal from the city to Rough and Ready, while I appoint a like officer to control their removal further South; that a guard of one hundred men be sent by either party, as you propose to maintain order at that place; and that the removal begin on Monday next.

And now, Sir, permit to say that the unprecedented measure you propose transcends in studied and ingenious cruelty all acts ever before brought to my attention in the dark history of war.

In the name of God and humanity I protest, believing that you will find that you are expelling from their homes and firesides the wives and children of a brave people.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HOOD, General.

Official—McA. HUMMETT, Lieutenant, &c.

Accompanying the above letter was one addressed to Colonel Calhoun, Mayor of Atlanta, through whose courtesy I am permitted to take a copy:—

LETTER FROM GENERAL HOOD TO THE MAYOR OF ATLANTA.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
September 9, 1864.

Hon. JAMES M. CALHOUN, Mayor:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter touching the removal of the citizens of Atlanta, as ordered by General Sherman. Please find enclosed my reply to General Sherman's letter. I shall do all in my power to mitigate the terrible hardship and misery that must be brought upon your people by this extraordinary order of the Federal commander. Transportation will be sent to Rough and Ready to carry the people and their effects further South.

You have my deepest sympathy in this unlooked-for and unprecedented affliction. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HOOD, General.

A TRUCE FOR TEN DAYS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 10, 1864.

Special Field Order No. 70.

1. Pursuant to an agreement between General J. B. Hood, commanding the Confederate forces in Georgia, and Major-General W. T. Sherman, commanding this Army, a truce is hereby declared to exist from daylight of Monday, September 12, until daylight of Thursday, September 22—ten (10) full days—at a point on the Macon Railroad known as Rough and Ready, and the country round about for a circle of two (2) miles radius, together with the roads leading to and from, in the direction of Atlanta and Lovejoy station, respectively, for the purpose of affording the people of Atlanta a safe means of removal to points south.

2. The Chief Quartermaster at Atlanta, Colonel Easton, will afford all the citizens of Atlanta who elect to go south all the facilities he can spare to remove them comfortably and safely, with their effects, to Rough and Ready Station, using cars and ambulances for that purpose; and commanders of regiments and brigades may use their regimental and staff teams to carry out the object of this order; the whole to cease after Wednesday, 21st instant.

3. Major-General Thomas will cause a guard to be established on the road out beyond the camp ground, with orders to allow all wagons and vehicles to pass that are used manifestly for this purpose; and Major-General Howard will send a guard of one hundred men, with a field officer in command, to take post at Rough and Ready during the truce, with orders in concert with a guard from the Confederate army of like size, to maintain the most perfect order in that vicinity during the transfer of these families. A white flag will be displayed during the truce, and a guard will cause all wagons to leave at 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 21st instant, and the guard to withdraw at dark, the truce to terminate the next morning

By order of Major-General W. T. SHERMAN.

L. M. DAYTON, Aide-de-Camp.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending September 10, 1864.

Captain Wallis M. Boyer, 15th New York cavalry, to date September 7, 1864, for disobedience of orders, breach of arrest, and absence without leave.

Captain Stephen H. Webb, Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Vols., to date September 6, 1864.

First Lieutenant Thomas Hynes, 1st U. S infantry, to date May 28, 1864.

First Lieutenant C. C. Parsons, 4th U. S. artillery, to date September 5, 1864, for disobedience of orders.

First Lieutenant George J. Brown, 3d regiment Veteran Reserve corps, to date September 8, 1864

The following officers, to date August 15, 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission:—

Absence without leave.

Captain Edward W. Winne, 77th New York Vols.
First Lieutenant Hubert Ambruster, 3d New Jersey cavalry.
First Lieutenant Herman Steinecker, 80th Illinois Vols.
Second Lieutenant G. A. Rodgers, 5th Massachusetts cavalry.

Absence from hospital at Annapolis, Md., without proper authority, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

First Lieutenant James O'Connell, 170th New York Vols.

The following officers, to date September 3, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for wilful disobedience of orders, conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen, and neglect of duty, disgracefully abandoning and permitting the men placed under their command to straggle with their horses through the City of Washington, thereby endangering the loss of public property and preventing a part of the men and horses from being shipped to City Point, as ordered:—

First Lieutenant Miles Colbath, 1st Maine cavalry.
Second Lieutenant Charles W. Dyer, 1st Massachusetts cavalry.
Second Lieutenant John Marshall, 6th Ohio cavalry.

The following officers, to date August 15, 1864, for absence from hospital at Annapolis, Md., without proper authority, and conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen:—

First Lieutenant Thomas P. Norman, 69th Pennsylvania Vols.
First Lieutenant Thomas A. McLaughlin, 102d Pennsylvania Vols.
First Lieutenant William A. Kennedy, 1st Pennsylvania cavalry.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:—

Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. West, 135th Illinois Vols., to date August 18, 1864, for gross neglect of duty, and breach of arrest. Published in the dismissals for the week ending September 3, 1864, as Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. West, 135th Illinois Vols.

Surgeon L. P. Keeler, 6th Kentucky cavalry, to date August 14, 1864, for making it a business to sell, at two dollars a pint, whisky procured from the Sanitary Commission, and appropriating the proceeds to his own use; for furnishing adulterated alcohol to parties to sell to soldiers, and dividing the proceeds with said parties, and for breach of arrest.

Captain L. E. Merry, 34th Ohio Vols., to date August 30, 1864, for absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Orlando J. Rees, 46th Pennsylvania Vols., to date August 20, 1864, for absence without leave, and utter worthlessness.

First Lieutenant James H. Taylor, 34th Ohio Vols., to date September 1, 1864, for gross neglect of duty in abandoning his post without a cause, or with the knowledge or consent of his commanding officer.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:—

Colonel G. T. Linberg, 108th Ohio Vols.; and he has been honorably discharged, as of the date of the order of dismissal.

Major Henry M. Alles, 74th New York Vols.; and he has been honorably discharged, as of the date of the order of dismissal.

Captain Isaac H. Baker, 10th regiment Veteran Reserve corps.

DISABILITY REMOVED.

The disability to re-enter the military service of the United States, arising from sentence of a general court-martial, to be cashiered, in the case of First Lieutenant William F. Myers, 1st Alabama infantry (African descent), has been removed, and Lieutenant Myers has been restored to his company and regiment, provided the vacancy has not been filled.

MEDALS OF HONOR.

The Secretary of War has conferred medals of honor on the following named soldiers, for gallantry in capturing rebel flags:—

Battle of Front Royal, Va., August 15, 1864.

First Sergeant Harry J. Mandy, 4th New York cavalry.
Private Frank Leslie, 4th New York cavalry.
Private Thomas Kelley, 6th New York cavalry.

Engagement before Petersburgh, Va., August 21, 1864.

First Sergeant John Shilling, 3d Delaware Vols.
Private George W. Reed, 11th Pennsylvania Vols.
Private Frederick C. Anderson, 18th Massachusetts Veteran Vols.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Sept. 19, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

For absence without leave and failing to report his address to this office, as required by the regulations of the War Department.

Second Lieutenant John H. Fenton, 82d New York Vols.

Absence without leave.

Lieutenant William W. Webb, 7th Rhode Island Vols.
Captain H. Bowen, Jr., 151st New York Vols.
Second Lieutenant Joseph Otto, 151st New York Vols.
First Lieutenant Albert T. Clark, 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders, No 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases, viz:

Captain John Johnson, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Captain James H. Barker, 3d Delaware Vols.
First Lieutenant Daniel Crowley, 164th New York Vols.
Major J. H. Thorpe, 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Captain John S. Hicks, 15th New York Cavalry.
Lieutenant H. C. Lacy, 24 New York Artillery.

Captain J. B. Nott, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, heretofore published for failing to report at Annapolis, Md., as ordered, is exempt from dismissal from the service of the United States, satisfactory explanation to the charges against him having been received at this office.

NOTICE TO APPEAR.

Notification is hereby given First Lieutenant Thomas Hickey, Regimental Quartermaster 23d Illinois Volunteers, that General Orders, No. 71, September 9, 1864, from Headquarters Department of West Virginia, dismissing him the service of the United States, for absence without leave, circulating false and injurious reports relative to the condition and losses of the army of this department, and for disobedience of orders, will be confirmed by the President, unless, within thirty days from this date, he appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and show by satisfactory proof that the dismissal was unjust.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Surgeon J. C. Bertolette, to examination at Philadelphia, Pensylvania.

Chief Engineer G. B. N. Tower, to duty at Portland, Me., in the examination of firemen for the naval service.

Lieutenant John J. Reed, to the *R. R. Cuyler*.

Surgeon John T. Taylor, to temporary duty at the Naval Rendezvous at Philadelphia.

Lieutenant-commander Greenleaf Cilley, to the *Colorado*.

Boatswain James Herold, to the *Tuscarora*.

Chief Engineer J. W. Thomson, Jr., to the New York Rendezvous.

Second Assistant Engineer George J. Burnap, to the *Kansas*.

Lieutenant E. T. Woodward, to the *Minnesota*.

First Assistant Engineer Samuel F. Savage, to temporary duty as an assistant to Chief Engineer George Sewall, at Boston, Massachusetts.

Lieutenant Adolphus Dexter, to medical survey, at Philadelphia.

DETACHED.

Boatswain George C. Abbott, from the *Juniata*, and on sick leave.

Assistant Paymaster William H. Anderson, from the *State of Georgia*, and ordered to settle accounts.

Lieutenant George White, from the *State of Georgia*, and waiting orders.

Gunner Charles W. Homer, from the Naval Magazine at Norfolk, Va., and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Robert L. May, from the *Colorado*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Willard, from the *Susquehanna*, and ordered to the *Colorado*.

Captain John P. Gillis, from command of the receiving ship *North Carolina*, and ordered to physical examination at Philadelphia, Pensylvania.

Assistant Surgeon H. N. Beaumont, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the *Canonicus*.

Third Assistant Engineer Isaac R. Oakford, from the *Kansas*, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

Assistant Surgeon Newton H. Adams, from the *Canonicus*, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Second Assistant Engineer E. D. Leavitt, Jr., from the *Maumee*, and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant-commander E. P. Williams, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and a leave of absence granted him for three weeks.

First Assistant Engineer R. H. Fitch, from the West Gulf Squadron, and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant C. F. Blake, from the West Gulf Squadron, and placed on sick leave.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Gunner James Thayer, to the *Tuscarora*, and ordered to duty at the Naval Magazine, Norfolk, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Captain James P. McKinstry is ordered to close the Naval Rendezvous at New Haven, Conn., and to report at New York for command of the receiving ship *North Carolina*.

Second Assistant Engineer F. E. Brown, placed on sick leave, having been condemned by medical surgery, and sent North.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant C. A. Boutelle, to the *Nyanza*.

Acting Master William Burditt, to the *Mohican*.

Acting Master J. C. Wells, to the command of the *Midnight*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Benjamin F. Bee, to the *Tuscarora*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Frederick A. Wheeler, to the *Passaic*.

Acting Master Edwin Babson, to the *R. R. Cuyler*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Isaac P. Pugsley, to the *Midnight*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John M. Garner, to the *Banshee*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Milton B. Cushing, to instruction at New York.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles A. Stewart, to medical survey at New York.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Thomas Higgins, to the *Commodore Morris*.

Acting Ensign C. R. Scoffin, to temporary duty at New York.

Acting Assistant Paymasters J. Goodwin Hobbs and James M. Flood, to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign William H. Metz, to temporary duty at Philadelphia.

Acting Master J. W. Saunders, to the *Chippewa*.

Acting Ensign Charles Knowles, to the *Bermuda*.

DETACHED.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant S. B. Washburn, from the *Nyanza* and ordered North.

Acting Ensign B. P. Clark, from the *R. R. Cuyler* and ordered to the *Midnight*.

Acting Ensign Robert Dinsmore, from the *State of Georgia* and ordered to the *Midnight*.

Acting Master Alfred Weston, from the *San Jacinto* and a leave of absence of one month granted.

Acting Assistant Paymaster F. F. Hastings, from the *Sonoma* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Ensign W. H. Thomas, from the *Fernandina* and ordered North.

Acting Ensign Samuel Griffin, from the *State of Georgia* and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

Acting Ensign A. W. Starbuck, from the *National Guard* and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

Acting Ensign William Shultz, from the *State of Georgia* and ordered to the *Seneca*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer John Bloomberg, from the *State of Georgia* and ordered to the *Mahopac*.

Acting Ensign L. B. King, from the *Sabine* and ordered to the *Colorado*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. W. Avery, from the *Banshee* and ordered to the *Midnight*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Richard H. Green, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers F. R. Shoemaker, John A. Patterson, William Madden and Charles E. Ralneer, from the *State of Georgia* and waiting orders.

Acting Master Benjamin Whitmore, from the *State of Georgia* and ordered to the *Huron*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster L. C. Tripp, from the *Passaic* and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Robert B. Rodney, from the *James S. Chambers* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Assistant Surgeon G. B. Higginbotham, from the *Grand Gulf* and ordered to the *Union*.

Acting Ensign Jethro Worth, from the *Philadelphia* and a leave of absence of one month granted.

Acting Gunner Thomas Grail, from the *State of Georgia* and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

Acting Ensign William J. Eldridge, from the command of the *J. S. Chambers* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensigns Hiram W. Norton, W. C. Underhill, and Acting Assistant Surgeon T. W. Williams, from the *J. S. Chambers* and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry B. Green, from the North Atlantic Squadron and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign Charles T. Moore, from the *Philadelphia* and ordered North.

Acting Ensign George Dunn, from the *Juniata* and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign William D. Price, from the *R. R. Cuyler* and ordered to the *Juniata*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Walter P. Whittemore, from the *Mohican* and ordered to the *Pontoosuc*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Isaac Fuhr, from the *R. R. Cuyler* and ordered to the *Vantic*.

Acting Ensign John Cullatin, from the West Gulf Squadron and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. H. Brink, from the *Commodore Morris* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert Stone, from the *North Carolina* and ordered to the *Stettin*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer John E. Cooper, from the *Newbern* and ordered to the *Minnesota*.

Acting Ensign S. K. Chester, from the *Honduras* and ordered North.

Acting Master William C. Staples, from the *Iuka* and ordered North.

Acting Master R. B. Arrants, from the *Princeton* and ordered to the *Iuka*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Isaac Fuhr, from the *R. R. Cuyler* and ordered to the *Bermuda*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Bradwood, from the *Bermuda* and ordered to the *Lillian*.

Acting Master's Mate George A. Johnson, from the *George Mangham* and waiting orders.

Acting Master's Mate Joseph A. Shaffer, from the *J. S. Chambers* and waiting orders.

Acting Master's Mate Samuel Gordon, from the *Union* and ordered to instruction and detail at New York.

APPOINTED.

C. F. Wilkins, Acting Master, and ordered to the *Union*.

C. H. Frisbie, Acting Master, and ordered to the *Grand Gulf*.

C. H. Cadieu, Acting Master, detached from the *Grand Gulf* and ordered to the *Midnight*.

John S. Blake, W. G. Shackford, William Hansen, Peter Hansen, Cyrus B. Nichols, Thomas W. Swift, Jr., Charles P. Gifford, Willis Howe, William W. Smith and Pliny Davison, Acting Ensigns, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Martin Luther Taylor, Stephen Meredith Rush, John Montgomery Allen, William Graham Vernon and Joshua Priest, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to duty in the Potomac Flotilla.

C. C. Fernald and J. P. Messer, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Colorado*.

George Lewis King, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Kansas*.

Edwin J. Cram, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

C. F. P. Hildreth, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

D. W. Van Houten and W. H. Barr, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.

David Fawdry, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Joseph Quigley Bloomsburg, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Neptune*.

Thomas Lees, Samuel Disston and James Brennan, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Charles Noyes Allen, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Newbern*.

William Strickland Kenworthy, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Clematis*.

William H. Garrison, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Vanderbilt*.

G. W. Hammond, Acting Ensign on the staff of Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Albert Washington Reynolds, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Joshua B. Place, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

William Alexander Long, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Mohican*.

William Henry Pollard, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *R. R. Cuyler*.

Isaac C. Hatch, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

James Oliver, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Banshee*.

Pearson S. Fry, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board the *Keystone State*.

Sylvester W. Midlam and Charles J. Henry, Acting Second Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Henry Jones, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board the *Union*

Charles Hall, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain on board the *Connecticut*.

John C. Blodgett, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

Joseph Welsh, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Lee Loveridge, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Onondaga*.

Jesse H. Chesney, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

James Sullivan, Acting Master's Mate (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the *Saratoga*.

Martin V. Thomas, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the *Colorado*.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer F. L. Strong, and to remain on board the *Azalea*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Edward Theodore Beardsley and William Stctesbury, and ordered to duty on one of the picket-boats at New York.

Acting Ensign Charles Gueve, and ordered to the *O. M. Pettit*.

Acting Ensigns Charles Thomas, James B. Robinson and William B. Arey, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign Frederick J. Locke, and ordered to the *Winona*.

Acting Ensign H. T. Page, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John E. Hare, and ordered to remain on board the *J. P. Jackson*.

Acting Ensign J. S. Bradbury, and ordered to the *Vicksburgh*.

Acting Ensigns Lewis Jennings and George T. Miller, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Chief Engineer John D. Williamson, and detached from the *Keystone State* and ordered to the *Tonawanda*.

Acting Master's Mates Oliver C. Currier, George W. Briggs, Geo. C. Short and William H. Howland, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate John A. Kendall (for special duty), and ordered to the *Vandalia*.

Acting Master Andrew H. Francis under the circular of October 7, 1863, and ordered to the *Harvest Moon*.

Acting Master's Mate Charles P. Cope, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate Robert J. Sperry (under the circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the *Waterec*.

Acting Master's Mates John Y. Jeffers and George E. Simmons (under the circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Master's Mate James Sullivan (under the circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the *Racer*.

Acting Master's Mate John Tenury, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William T. Moore, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign Frank Sherman, and Acting Master's Mates William T. Ross and Henry S. Adbert, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers John M. Miller, Robert Milby, William Grant, James G. Moore, Henry Miller and Daniel Miller, and ordered to the Mississinpi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mates William Dickson, George W. Ball, James S. McCoy, William M. Mullen, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer George C. Shull, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

PROMOTED.

Acting Ensign Frank H. Wilks, of the *Santiago de Cuba*, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign F. B. Davis, of the *Larkspur*, to Acting Master.

Acting Master Robert B. Ely, of the *Manhattan*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. G. Musgrave, late of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting First Assistant Engineer John Briggs, of the *Mahopac*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George W. Barnes.

Acting Master's Mate John W. Loyd.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Accepting the resignation of Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles Cowley, he is ordered to settle his accounts, and at the expiration thereof report for duty in the South Atlantic Squadron.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Ensign Charles Cunningham, of the *San Jacinto*.

Acting Ensign J. B. F. Smith, of the *Otsego*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph A. Fife, of the *Stettin*.

Acting Master's Mate William L. Lindley.

Acting Master's Mate David A. Simmons, of the *Commodore Hull*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. N. Wilson, of the *Peosta*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles W. White.

SUSPENDED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers John M. Moran and Frank Rodgers, for the term of three months.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE TRIAL OF NAVY STEAMERS BETWEEN BUOYS TWO MILES APART, IN NEW YORK BAY AND HAMPTON ROADS, VA.

The maximum speed of naval steamers will be ascertained by trial between buoys, two nautical miles asunder, in New York Bay and Hampton Roads.

Only the buoys in New York Bay have yet been laid down. They are two spar buoys, painted white, showing about twenty feet out of the water, and bearing from each other W. N. W. ¼ W.; or E. S. E. ¼ E., by compass. The West buoy ranges with Prince's Bay Light, and is moored in 27 feet water. The East buoy ranges with East Beacon on Sandy Hook, and is moored in 26 feet water. These depths are taken at mean low tide. The positions of the buoys will be seen on the special chart of the Navy trial course.

Each trial is to consist of four runs in each direction, making eight runs in all, and they are to be conducted in the following manner, viz:

When at the distance of from one-fourth to half a mile from the first buoy, the fires in the furnaces being large, clean and bright, the steam at the maximum pressure the strength of the boiler will allow, and the water in the boiler as low as safety will permit, the throttle valve is to be gradually opened until the full width is reached and the steamer has her maximum speed as she passes the first buoy. The run thence to the second buoy is to be made with all the speed the vessel can attain. After passing the second buoy the engine can be throttled down until the steamer is turned and ready for the return run, which is to be made in the same manner, and so on.

During the actual time of running between the buoys no water is to be "blown off" from the boilers, as little feed-water is to be used as possible, and the furnace doors are not to be opened. The blowing, feeding, and firing are to be done while the steamer is being turned.

The fires are to be kept level, clean, and free of holes. They are to be composed of egg-size anthracite, without dust, and are to be carried seven inches thick.

The full force of the steam-jet in the smoke-pipe, or of the fan-blast beneath the grates, according as the steamer may be provided, is to be used during the runs, and the edges of the uptake doors are to be luted with fire-clay to prevent the admission of air. All the holes in the furnace doors are to be kept open, except when the fan-blast is employed.

The point of cutting off is to be that at which all the steam generated can be used.

With screw engines, before commencing the trials, water will be let on at the ends of all the principal journals, but not upon the journals, and likewise on the centre of the width of the cranks; a copious oil lubrication will also be employed.

An indicator will be permanently in position on each cylinder, heated up and in good working order. During the whole time of a run, diagrams will be taken as rapidly and as numerously as possible from each end of each cylinder.

The discharge water will be carried at the temperature giving the best vacuum.

Before commencing the trials, all stuffing boxes and joints to vacuum spaces will be made tight, and particular care will be taken that the vacuum shall be the maximum possible for the machinery.

The trials will be made at slack water, if convenient, in order that the tide may affect the result as little as possible.

At the conclusion of the trials a report will be made to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, accompanied by all the indicator diagrams taken, and embracing the following data, namely:

Time of passing each buoy on each run.
Time of making each run.
Number on counter at passing each buoy of each run.
Number of revolutions made during each run.
Mean steam pressure in boiler during each run.
Mean vacuum in condenser during each run.
Barometer.
Temperature on deck, in the engine room, and in the fire-room; and of the injection water, of the hot well, and of the discharge water when the machinery has a surface condenser.

The draught of water of the vessel, forward and aft, at the beginning and at the end of the trials.

The height from water-line to lower port-sill or plank sheer at the middle of the length of the vessel, will be entered in the record.

If the steamer have paddle wheels, the lowest immersion of the outer edge of the paddle will be noted at the begidning and end of the trials. Also, the diameter over the paddles, their number and dimensions. If the steamer have a screw propeller, the diameter,

pitch, number of blades, and length of screw in the direction of its axis, will be entered in the record.

The number of cylinders, their diameter and stroke of piston, and the diameter of the piston rod, will also be entered in the record.

The force of the wind and its direction relatively to the vessel.

The state of the water, whether smooth, rough, etc.

The utmost care will be observed in the conduct of the experiments, and the data will be taken with perfect accuracy.

For brevity and uniformity, the data will be arranged in the accompanying table,* under the appropriate headings, and form part of the report, which will contain, in addition, whatever of remark or information the officer conducting the trials may deem proper to furnish in relation to the vessel and its machinery.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

* We do not give the table, which is ruled and headed to tabulate the above data.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Ledlie, U. S. V., to General Hospital, Rolla, Mo.

Assistant Surgeon H. E. Williams, U. S. A., to De Camp General Hospital, New York.

Assistant Surgeon A. E. Carothers, U. S. V., to General Hospital, Natchez, Miss.

Assistant Surgeon C. J. Kipp, U. S. V., as Examining Surgeon of recruits, drafted men and substitutes, at Indianapolis, Ind.

Surgeon E. B. Dalton, U. S. V., to report to Adjutant General U. S. A.

Surgeon Benjamin Durham, U. S. V., to Marine General Hospital, New Orleans, La.

Assistant Surgeon C. B. White, U. S. A., as Medical Purveyor, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

Assistant Surgeon John D. Johnson, U. S. V., to General Hospital, No. 3, Lookout Mountain, Tenn.

Surgeon J. H. Philips, U. S. V., as surgeon in charge, General Hospital No. 1, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Surgeon J. C. Norton, U. S. V., as surgeon-in-chief, Artillery Brigade, 4th Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland.

Surgeon W. C. Bennett, U. S. V., as surgeon-in-chief, 3d Division, 20th Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland.

Surgeon William Gruistead, U. S. V., as surgeon-in-chief, Artillery Brigade, 20th Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland.

Surgeon Francis Salter, U. S. V., as Medical Director 14th Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland.

Surgeon B. S. Manley, 1st U. S. Colored Cavalry, relieved from duty with Naval Brigade, and ordered to rejoin his regiment.

Assistant Surgeon S. H. Orton, U. S. A., as surgeon in charge, McDougall Hospital, New York.

Assistant Surgeon H. M. Sprague, U. S. A., as surgeon in charge, Ward Hospital, Newark, N. J.

APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. Louis Applegate, of New York, Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers.

RESIGNED.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Thorbe, U. S. A.
Surgeon Francis Bacon, U. S. Vols.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* was at Panama on the 5th.

ON the 28th ult., the *Wateree*, *Saginaw* and *Lancaster* were in Callao Bay.

COLLECTOR Draper has received a dispatch from Washington, saying that the cruise of the new United States Revenue steamer *Kewanee* has proved a complete success.

MOST of the midshipmen of the Naval School at Newport have gone to their homes on furlough until the opening of the term. The ships, including the *Marblehead*, are all in Newport harbor.

SIDE-wheel steamer *Ascutney*, 12, arrived at Washington on Tuesday of last week, for repairs, having been badly injured in a gale off Cape Hatteras.

THE United States steamer *Connecticut* arrived at Port Royal on the 13th, from Boston, with recruits for Mobile. She having a bad leak in one of her boilers, would endeavor to repair it before proceeding on her voyage.

THE gunboat (supply steamer) *Admiral*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. B. Eaton commanding, will hereafter be known as the *Fort Morgan*, in commemoration of Farragut's victory in Mobile Bay and the passage of the work of that name.

THE United States steamer *Honeysuckle*, from Key West, has brought to Havana the gratifying report of the capture of the *Matagorda*, formerly the *Alice*, with six hundred bales of cotton, and of the arrival of the prize at Key West. Appleton Oaksmith is said to have been on board, under the name of MacDonald. The *Matagorda* was from Galveston, bound to Havana.

IT has occurred to a few of our prominent merchants that a fitting testimonial to the bravery and skill shown by Commander Winslow in the destruction of the *Alabama* would be the presentation to him of the picture of the combat between his vessel and the *Alabama*, painted by Durand Brager. It is understood that a subscription paper for the purchase of this picture is open at Goupil's Gallery, where the picture is now on exhibition.

THE United States steamer *Queen*, under command of Lieutenant Tarr, arrived at New York on Sunday from Mobile Bay, via Pensacola and Fortress Monroe, bringing the following named prisoners of war, captured in Mobile Bay:—Commander J. C. Johnson, of the ram *Tennessee;* Lieutenant Commander P. W. Murphy, of the steamer *Selma;* Lieutenant W. L. Bradford and Lieutenant A. D. Wharton, all of the Rebel Navy, and formerly of the United States Navy.

THE U. S. steam-sloop *Brooklyn*, from Mobile Blockading Squadron, Sept. 1, via Pensacola 10, dropped anchor off the Boston Yard at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 20th. She is officered as follows:—Captain, John Alden; Lieutenant, T. L. Swann; Ensigns, D. R. Cassell, C. D. Sigsbee, C. H. Pendleton; Paymaster, G. E. Thornton; Surgeon, G. Maulsby; Captain Marines, G. P. Houston; Chief Engineer, M. Kellogg; Second Engineer G. E. Tower; Acting Third Engineers, H. Bullard, H. H. Arthur; Paymaster's Clerk, A. E. Baker; Boatswain, Chas. A. Bragdin.

OUR naval vessels continue to attract large crowds whenever they put into French ports, a fact which is in great part due to the late combat off the port of Cherbourg. The details of the combat in the port of Mobile are attracting also a great deal of attention, from the fact that in that case, wooden vessels with iron prows attacked a powerful cuirassed vessel—an event which upsets the theory that wooden vessels are no longer to venture into a contest with ironclads. Thus as fast as this vast and obstinate war establishes a new theory, and a new progress in the art of destruction, another still newer is discovered to upset the old one and to perplex and confuse men of war, and men of science.

THE frigate *Franklin* was launched on the 17th inst., at the Portsmouth Yard. The launch was witnessed by thousands of visitors. The receiving-ship *Vandalia*, which lies near the ship-house, was gaily dressed with flags of all nations, and the yards manned, just before the launch, so that she presented a fine appearance. The *Colorado* is nearly ready for sea, and will leave soon. The *San Jacinto* will follow soon after. The other vessels at the station are the *Merrimac*, *Albatross*, schooner *Beauregard*, the double-turreted Monitor *Agamenticus*, nearly ready, and the *Tioga* and *De Soto*, in quarantine. The work on the *Contoocook* and *Passaconoway* is progressing finely. The receiving ship is getting large numbers of men daily from the rendezvous. They are generally a fine-looking set of men. There is a large number of workmen at the Yard, and work is progressing. Several new ships are building, and about to be built.

THE Navy Department is pressing forward the work at the port of New York with great energy. The greatest difficulty in preparing the numerous vessels built within the last three years has been the want of the requisite number of machinists and machine shops. The fleets ordered for immediate construction have been per force delayed for this cause. To overcome this difficulty has been the chief care of Navy officials at this port. From the first, the work at the Navy Yard has been urged forward as fast as possible, and all the facilities the many private shops of New York could furnish have been pressed into the service. There are now many thousand experienced workmen in these private establishments engaged in completing the machinery for the various vessels still awaiting this necessary part of their fit out. Probably not less than ten thousand men are engaged in this branch alone. The Brooklyn Navy Yard itself is full of workmen, fuller, perhaps, than ever before; between five and six thousand men are on the rolls, and work of all kinds proceeds with a rapidity not often seen even in the Navy Yard. The vessels constructing are not increased in numbers, but are the same as last week. The *Tallapoosa* sailed on the 20th, probably for the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. The *Seneca* went to New York. The arrivals are the *Kensington* and *A. D. Vance*, (British), blockade-runner, prize to the *Santiago de Cuba*. Her measurement s 500 tons, British; she is 300-horse power, nominal, and carried a cargo of 400 bales of cotton. A number of steam picket boats have been built, and are having movable iron bulwarks fitted to them. They are calculated to do excellent service in the blockade of Southern ports.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM MR. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, September 14, 1864.

Major-General DIX, New York:

Lieutenant-General Grant telegraphs this Department in respect to the draft, as follows:

CITY POINT, 10:30 A.M., September 13, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

We ought to have the whole number of men called for by the President in the shortest possible time. Prompt action in filling our armies will have more effect upon the enemy than a victory over them. They profess to believe, and make their men believe, there is such a party North in favor of recognizing Southern independence, that the draft cannot be enforced. Let them be undeceived.

Deserters come into our lines daily, who tell us that the men are nearly universally tired of the war, and that the desertions would be more frequent, but they believe peace will be negotiated after the Fall election. The enforcement of the draft and prompt filling up of our Armies will save the shedding of blood to an immense degree.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

The following telegram has been received from Major-General Sherman on the same subject:

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 13, 1864—6:30 P.M.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

I am very glad to hear that the draft will be enforced. First, we need the men; second, they come as privates to fill up our old and tried regiments, with their experienced officers already on hand; and third, because the enforcement of the law will manifest a power resident in our Government equal to the occasion. Our Government, though a Democracy, should in times of trouble and danger be able to wield the power of a great nation. All well.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

The draft is ordered to commence in all the States and districts where the quota is not filled by volunteers, on Monday, the 19th, and will go on until completed. Volunteers and substitutes will be received and credited to as late a period as possible. Volunteering is still progressing with vigor in most of the States.

GENERAL Sheridan reports the following operations in his command:—

NEAR BERRYVILLE, 7 P. M., September 13, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT, City Point:

This morning, I sent General Getty's division of the Sixth corps, with two brigades of cavalry to the crossing of the Summit Point and Winchester Road over the Opequan Creek to develope the force of the enemy at the crossing in that vicinity. Rhodes, Ramseur's Gordon's and Wharton's divisions were found on the west bank. At the same time, General Wilson and McIntosh's brigade of cavalry dashed up the Winchester Pike, drove the Rebel cavalry at a run, came in contact with Kershaw's division, charged it, and captured the Eighth South Carolina regiment, 16 officers and 145 men, and its battle-flag, and Colonel Hennegan, commanding brigade, with a loss of only two men killed and two wounded. Great credit is due to Generals Wilson and McIntosh, the Third New Jersey and Second Ohio. The charge was a gallant one. A portion of the Second Massachusetts Reserve brigade made a charge on the right of the line, and captured one officer and eleven men of Gordon's division of infantry. Our loss in the reconnoissance is very light.

P. H SHERIDAN, Major-General.

No reports of active operations have been received from other commands. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Tuesday, September 20, 9:30 A.M.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX:

Yesterday Major-General Sheridan attacked Early, fought a great battle, and won a splendid victory. Over 2,500 prisoners were captured. Nine battle-flags and five pieces of artillery were captured. The Rebel Generals Gordon and Rhodes were killed, and three other general officers were wounded. All of the enemy's killed, and most of their wounded, are in our hands. The details are stated in the following additional telegrams received by this department. The department learns with deep regret that we lost General Russell, killed.

GENERAL STEVENSON'S FIRST DISPATCH.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., Monday, September 19—12 M.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

General Sheridan moved on the enemy this morning at daylight Soon after the movement commenced, there was heavy and continuous firing for two hours. It then ceased, apparently receding. It was resumed about nine o'clock, and has continued to this hour (12 m.), apparently in the vicinity of Bunker Hill.

JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General.

GENERAL STEVENSON'S SECOND DISPATCH.

HARPER'S FERRY, Monday, September 19, 3 P.M.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Just received report from signal officer as follows: Continuous firing between Opequan and near Winchester; very heavy since 10 A.M. Think the engagement is general. Line about 5 miles long. Averill is heavily engaged with the enemy near Darkesville. I have sent a party of scouts and couriers to the front, and shall report promptly all reliable news.

JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General.

GENERAL STEVENSON'S THIRD DISPATCH.

HARPER'S FERRY, Monday, September 19—4:30 P.M.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Fighting in the direction of Winchester much heavier. Our forces near Bunker Hill seem to be driving the enemy rapidly.

JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General.

GENERAL STEVENSON'S FOURTH DISPATCH.

HARPER'S FERRY, Monday, Sept. 19—7 P. M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Just heard from the front. Our cavalry, under Averill and Merritt engaged Breckinridge's corps at Darkesville at daylighht, and up to 1 o'clock had driven him beyond Stevenson's Depot, a distance of seven miles, killing and wounding quite a number and capturing two hundred prisoners from Gordon's division.

On the centre and left the enemy were driven about three miles beyond the Opequan into a line of earthworks, our infantry attacking them in position. Since then, as the officer left, he could distinctly hear heavy musketry fire and continuous and heavy artillery fire as he came in. We have heard here heavy artillery firing, and still continuing to this hour. Every indication is most favorable to us.

JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General.

GENERAL STEVENSON'S FIFTH DISPATCH.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 7:40 A. M

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Just heard from the front that Sheridan has defeated the enemy, capturing 2,500 prisoners, five pieces of artillery, and five battle-flags. Rebel Generals Gordon and Rhodes were killed, and York wounded. Our loss was about 2,000. General Russell, of the Sixth Corps, was killed. General McIntosh lost a leg. The enemy escaped up the Valley under cover of night. Sheridan is in Winchester.

J. D. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General.

Generals Upton, McIntosh and Chapman are wounded.

GENERAL SHERIDAN TO GENERAL GRANT.

General Sheridan transmits to General Grant the following official report, which has just been received by the Department:

WINCHESTER, VA., Sept. 19, 7:30 P. M.

Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT:

I have the honor to report that I attacked the forces of General Early, over the Berryville Pike, at the crossing of Opequan Creek, and after a most stubborn and sanguinary engagement, which lasted from early in the morning until five o'clock in the evening, completely defeated him, driving him through Winchester, capturing about 2,500 prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine army flags, and most of their wounded. The Rebel Generals Rhodes and Gordon were killed, and three other general officers were wounded. Most of the enemy's wounded and all their killed fell into our hands. Our losses are severe. Among them is General D. A. Russell, commanding a division of the Sixth Corps, who was killed by a cannon ball. Generals Upton, McIntosh, and Chapman were wounded. I cannot tell our losses. The conduct of the officers and men was most superb. They charged and carried every position taken up by the Rebels from Opequan Creek to Winchester.

The Rebels were strong in numbers, and very obstinate in their fighting. I desire to mention to the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army, the gallant conduct of Generals Wright, Crook, Emory, Torbert, and the officers and men ender their command. To them the country is indebted for this handsome victory. A more detailed report will be forwarded.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Full details of casualties will be given when received by the Department

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 20—12 M.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX:

The following dispatch has just been received giving further particulars of Sheridan's great victory. A salute of one hundred guns has just been given:

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Sept. 20—11:40 A.M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Just received the following official from General Sheridan, dated 1 A. M. to-day:

GENERAL:—We fought Early from daylight till between 6 and 7 P.M. We drove him from Opequan Creek through Winchester and beyond the town. We captured 2,500 to 3,000 prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine battle-flags, and all the rebel wounded and dead.

Their wounded in Winchester amount to some three thousand. We lost in killed General David Russell, commanding a division of the Sixth Army corps, and wounded Generals Chapman, McIntosh and Upton. The rebels lost in killed the following general officers: General Rhodes, General Wharton, General Gordon and General Ramseur.

We have just sent them whirling through Winchester, and we are after them to-morrow. This army behaved splendidly. I am sending forward all the medical supplies, subsistence stores and ambulances. (Signed) JNO. D. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 20—7 P.M.

To Major-General DIX, New York:

The following is the latest intelligence received from General Sheridan:

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., Monday, Sept. 20—8 P.M.

Hon. EDWIN M STANTON, Secretary of War:

The body of General Russell has arrived. As soon as it is embalmed, it will be forwarded to New York. General McIntosh, with his leg amputated, has just come in, and is in good spirits.

Several officers from the front report the number of prisoners in excess of 3 000.

The number of battle-flags captured was fifteen, instead of nine.

All concur that it was a complete rout. Our cavalry started in pursuit at daylight this morning Sheridan, when last heard from, was at Kearnstown. I sent forward this morning ample medical supplies. Full subsistence for the entire army goes forward. If you do not hear from me often, it will be because of the distance we are from the scene of action, and because I only send you such information as I esteem reliable.

JOHN B. RICHARDSON, Brigadier-General.

The President has appointed General Sheridan a Brigadier in the Regular Army, and assigned him to the permanent command of the Middle Military Division.

General Grant has ordered the Army under his command to fire a salute of one hundred guns at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning in honor of Sheridan's great victory.

A dispatch just received from General Sherman, at Atlanta, says: Everything continues well with us.

The reports of to-day show that the draft is proceeding quietly in all the States. In most of the districts vigorous efforts are continued to fill the quota by volunteers before the drafted men are mustered in. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, September 21—10:15 A. M.

To Major-General JOHN A. DIX:

This Department has just received the following telegram announcing the continued pursuit of the Rebels by General Sheridan. Cedar Creek, which General Sheridan was crossing yesterday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, is a short distance this side of Strasburgh. He had pursued the Rebels over thirty miles from the point where he first attacked them at daylight on Monday.

HARPER'S FERRY, September 21.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Reliable news from the front states that our Army was crossing Cedar Creek yesterday at 3 P. M. There was no fighting.

The following list of Rebel generals killed and wounded is correct: Generals Rhodes, Ramseur, Gordon, Terry, Goodwin, Bradley Johnson and Fitzhugh Lee.

From all I can learn the number of prisoners will approximate to 5,000.

The indications are that the Rebels will not make a stand short of Staunton. They are evidently too much demoralized to make a fight. JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General.

General Grant transmits the following extract from the Richmond *Sentinel* of yesterday:—

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 20th has the following:—

A slight ripple of excitement was produced here yesterday by the report that a raiding party was advancing on Gordonsville, and were within a few miles of that place. The result of all our inquiries on this head is that this report originated in the fact that early yesterday a party of Yankee raiders, whose numbers are not known, visited Rapidan Bridge, and after destroying it, proceeded to Liberty Mills, five or six miles above, which they also destroyed. From this latter place they are believed to have gone back to Culpepper.

The operation alluded to by the Richmond *Sentinel* was by a force sent out previous to the battle of Monday.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

A PARIS correspondent of the *Independance Belge* says :—The first volume of the "Life of Cæsar" will decidedly be issued at the end of the year. The publication has been delayed by numberless revisions. In obedience to august desire, the two volumes were only to have appeared simultaneously, and consequently the publicity given to the work would have been much retarded, but upon the respectful opinion expressed by the publisher, the first part will soon be placed in the hands of readers. Each volume will cost from six to eight francs.

OWING to the consolidation of troops now going on in the Army of the Potomac, many officers will be temporarily deprived of commands commensurate with their ability and past services to the country. Among these is Brigadier-General Cutler, who came out as Colonel of the Sixth Wisconsin, was promoted to a brigadiership, and had commanded a division in the Fifth corps through the campaign. General Cutler is the junior brigadier, and left without a division. He goes north temporarily on detached service.

BRIGADIER-General Truman Seymour made this response to a serenade at Brattleboro', Vt.:—"My friends, I am glad to see you. I am going to the Army of the Potomac in a few days. A good many of you look able to go, and I should like to have you go with me. Good evening."

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.

Assistant Secretaries of War.

Hon. P. H. Watson and Hon. C. A. Dana—Office2, 3d floor War Department.

General-in-Chief.

Office—in charge of Captain G. K. Leet, Assistant Adjutant General, 29 Winder's Building, 2d floor.

Chief of Staff.

Major General H. W. Halleck—cor. F and 17th streets.

Adjutant General.

Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

Bureau of Military Justice.

Brigadier-General Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Judges Advocate.

Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, &c.—539 17th street.

Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 224 Army Corps—534 14th street

Solicitor of the War Department.

Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department.

Inspector General's Department.

3 17th street.

Bureau of the Signal Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. L. Nicodemus, Acting Chief Signal Officer—Office, 167 F street.

Provost Marshal General.

Brigadier-General James B. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.

Brigadier General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—Art Union Building, corner Pennsylvania avenue and 17th street.

Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, corner G and 18th streets.

Captain J. M. Moore, Chief Assistant Quartermaster—office corner F and 21st streets.

Lieutenant Colonel Elias M. Greene, Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington—office, 534, 536, 538, and 540 14th street, near New York avenue.

Major M. S. Miller Post Quartermaster—office, 232 G street.

Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Store Keeper—304 H, near 17th street.

Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General A. B. Eaton, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Bell, Depot Commissary—Office, 223 G street.

Medical Department.

Colonel J. K. Barnes, Acting Surgeon General—Office corner 15th street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Cuyler, Acting Medical Inspector General, U. S. Army—Office, No. 302 H street, corner of 17th street, first floor.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Wilson, Medical Inspector U. S. Army, Inspector of the Army of the Potomac—Office, at Rev. Dr. Samson's Columbian College, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Hamlin, Medical Inspector Department of Washington—Office, 303 I street, north.

Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.

Surgeon Thomas Antisell, to attend officers of the Volunteer Army—Office in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon C. Sutherland, U. S. Army, Medical Purveyor—office, 212 G street, near 18th.

General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

United States Army Medical Museum,

H street, between 14th street and New York avenue. Open daily, except Sundays, from 9 A.M. until 4 P.M.

Examining Board for Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers.

Thomas Antisell, President—Office, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Pay Department.

Colonel T. P. Andrews, Paymaster General—corner F and 15th streets.

Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 15th street and New York avenue.

Engineer Department.

Brigadier-General R. Delafield, Chief Engineer—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.

Brigadier General A. B. Dyer, Chief—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.

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HARGRAVE—BEECHER.—At Fort Wayne, Indiana, on September 1st, by Rev. Mr. Large, Rector of Trinity church, Lieutenant RICHARD W. HARGRAVE, 17th U. S. Infantry, to Miss AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Lewis Beecher. No cards.

CHURCH—DUNCAN.—At Lancaster, Ohio, on September 15th, by Rev. Wm. Gray, Lieutenant FRANK L. CHURCH, U. S. Marines, to Miss ALICE GODDARD, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Daniel Duncan, of Newark, Ohio.

VAN DERZEE—BRIGGS.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Chemung, N. Y., on Wednesday, September 7th, by Rev. Mr. Wells, Captain J. G. VAN DERZEE, late of the Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of W. S. Briggs, Esq.

DIED.

JENNER.—On the evening of the 15th instant, in his 43d year, from an injury received by being thrown from a wagon, Captain WILLIAM H. JENNER, formerly of the 145th New York regiment.

BARLOW.—At City Point, Va., on September 11th, Lieutenant Colonel JOHN S. BARLOW, 37th New Jersey Volunteers, aged 35 years.

GROWER.—From wounds received while charging the enemy's works at Jonesboro', Ga., Colonel W. T. C. GROWER, 47th regiment N. Y. Vols.

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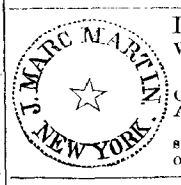
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The Notes are payable in Currency at Maturity, or Convertible into 5-20 Six per cent. Bonds, with interest payable in GOLD.

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These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

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The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME II.—NUMBER 6. WHOLE NUMBER 58.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1864.

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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

WE mentioned some time ago the brilliant surprise by which DE TROBRIAND, with the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania, Twentieth Indiana, and Second U. S. Sharpshooters, all of his brigade, captured and held HARRIS' and FINNEGAN'S picket line, inflicting a loss of from 100 to 150 men, chiefly in prisoners, and suffering a loss only about half as great. Nettled at this affair, the enemy began a constant picket firing, and ever since sharpshooting has been vigorous day and night. Our trains on the new "Weldon Branch" Railroad, also, have been the target for the enemy's batteries, though little damage has been done to them. Of course, many casualties among officers and men result from this brisk and deadly firing. The lines on the left are within a pebble's throw of each other, and such shots as fail of their immediate mark may hit by chance far away to the rear. Accurate artillery range on the part of both sides having long ago been obtained, shells are dropped with fatal precision. Some large mortars on our right have opened on Petersburgh during the last fortnight with great accuracy. Occasionally, however, by a curious sort of tacit armistice, the firing will cease awhile, and many little civilities be exchanged, until it is resumed. The object of the picket-firing is to preserve constant watchfulness, both parties on the Weldon Railroad being fearful of surprise, and anxiously awaiting attack.

On Wednesday, Sept. 14th, the desultory sharpshooting culminated in a terrific cannonade of Petersburgh, answered after noon by a fierce bombardment of our signal towers on the Appomattox and the shelling of the Dutch-Gap Canal. The whole day was one of great uproar, like that of a general engagement. A vast quantity of ammunition was expended. A Petersburgh paper says that for two hours or more shells of different sizes were thrown into the city at the rate of 10 or 20 a minute. The next morning mysterious movements of the enemy's cavalry on our left having been reported, BAXTER'S brigade of the Fifth corps, preceded by several regiments of cavalry, moved out very early towards the Vaughan Road, and broke through the Confederate General BUTLER'S lines at Poplar Spring Church. Cavalry reconnoissances were then made in various directions, and at length DEARING'S cavalry was encountered, and skirmishing went on for several hours. The losses on both sides, however, were small, and our troops were finally withdrawn to their original position. The day following disclosed too late the character of the enemy's movements, which had excited our attention, but which Thursday's reconnoissance had failed to discover.

On Friday, the 16th, occurred the most daring and successful raid of the campaign. At daylight, HAMPTON, with W. F. H. LEE'S cavalry division (BARRINGER'S and CHAMBLISS' brigades) and ROSSER'S and DEARING'S brigades, and two batteries, appeared in the rear of our centre, having marched since Wednesday morning entirely around our left, from Reams'. His object was to secure a herd of 2,500 cattle, which were at Sycamore Church, 15 miles east of Prince George's Court House, near Coggin's Point, a mile south of the James River. SPEAR'S brigade, of KAUTZ'S cavalry division, was picketing at the point attacked. The enemy rushed upon the First District of Columbia and the Thirteenth Pennsylvania, completely surprising them, driving in the pickets, and stampeding both regiments almost without resistance. The former regiment was captured, together with all its horses, its 16-shooting rifles, equipments, wagons, and camp. The immediate guard of the cattle was the Thirteenth Pennsylvania, which was also badly handled, and partially captured. The surprise and the engagement reflect great discredit upon the vigilance of the cavalry officers who had charge of the herd. The enemy's wide detour around our left, and the disposition of our cavalry to keep near their infantry support, had prevented us from meeting HAMPTON in the reconnoissance of Thursday. In the enemy's plan, our entire picket line in the neighborhood was to be attacked. Accordingly, while DEARING surprised the cattle and their guard, ROSSER carried the position at Sycamore Church. LEE also attacked a portion of SPEAR'S brigade, but retired as soon as the feints had been successful and the cattle secured. GREGG'S and KAUTZ'S cavalry divisions were at once started in pursuit, and overtook HAMPTON'S command at Belcher's Mill, on the Jerusalem Plankroad. SMITH'S and STEDMAN'S brigades and CLARK'S battery attacked the enemy, who was in strong position, and outnumbered us. Our forces were repulsed and driven back by ROSSER and DEARING, and the enemy pursued his retreat at leisure. Our loss in this affair was about 25, principally in the First Massachusetts.

Simultaneously with HAMPTON'S attack, and to cover it, the entire skirmish line of the Fifth corps on the Jerusalem Plankroad was driven in to the entrenchments, the enemy claiming to have taken 90 prisoners in the operation. By HAMPTON'S bold manœuvre, several weeks' supply of beef was taken from under our very guns. Two thousand four hundred and eighty-six superior beeves were captured, besides about 300 men, with their horses and equipments, 200 mules, 32 wagons, &c. Amongst the captures were a telegraphic construction corps of 40 men, with their train and 20 miles of wire. General LEE says his entire loss did not exceed 50 men. The enemy's pickets that day were very facetious, calling out "beef, beef," imitating the noises of driving cattle, and offering to trade fresh beef for coffee. Our pickets asked in return what they would trade for Atlanta. There were lively rumors of an attack on our left for two days after, and great vigilance was exercised, troops being moved to and fro. Our soldiers humorously explained the commotion by saying that the enemy had come back, and had spent 36 hours since the raid in hunting up one lame ox which had straggled from the other 2,485.

From the 16th to the 23d, vindictive picket firing was kept up along the line, it being most constant, as has been said, in front of MOTT'S division of the Second corps. Many casualties have resulted from the firing. On the 20th, three of our officers, and a larger number of men, were hit by sharpshooters in MOTT'S front. On Monday, the 19th, the news of SHERIDAN'S victory was read to the troops, amid cheers and unbounded enthusiasm; and next morning, at daylight, a tremendous salute of shotted guns for an hour along the lines was fired in honor of the success. The enemy responded, and the firing was very furious from Deep Bottom far across to the Weldon Railroad. BIRNEY'S cannonade on the right was directed against the Spring Hill battery, whose formidable guns, near the Appomattox, enfilade his position. A heavy enfilading piece which had been planted by the enemy below the Hare House was counteracted in its effect by the precautions of our artillerists. On the 22d and 23d, there were several casualties on the left from the sharp picket firing. The morning of the 24th, also, opened with heavy cannonading. But of late there has been no movement of importance, though all the signs point to an early resumption of hostilities.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

THE brilliant victory of Winchester, of which we gave some account last week, has been succeeded by the happiest results. EARLY has been forced far up the Valley, beyond Woodstock, having been first defeated in his strong position at Fisher's Hill. Immediately after the battle of the 19th, EARLY withdrew to Fisher's Hill, which lies just beyond Strasburgh, commanding the town. It was at this precise point that SHERIDAN paused in his first advance up the Valley. Now, under the prestige of recent victory, he determined to assail the enemy's position in spite of its strength. By Wednesday morning, the 21st, SHERIDAN'S Army was all in good position. The enemy was posted with his right on the North Fork of the Shenandoah, and his left on the North Mountain. His line, running westerly, extended across the Strasburgh Valley. There was considerable manœuvring for position till after midday. CROOK'S Eighth corps was on our right, WRIGHT'S Sixth in the centre, and EMORY'S Nineteenth on the left. While EMORY demonstrated on the left, RICKETT'S division of the Sixth corps advanced directly in front, and AVERILL drove in the enemy's skirmishers. Under cover of these demonstrations, CROOK moved out to the extreme right, and, after an arduous march, swept about and flanked the enemy's left. At four or five o'clock in the evening, a gallant charge was made by CROOK, who carried the enemy before him, turning him out of his entrenchments in great confusion. At the same time, WRIGHT attacked in the centre and EMORY on the left, and AVERILL skirted along the base of the South Mountain. With great rapidity, the Sixth corps broke in the enemy's centre, separating his two wings, and, in great disorganization, the enemy broke and fled towards Woodstock. Artillery, horses, wagons, rifles, knapsacks, and canteens were abandoned in the flight and lined the road. It was a very disastrous defeat. Eleven hundred prisoners and sixteen pieces of artillery were captured, besides a great many caissons and artillery horses, with ammunition, small arms, and such spoils as fall from an army retreating under such disadvantages.

The precipitate retreat of the enemy from Fisher's Hill is so astonishing as hardly to be accounted for, unless he had already contemplated it, and only increased his speed at the charge of our troops. There is one report which states that EARLY had begun his retreat when SHERIDAN attacked him. Probably, also, the fact that TORBERT'S large cavalry force had been sent down the Luray Valley, to Front Royal, so as to flank him, completed the necessity of EARLY'S retreat. TORBERT attacked WICKHAM'S cavalry at Luray, and captured some prisoners. What our losses are, it is hard to estimate, but probably they will not reach 800, and possibly not 500, as the affair was of such short duration. The left, com-

prising the Eight corps and RICKETT'S division of the Sixth, suffered most severely.

No sooner had EARLY abandoned his strong position, than SHERIDAN was on his trail. He marched his troops on the night after the battle to Woodstock, and there halted, next morning, for rest and rations. AVERILL, pushing on in advance, drove the enemy to Mount Jackson, twenty-five miles south of Strasburgh, where he halted and made a stand, checking our advance with infantry and artillery. From Woodstock SHERIDAN moved rapidly up the Valley to Mount Jackson, and thence to New Market, and on Sunday, the 25th, his headquarters were reported to be at Harrisonburgh, with his cavalry moving towards Staunton. On Saturday, TORBERT encountered near Luray, the enemy's cavalry, who were trying to operate in our rear. A sharp engagement is said to have followed, the enemy being driven up the Valley with the loss of seventy-four prisoners, besides his killed and wounded. Next day TORBERT'S cavalry joined SHERIDAN beyond New Market, and started off to Staunton. It is estimated that the enemy's loss in prisoners during all the recent engagements, will reach 5,000, while his killed and wounded will probably amount to 3,000. Our entire loss is probably not greater than 4,000.

On the morning of September 17th, Colonel LAZELLE, with three hundred and fifty men of the Sixteenth and Thirteenth New York cavalry, started from Falls Church, marched through Fairfax county to Stephensburg, and finally reached a large bridge on the Rapidan, fifteen miles from Culpepper. This was fired and partially destroyed, and the force then moved on towards Culpepper. On the march the column was considerably harassed, and at last its progress was checked by a regiment of infantry. A sharp skirmish ensued, and our cavalry, in charging, were repulsed, the enemy being in greater force. Colonel LAZELLE then commenced his retreat, the enemy troubling him, but doing little damage. Besides the bridge, three mills were burned and several public buildings, and a quantity of flour destroyed. Our total loss was forty-one men. A large number of horses were captured, but most of them were abandoned on the return. The object of the expedition was to cut communication between Culpepper and Richmond by burning the bridge over the Rapidan.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

THE latest advices from Atlanta report General SHERMAN'S Army as still enjoying their much-needed rest. Leaves of absence are freely granted, and many of the sick and wounded men are receiving furloughs. The soldiers who remain on duty are busy constructing camps, lumber being procured for this purpose from the dwellings in the city. The truce proclaimed for the purpose of sending the inhabitants of the city South was necessarily prolonged a few days beyond the ten days first agreed upon.

The Southern papers report that the losses during the bombardment of Atlanta will reach five millions of dollars worth of real estate, embracing forty-seven houses burnt. There were 497 persons killed and 557 wounded. They claim that their losses in the final engagements, resulting in the fall of Atlanta, do not exceed in killed, wounded and prisoners, five thousand men.

There are a variety of reports in regard to negotiations upon the subject of peace, which are said to be in progress between General SHERMAN and the authorities of the State of Georgia, with whom ALEXANDER H. STEVENS is said to coöperate. These reports receive some degree of confirmation from articles in the Richmond papers, which indicate much nervousness least Georgia should, as they express it, after getting Virginia into the scrape, leave her to hold the bag while she makes good her escape. There is no official authority for these reports.

Official dispatches from General SHERMAN'S command state that HOOD appears to be moving toward the Alabama line. His force has been weakened somewhat by the withdrawal of the Georgia militia, whom Governor BROWN has recalled to their homes, "to look for a time," as he says, "after important "interests, and prepare themselves for such service "as may be required when another campaign com- "mences against other important points in the State." The force with which HOOD left Atlanta is estimated at something less than 50,000, exclusive of militia.

OTHER OPERATIONS.

THE Rebel cavalry are still making vigorous efforts to disturb General SHERMAN'S operations in Georgia by raiding on his communications. A strong force under the lead of FORREST has appeared in Northern Alabama, where they had at last accounts compelled the surrender of Colonel CAMPBELL and garrison at Athens, Alabama, after a fight of two hours' duration. The garrison consisted of five hundred men of the Sixth and Eighth Indiana cavalry. A detachment of three hundred men sent from Decatur, Ala., to reinforce the garrison at Athens are reported to have been captured after an obstinate engagement. Several miles of the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad between Decatur and Athens were destroyed by the Rebel force, who subsequently advanced towards Pulaski, seventy-five miles south of Nashville, destroying Sulphur Spring trestle and compelling the evacuation of the post at Elk River Bridge. General ROUSSEAU reached Pulaski with a force of infantry and cavalry on the afternoon of the 26th, advancing to meet FORREST the next day. He was reported by "the telegraphic operator" at Pulaski to be heavily pressed by the enemy and slowly falling back. He subsequently reädvanced and maintained his position, the Rebel forces being held in check at last advices, when active skirmishing was going on. risoners report FORREST'S force at seven thousand, with twenty pieces of artillery. All accounts agree in stating that FORREST'S force is large. The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad has, fortunately, not been disturbed thus far, and such precautions have been taken as will, it is thought, maintain uninterrupted communication between Nashville and Atlanta.

The Rebels under General PRICE are attempting another invasion of Missouri, and, if we are to believe the telegraph, they come in a formidable shape, PRICE'S forces being variously estimated at "from "10,000 to 30,000." We incline to take the lesser figure, with deductions on even that. They are operating in the southwestern part of the State, the main body being reported, on the 27th, at Frederickstown, Madison county, with the advance at Farmington, St. Francis county, twenty miles northeast of Pilot Knob, the terminus of the railroad south from St. Louis. Light attacks upon Pilot Knob and Trenton, further to the north, are reported. Both were easily repulsed. General MOWER is reported to be moving northward from Brownsville, Ark., on PRICE'S rear, having left Brownsville about the 13th of September. General ROSECRRNS is adopting vigorous measures to meet the emergency. The citizens have been called to arms, and business has been suspended in St. Louis for a portion of the day to allow the militia to drill. Discharged officers and soldiers are also appealed to to lend their aid; and the employés of the Quartermaster's Department capable of bearing arms are organizing into companies.

THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN, and its antecedents, as developed by the Report of Major-General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, and other published documents. By J. G. BARNARD, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, and Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and Chief Engineer in the Army of the Potomac from its organization to the close of the Peninsular campaign. Mr. D. VAN NOSTRAND has just issued a new edition of this work in a cheap form, intended to favor its more general circulation at this particular juncture, when the actions and sayings of General MCCLELLAN are being weighed in the balance of the public judgment. Like the earlier work of its author, entitled "C. S. A.," this review of the Peninsular campaign is written with a pungency, fervor, and an earnestness of conviction, which give it a piquancy of style that adds to its readableness, if not to its value as a military review.

AN Army Medical Board, to consist of Surgeon Charles S. Tripler, U. S. A., President; Surgeon William S. King, U. S. A., and Surgeon Glover Perin, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 18th of October next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army, and of such assistant surgeons for promotion as may be brought before it. Applicants must be between twenty-one and thirty years of age, and physically sound. Applications must be addressed to the Secretary of War, or the Surgeon-General, stating the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of his birth; they must also be accompanied by respectable testimonial of moral character. No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable pre-requisite to appointment. There are now five vacancies on the Medical Staff.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THIS subject being one to which several correspodents have called our attention, we will briefly sum up the Regulations on the subject:

Par. 917, Regulations of 1847, requires that, "in the as- "cending line of correspondence, all written communica- "tions and applications will be addressed to the chief of "the staff of the next commander." And par. 923 provides that "no communication within the competency of an in- "termediate commander to decide upon, should be forward "for action of the higher authority, except by way of appeal." The following paragraphs from Regulations of 1861, and order from the General-in-Chief are conclusive upon the subject, viz:

449. Written communications from a commander to those under his command may be made by his staff officer. In all other cases by the officer himself.

460. In signing an official communication, the writer shall annex to his name his rank and corps. When he writes by order, he shall state by whose order.

451. All official correspondence between the heads of the different departments of the staff of any command, and its commander, must pass through the Adjutant-General, Assistant Adjutant-General, or Adjutant of the command, as the case may be. Communications to or from a commander, and those under his command, must pass through the Adjutant-General, Assistant Adjutant-General, or Adjutant on duty with it; excepting only such communications between a disbursing officer and the chief of his particular branch of the staff, as relate exclusively to the ordinary routine of business in their own department. All communications, whether from an inferior to a superior, or *vice versa*, are, as a general rule, to be passed through the intermediate commanders. The same rule governs in verbal applications; for example, a Lieutenant seeking an indulgence must apply through his Captain, the Captain through the Adjutant, and so on.

454. Generally, officers who forward communications endorse on them their remarks or opinion, without other letters of transmittal.

455. Official letters should generally refer to one matter only. In regard to an enlisted man, the company and regiment must be stated.

456. Letters on letter paper will be folded in three folds, parallel with the writing.

457. All communications on public service are to be marked on the cover, *Official Business*.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 30, 1864.

General Orders No. 129.

The attention of all officers is called to the Army Regulations and General Orders in regard to correspondence on official matters. All such correspondence must be conducted through the proper official channels, except in cases of pressing necessity, which do not leave time for regular communication, and then the necessity must be stated. All applications or correspondence, through whomsoever made, in violation of this order, will not be responded to, and the writers will be arrested and tried for disobedience of orders, or recommended to the President for dismissal.

By command of Lieutenant-General GRANT.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

It has never been doubted that an officer or soldier had the right of appealing to higher authority from the decision of an intermediate commander. It is the duty of such commander to forward any appeal to its destination, and should he fail to do so, the officer or soldier aggrieved may forward an appeal direct, stating his reasons for disregarding the usual channel of communication.

THE subject of gun cotton has again been brought under the notice of the French Academy of Sciences by MM. PELOUZE and MAUREY. It may be recollected that at the last meeting of the British Association very important discussion took place on this interesting subject, and facts were disclosed calculated to stagger the most determined opponent of the new material. In the paper above alluded to, M. PELOUZE, one of the chemists who wrote a report against gun-cotton in 1849, and M. MAUREY, examined General LENK'S process for manufacturing gun-cotton, and compared it with that employed in France. They admit a very slight difference of chemical composition between the two varieties. Contrary to General LENK'S assertion that his gun-cotton does not explode at a lower temperature than 136 degrees Centigrade, our authors affirm that all their specimens exploded, or were otherwise decomposed, at a temperature of 100 degrees; and that at temperatures as low as 55 degrees decomposition ensued with equal certainty, but only in the course of a few hours. In one case they even obtained an explosion at 47 degrees, which induces them to suspect that it may even be decomposed at the common temperature. Regarding strength, according to their experiments General LENK'S gun-cotton and that of LE BOUCHET are equal. They admit that General LENK has been able to fire 1,000 shots in quick succession from a piece of ordnance without spoiling the bore, and with a charge of 481 grammes of gunpowder, but they contend that the velocity of 427 metres per second is insufficient for practice. Upon the whole, therefore, they do not consider it advisible to substitute it for gunpowder.

MR. DABOLL, the inventor of the fog horn, has received an order from the English Government by the last steamer authorizing him to build and furnish the Government with a larger and more powerful signal (of the kind) than has ever been made. It will consist of two twenty-four inch caloric engines, placed side by side upon a platform or bed-plate of cast iron. Upon the same platform will be two air tanks or receivers, into which will be condensed the air for blowing the trumpet. But one engine will be made use of at a time, the other being a reserve in case of accident, and either can be fired up in about half an hour. The automatic arrangement by which the trumpet is blown and operated can readily be changed from one engine to the other. The trumpet is intended to revolve halfway round and back in about a minute, and blow its blasts as it moves around. This apparatus is specially intended for Dungeness, where Mr. Daboll erected a smaller signal of this kind.

THE Lieutenant-General has issued an order that no spirituous, malt or vinous liquors shall be allowed to come into the Army except through the Commissary and Medical Departments. This was induced by the large amounts brought down by sutlers and others on orders from officers, but which were usually kept on sale by dealers, who thus managed to evade the former orders in the matter.

THE DISCIPLINE AND CARE OF TROOPS.

NUMBER I.

"L'habitude de la discipline donne à une armée l' esprit militaire.—VIAL.

FAR be it from us to say that our Armies have not done wonders. We only maintain that these wonders have come, in large part, from the intelligence and character of the privates; and add, that this intelligence and character has often been squandered, to some purpose no doubt, but squandered as that man wastes his fortune, who, from disinclination to regularity and method, obtains all his ends simply by a lavish expenditure of money. Which is to say, the great need of our Army from the first was instruction. Had the brigadiers instructed the colonels, and had these, while retailing what they learned to the officers under them, set themselves to the work of forming such non-commissioned officers as could have been made from our volunteers, the Army would have trebled its value; the war would perhaps be now at an end, and many a poor fellow who lies on the bloody field, or has returned an invalid or cripple, would be filling his place in society, and adding the full influence of a good soldier toward the future well-being of his country.

The old Romans bear witness that the value of strategy does not compare with the worth of first-rate troops led by men who to common sense join a knowledge of tactics and discipline. Strategy always rests on *ifs*, but good troops, under God's favor, have little to do with hypothetical syllogisms.

Under the term Military Discipline may be included every systematic means for ensuring obedience and order in all things among soldiers: it goes hand in hand with the care of troops, of which it is the indispensable condition. When the command consists of only fifteen, twenty, or even twenty-five, this discipline may partake very much of the character of direct moral suasion, and still be very searching and very complete. Beyond these numbers it may still be exercised, and with great aggregate effect, by leaders who possess from nature a peculiar talent for creating enthusiasm and influencing the general will; but, although the aggregate effect be great, it is then far from searching or complete. What is accomplished is done only at a wasteful use of lives and money, while everything is precarious, depending on the life and health of one person, and not less on the prevailing humors of his troops. In such a case, men who can not be inflamed with the spirit of their chief, are useless as subordinate officers; and among the soldiers, while the willing take more than their share of work and suffering, the indolent and unwilling have always a great chance of escape from the trials and hazards of war.

The discipline of which we now speak is *an art*. It has its rules and well-considered measures; and these can be learned and exercised by any one who possesses the only absolutely necessary qualifications—a moderate degree of intelligence and (at least when administering its laws) power to govern himself.

In old regiments and armies, where for years the fresh elements taken in to keep up their strength have been received under a long established government, and at once surrounded by old subjects, the new private or officer learns, he hardly knows how. Beside the regular instruction always given him, there is an atmosphere, the very breathing of which seems to enlighten him to understand, and dispose him to obey. The rules of discipline are, in such situations, to a great measure traditional; at least they are so in their details; and it might puzzle even an officer, fully imbued with their spirit, to state, in precise and definite words, what they were.

Volunteers labor not only under the difficulty of having no traditions and no atmosphere of military spirit surrounding them, but they have no years in which to produce either. They are called out for *instant service*, and if there be any means to better fit them for it, such as putting traditional customs into expressed rules, or suggesting measures which may in some degree supply the place of the military atmosphere, until it shall, perchance, have formed itself, these means will obviously conduce much to raising their value as soldiers.

With this object in view, it will be appropriate first to inquire, What are the military ends aimed at? They may be enumerated as follows:—1st. To secure unhesitating obedience. 2d. To enable the officer commanding to know with certainty that the men under him actually have the ammunition and rations which they are supposed to have. 3d. To secure these, as also the arms, equipments, tools, dress, and (if mounted) the horses and horse equipments in the most perfect order, in which, under the circumstances, it is possible that attention and *intelligent* care on the part of the men can keep them. 4th. To preserve the health of the men. 5th. To oblige the officers to exercise their authority without partiality, and with firmness and justice. 6th. To create that feeling of *esprit de corps*, which long experience has proved to be the most potent of all moral influences on soldierly efficiency. 7th. To enable all officers to state, at a moment's notice, the situation of their command as to numbers and efficient strength, as to rations, ammunition, and armament; and to furnish a return of articles needed from any of the Departments in order to fully provide them, as directed by existing orders, or the general customs of the service. 8th. To maintain such accountability for Government property as may prevent its waste, and ensure its being applied to the proper uses.

These ends attained, the condition of the command and its behavior in action will still depend much on the individual character of the officers and men; but, in a body of several hundred men, however paradoxical the assertion, the fact is that the efforts of individual character are vastly more impaired by lack of discipline, than the results of discipline by defects of character. That is to say, if in one regiment discipline be one hundred and individual bravery fifty, while in another bravery be one hundred and discipline fifty, the first mentioned will, in every case and on every occasion, carry off the laurels of the day. What is more, its individual bravery will soon rise, not only to par with the other, but above it; beside, there will be a growth of confidence among the soldiers in each other and in the successful working of their fire and their charges, which will tell more and more in every successive engagement.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

That which forms the machinery of discipline is the *cadre* of the regiment. The cadre (or framework) is now the accepted French term for *the officers and non-commissioned officers of any command*. It is our purpose, first, to speak of the latter, who constitute three-quarters of this framework.

The quality of its non-commissioned officers presents always the true touchstone to the actual *present* worth of a regiment. They it is who act directly on the men, they are the immediate artisans who form the soldiers. And, whether themselves a recent result from the labors of capable officers, or the product of time in a service-worn battalion, *good* non-commissioned officers are, in camp, on the march, or on the battle-field, at once the glory and the strength of an army. They are not merely a lower kind of officer, as a captain is lower than a colonel, but their authority is as peculiar in its kind as it is indispensable in its effects. They are not always, in military age, but are always, as to position, the patriarchs of their little families, and, so far as consistent with securing unhesitating obedience, their authority should rest on moral suasion and their own good example. Although supported on every occasion by the authority of the officers, or, when that cannot be appealed to, by a reversionary power of punishment in themselves, yet they should be regarded by the soldier more as elder brothers than as commanders over them. *In camp*, they are at all times the eyes and hands of their immediate officer; they *ocularly* inspect every military action of the men, and by instructing the ignorant and warning the thoughtless or wilful, prevent many an offence, for which the officer's only remedy must have been punishment. The well-disposed scarcely feel their influence, except as counsellors and friends, while the ill-disposed and indifferent find in the eyes always fixed upon them a constant check to those selfish practices which interfere with the comfort and efficiency, and, finally, endanger the safety of others. *On the march*, they encourage the weary, report for indulgence those who are worn out, and urge on the lazy, presenting to the reviewing eye of the officer ranks at proper distances and a column ready at any moment to form for battle and meet the enemy. *In battle*, they constitute the points which guide the movements of the men, and a slight word from their well-known voices, or a tap on the shoulder, will often bring to himself the man who might else have attempted to leave the ranks. While the corporals in front set an example of steadiness, the sergeants in rear watch all the motions of their men, observing that they are not loading too many cartridges, that they take aim, and see something to fire at. In short, though good officers in small numbers are indispensable, good non-commissioned officers, in pretty large numbers, are even more so. Many a fine regiment has, at least temporarily, been ruined by promoting its sergeants, when, either it did did not contain the material for supplying their places, or (as sometimes happens) these new officers, good as they had been in their former posts, lacked the ability to form others on their own model.

Volunteer regiments almost always contain abundant material for making the best of non-commissioned officers; and it must be the first object of a commander who strives to bring his troops to perfection, to bring forward men apparently qualified, as he discovers them, and to have others numbered to supply their places at once, in case of accident, or to be promoted to them so soon as incapacity in any form shows itself.

In the course of this article, forms for reports will be given, calculated to bring the daily efficiency of the non-commissioned officers and officers clearly before the regimental commander,* *provided occasional but thorough and unexpected inspections of a few men or a squad are made* in order to secure their correctness.

Such reports punctually insisted on, will go far toward the desired end; still the colonel who expects to form a good cadre, has much more to do. Instruction of his officers by questioning and lectures on all subjects relating to their arm two or three times a week, is indispensable, both for the sake of the officers and also of the non-commissioned officers, who are in their turn to be instructed by the former. Half an hour, or even twenty minutes, will do wonders on these occasions. If the colonel be not already him master of the subject, and have no brigadier to make himself so, still, with what previous preparation he can find time for, it should be done. It is in vain for an officer so closely under the examination of his men, finally, to conceal any want of knowledge; and it will be better in all respects that it be first discovered in the lecture-room than in action. Beside these things, however, the colonel should keep a *conduct-book* of all the non-commissioned officers of his regiment; he should occasionally call them together for examination, instruction and drill, by himself; and again, while he shows no favor, except to military good conduct, and reduces to the ranks most promptly, whether for any decided dereliction of duty, or for a certain amount of demerit marks given for little shortcomings, he, as the highest in the regiment, should set an example to the officers and men, by treating every soldier wearing chevrons with marked respect.†

* In this book, kept from the colonel's own observations and his frequent inspection of similar books kept by the company commanders, which should include *all the men* of their companies, the score should never be opened afresh excepting for marked good behavior on some *one* occasion, or for a very long time. An average per diem of demerits which will ensure reduction should be fixed, and this average should be calculated from time to time on the whole number received.

† Considerable misapprehension, perhaps, exists sometimes as to the extent of the duties and authority of non-commissioned officers. These are by no means entirely confined to their own companies. The presence of a sergeant or corporal should be a warrant *for order in his vicinity* whether the men be of his command or no. Any officer perceiving that something is going wrong, should always call on the nearest non-commissioned officer to point out the offender, if he cannot otherwise distinguish him, and every non-commissioned officer should be held responsible for infractions of regulations in his presence. The men should be accustomed to treat every non-commissioned officer with respect, and those of the latter who do not demand it for themselves are unfit for the position.

This last remark may be extended to commissioned officers, and the colonel should treat as guilty of a high offence the officer who permits a disrespectful deportment toward himself from any inferior. It is scarcely necessary to add, he should also see that superiors do not behave themselves with unseemly arrogance or harshness: and it is an excellent practice, when possible, for the commander of the regiment to give an hour occasionally for hearing *well-founded* complaints from the privates, with the understanding that while such will be redressed, at least so far as to prevent the recurrence of their cause, frivolous ones may meet with severe punishment. In this manner the men are taught to understand the way in which the colonel views things, and the latter obtains a means of appreciating the character of his officers; while it is easily done so as not to impair, but on the contrary to strengthen their just authority.

STEAMBOAT PROPULSION.

"FEATHERING paddle-wheels" are no new thing. They are in common use on the Mediterranean and West India lines of British steamers; but, owing to their complication and the amount of friction involved, the success of the principle can be regarded only as indifferent. An American inventor, Mr. MANLY, has made further progress in the same direction, promising the most important results. The principle is embraced in the fact of the *perpendicular immersion* of the buckets, caused by an eccentric or an independent centre, each bucket being perpendicularly immersed by the eccentricity. On Saturday, September 10th, a trial was made with the steamer *L. Boardman*, for the benefit of representatives of the Cunard line of English steamers, and other gentlemen, including one of the largest steamboat proprietors on the Mississippi. The observations made were apparently regarded as conclusive.

If the invention possesses the merit which this experiment seems to show, its importance cannot easily be exaggerated, in the saving of fuel effected, which is claimed to be at least thirty-three per cent., to say nothing of the increase of speed. Take for example, the performance of the *Baltic*, which consumes ninety tons of coal per day, when steaming at the rate of two hundred and eighty miles, or of the *Persia*, which consumes one hundred and fifty tons per day. The latter, calling the price of coal twelve dollars for bituminous, burns fuel to the value of $21,600 every trip. The Manly Paddle-Wheel Company assert that the trials made with their experimental boat demonstrate that more than one-third of this expenditure may be saved.

The steamer *L. Boardman*, with her old radial wheels, attained a maximim speed of ten miles per hour, with 20 buckets, 19½ pounds steam, and 26 revolutions. The improved wheels applied were of the same diameter, without alteration in hull, boiler or engine, and, under the same conditions of wind and tide, made 13¼ miles per hour, with 19 pounds steam and 23 revolutions. Running the same distance, she consumed previously 1,841 lbs. coal, and now only 1,169 lbs., a saving in fuel of about 35½ per cent. For seagoing vessels, another great advantage is that by reason of the increased dip of buckets, the motion of the ship would not roll them out of water. And, for like reason, the hold of the buckets on the water is not affected by the quantity of freight and fuel on board. The buckets enter like knives and rise vertically, without lifting a great body of water, sometimes equal to many tons, straining the engine and even endangering the ship.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

MR. HOLMES E. OFFLEY, of the Detail Bureau of the Navy Department, has resigned his position in that Department for the purpose of opening an agency office in New York, to facilitate Navy and Army officers in the collection of their claims. Mr. Offley has won the esteem of many in Washington, not only for his business habits, but his many social virtues; and it is with feelings of deep regret that he takes leave of the employés of this Department, in which he has served with fidelity to the country, and honor to himself.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

TIME IN MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In the *United States Service Magazine* for September, 1864, the following sentence appears on page 255: "A recent English critic, struck with the rapidity of the Waterloo campaign, remarks that as MALBOROUGH and FREDERICK "had condensed the years of WALLENSTEIN and GUSTAVUS "into months, and as NAPOLEON had condensed the months "of MALBOROUGH into weeks, so at last WELLINGTON and "BLUCHER condensed the BONAPARTIST weeks into days."

This sentence strikes me as a most superficial generalization—one as little founded in the history of war as it is in the analogy of occurrences in commoner life.

The English critic speaks as if there had been a progression in military ability, which at last reached its altitude in WELLINGTON and BLUCHER. But there has been no such increase of celerity in the determination of warlike affairs, any more than there has been a discovery of physical motive power, independent of obstacles and circumstances. Had the critic forgotten CESAR'S *veni vidi vici* campaign of sixty days, which made him master of Italy, and that against PHARNACES, King of Pontus; or SCIPIO'S, which culminated in one battle at Zama; or the campaign of LUCULLUS, whom FREDERICK the Great cites as a natural-born general, who, having "never commanded an army," was sent by the Roman Senate into Pontus, and had "no sooner ar-"rived there than he conquered the experienced MITHRIDATES." Here were campaigns which, under ordinary men and circumstances, would have consumed *years*, and yet they were condensed, as it were, into days. This was from 1900 to 1800 years ago, when England was but known, and Prussia, if even known to PYTHIAS, had merely been coasted as an amber-producing haunt of unmitigated savages.

The fact is, if men would only reflect one hundredth part as much as they write, and before they write reflect upon what has been written, they would not publish so much that is calculated to mislead the honest, and furnish authorities for those who are contrary-minded.

To take a very plain-faced analogy, any person who has ever cut down and dug out a big hickory-tree can form some idea of the effects of the decisive chop or blow. To arrive at the proper juncture for that chop, how much had previously to be done! First, the tools had to be prepared and the axes ground; then the earth had to be dug away around the tree and cleared from the lateral roots, and these roots cut; afterwards, the base of the tree had to be undermined to get at the tap-root. Then, finally, when the tap-root had been laid bare and a deep chip hewn into it, a single blow of the axe decided the fall of the tree.

A war, and even a campaign, takes very much the same course. Waterloo was simply the decisive chip, for which everything had been prepared by twenty-five years of such digging and lateral root-cutting as Europe had never before witnessed.

If we are to consider the Waterloo campaign as a condensation of effort due to the genius of WELLINGTON and BLUCHER, what are we to think of the campaign of Jena, which decided the fate of Prussia as effectually in 1806 as Waterloo that of France in 1815? Yet the English critic talks of the twin conquerors of June, 1815, as condensing BONAPARTE'S months into days! The same remarks apply to the Austerlitz campaign. Again, are we to consider the Prince of Orange as a condenser of unusual NAPOLEONIC power, because his operations of ten days, by HASSELT and LOUVAIN, in August, 1831, knocked Belgium into pi? Was RADETSKI a superior condenser to NAPOLEON, because in four days, less than half the same space of time, by one victory (that of Novara in 1849), he smashed Piedmont—a feat which took even BONAPARTE seven weeks to perform in 1796?

WELLINGTON'S campaigns in Portugal and Spain were just as long drawn out and indecisive as BONAPARTE'S contemporaneous ones were rapid and annihilating. Here BONAPARTE was condensing WELLINGTON'S years into days.

CHARLES XII. was a condenser as to time, up to his invasion of Russia proper, and MARLBOROUGH at Blenheim, 1704, and at Ramillies, 1708. Prince EUGENE, at Turin, in 1706, condensed years into days, about a century before WELLINGTON had a command worthy of notice.

The critic talks of "the years" of WALLENSTEIN and of GUSTAVUS, as if they consumed years in accomplishing little results. WALLENSTEIN was not slow where he chose to be quick, as his campaign of Denmark, of 1627, proves; and no two years on record, accomplished more under concurrent circumstances than the Swedish king's twenty nine months in Germany. Leipsic was a Waterloo to the Roman Catholic imperial hero, TILLY, and his thereto invincible Walloon tertias or brigades,—well worthy of being named in the same breath with NAPOLEON'S Old Guard—and not less a Waterloo to the papal cause, then, there, and thenceforth. Although there was a conflict at Lutzen, a counter blow at Nordlingen, after the king's death, a Wittstock, a second Leipsic, and a Jan Kowitz, still the question of the imperial papistical supremacy in Middle Europe, was as effectually decided at the first Leipsic, as the fate of imperial France, as to power beyond the Rhine, was determined at the Leipsic of 1813.

Again, does it show reflection to speak of FREDERICK'S "months" as compared to WELLINGTON'S "days," when thirty days comprised two such battles as Rorbach and Lissa, or Leuthen, in 1757? Their decisiveness, it is true, is not to be compared to Waterloo in some respects, because all the circumstances were different; but if FREDERICK had lost *either*, instead of winning *both*, either would have put an end to his career, to his dominion and to Prussia.

This brings us to the moral of the last cut in the tap root of a hickory tree, which we have used in illustration. Generals who rise to superior command towards the end of a protracted war, are able, not through their own superiority, but by the hydraulic pressure of circumstances, to condense, as it were, "years" into "months," into "weeks," aye, even into "days."

And why? Because—here our hickory-tree simile holds out.—First. Some general—killed, perhaps, or more unfortunate, superseded—organized, disciplined, and moralized (if there is such a word in the sense of having imparted *morale* to an army) the forces which as veterans came into play like WELLINGTON'S peninsular heroes and BLUCHER'S Silesian fire-eaters in the day and valley of decision. This corresponds to the selection and preparation of the tree-feller's tools. Second. Here and there strong places were taken; in this or that direction a corps was cut off or captured; here and there a victory was won. Alas! how many who thus played parts equivalent to cutting off minor roots have been, in our war, subsequently placed in positions below their merits. Third. At length a GRANT or a SHERMAN, thanks to the God of battles, has reached the tap-root of the enemy's strength and sustentation, and, as it appears to the unreflecting masses, achieves a *Waterloo*. It is *a Waterloo*, and will deservedly go down to posterity as a *Waterloo*; but a Waterloo is only the last chop on the tap-root.

That able traitor, UTAH JOHNSTON, remarked, "Success "is the test of merit; a hard but a just rule of judgment." He was right manward, but godward stands the antithesis. "Who hath despised the day of small things," whose coöperation enable a leader to condense years into months and months into weeks and weeks into days? According to the unreflecting decision of ordinary thinkers, it is the pomp and circumstance, the visible power, which determines events; but the reflecting man remembers that it was the shrewdness of the shepherd's boy which brought BLUCHER in time to Waterloo; the intelligence of the miller's lad which guided FREDERICK the Great to Hennersdorf, where he condensed months into weeks and weeks into days.

Had the English critic thought upon all these things, or dug down a hickory tree, he would not have written his paragraph on condensations. When our people make up their strings of jewels, though GRANT and SHERMAN occupy the centres of honor, other glorious brilliants will shine with equal lustre, though of less weight, upon the white bosoms of Columbia and Liberty. ANCHOR.

THE HISTORY OF A REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The Fourth New York State Volunteer Cavalry was raised and mustered into service as a regiment on 29th August, 1861. It entered the field early in September of that year, under command of Colonel C. DICKEL, who remained in command until June, 1862. He was succeeded in September, 1862, by Colonel Count LOUIS PALMA DI CESNOLA, at present commanding Second Brigade First Cavalry Division, to which his regiment is attached.

The regiment has never been a day absent from the scene of active operations; has served with credit under FREMONT, ROSECRANS, SIGEL, POPE, STONEMAN, &c., as the many flattering encomiums bestowed on it by these commanders can testify.

Starting with a numerical strength of seven hundred men, and having added to it at various times from nine hundred to one thousand recruits, it can scarcely muster more than one hundred and fifty men for active duty, the deficiency being accounted for by loss in action, deaths from wounds, &c. Three-fourths of the men now present are re-enlisted veterans. The regiment has performed much arduous and hazardous service—scouting and reconnoitering. At Strasburg, Va., June 1st, 1862, a small portion charged on the rear-guard of STONEWALL JACKSON'S retreating army, comprising the Fourth Virginia ("Black Horse") and other cavalry, and caused a vigorous stampede, which horses and men were too exhausted to follow up. At Cross Keys, Va., the regiment opened the battle in skirmishing order, and rendered itself conspicuous by its determined resistance to several charges made on SCHERMER'S battery by the Rebel forces—a resistance which was successful in saving the battery from capture, besides inflicting severe chastisement on the enemy and killing the Rebel General ASHBY.

Continuing with the Army during POPE'S retreat, the regiment performed meritorious service by bringing up the rear, destroying bridges, &c., in the face of the enemy's advance, and having several severe skirmishes at Manassas (Bull Run), and, coöperating with the First Michigan cavalry, the only cavalry charge during the battle was made under the direction of the late General JOHN BUFORD, and was successful in checking the enemy's advance, and saving many thousands from being captured.

At Kelly's Ford, on 17th March, 1863, much credit was awarded to the regiment for its conspicuous gallantry. At Adlie, on 17th June, while a portion of our cavalry was being driven back and nearly captured, the regiment arrived on the scene of conflict, and by a gallant charge turned apparent defeat into a glorious victory for our arms, completely routing the enemy and cutting off nearly one hundred men, with a battle-flag, all of whom surrendered and fell into the hands of the First Massachusetts cavalry. In this engagement Colonel DI CESNOLA was captured, after his horse had been shot under him. He was immured in Libby Prison for ten months.

Following the retreating enemy to Middleburgh and Upperville, the regiment made several charges, in one of which at the latter place General KILPATRICK was rescued from the enemy's hands by a squadron led by the late Captain MANN, after being abandoned by the regiment with which he (General KILPATRICK) had charged.

On 16th September, after chasing the enemy from Brandy Station across the Rapidan, and while a portion of the regiment was on picket near Raccoon Ford, twenty-four men were captured by the enemy, who surrounded the few men at that point. This could not have occurred but for the careless and ignorant way in which the line of pickets was formed. For this disaster, however, and before any official report had been made, and under the impression that a whole squadron had been captured, the regiment was prohibited by General PLEASONTON from carrying the regimental colors. That this was an act of great injustice every officer and man in the brigade was convinced, and repeated efforts were made to have a court of inquiry on the matter, so as to have the blame, if any, put on the proper party. It was granted, but never convened. A full statement of the circumstances to the Secretary of War resulted in the tardy justice of having the order rescinded on 6th January, 1864.

At Trevilian's Station, on 11th and 12th June, the regiment was engaged in the hottest part of the fight, losing heavily in officers and men, but taking upwards of one hundred prisoners, arms, equipments, &c. On 11th, after driving the enemy for nearly three miles, a portion of the regiment charged and re-captured Trevilian's after General CUSTER had been forced to fall back, holding the position until reinforced.

On 29th July, the regiment, detached to make a reconnoissance, reached White's Tavern, four miles from Richmond, and was several times cut off from the brigade, but by careful manœuvring escaped without the loss of a man, and brought in several prisoners.

At White Post, near Newton, on 11th August, the regiment again opened the fight, and stubbornly contested the advance of the enemy for five hours, until reinforcements arrived.

At Front Royal, on 16th August, the regiment (numbering only one hundred and fifty men) charged a regiment of WICKHAM'S brigade, which was driving our skirmishers, capturing in the charge the veteran battle-flag of the Third Virginia cavalry, besides many prisoners. A series of charges were made in concert with the Sixth New York cavalry on COBB'S Legion of infantry, resulting in the capture of their battle-flag and from two hundred to three hundred prisoners.

The prisoners credited to the regiment in this one engagement were twelve officers and one hundred and nineteen men.

The regiment has participated in the following battles, and its meritorious conduct has been productive of many flattering encomiums from the different generals under which it has served:

1862.....	Harrisonburg, June 6th.
"	Cross Keys, June 8th.
"	Port Republic, June 9th.
"	Slaughter Mountain, August 9th.
"	Manassas, August 29th and 30th.
"	Berryville, December 2d.
"	Fredericksburgh, December 15th.
1863.....	Kelly's Ford, March 17th.
"	Chancellorsville, May 3d and 4th.
"	Beverly Ford, June 9th.
"	Aldie, June 17th.
"	Middleburgh, June 19th.
"	Upperville, June 21st.
"	Gettysburgh, July 3d.
"	Brandy Station, September 13th.
"	Morton's Ford, &c., October 11th.
"	Bealton Station, October 26th.
"	Oak Hill, November 3d.
"	Robertson's Tavern, November 29th.
"	Mine Run, November 30th.
1864.....	Barnett's Ford, January 29th.
"	Piney Grove Church, May 8th.
"	Trevilian's Station, June 11th and 12th.
"	Deep Bottom (White's Tavern), July 29th.
"	White Post, August 11th.
"	Cedar Ville, August 16th.
"	Kearneysville and Shepardstown, August 25th.
"	Smithfield, August 28th.

And in the following skirmishes:

1861.....	Annandale, December 2d.
1862.....	Rappahannock Station, March 29th.
"	Franklin, May 28th.
"	Strasburgh, June 1st.
"	Rapidan River, August 12th.
"	White Sulphur Springs, August 26th.
"	Salem, August 28th.
"	Fairfax Court House, September 2d.
1863.....	Stoneman Raid, May.
"	Rapidan Station, May 1st.
"	Jones' Cross Roads, July 11th.
"	Culpepper, September 13th.
"	Brandy Station, October 12th.
"	Oakshades Church, November 15th.
1864.....	Kilpatrick's Expedition, April 30th.
"	Jones' Bridge (Chickahominy River), June 23d.
"	Berryville, August 21st.
"	Smithfield, August 27th.

OF CHANGING DIRECTION IN COLUMN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The article on "Marching troops in large bodies," contained in the JOURNAL of July 16th, does not, in my judgment, clear up the difficulties of "wheeling on a mov-"able pivot," as that movement is laid down in the tactics. All the books prescribe that in changing direction, that is, in wheeling on a movable pivot, in column at full distance, the guide who conducts the wheeling flank "shall describe "an arc of a circle whose radius is equal to the front of the "subdivision." The other men are instructed, in general terms, to conform to the directions for wheeling on a fixed pivot, except as to the *touch*, which is to be taken from the side of the guide. The pivot-man, however, is required to "take steps of full nine inches," or eleven inches, according to the gait, "and thus gain ground forward in describ-"ing a small curve, so as to clear the point of the wheel." Now, since this is also the step of the man at one-third the front from the pivot-flank, it is necessarily the step of the whole *inner* third of the subdivision. The article above alluded to describes the result by saying that "the inner "third of the subdivision swings forward." The books say that "by the nature of this movement the centre of "each subdivision will bend a little to the rear."

Suppose a subdivision attempts to change direction upon these principles. Let the guide describe an arc of a circle whose radius is equal to the front of the subdivision. The men of the outer two-thirds of the subdivision, preserving the touch and alignment to the side of the guide, will describe respectively smaller and smaller arcs similar to that described by the guide and concentric with it. The outer man of the inner third describes an arc of a circle in order to preserve distance, and for the same reason the other men of this third describe arcs of the same nature precisely, and each equal in length to one-third the arc described by the guide. Of course the alignment is lost from the first step; the subdivision bends to the rear; the inner third swings forward with a vengeance.

It is evident that a formation parallel to the original one will be mantained by the inner third of the subdivision. Should the men conform in their own persons to the alignment of the outer two-thirds, their movement will be an oblique march of constantly increasing obliquity, until when the guide has finished his arc, they will find themselves faced by the pivot-flank. Should they preserve their original facing, the line at the end of the wheel, instead of bending a *little* to the rear, will have a bend in it amounting to a right angle.

The same difficulty occurs in column at half distance with respect to the inner fourth of the subdivision, if the pivot-

man takes steps equal to half the pace of the guide, and the radius is once and a half the subdivision front.

Without more ado, it may be asserted that the whole theory of wheeling on a movable pivot is incorrect. Changes of direction are not made, nor can they be made, on these principles.

The following is given as the true theory of this manœuvre:—In changing direction in column at full or half distance, the guide who conducts the wheeling-flank describes an arc of a circle whose radius is equal to once and a half the front of the subdivision. The other men conform to the movements of the guide, turn in their own persons equally with him, and maintain the alignment always upon the radii of that circle of which he describes an arc. To this end, they preserve the touch and direct their eyes towards the wheeling-flank, and shorten the step as may be necessary according to their distance from the guide.

The pivot upon which the wheel is actually made is fixed and not movable, and is distant half the front of the subdivision from the inner flank. I would retain the term "pivot-man" for sake of convenience, meaning thereby the man of the front rank nearest the pivot; but it should be remembered that he is not really the pivot of the wheel. Any other front rank man is a pivot with respect to the men between him and the guide, in exactly the same degree as the pivot-man is for the whole subdivision.

It follows purely as a corrollary that the step of the pivot-man equals one-third the pace of the guide. This fact should not, therefore, be relied on *as a means* of conducting the wheel properly. A knowledge of it may, however, *assist* the men in conforming to the essential rules, and will certainly assist the instructor or an observer in judging whether the wheel is "well done" or not.

By the provisions for consolidation of regiments in our service, companies are not allowed to fall below twenty-two files, or twenty-four files in column, counting the guides—equal at least to eighteen paces. In column by company at half distance, with the smallest allowable front, there would accordingly be a space of three paces between the pivot-men of consecutive companies in a change of direction. In column by division at half-distance, the space would be equal to six paces. In changing direction in column closed in mass, the guide of the leading subdivision ought to describe an arc of a circle whose radius is equal to twice the front of the subdivision; in other respects, the wheel should be similar to that at full or half distance. This will afford the pivot-man a step equal to half the pace of the guide, and will give a space of three paces between consecutive pivot-men, even if the guides all follow in the trace of the leading guide. But something is gained by means of sliding the subdivisions upon each other. And here, without discussing the merits of our translation, I must disagree with the writer of the article alluded to above. To my mind the matter is made worse if the subdivisions slide inward towards the pivot. Indeed, the entire paragraph on this subject in the tactics requires to be re-written on this hypothesis. Each succeeding guide is instructed to *lengthen* the step, to incline *outwardly*, and to continue these variations until he *covers* the guide next in front of him—that is, until he finds himself on a perpendicular to the line of the leading guide's shoulders. Now, the men keeping step throughout, and each guide taking a longer step during the wheel than the one before him, the traces made by him must lie outside of that of the leading guide, and each farther from the pivot than the preceding one. Certainly, the subdivisions do not slide inward towards the pivot.

MORGANZA, La., August 23, 1861.

A MOVEMENT FOR THE BATTLE-FIELD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I venture to lay before the Army, through the medium of your valuable journal, a movement which I am confident will greatly facilitate the getting a regiment into position on our battle-fields, where it is seldom possible to manœuvre in column.

1. A battalion faced by the right flank, and having arrived behind the line of battle, where the right should rest, will be formed forward into line by the following commands and means:

1. Forward into line.
2. By company, by file left.
3. March (or double-quick march).

2. At the first command, the lieutenant-colonel will establish two markers, at about company distance, in front of and at right angles with the battalion; the first marker facing to the left, the second to the right.

3. At the second command, the captain of the first company will caution his company that it has to march forward. The captains of all the other companies will caution their companies that they have to march by file left.

4. At the third command, the first company will march straight forward. When it arrives at six paces from the markers, the captain will command by company into line, and when at three paces will add halt, at which the right-guide will halt and the company come into line as prescribed in the Authorized Tactics (S. C). The captain will then dress it by the right, against the markers established.

5. At the same command, the second company will file to the left and march parallel to the new alignment. When it shall have arrived at a point behind the left file of the preceding company, now in line, it will file to the right, the right-guide directing himself on that file. It will then execute the movements prescribed for the first company, except at the command halt. The left-guide will spring out on the line, and cover the markers established. Each of the other companies will file to the left, and march in an oblique direction towards the new alignment. When they have arrived at a point, at least the depth of their companies and six paces, in rear of the left file of the preceding company in line, they will file to the right, and finish the movement as prescribed for the second company.

6. The movement finished, the colonel will command guides post, when the guides and markers will take their places in line-of-battle. Should the colonel wish to commence firing pending the execution of the movement, he will indicate his intention to the captain of the first company, who will commence the firing as prescribed (S. B).

7. A battalion faced by the left flank may execute this movement by inverse commands and means.

8. This movement may be executed at a halt, on the march or to continue marching. In quick or double-quick time, by means of the modifications prescribed for similar movements in the S. B.

9. A battalion may also form into line faced to the rear by this movement, by filing to the right by company when faced by the right flank, and to the left when faced by the left flank, and filing around their guides, who have preceded them on the new alignment as prescribed (S. B).

10. A battalion being in line-of-battle, and the colonel should wish to change front forward or to the rear, on the first or last company, he will first face his battalion to the right or left and execute the forward into line, or into line faced to the rear, as the case may be. O. B.

WHITEHALL, near Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18, 1864.

SHERMAN'S LINES OF SUPPLY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your paper of September 10th, you say that "from Atlanta to Chattanooga the railroad is 135 miles "long; from Chattanooga to Nashville only a little less." The real distances are: Atlanta to Chattanooga, 136 miles; Chattanooga to Nashville, 151 miles. The railroads over which supplies for SHERMAN'S Army have been drawn are: Louisville and Nashville, 185; Nashville and Chattanooga, 151; the Decatur Road to Huntsville, 140; Memphis and Charleston, from Huntsville to Stevenson Co., Chattanooga and Atlanta, 136. Total, 672 miles. To this add the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad from Nashville to the Tennessee River, a feeder of Nashville, 78 miles, and the Nashville and Clarksville Road, just opened, 58 miles, and the Chattanooga and Knoxville Road, 112 miles (a total of 248 miles), and we have as the length of military railroads operated by SHERMAN 910 miles!

Does the history of war furnish a parallel? Take the strategetic points—Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Atlanta. Regard the Ohio River as the proper base of the Army, and Nashville is 185 miles distant, Chattanooga 336 miles, Knoxville 448 miles, Atlanta 472 miles away from the base!

In another light, Louisville is the dépôt. Nashville, the next sub-dépôt, is supplied by 321 miles of railroad, besides the river transportation to Johnsonville and Clarksville. The next sub-dépôt, Chattanooga, is supplied over (in two routes) 351 miles of railroad, and Chattanooga supplies Knoxville on the north over 112 miles of rail, and Atlanta on the south over 136 miles. Was ever war done so gigantically? The Quartermaster's Department and the military railroad branch thereof deserve very great credit for what they have done to supply SHERMAN'S Army. He knows their value and appreciates their work. RUFUS.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 20, 1864.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In accordance with the maxim of the Romans, *Fas est ab hoste doceri*, I send the enclosed papers, the one from the Rebel Adjutant-General S. COOPER, who formerly—*heu quanto mutatis ab illis*—held the same position in the Army of the United States; the other a letter of the Duke of WELLINGTON, written in that quiet sarcastic vein, in which none better knew how to make a telling hit, than his Grace. I regret that I have not at hand the celebrated scathing letter or order of Lieutenant-General SCOTT, written in Mexico, on a like occasion, to check what I think he called in it, "*the prurience of false fame*," which had led a few of the officers to blow their own trumpets, and set up claims derogatory to the rights of others.

This whole matter of correspondence from the Army has been productive of no small amount of mischief, both to the service and to individuals. There has not only been a want of proper official reticency, which is bad enough; but there has been an indulgence, on the part of officers, in consoriousness both of the professional and individual characters of their official superiors, subversive of all the principles of discipline, and for which no palliation can be found, except that their letters were to friends—private, and not intended to be shown. An officer in a pique at some hasty word of his official superior, or perhaps at some well-deserved rebuke for a neglect of duty, has nothing better to do than to sit down and ventilate his wrath to some relative, or friend, who, in turn, too proud of the confidence thus thoughtlessly placed in his discretion, spreads the matter like wildfire; and thus General A. comes to be looked upon as a tyrant or an imbecile, by quite a large party of credulous people. A wife thinks her husband has not had his deserts in promotion. Does she wait patiently? Not at all. She conceives that to do so would be to acquiesce in the injustice done to her husband. She accordingly besets all the honorables of both houses with her solicitations, and as she must have a *bête noire*, to account for such an unheard-of obtuseness to her husband's merits, she singles out General B. to pour out her phials of wrath upon. But, worse than all this, is the operation of the spirit of clique, which leads officers to disparage every act of one general, under whose orders they may be serving with reluctance, contrasting his every act, in the most unfavorable light, with those of their own pet. Letters are written home in this spirit. The injunction of secrecy is perhaps imposed upon the person to whom they are addressed. What a vain precaution! The receiver of these confidences, in ninety cases out of a hundred, is a wife, or some other near relative, whose sympathies are all on the side of the writer, and who cannot get rid of the burning burthen within, until it is allowed to extinguish itself in any number of confidences made to other equally discreet friends.

Now, before any body cries out against this statement as overcharged, let him ask himself the question, *how many like cases he is personally cognizant of?* If the abuse exists to any considerable extent even, then there ought be a remedy found. I know of but one, and that is absolute reticency with regard to all professional matters, except in an official form. Some one will say this is impossible. Not in the least. All lawyers, all physicians, all bankers, the whole of the Romish clergy, exercise it habitually towards their clientage; for their professional reputation, their livelihood depend upon their doing so. Having cited the Duke of WELLINGTON upon the impracticability of a general being able to stop this abuse, I will finish my, I fear, ungracious lecture by quoting him on this subject of reticency. He says somewhere: "There is an awkardness in a secret "which enables discerning men invariably to find it out. "* * * For this reason secrecy is always the best; and "those who have been long trusted with the conduct of public affairs are in the habit of never making known public "business of any description that it is unnecessary the public "should know. The consequence is, secrecy becomes natural to them, and as much a habit as it is to others to talk "of public matters; and they have it in their power to keep "things secret or not as they think proper. Remember "that what I recommend is far removed from mystery; in "fact, I recommend silence upon the public business, upon "all occasions, in order to avoid the necessity of mystery on "any." Very respectfully yours, D. H. MAHAN.

WEST POINT, September 20, 1864.

TO LETTER WRITERS.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, VA., September 15, 1864.

General Orders No. 72.

Private letters or communications relative to military marches and operations, are frequently mischievous in design, and their publication generally injurious to the military service. They are, therefore, strictly forbidden; and any officer or soldier, or other person serving with the armies of the Confederate States in the field, who shall be found guilty of making such communication for publication, or placing the writing beyond his control so that it finds its way to the press before one month after the termination of the campaign to which it relates, shall be punished, according to the degree of his offence, by the sentence of a court-martial. By order.

(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

Official: H. I. CLAY, A. A. G.

FROM THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

LOWZAA, 16th March, 1811.

MY DEAR LORD.—In answer to your letter of the 16th of February, regarding publications in the newspapers, I assure you that I did not mean to say that the information in the newspapers to which I referred was received either from your Lordship's office or from the Commander-in-Chief; for I know that neither have the information, at least from me. But I wished to point out to you under what disadvantages we carried on our operations. FAY brought from Paris not only the paper containing that information, but copies of all my dispatches; from which MASSENA knew all that I had intended to do in November against his positions, and he knew accurately every inch of mine, by how many guns defended, for what purpose, &c. It may be very right to give the British public this information; but if they choose to have it, they ought to know the price they pay for it, and the advantages it gives to the enemy in all their operations.

I am sure that your Lordship does not expect that I, or any other officer in command of a British Army, can pretend to prevent the correspondence of officers with their friends. It could not be done if attempted, and the attempt would be considered an endeavor by an individual to deprive the British public of intelligence, of which the Government and Parliament do not wish to deprive them. I have done everything in my power by way of remonstrance, and have been very handsomely abused for it; but I cannot think of preventing officers from writing to their friends. This intelligence must certainly have gone from some officer of this army, by whom it was confidentially communicated to his friends in England; and I have heard that it was circulated from one of the offices with a plan. Believe me, &c., WELLINGTON.

The Earl of Liverpool.

THE PAY OF OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Permit me to say a few words to Army officers through your columns, for I believe it is a journal that circulates more generally amongst the officers of the Army than any other. I wish to suggest that every officer make it his special business to represent to the member of Congress from his own district, or to any acquaintance that he may have in that body, the necessity of increasing the pay of officers of the Army. If by a plain statement of the fact to each member, coming from different sources, he could be made to know that we to-day pay at least fifty per cent. more to the Government for the subsistence stores she furnishes us (which is generally only a part of what an officer wants, and absolutely needs) than was ever paid to her before, that for our clothing we pay more than double what we did two years ago, and that (after October 1) we pay a tax of nearly ten per cent. on all of our pay and *allowances* over $600 a year, to say nothing of the large increase of price of articles necessary to the sustenance of the families of those that have them; if every member of Congress could be made to know and appreciate these things, I think they would not hesitate to do us this act of justice. If, as supposed by many, the next Congress does intend to so act without any such influence, a concentrated effort of this kind can do no harm, but on the contrary, would give strength and energy to those who desire to do it; and I believe would accomplish the end for which it was inaugurated.

AN OFFICER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., Sept. 12, 1864.

THE PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—It must be evident to every thinking mind, that officers of the United States Army, whose pay is precisely the same as it was three years ago, cannot with their present incomes decently subsist themselves at the trade prices. It is a melancholy fact that a month's pay will not buy a new suit of uniform clothes, while boarding, if you happen to be married, either at a first-class hotel, or a private boarding-house, is beyond the question. Married officers in the field, after deducting their necessary expenses for clothes and mess bill, have barely enough remaining to support their families by eking out to them their daily bread from hand to mouth, at some country inn, where living is cheap; and where their Sunday clothes will not cause them to blush.

The pay would be ample, if made to accord with market prices; the tax is willingly paid, if the whole pay were granted. As it now is, a part of the servant's commutation is withheld although not denied by law.

In 1856–57, after great exertion, this class of public officials succeeded in convincing Congress of their poverty, and the result was the act of February 21, 1857, increasing the pay of commissioned officers. A similar measure is now asked; not in a mercenary spirit, but as a simple appeal for such a salary as will afford the necessaries of life during the present state of the market.

An increase of pay of twenty dollars per month to each commissioned officer of the Army, including military

storekeepers, and the establishment of fifty cents as the commutation price of officers' subsistence, would just about meet the exigencies of the times. A. B. C.

NEW YORK, September 23, 1864.

GENERAL SHERMAN AND ATLANTA.

[From the Mobile Register, Sept. 6]

THIS Georgia city is in the hands of the enemy. Sherman, the great flanker, has successfully made another of his favorite moves, and has got the place. What will he do with his "elephant?" He came not to take Atlanta, but to do his abolition master's will in the conquest of Georgia and the subjugation of the South. He is no nearer the accomplishment of his object since he took the "Gate "City" than he was before. He will not be while HOOD's army stands an intact power to resist his scheme of subjugation.

General SHERMAN has accomplished what has been considered by military men almost an impossible feat. While we detest the diabolical abolition spirit of the man, and hate him as the bitterest and most dangerous enemy of our people and country, we cannot deny to him the claim of a highly successful military leader. His laurels throw into the shade the fame of MCCLELLAN and GRANT. He has proved himself the best and most daring of the Federal Generals. But General SHERMAN is at least a mortal, and he cannot compass impossibilities. Atlanta in his possession, he has to look new difficulties and dangers in the face. He has to extend that line of communication, now perilously attenuated and threatening his ruin every day. If he divides his force and marches separate columns to overrun Georgia and Alabama, his wary adversary stands, with his whole army in hand, ready to fall upon him and cut him up in detail. If he advances with his masses, he opens his rear to new danger. So, too, if he stands still. In short, he can do nothing to advance his master's cause and groge his hatred, until he crushes HOOD and the power at his back. We are safe so long as the Army of Tennessee is in the field.

Our friends often tell us we are too hopeful. We are not unreasonably so. We, too, have our moments of depression and gloom. Everything is not *coleur de rose* to us at all times. But we rejoice that we are not like those unhappy possessors of disordered livers who scent disaster in every breeze and are marvellously astounded at every stroke of good fortune. While for two or three days past rumors were flying about as thick and as black as ravens, that HOOD had been terribly defeated, and had lost 15,000 men, and had suffered a worse rout than the first Manassas; when we knew that speculators were operating deeply in gold, and in the absolute silence of the telegraph to the authorities or the Press, that there was reason to believe that the bad news had been communicated in cypher to the speculators, we confess that "hopefully" as we are called, we suffered the agonies of suspense as our most bilious acquaintances, and we were given to feeling the deepest anathemas on the Press reporters, who had left us and the community in this cruel state—a prey not only to the gouging operations of the speculators, but to the terrible rumors which accompanied them.

But, as usual, the suspense and the exaggeration which belong to it proved worse than the reality. And when the truth came that HOOD's army was massed at Lovejoy's Station and its losses light, we felt a mountain lifted from the breast. And now, having said this to prove to our readers that our general feelings of confidence are not the rose-colored and inconsiderate reflections of our wishes, we utter the conviction that General SHERMAN'S extraordinary career cannot be much longer protracted. Sooner or later, it must wind up in hasty retreat or overwhelming disaster. Nothing but a Freischutz' league with the devil can save him from the necessities of his military position.

OUR PRISONERS AT THE SOUTH.

FROM the recently published report of a committee of the Sanitary Commission, which for several months has been engaged in investigating the truth in regard to the stories of the ill-treatment of our soldiers, thrown by the fortunes of war into Southern prisons, we make interesting extracts:

LIBBY PRISON.

The rooms are one hundred feet by forty. In six of these twelve hundred United States officers, of all grades, from brigadier down, were confined for months. This was the almost incredible space allowed them in which to cook, eat, wash, sleep and take exercise. Ten feet by two claimed by each man for all the purposes of living! At one time they were not allowed benches or stools, or even to fold their blankets and sit upon them, but forced to huddle "like slaves in the middle passage;" at another only allowed to make stools out of the barrels and boxes they received from the North; at all times overrun by vermin, in spite of constant ablutions, no clean blankets ever being issued by the Rebels; and lying down at night, according to Libby phrase, "wormed and dovetailed together like fish "in a basket." There were two stoves and seventy-five windows, all broken, and in winter the cold was intense. Every prisoner had a cough from the damp or cold. It was among the rules that no prisoner should go within three feet of the window, a rule extremely difficult to observe in the crowded prisons of the South. Often by accident or unconsciously an officer would go near a window and be instantly shot at. In the Pemberton buildings near by, as many as fourteen shots were fired in a single day, and very frequently a prisoner fell killed or wounded. It became a matter of sport to "kill a Yankee." Once the guard caught sight of Lieutenant HAMMOND'S hat through a boarded enclosure, where there were no windows, and came within an inch of murdering him. Major TURNER, the keeper of Libby, remarked, "The boys are in want of "practice." The sentry said "he had made a bet he would "kill a d—d Yankee before he came off guard." Almost every prisoner had such an incident to tell. Throughout the Southern prison system it is a regular sport to kill Yankees. The guards were never reproved for their willingness to commit murder.

The daily ration in the officers' quarters of Libby prison was a small loaf of bread, about the size of a man's fist, made of Indian meal. Sometimes it was made from wheat flour, but of variable quality. It weighed a little over half a pound. With it was given a piece of beef weighing two ounces. "I would gladly," said an officer, "have prefer-"red the horse feed in my father's stable." The corn bread began to be of the roughest and coarsest description. Portions of the cob and husk were often found ground in with the meal. The crust was so thick and hard that the prisoners called it iron-clad. To render the bread eatable they grated it, and made mush out of it, but the crust they could not grate. Now and then, after long intervals, often of many weeks, a little meat was given them, perhaps two or three mouthfuls. At a later period they received a pint of black peas, with some vinegar, every week. The peas were often full of worms, or maggots in a chrysalis state, which, when they made soup, floated on the surface.

Those who were entirely dependent on the prison fare, and who had no friends at the North to send them boxes of food, began to suffer the horrible agony of craving food, and feeling themselves day by day losing strength. Dreams and delusions began to distract their mind. "I grew so "foolish in my mind," says Captain CALHOUN, "that I "used to blame myself for not eating more when at home. "The subject of food engrossed my whole thoughts."

But the most unaccountable and shameful act of all was yet to come. Shortly after this general diminution of rations, in the month of January last, the boxes, which before had been regularly delivered, and in good order, were withheld. No reason was given. Three hundred arrived every week, and were received by Colonel OULD, Commissioner of Exchange; but, instead of being distributed, were retained and piled up in warehouses near by, and in full sight of the tantalized and hungry captives, to the number of three thousand at least. At length five or six were distributed during the weak. Scores were stolen.

For offences, trivial or serious, prisoners were consigned to cells beneath the prison, the walls of which were damp, green, and slimy. They were never warmed, and often so crowded that some were obliged to stand up all night. Dead bodies, too, were placed in the cellar, and very often partly devoured by hogs, dogs, and rats.

BELLE ISLE.

Here is an enclosure variously estimated to be from three to six acres in extent, surrounded by an earthwork about three feet high, with a ditch on either side. The interior has something of the look of an encampment, a number of Sibley tents being set in rows, with "streets" between. These tents, rotten, torn, full of holes—poor shelter at any rate—accommodated only a small proportion. From ten to twelve thousand men have been imprisoned in this small space at one time—turned into the enclosure, like so many cattle, to find what resting-place they could. So crowded were they that, at the least, according to the estimated area given them, there could have been but a space of two feet by seven, and, at the most, three feet by nine per man—hardly a generous allotment even for a "hospitable grave."

Some were so fortunate as to find shelter in the tents, but even they were often wet with the rain, and almost frozen when winter set in. Every day some places were made vacant by diseases or by death, as some were taken to the hospital, and some to burial. But thousand had no tents, and no shelter of any kind. Nothing was provided for their accommodation. Lumber was plenty in a country of forests, but not a cabin or shed was built, or allowed to be built. Here thousands lay with the sand for their beds and the sky for their covering, under fog, rain, cold, snow, hundreds blanketless, coatless and shoeless, others with ragged and rotten clothes. There were few fires and little shelter. A severe winter came, in which the mercury was down to zero even at Memphis, and water left in buckets on Belle Isle froze two or three inches deep in the night. The snow lay deep on the ground around Richmond. The ice formed in the James, and flowed in masses upon the rapids on either side of the island.

The men resorted to every expedient to keep from perishing. They lay in the ditch, as the most protected place, heaped upon one another and lying close together, as one of them expressed it, "like hogs in winter," taking turns as to who should have the outside of the row. In the morning, the row of the previous night was marked by the motionless forms of those "who were sleeping on in their last "sleep"—frozen to death!

Rocklike husky corn bread (specimens of which we have seen), meat often tainted and suspiciously like mule meat, two or three spoonfuls of rotten beans, soup thin and briny, often with worms floating on the surface, made up their food. None of these were given together, and the whole ration was never one-half the quantity necessary for bare life. Hear the words of the prisoners:

"There was no name for our hunger." "I was hungry "—pretty nearly starved to death." "I waked up one night "and found myself gnawing my coat sleeve." "I used to "dream of having something good to eat." "I walked the "streets for many a night; I could not sleep for hunger." "I lost flesh and strength for want of food." "If I were "to sit here a week, I could not tell you half our suffering." These sentences form the very poem of misery and starvation.

"Lice were in all their quarters." Vermin and dirt encrusted their bodies. They were sore with lying in the sand. None—not even the sufferers with diarrhœa—were allowed to visit the sinks during the night, and in the morning the ground was covered and saturated with filth. The wells were tainted; the air was filled with disgusting odors.

Many were taken sick daily, but were allowed to suffer for days before they were removed to the hospitals; and when this was done, it was often so late that the half of them died before reaching it, or at the very moment their names were being recorded.

There was a hospital tent on the island, which was always full of the sick. It had no floor; the sick and dying were laid on straw, and logs were their only pillows. "If you or I saw a horse dying," said one, "wouldn't we "put some straw under his head? Would we let him beat "his head on a log in his agony?"

THE HOSPITALS.

The hospitals for our prisoners were virtually worse than the prisons themselves. Dr. FERGUSON testifies that, while the wounded were under treatment, the nourishment and stimulation they received were not sufficient to give them a proper chance for recovery. I am surprised that more do not die. Bedding and covering were very dirty and offensive. In three months, out of 2,800 patients, about 1,400 died. The hospitals were nothing less than hospitals for murder.

A SINGULAR trial has taken place at Madrid. A soldier was cited before the police court for having stolen a gold cup of considerable value, which had been placed as a votive offering on one of the numerous altars dedicated in that city to the Virgin. The soldier at once explained that he and his family being in great distress, he had appealed to the Holy Mother for assistance, and that, while engaged in prayer and contemplation of the four millions' worth of jewels displayed on her brocaded petticoat, she stooped, and with a charming smile handed him the golden cup. This explanation was received by the court in profound silence, and the case handed over to the ecclesiastical commission, to whom it at once occurred that, however inconvenient the admission of the miracle might be, it would be highly impolitic to dispute its possibility. They therefore gave the cup to the soldier, at the same time solemnly warning him for the future against similar favors from images of any kind, and impressing him with the conviction that the Virgin required profound silence from him as a proof of his gratitude.

THERE is to be opened at South Kensington, England, a royal school of naval architecture and marine engineering. The school is for the instruction not only of Admiralty pupils from the royal dockyards and officers of the royal navy, but also for the use of naval architects and ship builders in wood and iron, marine engineers, foremen of works, shipwrights, &c. The Admiralty have deposited their collection of naval models at the South Kensington Museum, and it is expected that the private shipbuilders of the country will give their assistance in rendering the collection more complete. The school will have a yearly session of six months, from November to April.

A MEMORANDUM kept at Fort Laramie, shows that more than six thousand wagons, with over twenty-six thousand animals, passed over that route westward from the middle of March to the ninth of July. The emigrants numbered over nineteen thousand. In addition to these, an immense emigration passed over the stage route through Cheyenne Pass, making a total number of those living on the Plains of over fifty thousand.

MAJOR-GENERAL Butler has proposed to Commissioner Ould, the exchange of all sick and wounded prisoners, held by either party, who are, or shall be unfit for active service, during the next sixty days. The proposition has been informally accepted. According to the terms proposed, our Government is to transport the Rebel sick to Fort Pulaski, near Savannah, Georgia, and recieve ours there.

GENERAL ORDERS TO OFFICERS OF REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT AUGUST 20, 1864.

It is hereby ordered, that from and after this date, and until otherwise directed, the uniforms of the officers of the Revenue Cutter Service will be as hereafter stated.

GEORGE HARRINGTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

LINE OFFICERS.

Captain's Full Dress.—Blue frock coat, with rolling collar, double breasted, lined with black silk; nine revenue buttons on each lapel, two on upper part of skirt and two on lower part of skirt; four strips of half-inch gold lace around upper part of each cuff the lower strip to be two and a-half inches from the lower end of cuff; the three lower strips to have a quarter of an inch space between each, with a half inch space between the third and fourth strips. National shield, of one inch in size, to be placed one inch above the strips.

Blue cloth Navy cap, with one band of one and half-inch gold lace; cap ornament consisting of two cross anchors, within a wreath, all to be worked in gold. Two plain gold epaulettes, with Navy regulation sword; black silk cravat or stock; buff, blue, or white vest, (according to the season,) single breasted with nine revenue buttons; with blue or white pantaloons, according to the season.

Captain's Undress.—Same as full dress, substituting for the epaulette a shoulder strap on each shoulder, of Navy blue cloth, four and a half-inches long, and one and five-eights inches wide, with a raised edging of gold, one quarter of an inch in width; in the centre, two gold cross anchors, with a gold leaf at each end of strap.

First Lieutenant's Full Dress.—Same as Captain's omitting the upper strip of gold lace on cuffs. Cap ornament to be one anchor over shield within a wreath; all in gold.

Undress.—The same as Captain's with same exceptions. Shoulder straps to be of same dimensions, with one anchor on shield in centre, and two bars at each end of strap, all in gold. Cap the same as in full dress.

Second Lieutenant's Dress and Undress.—Same as First Lieutenant's, omitting one strip of gold lace on cuffs, and the bars in the shoulder straps.

Third Lieutenant's Dress and Undress.—Same as Second Lieutenant's, omitting one strip of gold lace on cuffs, and the bars in the shoulder straps.

ENGINEERS.

Chief Engineer's Dress and Undress.—Same as First Lieutenant's, omitting the epaulettes, and substituting on the shoulder straps a wheel, all in gold. The cap ornament to be a wheel within a wreath, all to be worked in gold.

First Assistant Engineer's Dress and Undress.—Same as Chief, omitting one strip of gold lace on cuffs and one bar on shoulder straps.

Second Assistant Engineer's Dress and Undress.—Same as First Assistant, omitting one strip of gold lace on cuffs and the bars on shoulder straps.

THE steamer *Ella and Annie* was captured off Wilmington just before dawn, on the 9th of November, 1863, by the gunboat *Niphon*. The *Niphon* made no signals. No other vessels were seen, either by the *Niphon* or the prize before capture. No other vessel took part in the capture, which was thus made before light and while it was very dark. But the *Shenandoah*, *Tuscarora*, *Daylight* and *Howqua* claimed to share as joint captors because they were within signal distance at the time of capture, and the claims of the first two were assigned by counsel. The case was tried before Sprague, J., at Boston, and is probably the most closely contested prize case upon the point of distribution which has yet been heard. On Thursday, Sept. 22d, Sprague, J., entered his decree that the *Niphon* was alone entitled to the captor's share in the prize. His opinion has not yet been filed in court, and we are, therefore, unable to state the grounds of this important decision, a decision which though manifestly just, involves a rather bold construction of the Prize Act, and establishes a very valuable precedent.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

CAPTAIN Alfred Mordecai, of the Ordnance Department, has been ordered to Atlanta.

FIRST Lieutenant John H. Sniffins, Co. G, Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers, has been cashiered.

BRIGADIER-General Averill has been relieved from duty with his division, and granted a leave of absence for twenty days.

MAJOR James B. Coit, Fourteenth Connecticut Vols., has resigned his commission on account of long continued disability.

THE dismissal of Brigadier-General J. W. Revere has been revoked and his resignation accepted, to date August 10, 1863.

BRIGADIER-General Lewis A. Grant, commanding the Vermont brigade, is at Bellows Falls, on twelve days leave of absence.

CAPTAIN F. W. Whittaker, First Connecticut cavalry, has been promoted to be Major of that regiment for meritorious conduct.

BRIGADIER-General Newton, in the absence of Major-General Steadman, was on September 27th, assigned to the district of Etowah.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Abert, of Major-General Banks' staff, succeeds Colonel Sherburne as Chief of Cavalry in the Department of the Gulf.

CAPTAIN W. Moir, A. A. G., on the staff of Major-General Granger, has been ordered to the Potomac, on the staff of Major-General Birney.

MAJOR-General Hooker has received orders to report immediately to the Secretary of War for assignment to duty. He has proceeded to Washington.

MAJOR Bernard S. Treanor, of the Commissariat Department, and formerly of Boston, died at New Orleans on the 30th of August, at the age of 48 years.

LIEUTENANT James A Hall, First U. S. cavalry, has been ordered to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Oakes, Springfield, Ill., for mustering and disbursing duty.

THE court-martial for the investigation of the charges against the Rebel General Page was still progressing at last accounts. Its sittings are strictly private.

MAJOR Morris S. Miller, Assistant-Quartermaster, has been relieved from duty in Washington and ordered to the Department of the Gulf on court-martial duty.

LIEUTENANT E. R. Craft, Fifth United States Artillery, has been appointed a Captain and Assistant-Adjutant-General, and assigned to duty with Brigadier-General Richard Arnold, United States Volunteers.

COLONEL T. P. Andrews, Paymaster-General, has been lying very ill at the residence of his daughter in Baltimore. Major J. H. Eaton has been appointed Acting Paymaster-General during the illness of Colonel Andrews.

BRIGADIER-General Lysander Cutler has been ordered by Lieutenant-General Grant to visit the Middle and Eastern States, to hasten the forwarding to the front of regiments and detachments of troops that have recently entered the service.

THE command of the United States Rendezvous at New Haven, Ct, has been relinquished by Captain Bradley, of the Twelfth Connecticut Vols., to Captain Jenne, Fifth Connecticut Vols. Captain Bradley becomes provost-marshal of the camp.

AFTER Brigadier-General Russell was killed in the battle of Opequan Creek, Va., Brigadier-General Upton took his command, but was immediately wounded, and Colonel Edwards, of the Massachusetts Thirty-seventh, assumed command of the brigade.

THE following promotions to be field officers are announced by the Governor of Massachusetts: Twentieth regiment—Captain W. F. Parkins to be Major; Thirty-seventh regiment—Captain Hugh Donnelly to be Major; Third cavalry—Captain David T. Bunker to be Major.

COLONEL L. B. Parsons has been relieved from duty as the head of Water Transportation in the West, and has been ordered to duty in Washington as Chief of the Bureau of Water and Railroad Transportation throughout the country, vice Colonel Cleary, who is ordered to other duty.

BRIGADIER-General Emery Upton, who received a flesh wound in the late campaign of Major-General Sherman, is in Washington. His wound is one of the thigh, a piece of shell striking his saddle, glancing off, and striking the limb half way between the knee and the hip-joint. He will leave for his home as soon as he is able to travel.

CAPTAIN F. W. Emery, Assistant Adjutant-General on Brigadier-General Davidson's staff, has reported to Brigadier-General Lee at Baton Rogue as Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of that officer. Captain Jerome Bradley, Qnartermaster on the staff of General Davidson, reports to General Lee as Quartermaster on his staff.

BRIGADIER-General Neal has been relieved from duty with the Eighteenth corps and ordered to report for duty with Major-General Sheridan. Brigadier-Generals Stannard and Heckman have both returned to the corps—one from sick leave, the other from a Rebel prison—and assumed command of the First and Second divisions. Lieutenant Theodore J. Patterson, since the commencement of the campaign chief signal officer of the corps, has retired from service.

THE following officers have been dismissed: Captain J. E. Hill, Seventy-fourth New York Volunteers; Captain Amos A. Rouse, Co. B, Fifth Michigan Veteran Volunteer Infantry; Lieutenant Peter Vaudling, Second Pennsylvania Veteran Reserves; First Lieutenant John G. Connolly, Co. E, One Hundred and fifty-fifth New York Volunteers; First Lieutenant Z. W. Christopher, Co. C, Parnell Legoins, Maryland Volunteers; Captain Bernard Kiemans, Co. A, Ninetieth regiment New York State Volunteers.

IN obedience to the orders of the War Department, Brevet Major-General J. C. Robinson is assigned by Major-General Dix to the command of the Military District of Northern New York—to consist of the Congressional Districts numbered from eleven to twenty inclusive—headquarters at Albany, N. Y.; and Brevet Brigadier-General A. S. Diven to the command of the Military District of Western New York—to consist of the Congressional Districts numbered from twenty-one to thirty-one inclusive—headquarters at Elmira, N. Y.

THE following promotions in Connecticut regiments are announced: First artillery—Captain Albert F. Brooker to be Major, *vice* Hemingway honorably discharged; Second artillery—Sergeant Austin P. Kirkham to be Second Lieutenant; Eighth regiment—First Lieutenant George C. Merriam, of the Fifteenth, to be Captain, *vice* McCall killed in battle; Fourteenth regiment—First Lieutenant Newell P. Rockwood to be Captain, *vice* Hawley killed in battle; Second Lieutenant George A. Stocking to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieutenant George H. Lillibridge to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Wadhams killed in battle; Twelfth regiment—Captain Sydney E. Clark to be Major, *vice* Lewis promoted.

MAJOR-General Birney, commanding the Tenth Army corps, announces the following gentlemen as composing his staff: Lieutenant-Colonel Edward W. Smith, Assistant-Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Jackson, Assistant-Inspector-General and Acting-Chief of Artillery; Surgeon Robert K. Smith, Medical Director; Assistant-Surgeon T. L. Janeway, Medical Inspector; Major John C. Henshaw, Judge-Advocate; Major J. C. Briscoe, Aide-de-Camp; Major A. C. Warbury, Chief of Topographical Engineers; Major A. H. Stevens, Jr., Provost-Marshal; Captain C. McMichael, Aide-de-Camp; Captain Charles H. Graves, Assistant-Adjutant-General; Captain G. W. Bradley, Acting Chief Quartermaster; Captain G. H. Lentz, Assistant-Quartermaster; Captain C. M. Robins, Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Captain J. H. Dandy, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence; Captain E. L. Ford, Aide-de-Camp; Captain Charles Noble, Jr., Aide-de-Camp; Captain George F. Howard, Acting Ordnance Officer; Lieutenant Paul Brodie, Signal Officer; Lieutenant William P. Shreve, Commissary of Musters; Lieutenant E. L. Phillips, Ambulance Officer.

THE following officers are announced as composing the staff of Major-General Canby, commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi:—Brigadier-General J. W. Davidson, U. S. Volunteers, Chief of Cavalry; Brigadier-General James Totten, M. S. M., Chief of Artillery and Ordnance; Colonel C. C. Dwight, One Hundred and Sixtieth N. Y. Volunteers, Agent for Exchange of Prisoners; Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Christensen, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Wilson, Assistant Inspector-General; Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster; Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Hinsdill, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Vollum, Medical Inspector U. S. Army, Chief Medical Officer; Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. H. Wood, First U. S. Infantry, Provost-Marshal-General; Major DeWitt Clinton, Judge-Advocate; Major Frank W. Marston, Chief Signal Officer; Captain M. D. McAlester, U. S. Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer; Captain John F. S. Gray, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain B. F. Morey, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain George S. Melville, Aide-de-Camp; Captain Clarence T. Barrett, Aide-de-Camp; Captain W. G. Fuller, Assistant Quartermaster, Assistant Superintendent Military Telegraphs; Captain James G. Patton, Thirty-third Mo. Volunteers, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Captain Alfred Fredberg, Eighty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE flag of truce steamer *City of New York* arrived at Fort Monroe September 25th from Varnico, on the James River, *en route* to Annapolis with eight hundred more prisoners just released from Southern prisons. Among them are the following officers:—Brigadier-General W. J. Bartlett; Captains H. Lee, Fourteenth Connecticut; W. H. Watkins, Third Pennsylvania; C. Perry, First New York; McDoran, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New York; McKean, Fifth New York; C. E. Chase, First District of Columbia Cavalry; A. J. Hough, Ninth New Hampshire; J. M. Trippe, Thirty-ninth New York. Lieutenants S. R. Sage, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio; E. Hurlbut, Twenty-eighth Ohio; M. Schnetner, Twenty-eighth Ohio; H. S. McTavish, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York: S. C. Corless, Fourth New York; S. A. White, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio; J. Brenneman, Second Pennsylvania; E. G. Abee, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin; M. C. Cowdey, Second Ohio; R. S. Downe, Fifth New Hampshire; R. S. King, Seventh Indiana; G. K. Brady, Fourteenth United States infantry; J. E. Shepard, Ninth Maine; J. J. Barclay, Eleventh Pennsylvania; R. D. Hemming, Third Pennsylvania; E. Griswold, First Vermont; W. J. Doughty, Second Pennsylvania; A. B. Chapin, One Hundred and Eleventh New York; J. T. Connolly, One Hundred and Twenty-second New York; W. Ostrander, One Hundred and Twenty-second New York; Fisher, Thirty-ninth New York; J. H. Cane, First Connecticut; N. D. Meacham, Ninth Ohio.

THE following appointments and promotions to be field officers are announced by the Governor of New York: Captain Frederick Winthrop, Twelfth U. S. infantry, to be Colonel Fifth regiment, August 2d, 1864; Major Joel O. Martin to be Lieutenant-Colonel 17th, May 10th, 1864; Captain Charles Hilbert to be Major same regiment, May 10th, 1864; Major Charles Koch to be Lieutenant-Colonel Forty-fifth, January 22d, 1864; First Lieutenant Eighty-first, Peter French, to be Major Forty-sixth, August 12th, 1864; late Major N. A. Elfwing to be Major Forty-eighth, July 30th, 1864; Captain E. D. Holt to be Lieutenant-Colonel Forty-ninth, July 27th, 1864; Captain A. W. Bragee to be Major same regiment, August 4th, 1864; Major George W. Jones to be Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-seventh, July 5th, 1864; Captain James C. Bronson to be Major same regiment, same date; Captain William J. Denslow to be Major Ninety-first, July 4th, 1864; Lewis T. Barney to be Colonel One Hundred and Sixth, August 2d, 1864; Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Smith to be Colonel One Hundred and Twelfth, June 1st, 1864; Major William H. Chaddock to be Lieutenant-Colonel same regiment, same date; Captain E. A. Ludwick to be Major same regiment, same date; Lieutenant-Colonel Daggett to be Colonel One Hundred and Seventeenth, July 18th, 1864; Major F. X. Meyer to be Lieutenant-Colonel same regiment, same date; Captain E. Bagg to be Major same regiment, same date; Lieutenant-Colonel E. Olcott to be Colonel One Hundred and Twenty-first, July 4th, 1864; Captain Embre Rogers to be Major One Hundred and Thirty-ninth, June 28th, 1864; Captain Benjamin F. Harmon to be Major One Hundred and Fortieth, May 8th, 1864; Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. McNett to be Colonel One Hundred and Forty-first, July 20th, 1864; Major C. W. Clawharty to be Lieutenant-Colonel same regiment, same date; Captain E. G. Baldwin to be Major same regiment, same date; Captain E. D. Murray to be Lieutenant-Colonel One Hundred and Forty-ninth, July 3d, 1864; Captain N. Grumback to be Major same regiment, same date; Major William Butler to be Lieutenant-Colonel One Hundred and Eighty-second, June 16th, 1864; Captain D. L. Sullivan to be Major same regiment, same date; Major Abraham Bassford to be Colonel Fourteenth cavalry, August 10th, 1864; Captain George S. Dawson to be Major Second artillery, June 29th, 1864.

THE Richmond *Examiner* says:—The editor of the Atlanta, Ga., *Register* has had the pleasure of an interview with an intelligent officer from General Kirby Smith's Army, who gave an interesting account of the position west of the Mississippi. The trans-Mississippi Army is better equipped at present than it has been during the war, and its morale is splendid. Among the changes that are taking place it may not be improper to mention that Buckner relieves Walker in command of the Department of West Louisiana. Walker relieves Magruder in Texas, Magruder relieves Price in Arkansas, and Price goes to Missouri, with sufficient force, it is believed, to free that State from the invader. There are no Yankees in West Louisiana, except a garrison of about five thousand at Morganza, and a few scouting parties. Buckner will certainly cross the Mississippi River in time to have a hand in the present campaign in Georgia. Notwithstanding our little reverse at Atlanta, the sky is bright all around, and the Rebellion, instead of being on its "last legs," presents to-day a more formidable front to the persevering Yankees than ever. Should Jonathan ever accomplish the impossible feat of subjugating the Confederate States on this side of the Mississippi, he will find the war just commenced. He cannot subdue the trans-Mississippi empire in a thousand years. He had better make peace before he becomes utterly bankrupt, if he is not so already.

THE DANGER OF NEGLIGENCE.—One of the most conspicuous achievements during the Peninsular war, was the surprise and capture of the great fortress of Fernando (de Figueras) the key of the Pyrenees. Sir WILLIAM NAPIER relates that the governor of the place, General GUILLOT, enforced no military discipline; and even "permitted the "soldiers to use the palisades for fuel." The consequence was that this fortress, one of the strongest in Europe, was captured in the night, by one of the Spanish partida chiefs, with seven hundred of his own men, and about 3,000 migueletes following in support. It took 15,000 French troops, with incessant labor, for several months, to recapture it.

COMPILATION OF MILITARY LAWS.

PROMOTION.

General rules in the line.—From and after the passing of this act, promotions may be made through the whole Army, in its several lines of light artillery, light dragoons, artillery, infantry, and riflemen respectively; and that the relative rank of officers of the same grade, belonging to regiments or corps already authorized, or which may be engaged to serve for five years or during the war, be equalized and settled by the War Department, agreeable to established rules; and that so much of the act, entitled "An act for the more perfect organization of the Army of the United States," passed the twenty-sixth of June one thousand eight hundred and twelve, as comes within the purview and meaning of this act, be, and the same is, hereby repealed.—*Sec.* 12, *March* 30, 1814, *chap.* 37.

In the staff.—All promotions in the staff department, or corps, shall be made as in other corps of the Army.—*March* 3, 1851, *chap.* 33.

Of non-commissioned officers.—That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to confer the brevet of second lieutenant upon such meritorious non-commissioned officers, as may, under regulations to be established, be brought before an Army board, composed of four officers of rank, specially convened for the purpose, and be found qualified for the duties of commissioned officers; and to attach them to the regiments, as supernumerary officers, according to the provisions of the fourth section of the act approved April twenty, eighteen hundred and twelve, entitled "An act making further provision for the corps of engineers."*—*Sec.* 5, *August* 4, 1864, *chap.* 247

Special rules for engineer corps, ordnance, quartermaster and subsistence departments.—Whenever any lieutenant of the corps of engineers, corps of topographical engineers, or ordnance corps, shall have served fourteen years' continuous service as lieutenant, he shall be promoted to the rank of captain: *Provided*, That the whole number of officers in either of said corps shall not be increased beyond the number now fixed by law: *And provided further*, That no officer shall be promoted before those who rank him in his corps.—*Sec.* 9, *March* 3, 1853, *chap.* 93

* * * Whenever any Army captain of the quartermaster's department shall have served fourteen years' continuous service, he shall be promoted to the rank of major. * * * *Sec.* 3, *August* 3, 1861, *chap.* 42.

* * * Vacancies in the above-mentioned grades [brigadier-generals, colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors in subsistence department] shall be filled by regular promotion in said department. * * * *February* 9, 1863, *chap.* 29.

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* *Section referred to.*—"That when any cadet shall receive a regular degree from the academical staff, after going through all the classes, he shall be considered as among the candidates for a commission in any corps, according to the duties he may be judged competent to perform, and in case there shall not, at the time, be a vacancy in such corps, he may be attached to it at the discretion of the President of the United States, by brevet of the lowest grade, as a supernumerary officer, with the usual pay and emoluments of such grade, until a vacancy shall happen: *Provided*, that there shall not be more than one supernumerary officer to any one company at the same time."

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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BOUND volumes of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for 1863-4, Volume 1, are for sale at this office. Price $6. Covers will be furnished, as soon as ready, to subscribers wishing to bind. Price $1.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHAPLAINS.—The Act of April 9, 1863, recognizes the *rank of chaplain without command*, but it does not definitely provide that they shall take precedence over any one of the other military grades. They are expressly deprived of all *command*, and it is doubtful whether they can be considered technically *commissioned officers*. The law seems ambiguous, and those concerned in its proper interpretation should apply to the War Department for a decision. The uniform of a chaplain is prescribed in General Orders No. 247, A. G. O. of 1864, as follows:—"Plain black frock coat, with standing collar, one row of nine black buttons on the breast, with 'herring bone' of black braid around the buttons and button holes. Plain black pantaloons. Black felt hat, or Army forage cap, with a gold embroidered wreath in front, on black velvet ground, encircling the letters U. S. in silver, old English characters. On occasions of ceremony, a plain *chapeau de bras* may be worn. All the laws in force in reference to chaplains have been published in this journal. See "Compilation of Laws," in Vol. II., No. 3.

LIEUTENANT.—No late order has been issued by Adjutant-General's office in relation to acceptance of resignations. An officer can be held in service till his accounts are settled, or his resignation may be accepted on condition that he receives no pay till they are settled. Sec. II, Act of June 20, 1864, provides that an "officer may have, when allowed by order of his proper commander, leave of absence for other cause than sickness or wounds, without deduction from his pay or allowances: *Provided*, That the aggregate of such absence shall not exceed thirty days in any one year."

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF was answered Sept. 10, 1864.

STAFF.—The Bill to increase the rank of the General Staff did not become a law. By Act of July 4, 1864, the Secretary of War may, at his discretion, assign to each division of two or more brigades, a quartermaster as division quartermaster, who, while so assigned and acting, shall have the temporary rank, pay, and emoluments of a major of the Quartermaster's Department.

R.—See Circular from War Department published in another column.

VETERAN.—There is no law providing for the retirement of officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps. It is a volunteer organization, and sections 15, 16 and 17 of the Act of August 3, 1861, expressly refer to officers of the Army and of the Marine Corps. Volunteer officers are entitled to pensions, when disabled by wounds received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States, by Act of July 14, 1862.

INQUIRER.—Your question is answered in the JOURNAL of August 13, 1864.

SIGNAL CORPS.—General Orders No. 139, A. G. O. of 1863, declares that "the senior [signal] officer of any command will be the chief of the signal parties serving in that command." The ranking signal officer on duty in a department should, therefore, sign himself "Chief Signal Officer." The fact that he is or is not confirmed by the Senate does not affect his rank, as an appointment from the President confers the same authority (till it expires by constitutional limitation) as a commission issued by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Applications for appointment in the Signal Corps should be submitted to the Adjutant-General of the Army, through the Chief Signal officer of the Army. By law, "no officer or enlisted man shall be allowed to serve in the Signal Corps until he shall have been examined and approved by a military board, to be convened for that purpose by the Secretary of War."

H. L.—A sentinel should face toward his proper front in saluting an officer and not toward the officer.

NON-COM.—CASEY'S Tactics are the authorized tactics, they having been adopted by the Government for the instruction of the Armies of the United States.

C. D. I.—As A. C. S. is a Commissary of Subsistence regularly appointed by the President, an A. A. C. S. is an officer detailed for duty in the Subsistence Department who is acting for the time being as an Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

VOLUNTEER.—If you are well grounded in "Tactics and Regulations," &c., as you say, we know of no special subject of study you need to pursue in order to pass a successful examination for a negro regiment. The questions asked by the Board outside of military matters are put simply as tests of the general intelligence of the candidate. There is but one rule for you, and that is to know whatever you profess to know thoroughly.

E. S.—It would not be proper for us to make public the information you desire.

THE SHENANDOAH CAMPAIGN.

THAT too pungent jest of our soldiers which has affixed to the Shenandoah Valley the epithet of the "Valley of Humiliation," seem likely to be robbed of a part of its sting. The good effects of soldierly management in that region are now tardily, but most happily, manifest. The hydra-headed system of military control has given way to an active Army under one head; and, to all appearances, the head is a very good one. The lesson of SHERIDAN'S recent successes is palpably that the Valley *can* be held by us, spite of many propheeies and the uniform tenor of historical evidence hitherto to the contrary. That has been done now at length which might well have been attempted at any time since the beginning of the war, and which should have been begun during the first week of the present campaign, as every day since, from May to September, has attested. When the annals of this war shall be studied as by-gone history, the surprise, and perhaps the chagrin, of the reader, will not be most stirred by Manassas, or Fredericksburgh, or the prolonged series of pitched battles which dot the various routes to Richmond. He will be most astonished that, while the North was proclaiming its intention of winding "anaconda coils" around Richmond and the Rebellion, its own territory was repeatedly and deliberately invaded with impunity. The frequent retreats, or *flights*, rather, of our forces down the Shenandoah, the riding of Rebel horsemen across the Potomac fords, and especially EARLY'S invasions of this present year—his knocking at the gates of Baltimore, his severing the railroad to Philadelphia, his tossing his shells into the outworks of Washington—these reflect badly on our military skill.

How often has the majestic sweep of a great army up the Valley been recorded, to be followed in a postscript, almost before the ink was dry, with the story of an ignominous *bolt* of the whole force to the Maryland side of Harper's Ferry—neither horse nor foot pausing for breath short of the Potomac, and not always halting even there. These campaigns had several disastrous effects—one, in the material spoils furnished to the enemy; a second, in the prestige they gave him and the great despondency they cast upon our troops and our people; a third, in the pitiful plight to which they reduced our cause across the water. But an observer might well chafe at such a mode of campaigning for another reason. It contradicted all established ideas of military management. While the main army of General LEE was pressed and hemmed into fixed lines in the southeasterly corner of Virginia, a subsidiary band of twenty thousand men, at a vast distance, and with two or three formidable rivers and mountain ranges intervening, was able to maintain its isolated position for months. Its base was so distant, its line of supplies so protracted, as to give it the aspect of a movable column. Yet it held the sceptre of the Shenandoah for many weeks unchallenged, often forded the Potomac at will, and in very bravado prowled through the length and breadth of Maryland, ravaged farms and factories in Pennsylvania, far to the rear of our capital, driving off the troops of the Department of the Kanawha, the Department of the Susquehannah, the Department of Baltimore, the Department of Washington, and whatever other departments lay along its course. Engaged most of his time, according to reports, in "threshing "wheat" in the Valley, EARLY varied those pastoral pursuits now and then by threshing our troops—introducing an occasional epic among his Georgics. Stated beforehand as a hypothesis, this bold movement of EARLY, with LEE in his present position, would be pronounced a dangerous military move. That it was not instantly made both dangerous and fatal was due somewhat to his intrepidity, but more to our vainglory, which always argued *a priori* that the enemy would never dare to come again for fear of being cut off and "bagged," and to our bad military management, which either failed to appreciate highly enough the necessities of the campaign, or else, having provided means enough for its successful prosecution, always found them squandered by unfortunate commanders.

Neither BANKS, SIGEL, nor HUNTER, each excellent in his place, seems to have found a fitting place in the command of the Valley. SHERIDAN appears to understand himself better, and to have profited by the experience of his predecessors and by his own. Our opinion is, that the occupation and permanent possession, too, of the Valley, was a primary element in General GRANT'S original plan of campaign. It is a perfectly practicable plan. The Valley can be held by us; and, indeed, if the selected method for insuring the fall of Richmond be the severance of its communications, and the sealing up of its sources of supply, the occupation of the entire Valley seems not only advantageous but absolutely essential. It is for this reason that we have observed with some impatience how the Lieutenant-General's plans have been foiled or delayed in the Valley, and that there was uncertainty or disaster in this quarter, when there was vigor and determination everywhere else.

There are two tasks, either of which might be assigned to an army in the Valley. The first is the possession and retention of all that country which is drained by the Shenandoah and the Opequan. This is the task, which as we have said, ought to have been performed during the first year of the war and ever since. Under ordinary circumstances, this would be sufficient in itself to justify the posting at commanding points of an adequate Army of occupation. Because, first, the country itself is of so extraordinary fertility, that its cereals should go to replenish our granaries, rather than to eke out the commissariat of the enemy, which the present campaign is bent on starving. Secondly, the possession of the Valley blocks up the chief line of hostile approach to Maryland and Pennsylvania. An invading army proceeding towards those States, would find its flanks turned on the one side by the garrison at Washington, and on the other by the Army of occupation in the Shenandoah. While, therefore, in fact, but one line of approach to the North, the Valley is practically the only line likely to be attempted, as history attests no less accurately than speculation. So long as this is properly held, the Potomac and its fords will be peaceful, and the important travel and transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will be protected.

Were this task of simple possession the only one assigned to SHERIDAN, he would already have gone far enough. It was necessary, perhaps, to carry Strasburgh, and the important heights known as Fisher's Hill in its neighborhood. The point where he made his first halt after the affair at Fisher's Hill, the town of Woodstock, might be a point far enough to penetrate the Valley. Holding that, he could then garrison important places in his rear, like Strasburgh and Winchester, and especially it would be necessary to guard both flanks from approach. West of North Mountain, it is essential to hold Moorefield, which secures also Romney. Easterly, the important entrances known as Chester Gap, Manassas Gap, Ashby's Gap, and Snicker's Gap, should be carefully guarded and held. Indeed, it was the raid of MOSBY through the two latter—which, by some extraordinary oversight, were left open—that enabled him to get upon SHERIDAN'S communications, and, by breaking up the latter's baggage train, to force him to abandon his first attempt to gain possession of the Valley. It was while threatening the strong position at Fisher's Hill, where EARLY was then lying in force, not yet alarmed by defeat, that SHERIDAN found MOSBY in his rear, and withdrew for another and more successful advance. To secure these gaps, Front Royal, White Post, and Berryville should be in our possession; while entrenched forces, or, at all events, strong cavalry pickets, should cover the gaps.

The fact that SHERIDAN has advanced already so far up the Valley, and the large force at his command, show that a still greater task than that of occupation has been given to him. He is probably to press forward to Lynchburgh, and in that way General GRANT'S original plan of campaign will be carried out. If this be true, Staunton and Lexington will be the next points of attack. Should these fall into SHERIDAN'S possession as easily as they fell into HUNTER'S, the next move will be towards Lynchburgh. It is in this quarter, then, that the difficult feat of permanently cutting the Danville Road may be attempted. Such vital results would follow on the success of the plan that the strongest opposition may be expected. So far from EARLY'S retreating on LEE, he will be more likely to retreat on Lynchburgh. And it should be LEE that will reinforce EARLY, even at the sacrifice of some advantages of position at Petersburgh, rather than EARLY that will swell the columns of LEE. Our Army in the Shenandoah, it may be added, is now very strong. It has always outnumbered the enemy; but at present it far outnum-

numbers him, as the recent contests conclusively prove. If previous commanders in that region have complained of the lack of men, there will be no such ground of complaint now. The precipitate abandonment of Fisher's Hill by the enemy, from the fear of being overlapped and flanked, shows that he is in straits. He must make his next stand where the Valley is narrower, and nearer to the city of Lynchburgh.

ADVANTAGE has been taken of the temporary lull in hostilities to reörganize and consolidate many subdivisions of the Army of the Potomac. In the Ninth corps, the old First division has ceased to exist, it having been assigned to the old Second and Third. Now, therefore, WILLCOX'S former Third division has become the First; POTTER'S Second is still the same; and FERRERO'S Fourth, entirely made up of colored troops, is known as the Third. The Seventy-ninth New York (Highlanders) have been restored to the corps, and to WILLCOX'S division. Many other changes have been made from time to time in the Ninth corps, since its accession to the Army of the Potomac. Amongst others, its batteries, formerly assigned to the different divisions, have been united in an Artillery brigade, in conformity with the practice in the other three corps.

While the advantages of consolidation are very obvious, it is not without some regret at its necessity that we see the old First division broken up. The "Red Shields," who have worn their distinctive badge with honor through so many desperate battles since the struggle of the Wilderness, have been compelled to lose "the Red," their division color, their general, their history, and their individual organization. It is well to stimulate in the Army all *esprit de corps*, and the old First division took a great and commendable pride in its organization. But, while undoubtedly there is some displeasure and dissatisfaction at this recent change, time, it must be remembered, will soften and reconcile all. The greater efficiency which results from closing up the gaps of service and concentrating skeleton brigades, will help to atone for the wounding of personal pride. And again, the pride of corps will remain, since every regiment of the disbanded division remains still a member of the Ninth corps, and a member of the Army of the Potomac. The celebrity acquired by a division cannot outlive the fame of a *corps d'armée* or of a grand army. It is very clear that the officers of the old First division never need feel that a rebuke or disgrace has been cast upon it. Its gallantry has subjected it to so fearful losses that, at the time of the consolidation, it was the smallest of all the divisions. Naturally, therefore, it would be the one selected for disbanding. It started 8,000 strong across the Rapidan under the gallant STEVENSON, who fell at its head. It performed its last great service, 1,100 strong, a few months later, on the Weldon Railroad. In the battle at Blick's Station, (WARREN'S first encounter on the road), WHITE'S First and WILLCOX'S Third division of the Ninth corps mainly saved the day, and, by forced marching and brilliant charge, crowned it with victory. Generals WARREN and CRAWFORD, who were so much indebted to their valor, were prompt and eager to acknowledge it. BARTLETT'S gallant First brigade of the old First division, behaved well in the unfortunate affair of the Petersburgh Mine. The division need not feel reproach at its disintegration, and we wish its officers and men good success in their new positions.

THAT maxim of mendacity, "As lying as a bulle-"tin," should give place, in this country, one would think, to the more modern simile—"as lying as a tele-"gram." If NAPOLEON'S dispatches were mendacious, they were at least consistent with themselves, and they left a clear impression on the mind as to what it was intended should be believed; but our modern "Associate Press dispatch," not content with dealing in exaggeration or positive misstatement, constantly presents us, through carelessness or ignorance, with the most extraordinary specimens of telegraphic obscurity. An example of this may be found in a dispatch dated "Louisville, Sunday, September "25," and published in the daily papers of Monday last. Commencing with the assertion that FORREST crossed the Tennessee River at Bates' Landing, in Perry county, Tennessee, it proceeds to inform us that on the next day he captured Athens, Georgia, to do which he must have accomplished with his cavalry the extraordinary march of over three hundred miles within twenty-four hours. It must have been clear to the most casual reader that there was an error here, even though the statement was fortified by the further assertion that an attempt was made to reinforce Athens from Decatur, which latter place he will find close by in Georgia. But, following his map and gazetteer, the reader will naturally be led to Athens, Tennessee, into which State the opening paragraph of the dispatch had introduced FORREST. Here, too, he will find a Decatur, within supporting distance of its Athens. If he locate FORREST here, it is only to be perplexed, a little further on, with the report of his "tearing up the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad "between Decatur and Athens." Again, following the map and gazetteer, he may be fortunate enough to discover the true locality of the Rebel raider, along the line of the railroad, from Decatur, Alabama, to Athens, Alabama. For the credit of the telegraph, however, it must be admitted that, in this instance, something of the obscurity is due to the independence of each State in naming its town without reference to the appropriation of the same title by other States. Here we have, for example, three towns bearing the classic name of Athens, in adjacent States, within the sphere of military operations, each accompanied by its attendant Decatur, the two towns in each State standing in very nearly the the same relative position to one another. Is it surprising that our geography should puzzle foreigners? This single example is sufficient to show how useless it is to follow the war news without an intelligent study of the theatre of operations with the best guides that can be obtained in the way of maps.

BY section 12, Act of April 24, 1816, all officers are allowed for each private servant actually kept in service, not exceeding the number authorized by existing regulations (Army Regulations of 1816), the pay, rations, and clothing of a private soldier, or money in lieu thereof. In 1833 the Second Comptroller decided that an officer is authorized to claim the pay, rations and clothing of a private soldier of that arm of the service to which he, the officer, may belong.

Under this law and decision of the Comptroller, officers have received the benefit of every increase in the pay of soldiers till the act of July 17, 1862, declared that section 1, act of August 6, 1861 (making the pay of all privates $13 per month), should not be construed to increase an officer's emoluments. This special restriction upon the last preceding act increasing the soldier's pay, threw officers back upon the law of August 4, 1854, which gave a private of dragoons $12 and a private of infantry $11 per month. The last law, however, in increasing the pay of private soldiers to $16 per month, contained no proviso debarring officers from the benefits they would receive under the act of April 12, 1816, and the act of July 17, 1862, should not be construed to affect *subsequent* legislation, inasmuch as it *expressly refers to act of August* 6, 1861. In fact, it is known that members of Congress, in view of the high prices paid for living, expected and intended to have the compensation of officers increased by this last law. It is understood, however, that the Second Comptroller has decided differently. So much for the pay; but there is another apparent, if not actual, injustice in the matter. Officers are entitled to money in lieu of clothing, and yet are only allowed the commutation established in 1827 ($2,50), though the actual cost of the soldier's clothing is now nearly doubled.

SOME of our gallant officers in the field will pardon us for suggesting that it will be well to brush up their tactics a little, which, after the fatigues incident to a long campaign, seem to have been somewhat neglected. There is a great diversity in this particular between the respective attainments of our officers. Some of them by thorough education, and others by practice, aided by a sort of happy military intuition, have furnished in this campaign, as in preceding ones, fine examples of accomplished tacticians. But there are others, it must be acknowledged, who need to make up by assiduous study and careful attention to each day's duty, the lack of genius in the profession of arms. There have been more tactical blunders in the campaign by subordinates than General GRANT or General MEADE or General SHERMAN can regard with complacency. Illustrations could be cited perhaps from the first day in the Wilderness, one or two days at Spottsylvania, one at least at Cold Harbor, the affair on the Jerusalem Plankroad in June, the last assault on Petersburgh, the second feint at Deep Bottom, and finally, in some of the movements along the Weldon Railroad. Probably tactical errors have turned the tide of more than one well-planned battle against us. At the opening of the war, it was commonly supposed that the enemy by possessing a larger proportion of trained officers than we, was able to handle his troops more efficiently in like proportion. However that may be, there need be no cause for such discrepancy now. No good soldier despises tactical skill. It is those commanders who, having done well themselves, have been baulked of success by the carelessness or ignorance of brother-officers or subordinates, who will feel most poignantly the truth of what we say.

THE Army lost a brave and accomplished officer when Brigadier-General DAVID A. RUSSELL fell at the battle of the Opequan. Graduating at the Military Academy in 1845, he was assigned to the First, subsequently to be transferred to the Fourth infantry, with which he served with distinction in Mexico. In 1854 he was made Captain in his regiment. This was the grade he held when the outbreak of hostilities gave him opportunity to prove his fitness for higher and more responsible positions. Taking the Colonelcy of the Seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, he won with them, during the Peninsula campaign, a fine reputation as a field officer, gaining at Williamsburgh a brevet and at Seven Pines and Fair Oaks a full Majority in the Regular service; and subsequently distinguished services brought him a Lieutenant-Colonelcy by brevet. In November of 1862, having received his appointment as Brigadier-General of volunteers, he commanded his brigade, on the left of the line, at Fredericksburgh in December, 1862; at Salem Heights in May, 1863; in the expedition to Beverly and Kelly's Fords in the following June, and at Gettysburgh in July. His soldierly ability gained him in November, 1863, the command of the First division of the Sixth corps, and, with the exception of a short time when he had charge of the Third division, he conducted the First division through the campaign from the Rapidan to the James, and during the more recent manœuvres and conflicts in the Shenandoah Valley.

THE newspapers are publishing the substance of the report of a Committee appointed by the Sanitary Commission in May last, to investigate the stories of the sufferings of our imprisoned soldiers in the South. The whole report has been issued in a pamphlet, and it becomes immediately of great historical value. The character of the gentlemen composing this Committee would give almost sufficient weight to their statements, were they not supported, as it is well they are, by the testimony of many returned prisoners. The names of the Committee are:—Dr. VALENTINE MOTT; Dr. ELLERSLIE WALLACE, Professor in Jefferson College of Philadelphia; Dr. EDWARD DELAFIELD, President of the New York College of Physicians; J. I. CLARK HARE; Rev. TREADWELL WALDEN, rector of St. Clement's church, Philadelphia, and GOUVERNEUR MORRIS WILKINS, of New York. The result of the inquiries of these gentlemen is to sustain the most lamentable accounts of the ill treatment, of our prisoner which the public have read during the last two years. We hope the Committee will be continued, and that, supporting its statements by the affidavits of prisoners, and gathering together all facts possible to be obtained, they will publish them to the world, to stand as indisputable evidence of the manner in which our enemy, with all his boasts of chivalry and humanity, conducts a civil war.

THE Navy Department has received details from Admiral FARRAGUT of the successful expedition up Fish River, some particulars of which have already been published. On their return the vessels were attacked from Peter's Bluff, at one of the sharp bends of the river, by sixty or seventy Rebels, who had felled trees across the stream. The fire was returned from our howitzers, and our vessels passed through, with one officer and two men killed on the *Stockdale*, the smokestacks of which were knocked over, and the boat of the *Teutonia* was smashed. Admiral FARRAGUT says he is successfully engaged in removing torpedoes, and thus far has succeeded in taking up twenty-one.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

A PARIS correspondent says that the breech-loading cannon of CLAXTON, of Baltimore, is now being largely manufactured for the French Government at Angouleme, under the supervision of Mr. CLAXTON himself.

THE camp at Châlons has been broken up, and several of the regiments which passed the summer months in soppy Champagne have come up to Paris; others will probably have to go back to Algeria with the Duke of Magenta.

A CIRCULAR from the Horse Guards orders the discontinuance of the custom of branding soldiers. When the necessity for marking a soldier occurs, the operation is to be performed by the drum or trumpet-major at the orderly-room, in the presence of the adjutant, and under the immediate supervision of a regimental or staff medical officer.

THE new 16-ton steam-hammer erected in the Royal Gun Factories, and which is the largest in England, has already been put to work for forging the massive breech-pieces of the new guns of 12½ tons weight. These breech-pieces form the foundation upon which the gun is built up, with its outer coil tube and its thick, solid inner tube of steel, the whole being encircled by the forged bands of the trunions which support the gun. Of these powerful guns, 26 are to be constructed with all dispatch; they are to have a bore of 9 inches, and will be rifled, so that they will be equally applicable for forts and use upon the broadsides of the larger iron-clads.

A MAGNIFICENT iron-clad frigate, called the *Sebastopol*, was launched in the Cronstadt Docks on the 24th ult. The *Sebastopol* is stated to be one of the largest and most formidable of armed vessels yet constructed in Europe. She nearly equals the *Black Prince* and *Warrior* in her dimensions, and far exceeds those of the *Gloire* and *Normandie*. At her line of flotation she measures 300 feet in length, and her greatest breadth is 52 feet 3 inches. When ready for sea she will draw 26 feet at the poop and 24 at the chains. Her plates are 4½ inches thick, fastened to a double coating of teak from six to nine inches thick. Her engines will have a nominal force of 800 horse power, and she will be armed with steel guns of the greatest calibre. Her prow will be ornamented with a beak of the most formidable kind. This vessel has been constructed under the direction of M. SCHAUNBERG, Colonel of the Engineers of the Fleet, who built the well known screw frigate *Oleg*. It was only in October last that the *Sebastopol* was transferred from one dock to the other for the purpose of being plated.

ST. Petersburgh is fully occupied in discussing the details of a fatal duel which has just taken place between two officers of the Guard. Respecting the cause many versions are in circulation; but it would appear that a young captain of the Cavalry of the Guard, who had succeeded in amassing some property by his ability in training the horses of the Grand Dukes and other persons, was recently nominated adjutant to the Emperor. This appointment excited the envy or touched the dignity of his colleagues, who looked upon him not as an officer but as a horse-jockey, and he was challenged to fight by a colonel, the general opinion of the officers being that he would not meet his challenger, but would retire from the service. The captain, however, choose to fight, and the duel took place in the presence of twenty-three officers of the Guard. It is stated that the arrangement was that the opponents should count one, two, three, and fire during the counting. The colonel fired at the word two, and the ball went through the forehead of the captain before he had discharged his weapon. He was buried on the 31st ult. A strict investigation will be made in the matter by imperial orders.

HONOR is done the memory of French soldiers by naming the new and re-naming the old streets of Paris after some of the most distinguished. It was not long ago that all the boulevards radiating from the Arc de Triomphe were re-named, and called after great battles or great soldiers. The most recent change has been in favor of the late Marshal BOSQUET, of Inkerman renown. The army comes in for a good share of these new names of streets. In the list one remarks CORBINEAU, an officer much regretted by NAPOLEON, and who fell at Jena; BIZOT, the artillery General, whose death at Sebastopol drew tears from the eyes of PELISSIER; FRIANT, who commanded the Young Guard in the retreat from Moscow; HOCHE, who went to Bantry Bay and had to come back, because GROUCHEY, his second in command, did not wait another day for his lagging vessel; CAMBRONNE, to whose celebrated "mot" at Waterloo VICTOR HUGO has devoted a chapter of "Les Misérables;" DESNOUETTES, of cavalry fame; MIOLLIS, the General who carried off the Pope from Rome at the bidding of NAPOLEON; LAURISTON, a favorite General and administrator of the Emperor; BUGEAUD, whose name is still remembered in Algeria; POISSON, defaulting army contractor and father of Madame DE POMPADOUR (?); Pali-kao, the title General MONTAUBAN received to sustain the dignity of what he plundered in the Summer Palace, &c., &c. In the way of Admirals, one reads the names of DECRES (NAPOLEON'S Minister of Marine), LALANDE, and LINOIS.

MAJOR George S. Dodge, U. S. A., is announced upon the staff of Major-General B. F. Butler, commanding the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, as Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the James.

BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

ON the 13th of June last the Secretary of State for War, with the concurrence of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, appointed a Special Committee to inquire into, and report upon, the subject of breech-loading arms, and the desirability of adopting them generally for the arming of British forces. The Committee was constituted as follows:—Major-General RUSSELL, C. B.; Colonel STEELE, C. B.; Colonel the Earl of LONGFORD, K. C. B.; Colonel J. CLARK KENNEDY, C. B.; Colonel W. PARKE, C. B.; Colonel J. M. ADYE, C. B., R. A.; and Colonel C. P. WALKER, C. B.

In his letter of instructions, appointing the Committee, the Secretary at War defined the subject for their deliberations, stating that he had under consideration the question of arming the infantry with breech-loading rifles; and that, although there appeared to be obvious advantages in the employment of breech-loaders, for certain purposes, and under certain circumstances of war, practical objections of an important character, and entitled to be seriously considered, had been urged against the general adoption of the arm. The Committee were instructed to examine this subject, and to report upon it. The first meeting of the Committee took place on June 27th, and the members assembled on three subsequent occasions. The following is a brief summary of the evidence and information adduced, and of the documents and *viva voce* statements submitted to them.

In respect of the use of breech-loading arms by the Federal Armies in America, it was stated that various opinions exist amongst the military authorities there as to the value of breech-loading small arms for troops. At present in the Federal Armies there are in use sixty-five different kinds of muzzle-loading rifles, and seven different kinds of breech-loaders. All the breech-loaders may be considered excellent, but considerably less than a third of the muzzle-loaders can be considered as first-class. As regards the comparative efficiency of these arms it was stated that at the battle of Olustee, in Florida, where the Federals were defeated with great loss and forced to retreat, one regiment (the 7th Connecticut) was armed with the Spencer repeating-rifle, a weapon which holds seven or eight charges, and does not require capping, the ammunition being copper cartridges, and having a ring of fulminate round the base. This regiment was engaged in front during the whole action, and in consequence of the rapid and uninterrupted fire which the men kept up, the fire of the enemy in their immediate front was quite subdued, while their own loss was exceptionally trifling. The Spencer rifle can be fired in quick succession. At the battle of Pocotaligo some of the flank companies who were armed with Sharp's breech-loaders were able to obtain similar effects. The Federal Secretary at War, in his Report for December, 1860, strongly advocated the adoption of breech-loaders. In the Confederate Armies, as far as it has been possible to procure them, the cavalry are armed with breech-loading rifles, and the weapon is a favorite one. An endeavor was made by the Southern Government to obtain machinery from New York for their special manufacture some time since. The Federal cavalry is armed in the same way, and it is a prevailing opinion in America that this description of arm will be universally adopted there soon.

Concerning the needle gun with which the Prussian infantry are armed, it was stated that the weapon had been much improved since its introduction sixteen years ago. It has not, however, been adopted by the other German States, and the Austrians have discarded it from their service. In times of war 120 rounds of ammunition per man are issued to the Prussian infantry: 40 rounds are carried in the pouch, 40 in the knapsack, and 40 in the ammunition wagon. The cartridge carries its own igniting power, so that no capping is required. In the recent war in Schleswig, in March last, the soldiers were loud in praise of the needle-gun. It was found capable of rapid firing and of very easy loading in any position, and was especially serviceable in skirmishing, when three shots could be fired from it to one of the Danes. The guns did not become unserviceable in wet and damp, whereas the muzzle-loaders carried by the Danes and Austrians were complained of as rendered unserviceable by exposure to snow, &c.; for the campaign of 1864 was fought in weather the severity of which has seldom been exceeded, when the men were frequently without tents, and subject to furious storms of rain, alternating with snow and frost. The weapon is, however, clumsy, and not very accurate. The Prussians carry a sword instead of a bayonet, and they fix this sword in the ground, making it serve as a rest for the gun.

The question of adopting breech-loading in the French Army has been under consideration, but the opinions of the French authorities are divided, and the matter is still undecided. The other particular weapons which were mentioned befor the Committee were the Mont-Storm and the Westley Richards rifles. On the subject generally the opinions recorded in favor of the system were that it was simple and effective, especially where the arm may not be in constant requisition, as it is with infantry. That the loading was easily accomplished, and the soldier always ready to attack, instead of being liable to be charged while in the act of loading; that, being able to load and fire when lying down, men would have always the power of placing themselves under cover, so to speak, by lying down, even on the open plain. Ramrods would be done away with, and capping might be rendered unnecessary. An ammunition carrying its own explosive power, as that of the needle-gun, would be a great advantage. The objections brought forward were, that the system, however excellent theoretically, carried with it certain practical disadvantages, a principal one being the undue expenditure of ammunition, and the difficulty of bringing up ammunition stores on the field with sufficient promptitude for the expenditure during such a service; and that ammunition carrying its own ignition would be liable to serious accidents. The adaptability of the breech-loader for the arming of cavalry, and for trained men and special companies, was more than once urged on the attention of the Committee, as well as an opinion that the system was not adapted for general service. The cardinal difficulty was, however, stated to be with the ammunition and the storing of it. It was not urged by any of those examined that any particular gun on this system should be recommended for adoption.

The Committee reported their opinion in favor of arming the infantry wholly with breech-loading arms.

TATTOOING AMONG SEAMEN.

WE here briefly observe that tattooing is more or less patronized by seamen of all nations; it is usually confined to the arms, hands, and occasionally to the breast, and we have known it to be thus performed. The design being first sketched on the skin with Indian ink, or charcoal, &c., the artist proceeds to delineate the same by means of needles, which are used singly, doubly and trebly. The double and treble needles are lashed together with fine silk, the points being separated by passing the silk between them. With these tools, as with pencils of different degrees of fineness, the pictures are outlined and shaded; finally, by way of varnish, to bring the subject well out, a black, blue, or red mixture is rubbed in.

Of course the devices vary according to the taste and feelings of the patient and the skill of the operator; thus the pangs of unrequited affection are soothed by hearts, and darts, and torches, bridal-wreaths, and true love-knots; professional taste is gratified by representations of ships, anchors, guns, swords, and the like; the mysteries of religion are denoted by devices of the cross and crucifix, and the sacred monogram I.H.S., together with the All-seeing eye; while a taste for the fine arts, combined with a love of pastoral life, is indicated by portraits of shepherds and shepherdesses, pipes—not tobacco—and crooks, lambs, and cottages.

We proceed to describe a few specimens which have come under our own observation, and first we request attention to that dejected looking young sailor "sighing like a furnace." It is almost needless to mention that he is a victim to the tender passion, and in order to appease his sufferings the poor fellow has had pictured on his arm two hearts, the one large, and the other small. Beneath the hearts are two sets of initials, the whole surrounded by a nuptial wreath. The picture told its own tale; the hearts and the initials belonged to the lover and his betrothed; but to which of the two belonged the larger heart? There stands his messmate, apparently suffering from the same malady, but in a more intense degree. Were it not for his jovial countenance we should deem his case desperate, for on his arm, below two crossed daggers, is delineated a bleeding heart pierced by a flaming dart.

Next observe that staid old fellow; he has weathered "the battle and the breeze" for many a long year. He is an upright and downright sort of man; and his taste being simple and chaste, his only adornment consists of a pair of punctured blue bracelets, relieved with red gems.

One or two other examples and we have done. During the month of June 1856, we were watching a party of sailors belonging to the Royal Yacht *Victoria and Albert*. One of them evidently cherished domestic happiness, for he had the initials of all his family punctured up and down his arm, while on the back of his hand were sketched masonic emblems, the mysterious eye, the square, and the compasses. On the other arm, surrounded with arabesque ornaments, flourished a grim alligator; and to crown all there appeared a pair of portraits of himself and his lady-love, or rather, not to be so sentimental, of "the gal he left behind him."

On board the American steamship *Niagara* (June, 1857) we noticed one of her crew had on his arm the device of a cross standing on a pedestal, while on the horizontal arm of the cross, a bleeding heart at one end, balanced an anchor at the other.

Here is a later example of the American type, in the person "of a man of color, who gave the name of Andrew "Jackson Robinson, and said he had served in the Federal "Army." He applied to the magistrate "for relief in a "state of great distress." He explained that he deserted from the 41st regiment of Liberty Guards at the battle of Bull Run, and was afterwards caught and imprisoned in Fort Monroe, from which he managed to escape and make his way to England in a vessel named the *Charles Wesley*, in the hold of which he had concealed himself. He bared his chest in the court to show that he was branded as a deserter, and was thus prevented obtaining employment in this country. He was also similarly branded on one hand. The star-spangled banner and other emblems of the American Union were elaborately tattooed in various colors on the skin, and covered the whole surface of his breast. He was shoeless and without a coat. He said he did not know what on earth to do, for here he could get no work. He had been taken up for begging, and if he returned to America, he would be liable to the conscription, if he escaped being shot as a deserter. Well, we may extend Christian charity even to a bad man—God help even the best of us if *worthiness* is to be the standard of acceptance! At all events we may legitimately pity the fate of a poor fellow who was ship-wrecked last winter on the coast of Cornwall, whose dead body was picked up near Zennor, and who we trust was identified, owing to his "left arm being "tattooed with a representation of a full-rigged ship, and a "sailor having the English ensign over his shoulder."

Perhaps the reader would hardly expect to find the subject "of man's first disobedience" illustrated on ship-board, and yet we saw a seaman belonging to the Queen's favorite little yacht, the *Fairy*, on whose arm was delineated Adam and Eve, looking the very incarnation of innocence. There they stood, one on each side of the Tree of Knowledge, listening to the appeal of the serpent, who was coiled round the trunk of the tree. "The fruit of that forbidden tree" was so faithfully pictured in red, that one felt almost inclined to forgive "the apple-eating traitress," for yielding to the temptation.

During the month of August, 1845, we observed a seaman in Portsmouth dockyard who had a crucifix imprinted on his right arm, and on his left arm was neatly punctured the following verse:

> "From rocks and sands and barren lands,
> Kind fortune set me free,
> From great guns and women's tongues,
> Good Lord deliver me!"

Observe the gallantry of the climax, which seems to imply that the noise of the artillery of women's tongues is more to be dreaded than the report of great guns, or than

the roar of breakers on rocks and sands. The young man's messmates seemed much amused at the idea of our copying these lines, which one of them said was "the sailor's litany." —*Colburn's United Service Magazine.*

THE DEPOPULATION OF ATLANTA.

CORRESPONDENCE OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

REPLY TO GENERAL HOOD.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 10, 1864

General J. B. HOOD, commanding Army of the Tennessee, Confederate Army :—

GENERAL :—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date at the hands of Messrs. Ball and Crew, consenting to the arrangements I had proposed to facilitate the removal south of the people of Atlanta who prefer to go in that direction. I enclose you a copy of my orders, which will, I am satisfied, accomplish my purpose perfectly. You style the measures proposed "unprecedented," and appeal to the dark history of war for a parallel as an act of "studied and ungenerous cruelty." It is not unprecedented, for General Johnston himself very wisely and properly removed the families all the way from Dalton down, and I see no reason why Atlanta should be excepted. Nor is it necessary to appeal to the dark history of war when recent and modern examples are so handy. You yourself burned dwelling houses along your parapet, and I have seen to day fifty houses that you have rendered uninhabitable because they stood in the way of your forts and men. You defended Atlanta on a line so close to the town that every cannon-shot and many musket-shots from our line of investments, that overshot their mark, went into the habitations of women and children. General Hardee did the same at Jonesboro', and General Johnston did the same last summer at Jackson, Miss. I have not accused you of heartless cruelty, but merely instance these cases of very recent occurrence, and could go on and enumerate hundreds of others, and challenge any fair man to judge which of us has the heart of pity for the families of a "brave people." I say it is a kindness to these families of Atlanta to remove them now at once from scenes that women and children should not be exposed to; and the brave people should scorn to commit their wives and children to the rude barbarians who thus, as you say, violate the laws of war, as illustrated in the pages of its dark history. In the name of common sense, I ask you not to appeal to a just God in such a sacrilegious manner,—you, who, in the midst of peace and prosperity, have plunged a nation into civil war, "dark and cruel war," who dared and badgered us to battle, insulted our flag, seized our arsenals and forts that were left in the honorable custody of a peaceful ordnance sergeant, seized and made prisoners of war the very garrisons sent to protect your people against negroes and Indians, long before any overt act was committed by the (to you) hateful Lincoln Government, tried to force Kentucky and Missouri into the rebellion in spite of themselves, falsified the vote of Louisiana, turned loose your privateers to plunder unarmed ships, expelled Union families by the thousand, burned their houses, and declared by act of your Congress the confiscation of all debts due Northern men for goods had and received. Talk thus to the marines, but not to me, who have seen these things, and who will this day make as much sacrifice for the peace and honor of the South as the best born Southerner among you. If we must be enemies, let us be men, and fight it out as we propose to-day, and not deal in such hypocritical appeals to God and humanity. God will judge us in due time, and He will pronounce whether it be more humane to fight with a town full of women and the families of a "brave people" at our back, or to remove them in time to places of safety among their own friends and people

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General commanding.
Official copy : signed L. M. DAYTON, A.D.C.

FROM THE AUTHORITIES OF ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, GA., September 11, 1864.

Major-General W. T. SHERMAN :—

SIR :—The undersigned, Mayor and two members of Council for the city of Atlanta, for the time being the only legal organ of the people of the said city to express their wants and wishes, ask leave most earnestly, but respectfully, to petition you to reconsider the order requiring them to leave Atlanta. At first view, it struck us that the measure would involve extraordinary hardship and loss; but since we have seen the practical execution of it, so far as it has progressed, and the individual condition of many of the people, and heard the statements as to the inconveniences, loss, and suffering attending it, we are satisfied that the amount of it will involve in the aggregate consequences appalling and heartrending.

Many poor women are in the advanced state of pregnancy; others having young children, whose husbands, for the greater part, are either in the army, prisoners, or dead. Some say: "I have such a one sick at my house; who will wait on them when I am gone?" Others say: "What are we to do? we have no houses to go to, and no means to buy, build, or rent any; no parents, relatives, or friends to go to." Another says: "I will try and take this or that article of property; but such and such things I must leave behind, though I need them much." We reply to them: "General Sherman will carry your property to Rough and Ready, and then General Hood will take it thence on." And they will reply to that: "But I want to leave the railroad at such a place, and cannot get conveyance from thence on."

We only refer to a few facts to illustrate in part how this measure will operate in practice. As you advanced, the people north of us fell back, and before your arrival here a large portion of the people here had retired South; so that the country south of this is already crowded, and without sufficient houses to accommodate the people, and we are informed that many are now staying in churches and other outbuildings. This being so, how is it possible for the people still here (mostly women and children) to find shelter, and how can they live through the winter in the woods,—no shelter or subsistence,—in the midst of strangers, who know them not, and without the power to assist them much, if they were willing to do so.

This is but a feeble picture of the consequences of this measure. You know the woe, the horror, and the suffering cannot be described by words. Imagination can only conceive of it; and we ask you to take these things into consideration. We know your mind and time are continually occupied with the duties of your command, which almost deters us from asking your attention to the matter; but thought it might be that you had not considered the subject in all of its awful consequences, and that, on reflection, you, we hope, would not make this people an exception to all mankind; for we know of no such instance ever having occurred—surely not in the United States. And what has this helpless people done, that they should be driven from their homes, to wander as strangers, outcasts, and exiles, and to subsist on charity?

We do not know as yet the number of people still here. Of those who are here, a respectable number, if allowed to remain at home, could subsist for several months without assistance; and a respectable number for a much longer time, and who might not need assistance at any time.

In conclusion, we most earnestly and solemnly petition you to reconsider this order, or modify it, and suffer this unfortunate people to remain at home and enjoy what little means they have.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES M. CALHOUN, Mayor.
E. E. RAWSON, S. C. WELLS, } Councilmen.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 12, 1864.

JAMES M. CALHOUN, Mayor, E. E. RAWSON and S. C. WELLS, representing City Council of Atlanta :—

GENTLEMEN :—I have your letter of the 11th, in the nature of a petition to revoke my orders removing all the inhabitants from Atlanta. I have read it carefully, and give full credit to your statements of the distress that will be occasioned by it, and yet shall not revoke my order, simply because my orders are not designed to meet the humanities of the case, but to prepare for the future struggles, in which millions, yea, hundreds of millions of good people outside of Atlanta have a deep interest. We must have *Peace*, not only at Atlanta, but in all America. To secure this, we must stop the war that now desolates our once happy and favored country. To stop war, we must defeat the Rebel armies that are arrayed against the laws and Constitution which all must respect and obey. To defeat these armies, we must prepare the way to reach them in their recesses, provided with the arms and instruments which enable us to accomplish our purpose.

Now, I know the vindictive nature of our enemy, and that we may have many years of military operations from this quarter, and therefore deem it wise and prudent to prepare in time. The use of Atlanta for warlike purposes is inconsistent with its character as a home for families. There will be no manufactures, commerce, or agriculture here for the maintenance of families, and sooner or later want will compel the inhabitants to go. Why not go *now*, when all the arrangements are completed for the transfer, instead of waiting till the plunging shot of contending armies will renew the scene of the past month? Of course, I do not apprehend any such thing at this moment; but you do not suppose that this army will be here till the war is over. I can not discuss this subject with you fairly, because I cannot impart to you what I propose to do; but I assert that my military plans make it necessary for the inhabitants to go away, and I can only renew my offer of services to make their exodus in any direction as easy and comfortable as possible. You cannot qualify war in harsher terms than I will. War is cruelty, and you cannot refine it; and those who brought war on our country deserve all the curses and maledictions a people can pour out. I know I had no hand in making this war, and I know I will make more sacrifices to-day than any of you to secure peace. But you cannot have peace and a division of our country. If the United States submits to a division now, it will not stop, but will go on till we reap the fate of Mexico, which is eternal war. The United States does and must assert its authority wherever it has power; if it relaxes one bit to pressure, it is gone, and I know that such is not the national feeling. This feeling assumes various shapes, but always comes back to that of *Union*. Once admit the Union, once more acknowledge the authority of the National Government, and instead of devoting your houses and streets and roads to the dread uses of war, I and this army become at once your protectors and supporters, shielding you from danger, let it come from what quarter it may. I know that a few individuals cannot resist a torrent of error and passion, such as has swept the South into rebellion; but you can point out, so that we may know those who desire a Government, and those who insist upon war and its desolation.

You might as well appeal against the thunder-storm as against these terrible hardships of war. They are inevitable; and the only way the people of Atlanta can hope once more to live in peace and quiet at home, is to stop this war,—which can alone be done by admitting that it began in error, and is perpetuated in pride. We don't want your negroes, or your horses, or your houses, or your land, or anything you have; but we do want and will have a just obedience to the laws of the United States. That we will have; and if it involves the destruction of your improvements, we cannot help it. You have heretofore read public sentiment in your newspapers, that live by falsehood and excitement, and the quicker you seek for truth in other quarters, the better for you.

I repeat then, that, by the original compact of government, the United States had certain rights in Georgia, which have never been relinquished, and never will be; that the South began war by seizing forts, arsenals, mints, custom houses, &c., &c., long before Mr. Lincoln was installed, and before the South had one jot or tittle of provocation. I myself have seen in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and part of Mississippi, hundreds and thousands of women and children fleeing from your armies and desperadoes, hungry and with bleeding feet. In Memphis, Vicksburgh, and Mississippi, we fed thousands upon thousands of the families of Rebel soldiers left on our hands, and whom we could not see starve. Now that war comes home to you, you feel very different; you depreciate its horrors, but did not feel them when you sent car loads of soldiers and ammunition, and moulded shell and shot, to carry war into Kentucky and Tennessee, and desolate the homes of hundreds and thousands of good people, who only asked to live in peace at their old homes, and under the Government of their inheritance. But these comparisons are idle. I want peace, and believe it can only be reached through Union and war, and I will ever conduct war purely with a view to perfect and early success.

But, my dear sirs, when that peace does come, you may call on me for anything. Then will I share with you the last cracker, and watch with you to shield your homes and families against danger from every quarter. Now, you must go, and take with you the old and feeble; feed and nurse them, and build for them in more quiet places proper habitations, to shield them against the weather, until the mad passions of men cool down, and allow the Union and peace once more to settle on your old homes at Atlanta. Yours, in haste,

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General.

A FALSEHOOD CORRECTED.

ATLANTA, September 24, 1864.

To the Louisville Agent of the New York Associated Press :—

Your press dispatches of the 21st embrace one from Macon, of the 14th, announcing the arrival of the first train of refugees from Atlanta, with this addition, "that they were robbed of everything before being sent into the Rebel lines." Of course, that is false; and it is idle to correct it so far as the Rebels are concerned, for they purposed it as a falsehood, to create a mischievous public opinion. The truth is, that during the truce, 446 families were moved South, making 705 adults, 860 children, and 479 servants, with 1,651 pounds of furniture and household goods on the average for each family, of which we have a perfect recollection by name and articles. At the end of the truce, Colonel Warner, of my staff, who had general supervision of the business, received from Major Clan, of General Hood's staff, the following letter:

"ROUGH AND READY, Sept. 21, 1864.

"COLONEL:—Our official communication being about to close, you will permit me to bear testimony to the uniform courtesy you have shown on all occasions to me and my people, and the promptness with which you have corrected all irregularities arising in our intercourse. Hoping at some future time to be able to reciprocate your courtesy, and in many instances your positive kindness, I am with respect your obedient servant,

U. T. CLAN,
Major and A.A.G. General Hood's Staff.

"Lieutenant-Colonel WILLARD WARNER, of General Sherman's staff."

I would not notice this, but I know the people of the North, liable to be misled by a falsehood calculated for special purposes, and by a desperate enemy, will be relieved by this assurance, that not only care, but real kindness, has been extended to families who lost their homes by the act of their male protectors.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General Commanding.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

THE following is a copy of a correspondence which took place between the PRESIDENT and Lieutenant-General GRANT just previous to the opening of the present campaign :

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 30, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT :

Not expecting to see you before the Spring campaign opens, I wish to express in this way, my entire satisfaction with what you have done up to this time, so far as I understand it. The particulars of your plans I neither know, nor seek to know. You are vigilant and self-reliant; and pleased with this, I wish not to obtrude any restraints or constraints upon you. While I am very anxious that any great disaster, or capture of our men in great numbers, shall be avoided, I know that these points are less likely to escape your attention than they would be mine. If there be any thing wanting which is within my power to give, do not fail to let me know it.

And now, with a brave army and a just cause, may God sustain you.

Yours, very truly
A. LINCOLN.

GRANT'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CULPEPPER COURT HOUSE, May 1, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT:—Your very kind letter of yesterday is just received. The confidence you express for the future and satisfaction for the past in my military administration, is acknowledged with pride. It shall be my earnest endeavor that you and the country shall not be disappointed. From my first entrance into the volunteer service of the country to the present day, I have never had cause of complaint, have never expressed or implied a complaint against the Administration or the Secretary of War, for throwing any embarrassment in the way of my vigorously prosecuting what appeared to be my duty.

Indeed, since the promotion which placed me in command of all the armies, and in view of the great responsibility and importance of success, I have been astonished at the readiness which everything asked for has been yielded, without even an explanation being asked. Should my success be less than I desire and expect, the least I can say is, the fault is not with you.

Very truly, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

ARMY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SERVICE OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, September 22, 1864.

Circular No. 75.

Circulars Nos. 61 and 73, current series, from this office, are hereby revoked, and the following regulations substituted :—

1. Hereafter, when a commissioned officer of a three years' volunteer organization receives a new commission, or an enlisted man is appointed to a commission he may, at his option, be mustered into the United States service for three years, or the *unexpired term* of the organization of which he may, at the time, be a member: *Provided*, that no officer or enlisted man, so receiving a commission, shall be mustered in for a less period than three years, if, at the date he presents himself for muster under it, he has less than six months to serve.

2. All regimental officers of volunteers now in the service of the United States, who have been in the said service three years, and all who shall, hereafter, have served three years, may, if they so desire, be mustered out and honorably discharged the service, on satisfactory proof being furnished the Commissary of Musters of their command that they have so served: *Provided*, that said officers have not, meanwhile, voluntarily been re-mustered for three years, or, if belonging to veteran organizations, signified in writing their willingness to serve for the new term of the organization to which they belong.

3. Regulations similar to the foregoing will apply to organizations mustered into service for a less period than three years.

4. If officers of veteran organizations do not desire to secure the advantages of their *former "commissions and rank,"* as contemplated by section 2, of paragraph 1, circular No 36, current series, from this office, they can decline to be re-mustered as therein directed, and take advantage of the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this circular in so far as they may be applicable.

5. When the regiment, company, or other command of a regimental officer is mustered out, it must be distinctly understood that the officer will be considered as mustered out therewith, and at the same "*time and place*" as the command.

An officer will be *held to service* for the full term of his muster only when the regulation command is retained in service for him.

Occasion is here taken to remind officers, absent from their commands on detached service, sick, or otherwise, that it is their duty to keep themselves fully advised as to the dates at which their commands go out of service, so that they may be mustered out and discharged therewith. (See circular No. 36, current series, from this office.) *Officers neglecting this precaution will be held to a strict and rigid accountability.* In cases of doubt, timely application should be made to the Adjutant-General of the Army for information.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER TO THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, EAST POINT, GA., September 9, 1864.

General Field Orders No. 16.

It is with pride, gratification, and a sense of Divine favor, that I congratulate this noble Army upon the successful termination of the campaign.

Your officers claim for you a wonderful record—for example, a march of four hundred (400) miles, thirteen (13) distinct engagements, four thousand (4,000) prisoners, and twenty (20) stands of colors captured, and three thousand (3,000) of the enemy's dead buried in your front.

Your movements upon the enemy's flank have been bold and successful; first upon Resaca, second upon Dallas, third upon Kenesaw, fourth upon Nickajack, fifth, via Roswell, upon the Augusta Railroad, sixth upon "Ezra Church," to the southwest of Atlanta, and seventh upon Jonesboro and the Macon Railroad. Atlanta was evacuated while you were fighting at Jonesboro.

The country may never know with what patience, labor and exposure you have tugged away at every natural and artificial obstacle that an enterprising and confident enemy could interpose. The terrific battles you have fought may never be realized or credited, still a glad acclaim is already greeting you from the Government and people, in view of the results you have helped to gain, and I believe a sense of the magnitude of the achievements of the last hundred days will not abate, but increase with time and history.

Our rejoicing is tempered, as it always must be, by the soldier's sorrow at the loss of his companions-in-arms. On every hillside, in every valley throughout your long and circuitous route, from Dalton to Jonesboro, you have buried them.

Your trusted and beloved commander fell in your midst; his name, the name of McPHERSON, carries with it a peculiar feeling of sorrow. I trust the impress of his character is upon you all, to incite you to generous actions and noble deeds.

To mourning friends, and to all the disabled in battle, you extend a soldier's sympathy.

My first intimate acquaintance with you dates from the 28th of July. I never beheld fiercer assaults than the enemy then made, and I never saw troops more steady and self-possessed in action than your divisions which were then engaged.

I have learned that for cheerfulness, obedience, rapidity of movement and confidence in battle, the Army of the Tennessee is not to be surpassed, and it shall be my study that your fair record shall continue, and my purpose to assist you to move steadily forward and plant the old flag in every proud city of the rebellion.

(Signed) O. O. HOWARD, Major-General.
Official: SAMUEL L. TAGGART, A. A. G.

THANKS TO TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND ARMY CORPS, BEFORE PETERSBURGH, Sept. 17

General Orders No. 30.

The Major-General Commanding takes great pleasure in expressing to the command his gratification with the good conduct of the troops engaged in the successful affair of the morning of the 10th inst., resulting in the dislodgment and capture of a considerable portion of the enemy's picket line, which had for a long time been in too close proximity to our lines. The troops immediately engaged were the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Biles commanding, and the Twentieth Indianna Volunteers, and Second United States Sharpshooters, under Lieutanant-Colonel Mickle, all of General De Trobriand's Brigade, of Mott's division.

To General Mott, who directed the whole operation, and to General De Trobriand, who was particularly charged with its execution, and to the officers and men of the regiments mentioned, the thanks of the Major-General are accorded.

Great credit is also due to Captain W. G. Harrower, Eighty-sixth New York Volunteers, commanding the picket during the following night under whose direction the new line was strengthened and properly connected.

The Major-General commanding sincerely regrets the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Mickel, Twentieth Indiana, and Lieutenant Elleler, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; also the wounding and death of a number of brave officers and enlisted men.

Those men who became detached during the night, remaining among the enemy's pickets during the following day, refusing to surrender and returning to their command at night, are thought worthy of particular mention.

By order of Major-General HANCOCK.
W. P. WILSON, Captain and Acting Asst. Adjt.-General.

SUBSTITUTES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., September 19, 1864.

Circular No. 35.

The Navy Department having issued orders this day that substitutes will not be enlisted in the Navy, except they be *Seamen* or *Firemen*. Hereafter, all substitutes—with these exceptions—for enrolled or drafted men must be mustered into the Army.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal-General.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending September 17, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. P. Cook, 9th Ohio cavalry, to date September 9, 1864, for habitual drunkenness, conduct unbecoming an officer

and gentleman, and for physical disability arising from a loathsome disease contracted through his own imprudence.

Captain L. D. Sims, Veteran Reserve Corps, to date September 12, 1864.

Captain John W. Rice, 10th Missouri cavalry, to date September 12, 1864, for drunkenness, neglect of duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and cowardice while his command was in front of the enemy.

Captain Henry D. Patten, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Vols., to date September 12, 1864.

Captain J. M. Adams, 1st Missouri cavalry, to date August 10, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for having a valuable horse, seized for public service, appraised and sold to him at a low figure, which horse he now holds as private property without having paid for the same. Published in the dismissals for the week ending August 13, 1864, as Captain William Adams, 1st Missouri cavalry.

Captain John Varley, 116th Ohio Vols., to date September 15, 1864, for cowardice, and tendering his resignation while his command was in front of the enemy.

First Lieutenant H. Austin, 83d Pennsylvania Vols., to date September 12, 1864, for drunkenness, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

First Lieutenant J. L. Townsend, 152d New York Vols., to date August 22, 1864, for absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Walter J. Scott Duffy, 47th New York Vols., to date September 13, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for desertion.

Lieutenant Robert Dusel, 103d New York Vols., to date September 10, 1864, for desertion.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Hines, 84th New York National Guard, to date September 10, 1864, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Second Lieutenant Robert S. Dennee, 10th Tennessee cavalry, to date September 15, 1864, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:—

Captain Frederick Stafford, 139th New York Vols., to date September 2, 1864, for being drunk on picket duty in front of the enemy.

Second Lieutenant Claus Stelges, 4th United States artillery, to date September 2, 1864, for being grossly intoxicated while in command of his battery.

Second Lieutenant David Rasure, battery K, 2d Missouri artillery, to date September 5, 1864, for passing counterfeit United States Treasury notes upon enlisted men under his command, knowing the same to be counterfeit.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:—

Brigadier-General Joseph W. Revere, United States Vols., and his resignation has been accepted, to date August 10, 1863.

Second Lieutenant George A. Rogers, 5th Massachusetts cavalry, and he has been restored to his command, as of the date of the order of dismissal, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of the State.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Sept. 26, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant F. J. R. Collin, 8th Pennsylvania cavalry.
Surgeon George M. Ramsay, 95th New York Vols.
Second Lieutenant Patrick J. McCabe, 88th New York Vols.
First Lieutenant Timothy Cranney, 170th New York Vols.
Captain James T. Hall, 2d New York Mounted Rifles.
Second Lieutenant Charles F. Redington, 22d New York cavalry.
Lieutenant Alexander Graham, 13th New York cavalry.

Absence without leave since March 9, 1864.

Lieutenant John McClure, Quartermaster 45th Pennsylvania Vols.

Absence without leave, having left his command without proper authority.

Lieutenant Marcus A. Corey, 24th New York cavalry.

For failing to report to the board of examination, at Annapolis, Maryland, of which Brigadier-General L. P. Graham is president, as ordered.

First Lieutenant Frank W. Foote, 121st New York Vols

TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

Second Lieutenant George B. Smith, 4th United States infantry, having been reported to the headquarters of the Army for absence without leave, is hereby notified that, unless within fifteen days from September 24, he appears before the military commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is president, and makes satisfactory defence to the charges against him, he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending September 24, 1864.

Captain C. W. E. Weltz, 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to date September 19, 1864, for absence without leave.

Captain J. E. Erickson, 24th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, to date September 23, 1864.

Captain G. H. Pilcher, 11th Illinois Cavalry, to date August 29, 1864, for disobedience of orders in failing to report before the Board for the examination of sick officers at Cincinnati, Ohio, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the commission.

First Lieutenant Lloyd H. Harrison, 5th United States Artillery, to date September 22, 1864.

First Lieutenant J. A. Farnsworth, 4th Tennessee Volunteers, to date September 19, 1864, for absence without leave, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and desertion.

Lieutenant F. A. Bardell, 16th New York Cavalry, to date September 20, 1864, for contempt of authority in leaving his regiment, visiting Washington City without permission, and drunkenness.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Captain Leopold Evert, 100th New York Vols., to date September 2, 1864.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Burns, 1st United States cavalry, having absented himself from his station without authority since April 13, 1864, to take effect from that date, has been dropped from the rolls of the Army as a deserter.

DISMISSAL REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal, heretofore issued in the following cases, have been revoked:

Major George H. Clarke, 98th New York Vols., and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

Second Lieutenant P. H. Haskell, 2d Massachusetts artillery, and he has been restored to his command, provided the vacancy has not been filled, with a view to his trial by court-martial upon the charges on which his dismissal was based.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

Major J. R. Dinnin, 9th New York cavalry, heretofore dismissed, has been restored, with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of the State.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

That portion of a sentence of a general court-martial in the case of Major W. W. Trowbridge, 14th New York heavy artillery, which directs him to be cashiered, and that his crime, name and place of abode, and punishment, be published in the principal newspapers in the City of New York and in the State from which he came, has been approved and confirmed; and that which requires the accused to "refund" the sum of $600 to the "proper authorities" is remitted as irregular and illegal.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing Second Lieutenant William J. Laird, 17 Illinois cavalry, to date September 14, 1864, for, while in command of a detachment of his regiment as escort to repairs on the military telegraph line between Allen and Glasyon, Mo., having allowed the soldiers under his command to pillage and plunder the loyal and peaceful inhabitants of the county in a shameful and disgraceful manner, thereby showing gross neglect of duty and unworthiness of his position, has been confirmed.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Assistant Surgeon William Carroll, U. S. V., to Philadelphia, for medical treatment.

Surgeon Henry Janes, U. S. V., relieved from duty in the Department of Washington, and ordered to duty in charge of General Hospital, Montpelier, Vt

Assistant Surgeon H. M. Sprague, U. S. A., relieved from duty in charge of U. S. General Hospital, at Newark, New Jersey, and ordered to duty as a member of the Army Medical Examining Board in New York City, in place of Assistant Surgeon Joseph C. Bailey, U. S. A., relieved.

Assistant Surgeon J. T. Calhoun, U. S. A., relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to duty in the Department of the East.

Surgeon J. Y. Cantwell, U. S. V., relieved from duty in the Department of Washington, and ordered to report to the Provost-Marshal-General for duty.

Assistant Surgeon J. McCurdy, U. S. V., to report the Medical Director, Department of the Cumberland, on the 15th of October, 1864.

Surgeon George G. Shumard, U. S. V., relieved from duty in the Army of the Ohio, and ordered to report for duty as Medical Director, Salt Lake, Utah Territory.

Assistant Surgeon R. S. Hovey, U. S. V., to duty at Louisville, Kentucky.

APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. James G. Shinn, of Pennsylvania, to be hospital chaplain, Saterlee Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. W. J. Wright, of New Jersey, to be hospital chaplain, General Hospital, Springfield, Mo.

Surgeon Daniel Stahl, 7th Illinois cavalry, Acting Assistant Surgeons W. M. Dorran and S. S. Jessup, to be Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hospital Chaplain Thomas H. W. Moore's appointment has been cancelled.

Hospital Chaplain J. W. Ladd's appointment has been cancelled.

Hospital Chaplain George P. Van Wyck's appointment has been cancelled.

Hospital Chaplain Griffin Owen's appointment has been cancelled.

The surgeons and assistant surgeons, who were recently unconditionally exchanged, have been ordered to rejoin their regiments after having a leave of absence for twenty days.

A Board of officers, to consist of Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Poole, Veteran Reserve Corps, Assistant Surgeon George A. Mursic, U. S. Vols., is ordered to assemble at Camp Stoneman, District of Columbia, for the examination of enlisted men at that camp, with a view to their transfer to the Veteran Reserve Corps.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Commander E. Donaldson, to ordnance duty at Baltimore, Md.

Acting Rear-Admiral T. Bailey, to command the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Commander A. G. Clary, to command the *Seminole*.

Second Assistant Engineer Lucian Sullivan, to the *Dictator*.

Third Assistant Engineer C. J. Habighorst, to the *Dictator*.

Lieutenant-Commander George W. Young, to temporary duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

Lieutenant-Commander Edward Y. McCauley, and Lieutenant Moreau Forrest, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Surgeon William E. Taylor, to temporary duty as a member of the Board to examine candidates for admission to the Naval Academy as midshipmen, and upon its conclusion return to Boston and resume your duties.

Assistant Surgeon E. M. Stein, to the *Savannah*, during the absence of Surgeon James Laws

Surgeon Samuel Jackson, to duty as senior member of a Board of medical officers to examine candidates for admission to the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant George B. White, to the *Mendota*.

Lieutenant-Commander Francis M. Bunce, to the *Dictator*.

Lieutenant Hayden T. French, to the *Dictator*.

Assistant Paymaster John S. Woolson, to the *Monadnock*.

Assistant Surgeon L. J. Draper, to the *Princeton*.

Lieutenant-Commander John H. Russell to temporary duty on the *North Carolina*.

Lieutenant-Commander Robert L. May, to command the *Unadilla*.

DETACHED.

Acting Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, from the command of the Pacific Squadron, and ordered North.

Commodore Henry H. Bell, from ordnance duty at New York, and waiting orders.

Captain G. Ganavoort, from the command of the *Roanoke*, and ordered to ordnance duty at the Navy Yard, New York.

Captain A. H. Kilty, from ordnance duty at Baltimore, and ordered to command the *Roanoke*.

Chaplain George W. Smith, from the North Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Chaplains George D. Henderson and Henry B. Hibben, from the North Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Commodore C. K. Stribling, from the command of the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to proceed to Key West, Fla., and hoist his flag as Acting Rear-Admiral in command of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Acting Rear-Admiral T. Bailey, from the command of the East Gulf Squadron.

Commander George M. Colvocoressis, from the command of the *Saratoga*, and ordered to command the *Tuscarora*.

Commodore G. F. Pearson, from the command of the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the command of the Pacific Squadron, with permission to hoist his flag as Acting Rear-Admiral.

Assistant Paymaster Charles Fairchild, from the *Mahaska*, and ordered to settle accounts.

Second Assistant Engineers Edward L. Hewitt, Peter L. Blanc, and Gunner Peter Barrett, from the *Mahaska*, and waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer Horace McMurtrie, from the *Juniata*, and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant-Commander John H. Russell, from the command of the *Pontiac*, and placed on sick leave.

Second Assistant Engineer Oscar C. Lewis, from the *Ascutney*, and ordered to the *Canonicus*.

Lieutenant-Commander John J. Cornwall, from the command of the *Eolus*, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron,

Acting Ensign William C. Wise, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to the Sounds of North Carolina.

Assistant Surgeon Frederick M. Dearborne, from the *Tallapoosa*, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

Lieutenant Henry M. Miller, from the *Mendota*, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Chaplain Thomas G. Salter, from the *Minnesota*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer William A. Dripps, from the *Passaic*, and ordered North.

Third Assistant Engineer J. H. Thomas, from the *Lehigh*, and ordered North.

Second Assistant Engineer E. J. Whittaker, from the West Gulf Squadron, and placed on sick leave.

Third Assistant Engineer Frederick G. McKean, from the *Ascutney*, and ordered to the *Canonicus*.

Commander John P. Bankhead, from the command of the *Otsego*, and ordered to such duty as Rear-Admiral Gregory may assign.

Assistant Surgeon D. V. Whitney, from the *Princeton*, and ordered to the *Lehigh*.

Assistant Surgeon William T. Plant, from the *Lehigh*, and ordered North.

Commander James Madison Frailey, from the command of the *Quaker City*, and ordered to command the *Tuscarora*.

Commander William T. Spicer, from the command of the *Cambridge*, and ordered to command the *Quaker City*.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Commander William F. Spicer, detaching him from the command of the *Cambridge*.

Commander J. M. Frailey, detaching him from the command of the *Quaker City*.

Second Assistant Engineer Oscar C. Lewis, detaching him from the *Ascutney*, and you will proceed to Norfolk, Va., for duty in the *Saugus*.

DISMISSED.

Third Assistant Engineer Henry T. Tapman.

APPOINTMENTS to the grade of Assistant Paymaster in the Navy of the United States.

Worthington Goldsborough, of the *St. Lawrence*.
George D. F. Barton, of the *Sassacus*.
W. R. Winslow, of the *Roanoke*.
Horace P. Tuttle, of the *Catskill*.
Frank H. Hinman, of the *Penobscot*.
Robert P. Lisle, of the *Canonicus*.

APPOINTMENT to the grade of Assistant Surgeon in the Navy o the United States.

Frederick M. Dearborne.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED.

Acting Master B. F. Milliken, to the *Monadnock*.
Acting Master J. M. Skillings, to the *Unadilla*.
Acting Ensign W. B. Mix, to the *Monadnock*.
Acting Assistant Paymasters Paul F. Deering and John R. Carmody, to instruction at New York.
Acting Assistant Paymaster J. Goodwin Hobbs, to the *Unadilla*.
Acting Ensign John Cullaton, to the *Unadilla*
Acting First Assistant Engineer Joseph McKnight, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer William De Kay, to the *Unadilla*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. E. Warner, to the *Tallapoosa*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry Lunt, to instruction at New York.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Patrick J. McMahon, to the *Tallapoosa*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Lucius B. Tuttle, to instruction at New York.

DETACHED.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William E. Dennison, from the *Fort Donelson* and ordered to command the *Lillian*.
Acting Ensign H. E. Tinkham, from the West Gulf Squadron and waiting orders.
Acting Lieutenant Edgar Brodhead, from duty at the Naval Rendezvous at New York and ordered to command the *Saratoga*.
Acting Master William B. Stoddard. Acting Ensigns G. E. French, N. W. Black, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer James Fagan, from the *Mahaska* and waiting orders.
Acting Master Richard Burke, from the *Susquehanna* and ordered to the *Maumee*.
Acting Master Henry O. Porter, from the *Maumee* and ordered to the *Susquehanna*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Joshua A. Chandler, from the *Ascutney* and ordered to the *Canonicus*
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Benjamin James, from the *Grand Gulf* and ordered to the *Newbern*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. McEwen, from the *Hartford* and waiting orders.
Acting Master Charles H. Frisbie, from the *Grand Gulf* and ordered to the *Pontoosuck*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Halpin, from the *Clover* and waiting orders.
Acting Master C. C. Kingsbury, from the *Tristam Shandy* and ordered to the *Dictator*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer James C. Mockabee, from the *Fuchsia* and ordered to the *Unadilla*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Robert K. Morrison, from the *Rhode Island* and ordered to the *Massasoit*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer T. O. Reynolds, from the West Gulf Squadron and waiting orders.
Acting Master's Mates Samuel Carpenter and Charles C. Jones, from the West Gulf Squadron and waiting orders.
Acting Master's Mate R. P. Herrick, from the *Hartford* and waiting orders.

APPOINTED.

John Cook, Jr., and Blinn Converse, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Little Ada*.
Alfred C. Whitney, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board the *Magnolia*.
Charles Culver, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board the *Commodore Morris*.
William Henry Johnson, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Little Ada*.
Charles O. Morgan, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on the *Grand Gulf*
Edward James Swords, John Wm. Collins, Walter Taylor and David Bodden, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to take passage to Norfolk, Va., for such duty as may be assigned them.
James C. Hillman and Charles Avery Satterlee, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Eutaw*.
Trawy Blocki and Robert John Jones, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the James River, Va.
Martin Boggins, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Newbern*.
John N. Schenck, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the James River, Va.
Edward Barroughclough, William Mosher Smith and William Finnegan, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.
Cyrus Gedney Mead, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Lehigh*.
Jessie Button, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Passaic*.
Frank McCarty, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the James River, Va.
Lemuel Bishop Joyce, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.
William Snedeker, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Clematis*.
James Curran, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Unadilla*.
Freeman Derastus Hotchkiss, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Newbern*.
George F. Smith, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.
Charles P. Reeves, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.
John C. Oatley, Augustus P. Bitcher and Charles F. Marsh, Acting Master's Mates (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to remain on the *Sabine*.
A. B. Arey, Acting Master's Mate (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the *Colorado*.
John T. Jefferies, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the *R. R. Cuyler*.
William Hadfield, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron. The appointment given him on March 25, 1864, is hereby revoked.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Ensigns George E. Mills, Sylvester Eldridge, William H. H. Curtis, Joshua W. Hopkins and W. A. Taylor, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Ensigns Oliver S. Brock and Charles F. Palmer, and ordered to duty in the East Gulf Squadron.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Joshua Halsall, and ordered to remain on board the *Rodolph*.
Acting Ensign Gustavus H. Burrows, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Trim, and ordered to remain on the *Malvern*.

Acting Ensigns John S. Blake, Leander C. Owen, William D. Murray, Benjamin F. Blair and Augustus Dame, and ordered to instruction in gunnery.

Acting Ensign William B. Pierce, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign A. S. Gibson, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Masters William H. Warding and C. M. Tessimond, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate George Albert Burt, and ordered to the *Massasoit*.

Acting Master's Mate John A. Hazleton, and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Joseph Griffin (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the *Glide*.

Acting Master's Mate Joseph H. Lovejoy, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate W. H. Hynard, and ordered to the *Sebago*.

Acting Master's Mate Adam K. Baylor, and ordered to the *Galena*.

Acting Master's Mate William W. McCracker, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Ensign J. S. Shaw.

Acting Master's Mate John M. Caswell, of the *New Ironsides*.

Acting Master's Mate William Thompson, of the *Zouave*.

Acting Master's Mates Peter Truscott and Walter S. Johns.

Acting Master's Mates Harrison Miller, of the *Shenandoah*.

Acting Master's Mate James Marshall, of the *Louisville*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate John M. Ewing, of the *Avenger*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. L. Vail, of the *Champion*, Mississippi Squadron.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles C. Heilze.

Acting Ensign John Conner.

Acting Ensign Charles F. Stanton, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Edward W. Goble, of the *Forest Rose*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate James E. Campbell.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. E Warner, to the *Connecticut*, and waiting orders.

DISMISSED.

Acting Ensign M. H. Kaltowsky, of the *Pampero*.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE corvettes *St. Louis* and *Constellation* are under orders for the United States.

THE trial trip of the new Peruvian Monitor *Victoria* is said to have proved her a failure.

THE United States ship *Ino*, on a cruise, all well, was spoken Sept 11 lat. 41.30 N., lon. 65.10 W.

LIEUTENANT W. B. Cushing has been in New York fitting out an expedition for special service on the Atlantic coast.

THE ill-fated Monitor *Tecumseh* can be plainly seen lying at the bottom of Mobile Bay, and preparations are being made to remove her armament and machinery.

THE *Aphrodite*, supply steamer, which arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yary, last week, from Pensacola, brought 225 seamen from the West Gulf squadron, whose terms of service have expired.

THE New Bedford *Mercury* states that Acting Ensign J. H. Clark, whose reported "mysterious disappearance" was published recently, is at home in that city on leave of absence, granted on account of ill-health.

THE United States steamer *Nereus*, Commander J. C. Howell, United States Navy, acting as convoy to the *North Star*, had arrived at Aspinwall in company with the latter vessel, and was to return with her after taking in coal and making some slight repairs.

THE U. S. steamer *Saco* arrived at the Boston Navy Yard from a cruise off Halifax, Sept. 21st. Had heavy weather off Halifax, and carried away her fore topmast. Took on board a pilot, who reported twelve blockade-runners in that port and six in St. John.

THE Navy Department has received Rear-Admiral Farragut's official report of the destruction of the Ben Loomis Bay salt-works. Fifty-five furnaces, manufacturing two thousand bushels of salt daily, with all their appurtenances, were totally destroyed. The loss to the Rebels is irreparable.

THE prize steamer *Georgia* arrived Sept. 26th, at New Bedford from New London, which port she had put into owing to her machinery having become disabled. The *Georgia* was accompanied from New London by the United States steamer *Florida*, which did not anchor, but, having seen the *Geo gia* safe into the bay, departed on a cruise.

THE United States steamer *Waterce* (double-ender), Commander F. K. Murray, United States Navy, arrived at Panama on the evening of Sept. 10th, having left Callao on the 31st of August. Her bottom is now so foul that she is obliged to proceed at once to San Francisco to go on the dock. On reaching San Francisco, and after having undergone the necessary cleansing, she will relieve the United States steamer *Saranac* as guardship in the harbor.

THE side-wheel steamer *Connecticut*, 10, five days from Boston, with seamen for the South Atlantic squadron, arrived at Port Royal, S. C., Sept. 13th, and put 175 of her men on board the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, lying at that port. She will take the remainder to Key West and Mobile, and on her return, will probably bring home some of the men of the squadron whose term of service has expired. The *Connecticut* was to remain at Port Royal a few days, for repairs to her boilers.

THE Naval General Court-Martial which has been in session for some months past in Philadelphia, has removed to Boston for the purpose of trying the case of a Government Contractor at that place. The Court is constituted as follows:—Captain W. K. Latimer, President; Captain Charles Boarman, Captain John Chauncey, Captain A. K. Long, Commander Carpenter, Commander Darrah Shaw and Commander T. M. Brasher, members; H. H. Goodman, Esq., Judge-Advocate; Lieutenant E. G. Gabaudan, Provost-Marshal.

SLOOP-of-war *St. Louis*, 18, Commander Preble, was at Ponta Delgada, Island of St. Michaels, Azores, July 26th, and would sail the same day on a cruise. On the 11th of April she sailed from Lisbon on a summer cruise, and had since visited the following places:—St. Ubes, Cadiz (twice), Tangier (twice), Gibraltar, Funchal and Madeira. The following changes among the officers are reported:—Left for the United States, March 27th, at Lisbon, Assistant Surgeon F. B. A. Lewis; June 7th, at Gibraltar, 1st Lieutenant of Marines, W. J. Squires. At Lisbon, March 28th, the appointment of Acting Master's Mate John H. Langley was revoked.

BUSINESS at the Charlestown Yard is quite brisk, and gives employment to over four thousand men. The light draft Monitor *Casco*, built at the Atlantic Works wharf, East Boston, has been taken into the dry dock where the work of altering her for a torpedo boat, to go up rivers, has been commenced. Her iron plating on deck is being removed for the purpose of topping her up a foot or more. The *Rhode Island* is nearly ready for sea. Side-wheel steamers *Mahaska* and *Paul Jones* are undergoing repairs, and the screw steamer *Dacotah* is receiving a new boiler. The *Ammonoosuc* is lying at the wharf under the shears, ready to receive her machinery and engine from New York. The iron-clad *Monadnock* is being got ready for sea. Her engine has been on trial for some days past, and works well. Side-wheel steamers *Saco* and *Massasoit* are still lying in the stream.

ON the occasion of the retirement of Acting Ensign D. P. Manix from the Naval rendezvous at Cincinnati, O., to rejoin the Mississippi, he received from a member of the leading citizens of the place a letter expressive of their high sense of gratification at the valuable results attained through his instrumentality in connection with naval affairs at that post, and of their hope that his career, so honorably begun, may be illustrated by that success and distinction which are the legitimate fruits of those high and rare attributes of character, of which they believe him to be possessed. Mr. Manix responded in a modest and appropriate letter.

THE U. S. steam gunboat *Fort Morgan* (late the *Admiral*), Lieutenant Wm. B. Eaton commanding, has arrived at New York from the West Gulf blockading squadron. She left New Orleans on the 14th inst., Mobile 16th and Pensacola 19th. Mobile, at the time of her departure from the Bay, had not yet been attacked. Our iron-clads and gunboats were near the city. No yellow fever at New Orleans, Mobile or Pansacola. The health of the squadron was good. Passed within sight of Key West on the evening of the 21st. Did not communicate on account of yellow fever prevailing there. Reached Fortress Monroe on the 25th instant The *Fort Morgan* brings home 150 seamen, sick and wounded and discharged men. She also brings several officers and passengers, among whom is Commander J. R M Mullany, of the U. S. Navy, who commanded the *Oneida* in the fight in Mobile Bay. This gallant officer lost his arm in the last engagement, but is now doing remarkably well. He comes home to recruit his health. The *Fort Morgan* made the passage in seven days.

ACTING Volunteer Lieutenant Pierre Giraud of the U. S. steamer *Tennessee*, arrived at New Orleans Sept. 17th. She reported having chased on the 8th the celebrated blockade-running steamer *Susanna*. This steamer has been entering and passing out of Galveston for a year, her great speed enabling her to escape our blockade. The *Tennessee* gave her such hot chase that she was obliged to throw overboard her cotton—said to be 700 bales—and even her anchors, chains and furniture to escape. The pursuit was kept up until night, and the sea, which all day had been as smooth as glass, became rough about eight o'clock, and, the wind blowing a gale, the vessels lost sight of each other, and the following morning there was no sail visible. Lieutenant Giraud now gave up the chase, and returned for the purpose of picking up the cargo of cotton, a portion of which he succeeded in transferring to his own decks. Commodore Leon Smith, of the Rebel Navy, was supposed to be one of the passengers on board the *Susanna*. He was probably bound to England.

UNDER date of Sept. 24th, Commander Foxhall A. Parker, commanding the Potomac Flotilla, reports to the Department, that, "on the night of the 16th instant one of the boats of the U. S. steamer *Currituck*, while in search of blockade-runners at the mouth of the Yecomico river, was fired into from the shore. Wm. King (captain of the hold) was instantly killed, and Geo. H. McNeil (landsman) severely wounded. The fire was promptly returned from the boats and the *Currituck*. Acting Ensign Nelson, who commanded the boats, reports that a shell exploded in the midst of the shore party." Again, under the same date he reports, "that on the morning of the 11th instant the U. S. steamer *Verbena* picked up a small sloop, bottom up, off Lower Cedar Point Lightship, which proved to be the *Benicia Boy*, of Georgetown. The papers found on board of her were a clearance, manifest and a Potomac pass from Acting Master Nickerson, commanding the guard vessel off Alexandria. She was cleared in ballast, and had evidently been capsized in a squall, as all her sails were set when found, and as nothing has been heard of her crew, the supposition is that they were drowned. I have sent her to Acting Master Nickerson, commanding the guard vessel off Alexandria, with instructions to hand her over to the proper authorities.

ARRANGEMENTS are making at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to increase the working facilities and capacity of the Yard commensurately with the great increase of work since the opening of the war. A foundry has just been completed, 360 feet long and 70 feet wide. A brick building, to be used as an ordnance machine shop, is nearly completed. It is 200 by 40 feet, and in it will be placed machinery of a nature suitable for working heavy guns. Beside those already completed, or nearly so, the foundation of a receiving store is laying. It will front on the main avenue of the Yard, and will be 200 feet long, 194 feet wide and three stories high, built of brick. Work has just been commenced on a gun park to accommodate 2,000 guns. Its situation is at the further end of the Cob Dock, adjoining the shell and other ordnance houses. It will cover four and a half acres of ground, and the engineer's estimate of the cost is $400,000. A contract has also been signed for the erection next Spring of a large machine shop. These numerous improvements and additions show a definite purpose on the part of the Government to make its Navy Yard facilities in some degree proportionate to the great demands of the service in the way of machinery, etc. The number of vessels at the Yard is not very great, and none are building but those already recorded. It is stated that a reduction of five per cent. of the workmen employed is ordered. The dry dock is occupied by the *Tallapoosa*, which returned from sea with some injury to her rudder. The *Nyack* is rapidly getting in order for sea. The *Mahopac* (iron-clad) went into commission on the 22d, and has probably sailed ere this. The *Wampanoag*, one of the largest vessels in the Navy, will be launched, it is expected, in November. The arrivals are the steamers *Queen*, *Pawtuxet* (for repairs), *Aphrodite*, *Tallapoosa* and *Fort Morgan*, formerly the *Admiral*. The prize *A. D. Vance* has returned to the Yard after discharging cargo.

THE U. S. supply steamer *Circassian* arrived at Boston Sept. 26th, from the Gulf. On the 19th of August, the *Circassian* was off Mobile, and the officers from the fleet came out of the bay for the first time since the battle, full of stories of its incidents and very hungry. The launches towed out by a tug were loaded in a squall, and the boats disappeared with their freight inside the bar. On the 21st the *Vincennes* was supplied at Ship Island, and on the 22d the *Circassian* reached New Orleans, coaled, and left on the 25th. On the 27th Calcasieu, the 28th Sabine Pass and Galveston Stations were supplied, and on the 31st the *Circassian* arrived off the mouth of the Rio Grande. Lieutenant Commander Skerrett in the *Aroostook* was watching our interests here and keeping an eye on the fleet of French men-of-war that blockade the pass. After supplying the *Aroostook* the *Circassian* was headed North, and on the 3d, in the morning, a boat was picked up containing the master and nine men of the steamer *Gillam*, wrecked on the 1st. The men were very weak and faint after their long fast and exposure, and told us there were yet some thirty people, including two women, on a raft made out of the wreck. On the 4th the *Gertrude* was sent from Sabine Pass Station in search of the sufferers, and the *Penguin* from Calcasieu on the 5th the *Itasca* was spoken and proceeded on a cruise for them, but a few hours later the *Circassian* was fortunate enough to fall in with the little Mexican schooner *Cora* with the shipwrecked people on board. They had suffered much from the sun, from hunger, thirst, and from watching; were destitute of clothes, and required much care and nursing which was gladly given and thankfully received. The schooner was taken in tow after her passengers were placed aboard the *Circassian*. That noon spoke the steamer *Admiral* (now the *Fort Morgan*), bound south on the same duty as the *Circassian*. On the 6th the ship arrived at New Orleans again. Stopping at Ship Island and Mobile again, and receiving discharged men, the *Circassian* arrived at Pensacola on the 11th, took the sick on board, and proceeded on the 14th, reaching Hampton Roads on the 22d, and left on the same day for Boston. When off Key West, Sept. 17th, we found it was perfectly healthy, and not a case of fever. Fifty-two vessels have been supplied during this cruise with 25,000 pounds of fresh beef, 600 barrels of potatoes, 175 tons of ice, and a large amount of ordnance and Masters' stores for the fleet off Mobile. The *Circassian* has steamed over six thousand five hundred miles since she left Boston.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM MR. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
Friday, September 23, 3 P. M.

Major-General DIX:

The following telegram, announcing another victory of Genera Sheridan over Early, has just been received:

HARPER'S FERRY, Friday, September 23.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Sheridan has again beaten the enemy at Fisher's Hill, capturing sixteen guns and many prisoners. This is, in all probability, the finale of General Early.

J. D. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General.

The Surgeon-General this morning reported that our wounded were all cared for at Winchester, with adequate arrangements and supplies. The number of our wounded, prior to the battle of yesterday, was estimated not to exceed two thousand.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
September 23, 1864, 3:30 P.M.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX:

Sheridan's victory proves to be signal and complete. Nothing but the coming night saved even a remnant of Early's army.

The following dispatches of General Stevenson and Major-General Sheridan's official report to General Grant give all the particulars thus far received:

HARPER'S FERRY, September 23, 1864.

To EDWIN M. STANTON:

The military (telegraph) line is down. The affair is complete and overwhelming.

Respectfully,
JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
SIX MILES FROM WOODSTOCK,
11:80 P. M., September 22, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT, Commanding Armies of the United States, City Point:

I have the honor to announce that I achieved a signal victory over the army of General Early, at Fisher's Hill, to-day. I found the rebel army posted with its right resting on the north fork of the Shenandoah, and extending across the Strasburgh Valley westward to North Mountain, occupying a position which appeared almost impregnable. After a great deal of manœuvring during the day, General Crook's command was transferred to the extreme right of the line on North Mountain, and he furiously attacked the left of the enemy's line, carrying everything before him. While Crook was driving the enemy in the greatest confusion, and sweeping down behind their breastworks, the Sixth and Nineteenth army corps attacked the rebel works in front, and the whole army appeared to be broken up. They fled in the utmost confusion. Sixteen pieces of artillery were captured; also, a great many caissons, artillery horses, &c., &c.

I am, to-night, pushing down the valley.

I cannot say how many prisoners I have captured, nor do I know either my own or the enemy's casualties. Only darkness has saved the whole of Early's army from total destruction.

My attack could not be made till four o'clock in the evening, which left but little daylight to operate in.

The First and Third Cavalry divisions went down the Luray Valley to-day, and if they push on vigorously to the main valley the result of this day's engagement will be still more signal. The victory was very complete. A more detailed report will be made as soon as I can obtain the necessary data.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General Commanding.

It will be remembered that Early's command embraced the "Stonewall Brigade" and the troops constituting "Stonewall" Jackson's corps, and was the *elite* of the Rebel army.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
September 22—9:30 P. M.

To Major-General DIX, New York:

Dispatches down to 9 o'clock last night have been received from General Sheridan. A portion of the rebel cavalry, having turned off to Front Royal, were pursued, attacked and driven by our cavalry, which were still pursuing the enemy.

The rebel infantry made a stand at Flint Hill, a strongly entrenched position beyond Strasburgh, which was attacked by our forces last evening, and the crest carried and held by our troops. There is reason to believe that later dispatches were captured last night by Mosby near Winchester.

General Stevenson reports that Sheridan's supply trains arrived safely at Winchester last night.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CASUALTIES AMONGST OFFICERS.

KILLED.

Allen, John, Lieut 1 Mich cav
Brewer, Lieut colonel 7 Mich cav
Bright, E, Colonel 126 Ohio, 3 div 6 c
Dunn, T, Adjutant 13 O V
Elright, Colonel 126 Ohio
Essler, George, Lieut 99 Pa
Fitzgerald, Lieut 5 U S cav
Green, Theodore C, 1st Lieut 106 N Y
Hust, G, Lieut 4 Ohio
Hyatt, T J, Capt 126 Ohio
Mathews, Lieut 1 Mich cav
McGuestion, Captain 2 U S cav
Murphy, E, Lieut 5 U S cav
Meical, Lieut-colonel 20 Indiana
Peel, Lieut 40 New York
Thorp, Capt 1 New York cav
Thompson, Capt 10 Vermont
Vredenburg, Major 14 N J, 3 div 6 c
Wallace, J W, Lieut 49 Pa
Wright, Capt 6 New York cav

WOUNDED

Abbott, Lemuel A, Lieut 10 Vt, upper jaw
Agard, A J, Capt K, 19 O V, neck
Bardwell, C H, Lieutenant
Bronson, Ashel A, Lieut 106 NY, thigh
Boyce, C E, Colonel, foot
Babcock, Colonel 75 NY, thigh
Brinton, J, Capt 9 Indiana
Boughner, Adjt 10 Va, arm
Bodwell, J L, Capt 14 NJ, arm & leg
Conclayer, J H, Lieut 13 O V, neck
Craig, Benj F, Capt 14 NJ, shin
Davis, George E, ear,
Dillingham, Edward, Maj 10 Vt
Duval, Colonel, 8 corps
Dull, Benj D, Lieut 87 Pa, arm
Enoch, Colonel, Crooks corps
Ellsley, George, Lieut 99 Pa
Farrin, Fred T, Lieut 10 NJ, breast
Gordon, R F, Capt D, 31 Ind, hand
Hastings, Colonel, Crooks corps
Hobbs, J S, Lieut 17 Me, back
Harris, E W, Lieut 37 Mass, hand
Howland, Geo W, Lieut 3 Mass, thigh
Hill, D G, Lieut 10 Vt, leg amputated
Jackson, Lieut 1 Mich cav, arm
Kelly, Patrick, Capt 99 Pa, seriously
Love, Robert, Lieut 16 NJ, head
McIntosh, General, 1st brig, 3 cav div, leg amputated
Meusinger, C, Lieut 57 Ind, hand
Manderson, C F, Colonel 19 O V, back
McGrath, Captain 5 NY, hand
Murphy, Lieut 5 U S cav
Mudded, Ebenzer, Lieut 14 NJ, thigh
Morehouse, Benj F, Lieut 11 NJ, face
Pierce, Capt 37 Mass, shoulder
Perler, Col 114 NY, neck, arm & side
Powell, Geo D, Lieut 106 N Y, shoulde
Rohenbaugh, Capt 2 U S cav, arm
Robbins, B, Lieut 5 U S cav, hip
Roberts, J M, Lieut 101 Ohio, shoulder
Stroman, Geo C, Adjt 87 Pa, thigh
Stuckey, J W, Adjt 90 Ohio
Sanders, Henry, Capt 1 brig, 3d div, 6 corps, knee, severely
Slope, Lieut Crooks corps
Titus, J W, Lieut-colonel, 81 O V, leg
Thompson, J W, Capt 49 Pa
Taggart, Colonel, Crooks corps
Trevor, Lieut 5 U S cav, leg amputated
Tearney, James, 1st Lieut 87 Pa, thigh
Wagner, Isaac, Lieut 87 Pa, hand

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

JOHNSON—WANSEY.—In Syracuse, N. Y., September 15th, at the residence of Hon. Charles B. Sedgwick, by Rev. Samuel J. May, Lieutenant-Commander P. C. JOHNSON, U.S.N., to Miss E. EMMA, only daughter of George Wansey, Esq.

BOWER—HUNT.—At Elmira, N. Y., on Thursday, September 22d, by Rev. D. Bennett Patterson, of Staten Island, Rev. B. F. BOWER, Chaplain of the Eighty fourth Regiment United States Colored Infantry, to LIZZIE S. HUNT, of Elmira.

VAN BUSKIRK—HATHAWAY.—On Monday evening, September 26th, by Rev. Francis M. Kip, D.D., Lieutenant WM. H. VAN BUSKIRK, Fourteenth Artillery, N. Y. S. V., to LOUISE J., daughter of Aruzi Hathaway, Esq., all of New York.

DIED.

GIBBS.—In Bridgeton, Maine, on September 17th, ISABELLA G. GIBBS, wife of John S. Gibbs, aged 24 years, 3 months.

CONOVER.—At South Amboy, N. J., on Sunday, September 25th, Captain THOMAS A. CONOVER, U. S. Navy, aged 73 years.

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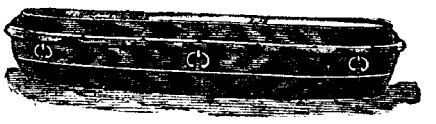
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The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, bnt as a guarantee of good faith.

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WHOLE NUMBER 59.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1864.

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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE "immediate armistice" which perforce followed on the reluctant abandonment by the enemy of his desperate attempts to re-seize the Weldon Railroad, so skillfully snatched from his grasp, has again been broken by the resumption of deadly hostilities. The result of the movement now in inception is still undecided; but it promises to be momentous. It was a movement from both flanks, but was initiated on the right by the Army of the James. This Army consisted of BIRNEY'S Tenth and ORD'S Eighteenth corps, and KAUTZ'S division of cavalry, all under General BUTLER. Of these, the Eighteenth corps, as is well known, occupied the lines at Bermuda Hundred, and the Tenth, the right of the main line at Petersburgh, resting on the Appomattox, except the brigade of TERRY'S division which held the position at Deep Bottom, north of the James. Very quietly and with commendable celerity these two corps, during the night of Wednesday, Sept. 28th, were moved in light marching order up to Jones' Neck, and thence thrown across the James on muffled pontoon bridges, the Tenth to Deep Bottom and the Eighteenth to Aiken's. The latter point is about half way from Deep Bottom to Dutch Gap, or, about two miles from Deep Bottom. The movement was similar in its rapidity and in its location to the famous feint two months previous. From Aiken's there runs northwesterly a road, crossing the Kingsland Road and subsequently the Mill Road at right angles, and debouching into the New-Market Road soon after its intersection with the latter. On this, known as the Varina Road, the Eighteenth corps marched out before daylight. For about a mile its progress was unimpeded. But the enemy's pickets were soon started up, and, to their bewilderment, found an entire army corps driving them in. Brisk skirmishing now ensued between the retreating enemy and STANNARD'S division, who were in the advance. At length, after a skirmishing march of between two and three miles from Aiken's, the corps reached a long line of entrenchments, running westerly from the road to the James River, and there terminating in an elaborate fort. The region was known as Chapin's Farm, and the series of bluffs on the river, as Chapin's Bluff and Ball's Bluff, the latter being the more southerly. Opposite these is Drury's Bluff, and, just above it, Fort Darling. In front of the fortifications was an open plain, in which line of battle was rapidly formed.

CAPTURE OF FORT MORRIS.

In the advance from Aiken's, BURNHAM'S troops had been first pushed out as skirmishers; then STEVENS' brigade was thrown on BURNHAM'S left, and ROBERTS' on his right, with HECKMAN'S division on the extreme right. The line now consisted of STANNARD on the left, near the river, and HECKMAN on the right. Beyond HECKMAN was PAINE'S (Third) division,—which, however, was operating with the Tenth corps on a different road. In front of STANNARD was a series of strong, connected forts. That in front of BURNHAM was said to be a formidable redoubt with two salients, connected by a massive curtain with a star-fort nearer the river, which latter formed the enemy's right, in front of STEVENS. ROBERTS was moved out still further to the right, so as to carry the main redoubt at one of its angles. The works known as Fort Morris were all strong, were well defended by artillery, amongst which were said to be two 100-pounders and a 64-pounder, and were surrounded by a ditch about ten feet wide and deep. In HECKMAN'S front the rifle pits were less formidable, and were defended chiefly by infantry. The troops, having been formed in the woods, dashed out into the plain with drums and colors. A terrific fire from the rifle pits, the forts on both sides of the river, and two iron-clads, greeted their *début*. But, under the murderous sweep of heavy guns, the corps moved over the plain, and sprang at the entrenchments. On right, left, and centre, the fortifications were carried amid loud cheers. The enemy gave way in confusion, and broke for the cover of woods which skirted the plain in the rear. There, works were already prepared for their reception, which they busied themselves in strengthening.

Our own troops soon paused in pursuit, and contented themselves with the position they had carried. It had been purchased at a fearful cost, the enemy's heavy artillery telling with deadly effect on our ranks as they hurried across the plain. Fortunately, there were but few troops in the works, the attack being a surprise, and the enemy having most of his men in the neighborhood of Petersburgh. During the fight, his reinforcements began to arrive. The result of this brilliant achievement was the capture of the strong position of Fort Morris and the long line of entrenchments below Chapin's Farm, with sixteen pieces of artillery—of which four or five were heavy siege pieces—and from 200 to 300 prisoners. In killed and wounded, the enemy's loss was light compared with ours, and we lost to him about the same number of prisoners as we captured, some of our men being taken after entering the forts. So hot was the enemy's fire, that General BURNHAM was killed and General ORD, Colonel STEVENS and many other officers wounded. Four officers of STANNARD'S staff were wounded, as were very many regimental officers. Our total loss in the corps—chiefly in STANNARD'S division, which had the brunt of the assault—is stated at about 800 men. By ten o'clock the action was over, and our men turned their attention to throwing up breastworks and strengthening their position. The enemy's gunboats, and his batteries on the opposite bank of the James, kept up a lively and annoying fire, and with these labors and demonstrations, the day and night passed away. But, during the day, General WEITZEL, commanding the corps after ORD was wounded, finding it impossible to hold the star-fort and the curtain on the left, on account of the enemy's destructive fire, abandoned them, and moved HECKMAN'S division over from right to left, thus concentrating his troops.

STORMING OF NEW-MARKET HEIGHTS.

Meanwhile, the Tenth corps was equally active. Simultaneously with ORD'S advance on the Varina Road, BIRNEY marched from Deep Bottom towards New-Market on the road which connects these points, crossing Four-Mile Creek. PAINE'S colored division, of the Eighteenth corps, had been assigned to BIRNEY, and were now in advance. They quickly encountered the enemy's pickets, and drove them back. The Kingsland Road was soon reached, and the enemy awaited us near its junction with the New-Market Road. Here he had strong breastworks on a commanding position called New-Market Heights, covering the junction. A marshy ground in front, with dwarf trees and a dense undergrowth, rendered it very difficult of approach, while a prepared *abattis* increased the natural obstacles. Through this prolonged entanglement and up to the works, PAINE'S colored division moved with great spirit. A murderous fire swept through them at every step; but, without firing a shot, after a long and arduous struggle, they got through the obstacles and carried the works at the point of the bayonet. It was the key-point to the enemy's defences, and was accordingly defended with great obstinacy. But nothing resisted the impetuous rush and the steadiness of PAINE'S men. Nearly 200 of them were killed in their gallant struggle, and a much greater number wounded. Generals GRANT, BUTLER and BIRNEY were present to witness their success, and General BIRNEY sent a complimentary letter of thanks next day to the division, on its rejoining the Eighteenth corps. TERRY'S (First) division of the Tenth corps had meanwhile pushed in on the right, and flanked the enemy, who fell back from the Heights, which TERRY seized and held. No artillery was used on either side, and the battle was short and decisive. Our loss was reported at from 1,300 to 1,500, almost all of it falling on the colored troops. The enemy's loss was of course hardly half as great. He retreated so briskly that no prisoners were taken.

CHECK AT LAUREL HILL.

Without pausing long, BIRNEY pushed northwesterly up the road towards Richmond, and soon reached the point of intersection of the New-Market Road with the Mill Road, which runs easterly into it three miles above New-Market. This junction was covered with some earthworks, which, however, were feebly defended. The advance (TURNER'S Second division, at present under FOSTER) easily drove the enemy as far as to the junction of the Varina and New-Market Roads, six miles distant from Richmond. Here was found a substantial work, well worthy to be reckoned a part of the outworks of Richmond. The main work was semicircular, with others on either side protecting it. A wide and deep ditch lay before the entrenchments. FOSTER'S division immediately deployed on the right, and WILLIAM BIRNEY'S colored brigade on the left. About two o'clock an assault was ordered. Several gallant charges were made, but our troops recoiled each time with great loss. The enemy's artillery and musketry, both in flank and front, completely swept the open plain, and made fearful gaps in our ranks. On the left, the storming party succeeded in reaching the ditch; but the few who got to the parapet never came back. Among the many officers wounded were Colonels JOHNSON, MCDONALD, and DAGGETT, of the One Hundred and Fifteenth, Forty-seventh, and One Hundred and Seventeenth New York. It soon became evident that the works on Laurel Hill, as the heights were called, were successfully resisting us. Before dusk, therefore, the assault ceased, and the enemy was left secure in his position. Our losses in this last affair are not definitely known, but may have been from 300 to 500. The enemy suffered much less.

KAUTZ'S RECONNISSANCE.

Having scouted early in the morning on the roads appointed for the infantry, KAUTZ'S cavalry division, about 9 o'clock, turned off to the right, and moved up on the Darbytown or Central Road. Strangely enough, KAUTZ met no opposition till he had nearly

reached the toll-gate, two or three miles from Richmond, when a neighboring fort opened on him. He then reconnoitered the roads on the right. While the affair at Laurel Hill was going on, TERRY'S (First) division of the Tenth corps was sent out to KAUTZ'S support. TERRY marched across from the New-Market to the Central Road, and, pressing forward with great rapidity, came at last in view of the spires of Richmond. He remained in his advanced position till sundown, and then withdrew. RAND'S Fourth Massachusetts cavalry being in TERRY'S advance, Colonel RAND made a bold personal reconnoissance close to the city. At evening, KAUTZ returned. The line at night was formed with the cavalry on the right, the Tenth corps in the centre, and the Eighteenth on the left. We had failed to carry the works at Laurel Hill, and had also been checked at the main line of works on Chapin's Farm. But the operations of the day, notwithstanding the fearful loss which attended them, had been brilliantly successful. The country was found to be full of fortifications, and the enemy fought with determination. His numbers were, however, small at first, and there was no little evidence that he was taken by surprise.

THE ENEMY'S ATTACK.

It has already been said that the part of the captured fortifications near the James had been abandoned, and our troops concentrated to repel attack. BIRNEY, also, withdrew from Laurel Hill to the captured line of works in his rear. The result proved the wisdom of these dispositions. No attack was received during the night of Thursday, and, on Friday morning, the 30th, a brigade reconnoitering along the bank, found no enemy near. But, about 2 o'clock, he made his appearance in heavy force, having been largely reinforced during the night and morning from Petersburgh. In front of STANNARD the whole of HOKE'S division is said to have been massed, General LEE superintending the attack. His object was to break through the captured entrenchments, and to separate the Eighteenth and Tenth corps, who were now in good line. The attack fell, therefore, mainly on the right of the one and the left of the other. PAINE'S colored division was getting position on the left of WILLIAM BIRNEY'S colored division, which latter formed the left of the Tenth corps. On these, about 2 o'clock, the enemy's left was hurled with great violence. But he began by a furious cannonade of 15 or 20 minutes, which was answered by our artillery. PAINE and BIRNEY held their ground with fidelity, and delivered a withering fire of musketry, while the batteries repaid something of the devastation which had been visited on our ranks the day before. But it was on STANNARD'S division of the Eighteenth corps that the weight of the attack fell. Deploying in three strong lines at the edge of the wood, the enemy charged with great promptitude, under cover of a hot shelling from his iron-clads in the river, and an annoying enfilading fire from the batteries on the bank. A well-directed, rolling musketry fire sent them reeling back to the wood, before they could reach the entrenchments. Again and still a third time they rallied, were re-formed, and made the charge. But, though they got near the works, it was only to be repulsed with great slaughter. Our men had been instructed to lower their pieces, and the musketry fire was at once incessant and murderous. The artillery was not brought into so effectual play as usual. On the breaking of the enemy, General WEITZEL succeeded in cutting off over 200 prisoners, including 20 officers. Two battle flags were also captured. The enemy's total loss was probably a thousand men, and ours probably less than 500. Among the wounded officers was General STANNARD, who lost an arm.

At evening, the rain descended in torrents, and all that night, and all day and night of Saturday, it continued, putting the roads into wretched condition. The face of the country was soon covered with a deep mud, into which wagon-wheels sank, and which rendered the march of troops very difficult. During Saturday several prisoners and refugees were brought in, who were evidently Richmond citizens hastily impressed into the service. The city was said to be in great confusion, business entirely suspended, and nearly every male over 15, except invalids, in government service.

ADVANCE ON THE LEFT.

Having, by the brisk attack from his right during Thursday, induced the enemy to hurry a great part of his force in that direction, General GRANT next day finished his plan by dispatching a second column out on the other flank. There were still left unused the Second cavalry division and three corps. Of these, the Second corps, and parts of the Fifth and Ninth, were left to hold the extended line of Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad entrenchments, while two divisions of the Ninth and two divisions and a brigade of the Fifth, under WARREN, formed the column of advance. For several days previous the necessary preparations had been made; but the first open indication of the plan was a reconnoissance on Thursday by GREGG'S cavalry, supported by two infantry brigades, towards the Poplar Spring Church Road, beyond the Vaughan Turnpike. General GREGG, on reaching the Weldon Road, struck off to the south of the Yellow Tavern, to the junction of the Wyatt Road with the road to Reams'. Reconnoissances with the various brigades were made in all directions, which resulted in retiring the whole force two miles. About five o'clock, the enemy, who had followed GREGG back, attacked him spiritedly, opening with two pieces of artillery, with which he exploded the caisson of one of our pieces. He followed his attack by several charges, which our men received with their carbines. The skirmishing lasted till it became quite dark, when it ceased. Our loss was probably not more than from fifty to seventy-five, including three officers killed and several wounded. HAMPTON'S cavalry was opposed to us. Our forces withdrew towards their former lines.

BATTLE AT PEEBLE'S FARM.

About 10 o'clock on Friday morning, the cavalry once more moved out on the extreme left, while GRIFFIN'S and AYRES' divisions with HOFFMAN'S brigade of CRAWFORD'S division, of the Fifth corps, followed by POTTER'S and WILCOX'S divisions of the Ninth, and several batteries, moved out in the direction of Poplar Grove. This point, where is located a little country church, is on the Southside Railroad, 15 miles due west in an air-line from Four-Mile Station on the Weldon Road, which latter point was the headquarters of the Fifth corps, from which the column now started. By the circuitous route, the distance was very much greater, and the country was rolling and uneven; but the roads were in fine condition. The march was northwesterly; and, the column being well in motion by 11 A. M., soon after noon, having struck the Squirrel Hill Road, reached Peeble's Farm, about three miles from the Weldon Road, and four or five southwest of Petersburgh. Here were discovered a redoubt and a line of strong entrenchments, with skirmishers in front. The latter soon fell back into the redoubt, which mounted several small rifled pieces. In front was an open ground of about a third of a mile, which the entrenchments, being on commanding ridges, easily swept. To GRIFFIN'S first division was assigned the task of carrying the works on the crest. He deployed his men into three lines, one behind the other, Colonel GWIN'S Third brigade constituting the first line. The enemy consisted of a part of HAMPTON'S dismounted cavalry, with some of BEAUREGARD'S infantry. The line of works was three or four miles from the Southside Railroad, parallel works of greater strength lying still nearer the road. GRIFFIN'S division charged gallantly at the word of command, and captured the first line of works, driving the enemy at every point, taking one gun and several officers and about 50 men. Our losses were only from 120 to 150 men, including the gallant Colonel WELCH, killed, and several field officers wounded. The enemy's resistance was unexpectedly feeble, and his line was very weak. But he was deceived, probably, by our attack north of the James.

The column was soon re-formed, and the march was resumed. The enemy slowly retired for half a mile, where he was found to be well entrenched. About 5 o'clock, the Ninth corps, now in advance, moved up to his strong works. POTTER'S division, with GRIFFIN'S brigade in advance, attempted to press up the acclivity on which the enemy was posted, but received a severe repulse, and, being countercharged in turn, was thrown into confusion. A flanking column of the enemy, who was now largely reinforced, completed the disaster, breaking in between the Fifth and Ninth corps, and sweeping off, we are told, more than 1,500 prisoners, chiefly of the Ninth corps. Fortunately, GRIFFIN'S division of the Fifth corps was hurried forward, and succeeded in checking the triumphant advance of the enemy. The fighting during the day was quite brisk, and that at dusk was very determined, and darkness alone put an end to it. Our total loss in the two corps on Friday is a matter of some doubt, but probably was over 2,000, two-thirds being in prisoners. Reckoning our killed and wounded at about 500, the enemy suffered very much less, from his advantage in breastworks. His total loss may have been 300. The rain fell heavily on Friday night and all day Saturday. But it did not put an end to the fighting. There was skirmishing between the pickets during Friday night; and early on Saturday, the 1st, the enemy made an attack on AYRES' division, following it with another, about 9 A. M. Both were easily and handsomely repulsed with severe loss to the assailants, our men having thrown up entrenchments during the night previous. Our loss was small, but it included several officers. His ill success here, and the incessant rain, kept the enemy quiet during the rest of the morning. AYRES' position was somewhat isolated and exposed; but during Saturday reinforcements arrived. BRAGG'S brigade of CRAWFORD'S division came up on the right, and established connection between AYRES, on our right, and the old lines on the Weldon Road. MOTT'S division of the Second corps, coming over from Petersburgh, took position at the front.

HAMPTON'S ATTACK.

In the afternoon, HAMPTON'S cavalry division came down upon GREGG, who covered our left flank, and was beyond the Vaughan road. Our men had thrown up several lines of earthworks, and awaited the enemy in the heavy rain. HAMPTON charged with great spirit, first driving back our skirmish line, and soon capturing our main line of works with great rapidity. GREGG then fell back to a still stronger position, covering the Vaughan road. DAVIES' sustained almost the whole weight of the attack, which was made with superior force. Fortunately the brigade was well protected with breastworks, and by DENNISON'S full battery, which was in constant play. After a series of desperate charges, the enemy retired discomfited, having suffered severe loss. Our loss was not over sixty or eighty in killed and wounded; but, unhappily, we lost about one hundred prisoners.

On Sunday, the 2d, the enemy fell back to his main line, which is said to run from the Petersburgh Lead Works to the Southside road. Our forces moved forward a short distance, but did not attempt to carry the works. GRIMSHAW'S Third brigade, of AYRES' division, moved out to the W. W. Davis House, and captured it, with the entrenchments surrounding it, after a sharp engagement. But the position was found untenable, and was yielded to the enemy, who again occupied it with his sharpshooters. General MOTT moved out the same afternoon towards the Boydton Plankroad, over which the enemy wagons his supplies. The enemy was found strongly entrenched in front of the road, and our men fell back under a destructive fire to their former position. This reconnoissance cost us, it is said, about one hundred men killed and wounded. There were also not a few casualties from the desultory skirmishing of the day and the artillery fire. But nothing of importance was accomplished, and the lines remained substantially as in the morning. The enemy was found strongly entrenched at every point.

NORTH OF THE JAMES AGAIN.

By Saturday, the 1st, our forces on the right, like those on the left, had come to a pause. On that morning General TERRY, preceded by KAUTZ'S cavalry, pushed a reconnoissance far up towards Richmond. Two infantry brigades, with cavalry and six pieces of light artillery, moved out to the Darbytown Road, and SPEAR'S cavalry brigade, with a section of light artillery, took the Charles City Road, connecting on the left, however, with TERRY. At the Powell House, on the Central and Darbytown Road, three miles from Richmond, the enemy's skirmishers were encountered, and, the cavalry being withdrawn, the enemy was handsomely driven in by the Seventh and Tenth Connecticut. Pressing on to Harris' House, TERRY found himself attacked with artillery, but did not pause until he had come close to the main line of works at Sharp's House, two or three miles from Richmond, running across both the Central and Charles City Roads. The two columns, after reconnoitering carefully at this point, returned at night, having suffered a loss of only thirty or forty in killed and wounded.

In BIRNEY'S front there was some manœuvring, but no attack. Captured prisoners disclosed the fact

that untrained citizens had been pressed into the army in this emergency, and that Richmond was in a tumult of excitement. The mud and rain suspended most active operations, except reconnoitering and entrenching. On Sunday afternoon, the 2d, the enemy in turn reconnoitered, feeling all the way along from the Charles City to the New-Market Road. The infantry pickets held their ground, but the cavalry on the Central Road were driven in. Assistance being given, the whole line was restored. A few prisoners from various brigades in PICKETT'S division were captured. The enemy moved troops to and fro on Sunday night, and prepared himself to strike us at the one flank or the other.

AT PETERSBURGH.

While the Tenth and Eighteenth corps were engaged north of the James, and the majority of the Fifth and Ninth on the Southside Railroad, in the entrenchments encircling Petersburgh were left the Second corps, CRAWFORD'S division of the Fifth corps except HOFFMAN'S brigade, FERRERO'S division of the Ninth corps, and most of the batteries of the three corps, all under General HANCOCK. CRAWFORD commanded his own and FERRERO'S divisions, with their batteries.

On the night of Wednesday, the 28th, the enemy made a sharp attack on the skirmish line in front of Fort Sedgwick, on the Jerusalem Plankroad. The Second brigade of FERRERO'S division had been posted at this point, and repulsed the enemy with some loss. This is the point wrested from the enemy several week's ago, and once before attacked by them. RUSSELL'S Twenty-eighth colored regiment promptly drove off the assailants. There was lively skirmishing, also, the previous night, near the same point, and all through Wednesday, and along the centre of the line. The night attack of Wednesday extended along DE TROBRIAND'S front, of HANCOCK'S corps, and artillery firing continued for some time. The attack was probably a reconnoissance. During the active operations on the two flanks, there was some skirmishing in the centre also, but no movement of importance.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

SINCE our account of last week, no marked advance has been made by SHERIDAN from Harrisonburgh, at which point his headquarters have continued. But he has made several important expeditions. On retreating from Mount Jackson, as is known, EARLY paused at the point where the battle of New-Market Hill was fought by SIGEL. But he soon abandoned the place and retreated on Port Republic, and thence to Brown's Gap. This latter point is now held by him in force. It is in the Blue Ridge, eight miles southeast of Port Republic, twenty miles east of Staunton, and fifteen northeast of Waynesboro'. SHERIDAN pursued to Port Republic, destroying seventy-five wagons and four caissons. From Harrisonburgh, TORBERT, with WILSON'S cavalry division and one brigade of MERRITT'S, marched to Staunton, which he entered at 8 A. M., of Monday the 26th, and there destroyed a large quantity of the enemy's property of various kinds. Thence he marched southeasterly to Waynesboro', threw the iron bridge over the South River at that point, into the river, and destroyed the bridge over Christiana Creek, and the railroad from Staunton to Waynesboro. At Waynesboro other government property was destroyed. But finding the tunnel defended by troops, TORBERT retired to Harrisonburgh by way of Staunton. Large supplies of forage and grain were found between Harrisonburgh and Staunton, which passed from the enemy's possession to ours.

These movements, however, were not made without fighting. Some shelling and skirmishing in the vicinity of Port Republic, between General MERRITT and the enemy occurred on the 26th. At the same time, POWELL, commanding AVERILL'S old division, pressed on towards Staunton. Both MERRITT and POWELL then atttempted to carry Brown's Gap, but were repulsed, and fell rapidly back, the former remaining at night near Port Republic, and the latter at Weyer's Cave.

On the next day, the 27th, offensive demonstrations were resumed. But before they were fairly opened, the enemy suddenly burst upon POWELL'S flank with great force. A brisk engagement followed, our men suffering from the surprise at first, but subsequently recovering themselves, and finally repulsing the enemy. But the effect of these engagements was to cause our cavalry to fall back from Port Republic to Cross Keys. Brown's Gap, therefore, still remains in the enemy's possession.

OTHER OPERATIONS.

WE have no very reliable accounts this week of the movements of FORREST and his lieutenants against the railroads in Southern Tennessee and Northern Alabama, over which SHERMAN receives his supplies. Finding his advance towards Nashville checked at Pulaski by General ROUSSEAU, FORREST withdrew from before that place and moved in the direction of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, but not until he had inflicted damage on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, which will require weeks or months for its repair. With the advantage gained in the capture of Athens, FORREST was able to destroy all of the bridges on the railroad between there and Pulaski, the limit of his advance. While engaged with ROUSSEAU a detachment from the Rebel forces passed around Pulaski and severed communication between that place and Nashville. The damage inflicted by them appears, however, to have been slight.

WHEELER and RHODDY were reported on the 29th north of Decatur, Ala., supposed to be making for the railroad between Decatur and Chattanooga, and intending to destroy what they could of it between Huntsville and Stevenson, and then effect a junction with FORREST near Tullahoma, Tenn. It was expected that he would be joined at the same place by WILLIAMS and DEBIELL, who were reported at the same time near Sparta on the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad. General ROUSSEAU has changed his operations to the Chattanooga Railroad, and was, at last accounts, at Tullahoma. Emboldened by the presence of FORREST in the State, the guerrillas farther to the North are attempting a little business on their own account, and a band of thirty-five of them are reported to have captured two upward-bound freight trains on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The trains contained no stores. No damage was done beyond the burning of nineteen cars. FORREST boasts in his official dispatch of having captured at Athens thirteen hundred officers and men, fifty wagons and ambulances, five hundred horses, two trains of cars loaded with quartermaster and commissary stores, with a large quantity of small arms and two pieces of artillery, with a loss of but five killed and but twenty-five wounded. The place appears to have been most weakly defended by our forces. Its surrender should be made a matter of official investigation.

THE INVASION OF MISSOURI.

IT is impossible as yet to give any very authentic account of the invasion of Missouri by the Rebels under PRICE. As is always the case in such circumstances, excitement is productive of strange rumors and exaggerated reports, which make it difficult to detect the actual facts of the situation. As near as we can discern, however, from this distance, the invaders seem to be having it pretty much their own way in Southeastern Missouri. With an inadequate force of infantry, and little or no cavalry, General ROSECRANS has found it prudent to concentrate his forces in the vicinity of St. Louis, and the country south of the Maramec River is given over to be plundered. The towns in that vicinity have suffered great injury, and some of them have been burnt; the crops have been destroyed, and the inhabitants conscripted or driven from their homes. Many of them are flocking North, and others are crossing into Illinois. PRICE'S forces are reported to consist almost entirely of cavalry and mounted infantry, and he has the means to mount his entire command, if necessary. His main objective point is said to be the capital of the State, Jefferson City. Detachments of his forces have already advanced as far as Franklin, at the junction of the railroad to Rolla with that to Jefferson City—thus severing communication between St. Louis and the capital.

Crossing the White River at Salina, Ark., on the 14th of September, with a force estimated at eight or ten thousand, and several pieces of artillery, PRICE entered Missouri from the southeast during the next week. On the 23d ult., his advance, under SHELBY, were reported to have occupied Bloomfield, Stoddard Co., which place was evacuated by our forces on the night of the 21st. On Monday, the 26th of September, the Rebels advanced against Pilot Knob, St. Francois Co., which had fortunately been occupied on Sunday by Brigadier-General EWING with a brigade of Major-General A. J. SMITH'S forces. With this force, strengthened by the garrisons of Pilot Knob and outlying posts, he was able to repulse the Rebels, who, without delay, undertook to carry the place by assault. Our forces occupied a fort in the neighborhood of Ironton, which was commanded, however, by adjacent hills. Confident of their ability to capture the place by a direct assault, the enemy advanced against it, but were driven back by a well-directed fire of artillery and musketry at easy range. Their loss is reported to have been severe.

The fort was a strong one, mounting four twenty-four pounders, four thirty-twos, and four six-pound Parrotts, beside two six-pound Parrotts mounted outside; but the occupation of Shepherd Mountain, a hill commanding the place, compelled General EWING to evacuate. After blowing up his magazine, he fell back to Harrison Station, on the Southwest Branch Railroad, where he made a stand, behind breastworks left by a party of militia who had previously occupied the town. The enemy followed him sharply, and were reported to have cut the railroad on both sides of him, severing communication both with St. Louis and Rolla. General EWING is since reported to have reached Rolla with the main body of his troops. General MCNEIL, who is in command of that place, was strengthening his position — having set the inhabitants to work upon the fortifications. At Jefferson City, the inhabitants are actively employed on the same work. St. Louis has been placed under the command of General PLEASONTON, who relieves General FRANK BLAIR. The militia have been placed by General ROSECRANS under the direction of Senator B. GRATZ BROWN.

The chief hope of circumventing PRICE seems to rest for the present upon General MOWER, who followed him from Arkansas, with the intention of assailing him in the rear. Unless the Rebels should be able to undertake some demonstration in Arkansas, to compel General STEELE to recall MOWER, he is likely to give them trouble. He has proven himself a capable officer, and will give a good account of himself, if he finds opportunity.

Great excitement has been created in Missouri by the capture, by ANDERSON'S bushwhackers, at Centralia, of a train which left St. Louis on the 27th on the Northern Missouri Railroad. Thirty-four soldiers, most of them discharged veterans, returning home from Atlanta, are reported to have been shot and mutilated. Mr. ROLLAND, the express agent at Centralia, was also murdered, and three citizens on the train wounded, and left on the train, which was fired, and started off at full speed. About an hour after the guerrillas left, Major JOHNSON, with about 150 militia, arrived at Centralia, and started in pursuit. They were ambushed when three miles out, and 96 of their number, including Major JOHNSON, killed. The militia were all raw and badly armed.

PAYING SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—The following plan for paying to the families of officers and soldiers in the service of the United States, who are or may become prisoners of war, sums due them by the Government, having been approved by the President, is published for the information of all concerned:

"Payment will be made to persons presenting a written authority from a prisoner to draw his pay; or, without such authority, to his wife, the guardian of his minor children, or his widowed mother, in the order named."

Application for such pay must be made to the senior paymaster of the district in which the regiment of the prisoner is serving, and must be accompanied by the certificate of a judge of a court of the United States, of a district attorney of the United States, or of some other party, under the seal of a court of record of the State in which the applicant is a resident, setting forth that the said applicant is the wife of the prisoner, the guardian of his children, or his widowed mother; and if occupying either of the last two relationships toward him, that there is no one in existence who is more nearly related, according to the above classification.

Payments will be made to parties thus authorized and identified, on their receipts made out in the manner that would be required of the prisoner himself, at least one month's pay being in all cases retained by the United States. The officer making the payment will see that it is entered on the last previous muster roll for the payment of the prisoner's company, or will report it, if these rolls are not in his possession, to the senior paymaster of the district, who will either attend to the entry, or give notice of the payment to the Paymaster-General, if the rolls have been forwarded to his office.

THE CARE AND DISCIPLINE OF TROOPS.

NUMBER II.

IN connection with the subject of forming good cadres, it may be remarked that, beside ignorance of their duties, two great obstacles impede the efficiency of officers and non-commissioned officers of volunteer regiments as regards the enforcement of discipline. 1st. *Home associations.* They are embarrassed by their former relations with the men. They dislike to report them or find fault. In short, they look to a future accountability on returning to their native place. 2d. Very many of them cannot *command.* It is always expostulation or threatening, "Please go," or, "If you don't, "I'll knock you down." The *spirit* of the former of these should never, and of the latter, only under the most urgent circumstances, be exhibited in military orders of any kind.

The remedy for the embarrassment consequent on former relations is simple and efficient, to wit: holding officers and non-commissioned officers to strict accountability,* and following every exhibition of its influence by the arrest or other punishment of the officer; and (whenever the fault does not readily yield) by reducing the non-commissioned officer to the ranks and making trial of another in his place. These means, if they be unflinchingly carried out, and be joined to a practice of bestowing blame for faults in an inferior upon the superior who permits them, are an infallible cure. They present the superior with a perfect and not to be rejected excuse, even with friends of friends at home, for exercising his authority, and give him also a most potent personal motive. The power of giving "commands" will be acquired more slowly, but all the minor etiquette of military life goes toward forming it; and if there be those above whose example shows self-control, earnestness in duty, and a consideration for the rights and feelings of others, the tone and habit are soon caught from them.

We have devoted so much space to the subject of *good* non-commissioned officers, because their existence is a *sine qua non* to the *good* discipline and *proper* care of a regiment. In concluding this part of our subject, we will quote from the late work of M. VIAL, Professor at the Imperial Practical School of the General Staff in France, and perhaps the best *summary* of military art which has yet appeared:—

"In the infantry, an elementary group of eight or twelve "men is formed, at the head of which is put a corporal; this "is called a squad. Two squads form a half section of sixteen "or twenty-five men under a sergeant.† Two half sections "form a section commanded by a lieutenant, etcetera. The "assemblage of these chiefs form the *cadres* of the Army. On "the goodness of the *cadres* depends the value of the troops." Speaking of French regiments which have three battalions, he says: "Each regiment may form two *war* battalions by "emptying the cadres of the 3d battalion into those of the "two first." The cadres of the 3d battalion remain at home as a dépôt for receiving and instructing recruits. "This "was done at the commencement of the Crimean War. Or "two companies from each battalion may be thus emptied "and their cadres remain. This was done for the war in "Italy, and was adopted in 1860 as the permanent method.‡ "When a reörganization of the Army becomes necessary, "as in 1813–14, after the sad campaigns in Russia and "Germany, the first battalions and first squadrons of each "regiment are left in the field after transferring to them all "the men fit for duty, then the *cadres* which remain are di-"rected to the interior, there to receive and instruct recruits. "Each one when filled up and the men drilled returns to "the Army."

Says DUFOUR, General-in-Chief of the Swiss Army, when it, in 1848, suppressed the rebellion of the "separate league" cantons, so similar to the rebellion of our "seceding States," and author of a most excellent work, "Principles of Strate-"gy and Grand Tactics," lately translated by Captain CRAIGHILL, U. S. A.: "The officers and non-commissioned "officers constitute what is called the *cadre.* When this "cadre is good, the company, even when composed of very "raw soldiers, always does well whenever it comes into ser-"vice; if the cadre be badly constituted the opposite result "has place."

"Public opinion is for us the best means of discipline," says VIAL, speaking of the French Army. It is equally true of the American, but, like good cadres, a healthful public opinion is for volunteers (or any entirely new regiments) a thing *to be* formed. Such opinion goes hand in hand with a good cadre, but strange as it may seem a somewhat ungrateful means may also largely contribute to it. New soldiers are no critics, if the word mean, as its etymology imports, judges in military matters;* and the offences which are pardonable or unpardonable in military life, are decided to be such by a so different standard from what would be applied to them in civil society, that it is long ere new soldiers can understand its justice. Not until personal experience in the consequences of what seem trivial faults, committed by themselves or others, has taught them the reason why, do those lately from civil life fully appreciate the necessity for shooting the man who sleeps at his post, or severely punishing the sentry who halts for friendly conversation while on his beat. Until they attain this experience, punishment is necessary with many thoughtless though not badly disposed men, not as retribution for a sin, but to make them think before committing the offence and to impress them with the light in which it is viewed in military life, so that they may learn to contemn it in their fellows.

There are soldiers who require punishment continually *in terrorem* over them, but in our Armies the number of those who need really harsh measures is small.

We will leave aside those punishments which hold the offender up as a warning beacon to others, and which are attended by circumstances that crush down the soldierly spirit which may be in him. These are fit subjects for special consideration in each individual case; and we will go on to remark that it is not a little difficult to find punishments for what may be distinguished as *faults*, not crimes, punishments at once sufficiently disagreeable to any culprit, not permanently disgraceful, not injurious to health, which will not be averted by contingencies, and which are as feasible in campaign and in the bivouac as during peace and in the barrack.

It is the undoubted duty of every soldier to lend his aid in maintaining discipline. A very justifiable means, then, of meeting faults, which the frowns of their fellows might prevent, particularly when, though undiscovered by their officers, the offenders are undoubtedly known to their comrades, is to establish extra sentinels for the express purpose of apprehending those who commit them. Under this method many annoyances will soon cease—a proof among many of how thoroughly operative is public opinion. The ingenuity of a commander can do much by such measures, and to this ingenuity it must be largely left. We will, however, mention a simple punishment which has been practically found of value, which need carry no further degradation than the ridicule it excites; does not injure the health nor strength, nor, like fines, the family of the punished, and which, though always available, need interfere with none of the military duties. It is this:—The offender receives sentence to carry a log of wood of a given weight for so many hours. He is sent to the guard, where the officer of the day enters him on his book and has count kept how long he performs the penance—whether accomplished at once or by installments of, if necessary, fifteen minutes each till the time is made up. The log should be carried on either shoulder, the culprits marching in a circle in perfect silence, one behind the other, and kept in constant motion by a sentinel set for the purpose. The grand point is that the time allowed should be taken entirely out of leisure moments, which might otherwise have been enjoyed for recreation; these being so used, without intermission, until the time is made up, whether it takes a day, a week, or a month for that purpose. Even a few hours to be made up in this way, by putting in every fifteen spare moments whenever the fatigues of service allow it, will soon be found no joking matter† to the sufferer, and, what is very important, will excite no commiseration among his comrades. The sergeant of the man's squad is charged with marching him up to the guard, and the report of the officer of the day of the total hours, compared with the sum of those reported by the commanders of companies, keeps the colonel informed of the state of the regiment in this particular. Of course, the surgeon should be called on for his opinion when there is the slightest reason for asking it, and the punishment should be deferred accordingly.

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* It seems to us that the difference between the discipline of civil and military life may be said to be just the absence of non-commissioned officers in the former. Every duty is there allowed to be performed with a certain looseness. A general accountability to the principal superior answers every purpose. No doubt this impairs the aggregate productive power of society, but production is not society's chief object; the observance of little points is not a matter of life and death, and, also, such laxity is one condition of its reasonable freedom. This, however, is not the situation of an army; efficiency is its grand object, the neglect of small things may readily bring destruction, and the freedom (for the time being) of its constituents is in no way one of the elements of its prosperous existence. In the "bosses" to gangs of workmen we see some approach in civil life to the institution of non-commissioned officers, but "bossing" a squad will not answer army purposes.

† In the French infantry, a "*peloton*" is our company, a "section" our platoon, eight or six companies make a battalion, and two or three battalions a regiment. In their cavalry, six or eight men form a squad, whose non-commissioned officer is called a "*brigadier*," two such squads form a section, and he is then called a "*marechal des logis.*" In their artillery, the detachment of a piece is the unit, and its non-commissioned officer called likewise "*marechal des logis*," the corporals "*brigadiers.*"

‡ One may ask whether among the myriads of points in which we have copied the French Army it would not have been well to include this. It may not be so, but every volunteer can answer for himself, as to what chance the cadre of a company kept in the birthplace of his regiment, and changed when advisable, would have had for keeping up the interest manifested when it first left home, and for maintaining the ranks filled with those who, after a few weeks' quiet drill, went to join comrades in whom they already felt an interest. Until this has been proved, we think the *volunteer* system has had no fair trial in our country.

* We have heard an officer greatly lauded and been told in almost the same breath that on one occasion he forgot to encamp his command (a very large one), and left them for the night halted in the rain. Both the officer and his admirer were no doubt new to the soldier's trade. One of NAPOLEON'S veterans would never have forgotten nor forgiven such a blunder in making up his opinion of military capability.

† In regard to the point that to make punishment effectual it must be *felt*, it may be mentioned that men condemned to bread and water are very often supplied by comrades, so that officers conclude either that the punishment is very slight or that the prisoner is one of a most hardened kind. Let the sentence, however, be really carried out by holding the guard to strict accountability, prohibiting visitors, keeping the man alone, &c., it will soon appear that this is one of the harshest measures and to be used only in extreme cases.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The article on "Official Correspondence" in your issue of the 1st inst., though it contains all published regulations on the subject, does not seem to me to meet all of the contingencies that are likely to arise in such correspondence. The several paragraphs from Regulations of 1861, which you quote, touch but lightly on many points and are silent on others, while the general orders on the subject are so liable to misconstruction that an officer without experience or tradition to guide him would find many difficulties in conducting his official correspondence correctly. Even among volunteer officers of experience and officers of the Regular Army I have heard many questions on this subject discussed with such a variety of opinion, and custom is so different in the various corps of the Army, that the conclusion is irresistible that the published rules are insufficient, or so ambiguous as to make something more definite desirable.

Among the questions which I have heard frequently discussed, there are some which I should like to submit for a decision in the columns of the JOURNAL, where they will meet the eye of the greatest number of officers.

Should a regimental officer *address* a communication to the Adjutant of his regiment, or should he address the Assistant Adjutant-General of the commander who has the power to act on his communication, and *forward it through* the Adjutant of his regiment? Paragraph 451, Regulations of 1861, provide that communications "are, as a general "rule, to be passed through the intermediate commanders," and further provides that "a lieutenant seeking an indul-"gence must apply through his captain, the captain through "his adjutant, and so on." No directions are here given in regard to the proper person for an officer to *address.* Communications will be *forwarded* "through the intermediate "commanders;" a lieutenant must apply *through* his cap-"tain;" but no rule is given for *addressing* communications. By the general orders of the War Department a corps commander is empowered to grant leaves of absence. Suppose that a lieutenant wishes to make application for a leave of absence, should he address his application to his captain, to the Adjutant of his regiment, or to the Assistant Adjutant-General of his corps commander? The only published rule that I can find on the subject of the address of a communication is paragraph 917, Regulations of 1847, which provides that "in the ascending line of correspondence all written "communications will be addressed to the chief of the staff "of the next commander." This rule does not apply to the case I have supposed.

A second question on which some doubt is allowable is the following:—Regulations prescribe that an officer on detached service shall report monthly to the commanding officer of his regiment the duty on which he is detailed, and his address. Should such a report be addressed to the Adjutant of his regiment, or to its commanding officer? The latter not being the *commanding officer* of the officer detached, it seems proper to address him directly, but some maintain that being a superior officer he should be addressed only through his Adjutant.

General orders No. 129, current series, War Department, are so stringent, and the penalty for irregularity so severe, that I may be pardoned for presenting one more question. Is it proper for an officer on leave of absence to address and forward applications directly to the Adjutant-General of the Army, or is there some official channel between him and the Adjutant-General?

It would be a favor to many officers if you would answer the above questions in your columns or present them for discussion. The variety of opinions and customs on these questions of correspondence is a sufficient proof that more explicit directions are required than the published rules on the subject.

VOLUNTEER.

THE MILITARY SYSTEM OF SWITZERLAND.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Perhaps it is an undertaking too bold for an officer belonging to a very little and peaceable country, which has no standing army at all, but only what others call contemptuously militia forces, and therefore himself being in service a very little part of his life, to venture some words to promote the military interests of your country—a country best acquainted by immediate experience with all that belongs to warfare on the most extensive scale, and rich in men distinguished in every science and art concerning this part of human activity. This undertaking is the bolder as the writer of these lines is but very little acquainted with your language and your civil and military institutions. Very weighty motives, nevertheless, are leading him to this boldness. They are: the sympathy existing between your country and ours, the opinion of men of the highest competency upon our military institutions, and a opinion put forth in your own paper as to the deficiencies of your military system in general and your recruiting system in particular. My country is Switzerland. No need to speak a word more concerning the sympathies between the countries. Your military system is considered and openly acknowledged as the best one for free countries by men like GARIBALDI—by him, by the Italian General ALLEMANDI, by one of GARIBALDI'S officers, W. RUSTOW, who is considered even by his most decided adversaries to be, nevertheless, the most spirited living German writer on military subjects; by the Polish General KLAPKA. A hero of freedom and independence, as well known in America as in Poland and Switzerland—KOSCIUSZKO—began to introduce a similar system in his country; in the war against the Moscovites just expiring, the Poles again followed this system; in Germany, the nation calling for more civil freedom, at the same time call for the Swiss military system; and even a considerable number of officers of the standing armies of Germany have united to promote this movement by association and through discussion in the public press; and they are gaining ground daily. It is, in fact, the system

which for five centuries and a half has sheltered our freedom and independence against such powerful and dangerous enemies and neighbors as Austria and France; the little confederation of free states between the two greatest despotic and military empires of Europe.

Your paper, if I am well informed, some months ago (April), put forth an opinion on reforming your recruiting system, which in its principles does not fall very far from what we have had for centuries. It was suggested that every voter should be bound to do military service, or to pay a certain tax as a compensation for his exemption from it; that this force should be considered and employed as a "reserve" to your Army, which also would be organized on a much larger footing than formerly. (This is the short indication which the *Allgemeine Militär Zeitung* of Darmstadt gives of the contents of one of your leading articles.) Without examining the opinions on your militia, your volunteer forces, and your standing Army by some of our own more distinguished countrymen, who have seen them when engaged on the field of battle (FOGLIARDI and LECOMTE), or the opinions of the very large number of our countrymen and relations fighting or living amongst them, I venture simply to trace by a very few lines the principles of our system and the manner of carrying them out in former more warlike and brilliant, and in later, more peaceable and comfortable times.

The principle first pronounced by our Federal Constitution and our law, and carried out in our country much more strictly and rigidly than in any one else, at least in the civilized part of the world, is (Article 18): "Every Swiss is "bound to contribute to the military defence of the country (*Jeder Schweizer ist wehrpflichtig*). Exceptions are only "allowed by a special Federal law. The substitution of "another man to the place of him who is bound to military "service is prohibited by the law (*Die Stellvertretung für "den Militärdienst ist untersagt*)." We consider it as a duty of every citizen to carry himself the weapons for securing and maintaining freedom and independence, for the execution of the constitution and laws, and do not allow him to put another in his place, or, except in cases of bodily incapacity, to acquit himself of it by the payment of money. This incapacity must be proved by a strict medical trial, and in this case the "militar[illegible] tax," as we call it (the tax to be paid instead of personal military service), is fixed according to the income and other personal circumstances. The same is the case with the very little number of men whom their position in government, court of laws, administration, or in their families (only son of a widow, &c.), according to the above-mentioned Federal law, frees from personal military service.

Another principle carried out by our laws and their execution is to employ every man for military service according to his natural taste and civil profession. The shooter and sportsman in the corps of sharpshooters; the landowner for the horse; the civil engineer as military engineer; the carpenter in the corps of sappers (pioneers); the lockmaker, cartwright, &c., in the artillery; the merchantman in the victualing or paymaster's department, &c.

And a third very important principle, appearing in almost every word and step for military things, is: Reduce drilling, clothing, equipping of our men only to things strictly necessary in warfare and the best for war, and employ the drilling time to the utmost advantage.

These are the leading principles of our military organization, which we consider the ground stone of interior freedom and exterior independency of Switzerland.

FRANZ VON ERLACH,
Lieut.-Col. Swiss Federal Staff of Artillery.

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 8, 1864.

NAVAL RANK AND PAY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Please allow me, through your columns, to call attention to some of the inconsistencies in the present pay of volunteer officers of the United States Navy, which is daily causing bad feeling between the respective corps of the service, and inducing many good and deserving officers to resign in order to take positions out of the service, where they can command the pay they should receive in it.

Outside the manifest injustice done to the officers of both services by the fixed character of their pay, when that of all at home is rising almost daily, there are many unjust discriminations in the pay, particularly of the junior officers of the Navy, which, it surely seems, need only to be brought to the notice of the proper authorities to be corrected at once.

Lately the pay of acting assistant third engineers has been raised from $750 to $1,000 per year, while that of acting master's mates, who have the same rank, and in many vessels mess together, remains at $40 per month—less than one-half—every cent of which is required for uniform and for mess expenses.

Another case is that of acting assistant surgeons and acting assistant paymasters, who, ranking with masters, receive about the pay of ensigns; while acting first assistant engineers, of the same relative rank, now receive their proper pay of $1,500 per year.

Can you give any reason for these discrepancies in the pay of those of the same rank? Surely it would be better that all, both line and staff, of the same rank should have the same pay, or else reduce the rank to equal the pay. It may be said, perhaps, that a long experience is necessary for a master or an engineer; but certainly the medical education of one and the pecuniary responsibility of the other officer mentioned should be taken into the account.

U. S. VOLUNTEER NAVY.

THE Council of War recently convened at New Orleans for the examination of the Rebel General Page, charged with destroying the works, armament and munitions of Fort Morgan after he had surrendered, has acquitted him. The findings of the Council were approved by Major-General Canby. The Council reported the facts in the case to be, that the white flag was hoisted on the glacis of Fort Morgan about the hour of six o'clock on the morning of the 23d of August last; that no public property was destroyed after that hour; that the spare gun carriages were destroyed by chopping and sawing several days before the surrender.

HEAVY GUNS AT SEA.

[From the London Mechanics' Magazine.]

EVER since the taking of Kilburn by means of the original unwieldy armor-plated batteries due to the inventive powers of the EMPEROR of the French, all the maritime nations may be said to have been waging a naval war. In absence of bloodshed and in want of decisiveness only, has this war differed from previous wars; but it has made up in extensiveness of expense what it has wanted in intensity. As far as money goes, perhaps an actual naval war, shortly and decisively fought out in the Channel, would have been the cheapest. It might at least have put a stop in time to further expenditure on the Armstrong gun, and the French ships we should probably have captured might have given our Admiralty something better to copy than the "three "new ships," upon the peculiarities of which we had lately occasion to make by no means complimentary remarks. Instead of by fits and starts reflecting every phase in the ill-matched naval war now being carried on in America, our Admiralty would have some basis for their perennial experiments. It is remarkable how differently this war of naval budgets is carried on in the different countries. In England the full glare of publicity is thrown on almost all the proceedings of our Admiralty. The results of many costly experiments are confided to the press, and, therefore, with more or less truthfulness to all the world. In France, if they want to try a new gun, they wrap it up in a sealed bag, and only uncover it for experiment when many miles out at sea. They keep their secrets so well there that they had built a good portion of their iron fleet before our Admiralty had the dimmest notion of the fact. We have upon the whole, even now, very slender and unauthenticated data upon French guns and ships. As to Russia, all we know is about the work the Russians are having quietly made in England, such as, for instance, the fort of solid iron slabs dove-tailed one into the other, now being erected at the Millwall Works. With the Americans the case is again different, as, through their tolerably free press, we have occasional accounts of their doings. The French plan of secrecy, contrasted with our more open system, has its advantages and also its drawbacks. The mystery produces an imposing effect both at home and abroad. Whether what is hidden is worth the hiding is not so certain; but, upon the whole, there is reason to believe that in a very sudden naval onslaught, like that taken on land in the tiger-cat leap of the Italian War, the French would have the advantage. Our publicity, however, has the effect of educating the mass of English mechanical men in the requirements of naval warfare; it results in laying in such a stock of thought, and devices, and expedients, as would, in case of anything serious, turn every manufacturing town into a Woolwich or a Chatham. In case of a war, the French, on the contrary, could only draw for supplies of improvements on the ability already centralized in the hands of their Government; and, after all, the broad features of the implements of future naval warfare cannot be sealed up in a bag. The reverberations of the guns of the *Weehawken* as she sunk the second *Merrimac*, or those of the heavy Dahlgrens that sent the *Alabama* to the bottom, could not be stifled. They repeat in loud tones the admonition to increase the weight of naval guns; they tell that victory will side with the heaviest guns as on land with the heaviest battalions. Armor or no armor, the powder magazine, the engines, the boilers—the vulnerable and vital parts of modern war ships—will be the soonest searched out by the heaviest gun.

Now the modern method of building up guns in rings, and the daily increasing power of obtaining steel in large masses, render the size of guns a mere matter of construction. But as weight increases with the volume, or as the cube of the lineal dimensions, to double the calibre means, *cæteris paribus*, to increase the weight eight-fold. These reflections are sufficiently obvious, and they have obtained currency in other countries besides England. The French Government, by means of its naval *attachés*, doubtless watches with great attention all our doings in naval attack and defence, while the French press, which is forbidden to write on the experiments of their own government, is obliged to confine itself to what it can pick up about the doings in other countries. The subject is of such absorbing interest in many ways that French journalism is obliged to place some aliment of the kind before its readers. We have thus met with a French statement of the present progress in naval warfare, which, though evidently not written by an *homme du metier*, is nevertheless a fair account from a French point of view, and has also attracted a little attention.

Our confrere, the *Patrie*, thus says "that the disadvantage "of heavy artillery is its enormous weight, which neither "allows the placing of a large number of pieces on the "vessel, nor their arrangement in batteries at the sides." The English Admiralty has, up to the present, confined itself to completing the arming of the largest vessels, such as the *Warrior* and the *Black Prince*, by one or two 100-prs. placed on pivots in the centre line of the vessel, so that the weight of the guns is not added to that of the armor plating and of the common guns. As it is, the armor so strains the sides, while it gives the vessel such a tendency to roll, that to increase the load on the sides would be to compromise the speed and safety of evolution of any vessel.

It is thus impossible to increase the number of heavy guns on board vessels of war without renouncing the old kinds of guns, and without changing the mode of armament. The Admiralty has therefore done away with the 68-prs. that were to have been placed in the *Research* and the *Enterprise*, the two last iron-plated frigates that have been built in England. The armament of each of these two frigates has been reduced to four 100-prs. Those of the *Research* are wrought-iron smooth-bored guns weighing six tons. The *Enterprise* will carry six similar guns, and two Armstrong rifles, weighing eight tons and a-half. These four guns will be placed in the centre of the frigates, and that portion of the deck carrying them has been strengthened in order to be able to withstand the recoil of such large pieces—a precaution still more necessary for 300 and 600-pr. guns, the weights of which would increase to twelve and twenty-two tons.

The question is then how to protect the men working these heavy guns. The Americans keep to the system adopted in their Monitors; that is to say, an armor-plated turret turning on its axes, and which thus allows the single gun it contains to be fired in any direction. Mr. REED rejects the revolving turret because an accident affecting its mechanism would paralyze the artillery of the vessel. He prefers to establish a kind of casemated fortress in the centre, and covering at once the engines, the guns, and the garrison. The *Research* and the *Enterprise* have been built on this plan.

Captain COLES brings the reproach against Mr. REED'S fortress that it concentrates on one point an enormous weight which would be better spread over the whole ship, while its narrow dimensions reduce the weight of the armament.

Captain COLES proposes to establish five cupolas on the vessel, four of which would be armed with two or three guns each, while the fifth covered the engines. The *Royal Sovereign* has been built on this principle, and the trials conducted with this ship last July appear to have dissipated the greater number of objections that have been brought against Captain COLES'S system.

A second problem of no less importance is the working of heavy guns. It is impossible to work by hand guns of eight, ten, or fifteen tons, and this must be done by means of mechanism. Mr. CUNNINGHAM has proposed to place a driving shaft the whole length of the vessel in order to give motion to the guns either singly or altogether, or to attach to each gun a winch to be driven from the engine by means of a pulley and belt. Other plans have been proposed on the same principle of moving the guns by means of the engine driving the entire vessel.

From this double function assigned to the engine result a number of complications that have directed attention to quite a different system, proposed by Mr. WALKER, an engineer. Two independent platforms are erected in the centre of the vessel, and are in communication with a hydraulic press. When one is lowered the other rises; and as they counterbalance each other, but a slight expenditure of force is required to produce this alternating motion. If a heavy gun be placed on each of these platforms, then each of the guns, after being discharged, can be lowered between decks, where it can be reloaded and raised, to be again fired off while the other is lowered in its turn.

The advantages of this system not merely consist in making a simple and cheap machine to do more work than human strength, but also in simplifying the construction of ships intended to carry heavy guns. We have seen that, besides the iron plating, which can only protect the sides of the ship, Captain ERICSSON, the inventor of the Monitors, Mr. REED, and Captain COLES, are all obliged to additionally load the vessel with a special fortress, in order to protect the working of the artillery. With Mr. WALKER'S apparatus, the working of the gun takes place in the interior of the vessel, out of range and sight of the enemy. It is sufficient to have on deck a narrow cover for protecting the guns and the gunners at the time of firing. When the vessel is out of action, the guns can be left between decks, where their weight only adds to the stability of the ship.

This system dispenses with turrets and other accessories, as the armor-plating protects the ships and guns. It would thus be possible to diminish the dimensions of the vessel, and to, at the same time, lessen its price. In order to make it possible that the *Warrior* and the *Black Prince* can carry their armor, guns, and coaling, these vessels have had to be made of an excessive length, and have had to be furnished with very powerful engines. The ships thus built are difficult to manœuvre; they behave badly at sea, and they cost ten or twelve millions of francs. These floating citadels could be, nevertheless, easily kept in check by vessels, which, with an equal thickness of armor, only carry two guns, but these guns being of a larger calibre. Such vessels could be more easily worked by their engines, and at a higher speed. The best man-of-war may yet be the vessel armed with two or three guns of large calibre; and only the richest nations could allow themselves the luxury of building vessels costing several millions of francs. Every maritime state would thus be able to have frigates, the price of which did not exceed two millions. The navies of second rank, which seem destined to disappear, will thus keep up their useful functions, and by their union they will be able to counterbalance the naval power of England. Of course, it would be too much to expect a Frenchman to write or talk of naval matters, without talking of the necessity of finding a *contre-poids a la puissance navale, de l' Angleterre.*"

One thing is certain, that we cannot continue to work our heavy guns by hand labor. The men would have to swarm like bees round a heavy gun unprovided with powerful tackle for loading and training it; and this crowd of men, working in the confined spaces of the new armor-plated ships, jostling and in the way of each other, would be easily subject to be demoralized by seeing the havoc that is so easily caused by a single shot when a number of men are gathered together within a narrow space. It is easy to picture a crowd of men round a heavy gun, breathing a heavy atmosphere of gunpowder smoke, and blood fumes, and trying to keep their balance on the slippery deck of a ship pitching and rolling in a heavy sea. All this must be done while the ship is moving and manœuvring to and fro after an active adversary equally impelled by steam. Hitting an enemy under such circumstances will be ten times as difficult a thing for the captain of the gun as the feat of hitting the mark in the old game of "firing at the popin-"jay," in which men on horseback rode past a fixed mark, quickly reining up the horse before discharging the fowling-piece—an exercise we would recommend to some of the mounted volunteers for next year's shooting at Wimbledon. Instead of the old system of two ships quietly coming broadside to broadside and blazing away at each other till one of the two had had enough, or until recourse could be had to boarding, the ships will be in rapid movement, hammer and tongs, giving each the stern, and taking quick shots at each other These things have not been tried at Shoeburyness, where fixed guns are aimed at stationary targets. A ship provided with plenty of engine power, and with guns that could be rapidly trained to follow the quick eyes of her veteran gunners, could almost bid defiance to a more unwieldy adversary whose guns could not be speedily brought to follow the turnings and doublings of the other. It would be like a boxing match between a DANIEL LAMBERT and a TOM SAYERS. The mechanical problems, however, involved in working heavy guns, are by no means easy and

simple of solution. In the first place, the gun carriage and the general arrangements should be such that the gun could be worked in case any of the machinery got injured in action, while any injury of the kind ought to be avoided as much as possible by making the gun and carriage clear of apparatus that could be easily injured by a shot or a splinter. Simplicity, the utmost simplicity, is here required, on account of the sailors themselves, and on account of the gun itself—as indeed of any apparatus intended for the severe trials of all warfare.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

CAPTAIN R. S. THOMS is announced as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Major-General Rosecrans.

MAJOR-General Thomas and Brigadier-General T. F. Meagher arrived at Nashville on the 3d.

SURGEON Eugene H. Abadie, Surgeon of the Military Academy at West Point, has been ordered to New Orleans.

BRIGADIER-General Upton, wounded at the battle of Opequan, is rapidly recovering from his wound.

BRIGADIER-General Wagner has taken command of the Second division of the Twentieth corps, in place of Brigadier-General Newton, ordered to Key West.

BRIGADIER-General Rawlins, Chief of Staff to Lieutenant-General Grant, has returned to the Army, after an absence of some length for the benefit of his health.

BRIGADIER-General R. O. Tyler, the first Colonel of the First Connecticut heavy artillery, has been presented with a magnificent sword by his Hartford friends.

MAJOR-General Schofield, commander of the Army of the Ohio, in Major-General Sherman's department, was recently serenaded at Freeport, Illinois.

BRIGADIER-General Averill has been deprived of his command, and brevet Brigadier-General Powell placed in command of the division.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel E. W. Smith, A. A. G., is announced as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

Captain Horatio C. King, Chief Quartermaster of De Russy's division, is relieved from duty in the Department of Washington, and ordered to report to Major-General Sheridan.

MAJOR-General Sickles has declined a nomination from the Union party of the Ninth district of New York for Congress, on the ground that he has determined to ignore politics until after the war.

BRIGADIER-General John D. Stevenson has been assigned to the command of the Military District of the Lower Shenandoah Valley, comprising Winchester, Martinsburgh, Harper's Ferry, and the country adjoining.

COLONEL J. L. Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Cumberland, for a short time Quartermaster, has been made a brevet Brigadier-General, in consideration of his important services to the Government.

MAJOR John E. Mulford, Assistant-Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, has received his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third regiment New York Volunteer infantry.

MAJOR George S. Dodge, having been assigned by the War Department for duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the James, with the rank of Colonel, is announced as such by Major-General Butler.

MAJOR-General Hooker has assumed command of the Northern Department, with headquarters at Cincinnati. Major-General Heintzelman is relieved from command, and ordered to report at Wheeling.

The District of West Florida and Southern Alabama, including the troops serving in Mobile Bay, and those in the District of West Florida, are now commanded by Major-General Gordon Granger.

BREVET-Brigadier-General R. S. Saterlee, Medical Department, is assigned to duty, with pay and emoluments according to his brevet rank, from date of his appointment.

BRIGADIER-General James G. Spear, United States Vols., Captain Leopold Evert, One Hundredth New York Vols., Captain Peter B. Rouch, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, have been dismissed the service.

CAPTAIN D. K. Hubbard, Co. H, First Regiment Connecticut Heavy Artillery, who has been in command of Batteries Spofford, Parsons, and Wilcox, on James River, Va., near Dutch Gap, has resigned, on account of continued ill health.

LIEUTENANT L. A. Dillingham, Signal Corps, stationed at Washington, D. C., has a leave of absence on account of ill health for twenty days. Lieutenant Mix, 2d Cavalry, is in Washington. Lieutenant H. E. Weaver, 8th U. S. infantry, is in Washington, sick.

DURING the temporary absence of Lieutenant-Colonel James F. Hall, First Regiment N. Y. Vol. Engineers, Provost-Marshal-General, Department of the South, Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Bennett, One Hundred and Second U. S. C. T., is announced as Provost-Marshal-General.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Lyman C. Granger, recently furloughed from the steamer *Cambridge*, North Atlantic blockading squadron, on account of ill health, died September 26th with congestion of the lungs, after an illness of three days.

BREVET Major-General Godfrey Weitzel has been assigned to the command of the Eighteenth corps during the absence of Major-General Ord, whose wound compelled him to go North. General Weitzel relieved Brigadier-General Heckman, who had assumed command on the disabling of General Ord.

MAJOR-General P. H. Sheridan is assigned by the President permanently to the command of the Middle Military Division, consisting of the Middle Department, the Departments of Washington, of the Susquehanna, and of West Virginia, to which he was temporarily assigned by General Orders No. 240, Adjutant-General's Office, War Department.

MAJOR-General Banks, lately in command of the Department of the Gulf, has arrived North. General Banks has been succeeded in the Department of the Gulf by Major-General S. A. Hurlbut, lately commander of the Sixteenth Army corps, and for two years in command at Memphis of all the Mississippi Valley between Vicksburgh and Cairo.

THE following named officers having reported for temporary duty, are announced as Volunteer Aides-de-Camp on the staff of Major-General Rosecrans:—Colonel B. Gratz Brown, Lieutenant-Colonel James F. How, Captain Frederick Robinson, Third U. S. artillery; Lieutenant A. Stickney, Engineer Corps, U. S. A.

BREVET-Major-General Weitzel is now in command of the Eighteenth corps. Colonel Jordan has been put in command of Brigadier-General Stannard's Division. General Stannard and several members of his staff, wounded in the fights of Thursday and Friday before Richmond, have reached Washington, and are at the Metropolitan. They are all doing well, and it is confidently believed will recover.

ON the 30th of September, in obedience to orders from Major-General Rosecrans, Major-General Pleasonton relieved Major-General Frank P. Blair, Jr., U. S. Volunteers, and assumed the command of the city and county of St. Louis. General Pleasonton announced as aides First Lieutenant Clifford Thornton, First New York cavalry, and First Lieutenant George H. Thompson, First New Hampshire cavalry.

MAJOR O. D. Greene is relieved from duty as Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff at headquarters Department of the Missouri that he may comply with orders received from the War Department. The Commanding General, while he regrets extremely to lose the services of Major Greene in the department, takes great pleasure in testifying to his zeal, ability, efficiency and honest devotion to duty while under his command. Colonel John V. Du Bois, A. D. C., will assume the duties of Chief of Staff.

BRIGADIER-General Thomas H. Neill is in command of the post at Martinsburgh, Va., with the following staff:—Captain Horace Binney, Senior Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant E. C. Watkins, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant G. H. North, Aide-de-Camp; Assistant Surgeon C. Ehlenschlager, Medical Inspector; Major W. E. Morford, Assistant Quartermaster; Captain Jas. T. Wray, Assistant Quartermaster; Captain W. Alexander, Assistant Quartermaster; Captain F. Hale, Post Commissary; Captain Turner, Department Commissary; Lieutenant Ellis, Signal Officer; Captain G. Blucher, Ordnance Officer.

THE funeral of the late Commodore Thomas A. Conover took place on Tuesday, September 27th, at Christ Church, South Amboy, N. J., and was attended by a large number of people. Bishop Odenheimer, of the New Jersey diocese, and Rev. Mr. Burton, rector of the church, officiated. Commodore Conover was one of the oldest officers of his rank in the service, having entered the Navy on the first of January, 1812. He was seventy years old at the time of his death, and had spent fifty years in the service. His last cruise was off the coast of Africa, with the squadron which returned home in 1860.

THE FORMATION FOR BATTLE.

AT the end of the year 1851, the present EMPEROR of the French—a profound military student—consulted JOMINI as to whether the improvements of fire-arms would necessitate great modifications in the method of war. JOMINI'S reply was *trenchant*. "It might, probably," he said, "exert "a certain influence on the details of tactics; but, in the "great strategical operations of war, and the grand combi- "nations of battle, victory will always be secured by the "same principles which gave it to the great captains of all "ages—ALEXANDER, CÆSAR, FREDERICK the Great, and "NAPOLEON." The EMPEROR was decidedly of the same opinion. The heroic events of the Siege of Sebastopol did not induce JOMINI to alter his opinion; the gigantic contest between two vast entrenched camps, occupied by entire armies, and furnished with two thousand pieces of cannon of the largest calibre, will ever be an unprecedented event in past ages, and not likely to be equalled in the future, because the circumstances which produced it can scarcely occur again; but those contests of artillery against ramparts bear no analogy to pitched battles, and cannot influence the grand combinations of war, or even the tactics of battle.

Nevertheless the bloody conflicts of Alma and Inkermann, several occasions in the present American struggle, and the decisive effects of the Prussian breech-loader in the War of Denmark, emphatically point to the necessity for certain modifications in the tactics of infantry to meet the difficulty.

The great question of the influence of musketry-fire in battle is not new. It dates from the reign of FREDERICK the Great, and especially from the battle of Molwitz, which he won, it is said, because his infantry, being provided with iron ramrods, could fire three shots a minute more than the enemy. Hence the well-known discussion raised at that epoch, between the partisans of the thin order of battle, and those who upheld the efficacy of the deep formation. The result was that the system of lines deployed in three ranks was adopted for the infantry; the cavalry was formed in two ranks, and in the order of battle it was deployed either on the wings, or a portion of it was posted in reserve. The double column on the centre of each battalion was, in 1791, permitted in partial conflicts, the attack of isolated positions, a village, a wood, or a small entrenchment. The imperfect training of the Republican forces of France, and the manœuvring deficiencies of their generals enforced the adoption in battle of columns appuyed by numerous skirmishers. But, without laying undue stress on this fact, it is obvious that the nature of the country in which the war waged—the Vosges, the Alps, the Pyrenees, and the broken country of the Vendée—excluded every other system of battle; the camps of Saorgio, Figueres, and Mount Cenis, could not have been attacked with regiments deployed.

Under NAPOLEON, as is well known, the column was generally adopted, because his operations were almost always on the offensive.

In 1807, JOMINI proposed for the attack the system of lines formed by columns of battalions, by divisions of two companies extent; that is, to march against the enemy in lines formed by battalions in close column or at company distance, the line being preceded by numerous skirmishers, and the columns preserving between them intervals, the maximum of which should be that of deployment, and the minimum that of the part of a column.

This method was suggested by the events of the celebrated campaigns of Ulm, Austerlitz, Jena and Eylau, in which was made emphatically apparent the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of flinging an army against an enemy in position, with the march of lines deployed in the two or three-deep formation.

WELLINGTON'S success in Spain and at Waterloo, achieved with troops deployed in two ranks, and generally attributed to the murderous fire of his excellent infantry, inspired doubts as to the utility of small columns. On the other hand, the Archduke CHARLES, in the battle of Essling, adopted JOMINI'S suggestion, and in the restricted space of the field formed a portion of his army in columns of battalions, which admirably resisted the furious charges of the enemy's cuirassiers—a result that would have been impossible had the troops been deployed.

Again, at the battle of Wagram, the greater part of the Austrian line was formed as at Essling; and after two days of terrible conflict which cost 20,000 men, the Archduke retired from the field—not because his army was seriously punished, but because his left being overlapped and repulsed, his retreat into Hungary was threatened.

At the Congress of Verona in 1823, a conversation took place between the Duke of WELLINGTON and JOMINI on this subject. JOMINI referred to WELLINGTON'S system of formation for battle, to which much of his success was ascribed. The Duke declared himself convinced that the French method of attack in columns more or less deep, against a solid infantry, armed with excellent muskets, confiding in their fire, and well supported by artillery and cavalry, was very hazardous.

JOMINI observed that the deep columns alluded to were very different to the small columns which he suggested—a formation which offered for the attack great consistence, considerable impulse or momentum, and great mobility; whereas the great masses in question did not admit of greater mobility and impulse than a deployed line, and were, moreover, exposed to the ravages of artillery. And, coming still closer to the point, he asked the Duke if he did not form his Hanoverian, Brunswicker, and Belgian troops in columns of battalions? "Yes!" replied the Duke, "because "I was not so sure of those soldiers as of my Englishmen." Thereupon JOMINI contended that this very admission sufficed to demonstrate that a line formed of columns of battalions was evidently more solid than long lines deployed; and the Duke emphatically said: "Certainly they are also "good—but that always depends upon the localities and "the pluck of the troops. We cannot always act in the "same way on all occasions."

WELLINGTON also admitted that the French columns at Waterloo, especially those of the right wing, were not small columns of a single battalion, but enormous masses, much heavier and deeper. Indeed, it appears that NEY'S entire four divisions formed only four columns—at all events on the march to attack La Haie Sainte, and the line between that position and Papelotte; and for a short time they were actually formed in columns by divisions of two brigades each, the battalions deployed one behind the other at the distance of only six paces.—*Colburn's United Service Magazine.*

COMPILATION OF MILITARY LAWS.

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL AND MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

GENERAL courts-martial may consist of any number of commissioned officers, from five to thirteen, inclusively; but they shall not consist of less than thirteen where that number can be convened without manifest injury to the service.—*64th Article of War.*

Any general officer commanding an army, or colonel commanding a separate department, may appoint general courts-martial whenever necessary. But no sentence of court-martial shall be carried into execution until after the whole proceedings shall have been laid before the officer ordering the same, or the officer commanding the troops for the time being; neither shall any sentence of a general court-martial, in the time of peace, extending to the loss of life, or the dismission of a commissioned officer, or which shall, either in time of peace or war, respect a general officer, be carried into execution, until after the whole proceedings shall have been transmitted to the Secretary of War, to be laid before the President of the United States for his confirmation or disapproval, and orders in the case. All other sentences may be confirmed and executed by the officer ordering the court to assemble, or the commanding officer for the time being, as the case may be.—*65th Article of War.*

Whenever it may be found convenient and necessary to the public service, the officers of the marines shall be associated with the officers of the land forces, for the purpose of holding courts-martial and trying offenders belonging to either; and in such cases the orders of the senior officer of either corps, who may be present and duly authorized, shall be received and obeyed.—*68th Article of War.*

The judge-advocate, or some person deputed by him, or by the general, or officer commanding the army, detachment, or garrison, shall prosecute in the name of the United States, but shall so far consider himself as counsel for the prisoner, after the said prisoner shall have made his plea, as to object to any leading question to any of the witnesses, or any question to the prisoner, the answer to which might tend to criminate himself; and administer to each member of the court, before they proceed upon any trial, the following oath, which shall also be taken by all members of the regimental and garrison courts-martial:

"You, A B, do swear that you will well and truly try and determine, according to evidence, the matter now before you, between the United States of America and the prisoner to be tried; and that you will truly administer justice, according to the provisions of 'An act establishing rules and articles for the government of the Armies of the United States,' without partiality, favor or affection: and if any doubt shall arise, not explained by said articles, according to your conscience; the best of your understanding, and the custom of war in like cases: and you do further swear, that you will not divulge the sentence of the court until it shall be published by the proper authority: neither will you disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unless required to give evidence thereof, as a witness, by a court of justice, in a due course of law. So help you God."

And as soon as the said oath shall have been administered to the respective members, the president of the court shall administer to the judge-advocate, or person officiating as such, an oath in the following words:

"You, A B, do swear, that you will not disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness, by a court of justice, in due course of law: nor divulge the sentence of the court to any but the proper authority until it shall be duly disclosed by the same. So help you God."—*69th Article of War.*

When a prisoner, arraigned before a general court-martial, shall, from obstinacy and deliberate design, stand mute, or answer foreign to the purpose, the court may proceed to trial and judgment as if the prisoner had regularly pleaded not guilty.—*70th Article of War.*

When a member shall be challenged by a prisoner, he must state his cause of challenge, of which the court shall, after due deliberation, determine the relevancy or validity, and decide accordingly; and no challenge to more than one member at a time shall be received by the court.—*71st Article of War.*

All the members of a court-martial are to behave with decency and calmness; and in giving their votes are to begin with the youngest in commission.—*72d Article of War.*

All persons who give evidence before a court-martial are to be examined on oath or affirmation, in the following form:

"You swear, or affirm (as the case may be), the evidence you shall give in the case now in hearing shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God."—*73d Article of War.*

On the trials of cases not capital, before courts-martial, the deposition of witnesses, not in the line or staff of the Army, may be taken before some justice of the peace, and read in evidence: provided the prosecutor and person accused are present at the taking the same, or are duly notified thereof.—*74th Article of War.*

No officer shall be tried but by a general court-martial, nor by officers of an inferior rank, if it can be avoided. Nor shall any proceedings of trials be carried on, excepting between the hours of eight in the morning and three in the afternoon, excepting in cases which, in the opinion of the officer appointing the court-martial, require immediate example.—*75th Article of War.*

No person whatsoever shall use any menacing words, signs, or gestures, in presence of a court-martial, or shall cause any disorder or riot, or disturb their proceedings, on the penalty of being punished at the discretion of the said court-martial.—*76th Article of War.*

In cases where a court-martial may think it proper to sentence a commissioned officer to be suspended from command, they shall have power also to suspend his pay and emoluments for the same time, according to the nature and heinousness of the offence.—*84th Article of War.*

In all cases where a commissioned officer is cashiered for cowardice or fraud, it shall be added, in the sentence, that the crime, name and place of abode and punishment, of the delinquent, be published in the newspapers in and about the camp, and of the particular State from which the offender came, or where he usually resides, after which it shall be deemed scandalous for an officer to associate with him.—*85th Article of War.*

No person shall be sentenced to suffer death, but by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of a general court-martial, nor except in the cases herein expressly mentioned; * * * * and no officer, non-commissioned officer, soldier, or follower of the Army, shall be tried a second time for the same offence. *87th Article of War.*

No person shall be liable to be tried and punished by a general court-martial for any offence which shall appear to have been committed more than two years before the issuing of the order for such trial, unless the person, by reason of having absented himself, or some other manifest impediment, shall not have been amenable to justice within that period.—*88th Article of War.*

Every officer authorized to order a general court-martial shall have power to pardon or mitigate any punishment ordered by such court, except the sentence of death, or of cashiering and officer; which, in the cases where he has authority (by Article 65) to carry them into execution, he may suspend, until the pleasure of the President of the United States can be known; which suspension, together with copies of the proceedings of the court-martial, the said officer shall immediately transmit to the President for his determination.—*89th Article of War.*

Every Judge-Advocate, or person officiating as such, at any general court-martial, shall transmit, with as much expedition as the opportunity of time and distance of place can admit, the original proceedings and sentence of such court-martial to the Secretary of War; which said original proceedings and sentence shall be carefully kept and preserved in the office of said Secretary, to the end that the persons entitled thereto may be enabled, upon application to the said office, to obtain copies thereof.

The party tried by any general court-martial shall, upon demand thereof, made by himself, or by any person or persons in his behalf, be entitled to a copy of the sentence and proceedings of such court-martial.—*90th Article of War.*

The officers and soldiers of any troops, whether militia or others, being mustered and in pay of the United States, shall, at all times, and in all places, when joined, or acting in conjunction, with the regular forces of the United States, be governed by these rules and articles of war, and shall be subject to be tried by courts-martial, in like manner with the officers and soldiers in the regular forces, save only that such courts-martial shall be composed entirely of militia officers.—*97th Article of War.*

All officers serving by commission from the authority of any particular State, shall, on all detachments, court-martial, or other duty wherein they may be employed in conjunction with the regular forces of the United States, take rank next after all officers of the like grade in said regular forces, notwithstanding the commissions of such militia or State officers may be elder than the commissions of the officers of the regular forces of the United States.—*98th Article of War.*

All crimes not capital, and all disorders and neglects which officers and soldiers may be guilty of, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not mentioned in the foregoing articles of war, are to be taken cognizance of by a general or regimental court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and be punished at their discretion.—*99th Article of War.*

Whenever a general officer commanding an Army, or a colonel commanding a separate department, shall be the accuser or prosecutor of any officer in the Army of the United States, under his command, the general court-martial for the trial of such officer shall be appointed by the President of the United States.

The proceedings and sentence of the said court shall be sent directly to the Secretary of War, to be by him laid before the President, for his confirmation or approval, or orders in the case.

So much of the 65th article of the first section of "An act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the Armies of the United States," passed on the 10th of April, 1806, as is repugnant hereto, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.—*Act 29th May, 1830, Sects. 1, 2, 3, ch. 179.*

Courts-martial for the trial of militia shall be composed of militia officers only.—*Sec. 5, July 29, 1861, ch. 25.*

That in time of war the commander of a division or separate brigade may appoint general courts-martial, and confirm, execute, pardon and mitigate their sentences, as allowed and restrained in the 65th and 89th articles of war to commanders of armies and departments: *Provided*, That sentences of such courts, extending to loss of life, or dismission of a commissioned officer, shall require the confirmation of the general commanding the Army in the field to which the division or brigade belongs: *And provided further*, That when the division or brigade commander shall be the accuser or prosecutor, the court shall be appointed by the next higher commander.—*Dec. 24, 1861, ch. 3.*

[Where a post or district command is composed of mixed troops, equivalent to a brigade, the commanding officer of the Department or Army will designate it in orders as "a separate brigade," and a copy of such order will accompany the proceedings of any general court-martial convened by such brigade commander.

Without such authority, commanders of posts and districts having no brigade organization will not convene general courts-martial.—*G. O. No. 251, A. G. O of 1864.*]

No sentence of death, or imprisonment in the penitentiary, shall be carried into execution until the same shall have been approved by the President.—*Sec. 5, July 17, 1862, ch. 201.*

That so much of the fifth section of the act approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union," and so forth, as requires the approval of the President to carry into execution the sentence of a court-martial, be and the same is hereby repealed as far as relates to carrying into execution the sentence of any court-martial against any person convicted as a spy or deserter, or of mutiny or murder; and hereafter sentences in punishment of these offences may be carried into execution upon the approval of the commanding general in the field.—*Sec. 21, March 3, 1863, ch. 75.*

That the courts-martial shall have power to sentence officers who shall absent themselves from their commands without leave, to be reduced to the ranks to serve three years or during the war.—*Sec. 22, March 3, 1863, ch. 75.*

That depositions of witnesses residing beyond the limits of the State, Territory, or district in which military courts shall be ordered to sit, may be taken in cases not capital by either party, and read in evidence; provided the same shall be taken upon reasonable notice to the opposite party, and duly authenticated.—*Sec. 27, March 3, 1863, ch. 75.*

That the Judge-Advocate shall have power to appoint a reporter, whose duty it shall be to record the proceedings of and testimony taken before military courts instead of the Judge-Advocate; and such reporter may take down such proceedings and testimony in the first instance in shorthand. The reporter shall be sworn or affirmed faithfully to perform his duty before entering upon it.—*Sec. 28, March 3, 1863, ch. 75.*

[Phonographic reporters employed under the authority of the 28th section of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, will be allowed not exceeding ten dollars per day, and when the place of meeting of the Court is changed, their actual travelling expenses; but no reporter will be employed except in cases of importance, and when the other duties of the Judge-Advocate will not allow him to take down the testimony in the ordinary way.—*G. O. No. 208, A. G. O. of 1863.*]

That the court shall, for reasonable cause, grant a continuance to either party for such time and as often as shall appear to be just: *Provided*, That if the prisoner be in close confinement, the trial shall not be delayed for a period longer than sixty days.—*Sec. 29, March 3, 1863, ch. 75.*

That in time of war, insurrection, or rebellion, murder, assault and battery with an intent to kill, manslaughter, mayhem, wounding by shooting or stabbing with an intent to commit murder, robbery, arson, burglary, rape, assault and battery with an intent to commit rape and larceny, shall be punishable by the sentence of a general court-martial or military commission, when committed by persons who are in the military service of the United States, and subject to the articles of war; and the punishment for such offences shall never be less than those inflicted by the laws of the State, Territory, or district in which they may have been committed.—*Sec. 30, March 3, 1863, ch. 75.*

That every Judge-Advocate of a court-martial or court of inquiry hereafter to be constituted, shall have power to issue the like process to compel witnesses to appear and testify, which courts of criminal jurisdiction within the State, Territory, or district where such military courts shall be ordered to sit may lawfully issue.—*Sec. 25, March 3, 1863, ch. 79.*

That the provisions of the twenty-first section of an act entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved 3d March, 1863, shall apply as well to the sentences of military commissions as to those of courts-martial; and hereafter the commanding general in the field, or the commander of the department, as the case may be, shall have power to carry into execution all sentences against guerrilla marauders for robbery, arson, burglary, rape, assault with intent to commit rape, and for violation of the laws and customs of war, as well as sentences against spies, mutineers, deserters, and murderers.—*Sec. 1, July 2, 1864, ch. 215.*

That every officer authorized to order a general court-martial shall have power to pardon or mitigate any punishment ordered by such court, including that of confinement in the penitentiary, except the sentence of death, or of cashiering or dismissing an officer, which sentences it shall be competent during the continuance of the present rebellion for the general commanding the army in the field, or the department commander, as the case may be, to remit or mitigate; and the fifth section of the act approved July 17, 1862, chapter 201, be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as it relates to sentences of imprisonment in the penitentiary.—*Sec. 2, July 2, 1864, ch. 215.*

INSTRUCTIONS have been received at the United States Navy rendezvous, at Baltimore, Master Julius S. Bohrer commanding, to receive in the Navy apprentice boys to serve until they are twenty-one years of age. No one will be enlisted without the consent of his parents or guardian, who are required to sign the shipping articles and also acknowledge their consent before a Justice of the Peace. The boy enlisted must be upwards of fourteen and under eighteen years of age, free from any defect or disease or of manifest tendency to any disease which would impair his future efficiency as a seaman, and has not been convicted of any infamous crime or moral delinquency. The instructions are in accordance with the Act of Congress, March 2d, 1837.

OBITUARY.

COMMODORE THOMAS A. CONOVER.

THIS gallant officer entered the Navy from the State of New Jersey, in January, 1812, and had consequently been in the service nearly fifty-three years. His first cruise at sea was on board the frigate *Essex*, commanded by the noble Captain DAVID PORTER, in the war with England. His next service was under Commodore MCDONOUGH, on Lake Champlain, where he participated in achieving that glorious victory over the English fleet, on the memorable 11th of September, 1814. Promoted to a lieutenancy shortly after, he served with his gallant chief on board the *Guerrierre* in the Mediterranean, and subsequently in other vessels in various portions of the world until his promotion to a Commander, about 1835, in which capacity he commanded the *John Adams*, sloop-of-war, some years. In 1848 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and in the year 1857-8 he commanded the Coast of Africa Squadron, the old *Constitution* being his flag-ship. In July, 1862, on the creation by law of the grade of Commodore in the Navy, he was commissioned as such.

Few men have departed this life leaving a more enviable reputation among those who personally knew and survived them, than the subject of this brief notice. Courageous in fight, a patriot in every sense of the term, he was beau ideal of a gallant officer. He married about the year 1822, the eldest daughter of Colonel STEVENS, of Hoboken, who with several children survive him, to deplore, with his numerous friends, in and out of the Navy, his departure from among us. B.

CAPTAIN P. C. KENNEDY, U. S. MARINE CORPS.

DEPARTED this life on Wednesday morning, August 30th, at the residence of his father, the Hon. ANTHONY KENNEDY, late U. S. Senator from Maryland, Captain P. C. KENNEDY of the U. S. Marine Corps.

To the many friends of this brave and accomplished officer, the announcement of his death will call forth from every manly bosom that knew his virtues, the tear of sorrowful regret that one so noble has fallen a victim to the insatiable destroyer; and the best sympathies of the heart will be given the bereaved ones, who so severely feel his loss in the circle of domestic love.

Captain KENNEDY was born in Virginia; and, after careful culture in a private military institution of his State, entered the service of his country, as a 2d Lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps, on the 14th of February, 1861. Having passed through the required routine of shore duty, he commenced his experience of the sea in the U. S. ship *Savannah*—one among the first vessels ordered into active service on the blockade of the Southern coast. During the tedious cruise of the *Savannah*, the health of Lieutenant KENNEDY began to fail, and he was transferred to duty at the North, for its reëstablishment. Promotion to a First Lieutenancy quickly followed his appointment; and, in July last, the Lieutenant was advanced to the rank of Captain. His last duty at sea was on board the U. S. steamer *Saranac*, attached to the Pacific Squadron, from which station, after a creditable service, he was also compelled to return on account of physical debility.

Alas! disease has gained the mastery, and Captain KENNEDY is no longer personally with us; but the sweet, refreshing memories of his nobleness—his gentleness, his excellence as a man in all the relations of life, his character as a soldier—so brave and faithful to duty, will ever be sacred with those who were privileged to enjoy the wealth of his friendship; and, to those whose hearts were bowed low with grief, and mourn the loss of *son* and *brother*, the assurance that the loved one sank to sleep in the full confidence of a Saviour's atonement, must be a consolation that no human language can express.

LIEUTENANT ALLAN B. JOHNSON.

AMONG the heroes who have fallen in this war, the victims of a treacherous climate, or a yet more treacherous people, there have been few more noble or more loved than the late ALLAN B. JOHNSON, First Lieutenant 39th Illinois Volunteers. His generous impulses and the sturdy honesty of his character endeared him to all his companions, while his clear, active mind and prompt business habits made him respected and trusted as an officer. During three years of service—in the Shenandoah Valley under General BANKS, at Harrison's Landing during the dark days of the campaign of 1862, at Suffolk, Va., while that town was being so fortified and so menaced, and through the long, exciting siege of that place, and finally in the quieter Army of North Carolina—Lieutenant JOHNSON held important and responsible positions as commanding officer, of his company, as ordnance officer, and as Acting Assistant Quartermaster. Always faithful, zealous and untiring, he won and held the confidence and respect of his commanding officers, and the affection of his comrades. Strong, too, in frame, he might well, with his robust health, have looked forward to a still more happy and useful life. "Man proposes, but God disposes." After a brief illness he died, on the 13th of September, 1864. "Requiescat in pace."

NEWBERN, N. C., September 16, 1864.

THERE are now building at Green Point three of the new light draught iron-clads. Mr. Underhill has the *Madoc* in hand. She will be a torpedo boat, without turret, and carrying but a single gun. In other particulars she corresponds with the original plan. The superintendence of the work has been entrusted to Inspector Lanard. The *Cohoes* is building at the Continental Works. Her deck is to be raised twenty-two inches. Captain Perine is building the *Naubuc*. She will be a torpedo boat, similar to the *Madoc*. It is expected the *Naubuc* will be launched in about a month. The *Idaho* will be the next launch at Green Point. The *Idaho* is the well known vessel of Mr. Henry Steers. In a week or two work will be resumed upon the *Puritan*, now lying in the stream at the Continental Works. No labor has been bestowed upon her since the adjournment of Congress in July. The delay was occasioned by the necessity of adjusting accounts with Captain Ericsson, who has been released by the Government from his contract to finish the vessel. It will require fully nine months to complete her. Her armament is to be heavier than the *Dictator*, she having two turrets and four guns, while the *Dictator* has but one turret and two guns.

THE newly built iron gunboat *Mohongo*, which has been launched, is fast approaching completion, and will be finished in a short time. She was constructed at the Iron Ericsson Monitor Battery yards of Mr. Zeno Secor, in Jersey City, and after her trial trip takes place, she is to be handed over to the authorities of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. She will be a side-wheel battery and a double-ender. She will be of great strength and will carry a formidable battery of four guns of great calibre. Extreme length 250 feet, width of beam 24 feet, depth of hold 20 feet.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1864.

BOUND volumes of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for 1863-4, Volume 1, are for sale at this office. Price $6. Covers will be furnished, as soon as ready, to subscribers wishing to bind. Price $1.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COLONEL.—All questions of muster into service are decided by the War Department. Commissaries of Muster are governed by regulations issued by order of the Secretary of War, and no Colonel can be legally mustered into service for a regiment not filled to the minimum number, unless such muster in is approved by the Secretary of War....No officer can put himself on duty by virtue of his commission alone. General Orders No. 66, A. G. O., of 1861, expressly declares that "commissioned officers of all volunteer organizations, no matter whether established under the authority of a State or of the United States, will be regarded as having been commissioned on the day when mustered into the service of the United States, and will take rank in their respective grades, will be entitled to pay, and be *obeyed and respected* in their several positions from that date." You will perceive by this order that an officer's authority to command troops in the United States service, dates *from his own muster into* said service....General Orders No. 12, A. G. O., of 1862, expressly declares, that, "the PRESIDENT alone, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has power to make any appointment in the Army. To no General has he delegated any portion of this power."....A Lieutenant-Colonel who has been appointed a Colonel, but has not been mustered in as Colonel, is still a Lieutenant-Colonel. He will be discharged from the lower grade to be mustered into the higher, and of course he is a Lieutenant-Colonel till his discharge from that grade.

INSPECTOR.—There is no reason known why an Adjutant should not be put on duty as a company officer whenever the regimental commander considers it necessary to do so.

HEIRS.—The pay due deceased officers and soldiers is made through an order of claim, proof, and authentication by the legal claimants, as set forth in circular letter from Second Auditor of Treasury Department of 1861. Payments are finally made by an order from the Treasury Department on any paymaster of the Army. Apply for future information to the Second Auditor at Washington, D. C.

CAPTAIN.—You are mistaken in your assertion, that when the escort to the color is a company from the left wing of the battalion, it cannot return to its place "marching by the rear of the battalion." It could march around the right flank and come "*on the right into line*," or, passing around the left flank, come into line by "*left into line wheel*." The latter being the most correct, would be the most military manner of returning to its place in the line a company from the left flank, and either would be "*marching by the rear of the battalion.*"

O J.—Par. 341, Regulations of 1863, does not conflict with par. 335. The form of parade laid down in Regulations cannot be misunderstood. It says, "at the word 'ATTENTION!' the soldier will resume the correct position at order arms."

S. S.—Officers serving under appointments from the PRESIDENT, take rank as though commissioned by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. An appointment is given during a recess of Congress, and confers the same authority as a commission. Appointments or commissions issued by the PRESIDENT to *officers of volunteer regiments* are, however, considered the same as if issued by Governors of States. Precedence in such grade would, therefore, be dependent upon date of muster into United States service. See par. 9, Army Regulations of 1861, G. O. No. 66 of 1861; No. 23 of 1862, from A. G. O.

OFFICERS OF COLORED TROOPS.—In our answers to correspondents of August 13, general orders No. 66, A. G. O., series of 1861, was quoted to show that officers of U. S. Colored Troops take rank according to the date of their muster into the United States service. In answer to this, an officer sends us a later decision, which appears in the following endorsement of the Adjutant-General of the Army in a communication of Colonel A. W. WEBBER, commanding 1st regiment Mississippi Vols., which has been published in a general order from the headquarters of the 1st division U. S. Colored Troops, Vicksburgh, Miss., for the information of all concerned:—

The rank of all officers appointed in Colored regiments date from the time specified in their letter of appointment, without reference to the date of their muster into service.

(Signed) L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

H. E. H.—The decision of the War Department at the close of the war will determine the answer to your question.

VOLUNTEER.—The military law of the State of New York, we believe, exempts all persons who have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

TO be historical, in treating of the ever-varying fortunes of war, is sure to prove more satisfactory to the public man than to be prophetic—however otherwise sundry sagacious statesmen may have thought in the earlier days of the Rebellion. But in this grandest and most momentous of all campaigns in America, it is not statesmen only, but military leaders, who find their hopes and promises falsified by that which a day or an hour brings forth. Many rash predictions and hasty proclamations of victory have diminished the popular confidence in mere promissory words.

The Fall Campaign against Richmond has opened with a movement hardly less bold than the famous stroke of generalship wherewith that skillful soldier SHERMAN manœuvred his gallant but less able antagonist out of his stronghold in Northern Georgia. And GRANT'S late strategy is not dissimilar to SHERMAN'S in still other respects than intrepidity. With the latter it consisted in the posting of one corps in the trenches erected against the impregnable works of Atlanta, while all the rest were swiftly gathered up and flung with resistless force against the enemy's communications, far out on his flank and rear. In GRANT'S scheme, we observe a strong movement from both flanks, each so rapid and energetic that it might be puzzling for the moment to decide against which to hurry the chief means of defence. Success has not so promptly followed in the East as it did in the West; and the fate of the great attempt still hangs in the balance. But the task is vaster at Richmond, the obstacles more nearly invincible, the stake more important, the issues of victory or defeat more momentous. As the odds are less in other respects in our favor here than at Atlanta, so there is a more experienced general than HOOD to contend against them.

GRANT'S Army at Petersburgh consisted of five infantry corps, and two divisions of cavalry, with their proper complements of artillery. He left the Second corps, a division of the Ninth, and a division less a brigade of the Fifth, to keep the prize of the Weldon Railroad, and to hold the long entrenchments environing Petersburgh on the southeast. Then, after the proper reconnoissances, he threw two corps, the Eighteenth and Tenth, with KAUTZ'S cavalry, across the James, to the same ground which had been the scene of his two former feints in the same direction. A rapid advance and several successful assaults followed on the same day, Thursday, Sept. 29th. The capture of Fort Morris by ORD and of New-Market Heights by BIRNEY, after gallant and sanguinary charges, brought our lines up to Chapin's Farm on the left and to Laurel Hill on the right—that is, to a distance of six or seven miles from Richmond. But the enfilading fire of the enemy's gunboats on the left flank induced a retirement from the river, as did advantages of position a slight withdrawal and contraction of the lines from the farthest points seized in advance. Picket lines were then thrown out on the right, from which direction, of course, some danger of flanking was to be apprehended, by way of White Oak Swamp, and strong reconnoissances with both cavalry and infantry were pushed to within three miles of the enemy's capital. He, meanwhile, quickly recovering from his surprise, hurried large bodies of troops over from Petersburgh, and that with such celerity as to give color to the surmise that he not only has good troops prepared for this exigency, but has built himself additional railroad around Richmond to facilitate the handling of his forces.

Our troops had now found the enemy rather too strongly posted to permit further advance at the moment, as he held a series of well-constructed fortifications stretching from the strong works at Chapin's Farm easterly to those at Laurel Hill, and thence northeasterly across the Central and Charles City Roads. It only remained to go into entrenchments as quickly as possible. The wisdom of this course was apparent next day (Friday, the 30th), when the enemy attacked in force at Chapin's Farm, but was thoroughly repulsed. A heavy storm now set in until Sunday morning, possibly intermitting operations; but more probably no further demonstration was on our part for the present designed. More reconnoissances to Richmond, and further elaboration of the defences, were now made, but no event of great importance occurred. Our forces still held their position as already described, with the enemy very strong, but not aggressive as yet, in front. And that is still the substance of the situation on the right, so far as disclosed at this writing.

The other movement to which reference has been made was consummated by MEADE on the left the day after BUTLER'S advance on the right—that is, on Friday, the 30th. The Fifth corps, except two brigades of CRAWFORD'S division and the first two divisions of the Ninth, with GREGG'S cavalry, formed the column under General WARREN. A few miles of advance from the Weldon Railroad, after the dispersion of the enemy's skirmishers, found him in force about four miles southeast of Petersburgh. A sharp engagement resulted in our winning his first line of works, in the same manner as those on the right had been carried the day before by the Army of the James. It was these twin successes which produced the congratulatory dispatch from General GRANT. But here, as there, a bar was opposed to further progress in a second and more elaborate series of works, in rear of the others. And, indeed, the first success on the left was dashed by a severe repulse, in which we lost ten or fifteen hundred prisoners out of the Ninth corps. From present indications, the cause of the disaster seems to have been the familiar one of leaving "a "gap" in our line; by whose fault is as yet uncertain. The enemy rushed through it, as usual, and flanked an adjoining division.

That day, our lines were closed up by reinforcements of a brigade of the Tenth corps and MOTT'S division of the Second, from the Weldon Road, and connection was made with the old entrenchments at the latter point. Our line, indeed, was thrown forward some distance, on the retirement of the enemy. The latter held a very strong position with a line of works covering the approaches to the Southside Railroad, and also to the Boydton Plankroad, over which latter he now wagons his southerly supplies to Petersburgh from the present terminus of the Weldon Railroad. As on the north of the James, he did not surrender his advanced entrenchments without an effort next day to regain them. On Saturday, the 1st, he delivered a sharp attack against AYRES' division, and a second against GREGG'S cavalry division; but he gained no ground of importance. The next day, also, and the next, there was reconnoitering and skirmishing, but the position of the contending forces was not changed. Both parties, meanwhile, have left comparatively thin lines in the centre, and there, as yet, all is quiet.

In the extraordinary condition of the news from the front, it is difficult to estimate the exact influence of the numerous demonstrations hitherto made upon the progress of the campaign. And it must be confessed that the official dispatches do not shed any light on the darkness. They state that "BIRNEY is march- "ing towards Richmond." Except for this dispatch, it would seem that the main attack was to be not on the right, but on the left. For, how the communications of Richmond are to be cut, north of the James, it is difficult to surmise. Accordingly, on the supposition that GRANT'S original method of campaign is still retained (and no evidences to the contrary yet appear), the left would naturally be regarded as the point whence the chief attack would be made—the aim being, as of old, to get upon the Danville Road. In this view, it would appear that BUTLER'S movement, sanguinary as it proved, was a cover to the other. And the character and composition of the force employed would also justify that hypothesis. There is to be sure, one objection to it. It would hardly seem reasonable that so admirable and skillful a soldier as LEE could be caught in surprise three distinct and successive times on precisely the same spot. The adjoining country, as we have before observed, and the peculiar disposition of our forces, make the region of Deep Bottom an excellent one for feint. And LEE might be blinded once—and possibly twice. But that still a third time he should be tempted, with any expectation of success, is somewhat astonishing. Perhaps it was supposed, however, that the very unlikelihood of adopting the same device yet a third time, would have its influence upon him; since perhaps he had heard that "lightning never struck twice in the "same place."

In admitting the retention of the original plan of campaign, therefore, it is difficult to see the sincerity of those official telegrams which represent BIRNEY as hurrying on to Richmond, and scattering the enemy before him. That a campaign could be made against

Richmond on the north side is very evident, but the necessary preparations for such a campaign are not now complete.

Whatever the object of the demonstrations, they evidently have not yet attained success. The "thin "line" which we were told that WARREN found on the left on Friday, appears to have been rapidly augmented. At all events, the flanking column which burst in between two divisions of our troops, and swept off so many men, shows the enemy to have been in anything but desperate straits. To this disaster (which resembles some previous ones on similar occasions) the check in the present phase of the campaign is due. Let us hope that a few days may see it repaired, and the work pushed bravely on.

It will not be supposed that these events have occurred without some loss of troops. Our losses hitherto seem to have been limited to about 2,500 men on either flank, or not more than 5,000 in all. The enemy's success in capturing prisoners on the left, and his advantages in position, probably make his loss only half as great as ours. We, however, have captured several positions quite important, if operations continue on the same line, and 17 guns. The entire effect of the movement, also, is not yet known. Nothing recently has been heard from SHERIDAN. But it would be far from surprising to learn that his plans were greatly assisted by the operations of GRANT. It must be natural to expect that, allowing only sufficient time for the coöperative schemes, SHERIDAN would, on the 1st or 2d of the month, resume his march in the Valley. But, from the very necessities of the positions at Petersburgh and Harrisonburgh, they will not long remain fixed as at present. Let us cheerfully wait on events.

WHAT SHERMAN'S next objective will be—whether Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, Augusta, or Lynchburgh—has absorbed much speculation amongst military people and in the newspapers. We have discovered one reason for supposing the new objective point will be the modest and obscure town of Griffin, situated about thirty-five miles southeast of Atlanta on the railroad. That reason is in the fact that the much-suffering newspaper, the *Appeal*—driven in succession from Memphis, Grenada, Jackson, and Atlanta—has now found its latest resting place in Griffin. The fate which has impelled the *Appeal* to fly like an avant-courier directly in the chosen path of the Union arms must surely bring it once again to grief. If the enemy wishes to know the future course of SHERMAN, he may trust to the omen and augury revealed by the flight of the *Appeal* more safely than to the stories of scouts and correspondents. Griffin is on the direct road by rail between Atlanta and Macon. We very much fear the title of this famous geographical sheet will, ere long, be the *Memphis-Grenada-Jackson-Atanta-Griffin-Macon Appeal.* Beyond this we will not speculate.

CAPTAIN WHEATLY, R. N., has read a paper before the British Association on "Improvements in the defence of ships of war." He said: "The result of the experiments at Shoeburyness has publicly proclaimed that the 13-inch gun is the only gun to be thoroughly depended on to act against iron plates. It must be, therefore, universally adopted as the chief naval gun. It may, however, be modified by the introduction of gun-cotton. As yet we hear of no preparations for its adoption in our Navy, but as we have mounted up from the 8-inch to the 9-inch and from the 9 to the 10½, so I trust we shall shortly come to to the 13-inch. Captain W. then submitted a system calculated to mitigate the great evil which would be caused by fragments of iron and splinters of wood, as shown by the experiments at Shoeburyness. A flag officer has suggested returning to the old system, and taking off your hat to the shot and letting it pass. But this does not meet the emergency. If we entirely abandon plates we expose ourselves to molten iron and other shells, in that case much more destructive than solid shot."

GENERAL BUTLER has written a letter to the newspaper correspondents in his Department, in which he gives some good advice to those very enterprising, but not always equally discreet, gentlemen. The General's main suggestion is that they avoid prognostications and sacrifice vanity to caution, by omitting the portentous hints they aspire to give of movements in preparation, about which they cannot speak in detail. Though it is true that in the majority of cases, these predictions are of little or no value to friend or foe, and though the reporters, with all their mystery, are much more likely to be estopped by ignorance than by the fear of disclosing our movements to the enemy, it is undoubtedly a fact that the service would profit by their always maintaining entire silence as to what is in the future, and confining themselves to their legitimate duty as historians of what has already occurred. We wish General BUTLER had added another suggestion, and to the effect that fulsome laudations of particular officers and organizations are very distasteful to all good soldiers. Even those who would not object to reaping the advantages of newspaper notoriety, have learned by experience that the flattery of a correspondent is of little value—more likely of positive harm; that the true place for a soldier to gain reputation is amongst his comrades, in his own company, regiment, corps, and in due time the glory of his deeds will find the public recognition they deserve. Nothing is in the end so fatal to an officer as a newspaper-blown reputation resting on no solid foundation of conspicuous or meritorious service.

A PLEASANT example of soldierly generosity and the sympathy which should always exist among comrades in the profession of arms we find among our foreign exchanges. The *Panaro* of Modena relates that, during the performance of some military manœuvres at Ghiardo, an artillerist of the Tenth regiment, in running his piece into position at the gallop, was thrown from his horse, and, a wheel passing over him, broke his leg. He submitted to amputation. It had been intended by Count RIGHINI, the Lieutenant-General commanding, to close the encampment with a grand festival, in which a collation in bivouac was to be offered to all the troops—the officers paying the expense in proportion to their rank. On learning of the accident, RIGHINI countermanded the projected festival, and the unfortunate artillerist received the entire sum which had been set apart for that object, On the reading of the orders of the day announcing the fact, the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the third battalion of *bersaglieri* unanimously tendered a day's pay to the unfortunate fellow, and their example was followed by that of all the other troops.

BRIGADIER-General HIRAM BURNHAM, who was killed on Thursday, September 29th, at the affair of Chapin's Farm, was an officer of Volunteers, who had, by conscientious and meritorious service, won the right to wear the star of a general officer. He entered the service as Colonel of the Sixth Maine Volunteers, leading them with skill and gallantry through the Peninsula campaign, at Antietam, and subsequently. At the second Fredericksburgh he distinguished himself for coolness and gallantry; and at Gettysburgh he maintained the good reputation he had previously established. In April last General BURNHAM was confirmed by the Senate as a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. During the late campaign from Wilderness to Petersburgh, he bore a conspicuous part. A few weeks since he was assigned to a brigade in STANNARD'S division, Eighteenth corps, with which he did good service on the field which brought him death.

THE Russian General TODLEBEN has published at St. Petersburgh his work on the Crimean War. It is written in French, and comprises several bulky quarto volumes. The work has occupied many years, and the pens of numerous officers, in its preparation. While it, naturally enough, sustains the credit of the Russian army, it seems to us—if we may judge from the extracts which the English press has given us—deserving of high praise, as a fair and careful review of the military operations of the war. In many places, of course, it comes into direct conflict with Mr. KINGLAKE'S brilliant volumes; and on this account, its publication has aroused excited discussion in England. Yet, in the main, General TODLEBEN receives credit for the production of a work of great candor and moderation.

WE take from the London *Times* this week a significant article on the relations of Canada to the United States, with some explanations of what the province has to expect from the parent country in case of a Yankee invasion. The "prospect of an armistice" in this country arouses the London journal to the necessity of advising and warning our Northern neighbors of the dangers that beset them. It is a favorite delusion of the English people, and of some Canadians no less, that we have long set lustful eyes upon the British-American possessions. But how little Canada is to us! Were it not for St. Lawrence summer excursions, with the attendant necessity of spending a night in Montreal, we fear province and people would soon pass out of mind. Why will the *Times* harass these poor provincials with fears of conquest and subjugation?

A COMMISSION appointed by the Government has been engaged for some weeks at Bridgeport, Conn., in testing the merits of the AMES wrought-iron rifled cannon. The following officers constitute the commission: Major-General Q. A. GILLMORE, Major THEODORE T. S. LAIDLEY, of the Ordnance Department, Colonel SERRELL and Captain H. M. BRAGG, of General GILLMORE'S staff, and Commodore T. A. HUNT, U.S.N. The trial has thus far proved very satisfactory, we understand, as to the range of the gun, though we have not yet received the particulars of the experiments, as the trial is still in progress. A range of six miles was easily obtained for a HOTCHKISS shell of one hundred and ten pounds, and it is believed that the range can be increased to ten miles with proper degree of elevation. The gun has been fired thus far with charges varying from thirteen to twenty pounds, and an elevation of from five to thirteen degrees. With thirteen pounds of powder, and five degrees of elevation, a range of two miles was obtained.

THAT we now have the Lower Shenandoah Valley in our control is certain; that we can easily keep it, is equally so: and this fact in itself shows a great improvement in our fortunes over those of mid-summer. It is not clear, however, to what extent we shall make further conquests. Lynchburgh, Charlottesville and Gordonsville are tempting prizes, but there is some risk in seizing them. It is a risk which will be taken ere long, probably; but advance in the Valley beyond a certain point, is greatly dependent on events at Petersburgh. To-day, the prospect at the latter point is uncertain, and clouded with anxiety.

THE gun-carriage with self-acting compressor, recently invented by Sir W. ARMSTRONG has been sent on board H.M.S. *Excellent* for trial. The opinion of experienced seamen gunners is that, although the arrangement is extremely clever, and would act admirably if the movements of a ship were equable, yet as deep rolls and sudden movements occur, that the compressor will be very liable to disarrangement.

GENERAL CULLUM has entered energetically upon his duties as Superintendent of the Academy at West Point, and is proving himself to be one of the most efficient of the Superintendents who have presided over the institution. He is rigid in his inspections, thorough in his discipline, and will not fail to secure and retain the respect of the young gentlemen under his charge.

IN answer to several correspondents who have asked for a list of changes in the Army since the publication of the last Register, we would say that a general order announcing all these changes is now in the hands of the Government printer, and may soon be expected. The new Register cannot now be long delayed.

REAR-Admiral FARRAGUT has arrived in the James River, where his presence gives rise to many speculations and a great feeling of confidence. Rumor assigns him to the command of the North Atlantic Squadron.

THE compilation of laws on the subject of courts-martial and military commissions, which we give this week, cannot fail to prove or service to officers in the field.

THE following are recent promotions in the Regular Army:—Colonels Townsend and Shiras have been made Brigadier-Generals by brevet; Majors Vincent and Foster Colonels by brevet; Majors Breck and Williams Lieutenant-Colonels by brevet.

BRIGADIER-General J. D. Fessenden, has been ordered to active service in General SHERIDAN'S army. Brigadier-General Wilson, who for some months past has had command of a cavalry division under General SHERIDAN, has been ordered to duty under General SHERMAN.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Spanish army seems to have been reorganize and divided into three *corps d'armée*. One occupie the north of Spain, a second the centre, and the third the south. Their commanding generals have headquarters respectively at Saragossa, Madrid, and Seville.

THE transport *Intrépide* has been launched at Rochefort. This vessel, when commenced some years back, was intended for a ship of the line, but in consequence of iron-ceased ships taking the place of the old wood model, it was determined to alter her into a large transport. The *Intrépide* has accommodation for 2,400 men and 500 horses for a short run.

MESSRS. JOHN BROWN & Co., of the Atlas Works, have succeeded in rolling an iron plate, six feet by seven feet, and thirteen and a half inches thick. The idea of manufacturing so enormous a plate originated, we believe, with Captain INGLIS, of the Royal Engineers, with a view of ascertaining if it would be desirable to protect casemates with such a powerful covering. The plate has been forwarded to Shoeburyness, where it will be exposed to a very trying test.

THE oldest officer of the French army at present is Colonel DUBOIS FRESNEY, Knight of Saint Louis and commander of the Legion of Honor. He was born on the 2d August, 1758, and is consequently 106 years of age. He resides at Laval. For some years he has been quite blind, but he still retains all his mental faculties, and takes great interest in all passing events. The venerable colonel's eldest son, colonel of engineers, is second in command at the Artillery School of Metz.

THE *Journal des Sciences Militaires* says the war navy of Peru consists of the steam frigate *Amazon*, 33 guns; the corvette *Guise*, 16 guns; the steamer *Loa*, 4 guns; and the steamers *Tumbes*, *Suchaca*, *Lerzundi*, and *Huarez*, each carrying 2 guns. One of the finest ships in the Peruvian navy, the *Callao*, at first known as the *D'Apcrimac*, sank in the port of Callao two years since, and has only lately been raised. On the 18th of April the Congress of Peru voted funds for the construction of twenty new ships.

BY the terms of the Convention made at Miramar between the Emperor of Mexico and the French Government, an annual sum of 25,000,000 francs was to be paid into the hands of the paymaster of the French army in Mexico, at the rate of 2,083,333 francs a month. The first installment, due on July 31st, has been paid in gold at Mexico. The pay of the Mexican army would also, from July 1st, fall on the Mexican Government. An additional sum, amounting to 1,742,000 francs, has been paid into the French exchequer to reimburse certain advances made during the month of July.

THE Austrian Government has made a rule that those officers of its army who enter the Mexican army, and receive promotion for their services, cannot retain their advanced positions in the army at home on returning to the Austrian service, but must take their original rank. Accordingly, many of the Austrian officers who had asked leave to enter the Mexican army have withdrawn their requests. In future the officers of the Austrian artillery and engineer corps will pass a course of two years at a polytechnic school or a German university. The number is fixed by the Minister of War, and the names are drawn by lot.

"WE believe," says the London *Army and Navy Gazette*, "that a determination will be shortly arrived at by the Admiralty to abolish that ancient institution of the Navy, 'the master,' from the service. Times are so altered since it was deemed necessary for the safety of a ship that a seaman bearing the appellation of sailing-master should be on board every man-of-war, that the probable intention of the Admiralty will not cause any great surprise among those who have watched the course of events, and who understand the nature of the duties required at the hands of the individual who has hitherto held the designation to which we have just referred. When the decision has been once arrived at, it will be a matter for wonder that it was so long deferred."

THE Liverpool *Mercury* observes that Mr. JAMES STEEL, a working joiner of that town, has invented a screw propeller, and that he states, from experiments made on the Prince's Park Lake, that with this screw he can get four times the speed of the ordinary screw with the same engine and the same pressure of steam. The screws are worked reverse by means of two wheels at the centre-boxes of the screws, and can be replaced at sea at any time, and being only one-third in the water can be unshipped without any difficulty. There are six blades in one frame, the reversible one catching the backwater as the ordinary one, giving thereby five times the velocity, as proved the last three or four years on Prince's Park Lake. The steam on his model is raised by naphtha. The Admiralty has been communicated with, and the Duke of SOMERSET has ordered the tracings to be sent, which was done on the 1st inst.

SOME interesting statistics are furnished by the Darmstadt *Military Gazette* of the naval force of Austria. In 1862 its merchant marine consisted of 9,825 ships, having 330,337 tonnage and a complement of 34,530 men. The Venetian coasts had 1,701 ships, of 36,268 tonnage, and 5,868 men. The Austrian coasts proper had 2,578 ships, of 257,635 tonnage, and 14,821 men. The Croatian coasts had 304 ships, with 3,315 tonnage, and 762 men. The coasts of the military frontier had 152 ships, of 2,362 tons, and 518 men. And the Dalmatian coasts had 5,090 ships, of 31,757 tons, and 13,101 men. The debates in the Reichsrath on the subject of the great number of pensioned officers has resulted in measures for the diminution of this number, and for increasing the difficulty of obtaining pensions. And, since the opening of the present year, 30 captains and 75 lieutenants have been returned to active service from inability to justify their retirement. Colonels are now made responsible for the propriety of the retirement of their subordinates. The *Journal des Sciences Militaires* says that General BENEDECK has lately inspected the Quadrilateral, and held sessions at Mantua and at Venice, and that the city of Manin coldly looks upon the Austrian troops marching towards the Mincio. Its masters think it resigned from its mute and immovable aspect; but its apparent resignation is only the cold resolve of an implacable despair, which bides its time for breaking forth.

THE annual reports show the average strength of non-commissioned officers and men in the British army serving at home in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales was 78,173; and of every 1,000 of mean strength there were in the year 989 admissions into hospital, 53·45 constantly sick, and 8·72 died. All these numbers are lower than the average of the two previous years. The reduction in the mortality was chiefly in miasmatic and respiratory diseases. Venereal disease, though decidedly less prevalent than in the two previous years, continued to hold a very prominent place as causes of inefficiency, the admissions into hospital still reaching to a number about equal to a third of the number of the entire force. At Colchester the admissions were as high as 464 per 1,000 of mean strength, at Manchester 455, at Canterbury 441. The total inefficiency from this cause was equal to the loss of every man in the home force for eight days, or the constant loss of two regiments out of 78,000 men. Intemperance also causes a considerable amount of inefficiency; in the cavalry dépôts the admissions into hospital from intemperance and *delirium tremens* reached 13·17 per 1,000 of mean strength. Corporal punishment ranged between 6·4 per 1,000 in the military train, and 0·6 in the Foot Guards, but in none of the arms, except in the military train and dépôt battalions, did it amount to two in a thousand of the force. The mortality in the cavalry, artillery, military train, and infantry regiments was below that of the civil population of healthy districts in England of the same ages, but the mortality is kept under by the process of invaliding. The invaliding, however, was much less than in the previous year, and amounted to only 41·27 per 1,000, or 3,226 in all. The mortality in the regiments on the average of three years was lower than in civil life under 25 years of age, the same as in civil life between 25 and 30, but considerably higher at the more advanced ages. In the French army serving in France, in the same year (1862), the number constantly non-effective from sickness and the sick time to each soldier were almost identical with those of the British army at home. The deaths of non-commissioned officers and men in the army serving in France amounted to 9·59 per 1,000, or 0·87 above that of England.

THE CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

[From the London Times.]

THE capture of Atlanta may fairly be regarded as crowning with success the campaign of the Southwestern Army of the Union. The results of the achievement are still to be seen, nor is it indeed yet certain that General SHERMAN will be able to retain his prize, but it is a prize nevertheless, for it represents the object which the Federal commander proposed to himself from the beginning of his expedition—never since the commencement of the war has a Federal force plunged so intrepidly into Confederate territory as the Army of Georgia. The Confederates have lost an important position and been unsuccessful in a campaign, they have not however lost an army, nor any considerable quantity of munitions or stores. The Federals have taken a town in a State hitherto inaccessible to their armies, and can boast of an army quartered in Georgia. One of the great objects of the campaign in Georgia, as well as in Virginia, was the destruction of the Confederate Army, and that has not been attained. General HOOD remains in command of a force which, though it is not a match for SHERMAN'S Army, is nevertheless strong, well organized, and safe.

[From the London Star.]

The *Asia* brings a budget of Federal successes. Fort Morgan has fallen, and SHERMAN'S Army has occupied Atlanta. The latter is one of those victories which form the turning-points of great wars. It has been the object of the campaign of an Army of probably 80,000 men, under one of the best Generals of the North, who, with rare pertinacity and caution, has advanced step by step into the enemy's country, and who has now by assaults, now by strategy, beaten back the Southern Army until at length the city at which he aimed has fallen into his grasp. The steady advance of the North on those Western fields of conflict has been as uniform as their failures in Eastern Virginia before the existing campaign have been conspicuous.

From Cairo to Atlanta constitutes a record of the most brilliant success which any army could hope to achieve. That obstacles and defeats have been encountered only makes the persistence, which has at length obtained victory, shine out with greater lustre. Kentucky was cleared of the great Rebel armies in 1862; Tennessee was fought for and won in 1863, and the summer campaign of 1864, more arduous than either of the preceding, has rolled back the Confederates from the north of Georgia, and placed Atlanta—the Birmingham of the West—at the feet of the conqueror.

The success of SHERMAN may be measured by the hazardous nature of his campaign and the physical difficulties which he had to surmount, as well as by the strength of the army opposed to him and the value of his acquisitions. So bold was his advance, and so eminently perilous, that the Southern people not only refused to believe in the possibility of its success, but chuckled complacently at what they believed to be the profound policy of JOHNSTON in retreating to draw SHERMAN still further from his base. Many in this country whose zeal for the South constantly leads them into blunders, eagerly swallowed this version of an advance which all sensible writers treated as a most threatening invasion, and even after SHERMAN had shown, by repeated battles and continued advances, that he was not an assailant to be despised, these unfortunate prophets have never ceased to consign him weekly to destruction.

No doubt they will now inform us that HOOD has given up Atlanta as a strategic measure, for the purpose of drawing SHERMAN on to Macon, at which point a most dreadful fate awaits him. HOOD, however, is not a scientific but a fighting general, and he and SHERMAN had another fierce conflict at the Macon road, in which the Confederates were severely handled. Whether this occurred before the occupation of Atlanta, or was brought on by SHERMAN attacking him when in the act of evacuating the city, is not yet sufficently explained; but in either case it is only another proof of the hopeless inferiority of the Western Army of the Confederates to that of the Union.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

[From the London *Times*, Sept. 16.]

THE prospect of an armistice in the United States naturally draws attention to the condition of the countries which border on that great federation. In the extreme uncertainty which overshadows the destiny of the American continent, in the doubt as to what may be the effect upon the minds of a proud and now almost a military people of their admitted failure to coerce a smaller nation by force of arms, we ask ourselves whether the result will be to disgust the public mind with that vain appetite for military glory which has led the nation into such unexampled calamities, or whether they will seek to avenge the discredit of their arms and compensate themselves for their recent losses by the invasion of neighboring states. The question is momentous for Mexico and for Canada, and we have endeavored to discharge our duty by pointing out the necessity of defence and endeavoring to arouse our own colony to a sense of its danger. The language we have held has been plain and uniform, and yet, though plain, not such as could give reasonable offence to any community which feels a respect for itself and estimates properly its duties and its responsibilities. We have stated that Canada leans on a broken reed if she supposes that, in case of an invasion from America, any considerable portion of the burden of her defence can be borne by this country. We think we need not argue or discuss what would be the duty of England in such a conjuncture. It is quite enough for us to confine ourselves to the consideration of possibilities. Let Canada consider the forces with which England took the field in the Crimea, and let her, on the other hand, reflect on the forces with which for a succession of years American generals have been carrying on a civil war. All, and more than all, that England can spare would not suffice for the wear and tear, we do not say of a campaign, but of a single great battle conducted on General GRANT'S principles. Whatever may be our wishes or our opinions, it is absolutely out of our power to give Canada efficient assistance by land in the event of war.

We are the more anxious to impress this upon the Canadians, because we observe in recent newspaper articles a feeling of irritation against this country, and a disposition to accuse England of falling short of her duty. We have allusions to the desertion of Britain by the Romans, and a comparison of the treatment of Canada to the treatment of Denmark. We beg our Canadian contemporaries not to waste precious time in recrimination, or seek to involve a question in angry discussion which requires all the good sense and firmness that can be brought to bear upon it. Were we to hold out to Canada the most unbounded hopes of the most unlimited assistance in the case of invasion, Canada must very well know that it is quite out of our power to give effect to them. By sea we are able to give efficient help; but all the fair speeches and promises in the world would not enable us to succor Canada by land if once involved in a serious contest with even the Northern half of the American Republic. If, then, we urge Canada to do what she has never yet done—to make an exertion in some degree worthy of the crisis in which she finds herself—we do so for her sake much more than for our own. It is upon her, not upon us, that the miseries of the invasion will fall, and it is in her power, not in ours, to take those measures by which alone that invasion can be repelled.

In a letter signed "An Old Soldier," we have an authentic account of what Canada is doing for the purposes of self-defence. If she, upon deliberate consideration, thinks those measures satisfactory to her, we have little to say; but certainly, if British troops were likely to be called upon to make a campaign in Canada, such a statement would be exceedingly unsatisfactory to us. The Canadian volunteers, on paper, amount, it should seem, to twenty-one thousand; of these about ten thousand have been organized into battalions. Again, of that ten thousand a majority—shall we say six thousand?—have been brigaded with regular troops, and gone creditably through a field-day. Fifteen thousand of these volunteers have been inspected, and the remaining six thousand have been clothed and armed. If the general who is to command this gallant force can contrive to make as much of them by division and subdivision in the field as our correspondent has done on paper, we do not doubt he has discovered the means of meeting with twenty thousand him that cometh against him with two hundred thousand; but, unfortunately, the total remains unaltered, and we must accept the startling fact that ten thousand men are all that Canada has to produce by the way of disciplined troops in the fourth year of the great American civil war. There are, to be sure, besides, eighty-eight thousand militia—that is, it is proposed to ballot for them and enroll them in battalions. They are to be drilled, organized into battalions and companies, and commanded by officers thoroughly instructed in the military profession. Nothing is wanting,

our correspondent says, for the annual drilling of a large number of these men but the voting of a sum of money by the Assembly for the purpose; which will, of course, be forthcoming. The man must be unreasonable indeed who is not satisfied by these statements that Canada has at her disposal eighty-eight thousand available militia. To make our account complete, we ought to add that very efficient steps have been taken for the instruction of officers, so that when the Canadian militia does come into existence there seems no reason to doubt that it will be ably and efficiently commanded.

As our opinion is challenged on these arrangements, we have no hesitation whatever in saying that they appear to us sadly inadequate to the demands of the present crisis—so inadequate that we are really surprised they should be put forward with any semblance of satisfaction. Most sincerely do we hope that the crisis will never arise by which the efficiency of these preparations—which have not even the ordinary advantage of looking well on paper—may be really tried. We earnestly recommend the Canadians to look into the question while it is yet time. A combined action of all the British provinces on the eastern coast of North America would seem a primary and indispensable condition for anything like an efficient defence. The second condition is equally clear and equally important. Being unable to encounter their neighbors with a force of anything like numerical equality, the British provinces should strive to compensate this inevitable defect by superior drill and discipline. It is only by an army somewhat on the European pattern that Canada can hope to maintain her independence. As long as the rest of America was content with mere military organization, there was no very urgent reason why Canada should not be content too. But the condition of things is altered. In the times that are coming we shall probably find America divided into at least two confederations. Their rivalry and emulation will maintain their armies at a high pitch of efficiency, and it will be fatal for Canada to suffer herself, as seems only too probable, to be outdone in discipline as well as numbers.

ARMY GAZETTE.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF GALLANTRY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, IN THE FIELD, September 13, 1864.

General Orders No 107.

Three (3) battle-flags taken from the enemy by the Tenth Army corps in the assault upon the enemy's works August 16, 1864, at Deep Run, have been forwarded to these headquarters by Major-General Birney, commanding. They were captured respectively by Corporal John S. Shellinberger, Company B, 85th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Private William E. Leonard, Company F, 85th Pennsylvania Volunteers; and Private Henry M. Hardenberg, Company G, 39th Illinois Volunteers.

The Major-General commanding the department is proud to acknowledge the gallantry of these soldiers, and to make honorable mention of their conduct, as an example for their comrades. Their names will be forwarded to the Honorable the Secretary of War, as candidates for medals of honor for distinguished services. Major-General Birney is charged with inquiring into the attainments and soldierly qualifications of these soldiers, Leonard and Shellenberger, and, if found worthy, to recommend them to the commanding General for promotion. Private Hardenberg has already been promoted to a lieutenancy, and fell while daringly doing his duty on the second day afterward.

By command of Major-General BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Major and A. A. G.

REGULATIONS FOR THE VOTE OF SOLDIERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1864.

General Orders No. 265.

In order to secure a fair distribution of tickets among soldiers in the field who, by the laws of their respective States, are entitled to vote at the approaching elections, the following rules and regulations are prescribed:

First. One agent for each Army Corps may be designated by the State Executive, or by the State Committee of each political party, who, on presenting his credentials from the State Executive, or from the chairman of said committee, shall receive from this Department a pass to the headquarters of the Corps for which he is designated, with tickets, (or proxies, when required by State laws,) which may be placed by him in the hands of such person or persons, as he may select, for distribution among officers and soldiers.

Second. Civilian inspectors of each political party, not to exceed one for every Brigade, may in like manner be designated, who shall receive passes, on application to the Adjutant-General, to be present on the day of election to see that the elections are fairly conducted.

Third No political speeches, harangues, or canvassing among the troops will be permitted.

Fourth. Commanding officers are enjoined to take such measures as may be essential to secure freedom and fairness in the elections, and that they be conducted with due regard to good order and military discipline.

Fifth. Any officer or private who may wantonly destroy tickets, or prevent their proper distribution among legal voters, interfere with the freedom of election, or make any false or fraudulent return, will be deemed guilty of an offence against good order and military discipline, and be punished by summary dismissal or court-martial.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CUSTER ASSUMES COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA, September 27, 1864.

Special Orders No 1.

In compliance with Special Order No. 42, dated Headquarters, Middle Military Division, September 26, 1864, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this division.

G. A. CUSTER, Brigadier-General U. S. Vols.

FAREWELL OF GENERAL AVERILL.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPARTMENT WEST VIRGINIA, September 24, 1864.

General Orders No. 32.

In accordance with Special Order No. 41, from Headquarters, Middle Military Division, of this date, I hereby relinquish the command of this division. In doing so I request the officers and men to accept my sincere thanks for the uniform obedience and respect they have shown to my orders and the personal kindness they have always extended to myself.

I shall never forget, my comrades, what I owe to you. Whatever reputation or rank I have gained during the past year was given to me by this command. Since the 1st of May we have marched over 18,000 miles. Five hundred comrades who have fallen in twenty battles attest the devotion with which you have done your duty, and seven battle flags, thirteen cannon and over fifteen hundred prisoners captured from the enemy exhibit some of the results of your work. My associations with you will hereafter be among my most cherished memories, and I shall read the record of your deeds from day to day with great interest. My regret in severing the ties that have grown between us is somewhat lessened by the knowledge that I am leaving you in the hands of that tried and trusty soldier, Colonel W. H. Powell, in whom the utmost confidence may be reposed.

I would rather serve in your ranks than leave you, but I am only permitted to say farewell.

W. W. AVERILL, Brevet Major-General.

COLONEL POWELL ASSUMES COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA, September 24, 1864.

General Orders No. 23.

In obedience to Special Order No. 41, from Headquarters, Middle Military Division, I hereby assume command of the Second Cavalry Division, Department of West Virginia, trusting that the future may be as the past - victorious.

W. H. POWELL, Colonel.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

TO BE DISMISSED.

Captain Eugene W. Sheibuer, 3d Pennsylvania Artillery, 152d Pennsylvania volunteers, for disrespectful and contemptuous behavior toward his commanding officer, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Lieutenant E. M. Jillson, 27th Massachusetts volunteers, for absenting himself from his command without leave in the presence of the enemy; with loss of all pay and allowances now due him, or that may become due him.

First Lieutenant Leonard S. Schoonmaker, 51st New York volunteers, for abusing his superior officer while in the execution of his office, and using violence toward his superior officer while in the execution of his office. Sentence commuted to suspension from rank, command, pay, and allowances for three months.

Major William F. Garrett, 2d District of Columbia volunteers, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, obtaining a leave of absence by making false representations to his commanding officer, and to a surgeon or surgeons in Washington, District of Columbia, in stating that he had been shot by a guerrilla, when in fact he was accidentally shot by himself.

Captain James F. Thompson, 169th New York volunteers, for misbehavior before the enemy.

Second Lieutenant Samuel M. White, Acting Quartermaster 145th regiment Ohio National Guard, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant A. N. Grissom, 1st Infantry Missouri State Militia, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and absence without leave; and to be fined in the sum of three hundred dollars, and to be imprisoned until the same is paid.

Second Lieutenant Benjamin F. Manton, light battery C, 3d Rhode Island Artillery, for drunkenness, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain Alfred Spann, 23d New York Cavalry, for disobedience of orders, contemptuous and disrespectful behavior toward his commanding officer, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Brigadier-General James G. Spears, United States volunteers, for using disloyal language, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (furnishing a guard to, and giving full protection to the property of a notorious rebel, before obliging him to take the oath of allegiance). Proceedings, findings, and sentence were disapproved by the Commanding General, on the ground of want of jurisdiction of the Court, and the record forwarded to the President, with the recommendation that he be dismissed the service of the United States; the recommendation was approved, and General Spears was summarily dismissed the service of the United States.

Second Lieutenant Samuel B. Tate, 22d Pennsylvania Cavalry, for absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Richard F. Tighe, 73d New York volunteers, for absence without leave, with loss of all pay and allowances now due, or that may become due him.

Second Lieutenant George S. Wilkes, 180th New York volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, to be dismissed the service of the United States, and to forfeit all pay and allowances due or to become due him from the United States.

Captain Jonathan C. Mitchell, 7th Iowa Cavalry, for violation of the 36th Article of War, conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and unlawfully disposing of Government property; to forfeit all pay due him.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas L. Morgan, 10th Missouri volunteers, for absence without leave, and conduct prejudical to good order and military discipline (representing himself the chief of General Sherman's staff, and also as on the staff of General McPherson); to forfeit all pay and allowances from the 1st day of March, 1864.

Captain William Gastor, Assistant Quartermaster United States volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (entering into a partnership, with a citizen, in the fruit, cigar, and confectionery business, while acting as depot quartermaster at Natchez, Mississippi), knowingly and wilfully misappropriating and applying to his own use and benefit property of the United States, furnished and to be used for the military service of the United States, in violation of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1864, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (furnishing and fitting up a store with shelves, counters, &c., at the expense of the United States for the transaction of private business); to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances now due him.

TO BE CASHIERED.

Second Lieutenant Burrell McPherson, 28th Illinois volunteers, for drunkenness on duty.

Second Lieutenant Pinkney B. Harris, 29th Illinois volunteers, for drunkenness while on duty, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Lieutenant Colonel Richard E. Cross, 5th New Hampshire volunteers, for disobedience of orders, and breach of arrest.

Captain Samuel Ford, 5th Maryland Veteran volunteers, for drunkenness on duty.

Captain Nathan A. Belden, 21st Connecticut volunteers, for drunkenness on duty.

Second Lieutenant Roswell E. Leish, 12th New York battery, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, drunkenness on duty, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Second Lieutenant John Lynch, 164th New York volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant Myron E. Dunlap, 14th New York Heavy Artillery, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline; to be forever disqualified from holding any office of profit or trust under the United States Government.

First Lieutenant Angelo Durand, 24th New York cavalry, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Captain William Smith, 115th New York volunteers, for neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, and drunkenness on duty.

Second Lieutenant Gilbert D Craft, 109th New York volunteers, for neglect of duty and cowardice.

Captain A. S. W Knapper, 16th Kansas volunteers, for fraud on the Government of the United States, and false muster; to be cashiered, and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars to the United States Government.

OTHER SENTENCES.

Lieutenant-Colonel George R. West, 37th Iowa volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (inveighing and protesting against an order issued by his commanding general); to be reprimanded by his brigade commander, and returned to duty.

First Lieutenant Arthur H. Smith, 34th New Jersey volunteers, for conspiracy to commit a robbery to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, misconduct and corruption in office to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, embezzlement of Government property, and keeping false accounts to the prejudice of good order and military discipline; with loss of all pay and allowances, and that he refund to the United States one hundred and twenty-five dollars—the amount embezzled.

Second Lieutenant P. H. Haggerty, 158th New York volunteers, for absence without leave; to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances due him for the space of one month.

Second Lieutenant R. L. Barnum, 37th Iowa volunteers, for neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline; to be suspended from rank and pay for one month.

First Lieutenant Thomas M. Lyons, 150th Pennsylvania volunteers, for absence without leave, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, to forfeit to the United States of America all pay and allowances as an officer which are now due or may hereafter become due to him, and to be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States.

First Lieutenant Edwin P. McCrearey, 143d Pennsylvania volunteers, for absence without leave; to forfeit to the United States of America all pay and allowances as an officer which have become due to him since the 5th day of May, 1864, or which shall hereafter become due to him, and to be dishonorably dismissed from the service of the United States.

Captain William Harrison, 107th Ohio volunteers, for neglect of duty, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline; to be suspended from rank and pay for one year.

Second Lieutenant Philemon N. Hicks, 76th Pennsylvania volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and drunkenness; to forfeit to the United States all pay that may now be due him, and to be dishonorably dismissed from the service.

Captain W. T. Davis, 83th Ohio volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline; to forfeit to the United States one month's pay, and to be publicly reprimanded by the commanding officer of his regiment.

Second Lieutenant Walter F. Budlong, 23d New York cavalry, for disobedience of orders; found guilty of the charge; to be reprimanded in General Orders by the commanding general.

First Lieutenant Dewitt C. Connell, Quartermaster 102d Ohio volunteers, for embezzling, and knowingly and wilfully misappropriating and applying to his own use and benefit subsistence stores belonging to the United States, and furnished for the military service of the United States, wilfully and knowingly selling and disposing of subsistence stores, the property of the United States, with intent to defraud the United States, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; to forfeit all pay and allowances now due, or that may become due him, and that he be dismissed the service of the United States.

Captain Frank H. Lane, 11th Michigan volunteers, for cowardice, deserting his post in face of the enemy, and absence without leave; to forfeit all pay and allowances that are due now and may become due him, to have the insignias of his rank stripped from him in presence of his regiment, and to be cashiered. The crime of which he has been found guilty, and the sentence of the court to be published in the newspaper of the county to which he belongs.

Second Lieutenant Daniel F. Snyder, 50th Pennsylvania Veteran volunteers, for drunkenness, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline; to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States.

First Lieutenant George W. Gaynor, 95th New York volunteers, for drunkenness, disrespectful language to his superior officer, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline; found guilty of the charges; to be cashiered, and forever after prohibited from holding any office of trust and profit under the Government of the United States, and that this sentence be published in the newspapers in the town and county in which he resided upon entering the service of the United States.

Second Lieutenant Samuel W. Shindler, 95th New York volunteers, for drunkenness and disrespectful language towards his superior officer; to forfeit to the United States the sum of two months' pay proper, and now due him, and that he be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States.

Second Lieutenant Henry Montgomery, Adjutant 16th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, for disobedience of orders; to be suspended from rank for three months, with loss of all pay and allowances for the same time, and loss of half pay and allowances for three months more.

Colonel William Weer, 10th Kansas volunteers, commanding military prison, Alton, Illinois, for drunkenness on duty, conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (using profane and abusive language towards officers and enlisted men, striking a commissioned officer with his fist while said officer was in arrest in charge of an armed guard, and neglecting to refund money placed in his hands by prisoners under his charge); to be cashiered, and to pay over to the commanding officer at Alton the sum of fifty-five dollars—being the balance of money due prisoners not yet turned over by the accused to his successor.

First Lieutenant Charles Carples, Adjutant 178th New York volunteers, for disobedience of orders; to be reprimanded in General Orders by the general commanding District of West Tennessee, and to forfeit three months' pay and allowances as an officer.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from October 4, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

For being in the city of Washington without authority, and failing to report at headquarters Military District of Washington under arrest, as ordered.

Second Lieutenant Charles B. Oliver, battery C, Independent Pennsylvania Artillery.

Desertion.

First Lieutenant Michael Dempsey, 24th Michigan Vols.

For gross intoxication and conduct scandalous, disgraceful, and unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Captain Michael Gleason, 23d Illinois Vols.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military commission instituted by Special Orders, No. 53, Series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases, viz:

Assistant Surgeon O. Nellis, 2d West Virginia Cavalry.
Chaplain Warham Mudge, 9th New York Heavy Artillery.
Surgeon David Rush, 101st Pennsylvania Vols.
First Lieutenant Hiram Swett, 1st Maine Heavy Artillery.
Lieutenant N. B. Bontwell, Adjutant 13th New Hampshire Vols.
Colonel L. B. Pierce, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Major Henry Peale, 18th Connecticut Vols.
Captain S. E. Gross, 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Assistant Surgeon G. S. Wellons, 91st Ohio Vols.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED.

Commander Edward M. Yard, to ordnance duty at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Paymaster William G. Marcy, to the *Dictator*.

Second Assistant Engineer Albert S. Green, to examination at Philadelphia, when he will resume his duties at the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

Lieutenant-Commander Alfred Hopkins, to duty at Newport, R. I.

Surgeon G. R. B. Horner, to temporary duty at the Marine Rendezvous, Philadelphia.

Commodore Lanman, to command the *Minnesota*.

Assistant Paymaster George S. Benedict, to the *Lackawanna*.

Lieutenant Adolphus Dexter, to medical survey at New York.

DETACHED.

Commander George H. Cooper, from special duty at New York, and ordered to command the *Glaucus*.

Captain J. M. Berrien, from ordnance duty at Pittsburgh, Pa., and ordered to command the *Monadnock*.

Commander Charles H. B. Caldwell, from the command of the *Glaucus*, and ordered to command the *R. R. Cuyler*.

Lieutenant Commander William G. Temple, from duty as Fleet Captain of the East Gulf Squadron, to duty as an assistant to Commodore R. B. Hitchcock, at Cold Spring, N. Y.

Captain Charles W. Pickering, from the command of the *Monadnock*, and ordered to command the *Agamenticus*.

Commander John Downs, from the command of the *R. R. Cuyler*.

Surgeon A. A. Henderson, from duty as a member of the Board at the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Third Assistant Engineer Owen Jones, from the *San Jacinto*, and ordered to the *Minnesota*.

Surgeon G. R. B. Horner, from temporary duty at the Naval Rendezvous at New York, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer George H. Riley, from the *Colorado*, and ordered to duty as an assistant to Chief Engineer Bartleman, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Surgeon Solomon Sharp, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander William Mitchell, from the command of the *Ascutney*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Theodore Allen, from the *Tunxis*, and ordered to the *Dictator*.

First Assistant Engineer Joseph H. Bailey, from the *San Jacinto*, and ordered to the *Colorado*.

Second Assistant Engineer S. R. Brooks, from the *Canonicus*, and on sick leave.

Assistant Surgeon William B. Mann, from the Naval Rendezvous at New Haven, Conn., and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Henry Erben, Jr., from the command of the *Tunxis*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer William H. G. West, from the *Paul Jones*, and ordered to special duty connected with the care of the machinery of that vessel.

Commander Paul Shirley, from the command of the *Paul Jones*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineers James S. Chasmar, Edward D. Weemes, and Third Assistant Engineer John A. B Smith, from the *Paul Jones*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander John P. Upsher, from the command of the *Minnesota* and ordered to the command of the *A. D. Vance*.

Surgeon George Peck, from the marine Rendezvous at New York, and ordered to the *Dictator*.

Surgeon J. D. Miller, from the Marine Rendezvous at Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Princeton*.

Surgeon James McClelland, from the *Princeton*, and ordered to the *Colorado*.

Assistant Surgeon Charles S. Giberson, from the Naval Rendezvous at New York, and ordered to the Marine Rendezvous at the same place.

Assistant Surgeon Benjamin H. Kidder, from the Navy Yard New York, and ordered to the *Colorado*.

Assistant Surgeon C. H. Perry, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Susquehanna*.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Commander George M. Colvocoresses, to the command of the *Tuscarora*, and he is ordered to the command of the *Dacotah*.

Commodore Stephen C. Rowan's orders to command the naval force in the Sounds of North Carolina, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Ensign William C. Wise, to report to Commodore Rowan, and ordered to the *Minnesota*.

Lieutenant-Commander John H. Russell, to the *North Carolina*, in consequence of indisposition.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Cadet Paul Dahlgren, as Midshipman at the Academy.

PLACED ON THE RELIEVED LIST.

Captain John P. Gillis.

PLACED ON SICK LEAVE.

Boatswain Francis McLoud, of the *Wabash*.
Carpenter Amos Chick, of the *Powhatan*.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster William H. Barr, to instruction at New York.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. F. Painter, to the *Tuscarora*.

Acting Ensign W. H. De Grosse, to the *Chippewa*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles A. Stewart, to the *Unadilla*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles A. Stewart, to medical survey at the Washington Navy Yard.

Acting Ensign C. H. Brantingham, to the *Glaucus*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon O. C. Turner, to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Milton B. Cushing, to the *Seneca*.

Acting Ensign W. C. Underhill, to the *Lilian*.

Acting Master Joseph S. Gilett, to the *Lilian*.

DETACHED.

Acting Master William H. De Wolf, from the *Tunxis* and ordered to the *Norwich*.

Acting Ensigns James H. Handy, R. E. Anson and D. P. McKown, from the *Tunxis* and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry M. Rogers, from the *Ascutney* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign Edward Tilghman, from the *Ascutney* and ordered to the *Chippewa*.

Acting Ensigns William Field and Thomas B. Tucker, Jr., from the *Ascutney* and ordered to the *Unadilla*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John H. Blodgett, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles P. Roebuck, from the *Tunxis* and ordered to the *Agamenticus*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas Winship, from the *Dimrod* and ordered to the *Agamenticus*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers John McKiver, Henry A. Chase and Ferdinand E. Thoring, from the *Tunxis* and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensign George H. Wood, from the *Tunxis* and ordered to the *Chippewa*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas J. Hamilton, from the *Tunxis* and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Master F. B. Meriam, from the *Norwich* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign C. H. Brantingham, from the East Gulf Squadron and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Pierson, from the South Atlantic Squadron and waiting orders.

Acting Master Joseph S. Gilett, from the *Ascutney* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. B. C. Sawyer, from the *Ascutney* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George W. Garthwaite, and Acting Assistant Surgeon O. C. Turner, from the *Tunxis* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon M. F. Delano, from the *Commodore Read* and waiting orders.

Acting Master Charles Courtney, from the *Maratanza* and waiting orders.

Acting Gunner Charles Clifford, from the *Ascutney* and ordered to the *Augusta*.

Acting Ensign James Oliver, from the *Banshee* and ordered to the *Glaucus*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Lewis E. Williams, from the *Mohican* and ordered to the *Grand Gulf*.

Acting Master George W. Hyde, from the *Brandywine* and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Veitch, from the *Galatea* and ordered to the *Maumee*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William T. Schneider, from the *Calypso* and ordered to the *Roanoke*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Isaac H. Fuhr, from the *Bermuda* and ordered to the *R. R. Cuyler*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William H. Pollard, from the *R. R. Cuyler* and ordered to the *Bermuda*.

Acting Ensign Peter Faunce, from the *Manhattan* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign Charles Wiedenbern, from the *Paul Jones* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon D. W. Jones, from the Mississippi Squadron and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign Jeremiah Potts, from the *Paul Jones* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign C. G. Whiting, from the *Orvetta* and a leave of absence granted.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph Welsh, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the *Mendota*.

Acting Ensign Henry Hamre, from the *Paul Jones* and ordered to the *Merrimac*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. Appleton Berry, from the *Paul Jones* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Ensign Charles Moore, from the *Merrimac* and a leave of absence for one month granted.

Acting First Assistant Engineer C. W. Pennington, for the West Gulf Squadron and granted sick leave.

Acting Ensign Harry P. Blake, from the *Susquehanna* and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant T. A. Harris, from the *Newbern* and ordered to command the *Lilian*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. K. Cressy, from the Brooklyn Naval Rendezvous and ordered to command the *Newbern*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon James Wilson, from the Potomac Flotilla and ordered to the *Monadnock*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer James W. Farrell, from the *Tallapoosa* and ordered to the *Agamenticus*.

Acting Ensign J. H. Clark, from the South Atlantic Squadron and ordered to the *Lilian*.

Acting Master Charles F. Langley, from the West Gulf Squadron and ordered to duty under Rear-Admiral Gregory, at New York.

Acting Ensign William H Metz, from the Philadelphia Navy Yard and ordered to the *R. R. Cuyler*.

Acting Master Robert Barslow, from the temporary duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and waiting orders.

APPOINTED.

William Armstrong Phillips, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Monadnock*.

Enos Ayres Axtell, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *San Jacinto*.

Charles August Enggren, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Mohican*.

Edgar K. Sellew, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

George S. Parker, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

James Jordan, Acting Ensign, and waiting orders.

George Street, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Maratanza*.

James Whipple Kent, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Calypso*.

Bela M. Farnham, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

James P. Munn, Acting Ensign, and ordered to duty on the staff of Acting Rear-Admiral Stribling.

William Crosscomb Wood, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Agamenticus*.

James G. Paine, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the *Mohican*.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Ensigns Charles F. Ware and Charles E. P. Noyes, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign Charles R. Fleming, and ordered to the *San Jacinto*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John E. Hilliard, and ordered to remain on the *Eutaw*.

Acting Ensigns Paul Greene, Joseph S. Stetson, Charles E. Clark and Richard R. Barclay, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Montgomery Griffiths, and ordered to remain on the *Wyoming*.

Acting Master's Mate Charles Brodell, and ordered to the *Philadelphia*.

Acting Master's Mate Charles A Gray, and ordered to the *Colorado*.

Acting Master's Mate R. G. Lanman, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Master's Mates James B Lukens and Stephen T. Ayres, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mates John Q. A. Conant, Arris B. Donaldson and Albert H. Lewis, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry G. Moreland, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Masters Charles Swendson and George W. Garrison, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

PROMOTED.

Acting Master's Mates A. H. Fuller and James F. Bowling to Acting Ensigns, and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Joseph S. Young, to Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Banshee*.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Gunner W. A. Ferrier, of the *Augusta*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Julius U. Whiffen.
Acting Assistant Surgeon John Blackmer, of the *Pursuit*.
Acting Master's Mates James G. Burnett and Robert Spavin.
Acting Master's Mate W. O. M. D'Aubigne, of the *Vicksburgh*.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant A. Christian.
Acting Master George W. Ewer, of the Norfolk Naval Hospital.
Acting Second Assistant Engineers Charles Wines and Thomas Fawkes, of the Norfolk Naval Hospital.
Acting Gunner John Brown, of the *Paul Jones*.
Acting Master's Mate Charles H. Florence.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William E. Dennison, to the command of the *Lilian* and ordered to the command of the *Cherokee*.

PLACED ON SICK LEAVE.

Acting Master James T. Ross.
Acting Ensign George W. Baker.

DISMISSED.

Acting Master's Mate Peter Hayes, of the *Hunchback*.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Assistant Surgeon M. B. Cochran, U. S. Vols., relieved from duty in the Department of Arkansas, and ordered to duty in Department of Missouri.

Assistant Surgeon W. M. Dorran, U. S. Vols., to the Department of Arkansas.

Assistant Surgeons Daniel Stahl and S. S. Jessop, U. S. A., to Louisville, Ky.

Surgeon Benjamin B. Wilson, U. S. Vols., relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and ordered to duty in the Department of Washington.

Surgeon R. R. Taylor, U. S. Vols., relieved from duty in the Army of the Cumberland, and ordered to duty at Louisville, Ky.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE U. S. frigate *Sabine*, at Portland, is ordered to Hampton Roads for winter quarters.

THE United States steamer *Kearsarge* left Fayal on the 1st of September on a cruise.

CAPTAIN Richard W. Meade and Commander Samuel Lockwood have been ordered to Philadelphia on court-martial duty.

THE *Brooklyn*, which lately arrived at the Boston Navy Yard from Mobile, has 59 shots in her sides, 73 in other parts, and 1200 pounds of iron shot and shell buried in her decks.

THE Navy Department, has received information that Captain Lardner, just relieved from the command of the West India squadron, has reached Old Point.

A MEETING was lately held at the Brooklyn Navy Yard by the friends and acquaintances of the lamented Commander George W. Rodgers, U. S. N. The object of the meeting was to make arrangements in view of erecting a monument over his remains at New London, Conn.

A DISPATCH from Halifax, N. S., Oct. 3d, says: The United States war steamer *Florida* anchored below on Sunday. A boat, with dispatches, &c., was sent to the city. The officers and crew were hospitably entertained by the officers and crew of her Majesty's ship *Jason*.

FINAL decrees of distribution have been made in the U. S. District Court at Boston in the following prize causes: Steamer *Tristram Shandy*, captured by the *Kansas*, $412,072 55; *Boston*, captured by the *Fort Jackson*, $20,727 54; *Jupiter*, captured by the *Proteus*, $6,848 74; *Minnie*, captured by the *Connecticut*, $344,873 26.

The United States Naval despatch-boat *Little Ada* (late blockade-runner), is to be put in commission at the Boston Navy Yard this week. She will probably be attached to the Potomac flotilla. She is a very small iron steamer, and reported to be very fast. She will carry a light armament for self-protection.

THE United States steamer *Connecticut*, Commander Almy, arrived at Philadelphia Oct. 5th, from the Southern blockading squadrons, having delivered six hundred men to different vessels on the coast. She stopped at Hampton Roads, to mail dispatches for Admiral Farragut.

THE U. S. gunboat *Neptune*, Commander J. P. Sanford, has sailed from the Philadelphia Navy Yard for the headquarters of the East Gulf blockading squadron at Key West. She takes as passengers, Acting Rear Admiral C. K. Stribling, his secretary clerks, a barge's crew and servants. Admiral Stribling will command the East Gulf blockading squadron.

LETTERS from New Orleans, dated Sept. 24th, says that: The French sloop-of-war *Amphion* has arrived here. She takes the place of the *Sisiphone*, which left for New York a few weeks since. The British steamship *Sir William Peel*, which has been held here for adjudication for nearly a year, left on Thursday morning last for Liverpool, with a full cargo of cotton and tobacco.

THE United states gunboat *Antelope*, attached to the Mississippi squadron, ran on a snag a few miles above New Orleans, a few days since and sunk almost instantly. It is expected that she can be raised. The *Antelope* was a side-wheel steamer of 173 tons, and was known as a "tin clad." She carried an armament of six light guns, and was a very serviceable for convoy purposes.

THE number of prize claims settled in the month of September in the Fourth Auditor's office, was seventeen hundred and fifty-nine; amounting to five hundred and forty-one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars and forty-eight cents. Some of our gallant tars received handsome slices of this large sum, two thousand dollars having been in some instances, paid to a common sailor for his share in a single prize.

THE United States revenue-cutter, *Northerner*, from Fortress Monroe, with Assistant Secretary Harrington on board, arrived at Boston Sept. 29th. The United States revenue-cutter *Pawtuxet*, from New York, and the *Mahoning*, from Portland, also arrived the same day. On the following day, a trial of speed between the two latter took place, resulting in favor of the *Mahoning*.

THE steam propeller *Gray Jacket*, captured last spring off Mobile, while attempting to run the blockade, has been sold at New Orleans by the United States Marshal. When captured she had a cargo of five hundred and one bales of Mobile cotton. This realized three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The steamer sold for twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars. She was built at Mobile, and was making her first trip when captured.

A DISPATCH from St. Johns, N. F., Oct. 3d, says: The new (rebel) steamer *Caroline*, nine days from Glasgow, passed Cape Race at 2 P. M. on Sunday, the 2d inst., and was boarded by the news yacht. She reported "bound to Wilmington, via. Halifax, with machinery." The *Caroline* is a beautifully shaped side-wheel steamer, of 470 tons register, and is very fast. The *Caroline*, also, reports that her sister ship, the *Colonel Lamb*, will pass the Cape on Tuesday, for the same destination.

THE supply steamer *Circassian*, Acting Volunteer-Lieutenant Henry Churchill, sailed from the Boston Yard on Sept 30th, and proceeded to the anchorage off Fort Warren, she embarked all of the rebel Naval prisoners now confined there. She sailed on Saturday direct for Port Royal to return with the Union Naval prisoners now at Charleston awaiting the exchange. All the rebel Naval prisoners who were confined in Fort Lafayette at New York were sent to Boston the previous week in charge of Lieutenant-Commander Leonard Paulding of the Brooklyn Yard.

ON Sunday, Sept. 18th, the United States steamer *Augusta Dinsmore*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant M. B. Crowell commanding, arrived at New Orleans. Lieutenant Crowell reports that on the 10th instant, off Valasco, Texas, the *Agusta Dinsmore* captured the schooner *John*, while attempting to run the blockade. She was laden with eighty-one bales of cotton. The United States steamer *Narcissus*, Captain W. G. Jones commanding, had also arrived at New Orleans. She reports having captured, Aug. 24th, the sloop *Oregon*, coming out of Biloxi Bay. A Captain Vauhan and one man only were on board at the time. The *Oregon* had no cargo.

THE President has examined and approved the reports of the Board convened under the Act of April 21st, 1864, in the cases of the following Naval officers, viz.: James Findley Schenck, Richard W. Meade, Fabius Stanly, to be Captains, and Egbert Thompson to be be a Commander on the active list of the Navy. President Lincoln has likewise approved the reports in the cases of the following officers, who are not recommended for promotion: Captains A. K. Long and Francis Ellison; Commanders Samuel Lockwood, John Calhoun, Benj. J. Totten, John C. Carter, John J. Glasson, Benj. M. Dove and James F. Armstrong; Lieutenants George W. Doty and Jos. P. Tyffe.

LIEUTENANT Commander J. H. Gillis, in command of the U. S gunboat *Sciota*, writing to the Navy Department from off Galveston, Texas, under date of Sept. 13th, reports that on the 9th he came across and picked up in latitude 28 deg. 36 min. north and longitude 94 deg. west, eighty-three bales of cotton, which he sent to the U. S. Marshal at New Orleans. J. S. Skerrett, Lieutenant Commander, reports to the Navy Department from on board the U. S. gunboat *Aroostook*, off Galveston, Texas, under date of Sept. 14th, that on the 13th he came across a quantity of cotton in the Gulf of Mexico, between the town of Velasco and the Rio San Bernardo, in Texas, and picked up thirty-eight bales, which was sent to New Orleans in charge of an officer of the *Aroostook*.

ACTING-Master Remball, commanding the United States steamer *Niphon*, writing to the Navy Department from off New Inlet, N. C., under date of September 26th, reports that on the 25th he discovered a long steamer, painted white, with two smokestacks and two masts, coming out of Swash channel. He immediately gave chase, and fired several broadsides at her, nearly every shot of which took effect. The *Niphon* attempted to run down the blockade-runner, but was unable to do so, and owing to her superior speed she escaped. Another United States vessel overhauled her, however, and chased her aground off Half Moon battery, where she was set on fire by her crew and destroyed. The name of the blockade runner was not ascertained.

THE Navy Department has received information that at 10 P. M. on the 10th of September the U. S. Steamer *Magnolia* captured in lat. 22 deg. 50 min. north long. 85 deg. 47 min. west (the nearest land being Cape Antonia, Cuba), the steamer *Malagorda*, Captain Wm. Strimminger, from Galveston, for Havana, loaded with cotton. While the *Malagorda* was being chased, her deck load, of 120 or 200 bales of cotton, was thrown overboard. The *Malagorda* has been sent to Key West. She is a very fast steamer, and has an excellent engine. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Wm. C. Cheesman thinks she would make a most excellent

cruiser for the Key West Station, or any other point where a light-draft and good speed vessel is required. The *Matagorda* can easily be converted into a vessel of war similar to the *Magnolia*, and if such is the case would be of very efficient service.

THE screw steamer *Iuka*, 4, Acting Volunteer-Lieutenant Rodgers, arrived at the Boston Yard on the 29th of Sept., having convoyed the prize steamer *Matagorda*, captured by the *Magnolia*, Lieutenant Commander Cheeseman, from the Gulf. The *Matagorda* has on board six hundred bales of cotton; she threw overboard two hundred bales while she was being chased. The following is a list of the officers of the *Iuka*:—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding, W. C. Rodgers; Executive Officer, Acting Master W. C. Staples; Acting Ensigns, M. S. Porter, L. Weber and Wm. M. Armstrong; Acting Paymaster, H. W. McCalley; Assistant Surgeon, W. H. Holmes; Engineers, C. W. Doten, B. C. Bourne, W. H. Anderson, W. S. Ranier and E Maples; Acting Master's Mates, I. Bryant, C. F. Hartwell and A. W. Contable. The following officers came north in the prize *Matagorda*, temporarily on duty:—S. P. Gillet, Lieutenant; C. H. Rockwell, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant; Thos. Chatfield, Acting Master; H. M. Chase, Assistant Surgeon; Warren, Porter and W. A. Smith, Ensigns; H Sickles and A. C. Clapp, Acting Master's Mates; Wm. D. Pendleton, W. D. Peters, Wm. B. Nolan, J. M. Magee, J. M. Goodrich, W. J. Cornell and P. H. Hagan, Engineers; W. Howell, Sailmaker; J. T. Underdown, Captain's Clerk.

THE Navy Yard at Brooklyn is less active than a month, since for the reason that the vessels have mostly been sent away with their repairs or other necessary work fully completed. A slight deduction has, therefore, been made from the working force. During the week the *Maumee, Seneca* and *Nyack* have been put in commission. The Monitor *Mahopac* sailed form the Yard last week, but was detained in harbor by the weather. Her destination is said to be Mobile. Her officers are as follows: Commander, W. A. Parker; Lieutenant Commander, James M. Pritchett; Assistant Surgeon, F. B. A. Lewis; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Addison Pool; Acting Master, Charles R. Harris; Acting Ensigns, W. E. Jones and S. C. Halem; Acting Chief Engineer, M. T. Cheevers; Acting First Assistants, Charles Dougherty and Bloomsberg; Acting Second Assistant, Wesley Randall; Acting Third Assistants, J. G. Brown, N. Crossman, and Charles Euggercen; Captain's Clerk, P. V. Hallenbeck; Paymaster's Steward, C. W. Pool; Surgeon's Steward, L. S. Dillenbeck. The *Galatea* sailed last Tuesday, convoying the Pacific Mail steamer *North Star*. Convoys will be regularly furnished this line hereafter. The vessels at the Yard at the beginning of October are *Pensacola, Mohican, State of Georgia, Pawtuxet, A. D. Vance, Tallapoosa, Fort Morgan* (in Dry Dock), *Nereus, Huntsville*, bark *Gemsbok* and schooner *Rachel Seaman*. The *Huntsville* has come up from Quarantine where she has been detained, having arrived with yellow fever on board. The private ship-yards in the vicinity of New York will now probably be busier than ever. Work will be resumed on the light-draft Monitors, orders having come to alter them. Twenty have been built, fourteen of which will be deepened 22 inches and the remaining six will have no turrets, and be used as torpedo boats. They will carry one gun. There are several of these vessels building at New York and in a forward state. One will be launched probably in a month. Saturday Oct. 8th the *Idaho* 12, will be launched from the yard of Henry Steers.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM MR. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25—10:30 A. M.

Major-General Dix:

Dispatches from General Sheridan up to eleven o'clock on Saturday night, dated six miles south of New Market, have been received. He had driven the enemy from Mount Jackson, without being able to bring on an engagement The enemy were moving rapidly, and he had no cavalry present to hold them.

General Torbert had attacked Wickham's force at Luray, and captured a number of prisoners.

General Sheridan found rebel hospitals in all the towns from Winchester to New Market, and was eighty miles from Martinsburgh. Twenty pieces of artillery were captured at Fisher's Hill, together with eleven hundred prisoners, a large amount of ammunition, caissons, limbers, &c., and a large quantity of entrenching tools, small arms and debris. No list of the captured *materiel* has yet been received.

The small towns through the Valley have a great many of the rebel wounded.

General Stevenson reports the arrival at Harper's Ferry of a train of our wounded, twenty captured guns and eighty additional captured officers.

Breckinridge has gone to take command of the rebel Department of the Southwest.

Dispatches received this morning from General Sherman's command state that Hood appears to be moving towards the Alabama line.

A strong force of rebel raiders were reported to be operating against Sherman's communications, and had captured Athens, Alabama. Vigorous exertions were being made to overtake and destroy this force. Jeff. Davis is reported to be at Macon.

Reports have also been received from Major-General Canby. General Steele had been strongly reinforced and had taken the offensive.

Dispatches from General Grant, dated at ten o'clock last night, report no military operations.

The above comprises the substance of military information proper for publication received to the present date by this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.

To Major-General DIX:

The following dispatch from General Grant, announcing the movement of our forces against Richmond, has just been received:

HEADQUARTERS, CHAPIN'S FARM, 10:45 A. M., Thursday, Sept. 29.

Major-General HALLECK.

General Ord's corps advanced this morning and carried the very stong fortifications and long line of entrenchments below Chapin's Farm, some fifteen pieces of artillery, and from two to three hundred prisoners.

General Ord was wounded, though not dangerously.

General Birney advanced at the same time from Deep Bottom, and carried the Newmarket Road and entrenchments, and scattered the enemy in every direction, though he captured but few.

He is now marching on toward Richmond.

I left General Birney where the Mill road intersects the New-Market and Richmond road.

This whole country is filled with field fortifications thus far.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 29.

To General DIX:

A dispatch just received from General Grant, gives a telegram contained in yesterday's Richmond *Whig*, dated at Charlottesville, which states that our cavalry entered Staunton on Monday at 8 o'clock, A. M.; that our forces were also at Wanesboro'; that no damage had been done up to 4 P. M., but that smoke indicated that they were burning the railroad track between Christian Creek and Staunton.

No direct communication has been had with General Sheridan for several days. Couriers to and from him are known to have been captured by the guerrillas that infest the country in his rear.

Dispatches to 9:40 last night have been received from General Sherman at Atlanta, but no movements at that point are reported. From Nashville our dispatches are to 9½ o'clock last night. The enemy did not attack at Pulaski, but took the pike toward Fayetteville, and was pursued about nine miles by our cavalry. General Rousseau is returning with his infantry to Nashville.

Desperate efforts will be made by the enemy to force Sherman from Atlanta, by destroying his communications.

The draft is quietly progressing in all the States, but volunteer enlistments being more speedy than the draft, all loyal and patriotic people should urge forward rapid enlistments, in order to reinforce Sherman, and enble him not only to hold his position, but also without delay to push on his campaign.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Friday, September 30—9:10 P. M.

To Major-General DIX:

A dispatch from General Grant, dated 3:30 o'clock this afternoon at City Point, states that Warren attacked and carried the enemy's line to-day on their extreme right, capturing a number of prisoners. He immediately prepared to follow up his success.

General Meade moved from his left this morning, and carried the enemy's line near Poplar Grove Church.

A later dispatch, dated this evening at 5 o'clock, and just received, states that General Butler, at 3 P. M., reported that the enemy had just made an assault in three columns on his line, near Chapin's Farm, and had been repulsed.

No report had been received from General Meade since he carried the enemy's line near the Poplar Grove Church.

No intelligence of General Sheridan's operations has been received since Sunday night, except through the Richmond papers, and the latest report from that source that has reached the Department was the advance of his cavalry to Staunton, heretofore mentioned.

Petersburgh papers of to-day mention a rumor, which they say is not confirmed, that one brigade of Sheridan's cavalry was ambushed at Swift Run Creek.

Dispatches from Newbern, received this evening, state that the yellow fever is extensively prevailing at that place, but is not very fatal among the troops. They are encamped outside the town.

A dispatch from General Sherman, dated at 8:30 o'clock last night, states that he has made an actual exchange of 2,000 of his own Army, and made an arrangement with Hood to send to the other prisoners a supply of clothing, soap, combs, &c.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, October 1, 1864, 11:50 A.M.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX:

The following dispatches from Major-General Sheridan, detailing his successful operations since the last report, have just been received:

HARRISONBURGH, VA., Sept. 29, 1864—7:30 P.M.

Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT, City Point:

In my last dispatch, I informed you that I pressed Early so closely through New-Market, at the same time sending cavalry around his flank, that he gave up the Valley and took to the mountains, passing through Brown's Gap. I kept up the pursuit to Port Republic, destroying seventy-five wagons and four caissons. I sent General Torbert, who overtook me at Harrisonburgh, to Staunton, with Wilson's division of cavalry and one brigade of Merritt's. Torbert entered Staunton on the 26th, and destroyed a large quantity of rebel Government property, harness, saddles, small arms, hard bread, flour, repair shops, &c.

He then proceeded to Waynesboro', destroying the iron bridge over the south branch of the Shenandoah, seven miles of the track, the depot buildings, a Government tannery, and a large amount of leather, flour, &c., at that place. He found the tunnel defended by infantry, and retired via Staunton.

It is my impression that most of the troops which Early had left passed through the mountains to Charlottesville; that Kershaw's division came to his assistance, and, I think, passed along the west base of the mountains to Waynesboro'.

I am getting from 25 to 40 prisoners daily, who come from the mountains on each side and deliver themselves up.

From the most reliable accounts Early's army was completely broken up and is dispirited.

Kershaw had not reached Richmond, but was somewhere in the vicinity of Gordonsville, when he received orders to rejoin Early.

The destruction of the grain and forage from here to Staunton will be a terrible blow to them.

All the grain, forage, etc., in the vicinity of Staunton, was retained for the use of Early's army. All in the lower part of the Valley was shipped to Richmond for the use of Lee's army.

The country from here to Staunton was abundantly supplied with forage, grain, etc.

(Signed), P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

HARRISONBURGH, VA., Sept. 26—7 P.M.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I see it going the rounds of the papers that the Nineteenth corps was late in coming to the battle of Winchester. I was entirely unconscious of this until I saw it in the papers. The statement was made by R. L. Shelby. I wish to say that it was incorrect, and that this correspondent was arrested by my order on a previous occasion for writing untruthful accounts.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

No report of the operations in front of Richmond and Petersburgh later than my telegram of last night has reached the Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 3.

A dispatch from General Sheridan, dated at Harrisonburgh, October 1, 9:30 P.M, has been received by this Department. It states: "I have been to Staunton and Waynesborough with the cavalry; destroyed the iron bridge on South River at Waynesborough, throwing it into the river; also the bridge near Christiana Greek, and the railroad from Staunton to Waynesborough." Details of future operations are, for obvious reasons, omitted.

The following dispatch is the latest received from General Grant:—

CITY POINT, Oct. 2—8.30 P M

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, Chief of Staff:

Butler on the right of the James River, and Meade southwest of Petersburgh, occupy the same positions as yesterday.

There has been but very little fighting to-day.

A few prisoners have been captured.

Last evening Butler sent two brigades of infantry, with a little cavalry, within a few hundred yards of the inner line of works east of Richmond, meeting with no opposition.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

No dispatches have been received for three days from General Sherman, but vigorous measures, which it is believed will be successful, have been taken by him to protect his communications from the rebel raiding parties under Wheeler and Forrest.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

POTOMAC RIVER, VA. LIGHT-VESSELS ON UPPER CEDAR POINT AND LOWER CEDAR POINT.

Notice is hereby given, that light-vessels have been re-established in the Potomac river, to mark Upper and Lower Cedar Points, in place of those destroyed by the enemy in 1861.

The Upper Cedar Point vessel is moored opposite the mouth of Tobacco river, is schooner-rigged, painted lead color, with the name, in large black letters, on each side.

The Lower Cedar Point vessel is moored between Cedar Point and Yates Point, above the Kettlebottoms, is schooner-rigged, painted cream color, with her name, in large black letters, on each side.

The illuminating apparatus of each boat consists of eight lamps and parabolic reflectors, suspended at a height of about 25 feet above the water, with a range of about 9 nautical miles.

Each boat is provided with a bell, which will be rung during thick weather.

From and after August 30, 1864, these lights will be exhibited from sunset to sunrise each day. By order of

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

MORECAMBE BAY LIGHT-VESSEL.

Official information has been received at this office that the Morcambe Bay light-vessel has been moved 4 miles to the northwestward of its original position, and now lies in 12 fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following compass bearings, viz:

St. Bees Head light N by E ¾ E. distant 36½ miles.
Walney light E by N, distant 14½ miles.
Foot of Wyre light E by S ½ S, distant 16½ miles
Blackpool church S E ½ E. distant 17½ miles.
Skerries light W by S, distant 48 miles.
Calf of Man light N W by W, distant 49 miles.
N W light-ship S by W, distant 25 miles.

By order of
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

ATLANTIC COAST—CAPE LOOKOUT SHOALS.

U. S. COAST SURVEY OFFICE, September 10

An examination and partial survey of Cape Lookout Shoals was made in August, 1864, by Lieutenant-Commander P. S. Phelps, U. S. N., Assistant Coast Survey, and the following notes are published for the information of mariners in addition a preliminary chart:

The breakers make S by E ¾ E, 7½ miles from the lighthouse which are constant, with the exception of a space of 2½ miles, where, in moderate weather, the sea does not break; and this space is reported to be used by vessels drawing less than 9 feet.

From the S point of the constant breakers the Shoals continue in the same direction 3 miles further, or 10½ miles S by E ¾ E from the lighthouse. This part of the Shoals is indicated by light green water, varying to a yellow tinge on the shoalest lumps. This part of the Shoal is also very "lumpy," the water over it varying in the depth from about 9 to 18 feet, and it is on this point, S of the constant breakers, that vessels have recently grounded.

About 1½ miles to the SE of the above shoal is one on which there is 5½ fathoms water; and still further in same direction, and S E by S. 13¼ miles from the lighthouse, lies the other Shoal, on which there is 5¼ fathoms water. Beyond this no indications of shoals are discovered.

With the eye elevated 12 feet above the water, and 10½ miles from the lighthouse, just clear of the dangerous Shoal, the ground on which the lighthouse stands is below, and the lower red stripe of the old lighthouse is half its width above the horizon. The constant breakers are plain in sight 3 miles distant.

The lower red stripes well on the horizon will carry a vessel around the dangerous shoal in from six to eight fathoms.

On the 5½ fathom Shoal the breakers are in sight, with no horizon showing beyond; and when on the outer Shoal, in 5¼ fathoms, the lower edge of the upper red stripe of the old lighthouse is a little above the horizon, and there are no breakers in sight. With the top of the old lighthouse just discernable above the horizon a vessel will be well clear off all the shoals and 15 miles from the lighthouse.

In from 7 to 11 fathoms the color of the water is dark green, in 5 fathoms a pale green, light green, varying according to depth.

CASUALTIES AMONGST OFFICERS.

KILLED.

Anderson, Major 2 Pa H A	Johnson, Major
Ames, Lieutenant, of Ames' battery	Keene, Captain 20 Maine
Burnham, General 1st brigade, 1st division, 18th corps	Long, Frank S, Captain 21 Conn
Brastow, Captain 9 Maine	Lathrop, Colonel 111 U S C T
Burnett, Major 17 N Y	Marshall, Lieutenant 26 Mass
Burkholder, T B, Adjt 8 Pa cav	Post, C R, Captain 3 Mass cav
Cannon, Lieutenant 2 Pa H A	Poole, John F, Lieutenant 20 Conn
Conahey, John, Lieutenant 118 Pa	Thayer, Captain 26 Mass
Carter, Lieutenant 3 Tenn	Welch, N E, Colonel 16 Mich
Donnelly, S, Lieutenant 18 Va cav	Wagner, F, Ass. Surg. 3 Tenn
Gliddon, J F, Lieut 3 Mass cav	Walker, Major

WOUNDED.

Allen, C M, Capt 98 N Y, shoulder	Kilbury, W, Capt 5 U S C, head
Brady, James, Captain 26 Mass, badly	Ludwick, E A, Capt 112 N Y, arm
Bigelow, Captain 9 Maine, foot	Mayer, E, Major 7 U S Col, sick
Bennett, C A, Captain 5 U S C T, arm	Linn, D F, Capt 53 Pa, breast
Baggs, Captain 2 Pa H A	Lawrence, Chas A, Lieut 7 N H
Brand, Geo, Lieut 16 Mich, shoulder	McDonald, C R, Lieut-col 47 N Y, leg amputated
Boring, John H, Captain 22 Pa cav, shoulder	McLaughlan, A, Capt 96 N Y, legs
Bennett, Ed, Lieut 44 N Y bat, thigh	Murray, J, Lieut 4 U S Col, arm amp'd
Brokaw, Wm, Captain 96 N Y	Maguire, James, Lieut A, 16 Mich, breast
Bardwell, C S, Lieutenant, abdomen	Millard, Jr, A, Lieut C, 20 Me, leg
Boyle, Felix, Lieut 22 Pa cav, foot	Mathews, A, Capt 96 N Y, foot
Barba, W, Lieut 2 Pa art, side	McEvedy, W A, Lieut 6 U S Col, arm
Brennan, W B, Captain 14 N Y	Morehead, W S, Capt 79 Pa, foot
Bankert, J B, Lieut 6 C T, thigh	McKinney, T H, Lieut 27 Ct, hip
Converse, L N, Capt, Gen Stannard's staff, face	McNeil G, Lieut 188th Pa, back
Cooper, J S, Captain 8 U S C, arm	Mullhall, M, Lieut 169 N Y, groin
Countryman, A B, Lieutenant, hip	Morehouse, R D, Lieut 142 N Y, thigh
Cousens, Wm H, 10 Mass, thigh	Myers, R S F, Lieut, arm
Coal, Lieut 89 N Y, leg	Martin, A P, Lieut 31 N Y, side
Cornish, Captain 98 N Y, head	Marshall, John, Lieut 26 Mass, neck
Covell, H J, Major 6 C T, arm	McDonald, Colonel 47 N Y, shoulder
Cole, L, Lieut 19 N Y, foot	Nichols, Lieut-colonel, foot
Cleaveland, Corporal 89 N Y	Nuehall, H, Lieut 169 N Y, hip
Cook J B, Major 22 C T, arm	Otis, Colonel 140 N Y, cheek
Clark, E S, Major 26 Mass, foot	Ormscroft, Thomas, Lieut 9 Pa, breast
Chapman, Captain 26 Mass, head	Parsons, Lieut 26 Mass
Dillard, Robert, Captain 2 C T, head	Price, T H, Lieut 1 U S Col, hip
Duncan, Daniel W, Colonel commanding 3d brigade, 3d division, foot	Paulridge, B F, Major 16 Mich, neck
Denton, Lieut, side and shoulder	Packup, J S, Lieut 36 U S Col, cheek
Dickerman, Lieut 26 Mass, foot	Parker, V L, Capt H, 118 Pa, groin
Drew, Lieut 26 Mass, foot	Pierce, Geo, Capt 10 Mass, should r
Davis, Jas T, Lieut, hip	Partridge, Major 16 Mich, breast
Daggate, Colonel 117 N Y, leg	Ralston, Lieut-colonel 31 N Y
Duffield, Lieut 2 Pa H A	Rix, Captain 81 N Y
Duncan, A F, Captain 14 Pa cav, side	Risley, D G, Capt 9 U S C, arm
Edwards, Lieutenant-Colonel 38 Mass	Reade, Amos, Lieut 8 Ct, groin
Estabrooks, Lieut 26 Mass, prisoner	Roden, Michael, Lieut 47 N Y, back
Edmonds, J Cushing, Lt-Col 39 Mass, leg	Richardson, J C, Lieut 38 Col, lung
Edson, A B, Lieut E, 83 Pa, side	Richardson, N, Lieut 1 N Y artillery, abdomen
Eaton, F W, Lieut 142 N Y, shoulder	Rathbourn, J A, Lieut 8 Ct, side
Ecker, Lieutenant, head	Rachen, M, Lieut 47 N Y, arm
Falls, Major 1 Pa, breast	Ramson, J D, Lieut 142 N Y, arm
French, Lieut 11 U S, leg	Richardson, J, Capt 3 U S C, thigh
Fisher, Lieut, Gen Potter's staff, mortally	Richardson, Colonel 26 Mass, slightly
Farnum, E H, Lieut 8 Me, hand	Richardson, J P, Lieut-col 38 Mass, shoulder
Ford, J A, Lieut 2 Pa art, side	Rogers, E C, Lieut-col 6 U S C, thigh
Fish, Captain 8 U S, head	Read, R B, Capt 6 U S C, ankle
Foss, Samuel, Adjutant 8 Conn, thigh	Sanden, L M, Lieut 6 U S C, thigh
Fish, Captain 81 N Y, leg	Snyder, Capt 120 N Y, leg
Fahrein, G W, Captain 5 C T, groin	Seebeltz, J H, Lieut 11 Pa
Gosnell, E C, Lieut 36 C T, shoulder	Strawbridge, Capt 2 Pa H A
Granville, O H, Captain 5 C T, leg	Smith, N Y, 7 U S C, shoulders
Gilgore, Saml, Capt D, 155 Pa, thigh	Spicer, D W, Lieut 4th Col, leg & hip
Grey, Captain com'd'g 9 Me	Sinn, Samuel, Capt 58 Pa, chest
Grover, Chas E, Lieut 3 Mass cav	Shertleff, C W, Col 5 U S Col, hand & thigh
Gager, Lieutenant 16 Mich	Spear, Wm F, Capt G, Pa cav, hand
Gray, F Edward, Lieut 37 Mass, neck	Stevenson, A F, Capt 13 N H
Greely, Lieutenant 11 U S, hand	Stevens, Col com'd 1 brig 1 div, leg
Hickerson, Francis G, Lieut 10 Conn	Skinner, Adjt 117 N Y, leg
Hubbell, Lieut, aide to Gen Stannard	Smith, M W, Lieut 1 U S Col
Hawkins, T R, Major 68 C T, shoulder and foot	Savage, E V, Capt 115 N Y, back
Hubbard, N N, Lieut 6 C T	Stevens, Colonel 18 corps
Houghton, R O, Lieutenant 26 Mass, shoulder	Smith, S B, Adjt 26 Mass, neck
Harris, E W, Lieut 37 Mass, hand	Smith, Isaac, Ass Surg 26 Mass
Heck, Lieutenant 2 Pa H A	Thoop, E A, Lieut 2 Pa Art, thigh
Jones, W A, Captain 132 N Y, arm	Thayer, E W, Capt 26 Mass, abdomen
Jennings, H H, Lieutenant, lungs	Tyler, Mason W, Capt 37 Mass, chin
Johnson, J, Lieut 22 C T, side	Urmston, Lieut 12 Reg, stomach
Johnson, J B, Lieut 6 C T, arm	Vancroft, S B, Lieut 38 Col, hip
Johnson, E T, Lieut 158 N Y, thigh	Walling, W H, Lieut 142 N Y shoulder
Jennings, H W, Lieut 21 Conn, back	Way, D L, Lieut 5 Col, hip
Johnson, Lieut-Col 115 N Y, shoulder	West, Arnold J, Lieut 16 Mich, head
Kemp, Capt, Aide to Gen Stannard	Winslow, Geo H, Lieut 26 Mass, leg
Krebbs, J H, Lieut 2 Pa H A	Wicks, Lieut 4 N H
King, F A, Lieut 188 Pa, arm	Whitney, Wm H, Lieut, thigh and foo
Kimbley, Lieut, leg amputated	Wier, H C, Capt A A G, leg
Knight, O M, Lieut 22 U S C, back	Young, C M, Capt 118 Pa, arm
Keangh, Q W, Lieut 188 Pa, head	Young, John B, Lieut 7 Ct, breast
	Zinn, Colonel 84 Pa

MAJOR-General Foster, commanding Department of the South, being desirous that the soldiers and employees of the Government, within his Department, should enjoy proper facilities for depositing, in perfectly safe hands, whatever money they may wish to secure for the future, has established a "Depository for Soldiers' Savings," and placed it in charge of Major Robert J. Stevens, Add. Paymaster, U. S. A., who will receive deposits of money from soldiers and employees of the Government, now serving in the Department, giving them proper evidence of such deposits. Money thus deposited may be called for at the pleasure of the depositor. It is particularly recommended, that officers and men in charge of colored soldiers and Government employees, should impress upon those under their charge, the importance of providing against the days of need, and encourage, as far as possible, the object for which Major Stevens is detailed.

THE *Intellectual Observer* mentions that Dr. Genges has addressed a note to the French Academy detailing some very interesting experiments performed by him in the direction of new anæsthetics. He has ascertained that a purified kerosoline, obtained from commercial petroleum oil, when vaporized by means of heat, will be found a valuable anæsthetic. He especially recommends as safer than chloroform, brom-hydric ether, which not only is less inflammable than ordinary ethers, but possesses and exquisite odor.

Mr. L. D. INGERSOLL is engaged in the preparation of a history of Iowa troops in the present war. He has been collecting material for many months, and having had access to the best sources of information, and knowing how to use the material he has, is in a position to produce a most interesting and valuable work.

THERE are 2,235 applications on file at the Governor's room, for commissions in Massachusetts regiments belonging to the different Union armies. By order of Colonel King, some two hundred of the most promising of these requests for appointment have been selected for future action, in case there should hereafter be vacancies requiring that number, but at present there are not more than half a dozen places to be filled. The advice given the remaining two thousand persons—desirous of serving their country in the field, is, that they enlist in the ranks. They would make two full regiments, of which Massachusetts would be proud.

A YOUNG man named Bowerman, of a very wealthy family in Ontario County, New York, left a few weeks ago, before the draft, for Canada; soon after he heard that he had been drafted, and secured a Canadian as a substitute. As he was about to return home with his "sub" he was arrested by the authorities of Canada, tried, and convicted of violating the enlistment law, and sentenced to the penitentiary for eighteen years.

THE Secretary of the Treasury announces that he will receive Proposals, until October 14th, for forty millions of 5-20 Bonds. The 5-20s have always been so popular that a liberal premium is expected, and a considerable amount will probably be taken on foreign account. The 7-30 loan will not be interfered with, and remains the most convenient investment at par that is now in the market, while the "Proposals" may be desirable for banks and capitalists. The subscriptions to the 7-30s have already amounted to over forty-five millions. Full particulars in relation to both these loans will be found in our advertising columns.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

FARWELL—TOMPKINS—In South Boston, Sept. 30, by Rev. E. A. Manning, MILES M. FARWELL, Quartermaster 61st Massachusetts, formerly Quartermaster of 1st Massachusetts, to Miss MARY C., daughter of Lemuel Tompkins, of South Boston.

WEBSTER—LE ROUGETELLE.—In Boston September 26, by Rev. Dr. Gannett, Lieutenant FRANK D. WEBSTER, U. S. Marines, to Miss HELEN S. LE ROUGETELLE.

SEWELL—HEYL—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, September 21, by Rev. Philip Brooks, Colonel WILLIAM J. SEWELL, 38th New Jersey Vols., to HELEN L., daughter of David S. Heyl, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BRECK.—In North Anson, Me., Sept. 14, of consumption, LOWELL M. BRECK, late Acting Ensign, gunboat Niphon, aged 24 years and 6 mos.

SNYDER.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, September 25, 1864, MARY E., wife of Lieutenant James A. Snyder, U. S. A., and daughter of E. A. Allason, Esq., of Georgetown, D. C.

WATERMAN.—Near Bordentown, N. J., September 28, 1864, Lieutenant CHARLES DOUGLAS WATERMAN, U. S. Engineer Corps, in the 22 year of his age, a member of the last graduating class at the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and a son of the late Colonel Albert G. Waterman, of Philadelphia.

WHITNEY.—At Jacksonville, Fla., August 16, Acting Assistant Surgeon JOHN M. WHITNEY, of the U. S. steamship Norwich.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

COLLEGIATE and ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New York.—Students received at any time. Special preparation for Assistant Engineers in the Navy. Courses in Civil and Mechanical Engineering also given. Open day and evening. For circulars call at the Institute or address

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PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

5-20 BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, October 1, 1864.

Sealed offers will be received at this Department, under the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, until the noon of Friday, the 14th instant, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of forty millions of dollars. The bonds offered will bear an interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually, in coin, on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and payable in twenty years from Nov. 1, 1864.

Each offer must be for fifty or some multiple of fifty dollars, and must state the sum including premium offered for each hundred dollars, or for fifty when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal (including premium) of the whole amount bid for, by each bidder, must be deposited, as a guaranty for the payment of subscriptions if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo, or with any National Deposit Bank which may consent to transact the business without charge, for which deposits duplicate certificates will be issued to the depositors by the officer or bank receiving them—the originals of which must be forwarded, with the offers, to this Department. All deposits should be made in time for the certificates with the offers to reach Washington not later than the morning of October 14, as aforesaid. No offer, not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit, will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds, issued under this proposal, will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday, October 14th. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers. In cases of acceptance, bonds of the description and denomination preferred will be sent to the subscribers, at the cost of the Department, on final payment of installments. The deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installments paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer, officer or bank authorized to act under this notice, on advice of the acceptance of offers, as follows:—One-half on the 20th October, and the balance, (including the premium and original two per cent. deposit), on the 31st October.

The bonds will bear interest from November 1st. Interest on deposits, from their date to Nov. 1, will be paid by the Government in coin.

One half of the first installment, or twenty-five per cent. of accepted offers, may be paid, with accrued interest to Oct. 14, in United States "Certificates of Indebtedness," but such certificates will be received in part payment of the first installment only.

Offers under this notice should be endorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous to the Government, is reserved by the Secretary.

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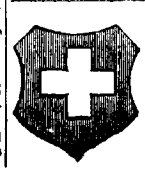
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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

IN substance, our account last week of the movement north of the James related the advance in two columns from Deep Bottom, with BIRNEY on the right and ORD on the left; the carrying of one line of fortifications, after desperate fighting, and the check, at last, at Laurel Hill and Fort Harrison. These events were succeeded the next day, Friday, Sept. 30th, by the enemy's futile endeavor to regain Fort Harrison, and, on the next, by our reconnoissances towards Richmond. The enemy's account of these movements has now come in, to modify a little our own. Battery Harrison (erroneously called Fort Morris heretofore), which the Eighteenth corps carried by assault, he asserts to have been defended by a few raw troops, militiamen from Richmond, who surrendered it without a very stubborn resistance. Situated "a "mile beyond Chaffin's Farm, the outer or third line "of the fortifications around Richmond," it was a position of great natural strength, which could be held by a small force. The line of entrenchments stretching across from Signal Hill to New-Market was held, he claims, by only a few hundred men. With respect to BIRNEY'S operations on the right he claims to have repulsed the latter at Fort Gilmer, on Laurel Hill, with great slaughter. But we believe our original estimates of the losses on either side during the various engagements, were substantially correct. His statement that 500 of our dead were left in front of Fort Gilmer doubtless doubles the actual fact; and his story that the negro troops were reluctantly driven into the assault, is contradicted by the testimony of General BIRNEY himself. They appear to have fought very gallantly.

The failure of the enemy's desperate attempt on Friday, the 30th, to retake Battery Harrison, his newspapers explain by tactical blunders, want of coöperation, and disparity of numbers. Its real cause is found in the fact that our men had rapidly entrenched during the previous night, and were in force strong enough to repel a much larger assaulting column than they encountered. The enemy, of course, has attempted to belittle the importance, of our success, and says he has straightened his line of Richmond defences so as to leave this salient of Fort Harrison outside. The latter statement is undoubtedly true, as it was a matter necessary to accomplish. But his sanguinary effort to recapture the Fort is significant. He has no extra men to expend in storming fortified places which are of no value to him. His newspapers set his loss at only 400 in this latter assault; but it probably reached double that number, while ours is now put at less than 200. Six battle-flags were captured that day by the Eighteenth corps. He claims, also, that his entire loss on the north side of the river from Thursday to Sunday, was under 900. We should judge it to be from 1,200 to 1,500.

The bold reconnoissance towards Richmond of Saturday, Oct. 1st, by TERRY and KAUTZ, was only checked by vigorous shelling from the main line of the defences of the city. No body of our troops of equal magnitude has ever got so near the desired capital. Our losses from the enemy's fire were small, as has been stated. On Sunday, the 2d, both parties were busily engaged in entrenching, and cannonaded each others working parties, with some loss on both sides. There was also a good deal of picket-firing. An officer and eleven men were captured by our pickets on Sunday. That day was pleasant again, after the rain storm of Friday and Saturday; but on Monday the storm returned, and no operations of importance occurred. In the evening our cavalry pickets on BIRNEY'S line were attacked, and retreated with the greatest precipitation on their reserves, avoiding, in consequence, any casualties. The size of the attacking force remained a matter of conjecture.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 4th and 5th, there was constant skirmishing between the pickets, especially in front of HICKMAN'S division, and some alarms put the troops under arms. The works were strengthened under the fire of sharpshooters and of mortars. On the evening of the 4th, the enemy's gunboats shelled Battery Harrison with great vigor for half an hour. On the 5th, 15 deserters came in; and, indeed, the enemy's ranks have been seriously depleted by desertions—at the rate of ten or fifteen daily,—since our establishment north of the James. Many of the deserters are impressed citizens of Richmond.

BATTLE OF DARBYTOWN ROAD.

On Friday, the 7th of October, the enemy made a vigorous and partially successful endeavor to turn the right flank of the Army of the James. At this time, our lines were running, to speak roughly, in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction, with the Eighteenth corps on the left, the Tenth in the centre and right centre, and the cavalry on the extreme right. The left was firmly entrenched at Battery Harrison, the centre crossed the New-Market Road, and the right the Central or Darbytown Road, extending over so far as to support its outer flank on the Charles City Road. At the latter point, our troops were about five miles from Richmond, in an air line. The left was four or five miles further from the city. At early dawn of Friday, GARY'S brigade of cavalry, followed by HOKE'S and FIELD'S full divisions of infantry, all under ANDERSON'S command, having moved down the Darbytown and Charles City Roads in the darkness, suddenly burst upon KAUTZ'S cavalry division, which held our right. KAUTZ'S force consisted only of the two brigades of SPEAR and WEST, with HALL'S battery B, of the First artillery, and the Fourth Wisconsin battery, four 3-inch rifled guns each. The attack was a complete surprise, and their commanders were unable to prevent the cavalrymen from an utter stampede. They broke in perfect rout, streaming over the country to the rear with little organization. The two batteries, deserted by the supports, were compelled to follow; but retreating over a marshy ground, they were soon mired, and captured entire, with all the caissons and most of the horses. Several hundred of the cavalry were overhauled and captured, with their horses, and a considerable number were killed and wounded in the brief fight and subsequent pursuit. The fact of the enemy's being in stronger force, probably 8 or 9 brigades, and being able to flank them, furnishes some excuse for the defeat of the cavalry; but the rapidity with which they were turned out of their entrenched position, protected as it was by eight guns, and the disorganized rout which followed, remind one of some of the cavalry exploits north of the James, or of WILSON'S at Reams'. Colonel E. V. SUMNER'S New York mounted rifles are said to have behaved very well by prolonging the resistance until our infantry could be got ready to receive the attack.

One division of the enemy had now gained complete possession of the Darbytown Road, and was joined on their left by their flanking column. Both at once pressed on in pursuit, and soon encountered our right centre, the right of the Tenth corps. Meanwhile, the cavalry had gained in their flight Signal Hill and New-Market Heights. BIRNEY held a strongly-entrenched line, with the right flank refused. On the right was TERRY'S First division, lying along the refused flank, and covering the New-Market Road. His troops were in hasty rifle-pits, in heavy woods. The ground on the left of the line was open, and here, of course, the artillery was posted—four six-gun batteries—and swept not only its own front, but shelled the ground by which the right could be reached. TERRY placed POND'S First brigade on the left, ABBOTT'S Second in the centre, and PLAISTED'S Third on the right. CURTIS' brigade of FOSTER'S division was also brought up to TERRY'S lines. Proper and skillful dispositions were thus briskly made on the stampede of the cavalry, and, before the enemy was on him, TERRY was ready.

As the enemy approached (between nine and ten o'clock), he was greeted with a heavy cross-fire of artillery from our left, in answer to which he got two batteries into position. These, however, were soon overmatched. Meanwhile, FIELD'S division moved up in excellent order to the assault, dashing over the open at double-quick, and succeeded in gaining the woods on our right. Not only, however, was the open made dangerous by artillery, but the partially felled woods were difficult of penetration. Our infantry remained quiet until the enemy was very close, when all four brigades, rising from their half-ambush, poured into him a sudden and destructive fire. The chief attack fell upon ABBOTT'S brigade, a part of which is armed with the Spencer repeating-rifle. This weapon, at such short range, proved very deadly. Shattered though he was by TERRY'S fire, the enemy still obstinately clung to his attempt, and a fierce musketry battle took place in the woods. Our troops found that they had no longer militiamen, but veterans to contend with. After a protracted engagement, the enemy made a second desperate rush at POND'S brigade, but was as briskly repelled as in his first onset against ABBOTT. At length he withdrew his infantry. He still, however, kept up a hot fire from his artillery, which was at short range from our own; and, under cover of this, he removed his troops to the Central Road, which he hoped to hold for his own. But, on the enemy's retirement, TERRY'S division was put in motion to follow and flank him. The enemy, seeing this manœuvre, fell back from the Central to the Charles City Road, leaving the former once more in our possession. During the engagement on the right, the enemy made a sharp demonstration on the left at Battery Harrison, which he shelled with great rapidity; but his infantry attack here was completely foiled. The main attack on BIRNEY was ended before now: but skirmishing continued through the day.

Our entire loss for the day was not greater than five hundred, while General BUTLER estimates that of the enemy at one thousand, which sum it probably reached. Among the latter were about one hundred and fifty prisoners. Our batteries in the Tenth corps suffered very severely in horses and men, being under hot fire. Colonel SPEAR was slightly wounded, and

several cavalry staff officers were missing. The enemy lost far more severely in officers than we. General GREGG was killed, and General BRATTON, Colonel HASKILL, and other officers, badly wounded. The Richmond papers claim the capture of over two hundred horses. Since this affair, but little of importance has occurred in BUTLER'S front.

THE LEFT OF THE LINE.

The enemy's accounts of MEADE'S recent operations do not greatly differ from ours, except in the estimate of losses. LEE'S official report says that in the advance on the Squirrel Level Road, on September 30th, about nine hundred prisoners were captured, including five colonels. General HILL seems to have been in command, and HETH'S and HAMPTON'S to have been the troops employed by the enemy. The position captured by us was called Fort McRae, and this, with the line of entrenchments adjoining, are still in our possession. But it is certain that either Poplar Spring (or Poplar Grove Church) is wrongly located on the maps, or else our forces have not reached it. They are now entrenched handsomely and strongly four miles distant from the Southside Railroad, connecting on the right with the old entrenchments at Petersburgh. The enemy still holds and uses the railroad. Peebles' Farm is about one and a half miles west of our former lines.

The enemy admits a repulse on Saturday, the 1st, in endeavoring to retake the works on Peebles' Farm, but claims to have captured 400 prisoners additional that day by HAMPTON'S flanking movement. The enemy's newspapers assert his loss to have been only about 600 in the two days fighting, and that ours must have exceeded 4,000; but, half the latter number probably covers our entire losses in both the Fifth and Ninth corps. Many of our dead, in the reverse of Friday, were found entirely stripped of clothing, and some were horribly mutilated.

From the 2d to the 6th of October, there was only skirmishing between the opposing picket lines, which were very near; and both parties were hard at work in fortifying. But, on the 8th, there was a general advance of the Fifth and Ninth corps, to feel the enemy's position. The Fifth moved out on the West Halifax, Vaughan and Squirrel Level Roads, and WILCOX'S division of the Ninth pushed up on the Church Road much nearer the railroad. After a hard march, accompanied with skirmishing, the day's work was ended, and our troops returned. Our loss was probably only about 50 in both corps. The object of the reconnoissance was to develope the enemy's strength.

In front of the Second corps, at Petersburgh, there has been a great deal of skirmishing and mortar-firing. On Sunday night, the 9th, the enemy is said to have shelled our troops briskly for half an hour. But, in general, south of the James, the week has been one of comparative quiet.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

ELSEWHERE we print SHERIDAN'S official dispatch, containing the important news that he has retreated down the Valley. The particulars of this movement, and of the stirring events which accompanied it, General SHERIDAN sets forth with considerable amplitude. For several weeks now, and, indeed, from the moment of EARLY'S arrival at Brown's Gap, SHERIDAN'S rear has been beset with guerrillas. They captured and plundered our soldiers, harassed our trains, and made it necessary for every courier and every visitor between Harper's Ferry and Harrisonburgh to have an escort, and all trains to be thoroughly protected. Many instances of guerrilla depredations could be cited. So long a line of communication it was not well to keep, unless a further advance was intended. Accordingly, SHERIDAN'S orders being fulfilled as nearly as possible, he has fallen back.

On the 2d, the enemy advanced on our picket forces at Waynsboro', and, after a sharp skirmish, captured, it is said, about 50 men of the Third New Jersey. Some of these were subsequently retaken. The same day, our pickets at the bridge near Mount Crawford were attacked, and a heavy cannonade was kept up until the enemy desisted. On the 6th, SHERIDAN commenced to move back his command. The enemy promptly took the alarm, and, on the 8th, there was a brisk skirmishing between the enemy's cavalry under ROSSER and ours under MERRITT and CUSTER. Both parties had recourse chiefly, however, to their artillery. The next day, the 9th, our forces being now near Fisher's Hill, TORBERT was ordered to drive back the enemy from our rear. MERRITT on the right, along the Winchester turnpike, and CUSTER on the left advanced at daylight, and routed the enemy, capturing the spoils which General SHERIDAN sets forth in his dispatches.

THE INVASION OF MISSOURI.

THE Rebel cavalry under PRICE have at length reached the heart of Missouri,—the main body having crossed the Osage River near Jefferson City, the capital of the State, on the 7th inst. This movement was covered by a demonstration in the direction of Jefferson City, which was met with spirit by our cavalry, a considerable number of the enemy being killed and wounded. On the morning of the 8th inst., the Rebels appeared in force before our works at Jefferson City; but, after testing their strength, moved toward the west, followed by a portion of our forces, skirmishing with their rear-guard, for a distance of six miles. General PLEASONTON, who arrived on the morning of the 8th, and assumed command, followed the Rebels the same afternoon with a force of cavalry stated at 8,000. A report comes from Jefferson that he had engaged PRICE'S rear-guard while General CURTIS, *en route* from Kansas, had assailed him in front. This report lacks confirmation, as, in fact, does most of the news thus far received from Missouri. On the afternoon of the 9th, the Rebels entered California, twenty-five miles west of Jefferson City, on the Pacific Railroad, and burned the dépôt and a train of cars. In the afternoon, they were driven from the place with the aid of a battery, which inflicted severe loss upon them. They do not appear to have attempted to make any stand here,—contenting themselves with tearing up the track for some distance on each side of the town before evacuating. From California, the advance has continued to Booneville, Cooper Co., where the Rebel General SHELBY is reported to have sent 2,000 cavalry across the Missouri River. Considerable damage has been done to the Pacific Railroad by the enemy on their march. The Osage bridge, on the Pacific Railroad, eight miles east of Jefferson City, and the Gasconade River bridge, further to the west, are reported to be burnt. The former was the largest bridge on the road. Cole Creek bridge has also been destroyed by them, with thirty cars and twenty locomotives. Corresponding damage has been done to the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad, running to Rolla. The northward march of the Rebels having relieved the Iron Mountain Railroad of their presence, efforts are being made to repair the damage it has received—a construction train having been sent out under the protection of two Illinois regiments. It has suffered the loss of three miles of track and four bridges, with many tanks, stations, culverts, &c. As far north as the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, the guerrillas have succeeded in inflicting some damage,—ten of them having on the 31 inst. taken advantage of an accident to destroy a passenger and a freight train, robbing the cars and the passengers at the same time.

General PRICE has issued a proclamation stating that he had come into the State intending to remain. He desired to make friends, not enemies, and the depredations he had committed were a military necessity. It is hard to see how he proposed to make good his hold on the State in the presence of the concentration of forces which appear to be rapidly progressing under General ROSECRANS. His safety seems to be in that rapid movement which has thus far baffled our forces. His original force is estimated at 14,000, to which is to be added the guerrilla band and citizen recruits and conscripts, who have joined here since his entry into the State. These may have swollen his force to some 20 000, nearly all of whom are, as we have said before, mounted men. PRICE'S policy seems to be to cover the advance of his main body, by operations of detachments from his force sent out on his flanks.

The arrival of General EWING at Rolla is confirmed. His retreat to that place, as well as his defence of Pilot Knob, was most skillfully conducted. Previous to the attack upon him, General EWING had sent all his stores from Pilot Knob to St. Louis, so that these escaped the hand of the enemy. His march to Harrison was a running fight, in which he was able to keep the superior force of the enemy at bay with his artillery. But at Harrison he was surrounded, and compelled to await an assault, from which he was saved, however, by the opportune arrival of Colonel BEVERIDGE, of the Seventeenth Illinois cavalry, with 500 men. Taking their appearance as the harbinger of reinforcements, the enemy hesitated in their assault, and General EWING made good his escape to Rolla that night.

This movement into Missouri is being supported by demonstrations on the south side of the Arkansas River designed to prevent General STEELE from coöperating with ROSECRANS. The extent of these demonstrations does not yet appear.

OTHER OPERATIONS.

THE expedition under Major General BURBRIDGE, sent from Kentucky against the salt works in Southwestern Virginia, has returned without accomplishing its object. From a comparison of General BURBRIDGE'S report with the Rebel account, it appears that the enemy were attacked in the neighborhood of Saltville, Washington Co., and driven for a short distance, until they secured a position on a high hill covered with a dense underbrush. From this it was found impossible to dislodge them, and after fighting all day our forces retired, having run short of ammunition. The Rebels were commanded by General A. E. JACKSON; Generals BRECKINRIDGE and ECHOLS were also on the field. Our loss is reported by General BURBRIDGE at 350, our dead and some of the severely wounded being left behind. The Rebel papers acknowledge a loss of but 18 killed, 71 wounded and 21 missing. General BURBRIDGE says:—"From prisoners I learn that the enemy's force was between 6,000 and 8,000 and that BRECKINRIDGE was present with 4,000 from Lynchburgh. My force amounted to 2,500 engaged. It is certain his force greatly outnumbered ours."

THE ENGLISH IRON-CLADS.

THE London *Standard* thus notices one of the papers recently read before the British Association:—

Captain WHEATLEY read a paper before the British Association at Bath, which, we are told, went to show that no armor is capable of resisting the improved artillery of the day, and that, therefore, the Admiralty ought, instead of expending half a million on such a ship as the *Warrior*, build smaller vessels as so many platforms for the working of the largest guns, especially now that the adoption of the double screw affords very great facility in the manœuvring of vessels. This is the principle of guns and steam, as opposed to the armor-plating theory. What is the position of the *Royal Sovereign* at the present hour, with her ponderour turrets and plated sides? She returns from her cruise in the Channel with the reputation of being "by no means "a good seagoing ship," but we are told she is "considered "to be admirably adapted for coast defence." It is distinctly asserted that this particular vessel, which boasts of bearing the heaviest guns in Her Majesty's Navy, "never "can be a seagoing ship." We are further assured not only that she cannot safely go to sea, but that she "never "was intended" for such a purpose. So far therefore she has answered the ends of her existence. Of course she is a heavy, unwieldy craft, and thus it comes to pass that her 300 pounders must creep along instead of bearing the "British thunder" across the seas.

As guns improve so must armor grow in weight and thickness, until the burden is found to be intolerable and another recognized fact becomes added to the Admiralty *repertoire*. The Monitors have always been a clumsy and short-lived class, nor have the Merrimacs been much more fortunate. Merely snatching a victory does not establish a mechanical principle, and the history of the American ironclads will in all probability be read in after days as a mere episode in the history of naval warfare. And of all nations on the face of the earth England should be the first to select the true principles on which to construct a naval armament. We fear that our Admiralty is "at sea" in a sense which is not desirable. We want our ships to carry guns, not targets. Unfortunately, the guns seem to be rendered subordinate to the plates, and we still go on fitting out our ships with ordnance which bears too close an affinity to the feathered projectiles of which we have previously spoken. The gigantic iron-frigate *Achilles* is to carry nothing heavier than a 100-pounder, a description of gun which cannot send even a steel shot into the *Gloire* target. This ponderous vessel is of more than 6,000 tons burden, and has been built at an immense cost; yet she will thus be powerless in her armament when brought into battle against an antagonist such as she may fairly expect to encounter.

Such a policy is marvellous when we remember the recent results at Shoeburyness. Surely that famous arena of warlike experiments might as well be given up if its lessons are merely to enlighten foreign governments and remove none of the darkness which lingers at home. In view of the blunders which are now being perpetrated we are irresistibly tempted to ask whether it is necessary that we should actually go into war in order to be taught the terms on which we are to gain what has been called the "ultimate victory."

FRIGATE *Sabine*, Lieutenant-Commanding R. B. Lowry, the school-ship of naval apprentices, will probably winter at Hampton Roads.

CLEANSING THE ARMY.

OF the contents of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the English military gazettes seem to enjoy most the record of the "sentences of courts-martial." One of them lately gratified its readers by republishing a whole page of these entertaining announcements. It did not fail to point the moral of the disgraceful catalogue of crime, peculation, neglect of duty, rowdyism, disloyalty, and disrespect. Though it was a moral easily enough discovered without editorial aid, it evidently gratified the writer to enforce the truth against America, and it would be unkind to deny him the privilege.

With us, who are nearer the camps and garrisons where these crimes occurred, and who have an absorbing interest in the welfare and the efficiency of our Armies, there may be much to mortify pride in this record of military justice; but there is an accompanying satisfaction which makes us indifferent to the sneers of foreign enemies. The satisfaction arises from the consciousness that these courts-martial give promise that our Army will in time be purged of the impurities which were introduced into it by reason of its hasty and peculiar organization. So far from regretting these results of military justice, the good soldier and true patriot rejoices in them. One could, indeed, wish that the list were longer and more frequent, because acquaintance with the character and composition of our Army compels the conviction that the work of purification is still unfinished.

There is no need to deny that one of the most serious evils against which our Volunteer Army has to contend is the two frequent incompetency or misconduct of its commissioned officers. It is likewise true that the means provided by military law for the correction of this evil have been weakened in their efficiency by the inconsiderate tenderness of commanding generals, or the mistaken leniency of the PRESIDENT. Too frequently the commutation of merited sentences passed by courts-martial and the exercise of the pardoning power have interferred with the permanent good of the service.

Take any file of the printed orders with which the Army has been flooded, and a very large percentage of these orders will be found to contain the records of courts-martial. Of these, a disgraceful proportion refer to commissioned officers; but, in many of the cases, while the formality of a trial, conviction, and sentence has been achieved, the action of the reviewing officer makes it a formality only. The proceedings are approved, the finding of "guilty" sustained, and then the sentence is commuted to a mere nothing, or entirely remitted.

The effect of such a system is demoralizing to the Army. Such immunity from punishment, even after conviction, encourages incompetent officers to retain the positions which they disgrace, and even to seek more responsible offices. It confirms the fraudulent, dissolute, and unfaithful in the practice of their frauds and misconduct. It works the injury of all military discipline; for it lessens that respect and confidence which subordinates should entertain towards their superiors. It countenances the impression that, to be successful, one need only be lucky, not deserving. It creates doubt and dissatisfaction among the enlisted men. It is disheartening to those who strive to do their duty and who have the welfare and honor of the service at heart. While pained and disgusted at the misconduct of others, they consider themselves powerless to correct the evil, and feel that their own good names are of small avail while the reputation of their class is disgraced by the unpunished crimes of their associate officers. Has not one often heard excellent and intelligent officers say, when asked why such or such an officer was not called to account for his conduct, "What is the use? He has strong "influence to back him, and could not be convicted, or, if he "were, he would be pardoned."

It is a reproach to the courts before whom the offenders are tried; for when, practically, it is the rule that a majority of the sentences which they pass shall be commuted, or that a majority of the offenders whom they have convicted shall be pardoned, the natural inference is that these courts were incompetent to discharge the duties required of them, or erred in judgment or justice. Such a course not only lowers the dignity of courts-martial in the eyes of the public, but it extends its influence to the members of the courts, depressing their sense of responsibility by leading them to look upon their action in the premises as of small account, under the conviction that, whatever their action may be, the whole disposition of the case, and the escape or punishment of the offender, rests with the reviewing officer or the President alone. They too often sit down to their work with the feeling that the whole system is a farce, the trial a mockery, and their solemn deliberations and findings but so much waste paper and tape.

As a general rule, impartial justice is oftener awarded by courts-martial than by any other form of criminal tribunal. If any leaning is allowed, it is towards the prisoner; and if any error is made, it is on the side of mercy.

The members of a court-martial before which an officer is tried are generally, more or less, acquainted with the person, the character, and the military history of the accused. They understand all the circumstances which may be influenced by his conduct or his fate. They not only hear the testimony, but they note the looks, the tones, and the conduct of the witnesses and of the accused in the presence of each other—matters which cannot be placed upon the record, and yet which are often stronger than words themselves. Is it not reasonable to suppose that these men should be better qualified to judge of the degree of crime committed, and of the degree of punishment which should be meted out to it, than is an officer to whom the accused is an entire stranger, and who has only the bare record of the evidence (and that often incomplete) from which to draw his conclusions? And yet the constant commutation of sentences and pardon of offenders would seem to imply the contrary.

One case (and it is not a solitary one) will illustrate this subject. Before a court-martial, composed of upright and intelligent members, three of whom were field officers commanding regiments, an officer was tried for a serious military offence. The officer was personally well known to all the members of the court, and throughout the trial possessed their good will and sympathy—feelings which led them to look with suspicion upon the charge, and to place the most favorable construction upon the evidence against him. Yet, upon the conclusion of the trial, they were unwillingly constrained to render a finding of guilty, and to sentence him to be dismissed. After sentence, the court deliberated upon the propriety of recommending him to the Executive clemency, but concluded that they could not consistently with their duty to the service make such a recommendation. The proceedings, findings, and sentence were approved by the proper authorities, but, upon the strong recommendation of an influential officer, who really knew little of the character of the accused, and nothing of the circumstances, the sentence was remitted and he was restored to duty

How can the chaff be sifted from the wheat, and the interests and honor of the service be preserved, while this practice continues?

HINTS TO DECK OFFICERS.

THERE are but few more striking peculiarities in military or naval affairs than the general brevity, distinctness, and precision of the language used in giving orders. This remark applies equally to the orders directing the movements of armies and fleets as well as to the movements of each individual belonging to them. Efforts are constantly being made to render this choice of words faultless. We therefore propose in this brief article to make a few remarks in relation to this subject, in the hope that they may attract the attention of the line officers of our Navy.

As the officer of the deck of naval steamers, when under steam, is frequently liable, under emergencies, to direct the movements of the engine—giving his orders verbally to some one stationed at the bell-pull, who communicates the signals to the engine-room—it is obvious that these orders should be distinctly understood. Mistakes are always liable to be followed by trouble and accidents, and, in some cases, by serious disasters. A hasty examination of the present system (or rather want of system) of giving these orders may assist us in obtaining proper views on the subject.

The following are a series of orders directing the movements of the engine, every one of which we have heard used by accomplished regular line officers of our Navy:

Go ahead with the engine.
Go ahead.
Give her a lick ahead.
Give her a turn ahead.
One bell.

Go ahead full speed.
Go ahead fast.
Full speed.
Give it to her.
Four bells.
Slow down.
Slow.
Ease her.
One bell.

Stop the engine.
Stop.
Stop her.
Two bells.

Back the engine.
Back her.
Back.
Give her a lick astern.
Give her a turn back.
Three bells.

It is evident that we have neither uniformity here nor any choice of words.

The variety in expression of these respective orders, directing such simple movements, is certainly objectionable, even if we do not question the elegance of some of the language used. The similarity in sound between two of the most common, and at the same time most important, commands usually given—"Stop her" and "Starboard"—when there is any difficulty in hearing the words distinctly, has been frequently noticed, and has caused much confusion and trouble. The terms "stop," "slow," "back" are used frequently in reference to other movements on deck, and hence are objectionable for the want of precision. Giving the number of bells to be struck is very apt to be confounded with the reports or orders in reference to striking the ship's time. Signals made with the fingers are unobjectionable when they can be easily seen.

Having carefully thought over this subject, we would suggest the following system for the consideration of those most interested: These six expressions embrace all that is said in the other twenty-four. They are as follows:—Go ahead with the engine; go ahead with the engine full speed; slow down; stop the engine; back the engine; back the engine full speed.

The expressions of these respective orders is not so brief as might be desirable; yet they appear to be as brief as is consistent with distinctness of sound and precision in the meaning. We advocate the use of the word engine, as it would be most likely to catch the ear and mark with precision that the order had reference to the engine. When we remember the trying circumstances under which a steamer is often placed, we do not think there is any necessity of arguing the importance of a reform in the present method of wording the orders directing the movements of the engine.

May we not hope that the perusal of this brief article may be useful in placing this subject in such a light, that some definite action in regard to it may be speedily taken.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT: A History of the Great Rebellion. By HORACE GREELEY. On its very title page this book proclaims its character and spirit with the directness and sincerity which have always characterized the writings of its distinguished author. It is a history of the Rebellion, "its causes, incidents and results: intended to exhibit especially its moral and political phases, with the drift and "progress of American opinion respecting Human Slavery, "from 1776 to the close of the War for the Union." With excellent taste the dedication is made to "JOHN BRIGHT, "British Commoner and Christian Statesman, the Friend of "my Country, because the Friend of Mankind." And here again the volume is styled the "Record of a Nation's Struggle up from darkness and bondage to light and liberty." So, then, the reader is not to expect in this book a purely military history nor a purely political one, but also a social or humanitarian one, viewed from the Anti-Slavery point of view.

Mr. GREELEY proposes to complete his work in another volume. The present is devoted to the question "How we "got into the War for the Union," while the next is to consider "How we got out of it." But, since the first volume only comes down to the close of 1861, and the affair at Dranesville, anything approaching an exhaustive history will require more than a single volume for the discussion of the great second question. *Facilis descensus Averni:* it is the "How we got out of it" which will cost labor and pains, and, by consequence, much space in the narration. But we should gladly receive a dozen volumes from Mr. GREELEY'S pen, were they all as interesting as this. The style is very perspicuous, the facts well-arranged and supported by strong evidence, and the whole work written in a spirit of great earnestness. In whatever Mr. GREELEY writes, it is impossible not to observe his candor and magnanimity. It is very easy to differ with him in opinion during the volume, but it is not easy to find him writing in opposition to matured conviction. It is difficult, indeed, for any intelligent person to be deceived by Mr. GREELEY'S statements; for he employs no artful devices of casuistry, or suppressions of truth, to bolster up his views. One will easily detect exactly when he must join issue here and there with the author. And, in praising the candor and truthfulness of the volume, we do not mean to intimate that it is perfect even in these respects. But it is remarkable to find so strong a partisan as Mr. GREELEY, one who has been identified so thoroughly with the events he narrates, describing them with so fair a spirit. From a disinterested spectator we should not expect anything less; but we might well fear more prejudice and more partisanship in so prominent an actor in the fearful American drama of the hour. Some day hence, this history, too, will seem comparatively narrow and prejudiced. But it can never fail to be gratefully appreciated by those future generations who are to write and read the true record of our times. Hartford: O. D. CASE & Co.

THE POTOMAC AND THE RAPIDAN. By ALONZO H. QUINT, Chaplain of the Second Massachusetts Infantry. We intended to notice this volume before; but find it, at all events, of undiminished interest at the present time, since our armies are still traversing the ground in the Shenandoah

Valley, of which it mainly treats. Chaplain QUINT's reputation had reached us before his book, as that of an able and useful officer; and it seems that, with all his assiduous labors, he has found time to play the chronicler for the regiment with which he served, and to play it well. That gallant regiment achieved a national reputation at Cedar Mountain, and, on BANKS's disastrous retreat, the covering of his rear from the enemy's attacks was due to this regiment, perhaps, more than to any other. Its good name has followed it to the West, where, under SHERMAN, it has re-enlisted in service. Chaplain QUINT's books relates what he saw with this organization during two and a half years—"from the failure at Winchester to the reinforcement of "ROSECRANS." This is rather an obscure description of the period covered, but the time is from September, 1861, to January, 1864. Boston: CROSBY & NICHOLS.

LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Major-General U. S. Army. By G. S. HILLARD. This work is, of course, nothing more nor less than a Campaign Life of one of the two aspirants for the Presidential chair. Like Mr. RAYMOND's Life of President LINCOLN, it must, therefore, be read with its political design clearly in mind. This volume is not discreditable to Mr. HILLARD's excellent reputation, although, from its very nature, it is restricted chiefly to the development of facts. Neither Mr. RAYMOND nor Mr. HILLARD, of course, pretends to special skill in the military art, so much of which must necessarily be considered in any criticism on the Peninsular Campaign. But it is a pleasure to see the lives of Presidential candidates written by men of competent ability. HAWTHORNE's Life of PIERCE was in some respect the most imaginative romance the greatest of American romancers ever penned. But even in this we have the life of a President written, not *taken*. So in the biography of General MCCLELLAN, Mr. HILLARD's transparent and earnest style adds great charm to the facts it narrates and the views it endeavors to enforce. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

GUNNERY CATECHISM. By J. D. BRANDT, formerly of U. S. Navy. This is a little book of Gunnery Catechism, as applied to the Service of Naval Ordnance. It is adapted to the latest official regulations, and approved by the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department. From rather a cursory observation, we judge it to be an excellent little book—perhaps the best of its kind ever issued—not only for the accuracy and desirability of the information it imparts, but also for the categorical style of simple question and answer in which that information is conveyed. In every respect it seems an admirable little treatise, and can be recommended with confidence to the entire Navy.

DOWN IN TENNESSEE. By EDMUND KIRKE. Of this book we will only say at this time that it is one of great interest, very atttractive in both style and matter. Its relation to the present condition of the South adds much freshness to the volume, and the closing chapters contain the authentic account of the author's famous visit to Richmond, which we have already discussed in our editorial columns. The book is the record of a visit to the South in the present year, from "a desire to study the undercurrents of popular "sentiment" in that region. New York: CARLETON.

NEW MUSIC. The Soldier's Dying Farewell: Starlight Waltz: There are Voices, Spirit Voices: Come Rally, Freemen, Rally: I will be true to the Stripes and Stars: They tell me I'll Forget Thee: On to Richmond Gallop:—all by Mrs. E. A. PARKHURST. Song of the Mountain Girl: and Picking Berries. Both by E. A. PERKINS. What is Home Without the Children: music by M. KELLER We'll all go Home Again: music by A. B. WHITLOCK: Moonlight and Starlight, by JAMES J. CLARK. All the preceding from HORACE WATERS, New York.

THE RUSSIAN IRON-CLADS.

Two armor-cased frigates, built for the Russian Navy by the Belgian firm of COCKERELL and Co., have recently been launched. One of these, the *Vestchoune*, called a Monitor, was sent on a trial trips in the Baltic soon afterwards, and the result has been in every way satisfactory, as proving, according to the "Messager de Cronstadt," that the vessel is equal to encounter any storms she may be likely to meet in the Baltic. The above journal says:—"The Monitor *Vestchoune*, accompanied by the steam-vessel *Vladimir*, and hoisting the flag of Rear-Admiral LIKHATCHEW, chief of the iron-clad squadron, left Cronstadt on August 3d, and after touching at one or two ports, entered Reval on the 5th, which place she left on the 8th, at 8:30 A. M., and at 4 P. M. reached Helsingfors. In this trip she had to contend against a rough sea which washed over the deck, and the waves even at times reached to the top of the turret. Notwithstanding this the Monitor behaved admirably, and did not lessen her speed for one moment. Her engines worked well, as did also the isolating apparatus on which the compass rests, in order to protect the magnetic needle from the action of the iron and to diminish its declination. This apparatus consists of a long copper tube, in the interior of which the compass is fixed with the mariner's card reversed, but reflected in a mirror. The people of Helsingfors received the Monitor with great enthusiasm, and here, as elsewhere, she was regarded as a marvel of naval architecture. It seemed, indeed, as though the entire population visited her. On the 11th, the *Vestchoune*, still sailing in company with the *Vladimir*, again set sail, and on the 12th, after a short stoppage at Glasholm, they continued their cruise in the vicinity of that place. However, the wind having freshened, a heavy sea arose, and the waves were again thrown on the iron-clad's decks. She rolled in a peculiar manner, quite different to that of other vessels. Her oscillations described angles of 7½ and even 8 degrees. Notwithstanding this she steamed ahead quite well, and her engines continued to work in the most satisfactory manner. The vessels entered Routchesalm to await the subsidence of the gale, and on the 14th, steam was again got up and they crossed the reefs, meeting a heavy sea, which the Monitor encountered as well as possible. Anchor was cast at Transund, whence the route was continued to Cronstadt, which was reached on the 17th, at six in the morning. At Transund the Russian iron-clad, the *Perevenetz*, was met with, and also other Russian vessels which were on trial trips."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

DE TROBRIAND ON THE WELDON ROAD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Having noticed in a previous number your honorable mention of the gallant dash made by General DE TROBRIAND's command on the 9th September, I take the liberty of offering you the following extract from a private letter, which gives the details as seen by an eye witness. The letter is dated Petersburgh, September 10, and runs thus:—

"I am sure you will be pleased to hear all about our last engagement, in which General DE TROBRIAND so greatly distinguished himself. In the first place, in order to appreciate the situation, you must know that the Jerusalem Plank-road, at the point where it intersects our lines, is defended by two powerful redoubts, which are connected by a covered way. In these works, which are on the extreme left of our entrenchments and nearest to the enemy's lines, were posted the First brigade (Third division, Second corps), under the command of General DE TROBRIAND. Directly in their front is a rising ground, and on its crest a ruined farm-house; an advantageous position, held by the enemy until now, and defended by a strong line of rifle-pits, which ran at a distance of about 300 yards from our works, threatening at any moment to prove of serious inconvenience. General DE TROBRIAND several times called attention to this, suggesting that the position might be surprised and easily carried by a night attack. His plan was approved of, and, after some slight delays, put into execution last evening. The secret was so well kept, that up to midnight, when we received orders to take arms and form quietly, no one suspected the intended movement. Soon, however, the Twentieth Indiana and Second U. S. Sharpshooters, leaving their places in line, were massed, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel MEIKEL, in front of our works and on the left of the Plankroad; on the right, the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania executed a similar manœuvre, the broken character of the ground effectually concealing us from the enemy's pickets. During these preparations, which were executed in perfect silence and good order, the General and staff took up their position in an advanced angle of the redoubts, whence he could at once overlook the scene of action, and the proper execution of his orders. The moon had already been down an hour and the night was very dark. Our lines lay hushed in perfect stillness, watching the camp-fires of the enemy's advanced-guard slowly die out, until a little after one o'clock, when we saw, indistinctly, through the darkness, what seemed to be a large black mass slowly moving in the direction of the ruined farm-house. A flash, followed on the instant by twenty more, lit up the rebel rifle-pits. Then came the dull sound of troops charging at the double-quick, and then—shouts, bursting from a thousand throats—fierce, vengeful yells—sharp crackling volleys—the confused clashing of a hand to hand conflict, and the thunder of artillery—all shook the air at once. The struggle lasted but an instant. The enemy, surprised and overwhelmed by this living avalanche, broke and ran, yielding, in their haste, not only the works attacked, but further lines of rifle-pits extending on either flank. They left, moreover, in our hands above a hundred prisoners. In fact, they gave up even more than we cared to hold, as the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania discovered to its cost, for, led on by victory and deceived by the darkness, they took possession of some deserted rifle-pits which were situated beyond the limits assigned for the attack, and so at daybreak this morning they found themselves in an untenable position, which had to be evacuated, with a loss, I regret to add, of two officers killed, and some thirty men taken prisoners. The enemy, encouraged by this unlucky accident, hoped to regain *all* their lost possessions, but their attack was so easily repulsed, that I doubt if they will care to repeat the experiment. We are very comfortably settled, and as well satisfied with our new quarters as our General probably is with the whole affair. If he is not, he ought to be, for just now, on my way to the sutler's, I saw General HANCOCK coming out from brigade headquarters, where, they say, he had called personally to congratulate General DE T. on his 'brilliant and complete success.'"

THE KEARSARGE AND THE ST. LOUIS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The U. S. steamship *Kearsarge* arrived at Fayal on the 22d of August, and was welcomed with loud cheers by her friends on board the *St. Louis*. The sincerity and heartiness with which they responded to the order, "Three cheers "for Captain WINSLOW and his gallant crew," showed that, however much they regretted the inactive part they have themselves been compelled to play, they were not jealous of the honors their countrymen had reaped.

On the morning of the 25th, the "*St. Louis* Minstrels" gave a complimentary performance to the crew of the *Kearsarge*, consisting of songs, dances, burlesques, and farces. Among the songs was one composed and sung by DANIEL H. CHATTIN, Carpenter's Mate of the *St. Louis*, with special reference to the brilliant victory of the *Kearsarge*.

The following are the members of the minstrels: GEORGE HAYES, First Violin; THOMAS BROWN, Second Violin; EDGAR PARCELLS, Accordeon; JOHN CURTICE, Flute; WILLIAM P. MCINTOSH, Banjo; WILLIAM J. FULMER, Guitar; A. J. GURNEY, Triangle; DANIEL H. CHATTIN, Tambourine; JAMES WHITE, Bones; SAMUEL KENDLE, Prompter; ROBERT B. MYRICK, Director.

FAYAL, August 29, 1864.

CASUALTIES IN THIRD DIVISION, EIGHTEENTH CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I send you the following list of casualties of officers in the Third division (colored) Eighteenth Army corps in the actions of September 29 and 30 at Deep Bottom and Chapin's Bluffs:

FOURTH REGIMENT U. S. C. T.—Colonel Samuel A. Duncan, commanding Third brigade, wounded in right ankle; Captain S. W. Vannuys, A. A. A. G., killed; Captain W. P. Hill, wounded in leg; Lieutenant W. Gillingham, wounded in arm and thigh; Lieutenant D. W. Spicer, wounded in leg; Lieutenant Thomas Price, wounded in left hand; Lieutenant J. M. Hoag, left arm amputated and right fractured.

SIXTH REGIMENT U. S. C. T.—Colonel J. W. Ames, slightly in forehead, but kept the field; Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Royce, contusion in right side; Major H. J. Covell, in right arm; Lieutenant N. H. Edgerton (Adjutant), in left arm; Captain R. B. Beath, right leg amputated; Captain C. B. York, killed; Captain Sheldon, killed; Lieutenant N. H. Hubbard, wounded in thigh; Lieutenant Frederick Meyer, killed; Lieutenant E. F. Jackman, wounded slightly in hand; Lieutenant J. B. Johnson, wounded in left arm; Lieutenant E. C. Pratt, A. D. C., wounded in right leg—amputated; Lieutenant William McEvoy, wounded in left arm; Lieutenant Landon, in wrist and thigh.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT U. S. C. T.—Major J. B. Cook, in right arm and side; Captain Jacob Force, in shoulder; Captain Clark, slightly in head; Lieutenant O. M. Knight, in the back; Lieutenant L. P. Adley, in arm and leg.

SECOND BRIGADE FIFTH U. S. C. T.—Colonel G. W. Shurtleff, in right hand and left thigh; Captain G. W. Fahrion, in both thighs; Captain George B. Cock, in left arm; Captain C. A. Bennett, A. A. I. G., in left arm; Captain U. L. Marvin, in right arm; Captain Wales Wilbus, right leg amputated; Lieutenant J. T. Johnson, in the neck; Lieutenant D. L. Way, A. D. C., in both hips; Lieutenant J. B. Viers, wounded and captured by the enemy.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT U. S. C. T.—Lieutenant J. P. Backup, in left lung; Lieutenant E. C. Gaskill, right arm amputated; Lieutenant F. A. Bicknell, in left leg; Lieutenant R. F. Anderson, in right knee; Lieutenant J. W. Thurlow, slightly.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT U. S. C. T.—Lieutenant W. W. Moore, reported killed; Lieutenant J. C. Richardson, through the lungs; Lieutenant S. P. Bancroft, wounded.

SECOND COLORED CAVALRY.—Captain Robert Dollard, wounded in head.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE B. COCK, Captain Fifth U. S. C. T.

WARD No. 6, Officers' General Hospital,
Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 6, 1864.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN BAYONETS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I hope you will allow me to introduce to the public, through your columns, an improvement, as I believe, in the form of bayonets, a patent for which has been applied for. As you are aware, the bayonet is a hybrid between the pike (the more ancient weapon) and the arquebuse or musketoon. A great stride was taken when these two weapons (formerly the pride of the two differently instructed classes of men) were united, and several more steps were needed before they culminated in the modern rifled-musket and bayonet.

The beauty of this arm is that, while the musket itself can be used destructively at the distance of even a mile, the bayonet comes into play like no other instrument in a hand-to-hand fight. Therefore the advantage of providing muskets with bayonets has been found of such importance that the two are now generally inseparable. But the bayonet, during the present war, has shown itself able to assist the soldier otherwise than in its first and obvious method of utility—viz., its power of entering any hostile human flesh that approaches too near. It is with the bayonet that the veteran throws up his entrenchments, and, aided by the peaceful tin cup, while he bashfully sinks himself in the ground, raises a modest monument of earth before him.

From this point of view the bayonet becomes a pick (it is certainly of more use in that manner than as a weapon, if we look at the record of the bayonet fights of modern warfare); the tin cup expands into the shovel, or the hands may supply the absence of the spade; and, let it not be forgotten, every man who is armed has thus a certain kind of entrenching tools. It would be, no doubt, an improvement to provide every man with a pickaxe and shovel, were these articles not heavy, costly, and in the way on a march. We can now appreciate that every pound of weight a soldier carries should be something not only useful in itself (a feather-bed is not to be despised), but more useful than a pound of anything else. No one can object to furnishing a soldier with a tool, provided it is not too expensive—does not increase the number or weight of his weapons, nor is more exposed to loss than his gun, particularly when this tool will assist him materially in camp, where he passes no small portion of his life, on the march, at the halt, in the field, on raising momentary breastworks, or planting the tangled abattis.

A light battery is furnished with tolerably complete sets of tools, suitable to several different trades, which sets resemble in a contracted degree a vessel's cargo, sent out with a colony, and designed to supply the citizens of the young nation. No tool has been so constantly needed as the saw, except the axe. Without practical experience in bivouacking, no one can conceive what an assistant such a tool is; how much it adds not only to the present comfort, but future health and availability of the men. For firewood, tent poles, abattis, revetments, stables,

&c., &c.—in fact, for the daily life of the soldier—none but himself can appreciate its use. Certainly, any one possessing a saw will find it constantly in active employment, and will appreciate SHAKESPEARE'S old saw that "borrowing "dulls the edge of husbandry" unless he possesses either a file or a stern resolution not to lend. I have endeavored to supply this want by proposing to give to each soldier a saw, in such a form that, while it will be always ready to his hand, it will not be burdensome by any increased weight, nor more likely to be lost than any part of his former equipment. By flattening the ordinary bayonet, and cutting saw-teeth in the lower edge, the weapon becomes a useful tool, while its effect as a destructive implement is not at all impaired. If I can succeed in getting this simple modification introduced in practice, I am confident that many a soldier who has endeavored to cut wood, poles, &c., with his dull knife, while his more fortunate comrades had the few tools to be found, will thank me, unless he is too tired to think of anything but sleep, too eager to regard anything but the enemy, or too lazy to think of his own comfort, and consequent health.

F. W. ALEXANDER,
Captain Baltimore Battery of Light Artillery.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5, 1864.

THE CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
ATLANTA, GA., September 15, 1864.

GENERAL:—I have heretofore from day to day, by telegraph, kept the War Department and the General-in-Chief advised of the progress of events, but now it becomes necessary to review the whole campaign which has resulted in the capture and occupation of the city of Atlanta.

On the 14th day of March, 1864, at Memphis, Tennessee, I received notice from General Grant at Nashville that he had been commissioned Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, which would compel him to go East, and that I had been appointed to succeed him as commander of the Division of the Mississippi. He summoned me to Nashville for a conference, and I took my departure the same day, and reached Nashville, via Cairo, on the 17th, and accompanied him on his journey eastward as far as Cincinnati. We had a full and complete understanding of the policy and plans for the ensuing campaign covering a vast area of country, my part of which extended from Chattanooga to Vicksburgh. I returned to Nashville, and on the 25th began a tour of inspection, visiting Athens, Decatur, Huntsville and Larkin's Ferry, Alabama; Chattanooga, Loudon and Knoxville, Tennessee. During this visit I had interviews with Major-General McPherson, commanding the Army of the Tennessee, at Huntsville, Major-General Thomas, commanding the Army of the Cumberland, at Chattanooga, and Major-General Schofield, commanding the Army of the Ohio, at Knoxville. We arranged in general terms the lines of communication to be guarded, the strength of the several columns and garrisons, and fixed the 1st day of May as the time when all things should be ready. Leaving these officers to complete the details of organization and preparation, I returned to Nashville on the 2d of April and gave my personal attention to the question of supplies. I found the depots at Nashville abundantly supplied and the railroads in very fair order, and that steps had already been taken to supply cars and locomotives to fill the new and increased demands of the service, but the impoverished condition of the inhabitants of East Tennessee, more especially in the region round about Chattanooga, had forced the commanding officers of posts to issue food to the people. I was compelled to stop this, for a simple calculation showed that a single railroad could not feed the armies and the people too, and of course the army had the preference, but I endeavored to point the people to new channels of supply. At first my orders operated very hardly, but the prolific soil soon afforded early vegetables, and ox wagons hauled meat and bread from Kentucky, so that no actual suffering resulted, and I trust that those who clamored at the cruelty and hardships of the day have already seen in the result a perfect justification of my course. At once the storehouses at Chattanooga began to fill, so that by the 1st of May a very respectable quantity of food and forage had been accumulated there, and from that day to this stores have been brought forward in wonderful abundance, with a surplus that has enabled me to feed the army well during the whole period of time, although the enemy has succeeded more than once in breaking our road for many miles at different points.

During the month of April I received from Lieutenant-General Grant a map with a letter of instructions, which is now at Nashville, but a copy will be procured, and made part of this report. Subsequently I received from him notice that he would move from his camps about Culpepper, Virginia, on the 5th of May, and he wanted me to do the same from Chattanooga. My troops were still dispersed, and the cavalry, so necessary to our success, was yet collecting horses at Nicholasville, Kentucky, and Columbus, Tennessee. On the 27th of April I put all the troops in motion toward Chattanooga, and on the next day went there in person. My aim and purpose was to make the Army of the Cumberland 50,000 men—that of the Tennessee 35,000, and that of the Ohio 15,000. These figures were approximated but never reached; the Army of the Tennessee failing to receive certain divisions that were still kept on the Mississippi, resulting from the unfavorable issue of the Red River expedition. But on the 1st of May the effective strength of the several armies for offensive purposes was about as follows:

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS COMMANDING.

Infantry	54,568
Artillery	2,377
Cavalry	3,828
Total	60,773
Guns	130

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, MAJOR-GENERAL M'PHERSON COMMANDING.

Infantry	22,437
Artillery	1,404
Cavalry	624
Total	24,465
Guns	96

ARMY OF THE OHIO, MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD COMMANDING.

Infantry	11,183
Artillery	679
Cavalry	1,697
Total	13,559
Guns	28

Grand aggregate number of troops, 98,797; guns, 254.

About these figures have been maintained during the campaign, the number of men joining from furlough and hospitals about compensating for the loss in battle and from sickness. These armies were grouped on the morning of May 6th as follows:—That of the Cumberland at and near Ringgold; that of the Tennessee at Gordon's Mill, on the Chickamauga; and that of the Ohio near Red Clay, on the Georgia line, north of Dalton.

The enemy lay in and about Dalton, superior to me in cavalry (Wheeler's), and with three corps of infantry and artillery, viz: Hardee's, Hood's and Polk's, the whole commanded by General Joseph Johnston, of the Confederate Army. I estimated the cavalry under Wheeler at about 10,000, and the infantry and artillery at about 45,000 or 50,000 men.

To strike Dalton in front was impracticable, as it was covered by an inaccessible ridge known as the Rocky Face, through which was a pass between Tunnel Hill and Dalton, known as the Buzzard Roost, through which lay the railroad and wagon-road. It was narrow, well obstructed by abattis, and flooded by water caused by dams across Mill Creek. Batteries also commanded it in its whole length from the spurs on either side, and more especially from a ridge at the further end, like a traverse, directly across its debouche. It was therefore necessary to turn it. On its north front the enemy had a strong line of works behind Mill Creek, so that my attention was at once directed to the south. In that direction I found Snake Creek Gap, affording me a good practicable way to reach Resaca, a point on the enemy's railroad line of communication, eighteen (18) miles below Dalton. Accordingly I ordered General McPherson to move rapidly from his position at Gordon's Mill, via Ship's Gap, Villanow and Snake Creek Gap, directly on Resaca, or the railroad at any point below Dalton, and to make a bold attack. After breaking the railroad well, he was ordered to fall back to a strong defensive position near Snake Creek, and stand ready to fall upon the enemy's flank when he retreated as I judged he would. During the movement, General Thomas was to make a strong feint of attack in front, while General Schofield pressed down from the north.

General Thomas moved from Ringgold on the 7th, occupying Tunnel Hill facing the Buzzard Roost Gap, meeting with little opposition and pushing the enemy's cavalry well through the Gap; General McPherson reached Snake Creek Gap on the 8th completely surprising a brigade of cavalry, which was coming to watch and hold it, and on the 9th General Schofield pushed down close on Dalton, from the north, whilst General Thomas renewed his demonstration against Buzzard Roost and Rocky Faced Ridge, pushing it almost to a battle. One division, General Newton's, of the 4th corps, General Howard's, carried the Ridge, and turning south towards Dalton, found the crest too narrow and too well protected by rock epaulments, to enable him to reach the gorge or pass. Another division, General Geary's of the 20th corps, General Hooker's, also made a bold push for the summit, to the south of the pass, but the narrow road as it approached the summit was too strongly held by the enemy to be carried. This, however, was only designed as a demonstration, and worked well, for General McPherson was thereby enabled to march within a mile of Resaca almost unopposed. He found Resaca too strong to be carried by assault, and although there were many good roads leading from north to south, endangering his left flank from the direction of Dalton, he could find no road by which he could rapidly cross over to the railroad, and accordingly he fell back and took strong position near the west end of Snake Creek Gap. I was somewhat disappointed at the result, still appreciated the advantage gained, and on the 10th ordered General Thomas to send General Hooker's corps to Snake Creek Gap in support of General McPherson, and to follow with another corps, the 14th, General Palmer's, leaving General Howard with the 4th corps to continue to threaten Dalton in front, whilst the rest of the army moved rapidly through Snake Creek Gap. On the same day General Schofield was ordered to follow by the same route, and on the 11th the whole army, excepting General Howard's corps, and some cavalry left to watch Dalton, was in motion on the west side of Rocky Faced Ridge for Snake Creek Gap and Resaca. The next day we moved against Resaca, General McPherson on the direct road, preceded by General Kilpatrick's cavalry; General Thomas to come up on his left and General Schofield on his. General Kilpatrick met and drove the enemy's cavalry from a cross road within two miles of Resaca, but received a wound which disabled him and gave the command of his brigade to Colonel Murray, who, according to his orders, wheeled out of the road, leaving General McPherson to pass. General McPherson struck the enemy's infantry pickets near Resaca and drove them within their fortified lines and occupied a ridge of "bald" hills, his right on the Oostanaula, about two miles below the railroad bridge, and his left abreast the town. General Thomas came up on his left, facing Camp Creek, and General Schofield broke his way through the dense forest to General Thomas's left. Johnston had left Dalton, and General Howard entered it and pressed his rear. Nothing saved Johnston's army at Resaca but the impracticable nature of the country, which made the passage of troops across the Valley almost impossible. This fact enabled his army to reach Resaca from Dalton along the comparatively good roads constructed beforehand, partly from the topographical nature of the country, and partly from the foresight of the rebel chief. At all events, on 14th of May we found the rebel army in a strong position behind Camp Creek, occupying the forts at Resaca, and his right on some high chestnut hills to the north of the town. I at once ordered a pontoon bridge to be laid across the Oostanaula at Lay's Ferry in the direction of Calhoun; a division of the 16th corps, commanded by General Sweeney, to cross and threaten Calhoun; also the cavalry division of General Gerrard to move from its position at Villanow down towards Rome, to cross the Oostanaula and break the railroad below Calhoun and above Kingston if possible, and with the main army I pressed against Resaca at all points. General McPherson got across Camp Creek near its mouth and made a lodgment close up to the enemy's works, on hills that commanded, with short range artillery, the railroad and trussel bridges; and General Thomas pressing close along Camp Creek Valley, threw General Hooker's corps across the head of the Creek to the main Dalton road, and down to it close on Resaca.

General Schofield came up close on his left, and a heavy battle ensued during the afternoon and evening of the 15th, during which General Hooker drove the enemy from several strong hills, captured a 4-gun battery and many prisoners. That night, Johnston escaped, retreating south across the Oostanaula, and the next morning we entered the town in time to save the road bridge, but the railroad bridge was burned.

The whole army started in pursuit, General Thomas directly on his heels, General McPherson by Lay's ferry, and General Schofield by obscure roads to the left. We found in Resaca another 4-gun battery and a good lot of stores.

General McPherson during the 16th got across at Lay's ferry. General Thomas had to make some additional bridges at Resaca, but General Schofield had more trouble, and made a wide circuit to the left by Fue's and Field's ferries across the Connasauga and Coosawattee rivers, which form the Oostanaula. On the 17th all the armies moved south by as many different roads as we could find, and General Thomas had sent by my orders a division, General Jeff. C. Davis, along the west bank of Oostanaula, to Rome. Near Adairsville we again found signs of the rebel army, and of a purpose to fight, and about sunset of that day General Newton's division in the advance had a pretty sharp encounter with his rear guard, but the next morning he was gone, and we pushed on through Kingston to a point four miles beyond, where we found him again in force on ground comparatively open, and well adapted to a grand battle. We made the proper dispositions. General Schofield approaching Cassville from the north, to which point General Thomas had also directed General Hooker's corps, and I had drawn General McPherson's army from Woodland to Kingston, to be in close support. On the 19th the enemy was in force about Cassville, with strong forts, but as our troops converged on him, again he retreated in the night time across the Etowah river, burning the road and railroad bridges near Cartersville, but leaving us in complete possession of the most valuable country above the Etowah river.

Holding General Thomas's army about Cassville, General McPherson's about Kingston, and General Schofield's at Cassville depot and toward the Etowah bridge, I gave the army a few days' rest and also time to bring forward supplies for the next stage of the campaign. In the mean time General Jeff. C. Davis had got possession of Rome with its forts, some 8 or 10 guns of heavy caliber, and its valuable mills and foundries. We also secured possession of two good bridges across the Etowah river near Kingston, giving us the means of crossing toward the south. Satisfied that the enemy could and would hold us in check at the Allatoona pass, I resolved, without even attempting it in front, to turn it by a circuit to the right, and having supplied our wagons for twenty days' absence from our railroad, I left a garrison at Rome and Kingston, and on the 23d put the army in motion for "Dallas."

General McPherson crossed the Etowah at the mouth of Conasene creek, near Kingston, and moved for his position to the south of Dallas *via* Van Wert. General Davis's division moved directly from Rome for Dallas by Van Wert. General Thomas took the road *via* Euharlee and Burnt Hickory, while General Schofield moved by other roads more to the east, aiming to come up on General Thomas's left.

General Thomas's head of column skirmished with the enemy's cavalry about Burnt Hickory, and captured a courier with a letter of General Johnston, showing that he had detected the move and was preparing to meet us about Dallas. The country was very rugged, mountainous, and densely wooded, with few and obscure roads.

On the 25th of May, General Thomas was moving fom Burnt Hickory for Dallas, his troops on three roads, General Hooker having the advance. When he approached the Pumpkin Vine creek, on the main Dallas road, he found a respectable force of the enemy's cavalry at a bridge to his left. He rapidly pushed them across the creek, saving the bridge though on fire, and followed out eastward about two miles, where he first encountered infantry, whose pickets he drove some distance, until he encountered the enemy's line of battle, and his leading division, General Geary's, had a severe encounter. General Hooker's other two divisions were on other roads, and he ordered them in, although the road he was then following, by reason of the presence of the enemy, led him north of Dallas about four miles.

It was near 4 o'clock p.m. before General Hooker got his whole corps well in hand, when he deployed two divisions, and, by my order, made a bold push to secure possession of a point known as the "New Hope" Church, where three roads meet from Ackworth, Marietta, and Dallas. Here a hard battle was fought, and the enemy was driven back to New Hope Church; but, having hastily thrown up some parapets, and a stormy, dark night having set in, General Hooker was unable to drive the enemy from those roads. By the next morning we found the enemy well intrenched substantially in front of the road leading from Dallas to Marietta. We were consequently compelled to make dispositions on a larger scale. General McPherson was moved up to Dallas, General Thomas was deployed against New Hope Church, and General Schofield was directed towards our left, so as to strike and turn the enemy's right. General Garrard's cavalry operated with General McPherson, and General Stoneman with General Schofield. General McCook looked to our rear.

Owing to the difficult nature of the ground and dense forests, it took us several days to deploy close to the enemy, when I resolved gradually to work towards our left, and, when all things were ready, to push for the railroad east of Allatoona. In making our development before the enemy about New Hope, many severe sharp encounters occurred between parts of the army, details of which will be given at length in the reports of subordinate commanders. On the 28th, General McPherson was on the point of closing to his left on General Thomas, in front of New Hope Church, to enable me with the rest of the army to extend still more to the left and to envelope the enemy's right, when suddenly the enemy made a bold and daring assault on him at Dallas.

Fortunately our men had erected good breastworks, and gave
emy a terrible and bloody repulse. After a few days' delay, for effect, I renewed my orders to General McPherson to move to his left about five miles, and occupy General Thomas's position in front of New Hope Church, and Generals Thomas and Schofield were ordered to move a corresponding distance to their left. This move was effected with ease and safety on the 1st of June, and, by pushing our left well around, we occupied all the roads leading back to Allatoona and Ackworth, after which I pushed General Stoneman's cavalry rapidly into Allatoona, at the east end of the Pass, and General Garrard's cavalry around by the rear to the west end of the Pass. Both of these commands reached the points designated without trouble, and we thereby accomplished our real purpose of turning the Allatoona Pass.

Ordering the railroad bridge across the Etowah to be at once rebuilt I continued working by the left, and on the 4th of June had resolved to leave Johnston in his intrenched position at New Hope Church and move to the railroad about Ackworth, when he abandoned his intrenchments, after which we moved readily to Ackworth and reached the railroad on the 6th of June. I at once examined in person the Allatoona Pass and found it admirably adapted to our use as a secondary base, and gave the necessary orders for its defense and garrison, and as soon as the railroad bridge was finished across the Etowah our stores came forward to our camps by rail.

At Ackworth General Blair overtook us on the 8th of June with two divisions of the seventeenth corps that had been on furlough, and one brigade of cavalry, Colonel Long's, of General Garrard's division, which had been awaiting horses at Columbia. This accession of force about compensated for our losses in battle and the detachment left at Resaca, Rome, Kingston, and Allatoona.

On the 9th of June our communications in the rear being secure and supplies ample we moved forward to Big Shanty.

Kenesaw, the bold and striking Twin Mountain, lay before us, with a high range of chestnut hills trending off to the northeast terminating to our view in another peak called Brushy Mountain. To our right was the smaller hill called Pine Mountain, and beyond it in the distance Lost Mountain. All these, though links in a continuous chain, present a sharp conical appearance, prominent in the vast landscape that presents itself from any of the hills that abound in that region. Kenesaw, Pine Mountain, and Lost Mountain, form a triangle, Pine Mountain the apex, and Kenesaw and Lost Mountain the base, covering perfectly the town of Marietta and the railroad back to the Chattahoochie. On each of these peaks the enemy had his signal stations. The summits were covered with batteries, and the spurs were alive with men, busy in felling trees, digging pits, and preparing for the grand struggle impending;

The scene was enchanting, too beautiful to be disturbed by the harsh clamors of war, but the Chattahoochie lay beyond, and I had to reach it. On approaching close to the enemy I found him occupying a line full two miles long, more than he could hold with his force. General McPherson was ordered to move toward Marietta, his right on the railroad, General Thomas on Kenesaw and Pine Mountain, and General Schofield off toward Lost Mountain; General Garrard's cavalry on the left, General Stoneman's on the right, and General McCook looking to our rear and communications. Our depot was at Big Shanty.

By the 11th of June our lines were close up, and we made dispositions to break the line between Kenesaw and Pine Mountains. General Hooker was on its right and front, General Howard on its left and front, and General Palmer between it and the railroad. During a sharp cannonading from General Howard's right or General Hooker's left, General Polk was killed on the 14th, and on the morning of the 15th Pine Mountain was found abandoned by the enemy. Generals Thomas and Schofield advanced, and found him again strongly intrenched along the line of rugged hills connecting Kenesaw and Lost Mountain. At the same time General McPherson advanced his line, gaining substantial advantage on the left. Pushing our operations on the centre as vigorously as the nature of the ground would permit, I had again ordered an assault on the centre, when, on the 17th, the enemy abandoned Lost Mountain and the long line of admirable breastworks connecting it with Kenesaw. We continued to press at all points, skirmishing in dense forests of timber and across most difficult ravines, until we found him again strongly posted and intrenched, with Kenesaw as his salient, his right wing thrown back to cover Marietta, and his left behind Nose's creek, covering his railroad back to the Chattahoochie. This enabled him to contract his lines and strengthen them accordingly.

From Kenesaw he could look down upon our camps and observe every movement, and his batteries thundered away, but did us little harm, on account of the extreme height, the shot and shell passing harmlessly over our heads as we lay close up against his mountain town.

During our operations about Kenesaw the weather was villainously bad, and the rain fell almost continuously for three weeks, rendering our narrow wooded roads mere mud gulleys, so that a general movement would have been impossible, but our men daily worked closer and closer to their intrenched foe, and kept up an incessant picket firing galling to him. Every opportunity was taken to advance our general lines closer and closer to the enemy.

General McPherson watching the enemy on Kenesaw and working his left forward, General Thomas, swinging as it were on a grand left wheel, his left on Kenesaw connecting with General McPherson, and General Schofield all the time working to the south and east along the old Sandtown road. On the 22d General Hooker had advanced his line, with General Schofield on his right, the enemy, Hood's corps, with detachments from the others, suddenly sallied and attacked. The blow fell mostly on General Williams's division of General Hooker's corps, and a brigade of General Hascall's division of General Schofield's army.

The ground was comparatively open, and although the enemy drove in the skirmish lines, an advanced regiment of General Schofield, sent out purposely to hold him in check until some preparations could be completed for his reception, yet when he reached our line of battle he received a terrible repulse, leaving his dead, wounded, and many prisoners in our hands. This is known as the affair of the "Kulp House." Although inviting the enemy at all times to commit such mistakes, I could not hope for him to repeat them after the examples of Dallas and the "Kulp House," and upon studying the ground, I had no alternative in my turn but to assault his lines or turn his position. Either course had its difficulties and dangers. And I perceived that the enemy and our own officers had settled down into a conviction that I would not assault fortified lines.

All looked to me to "outflank." An army to be efficient must not settle down to one single mode of offense, but must be prepared to execute any plan which promises success. I waited, therefore, for the moral effect, to make a successful assault against the enemy behind his breastworks, and resolved to attempt it at that point where success would give the largest fruits of victory. The general point selected was the left center; because, if I could thrust a strong head of column through at that point by pushing it boldly and rapidly two and one half miles, it would reach the railroad below Marietta, cut off the enemy's right and center from its line of retreat, and then, by turning on either part, it could be overwhelmed and destroyed. Therefore, on the 24th of June, I ordered that an assault should be made at two points south of Kenesaw on the 27th, giving three days' notice for preparation and reconnoissance; one to be made near Little Kenesaw by General Mc-

Pherson's troops, and the other about a mile further south by General Thomas's troops. The hour was fixed, and all the details given in Field Orders, No. 28, of June 24. On the 27th of June the two assaults were made at the time and in the manner prescribed, and both failed, costing us many valuable lives, among them those of Generals Harker and McCook; Colonel Rice, and others badly wounded. Our aggregate loss being near 8,000, while we inflicted comparatively little loss to the enemy, who lay behind his well formed breastworks. Failure as it was, and for which I assume the entire responsibility, I yet claim it produced good fruits, as it demonstrated to General Johnston that I would assault, and that boldly, and we also gained and held ground so close to the enemy's parapets that he could not show a head above them.

It would not do to rest long under the influence of a mistake or failure, and accordingly General Schofield was working strong on the enemy's left; and on the 1st of July I ordered General McPherson to be relieved by General Garrard's cavalry in front of Kenesaw, and to rapidly throw his whole army by the right down to and threaten Nickajack creek and Turner's ferry across the Chattahoochie, and I also pushed Stoneman's cavalry to the river below Turner's.

General McPherson commenced his movement the night of July 2, and the effect was instantaneous. The next morning Kenesaw was abandoned, and I with the first dawn of day I saw our skirmishers appear on the mountain top. General Thomas's whole line was then moved forward to the railroad, and I turned south in pursuit toward the Chattahoochie. In person I entered Marietta at 8½ in the morning, just as the enemy's cavalry vacated the place. General Logan's corps of General McPherson's army, which had not moved far, was ordered back into Marietta by the main road, and General McPherson and General Schofield were instructed to cross Nickajack and attack the enemy in flank and rear, and, if possible, to catch him in the confusion of crossing the Chattahoochie; but Johnston had foreseen and provided against all this, and had covered his movement well. He had intrenched a strong *tete du pont* at the Chattahoochie, with an advanced intrenched line across the road at Smyrna camp meeting ground, five miles from Marietta.

Here General Thomas found him, his front covered by a good parapet, and his flanks behind the Nickajack and Rottenwood creeks. Ordering a garrison for Marietta, and General Logan to join his own army near the mouth of Nickajack, I overtook General Thomas at Smyrna. On the 4th of July we pushed a strong skirmish line down the main road, capturing the entire line of the enemy's pits, and made strong demonstrations also at Nickajack creek and about Turner's ferry. This had the desired effect, and the next morning the enemy was gone, and the army moved to the Chattahoochie, General Thomas's left flank resting on it near Paice's ferry, General McPherson's right at the mouth of Nickajack, and General Schofield in reserve; the enemy by behind a line of unusual strength, covering the railroad and pontoon bridges and beyond the Chattahoochie. Heavy skirmishing along our whole front during the 5th demonstrated the strength of the enemy's position, which could alone be turned by crossing the main Chattahoochie river, a rapid and deep stream, only passable at that stage by means of bridges except at one or two very difficult fords.

To accomplish this result I judged it would be more easy of execution before the enemy had made more thorough preparation or regained full confidence, and accordingly I ordered General Schofield across from his position on the Sandtown road to Smyrna camp ground, and next to the Chattahoochie, near the mouth of Soap's creek, and effect a lodgment on the east bank. This was most successfully and skilfully accomplished on the 7th of July, General Schofield capturing a gun, completely surprising the guard, laying a good pontoon bridge and a trestle bridge, and effecting a strong lodgment on high and commanding ground, with good roads leading to the east. At the same time General Garrard moved rapidly on Roswell and destroyed the factories which had supplied the rebel armies with cloth for years. Over one of these, the woolen factory, the nominal owner displayed the French flag, which was not respected, of course. A neutral surely is no better than one of our own citizens, and we do not permit our own citizens to fabricate cloth for hostile uses.

General Garrard was then ordered to secure the shallow ford at Roswell, and hold it until he could be relieved by infantry; and as I contemplated transferring the army of the Tennessee from the extreme right to the left, I ordered General Thomas to send a division of his infantry that was nearest up to Roswell to hold the ford until General McPherson could send up a corps from the neighborhood of Nickajack. General Newton's division was sent and held the ford until the arrival of General Dodge's corps, which was soon followed by General McPherson's whole army. About the same time General Howard had also built a bridge at Powers's ferry, two miles below General Schofield had crossed over and taken a position on his right. Thus during the 9th we had secured three good and safe points of passage over the Chattahoochie, above the enemy, with good roads leading to Atlanta, and Johnston abandoned his *tete du pont*, burned his bridges, and left us undisputed masters north and west of the Chattahoochie, at daylight of the 10th of July.

This was one if not the chief object of the campaign, viz.: the advancement of our lines from the Tennessee to the Chattahoochie, but Atlanta lay before us only eight miles distant, and was too important a place in the hands of an enemy to be left undisturbed with its magazines, stores arsenals, workshops, foundries, &c., and more especially its railroads, which converge there from the four great cardinal points. But the men had worked hard and needed rest, and we accordingly took a short spell. But in anticipation of this contingency I had collected a well appointed force of cavalry about 2000 strong at Decatur, Alabama, with orders, on receiving notice by telegraph, to push rapidly south, cross the Coosa at the railroad bridge or the Ten Islands, and thence by the most direct route to Opelika. There is but one stem of finished railroad connecting the channels of trade and travel between Georgia and Alabama and Mississippi, which runs from Montgomery to Opelika, and my purpose was to break it up effectually and thereby cut off Johnston's army from that source of supply and reinforcement.

General Rousseau, commanding the district of Tennessee, asked permission to command the expedition and received it. As soon as Johnston was well across the Chattahoochie, and as I had begun to maneuver on Atlanta, I gave the requisite notice, and General Rousseau started punctually on the 10th of July. He fulfilled his orders and instructions to the very letter, whipping the rebel General Clanton en route; he passed through Talladega, and reached the railroad on the 16th about twenty five miles west of Opelika and broke it well up to that place. Also three miles of the branch toward Columbus and two towards West Point. He then turned north and brought his command safely to Marietta, arriving on the 22d, having sustained a trifling loss not to exceed 80 men.

The main armies remained quiet in their camps on the Chattahoochie until the 16th of July, but the time was employed in collecting stores at Allatoona, Marietta, and Vining's station, strengthening the railroad guards and garrisons, and improving the pier bridges and roads leading across the river. General Stoneman's and McCook's cavalry had scouted well down the river to draw attention in that direction, and all things being ready for a general advance, I ordered it to commence on the 17th; General Thomas to cross at Powers's and Paice's ferry bridges, and to march by Buckhead, General Schofield was already across at the mouth of Soaps's creek and to march by Cross Keys, and General McPherson to direct his course from Roswell straight against the Augusta road, at some point east of Decatur, near Stone Mountain. General Garrard's cavalry acted with General McPherson, and Generals Stoneman and McCook watched the river and roads below the railroad. On the 17th the whole army advanced from their camps and formed a general line along the Old Peach Tree road.

Continuing on a general right wheel, General McPherson reached the Augusta railroad on the 18th at a point seven miles east of Decatur, and with General Garrard's cavalry, and General Morgan L. Smith's infantry division of the 15th corps, broke up a section of about four miles, and General Schofield reached the town of Decatur.

On the 19th General McPherson turned along the railroad into Decatur, and General Schofield followed a road toward Atlanta, leading by Colonel Howard's house and the distillery, and General Thomas crossed Peach Tree creek in force by numerous bridges in the face of the enemy's intrenched lines. All found the enemy in more or less force, and skirmished heavily.

On the 20th all the armies had closed in, converging toward Atlanta, but as a gap existed between Generals Schofield and Thomas, two divisions of General Howard's corps of General Thomas's army were moved to the left to connect with General Schofield, leaving General Newton's division of the same corps on the Buckhead road. During the afternoon of the 20th, about 4, P. M., the enemy sallied from his works in force, and fell in line of battle against our right center, composed of General Newton's division of General Howard's corps, on the main Buckhead road; of General Hooker's corps next south, and General Johnson's division of General Palmer's corps. The blow was sudden and somewhat unexpected, but General Newton had hastily covered his front by a line of rail piles which enabled him to meet and repulse the attack on him. General Hooker's whole corps was uncovered and had to fight on comparatively open ground, and it, too, after a very severe battle, drove the enemy back to his intrenchments, and the action in front of General Johnson was comparatively light, that division being well intrenched. The enemy left on the field over 500 dead, about 1,000 wounded severely, 7 stands of colors, and many prisoners. His loss could not have fallen short of 5,000, whereas ours was covered by 1,500 killed, wounded, and missing; the greater loss fell on General Hooker's corps, from its exposed condition.

On the 21st we felt the enemy in his intrenched position, which was found to crown the heights overlooking the comparatively open ground of the valley of Peach Tree creek, his right beyond the Augusta road to the east, and his left well toward Turner's ferry on the Chattahoochie, at a general distance from Atlanta of about four miles.

On the morning of the 22d, somewhat to my surprise, this whole line was found abandoned, and I confess I thought the enemy had resolved to give us Atlanta without further contest; but General Johnston had been relieved of his command and General Hood substituted. A new policy seemed resolved on, of which the bold attack on our right was the index. Our advancing ranks swept across the strong and well finished parapet of the enemy and closed in upon Atlanta until we occupied a line in the form of a general circle of about two miles' radius, when we again found him occupying in force a line of finished redoubts, which had been prepared for more than a year, covering all the roads leading into Atlanta; and we found him also busy in connecting those redoubts with curtains strengthened by rifle trenches, abattis, and chevaux-de-frise.

General McPherson, who had advanced from Decatur, continued to follow substantially the railroad, with the 15th corps, General Logan, the 17th, General Blair on its left, and the 16th, General Dodge on its right, but as the general advance of all the armies contracted the circle, the 16th corps, General Dodge, was thrown out of line by the 15th connecting on the right with General Schofield near the Howard house. General McPherson, the night before, had gained a high hill to the south and east of the railroad, where the 17th corps had, after a severe fight, driven the enemy, and it gave him a most commanding position within easy view of the very heart of the city. He had thrown out working parties to it, and was making preparations to occupy it in strength with batteries. The 16th corps, General Dodge, was ordered from right to left to occupy this position and make it a strong general left flank. General Dodge was moving by a diagonal path or wagon tract leading from the Decatur road in the direction of General Blair's left flank.

About 10 A.M. I was in person with General Schofield examining the appearance of the enemy's lines opposite the district, where we attracted enough of the enemy's fire of artillery and musketry to satisfy me the enemy was in Atlanta in force, and meant to fight, and had gone to a large dwelling close by, known as the Howard house, where General McPherson joined me. He described the condition of things on his flank and the disposition of his troops. I explained to him that if we met serious resistance in Atlanta, as present appearances indicated, instead of operating against it by the left I would extend to the right, and that I did not want him to gain much distance to the left. He then described the hill occupied by General Leggett's division of General Blair's corps as essential to the occupation of any ground to the east and south of the Augusta railroad on account of its commanding nature. I therefore ratified his disposition of troops, and modified a previous order I had sent him in writing to use General Dodge's corps, thrown somewhat in reserve by the closing up of our line, to break up railroad, and I sanctioned its going, as already ordered by General McPherson, to his left, to hold and fortify that position. The General remained with me until near noon, when some reports reaching us that indicated a movement of the enemy on that flank, he mounted and rode away with his staff. I must here also state that the day before I had detached General Garrard's cavalry to go to Covington, on the Augusta road, forty-two miles east of Atlanta, and from that point to send detachments to break the two important bridges across the Yellow and Ulcofauhatchee rivers, tributaries of Ocmulgee, and General McPherson had also left his wagon train at Decatur, under a guard of three regiments commanded by Colonel, now General Sprague. Soon after General McPherson left me at the Howard house, as before described, I heard the sounds of musketry to our left rear, at first more pattering shots, but soon they grew in volume, accompanied with artillery, and about the same time the sound of guns was heard in the direction of Decatur. No doubt could longer be entertained of the enemy's plan of action, which was to throw a superior force on our left flank, while he held us with his forts in front, the only question being as to the amount of force he could employ at that point. I hastily transmitted orders to all points of our center and right to press forward and give full employment to all the enemy in his lines, and for General Schofield to hold as large a force in reserve as possible, awaiting developments. Not more than half an hour after General McPherson had left me, viz., about 12½ M., of the 22d, his Adjutant General, Lieutenant Colonel Clark, rode up and reported that General McPherson was either dead or a prisoner; that he had ridden from me to General Dodge's column, moving as heretofore described, and had sent off nearly all his staff and orderlies on various errands, and himself had passed into a narrow path or road that led to the left and rear of General Giles A. Smith's division, which was General Blair's extreme left; that a few minutes after he had entered the woods a sharp volley was heard in that direction, and his horse had come out riderless, having two wounds. The suddenness of this terrible calamity would have overwhelmed me with grief, but the living demanded my whole thoughts. I instantly dispatched a staff officer to General John A. Logan, commanding the 15th corps, to tell him what had happened; that he must assume command of the army of the Tennessee, and hold stubbornly the ground already chosen, more especially the hill gained by General Leggett the night before.

Already the whole line was engaged in battle. Hardee's corps had sallied from Atlanta, and by a wide circuit to the east had struck General Blair's left flank, enveloped it, and his right had swung around until it hit General Dodge in motion. General Blair's line was substantially along the old line of the rebel trench, but it was fashioned to fight outwards. A space of wooded ground of near half a mile intervened between the head of General Dodge's column and General Blair's line, through which the enemy had poured, but the last order ever given by General McPherson was to hurry a brigade (Colonel Wangelin's) of the 15th corps across from the railroad to occupy this gap. It came across on the double quick and checked the enemy. While Hardee attacked in flank, Stewart's corps was to attack in front directly out from the main works, but fortunately their attacks were not simultaneous. The enemy swept across the hill which our men were then fortifying, and captured the pioneer company, its tools, and almost the entire working party, and bore down on our left until he encountered General Giles A. Smith's division of the 17th corps, who was somewhat "in air," and forced to fight first from one side of the old rifle parapet and then from the other, gradually withdrawing, regiment by regiment, so as to form a flank to General Leggett's division which held the apex of the hill, which was the only part that it was deemed essential to our future plans. General Dodge had caught and held well in check the enemy's right, and punished him severely, capturing many prisoners. Smith (General Giles A.) had gradually given up the extremity of his line and formed a new one whose right connected with General Leggett, and his left refused, facing southeast. On this ground and in this order the men fought well and desperately for near four hours, checking and repulsing all the enemy's attacks. The execution on the enemy's ranks at the angle was terrible, and great credit is due both Generals Leggett and Giles A. Smith and their men for their hard and stubborn fighting. The enemy made no further progress on that flank, and by 4 P. M. had almost given up the attempt. In the meantime Wheeler's cavalry had moved (for General Garrard was absent at Covington by my order) had reached Decatur and attempted to capture the wagon trains, but Colonel, now General Sprague, covered them with great skill and success, sending them to the rear of Generals Schofield and Thomas, and not drawing back from Decatur till every wagon was safe except three which the teamsters had left, carrying off the mules. On our extreme left the enemy had taken a complete battery of 6 guns, with its horses, (Murray's,) of the regular Army, as it was moving along unsupported and unapprehensive of danger in a narrow, wooded road in that unguarded space between the head of General Dodge's column and the line of battle on the ridge above, but most of the men escaped to the bushes. He also got two other guns on the extreme left flank, that were left on the ground as General Giles A. Smith drew off his men in the manner heretofore described. About 4 P. M. there was quite a lull, during which the enemy felt forward on the railroad and main Decatur road, and suddenly assailed a regiment which with a section of guns, had been thrown forward as a kind of picket, and captured the two guns: he then advanced rapidly and broke through our lines at that point which had been materially weakened by the withdrawal of Colonel Martin's brigade, sent by General Logan's order to the extreme left. The other brigade, General Lightburn, which held this part of the line, fell back in some disorder about four hundred yards to a position held by it the night before, leaving the enemy for a time in possession of two batteries, one of which a 20 pounder Parrott battery of 4 guns, was most valuable to us, and separating General Wood's and General Harrow's divisions of the 15th corps, (which were on the right and left of the railroad. Being in person close by the spot, and appreciating the vast importance of the connection at that point, I ordered certain batteries of General Schofield to be moved to a position somewhat commanding, by a left flank fire, and ordered an incessant fire of shells on the enemy within sight and the woods beyond, to prevent his reenforcing. I also sent orders to General Logan, which he had already anticipated, to make the 15th corps regain its lost ground at any cost, and instructed General Wood, supported by General Schofield, to use his division and sweep the parapet down from where he held it until he saved the batteries and recovered the lost ground. The whole was executed in superb style, at times our men and the enemy fighting across the narrow parapet, but at last the enemy gave way and the 15th corps regained its position and all the guns except the two advanced ones, which were out of view and had been removed by the enemy within his main work. With this terminated the battle of the 22d, which cost us 3,722 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

But among the dead was Major General McPherson, whose body was recovered and brought to me in the heat of battle, and I had sent it in charge of his personal staff back to Marietta on its way to his Northern home. He was a noble youth of striking personal appearance, of the highest professional capacity, and with a heart abounding in kindness that drew to him the affections of all men. His sudden death devolved the command of the army of the Tennessee on the no less brave and gallant General Logan, who nobly sustained his reputation and that of his veteran army, and avenged the death of his comrade and commander. The enemy left on the field his dead and wounded, and about a thousand well prisoners. His dead alone are computed by General Logan at 3,240, of which number 2,200 were from actual count, and of these he delivered to the enemy, under a flag of truce, sent in by him (the enemy) 800 bodies. I entertain no doubt that in the battle of July 22d the enemy sustained an aggregate loss of full 8,000 men. The next day General Garrard returned from Covington, having succeeded perfectly in his mission, and destroyed the bridges at Ulcofauhatchee and Yellow rivers, besides burning a train of cars, a large quantity of cotton, (2,000 bales,) and the depots of stores at Covington and Conyer's station, and bringing in 200 prisoners and some good horses, losing but two men, one of whom was killed by accident. Having thereby sufficiently crippled the Augusta road and rendered it useless to the enemy, I then addressed myself to the task of reaching the Macon road, over which of necessity came the stores and ammunition that alone maintained the rebel army in Atlanta.

Generals Schofield and Thomas had closed well up, holding the enemy behind his inner intrenchments. I first ordered the army of the Tennessee to prepare to vacate its line and to shift by the right below Proctor's creek, and General Schofield to extend up to the Augusta road. About the same time General Rousseau had arrived from his expedition to Opelika, bringing me about 2,000 good cavalry, but of course fatigued with its long and rapid march, and ordering it to relieve General Stoneman at the river about Sandtown, I shifted General Stoneman to our left flank, and ordered all my cavalry to prepare for a blow at the Macon road, simultaneous with the movement of the army of the Tennessee towards East Point. To accomplish this I gave General Stoneman the command of his own and General Garrard's cavalry, making an effective force of full 5,000 men, and to General McCook I gave his own and the new cavalry brought by General Rousseau, which was commanded by Colonel Harrison of the 8th Indiana cavalry, in the aggregate about 4,000. These two well appointed bodies were to move in concert, the former by the left around Atlanta to McDonough, and the latter by the right on Fayetteville, and on a certain night, viz., July 28th, they were to meet on the Macon road near Lovejoy's, and destroy it in the most effectual manner. I estimated this joint cavalry could whip all Wheeler's cavalry, and could otherwise fully accomplish its task, and I think so still. I had the officers in command to meet me, and explained the movement perfectly, and they entertained not a doubt of perfect success. At the very moment almost of starting, General Stoneman addressed me a note asking permission, after fulfilling his orders and breaking the road, to be allowed, with his command proper, to proceed to Macon and Anderson, and release our prisoners of war confined at those points. There was something most captivating in the idea, and the execution was within the bounds of probability of success. I consented that after the defeat of Wheeler's cavalry, which was embraced in his orders, and breaking the road, he might attempt it with his cavalry proper, sending that of General Garrard back to its proper flank of the army. Both cavalry expeditions started at the time appointed. I have as yet no report from General Stoneman, who is a prisoner of war at Macon, but I know that he dispatched General Garrard's cavalry to Flat Rock, for the purpose of covering his own movement to McDonough, but for some reason unknown to me he went off towards Covington and did not again communicate with General Garrard at Flat Rock. General Garrard remained there until the 29th, skirmishing heavily with a part of Wheeler's cavalry and occupying their attention, but hearing nothing from General Stoneman, he moved back to Conyer's, where, learning that General Stoneman had gone to Covington and south on the east side of the Ocmulgee, he returned and resumed his position on our left. It is known that General Stoneman kept to the east of the Ocmulgee to Clinton, sending detachments off to the east which did a large amount of damage to the railroad, burning the bridges of Walnut creek and Oconee, and destroying a large number of cars and locomotives, and with his main force appeared before Macon. He did not succeed in crossing the Ocmulgee at Macon, or in approaching Anderson, but retired in the direction whence he came, followed by various detachments of mounted men under a General Iverson. He seems to have become hemmed in, and gave consent to two-thirds of his force to escape back whilst he held the enemy in check with the remainder, about 700 men, and a section of light guns. One brigade, Colonel Adams, came in almost intact. Another, commanded by Colonel Capron, was surprised on the way back and scattered; many were captured and killed, and the balance got in mostly unarmed and afoot, and the General himself surrendered his small command, and is now a prisoner at Macon. His mistake was in not making the first concentration with General's McCook and Garrard near Lovejoy's, according to his orders, which is yet unexplained.

General McCook, in the execution of his part, went down the west bank of the Chattahoochie to near Rivertown, where he laid a pontoon bridge with which he was provided, crossed his command, and moved rapidly on Palmetto station of the West Point road, where he tore up a section of track, leaving a regiment to create a diversion towards Campbellstown, which regiment fulfilled its duty, and returned to camp by way of, and escorting back the pontoon bridge train. General McCook then rapidly moved to Fayetteville, where he found a large number of the wagons belonging to the rebel army in Atlanta. These he burned to the number of 600, killing 500 mules, and carrying along others, and taking 250 prisoners, mostly quartermasters and men belonging to the trains. He then pushed for the railroad, reaching it at Lovejoy's station at the time appointed. He burned the depot, tore up a section of the road, and continued to work until forced to leave off to defend himself against an accumulating force of the enemy. He could hear nothing of General Stoneman, and finding his progress east too strongly opposed, he moved south and west, and reached Newman on the West Point road, where he encountered an infantry force coming from Mississippi to Atlanta, which had been stopped by the break he had made at Palmetto. This force, with the pursuing cavalry, hemmed him in, and forced him to fight. He was compelled to drop his prisoners and captures and cut his way out, losing some 500 officers and men. Among them a most valuable officer, Colonel Harrison, who, when fighting his men as skirmishers on foot, was overcome and made prisoner, and is now at Macon. He cut his way out, reached the Chattahoochie, crossed and got to Marietta without further loss.

General McCook is entitled to much credit for thus saving his command, which was endangered by the failure of General Stoneman to reach Lovejoy's. But on the whole the cavalry raid is not deemed a success, for the real purpose was to break the enemy's communications, which, though done, was on so limited a scale that I knew the damages would soon be repaired.

Pursuant to the general plan the army of the Tennessee drew out of its lines near the Decatur road during the night of July 26, and on the 27th moved behind the rest of the army to Proctor's creek, and south to prolong our line due south facing east. On that day, by appointment of the President of the United States, Major General Howard assumed command of the army of the Tennessee, and had the general supervision of the movement, which was made *en echelon*, General Dodge's corps, 16th, on the left, nearest the enemy, General Blair's corps, 17th, next to come up on its right, and General Logan's corps, 15th, to come up on its right and refused as a flank, the whole to gain as much ground due south from the flank already established on Proctor's creek as was consistent with a proper strength. General Dodge's men got into line in the evening of the 27th, and General Blair's came into line on his right early on the morning of the 28th, his right reaching an old meeting house called Ezra church, near some large open fields by the poor-house, on a road known as the Bell's Ferry or Lickskillet road. Here the 15th corps, General Logan's, joined on and refused along a ridge well wooded, which partially commanded a view over the same fields. About 10 A. M. all the army was in position, and the men were busy in throwing up the accustomed piles of rails and logs, which after awhile assumed the form of a parapet. The skill and rapidity with which our men construct them is wonderful, and is something new in the art of

war. I rode along his whole line about that time, and as I approached Ezra church there was considerable artillery firing enfilading the road in which I was riding, killing an orderly's horse just behind my staff. I struck across an open field to where General Howard was standing in the rear of the 15th corps, and walked up to the ridge with General Morgan L. Smith to see if the battery which enfiladed the main road and line of rail piles, could not be disposed of, and heard General Smith give the necessary orders for the deployment of one regiment forward and another to make a circuit to the right, when I returned to where General Howard was and remained there until 12 o'clock. During this time there was nothing to indicate serious battle save the shelling by one or at most two batteries from beyond the large field in front of the 15th corps.

Wishing to be well prepared to defeat the enemy if he repeated his game of the 22d, I had, the night before, ordered General Davis's division of General Palmer's corps, which, by the movement of the army of the Tennessee, had been left, as it were, in reserve, to move down to Turner's ferry, and thence toward Whitehall or East Point, aiming to reach the flank of General Howard's new line, hoping that in case of an attack this division would in turn catch the attacking force in flank or rear, at an unexpected moment. I explained it to General Howard, and bade him expect the arrival of such a force in case of battle. Indeed, I expected to hear the fire of its skirmishers by noon. General Davis was sick that day, and Brigadier General Morgan commanded the division which had marched early for Turner's ferry, but many of the roads laid down on our maps did not exist at all, and General Morgan was delayed thereby. I rode back to make more particular inquiries as to this division, and had just reached General Davis's headquarters at Proctor's creek when I heard musketry open heavily on the right. The enemy had come out of Atlanta by the Bell's ferry road, and formed his masses in the open fields behind a swell of ground, and after the artillery firing I have described, advanced in parallel lines directly against the 15th corps, expecting to catch that flank in air. His advance was magnificent, but founded in an error that cost him sadly, for our men coolly and deliberately cut down his men, and spite of the efforts of the rebel officers, his ranks broke and fled. But they were rallied again and again, as often as six times at some points, and a few of the rebel officers and men reached our lines of rail piles only to be killed or hauled over as prisoners.

These assaults occurred from noon until about 4 p. m., when the enemy disappeared, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands; as many as 642 dead were counted and buried, and still others are known to have been buried which were not counted by the regularly detailed burial parties.

General Logan on this occasion was conspicuous as on the 22d, his corps being chiefly engaged; but General Howard had drawn from the other corps, 16th and 17th, certain reserves which were near at hand but not used. Our entire loss is reported less than 600, whereas that of the enemy in killed and wounded not less than 5,000. Had General Davis's division come up on the Bell's Ferry road as I calculated, at any time before four o'clock, what was simply a complete repulse would have been a disastrous rout to the enemy; but I cannot attribute the failure to want of energy or intelligence, and must charge it, like many other things in this campaign, to the peculiar tangled nature of the forests and absence of roads that would admit the rapid movement of troops.

This affair terminated all efforts of the enemy to check our extensions by the flank, which afterwards proceeded with comparative ease, but he met our extensions to the south by rapid and well constructed forts and rifle pits built between us and the railroad to and below East Point, remaining perfectly on the defensive.

Finding that the right flank of the army of the Tennessee did not reach, I was forced to shift General Schofield to that flank also, and afterwards General Palmer's corps of General Thomas's army. General Schofield moved from the left on the 1st of August, and General Palmer's corps followed at once, taking a line below Utoy creek, and General Schofield prolonged it to a point near East Point. The enemy made no offensive opposition, but watched our movements and extended his lines and parapets accordingly.

About this time several changes in important commands occurred, which should be noted. General Hooker, offended that General Howard was preferred to him as the successor of General McPherson, resigned his command of the 20th corps, to which General Slocum was appointed; but he was at Vicksburg, and until he joined the command of the corps devolved on General H. S. Williams, who handled it admirably. General Palmer also resigned the command of the 14th corps, and General Jeff C. Davis was appointed to his place. Major General D. S. Stanley had succeeded General Howard in the command of the 4th corps.

From the 24 to the 5th we continued to extend to the right, demonstrating strongly on the left and along our whole line. General Reilley's brigade of General Cox's division, General Schofield's army, on the 5th, tried to break through the enemy's line about a mile below Utoy creek, but failed to carry the position, losing about 400 men, who were caught in the entanglements and abatis; but the next day the position was turned by General Hascall, and General Schofield advanced his whole line close up to and facing the enemy below Utoy creek. Still he did not gain the desired foothold on either the West Point or Macon railroad. The enemy's line at that time must have been near fifteen miles long, extending from near Decatur to below East Point. This he was enabled to do by the use of a large force of State militia, and his position was so masked by the shape of the ground that we were unable to discover the weak parts.

I had become satisfied that, to reach the Macon road, and thereby control the supplies for Atlanta, I would have to move the whole army; but before beginning I ordered down from Chattanooga four 4½ inch rifled guns, to try their effect. These arrived on the 10th, and were put to work night and day, and did execution on the city, causing frequent fires, and creating confusion, yet the enemy seemed determined to hold his forts, even if the city were destroyed. On the 16th of August I made my Orders, No. 57, prescribing the mode and manner of executing the grand movement by the right flank, to begin on the 18th. This movement contemplated the withdrawal of the 20th corps, General Williams, to the entrenched position at the Chattahoochie bridge, and the march of the main army to the West Point railroad, near Fairborn, and afterwards to the Macon road, at or near Jonesboro', with our wagons loaded with provisions for fifteen days. About the time of the publication of these orders I learned that Wheeler, with a large mounted force of the enemy, variously estimated from 6,000 to 10,000 men, had passed around by the east and north, and had made his appearance on our lines of communication near Adairsville, and had succeeded in capturing 900 of our best cattle, and had made a break of the railroad near Calhoun. I could not have asked anything better, for I had provided well against such a contingency, and this detachment left me superior to the enemy in cavalry. I suspended the execution of my orders for this time being, and ordered General Kilpatrick to make up a well-appointed force of about 5,000 cavalry, and to move from his camp about Sandtown during the night of the 18th to the West Point road, and break it good near Fairborn; then to proceed across to the Macon road, and tear it up thoroughly, to avoid as far as possible, the enemy's infantry, but to attack any cavalry he could find. I thought this cavalry would save the necessity of moving the main army across, and that in case of his success it would leave me in better position to take full advantage of the result.

General Kilpatrick got off at the time appointed, and broke the West road, and afterwards reached the Macon road at Jonesboro', where he whipped Ross's cavalry and got possession of the railroad, which he held for five hours, damaging it considerably; but a brigade of the enemy's infantry which had been dispatched below Jonesboro' in cars was run back, and disembarked, and with Jackson's rebel cavalry made it impossible for him to continue his work. He drew off to the east, and made a circuit, and struck the railroad about Lovejoy's station, but was again threatened by the enemy, who moved on shorter lines, when he charged through their cavalry, taking many prisoners, of which he brought in 70, and captured a four-gun battery, which he destroyed, except one gun, which he brought in. He estimated the damage done to the road as enough to interrupt its use for ten days, after which he returned by a circuit north and east, reaching Decatur on the 22d. After an interview with General Kilpatrick, I was satisfied that whatever damage he had done would not produce the result desired, and I renewed my orders for the movement of the whole army. This involved the necessity of raising the siege of Atlanta, taking the field with our main force, and using it against the communications of Atlanta instead of against its intrenchments. All the army commanders were at once notified to send their surplus wagons, incumbrances of all kinds, and sick back to our intrenched position at the bridge, and that the movement would begin during the night of the 25th. According, all things being ready, the 4th corps, General Stanley, drew out of its lines on our extreme left, and marched to a position below Proctor's creek. The 20th corps, General Williams, moved back to the Chattahoochie. This movement was made without loss, save a few things left in our camps by thoughtless officers or men. The night of the 26th the movement continued, the army of the Tennessee drawing out and moving rapidly by a circuit well towards Sandtown and across Camp creek, the army of the Cumberland below Utoy creek, General Schofield remaining in position. This was effected with the loss of but a single man in the army of the Tennessee wounded by a shell from the enemy. The third movement brought the army of the Tennessee on the West Point railroad, above Fairborn, the army of the Cumberland about Red Oak, and General Schofield closed in near Digs and Mims. I then ordered one day's work to be expended in destroying that road, and it was done with a will. Twelve and one half miles were destroyed, the ties burned, and the iron rails heated and tortured by the utmost ingenuity of old hands at the work. Several cuts were filled up with the trunks of trees, with logs, rock, and earth intermingled with loaded shells, prepared as torpedoes, to explode in case of an attempt to clear them out. Having personally inspected this work, and satisfied with its execution, I ordered the whole army to move the next day eastward by several roads. Gen. Howard on the right towards Jonesboro' General Thomas, the center, by Shoal Creek church to Couch's on the Decatur and Fayetteville road, and General Schofield, on the left, about Morrow's mills. An inspection of the map will show the strategic advantages of this position. The railroad from Atlanta to Macon follows substantially the ridge or "divide" between the waters of Flint and Ocmulgee rivers, and from East Point to Jonesboro' makes a wide bend to the east. Therefore the position I have described, which had been well studied on paper, was my first objective." It gave me "interior lines," something our enemy had enjoyed too long, and I was anxious for once to get the inside tract, and therefore my haste and desire to secure it.

The several columns moved punctually on the morning of the 29th. General Thomas on the center encountered little opposition or difficulty save what resulted from the narrow roads, and reached his position at Couch's early in the afternoon. General Schofield being closer to the enemy, who still clung to East Point, moved cautiously on a small circle around that point, and came into position toward Rough-and-Ready; and General Howard, having the outer circle, had a greater distance to move. He encountered cavalry, which he drove rapidly to the crossing of Shoal creek, where the enemy also had artillery. Here a short delay occurred, and some cannonading and skirmishing, but General Howard started them again, and kept them moving, passed the Renfro place on the Decatur road, which was the point indicated for him in the orders of that day, but he wisely and well kept on and pushed on toward Jonesboro', saved the bridge across Flint river, and did not halt until darkness compelled him within half a mile of Jonesboro'. Here he rested for the night, and on the morning of August 31st, finding himself in the presence of a heavy force of the enemy, he deployed the 15th corps and disposed the 16th and 17th on its flanks. The men covered their front with the usual parapet, and were soon prepared to act offensively or defensively, as the case called for.

I was that night with General Thomas at Couch's, and as soon as I learned that General Howard had passed Renfro's I directed General Thomas to send to that place a division of General Jeff C. Davis's corps, to move General Stanley's corps in connection with General Schofield's towards Rough-and-Ready, and then to send forward due east a strong detachment of General Davis's corps to feel for the railroad. General Schofield was also ordered to move boldly forward and strike the railroad near Rough-and-Ready. These movements were progressing during the 31st, when the enemy came out of his works at Jonesboro' and attacked General Howard in position described. General Howard was admirably situated to receive him, and repulse the attack thoroughly. The enemy attacked with Lee's and Hardee's corps, and after a contest of over two hours withdrew, leaving over 400 dead on the ground, and his wounded, of which about 800 were left in Jonesboro', could not have been much less than 2,500. Hearing the sounds of battle at Jonesboro' about noon, orders were renewed to push the other movements on the left and centre, and about 4 P.M. the reports arrived simultaneously that General Howard had thoroughly repulsed the enemy at Jonesboro', that General Schofield had reached the railroad a mile below Rough and Ready and was working up the road, breaking it as he went; that General Stanley of General Thomas's Army had also got the road below General Schofield and was destroying its working south, and that General Baird of General Davis's corps had struck it still lower down within four miles of Jonesboro'.

Orders were at once given for all the Army to turn on Jonesboro', General Howard to keep the enemy busy whilst General Thomas should move down from the north, with General Schofield on his left. I also ordered the troops as they moved down to continue the thorough destruction of the railroad, because we had it then and I did not know but that events might divert our attention. General Garrard's cavalry was directed to watch the roads to our rear, the north. General Kilpatrick was sent south down the west bank of Flint, with instructions to attack or threaten the railroad below Jonesboro'. I expected the whole Army would close down on Jonesboro' by noon of the 1st of September. General Davis's corps, having a shorter distance to travel, was on time and deployed, facing south, his right in connect on with General Howard, and his left on the railroad. General Stanley and General Schofield were coming down along the Rough-and-Ready road, and along the railroad, breaking it as they came. When General Davis joined to General Howard, General Blair's corps on General Howard's left was thrown in reserve, and was immediately sent well to the right below Jonesboro' to act against that flank along with General Kilpatrick's cavalry. About 4 P.M. General Davis was all ready and assaulted the enemy's lines across open fields, carrying them very handsomely, and taking as prisoners the greater part of Govan's brigade, including its commander, with two four-gun batteries. Repeated orders were sent to Generals Stanley and Schofield to hurry up, but the difficult nature of the country and the absence of roads are the reasons assigned why these troops did not get well into position for attack before night rendered further operations impossible. Of course the next morning the enemy was gone, and had retreated south. About 2 o'clock that night the sounds of heavy explosions were heard in the direction of Atlanta, distance about twenty miles, with a succession of minor explosions, and what seemed like the rapid firing of cannon and musketry. These continued for about an hour, and again about 4 A.M. occurred another series of similar discharges apparently nearer us, and those sounds could be accounted for on no other hypothesis than of a night attack on Atlanta by General Slocum or the blowing up of the enemy's magazines. Nevertheless at day break, on finding the enemy gone from his lines at Jonesboro', I ordered a general pursuit south, General Thomas following to the left of the railroad, General Howard on its right, and General Schofield keeping off about two miles to the east. We overtook the enemy again near Lovejoy's station in a strong intrenched position, with his flanks well protected behind a branch of Walnut creek to the right and a confluent of the Flint river to his left. We pushed close up and reconnoitered the ground, and found he had evidently halted to cover his communication with the McDonough and Fayetteville road.

Rumors began to arrive through prisoners captured that Atlanta had been abandoned during the night of September 1st, that Hood had blown up his ammunition trains, which accounted for the sounds heard by us and which were yet unexplained, that Stewart's corps was then retreating toward McDonough, and that the militia had gone off toward Covington. It was then too late to interpose and prevent their escape, and I was satisfied with the substantial success already gained. Accordingly I ordered the work of destroying railroad to cease and the troops to be held in hand ready for any movement that further information from Atlanta might warrant.

General Jeff. C. Davis's corps had been left above Jonesboro', and General Garrard's cavalry was still further back, and the latter was ordered to send back to Atlanta and ascertain the exact truth and the real situation of affairs. But the same night, viz.: of September 4th, a courier arrived from General Slocum reporting the fact that the enemy had evacuated Atlanta, blown up seven trains of cars, and had retreated on the McDonough road. General Slocum had entered and taken possession on 2d of September.

The object of my movement against the railroad was therefore already reached and concluded, and as it was idle to pursue our enemy in that wooded country with a view to his capture, I gave orders on the 4th for the Army to prepare to move back slowly to Atlanta. On the 5th we drew back to the vicinity of Jonesboro', five miles, where we remained a day. On the 7th we moved to Rough-and-Ready, seven miles, and the next day to the camps selected, viz.; the Army of the Cumberland grouped round about Atlanta, the Army of the Tennessee about East Point, and that of the Ohio at Decatur, where the men now occupy clean and healthy camps.

I have not yet received full or satisfactory accounts of Wheeler's operations to our rear, further than that he broke the road about Calhoun and then made his appearance at Dalton, where Colonel Laibold held him in check until General Steedman arrived from Chattanooga and drove him off. He then passed up into East Tennessee, and made quite a stay at Athens; but, on the first show of pursuit, he kept on north across the Little Tennessee; and crossing the Holston near Strawberry Plains, reached the Clinch near Clinton, and passed over towards Sequatchee and McMinnville. Thence he seems to have gone to Murfreesboro and Lebanon, and across to Franklin. He may have committed damage to the property of citizens, but has injured us but little, the railroads being repaired about as fast as he broke them. From Franklin he has been pursued towards Florence, and out of the State by Generals Rousseau, Steedman, and Granger; but what amount of execution they have done to him is not yet reported. Our roads and telegraph are all repaired, and the cars run with regularity and speed. It is proper to remark in this place, that during the operation of this campaign, expeditions were sent out from Memphis and Vicksburgh to check any movements of the enemy's forces in Mississippi upon our communications. The manner in which this object was accomplished reflects credit upon Generals A. J. Smith, Washburne, Slocum, and Mower; and, although General Sturgis' expedition was less successful than the others, it assisted us in the main object to be accomplished.

I must bear full and liberal testimony to the energetic and successful management of our railroads during the campaign. No matter when or where a break has been made, the repair train seemed on the spot, and the damage was repaired generally before I knew of the break. Bridges have been built with surprising rapidity, and the locomotive whistle was heard in our advanced camps almost before the echoes of the skirmish fire had ceased. Some of these bridges—those of the Oostanaula, the Etowah, and Chattahoochie—are fine, substantial structures, and were built in inconceivably short time almost out of material improvised on the spot.

Colonel W. W. Wright, who has charge of the "construction and repairs," is not only a most skillful but a wonderfully ingenious, industrious, and zealous officer, and I can hardly do him justice. In like manner the officers charged with running the trains have succeeded to my entire satisfaction, and have worked in perfect harmony with the Quartermasters and Commissaries, bringing forward abundant supplies with such regularity that at no one time have we wanted for provisions, forage, ammunition, or stores of any essential kind.

Colonel L. C. Easton, Chief Quartermaster, and Colonel A. Beckwith, Chief Commissary, have also succeeded, in a manner surprising to all of us, in getting forward supplies. I doubt if ever an army was better supplied than this, and I commend them most highly for it, because I know that more solicitude was felt by the Lieutenant General commanding, and by the military world at large, on this than on any other one problem involved in the success of the campaign.

Captain T. G. Baylor, Chief Ordnance Officer, has in like manner kept the army well supplied at all times with every kind of ammunition. To Captain O. M. Poe, Chief Engineer, I am more than ordinarily indebted for keeping me supplied with maps and information of roads and topography, as well as in the more important branch of his duties in selecting lines and military positions. My own personal staff has been small but select.

Brigadier General W. F. Barry, an officer of enlarged capacity and great experience, has filled the office of Chief of Artillery to perfection, and Lieutenant Colonel E. D. Kittoe, Chief Medical Inspector, has done everything possible to give prompt aid and direction to the operations of that important department. I have never seen the wounded removed from the fields of battle, cared for, and afterwards sent to proper hospitals in the rear with more promptness, system, care, and success, than during this whole campaign, covering over one hundred days of actual battle and skirmish.

My Aides-de-Camp, Major J. C. McCoy, Captain L. M. Dayton and Captain J. C. Audenried have been ever zealous and most efficient, carrying my orders day and night to distant points of our extended lines, with an intelligence and zeal that insured the perfect working of machinery, covering from ten to twenty five miles of ground, when the least error in the delivery and explanation of an order, would have produced confusion; whereas in great measure, owing to the intelligence of these officers, orders have been made so clear that these vast armies have moved side by side, sometimes crossing each other's tracks through a difficult country of over a hundred and thirty-eight miles in length, without confusion or trouble.

Captain Dayton has also fulfilled the duties of my Adjutant-General, making all orders and carrying on the official correspondence.

Three Inspectors General completed my staff. Brigadier-General J. M. Corse, who has since been assigned the command of a division of the 16th corps at the request of General Dodge. Lieutenant-Colonel W. Warner, of the 76th Ohio, and Lieutenant-Colonel Comstock, Inspector General of the 15th corps, and Captain 13th United States Regulars.

These officers of singular energy and intelligence have been of immense assistance to me in handling these large armies.

My three "armies in the field" were commanded by able officers, my equal in rank and experience. Major General George H. Thomas, Major-General J. M. Schofield, and Major-General O. O. Howard. With such commanders I had only to indicate the object desired, and they accomplished it. I cannot overestimate their services to the country, and must express my deep and heartfelt thanks that coming together from different fields, with different interests, they have cooperated with a harmony that has been productive of the greatest amount of success and good feeling. A more harmonious army does not exist.

I now inclose their reports, and those of the corps, division, and brigade commanders, a perusal of which will fill up the sketch which I have endeavored to make. I also submit tabular statements of our losses in battle by wounds and sickness; also, lists of prisoners captured, sent to the rear, and exchanged; also, of the guns and material of war captured, beside the important country, towns, and arsenals of the enemy that we now occupy and hold."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General Commanding.

Major-General H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.

ADMISSIONS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

THE following candidates were admitted to the United States Naval Academy during the examination held between September 26 and 30, 1864.

John S Abbott, Wis., aged 17 yrs. 9 mos.
F. P. Abercrombie, Pa., 14 yrs., 9 mos.
James D. Adams, Mass., 16, 5.
F. W. Agnel, Texas, 17, 3.
E. C. Bartlett, at large, 15 6.
W. E. E. Bigelow, enlisted boy, 14
T. D. Bolles, D. C., 16, 11.
G. K. Bower, Pa., 16, 5.
Rowandale Browne, Pa., 17, 4
Wm. B. Buckminster, Mass., 17
A. R. Carpenter, Texas, 17, 11
Z. T. Cole, Ill., 17, 3.
G. P. Colvocoresses, son of a officer, 17 5.
A. T. Comstock, Ohio, 16 3.
Chas. C. Cornwell, Nebraska Territory, 16, 9
H. W. Dimmick, N. Y., 15, 11.
R. G. Davenport, son of an officer, 15, 8
R. C. Derby, Idaho Terry, 17, 5.
Henry Deringer, Pa., 16, 6.
J. H. Even, at large, 16
Alfred E. Ford, S. C., 16 4.
Charles G. Fisher, Idaho Territory, 14, 10.
J. R. Fletcher, Tenn., 16, 8.
J. F. Fuller, enlisted boy, 17, 10.
W. H. Fox, Texas, 14, 3.
Wm. B. Goodwin, Ark., 17, 5.
C. T. Green, Ill., 17, 10
G. J. Guild, *son of an officer*, 14, 9
C. M. Harris, Texas, 16 10.
Hampton Hildebrand, S. C., 16.
J. T. C. Hoffman, Texas 16, 2.
George S. Howe, S. C. 17, 9.
George E. Hubbell, Md., 15, 6.
George Z. Hunter, West Va., 16, 4
J. C. Irvine, Ill. 16 6.
C. W. Jarboe, Md., 17.
J. D. J. Kelly, at large, 16 9
D. S. Kinder, at large, 16, 7.
L. S. Lichty, Pa., 17, 11.
Adolphe Marix, Iowa, 16, 4.
F. M. Mason, Pa., 16, 4.
F. H. McArthur, son of an officer, 15 5.
E. O. McFarland, Pa., 15 6.
P. O. M'Lean, New York, 16, 11.
E. K. Moore, Ohio, 17 2.
C. F. Moser, Pa., 16, 4.
H. F. Milton, N. H., 16, 8.
Charles Newell, Oregon, 17.
Wm. B. Newlin, Texas, 15, 7.
A. C. Notteware, Nevada Territory, 16, 6.
S. Noyes, Va., 16 8.
Alex. Odle, Pa., 15 5.
F. W. Rawdon, enlisted boy, 16 9.
W. L. Roosevelt, New York, 17, 3.
George E. Sage, Ill., 17 8.
E. S. Sanford, S. C., 16 10.
S. Schroeder, S. C., 15, 1.
C. N. Scott, Mass., 17 5.
W. O. Sharrer, Mo., 16, 3
Jesse C. Shepard, Wis., 16 7.
Clark Smith, New York, 17, 4.
H. C. Stinson, Me., 15, 2.
W. C. Strong, son of an officer, 16 3.
H. L. Tremain, S. C., 17, 4.
N. Turnbull, Mo., 17, 2.
G. W. Tyler, New York, 17, 9.
C. H. Venable, son of an officer, 17 5.
A. V. Wadham, New York, 17, 3.
P. Wainwright, son of an officer, 14, 9
C. P. Welch, Mass., 17, 1.
E. T. Welles, Texas, 17, 8
J. S. Wheeler, Ohio, 16, 11.
F. T. Wood, New Jersey, 17, 7.
A. B. Wyckoff, Ill. 16 5.
C. Yeamans, Ky., 15, 4.

CAPTAIN A. C. WILDRICK, Third U. S. artillery, has been appointed Colonel of the Thirty-ninth regiment New Jersey Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE S. HOLLISTER, Sixteenth New York cavalry, has been dismissed from the service; Colonel DANIEL E. MCCALLUM, Superintendent of Military Railroads, has been appointed Brigadier-General by brevet; Captain JAMES GILLISS, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, has been ordered to report to Major-General SHERIDAN for duty.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1864.

BOUND volumes of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for 1863-4, Volume 1, are for sale at this office. Price $6. Covers will be furnished, as soon as ready, to subscribers wishing to bind. Price $1.

LEE'S ATTACKS.

IT is the "Army of the James," as it lies strongly entrenched north of that river, that now chiefly absorbs public attention, while the achievements of the Army of the Potomac, southwest of Petersburgh, are usually looked upon as merely coöperative. The consoling fact that at that point we are geographically many miles nearer the enemy's capital, doubtless lends to the right flank an attraction which the left, sweeping far down into Dinwiddie county, at present despairs of obtaining. But logic based on simple mensuration of the atlas with rule or compass, is apt to be fallacious. Fair Oaks is very little farther from Richmond than the headquarters of the Tenth corps today; though, it is true, KAUTZ has of late reconnoitered in force within three miles of Richmond. But, besides its propinquity to the coveted city, the right has brought us hitherto the most uniform success. Three movements have now been made northward from Deep Bottom, all of which, it may be surmised, have fulfilled their intention. The first of the simultaneous movements on the left was a dead failure—the second a dearly-bought, but decided, success. This third one has, perhaps, hardly attained as much as was hoped. If the aim was the Southside Railroad, it was not accomplished; for, when all the rumors and stories are sifted, neither cavalry nor infantry appears to have struck the road. What can be affirmed is, that a step towards seizing the road has been taken. There was an attendant mishap in losing prisoners, as there was in the affairs of June 22d and 23d, on the Jerusalem Road, in that of the mine at Petersburgh, in the rout of WILSON'S cavalry at Reams', in HANCOCK'S gallant battle at the same point, and in the flanking of a part of the Fifth corps while seizing the Weldon Road. In the latter instance the loss by captures was altogether overbalanced by the importance of our conquest. But yet it is naturally more agreeable to hear of victories in which entire regiments or brigades of ours do not get flanked and swept off. At all events it cannot increase the despair of Richmond to see prisoners brought in by the hundreds—unless it be despair at the thought of feeding them. A peculiarity of movements on the right, hitherto, is our comparatively small loss in prisoners. We, probably, have captured there as many prisoners as the enemy. The cavalry, indeed, were very near renewing, last week, the old programme of being stampeded, but happily they escaped with but trifling loss in men.

Perhaps for some such reasons as those already suggested, the popular gaze is fixed with more hope upon BUTLER'S Army than upon MEADE'S. And yet it should seem that, in the plan of the advance, it was from the latter that most was, and still is, expected, since it is he who really threatens the communications of Richmond. At this moment, however, all is alert on the right, and all tranquil on the left; so tranquil that General WARREN and his staff have arrived North.

Doubtless a main object in the recent advance from both flanks, was to learn the real condition of the enemy's forces, to authenticate the numerous reports of his weakness in numbers, and to determine if the auspicious moment was at hand for making the last bloody struggle up to the gates of his citadel. Generals GRANT and BUTLER had sent us favorable reports of the enemy's weakness—of his "robbing the cradle "and the grave" for his Army, and of his scarcity of supplies. It remained to verify these statements by facts. If they were true, our Army, which had received large accretions of numbers daily, could certainly wrest away something from the enemy's grasp, especially as the line he guards is of so remarkable length. Accordingly, we find General GRANT'S first dispatches referring mainly to the thinness of the line which WARREN found on the left, and to the case with which BIRNEY scattered the few troops opposed to him on the right.

We judge those former estimates by our generals of the enemy's numbers to approach truth. His losses, indeed, and his actual strength, have frequently been misrepresented, not only by correspondents, catching up the idle story of some deserter, whose interest or necessary ignorance should be enough to invalidate his testimony, but even in official dispatches. Were it otherwise, it would seem that "very thin lines" could resist strong assaulting columns in a way that augurs ill for final success. In truth, our soldiers are not made of such stuff as to be checked by numbers so vastly inferior as these accounts imply. Determined to exhaust him in print, if not in the field, we often underrate the enemy's numerical strength, not reflecting on the discredit thereby carried either to the bravery of our troops or to the skill of their officers. And yet, these facts admitted, it is nevertheless obvious that LEE has been greatly, and probably fatally, weakened by the wear and tear of this unparalleled campaign. He probably has not lost more than half so many men as we. But he can ill-afford to lose even a third, and has been forced to bear a greater ratio than that.

The fact that LEE has twice attacked BUTLER'S lines and once the lines of MEADE, suggests the inquiry how he can spare men, if so ill supplied with them, for assaulting fortified positions. But, on reflection, the reason of his assaults will be obvious. North of the James, his first attempt was to retake Battery Harrison. It may be accounted for by the fact that this work was originally carried by us without meeting the resistance he intended. But when his reinforcements came up, his veterans, they might be found adequate, in large force, to do what the Richmond militia, in small force, could not. Our troops were fatigued, while his were fresh. And he could aid his infantry assault by the novel ally of his gunboats. Again, the captured position was a sort of salient in his line of defences, very valuable for him to hold, and therefore very valuable to us—especially, if operations should be commenced on the James River by way of the Dutch-Gap Canal. Sixteen of his lost guns were there, and many more that he had mounted. Spoils, lost prestige, a strong position, all these were the prize to be seized. On the day after the capture of Battery Harrison, he made a desperate attempt to retake it, which resulted in entire failure after a loss, probably, of 600 or 800 men.

His failure to expel us from the stronghold of Battery Harrison, on the left, naturally suggested that LEE'S next assault would fall upon the other extremity of BUTLER'S line. And, besides, the right flank being the more unprotected, it was in that quarter that an attack might be looked for, as was predicted in the JOURNAL of last week. In effect, on Friday the 7th, that event occurred. The failure of his former attempt had undoubtedly galled the enemy. But there were reasons for hoping this one would be more felicitous. Our entrenchments on the right seem to have been less elaborate than on the left. The line was held only by dismounted cavalry—a force which the enemy knew, by experience, could be more easily scattered than the stubborn veteran infantry, whose only reliance in a retreat is their own legs. Again, the line which KAUTZ'S reduced cavalry division held, was of great length. So attenuated a line could easily be broken, no matter how persistently defended. Finally, everything which had tempted the enemy to attack Fort Harrison, again prompted him to turn our right. There were flags and guns to recapture, lost prestige and lost position. Could he communicate to the infantry the rout he would inflict on the cavalry, the whole line of entrenchments from Laurel Hill to Chapin's Farm could be recovered, Battery Harrison and Signal Hill be restored to his control, and our column be driven at least to Aiken's and Deep Bottom, if not fairly across the James to Jones' Neck. That result would put a quietus upon our struggles to get a foothold north of the James, and was brilliant enough to repay the endeavor.

The issue of Friday's affair was such that both ANDERSON and BUTLER claimed it as a victory, and very naturally. The fortune of the morning was clearly with the enemy. He turned our flank, routed our cavalry, and captured all their artillery, which consisted of two four-gun batteries, with their caissons and horses. He captured, also, many prisoners. He repossessed himself for the moment of the Charles City and Darbytown Roads, and drove our infantry close to their entrenchments. But there the tide turned. His desperate endeavor to roll up the right flank of the Tenth corps, which covered the New-Market Road, was entirely repulsed. As he withdrew, our forces pushed him back, forced him from the entrenchments he was desirous of holding on the Central Road, and reëstablished our lines as in the morning. The enemy's loss was double our own. The success of the day, therefore, looking at losses inflicted on the enemy and the failure of his real design, is certainly ours. He claims it as his victory; but if he will only keep on gaining such victories, we can promise on our part to capture Richmond speedily enough to satisfy the most impatient of observers.

PROMPTLY upon the completion of his Atlanta campaign, General SHERMAN has presented his "sketch" of it to the country. It exhibits again the terse, vigorous, and picturesque style of military writing with which his dispatch after the battle at Jonesboro', and all his subsequent dispatches, have made the country familiar. General SHERMAN'S official narrative of his famous march from Vicksburgh to Knoxville, by way of Chattanooga, is one of the finest military reports of the war. His latest report will equally repay perusal. To wield a vigorous and accurate pen is certainly not a necessary accomplishment even for a great general: as some very illustrious examples in our Army attest. But it is a pleasure to find a skillful commander on the field, an adept also at attack and defence in manuscript. It may be a pardonable prejudice in favor of the cause involved which warps the judgment, but, to our mind, in that strange Homeric altercation between SHERMAN and HOOD, and SHERMAN and Mayor CALHOUN, which broke out in the lull of hostilities after the capture of Atlanta, our champion came off with the honors. There was a soldierly frankness and coolness about SHERMAN'S letters which contrasted well with HOOD'S heated language and specious chop-logic. SHERMAN'S words were directed to the specific end he proposed in them; HOOD'S, to the general one of "firing the Southern heart." Of the report of SHERMAN'S greatest campaign, we can only at present in general terms express ourselves satisfied and gratified, and recommend it, reinforced by a good map, to the perusal of our readers.

WE are told that the experiments which are now being conducted under the supervision of a military commission for the testing of the Ames gun, have brought out some facts in regard to the shot and shell used in our service which corroborate the statements of a correspondent in a late number of this journal. At first, it was impossible to get a shot that could be relied upon. Many would break in the gun, and issue from the muzzle in a stream of fragments. Others would have the end broken off, disclosing a porous condition of the iron. Such shot must be worthless for breaching purposes; certainly less serviceable than projectiles of better manufacture. But a much more serious defect found was the irregularity in balance. In some shot, the axial line would lie an inch or more to one side or the other of the pointed end. Such shot describe curves in the air, and for target or close firing are of little value. This is a matter that should be at once looked into by the Government. It is of no use to construct improved cannon if the projectiles used are of such irregularity. The shot should undergo more thorough inspection, and the weight be uniform and the packing evenly placed around them. At present, there are evidences that the projectiles

are made in too great haste. The packing is sometimes all on one side, effectually preventing correct practice; and there are other indications that Government oversight is needed in the foundries where the shot and shell for our service are made.

GENERAL Orders No. 265, War Department, in regard to voting in the Army, and fixing the regulations in respect to the distribution of election tickets and proxies amongst the soldiers, must give assurance to every citizen that no undue influences will be exerted to affect the Army vote. We are especially pleased that "political speeches, harangues or canvassing among the troops," are forbidden. We feel sure every officer who respects discipline, will take care that the order shall not be violated. It is not only that such forced measures are unnecessary in the case of those who have had opportunity to form opinions and fix convictions in regard to the political and military administration of the Government, but the ordinary machinery of elections—bad enough and useless enough at home—would be intolerable in camp. It would encourage a looseness of discipline which it might require months to repair. We have always advocated the right of our Army to vote, for we believed it unjust to deprive of this privilege the men who of all others ought to be most entitled to it. The only dangers were that there might be occasion for partisan charges that the soldiers' votes were improperly controlled, and the introduction into the camps of so anomalous a feature as a ballot box and a political canvass seemed likely to prove a source of mischievous excitement and unmilitary expressions. Against both of these dangers this general order effectually guards.

THE guerrillas in the Shenandoah Valley are having bloody revenge against our officers. Their irregular and murderous warfare has cost us so dearly that nothing will satisfy the Army but the complete annihilation of the whole band of prowling assassins. They are, doubtless, maddened by SHERIDAN'S summary method of destroying crops, magazines, barns, and everything that gives aid or support to the enemy, and in their desperation they stop at nothing.

Mr. STANTON, in one of his official dispatches, informs the country of the death, at the hands of these guerrillas, of Lieutenant JOHN R. MEIGS, of the Engineer Corps, and the only son of the Quartermaster-General of the Army. The Secretary pays a tribute to the memory of the brilliant young officer which will appeal strongly to the sympathies of all soldiers. Lieutenant MEIGS was graduated last year at the Military Academy with the first honors, and was ordered to the Engineers. But he had previously, in 1861, as a furloughed cadet, participated in the action at Bull Run, where he won the respect and commendation of all who witnessed his conduct on that field. After graduation, he was first assigned to duty at Baltimore, and thence went to West Virginia to serve with General KELLY as Chief Engineer. While there he accompanied General AVERILL in his celebrated raid, and took part in all the active work in the Department, from Gettysburgh to the time of SIGEL'S assignment to command, which latter officer he accompanied on his ill-fated expedition up the valley. He then joined HUNTER and shared the dangers and the disasters of his unsuccessful movement against Lynchburgh. When SHERIDAN'S turn came, Lieutenant MEIGS remained as his Chief Engineer, and when afterwards the armies in the valley were happily consolidated, he still retained that important position. And during the recent operations his skill, maturity of judgment and gallantry approved his fitness for the office.

On the third of this month, while returning to Army headquarters from CUSTER'S, with two orderlies, he overtook in a narrow, wooded road, three men, who were dressed in india-rubber, hiding the Rebel uniform—if indeed they wore it. Thinking, naturally, that these were his own people—so close to the headquarters, and so far within our lines—he passed, or atttempted to pass them, without remark. The men formed in single file, apparently for the purpose of giving him room to pass with his two orderlies. He rode on, but when he came abreast of the leading man, the ruffian turned in his saddle, seized with his left hand poor MEIGS' reins, and without a word, fired on him. The first shot struck him under the right eye, and buried itself in the bones of the left cheek. MEIGS, finding himself at the mercy of the wretch, had strength enough to exclaim twice, "I surrender." The answer was a second shot which drove through his heart. Of his orderlies one escaped and the other is missing. The next morning the body of Lieutenant MEIGS was found where he had fallen. His horse and equipments had been stolen, but the body was not rifled, for the reason that the perpetrators felt too insecure, on account of their proximity to camp, to lose time. They were undoubtedly members of MOSBY'S or WHITE'S band.

Only those who knew this gallant youth—for he was but a boy, not yet twenty-three years old—can appreciate the keen sorrow his death has caused his comrades, and those who felt for him the pride and affection of relatives and intimate friends. He was as pure and truthful as a child, full of modesty and delicacy, and displayed the rarest mental developments. Chivalrous, patriotic, unselfish, fearless, devoted, he was the type of a class of youth to whom the Nation owes unbounded honor and gratitude, which in too many cases, like his, it must in sorrow pay to the memories of their brief lives.

WE have before stated that a commission, composed of Major-General GILLMORE, Commodore HUNT, and Major LAIDLIE, Commandant of the Springfield Arsenal, is now engaged in testing a wrought-iron cannon made by the Ames Manufacturing Company, of Falls Village, Conn. As wrought-iron guns have not yet been introduced into our service, a description of this one and the tests applied to it will not be out of place.

The first step in the manufacture of the Ames gun is to prepare a solid block, a little more than twenty-eight inches in diameter, and eighteen inches in thickness. This is for the breech of the gun, and upon this a wrought-iron ring, about seven inches thick, is welded. Another is placed on the end of this, and others added, until a length of about thirteen or fourteen feet is attained. The breech is strengthened by the addition of a second layer of rings outside the first, and reaching to a point a little forward of the trunnions. The gun is then put in the lathe, turned and finished. The trunnions are made separate, and are screwed in. To prevent all possibility of their loosening, a pin is put through each trunnion into the gun. The very severe tests applied to the gun have failed to start either trunnion in the least.

This method of making heavy guns is, of course, not new in principle, though it has never been so thoroûghly put into practice. So long ago as 1845, Professor TREADWELL published a pamphlet describing this plan of building a gun of rings, or, as he called them, *muffs*, of wrought-iron, welded end to end. These muffs were themselves composed of rings welded to each other. We should state, however, that Professor TREADWELL'S experiments were unknown to Mr. AMES, who has worked out the problem of producing an "unburstable gun" with infinite pains and at great expense. Of course, a gun constructed in this way is weakest in the direction of its length; but the experiments made with the Ames gun seem to show that no trouble need be apprehended on this score. In making the tube, the rings are first hammered on the end, then on the side, and, by the use of heavy hammers and the fine Salisbury iron, the manufacturers seem to have succeeded in producing a tube that will bear any strain that a gun will be likely to meet in actual service. One of their guns (a fifty-pounder) was fired sixteen hundred times without damage. Another (an eighty-pounder) was sent for trial; but, after more than four hundred discharges, the attempt to break it was given up. These trials were made under the supervision of a Government officer. At the foundry still more trying experiments have been made, but, as yet, without injuring the gun.

The weapon now under trial is fourteen feet long in the clear, and eleven feet nine inches bore. The diameter of bore is seven inches, and the bolt weighs one hundred and twenty-three pounds or thereabouts. The charges of powder used in the trial have varied from fourteen to twenty pounds, but nineteen pounds has been the charge most frequently used. Nothing has yet been tested but the strength of the piece. An attempt was made to discover the velocity of the shot, but failed.

The experiments are still in progress, and, when they are concluded, we hope to hear a favorable report. We would suggest that one of these guns be put in actual service before Charleston, where its performances may be closely compared with those of other makers.

The chief objection to the Ames gun is its weight, and it is a great objection. The weight of the gun under trial is 19,600 pounds—heavier than the Parrott; and also, from the peculiar process of construction, it is costlier than any gun now in the service. The only attempt to obtain its range, made by the proprietor, showed very extraordinary results; and should they be substantiated by firing on measured ground, the Government would be in possession of a gun which would scarcely have a rival.

SINCE the period covered by General SHERMAN'S report, published this week, his Army has been occupied in recruiting, re-fitting and reörganizing. The railroad has been employed in transporting quartermaster's, as well as commissary stores, and in bringing new men to fill up the wasted ranks of the Army, the trains returning with a load of soldiers, going home to enjoy for a brief season the furloughs they have so honestly earned. Bakeries have been established in all the camps to furnish the men with fresh bread, and they have been supplied as rapidly as possible with new clothing and equipments. Meanwhile, the main body of HOOD'S Army has been near Jonesboro', 20 miles south of Atlanta, while his cavalry, under FORREST and other leaders, have been raiding upon SHERMAN'S communications in Northern Alabama and Georgia and Southern Tennessee. To meet these movements, General THOMAS was ordered to Nashville to direct operations in that section, a small force being sent at the same time by General SHERMAN to Chattanooga.

After remaining a while at Jonesboro', HOOD finally changed his position to the West Point Railroad, and from there ventured across the Chattahoochee, in the hope of forcing SHERMAN to evacuate Atlanta by the same strategy which compelled his own withdrawal from that place, throwing himself on our line of railroad communication. From the reports thus far received, he appears to have met with no better success in this than in his other operations. An attack was made on Allatoona on the 6th by a Rebel division under General FRENCH, but General SHERMAN had provided against the movement, by ordering reinforcements from Rome, and the enemy were severely repulsed, as will be seen from the official dispatch. This attack will occasion him no serious inconvenience, General SHERMAN assures us, as his supplies at Atlanta are ample, and that place he regards as perfectly secure to us. HOOD at last accounts had retired west to Dallas and Van Wert, and SHERMAN was watching against a movement upon Rome.

THE Shenandoah Valley guerrillas have followed up the murder of young MEIGS by similar assaults upon other prominent officers. A small party from SHERIDAN'S headquarters was recently attacked on the turnpike between Winchester and Strasburgh. The party consisted of Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. TOLLES, Chief Quartermaster, and Dr. OCHTENSLACHER, Medical Inspector of General SHERIDAN'S Department, and an escort of twenty-five mounted men. The two officers were both severely, and, it is feared, mortally wounded; and it is asserted that they, like MEIGS, were shot after they had surrendered. Colonel TOLLES had lately returned to the field after a prolonged absence, rendered necessary by the state of his health. As Chief Quartermaster of the Sixth corps, he had earned a fine reputation as one of the most accomplished officers of his department of the service. He is also known as an admirable writer on military subjects. His articles in the leading magazines and in this journal, during the last year, have been frequent and able. We hope to hear pleasant tidings of his convalescence.

THE Army will be gratified to learn that First Lieutenant C. C. PARSONS, Fourth Artillery, who was summarily dismissed the service, on the 5th of September, has been restored his commission and to his rank and position in his regiment, with pay and allowances from the date of his dismissal. It will be remembered that Lieutenant PARSONS' dismissal grew out of his connection as judge-advocate with a court-martial at West Point. At the time the action was first made known we felt confident that upon a review of the facts of the case, the Secretary of War would see the justice of revoking his special order of dismissal, and would not hesitate to do so. Mr. PARSONS is ordered to join his company in the field.

THE ATTACK ON RICHMOND.

IN many respects the following accounts of General GRANT's recent operations are very erroneous, as our readers will easily discover; but, since they correct some inaccuracies in our own official dispatches, we reproduce them here:—

[From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 4.]

Though the late movement of the enemy on the northern side of the James was sudden, it had been long mysteriously intimated by the press of New York that a plan was in preparation which would certainly result in the capture of Richmond. Never did mountain in labor bring forth such a mouse. It did not reach the dignity of absolute failure. Instead of Richmond, the enemy got Battery Harrison. This is a battery a mile beyond Chaffin's Farm, the outer or third line of the fortifications around Richmond. It is in no wise essential to the strength of any other battery. It was fortified chiefly because it was a strong and inviting position in the neighborhood. There is no doubt about its natural strength. Three or four hundred men with cannon could easily hold it against several thousand, provided always that they were LEE's veterans—men who were accustomed to battle—and no troops whose whole military education consisted in the evolutions of the parade-ground or the garrison. Even beyond Battery Harrison we learn there was a line of slight defences held by two hundred and fifty men, stretching across the country from Signal Hill to New-Market.

On Thursday morning the enemy having brought over some twenty-five or thirty thousand men, advanced on the line. It was impossible, and indeed it was not intended that this small number of men should withstand such an advance. They retreated on the neighboring fortifications. The enemy then charged rapidly up to Battery Harrison. Had the troops in that battery, even though they were only three hundred, done the duty which was expected of them, the battery would never have been lost, and many a gallant life thrown away in an unavailing attempt to retake it would have been saved. We regret that information obtained from a trustworthy source does not lead to the belief that the duty was performed. Some superior officers and thirty or forty men who had retreated to the battery from the outer works just mentioned, fought as well as they could when abandoned by the rest, but were compelled to retire after most of the officers had been wounded or had their horses shot. The men whose business it was to hold the place having disappeared, the battery and several cannon fell, with little or no bloodshed, into the hands of the enemy. The assaulting column did not halt.

The next attack was made on a small redan, without name, between Fort Gilmer and Battery Harrison. This attack was easily repulsed. Perhaps it was not made with persistent intention. The grand assault was directed to a more important point—to Gilmer—close on Chaffin's Farm. It was delivered with energy, was met with firmness, and the result was a bloody repulse of the enemy. The loss on our side was little or nothing, as our men were well protected by the works, but the assaulting column left five hundred dead bodies on the field, after taking off their wounded. Twenty-five were killed in the moat or ditch of the fort. This repulse put a conclusion to the active operations of the enemy, with the exception of two attempts to turn our works on the east by columns of cavalry. Perhaps the Yankees had been persuaded that the guns of the fortifications were only Quaker. If so, he was abundantly furnished with proof of his mistake on Friday, by the shells which fell in his track wherever he moved. But important steps were not taken on our side. Battery Harrison, though not necessary to the defence of the neighboring lines, was a loss too mortifying to be left without a struggle to redeem it. The troops in the neighborhood were hastily concentrated, and on Friday two attempts were made to recover the post.

The configuration of the soil enabled our column to advance within a hundred yards without much exposure, and strong hopes were entertained of success; but both assaults failed. The first is said to have been a baulk or blunder upon all sides, and was in fact no assault at all, as the men did not go under fire. The second attempt is also reported to have failed because of orders not delivered in time, and consequent want of concert between the column and its supports. But we must suspect that the truth was, it failed simply because of the immense disproportion of numbers on the ground. Our loss was small, though larger than what was stated in the paper the next day. We suppose no further effort will be made to recover the place, as we hear that our lines have been straightened, so as to leave the salient point, of which this battery was the apex, beyond our works. Strong fortifications were thrown up in the night on new lines, and no sudden advance of the enemy from that direction is now believed possible.

Meantime the enemy himself seems to be content with the worthless acquisition. It is even said that some part of the force which accomplished it have already returned to the south side. What must we think of these events? Is the movement from Dutch Gap or Battery Harrison, only a repetition of the stale trick so often employed by GRANT, to weaken our lines around Petersburgh, when intending a fierce assault on the Confederate left? The affirmative view is supported by the fact that he did actually make an important movement off the west of the Weldon Road, captured a fort which he still holds, and pushed forward a heavy column for more serious purposes, till he was whipped by HILL and HAMPTON. But we are inclined to think that the present lodgment and strenuous effort of GRANT on the northern side of the James has a far more serious import. From the lesson of four months' duration, which he has received at Petersburgh, he has probably learned that he can never take Richmond by that indirect and complicated plan which he has been pursuing, and it is reasonable that he should return to the shorter and more direct road on the northern bank of the James.

The road from Dutch Gap to this city by Chaffin's Farm is the only road on which the enemy has never met with defeat; it is the only road which they have left untried; it is the only road of which they have gained so considerable a success even as the capture of Battery Harrison; it is the shortest road to Richmond from their base—shorter even than that from York River. Sooner or later the enemy was sure to try it. There is the best reason to believe that he has commenced the trial now. The loss of Battery Harrison will be a blessing to us, if it has, as may be supposed, awakened the Government to the necessity of bringing reinforcements into Richmond without delay, and of strengthening the lines of Chaffin's Farm. General EWELL is one of our most competent and energetic officers. He would have held Signal Hill and Harrison if it were possible; but a General, however able or active, cannot contend against 30,000 men with as many hundred.

ATTEMPT TO RECAPTURE FORT HARRISON.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 3.]

We stated in the paper of Saturday that an attempt had been made to retake Fort Harrison, which had failed, but did not amount to a repulse. Later in the day an assault was actually delivered, which was repulsed.

We have since learned that the cause of the failure was a misconstruction of the order fixing the time of assault by one of the division commanders. He ordered his troops to charge the position twenty minutes before the appointed time, and of course, received the concentrated fire of the enemy. The men displayed great intrepidity, and it is said came near carrying the fort, but were compelled to fall back before the heavy fire.

By the time they returned to the cover of the works from which they started, the other column rushed forward at the precise minute prescribed in the order for the assault, and soon encountered the same destructive fire which had repelled the other column. The men seemed animated by a determination to recover the lost position at all hazards, and at one time it was believed that, unsupported as they were, they would succeed in expelling the enemy from the peak, but the fire poured into their ranks at length compelled them to recoil, and finally to fall back to their original line. There seems to be no doubt that the fort could have been retaken had the forces assigned to the duty acted in concert, as it was designed they should.

The Yankees will, no doubt, greatly magnify the failure of this attempt to retake the fort; and we shall not be surprised at reading in their newspapers the announcement that the "Rebels were repulsed with the loss of two thous-"and men," but the fact is, that in both assaults we did not lose more than four hundred men, killed and wounded.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General Warren and staff arrived in Washington on Saturday.

MAJOR Daniel Klein has been promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Sixth Connecticut Volunteers.

MAJOR George N. Lewis has been recently promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Twelfth Connecticut regiment.

CAPTAIN R. N. Scott, of Major-General Halleck's staff, has been promoted to be Major in the Adjutant-General's Department.

THE health of Brigadier-General Gordon has been fully restored, and he has been ordered to report to Lieutenant-General Grant.

BRIGADIER-General Neil has, at his own request, been relieved of the command at Martinsburgh, Va., and is succeeded by Colonel Seward.

BRIGADIER-General Scammon has relieved Brigadier-General Saxton at Morris Island, S. C. General Saxton has returned to the command of Beaufort.

COLONEL Dudley, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts regiment, has been assigned to the command of the Third brigade, First division, Nineteenth army corps.

MAJOR-General Heintzelman is described in a Wheeling, Va., paper as "a quick-spoken, silver-haired, handsome, earnest-looking man, about forty-five years of age."

MAJOR-General McDowell and staff arrived at Portland, Oregon, on the 1st of September, and proceeded the next day for Fort Vancouver, accompanied by Governor Gibbs.

CAPTAIN James C. Ball, First Maryland Veteran Volunteer infantry, has been sentenced to be dismissed and to forfeit all pay and allowances that are or may become due him.

COLONEL Henry T. Sisson, of the Fifth Rhode Island Volunteers, has been honorably discharged from the service on account of physical disability. Lieutenant-Colonel Tew is left in command of the regiment.

FIRST-Lieutenant Charles A. Jones, company G, Second New York artillery; and Colonel Frank Wolford, First Kentucky cavalry Volunteers has been dishonorably dismissed, for disloyalty and for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

REAR-Admiral S. M. Goldsborough was at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Tuesday en route for the Naval Academy at Newport, R. I., where he will preside over a court-martial. Commanders Guest and Howell are ordered to the same place as members of the court.

PAYMASTER-General Andrews has been assigned to duty as President of the Board of Examiners as to qualifications of paymasters, under the late act of Congress, and Major Benj. W. Brice will act as Paymaster-General during his temporary absence from the Bureau.

MAJOR-General S. A. Hurlbut, U. S. Vols., has assumed command of the Department of the Gulf. The following officers are announced as the personal staff of Major-General Hurlbut:—Major D. J. Bruner, A. D. C.; Captain Martin K. Cook, A. D. C.; and Captain James H. Wright, A. D. C.

BRIGADIER-General T. J. McKean, U. S. Vols., having reported at headquarters, Department of the Gulf, in compliance with paragraph 5 of special orders No. 131, current series, from the headquarters, Military Division of West Mississippi, is announced as Chief of Cavalry of the Department.

THE following medical officers are ordered to examination at Cincinnati, Ohio:—Assistant-Surgeons U. S. Army J. H. Bill, D. C. Peters, C. H. Alden, Warren Webster, Clinton Wagner, and W. F. Cormick. As soon as their examinations are completed they will at once return to their proper stations.

IN consequence of the muster-out of Col. C. R. Brayton, Third R. I. Artillery, Chief of Artillery, Department of the South, by reason of expiration of term of service, Lieutenant-Colonel William Ames, Third R. I. Artillery, is announced by Major-General Foster, as Chief of Artillery, Department of the South.

THE following officers have been cashiered:—Captain Thomas F. Goodwin, Veteran Reserve corps; Second-Lieutenant George H. Bannister, company D, Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers; Captain James Doyle, company F, One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Second Lieutenant Thomas Clark, company H, Seventh New Jersey Volunteers.

IN compliance with special orders No. 282, paragraphs 22 and 23, current series from the War Department, Captain Thomas A. P. Champlin, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Vols., is relieved from duty as Chief Commissary of the Department of the South. Captain H. E. Lord, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Vols., having reported in accordance with the above order is assigned to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of the South.

EARLY on Friday morning of last week Lieutenant-General Grant reached Baltimore in a special steamer from Fortress Monroe, accompanied by several members of his staff, and, after taking breakfast at the Eutaw House, proceeded to Washington in a special car. Soon after his arrival at the capital the General had an interview with the President and several members of the Cabinet. He returned to Washington in the 11:15 train Saturday morning, and reaching Baltimore returned in the steamer to the Fortress, en route for the front at Petersburgh.

SECOND Lieutenant John S. Marcy, company G, Fifty-second regement Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been sentenced by a general court-martial to be suspended from his rank and command for the remainder of his term of service, at such place as his commander may direct; to forfeit all pay and allowances which may become due him for the said period, except ($50) fifty dollars per month, and be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States. The above sentence has been mitigated to an immediate and dishonorable discharge from the service of the United States.

ASSISTANT-Surgeon Christian Miller, of the Eighth U. S. colored troops, having been put in charge of the transportation of one hundred and fifty, as he admits, wounded men who had nothing to eat all day, as he reports, left Deep Bottom without making any preparation for their comfort or providing for them food, and when reaching Bermuda Hundred was found personally intoxicated from, as he says, a grain and a half of morphine, and a half gill of whisky, so as to be unable to do his duty, is ordered by Major-General Butler to be, and is dismissed the service of the United States with the loss of all pay and allowances, subject to the approval of the President.

FIRST Lieutenant William V. Hollingsworth, Fifty-Second Penn. Vols. was tried on the 24th day of May last, by a general court-martial, for inviting enlisted men into a public saloon at Hilton Head, and drinking with them. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be dismissed; but on the recommendation of the court, and the Major-General Commanding, was pardoned by his Excellency the President. It having been officially reported to headquarters, that he was again, on the 13th September, at Morris Island, guilty of the like breach of military discipline, by command of Major-General Foster, he has been dishonorably dismissed the military service of the United States, subject to the approval of the President.

FIRST Lieutenant OTIS FISHER, of the Eighth regiment U. S. infantry, was mortally wounded in the battle of the 30th ultimo, near the Weldon Railroad, Virginia and died Oct 3d. He had been in active service from the beginning of the war, bearing a high reputation amongst his brother officers for courage, generosity, and all the qualities of the true gentleman and chivalrous soldier. He served with distinguished ability through the whole of the present campaign of the Army of the Potomac as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General WILCOX, and was shot in the forehead when at the head of troops, and gallantly leading them into action at a critical moment of the battle. His remains were sent to Trenton, N. J.

IN honor of some of the brave officers who have served in the Department of the South, the new works lately erected will hereafter be known by the following names:—The work within the entrenchments, at Hilton Head, will be known as "Fort Sherman," after Brigadier-General Thomas W. Sherman, U. S. Vols., formerly commanding the Department. The work at Mitchelville will be known as "Fort Howell," after Brigadier-General Joshua B. Howell, formerly Colonel of the Eighty-fifth Penn. Vols., killed at Petersburgh, Va., September 14th, 1864. The work at Beaufort, S. C., will be known as "Fort Stevens," after Brigadier-General I. I. Stevens, U. S. Vols., killed at the battle of Chantilly, Va., September 1st, 1862. The work at Spanish Wells will be known as "Battery Holbrook," after First Lieutenant Henry Holbrook, Third R. I. Vol. Artillery, killed on Morris Island, S. C., August 21st, 1863.

A MILITARY commission was ordered by Major-General Howard, commanding Department and the Army of the Tennessee, to convene at Atlanta on the 1st day of October, 1864, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the trial of Brigadier-General Thomas W. Sweeny, United States Volunteers. The following is the detail for the court:—Brigadier-General James C. Veatch, United States Volunteers; Brigadier-General William Vandever, United States Volunteers; Brigadier-General C. C. Walcutt, United States Volunteers; Colonel H. J. B. Cummings, Thirty-ninth Iowa; Colonel John Logan, Thirty-second Illinois; Colonel George C. Rogers, Fifteenth Illinois; Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. Sealy, Forty-fifth Illinois. Lieutenant-Colonel George H. English, Thirty-second Illinois, appointed Judge-Advocate. A military commission was also ordered to convene at East Point on the 19th inst. to examine and report upon cases of officers absent without leave and who have overstayed leave.

ARMY GAZETTE.

FINES IMPOSED BY MILITARY COURTS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, September 19, 1864.

General Orders No. 258.

1. Whenever fines are imposed by sentence of general courts-martial or military commission upon officers or citizens, the Judge-Advocate of the court or commission will make a special report of the fact to the Adjutant-General, giving a copy of the sentence in the case. The officer who confirms a sentence imposing a fine will transmit to the Adjutant-General a special report thereof, together with a copy of the order promulgating the proceedings.

2. The fines will be paid to the chief officer of the Quartermaster's Department at the place where the prisoner may be, and no other person is authorized to receive them, such fines must not be applied to any purpose, but the officer receiving them will forthwith remit the amounts to the Adjutant-General of the Army at Washington, with the names of the prisoners who paid them, and the number of the order promulgating the proceedings.

3. All officers who have heretofore received fines will forthwith report to the Adjutant General the amount received, by whom paid, number and date of order promulgating the proceedings, and what disposition was made of the money. The amounts will be forwarded with the reports.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL RAMSEY RETIRED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, September 10, 1864.

General Order No. 253.

I. By direction of the President of the United States, Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Ordnance Department, is retired from active service. His name will be entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which he belongs, in accordance with section 12 of the Act approved July 17, 1862. This order is to take effect September 12 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending October 1, 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward Thorn, 45th U. S. Colored Troops, to date September 24, 1864, for violation of the 5th article of war, and conduct unbecoming an officer of the Army of the United States.

Lieutenant Colonel Montgomery Martin, 58th Pennsylvania Vols., to date September 29, 1864, for absence without leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. S Snoddy, 207th Pennsylvania Vols., to date September 20, 1864, for inducing men to enlist by false promises, in violation of the regulations of the War Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph F. Ramsey, 187th Pennsylvania Vols., to date August 30, 1864, for conduct unbecoming an officer, in permitting enlisted men of his company to act as sutlers and sell liquor to soldiers.

Captain George J. P. Wood, 1st Maryland Potomac Home Brigade Cavalry, to date September 26, 1864, for absence without leave.

The following officers, to date September 24, 1864, for absence without leave, and having failed to appear, as ordered, before a military commission and make defence to the charges preferred against them:—

First Lieutenant Asa Farnum, 95th Illinois Vols.

Second Lieutenant Perry L. Reed, 2d Iowa cavalry.

Lieutenant G. H. Grosvenor, 16th New York cavalry, to date September 27, 1864, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, breach of arrest, and obtaining the countersign by surreptitious means.

Second Lieutenant J. Thompson battery L, 1st Michigan Light Artillery, to date September 26, 1864, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman

Second Lieutenant Charles Conzet, 123d Illinois Vols., to date September 26, 1864.

Second Lieutenant A. C Merritt, Signal corps, to date September 29, 1864, having been reported as a shirking, worthless officer, and of doubtful loyalty.

Second Lieutenant James Wells, 155th Pennsylvania Vols., to date September 29, 1864, for tendering his resignation on insufficient grounds, in the midst of an active campaign.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, have been restored, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their States:—

Captain M. F. McDonald, 12th Pennsylvania cavalry.

Second Lieutenant John D. Wilson, 29th Pennsylvania Vols.

Second Lieutenant G. M. Barnett, 145th Illinois Vols. (one hundred days' regiment), has been restored to his rank and duty.

SENTENCE DISAPPROVED.

The sentence of a general court-martial in the case of Lieutenant Abram Hill, 7th Indiana cavalry, to be reduced to the ranks, to lose all pay and emoluments now due, and to serve the rest of the term of his enlistment in a military prison, being illegal and improper, has been disapproved, and he has been dismissed, to date September 28, 1864.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending October 8, 1864.

Colonel William T. Shaw, 14th Iowa Vols., to date October 4, 1864, for violation of Army regulations and general orders from the War Department in regard to publications over his own signature in relation to the operations of the Armies of the United States in the Department of the Gulf.

Captain A. L. Washburn, 16th New York cavalry, to date October 5, 1864, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

The following officers, to date September 5, 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the commission:

Absence without leave.

Captain Francis E. Hale, 1st Michigan light artillery.

Chaplain Asa S Fisk, 4th Minnesota Vols.

Assistant Surgeon Alson J. Gilbert, 7th Illinois cavalry.

First Lieutenant J. Moore Wirts, 3d Michigan cavalry, for disobedience of orders and absence without leave

First Lieutenant Spencer Carr, 8th Illinois cavalry, to date October 5 1864, for being in the city of Washington without authority and found in a house of ill-fame in citizen's dress.

Lieutenant W. S. Eaton, 1st Vermont heavy artillery, to date October 1, 1864, for wilful disobedience of orders.

Lieutenant Joseph M. Shultz 16th New York cavalry, to date October 1, 1864, for cowardice while his command was in face of the enemy

The following officers of the 16th New York cavalry, to date October 1, 1864, for leaving their companies while their commands were in front of the enemy, and neglect of duty in not controlling and giving proper orders to their men:

Second Lieutenant Henry P. Field.

Second Lieutenant Henry S. Lamed.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Captain Will C. Moreau, 3d Indiana cavalry, to date April 4, 1864, for having tendered his resignation while under charges for obtaining money under false pretences, and other conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and having twice absconded from the Department to avoid a trial upon these charges.

First Lieutenant Albert Snyder, 2d U. S. colored cavalry, to date September 19, 1864, for having tendered his resignation in the face of the enemy for insufficient reasons.

The following officers, to date August 7, 1864, for repeated acts of cowardice before the enemy:

Captain Matthew Brown, 116th Ohio Vols.

Second Lieutenant Augustus Van Ness, 5th New York heavy artillery.

The following officers, to date July 29 1864, for deserting their commands and circulating exaggerated reports of the losses of the Army:

Captain — Hollwell, 123d Ohio Vols.

First Lieutenant W. A. Williams, 123d Ohio Vols.

Lieutenant H Evart, 1st New York cavalry.

Lieutenant — Jones, 13th Pennsylvania cavalry.

Second Lieutenant J. C. Means, 1st Virginia artillery, to date July 29, 1864, for needlessly abandoning four guns of his battery.

Second Lieutenant A. M. Kilpatrick, 54th Pennsylvania Vols., to date August 14, 1864, for repeated acts of cowardice before the enemy.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:—

Captain J. C. Dourahower, 2d Minnesota Vols., and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

First Lieutenant Charles W. Chapman, 28th Pennsylvania Vols., and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

First Lieutenant Joseph W. Paine, 13th New York cavalry.

First Lieutenant Theodore Bradley, 2d U. S. artillery, and his resignation has been accepted, to take effect May 6, 1864.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

Captain John Noyes, 7th Kansas cavalry, heretofore dismissed, has been restored, with pay from the time at which he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frank S. Curtiss, 127th Illinois Vols., heretofore dismissed, has been restored, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State, with a view to his trial by court-martial.

SENTENCE REMITTED.

The sentence in the case of First Lieutenant C. A. Talbot, 1st Maryland light artillery, to be cashiered, has been remitted, and he has been restored to his commission.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military commission instituted by Special Orders, No 53, Series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases, viz:

Major John A. G. Barker, Additional Paymaster, U. S. Army.

Captain W. H. French, Commissary Subsistence of Volunteers.

Captain D. H. Voech, Commissary Subsistence of Volunteers.

Captain Oliver Cotter, 5th New York Heavy Artillery.

Lieutenant D. R. Disbrow, 1st New York Cavalry.

First Lieutenant J. R. Hoff, 9th New York Heavy Artillery.

First Lieutenant William J. Parrish, 9th New York Heavy Artillery.

Second Lieutenant John Tiff, 9th New York Heavy Artillery.

Chaplain David Trueman, 1st Virginia Veteran Cavalry.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from October 10, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

For being in the city of Washington without authority, and failing to report at headquarters Military District of Washington under arrest, as ordered.

First Lieutenant Thomas Brown, Battery C, Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

TO BE DISMISSED.

Second Lieutenant Merrick Jackson, 46th Pennsylvania volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (using disrespectful and abusive language toward his superior officer).

First Lieutenant W. Dell. Morrill, Quartermaster 74th Illinois volunteers, for neglect of duty, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (confounding the office of quartermaster with the position of sutler, and selling whisky and sutler's goods to officers and enlisted men at exorbitant prices, and wilful neglect of duty).

Second Lieutenant Demarest J. Smith, 6th Maryland volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Peter Ludwig, 3d New Jersey battery, for drunkenness on duty, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant Jeremiah L. Gobler, 94th Ohio volunteers, for disobedience of orders.

Assistant Surgeon N. S Drake, 16th New York cavalry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (messing and drinking with enlisted men).

Second Lieutenant Thomas G. Barnes, 16th New York cavalry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (attempting to force and choke a private soldier while on guard, and causing great disturbance in camp).

Second Lieutenant William H. Lysnan, 13th New York artillery, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline (forging an order placing the officer of the guard under arrest), and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (having a lewd woman in his tent in camp).

First Lieutenant A. H. Beck, 8th Pennsylvania reserve, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (giving to enlisted men orders on the commissary for whisky)

Lieutenant A. J. B. Baumstarck, battery H, Independent Pennsylvania artillery, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (aiding and abetting the smuggling of whisky from Washington to Alexandria, Virginia, in Government wagons).

Captain R. H. Conwell, 2d Massachusetts artillery, for misbehavior before the enemy; to forfeit to the United States all pay and emoluments which have become due him since February 1, 1864.

Captain Andrew T. Goodman, 119th Pennsylvania volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and contemptuous and disrespectful language and behavior towards his superior officer.

Captain William C. Allen, 11th Massachusetts volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant Joseph Painter, Regimental Quartermaster 7th New Jersey volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Second Lieutenant Oscar L. Dearborn, 4th New York artillery, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (drinking and playing cards with enlisted men at his quarters, and striking enlisted men of his regiment).

Captain James K Fuller, 133d New York volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (signing a document requesting his superior officer to resign, and absence without leave), and neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Assistant Surgeon P. J. Gibert, 2d Louisiana cavalry, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (using disrespectful language to his superior officer), disobedience of orders, absence without leave, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant E. H. Mace, 1st United States infantry, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (leaving his patrol standing in the street, entering a gambling saloon and betting at the game of faro), and breach of arrest.

Colonel W. M. Grosvenor, 2d infantry Corps d'Afrique, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (allowing and keeping in his quarters for several days a woman not his wife)

First Lieutenant Henry C. Steere, 94th Illinois volunteers, for disobedience of orders, absence without leave, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline (procuring and using a citizen pass).

Captain Algernon S. Laurence, 94th Illinois volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (drinking with enlisted men).

Captain Andrew J. Mulhern, 17th infantry Corps d'Afrique, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (refusing to act as officer of the guard when detailed by his commanding officer).

First Lieutenant H. R. Curtis, 14th New York volunteer artillery, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (associating and drinking with enlisted men), and neglect of duty.

Captain Major A. Downing, 1st Mounted Rifles New York volunteers, for absence without leave, and wilful neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Second Lieutenant John S. Ault, 1st Missouri cavalry, for neglect of duty, and absence without leave,—receiving his pay up to the time of his dismissal; sentence commuted to suspension from rank, pay, and emoluments for and during the period of twenty days.

First Lieutenant John G. Broemser, 1st infantry Missouri State militia, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline; sentence commuted to loss of pay for six months.

First Lieutenant Elam O. Kincade, 1st Arkansas cavalry, for mutino and disrespectful language, inciting mutiny, and conduct unbecoming a officer and a gentleman (drunkenness).

Captain James A. Whitaker, 115th Illinois volunteers, for disobedience of orders, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline; dismissal to date from the 16th day of March, 1864; sentence commuted to a forfeiture of two months' pay proper, and a reprimand in General Orders.

TO BE CASHIERED.

Second Lieutenant George R. Wright, 4th Wisconsin battery, for drunkenness on duty, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant Edward L. Negus, 1st Michigan cavalry, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (resisting the provost guard), exciting mutiny, and joining in mutiny.

Lieutenant James H. Bishop, 140th New York volunteers, for neglect of duty, drunkenness on duty, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (drinking with recruits who were in his charge, and permitting them to drink and become intoxicated.

First Lieutenant William J. Fulton, 13th regiment United States Invalid Corps, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (cruelly maltreating and abusing an enlisted man); to be forever held incompetent to hold any office of honor or trust under the Government of the United States.

First Lieutenant Charles Mummey, 84th Pennsylvania volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and breach of arrest.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant Roswell Weston, 1st United States sharpshooters, for drunkenness on duty, disobedience of orders, and neglect of duty.

First Lieutenant Charles Wilkinson, 102d Pennsylvania volunteers, for drunkenness on duty, with loss of all pay and allowances from the 17th day of April, 1864.

Lieutenant Edward G. Dorsey, Regimental Quartermaster 110th Pennsylvania volunteers, for drunkenness on duty.

Captain Eben Everett, 1st cavalry New Mexico volunteers, for drunkenness on duty, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (violating his pledge).

Captain Cyrus H Rodgers, 5th New Jersey volunteers, for misbehavior in the presence of the enemy, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Major Abram F. McCurdy (late captain), 10th Ohio cavalry, for drunkenness on duty, offering violence to his superior officer while in the execution of his office, and conspiring to defraud the United States Government; and that the findings and sentence of the court in this case be published in three public newspapers of Ohio.

Second Lieutenant Edward Lohman, 24th Illinois volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline (becoming intoxicated and using profane, contemptuous, and disrespectful language against his company and against the Government of the United States); sentence commuted to a forfeiture of one month's pay for the benefit of the hospital fund of his regiment.

Lieutenant Henry K. Kelley, 14th Michigan volunteers, for drunkenness on duty, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline; sentence commuted to forfeiture of six months' pay proper.

First Lieutenant Robert H. Porter, 14th United States infantry, for absence without leave, disobedience of orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; sentence commuted to forfeiture of his pay proper for six months.

Major Thomas Hynes, 10th Missouri cavalry, for neglect of duty, and breach of arrest.

Second Lieutenant Ephriam S Leach, 5th Vermont volunteers, for disobedience of orders, absence without leave, and breach of arrest; sentence commuted to forfeiture of pay proper for three months.

Captain Henry Warren, 7th Maine volunteers, for knowingly making a false return to his superior officer, and disobedience of orders; sentence commuted to forfeiture of all pay and allowances for the space of three months.

OTHER SENTENCES.

Captain D. R. Hudson, 18th Missouri volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (wilful neglect of duty, and disobedience of orders); to be reprimanded by his commanding officer.

First Lieutenant James Lyons, 1st New York mounted rifles, for absence without leave; to be reprimanded in General Orders from headquarters of this department.

Second Lieutenant Henry O. Jewell, 161st New York volunteers, for desertion; to be reduced to the ranks to serve the unexpired term of his regiment.

Second Lieutenant William D Harmon, 10th Ohio volunteers, for disobedience of orders; to be reprimanded by the commanding officer of his regiment.

Captain John A. Brewster, 63d Indiana volunteers, for drunkenness while on duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (representing himself as in command of the regiment, and signing official papers as the commanding officer when the lieutenant colonel was in command of the regiment), and absence without leave; to be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States.

Major John M. Santmyer, 2d Maryland volunteers, for cowardice, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (wilful neglect of duty); found *not* guilty of the charges; but the findings of the court were disapproved, and Major Santmyer dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States.

Captain Henry Krausueck, 74th Pennsylvania volunteers, for misbehavior before the enemy; found guilty of the charge, and sentenced to be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry A Cook, 72d Pennsylvania volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (permitting and encouraging an assemblage of officers and enlisted men in and around his tent and quarters, carousing, shouting, cheering, and singing in a boisterous manner); to be dishonorably dismissed the United States service; sentence commuted to forfeiture of all pay and emoluments for the period of three months

First Lieutenant Edward King, 66th New York volunteers, for desertion; found guilty of the charge, and sentenced to be shot to death by musketry, at such time and place as the general commanding may direct; two-thirds of the members of the court concurring therein, sentence commuted to discharge from the United States service, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances due him, and imprisonment during the war at Dry Tortugas, Florida.

R. W. Caldwell (late captain, and subsequently major), 1st Ohio heavy artillery, for presenting claims against the Government of the United States, knowing the same to be false and fraudulent, aiding in obtaining the payment of claims against the Government of the United States, knowing the same to be false, fictitious, and fraudulent, and entering into an agreement, combination, and conspiracy to cheat and defraud the Government of the United States by obtaining the payment of false and fraudulent claims; found guilty of the charges, and sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor in such place as the President of the United States shall direct for the term of one year—the term of his imprisonment to commence from the date of his present arrest; to be fined in the sum of two thousand dollars, and to remain imprisoned until said fine shall be paid, allowing and deducting from the said fine the sum of two dollars for each day's imprisonment after the expiration of the said term of one year.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REAR-ADMIRAL PORTER'S FAREWELL TO HIS SQUADRON.

U. S MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAGSHIP BLACK HAWK, MOUND CITY, ILL., September 28, 1864.

General Order.

The Government has thought proper to assign me to another command.

In taking leave of the officers and men who have served with me in scenes of trial and peril, I desire to express the regret I feel at breaking up the most pleasant associations of my life, and also to assure them that I have always felt the most sincere gratification at the manner in which I have been supported throughout this extensive command. I may be attached to other squadrons, but I feel that I shall never again derive such entire satisfaction as I have experienced while connected with the one I am about to relinquish. No common events have occurred here to make me feel as I now do,

for the associations are of no ordinary character that makes me take the deepest interest in all those who are connected with the Mississippi Squadron; and I shall never regret when either officers or men who have served under me here, shall join me in other scenes where we may be called to serve our country.

When I first assumed command of this Squadron, the Mississippi was in possession of the rebels from Memphis to New Orleans, a distance of eight hundred miles, and over one thousand miles of tributaries were closed against us, embracing a territory larger than some of the kingdoms of Europe.

Our commerce is now successfully, if not quietly transmitted on the broad Mississippi, from one end to the other, and the same may almost be said in regard to its tributaries.

These results are owing to the indomitable spirit evinced by the officers and men of the Mississippi Squadron.

Although the aid that has been given to the Army by this Squadron in capturing strongholds, and its co-operation with the land forces generally, has not been properly estimated and acknowledged, history will do justice to all concerned; and you can with pride point to many a fortified place which would now be in the hands of the rebels but for the exertions of the Navy in these waters.

I need not say to all that I trust you will continue to keep up that discipline and vigilance which have made the Mississippi Squadron efficient, and that when a new commander takes my place he may admit there is nothing defective in this large organization.

It has been my aim and desire to bring the discipline here to the highest state of perfection, and if I may have seemed over strict to those unaccustomed to naval discipline, all will, I think, admit that I have endeavored to be just.

If I have caused those to be punished who have not done their duty, or who have been false to their trust, I have sought every occasion to promote those who have distinguished themselves in any way, and the door to promotion has been open to any sailor in the fleet who chose to exert himself and deserve advancement. The records of the fleet will show where men who were petty officers or seamen two years ago, are now lieutenants, a position which I was sixteen years in reaching after I first entered the Navy.

Again let me impress upon you the importance of vigilance and discipline. The enemy we have been fighting so persistently, is now in his last dying agony, and a few months more or less will close this rebellion. Do not, by any want of vigilance on your part, give the rebels a chance for a single success over you. Remember all the general orders I have issued with regard to the proper precautions to be observed. I can trace many of the mishaps which have occurred to want of attention to orders on the part of those in command, and though I am happy to say that instances of this kind are few, I cannot but regret that they have taken place, for the sake of the squadron and those concerned.

There cannot, however, be any war without captures, and while I regret the brave fellows who have been killed or thrown into the hands of the enemy, by inattention to orders, I console myself that in almost all cases the flag was properly defended, and the vessels seldom surrendered.

Go where I may I shall always entertain a lively recollection of scenes on the Mississippi and its tributaries, scenes that will hereafter be chronicled by historians as they deserve to be, and those who have figured in them, or performed prominent actions, will certainly be remembered by a grateful country, when she is rescued from the hands of the wretched rebel traitors who desire her overthrow.

I bid you all farewell, hoping that we may meet on other fields.

Ere we die, our country will have a debt to pay to those foreign nations who have dared to hamper us while struggling in the mightiest contest the world ever saw—may we then all meet again.

DAVID D. PORTER.
Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

N. B.—To be read to the officers and crew upon the quarter-deck of every vessel in the Mississippi Squadron.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Second Assistant Engineer David Smith, to the *Tallapoosa*.

Second Assistant Engineer Robert H. Grinnell, to the *Muscoota*.

Third Assistant Engineer C. Stewart Maurice, to examination at Philadelphia.

Gunner Peter Barrett, to the *Monadnock*.

Lieutenant-Commander Edward E. Potter, to the *Wabash*.

Carpenter Andrew J. Hough, to the *Minnesota*.

Lieutenant-Commander Henry Erben, Jr., to command the *Panola*.

Boatswain Robert McDonald, to the *Brooklyn*.

Surgeon Murius Duvall, to the Navy Yard, Washington.

Chief Engineer John S. Albert, to duty in superintending the machinery for the Government building at the Novelty and Neptune Iron Works.

Assistant Surgeon William B. Mann, to the receiving ship *Vermont*.

DETACHED.

Second Assistant Engineer Henry W. Phillips, from the *Sangamon*, and ordered to duty under orders from the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Second Assistant Engineer B. F. Wood, from the *Shenandoah*, and ordered to the *Albatross*.

Second Assistant Engineer Edward A. Magee, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and ordered to the *Shenandoah*.

Chief Engineer G. B. N. Tower, from special duty at Portland, Me., and ordered to the *Canandaigua*.

Chief Engineer Willim S. Stamm, from the *Canandaigua*, and ordered North.

Second Assistant Engineer George W. Rogers, from the *Ticonderoga*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer W. W. Heaton, from the *Katahdin*, and ordered North.

Second Assistant Engineer John McIntyre, from the *Katahdin*, and ordered North.

Lieutenant John H. Rowland, from the *Otsego*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Robert B. Riell, from the *Wabash*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Thomas Lynch, from the Navy Yard, Boston, and ordered to the *Brooklyn*.

Carpenter John W. Stimson, from the *Minnesota*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer W. H. G. West, from duty connected with the *Paul Jones*, and ordered to the *Brooklyn*.

First Assistant Engineer James M. Hobley, from the *Sassacus*, and ordered as an assistant to Chief Engineer Sewell.

Lieutenant Thomas S. Spencer, from the *Lackawanna*, and ordered North.

Boatswain Charles A. Brayden, from the *Brooklyn*, and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant-Commander Oscar F. Stanton, from the command of the *Panola*, and ordered North.

Third Assistant Engineer J. H. Sewars, from duty at the Navy Yard, New York, and placed on sick leave.

Surgeon S. D. Kennedy, from the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to the *Mohican*.

Acting Ensign William S. Dana, from the West Gulf Squadron, and placed on sick leave.

Second Assistant Engineer Henry Snyder, from the West Gulf Squadron, and placed on sick leave.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Ackley, from the *Vermont*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon Henry S. Pitkin, from the *Mahaska*, and ordered to the *Brooklyn*.

PLACED ON THE RELIEVED LIST.

Commander N. C. Bryant.
Lieutenant Robert P. Reill.
Lieutenant George W. Doty.
Lieutenant Joseph P. Fyffe.
Captain Andrew K. Long.
Captain Francis B. Ellison.
Commander Samuel Lockwood.
Commander John Calhoun.
Commander Benjamin F. Totten.
Commander John C. Carter.
Commander John J. Glasson.
Commander Benjamin M. Dove.
Commander James F. Armstrong.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Assistant Surgeon Samuel R. Forman, of the *Fort Morgan*.

DISMISSED.

Carpenter Leonard Wentworth.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster D. Whalen, to the *Tallapoosa*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Herman Dorr, to the *Lilian*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. B. C. Sawyer, to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting First Assistant Engineer John F. Butler, to the *Catskill*.

Acting Master James McDonald, to medical survey at Philadelphia.

Acting Ensign G. E. French, to the *Circassian*.

Acting Ensign James Jordan, to the *Nereus*.

Acting Ensign Thomas Morgan, to the *Eulaw*.

Acting Ensign W. J. Crosby, to the *Iuka*.

Acting Master W. B. Stoddard, to the East Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Acting Master Robert Barstow, and Acting Ensign C. H. Littlefield, to the *Brooklyn*.

Acting Assistant Engineer H. W. Mitchell, to the West Gulf Squadron

Acting Ensign Peter Faunce, to the *Fort Morgan*.

Acting Ensign George W. Adams, to the *Vandalia*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry Grentorex, to the *Lilian*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon S. H. Weil, to the *Fort Morgan*.

Acting Ensign N. W. Black, to the *Iuka*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Bela M. Farnham, to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate J. A. Schaffer, to the *Savannah*.

Acting Master's Mate John F. Fisher, to the *Rhode Island*.

DETACHED.

Acting Ensign John Daly, from the *Howquah* and granted a leave of absence for thirty days.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer David Morris, from the *Bermuda* and ordered to the *Unadilla*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas V. McIntosh, from the *Adela* and ordered North.

Acting Master Gardner Cottrell, from the West Gulf Blockading Squadron and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Levi Sweetzer, rom the *Jacob Bell* and ordered to the *Norwich*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Frank A. Bremen, from the *Catskill* and ordered North.

Acting Ensign Charles E. Rich, from the *Florida* and ordered to the *Eulaw*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Peter B. Robinson, from the *Norwich* and ordered North.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Quincy A. Hooper, from the East Gulf Blockading Squadron and ordered North.

Acting Master Charles A. Crocker, from the Pacific Squadron and ordered to return home.

Acting Master Edward Herrick, from the *Fort Jackson* and waiting orders.

Acting Master W. C. Staples, from the *Iuka* and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Robert D. Giberson, from the *Galatea* and ordered to the *Brooklyn*.

Acting Ensign Thomas G. Watson, from the *Fort Jackson* and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Master William Watson, from the *Merrimac* and granted sick leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James W. Smith, from the *Arizona* and waiting orders.

Acting Master William Hedges, from the *Vandalia* and ordered to the *Merrimac*.

Acting Chief Engineer John D. Williamson, from the *Tonawanda* and ordered to the *R. R. Cuyler*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Francis Henderson, from the *Saco*, and ordered to the *Rhode Island*.

Acting Chief Engineer Henry Waite, from the *R. R. Cuyler* and waiting orders.

Acting Master's Mates J. Henry White and Thomas H. Plumer, from the *Vandalia* and ordered to the *Brooklyn*.

APPOINTED.

John Smith Larkins, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Unadilla*.

John Louis Loeffler, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Bermuda*.

P. R. Dillon, Acting Ensign, and ordered to duty on the staff of Acting Rear-Admiral Stribling, commanding East Gulf Squadron.

Morris Botticker, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering for such duty as he may assign.

William H. McLean, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Otsego*.

David Morris, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on the *Unadilla*.

Samuel Wallace and Henry Clay Reynolds, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Katahdin*.

William Mara, Acting First Assistant Engineer, Thomas F. Archer, Courtney S. Servose and Robert D. Faron, Acting Second Assistant Engineers, and ordered to such duty as may be assigned them in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

George Nelson, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and James Oliver Herron, and ordered to the *Mohican*.

John McCourt, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board the *Wyalusing*.

William H. Taggart, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Princeton*.

Ferdinand G. Morrill, Acting Ensign, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Augustus F. Donegan, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Lilian*.

Samuel Hawkins, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to picket-boat No. 5.

Charles Byron Nichols, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *A. D. Vance*.

Henry Gardiner, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the *Rhode Island*.

Franklin Stedman, Acting Master's Mate (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to duty in the Sounds of North Carolina.

John F. Dobbin, Acting Master's Mate of the *Nereus* (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to remain on the *Nereus*.

Frederick A. Beattie, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the *Merrimac*.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Ensigns and Pilots C. B. Parry, of the *Unit*, Henry Wheel of the tug *Glance*, and G. W. Hadden, of the tug *Clinton*, and order, ed to such duty as may be assigned them in the North Atlantic Squadron

Acting Ensigns Presbury N. Luce, Henry L. Pierce and Frank Sweet, and ordered to instruction in gunnery.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Albert B. Kenney, and ordered to remain on the *Shockokon*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Wilson, and ordered to remain on the *Malvern*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John G. Cunningham, and ordered to remain on the *Pink*.

Acting Ensigns Francis P. Stevens, of the *Cayuga*, and George Steen, of the *Pink*, and ordered to such duty as may be assigned them in the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Ensign Francis P. Stevens, and ordered to the *Cayuga*.

Acting Ensigns George W. Conner, Ichabod C. Fuller, Henry A. Case and Clement H. Perchard, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mates John J. Fuller, Jr., and Daniel E. Know, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate Richard William Wallace, and ordered to the *Rhode Island*.

Acting Master's Mate Ephraim S. Stover, of the *M. A. Wood*, (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to duty in the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate John Dickson, of the *Rodolph* (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to duty in the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate F. S Gillmore, of the *Chickasaw*, (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate John Hammond (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

PROMOTED.

Acting Ensign Logan Dysen, to Acting Master, and ordered to the *Roanoke*.

Acting Ensign E. K. Howland, to Acting Master, and ordered to duty in the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Ensign Edward K. Valentine, of the *Hunchback*, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign J. S. Ridgeway, of the *Keystone State*, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign James Auld, of the *Commodore Barney*, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign E. E. Taylor, of the *Roanoke*, to Acting Master

Acting Ensign Zera L. Tanner, of the *Rhode Island*, to Acting Master.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster A. Noel Blackman, of the *Tallapoosa*

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Ferdinand E. Thoring.

Acting Assistant Paymaster B. F. D. Fitch.

Acting Assistant Surgeon P. P. Gilmartin.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry Eaton, of the *Daylight*

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. Gaines Bruce, of the *Caronidelet*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign Joshua H. Jackson.

Acting Master B. B. Knowlton, of the *Nereus*.

Acting Master's Mate James Martin, of the *North Carolina*.

Acting Master's Mate Isaac T. Brown, of the *Rhode Island*.

GRANTED SICK LEAVE.

Acting Ensign Joshua Simmonds.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James H. Pelton.

Acting Ensigns John White and John Daly.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry W. Hutchinson.

Acting Master's Mate J. Henry White, for one month.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Ensign J. W. Turner.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John T. Meacham, of the *Silver Lake*, Mississippi Squadron.

DISMISSED.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Charles G. Arthur.

Acting Ensign B. K. Maclaurin.

SUSPENDED.

Acting Ensign David Stephens, suspended from duty for one month.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE iron-clad *Mahopac*, 2, arrived at Fort Monroe on Friday, 7th.

THE screw steamer *Brooklyn*, 26, sailed from the Boston Yard on the 6th.

THE iron-clad *Monadnock*, 4, and her consort, the *Rhode Island*, arrived in New York on the 11th.

THE ships-of-war *Minnesota*, flagship; *Wabash*, *Susquehanna*, and *Pawhatan* were at Hampton Roads on the 6th.

THE side-wheel steamer *Iosco*, 10, Commander A. J. Drake, arrived at Boston, October 9th, from a cruise in the Bay of St. Lawrence.

THE screw steamer *Crusader*, 7, Lieutenant Peter Hayes, has undergone a complete overhauling at Portsmouth, and left for the York river.

THE side-wheel steamer *Florida*, 9, Lieutenant-Commanding Samuel Magrew, arrived at Boston on Saturday, Oct. 8th, with all on board well. She has been cruising off Halifax.

THE iron-clad *Atlanta*, 4, Lieutenant Thos. J. Woodward commanding, has left the Gosport Yard thoroughly repaired, and at last accounts was stationed off Newport News, awaiting orders to proceed to sea.

THE following vessels are in course of construction at the Philadelphia Yard: *Neshaminy*, *Shackamaxon*, *Swartara*, *Antietam*, *Pushmataha*, *Tonawanda*. The following are undergoing repairs: *Huron*, *Chippewa*, *Unadilla*, *Sassacus*, *Massachusetts*, *R. R. Cuyler*, *Lillian*.

REBEL papers chronicle the destruction of yet another blockade-runner. The steamer *Condor* was beached on Saturday off Wilmington, to escape capture. The noted Mrs. Rose Greenhow was a passenger, and is said to have been drowned. Hon. G. P. Holcombe, who also was a passenger, escaped.

A MALTA correspondent reports that Captain Browne, of the bark *Crawfords*, which reached Malta, with coals from Newcastle, England, early on the morning of the 21st September, states to have exchanged colors on the evening preceding, with a three masted bark-rigged, armed Confederate steamer, cruising, probably to intercept American vessels, fruit laden, from Smyrna, for no other Federal merchant vessels are known to be on their way to Malta.

ON the 3d inst., side-wheel steamer *Pawhatan*, 21, Commander William Ronckendorff, arrived at Fortress Monroe from Cape Haytien, having on board Acting Rear-Admiral James L. Lardner, who left shortly after for Washington, and thence to Philadelphia, to relieve Acting Rear-Admiral Stribling. Lieutenant-Commander John H. Upshur, late commanding the steam frigate *Minnesota*, has been detached from this vessel and assigned to command the fast blockader *A. D. Vance*, recently captured by the *Santiago de Cuba*. Commodore Joseph Lanman is at present commanding the *Minnesota*.

THE United States iron-clad *Mahopac*, Commander William A. Parker, arrived at Hampton Roads on the 6th, fifty-six hours from New York. The *Mahopac* had a favorable passage—light winds and a smooth sea all the way. Her average speed was five knots an hour. She left the Brooklyn Navy Yard for Hampton Roads on the 28th, in tow of two steamtugs, one of which broke down and was obliged to put back to the Navy Yard to be repaired. This accident caused the *Mahopac* to anchor at Quarantine, where she remained till the time of starting, nearly one week. The delay, however, should not be attributed to any defect or accident to the *Mahopac*, but to the weather, which was such that the pilot did not deem it prudent to go to sea sooner.

COMMANDER W. H. Macomb, of the U. S. steamer *Shamrock*, writing to the Navy Department from on board his vessel in Albemarle Sound, under date of Oct. 2d, reports that on the 28th ultimo two army steamers were sent up the Alligator river to capture a party of rebels who were conscripting in the vicinity of that river. The gunboat *Valley City* was sent up the Scuppernong at the same time to head the rebels off, should they attempt to escape that way. In crossing the bar at the mouth of the Scuppernong the *Valley City* grounded and was fired upon by the rebels from a battery of Whitworth field pieces and musketry, which fire, the *Valley City* returned and drove the rebels off. No damage of any account was done to the *Valley City*. The expedition proved to be a successful one, and the army boats which ascended the Alligator river captured the whole rebel party. The number of men captured is not given in Commander Macomb's report.

THE frigate *Colorado*, fifty-two guns, Commodore Henry K. Thatcher, sailed from Portsmouth Navy Yard for Fortress Monroe on the 5th. The following are the officers of the ship:—Commodore Henry K. Thatcher; Lieutenant-Commander, Greenleaf Cilley; Lieutenants, Henry F. Robeson, Mortimer L. Johnson; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Frank F. Baury; Acting Ensigns, L. B. King, J. L. Vennard; Acting Master, Edgar Coffin; Paymaster, V. A. Ingersoll; Assistant Surgeon, Robert Willard; Captain of Marines, L. L. Dawson; Lieutenant of Marines, E. P. Meeker; Paymaster's Clerk, W. F. Birge; Captain's Clerk, J. H. T. Adams; Engineers—Chief, Benjamin J. Garvin; First Assistant, J. H. Bailey; Sec

ond Assistants, E. E. Roberts, Henry M. Quigg; Third Assistants, F. W. Bissetts, J. W. Saville, M. A. Sutharland; Acting Third Assistants, C. C. Fernald, J. P. Masser; Acting Master's Mates, J. W. Wallace, A. B. Avery, E. A. Gould, M. V. Thomas, A. F. Tucker, E. P. Blague, H. G. Thornburn.

THE Navy Department has learned that the *Lynx* is the name of the steam blockade-runner chased on shore by our vessels on the North Carolina coast on the 25th ultimo, and destroyed by fire. Information is also received of the destruction of the blockade-runner *Night Hawk* on the night of the 29th of September, off New Inlet, South Carolina, by the *Niphon*. She was run ashore on the Federal Shoals. The rebel captain, officers, and part of the crew, in all twenty-three, were brought off, the remainder having escaped to shore. The *Night Hawk* was an English steamer with a general cargo for Wilmington from Bermuda, sailed from Liverpool, August 27th, and was owned in that place. Her rate of speed was fourteen knots, and she was of 300 tons burden, cost £30,000, and had capacity for carrying 800 bales of cotton. Finding the steamer could not be got off the shoals, she was set fire to and destroyed. It appears that another vessel succeeded earlied in the night in escaping from New Inlet, although fired at by the *Niphon* and apparently struck several times. The daylight drove off a blockade-runner which was attempting to enter New Inlet on the same moruing.

THE screw frigate *Idaho* was launched at Green Point, L. I., on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 8th, in the presence of a large number of spectators. Her principal dimensions are as follows: Length on the water line, 305 feet; length over all, 310 feet; extreme beam, 45 feet; depth of hold, 24 feet 6 inches. She has two full decks, and an orlop deck extending 100 feet from the stern. She is bark-rigged, with her topmasts and topgallant masts in one stick. Her hull is built in the most substantial manner, with a white oak and locust frame. The decks are of yellow pine, with white oak hanging, lodging and bossom knees. She has ten feet of dead wood at the bow, which will make her formidable as a ram. She has two pairs of engines, built at the Morgan Iron Works. The cylinders are thirty inches in diameter, with eight feet stroke of piston. She has two screws, each fourteen feet in diameter, working independently of each other. It is expected that the screw can be driven up to eighty revolutions per minute. She has four boilers, which, with her machinery, are placed below the water line. The hull is extremely sharp and buoyant, and although her lines are somewhat hollow, yet she is full enough to be easy in a seaway. She has ample and well-ventilated accommodations for 300 men. She has four water-tight bulkheads. She will spread about 20,946 yards of canvas, distributed as follows: Three headsails, two courses, two topsails, two topgallantsails, one spanker, gaff-topsail, and two trysails. She has no bowsprit; carries seven boats. Her armament will consist of two rifled pivot and ten broadside guns.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM MR. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1864,—12 o'clock, M.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX:

This department has received the following reports of the enemy's assault yesterday upon General Butler's line, their subsequent repulse, and General Birney's brilliant action, driving the enemy to their inner line of entrenchments around Richmond.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, Friday, Oct. 7—6:30 P. M.

Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT:

At 6:30 A. M., the enemy, having moved Field's and Hope's Divisions from the left at Chapin's Farm road round to our right at Darbytown road, they attacked with spirit Kautz's cavalry in their entrenchments, and drove him back with small loss of men, but with the loss of his artillery.

The enemy suffered very considerable loss in his attack.

The enemy then swept down the entrenchments towards Birney, who, having thrown back his right, waited their assault, and repulsed it with very heavy loss on the part of the enemy.

The enemy in the meantime advanced towards New-Market, but were met by a force at the Signal Tower.

At 3 P. M. I took the offensive, sending Birney, with two divisions up the Darbytown road. The enemy retreated as he advanced, and Birney has reached and occupies the entrenchments which the enemy took from Kautz, and were fortifying for themselves. Our loss has been small—not one-eighth that of the enemy. We have about one hundred prisoners.

B. F. BUTLER, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, 12:20 P. M., Friday, Oct. 7.

Brigadier-General RAWLINGS:

The following has just been received:

B. F. BUTLER, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, TENTH ARMY CORPS—10:15 A. M.

We have repulsed the attack of the enemy on our right flank, with great slaughter. The troops seem to be Field's and Pickett's divisions. I send you a batch of prisoners. I am extending my right flank. The enemy seem to be entrenching on the Darby road.

D. B. BIRNEY, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, Oct. 7—10:30 P. M.

Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT:

Birney has regained Kautz's old position and holds the enemy in the inner line of entrenchments around Richmond, extending from the Darbytown road to connect with Weitzel on the left, near Fort Harrison.

There has been no movement at Petersburgh to-day. We have much the best of this day's work—a thousand at least of the enemy killed and wounded, a hundred prisoners, and a bloody repulse.

General Gregg, commanding Field's division, is reported, by a lady who saw the body, as killed.

B. F. BUTLER, Major-General.

No dispatches have been received from the commands of Generals Sherman, Rosecrans or Sheridan, later than were reported in my telegram of yesterday.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Monday, October 10.

Major-General DIX:

Reports have been received by this Department from Generals Butler, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan and Burbridge, showing the favorable condition of military affairs in their respective fields of operation.

The purpose of General Grant's visit to Washington having been accomplished, he returned to his headquarters on Saturday, but there has been no telegraphic communication since his arrival there.

FROM GENERAL THOMAS.

NASHVILLE, TENN., 11:30 P. M., Tuesday, October 4.

Have not heard direct from Sherman, but General Corse, at Allatoona, informs me that Sherman is at Kenesaw, repairing the railroad between Atlanta and Allatoona. He has plenty of provisions in Atlanta, and so far as the main army is concerned, feels secure.

General Rousseau reports that Forrest has escaped him by crossing the Tennessee on flat boats, above and below Florence, on the 6th inst., while he (Rousseau) was detained by high water in Shoal Creek and Elk River. (Signed)

GEO. H. THOMAS, Major-General.

FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

ALLATOONA, October 9, 1864—8 P. M.

Major-General HALLECK, Chief of Staff:

I reached the Kenesaw Mountain October 6, just in time to witness at a distance the attack on Allatoona. I had anticipated this attack, and had ordered from Rome General Corse with reinforcements. This attack was met and repulsed, the enemy losing some 200 dead, and more than 1,000 wounded and prisoners. Our loss was bout 700 in the aggregate. The enemy captured the small garrison at Big Shanty and Akworth, and burned about seven miles of our railroad; but we have at Allatoona and Atlanta an abundance of provisions. Hood observing our approach, has moved rapidly back to Dallas and Van Wert, and I am watching him in case he tries to reach Kingston or Rome. Atlanta is perfectly secure to us, and this army is better off than in camp

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

FROM GENERAL SHERIDAN.

WOODSTOCK, VA., October 7, 1864—9 P. M.

Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT:

I have the honor to report my command at this point to-night. I commenced moving back from Port Republic, Mount Crawford, Bridgewater and Harrisonburgh, yesterday morning.

The grain and forage in advance of these points had previously been destroyed.

In moving back to this point the whole country from the Blue Ridge to the North Mountain has been made entirely untenable for a rebel army.

I have destroyed over two thousand barns filled with wheat and hay and farming implements, over seventy mills filled with flour and wheat; have driven in front of the army over four thousand head of stock, and have killed and issued to the troops not less than 3,000 sheep.

This destruction embraces the Luray Valley and Little Fort Valley, as well as the main Valley.

A large number of horses have been obtained, a proper estimate of which I cannot now make.

Lieutenant John R. Meigs, my engineer officer, was murdered beyond Harrisonburgh, near Dayton. For this atrocious act all the houses within an area of five miles were burned.

Since I came into the Valley from Harper's Ferry, every train, every small party, and every straggler, has been bushwhacked by the people, many of whom have protection-passes from commanders who have been hitherto in that valley.

The people here are getting sick of the war. Heretofore they have had no reason to complain, because they have beeu living in great abundance.

I have not been followed by the enemy to this point, with the exception of a small force of the rebel cavalry that showed themselves some distance behind my rear-guard to-day.

A party of one hundred of the Eighth Ohio cavalry, which I had stationed at the bridge, over the North Shenandoah, near Mt. Jackson, was attacked by McNeil, with seventeen men while they were asleep, and the whole party dispersed or captured. I think they will all turn up. I learn that fifty-six of them had reached Winchester. McNeil was mortally wounded, and fell into our hands. This was fortunate, as he was the most daring and dangerous of all the bushwhackers in this section of the country.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

FROM GENERAL BURBRIDGE.

General Burbridge makes the following report of his expeditions:

CATTLESBURGH, KY—10 A. M., Oct. 8, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Forcing the enemy from Clinch Mountain and Laurel Gaps, after heavy skirmishing, we met the enemy three and one half miles from Saltville, on the morning of the 2d instant, and drove him to his works, around the saltworks, where he was strongly entrenched on the bluff in heavy forces, under Echols, Williams, Vaughan, and it is said Breckinridge. We at once attacked him and drove him from his works on our left and centre, and held him in check on the right, and finally, in spite of artillery and superior numbers, whipped him at every point, and forced him back to his own works.

In the evening our ammunition gave out, and holding the position taken until night, I withdrew the command in excellent order and spirits.

The occupation of the works themselves was only prevented by failure of our ammunition.

From prisoners I learn that the enemy's force was between 6,000 and 8,000, and that Breckinridge was present with 4,000 from Lynchburgh. My force amounted to 2,500 engaged. It is certain his force greatly outnumbered ours.

A detachment sent to Pound Gap forced its way through and drove Prentice with a superior force from his works at Gladville, capturing several prisoners, a number of small arms, and one piece of artillery.

Our loss in all is about 350, and that of the enemy more.

Report fully by mail in the morning. On the 3d received order from General Sherman to return.

S. G. BURBRIDGE, Major-General.

The telegraph line between Fortress Monroe and City Point was broken down by a big storm, and is not yet repaired.

The latest military intelligence from there is the following telegram from from General Butler:

FROM GENERAL BUTLER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, Oct. 8, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Our success yesterday was a decided one, although the rebel papers claim a victory.

They admit that General Gregg and General Bratton were wounded.

General Gregg was in command of Field's division.

The Richmond *Examiner* of this morning contains an official dispatch from Gordonsville, last night, stating that a Yankee cavalry force yesterday burnt the railroad bridge over the Rapidan, and made their escape.

No movement on the Harrisburgh side.

No more troops have been over from Lee. The movement yesterday was made under his eye.

(Signed) B. F. BUTLER, Major-General.

No recent intelligence has been received from Major-General Canby, but by his last reports, General Steele was moving in force upon the rear of Price toward Missouri. (Signed)

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, October 10, 1864—4:20 P. M.

Major-General DIX:

Telegraphic communications with General Grant's headquarters have been re-established, and in a dispatch at 1 o'clock this afternoon the General reports as follows:

"I find our losses the other day were much less than first reported. Four hundred will cover our entire loss in killed, wounded and captured. About one hundred and fifty were captured, and a great many dead fell into our hands. The loss of the enemy could not be less than ten or twelve hundred.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Monday Oct. 10—7:55 P. M.

Major-General DIX:

Since my last dispatch of this afternoon, a fuller report has just been furnished by Lieutenant-General Grant, of the operations of Friday, together with the rebel acknowledgment of their heavy loss in general and field officers.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

OLD POINT, VA., Monday, Oct. 10—4:30 P. M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Our entire loss in the enemy's attack on our lines on Friday, the 7th instant, does not exceed three hundred in killed, wounded and missing.

The enemy's loss is estimated by General Butler at one thousand.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 8th, speaking of this battle has the following:

"The gallant General Gregg, commanding a Texas brigade, fell in the advance. Among other casualties we have to report General Bratton, of South Carolina, badly wounded, Colonel Haskell of the Seventh South Carolina infantry, severely wounded in the face, and Major Haskin, of the South Carolina artillery, also wounded. A rumor states that General Geary was killed."

Since Friday there has been no fighting whatever.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, October 10—8:30 P. M.

To Major-General DIX:

Major-General Augur, commanding at Washington, has, for the past four days, been in the line toward Front Royal, to which point the railroad was being extended for the supply of General Sheridan. A telegram from him, dated Rectortown, reports Sheridan's arrival at Strasburgh, followed by the enemy's cavalry, and that sharp cannonading had been heard from that direction.

A telegram from Brigadier-General Stevenson, commanding at Harper's Ferry, reports that engagements took place yesterday between the cavalry forces near Fisher's Hill; that the enemy were whipped and scattered to the woods and mountains, with the loss of eleven pieces of artillery and three hundred and fifty prisoners.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., Oct. 10—8:35 P. M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

General Sheridan, Just from our cavalry, attacked the enemy beyond Fisher's Hill, and whipped them, driving them beyond Mount Jackson, and capturing eleven pieces of artillery and three hundred and fifty prisoners. The rebels scattered into the woods and mountains.

Respectfully,

J. D. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General Commanding.

9:20 P. M.—Since the foregoing dispatch reached the Department an official dispatch from Major-General Sheridan has been recived announcing the victory of his cavalry over the entire force of rebel cavalry in the Valley, under command of General Rosser.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

STRASBURGH, VA., Midnight, October 9.

To Lieutenant-General GRANT, City Point:

In coming back to this point, I was not followed up until late yesterday, when a large force of cavalry appeared in my rear. I then halted my command to offer battle by attacking the enemy. I became satisfied that it was only all the rebel cavalry of the Valley, commanded by Rosser, and directed Torbert to attack at daylight this morning, and finish this "savior of the Valley." The attack was handsomely made. Custar, commanding the Third Cavalry Division, charged on the back road, and Merritt, commanding the First Cavalry Division on the Strasburgh pike. Merritt captured five pieces of artillery. Custar captured six pieces of artillery with caissons, battery forge, &c. The two divisions captured forty-seven wagons, ambulances, &c. Among the wagons captured are the headquarters wagons of Rosser, Lomax, Wickman, and Colonel Pollard. The number of prisoners will be about 330.

The enemy after being charged by our gallant cavalry were broken and ran. They were followed by our men on the jump 26 miles through Mount Jackson and across the north fork of the Shenandoah. I deem it best to make this delay of one day here and settle this new cavalry General.

The eleven pieces of artillery captured to-day make thirty-six pieces captured in the Shenandoah Valley since the 19th of September. Some of the artillery was new, and never had been fired. The pieces were marked "Tredigar Works."

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAPTURED OR DESTROYED.

Annexed is an official list of blockade runners captured or destroyed off Wilmington, N. C., since August 1, 1863, by the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, commanding:—

Names.	*Date.*	*Remarks.*
Kate	August 1, 1863	Captured.
Hebe	August 18	Destroyed.
Arabian	September 15	Destroyed.
Juno	September 22	Captured.
Phantom	September 23	Destroyed.
Elizabeth	October, 1863	Destroyed.
Douro	October 11	Destroyed.
Venus	October 21	Destroyed.
Margaret & Jessie	November 5	Captured.
Cornubia	November 8	Captured.
Ella and Annie	November 9	Captured.
R. E. Lee	November 9	Captured.
Ella	November 10	Captured.
Banshee	November 21	Captured.
Ceres	December 6	Captured.
Gen. Beauregard	December 12	Destroyed.
Antonica	December 20	Destroyed.
Beudigo	January 3, 1864	Destroyed.
Vesta	January 7	Destroyed.
Dare	January 7	Destroyed.
Ranger	January 11	Destroyed.
Wild Dayrell	February 2	Destroyed.
Nutfield	February 4	Destroyed.
Dee	February 5	Destroyed.
Emily	February 10	Destroyed.
Fannie & Jennie	February 10	Destroyed.
Pet	February 16	Captured.
Spunky	February 16	Destroyed.
Scotia	March 1	Captured.
Don	March 4	Captured.
Mary Ann	March 6	Captured.
Young Republic	May 6	Captured.
Minnie	May 9	Captured.
Greyhound	May 10	Captured.
Tristam Shandy	May 15	Captured.
Caledonia	May 30	Captured.
Georgianna McCaw	June 3	Destroyed.
Thistle	June 4	Captured.
Syren	June 5	Captured.
Pevensey	June 9	Destroyed.
Rouen	July 2	Captured.
Boston	July 8	Captured.
Little Ada	July 9	Captured.
Lilian	August 25	Captured.
Elsie	September 5	Captured.
A. D. Vance	September 10	Captured.
Florie	September 10..	Destroyed; reported by refugees; run ashore in Wilmington harbor.
Badger	September 10	
Lynx	September 25	Destroyed.
Night Hawk	September 29	Destroyed.

Captured, 26; destroyed, 24; Total, captured and destroyed, 50.

THE following officers are serving on the personal staff of Major-General HOOKER, commanding the Northern Department (headquarters Cincinnati, Ohio): Major LAWRENCE, A. D. C.; Captain TAYLOR, A. D. C.; Captain STETSON, A. D. C.

On the departmental staff: Surgeon C. S. TAYLOR, U. S. A. Medical Director; Colonel C. H. HOYT, U. S. V., Chief Q. M.; Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. LATHROP, U. S. A., Inspector-General; Captain C. H. POTTER, U. S. V., Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel P. VAN RADOWITZ, U. S. A., A. D. C.; Lieutenant MARSHALL, Eighty-eighth Ohio infantry, A. D. C.; Captain F. M. ANDERSON, Twelfth infantry, Acting Commissary of Musters; Lieutenant HEARN, Fourth infantry, Acting Commissary of Musters.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Joseph C. Edwards has been promoted to be Colonel of the Thirty-second Massachusetts Volunteers.

MR. THOMAS S. TOWNSEND, of this city, who has devoted several years of labor to the preparation of an "Encyclopædia of the Great Rebellion," has compiled for publication an alphabetical list of our soldiers and sailors, dead and living, privates and officers, who have received honorable mention in official reports or the daily newspapers. This list, embracing 5,000 names, Mr. TOWNSEND intends to give to the public through the medium of any publisher who may desire to associate himself with the enterprise and is prepared to make arrangments accordingly.

THE great extension of the petroleum trade, and the interest which the public are taking in the new companies which the demand has called into existence, has induced and, indeed, necessitated the establishment of an especial agency for the purchase and sale of the "Oil Stocks." Mr. RICHARDS KINGSLAND, whose advertisement is published in this paper, has charge of such an office, at No. 33 Pine-street, New York.

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MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

HALE—MCFARLANE.—By Rev. Dr. Jos. H. Smith, of St. Paul's church, Newark, N. J., Lieutenant W. H. HALE, U. S. Marines, to Miss EVA, daughter of the late Dr. McFarlane, of New Orleans, La.

MARSH—RICHARDS.—On October 9th, 1864, by Rev. Edward E. Rankin, Lieutenant ALBERT R. MARSH, 39th New Jersey Vols., to Miss KATE C., daughter of Wm. Richards, Esq., of Springfield, N. J. No cards.

MULDAUR—SAYRE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, October 5, at the residence of the bride's uncle, H. R. Kinkerly, by Rev. E. Kempshall, Lieutenant A. W. MULDAUR, U. S. N., to LIBBY H. SAYRE.

BROWER—DOUGHTY.—On Wednesday, October 5th, by Rev. Alfred H. Partridge, Lieutenant MARTIN V. B. BROWER, to Miss CAROLINE A., daughter of John Doughty, all of Williamsburgh, L. I.

DIED.

WILLSON.—In the hospital at Newbern, N. C., on September 30th, GEORGE WAKE WILLSON, Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Navy, son of James L. and Clarissa R. Willson, aged about 25 years.

GARDINER.—At Winchester, Va., from wounds received in battle on the 19th of September, Colonel ALEXANDER GARDINER, 14th New Hampshire volunteers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty-five cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

EXCEPT a reconnoissance in force by TERRY, little of importance has been transacted, of late, in the Army of the James. And before describing this, we must record certain corrections which have been made in the accounts of earlier movements. It is now said that BIRNEY'S negro division lost but 136 men at the unsuccessful assault on Fort Gilmer of September 29th. Of these, some were brutally murdered after surrendering. Of the loss of our white troops there, and that in PAINE'S negro division on the same day, no further estimates are given, and our first figures were probably nearly correct. Next, it is said the enemy claims to have captured but 300 prisoners from the disorderly panio into which, on October 7th, he threw KAUTZ'S men. KAUTZ'S division has proved itself quite equal in efficiency to any other of our cavalry divisions in Virginia. But what was wanted on our right was good infantry, who could not be driven into such demoralized rout. The enemy captured some of the valuable repeating carbines with which the cavalry was armed. TERRY'S advance in the afternoon of the same day recovered nearly all the lost ground. Finally, from the other flank, we learn that our losses in the battle of Poplar-Grove Church, were only a little over 2,500, of which 2,031 fell upon the Ninth corps, and the remainder upon the Fifth. POTTER'S division of the Ninth lost about 1,600 men. Our loss in prisoners in the Ninth corps was 1,520 men. The enemy lost, in that battle, somewhere from 500 to 800 men.

Our forces have been entrenching busily on the line they hold, and still more busily digging at Dutch Gap. The persistency of the negro laborers at this latter point has roused at length the enemy's speculation, as it always has his artillery at Howlett's. He cannot determine satisfactorily the progress of the canal, or its importance, but meanwhile, in the lack of information, he very wisely shells the work, and awaits further developments. His iron-clads near Cox's Ferry try to enfilade the picket-line on the left flank of the Eighteenth corps. But comparatively few casualties have resulted from the firing, and of late, the pickets on both sides have abandoned sharpshooting. On the 11th, our gunboats and batteries engaged, and temporarily silenced, the enemy's battery, which was vigorously shelling Dutch Gap, as usual. Two days later, 87 prisoners were put at labor under the enemy's fire at the canal, by General BUTLER, in retaliation for similar treatment of our negro soldiers in the trenches at Fort Gilmer. Desertions from the enemy continue to be frequent. A correspondent records that 75 crossed the lines of the Army of the James in a single day, and to have ten or twenty come in through the day is a common occurrence.

TERRY'S RECONNOISSANCE.

In order to ascertain the condition of the enemy on the right, General TERRY, temporarily commanding the Tenth corps, took his own (First) division of the corps, under AMES, and the Third or colored division, under BIRNEY, and a part of KAUTZ'S cavalry division, for a reconnoissance in force. The movement commenced on the evening of Wednesday, the 12th; but, unfortunately, from some cause it came to a halt soon after the column had got well out on the right, where, possibly, it was perceived by the enemy. Halting during the night, before dawn of Thursday, the 13th, the column was again put in motion, and struck out on the right till it reached the Darbytown Road, near the point where KAUTZ'S cavalry formerly covered that road, until driven away, on the 7th, by the enemy. The cavalry now stretched out to the Charles City Road, and, dismounting, there deployed as skirmishers. BIRNEY deployed on the left of the Central Road, and AMES on the right, while, as has been said, KAUTZ covered the extreme right, between the Central and Charles City Roads. The enemy's videttes were soon encountered on the former, and driven back a mile or more, after a protracted and obstinate skirmish, until they had reached a series of entrenchments recently thrown up by him across the road, about two miles from our position. These works mounted two guns, were built in good style, in the familiar system of redoubts, connected by rifle-pits, and the whole protected in front by a broad slashing, which it would be difficult to penetrate. All these works must have been thrown up very recently, as, in his former reconnoissances, TERRY had passed easily over the same ground. As soon as our troops had got into range, the enemy's infantry opened a very sharp fire from his entrenchments, which was quickly returned. It being now between 7 and 8 o'clock, our forces were halted, moved into position, and began a rapid musketry fire, which lasted all the rest of the day.

The object of TERRY was evidently to discover the length and strength of the new line, which covered the ground formerly picketed by KAUTZ. Accordingly, while most of the troops were kept as much as possible under the shelter of the strip of woods fronting the works, brigades were pushed out here and there all along the line, in reconnoitering charges up to the slashings, and were then withdrawn. In this manner the whole line of entrenchments was felt, though without any serious demonstrations. On the right, it was conjectured that our troops overlapped the enemy's works, and, accordingly, POND'S brigade of the First division was ordered forward to turn the enemy's left. But, unfortunately, the works were not what was conjectured, being constructed at that point with a refused flank. The brigade, rushing gallantly forward, was caught by a severe enfilading fire. It was evidently a trap, and our men accordingly retreated, after suffering heavy loss. Encouraged by his success, the enemy sallied from his breastworks, and dashed into ABBOTT'S and PLAISTED'S brigades of the First division, Our line was now on the edge of the slashing, with skirmishers thrown into it. The enemy made a spirited charge with all his available force, and, for a short time, the musketry fire was very sharp. But he retired, at length, without accomplishing his object, our line remaining unbroken. This main charge, repulse, and counter charge, took place abut 4 P. M. It was succeeded by the immediate withdrawal of our troops all along the line, and, by dark, they were within their own entrenchments.

The burden of the assault fell chiefly upon the First division, but KAUTZ was engaged on the right, and, on the extreme left, CURTIS' brigade of the Second division (now under FOSTER) skirmished a little, in order to cover the left, and to make such demonstration as was proper there. Our total loss was 414, of which about 20 were officers, including among the killed Major CAMP, of the very gallant Tenth Connecticut, and Lieutenant-Colonel TAYLOR, of the Sixty-second Ohio. The enemy claims that this affair was not a mere reconnoissance, but a series of "five distinct and determined assaults." LEE'S official report says:—

> At 7 o'clock this morning the enemy endeavored to advance between the Darbytown and Charles City Roads, but was repulsed in every attempt. The most strenuous effort was made about 4 P. M., after which he withdrew, leaving many dead. Our loss very slight.

GREGG'S cavalry and FIELD'S full infantry division were the forces opposed to us. The enemy probably lost about 200 men, among whom was Major JONES, a well-known officer. He claims that he inflicted severe loss on us all through the day, and at four repulsed us with great slaughter. He followed us up, and began entrenching a little in advance of his former lines. General TERRY'S reconnoissance accomplished its purpose.

THE LEFT.

We have already recorded that, along the left there was a reconnoissance in force on the 8th of October, not unlike TERRY'S of the 13th. It was a general advance, intended to threaten the enemy, push forward our lines, and occupy all the series of works connected with Fort McRae, which had been taken from the enemy. Of the Fifth corps, temporarily under CRAWFORD, BAXTER'S Third division, with BRAGG'S brigade in front, took the West Halifax Road, on the right. AYRES' Second, with WINTHROP'S brigade in advance, took the Vaughan Road in the centre. GRIFFIN'S First, BARTLETT in advance, took the Squirrel Level Road on the left. Of the Ninth corps, temporarily under PARKE, POTTER'S first division moved out near the Pegram House, and WILCOX'S Second took the Church Road. FERRERO'S Third was left in reserve. Batteries accompanied the column. AYRES soon seized and destroyed the Davis House by orders. The movements went on slowly, the skirmishers doing most of the work, and being briskly engaged from the start. WILCOX, however, pushing forward promptly, drove a working party from a fort it was throwing up at the junction of the Dinwiddie and Church Roads, and dislodged some annoying sharpshooters from the houses of SMITH and HAWKS. At length, he struck the Boydton Plankroad, and found it strongly held by entrenchments. It was now noon, and a halt was made. A few hours later, the enemy came down in force against WILCOX, and, after making one or two stands, in retreating, the division was entirely withdrawn. Our loss in both corps was not over 50.

On the night of the 11th, the Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry made a reconnoissance near Stony Creek Station, capturing 14 men, and obtaining some information. Since the 8th, at Petersburgh, there has been severe and continuous mortar and picket firing, though of late it has somewhat diminished. It occurs chiefly in front of the Second corps, and especially at the redoubt where the picket-lines are closest, and which was so neatly wrested from the enemy during the night. This is called, in soldier-phrase, "the sore-spot," and the fort, "Fort Hell." The picket firing has often been severe and fatal, and the artillery firing very heavy. This was particularly so from the 8th to the 11th. On the latter night, the enemy's cannonading was so vigorous that it was

thought a regular assault on our lines was intended. Of this affair, a Richmond paper says:

The heaviest mortar shelling of the siege occurred on Tuesday night last, and the sight is described as having been sublime. For the space of several hours the eastern heavens seemed ablaze with brilliant meteors—ascending, descending and shooting athwart the horizon in almost countless numbers and unsurpassed beauty.

For the rest, the enemy is reported to be massing on our left, near Warren's Station. Convalescents and recruits have been pouring into our lines in great numbers, and, in consequence, drilling goes on at all hours of the day.

THE SHENANDOAH.

SOME later details of SHERIDAN'S handsome success on October 9th have come in, which correct the mistatements in his various official dispatches. The following is furnished by one account as the list of captures made:

Eleven guns and limbers complete; four caissons, with horses and harness; one medical wagon; twelve wagons; sixteen ambulances; three forges; twelve spare mules; ammunition train; a drove of cattle; and one hundred and eighty prisoners. The enemy burned and abandoned eight caissons, wagons, ambulances, forges, &c.

This statement indicates that our former report of capturing 330 prisoners was incorrect. The enemy claims to have driven us down the Valley on the three days preceding the fight, ROSSER worsting CUSTER at New-Market on Friday, the 7th, capturing 56 prisoners, 9 forges, and 6 wagons. He acknowledges a bad defeat at Fisher's Hill on Sunday, the 9th, in which he lost between two and three hundred men.

For several days after the affair at Fisher's Hill, there was quiet; but at length, on the 12th, the enemy, now reported to be under LONGSTREET, showed himself beyond Strasburgh, and opened a lively artillery fire upon the Nineteenth corps and on CROOK'S corps. A withdrawal of a part of our forces was the result, and then CROOK pushed forward a reconnoissance, with THORBURN'S First division, along the left of the Strasburgh Pike, the Nineteenth corps also advancing. A smart engagement at once sprang up, lasting three hours. WELLS' First brigade of THORBURN'S division was mostly engaged, and was repeatedly charged by the enemy. The enemy not only appeared on the left, but on the right, and endeavored to flank us; but night closed without any advantage on either side. THORBURN'S division lost about 200 men, a large share of which was in the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, which behaved gallantly. Colonel WELLS was killed, and some other officers killed and wounded.

Guerrilla operations in the Middle Department have continued to a remarkable extent, and in all quarters. In SHERIDAN'S rear and on either flank, the enemy's cavalry are very active. MOSBY is reported by the enemy to have defeated our forces at Salem, in Fauquier County, on the Manassas Gap Railroad. This point is about five miles south of Rectortown, which latter town, also, a column of our troops had occupied. MOSBY claims 50 prisoners, with some baggage, camp equipage. On the 13th, he captured a few men at White Plains on the same railroad, and took the place. The same night, two trains were stopped on the Baltimore and Ohio Railrod, the passengers robbed, and the cars burned. The trains on the road were all temporarily stopped. MOSBY also has crossed the Potomac, into Montgomery County, Maryland, and made several audacious raids. Among many guerrilla exploits, we have already noticed the murder of Lieutenant-Colonel TOLLES and several of his escort near Newtown. A guerrilla camp in the Blue Ridge was lately surprised, and four pieces of artillery, with munitions complete, were captured.

The enemy reports 86 prisoners arrived at Libby Prison from the defeat of BURBRIDGE at Saltville, in Southwestern Virginia. On the 12th, it is said that our forces were defeated in a slight affair at Greenville, by General VAUGHAN. A few prisoners and two colors were captured from us.

OPERATIONS IN GEORGIA.

WE have received few details this week of the operations attending the northward march of HOOD in Georgia, but the brief announcement of the official dispatches are sufficient to remove any apprehension which may have been entertained in regard to General SHERMAN. He has proved himself the master of the situation, and the bold movement of HOOD has resulted only in disaster to the Rebel cause, such as has thus far followed all of his attempts to circumvent the more cool and prudent SHERMAN. It would be incautious to speak decidedly of the position of affairs until we have fuller accounts; but if the reports given officially, as reports, are to be accepted as facts, it would seem that HOOD has thrown himself completely out of Georgia, in the desperate but vain attempt to force our Army from that State. He has, indeed, for a time raised high hopes in the Confederacy by the boldness of his march to the very borders of Tennessee, but they are hopes which must be followed by corresponding depression when it is discovered that, to accomplish no greater result than the capture of a few comparatively unimportant posts, and the destruction of a few miles of railway, he has placed himself in a position where he is forced to retreat in a direction which must place our Army between him and his base in Georgia.

This movement has followed hard upon the visit of DAVIS to the West, where, as is reported in the Southern papers, he promised the Tennesseeans of HOOD'S army that their faces should soon be turned "homeward," and their feet "pressing the soil of Tennessee." This address was made on Sunday, the 25th of September, and by the following Sunday (October 2d) the main body of the Rebel army were across the Chattahoochee, and on the march to Dallas, west of Marietta, where the various columns were concentrated. His position here exposed Rome and Kingston to attack, as well as the posts guarding the railroad to Chattanooga, which was evidently the point against which the Rebel movement was mainly directed.

Though promptly informed that HOOD had crossed the Chattahoochee, SHERMAN was prevented from following him immediately by the uncertainty as to the direction of his march, and by the freshet which had swept away his bridges across the river. On the 3d inst., however, the Armies of the Tennessee, Ohio, and Cumberland crossed the Chattahoochee, with fifteen days' rations, and marched along the railroad in the direction of Marietta, the Army of the Ohio bringing up the rear. Previous to this, General THOMAS was ordered to Chattanooga to look after FORREST, and General CORSE, a most able and trustworthy officer, was sent to Rome.

From Dallas, HOOD advanced against the railroad, capturing the comparatively unimportant posts at Ackworth and Big Shanty. But his chief attack was directed against Allatoona, where were stored large quantities of supplies, on which he undoubtedly depended to replenish his commissariat. The situation of the place, too, in a narrow defile, through which passed the railroad, made it a position of the utmost importance to secure our hold upon Atlanta. Fortunately for the Army, fortunately for the country, General SHERMAN was able to communicate by signals from Kenesaw Mountain with General CORSE, in season to call him to Allatoona, where he arrived on the cars, with nine hundred men, in good time to meet FRENCH'S summons to surrender in order to save unnecessary effusion of blood, with the defiant answer—"I shall not surrender, and you can commence the unnecessary effusion of blood whenever you please." How bravely he defended the place is but inadequately told in the hurried official dispatch. From early in the morning until afternoon the garrison of 1,700 men, with a single battery of six guns, maintained the battle against the Rebel division, until, driven from one fort to another, they had reached their last defence, their General being wounded early in the action. Here they threw back the assaulting columns of the Rebels again and again, finally compelling them to withdraw towards Dallas and Van Wert, as reported by General SHERMAN.

Of the movements of HOOD'S force since the attack on Allatoona, we have no details whatever beyond flying statements of his capture of Dalton, not yet fully confirmed. It is only certain that his march was continued from Allatoona along the railroad, as far north as Dalton, from which place the cavalry were sent out to scour Walker and Whitefield counties, in the northwest corner of Georgia. Finding SHERMAN following sharply after him, HOOD passed through Snake Creek Pass, ten miles due east of Villanow, obstructing the road behind him to delay pursuit. Pressing rapidly on through this pass on the road to Lafayette, SHERMAN captured, on the 16th, Ship Gap, ten miles west of Snake Creek Gap, with a part of the Twenty-fourth North Carolina left to defend it. Two corps were at that time reported to be at Lafayette, another having gone south from Vallanova Plain. On the following day, the rear of HOOD'S army is stated to have left Lafayette at daylight, going south. SHERMAN is since reported to have occupied Lafayette.

OTHER OPERATIONS.

FROM General CANBY'S Military Division we have intelligence of the expedition of General ASBOTH from Pensacola to Marianna, in Western Florida, and the capture by him of a number of prisoners, including among them a brigadier-general and a colonel. General ASBOTH was wounded in the arm. An expedition consisting of colored troops, sent by Major-General DANA from Rodney, Miss., reached Fayette on the 2d inst., capturing 600 cattle, a large number of horses and mules, and several prisoners. Another expedition, sent out by General DANA, attacked the Rebels at Woodville on the 8th inst., capturing three guns, two officers and fifty-four men, and killing forty.

A cavalry expedition under General LEE captured Clinton, La., on the 6th, with thirty prisoners, including Lieutenant-Colonel PINCKNEY, Rebe Provost Marshal-General of the district, and considerable stores and ammunition. At last accounts, LEE was ten miles east of Clinton, moving on. A detachment of Union troops, who recently made a reconnoissance to Pigeon Bayou, in the Teche district of Louisiana, captured a barge laden with three hundred bales of cotton, but saw nothing of the enemy. Affairs at Mobile remain quiet. It is said that a considerable force of Rebels is stationed somewhere between Pensacola and Mobile, to check any Union movement which might be made from the former place upon the latter place.

From Tennessee we learn that a force of ninety colored troops, under Colonel WEAVER, who were attacked on the 11th, five miles below Fort Nelson, by two hundred Rebels, defeated the latter, killing and wounding two of their officers and twenty-five men. The Union loss was one lieutenant and three men killed, and nine men wounded. The Rebel General BUFORD, with twelve hundred mounted men, is reported to have crossed Cumberland River, at Harpeth's Shoals, on the night of the 11th inst.

A party of men left the Rebel ram *Albermarle* on the morning of the 5th inst., and passed down in a boat into Albermarle Sound, North Carolina, designing to capture a Union dispatch boat running from our fleet in the Sound to Roanoke Island, and to blow up a schooner laden with powder; but being frustrated in these objects by the vigilance of the officers and men of our fleet, they proceeded to Croatan Sound, destroyed the Croatan lighthouse, eight miles north of Roanoke Island, and captured the lightkeeper and his wife.

Major-General AUGUR has commenced the enforcement of his regulations to prevent firing by the guerrillas on trains running on the Manassas Gap Road, by placing in conspicuous positions on the cars prominent citizens of the Northeastern Virginia counties known to sympathize with the Rebellion. The road is now in running order throughout its entire extent, from Alexandria to Strasburgh, and the country along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad will soon be rendered uncomfortable for guerrillas.

WE have intelligence of the death at St. Louis, on the 14th inst., of Colonel JOHN P. SANDERSON, Thirteenth U. S. infantry, and Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of the Missouri. Colonel SANDERSON had been in failing health for a considerable length of time, and for several weeks had been confined to a bed of sickness. Colonel SANDERSON has filled several prominent trusts during the war, one of them being the chief clerkship of the War Department during Mr. CAMERON'S term as Secretary. Before resigning that, he was appointed to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifteenth infantry, and in a brief period thereafter he attained the Colonelcy of the Thirteenth U. S. infantry, upon the promotion of W. T. SHERMAN to be Brigadier-General, U. S. A. His infirm state of health having incapacitated him for protracted service in the field, he was assigned to the Department of the Missouri, upon the appointment of Major-General ROSECRANS as its commander. The funeral of the deceased officer took place on the 16th. Brigadier-General THOMAS EWING, Jr., and staff, and all the military of the post, marshalled by Colonel J. H. BAKER, escorted the remains to the railroad dépôt. Major-General ROSECRANS has issued an order on the demise of Colonel SANDERSON, in which he pays the highest tribute to his character as a man, a patriot, and a soldier. Colonel JOSEPH DARR, Jr., is announced as Acting Provost-Marshal-General of the Department.

THE CARE AND DISCIPLINE OF TROOPS.

NUMBER III.

THE following system of reports is not intended in any degree to supersede the full regular transaction of business through the adjutant's office, nor to dispense with the supervision of the orderly-sergeants in companies, but it proceeds on the ground that, until the regiment acquires age and habit, there is necessary, in addition to those means of conducting affairs, a more immediate and closer supervision. If accompanied (and although this has been mentioned before, it cannot be too much insisted on) with unexpected and thorough inspections of men or squads in their quarters,* either by the commanding officer or a trustworthy deputy, and also unfaltering punishment whenever a false report is detected, be it from wilfulness, inattention, or laziness, their good effect will soon be apparent.

So many of the reports should be always kept on file, that those of the officer of the day, of the quartermaster, and of the surgeon can be referred to for at least a month back, and of the company commanders for at least a week. In like manner, the company commanders should have on file at least a week's number of their squad reports. A very convenient way of keeping them is in large-size envelopes, sealed, and then reöpened at one end.

Even when on the march, all the reports may easily be rendered by officers once a little accustomed to it, at least in an accurate if not a neat manner.

It is well to have the points of daily importance entered and reported on, even if the report be left blank, as—"punishments, none"; and the like. The heads which it is supposed should thus always be entered are in *italics*.

REPORT OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN CHARGE OF SQUAD.

CAMP ——, 1st August, 1864. —— SQUAD, — Company. — Reg't.

	Should have.... Rations.	Salt Meat.	Hard bread.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Ball Cartridges.	Log punishm't, hours due.*	
		7	6	6	6	40		Company property on hand: One axe, one shovel.
23.	Private J. B.	7	6	6	6	40		Arms and equipments in good order. Wants 1 pair shoes, 6s.
24.	" H. R.	6	5	4½	6	33	3¼	Musket dirty; equipments in good order, but has no bayonet scabbard; is gaining on ration. Wants 1 pair trowsers, 5s.
25.	" W. J.	7	6	6	6	40		Arms and equipments in good order; lost bayonet last night; says it was stolen.
26.	" F. N.	5	6	5	4	30	5¼	Arms and equipments dirty; 10 cartridges missing and unaccounted for; does not account for missing rations; shows unwillingness to obey orders; duty as tent-orderly badly done.
27.	" D. L.	Absent on outpost.						
	Total.....							
	Received since last Report.							One ration fresh meat issued yesterday.

I have personally and minutely inspected the men and report as above.
J. N., Sergeant in Charge.

*A punishment proposed and described in the preceding number.

It will be observed that the ration of fresh meat accounts for the excess of salt meat over bread.

The rank of the privates among themselves should be settled so that they may all succeed, in order, to the charge of the squad on occasion of its being left without a non-commissioned officer.

When rations have been improperly consumed or carelessly lost, it is supposed that attention is paid to the man's economizing until they are made up.

In inspections of rations care must be taken that the men do not borrow from each other.†

CAPTAIN'S REPORT.

CAMP ——, August 1st, 1864. COMPANY —, — Regiment.

		Full No. A.M.	Full No. P.M.	Drill. A.M.	Drill. P.M.	Parade. A.M.	Parade. P.M.
	Pr's'nt for duty.	60	58				
	At Drill.....			40	46		
	On Parade.....					47	53
Excused.	On Guard..			5	5	5	5
	Washing...			4			
	Cooks.....			2	2	2	
	Camp det'ls			4			
	He'dq'rt'rs.			2	2	2	
	Police.....					4	
	By Surg'n .			3	3		
	Slight Cas's.						
	Taken sick.		2		2		2
	Proof.....	60	60	60	60	60	60

	Received.	Wanted.
Blankets...	10	
Socks, prs..	18	7
Shoes.....	9 6s.	5 5s.
Drawers...		
Shirts.....	8	6
Trowsers..	3 5s.	10 5.
Coats.....	3	5
Caps.....	3	5
Sh'l'r't'nts.	6	2

COMP'Y PROPERTY.

		Should have.	On hand.	Axes.	Spades.	Picks.	Hatchets	Camp Kettles.	Mess Pans
Rations	Salt Meat.....	420	405						
	Hard Bread.....	360	350						
	Coffee.....	360	340	6	4	3	4	8	20
	Sugar.....	360	345						
	Ball Cartridges.....	2400	2000						

Squad drill from 9 to 10½ A.M., under superintendence of Lieutenant ——.
Instruction of Non-Commissioned Officers by myself, 12 to 1 o'clock.
Punishments, Log—Ordered since last report, 8 hours; carried out, 4 hours; still due, 16½ hours.
Guard House—None.
All officers have done their duty punctually.
Sergeant —— recommended for reduction, and Corporal —— for warrant in his place, as by paper in Adjutant's office.
Duties performed by myself.....Drill 4½ P.M.
" " First Lieutenant ——..... " 9 A.M., 4½ P.M.
" " Second Lieutenant ——..Officer of the Guard.
I certify on honor that the above is correct, as based on reports of Squad, Non-Commissioned Officers, and my own inspections.
W. B., Captain Commanding.

* The proper way for the Colonel to do this is to call on the commandant of a company to bring the squad reports, and accompany him and then enter any quarters at random, or have the men from them instantly paraded ready for marching.

† It may show how civilian habits follow volunteers into military life to mention that it will not unfrequently be found, on examining a sergeant, or even an officer charged to inspect rations, &c., he will reply, and with the greatest naïveté, "I took the man's word for it." Of course a first offence of this kind might come innocently, but a second is either from fear of the men or laziness, and should not be passed over.

The great object of the first section is to show how many were present at the drills and parades, and to show the reasons for absence. This is a point much to be insisted on until officers appreciate the importance of these duties.

In the field, Saturday afternoon cannot always be given for washing, &c.

Each officer commanding a company should present the report in person, and wait while the colonel compares it with that of the preceding day. Should an after-comparison of it with those of the quartermaster, &c., give occasion for explanation, it may be endorsed and demanded at the next report hour.

OFFICER OF THE DAY'S PARTICULAR REPORT.

CAMP ——, August 1st, 1864. — REGIMENT.
Report from 10 A.M., July 31st, to 10 A.M., August 1st.

Distribution of Rations superintended.	Men.	Salt Meat.	Savings.	Hard bread.	Savings.	Coffee.	Savings.	Sugar.	Savings.	Candles.	Savings.	Etc.
Company A.....	60	170	10	150	30	120	60	140	20			
Company B.....	59											
Non-Com. Staff.....												
Hospital												
Totals.....												

Log Punishment.	Hours due, 31st.	Carried out.	Fresh.	Still due.
Companies.....	66	30	10	46
Others..	1	½		½

Instructed Guard in sentry duty, &c., 1 to 2 P.M.
Camp Police thoroughly done. Detail of — men A.M., the prisoners not being sufficient. Work done as on map.
All sinks filled; three new ones dug.
Rounds made at 11 P.M., 2 A.M.
Camp visited with new officer of the day and Surgeon, at 11 A.M.
Remarks—Company A street not properly clean; bones before tents of ——. Orange peel before door of Captain ——'s tent.
I certify on honor that the above is a correct report.
——, Captain and Officer of the Day.

A rough map of the camp, showing company streets, sinks, &c., will be found very serviceable. On it can be symbolized work to be done. The old officer of the day should take it round when he visits the camp with the new officer of the day, and together they should cross off what is completed, and, in consultation with the surgeon, mark down new work thought necessary for the inspection of the colonel. Thus, a ditch being drawn, blank parts may represent what is not touched; parts shaded with one set of bars, work partly finished; and parts cross-barred, work completed. A circle may represent rubbish to be removed, &c.

QUARTERMASTER'S REPORT.

CAMP ——, August 1st, 1864. — REGIMENT.
From July 27th to July 31st, inclusive.

Com'sary Stores.	Salt Meat.	Fresh Meat.	Hard Bread.	Flour.	Fresh Bread.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Beans.	Soup.	Candles.	
On hand July 27.											
Rec'd (sav'gs not inclu'd).....											
Savings re-issu'd.											
Total.*.....											
Issu'd to Co.'s (savings not included.).....											
Non-Com. Staff..											
Hospital.....											
Now on hand....											
Total.*.....											

Quart'rm'r Stores	Overcoats.	Blankets.	Shelter tents.	Coats.	Trowsers.	Caps.	Drawers.	Shirts.	Shoes.	Rations. Hay.	Rations. Oats.
On hand July 27.											
Received.....											
Total.*.....									20 6s 30 5s		
Issued to Co's....											
Non-Com. Staff..											
Officers.....											
Now on hand....										5	15
Total.*.....											
Requis'ns unfil'd.									50 5s 25 6s		

* It will be seen that the two totals in each division equal each other.

Muskets.	Ammunition.	Box marked Cart'ge-b'k's.	Box marked Ammunition.
23			

ORDNANCE, &c., in Wag'ns

Have received certificates from Brigade Commissary for $ savings, sold by Captains.†
Request that another wagoner be detailed in place of Private ——, Company —, as by paper in Adjutant's office.
Horses and mules in good condition, excepting four horses; requisitions are in for others.
Punishments.—Wagoner ——, Company —, 12 hours log, for careless driving; hired Teamster ——, 4 hours log, for neglecting care of horses.

I certify on honor that the above is a correct report.
R—— N——, First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster.

† The General of Brigade should see that the Commissary accepts proper savings accounts without trouble.

SURGEON'S PARTICULAR REPORT.

CAMP ——, August 1st, 1864. — REGIMENT.

I have, at 11 A.M., visited the camp with the new officer of the day, and would suggest that three new sinks be dug at the southwest corner of camp, much deeper than those made yesterday. I would also suggest that sentry duty over sink No. 2, belonging to Companies —, —, be imposed on those companies until the vicinity of the sink is in better order.

The stable containing Colonel's horses is neglected; manure not removed.

Co. —'s beans are not sufficiently cooked. Private ——, acting as cook, has been ordered to report himself as meriting 5 hours log punishment, on account of inattention to admonition given to him yesterday on this subject.

——, Assistant Surgeon.

COLONEL'S ABSTRACT.

— REGIMENT INFANTRY.

CAMP ——, August 1st, 1864.

	Men.	Rations. Salt Meat.	Rations. Hard Bread.	Rations. Coffee.	Rations. Sugar.	Rations. Candles.	Rations. Cartridges.	Wants. Shelter tents.	Wants. Blankets.	Wants. Shoes.	Wants. Drawers.	Wants. Shirts.	Wants. Trowsers.	Wants. Coats.	Wants. Caps.	Log Punishment. Hours due, 31st.	Log Punishment. Carried out.	Log Punishment. Fresh.	Log Punishment. Still due.	Instructions Non-Com. Off.—Hours.	Ratio on drill 100 small	Remarks. No instruction Non-Com. Off. since
Co. A..	59	405	350	340	345		2000	10	6	18	9 6s 7 5s					75	42	33	20 2s 23 5s	1		
B..	75	521	493	500	521		2300															
C..																						
D..																						
E..																						
F..																						
G..																						
H..																						
I..																						
K..																						
Total...	600	4100	4000	4015	3900	3900	23000	75	42	63	20 2s 23 5s	16	27	14 5s 3 6s	32	65	10	9	10	1	6	

	Ratio on Drill to p'r'd for Duty.	Ratio on Parade to p'r'd for Duty.	Log Punishment. Punishment. Confin'd.	Log Punishment. Punishment. Fresh.	Log Punishment. Punishment. Due.
Co. A..	.723	.847	8	12	16
B..	.933	.933	2½	6	4
C..					
D..					
E..					
F..					
G..					
H..					
I..					
K..					
Total...	.900	.912	50	23	45½

In regard to wants, the colonel compares quartermaster's report of amount on hand and requisitions in but not filled.

The total of hours of punishment he compares with the officer of the day's report.

The ratios on drills and parades may be, as here, compounded of the morning and afternoon ratios, or these may be stated separately. These ratios evidently present a means of comparing the companies together in these respects. The sum of the ratios divided by ten (the number of companies) will give the ratio for the regiment.

RECENT FOREIGN MILITARY LITERATURE.

CAPTAIN JULIUS KUNELL, of the Austrian army, has performed an excellent service in editing a military library for soldiers. It will consist, when complete, of twelve handsome volumes, each of which will treat in a popular style and yet with professional exactness, of some special department of military science. Much of the work is from the experienced hand of Captain KUNELL; and his assistants are men of military education and acknowledged ability. The library appears in monthly parts at Vienna, and will be finished sometime during the winter. We understand that it is very popular with the soldiers, and deservedly so.

IT is rather strauge that one of the best treatises against the immoral practice of duelling should appear in a country where duels among students, and between students and officers, are of such frequent occurrence as in Germany. The recent dismissal of Count SCHMISING-KERSSENBROCK from the Prussian army has led to the publication of a work on the origin and nature of duels. The anonymous author takes for his text the words of the fifth commandment: *Thou shalt not kill.* He divides his treatise into four parts, as follows:—1. Historical Introduction; 2. Despicable characters of Duels; 3. Duels never Justifiable; 4. The Punishment of Duelling. The work meets with little favor in Germany, where the spirit of duelling appears to be ineradicable; and the editor of *Allgemeine Militiär-Zeitung* of Darmstadt, frankly confesses that duels are a military necessity in Europe, and can be defended on that principle. We hold the opinion, he says, "that duels, conducted with "strict regard to the rules of the code must take place in "order to preserve spotless, the honor of our military officers." A singular commentary on the German service.

DR. W. ROTH, a well-known staff physician in the Prussian army, has recently published an interesting work entitled *Military Medical Studies*, founded upon his experience at the Military Camp at Châlons. It is illustrated with a number of excellent wood engravings, and an accurate plan of the camp. The work is of special interest and importance, and we should be glad to have it translated and republished in this country. As a description of the finest military camp of instruction in the world, combined with judicious criticism and excellent suggestions, the work of Dr. ROTH has no superior.

A CURIOUS branch of military inquiry has been treated in an exhaustive and very interesting manner by M. LA BARRE-

DUPARCQ, in his history of military art during the wars of religion in Europe. Paris: Published by TANERA.

THE *Memoire* on iron-clad ships presented to the French Academy of Sciences by Admiral PARIS, and M. PATRIE's work on the Organization and Composition of the English Army, have recently been published at Paris by CORREARD. The same publisher has also given to the public an excellent French translation of OSORIO's Spanish work on the Profession of Arms.

THE curious in military historical researches will find much to interest them in Professor ROSPATT's "Campaigns "of HANNIBAL in Italy." The learned Professor, with the erudition and patience for which German historians are so justly celebrated, has carefully collected and collated an immense mass of facts and hints concerning the Italian career of the great African General, and given them to the public in a well-digested and very readable form. Published by FRIEDRICH REGENSBERG, at Munster.

EDWARD ZERNIN, the eminent military publisher in Darmstadt, has recently issued the second and concluding volume of WILHELM VON PLONNIES' important work on rifled arms for infantry. This is perhaps the most comprehensive work on this subject which has yet been given to the public. Its high worth is sufficiently attested by its rapid sale in Germany, and the fact that it has already been translated into French and Russian. The scientific precision and clearness of the text is assisted by a profusion of wood cuts and tables.

GENERAL BOGDANOWITSCH, well known to military readers by his excellent history of the campaign of 1812, has recently given to the public, by Imperial command, the first volume of his history of the campaign of 1813. The work is published by JAQUES ISSAKOFF in St. Petersburg, and appears under the title: History of the War in 1813 for the Independence of Germany, prepared by Imperial command, from authentic sources. Like the previous work of General BOGDANOWITSCH, the history of the campaign of 1813 is richly illustrated. The authentic sources from which the materials for this important work are drawn were found in the Russian archives, which were placed at the author's disposal by command of the EMPEROR. The literature of the great struggle for German independence has received in this work a most valuable addition. It will be still further enriched by the publication of a work which Colonel CHARRAS has been for some time engaged in preparing entitled *Histoire de la guerre de* 1813 *en Allemagne* (2 vols., avec un atlas de 12 cartes et plans), which will contain a graphic and detailed description of the great battle of Leipsic.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL

HALF-HEARTED SUPPORT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—One of your correspondents seems to condemn the Administration for permitting a great number of the resignations of our general officers which have taken place during the present war. That the Government did right, and that the generals acted for the best, is manifested by the lessons of history. LANNES, dying, told NAPOLEON, with prophetic warning, that his leaders were getting tired of war, and that it was consequently time to make peace. Those whom LANNES referred to, had become half-hearted, and from *assistants* had been transmuted into *clogs*. Again, NAPOLEON himself, according to the faithful RAPP, and others, felt that his marshals had begun to settle on their lees before the Russian expedition, and it is questionable whether if he had retired them, and promoted young men to their places, the result would not have been different. This, however, is a matter of speculation. But we have proof of the result of half-hearted service in the catastrophe of Leipsic. At this juncture, many of his highest officers had become tired of war, of foreign war particularly, and desired to retire within the frontiers of France. The same feeling actuated the marshals, when, with ungenerous rudeness, they insisted upon his abdication, in April, 1814, when the *younger* generals and the army would have followed him beyond the Loire, or even into Italy, to determine the question, not by diplomacy but by the force of arms.

But to return to the most apparent example of the result of depending upon half-hearted or unwilling instruments in the prosecution of a war. Let us base our statements upon the clear narrative of ADOLF TELLKAMPF, and the honest, but bitter admissions of CAULINCOURT. The first is the curious historian of the excesses of the "French in Germany," the second, the friend, if he had a friend, of the French Emperor.

OUDINOT had been defeated at Gross Beeren. The butts of the Prussian Landwehr's muskets had saved Berlin. At the Katsbach, BLUCHER had smitten in like manner MACDONALD's army, and, although at Dresden, NAPOLEON had driven back with destructive fury the main allied forces, VANDAMME's corps had been annihilated at Culm; NEY utterly overthrown at Dennewitz; and YORK had passed the Elbe at Wartenburg, perhaps the most gallant deed of arms of Germany's glorious war of deliverance. Thus, wherever NAPOLEON entrusted his fortunes to subordinates, the old marshals and generals, grown inert in arms, failed their sovereign. NAPOLEON alone was equal to NAPOLEON's plans and commandership.

Then it was, when the crisis required the complete and united effort of every lieutenant, that dissatisfaction began to lift its head, and influence the thoughts, tongues and hands of those whom the now falling Emperor had elevated to power. Defeats, privations, endless, and apparently objectless criss-cross marches, the omnipresent, ever-imminent peril, had shaken the moral courage and the confidence of the *superior* officers in him who had led them so often to seemingly miraculous victories. Lust of glory, exultation of victory, had lost their attractions, the magic of NAPOLEON's influence, its power. The scales had fallen from the eyes of those whom he had gorged with riches and honors, while those whose carcasses had served as steps to the upward march of the empire, were still true and devoted to the hand which led them to destruction. When will all this end? What are we fighting for? What have we to gain? echoed hoarsely from staff to staff.

Have we heard no such murmurs grating harshly on the patriotic ear during the past years? The Archduke CHARLES, born in the purple, the aristocrat, the magnate in camp, council and court, had already declared, "the "world can only be saved by MEN, not born in the rank of "princes." The same truth holds good throughout the universe. Politicians and high officials in this country represent the aristocracy in Austria. It is through *men* our world, this country, is to be saved. Let those who doubt, who falter, who disagree, however honestly, stand aside, and give place to men like SHERMAN; their object, victory; using all means, every method, *earnest*, whole-hearted. Those who have made their way, and have much to lose, rarely throw aside the scabbard, are whole-hearted, thoroughly devoted. NAPOLEON found it so. He tried to fight against the truth; the rule prevailed, he fell. Our Administration has bowed to the law of necessity and policy.

NAPOLEON's plan in September and October, 1813, was vast and grand as any he had ever imagined.

He left ST. CYR in Dresden, and assumed the command of his main army, determined to abandon the *defensive*, to pivot on Dresden, as it were, and swing his left forward on Berlin, assuming a furious, magnificent *offensive*. His idea was to support his left on Hamburg and Magdeburg's impregnable fortress—rendered a citadel of citadels by the ruthless VANDAMME—to draw to him the whole Danish forces, to swing on, left forward, by Kustrin and Stettin to Dantzig, gloriously holding out under RAPP; to upheave Poland, excite the insurrection of the Russian serfs, kindle behind the Russians a similar popular uprising to that which threatened to separate him from France, to negotiate with Austria, and purchase her alliance with Illyria, or whatever prey the Hapsburg vulture craved as the price of treason to Germany, and her rival, Prussia.

To do all this there was yet time. Such was his magnificent conception. Why did it fail? Let us see. Turn to CAULINCOURT:—"When at Duben the Emperor's purpose "became known, there was an almost general explosion of "dissatisfaction. Blind obedience was suddenly superseded "by rebellion. I was in the Emperor's saloon when the "officers of his staff came to implore him to abandon his de-"sign on Berlin (offensive), and to march to Leipsic (de-"fensive)." * * * "The subject was opened by a mar-"shal of France; will not name him." (Was it not BERTHIER, who abandoned him so heartlessly at Fontainbleau, or NEY?) "After he had spoken, several others deliver-"ed their opinions," "and then altogether," adds TELLKAMPF.

With blood boiling, eyes flashing, NAPOLEON nevertheless restrained his temper to reply: "I have maturely re-"flected on my plan; and have weighed the defection of "Bavaria (shall we compare this to the questionable fidelity of the Border States, and open hostility of the peace party of the North?) in the balance of circumstances adverse to "our interests, am convinced of the advantage of marching "on Berlin. A retrogade movement, in the circumstances "in which we are placed, would be attended by disastrous "consequences; and *those who oppose my plan are taking upon "themselves a fearful responsibility.*"

JOMINI, in his "Life of NAPOLEON," dwells on "NAPO-"LEON's audacious project" of manœuvring and capturing Berlin, and adds, "This plan seemed too adventurous to his "marshals, who sighed after a return behind the Rhine. "The details of these scenes are given elsewhere." Afterward NAPOLEON said to CAULINCOURT, "You are not under "the delusion, CAULINCOURT; no, it cannot be. You must be "aware of the fatal results of this spirit of insubordination "which is every day showing itself. It must be followed by "fearful and incalculable consequences. *When bayonets deli-"berate, power escapes from the sceptre of the sovereign.* I see "growing up around me a *power of inertness more dangerous "than positive revolt.* A hundred generals in open insurrec-"tion could not embarrass me. *My troops would put down the "fiercest rebellion.* They do not argue, they obey, and are "willing to follow me to the furthest extremity of the world. "But in the critical circumstances in which we are at present "placed, it is *a question of life or death to the country that a good "understanding should exist between the leaders of the army and "myself. Distrust and hesitation will bring about our destruction "more speedily than the sword of the allies.*"

Through the pressure of his generals' unwillingness to coöperate in his gigantic but even yet feasible plan, NAPOLEON yielded to half-hearted counsel, and issued orders to march on Leipsic, thither where the plan of operations of the allies directed by the genius of MOREAU while living, by the strategy of JOMINI, by the resolution of BLUCHER, by the will of the whole coalition, had indicated the place for the decisive battle, fitly known as "the Battle of Giants," the "Battle of the Nations." It was now too late for any human power to arrest the reflux of NAPOLEON's career. The generals had manifested their disaffection, their dissatisfaction, and had prevailed. Read the moral, reflect, apply the lesson.

When a government finds that its generals are dissatisfied with its policy, its plans, its views, and have views, plans and policy of their own, there remains only then to let them have their own way, to displace or supersede them, or let them resign. The last is the safer alternative. It risks least. Half-hearted service, whether honest or otherwise, is worse than none. ANCHOR.

A VISIT TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Can you find space in THE JOURNAL for a few thoughts suggested by a short visit to the Naval Academy grounds at Annapolis by one of the many who had to leave its pleasant location, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, because of the then doubts entertained as to the loyalty of Maryland to the Federal Government? After its hasty evacuation by the Navy, the buildings and grounds were taken possession of by the Army as a military post; then began the work of destruction, until it was so notorious that the Navy Department was compelled to order a naval officer there to check, if possible, the desolation of the property. After being occupied for about sixteen months as a military post, it was turned over to the Medical Department of the Army as a general hospital. This was a fortunate change for the preservation of the valuable naval property; still there is much remaining to pain the eye of any one who ever felt an interest in the institution from which the Navy is to receive its future heroes.

Arriving at the western gate, I was met by a sentinel, who was lazily lounging on a stool, clothed in a nondescript uniform, whether of the regular service, veteran corps, or the volunteer, I could not determine. Having been told that I was a naval officer, I was permitted to pass. In a few moments my eyes were struck by the view of a number of hospital tents occupying the grounds once held almost sacred from the foot-prints of any one. Around these tents were trodden innumerable foot-paths, marring the beauty of the grounds. Next came an unsightly board fence dividing the upper from the lower grounds; then came roads and pathways, made on pavements and grass-plots, the crossing of which once subjected a student to demerits. Advancing a little farther, I was at a loss to determine whether I was in a barn-yard or a pasture-field; for there were cows, sheep, turkeys, and other domestic animals, wandering undisturbed over these once carefully preserved grounds. The fine buildings I found occupied in various ways. Most of them are used as hospitals, while other portions are given up to sutler-shops, where lager-beer, &c., is dispensed. The fine old quarters of the Superintendent are used as a billiard saloon. What a transformation from their once legitimate use! Within the enclosure is also a barber-shop, tailor-shop, photograph-gallery, &c.

Thousands of dollars will be required to restore this valuable institution to its original condition. Meanwhile, every friend of the Navy looks forward with interest to the day when the operations of the Academy may be resumed there.

GRADUATE.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 6, 1864.

HALL'S BATTERY AT JOHNSON'S FARM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—During a reconnoissance on the 29th of September, General KAUTZ, with his division of cavalry, consisting of the brigades commanded by Colonels SPEAR and WEST, horse battery B, First U. S. artillery, commanded by Lieutenant R. M. HALL, and Fourth Wisconsin battery, Lieutenant McDAVITT, penetrated the defences of Richmond to within plain view of the city and within shelling distance. The enemy's batteries between Roper's and Progleton's, about two miles from the city, were the first to open on the passing column. The alarm bells of the city were rung, and the surprise and excitement of the people cannot be described. About sunset General KAUTZ retired, and the command bivouacked for the night within three miles of the city. The object of the reconnoissance was handsomely accomplished, and, without doubt, this force has been nearer the Rebel capital and examined the works more fully than any other of our troops during the war. On the 1st of October, Lieutenant HALL's battery B engaged an hour and more the works near the Darbytown Road, about three miles from Richmond. Lieutenant LEAHY of the battery had had his horse killed under him, two days before, about two miles from the city.

About sunrise of the 7th inst. began the battle of Johnson's Farm. As soon as skirmishing commenced, the battery was held in readiness for action, the drivers "standing "to horse" and the officers, non-commissioned officers, cannoneers and horse-holders at their posts. Three days before, General KAUTZ had directed two good earthworks to be thrown up close to each other (one for each section) in a very commanding position on the right of the line. These were nearly completed, and proved of great service in protecting men and horses. The battery soon began to throw percussion shell slowly into the woods about twelve hundred yards in its front, where the Rebels were massing, and about the same time the enemy opened a battery nearly opposite the right section. About half an hour later, the enemy's skirmish line emerged from the woods, slowly driving our dismounted cavalry, and opened another battery opposite HALL's left. He increased the rapidity of his fire, taking the ammunition from the caissons in order to reserve a full supply with the piece limbers, for fighting in retreat, using percussion and time-fuse shell and changing to case-shot as the enemy drew nearer. The engagement had been very brisk for about half an hour from this time, when the left gave way, Colonel WEST's brigade and the Fourth Wisconsin battery moving to the rear and exposing the left flank of the right brigade and its battery. The enemy now made a fierce attack on the right with a large force, compelling Colonel SPEAR's brigade to retreat. The enemy was thus in front of and was able to seize an important road, and to turn the right flank of the battery. At the same time the Rebel line of battle displayed itself about 700 yards distant, with flags flying, and moved in three columns down a gentle slope for the purpose of crossing a ravine in the immediate front of the battery, through which flowed a narrow stream. HALL directed his whole fire on this force, and succeeded in breaking and scattering it with case-shot, and, when the disordered mass approached within four hundred yards, gave them showers of canister. As they entered the

ravine they received a sweeping fire from the right section which commanded it, and were in so much confusion at this time on HALL's left and front that a small infantry force on the flanks would have easily driven them back, and cavalry had an excellent opportunity to charge and make prisoners. But the other troops, except the battery, had already retired, the enemy had possession of the roads on both flanks, and were now about thirty yards in its front when it limbered to the rear, and gained the road successfully, trotting on entering the woods. It had scarcely proceeded three hundred yards, however, when the only road was found obstructed by the debris of the forces already gone to the rear. Had this road been clear there is no doubt that this battery would have got off safely; unhappily, however, it was impossible to extricate it, and the pieces had to be spiked and abandoned, as the Rebels were close and in hot pursuit. All the horses and material which could have been brought away were secured, but in this endeavor, Lieutenants HALL and LEAHY and two enlisted men were cut off. But by dashing into the woods and crossing an almost impassable swamp, the two officers escaped; the two enlisted men being captured. During the engagement, the battery fired three hundred rounds of shell, 54 of case-shot and 31 of canister. The battery lost eleven men, including Lieutenant LEAHY wounded, and 50 horses. The erection of works prevented the casualties from being heavier.

It will be seen that the battery was handled faithfully till after all but a part of SPEAR's cavalry had been withdrawn from the field, and so galled the enemy that even then its retreat could have been secured, except for the misfortunes of other parts of the command. S.

ACTING MASTER'S MATES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—If you will allow me, I wish to say a few words through the columns of your journal, concerning the office of Acting Master's Mate, and in what I say I think I utter the sentiments of many beside myself, especially those who, like myself, belong to the Mississippi Squadron.

Every question that directly interests the superior officers of the Navy, finds ready and able friends for its discussion, while those of the steerage, having little inclination, and it may be less ability to appear in print, are passed over by the Navy Gazettes. Yet it must occur to every one that much depends on them, both in the way of present duty, and because the ward-room officers are drawn from their ranks.

There is a great difference between the courses pursued by the Army and that by the Navy, in creating their volunteer officers. The system of neither may be perfect, but that of the latter has the most of commendable features; its regulations are unobjectionable; its faults, when they exist, are done to the neglect of these regulations.

The late Admiral of the Squadron had a constant eye to the "internal improvement" of his Department, and has left us many excellent regulations, of which none are more important than those respecting the appointment and promotion of officers, a steady adherence to which will secure to the service a class efficient and reliable.

The stated return of "examinations for promotion" holds wide open the door for the advancement of merit, whether backed by influential friends or not, while the rigor of the examination spurs to preparation and excludes the unqualified—combining all the advantages of "regular "promotion" and "promotion upon merit."

An Acting Master's Mate is required to be between the ages of twenty and twenty-five, and if this rule be deviated from, it ought to be in favor of age, except in particular cases; but what we complain of is the opposite course. Many a *boy* of sixteen or seventeen has been of late admitted. This is an order of things that needs a remedy. This officer holds the relative position on many of the Mississippi River boats of a *Lieutenant* in the regular service, viz., of a *watch officer;* and as such, is for the time responsible for his boat, often, too, amid the dangers incident to duty in an enemy's country. No common *boy* is fit for such a duty, and as the duty and office are inseparable, no boy should be admitted to the office.

Even in the routine of daily duty, every officer is expected to have charge of men, and what can a boy do to discipline and instruct a set of men who know more of their duties in an hour than he can learn in a year? A sailor will cheerfully submit to the strictest or even the harshest discipline from an officer whom he can respect for his ability, but will dispise the *kindness* of one placed over him whom he feels to be his inferior. A present attention to this subject will anticipate the necessity of a future "weeding."

There is another little point here: an acting Master's Mate is the worst paid officer in the service. While the pay of seamen, petty officers, clerks, and engineers has been advanced, his remains at the original figure. Oftentimes standing watch with Ensigns or Masters even, his pay is greatly disproportion to theirs, and far below others of his own rank. A third Assistant-Engineer with his $1,000 a year can look down upon the line officers of the same rank in perfect commiseration, and pity you know is a kin to contempt.

Now, either the rank should be lowered or the pay raised. There is no reason why the dignity of the position should not be sustained by the appointment of officers at least qualified as to *age*. Enough of such can always be obtained, and there is no better place to find them than in the ranks of deserving seamen. WARRANT.

OFFICERS' PAY AND TAXATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I have observed with great pleasure the stand you have taken with regard to officers' pay. You have not said a word on the subject to which I cannot give a *feeling* assent. There is no class of persons who are doing so much for the Government for as small compensation as the Army officers, and no class whom the Government is crowding so hard. They are willing to do all that is required of them, but should more be required than from civilians?

I have just been called upon to make return of my income to the collector of internal revenue. It is very easy for me to do so; and if the collector had taken the trouble to look at the Army pay-table, he would have found the whole of it. But, instead of doing this, he furnished me with a blank to fill out. I am sorry he did so, for I do not like to know how much worse Army officers are treated than others. I find under the head "Deductions Authorized to "be made" this item: "Amount actually paid for rent of "dwelling house or estate occupied as a residence." Now, let me ask, if this amount is not considered as income that is taxable? Why is it that an officer is taxed on the amount he receives as his allowance for quarters? The items are precisely the same, but the officer is taxed on it, while the citizen is not. Is it because the officer can never be sure of remaining in one place long enough to rent his house by the year, but must do so by the month, and consequently pay extra rent? If that is not the reason, what is it?

OFFICER.

THE INSIGNIA OF RANK.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I like the suggestions of your correspondent "In-"spector," in the JOURNAL of September 24, concerning the badges of rank of field officers in our Army; but I would suggest one further improvement, which is, that instead of adopting the gold shield for a major and the silver shield for a lieutenant-colonel, a different badge be adopted for each rank, both to be of silver, like the badges of all other field and general officers. For instance, a silver flag for a major, and a silver shield for a lieutenant-colonel, will, with the silver eagle for a colonel, form an appropriate series of insignia for field officers, and afford a new distinctive difference between the badges of field and line officers, the insignia of the latter being, as now, of gold, and placed at the ends of the straps.

Cannot some such change for the better be introduced by the War Department? P.

MEMPHIS, TENN., October 6, 1864.

SHOULDER-STRAPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Permit me through your columns to "growl" against the use of shoulder-straps in both our services and more especially in the Navy, where the rank of an officer is so well shown by other insignia. As regards "line officers" in the Navy, they are sufficiently distinguished by the star above the lace on their cuffs. With the staff, the ornament borne in the wreath on the cap could be reproduced on the sleeve in the same relative position as that of the "line "star." This would both simplify and improve the appearance of the uniform. These abominations I write against have been almost entirely discarded by the Europeans, and I notice that many of our own officers, especially the Regulars, save when compelled by duty, do not carry their "sar-"dine boxes." During the war "full dress" has been dispensed with, and epaulettes of course go with it; but surely it is not necessary to add to what should be properly the "service dress" on that account.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 8, 1864.

FARRAGUT.

HARK, Odin's voice! he calls,
And vast Valhalla's walls—
Palace of Immortality and Fame—
Rock as he thunders forth a glorious name,
FARRAGUT! FARRAGUT!
Who 'mid death and flame
Skill unsurpass'd display'd in war's dread game.
Ye Scalds your harps bring forth,
To Vikings of the North
Sing Sea Chief peerless,
In battle fearless,
On river, sea, achievements past outvying,
Wears rostrate crown, all perils known defying.

What CAROS was to Romans, upon the "Narrow Seas,"
At Salamis to Persians, Athens' THEMISTOCLES,
CONSTANTIUS to the Franci, off Cadiz, coast of Spain,
That fatal spot to Frenchmen, Trafalgar o'er again,
What ROLLO was to Gallia, when up Seine swarmed his fleet,
Blind DANDOLO to Byzance, KIUPERLI to Crete,
What TROMP, with broom at masthead, and "Pope of Ocean"
RUYTER
To despot foes of Holland, who to dust would smite her,
What NELSON to NAPOLEON, Great Britain's great Sea-Fighter,
Is FARRAGUT to Rebels, who never yet has failed;
But spite of forts, rams, iron-walls, victoriously sailed.
Ye Sea-Kings in Valhalla, he lives your worthy peer,
And Odin's gates will open when thither he shall steer,
As flew the chain asunder when thro' the waiting foe
His flagship *Hartford's* pennon wav'd o'er the hell below,
Fort Jackson and Fort Philip triumphantly defied,—
When sunk the Rebel navy 'neath Mississippi's tide,
Whose wreck and corpse-strewn current dread tokens bore to sea,
That onwards to New Orleans to FARRAGUT was free.
Yes, onwards, ever victor, the starry flag steam'd North,
For ever greater danger his greater skill call'd forth,
Until, from Vicksburgh fallen, remain'd on stream and shore
Nor pirate craft nor battery to hinder Commerce more.
And then with fleet refitted, he steam'd through Mobile Bay,
And brush'd the Rebel iron-clads like stingless wasps away.
High bound unto the mast, he stood, that while he lived his sight
Might mark the phase of battle and regulate the fight.
Fort Gaines first struck her colors, Fort Morgan, batter'd, fell.
Oh! was there ever Admiral perform'd his task so well?
To FARRAGUT all glory! The Sea-Kings' worthy peer,
Columbia's greatest Seaman, without reproach or fear
To FARRAGUT all honor! to him the rostrate crown,
Who from her place of strength and pride, the Rebel flag tore down
To FARRAGUT be endless praise, the hero, sailor, man,
The boldest Captain trod a deck since history began.

MAJOR-General Hurlbut, commanding the Department of the Gulf, who has been quite ill, had so far recovered that he was expected to resume his office duties on the 12th.

COMMENTS OF RICHMOND PAPERS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 17.]

THE FRIENDLINESS OF PICKETS.

THERE is but one single disagreeable feature in the situation of the Armies near Richmond. The pickets are not fifty yards apart, and they are perpetually talking. The only object of such conversation is to make all the weak-kneed, lily-livered, low-minded fellows desert their colors. It is true that the desertions will be reciprocal, and as many will come from the enemy as go from us. But we have every thing to loose by such an exchange. Since the beginning of this campaign the enemy has only hoped to give man for man, or two of theirs even for one of ours. They have never accomplished this in any combat; but if they can effect their purpose by mutual desertions, it is what would suit them even better. Is there no way to put a stop to such unsoldierly and unwarlike procedure as conversation between pickets? Many light-headed and worthless officers think it mighty fine to repeat the slang, the vulgar retorts, the low smartness which occurs at such times; but surely our generals cannot but disapprove in the strongest manner of this corrupting and demoralizing practice. We believe that it is against regulations and orders; but regulations and orders will not reach the evil unless accompanied by severe punishment. The Yankees, from GRANT down, are anxious to prevent picket firing. They call it barbarous, cruel, &c., as if they objected to anything because it was barbarous and cruel. Some of our own people repeat this argument—stolen out of the Yankee mouth. But we have everything to gain by the hostility of pickets. It is said that "it does no good." But it renders desertion impossible—and is that "no good?"

GENERAL GRANT'S PLANS.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, October 17.]

On the lines, beginning on the Charles City road north of James River, and terminating on the Vaughan Road, south of Petersburgh, no military movement of importance has transpired since last Thursday. The Yankees then tried to force our lines below this city, but met with such a reception as has had the effect of keeping them quiet ever since.

Some surprise has been expressed that GRANT has postponed so long the grand attack which it is known he is preparing to make on our position. There are at least two good reasons that we know of for his delay. He desires the coöperation of his Navy, which he cannot have until BUTLER's canal shall have been finished; and his Army, for the reinforcement of which every effort is, with some success, being made, is not yet strong enough for his purposes. From a gentleman who is just through from Washington city, where he conversed with many well-informed persons—some of them officers in the Yankee Army—we learn that the draft is being rigorously enforced everywhere in the North except in New Jersey and Brooklyn city, and that conscripts are being sent to GRANT at the rate of at least a thousand a day. Such accessions to his Army are worth waiting for. If the supply of men continues, by the 1st of November the Yankee Army will be numerically as strong as when it crossed the Rapidan last May. The material, it is true, will be very inferior; for it is not too much to say the Yankee nation can never again put into the field so powerful and perfect an armed force as was the Grand Army of the Potomac when, after its reörganization by GRANT, it marched into the Wilderness last spring.

THE REBEL CAVALRY.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of October 17, in a long article upon the subject of the Rebel cavalry and its inefficiency, takes occasion to copy the following extracts from the letter of an officer in EARLY's corps. The writer says:—

What our cavalry costs is awful. The value of the barns burnt, the crops destroyed, the cattle killed or carried off, the horses stolen, the money (gold and silver) exacted from even the poorest farmers, under the threat of burning their houses over their heads, the loss of material, and the far greater and more bitter loss of *morale*, such as is inflicted upon us by this unorganized, demoralized and demoralizing simulacrum of cavalry, would pay for the organization, horses included, and the support of six thousand cavalry for six weeks. It won't do to look for scapegoats in the shape of John Barleycorn, and "a valley which is running with "apple brandy." I tell you, dear sir, there *is* nothing running in this valley like our cavalry; the valley is now our Valley of Humiliation. There was more brandy, and more drinking, and more good living in this valley in the glorious times of JACKSON than there is now; yet he took, if I am well informed, a hundred and odd pieces of artillery from the Yankees.

In this campaign we have taken but ten pieces from the enemy, while the enemy have taken thirty-one from us, which makes a balance of twenty-one against us. In JACKSON's time what little we had of cavalry was Ashbyan, if I can so speak, and the Yankees had not yet turned out against us their well-equipped, well-organized, well-mounted, well-disciplined cavalry. That cavalry was in the course of formation. Since it has made its appearance on the seat of war we all know that has happened. They have bearded the lion in his den; in the suburbs of Richmond, or two hundred miles from it, towards almost every point of the compass; they have fed on the fat of the land, and left behind them, mingling with the smoke of their camp fires, by which were cooked the choiest pieces of the poultry yard, the larder and the grazing ground, the larger volumes of smoke arising from those fires by which were destroyed private and government property, barns and bridges, houses and depots, villages and factories to such an amount that the most obtuse Congressman must now see plainly that a cheap cavalry is a ruinous thing. Well, sir, you should see some of our cavalry brigades; it is a perfect mookery; they make even the Yankees laugh. IMBODEN's cavalry (as it is called) had better be presented with an unlimited furlough; for without any traitorous design on their part, they give more "aid and comfort" to the enemy than traitors and Union men will ever be able give.

Why, the thing must be taken up in earnest, as I hope, by this time, everybody is open to conviction on that subject. As a general thing, we have not kept pace with the Yankees in army organization, discipline and drill: in that way they have been gaining ground, inch by inch, upon us.

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

MR. DAVIS' VISIT TO THE ARMY IN GEORGIA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Augusta (Georgia) *Sentinel*, in a letter from the front describing the recent visit of President DAVIS to the Army, says:—

It is useless, and can do no good, to disguise the fact that the President's reception was not an enthusiastic one. On the contrary, it was cold. There was no disrespect manifested, neither was there any enthusiasm—none of that general expression of personal admiration for "the man," that characterized the visit made after the battle of Chickamauga. The reception this time was given to the "President of the Confederate States." As such no compliment can be made of it. And if any would have it otherwise, they must at all times remember that this Army, as well as all the armies of the Confederacy, is made up of thinking men, and not machines, and govern themselves accordingly.

The time of the President was fully employed in interviews with the Commander-in-Chief, the corps commanders, reviewing the troops, and finally in a protracted meeting with all the generals of the Army. From the outset it was palpable that great dissatisfaction prevailed, but ignorance of its cause was expressed. Delicacy, I suppose, sealed the mouths of the corps commanders. But the expression of the troops could not be mistaken. They did not attempt to hide their feelings; and so marked was the change in their conduct during the grand review as compared with that on a similar occasion last fall, that upon returning to headquarters the President insisted upon being informed as to the reason. Yet no one spoke out, and the consequence was a convocation of all the generals.

My information is direct that at this meeting, from which General HOOD very properly absented himself, a full interchange of views as to the condition of the Army, its desires and feelings, took place. There was nothing concealed. The general wish for a change of commanders was made known, and by some it was positively urged that a change was necessary to insure the morale of the troops. There was no enmity displayed towards General HOOD. All his eminent soldierly qualities were admitted; but the naked truth that another would better serve to satisfy the wishes of the men, conciliate existing differences between officers, and inspire greater confidence throughout the whole Army, was bluntly avowed. The President was no longer in ignorance. At the same meeting preferences were expressed for a new commander, and Generals JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD were the great favorites, the former, however, receiving by far the strongest expression in his favor.

REINFORCEMENTS SENT TO LEE.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 14.]

The United States, with the markets of the world open to them, employ 80,000 men in the business, while under the charge of the Nitre and Mining Bureau the Confederacy employs but 10,000. These employés of the Nitre and Mining Bureau are composed of near six thousand negroes and four thousand whites. Its operations on the frontier, and often within the lines of the enemy, have compelled its officers to withhold facts that would have corrected misrepresentation and often prevented gross injustice. This bureau was called upon by us to revise its list of details and send all it could spare to the front. We are advised that out of its conscript force of four thousand men over one thousand five hundred are, and for a month have been, doing service in the front. At Saltville they fought and won the commendation of their officers for good conduct. In Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama they have repeatedly responded to the call for troops, and have invariably done the service credit.

The locality where the principal operations of this bureau are most extensively carried on will not permit the employment of slaves, and every effort to procure free negroes has failed, notwithstanding repeated requisitions made for them. Our purpose was not to intimate even that the bureau was withholding men from the front improperly, but merely to impress upon its intelligent chief the necessity of the most careful scrutiny and rigid inspection to see if he, too, could not render additional service to the city to those invaluable and indispensable services he and his subordinates have rendered to the whole country. We are most gratified to be able to announce that fifteen hundred men have been sent to the front from the employés of this bureau, and the public will understand that the necessities of this service require that no greater drain should be made upon its employés.

The prompt response which all departments and bureaus are making to the call for men has already changed the aspect of affairs below Richmond. The activity, zeal and energy of Major-General KEMPER has already hurried to the front a strong reinforcement of men; and daily, almost hourly, the tide of defenders pressing to the front flows steadily by. The list of "indispensable" has been contracted throughout all the departments of the government, and it is surprising to see how few men are absolutely necessary out of the Army when the enemy are thundering at the city gates. The people, too, are alive to the occasion; they come forward with alacrity; and soon the country behind the Army will be too hot for deserters, stragglers and skulkers to hide from duty. The noble women of the country are the best police to send back men to the Army. They will not permit straggling.

THE QUESTION OF EXCHANGE.

[From the Richmond Examiner, October 11.]

We have received a communication from prisoners in Fort Delaware, stating some rather singular facts. From this communication we learn that the Federal prisoners at Andersonville held a meeting on the 9th of September, and were permitted to send a deputation to the President of the United States, praying him to cause their exchange; that a similar meeting has been held at Fort Delaware among the Confederate prisoners, but attended by a few only of their number, appointing a similar deputation to wait on the President of the Confederate States, urging him to come down from his lofty position on the negro question, and to exchange the black soldiers in our hands for the white Confederates held by the Yankees. The authors of the communication protest warmly against such a departure from principle, and express a willingness, which they declare to be common with a vast majority of their fellow-prisoners, rather to rot in jail than to be delivered by such a degradation as an exchange of white men for negroes.

There are those at home who cannot perceive the depth of this degradation. They hold that if there is any disgrace it rests on the Yankee prisoner, who is held to be of no greater value—indeed, of far less—than the negro soldier who has been forced into the service of the United States. If the enemy is willing to surrender one of our good soldiers for a worthless negro, we should be rejoiced to procure an exchange on such easy terms.

There is force in this view. If it included all the ground, it would be the true view to take of the matter. Unfortunately, it does not do so. Passing over the fact that the Confederate government has deliberately assumed its position, and cannot depart from it now without loss of character and impairing public confidence in the stability of its resolutions on many other subjects, of more importance even than this, the hitch on the question does not rest on the negro soldier at all. The reason why the United States does not exchange its prisoners against those held by the Confederacy—neither on the terms of the cartel nor man for man—is not the refusal of the latter to treat the negro as a prisoner of war, and accord to him all the privileges of such quality. Major-General BUTLER has so said; the Yankee press has everywhere declared this to be the state of the case, but it is not true. The real reason why the exchange has ceased is the manifest determination of the LINCOLN administration to keep our prisoners in its jails, from an unwillingness to permit us to have their services in the field. There is the hook on which all the rest hangs. The United States Government cannot say it—such a confession would be impossible—and hence it is compelled to resort to many shifts, prevarications and pretences to cover up the real difficulties.

First it quarrelled over the cartel; then it interposed the rehabilitation of BUTLER; now it demands negro equality. We surrendered the first point; what was done about the second is still involved in mystery, but it is certain that we never got any of our men back but those who had been effectually disabled by the cruelty of their jailors. Our government has anxiously demanded an exchange of man for man, without regard to the cartel. It is now told that we cannot have a Southern white man for a Northern white man. It must give up our recaptured slaves, who have been clothed with the Federal uniform. But if it should abandon its principles, and admit, by the act of such an exchange, that the Federal Government may free our slaves by this peculiar process, it would gain no step in the exchange of prisoners. Only a new pretext of refusal would be found. The bad faith of the enemy in this matter is manifest. Any further dealings, all further concessions, will be so many losses to us. We cannot help our unfortunate fellow-citizens in their jails. They must support their condition with fortitude till they are delivered by compulsion which we cannot now apply.

THE DEVASTATION OF THE VALLEY.

[From the Richmond Whig, October 15.]

SHERIDAN reports to GRANT, that in moving down the Valley to Woodstock, he has burned over two thousand barns filled with wheat, hay and farming implements, and over seventy mills filled with flour and wheat. This was done by order of GRANT himself, commander of all the Yankee Armies. It is only the execution of part of the order to destroy everything in the Valley that will sustain life. The fell work is still going on. Now, it is an idle waste of words to denounce this sort of war. We have simply to regard it as a practical matter, and ask ourselves how it is to be met. There is one effectual way, and only one we know of, to arrest and prevent this and every other sort of atrocity—and that is to burn one of the chief cities of the enemy, say Boston, Philadelphia or Cincinnati, and let its fate hang over the other as a warning of what may be done and will be done to them if the present system of war on the part of the enemy is continued. If we are asked how such a thing can be done, we answer, nothing would be easier. A million of dollars would lay the proudest city of the enemy in ashes. The men to execute the work are already there. There would be no difficulty in finding there, here or in Canada, suitable persons to take charge of the enterprise and arrange its details. Twenty men, with plans all preconcerted and means provided, selecting some dry, windy night, might fire Boston in a hundred places and wrap it in flames from centre to suburb. They might retaliate on Richmond, Charleston, &c. Let them do so if they dare. It is a game at which we can beat them. New York is worth twenty Richmonds. They have a dozen towns to our one, and in their towns is centered nearly all their wealth. It would be immoral and barbarous. It is not immoral or barbarous to defend yourself by any means, or with any weapon the enemy may employ for your destruction. They choose to substitute the torch for the sword. We may so use their own weapon as to make them repent, literally in sackcloth and ashes, that they ever adopted it. If the executive is not ready for this, we commend the matter to the secret deliberation of the Congress about to meet.

THE EFFECTS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.—In the Quartermaster-General's Department is a branch under the immediate direction of Captain JAMES M. MOORE, Assistant-Quartermaster, embracing several departments of mechanics and industry. Among the latter is that of storing and caring for the effects of deceased officers and soldiers. As a rule, all such effects, wherever found, are labelled "Captain J. "M. MOORE, A. Q. M., Washington, D. C.," and forwarded to his office. When the original owner's address is on the baggage, it is entered on the books in the office. If no inscription be found, the baggage is opened and examined, and such marks as may lead to its identification are noted. The goods are then passed to their proper places. The buildings used as storehouses for these articles are necessarily very capacious, for over six hundred regiments and batteries are represented here, and each State has its distinctive apartments; not only so, but every regiment has it appropriate place, and all articles are alphabetically arranged, so that in two minutes after the address on the package is made known the article sought for is found. All applications for the recovery of such effects must be accompanied by sufficient evidence to prove the applicant entitled to receive the same, and should be addressed to Captain JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M., No. 134 F street, Washington, D. C.

OBITUARY.

DR. HENRY A. DANKER, U. S. N.

THERE can now be no doubt that Dr. HENRY A. DANKER, Assistant Surgeon on the Monitor *Tecumseh*, went down with that unfortunate vessel on the 5th of August last. The last spark of hope is extinguished in the breasts of his relatives and friends in his native place, Troy, N. Y., by the recent reception of a letter from GARDNER COTTRELL, Master U.S.N., one of the two surviving officers rescued from the sinking vessel. Mr. COTTRELL states that the Surgeon was below in the ward-room at the moment of the explosion, and that there is no reason to doubt but that he met his death when the Monitor sank.

After passing through an academical course at the Rev. Dr. TUCKER'S "Boys' School of the Holy Cross," Mr. DANKER entered the Troy University, where he remained for two years. Thence he went to Luzerne, Saratoga Co., N. Y., and at the boyish age of seventeen years, took the place of a school teacher. He then entered the Army where he served for six months in the winter and spring of 1861-62. While thus employed he commenced the study of medicine under Brigade Surgeon PRINCE; seized with the typhus fever and nearly dying, on his recovery, he was discharged the service. The State then sent him on a tour through Maine, to collect specimens for the Cabinet at Albany. Returning, he continued his professional studies under the direction of Dr. THOMAS W. BLATCHFORD, a kind friend and benefactor, acting meanwhile as medical assistant at the Marshall Infirmary in Albany. After taking a course of lectures at the Albany Medical College, he entered the "College of Physicians and Surgeons" in New York city, whence he was graduated in March, 1864. He also passed the rigid examination for the Regular Navy, before a board of Fleet Surgeons, at Philadelphia, Pa., standing third on the list sent in to Secretary WELLES. Ordered first to the receiving ship *North Carolina*, he was soon detached and ordered to the Monitor *Tecumseh*, on which he perished, along with the gallant CRAVEN and his crew, in the midst of the storm and shock of battle.

LIEUTENANT MYRON W. SMITH.

RESOLUTIONS in relation to the late Lieutenant MYRON W. SMITH adopted by the officers of the First Regiment U. S. Colored Troops

CAMP FIRST REGIMENT U. S. COLORED TROOPS, IN THE FIELD, VA., Oct. 11, 1864.

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst Lieutenant MYRON W. SMITH, the Adjutant of our regiment, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of our brigade: Be it resolved, by the officers of the First Regiment U. S. Colored Troops:

I. That by his death we have suffered a severe loss, the loss of a brave soldier, an efficient officer, a sincere and valued friend, and a true, honest, and noble man.

II. That while we feel the deepest affliction at the loss of our beloved brother, and tender our heartfelt sympathy, in their hour of sorrow, to the family and friends of the deceased, we would call their attention to the fact that he lived the life of a patriot, died the death of a soldier on the battle-field, nobly battling for God and his country; an honored life—a noble death.

III. That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to the family of the deceased and to the local papers in their vicinity.

Official: CLIFFORD F. EAGLE, Captain First Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, Secretary.

THE Army will read with deep regret the announcement of the death, at Newbern, N. C., on the 6th instant, of Colonel T. I. C. AMORY, late of the Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers, and the Seventh Infantry. His disease was yellow fever, which reached a fatal termination a few days after the same malady had deprived him of his devoted wife. Colonel AMORY was graduated at the Military Academy in 1851, and was assigned to the Seventh Infantry, in which he obtained a first lieutenancy in 1855, and in 1861, a captaincy. In the latter year he was appointed colonel of the Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers, with which regiment he took part in BURNSIDE'S North Carolina Expedition, participating in the capture of Newbern, where he remained stationed up to the time of his death. Colonel AMORY was a quiet, unobtrusive, cultured gentleman, and in every respect a fine soldier. During nearly the whole of his service in North Carolina, he was in command of a brigade or a sub-district equal to a brigade. He had been frequently recommended for promotion to volunteer rank more proportionate to the importance of his command and his worth as an officer, but for some reason he failed to obtain what was generally felt to be his due. But to one of Colonel AMORY'S temperament, who was far more devoted to duty than to fame, the absence of the star from his shoulder was no great source of discontent or uneasiness. He earned what was better than rank—the respect and confidence of every comrade officer and soldier in his command.

THE number of Confederate prisoners now confined in the States of Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana is thirty thousand, nearly three thousand of whom are officers ranking from major-general down.

THE PRESIDENT has accepted the resignations of Brigadier-General JOHN B. TURCHIN, U. S. Volunteers; Captain ROBERT P. BARRY, Sixteenth U. S. infantry; Captai. JAMES BIDDLE, Sixteenth U. S. infantry.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General Warren has been in New York this week, the guest of a friend.

CAPTAIN Henry Troll, Battery A, Second regiment Missouri Artillery, has been cashiered.

MAJOR Plato, recently ordered to the field from duty at Norfolk, has reported at Tenth corps headquarters.

CAPTAIN H. H. Young, of the Second Rhode Island regiment, has been promoted to be major in the same.

MAJOR-General Schofield arrived at Chattanooga on the 15th, and assumed the general direction of affairs.

MAJOR-General Dodge, of the Sixteenth corps of the Army of the Tennessee, has been in Washington recently.

MAJOR James F. Brown, of the Twenty-first Conn. Vols., has been promoted to the colonelcy of that regiment, October 1st.

BRIGADIER-General Fessenden has been assigned to duty on the Military Commission, Major-General Doubleday President.

BRIGADIER-General Joseph Hawley has returned from a leave of absence to his command—the Second brigade of the First division, Tenth corps.

DURING the continuance of Brevet-Major-General Terry in temporary command of the Tenth corps, Brigadier-General Ames will command the First division.

CAPTAIN J. H. Odlin, Brigadier-General Brayman's Adjutant, charged with bribery, has been honorably acquitted by a court-martial and restored to duty.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Irwin, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Nineteenth army corps, has resigned, on account of ill-health, and his resignation has been accepted.

MAJOR-General Blunt, in obedience to orders from Major-General Curtis, has assumed command of the district of South Kansas, with headquarters at Paola and in the field.

SURGEON James B. Bellangee, U. S. Vols.; Assistant Surgeon Brunnigan, New York Vols.; Hospital Stewards H. S. Rice and W. H. Prime died recently at Newbern, N. C.

FIRST Lieutenant George H. Warner, Fifth Independent New York battery, has been dishonorably dismissed the military service of the United States, for disobedience of orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C. Ward, of the Thirtieth Conn. Vols. (colored), formerly A. A. G. of the State, has been appointed by the Governor, Colonel of the Eleventh Conn. Vols.

MAJOR Henry Peale of the Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers has been promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, and Captain James Matherson of the same regiment is promoted to be major.

PAYMASTER Moore, with sixty thousand dollars in greenbacks, was captured on Thursday of last week, while on his way from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, by a party of Mosby's guerrillas.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel W. S. Abert, Assistant Inspector-General, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and Lieutenaut-Colonel W. H. Thurston is announced as his relief.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Sprague, of the Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, who has been on court-martial duty at Norfolk for the past few months, is now special Provost-Marshal at Portsmouth, Va.

BRIGADIER-General Paine, commanding the district of Illinois, has been temporarily relieved at his own request. Brigadier-General John C. ok, of Springfield, will succeed him in command of the district.

FIRST Lieutenant John H. Tremeyers, First Missouri Artillery, has been sentenced to be suspended from rank, pay, and emoluments, for the period of one month, and to be reprimanded in General Orders.

BRIGADIER-General Knipe, U. S. Volunteers, is announced Chief of Cavalry, and Major Powell, Second Illinois light artillery, as Inspector of Artillery of the Department and Army of the Tennessee.

LIEUTENANT Fred. Sawyer, of the Tenth corps staff, has been relieved from duty as Aide-de-Camp to Brevet Major-General Terry, and ordered to duty as mustering officer of General Ames' division, of that corps.

BREVET Major-General Alfred H. Terry is assigned to temporary duty according to his brevet rank, and ordered to assume command of the Tenth Army corps, recently commanded by Major-General Birney, deceased.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Walter S. Poor, Second North Carolina Union Volunteers, has been detailed for duty as Chief Provost-Marshal of the District of North Carolina, vice Major H. T. Lawson, Second Mass. Artillery, deceased.

MAJOR-General Joseph E. Mower has been relieved of the command of the division which has won so gallant a name in the West under his leadership, and ordered to Major-General Sherman to report for duty immediately at Atlanta.

THE resignation of C. Y. Sherburne, of the Eleventh New York cavalry, accepted by Major-General Canby, has been revoked by the War Department, and there will, therefore, be no promotions in that regiment as anticipated.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Woodford, who has conducted the exchanges of prisoners in the Department of the South thus far, has been relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett, One hundred and Second U. S. C. T., and has come North.

BRIGADIER-General John M. Corse has relieved Brigadier-General William Van Deveer of the command at Rome, Ga. General Van Deveer has assumed command of the District of Marietta, relieving General McArthur, who goes to the Mississippi.

BRIGADIER-General Asboth was seriously wounded in the arm during an expedition to Marianna, Fla., and it was feared amputation would be necessary, but at last accounts his surgeon hoped to save the limb and return the general speedily to the saddle.

MAJOR-General George H. Stoneman, one hundred officers and four hundred soldiers, recently exchanged, arrived in Atlanta the last week in September. A train of cars, conveying the silver band of the Thirty-second Massachusetts, received them at Rough and Ready.

THE Secretary of War left Washington on Saturday last for City Point, taking with him the Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, and Surgeon General, to confer with Lieutenant-General Grant—upon the war estimates for the ensuing year, it is reported.

COLONEL C. E. Livingston, of the Seventy-fifth New York, who has been upon Major-General Casey's Board of Examination of officers for colored troops from its establishment to the present time, having applied for orders to the field, has been ordered to join his regiment in front of Petersburgh.

WE are pained to learn of the death of Captain E. P. Pitkin, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, attached to the staff of the Quartermaster-General of the Department of the Gulf. He died of disease contracted in the line of his duty, and incident to the exposure which that duty necessitated.

BRIGADIER-General Wood's division of the Fourth Army corps was reviewed on the 27th ult. by Major-General Stanley and did full credit to their commander. The General has not as yet recovered from his wound so as to be able to mount his horse, but was placed in a carriage and drove to the parade ground.

CAPTAIN Frank G. Noyes, C. S., U. S. Volunteers, having reported to headquarters, District of West Florida and South Alabama, in accordance with special instructions from the Chief Commissary Department of the Gulf, has been assigned, by command of Major-General Granger, as Chief Commissary of the District.

MAJOR Henry Peale of the Eighteenth Connecticut, who was placed in arrest by Major-General Hunter, has been released from arrest and ordered to rejoin his regiment, the military commission instituted by special orders from the War Department having reported that satisfactory defence had been made in the case.

SECOND-Lieutenant James Himrod, Forty-eighth New York Vols., having been found guilty, upon a personal examination by the Commanding General, of straggling and absence without leave, has been dismissed the service of the United States by Major-General Butler with forfeiture of all pay and allowances, subject to the approval of the President.

A NEWSPAPER correspondent says he "saw General Sherman last Thursday. He is looking every inch the soldier his triumphs proclaim him to be. Enjoying excellent health, and sporting a new uniform, I never saw him more genial. Speaking to an assembly of his officers, he said: 'This war has just commenced, and its issues are the mysteries of the dim future.'"

CAPTAIN Perrin of the Second U. S. colored cavalry, having been reported by Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain as having been drunk on picket and insubordinate, which report is endorsed by Brevet Major-General Weitzel, commanding the Eighteenth army corps, and his dismissal recommended, has been dismissed the service of the United States by Major-General Butler, subject to the approval of the President.

SURGEON J. J. Craven, Medical Director of the Tenth corps, having been on an extensive tour of inspection of hospitals in the West by order of the Surgeon-General, has returned and reëntered upon his duties as medical director, relieving Surgeon R. K. Smith, who has been acting in his absence. Surgeon Smith returns to the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth as medical director on the staff of General Vogdes. Surgeon John H. Janeway, Medical Inspector of the Tenth corps, who has been absent on similar duty with Surgeon Craven, has also returned to duty on the corps staff.

A GENERAL court-martial convened in Cincinnati on Monday, October 17th, 1864, by virtue of Special Orders No. 212, Headquarters Northern Department, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. The following named officers have been detailed as members of this court:—Colonel T. C. Bassett, Sixty-second regiment U. S. C. T.; Lieutenant-Colonel George D. La Vergne, Eighth Tenn. V. I.; Major James M. Nash, Nineteenth O. V. I.; Major Charles Hipp, Thirty-Seventh O. V. I.; Major Thomas Shea, Twenty-second Ind. Vol.; Captain W. H. Heill, Eighty-first O. V. I.; Captain L. R. Fix, Nineteenth O. V. I.; Captain J. D. Taylor, Judge-Advocate; Reuben Darley, Recorder.

CAPTAIN Cox, of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, a prisoner in Charleston, has arrived within our lines before that city, having escaped from the Rebel hands in a very adroit manner. He reports the yellow fever very prevalent there, and that some twenty deaths per day are occurring. Our prisoners, with the exception of the colored soldiers captured at Wagner, have been removed from Charleston. The reports in regard to Union soldiers taking the Confederate oath of allegiance are in part true, but this defection is principally confined to men whose term of service has expired, and who have been led to believe they would not be exchanged. Captain Cox was two days and a night in arriving inside our lines.

CORPORAL Thomas Murphy, Co. K, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth New York Volunteers, having been reported to the Commanding General of the Army of the James for distinguished gallantry in the attack of the enemy upon the works of our line near Chapin's Farm on the 30th of September, he having taken with his own hand a battle flag from the enemy, was in consideration of his good conduct, offered promotion, but declining it, is given in lieu thereof a furlough of twenty days, to date from such time as he may choose to take it. The Paymaster is ordered to pay him up in full to that date, and Corporal Murphy is recommended to the Secretary of War, to receive a medal for distinguished gallantry, and will receive a present of twenty-five dollars from the Commanding General, to bear his expenses on his furlough.

THE following promotions to be field officers are announced by the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts:—Major Charles C. Rivers, to be lieutenant-colonel 11th regiment, Oct. 6, 1864; Captain Richard T. Lombard, transferred from 16th to be Major of 11th, Oct. 6, 1864; Major Henry M. Tremlett to be lieutenant-colonel of 39th, July 13, 1864, vice Pierson promoted; Captain Frederick R. Kinsley to be Major of same regiment, same date, vice Tremlett promoted; Captain James Doherty to be major of 57th, July 31, 1864, vice Prescott, killed in battle; Captain Ezra P. Gould to be major of 59th, Aug 20, 1864, vice Warren, killed in action; Lieutenant-Colonel Lorenzo D. Sargent to be colonel of 3d Cavalry, Sept. 2, 1864, vice Chickering discharged; Major John F. Vinal to be lieutenant-colonel of same regiment, same date, vice Sargent promoted; Captain Edward L. Noyes to be Major of same regiment, same date, vice Vinal promoted.

CAPTAIN Joseph P. Findley, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, having been found in the rear of his regiment almost two miles, where he spent the night under a tree, without attempting to report to the regiment, and having been found under the same tree the next morning, and being called upon for a statement of his conduct, having wilfully stated that he did not spend the night under the tree, but with his regiment, and after being again and again carefully cautioned as to telling the truth, and told to show cause why he should not be dismissed the service for skulking in action, having still persisted in the statement that he did not spend the night under the tree, but with his regiment, until being confronted with a witness, when he said that he did spend the night under a tree, has been dismissed the service of the United States by Major-General Butler, with loss of all pay and allowances, subject to the approval of the President.

THE First division, Seventeenth army corps, together with all the troops of that corps on the Mississippi River (except the cavalry and regiments brigaded with the Third division, Seventeenth corps, now in the field), have been transferred to the Sixteenth corps. The Second division, Sixteenth corps, Brigadier-General John M. Corse commanding, has been transferred to the Fifteenth corps, and by Major-General P. Joseph Osterhaus, commanding that corps, assigned and designated as the Fourth division, Fifteenth army corps. The Fourth division, Sixteenth army corps, has also been transferred to the Seventeenth army corps, and its late commander, Brigadier-General Ransom (more recently commanding the "left wing, Sixteenth army corps," now dissolved), assigned to the command of the Seventeenth corps, by seniority of rank, in the temporary absence of Major-General Blair. Brigadier-General C. R. Woods has been relieved from temporary command of the Third division, Seventeeth army corps, and ordered to report to General Osterhaus, who assigned him to the command of the First division of that corps. Brigadier-General E. W. Rice has gone to Iowa on twenty days' leave. Generals Blair and Logan have also gone home. The changes among staff officers have also been numerous. Other changes in the Department and Army of the Tennessee are soon to be made.

THE following named officers, having passed the Board of Examiners, convened under the provisions of General Orders Nos. 17 and 29, from the Headquarters, Military Division of the West Mississippi, are announced as follows, with their original date, in cases when they have been found by the Board competent to fill their original position; in other cases their rank will be decided by the date of muster:—Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Atkins, late Eighty-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Ninety-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel George Parker, late Ninetieth U. S. Colored Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel Seventy-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry; Major R. I. Palen, late Ninetieth U. S. Colored Infantry, to be Major Seventy-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry; Captain E. Boodecker, late Seventy-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, to be Major Eighty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry; Captain L. T. Brooks, late Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, to be major Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry; Captain Edgar E. Adams, late Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, to be major Seventy-third U. S. Colored Infantry; Captain C. W. Gardiner, late Eighty-third U. S. Colored Infantry, to be captain Eighty-first U. S. Colored Infantry; Captain F. H. Mann, late Seventy-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, to be captain Eighty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry; Captain Joseph F. Clement, late Eighty-third U. S. Colored Infantry, to be captain Seventy-third U. S. Colored Infantry; Captain I. G. Bigelow, late Eighty-third U. S. Colored Infantry, to be captain Sixty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry; Captain Frederick Dame, late Eighty-third U. S. Colored Infantry, to be captain Seventy-third U. S. Colored Infantry; Captain Aaron H. Keene, late Eighty-third U. S. Colored Infantry, to be captain Seventy-third U. S. Colored Infantry; Captain John C. Brown, late Eighty-third U. S. Colored Infantry, to be captain Seventy-third U. S. Colored Infantry; Captain Wallace T. Larkin, late Eighty-third U. S. Colored Infantry, to be captain Seventy-third U. S. Colored Infantry; First-Lieutenant Greenleaf B. Miller, late Eighty-third U. S. Colored Infantry, to be first-lieutenant Seventy-third U. S. Colored Infantry; First-Lieutenant E. H. Hosmer, late Eighty-third U. S. Colored Infantry, to be first-lieutenant Eighty-first U. S. Colored Infantry; First-Lieutenant Lewis V. Caziare, late Eighty-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, to be first-lieutenant Seventy-third U. S. Colored Infantry; Surgeon C. L. Fisher, late Seventy-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, to be Surgeon Eighty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry; Chaplain L. S. Gardiner, late Eighty-third U. S. Colored Infantry, to be chaplain Seventy-third U. S. Colored Infantry; Chaplain Thomas D. Howard, late Eighty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, to be chaplain Seventy-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry.

WHENEVER surgeons, assistant surgeons, contract physicians, medical cadets, or hospital stewards are killed in battle, or die of wounds or disease, the attending surgeon is ordered to immediately make a special report of the fact to the Surgeon-General. When hospitals stewards are discharged by expiration of service or other cause, a special report of the fact must be made to the Surgeon-General.

UNTIL further orders the Hiawassee River will be regarded on the southern boundary of the District of East Tennessee and of the Department of the Ohio.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be m de payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

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The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1864.

BOUND volumes of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for 1863-4, Volume 1, are for sale at this office. Price $6. Covers will be furnished to subscribers wishing to bind. Price $1.

THE POSITION AT RICHMOND.

"GRANT keeps quiet but far from idle," says a Richmond paper, discoursing somewhat dubiously upon affairs along the James, and generalizing upon all that has occurred since his last grand effort to advance from both flanks. This sententious commentary is not wide of the truth. Two reconnoissances in force, one from either wing, are the substance of the manœuvring during a fortnight. These might not improperly be called advances, rather than reconnoissances, since that on the right was made with three divisions, and that on the left by five. Viewed as reconnoissances, both movements were successful. As attempts to advance, both would be termed failures. Accordingly, the enemy prefers to dignify them by the latter term, and to congratulate his men on their repulse, while our dispatches give them an expeditionary character, and pronounce them entirely successful. Without disputing the point at length, it seems clear that ours is the proper interpretation. For—considering TERRY'S movement of the 13th, on the right—a larger force was left in the camps than that which made the attack. And, although the enemy may be wont to assault, under such circumstances, with a column of only two or three divisions (from his very difficulty in sparing more men for that purpose), the same necessity is not therefore forced upon us. Had BUTLER intended to march on Richmond, he would have gone thither in rather stronger numbers, and found employment for a part of the Eighteenth corps, as well as for the Tenth. The attacks, also, were those of a reconnoissance; the last one, on the extreme right, being the only one which displayed great determination. Such as they were, the enemy thinks we were repulsed in them in confusion, and that we suffered great loss. But, in fact, our troops were withdrawn in perfectly good order, and our loss was certainly less than 500.

On the left, it is true, the advance of Saturday, the 8th, employed all the Fifth corps, and all but the Third division of the Ninth. But only the Second division of the Ninth were engaged with briskness, while the general advance was sluggish, and obviously a mere reconnoissance. In a word, then, the enemy will find it imprudent to flatter himself with having checked a formal advance, in these late manœuvres, on either flank—although, unquestionably, had there been a weak spot in his defences, it would have been promptly pierced.

In truth, no weak spot in his defences was discovered. And, as the object of reconnoitering was to ascertain the truth in this very matter, it may be called successful, however unpalatable the information which it brought. His first dispatch describing the present movement General GRANT concludes with the words: "This whole country is filled with field-fortifications, thus far." Deeper investigation only adds force to the Lieutenant-General's observation. At all events, however, the reconnoissances of the past fortnight have cleared away some former obscurity regarding the nature of the enemy's defences, and have furnished some data concerning the position of affairs around Richmond.

North of the James, the line of Richmond defences starts from Chapin's Bluff, the high easterly shore of the first bend in the river below Drury's and Fort Darling. Thence the line runs easterly across Chapin's (or Chaffin's) Farm, where it runs northerly to the strong position of Laurel Hill. From this point, the country to be guarded is evidently the whole of the hither bank of the James River, and that region over which runs the series of roads known as the New-Market, Central or Darbytown, and Charles City Roads, all running northwesterly into Richmond, by way of Rocketts, after first uniting with each other. Accordingly, lines of entrenchments are continued northerly and northeasterly from Laurel Hill, so as to cover the junctions which the Charles City and Darbytown Roads severally make with the Williamsburgh Stage Road, just south of the York River Railroad. This, speaking roughly, is the general theory of defence. But, of course, the direction of the line sways with the topographical demands of the country, as the nature of special fortifications is made to depend on the same contingency. On commanding eminences, or at points of importance, like cross-roads, a series of strong redoubts, mounting artillery, will often be found, connected by curtains on either flank, which are held by infantry. There will be everywhere appliances for securing oblique and enfilading fires. Such use as can be made of abattis or slashings is made. Such advantages as the country presents in swamps, forests or elevations, is also seized: though, in truth, the natural obstacles of marsh, river, and dense jungle being less formidable on this than on the former route to Richmond,—across the country from the Rapidan to the Chickahominy,—more reliance is placed upon strong field works. Where it is possible, and important, inner lines of entrenchments are constructed, so that a retreat may be beat from the one to the other, the interior commanding the exterior. Opposite Fort Harrison, on Chapin's Farm, and Fort Gilmer, on Laurel Hill, the enemy is skillfully entrenched, his works securing both direct and cross-fire, and so built that the front line, if carried, may be enfiladed from the rear. It was from a similar cause that ORD was forced to abandon a part of the works he carried on the left of Fort Harrison, the enemy's gunboats in the river and his land batteries shelling him out. A dense swamp, with heavy slashings, intervene between our main line and the enemy's, and his heavy guns frown over the space which he expects our men to struggle through.

These works were constructed some time since, and the enemy's videttes held all the region we now occupy, stretching down to New-Market and Malvern Hill, and even below the Kingsland Road to the James itself, where, at Deep Bottom, FOSTER'S single brigade of TERRY'S division until lately preserved our narrow foothold north of the river. The late movement swept back the enemy's pickets and wrenched from him what is usually called his first line of Richmond defences, capturing the strong works at New Market Heights and Battery Harrison, with the entrenchments between those points. The line at the latter point was nine or ten miles from Richmond. But BUTLER'S left remaining fast, his right swept northward to Laurel Hill, where Fort Gilmer checked it, and thence northeasterly across the Central Road, till its entrenched picket lines were within four miles from the city. The Army was already dreaming of a second Swamp Angel, tossing shells among the spires of the enemy's capital. Infantry and cavalry reconnoissances were pushed forward on the Central Road to within two miles of the city, without difficulty. In the end, however, the enemy came down on this road, turned our right flank, which had been unfortunately put in charge of cavalry, and repossessed the road. We were assured that all the lost ground was subsequently recovered. But TERRY'S reconnoissance shows that the enemy now holds KAUTZ'S old position on the Darbytown Road, five miles from the city, with strong entrenchments, thrown up with great rapidity so as to command that Road and also the Charles City Road, to which they extend. So long a line, however, it would seem possible somewhere to pierce; and doubtless the attempt will duly be made.

On the left, our efforts were directed to seizing the Southside Railroad. They failed; but a strong position was secured at the Poplar-Grove Church, and a line established about three miles from the railroad. Thence a future effort may swing our left upon this coveted line of supply. Fort Harrison on Chapin's Farm, on the right, and Fort McRae on Peebles' Farm on the left, with the chain of entrenchments connected with each, are the two main points we have wrested from the enemy. Two reconnoissances on the left, the first mainly by MOTT'S division of the Second corps, the other by WILCOX'S division of the Ninth, revealed that the enemy was hardly less strongly entrenched at Petersburgh than at Richmond. Both reconnoissances were directed towards the same point—the Petersburgh and Boydton Plankroad. The enemy has protected this road with strong works for a double reason. First, over it he already draws supplies coming from the South on the Weldon Road. Secondly, it covers the Southside Railroad. The character of the fortification is like that of the works north of the James.

We have already indicated that the defences of Richmond are of formidable character. But the inference is by no means that Richmond is impregnable. Strong as these works are, they have one weakness—they will not defend themselves. The enemy cannot always find troops enough to hold his protracted lines. It is exhaustion that we seek to force upon him—the simplest of strategies, and one that is taught in draughts or chess. It seems a little wearisome, perhaps, to batter away in this Wellingtonian method of "pound "the longer," but that is the policy of the day, and there is no doubt that we have only to adhere to it, to triumph.

SHERIDAN IN THE VALLEY.

GLORIOUS news from SHERIDAN makes the campaign in the Valley the prominent military attraction of the week. As we write, particulars of the handsome victory of the 19th at Cedar Creek are coming in. It will be well, therefore, to review the history of the manœuvres preceding it, in order that its full meaning may be comprehended.

Before this great victory, two severe contests had occurred near Strasburgh. The first was on Sunday, the 9th, when the victory was decidedly ours. The second took place on the following Thursday, the 13th, when success followed the fortunes of the enemy. Neither engagement, however, had the character of a decisive battle, since the two antagonists still confront each other, EARLY posted strongly on Fisher's Hill, two miles beyond Strasburgh, and SHERIDAN lying along Cedar Creek, two miles on the hither side of the town. These are familiar camping grounds for both armies.

The contest in the Shenandoah has lately assumed the character of a *guerre à l'outrance*. On the one side, our forces are exasperated by the dastardly murders of the guerrilla warfare, perpetrated almost daily, and with comparative impunity, in which not only many a gallant soldier, but such officers also, as MEIGS and TOLLES have fallen. On the other hand, SHERIDAN'S systematic devastation of the Valley, from mountain to mountain, with intent to render that region a desert which was once a synonym for exuberant fertility, has embittered beyond expression its inhabitants. Fighting as it may suit them best, in the ranks of EARLY'S army, or in MOSBY'S predatory bands, or solitary in the fearful guerrilla warfare which everywhere rages, these men have no object in living but the destruction of their enemies by all means, fair and foul.

EARLY, however, must definitely resign, it seems, all hope of campaigning through the Autumn along the Potomac. He has done well in recuperating sufficiently his men to make the bold and strong front he does at present at Fisher's Hill. But his campaign hitherto, in the Valley, has been a failure—a failure resulting chiefly from over-confidence, and too much faith in a continuance of his previous astonishing success.

His first great mistake should seem to have been accepting battle at Winchester. He obtained no advantage of position then, and was opposed by superior numbers. He should therefore have withdrawn to Fisher's Hill at the outset. It was at this point that SHERIDAN paused in his first advance up the Valley, and from which he turned back to Harper's Ferry. But then EARLY had not been defeated, and was demonstrative and aggressive. Had EARLY been able to withdraw to Fisher's Hill at the outset, and there

fight the battle he fought at Winchester, he might have suffered less himself, and inflicted a severer blow on his adversary. But even Fisher's Hill failed to protect him, exhausted and shattered by the disaster at Winchester. Nor is Fisher's Hill the formidable position it at first appears. Almost impregnable to assault, it yet can be easily turned. SHERIDAN found in his second experiment that he could flank it, especially when his troops were flushed with success.

From Fisher's Hill EARLY found his way to Brown's Gap, and there held a strong and almost impregnable position. Entrenchments were thrown up, and everything prepared for a determined stand. At Brown's Gap, EARLY enjoyed unusual facilities for defence. It is situated in the Blue Ridge. North of it are Swift Run and Semon's Gaps; south of it, Rockfish Gap and Jaman's Gaps. All of these are so near together that EARLY easily held them under his control, posting his main force at Brown's Gap, and throwing his flanks out as far as Rockfish Gap and Swift Run Gap. These are the gateways to Gordonsville and Charlottesville from Staunton and Harrisonburgh. He held them firmly, and was disposed not to surrender them without a decisive battle. SHERIDAN, following him quickly up the Valley, halted at Harrisonburgh, and threw his cavalry out to Cross Keys and Port Republic. The latter attempted twice or thrice to carry the Gap; or, rather, reconnoitered it in force, to discover its strength. They were handled so roughly by EARLY'S troops that it was very evident the enemy had recovered his equilibrium again, and was disposed to contest every rod of the way. It was also discovered that EARLY was very strongly posted in the Gap.

EARLY now threw his own cavalry out in front of his position, and several times assumed the offensive, once barely missing success in flanking POWELL'S division, and accelerating our withdrawal from Port Republic to Cross Keys.

It was now evident, however, that for SHERIDAN a choice of two things remained—either to prosecute his advance towards Lynchburgh, or to retire down the Valley. His campaign is, so far, a success, though it be aimed only at holding the Valley; for that is a feat never thoroughly accomplished hitherto by commanders in that region. But, for this purpose, Woodstock is quite as advanced a position as it is necessary, or even advisable, to hold, not only on account of the inconvenient length of the line of supply to Winchester, and thence to Harper's Ferry, but also from the constant danger of a raid by the enemy on our rear by way of one of the numerous passes which cleave the mountains on either flank of the Valley. For all practical purposes, it is the lower Valley alone which it is necessary for us to possess permanently; because that is the gate to Maryland and the Northern States, and the point from which the enemy threatens Washington. SHERIDAN seems to have selected Strasburgh, the next town below Woodstock, as the one he will hold, and between that point and Middletown his forces now lie. Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill are the two advanced lines of the contending forces.

It may be asked why SHERIDAN did not choose the other alternative, and why, not contenting himself with severely defeating EARLY in a series of pitched battles, he did not make further progress up the Valley. The reason may be found probably in his definite instructions from General GRANT, although, of course, the country does not yet know officially what those instructions were. It must be confessed, also, that SHERIDAN found himself in a position where it would have been rather hazardous to go ahead. He had but two paths before him—one straight up the Valley, in order to strike Lynchburgh in that way. In that case, he would, probably, have seized first Staunton and then Lexington, and then crossing the Blue Ridge through Irish Creek Gap, or Robertson's Gap, he would have been quickly before Lynchburgh. Or, he might have marched easterly through one of the Gaps lying directly in his front, and, deserting the Shenandoah Valley, have continued the campaign east of the Blue Ridge. In favor of this latter scheme was one obvious advantage. He would threaten simultaneously several important points—Orange Court House, Gordonsville, Charlottseville and Lynchburgh. The latter, of course, is the most important. But to seize Gordonsville, the base of so many of LEE'S operations, and Orange Court House, in front of which this grand Virginia campaign so magnificently opened, to capture the enemy's supplies and material there, and once more strike and destroy the Virginia Central Road, was no mean undertaking.

To each of these schemes, there were obstacles. The first would obviously leave EARLY directly on our flank, intact and alert. SHERIDAN would not have passed above Staunton before his opponent, descending from his eyrie at Brown's Gap, would have struck his rear, ruined his communications, and forced a sudden retreat. The objection to the plan was the direct presence of EARLY in our front. He also had seen the advantage of crossing the Blue Ridge towards Gordonsville and Charlottesville. He therefore disposed himself strongly to resist us. A few sharp encounters showed that his reported weakness had been exaggerated; that he had recovered from his severe defeats, and was daily getting reinforcements. It being obvious, therefore, that no more was to be gained in the region of Cross Keys and Port Republic, it obviously remained only to fall back down the Valley, to some point which could be easily and firmly held. The desperate and audacious raids of guerrilla bands between Strasburgh and the Potomac, under the lead of the ubiquitous MOSBY, of WHITE, and other partisan chieftains, made this change of position still more desirable. Finally, SHERIDAN'S winter supplies were on the way. It was necessary to fall back and meet them, lest they should be captured. Those supplies are now reaching him at Cedar Creek, and the winter clothing is already distributed. The retrograde movement has been skillfully and successfully accomplished. Nor is this all. The great victory of Cedar Creek has not only justified the strategy of SHERIDAN in retreating, but has once more convicted the enemy of rashness, and added to the growing laurels of the Union General.

MAJOR-GENERAL D. B. BIRNEY, the commander of the Tenth Army corps, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on the 18th inst. He had but a few days previously come up from the Army, his health seriously impaired by the effects of a malarious climate, and it was hoped that rest and a more salubrious air would restore him to health and duty. But death came speedily.

General BIRNEY was a native of Huntsville, Alabama, where he was born in 1825. His father, the Hon. JAMES G. BIRNEY, was a gentleman prominent in politics and in philanthropic enterprises. The son studied law at Cincinnati, O., then went into trade, but subsequently engaged in the practice of his profession, and in 1848 removed to Philadelphia. His military career commenced with the outbreak of hostilities. First commissioned in 1861 as lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, enlisted for three months, he served with his regiment under General PATTERSON, and when, its original term having expired, the organization was mustered in for three years, BIRNEY became the colonel. The regiment was ordered to the Army of the Potomac in August of 1861, and in December of the same year Colonel BIRNEY was assigned to the command of a brigade.

In February, 1862, he received his appointment as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and was given the command of the Second brigade in KEARNEY'S (Third) division of HEINTZELMAN'S (Third) corps. His services during the Peninsula campaign are familiar to the Army. Subsequently, he did effective duty in POPE'S campaign, at Fredericksburgh, where he commanded a division, and at Chancellorsville, where he won the two stars. In June, 1863, he temporarily commanded the Third Army corps, in place of General SICKLES, and at Gettysburgh again took command of the corps, after the wounding of that General. Soon after he was relieved by General FRENCH, and resumed command of his division. In the reörganization of the Army by General GRANT in March of this year, General BIRNEY was assigned to the Third division, Second Army corps. In June, 1864, he was temporarily in command of the Second corps during the illness of General HANCOCK, and in July, upon the return of that officer, resumed command of his division. Shortly after, by special orders of General GRANT, General BIRNEY was assigned to the command of the Tenth corps, relieving General TERRY, who had been temporarily in command. Of General BIRNEY'S record during this last campaign, it is not necessary to speak other than generally. His name, as his position, has been a conspicuous one, and he has on all fields won reputation as an industrious, efficient officer, ambitious of distinction in his profession, and willing to sacrifice health and ease in the cause of the country. In the late movement on the hither side of the James, he gave evidence of growing skill.

FROM Missouri we learn that PRICE withdrew from Booneville on the 13th, marching west and occupying Lexington, Lafayette, county on the 17th. Detached bodies of Rebels are also reported as far west as Ridgely, in Platte county, and Smithville, Clay county, on the borders of Kansas, and that State was in great excitement at the prospect of a Rebel invasion. The militia are being organized, and Leavenworth and other towns fortified. PRICE'S forces are widely scattered for the purpose of foraging and obtaining recruits and conscripts. Bodies of Rebel cavalry have advanced north of the Missouri as far east as Danville and High Hill, Montgomery county, murdering citizens, burning buildings, and destroying railroad property. Glasgow, in Howard county, and Sedalia, in Pettis county, have been captured.

Six companies of the Forty-third Missouri surrendered at Glasgow, after a fight of five hours, and were paroled. From Sedalia the militia were quickly driven with severe loss. Pilot Knob has been reöccupied by the Tenth Kansas, under Major WILLIAMS. Our cavalry, under PLEASONTON, are following in the track of PRICE'S main body.

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette*, of October 1st, contains this paragraph:—"Mr. J. H. KING, formerly Chief Engineer of the Navy-Yard at New-York, and who is now travelling on special duty in Europe, visited Portsmouth Dockyard on Saturday last, and on Monday he repaired to Keyham. Mr. KING was received at both establishments with attention by the officials, who had orders to conceal nothing from him. This treatment was very different to that which was shown to him in France, where the authorities were most guarded in the information which they chose to impart to him. Our neighbors are very particular in retaining for their own use all the naval and military knowledge of any value which they possess. Perhaps they may be right to a certain extent, but the line of conduct which we pursue will in the long run be appreciated."

FORREST appears to have found it convenient at last to leave Tennessee, though we have not met with so much success in interfering with his retreat as the despatch from the Secretary of War gave promise of. After defeating Colonel HODGE, of General WASHBURNE'S command, who arrived at East Point on transports, to dispute his passage across the Tennessee, with 12,000 infantry and five guns, FORREST is reported to have made good his retreat across the river. Two out of three transports are disabled.

MR. SECRETARY STANTON'S bulletin of victory in the Shenandoah Valley tells also the sad news of the death of Brigadier-General BIDWELL, and of the wounding of those two accomplished soldiers, Major-General WRIGHT, and Brigadier-General RICKETTS. We hope both may yet live to longer associate their names with the always honorable history of the old Sixth corps.

THE malarious fevers are carrying off some of the finest officers in the District of North Carolina; and Newbern is a sad place. Amongst the deaths recently announced are those of Colonel THOMAS I. C. AMORY, Seventeenth Mass. Volunteers, on the 6th inst., of his wife on the 3d. Major H. T. LAWSON, Second Mass. Artillery; Lieutenant H. C. HATHAWAY, Twelveth N. Y. Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General PALMER, on the 3d,; Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. STONE, Third N. Y. Artillery, on the 2d.

BY direction of the Secretary of War all stoppages against the pay of officers of the Army, at the request of the Ordnance Office, for non-rendition of *Ordnance Returns* for the year 1861 and 1862, will be removed, except against such regiments as have been mustered out of the service, and those that are to be so mustered out during the present quarter.

COLONEL Welles, of the Thirty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, is dead, having been mortally wounded on Thursday of last week, during the reconnoissance made by Thorburn's Division of Major-General Crook's corps.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

ADMIRAL PINZON, the commander of the Spanish squadron in the Pacific, and the officer who seized the Chincha Islands, is to be superseded by Admiral PRIJERA, a man of more moderate and conciliatory views.

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the recent experiments with shells filled with gun-cotton go to prove that, if this formidable material is to be used in rifled-guns, the rifling must be uniform. In the trials alluded to, the constriction in the Armstrong gun broke up the shells, while those fired from the smooth-bore gun were all successful.

IT is estimated that at the camp of Châlons, this year, each regiment grew in its own garden about forty thousand cabbages, as well as potatoes, carrots, turnips, leeks, &c. In consequence of the favorable results which have attended this system, kitchen gardens for the supply of troops are to be formed in all the principal garrison towns.

THE armor-clad ship *Royal Alfred*, 4,045 tons, 800 horse-power, was to be launched from Portsmouth Dockyard on the 15th inst. A report is in existence that the new ship will have as her first captain the royal boy from whom she derives her name, as by the time she will be ready for the pennant he will have attained the rank which would qualify him for the command of a rate of the kind.

ADVICES from China to August 20th confirm previous news of the capture of Nankin by the Imperialists. Japanese advices of September 3d say that a naval expedition had sailed to chastise Prince LECHOSIN, who still closes the inland sea and interrupts the commerce of Nagasaki. The expedition is composed of British, Dutch, French, and American men-of-war.

THE Liverpool *Albion* states that the Admiralty have called upon Messrs. RENNIE, the Thames Shipbuilding Company, and three other firms, to supply tenders for the construction of a novel armor-plated gun vessel, to be the same size as the *Viper*, now building at Poplar. The novelty in this vessel does not consist in the hull, but in the machinery by which she is to be propelled, and which is to be constructed according to plans supplied by Mr. RUTHVEN.

AN English military journal says there is no disguising the fact that able-bodied British seamen have, by some strange determination of their own, or by some mismanagement on the part of those who control the naval affairs of the country, evinced of late a dislike to the Royal Navy. At this moment the *Achilles* is short of complement, and the *Victoria*, the future flagship for the Mediterranean, cannot be put in commission, for the simple reason that there are no men to put into her. The *Warrior*, although in an efficient state, is to paid off, so that her crew may be drafted into other ships, or rather such portions of it on which the Admiralty have a claim.

THE London *Mechanics' Magazine* says that during recent experiments at Shoeburyness with the 64-pounder shunt and the committee's flat-groove gun, firing the same weight of shot, the practice was so desperately bad, that further experiments with these guns have been given up for the present at least. The gun-cotton committee have obtained very successful results with shells charged with gun-cotton, and fired from the smooth-bore 110-pounder. With Sir W. ARMSTRONG'S rifled gun these shells cannot be used. In every instance, they explode within the gun, in consequence of the concussion experienced at the moment the projectile enters the grooves.

THE Prussian fleet has been at Kiel for some days. It consists of three steam-corvettes of 30 guns and 3 steam-sloops of 4 guns. Each corvette has rather more than 400 men on board, officers included. This is the second time it has been at Kiel, and it will remain there all the winter, with the exception of occasional excursions in the Baltic. The fleet (it hardly deserves the name) is under the command of Rear-Admiral GACHMANN, whose flag flies from the *Arcona* corvette. This vessel took part in the combat between the Danes and Prussians, near the Isle of Rugen, in the Gulf of Gassmund. English reports say that the corvettes, viewed from land, do not present a very neat ship-shape; and, when one goes on board, one finds disorder and confusion.

AFTER the Italian War, the French Government decided that all the horses and mules belonging to the artillery and baggage-train, which were no longer required, should be confided to farmers, who were to take care of and work them. It was determined that the farmers should become the owners of these animals if they remained unclaimed for seven years. The Minister of War has just issued orders to a certain number of military divisions to take up those horses and mules which are in good condition, so that they may be sent to Mexico, and engaged in the pursuit of JUAREZ. The farmers are anything but satisfied at having all the serviceable horses and mules taken, and the indifferent ones left on their hands. A bargain is a bargain; but still it does appear hard that those who have paid the greatest attention to the beasts entrusted to them should be deprived of their services at this late hour. The policy of this ministerial step is also most doubtful, as hardly any of the animals about to be sent out at a considerable cost are less than twelve years old.

THE London *Times* describes a new gun "of entirely novel construction," the invention of Major-General HUTCHINSON, who commands in the west of England. The objects sought to be accomplishad in the new gun are—first, that it shall weigh little more than 20 times instead of upwards of 800 times the weight of the shot, as is usual; secondly, that, without friction, it shall impart rapid rotation to the shot; thirdly, that the shot be of the form best adapted for penetrating the air and target; and, lastly, that it shall leave no vacuum behind it, and not ricochet when it strikes water. A few experiments have been made at Plymouth. The gun is somewhat like a lengthened mortar. The chamber is of the usual cylindrical form, but only sufficiently long to hold the powder and wadding. It is at the mouth that the chief peculiarity occurs. The shot is termed disc-shot, and are about the size of two very small plates placed against each other, excepting that the edge is sharp. The muzzle of the gun is much enlarged, and is formed so as to receive with great exactness the inner half of the disc-shot. The more accurate the fitting is, the less the escape of gas and the truer the aim that can be taken. When in place, the outer edge of the shot is flush with the muzzle of the gun. The shots weigh 4 lbs. 2 oz. The charge of powder 6 oz., being 1-11th part of the weight of the shot, whereas the usual proportion is about one-fourth the weight of the shot. The gun was of nearly 200 lbs. weight, double, the inventor said, what it ought to have been. The first trial was at the 1,000 yards' target. The shot went in a good direction, and pitched 100 yards beyond the mark. The other two experiments were at 13 degrees elevation for range, and 4 degrees for aim. In neither case could the position of the shot, when they fell, be observed. The tide was out, and doubtless on striking they, from their rotation, buried themselves in the mud. The experiments, as far as they went, were considered satisfactory. When in the gun, the shot stands in a vertical position, and rotation is caused by the axis of the chamber lying above the centre of the shot, and by a small projection in the interior of the muzzle, at the bottom, meeting the edge of the shot. From the shortness of the gun, it possesses all the advantages of a breech-loader; and from the simplicity of its construction, and the little metal used, it promises to be both a cheap and easily-handled weapon. The projector may be too sanguine, but he avers that one weighing no more than the ordinary 68-pounder will discharge a 600 lb. disc. The carriage is fitted with a number of galvanized india rubber cylindrical buffers (in contact by their sides, not extremities), placed in grooves on the flanks of the gun; these received the recoil. By a simple mechanical arrangement, the rebound was received in a similar manner on a series of rings fixed below the gun. This disposition of india rubber rings the inventor prefers to any compressors, as they do not make the gun "jump," to use the technical expression.

THE ART OF COMMAND.

A RECENTLY-published number of the journal of the Royal United Service Institution, of England, contains an admirable lecture by Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. ROBERTSON, 8th regiment, on *The Art of Command*, from which we take the following extract:—

"The practical difficulty in the art of command does not consist so much in determining what orders are proper to be issued, as in keeping up a system of efficient superintendence, and in the energetic exercise of personal vigilance, so as to make sure that whatever order is given, shall be strictly complied with.

To organize such a system of superintendence as shall ensure exact compliance with whatever orders may be issued, is of more importance than to determine in each particular case what orders are most expedient and most fitted to attain the end in view. Whether a particular order be useful or superfluous, judicious or injudicious, expedient or inexpedient, may sometimes be a matter of very small importance—almost of indifference. The mischief done by an improper order, depends on the greater or less importance of the matter to which the order relates. If the matter be trifling, the mischief done by the improper order will also be trifling. But the mischief done by permitting an order to be neglected or disobeyed, in no degree depends on the subject to which the order relates, in any quality of the order itself. Whether an order be right or wrong, expedient or inexpedient, important or trifling, the injury done to discipline by neglecting to enforce exact compliance with what is prescribed, is the same. Whether, for instance, soldiers sit down to dinner with their jackets buttoned or unbuttoned, is a matter of no great importance, and, therefore, it cannot matter much what order a commanding officer thinks proper to give the dinner dress. But if he decide that the jacket shall be buttoned, and give an order to that effect, then it becomes a very important matter that the rule laid down should be strictly adhered to, and if he suffer the order he has given respecting this trifling matter to be neglected, he suffers a very serious injury to be done to the discipline of his regiment.

The difference between a regiment which is well commanded, and one which is ill commanded, will be generally found to consist less in the nature of the orders issued, than in the manner in which they are enforced. No orders, however excellent, will produce satisfactory results, unless enforced by a good system of supervision, but no system of supervision, however skillfully framed and perfect in theory, will work well unless directed and controlled by a vigilant and energetic chief.

In the command of a regiment, the same rule holds good as in the general conduct of human affairs—men come first, measures afterwards. An energetic commanding officer working with a bad system, is to be preferred to a good system carried on by a feeble, irresolute chief.

The practicability of enforcing obedience, is then a matter which must be always carefully considered before issuing an order. If in any particular case it be foreseen that this essential condition cannot be secured, an officer, instead of attempting to obtain the desired result by means of a direct order, should rather endeavor to accomplish what is wished to be done, in some other way.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SHIP ARCHITECTURE.

WE give an abstract of a paper read before the British Association by Admiral BELCHER, on "Improvements in the "Structure of Ships of War":—

The Admiral thought that our ships-of-war needed no more protection than would keep their hulls safely floating, with such protection for those fighting the guns as might be deemed sufficient to keep off shells and musketry, suffering heavy shot to pass freely through instead of causing spiral showers of splinters such as resulted from the destruction of the late targets at Shoeburyness. The present paper, therefore, dealt with a mode of construction adequate for contending with ordinary batteries, and also permitting external planking, and consequently the old copper sheathing below water. It has been so generally assumed that no thickness of armor-plate could be employed which would resist our new monster ordnance, that his attention had been directed to meet the difficulty half way, by protecting the more vital shell of the lower hull so as to defy the ordinary assault of any ordinary gun-bearing vessel which should not by its accumulated weight or mass of matter render defence impossible. It was important, therefore, that such a tonnage should be provided as should, as in the case of the *Warrior* class, be capable of floating the contemplated armament independent of the forward and after compartments, which might be assumed as mere assistant means of flotation, and to be so fitted with cellular divisions below the level of flotation as to render injury to those parts below the reach of shot of very trifling importance.

Assuming that an iron spherical shot of thirteen inches was the missile to be dreaded, the question to be considered was not exactly what the plate of iron was to resist it—for the authorities stated that no reasonable thickness, even up to twelve inches, would withstand the impact. Looking, however, only to the floating carcass of the ship, and disregarding the ports until we had an impregnable stage on which to place guns, then we should be at liberty to increase the thickness to any amount. His proposition was to construct the ship on the customary plan of close-iron ribs, but filling up the interstices between the iron with condensed teak. Assuming that we constructed a vessel with thirty-six inches depth of rib at the vulnerable portions which shot could reach, which would probably involve twelve vertical feet of her side—say eight feet below water and four feet above—we should then have a vessel of stronger framework than any now built, building, or in contemplation. Then, assuming that these iron ribs presented two inches at the exterior, tapering in thirty-six inches to one inside, placed six inches asunder, and filled in with compressed timber or other matter, we should have per cubic yard of bulwark 3,412.125 pounds, that of the *Warrior* being 3,123 pounds, showing only a difference of about 290 pounds to the cubic yard.

It was yet to be determined, by actual experiment, whether that resistance would afford the protection sought. Perhaps it would not; but as he proposed to add a six-inch planking outside, he considered that the comparative danger with our present iron-clads would be reduced to *nil*, or at least to something which would satisfy the seamen. His plans for the final construction and fortification were not yet complete, but they would be probably laid before the Government in March next. On a previous occasion he had alluded to paper as an opposing medium. In 1816, at Algiers, a ream of foolcap end on, resisted a 68-pound shot from a 27-feet gun, at 76 yards; and, in 1854, he proposed to the Admiralty to construct movable battery rafts of brown paper, but the design was not carried out. Lately, he learnt from a newspaper that, ten years after his proposal, it was found that paper of one-inch thickness was fired at and not quite penetrated, while a similar shot went quite through ten inches of good oak. In conclusion, he would observe that condensed millboard weighed less than oak or teak, and, interposed in the manner he had suggested, might form a target which would set even Big Will at defiance.

ON TORPEDOES.

AT a late meeting of the British Association, Admiral Sir EDWARD BELCHER read a paper communicated by Captain DOTY, of the Confederate States, "On torpedoes used "by the Confederate States in the destruction of some of the "Federal vessels of war, and mode of attaching them to the "rams." The following is an abstract of the paper:

This engine of war having been attached to small wooden steamers, an attack was made by it against the Federal frigates *New Ironsides* and *Minnesota*, and it so much damaged them by the explosion as to render them unfit for further effective services, till docked for repairs. It was also employed in like manner against the new sloop-of-war *Housatonic*, attached to the Federal blockading squadron off Charleston, which ship filled and went down in eight minutes after the explosion of the torpedo under her counter. It is unhesitatingly asserted by competent judges, that a vessel properly constructed for the use and application of the torpedo battery, and possessing superiority of speed would prove a formidable antagonist against a number of frigates, armed with the heaviest metal, for it would, by advancing end on, present the least surface to their fire, and always under the most acute angles. An especial advantage which it possesses is, that it may be worked at all times: for instance, in a rough sea, when ordinary guns could not be used, while it may be employed with certain success, under cover of darkness, against an enemy's fleet, destroying, disabling, or driving them away from the coast altogether. Great economy, simplicity, and safety are, further, among the valuable and important qualities claimed for the submarine battery; neither the battery itself, nor the men working it, are in the least exposed, the apparatus being situated much below the line of flotation. As this destruct-

ive agent comes more generally into use, which it assuredly must, after the experience of its terribly swift and sweeping effects furnished by the American war, a new field will be opened for the inventive genius of our naval constructors, to devise ways and means to ward off or escape so unpleasant a weapon of attack, more formidable than possessed by *Black Princes, Warriors, Royal Sovereigns*, &c., for there is no ship afloat of sufficient strength to resist its power, no guns of heavy calibre enough to penetrate the armor of the vessel bearing it, when properly constructed for the purpose.

The Lords of the Admiralty have had this new arm of warfare under serious consideration, and referred it to a board of competent officers, who approved, and recommended its adoption, as an auxiliary for the defence of harbors and roadsteads. Though, at present, the authorities may not be impressed with the necessity of immediately taking up this new and most important development of naval engineering, the changes which it is destined to bring about in the naval armaments of all countries alike, will assuredly ere long be forced upon them, and the requisite measure for keeping up in this respect with the march of events must soon enter largely into the general estimates of expenditure for war purposes.

Admiral BELCHER then proceeded to read the following paper:—

Such are the remarks which Captain DOTY has forwarded to me respecting this important invention, which he kindly communicated and explained to me, before it was offered to Her Majesty's Government—and my humble aid was afforded him by a letter expressing my conviction that, independent of the primary object of exploding heavy charges of gunpowder, or gun-cotton, under the counter of a vessel, it afforded special advantages for fouling or disabling the screws or rudders of vessels chased. But let us concede that a ram with a velocity of 10 knots overhauls and touches the stern of the vessel she chases, going at the rate of 9½ knots—a half knot velocity would not injure her opponent, although it might impair her steerage, and bring her broadside to operate on her, in all probability, at such close quarters, to her detriment. But turn we now to these fittings:—First, viewing the invention before us as one simply for explosive purposes, a ram fitted with the means of projecting a simple shell under the counter, or into contact with the screw, would inevitably destroy, or at least so derange rudder and screw that her great work of executing a ram manœuvre at right angles to her antagonist would no longer be matter of doubt—and surrender would, under such difficulty, doubtless result. The French and other foreign governments have approved of the plans of Captain DOTY. Our own government ordered the examination of them by a scientific committee, and it has expressed appobation in an official communication, but we do not learn that any further notice has been taken of this very important question.

SIZE OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH SOLDIERS.

THE Sanitary Report of the British Army for 1862, gives some curious particulars respecting the size and weight of English and French soldiers, which are taken from a work by M. BOUDIN. The minimum height of the French soldier as fixed in 1701 was 63 inches; in 1779 to 1803, 63 inches; 1804 to 1815, 61 inches; 1818, 62 inches; 1830, 61 inches; 1832, 61½ inches. Since 1832 the minimum height for the infantry has not been modified. From 1818 to 1820 the mean height of the classes furnishing the recruits was 1·657 metres (65 inches), and that of the army was 1·670 metres (63¾ inches). From 1831 to 1860, the number of men rejected annually for not reaching the standard of 1·56 metres (or 61½ inches), varied from 9·28 to 5·6 per cent.; but there was a gradual though not perfectly uniform lessening in the number of rejection on this ground in successive years; or, in other words, the height of the men forming the conscript classes has been gradually augmenting. On classing the conscripts by departments, it appears that the number of exemptions for want of stature, from 1831 to 1860, have remained stationary in four departments, have augmented in 19, and lessened in 63. This must indicate a gradual improvement in the nutrition and bodily development of the population, consequent on the long term of peace and the lessened number of strong young men carried off from the population. M. BOUDIN states that, from a study of the height of men in the departments, it is evident that race has a predominant influence. It appears, from a table of the heights of the French army in 1861 and '62, that 15 per cent. are below 63 inches; that more than 50 per cent. are between 63 and 66 inches in height; 32 per cent. above 5 feet 6 inches; and 7 per cent. above 5 feet 8 inches. By a decree of 1860 the height for the respective arms varied from 1·76 metres (69 inches) the highest (carabiniers), to 1·56 (61½ inches) the lowest (for the infantry of the line and chasseurs). The stature of the English Army is taken from the Army Medical Report of 1860. In that year 1·5 per cent. were below 5 feet 3 inches; 49 per cent. were between 5 feet 3 inches and 5 feet 6 inches; 49 per cent. were above 5 feet 6 inches; and 15 per cent. were above 5 feet 8 inches. The weights of the French conscripts are not given. It may be useful to place here those of the English recruits of 1860, as given by Dr. BALFOUR: Weight of 10,000 recruits—Below 100 lbs., 157; from 100 to 110 lbs., 663; from 110 to 120 lbs., 2,296; 120 to 130 lbs., 2,817; 130 to 140 lbs., 2,090; 140 to 150 lbs., 1,254; 150 to 160 lbs, 488; 160 to 170 lbs., 180; above 170 lbs., 55; total 10,000.

LEATHERN ARTILLERY.

THE field-pieces of a former age were machines of iron or brass, immensely cumbrous, and almost unmanageable. The problem to be solved was, how to render a gun more portable without lessening its projectile force. After full consideration of the matter, ROBERT SCOTT came to the conclusion that there was "nothing like leather." Of hardened leather, therefore, he constructed guns. The correctness of his idea was tested by experiment, and the result was considered to show the immeasurable superiority of leather over brass and iron. Why he did not lay the invention at the feet of his own *liege* sovereign, it is needless to inquire. Perhaps he did so, and was snubbed for his pains, as other inevntors have been since his time. At all events, he raised a company of 200 men, and went over to Sweden, where he was welcomed by GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, who, seeing his ability and the value of his discovery, forthwith took him into his service, and at the end of two years, rewarded him with the office of Quartermaster-General of the army. After five years' service under GUSTAVUS, he repaired to Denmark, where he was appointed general of the King's Artillery; but soon afterwards, yielding to the advice of friends, he returned to England, and tendered his services to his own sovereign, King CHARLES I. This step, which was taken in 1829, turned out a very profitable one for the Colonel. He was received with open arms by CHARLES, who appointed him one of the gentlemen of his privy chamber, granted him an annual pension of £600 out of the Court of Wards, and purchased for him a house in Lambeth at a cost of £1,400 Colonel SCOTT, however, did not live long to enjoy these tokens of the royal favor; for, dying in 1631, he was buried in Lambeth church, where a sumptuous monument, still to be seen, was erected to his memory by his loving wife ANNE, whom he had married in France. The sculptor has represented the Colonel as an armor-clad, fierce-looking man, wearing a heavy moustache and a pointed beard.

In the very year of the Colonel's death, GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS had ample proof of the effectiveness and utility of the leathern artillery, at the memorable battle of Leipsic. The guns were found to be so easily portable that a small battery could easily be removed from one part of the field to another, or a new battery made in the space of ten minutes; and when a fresh attack was about to be made on the part of the enemy, a battery was immediately at hand to repel it. In fact, it was in great measure owing to the invention of Colonel SCOTT that the Swedish king obtained so glorious a victory; and the imperial General TILLY himself was constrained to admit that the portable cannon performed wonders. How it came about that the leathern ordnance was shortly afterwards laid aside as worthless, is difficult to explain, or even to conjecture; but it is not recorded to have made any subsequent appearance on the battle-field, though a leathern cannon was fired in Edinburgh so late as the year 1788—probably out of curiosity.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

GUN-COTTON.

MR. SCOTT RUSSELL has lately read before the British Association the Report of the Committee on Gun-Cotton, which is in direct opposition to the paper presented to the French Academy, and not long since noticed in this journal. It stated that General HAY, of the Hythe School of Musketry, had constructed a new form of cartridge suited for the Whitworth rifle; that he had found the use of gun-cotton was clean, and had not the disadvantage of fouling the gun; that it had much less recoil, although the effect was the same; that one-third of the weight of charge was the equivalent proportion, and that it did not heat the gun. He had seen a gun fired at a target with gun-cotton from the shoulder of the General at 500 yards. Twelve successive shots were all placed in a space one foot wide by two feet high, and the value of the practice was measured by the fact that the mean radius of deviation from the centre was between nine and ten inches. Thus, therefore, the use of gun-cotton in musketry had been proved, by English-made gun-cotton in English rifles by an English General, to perform all that the Committee last year reported of Austrian gun-cotton on the faith of the Austrian General LINK. The next application made during the past year was to the driving of tunnels, shafts, and drifts, in connection with engineer applications. It was stated by the Committee that one-sixth of the weight of charge of cotton was equal in blasting effect to gunpowder, and this had been proved in practice in a number of instances. At Wingerworth Colliery one-thirteenth of the weight of gun-cotton, as compared to gunpowder; in the slate quarries at Llanberis, at Allen Heads, one-seventh was required. At Allen Heads, at some lead mines, a canal was being driven seven miles long. The drift was seven feet by five in the hardest limestone. Both ends were worked by gun-cotton fired by an electric battery. The great advantage experienced was that the air was not contaminated by smoke, and that the work could be carried on more rapidly. The next application had been made to the detaching of large masses of rock. This had been tried in several places, and it was found that one pound of gun-cotton was able to detach from thirty to sixty tons of rock. The Government appointed a Committee—naval, military, and civil engineering as well as chemical and physical science, and that Committee was already engaged in a systematical course of experiments relating to the manufacture and keeping qualities of gun-cotton, and its use in artillery, small arms, and engineering.

THE following named officers of the Regular Army are now confined in the military prison at Charleston. They hope the War Department will permit the same number of Confederate officers of the same rank to go South on parole and obtain an exchange with them. And an application to this effect has been made to the War Office. We hope they will obtain their desire:

Captain Samuel Selden, 1st Artillery.
" W. B. Pease, 17th Infantry.
" V. K. Hart, 19th Infantry.
" M. A. Cochran, 16th Infantry.
" John Christopher, 16th Infantry.
" T. Ten Eyck, 18th Infantry.
" G. S Pierce, 19th Infantry.
Lieutenant Wm. Nelson, 13th Infantry.
" R. S. Huntington, 11th Infantry.
" J. Kurin, 6th Cavalry.
" O. H. Nealy, 11th Infantry.
" D. D. Vanvalzah, 12th Infantry.
" J. T. Markey, 16th Infantry.
" W. McC. Netterville. 12th Infantry
" Wm. K Smith, 16th Infantry.
" W. M. Maynadier, 1st Artillery.
" J. Egan, 1st Artillery.
" T. Bryan, 2d Infantry.
" R. C. Gates, 18th Infantry.
" M. C. Cansten, 19th Infantry.
" H. Moulton, 1st Cavalry.
" T. B. Dewees, 2d Cavalry.
" C. L. Noggle, 2d Infantry.
" R. H. Montgomery, 5th Cavalry.
" R. H. Grey, 15th Infantry.
" E. J. Spaulding, 2d Cavalry.
" T. Kendall, 15th Infantry.
" G. A. Rowley, 2d Infantry.
" R. P. Wilson, 5th Cavalry.

ARMY GAZETTE.

RETALIATION ON REBEL PRISONERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, IN THE FIELD, October 13, 1864.

General Orders No. 126.

It being testified to the commanding General by a number of refugees and deserters from the enemy that from one hundred to one hundred and fifty soldiers of the United States, captured in arms by the Confederates on the lines near Chapin's Bluff, have been taken from Libby Prison and other places and placed to labor on the entrenchments of the enemy's lines in front of their troops, the commanding General, on the 12th day of October, notified the Confederate agent of exchange, Robert Ould, of the outrage being perpetrated upon his soldiers, and informed him that, unless the practice was stopped, retaliation in kind would be adopted by the Government of the United States.

Being assured by General Ewell, commanding Confederate forces on the north side of the James, that an answer to the communication, if any, would be sent at eleven o'clock, A. M., to-day, and it being now past noon, and no answer having been received, it is ordered that an equal number of prisoners of war, preferably members of the Virginia Reserves, by and under whose charge this outrage is being carried on, be set to work in the excavation at Dutch Gap, and elsewhere along the trenches as may hereafter seem best, in retaliation for the unjust treatment of the soldiers of the United States so kept at labor and service by the Confederate authorities.

It being also testified to by the same witnesses that the rations served to the soldiers of the United States so at labor is one pound of flour and one-third of a pound of bacon daily, it is ordered that the same ration precisely be served to these Confederate prisoners, so kept at work, daily, and no other or different.

It being further testified to that the time of labor of the soldiers of the United States so at work under the Confederates is ten hours each day, these Confederate prisoners so kept at work will be made to work, and work faithfully, daily during the same period of time.

This order will be read to the prisoners set to work the first time they are mustered for labor, in order that they may know why it is that they do not receive that kind and courteous treatment they have heretofore from the United States as prisoners of war.

Upon any attempt to escape by any of these prisoners so at work they will be instantly shot.

By command of Major-General BUTLER.
ED. W. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONGRATULATION TO CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, October 11, 1864.

General Orders No. 13.

The Chief of Cavalry desires to congratulate the officers and men of the cavalry of the Middle Military Division for their unparalleled successes since the beginning of the campaign in the Valley of the Shenandoah.

You have been called upon to endure many privations and hardships, and they have been borne with that heroic fortitude so necessary to insure to you the victories which have crowned your efforts.

In the battle of the 19th of September you not alone routed the enemy's cavalry, but gallantly charged their infantry, broke their lines, and captured many hundred prisoners, nine colors, and three guns. This success, followed by fatiguing marches, and harassing skirmishes and reconnoissances with an ever vigilant foe, and crowned by your unprecedented achievements or the 9th of October, when, having broken the entire body of their cavalry, you chased their routed columns over twenty miles, capturing eleven pieces of artillery, two colors, many prisoners, and their entire train, is a record which, by the blessing of God, has contributed much to the renown of our arms and the success of our cause.

By command of Brevet Major-General TORBERT.
WM. RUSSELL, JR., Major and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, October 14, 1864.

The following has been received, and is published for the information of the Army:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, October 12—8 P. M.

Major-General SHERIDAN:

The Department tenders its thanks to you, and through you to Major-General Torbert, Generals Merritt and Custar, and the officers and soldiers under their command, for the brilliant victories on last Sunday by their gallantry over the rebel cavalry in the Shenandoah Valley. Under gallant leaders your cavalry has become the efficient arm in this country that it has proved in other countries, and is winning by its exploits the admiration of the country and government.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

By command of Major-General SHERIDAN.
C. KINGSBURY, Jr., Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY MIDDLE DIVISION, October 14, 1864.

This dispatch will be read at once at the head of every regiment in this command By command of

Major-General TORBERT.
WM. RUSSELL, Jr., Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE LATE MAJOR H. T. LAWSON.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, N. C., Oct. 4, 1864.

Orders.

With profound sorrow the Commanding General announces to the little Army of North Carolina the decease of one of its most valued members. Major H. T. Lawson, Second Massachusetts Artillery, and Chief Provost-Marshal of the District, has fallen before the pestilence that is sweeping over us.

His is a loss that will always be felt; his, a memory that will always be kept green. Coming to us from the Army of the Potomac with his new regiment, he early evinced his capacity as an officer, and his sterling worth as a man. Always courteous, kind and unostentatious, conscious of the high and responsible position he occupied upon the staff of the Commanding General, he was always just, true and efficient. His industry and ability have left their indelible impress upon the Staff Department he so well conducted, while his singleness of purpose, and his devotion to duty have lastingly marked him the soldier and the patriot. Although he fell not in battle, his sacrifice to his country's cause is none the less glorious, and while his noble spirit has passed away to the God who gave it, his mortal remains have found a soldier's grave in the sands of North Carolina.

By command of Brigadier-General EDWARD HARLAND:
J. A. JUDSON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from October 17, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

For being in the city of Washington without authority, and failing to report under arrest at headquarters Military District of Washington, as ordered.

Lieutenant Adam Schrant, 21st United States Colored Troops.

Absence without leave.

Assistant Surgeon Charles E. Goldsborough, 5th Maryland Volunteers.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

Surgeon Samuel A. Sabine, 9th New York Heavy Artillery, charged with offences, and heretofore published, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders, No. 53, Series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in his case.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Second Assistant Engineer Francis B. Allen, to the *Dictator*.

Lieutenant-Commander S. L. Phelps, to consult with the United States District Attorney of the Southern District of Illinois, regarding prizes taken by the Mississippi Squadron, and on the completion of this duty to return to Washington, D. C.

Surgeon Charles Martin, to the *Mohican*.

Lieutenant-Commander William Mitchell, to command the *Pontoosuck*.

Second Assistant Engineer James H. Chasmar, to the torpedo boat *Stromboli*.

Commodore James F. Schenck, to command the *Powhatan*.

Commander James F. Armstrong, to temporary duty of the Navy Yard, at Pensacola, Fla.

Commander John P. Bankhead, to take charge of a draft of recruits, to Panama, N. G.

Gunner George Edmond, to the *Shenandoah*.

Second Assistant Engineer Edward L. Hewett, to duty in connection with steam expansion experiments, at the Novelty Iron Works, New York.

DETACHED.

First Assistant Engineer William D. Pendleton, from the East Gulf Squadron, and waiting orders.

Surgeon John Y. Taylor, from the Rendezvous, Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

Third Assistant Engineer Jefferson Brown, from the *Canonicus*, and on sick leave.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles S. Norton, from the command of the *Maratanza* and ordered North.

Lieutenant-Commander George W. Young, from temporary duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to command the *Maratanza*.

First Assistant Engineer John L. Lay, from special duty at New York, and ordered to command the torpedo boat *Stromboli*.

Second Assistant Engineer C. H. Stone, from special duty at the Novelty Iron Works, New York, and ordered to the *Stromboli*.

Paymaster Rufus C. Spalding, from the *Circassian*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Edmund Olson, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, and ordered to the *Mohongo*.

Commander John J. Almy, from the command of the *Connecticut*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Louis Kemff, from the *Connecticut*, and waiting orders.

Captain Richard W. Mead, from duty on court-martial at Philadelphia, and waiting orders.

Carpenter John Macfarlane, from the *Roanoke*, and ordered to the *Powhatan*.

Lieutenant-Commander K. R. Breese, from the Mississippi Squadron, and ordered to duty as Fleet Captain of the North Atlantic Squadron.

Commander William Ronckendorff, from the command of the *Powhatan*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander William Gibson, from the Naval Rendezvous at Camden, New Jersey, to duty with Commander Bankhead, in charge of a draft of recruits, to Panama, N. G.

Lieutenant-Commander Robert Boyd, Jr., from the *Powhaton*, and waiting orders.

Gunner Burgess P. Allen, from the *Shenandoah*, and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant-Commander Francis M. Ramsey, from the Mississippi Squadron, to command the *Unadilla*.

Lieutenant-Commander Robert L. May, from the command of the *Unadilla*, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Lieutenant George M. Bache, from the Mississippi Squadron, and ordered to the *Powhatan*.

Sailmaker Henry T. Stoker, from the school ship *Constitution*, and ordered to the *San Jacinto*.

Second Assistant Engineer G. W. Stevens, from Boiler experimental duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and ordered to the *Augusta*.

Commodore A. A. Harwood, from duty as a member of a court-martial at Philadelphia, and ordered to duty as a member of the Light House Board.

Second Assistant Engineer Henry Brown, from the *Powhatan*, and ordered to examination, and on the completion of which, ordered to the *Tullahoma*.

Commander Egbert Thompson, from the Naval Rendezvous at Philadelphia, and waiting orders.

Sailmaker John W. North, from the *San Jacinto*, and waiting orders.

PROMOTED.

Captain James Findley Schenck, to commodore on the active list, from the 2d January, 1863.

Commader Richard W. Mead, to Captain, on the active list, from the 16th of July, 1862.

Lieutenant-Commander Egbert Thompson, to commander on the active list, from 16th of July, 1862.

Lieutenant-Commander Fabius Stanley, to commander on the active list.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Surgeon S. D. Kennedy, to the *Mohican*, and waiting orders.

Commander William Mitchell, to command the *Pontoosuck*, and waiting orders.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Paymaster George Lawrence.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Ensign R. O. J. Pendleton, to the *Iuka*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John F. Liscomb, to the *Iuka*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles Sturtevant, to the *Lilian*.

Acting Ensigns Charles Wiedenbein, J. H. Clark and W. C. Underhill, to the *Lilian*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Herman Dorr, to the *Lilian*.

Acting Ensign R. C. Dawes, to the *Arkansas*.

Acting Ensign C. G. Whiting to the *Sea Foam*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry Lunt, to the *Iuka*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Paul F. Dewing, to the *Hendrick Hudson*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Sherman W. Adams, to the *Keystone State*.

Acting Assistant Paymasters John R. Carmody and W. H. Baer, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensigns Hiram W. Norten and Jethro Worth, to the *Supply*.

Acting Master Gardner Cottrell, and Acting Ensign W. J. Eldridge, to the *A. D. Vance*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster T. H. Haskell, to the *Circassian*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster L. B. Tuttle, to the *Sagamore*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles G. Stevens, to the *A. D. Vance*.

Acting Master James McDonald, to the receiving ship *Princeton*.

Acting Master Alfred Weston, to the *Iuka*.

Acting Master J. S. Randall, to medical survey at Portsmouth, N. H.

Acting Assistant Paymaster T. M. Brower, to the *A. D. Vance*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon F. M. Lawson, to the *A. D. Vance*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Richard H. Green, to the *Seneca*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Halpin, to the *Stars and Stripes*.

Acting Ensign W. B. Marchant, to the East Gulf Squadron.

Acting Ensign W. A. Abbott, to the receiving ship *Ohio*, at Boston.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William D. Hoffan, to the Mississippi Squadron.

DETACHED.

Acting Master's Mates Charles Hall and Elijah S. D. Howland, from the *Connecticut* and waiting orders.

Acting Master's Mates John Williams and Thomas Stanfield, from the *Connecticut* and ordered to the *Brooklyn*.

Acting Master's Mate August Sabulin, from the *Connecticut* and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Stringham for duty.

Acting Ensigns M. S. Porter and Lawrence Webber, from the *Iuka* and placed on sick leave for three weeks.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas Galloway, from the *Ella* and ordered to the *Adela*, East Gulf Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William H. Holmes, from the *Iuka* and placed on sick leave.

Acting Ensign Charles F. Moore, from the *Philadelphia* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John F. Liscomb, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the *Iuka*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. W. McColley, from the *Iuka*, Acting Master Franklin Hopkins, Jr., Acting Ensigns George Smith, Francis Wallace, William M. Swazey, Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph Hugg, Acting Second Assistant Engineers William W. McGrath, Edward F. McGinnis, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers James Campbell and Charles H. Lawrence, from the *Connecticut* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster A. D. Bache, from the *Hendrick Hudson* and ordered to return North and settle accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Arthur Burtis, Jr., from the *Connecticut* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. S. Stinson, from the *Keystone State* and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Samuel L. Holt, from the *Lenapee* and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Daniel C. Chester, from the Baltimore naval station and ordered to the *A. D. Vance*.

Acting Ensign James Jordan, from the *Nereus* and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron for duty in the Sounds of North Carolina.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Joseph H. Wood, from the *Sagamore*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William H. Smith, from the *Sunflower* and ordered North.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Archibald E. McConnell, from the *Penobscot* and ordered North.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Hopkins, from the *Stars and Stripes* and ordered North.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Bertram, from the *Sunflower* and ordered North.

Acting Master Charles G. Loring, from the receiving ship *Ohio* and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

Acting Master F. W. Partridge, from the East Gulf Squadron and ordered North.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Michael Dundon, from the *Banshee* and ordered to the *Powhatan*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John H. Radcliffe, from the Philadelphia Navy Yard and ordered to the *Banshee*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Fitzpatrick, from duty at the Novelty Iron Works, New York, and ordered to the *Agamenticus*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Joseph Watts and Charles C. Koehls, from duty at the Novelty Iron Works, New York, and ordered to the *Galatea*.

Acting Ensign A. W. Starbuck, from the *Tuscarora* and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Braidwood, from the *Lilian* and waiting orders for two weeks.

APPOINTED.

Stiles E. Boyle, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla

John Jones, Acting Master's Mate (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the *Nereus*.

Charles Moran, Acting Master's Mate (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the *Fort Jackson*.

Thomas B. Green, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on the *Nahant*.

David Newell, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on the *Miami*.

Daniel S. Lefller, Jr., Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on the *Commodore Barney*.

Lewis Milton Rafenburgh, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Lilian*.

Charles Green and William Jennings, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Lilian*.

Charles N. Hall, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

Henry H. Wilkins, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Byron S. Heath, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Stromboli*.

Darius S Fuller, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Iuka*.

Allen W. Pierce, Acting Ensign, and ordered to instruction at New York.

James W. Whiting, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Tallapoosa*.

Gilbert William Valentine, Acting Second Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Lenapee*.

Dennis McDermott and Lewis W. Shoemaker, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the James River, Va.

John A. Patterson, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *San Jacinto*.

William Ellison, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *A. D. Vance*.

John Nelson Mattock and John Hector Bleakie, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

George Simmons, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *A. D. Vance*.

James Gardner Walker and John Sargeant Duston, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Sunflower*.

John Carey, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Penobscot*.

Gardner A. Churchill, Acting Ensign, and waiting orders.

Marun Hugg, Acting Ensign, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Charles F. Guild, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

W. W. Bradley, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Pawtuxet*.

James B. Lucas, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *J. N. Seymour*.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Master James B. Devoe, Acting Ensigns Frank W. Grafton, Jesse W. Foster, William J. Robb, John C. Barr, Acting Master's Mates William J. Rudd, Charles D. Griggs, Jonathan L. Gilley, James P. Popejoy, James M. Stewart, John U. Clawson, William W. Corey, Henry W. Gray, J. W. Mullen, Lewis D. Simonds, William D. Carley, Archibald G. Boggs, William M. Sterritt, Benjamin Nelson, Charles E. Townsley, Jasper H. Moss, Charles C. Royce, Walter Lawrence, Clayton T. Rees, James T. Hemsley, Thomas B. Taylor, John H. Bentley, John H. Ely and Edmund C. Ellis, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mates (under circular of October 7, 1863) John J. Skeritt, Joseph K. Kelso, Frank N. Schooley, William H. Burton, George W. Kepler, Elmore Gasaway, George S. Upston and James W. Harlin, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers George E. Reno and Richard Nugent, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master James B. Williams, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Elisha P. Bartlett, and ordered to remain on the *Chickasaw*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Charles P. Hapgood, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mates Henry Ufford, William D. McKean, Jr., and Matthew M. Yorston, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate William Cooper (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Charles Heath (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the brig *Bohio*.

Acting Master's Mate Samuel S. Shum (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the *Mobile*.

Acting Master's Mate William Wood (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate James Campbell, and ordered to the brig *Bohio*.

Acting Master's Mates Ezra P. Pope and Jesse B. Strout, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Chambers, and ordered to remain on the *Arkansas*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas J. Myers, and ordered to remain on the *Winnebago*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Emery D. William, and ordered to remain on the *Stockdale*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Morris, and ordered to remain on the *Winnebago*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John B. Lucas, and ordered to remain on the *Jasmine*.

Acting Ensign Jason Ryan, and ordered to the *Mount Vernon*.

Acting Ensigns James Brown, Roscoe D. Sparrow, John H. Chapman, Edward N. McDonald, George Miller, Joseph Thomas, Samuel H. Howell, William Walker, Henry C. Snow and Frank C. Hall, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign and Pilot Isaac Sofield, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensign Isaac F. Atkins, and ordered to the *Little Ada*.

PROMOTED.

Acting Master John W. Atkinson, of the Mississippi Squadron, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William C. Foster, Jr., of the *General Thomas*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Carpenter James W. Rouse, of the *Hastings*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John C. Barr, of the *Black Hawk*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate John H. Gayle, of the *Huntress*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John Scott, of the *Great Western*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Matthew Sites, of the *General Sherman*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Alexander Semple, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Theodore S. Ransom, of the *Arkansas*.

Acting Master's Mate John White.

Acting Ensign Alonzo Small.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. W. McColley, late of the *Iuka*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Frank W. Hackett.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Robert Fleming.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles M. Slocum.

Acting Assistant Surgeon S. Andrews Reeder, of the *Somerset*.

Acting Master Edward Van Sice.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Master's Mate Henry Hunstable, of the *Brilliant*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Joseph Brown, Jr., of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Allen C. Clapp, Thomas Powers and J. W. Clarke.

Acting Ensign G. H. Barry.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Everett B. Dyer, James Magee, James B. Lucas and Jacob Simonson.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Levi Sweetzer's orders of the 27th September, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

DISMISSED.

Acting Ensign J. K. Cook, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Gunner Peter Meacham, of the *Tallapoosa*.

Acting Ensign Charles Walker, of the *Delaware*.

SUSPENDED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James E. Smith, suspended from duty for one month.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Departments letter of the 6th of August, 1864, dismissing Acting Ensign Edward B. Pratt, is hereby revoked, and he is ordered to the *San Jacinto*.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Surgeon F. A. Keefer, U. S. Vols., is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and will at the expiration of his leave of absence report to Surgeon R. Murray, U. S. A., Medical Purveyor, Philadelphia, Penn., for duty.

Surgeon John McNulty, U. S. Vols., is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri, and will at the expiration of his present leave report in person to the commanding General, Department of the East, for duty.

Hospital Steward Charles H. Lewis, detached from the hospital transport *R. C. Wood*, and ordered to General Hospital, Keokuk, Iowa.

Surgeon David Stanton, U. S. Vols., to duty as assistant medical director of the northern department of Cincinnati, Ohio, and also as a member of the Army Medical Board, now in session at that place, in the place of Surgeon John F. Head, United States Army, relieved.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE screw steamer *Saco*, 8, sailed from the Boston Yard on Saturday last.

THE side-wheel steamer *Powhatan*, 21, was at Cape Haytien September 26th.

THE screw frigate *Ticonderoga*, 20, has been ashore near Maranham without damage.

THE pirate *Florida* was spoken on the 11th inst., off Salt Key, steering toward Havana

THE late prize steamer *A. D. Vance*, is being prepared for active service as a cruiser. She is said to be very fast.

THE supply brig *Sea Foam*, Acting-Master D. C. Woods, sailed from Boston on the 12th, for the blockading fleet off Charleston.

THE United States steamer *Vanderbilt*, Commander Baldwin, arrived at Boston on the 13th, from a cruise off the coast of Nova Scotia.

THE light-draft Monitor *Napa* is being converted into a torpedo boat. She will have no turret, but will carry one rifle gun on deck in open battery.

THE U. S. steamer *Bibb*, has arrived at Port Royal to relieve the *Vixen*. The *Bibb* has been thoroughly repaired, renovated and refitted, and is now in fine order.

THE blockade-runner *Old Dominion* has returned to Halifax, after two unsuccessful efforts to get past the fleet off Wilmington. She is going to take a new supply of coal and try again.

THE iron screw-tug *Pilgrim*, building by Pusey, Jones & Co., at Wilmington, Del., is nearly ready for launching. She is 176 tons burden, and has a direct acting engine, 34-inch cylinder, and 28-inch stroke of piston.

A LARGE side-wheel steamer, which was trying to run the blockade into Charleston, was sunk by our fleet at the entrance of the harbor, on the evening of the 7th inst. Another steamer which attempted to run out the same night was driven back.

PAYMASTER R. W. Allen, by order of Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, has been engaged in distributing blanks and ballots among the seamen entitled to vote at the coming Presidential election. Every pains will be taken to allow them the full exercise of the privilege of helping to choose a President.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the transfer to the Navy Department of the revenue brig *Fauntelroy* at San Francisco, which the latter department will arm, equip and fit out thoroughly for service for the Engineer Bulkley's Telegraphic expedition on the northwestern coasts of America and Russia.

THE screw steamer *Pawnee*, of the South Atlantic squadron, had one of her propellers injured by coming in contact with a buoy, off Beach Inlet, S. C., while cruising there, at night. Some difficulty was experienced in disentangling the buoy, and as it was feared a rebel battery might open on them at daylight, she steamed away, carrying the encum-

brance along, and detached it at her leisure. She came up to Port Royal for repairs, returning in two days.

A TELEGRAM from San Francisco, dated Oct. 18th, says: The United States iron war steamer *Wateree* has arrived from Acapulco, and the United States war steamer *Shubrick*, from Porto Angelos. The *Wateree* relieves the *Saranac* as guardian of our harbor, and the latter vessel goes at once to Mazatlan to look after American interests on the Mexican coast.

INFORMATION has been received at the Navy Department of the capture of the schooner *Watchful*, on the 27th of September, at sea in latitude 28 deg. 46 min. north, longitude 90 deg. 53 min. west, by the United States steamer *Arkansas*. The *Watchful* pretended to be bound from New York to Matamoras, and having sprung a leak (so said the captain), was making for New Orleass for repairs. The captain of the *Watchful* also said his cargo consisted of lumber and petroleum oil, but on the vessel being searched, soveral boxes of arms were found, and the vessel was therefore seized.

REAR-Admiral D. D. Porter, now commanding the North Atlantic squadron, has announced the following officers upon his staff:—Fleet-Captain, Lieutenant-Commander K. R. Breene; Fleet-Surgeon, J. L. Fox; Fleet-Paymaster, H. M. Hiesker; Fleet-Engineer, Chief Engineer Theo. Zellen; Fleet Ordinance Officer, Lieutenant-Commander H. A. Adams, Jr.; Flag-Lieutenant, Lieutenant M. W. Sanders; Detailing officer, Lieutenant S. W. Terry; Private Secretary, G. H. Heap; Secretary, C. F. Guild; Acting Ensigns, J. M. Alden, J. W. Grattan, Richard Bates, W. R. Cooper; Admiral's Clerk, C. P. Porter.

REAR-Admiral D. G. Farragut reports to the Navy Department, from on board his flag ship *Hartford*, in Mobile Bay, under date of September 24th, the capture of the schooner *John*, off Velasco, coast of Texas, with a cargo of eighty one bales of cotton, on the morning of the 11th ultimo, by the United States steamer *Augusta Dinsmore*, Acting Volunteer-Lieutenant M. B. Croswell, commanding. Admiral Farragut also reports the capture of the schooner *Oregon* by the *Narcissus*, Acting-Ensign Wm. Jones, in Biloxi Bay, Mississippi Sound, on the morning of the 24th of August last. Both of the captured vessels were sent to New Orleans for adjudication.

THE English blockade-runner *Bat*, captured on the 10th, off Wilmington, has been sent to Boston in charge of a prize crew, she arrived on the 17th. She was a new vessel of six hundred tons, and built of steel, extraordinary thin, but of great strength. She was caught on her first trip, having been but nineteen days out. The United States steamer *Montgomery* affected her capture after she had been turned off the bar by the *Eolus*, fired at by the *Emma*, and chased by the *Vicksburg*. One shot from the *Montgomery* penetrated her covered forecastle and took off the leg of an Austrian, one of her crew, who subsequently died. The cargo of the *Bat* consisted wholly of machinery, which, together with the vessel, will constitute a very valuable prize.

THE screw steamer *Chattanooga*, 8, was launched at Philadelphia on Friday of last week. Her extreme length is 336 feet, breadth of beam 44, while the depth of hold is but 21 feet. When fully equipped, and having all her stores and coal on board, she will draw but 17 feet of water. She will have two horizontal engines with 84-inch cylinders, and eight boilers, weighing about 200 tons. Her shaft is 80 feet long, and her propeller, of four blades, is 18 feet in diameter. She will carry 950 tons of coal, and it is estimated will consume six tons per day. As she was built for speed, it is expected that she will make at least sixteen knots an hour. Her masts are ready to be put in her, and she can be rigged in a few weeks. The machinery will probably require a couple of months to put on board and adjust. The sides of the *Chattanooga* are pierced for twenty guns, which will probably be of 11-inch calibre.

THE Brooklyn Navy Yard does not present quite so bustling an appearance as four or five weeks ago; but still every department displays activity, and work never flags nor is wanting. There is little to record besides the mere arrivals and departures. The *A. D. Vance*, prize to the *Santiago de Cuba*, has been taken by the Government, and after being in the dry dock, is now undergoing necessary alterations and repairs. She will probably be ready for sea in a week or two. The iron-clad Monitor *Monadnock* arrived from Boston on the 10th, after a favorable passage, under convoy of the *Rhode Island*. Her performance on the voyage is very highly spoken of, especially as to her speed. The *Monadnock* has been selected by Admiral Porter as his flag-ship in the expedition he is to command. The *Dictator*, largest of all the Monitors completed, has been towed from New York to the Yard. It is not yet settled whether she will be placed in dry dock to have her bottom cleaned, or will at once be coaled, receive her stores, and start on a trial trip in deep water. She can be made ready for sea in a few days. The *Kensington*, 4, arrived at the Yard on the 13th inst., from Mobile. She brought a number of discharged and convalescent troops. The arrivals at the Yard since last reported are *Newbern*, *Fuh Kee*, *Pontoosuc*, *Circassian*, *Little Ida*, *Augusta*, *Florida*, *Union*, *Rachel Seaman*, *Grand Gulf*, *Shawmut* and *Emerald*. The *Tallapoosa*, *Fort Morgan*, *Glaucus*, *Newbern* and *Massasoit* sailed. There are sixteen vessels at the various yards and docks in New York.

THE light draft Monitor *Naubuc* was successfully launched on the 19th, from the yard of Mr. Perine's Union Iron Works, Williamsburgh, N. Y. A large number of spectators were present to witness the launch, among whom were Rear-Admiral Gregory, Superintendent of Iron-Clads; Captain Boggs, Chief Engineer Hall, and others of the Navy, and other prominent gentlemen. The following are the principal dimensions of the *Naubuc*:—Length, two hundred and twenty-five feet; beam, forty-five feet three inches; depth, eight feet eleven inches. Her engines, constructed by Messrs. Dolan & Farron, of Williamsburgh, have two thirty-inch cylinders with thirty-two-inch stroke, driving two four-bladed screws nine feet in diameter, with nine feet pitch. She is furnished with two boilers twenty-seven feet nine inches in length, eleven feet in breadth, and seven feet deep. It is expected she will be able to make a credible rate of speed. When launched she was three feet out of water at the bows; two feet three inches astern, and two feet five inches amidships. She seemed to be very buoyant when in the water, and capable of bearing a turret. This, however, will not be placed on board. She will be armed with one heavy gun, mounted on a pivot carriage amidships, and protected against an enemy's fire by a system of iron screens, which are expected to be proof against ordinary ordnance. She will be furnished with a shot-proof pilot house of the usual style. If necessary, the *Naubuc* can be made ready for sea in ten days, as all her machinery is on board and ready for service. After the launch a bountiful collation was partaken of in Mr. Perine's rooms, and greatly enjoyed by all.

The following account of the first trip of iron-clad *Monadnock* is from the correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* on board, dated at the Brooklyn Yard on Thursday of last week: "The *Monadnock*, as you are aware, left Boston on Friday, Oct. 7th, at 2 15 P.M., and after a most satisfactory voyage through the Sound arrived at this port on Monday, at 11 o'clock A.M., having anchored twice,—at Holme's Hole, and about seven miles up the river, awaiting the tide. Her engines worked to a charm, making, with 30 pounds of steam, 27 of vacuum, 67 revolutions per minute. The *Rhode Island*, which accompanied us from Boston, was appointed to tow us down, and did so, though the *Monadnock's* engines did the most of the work. We were in several instances upon the point of running into the *Rhode Island* when that vessel was at her greatest speed. I have calculated that the *Monadnock* can make in a fair sea, from 11 to 13 knots an hour at her greatest speed. She is undoubtedly by far the fastest of any of the iron-clads or Monitors in the service, and therefore the best. We are now waiting for repairs to her hawse pipe, having found that they were not seaworthy, on account of the water coming through among the men's hammocks, and doing other similar damage. The job will be finished about Wednesday morning, when we shall proceed to Wilmington direct. We are to receive off that port, Admiral Porter, who is to command the Wilmington expedition. We were surprised as well as pleased, to learn that he has selected the *Monadnock* as his flag-ship. We only knew of it for certain a few days ago. The *Little Ada* will act as tender to her. The *Rhode Island* left this morning for the Wilmington blockade. The *Massassoit* (double-ender) will accompany her. Also the *Lille Ada*. I am sorry to state that our Chief Engineer, J. Q. A. Zeiglar, is very sick, and it is not believed that he will be able to go with us."

THE United States supply steamer *Union*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Edward Conroy, commander, arrived at New York on the 14th, with mails, passengers and one hundred and nine discharged men from the West Gulf blockading squadron, Pensacola, East Gulf blockading squadron and Key West. The *Union* left New York September 17th, with a draft of two hundred men, for the West Gulf blockading squadron, and supplies of ice, fresh provisions and vegetables for the East Gulf blockading squadron, touching at Key West on the 24th ult., Charlotte's Harbor, 25th ult.; Tampa Bay and Cedar Keys, 26th ult.; St. Mark's and West Pass of Apalachicola, 27th ult.; St. Joseph's and St. Andrew's Bay, 28th ult., arriving at Pensacola on the 29th ult. Friday, the 30th ult., United States steamer *Richmond*, Captain Thornton A. Jenkins, commander, and United States steamer *Monongahela*, T. H. Strong, commander, left Pensacola for Mobile, expecting shortly another attack on that city. Saturday, October 1st, United States steamer *Kensington*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. G. Saltonstall, commander, arrived at Pensacola from New York, with a draft of four hundred men for the West Gulf blockading squadron. She left the same date for Mobile. The *Union* left Pensacola with passengers and mails for New York, making the same stoppages on her return. At Tampa Bay the United States steamer *Shenandoah*, Captain D. B. Ridgely, commander, was coaling ship. While leaving Tampa Bay passed the United States bark *Midnight*, inward bound. Arrived off Key West 8th inst.; left the 9th inst., calling at Indian river, Florida, 10th inst., and at Fortress Monroe the 13th inst., forwarding from there dispatches to the department. The health of both squadrons was good, and there was no sickness either at Pensacola or Key West—the fever at the latter place having entirely disappeared, no new cases being reported since the 15th ult. Among the passengers are Acting Ensign A. H. Berry and Coxswain T. Johnson formerly of the United States steamer *Granite City*, who were taken prisoners on the 6th of May, 1864, off Sabine Pass (Texas), having been lately exchanged. Acting Ensign Berry, while a prisoner of war, had his right leg amputated, in consequence of a wound received in the engagement, and Coxswain Johnson lost his left arm at the same time. Both will be sent to the United States Naval Hospital. The following are the passengers brought by the *Union*:—Acting Midshipman H. B. Carter; Acting Assistant Surgeon John Blackmer; Acting Ensigns A. H. Berry, S. K. Chester, W. F. Reynolds, Jr., T. H. Tenks, W. H. Mandell; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, T. C. Chuffoe and T. D. Coffee; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, James Ward, F. T. Williamson and Reuben Riley. Among the deaths at Key West, is that of Mr. Whipple, the fleet engineer, who arrived on the United States steamer *Union* only on the 23d ult. Twenty-five men for the Government machine shop were brought by the same vessel, and several of them have been attacked with yellow fever.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM MR. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, October 12—8:40 P.M.

To Major-General DIX:

Dispatches have been received to-day from General Grant, General Sherman and General Sheridan, but no military movements since my last telegram are reported.

The following details of the cavalry engagement last Sunday are furnished by Sheridan:

"I have seen no sign of the enemy since the brilliant engagement of the 9th. It was a square cavalry fight, in which the enemy was routed beyond my power to describe. He lost everything carried on wheels, except one piece of artillery, and when last seen, was passing over Rude's Hill, near New-Market, on the keen run, twenty-six miles from the battle-field, to which point the pursuit was kept up. The battery, men and horses, &c., were captured. The horses were in good condition, but were all exchanged by our cavalrymen for their broken-down animals. The casualties on the 9th will not exceed sixty men. The one hundred men of the Eighth Ohio, dispersed while guarding the bridge over the North Shenandoah, have all come in except the officers."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, October 17—9:40 P. M.

Major-General DIX:

Advices from General Sherman to the evening of October 16, indicate that Hood, after having struck the railroad in the neighborhood of Dalton and Resaca, has fallen back before Sherman, without fighting, abandoning his great movement upon our line of communications.

He has torn up some fifteen miles of the road from Resaca, north, but the injury will be repaired without difficulty. The interruption will cause no inconvenience to Sherman's army, as his stores of supplies south of the break, as well as north of it, are ample. Hood has retreated toward the Southwest. His rear left Dalton in haste at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning.

General Sheridan reports that the rebel army lately under Early, but now apparently under Longstreet, having appeared in the vicinity of Strasburgh, his forces moved to attack them on Saturday. Crook, who had the advance, found the rebels drawn up in four lines of battle; but upon his charging them with his accustomed impetuosity, they broke and withdrew in considerable disorder, without giving the opportunity for any serious conflict. Sheridan reports them as continuing their retreat in haste far up the Valley.

Colonel Ganesvoort, commanding the Thirteenth New York Cavalry, has succeeded in surprising a rebel camp of the outlaw and freebooter Mosby, in the Blue Ridge Mountains, capturing his artillery, consisting of four pieces, with munitions complete.

C. A. DANA, Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Tuesday, October 18, 1864.

Major-Genera DIX:

The following dispatch has been received

"CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Monday, Oct. 17—3 P. M.

Hood's main force was about Lafayette last night and Sherman at Ships' Gap.

"The report of yesterday that Hood was approaching Carpenter's Ferry was a mistake. He had not crossed Lookout Mountain last night. "J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General."

Another official dispatch, dated at Chattanooga yesterday, is as follows:

"I left General Sherman at Ships' Gap, in Taylor's Ridge, at dark last night. The General and army are all right, and in the best of spirits. Hood won't fight, though offered repeatedly. His dreadful repulse at Allatoona has made him very cautious.

"General Slocum is all right at Atlanta with plenty of provision s and forage.

"Hood's raid has produced no military result as yet.

"If he wants to invade Tennessee as he has promised his men, he will lose by desertion twice as many as he has captured.

"The losses in men thus far have been in our favor.

"Hood demanded, over his own signature, the surrender of Resaca and Dalton, and said that if surrendered the white officers and men would be paroled in a few days; but that if the post were carried by assault 'no prisoners would be taken.'

"Rome is all right."

C. A. DANA, Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Tuesday October 18, 1864—9 P. M.

Major-General DIX:

The subjoined dispatches have reached the Department this afternoon:

NASHVILLE, TENN., Monday, Oct. 17, 1864—4 P. M.

The following dispatch has been received from General Sherman:

"SHIPS' GAP, October 16, 1864—5 P. M.

"We took Ships' Gap to-day, capturing a part of the 24th North Carolina. Two corps are represented to be at Lafayette, and one went South from Villanova Plain. They obstructed Snake Creek Pass to delay our trains, but to-morrow I can move in any direction. "W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General."

"Deserters from Hood's army report his force at 80,000. The strength of his cavalry is not known. There is no additional news from the Tennessee River, except that Rhoddy's forces moved from Tuscumbia yesterday. "G. H. THOMAS, Major-General."

"CHATTANOOGA, October 17, 1864—10 P. M.

"The rear of Hood's army left Lafayette, going South, at daylight this morning. "J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General."

The country south and southwest of Lafayette is exceeding'y difficult for an inferior army vigorously pursued, consisting of narrow valleys, parallel to the ranges of Taylor's Ridge and Lookout Mountain, broken by rough hills and destitute of food for man or beast, until you reach the Coosa River a distance equal to three days' forced marches.

C. A. DANA, Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
Oct. 20, 1864—10:45 P. M.

Major-General DIX:

A great battle was fought and a splendid victory won by Sheridan over Longstreet yesterday, at Cedar Creek.

Forty-three pieces of artillery were captured, and many prisoners, among whom was the Rebel General Ramseur.

On our side Generals Wright and Rickets were wounded and General Ridwell killed.

Particulars so far as received, will be forwarded as fast as the operator can transmit them.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CASUALTIES AMONGST OFFICERS.

KILLED.

Ayer, Lieutenant 2 Mass cav
Caswell, John M, Captain 11 N H
Duhigg, Dennis, Lieutenant, 11 Vt
Meigs, John R, Lieutenant of the Engineer corps
Marshall, Lieutenant 179 New York
Ray, Captain 1 Virginia cav
Thompson, Captain George W
Young, Captain 7 Vermont

WOUNDED.

Asboth, General, arm and cheek
Amsten, Lieut 12 Wis battery, leg
Abbott, Lemuel A, Lieutenant, face
Abbley, S F, Lieutenant 22 U S col'd
Allen, Benj R, Lieutenant 9 N H
Brown, James S, Lieutenant 54 Mass
Belser, Lieutenant W F
Butler, Frank, Lieut leg and prisoner
Bonett, Geo W, Lieut 3 Vt, leg
Bearn, F, Lieutenant 11 N H, hip
Boggs, N, Captain 2 Pa
Bickwell, F A, Lieutenant 36 U S col'd
Bean, F S, Lieutenant 11 N H, thigh
Bell, J L, Captain 11 N H, thigh
Buyer, Lieutenant 134 Pa, lung
Booker, James, Ajdt 179 N Y, arm amputated
Brennon, M, Lieutenant 14 N Y, ankle
Backus, C, Lieutenant 14 N Y art
Brown, R B, Lieutenant 11 N H, hip
Calligan, John E, Lieut 54 Mass
Camp, Lieutenant G N
Collins, Hartwell L, Lieut 3 Vt, leg
Cummings, Lt-col 17 Vt, wounded and missing
Casebolt, I, Lieutenant 118 Pa, head
Conner, Henry, Lieut 118 Pa, head
Cross, General, cheek
Clay, C, Captain 58 Pa
Currier, J C, Captain 11 N H
Cline, C C, Lieut 8 U S col'd, thigh
Dott, Lieutenant John L
Dodge, Wm A, Lieut 9 Vt, thigh
Dickwell, F A, Lieut 36 U S col'd
Donohue, Th P, Colonel 10 N H, hip
Davis, Geo E, Lieutenant 10 Vt, head
Davis, Charles, Lieutenant 11 N H, leg
Eaton, Captain 17 Vt, wounded and missing
Ellett, Colonel 4 Minnesota, thigh
Eldridge, Edward, Captain 10 Vt, side
Farrington, G W, Lieutenant 35 Mass
Frothingham, J B, Lieutenant 59 Mass
Gingles, eyer, Peter, Lieut 54 Mass
Hicks, John A, ADC, Lieut 10 Vt
Hill, Daniel G, Lieut 10 Vt leg amp
Jackman, C F, Lieutenant 6 U S col'd
Johnson, J E, Lieutenant 88 Pa
Johnson, J T, Lieutenant 5 U S col'd
Jenkins, Calvin M, Lieut 9 Vt, leg amp
Linton, John P, Lieut-col 54 Mass
Loomis, D P, Lieutenant 5 Vt, arm
Lock, C C, Captain 11 N H, shoulder
Meyer, S C, Lieutenant 117 N Y
Mitcalf, Benj A, Captain Ohio cav
Meecle, T S, Lieut 27 Mich S S, side
Morse, J N, Lieutenant 35 Mass
MacEbray, S, Lieutenant 7 R I, leg
McKay, John, Lieutenant 117 R I
Mulligan, J, Captain 6 N H, calf
McGrath E, Captain 5 N Y art
Meyer, S C, Lieutenant 117 N Y
Mitcalf, Benj A, Captain Ohio cav
Meecle, T S, Lieut 27 Mich S S, side
Morse, J N, Lieutenant 35 Mass
MacEbray, S, Lieutenant 7 R I, leg
McKay, John, Lieutenant 117 R I
Mulligan, J, Captain 6 N H, calf
McGrath E, Captain 5 N Y art
Nichols, G E, Lieut-col 118 N Y, foot
Ohlenberger, Med Ins Middle Dept
Potter, Andrew, Captain 34 Mass
Pages, N, Captain 2d Pa
Prime, J H, Captain 8 Conn
Porter, L B, Captain 81 N Y
Prime, J H, Lieut 7 U S C, shoulder
Rotenbaugh, Captain 2d U S cav, arm
Ripley, Thomas W, Adjutant 34 Mass
Ray, Frank, Captain 1 Vt, abdomeu
Richardson, L S, Lieut 14 N Y art
Roberts, W J, Captain 8 Conn
Rowell, J S, Lieut 6 N H, back
Reade, Amos, Lieut 8 Conn, groin
Sesley, Aaron, Lieut-col 25 N Y, foot
Smith, Robert, Lieutenant 54 Mass
Smith, M B, Lieut-col 8 Conn
Smith, V, Capt 17 U S col'd
Smith, M, Lieut 134 Pa, shoulder
Sidlinger, Captain 2d Me, leg
Spear, Colonel 11 Pa cav
Stanton, Lieut 1 N Y cav, arm
Safford, D J, Captain 11 Vt, side
Smith, Wm V, Capt 7 U S C, arm
Tucker, S F, Lieut 2 Mass cav, hand
Tolles, Lieut-col, Chief Quartermaster Middle Dept
Tolis, Ransom W, Lieut 4 Vt, chest, mortal
Tobin, Lieut 17 Vt, wounded and missing
Tucker, S B, Lieut 11 Vt, shoulder
Turner, E A, Lieut 11 Vt, face
Todd, E A, Lieut 11 Vt, shoulder
Thorp, Captain 29 U S C
Van Loan, L M, Lieut 34 Mass
Walker, Lieutenant Melville E
Welles, Col 34 Mass, mortally, prison'r
Wright, W H, Lieut 17 U S col'd
Young, C W, Captain 118 Pa, arm

A GANG of twenty rebels on the 19th, made a raid from Canada into St. Albans, Vt., plundered three banks, stole twenty norses—one a piece—kidnapped several citizens, shot two Sthers, and returned to the protection of the British flag.

BY order of the War Department, a private of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, a deserter from the French navy, has been surrendered to the French legation.

MARIANNA, West Florida, was captured on the 7th ult., by the Union forces, with prisoners and spoils, after a stubborn fight.

COLONEL Gwynn, One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, and Colonel Gregory, Ninety-first Pennsylvania, have received their commissions as brevet brigadier-generals.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Hugh H. Janeway, of the First New Jersey Cavalry, has just received his commission as colonel.

CAPTAIN W. H. Brown, late Quartermaster of Genera Averill's division, under General Sheridan, has been ordered to report to the Chief of Cavalry, for duty at his head quarters.

THE Wilmington *Journal* says:—"We saw this week a gentleman who passed a part of last week in Charleston, and who had gone through the portion of the city exposed to the shells of the enemy. It is folly to deny that these shells have done a large amount of damage. They have done a great deal of injury; t with every item of damage has risen the unconquerable determination of the people never to submit to Yankee domination. If there ever was a general—nay, a universal hatred among one people against another, it is at entertained by the rising generation of the South against the people of Lincolndom, whom they class generally as Yankees. The Lord forgive us if we are wrong; but we begin to find the same feeling growing on us."

A LONG AND TOILSOME MARCH.—The St. Louis papers announce the arrival in that city on Sunday last of "General MOWER's veterans." They seem to have had a severe march since leaving Brownville (Ark.) on the 17th ultimo. The St. Louis *Union* gives the following account of it:

Heroes of the late battles at Coldwater, Grand Ecore, and Red River, these men were started out after PRICE from Brownsville, (Ark.) while the first division, commanded by General SMITH in person, were expected to meet PRICE in Missouri, and hurl him back only to meet a fierce onset from the veterans of MOWER's division. But "the best laid plans of "mice and men gang aft aglee," and in this case General PRICE avoided both divisions and marched toward Jefferson City.

Leaving Brownsville September 17th, after being furnished with *ten days' rations*, General MOWER's division started for Ironton. It might be stated here that the quantity of rations were not only totally inadequate, but that the hard tack was found to be full of worms. But we will not blame General STEELE for this, but his quartermasters. The route lay up the west side of the White river, and after passing through Austin and Searcy, the division crossed that river at McGuire's Ford, then up on the east side of the Black river from Elgin, camping near the St. Francis river on the 2d instant; on the 3d they crossed Hogeye and camped near Buchanan; on the 4th they reached Dallas; and on the evening of the 5th the whole division reached Cape Girardeau, the ambulances loaded down with barefooted men. On the route the men and animals suffered severely, and four hundred mules perished on the road. The men were nearly starved, and half of them were barefooted. The country through which they passed has been stripped by PRICE. The people along the line of the route were so ignorant that they couldn't tell what county they reside in. On arriving here the men were clothed and the cavalry horses shod, and the division is now ready to be launched on PRICE's retreating army. Success attend them.

WE are requested to state that on and after Thursday the 20th inst., the boats of the Stonington Steamboat Line, will leave Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt St.), at 4 o'clock, P.M., instead of 5 P.M. as formerly.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

LYFORD—JAMES.—In Deerfield, N. H., September 29, by Rev. E. Tuttle, Rev. EDWARD T. LYFORD, Chaplain of the Eleventh regiment N. H. V., to Miss OLIVE A., daughter of Mr. John James, of Deerfield.

GOOKIN—EARLE.—In Charlestown, Mass., October 5, by Rev. Mr. Gardner, Mr. GEORGE W. GOOKIN, U.S.N., to Miss MARIANNA EARLE, both of Boston.

RIVES—MAURY.—In Washington, D. C., October 6, by Rev. R. J. Keeling, rector of Trinity College, Mr. WRIGHT RIVES, U.S.A., to Miss BELLE, daughter of the late John W. Maury.

FRANK—KNIGHT.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on Wednesday, October 12, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, Captain ROYAL T. FRANK, Eighth U. S. Infantry, to Miss EMMA, daughter of the late D. M. Knight, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

BELDEN—PATTEN.—At Poughkeepsie, on Monday, October 17, by Rev. Henry Belden, of Brooklyn, Mr. WILLIAM BELDEN, of New York, to Miss LIZZIE PATTEN, of Poughkeepsie, daughter of Colonel G. W. Patten, U.S.A.

DIED.

AMORY.—At Beaufort, N. C., October 3, MARY P. N., wife of Colonel Thomas J. C. Amory, aged 28 years.

AMORY.—At the same place, October 7, Colonel THOMAS J. C., son of Jonathan Amory, Esq., aged 35 years.

VAN RENSSELAER.—At Nashville, Tenn., October 7, Captain CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, son of the late Rev. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, D.D., in the 26th year of his age.

DEARING.—In the Pensacola, Fla., Naval Hospital, October 1, Dr. HENRY L. DEARING, Acting Assistant Surgeon U.S.A., attached to the U. S. steamer *Genesee*.

ERWIN.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, October 14, after a long and severe sickness, Lieutenant ROBERT J. ERWIN, Company C, Seventieth regiment N. Y. V.

ABBOT.—In Warren, R. I., October 13, LAURA WHEATON, widow of Commodore Joel Abbot, U.S.N., aged 65 years.

HUNTINGTON.—At Marietta, O., October 10, JOHN M. HUNTINGTON, late Captain and A.Q.M., U.S.A.

GRAHAM.—At New York, October 15, EMILY M., wife of Colonel John Lorimer Graham, and youngest daughter of the late Isaac Clason, Esq.

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ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

To the

CAPITAL STOCK

of the

ASTOR BURNING SPRING PETROLEUM LAND ASSOCIATION,

To be Incorporated under the Laws of New York.

Capital $2,000,000, of 100,000 Shares;

Par Value, $20.

10,000 Shares Reserved for Working Capital.

Original subscription $8 00, being full paid up stock without any further assessment.

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CAUTION

FROM

THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.

It having come to our knowledge that imitations o the Americau Watch have been put upon the ma in great numbers, calculated, by their utter worthlessness, to injure the reputation of our genuine products, to protect our own interests and the public from imposition, we again publish the trade marks by which our Watches may invariably be known.

We manufacture four styles of Watches—

The FIRST has the name "AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

The SECOND has the name "APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

The THIRD has the name "P. S. BARTLETT, Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

All the above styles have the name Amerioan Watch Co. painted on the dial, and are warranted in every respect.

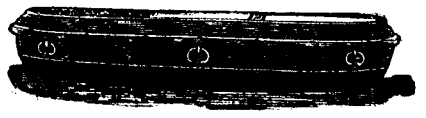
The FOURTH has the name "WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate, and is not named on the dial.

All the above described Watches are made of various sizes, and are sold in gold or silver cases, as may be required.

It is hardly possible for us to accurately describe the numerous imitations to which we have alluded. They are usually inscribed with names so nearly approaching our own as to escape the observation of the unaccustomed buyer. Some are represented as made by the "Union Watch Co., of Boston, Mass."—no such company existing. Some are named the "Soldier's Watch," to be sold as our Fourth or Wm. Ellery style, usually known as the "Soldier's Watch;" others are named the "Appleton Watch Co.;" others the "P. S. Bart*ley*," instead of our P. S. Bartlett, besides many varieties named in such a manner as to convey the idea that they are the veritable productions of the American Watch Company.

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The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME II.—NUMBER 10. WHOLE NUMBER 62. | NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1864. | SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office 39 Park Row.

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THE CAMPAIGN IN THE SHENANDOAH.

THE victory of Cedar Creek is the great military event of the week, and, in Virginia, almost the only event of importance. The Army in the Valley had lain quietly, for several days previous, along Cedar Creek, well posted behind breastworks thrown up on rising and rolling ground. The infantry line ran along the easterly side of the creek, with CROOK'S Eighth corps on the left, EMORY'S Nineteenth in the centre, and WRIGHT'S Sixth, under RICKETTS, on the right. On the right of the Sixth,—or, almost, of the Nineteenth, for the Sixth was thrown a little to the rear, and in reserve, were the two cavalry divisions of CUSTER and MERRITT. Our line was four or five miles long, and had a northerly direction. The left, CROOK'S corps, rested its left flank on the North Fork of the Shenandoah, and its right on the Winchester and Strasburgh Turnpike, holding the irregular easterly bank of Cedar Creek. North of the turnpike came the left of EMORY'S corps, GROVER'S division protecting that side of the pike, and joining THORBURN'S division of the Eighth corps, which held the other. Entrenchments had been thrown up in front of these two corps, that is, along our left and centre, and particularly on the left. The Sixth corps and the two cavalry divisions were not strongly protected with works, but were well posted on high ridges. MERRITT lay rather in rear of CUSTER, on the right. These two cavalry divisions covered the right wing, and, with the Sixth corps, a little in rear of the Nineteenth, held firmly the Middle Road, or that which runs from Strasburgh to Winchester, next westerly of the turnpike. Between the turnpike and the Middle Road is a small stream, called Meadow Run, which empties into Cedar Creek. The whole line was arranged so as to resist any attack which the enemy might be bold enough to venture.

The extreme left, however, was not held by CROOK'S infantry, but by POWELL'S (fomerly AVERILL'S) cavalry division, which picketed the whole North Fork from Cedar Creek to Front Royal. At the latter point, which formed the left of our line, WIER'S battery commanded the fords, one on the North Fork and the other on the South Fork, through which runs the road from Front Royal to Winchester—a section of artillery being at each ford. Cavalry supported the artillery, and other cavalry picketed carefully both forks in the region where they join to form the main Shenandoah River, in order that the enemy might not surprise us from the Luray Valley. The whole northerly bank of the North Fork was in like manner picketed as far as CROOK'S corps, and MOORE'S cavalry brigade held Buckton's Ford, which is about midway along this line held by the cavalry posts. POWELL, on the extreme left, kept up communication with AUGUR'S troops at Rectortown, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, and thence with Washington. It will be remembered that AUGUR sent one of the messages which appear in Secretary STANTON'S first dispatch concerning the battle. Both CROOK and EMORY had artillery in position to command the rising ground on the westerly bank of Cedar Creek, opposite to the heights on which they were posted, and particularly to command the ford and the bridge at the creek, where the turnpike crosses it. The Army trains and reserve artillery lay in the rear, on the turnpike. Our line, then, ran thus from right to left across the entire Valley:—CUSTER, MERRITT, WRIGHT, EMORY, CROOK, POWELL.

On Saturday, the 15th, General SHERIDAN left the Army for Washington, on important business, proceeding with an escort from Front Royal through Manassas Gap to Piedmont, where he met General AUGUR, and thence to Washington. General WRIGHT was left in command of the Army, and General RICKETTS in charge of the Sixth corps. On Monday, the 17th, the cavalry on the right, under CUSTER, was attacked along its picket line by cavalry and infantry, who captured some of our men. A severe skirmish ensued, at the close of which the enemy was repulsed. The next day, Tuesday, Colonel HARRIS, with the Third brigade of THORBURN'S division, made a careful reconnoissance from the left towards Strasburgh and Fisher's Hill, but no signs of the enemy's threatened approach were observed. Captured dispatches, however, had made it certain that EARLY had been reinforced for the express purpose of attacking and defeating SHERIDAN, and it was probable that the attempt would not long be delayed. Accordingly, General EMORY was ordered to prepare a reconnoissance in force for the next day.

BATTLE OF CEDAR CREEK.

But, soon after midnight of Tuesday, EARLY, having arranged his troops unperceived at Fisher's Hill, just beyond Strasburgh, moved forward to the attack. The sharp rattle of musketry on the right, near the Middle Road, before daylight, made the camp aware that our cavalry pickets were engaged with the enemy's skirmishers. But the firing died away, the movement in that quarter being in fact only a feint, and being regarded, also, as a demonstration like the previous one against CUSTER'S pickets. The real attack was to fall upon our left. KERSHAW'S division was in EARLY'S advance. Marching southeasterly from Strasburgh a short distance along the Manassas Gap Railroad, KERSHAW, with a selected column, then turned northerly again on the small road which crosses the North Fork by a ford about a mile to the east of the junction of the Cedar Creek with that river. Before dawn of Wednesday, the 19th, he was across the ford and marching past the left flank of CROOK'S corps directly in the latter's rear, the whole manœuvre being accomplished in the chilly and foggy morning without the knowledge of our Army. Meanwhile, the rest of EARLY'S command had marched straight down the turnpike from Strasburgh to Cedar Creek, with equal silence and celerity, and, like the flanking column, without alarming our pickets or officers of the day.

His positions being gained, close upon our picket line, the enemy, just before daybreak, rushed to the attack. So well protected was this flank with earthworks carrying artillery, that little fear had been entertained for it. But the enemy's noiseless advance and successful surprise counterbalanced the strength of the defences. Advancing in columns of regiments, he swept in upon CROOK'S picket line, and captured the greater part of it. Before the noise of the skirmishing had aroused the camp from it slumbers, the enemy's flanking column was fairly within the entrenchments of the Eighth corps, and was capturing prisoners in large numbers, amongst his captures being the Second battalion Fifth New York heavy artillery, which was on the picket line. Once inside the camp, the enemy rushed to seize the batteries, and succeeded in cutting off and capturing many pieces of artillery, before the latter could exchange a shot. The left division of CROOK'S corps was now thoroughly broken up, and KITCHING'S provisional division, of heavy New York artillery, which lay in CROOK'S rear, suffered a similar calamity. General CROOK and Colonel KITCHING endeavored to rally their commands; but the bewilderment of the troops in the unexpected attack, the large force of the enemy, and his success in turning our flank unperceived, showed that he could not be checked at this point.

Meanwhile, also, EARLY had emerged from behind the hills west of Cedar Creek, where he lay concealed, and, simultaneously with the attack in flank, rushed across the creek at the ford, and drove back THORBURN'S division, which lay on the right of CROOK'S line, in front of the ford and against the turnpike. This combined movement sufficed to complete the disaster. The entire corps was routed, and the left flank of the Army turned. Many of the regiments, however, were rallied, and, the whole command falling back to the turnpike, was there got into line again as rapidly as possible, after the loss of many prisoners. But the enemy had now got all his artillery in position on the high ridges on the westerly bank of the creek, and, with accurate range, was pouring shot and shell in great profusion into both the Eighth and Nineteenth corps. On this side of the creek, also, he continued his rapid advance, elated at his success, and delivered a constant and murderous musketry fire into our recoiling line as he advanced. He had soon gained and passed the turnpike, in his march along our line, and, in heavy force, charged the batteries of the Nineteenth corps. His impetuous attack was only too successful, and the left of the Nineteenth corps also gave way, leaving a part of its artillery in his hands. Under this rapid musketry fire of the enemy in his vigorous advance, joined with his effective artillery from the opposite banks of the creek, and the fire from our own batteries which he had turned against us, our left and centre were thrown into confusion. Many prisoners were captured, and many casualties occurred in our ranks from his hot fire. All the trains were therefore started in haste along the turnpike to Winchester, and, escaping capture, arrived there in safety.

It was now broad day, and it appeared that our disasters had only begun. For the enemy, having succeeded in rolling up the left of the line, and in severing POWELL'S cavalry division on the extreme left from the rest of the Army, was now forcing back the entire centre, and occupying the entrenchments of the Nineteenth corps as he had those of the Eighth. He had captured a large part of our artillery also—eighteen pieces thus far—and not only deprived us of these means of checking his advance, but, to our double calamity, turned them on our columns, materially precipitating the retreat. Nearly all of his force was on this side of the creek, and a part of the flanking column, turning off from the pursuit of the Eighteenth corps, found itself in rear of GROVER'S Second division of the Nineteenth corps, which formed EMORY'S left, and held the right or northerly side of the turnpike. Hasty dispositions towards a change of front was made, so as to hold the pike, but they were of no avail. EMORY was flanked, in his turn, and gave way to the rear. The Sixth corps had been already ordered over from its position on the

right, and quickly executed a change of front, which brought it at right angles to its former direction. Steadily holding this new line, the corps was soon engaged in desperate conflict, and, by its gallantry, served to check the enemy's impetuous rush. But, after all, it only availed to cover the general retreat, which was now ordered. The enemy was creeping up along the pike, and already approached Middletown. Great efforts were made to get away the trains of the two left corps, and most of those of the Nineteenth were saved. Most of the ambulance train of the Eighth corps was captured during the first hour of the engagement. In the retreat, and in the effort to cover our trains, our troops suffered severely from the fire of the enemy, who pursued closely and with great vigor.

We have already said that the small stream of Meadow Run empties into Cedar Creek between the turnpike and the Middle Road. It is clear that the turning of our left flank and centre would at once throw the line across to the northerly side of that stream. The Army was now rapidly falling back in this direction, uncovering to the enemy Middletown, the next village to Strasburgh on the turnpike, northeast of the latter, and about five miles distant therefrom. The disorderly retreat into which a part of our forces had fallen was here somewhat checked, although there were many fugitives and stragglers, and the hasty flight to the rear of the trains and train-guards, the ambulances, and the wounded, increased the appearance of a total rout. The Sixth corps was steadily covering the retreat, however, and by resisting the enemy's advance, gave opportunity to reform the Eighth and Nineteenth corps, with the Nineteenth on the right, the Sixth in the centre, and the Eighth on the left. During the retreat, the gallant General Ricketts, commanding the Sixth corps, was severely wounded in the breast.

The enemy now increased both his artillery and musketry fire to its utmost capacity, till the roar and carnage became terrific. He still pressed our left flank, as if determined to drive us away from the turnpike, that he might seize our trains, and insert himself between us and Winchester. His projects were aided somewhat by the necessity forced upon us to spend much time in manœuvring to reform the line, while he employed himself only in advancing and pouring in his destructive fire. As he pressed our left so much more hotly than the right, the cavalry divisions of Merritt and Custer were sent across thither from the right, and now a severe contest took place near Middletown, in the thickly wooded and rough country in which our left had found itself.

It was now about 9 o'clock, and our troops, having got into line of battle again, were, for the first time, making desperate efforts to check the enemy. The Eighth corps, on the left, and the Sixth, in the centre, were receiving the brunt of the fierce onset. Merritt and Custer had also taken part in the thick of the battle. Both sides were using artillery as well as musketry, but the enemy brought to bear the greater weight of metal, having reinforced their own batteries with our captured pieces. As the enemy's troops closed in on our own, it was clear that the momentum he had acquired was swinging him again past our flank. The flanking column of the enemy pressed severely upon Thoburn's division and other parts of Crook's corps, and once more forced it back. The Sixth corps held its ground well, but the whole line was giving away, and the enemy gained Middletown. He continued to press us back towards Stephensburgh or Newtown, which lies next below Middletown, on the turnpike, and about five miles distant therefrom. His artillery was served with accuracy from the heights north of Middletown which we had just vacated. Our principal aim henceforth was to successfully cover our trains and to draw away the Army with as little loss as possible to Newtown, when another stand might be made: for General Wright had by no means despaired of the day.

THE TIDE TURNED.

But, at this time, about 10½ o'clock, Sheridan rode upon the field from Winchester, where news of the battle had reached him. He had come in at great speed, being well assured by the sight that met him on the road that his presence was needed at the earliest moment. His arrival created great enthusiasm amongst both officers and men, to whom, in the general gloom, this was a ray of hope. He rode along the ranks, and was received everywhere with cheers. A temporary pause in the enemy's pursuit, and our own withdrawal from his fire, facilitated greatly the preparations to resist any further advance. These were promptly undertaken, just south of Newtown, between the latter point and Middletown. The line was left as Wright had formed it, except that one cavalry division, Custer's, was sent across to cover the right flank, where it was before the battle.

The lull in the fierce fighting which had commenced soon after our retreat to Newtown and Sheridan's opportune arrival, soon after noon came to an end. The enemy, having got his artillery up into range of our new position, now opened it with new vigor. About one o'clock, his troops were well in hand again, and once more came up on the charge. But this time he was doomed to disappointment. Our lines were ready, and, after a long and desperate struggle, repulsed him handsomely, and even followed him back for a short distance. General Bidwell was killed and General Grover wounded, in this renewal of the heavy engagement. From two o'clock till three there was no advance of importance on either side. Incessant cannonading and the rattle of musketry filled up the hour; but all attempts of the enemy to force us back were fruitless.

About three o'clock, Sheridan determined to make a grand effort to throw the enemy out of Middletown, which, up to that time, he held, and once more to regain our camp at Cedar Creek. The Sixth corps was drawn up in the centre, along the pike, with Getty's second division in advance. The other divisions supported. The Eighth corps was re-formed on the left of the Sixth, and the Nineteenth came up on its right, under cover of the woods. Merritt's first cavalry division was thrown out on the left flank, with Lowell's brigade in advance, and Devin following closely. Custer was on the right flank. Between three and four o'clock, Getty dashed forward on the charge, and the remainder of the line followed. A tremendous fire of artillery and musketry greeted our troops as they burst out of the woods. For a time it seemed impossible to withstand it. Our lines once surged back, broken, but were again re-formed, and, while such of our own batteries as remained answered the enemy with vigor and effect, the gallant troops again pressed on. Despite determined and bloody resistance, they carried the town, and drove the discomfited enemy through it. This was the crisis of the day, and from that moment victory was ours. The enemy at once began his retreat, and it was only a question how far our men would have strength enough to pursue him, and what spoil he would leave in our hands. In this last charge fell the gallant Colonel Lowell who had greatly distinguished himself during this Shenandoah campaign. His brigade also behaved very handsomely during the present battle.

The Sixth and Nineteenth corps and the cavalry now pressed the enemy from Middletown to Cedar Creek. In his haste he threw away guns, haversacks, clothing, and other *débris* of a routed army. No time was given him to pause. The infantry were thrown rapidly into column for the pursuit, and the cavalry charged across the open fields. At Cedar Creek, the enemy attempted, at last, to hold us in check, and planted his batteries on the opposite banks, to hold the bridge and fords. But our forces pressed on, carried the fords and bridge, and drove him from the creek through Strasburgh to Fisher's Hill. The cavalry distinguished itself in getting across the creek under fire. The briskness of the pursuit caused the enemy to abandon large quantities of cannon, caissons, and wagons, and threw his whole rear into confusion. In fact our troops had now a fair offset for their own defeat in the morning, and the enemy was put to flight in quite as much rapidity and disorganization as he had visited upon us at daybreak, and with much greater loss of material. The desperately resisted, but successful charge at Middletown was, in fact, the turning point of the day. The enemy was put to flight, and all that was required was to pursue, and pick up prisoners and spoils. The hard fighting was over, and the loss which followed fell upon the enemy. The cavalry proved now of great assistance, and the enemy, in his haste to get away, abandoned all the cannon he had captured and much of his own. Our camp equipage fell into our hands again, and in fact, at each step, the cavalry found cannon, caissons, small arms, or other material, and prisoners ready to be captured without a struggle. One of the enemy's papers, admitting the defeat, says:

> All of the camp equipage captured on the creek in the morning was retaken by the enemy, and at Strasburgh the captured artillery becoming, by the demoralization of the drivers, mixed up in the street with some ten or twelve pieces of our own, the whole of it was abandoned. The prisoners we had taken, the most useless and unacceptable of our captures, were alone left to us as trophies of the morning. By night our army was in New-Market, worn with fatigue, and perplexed and mortified with the results of the day's operation, but growing cheerful by degrees, and sanguine of "better luck the "next time." Our loss in men was not heavy. In this respect there is some consolation in knowing that the enemy suffered by far the heavier. In the morning's operations the slaughter of the enemy is represented as having been very great.

A part of our infantry reached Strasburgh, but the main Army bivouacked in the old camp along Cedar Creek. The cavalry dashed through Strasburgh to Fisher's Hill, and there stopped the victorious march. Wright having fallen, we pursued only three or four miles beyond the old camp ground.

Early on Thursday morning, the 20th, the cavalry pushed out towards Fisher's Hill. Powell, on the left, joined in, gathering up spoils with the rest. He had not been materially engaged on Wednesday. It was found that the enemy had retreated during the night and the next morning from Fisher's Hill through Woodstock to Mount Jackson, 24 miles southwest of Strasburgh, where he had paused and entrenched himself. Our cavalry followed the turnpike up to Woodstock, throwing out scouting parties towards both sides of the Valley, picking up much material of war, and many stragglers. At Woodstock, the main pursuit was stopped, it being then evident that the enemy had made good his hasty retreat. A reconnoissance beyond Woodstock proved that he had gone to Mount Jackson. The cavalry camped between Strasburgh and Woodstock, near Thom's Brook.

The enemy's force was probably about 20,000 men, consisting chiefly of the divisions of Kershaw, Ramseur, Gordon, Pegram, and Wharton, all under command of General Early. Many of these troops were of excellent character, being reinforcements from Lee's veterans, as their vigorous and desperate fighting and the skill of the officers, in the early part of the day, fully showed. His cavalry force was very small, and went into action dismounted. Our Army outnumbered the enemy, but, by his manœuvre and surprise of the morning, he managed to present the most troops at the actual point of combat, throwing himself first on the Eighth corps, then on the Nineteenth, and finally on the Sixth. When our lines were restored, and all our troops were probably employed, the enemy was, in his turn, severely defeated. Our losses by capture up to midday of the 19th, were first 1,300 prisoners, all of whom were promptly sent to Staunton by the enemy. Next, twenty-four cannon, seven from Crook, eleven from Emory, and six from Wright. Among these were one gun of battery D, Fifth artillery, all six of battery B, First Pennsylvania, two of Lamb's, two of Stevens', two of Adams', and one of McKnight's. The enemy's fire was also very fatal to the artillery horses. Much of the camp equipage of the Army fell into the enemy's hands, including many tents, left standing with their contents, which the enemy eagerly rifled. Thirty or forty ambulances and many army wagons and medical supplies were among the captures. We had been driven four miles, also, to the rear, out of a strong position. But, on the turn of the tide, we gained back nearly all that had been lost—except the prisoners and the small amount destroyed or carried off by the enemy—and captured still more than we had lost. The most accurate estimate up to this date gives our total captures and re captures as follows:—1,200 men, 64 officers, 48 cannon, 40 caissons, 3 battery wagons, 398 horses and mules, with harness, 65 ambulances, 50 wagons, 15,000 rounds artillery ammunition, 1,580 small arms, many medical stores of the enemy, besides our own, ten battle-flags, and some smaller captures of stores.

In killed and wounded, it is feared that our losses were more severe than the enemy, partly o account of the prolonged disaster in the morning, and partly because his precipitate flight, when he had lost the day, and the coming of nightfall, saved him from severer carnage. In prisoners, the loss was very nearly equal—about 1,300 on each side. Amongst the enemy's dead is General Ramseur, and Generals Battle and Conner are reported wounded. A Richmond paper estimates his killed and wounded at only 1,100, but probably the number must be doubled. Our loss in officers was very large, including, amongst the kill-

ed General BIDWELL, Colonel THORBURN, commanding a division, Colonel LOWELL, commanding a brigade, Colonel HIGGINBOTHAM, and Major SMART. Amongst the wounded were General WRIGHT, Generals RICKETTS and GROVER, commanding divisions, and Colonels KITCHEN, MCKENZIE and PENROSE, commanding brigades. Colonels TRACY, CAMPBELL, HAMLIN, and others were also wounded. In some brigades, nearly every field officer was killed, wounded, or captured. and the staff officers of Generals SHERIDAN, CROOK, EMORY, GROVER, and other commanders, suffered severely. But the victory, though so hardly earned, has proved decisive and glorious.

GREAT GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.

WE take from the *Evening Post* a skillful condensation of the facts relating to a recent remarkable gunpowder explosion in England:

At Erith, in England, on Saturday, the 1st of October, one hundred and fifty thousand pounds of gunpowder were accidently exploded, causing a report heard at the distance of over ninety miles, and a shock which people living twenty-five miles away thought to be the effect of an earthquake. The gunpowder was contained in two barges, and a large and a small magazine.

This is perhaps the greatest quantity of gunpowder ever exploded at one time. Even GRANT'S great mine before Petersburgh, which blew up into the air a regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery, and made a crater as of an extinct volcano, contained only fourteen thousand pounds. At Erith more than ten times this quantity was exploded.

It is curious to mark the results of the sudden liberation of such an immense force as was contained in these seventy tons of gunpowder. Fortunately, only twelve persons were killed and about twenty wounded; but the terrible power of such a mass of gunpowder is better shown by the effects of the sudden explosion upon the surrounding country. Below we have compiled, from a considerable number of reports, the noteworthy phenomena of this remarkable accident.

At more than two miles from the spot not only were doors and windows smashed in, but houses were partially destroyed. One residence was injured to the amount of five thousand dollars. One hundred yards of river embankment were blown away; fortunately the tide was low and the damage was repaired with great celerity, else a large and populous region, the whole of the Erith and Belvidere district, would have been submerged. A watchman at Gravesend, some miles off, one of the very few who saw from a distance the great catastrophe, as well as heard the awful thunder and felt the shock, says: "On turning round "I saw as it were a pillar of fire rising to the clouds, which "it appeared to strike, and then spread out like a huge fan, "presenting a most beautiful and grand spectacle."

The destruction of houses and other material near the scene of explosion was, of course complete. One report says: "The buildings that lately covered some acres are "heaps of tumbled earth and bricks and massive fragments "of timber; beams of half a ton weight have been blown "like feathers across the adjacent fields." The property destroyed in the surrounding district is estimated at five millions of dollars. A clock in a house seven miles away was stopped by the explosion. At Woolwich, four miles from the magazines, a shower of letters, invoices and other papers fell, shortly after the explosion, and an examination of these first informed the people there of the scene of the accident. Persons at that place report: "Immediately "after the calamity an immense pillar of smoke rose from "the spot high into the air, thick, black and palpable, with "a huge spreading top, and about a quarter of an hour "elapsed before it died away."

In and near Erith, two or three miles from the magazines, for some minutes after the explosion, "the earth "heaved and trembled." Men were thrown violently from their beds; scarcely a house in the place has a pane of glass left whole. At Woolwich, four miles distant, door and window frames and sashes were smashed in, portions of ceiling and wall shaken down, many persons were violently thrown out of their beds, and several persons were injured. In connection with the showers of paper a singular circumstance occurred. A lad named EAVES was standing near the royal gun factories at Woolwich, in which he was employed, and picked up one of the torn pieces of paper which fell around him. He found it to be part of the page of a ledger in which his uncle, a foreman employed at the exploded magazine, had that morning entered a memorandum. He had attached his signature at the foot, together with the date of the entry—namely, October 1, 1864. At Chatham, twenty-five miles distant, the windows in the great workshops were violently shaken, and doors were forced open.

At Deptford, four or five miles off, one hundred and fifty gaslights in a large factory were blown out at once. The same thing occurred at a police station in Whitechapel, London. The people of Sobam, eighty miles from Erith, heard a noise resembling thunder; and felt a shock, which they attributed to an earthquake. The sound of the tremendous report spread even further, for it was supposed to be distant thunder at a place ninety-four miles away. In the Crystal Palace, in London, some doors were violently forced open, and paintings knocked down from the walls.

The most remarkable effect of the explosion was upon animals in the large region around. The mortality among canary-birds for miles around was very great. They dropped from their perches, and died of fright, or of the concussion. Parrots were badly frightened, and dropped from their perches to the bottoms of their cages, refusing to speak for some hours. Dogs, cats, and other animals, manifested symptoms of the greatest alarm. For many miles from Erith, the cattle in the fields, at first struck dumb and motionless at the stunning report, presently set off in the wildest excitement, racing around the enclosures, and could not be quieted for some hours. Two women's dresses were seen to fall at Woolwich, four miles off, and a human finger fell at Deptford, about as far away.

THE BRITISH LAW OF PIRACY.

Bella per Emathios plusquam civilia campos,
Jusque datum sceleri canimus.—LUCANI PHARSALIA, Liber 1., l., 1, 2.

IT is one of the effects of rebellion that those who engage in it, or who sympathize with it, become generally unsettled in their ideas of law and moral obligation. At their entrance on that path they must begin, in the phrase of the Roman writer, to mingle all things, human or divine, *omnia divina et humana miscere*. We have repeatedly seen this illustrated in the reasonings of Southern Rebels, and their friends in this country and abroad. Thus they profess that the contest is a public war between a new nation and the United States; but they propose to carry it on at all times and in all places, without reference to any political jurisdiction or civil or military organization, as a personal strife between individuals at mortal enmity, and relatively released from all the obligations of men in civil society. In the seizures of vessels on Lake Erie, on waters within the exclusive jurisdiction either of the United States or of the British provinces, and in the murders and robberies at St. Albans, Vermont, we have another illustration of the wild theory on which the mutineers, for such in fact they were, attempted to justify their felonious seizures of the *Chesapeake* and the *J. E. Gerrity*. The nominal leader of the band which plundered the St. Albans banks, stole horses and fired upon peaceful citizens, sets up a Confederate commission as giving their acts the character of a legitimate operation of war, and his argument is neither better nor worse than that upon which it was urged that the seizure of those vessels was a belligerent act. In regard to those cases we maintained, that, to have authority to use force as a belligerent instrument, something more than a commission is necessary; that the commission must be held in a place where the belligerent giving it has a jurisdiction known to international law, before the person holding it can do any act of lawful war. Thus we argued that, at sea, the commission must be held on board some vessel belonging to the power which issued it, before the holder can board and enter the vessels of the enemy with the power to use force therein, resulting in the legitimate capture of such vessels. In land operations the commission gives authority to individuals who organize as a military force within the territorial jurisdiction of the power granting the commission, and, when so organized, they may carry the personal jurisdiction of the same power into an enemy's country; whereupon they may there use force as belligerent instruments. Whatever exception may exist in the case of privateers, it is certain that a belligerent land force cannot be organized on neutral soil. In the instance of the *Chesapeake*, the professedly commissioned Confederates were within the jurisdiction of the United States from the time they left our harbor until they reached the British jurisdiction. In the Vermont case, the aggressors, starting from British soil, and coming into that of the United States, never stood where the Confederate commission could be of the least validity. The subject of one belligerent power who enters the territory of the other belligerent, is subject to its jurisdiction, whether he is or not commissioned, unless he enter as part of an armed force, starting as such from the territory of their own sovereign, and sustaining themselves as such against the local jurisdiction. His allegiance to his own sovereign does not exempt him from this jurisdiction, and it is absurd to suppose that it is optional for his own sovereign to exempt him from this jurisdiction by giving him a commission, or by any other act. Ambassadors are the only exception to this rule of war as well as of peace. It is a mistake to suppose that persons can be commissioned to carry on war individually. They are commissioned as portions of certain organized forces; either land or sea force. There can be no such force on the open sea, if there is no vessel in which it may float, and there can be no such force on land which belongs to a neutral, nor even on land which belongs to the other belligerent, unless, as such force, it has invaded this land, bringing the belligerent jurisdiction. If it could be admitted, as an extreme case, that a large number of persons in the military service of a belligerent power, surreptitiously, and as individuals, entering the territory of the enemy, and there assembling and organizing under their commissioned officers, might be treated as a legitimate force, it could only be under the supposition that they should be able to maintain themselves for some time, and openly, by force, and as a military body upon the hostile soil. Until they should constitute such a body they would not be distinguishable from the inhabitants; and the case would, in fact, be like a military rising of the inhabitants in favor of the belligerent enemy. And whether they should be treated as ordinary criminals, or as rebels and public enemies, would depend upon the extent of the rebellious rising.

But the Vermont case was not on such a scale as to offer any parallel with this. The best argument which these raiders, as they have been called, could offer in the Canadian court against our demand for their extradition as fugitives from justice, we think, would be, that they were in the position of the crew of the *Alabama*, who being on board a vessel which left Liverpool under British jurisdiction, and which never changed that jurisdiction by any transaction known to the law of nations, committed many robberies at sea on board of American vessels, and who were yet regarded by the British authorities as legitimately in the service of the Confederates, and who, as such, received the sympathy and assistance of many British neutrals. There is a real parallel between the cases.

We do not perceive how the English authorities may be able to avoid making extradition in the present instance. In the cases of the *Chesapeake* and the *J. L. Gerrity* we were told that the aggressors could not be given up to us because they were pirates *jure gentium*, and, as such, triable within the British jurisdiction, as well as in our courts. We suppose that this argument cannot be used in this case, if, as is generally supposed, piracy, to be such, must be an act done on the open sea. If the raiders, in their retreat into Canada, resisted the local authorities, and even, as reported, killed a Canadian constable or other officer of the law, perhaps it may be held that those charged with this act must be tried in Canada before they can be delivered up to us. If there is any statute law of Canada like the British Foreign Enlistment Act, which we believe applies only to the British isles, it might perhaps be urged that they are to be tried in Canada for violating such statute.

The opinions of the Court of Queen's Bench, May 24th and 25th, 1864, on the case of those who seized and carried off the *Joseph L. Gerrity*, have been recently re-printed in the *Monthly Law Reporter*, published in Boston, in the number for July. We find the Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and three associates, agreeing that the act, if a piracy at all, was a piracy *jure gentium*, which, as such, was punishable in England; and not an act of crime within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States to which the vessel belonged. While a majority, consisting of the three associate judges, against the Chief Justice, held that the treaty applied only to acts within the *exclusive* jurisdiction of one of the two countries. On this ground the prisoners were discharged from the custody under the Secretary of State's warrant. We hope our Government has protested or will protest, if not against this reading of the treaty, at least against this doctrine of the Court that acts such as that charged are not within the exclusive jurisdiction of the nation to which the vessel belongs. Perhaps such protest could not well be made in connection with this particular decision; for it seems that the American Consul, called *Federal* Consul in the report, "applied to the Secretary of "State for a warrant for their apprehension, with a view to "their being delivered up to the American Government as "having committed piracy within the jurisdiction of the "United States," but, apparently, without distinguishing whether piracy *jure gentium* or piracy under our statute was charged. The warrant issued by the Secretary stated that the men were "charged with the crime of piracy on the "high seas." The counsel for the prosecutors also appears to have argued only to the point that the words of the treaty include piracy *jure gentium*. We think this failure to charge the act as a crime within our exclusive jurisdiction, and a piracy by our statute, and not *jure gentium*, was unfortunate; and, as the case of the *Roanoke* may give us the opportunity, we hope our Government will take the occasion to insist that these acts are within the words of the treaty—"committed within the jurisdiction of either," even if those words do mean *committed within the exclusive jurisdiction of either*, and so do not include piracy by the law of nations, because that is within the jurisdiction of every nation. We think that a positive refusal to give up the parties charged with such acts would justify our Government in giving notice for the rescission of the treaty.

As we urged on a former occasion in reference to the case of the *Chesapeake*, we contend that these acts were not piracy *jure gentium*; and this for the very reason that they were committed on board a vessel belonging to the United States, by persons who did not board and enter that vessel, bringing with them any other or hostile jurisdiction, belligerent, or piratical; if we may speak of piratical jurisdiction as meaning the authority of pirates on board a vessel of their own, and disclaiming any nationality. The English court in this case declares that the fact of this act being done altogether on board an American vessel, does not make it any the less a piracy *jure gentium*, if a piracy at all. This ruling is probably based upon the ordinary modern definitions of piracy by the law of nations; such as that of Judge STORY in 5 Wheaton, 162: "It's true definition by the law "of nations, is robbery upon the sea," or that of Sir CHARLES HEDGES, in Rex v. Dawson, 5 State Trials: "Pira-"cy is only a sea term for robbery; piracy being a robbery "committed within the jurisdiction of the admiralty," or of Sir LEOLINE JENKINS, "a robbery when committed on "the sea is what we call piracy." It is true enough that piracy, that *is, every* piracy, by the laws of nations, is either a robbery or murder on the high seas. But we contend that robbery and murder, that is, *every* robbery and murder on the high seas, is not piracy by the law of nations. The records of the English and American Admiralty Courts

would show that this is a distinction practically accepted. We contend that to constitute piracy by the law of nations the act must be committed by persons who are, not only on the open seas, but beyond the jurisdiction of any particular nationality. They must either be on a vessel of their own, disclaiming all national jurisdiction; from which vessel they may board, and enter vessels which are sailing under the jurisdiction of some nation, thus carrying their *no*-jurisdiction, or *pirate*-jurisdiction, into the latter, as the armed forces of one belligerent may carry the jurisdiction of their own sovereign into the soil, and upon the vessels of the other belligerent; or, if the persons who commit the robbery and murder have done it on board a vessel upon which they sailed out to sea under the jurisdiction of some one nation, they must have done it with the intention of casting off all national jurisdiction, and of making predatory war against the world, becoming *hostes humani generis*, as pirates have been called. In this case of the *J. L. Gerrity* we find that the judges support their view of this case by saying that the act was not done *animo bellum gerendi*, as the men themselves claimed, but *animo furandi*, for private gain. But this, we contend, was not sufficient to make a piracy *jure gentium*, unless there had been a general *animus furandi*, not directed exclusively against this American vessel. The judges had no warrant in the facts for such a view of the act, when it was professedly done in the interest of the Confederacy, by persons claiming to be citizens of our Southern States. When a seaman on board a vessel kills a shipmate in a fit of passion, he is not convicted as a pirate by the law of nations when the vessel comes to land; yet he must be one according to the ordinary definitions of piracy by the law of nations. In 5 Wheaton's Reports, in a note of several pages, to The United States v. Pirates, the reporter has given a number of citations from the Roman law, the modern civilians and common law authors, and this note is often referred to as the best existing exposition of the doctrine of customary law, as to piracy, by the law of nations. On reading and comparing these authorities we think it will appear that the earlier writers, down to the time of Sir CHARLES HEDGES, and Sir LEOLINE JENKINS, above cited, had that conception of piracy for which we have here contended, as distinguished from that conveyed in the ordinary definition. In the case of the *Chesapeake*, the *J. L. Gerrity*, and now again in the case of the *Roanoke*, since it seems that Lieutenant BRAINE again appeared as the leader of the act of violence, the aggressors cannot without some new proof be held to have acted *animo furandi*, nor was there any indication that they meant to rove the seas, in the captured vessel, for plunder, not even of American merchantmen. They claimed to be engaged in a legitimate operation of war, and that the belligerent Confederate jurisdiction had by their act been generated, so to speak, on board the vessel. But the English judges did not accept this view of the facts, though they did not repudiate the the theory of the prisoners. But if these persons did not thus effect a change of jurisdiction, or did not intend to cast off all national jurisdiction, and sail on their own private account, they must have remained under the jurisdiction of the United States.

In the *J. L. Gerrity* case the Lord Chief Justice alone held that the treaty includes piracies by the law of nations. He, with Mr. Justice SHEE, also held that the prisoners should be taken *prima facie* to have acted *animo furandi* and for private gain, rather than *animo bellum gerendi* and with the purpose to aid the cause of the Confederate States. But it deserves the serious attention of our Government that some of the judges expressly stated that if the prisoners had had a *bona fide* intention of assisting the Confederate cause, they could not be treated as criminals.

COCKBURN, Lord Chief Justice, said: "As to the other "question whether, supposing piracy *jure gentium* to be "within the act, there was sufficient *prima facie* evidence of "it. I agree in everything Mr. JAMES [the counsel for the "prisoners] said as to acts done with the intention of acting "on the behalf of one of the belligerent parties; and I con- "cur in thinking that persons so acting, though not subjects "of a belligerent State and though they may be violating "the laws of their own country, and may even be subject "to be dealt with by the State against whom they thus act "with a rigor which happily is unknown among civilized "nations in modern warfare, ["A hit, my Lord! a very "palpable hit!"], yet if these acts were not done with a "piratical intent, but with an honest intention to assist one "of the belligerents, such persons cannot be treated as pi- "rates." Mr. Justice BLACKBURN said: "But though the "Confederate States are not recognized as independent, they "are recognized as a belligerent power, and there can be no "doubt that parties really acting on their behalf would not "be criminally responsible. But the case is either one of "piracy by the law of nations—in which case the men can- "not be given up, because they can be tried here—or it is a "case of an act of warfare, in which case they cannot be "tried at all."

The two other judges did not say anything to the contrary, and rather lean the same way. This for a modern illustration, with a vengeance, of the words of the poet of the Roman civil contest—*jus datum sceleri*, "legal rights accorded "to crime" by civil war! If such a doctrine should be accepted by the English Government, and it would be obliged to accept it if the law courts should solemnly determine it so, the treaty ought certainly to be rescinded by us.

Why will not the same doctrine apply to the Vermont case? We may expect that the counsel for the prisoners will make much of these utterances of the Queen's Bench.

We have not space left to consider the question which has been raised as to our right to pursue into neutral soil, and there, without application to the local authority, to seize and carry back these raiders. It is now too late to discuss the law as it may affect this particular case in Vermont and Canada; unless the British Government have made some complaint; as to which we are not informed. Such a right to use force on neutral territory can only subsist while the unlawful force to be repressed is threatening invasion from the neutral district, or is actually retiring into it, after invasion; still preserving the character of armed force. The right will not extend to seizing and removing the persons of the individuals engaged, after they are dispersed. But we think it clear, on the doctrine maintained in MCLEOD's case, when the *Caroline* was destroyed on Niagara River in New York jurisdiction, that we had the right to meet or pursue these armed raiders into Canada either to prevent aggression or to recover the spoil of their robberies, and to bring them off as our prisoners, if taken in pursuit instituted *flagrante delicto*.

THE CARE AND DISCIPLINE OF TROOPS.

NUMBER IV.

HAVING now given, in what has been said on the formation of a good regimental *cadre*, and particularly on the education of good non-commissioned officers, what may be called the *machinery* for the proper discipline and care of troops, it may not be amiss to mention some points in addition to those given in the Army Regulations which tend to promote these objects.

"STAND—ATTENTION!" is a most important foundation stone. Whenever an officer in his military capacity has anything to do with a soldier, the latter should fully assume the position given in the tactics, and fix his eyes upon him. The real aim of this rule is not a mere manifestation of proper respect, but securing the undivided attention of the soldier, attention which in an accustomed, easy posture he might not, even when willing, give so completely. Not only when receiving orders or expressions of praise or blame as an individual is attention to be secured, but a strong habit is to be formed, which will not fail of its results on the drill-ground or the battle-field. *Attention* and *silence* in the ranks are utterly indispensable for the handling of troops, and few things produce such disorder as listlessness on drill, and talking when coming into action. Rules may vary as to what is considered a call upon the attention of soldiers, but whenever an officer's presence has any direct reference to them, as on entering a tent, and the like, they should rise, &c.

Whenever an order is given, a report should be made as to whether it has been successfully executed or not. Thus an orderly sent for a soldier should come back and report that he has delivered the message, even did he see the man already on the spot. This not only secures execution, but recalls to the officer every direction he has given, some of which might otherwise in a press of business escape his memory.

It is a good custom that all the officers come to the Adjutant's office and read over the orders published on parade, and that they sign their names as evidence of having done so. In this way not only are those present left without excuse for not understanding the orders, but those absent are compelled to keep themselves informed.

Among the sergeants' report to the sergeant-major when called together, should be one to the effect that they have explained to the men under their charge all orders which particularly concern them. That the sergeants comprehend them is the sergeant-major's business.

Whenever anything arrives in camp, whether rations, ammunition, or sutler's stores, the person in charge should always before unloading report at the guard, where the officer should at once furnish one or more sentinels over it, with orders to allow no loungers to approach within half a dozen yards.

In every company street, a place should be fixed where all orange-peel, pieces of paper, bones, &c., &c., are to be at once taken. By preventing the idle habit of throwing such things about, the camp will be half policed. Half an hour or more carrying the log is a very good reminder of the careless, when they are discovered, and *all* non-commissioned officers happening to be in the vicinity should be made responsible for the detection of offenders.

No less is the checking of all extraordinary boisterous conduct a preventive of worse evils. There will probably not be more than half a dozen men in the regiment who take any pleasure in making themselves thus obnoxious, and, like all indulgences which are a greater nuisance to the neighbors than pleasure or good to the perpetrators, it should be put down with an iron hand.

All measures for securing health, cleanliness and quiet, which are meted out to the privates, should be not less strictly enforced with the officers, who are also responsible for the good conduct of their servants, and for the care taken of their own tents and vicinity.

If it be necessary to arrest men from other regiments for disturbance, they should be sent, not to their colonel, but to the next highest officer common to both regiments. Thus, if of the same brigade, to brigade headquarters for punishment; if of another brigade, likewise to brigade headquarters for transmission to the proper authority. A written accusation should always be made out, and the prisoner sent with a guard who bring back a receipt for him.*

All men returning from furlough or coming from general hospitals should be examined by the surgeon previously to being sent to their companies. The surgeon should for some time keep his eye on all convalescents.

It would be vain to attempt enumerating the various dodges with which some old soldiers puzzle their commanders, and the liberties taken by some new ones before becoming sensible of discipline. Constant watchfulness, and the aid of a kind but skillful and conscientious medical officer, are the only remedies for the former. Laziness, which is often the cause, must be met by inventing other work, which, although it render the excuse nugatory, is even more distasteful than the duty avoided. Where stupidity is supposed to be feigned, extra drill in what are named "awk- "ward" or "half-witted squads" is often effectual. Offenders of this kind are, however, in most regiments of our volunteers so few, that, could it be done without offering a sort of reward for such conduct, the better way were to send them home. Still a few are found, and since they must be kept, they should not be allowed to infect the well-meaning. The pranks of new soldiers, such as answering for each other at roll-call, and many others, which are often mere school-boy tricks, will soon disappear when the men find that they cannot be played with impunity. Some things, too, are done by very good soldiers, which, though prejudicial to good order, they do not consider "exactly" wrong. Men on a march will empty their full canteens in which the water has become a little warm on to the ground, for the simple purpose, under pretext of having drunk the contents, of making excuse to fill them with cold water at the next spring. When tired, they will at some halt "forget" the axe or spade which they were carrying, and sometimes appropriate an unmarked tool (Government property) from another company as soon as needed at the nightly halt. Having in every case distinctly recognized persons to whom the commanders may successively look as responsible for allowing an offence, is the true arrangement for preventing all these. In military life everything is superintended. Of course delinquents should always be charged with tools which they lose, or cartridges unaccounted for; and remaining thirsty until the canteens are theoretically empty, soon cures the wastefulness of water, or induces the men to fill them with cold coffee.

The instruction of non-commissioned officers should embrace a knowledge of the various little observances which tend to preserve the health of the men, and they should look to the manner in which those in their charge pack and sling their knapsacks, put on their equipments, &c. If the colonel, however, finds any of these things wrong, he calls the company commander to account.

No private property of any kind provided by Government should be allowed, such as axes, &c. It creates confusion, and sometimes furnishes a cover for stolen goods.

New shoes should be worn a few times, and not left to become fitted to the foot on a march. Quartermasters, if they can manage it, will do well always to have on hand an abundant supply of woollen socks.

The surgeon's duty is not merely to attend the men when sick, but to aid in preventing any physical disability. The prevention of sore feet is a most important point for his advice, and on every subject relating to the health and bodily condition of the soldiers the commander should call him into daily consultation.

See that all articles injured or lost for want of due care are charged to the men responsible for them; where an article is in charge of a squad, its loss may sometimes be divided among them. A Board of Survey (Army Reg. §1019) is the proper mode of settling these questions of accountability when there is the least doubt, and there is no other way so sure of making the men careful as rigid exactness in this respect.

Every duty should be performed in soldierly style. No

* It would add vastly to discipline in our Armies if in campaign there were a guard at every division headquarters, charged with keeping and carrying out the punishment of all prisoners whose cases cannot easily be administered in the regiment. Not only would numerous details for watching them be spared by such a concentration, but the prisoners could be sheltered and kept in good condition for again entering the ranks, a thing often out of the question when with their regiment. In this, as in innumerable other things, our Army feels the want of a *Gendarmerie*, or regularly organized army police force, horse and foot.

lounging, disorderly walking, even to police duty, permitted. Position of the soldier, parade rest, marching, breaking off into detachments, should all be performed as if the business were of a more serious kind. By thus making a *soldierly* performance of everything the constant aim, it becomes the fashion. Every one knows how standards of what is desirable and admirable grow up in civil life from long continued custom. The colonel should in every way endeavor to bring the same potent former of taste and inclination into play in the regiment.

Whenever any circumstance is investigated, it should be probed to the bottom, and the result carried out to its consequences. Beginning an inquiry as to who was to blame and then dropping it, has an ill effect on army discipline beyond reckoning. The bad fruits will crop out interminably, and perhaps even bring the responsibility of human lives on the officer who has authorized the course. Men never voluntarily put there fingers into the fire, because they are *sure* to be burned; nor does any one acquainted with a chopping machine put his fingers between the revolving knives, because there is no chance but that they will be cut off. Yet, were there such a chance, or did some fires not burn, there is no telling what many would venture. A strange fascination akin to the charm of gambling attends all chances, and where they calculate on one possibility in a hundred of escape men will risk anything. A dead certainty, however, or what they esteem such, keeps back even the most reckless.

One of the first questions in all investigations is, "Were "orders obeyed" in a prompt and reasonably intelligent manner. This comes up before any reclamations for bad treatment or any excuse for conduct. Orders may, indeed, sometimes be flatly disobeyed, on very rare and clear occasions, but even then only the happiest final results should save from punishment, and this escape must stand for the reward.

All parties, however small, should be under a non-commissioned officer, or at least under the highest numbered private as the responsible head.

For the purpose of producing a neat appearance, it is a good plan to direct that in the tents all articles shall be laid either parallel with or at right angles to each other. Beds, &c., should be so arranged that there are no "cubby-holes" where refuse may lie concealed, and that when the order is given to open tents for inspection, everything may lie exposed to a single glance of the officer's eye.

The utmost respect to all sentinels should be exacted, whether from officers or men. So far as carrying out the orders he has received is concerned, a sentinel is superior to all, excepting those from whom he has directly or by construction received those orders.

Cleanliness, cutting the hair, and many other things will readily present themselves as objects for attention. In short, the soldier, whether private or officer, is, for the period he remains in service, the property of his country. The officer is turned more upon his own conscience as to the manner in which he preserves his military morale, his health and his mental capabilities, but for the private his officers are answerable, and nothing that reasonably tends to preserve his health or efficiency is beyond the control or out of the accountability, moral as well as legal, of those officers. The means to attain these ends are discipline, as we have explained it; if this be neglected, no other means will suffice. As to those parts of the Army Regulations which relate to the administrative departments, they may be open to criticism, but in regard to those which relate to interior discipline, guard duty, outposts, parade, salutes to officers, care of a company, &c., they are, by the universal accord of all nations, *the* mode, not simply a mode of producing an efficient army. They are the results of ages of experience, campaigns and battles without number; they are founded on the characteristics of human nature and the inevitable workings of men in large masses. Not a jot nor a tittle can be taken from their exercise without some detriment to military efficiency.

So much is to be done in regiments which, as is the case with the greater part of our own, have to be instructed at the same time that they are in active service, that general headquarters should trouble them for papers as little as possible. It is too much the custom to cut any perplexity short by sending an order for a report which will occupy hours in the making, perhaps interfere with a drill, when the staff might have gone on without it, or found the materials for themselves by a little extra work.

Much has been said of the advantages of a West Point education. If it is supposed to include any extensive reading of military works, the mistake is great. Four years, commencing commonly at sixteen, a large part of which is devoted to mathematics and their kindred sciences, give little time for such reading. The possession of a thorough knowledge of elementary mathematics is common also to many civilians. The two real advantages are, first, habits acquired in early life, which give an appreciation of discipline as to its essentials, the importance of its minutiæ, a faith in its effects and an acquaintance with the word MUST; second, the study of those parts of the science of arms which constitute its A B C, at a like early period. This study resembles the A B C of the primer. A revolting drudgery to many minds, it is best gone through with before life is fairly entered upon. When begun later, it will likely be more or less shirked, and the want of a thorough basis will give a superficial character to after practice. Were the cadets to enter at twenty-five, their military education would lose one-half its value. Still, the medicine can be swallowed, and would be, by a great part of our volunteer officers, with a little pressure from their superiors; but, as we have said before, a great and crying evil has, from the beginning, been the want of instructors. The Army should from the first have been a great military school. There might have been at least one officer, thoroughly acquainted with military art, assigned to each brigade headquarters, not for command, but as a sort of professor to whom all the field officers should go to ask for explanations of their text books.

We have confined our illustrations to a regiment of infantry, but the *spirit* of the discipline and care of troops is the same for all arms: an additional column or two for horses, &c., would fit the tables for cavalry and artillery.

We cannot conclude without quoting the remark of a legal friend: "The great deficiency of the American char-"acter in a military view is, so far as I understand the case, "*a dislike to accountability*. They dislike being accountable "in their own persons, and continually shrink from exact-"ing sharp accountability from others." How many passages in our present war have already illustrated this? How often is the country satisfied with a verdict of "accidentally "mismanaged by somebody not mentioned?" Whereas, the essential organism of military affairs is, that everything belongs to the responsibility of some definite person, and that when things go wrong the appropriate person is called to account. What the punishment shall be depends on circumstances, but the case should always be traced and the responsibility exposed. Those who commute or remove the punishment, take, then, in their turn, the responsibility to their superiors or to the Nation for the effect of such laxity in discipline on the efficiency of the Army, and the extra number of lives necessary to terminate the war.*

IMPORTANT PRIZE DECISION.

CASE OF THE ELLA AND ANNA.

WE noticed in a recent number of the JOURNAL the decision of Judge SPRAGUE in the United States District Court in the case of the *Ella and Anna*, and remarked the very important interpretation which this decision gives to the meaning of the phrase "signal distance." The statute of 1862, chapter 204, section 3, gives vessels of the Navy within "signal distance" at the time of capture a right to share equally with the captors in the prize. The case of the prize steamer *Cherokee*, which we reviewed at length in these columns on January 16, furnished one valuable construction of these words, and the present decision is still more interesting and important to naval men. The opinion of Judge SPRAGUE is now made public, and presents many points of interest. The case was fully argued, and is said to have been more hardly contested than any other case of distribution yet tried in our Admiralty courts. The facts of the capture were as follows:—The *Niphon* steamer, commanded by Lieutenant BRECK, was lying off Willmington on the morning of the 9th of November last, at a short distance from shore. At about twenty-five minutes past five o'clock, when it was so dark that a vessel was visible only close at hand, she discovered a vessel running down the coast very near the beach. The *Niphon* at once steered toward the shore to cut the stranger off, and fired at her from the bow, and, when quite near, from the broadside also. The stranger changed her course, and bore down on the *Niphon* in the attempt to run her down by striking her amidships. Both vessels were at full speed. The commander of the *Niphon* immediately ordered her helm hard to starboard, and so changed the *Niphon's* course as to be nearly in the same direction with that of the stranger. They struck at the bows, and at once a part of the *Niphon's* crew leaped on board and carried the strange vessel by boarding, in gallant, old-fashioned style. The stranger was captured within ten or fifteen minutes after she was first discovered, and proved to be the *Ella and Anna*, an iron steamer of about a thousand tons burden, with a full cargo. She had forty pounds of steam on, and several hundred pounds' weight on her safety-valve, and was going at the height of her speed. The *Niphon* was an iron-framed, wood-planked steamer of five hundred tons burden, and would probably have been run down at once had she been struck amidships; and she was where there would have been almost no chance of saving even her crew.

The capture was made at night, with a hazy horizon. No signals were made, and it was not contended that either of the other ships was in sight, or that there was any direct evidence in their favor. No other blockading vessel was seen by the captor or the prize, nor did any other vessel see them until the *Niphon* appeared in company with her prize when day dawned. No encouragement was given the friend, and no intimidation was caused the enemy, by the presence of others of the squadron, for none were visible, or were known to be near, by either friend or enemy. How near the other vessels were, is very uncertain, and was only decided by the court after weighing evidence which was very conflicting. The capture was made off Masonboro' Inlet. The *Shenandoah*, the nearest vessel, was about five miles off shore and at least eight miles south from the Inlet at that time. The *Niphon* fired seven guns during the chase, thirty-two pounders and a rifled twenty pounder, but their reports and flashes were not heard or seen. The *Daylight*, the *Tuscarora* and the *Houqua*, the other vessels which claimed to be within signal distance, were still farther off, and if the *Shenandoah* was not within signal distance, none of the others were.

Upon these facts Judge SPRAGUE, after examining the theory of constructive captors and fully reviewing the English decisions and the charges in English and American statutes, decided that those who claim to share equally with the actual captors, must produce evidence to satisfy the court, and make it reasonably certain, that they were within signal distance. The burden of proof lies on them, and "reason "and policy dictate that no part of the prize should be "taken from those whose vigilance, energy, skill or courage "achieved the capture, to be given to others who contrib-"uted no assistance, and were so remote as to render it very "doubtful whether a request for aid could have reached "them, if aid had been desired." Remarking that no case had arisen in that court, where the evidence was so multifarious and conflicting, or which required so close a scrutiny into the principles of true construction of the provision of the new law, he inquired what signals are sufficient. We quote the language of the Court:—

"It has been contended in this case, and in prior cases, that signals by guns or rockets answer the requirement of the statute. Without undertaking to decide that a code or system of such signals may not be invented and adopted, so as to answer the purposes of the law, it is sufficient to say that the evidence does not show that any such system has been established. This capture was made by one of the blockading squadron off Wilmington, N. C. It appears that the commanding officer on that station had given instruction to the vessels of the squadron that, upon discovering a blockade runner, a rocket should be thrown up in the direction in which she was going and a gun fired to attract attention. This is the extent to which any particular meaning was attached to those acts. The direction of a rocket indicated the course of a blockade runner. A gun was to be fired, but without any special significance, and having only its natural effect of arresting attention. The most that can be said is, that by these means notice was given that there was a blockade runner going in a certain direction, but they were not signals by which there could be any intercommunication. There was no recognized mode by which a vessel seeing a rocket and hearing a gun could return any answer, even to the extent of making known the fact that they were observed. If a vessel should throw up a rocket or fire a gun under these instructions it could not be construed into an acknowledgment of the notice, but the meaning would be that such vessel had discovered a blockade runner taking a certain course, and wished to attract attention.

"In the case of the *Aries* (26 Law Reporter), it appeared that the commander of the blockading squadron off Charleston, S. C., had given orders that a rocket should be thrown to indicate the direction in which a blockade runner was going, and that if two guns were heard, in quick succession, it was the duty of the vessel hearing them to go immediately and ascertain the cause of the firing. This went somewhat farther than the instructions to the squadron off Wilmington. Yet, in that case, I hold that no such system of signals by guns or rockets had been established as would meet the requirements of the stutute.

"Lanterns have been spoken of by several of the witnesses as being frequently used. But *it is* admitted that they cannot be seen as far as Coston's Lights. It is unnecessary, therefore, to make any remarks respecting them. This capture was made at night, and the result is that the only signals which can be regarded in the present case are those denominated Naval Light Signals, that is, Coston's Lights.

"The next inquiry is, from what part of the vessel must the signals be visible? Is it sufficient if they might be seen from the masthead and not from the deck? It is a great privilege to any vessel to be allowed to share in a prize which she has not actually aided in capturing. Such indulgence is not to be granted without good reason. It ought not to be enjoyed by any vessel unless she is within

* In looking up some manuals which may supply the hiatus in the Army Regulations, we have been much pleased with "The Customs of Service for Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers," by General A. V. KAUTZ, and with a "Manual for Cavalry Routine Duty," by General W. L. ELLIOT. The article in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for September 24, "Cavalry and the Management of the Horse," is also excellent. The French have two little books, "Interior Service" and "Service in the Field" (of the latter, one for infantry and one for cavalry), which contain almost everything. Of these, the latest editions are not six inches by 4¾ in size, and the former ones were no larger than a ten cent pocket Testament. The additional subjects introduced into the new editions of the French books hardly make up for the small increase of size mentioned; but our Army Regulations are 7¼ inches by nearly 6½ inches thick, and an officer using them reminds one of English travellers on the Continent, who, it is said, may be known by the big, red-covered MURRAY'S Travellers' Guides which they constantly carry and consult.

Pages 71 to 120 of the Army Regulations are none the better for being a somewhat abbreviated transcript from the French "Service en Campagne;" and we could desire to see our Army furnished with books bearing in some way the authority of the War Department, and of convenient size; books in which each officer is not obliged to carry about an imperfect account of the duties of every other officer, but a full account of his own. General KAUTZ'S little book, the "Company Clerk," is most complete as to the bureau duties of a company.

such distance as gives assurance that she would render actual assistance if called upon, and could afford encouragement to the captors, by their knowing that such assistance was at hand.

"On board of a vessel at sea there is at all times kept a watch on deck, composed of some of the officers and a considerable part of the crew, some of whom are specially designated as the lookout, and all are required to be vigilant. In a well-ordered ship, a light exhibited in any part of the horizon would be immediately discovered and attended to. A man may indeed be sent aloft and stationed there as a lookout, but this at night is exceptional; and if by such means a signal should be discovered, which could not be seen from the deck, still it would not avail unless there should also happen to be a man at the masthead of the capturing vessel who should see the signals made in response. The possibility that signals might be interchanged in such manner does not answer the purpose of the statute. It does not give adequate assurance that if the capturing vessel had shown the usual Coston's Lights they would have been seen and read, or, if seen, that the answering signals, made in the usual manner, would have been discovered and understood by the capturing vessel, so as to give her that encouragement and confidence which the knowledge that assistance was at hand might inspire.

"I am not speaking of a case in which signals are actually interchanged and seen and understood by means of persons at the masthead of both vessels. I have no occasion to consider and express an opinion upon such a state of facts. In the present case, no signals were made. (In England, a vessel being visible from the masthead only, although actually seen from that position, is not deemed to be in sight so as to be entitled to share in the prize.)

"Another question has been presented. Some of the witnesses from the petitioning ships say that under the most favorable circumstances Coston's Lights may be seen nine miles, and thence infer that signal distance always means that number of miles.

"This is founded on the assumption that signal distance is a certain number of miles, and is applicable to all cases, without regard to the state of the atmosphere or other obstructions in the particular instance. This is an error. The statute confers the right of sharing in the proceeds upon any vessel of the Navy which 'shall be within signal distance of another making a prize;' that is, if she be within signal distance of *that* vessel at *that time*. If the state of the atmosphere, from fog or haze, for example, is such as to prevent signals from being seen, neither the language nor the reason of the statute is satisfied. Of what benefit would it be to a capturing vessel that another should, without her knowledge, be within a certain number of miles, but to which she could make no communication, and from which she could receive no encouragement, by promise of assistance or otherwise?

"The question, then, is reduced to this: If, at the time of making this capture, the *Niphon* had made signals by Coston's Lights in the usual manner, were these petitioning vessels or was either of them, within such distance that such signals could then have been seen and read from her deck or top-gallant forecastle?"

The Court then considered whether the *Niphon* could, on the facts, be said to be within such distance that such signals could be read.

As to the question how far Coston's signals can be seen at a time like this, each party offered testimony from three officers of the Navy, as experts, and the testimony of the six was before the Court and fully considered. The important question put was, "Suppose the signals given to consist of two or three colors and to report several numbers in succession, please to state how far, under the most favorable circumstances, such signals can be read and understood with satisfactory exactness?" The learned Judge said the experts differed as much as the parties. Three of them limited the distance to between four and five miles. One put it as six miles, and two at between eight and ten miles. The three who had had most experience of Coston's signals put the distance at four and a-half, five and six miles as the extreme. On the whole, the Judge was of opinion that it was not satisfactorily established that Coston's signals could be read and understood, under the most favorable circumstances, at a distance of eight miles, and that was the least distance at which any of the petitioning vessels were proved to have been. He gave no opinion at what less distance they could be read.

The result of the testimony was, that the *Shenandoah*, the nearest of the petitioning vessels, was at least eight miles distant. No signals were in fact made; and it was not established that Coston's signals could be intelligently read at that distance, under the most favorable circumstances. Moreover, the circumstances were not favorable, for the witnesses from the *Shenandoah*, as well as the *Niphon*, showed that there was a haze along the horizon, which the expert said contracted the distance for intelligent vision of colored lights.

The petitions of the *Shenandoah*, *Daylight*, *Tuscarora* and *Howqua* to share in the prize were therefore rejected, and the net proceeds adjudged one-half to the *Niphon* and one-half to the United States.

RICHARD H. DANA, JR., appeared for the *Niphon*, W. A. FIELD for the *Shenandoah*, and C. C. DAME for the *Tuscarora*.

Since her capture and entrance into the United States service, the *Ella and Anna* has retaken the Portland steamer *Chesapeake*, which was cut out of Portland harbor, and is now under the name of the *Malvern*, the flag-ship of Rear Admiral D. D. PORTER, of the North Atlantic Squadron.

DR. Clarence Ewen, of New York, has been appointed an Assistant Surgeon of the Ninth U. S. C. T.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL

CURIOSITIES IN ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In last week's number of your journal there is an article (from DICKENS' *All the Year Round*) entitled "Leathern Artillery," in which the invention of a peculiar artillery, which rendered such service to the Great GUSTAVUS, is attributed to one Colonel ROBERT SCOTT, an Englishman. The assumption of Englishmen would be amusing were it not so universal and arrogant as to become very disagreeable.

The claims advanced for this Colonel SCOTT are untenable, if disinterested military authorities are reliable. The testimony of Prussians in favor of an Austrian is certainly trustworthy; for if there are antagonistic classes they can be found among the officers of the single and double-headed black eagles.

First of all, before entering into the proof as to the inventor, let us consider some irreconcilable facts as to the invention. The English work claims that SCOTT's artillery were made of "hardened leather." "Of hardened leather he (SCOTT) constructed guns." The leathern, so called, artillery of GUSTAVUS were not made of that material. Leather was only an item in the construction account. There are two specimens of the ordnance in the Museum of Artillery at Paris, and at first sight the principal components would appear to be iron and wood. The specimens are numbered § 2,621, page 134, catalogue of 1833. The writer has examined them. They are thus described:—

"Two very ancient cannons. The bore is of iron covered "with wood. The whole strongly bound (or wound) with "cord (or strong pack-thread) and covered with leather. "They were in use in Sweden in the reign of GUSTAVUS "ADOLPHUS."

So much for the proportion of leather in existing specimens. They belonged doubtless to the park of the famous Wamarian army formed by Duke BERNARD, of Saxe Weimar, which RICHELIEU "conveyed" and appropriated, men as well as guns, after the great Duke's untimely decease.

We now come to the description of these "leathern "guns," which is translated from the "Popular Library "for Officers," Vol. 1, Part IV. "*Geschichte des Kriegswesens*," prepared and published at Berlin, by an Association of Prussian officers, in 1838. A translation first appeared in 1855 (page 166, &c.) in a biography of TORSTENSON, chief of artillery under GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, which was deemed by his majesty OSCAR I., king of Sweden, as worthy of a flattering acknowledgment.

"While the king (G. A.) of Sweden labored with successful results, giving more and more solidity, and at the same time mobility, to his cavalry and infantry, he also directed a particular attention to the artillery. * * * For its improvement the king availed himself not only of the experience of others (foreign as well as native), but particularly of that which he had acquired in so great a degree himself. The most important point, the king perceived, was to keep unceasingly before his eyes the necessity of an increased mobility in his field-pieces, which fact forced itself on his convictions in the Polish and Russian wars. For this reason he eagerly availed himself of an invention to that end, which had been discovered by Baron MELCHIOR VON WURMBRAND, by birth an Austrian, and previously an officer in the Imperial service. We allude to the so called Leathern Cannon. These consisted of copper, 15 calibre long, and ¼ calibre thick, barrel or bore. The part which received the charge (the chamber, and perhaps the whole chase), was a little stronger, and a small iron barrel or pipe screwed into the copper barrel served as a vent. Behind the chamber, at the bottom of the bore, was a 1 calibre long piece of metal, with the cascable fastened to the bore with 6 screws. Over or around the chamber were placed strong iron rings. (Here we have a pointing as it were, to the very idea referred to in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of October 15, 1864—AMES & Co.'s wrought iron cannon, column 2, page 121.) At the vent the copper bore (or barrel) was rolled or turned up back (over the last ring). The barrel was smeared with mastic, then wound with cord and pack-thread, therewith the trunions attached, and then the whole made smooth with plaister and covered with leather."

So that all that the leather cannons had of leather, was the same that a hair trunk has of the same material, namely, a mere covering; consequently if SCOTT's leather cannon proved there was "nothing like leather," and were constructed of "hardened leather," GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS did not use them. The Swedish leather guns were not those DICKENS' Col. SCOTT invented.

In this connection comes up the parallel question as to who invented the Shell Guns, we, the Americans, style Columbiads, and which the French call Paixhans, after the general of that name, whom they claim to have invented them. We claim these effective guns are due to Colonel BOMFORD, of the N. Y. Ordnance Department.

As to the whence of Columbiads there is a very curious piece of evidence in existence. In 1810, E. HOYT, Brigade-Major and Inspector of the Massachusetts Militia, published a very curious and instructive work entitled "Practical Instruc"tions for Military Officers, &c.," to which is appended a Military Dictionary. At page 383, thereof appears the following:

"Columbiad—a gun of new construction lately cast at FAX"ALL's foundry on the Potomac. It carries a 50 lb. ball, "and differs from the English carronade. It will carry its "ball 600 yards and pierce through a breastwork thicker than "the sides of a ship of the line, with the addition of eight "feet of earth and fascines.—Dr. MITCHELL's letter on the "Fortifications at New York."

The first Horse or Flying Artillery was used by the Great Elector of Brandenburg at the battle of Fehrbellin, in 1675, viz, twelve 3-pounders which kept up with his cavalry in that amazingly rapid march from the Rhine to the Rhin, extolled in history, poetry, and military annals. This was eighty-four years before General FOY says that FREDERICK introduced his flying artillery, whose first battery, proper, was organized in 1759. The first French attempt dates from 1763; the first Austrian from 1766. That the great Prussian is generally conceded to be the the father of horse artillery is witnessed by the adage that FREDERICK had given "wings to the lightning;" but that does not prove that he does not inherit the idea with his other genius from his great-grandfather. Another proof of the Prussian origin of heavy artillery is that LAFAYETTE, on his return from serving in our Revolutionary War, introduced it in France (as a fixed fact in contradistinction to an experiment?) If so, he doubtless learned its advantages from STEUBEN or other Prussian officers in our Continental service, and may have witnessed its manœuvres on a small scale. KOSCIUSKO, who held a high position in the American army, and fought here, in the ranks of freedom, as well as in Poland, published in this country a Tactics for Horse Artillery, long since out of print. Meanwhile, Marshal Count SAXE had invented a light gun to accompany cavalry movements, styled Saxe's Amusettes (Trifles, Playthings, or Toy cannon). About the same time we read of Galloper guns and Curricle guns, now as much curiosity as the Leathern cannon which roared for the "Lion of the North." With a few gleanings in regard to these the writer makes his bow for the present.

According to several military dictionaries published about 1810, the "Amusette is a species of offensive weapon, "invented by the celebrated Marshal SAXE. It is fired off "in the same manner as a musquet, but is mounted nearly "like a cannon. It has been found of considerable use dur"ing the present war" (between France and the European world, 1792-1810), "especially among the French, who "have armed their horse artillery with it, and have found "it superior to the one adopted by the Prussians (from the "original inventor). The bullet with which it is loaded is "from 1½ pounds to 2 pounds weight of lead." "The "Amusette is also described as a brass gun of 5 feet (length) "carrying ¾ lb. leaden ball, loaded at the breech;" also "1-pounder gun of 2½ cwt. and 5 feet long."

Galloper guns had nothing remarkable in themselves. The peculiarity was in the carriages. "Galloper carriages "served for 1½-pounders (Cannon leger de l'artillerie a che"val, hors d'usage, BURNS)." These carriages are made with *shafts*, so as to be drawn without a limber. "The "King of Prussia (FREDERICK the Great) once, in the war "of 1756, mounted light 3-pounders on these carriages, "which answered very well. This description of carriage "(once in ordinary use) is now obsolete in the British ser"vice." "The horse artillery is an improvement of this "method of the Prussians."

"Curricle guns are small pieces of ordnance mounted up"on carriages of two wheels, drawn by two horses. The "artilleryman (driver) is mounted on a box (as if he was "driving an ordinary curricle) and the whole can be moved "forward into action with astonishing rapidity." "The "Tumbrils (Tumbrels, Tombereaux, Fr., covered ammuni"tion carts. The writer, when a boy, has seen them in "common use in the United States service or in arsenals) "belonging to Curricle guns carry 60 rounds of ball cart"ridges. Great expectations were at one time had of this "piece of ordnance, but it is not used any longer in the Brit"ish service." ANCHOR.

THE INSIGNIA OF RANK.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Numbers 5 and 9, vol. 2, of your paper contain two articles entitled "Insignia of Rank." Both propose an alteration of the badges within the shoulder-straps of field officers of the United States Army. I would now beg your forbearance to hear my views on this matter.

If shoulder-straps must form the means to distinguish the commissioned officers (though, certainly, a great many people think them no very graceful adornment), let the rank-badges upon them be systematical and tasteful, as well as appropriate to the country whose defenders wear them. The five-pointed or American star in silver, as used in the flag of our country, is surely the most appropriate and appreciated badge which could be adopted. At present, the subaltern officers wear bars—bars, the hated emblems of the Rebel flag. They wear either *no* bar, which looks bare, or they wear one and two bars, which are not easily discernible from a distance or at dusk. The field officers, with the exception of the major, who wears gold, have silver ornaments in common with their superiors. Two grades wear oak-leaves, which are more a distinction for naval than military officers. The new soldier or the civilian (to which latter, at times, it is a matter of importance to distinguish rank) has to remember a combination of stars, leaves, bars, and buttons quite bewildering. Now, all this might be obviated by taking pattern of Russia, Austria, Prussia, Italy, Spain, and, in part, France and England, all of which powers have a regulated repetition of one, two, or three stars and crowns through the three grades of the three different divisions of rank of commissioned officers, which are alike in all armies. Thus I would propose for:

1. Subalterns, single-breasted coats—Second Lieutenant, one star; First Lieutenant, two stars; Captain, three stars.

2. Field officers, double-breasted coat—Major, one star; Lieutenant-Colonel, two stars; Colonel, three stars.

3. General officers, coat as prescribed—Brigadier-General, one star; Major-General commanding division, two stars; Major-General commanding corps, three stars.

The Lieutenant-General—coat as worn now by Major-Generals, three and three buttons, with shoulder-straps containing two crossed marshal batons, over which an American eagle in its flight. All these rank-badges to be in silver; but officers of the Quartermaster, Commissary, Pay, Judge-Advocate, and Medical Departments to wear them in gold, or *vice versa*, to distinguish them from the fighting line and staff. The cap ornaments would also be altered, changing the initials within the laurel-wreath of officers wearing golden stars in golden letters, as Q. M., C. S., P. D., J. A., and M. D., as the case may be. The Engineers to carry in silver their castle; the Ordnance in silver their granado; the Adjutants, Inspectors, and Aides with the Generals, the U. S. in silver; and the Signal Corps two crossed flags, also in silver. This arrangement, I should think, would answer all purposes of clearness as to rank and duties of the commissioned officers of the Army.

Allow me a few words about chevrons, the badges of the non-commissioned officers. As now worn, they certainly are too cheap-looking affairs. No soldier of experience doubts that the uniform and military etiquette are import-

ant means to create discipline and emulation; and no old officer denies to himself and others the fact that the non-commissioned officers are the pillars upon whom rest the spirit of the great rank and file. Therefore, it is proper to give to them an outward sign of appreciation, not alone through the respectful treatment they are entitled to by the Regulations, but also in their uniform. The Company Sergeants and Corporals might retain their present distinctions, but why not create the rank of Lance Corporal, giving one chevron for good conduct, intelligent and brave execution of the private's duties, to reward the deserving man where promotion is impracticable because the prescribed number of non-commissioned officers are on the rolls of the company? The Staff-Sergeants should wear the chevrons of gold lace, not such huge, ungainly badges as now are sported, but tasteful ornaments indicative of the position and duties of the Staff-Sergeant. R. C. T.

SCRANTON, Penn, Oct. 23, 1864.

THE SEVENTY-THIRD NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—By special orders No. 241, from headquarters Second Army corps, a board of officers, of which General MILES is President, was appointed to ascertain what regiments in the corps were entitled to have the names of battles in which they had been engaged inscribed on their colors, also how many colors and guns had been captured from the enemy, etc., etc. The following is from the report of the Seventy-third New York Volunteers:

"This regiment, as the Fourth regiment of the Excelsior brigade, arrived in Washington in August, 1861, 897 strong. Present strength, for duty 203; absent, 222. Total, 425." It has participated in the following engagements:

Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, the Chimneys, Savage Station, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Malvern Hill 2d, Bristow Station, 2d Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorville, Gettysburgh, Wapping Heights, Kelly's Ford, Locust Grove, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Coal Harbor, Siege of Petersburgh, Deep Bottom, Mine Run.

Has lost in action seven hundred and nine officers and men, of whom all but forty-six (46) have been killed and wounded; has captured from the enemy five (5) colors, five (5) guns, and never lost any.

Colonel WM. R. BREWSTER entered the service in April, 1861, as major of the Twenty-eighth New York State Militia for three months' service. For the past two years he has been almost constantly in command of a brigade. His health is, however, so much impaired by long and active service, that his surgeons advise him it will be fatal for him to endure another winter campaign, and we understand he is about to leave the service. His retirement will be a loss to the service, which cannot at this time well spare officers of his character and long experience.

FASCINE-KNIVES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The proposition of Captain ALEXANDER, Maryland Artillery, to unite saw and bayonet, is excellent, but not new. The Pioneers, Sappers, Miners and Pontonniers of the European armies have carried them since 1809, as tool and as weapon. The blade is so shaped that it is broader at the point than at the hilt, so that it may be used with greater force as a hatchet. The back has teeth filed into it so that it may be used as a saw. It is fixed upon the fire-arms like a sabre-bayonet, and is thus no hindrance in firing, while the point is sharp enough to serve admirably for a thrust. These bayonets are called Fascine-Knives.

FRAUDULENT SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—The following decision of Major G. NORMAN LIEBER, Judge-Advocate of the Department of the Gulf, and presiding judge of the Provost Court at New Orleans, will interest and instruct the Army. The three defendants in the case, F. M. ZEIGLER, GEO. A. MEYSTER and HENRY HELLFRISCH were charged with the offence of dealing in Government forage:—

The extent to which the fraudulent sales of Government property has been carried in this city, and the facility with which it can be accomplished by persons in the employ of the Government, render it necessary to exercise more than ordinary exertion in its detection, and the most unfailing severity in its punishment. There is certain Government property, which, more than any other, is liable to be misappropriated and stolen, and on account of the difficulty of identification offers great temptation. I may mention, for instance, forage, horses, clothing and rations, but particularly the first. The facts of the case now before the court are these: Defendent MEYSTER, sutler of the Third Maryland Cavalry, drew upon six forage requisitions for ten private horses, signed by officers of the Third Maryland, a certain amount of forage, of which he used a part, selling the remainder to defendent HELLFRISCH. These facts are admitted. The question then arises, whether or not that forage, as soon as drawn, became private forage in such a sense as to admit of the possessors disposing of it in any way.

An officer is paid by the Government a certain sum as his salary. Under certain circumstances he receives a certain amount of fuel and forage. It is particularly provided that he shall not have authority to dispose of surplus fuel, and the same rule applies to forage. (See par. 1124 Revised Army Regulations.) The intention is to furnish him with sufficient forage for his horses and no more. If there should happen to be a surplus, that surplus must be considered as the property of the Government, and not private property. The officer has no right to sell or dispose of it, and any person buying it from an officer buys it under the presumption of its being Government property. It is the duty of the person buying to assure himself that it is not Government property. It must be considered as being Government property until proved to be otherwise.

In the present instance the amount sold indicates an intention on the part of certain of the parties to defraud the Government. There could not lawfully have been so large a surplus. Defendant MEYSTER is found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $300.

If these requisitions were given to him in payment of a debt he has his remedy against the officers, and the officers are likewise responsible to the Government.

Defendant HELLFRISCH I find guilty and sentence to pay a fine of $188. Defendent ZEIGLER is acquitted, the evidence not showing that he was implicated in the transaction.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

BRIGADIER-General Custer has been promoted to be a Major-General, in consideration of his brilliant services in the Valley.

JUSTIN Hodge, of Connecticut, has been appointed Chief Quartermaster of the Sixth Army corps, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

MR P. McCallum, son of General McCallum, has been appointed Superintendent of the military railroads diverging from Alexandria.

BRIGADIER-General Thomas Francis Meagher lately gave a reading from the poets at Nashville, Tenn., for the benefit of the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum.

COLONEL N. A. M. Dudley, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, and Captain of the Tenth regular infantry, has been appointed Major of the Fifteenth infantry.

COLONEL Ellison, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington, has been relieved for assignment to duty elsewhere, and Captain Lawrence temporarily placed in his office.

MAJOR Nelson Plato, for a long time Dépôt Quartermaster at Norfolk, has been relieved by Captain Blunt, and ordered to the front on duty in Major-General Butler's command.

BRIGADIER-General E. E. Potter has returned to the Department of the South, and resumed command of the District of Hilton Head, Fort Pulaski, St. Helena and Tybee Islands.

COLONEL Joseph Darr, Jr., heretofore performing the duties of first assistant provost-marshal-general, is announced as acting provost-marshal-general of the department of Missouri.

CAPTAIN F. M. Croley, 11th U. S. infantry, has been ordered to report to Captain W. B. Royall, Superintendent of mounted recruiting service at Carlisle Barracks, Penn., for assignment to duty.

BRIGADIER-General George D. Wagner has been promoted to the command of the Second division Fourth army corps, vice-Brigadier-General Newton assigned to the command at Key West.

BRIGADIER-General John Newton and staff arrived at New Orleans from Cairo on the 14th, *en route* for Key West, where General Newton takes command in place of Brigadier-General Woodbury, deceased.

LIEUTENANT Thomas J. Robinson, of Major-General Foster's staff, has been relieved and ordered to report to Brigadier-General Scammon, as Adjutant-General of the Northern district of the Department of the South.

CAPTAIN Clayton Macmichael, 9th U. S. infantry, one of the aides-de-camp of the late Major-General Birney, having been temporarily relieved from duty in the field on account of physical disability, is on duty as U. S. mustering officer at Augusta, Me.

LIEUTENANT Harry Fuller, of the First Western Virginia cavalry, has been appointed Acting Ordnance Officer by Major-General Sheridan, and assigned to duty on the staff of General Powell, commanding a cavalry division in the Middle Military Department.

COLONEL Thomas has arrived at Hilton Head and assumed the duties of Chief Quartermaster, relieving Captain John H. Moore, who is expected to go to Florida. Captain S. T. Lamb, Assistant Quartermaster, has been relieved by Captain Fitzgerald and goes North.

BRIGADIER-General George J. Stannard, who commanded the First division of the Eighteenth corps at the battle of Chapin's Farm, and lost his right arm in repulsing the rebel attack on Fort Harrison the next day, has received leave of absence and left for his home in Vermont.

COLONEL P. P. Pitkin, Dépôt Quartermaster at City Point, Va., has been notified by the Governor of Vermont of an appointment as Quartermaster-General of that State, with the rank of Brigadier-General, and requested to return immediately and enter on the duties of the office.

CAPTAIN C. C. G. Thornton, Twelfth Maine Volunteers, having been assigned to special duty by order of headquarters department, has been relieved from duty as Acting Inspector-General at headquarters District of Eastern Virginia. Major J. A. Darling, Third Pennsylvania heavy artillery, is appointed Acting Inspector-General.

THE following named officers and men have been duly exchanged as prisoners of war in Charleston harbor, S. C., and ordered to join their regiments without delay:—Captain J. G. McWilliams, Fifty-first Illinois Volunteers; Major T. Pruyn, Seventh New York heavy artillery; Hospital Steward J. C. Ault, Second Ohio regiment.

MAJOR W. A. Van Rensselaer, of the Twentieth regiment New York State veteran militia, has been assigned to duty at Fort Monroe to transact all business of the Provost-Marshal-General's Department pertaining to the mail boats which are running upon the lines of communication of the armies operating against Richmond.

COLONEL C. H. Van Wyck, of the Fifty-sixth New York State Volunteers, is at present in command of Morris Island, S. C. He comes home on leave of absence. Colonel Van Wyck has recently remustered for an additional term of three years. On the 17th inst. the privates and non-commissioned officers of the regiment, as an expression of their esteem, presented Colonel Van Wyck with an elegant gold watch.

FIRST Lieutenant Frank H. Boyd, Co. E, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, has been sentenced to forfeit all pay and allowances due or to become due him to the amount of five hundred and thirty-seven dollars, to be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, and to be confined for the term of three years in the State prison at Auburn, New York, or at such other place of confinement as may be designated by the proper authority.

THE following officers have been cashiered:—Captain Henry Troll, Battery A, Second Missouri light artillery; Captain David Thompson, Co. H, Second regiment District of Columbia volunteers; Captain William McNally, Seventy-seventh N. Y. S. N. G., and to forfeit all pay and allowances due and to become due, and to be imprisoned at hard labor in the Penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., or such other place as the commanding general may direct, for the period of one year.

THE following officers have been dismissed the service:—Captain A. A. Guest, Second U. S Sharpshooters, dishonorably, with the forfeiture to the United States of all pay and allowances; Captain William T. Cummings, Co. I, Nineteenth Kentucky Vols.; First Lieutenant John W. Peck, Co. G, Second regiment District Columbia Vols.; Second Lieutenant Henry S. Hilliard, Fifth New Hampshire Vols.; First Lieutenant Herbert F. Guthrie, Battery L, First Ohio light artillery.

FIRST Lieutenant Joseph S. Oakley, One Hundred and Twentieth New York Volunteers, has been sentenced to refund to the United States two hundred and fourteen dollars and ninety-four cents, to be reduced to the rank of a private soldier, then be dishonorably discharged the United States service, and to be confined in such penitentiary as the proper authorities may appoint, for the term of three years. The order promulgating this sentence to be published in at least one newspaper in the county in which he resides.

THE following named officers constitute a commission, sitting in Washington, for the trial of various persons arrested for furnishing goods to blockade runners:—Major-General Doubleday, U. S. Volunteers; Brigadier-General F. Fessenden, U. S. Volunteers; Colonel R. Butler Price, Second Pennsylvania cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel S. A. Barker, Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers; Captain J. H. Pratt, A. D. C.; Captain M. H. Ellis, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New York Volunteers; Colonel John A. Foster, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New York Volunteers, Judge Advocate.

THE following officers from Eastern commands were exchanged lately at Rough and Ready, Ga.:—Lieutenants G. L. Brockinridge, Co. F, Second U. S. artillery, July 22; E. Belcher, Seventy-third Pennsylvania, July 20; H. Bissell, Sixth Pennsylvania, July 20; J. Coughlan, A. D. C. July 28; H. R. Sturdevant, Co. D, One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania, July 20; B. F. Sheldon, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth New York, July 20; Captains B. R. Perkins, Co. D, Twelfth U. S. infantry, July 31; D. C. Buell, General Howard's staff, September 9; Major H. White, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania, July 30; Major-General Stoneman, commanding cavalry corps; Major M. W. Keough, A. D. C. The officers who were brought up on the 28th inst. looked singularly delicate and weak. Though none had been captured previous to May, and the majority of them in the months of July and August, yet in this short time starvation had begun its work, and neglect and abuse had assisted in telling a fearfully sad story.

OBITUARY.

CAPTAIN GEORGE S. LAUMAN, 10TH U. S. INFANTRY.

AT a meeting of the officers of the Tenth regiment of U. S. infantry, held at the headquarters of the Second division, Fifth corps, Army of the Potomac, the following resolutions were offered and passed:

Resolved, That it is with sincere regret we learn of the death at Reading, Pa., of our old comrade and companion in arms, Captain GEORGE S. LAUMAN of the Tenth infantry; and while condoling with his family in their great affliction, we can assure them that his reputation as a brave and gallant officer will long live in the hearts of the officers of his regiment.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family o the deceased, and also that they be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and New York *Herald*.

GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Captain 10th infantry, comd'g regt.
ADOLPH LUNING, 1st Lieut. 10th infantry, Acting Adjutant.
THEO. SCHWAN, 2d Lieut. 10th infantry.
JOHN HUNTER, 2d Lieut 10th infantry.
W. S. MILLENER, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Vols., in charge of 10th infantry.

THANKSGIVING FOR MERCIES.

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

IT has pleased Almighty God to prolong our national life another year, defending us with His guardian care against unfriendly designs from abroad, and vouchsafing to us in His mercy many and signal victories over the enemy, who is of our own household. It has also pleased our Heavenly Father to favor as well our citizens in their homes as our soldiers in their camps, and our sailors on the rivers and seas, with unusual health. He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and by immigration, while He has opened to us new sources of wealth, and has crowned the labor of our workingmen in every department of industry with abundant rewards. Moreover, He has been pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage, and resolution sufficient for the great trial of civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence as a nation to the cause of freedom and humanity, and to afford to us reasonable hopes of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart the last Thursday of November next as a day which I desire to be observed by all my fellow-citizens, wherever they may be, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, the beneficent Creator and Ruler of the Universe. And I do further recommend to my fellow-citizens aforesaid, that, on that occasion, they do reverently humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the Great Disposer of events for a return of the inestimable blessings of peace, union, and harmony throughout the land which it has pleased Him to assign as a dwelling-place for ourselves and for our posterity throughout all generations.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be m de payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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BOUND volumes of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for 1863-4, Volume 1, are for sale at this office. Price $6. Covers will be furnished to subscribers wishing to bind. Price $1.

THE BATTLE OF CEDAR CREEK.

IT is related of DESAIX, that, when the bloody morning of Marengo had been already gained by the Austrians, taking out his watch, he said: "It is a "battle lost; but it is not too late to win another." The brilliant advance of his division followed, with the magnificent charge of KELLERMAN'S cavalry, and victory wrested from defeat crowned the banners of the First Consul. Doubtless the familiar utterance of DESAIX recurred to many readers, when the tidings came of SHERIDAN'S brilliant victory at Cedar Creek. The circumstances, now so well known, of SHERIDAN'S felicitous arrival on the field, his prompt dispositions to check and turn the tide of battle, and his final success in snatching victory out of adverse fortune, attest the mighty power of personal influence in the head of an army. It is always more interesting to trace the causes and consequences of great historical events to a few prominent actors therein, rather than to mechanical or accidental surroundings, or even to the combined efforts of vast numbers of men. SHERIDAN'S individual influence upon the fate of the day at Cedar Creek becomes one of its chief features of attraction, and will so pass into history. The glory of saving Marengo is claimed not only by the admirers of DESAIX, but by those also of KELLERMAN and of LANNES. MASSENA, by his defence of Genoa, competes for the same palm, and no little authority exists to show that even MARMONT, always then under a cloud, was, by the skillful handling of his artillery, the true hero of Marengo. And, after all, NAPOLEON himself was the man to whom the glory belongs. In SHERIDAN'S battle, the real credit of the performance, so far as officers, and not the men in the ranks, can claim it, is chiefly concentrated on himself, and his subordinates will hardly seek to seize it, to divide it amongst themselves.

When SHERIDAN withdrew from Harrisonburgh, after his advance up the Valley, he paused at Cedar Creek, two miles this side of Strasburgh. EARLY followed him to Fisher's Hill, an equal distance on the other side. The intervening space of four miles, with the town in the centre, remained debatable ground. Two or three severe skirmishes, resulting from reconnoissances, the most considerable of which was the affair of Thursday, the 13th, showed that EARLY was bent upon the renewal of active hostilities. That veteran warrior has proved himself, despite the difference in years, quite as restless as SHERIDAN, and has exhibited a boldness which, at least when viewed in the light of defeat, amounts to absolute rashness. Both his famous raid through Maryland to Baltimore and his campaign against SHERIDAN have displayed the same quality of inordinate daring. The former was crowned with complete success; but the latter with as unqualified disaster. A worthy successor of STONEWALL JACKSON, so far as intrepidity goes, he was fated to meet a very different antagonist in the Valley from those whom JACKSON so easily overthrew. When he encountered a general who, with equal energy, boldness, and skill, stood at the head of an Army superior in numbers, EARLY'S fortunes declined. Three successive and severe defeats, at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, have attested the fatal mistakes in his military policy. The elasticity with which he recovered, after his former defeats, is, indeed, very surprising now, and warns us not to credit too much the exultant stories of his utter annihilation. But, let him recuperate his Army as he may, EARLY'S prestige, for the present, is gone.

Under the impression that the enemy's army was dispirited, if not essentially destroyed, SHERIDAN was arranging new combinations of great importance. He had sent the Sixth corps to Front Royal, and made cavalry dispositions in the same quarter. Whether this move was for the purpose of transporting a part of his force to GRANT by way of the Manassas Gap Railroad, of which he had lately taken thorough possession, or to operate afresh "on another line" east of the Blue Ridge, or whatever its purpose, we need not speculate, because events have greatly changed those anticipations. The fortunate interception of dispatches disclosed that EARLY was still in fighting condition, and had been reinforced both with good men and good guns from Richmond, to supply his large losses in those particulars. Every preparation was made to receive him, the Sixth corps being recalled from Front Royal to the right of the infantry line. But, in spite of this intelligence and of EARLY'S hostile demonstration, SHERIDAN determined to visit Washington, where he had important affairs to transact. He started thither on Saturday, the 15th, two days after THORBURN'S severe affair near Strasburgh.

Our line lay along the easterly bank of Cedar creek, with the Nineteenth corps in front of the bridge and ford across which the turnpike passes, the Eighth corps on its left, and the Sixth on its right. The two former were strongly entrenched, and the whole position was good. The First and Third Cavalry divisions covered the right flank, and POWELL'S cavalry picketed the whole North Fork, on the left, as far as Front Royal. Our line, then, beginning on the right, ran across the Valley thus: CUSTER, MERRITT, WRIGHT (RICKETTS), EMORY, CROOK, POWELL. General WRIGHT was in command. Before dawn of Wednesday, the 19th, a raw and misty morning, a heavy flanking column of the enemy, under cover of the fog, gained unperceived CROOK'S left and rear, captured nearly all his skirmish line, and was fairly inside his entrenchments before a drum was beat, or the scattering outpost fire had wakened the bewildered camp from its slumbers. Simultaneously, EARLY burst across Cedar Creek in front, carrying the ford and bridge. Seven pieces of artillery quickly fell into his hands. The rout of the Eighth corps was followed by that of the Nineteenth, whose left flank was exposed by the breaking of the former. Eleven more pieces of artillery were captured, and, like the former, turned upon our flying troops. Day broke upon a wretched scene of scattered commands. Our entire position had been turned, a thousand prisoners, eighteen cannon, our camp equipage and other spoils, captured, and the exultant enemy, pressing us away from the turnpike, was hastening along its easterly side to Middletown, whence our immense trains were driving post-haste to Winchester. A terrific artillery fire from the other side of Cedar Creek, and a steady roll of musketry on the hither side, threw consternation and death into our ranks. Here and there subdivisions bravely contested the ground. At other points, multitudes of stragglers were breaking in panic to the rear. The Sixth corps was soon brought up to cover the retreat, and CUSTER and MERRITT, hitherto not engaged, except in a preliminary feint made by the enemy's cavalry on the right, were sent across to the support of the left. The line continued to give way. The enemy seized Middletown, and planted his batteries there, while our troops fell back to Newtown. There General WRIGHT, who had never lost heart or hope, had resolved to make another stand, determined yet to win the day. Four miles from the strong position we had lost, the line was once more forming, during a fortunate lull in the battle.

At this moment, SHERIDAN came upon the field. He had ridden at top speed from Winchester, where he had arrived from Washington, passing his retreating trains, his ambulances filled with wounded, and the crowds of fugitives, who were rushing "demoral-"ized" to the rear. Everything told him plainly that his Army, as he expresses it, had been "driven in "confusion." Arriving at 10½ o'clock,—his horse covered with foam—he made known his presence to the Army, and was received with cheers. The knowledge of the absence of the head of the Army had done much hitherto to prevent the recovery of the lost day. But now, WRIGHT'S retreat had drawn the main Army from the enemy's severe fire, and caused the latter to follow him to a new position. EARLY, also, found himself forced to take a short interval of rest, in order to recuperate his exhausted troops, as well as to get them well in hand, to confront our new line. Only a few troops, of the Sixth corps, were now hotly engaged, as the enemy had ceased to press us so severely. Rest and the postponed breakfast had begun to suggest to our men that matters were not so desperate as they seemed. Once able to halt, without being mowed down under fire, they could discuss more coolly the possibility of even driving the enemy. To turn the scale, SHERIDAN'S opportune appearance came, and restored to his men that confidence and enthusiasm which cannot be counted on in an army except when its proper leader is in command.

Until after midday, the lull in general battle continued. But, at one o'clock, the enemy, having dragged his artillery up to confront the new line, began tossing shells with accuracy into our ranks. The line was left as WRIGHT had formed it, except that CUSTER'S cavalry division had been thrown across from the left to the right. It now ran thus:—CUSTER, WRIGHT, EMORY, CROOK, MERRITT. At Front Royal, POWELL remained quiet, being cut off from the other troops. Very soon the enemy came up once more on the charge. A prolonged and terrible encounter followed, the main part of which fell on the Nineteenth and Sixth corps. But he no longer contended with men surprised and bewildered by a fierce daylight attack, from which his impetuous rush had not suffered them to recover. The rapidity of his fighting, fortunate in one respect, was fatal in another. The lull which the exhaustion of his men demanded, proved the cause of his subsequent reverse. Our troops, also, now had their "second "breath," and, well posted, received the enemy's charge on equal terms, awake, alert, and expectant. The odds were in our favor, and, after a desperate effort, he recoiled to Middletown.

Troops who could check the enemy after such bitter and continued reverse, could certainly advance. Accordingly, after an incessant duel of artillery and musketry, the charge was ordered. Between three and four o'clock the whole line went forward, infantry and cavalry alike. A terrific fire greeted them from Middletown. But they pressed on, and, despite an obstinate and sanguinary resistance, carried the village, where the enemy had made visible preparations to stay, and put him to flight. The hard work was all over, and the day substantially won. It only remained to pursue and to gather up the spoils their hasty flight would compel the fugitives to relinquish. Our 24 lost guns, camp equipage, and lost wagons, ambulances and horses, were retaken. The cavalry forded Cedar Creek, and kept on to Strasburgh, where in his hurried retreat, the enemy had got his wagons and most of his artillery into an inextricable jumble along the road. On our approach, the riders cut their traces and rode away, abandoning everything to us without a struggle. The capture of flags, cannon, and prisoners was now mere play, compared with the preceding work of the day. On account of the approach of night and the complete exhaustion of our troops, however, there was no elaborate pursuit. Our infantry remained in the old camps at Cedar Creek, a part being thrown out two miles further, to Strasburgh. Some of the cavalry went as far as Fisher's Hill, but none pursued more than three or four miles beyond Cedar Creek. The next day the cavalry went up the Valley as far as Woodstock, and made more captures of stragglers and abandoned material. But the enemy was far ahead, and had made good his retreat to Mount Jackson. The cavalry therefore returned to the neighborhood of Fisher's Hill.

The fact that EARLY was able so quickly to recuperate his army, which many people thought entirely exhausted, has given a disagreeable impression as to the resources of the enemy. But no apprehension should be felt from this exhibition of boldness. EARLY'S force was certainly outnumbered by ours in that battle. His skillful surprise in the morning gave him a temporary and a dangerous advantage. But

later in the day, when the equilibrium of our troops had been restored, their superior strength instantly showed itself. Our losses in killed and wounded—between 5,000 and 6,000—were, unhappily, considerably greater than those of the enemy, owing to the continued disaster of the early morning. Had more of daylight remained, a greatly increased loss might have been inflicted upon the enemy. In prisoners, our loss was about equal to his, any difference being in our favor. He captured and held about 1,300 officers and men, and we, between 1,300 and 1,400. Besides recapturing all the cannon and equipage lost in the morning, our troops also took 24 cannon, about 20 caissons, over 100 ambulances and wagons, and a large quantity of ammunition, small arms, and stores. A portion of these latter items were recaptures.

In every aspect, the victory was complete and decisive. The staggering blow it has inflicted on the enemy's resources will be evident from considering the simple fact that, wherever he loses man for man with us, he fatally weakens himself. Add the loss in cannon, small arms, and ammunition, and especially the loss in prestige and *morale*, and the importance of the affair at Cedar Creek will be readily seen. That EARLY'S army is completely destroyed is, of course, only one of those pleasant fancies in which sanguine people like to indulge, but which an attempt to seize Lynchburgh would quickly dissipate. But the severe defeat which the enemy has experienced will render him less demonstrative and self-confident for some time to come.

We cannot hope, perhaps, to learn how the early disaster of the day was inflicted upon us, or through whose fault—of what outposts or picket-line, or of what officer of the day—the surprise happened; for, in the generous and forgiving disposition of our American campaigning, the motto is *de victoribus nil nisi bonum;* and success is the broad, charitable cloak to cover many a fault in the inception. It will not be well, probably, therefore, for us to comment on this phase of the day's operations, but content ourselves with hoping that, in case any future error of the same kind should happen, our troops may recover as promptly, and vindicate themselves as handsomely, as they did at Cedar Creek.

THE space required this week for a description of the engagement at Cedar Creek has absorbed that usually devoted to the great Campaign in Virginia. It so happens, however, that there never has been so little to record as now, in the Army of the Potomac, since the opening of the campaign. From the 18th to the 25th, we have only a repetition of artillery firing from the batteries, and picket firing from the skirmish lines. North of the James, the firing and counter-firing centres, principally, at Dutch Gap, where it is continuous and sharp. The enemy correctly reasons that General LEE would not expend so much powder and ball at this point, unless it were of importance to stop the construction of the canal. Meanwhile, amidst the heavy shelling from both sides, the digging goes briskly on. The news of SHERIDAN'S victory, arriving on Thursday night, was greeted with cheers, and celebrated by a salute of shotted guns. On the south side, as on the north, there has been plenty of work in enchanging artillery compliments, but no manœuvring.

The Richmond papers still recur to the affair of the 13th, which they pronounce "a great victory," and again "one of the most thorough castigations inflicted upon an enemy in modern times—a castigation "not inferior in actual destruction of life, so far as "the enemy is concerned, and quite as remarkable for "the small loss of the party inflicting it, as that which "PAKENHAM suffered at the hands of ANDREW "JACKSON." They judge that General LEE'S dispatches are too modest for the magnitude of the victory. We have already set forth at length our reasons for regarding the affair as merely a reconnoissance in force.

The game of manœuvre between SHERMAN and HOOD grows each day more exciting and absorbing. And yet, but little of a decisive character has occurred so far, and it is even possible that after all this "sparring for position" the two antagonists may part without a pitched battle. Our flag still floats in Atlanta, despite the enemy's boast to drive us from that well-earned city. HOOD has certainly severed the railroad line between Atlanta and Chattanooga, but how much damage he has done to our communications is uncertain. The enemy's papers are very jubilant, and declare that the injury is permanent, that Atlanta must be evacuated, and that Chattanooga itself is in danger. On the other hand, SHERMAN, retentive, energetic, self-reliant, so far from trembling at HOOD'S strategy, which is merely a copy of his own in taking Atlanta, is vigorously driving that general back from Georgia into Alabama. On Monday, the 17th, he took possession of Lafayette with one Army corps. HOOD had left it the same morning, hurrying down to the Coosa River. That part of his force, however, which HOOD had left at Lovejoy's and Macon, had come up to the fortifications of Atlanta, and was demonstrating in its front. The Twentieth corps held it securely, and did not exhibit much trepidation. Raiding parties, however, were still busy on the railroad to Chattanooga. The enemy's papers had already contradicted his reported capture of Rome.

Since the 17th, very little intelligence has come North from SHERMAN, although telegraphic communication between Washington and Atlanta has been restored. The enemy is amused with extravagant stories of the capture of Atlanta and Chattanooga, and SHERMAN'S army. But they all seem to be founded on the fact that, upon HOOD'S advance, some of our stations at the smaller fortified points were prudently evacuated. Nearly all these latter have been réoccupied without trouble. The last point at which we hear from SHERMAN is Gaylesville, Alabama, a village situated about the centre of Cherokee county (which borders on Georgia), and a little north of the Coosa River. HOOD is reported to be at Gordon, about thirty miles southwest of Gaylesville. SHERMAN has evidently succeeded once more in taking the offensive. It is an interesting position, but the news of its details is very meagre. Meanwhile, our railroad repairs between Atlanta and Chattanooga are rapidly progressing. There is nothing discouraging in our position, though HOOD'S movement is a bold and able one. SHERMAN is still master of the situation.

AMONGST the many promising officers who fell at Cedar Creek, was the gallant and accomplished Colonel CHARLES R. LOWELL. He was born in Boston in 1835, of very distinguished ancestry. He was graduated successively from the Boston Latin School and from Harvard College first in his class; from the latter in 1854. European travel and study added culture and accomplishment to his brilliant intellect and fine taste. At the opening of the war, he was a superintendent of iron-works in Maryland. He started instantly for Washington, and tendered his services to the country. He was assigned to a captaincy in the Sixth cavalry; went through the Peninsula campaign with STONEMAN, and subsequently served upon MCCLELLAN'S staff. In the winter of 1862–63, he recruited the Second Massachusetts cavalry, and, proceeding to Washington, was soon after assigned to the charge of a brigade. For a year he made himself of great value in protecting the environs of Washington from MOSBY'S cavalry. When SHERIDAN took charge of the Middle Department, LOWELL'S brigade was assigned to him. Through all SHERIDAN'S campaign, Colonel LOWELL has performed conspicuous and brilliant military service, to the particulars of which we would gladly revert. At Cedar Creek he fell in the noble performance of his duty.

No well-informed person can deny that the remarks of several of our correspondents of late, relative to the necessity of an increase in the pay of officers of the Army, are just and well grounded. The demand is made from no mercenary, or penurious, or discontented motives. It is asked as an act of simple justice that the Government make to its commissioned officers the same allowances as are made to all its other servants, civil and military, in consideration of the greatly augmented prices of all articles of necessity. Clothing, provisions, and labor all now command prices from fifty to one hundred per cent. greater than they did two years since. During this time, the pay of citizen employés of the Government, both in civil and military stations, has been raised; the pay of enlisted men of the Army has been handsomely increased; the officers alone, who are still required by regulations to wear the same clothing, to mount and equip themselves in the same manner, and to employ the same servants, have received no compensation or allowance for the increased prices of these articles. On the contrary, the pay of officers is actually less than formerly. The income tax is improperly assessed against the "allowances" of an officer, as he is required by regulations to apply those "allowances" to certain purposes, and they can, therefore, in no sense be considered as "income." But this tax has lately been increased from three to five per cent. The allowances for servant's wages, formerly assimilated to the pay of a private soldier, have been kept at the old rate of such pay, instead of being increased with the increase of soldier's pay; and a similar rule is followed in the case of the allowance of clothing for servants. Yet all these discriminations against the Army officers, which are making them actually the poorest men in the country, while they have driven from the service some earnest and valuable officers, have generally awakened nothing but the facetious remark that "we will bear it all till they begin to charge "us fees for the privilege of holding commissions." We think it is now time that a respectful, earnest, and manly request should be addressed to Congress, on the part of all officers of the Army, for a suitable increase of pay and allowances.

IT is still hard to give anything like a reliable statement of military movements in Missouri. It seems to be true that PRICE, after driving General CURTIS back to Kansas City, and General BLUNT out of Lexington, to the Little Blue River, was finally, on Sunday, the 23d, driven in his turn by these two forces, which had been joined by the cavalry of PLEASONTON and some outlying detachments of infantry. The report is that PRICE was forced to fall back several miles, suffering heavier loss than he inflicted on us, and losing considerable numbers of his loosely-organized force by desertions and scattering. It is impossible to give figures which would be at all reliable, either in regard to the original Rebel force or its losses in battle. The last fight occurred near Kansas City.

IT is hardly necessary to call attention to the articles published on other pages of this issue of the JOURNAL, on the British Law of Piracy, the Important Prize Decision of Judge SPRAGUE in the case of the *Ella and Anna*, and the article on the Care and Discipline of Troops. We think they will all repay a careful reading, and prove both interesting and instructive.

BRIGADIER-General RICKETTS, of the Sixth corps, who was wounded at Cedar Creek, has been brevetted major-general for gallant and meritorious conduct in that engagement. His wounds, which are quite serious, are now, happily, in such a state as to promise his speedy recovery.

AMONG the revocations of dismissals gazetted in this journal last week was that of First Lieutenant Joseph W. Paine, Thirteenth New York Cavalry. It is but due to this officer to say that his dismissal grew out of a misapprehension of the facts of the case. Lieutenant Paine was absent from his old regiment because eight months previously he had received promotion to be major of another regiment, and had been ordered to the Department of the Gulf. As soon as this fact was known to the Adjutant-General, the dismissal was revoked and the officer was honorably restored to his commission. Such errors as this too frequently arise from the neglect or malice of commanding officers, who take advantage of some quibble to report the promoted officer as "absent without leave." A more reprehensible practice can hardly be imagined.

A DUEL between two officers—Brevet-Major Greve and Captain Hansen, of the Missouri cavalry—occurred near St. Louis last week. The affair grew out of difficulty which commenced a year ago. The seconds were a Captain Kregi and a German theatrical character. The weapons were Navy revolvers, at fifteen paces. Captain Hansen fell at the first shot very seriously wounded in the left breast. Major Greve's coat sleeve was pierced, but he suffered no other injury.

CAPTAIN William Sweet, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, Assistant Mustering officer at Newbern, N. C., died of yellow fever on the 11th inst.

FIRST Lieutenant Henry F. Brownerton, Fifth United States Regular Artillery, has been missing since the rebel attack on Sheridan's Army on the 19th inst.

ARMY GAZETTE.

THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
BEFORE RICHMOND, October 11, 1864.

Soldiers of the Army of the James! The time has come when it is due to you that some word should be said of your deeds. In accordance with the plan committed to you by the Lieutenant-General commanding the armies, for the first time of the war, fully taking advantage of our facilities of steam transportation, you performed a march without parallel in the history of war.

At sunset of the 4th of May you were threatening the enemy's capital from West Point and the White House, within thirty miles of its eastern side. Within twenty-four hours, at sunset on 5th of May, by a march of a hundred and thirty miles, you transported thirty-five thousand men, their luggage, supplies, horses, wagons and artillery, within fifteen miles of the south side of Richmond, with such celerity and secrecy, that the enemy were wholly unprepared for your coming, and allowed you, without opposition, to seize the strongest natural position of the continent—a victory all the more valuable because bloodless.

Seizing the enemy's communications between their capital and the South, you held them till the 26th of May. Meanwhile your cavalry, under General Aug. V. Kautz, cut the Weldon road below Petersburgh twice over, and destroyed a portion of the Danville railroad, while the colored cavalry, under Colonel Robert M. West, joined you by a march from Williamsburgh across the Chickahominy to Harrison's Landing.

From the 12th to the 16th of May you "moved on the enemy's works" around Fort Darling, holding him in check while your cavalry cut the Danville road, cutting his first line of works, repulsing with great slaughter his attack, which was intended for your destruction. Retiring at leisure to your position, you fortified it, repulsing three several attacks of the enemy, until you have made it strong enough to hold itself. Fortifying Powhatan, Wilson's Wharf, For Pocahontas, you secured your communications and have practically moved Fortress Monroe as a base within fifteen miles of the Rebel capital, there to remain till that travels.

Re-embarking after you had secured your position with nearly your whole effective strength under Major-General Wm. F. Smith, you again appeared at White House, forty-eight hours after you received the order to march, participating at the memorable battle of Coal Harbor with the Army of the Potomac, where the number and character of your gallant dead attest your bravery and courage.

Again returning in advance of that army on the 15th of June, under General Smith, the Eighteenth Corps captured the right of the line of defences around Petersburgh and nine pieces of artillery, which lines you have since held for three months.

On the 16th of June a portion of the Tenth Corps under Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry again threw itself upon the enemy's communications between Richmond and Petersburgh and destroyed miles of the road, holding the point for days.

The Tenth Corps, on the 14th day of August, passing the James at Deep Bottom under Major-General David B. Birney, by a series of brilliant charges carried the enemy's works near New Market, and two days later another line of works at Fussell's Mills, defended by the best troops of Lee's army, bringing back four guns and three battle-flags as trophies of their valor.

Again crossing the James on the 9th of September, with both corps, with celerity, precision, secrecy, and promptness of movement, seldom equalled, with both corps in perfect co-operation, you assailed and carried at the same moment with the Tenth Corps and the Third Division of the Eighteenth Corps, under General Birney, the enemy's strong works with double lines of abattis at Spring Hill, near New-Market, while the remaining Division of the Eighteenth Corps, under Major-General O. C. Ord, carried by assault Battery Harrison, capturing 25 pieces of heavy ordnance—the strongest of the enemy's works around Richmond. The army thus possessed itself of the outer line of the enemy's works, and advanced to the very gates of Richmond. So vital was your success at Battery Harrison, that on the 1st of October, under the eye of General Lee himself, massing his best troops, the enemy made most determined assaults upon your lines to retake it, and were driven back with the loss of seven battle-flags and almost the annihilation of Clingman's brigade.

After weeks of preparation, massing all his veteran troops on your right flank, on the 7th of October the enemy drove in our cavalry with the loss of some pieces of horse artillery; but meeting the steady troops of the Tenth Corps, were repulsed with slaughter, losing three commanders of brigades killed and wounded, and many field and line officers and men killed, wounded and prisoners.

Such is the glorious record of the Army of the James! Never beaten in battle—never repulsed in assault by a larger portion of its forces than a brigade.

All those triumphs have not been achieved without many loved and honored dead. Why should we mourn their departure? Their names have passed into history, emblazoned on the proud roll of their country's heroes. Yet we drop fresh tears for the gallant General H. B. Burnham, the devoted soldier—leading his brigade to the crest of Battery Harrison, where he fell, amid the cheers of his victorious charge. In his memory, Battery Harrison will be officially designated Fort Burnham.

Of the colored soldiers of the Third Division of the Eighteenth and Tenth Corps, and the officers who led them, the General commanding desires to make special mention. In the charge on the enemy's works by the colored Division of the Eighteenth Corps at Spring Hill, New-Market, better men were never better led—better officers never led better men. With hardly exception, the officers of the colored troops have justified the care with which they have been selected. A few more such gallant charges, and the command of colored troops will be the post of honor in American armies. Our colored soldiers, by coolness, steadiness and determined courage and dash, have silenced every cavil of the doubters of their soldierly capacity, and drawn tokens of admiration from their enemies; they have brought their late masters even, to the consideration of the question whether they will not employ as soldiers this hitherto despised race. Be it so! This war is ended when the musket is in the hands of every able-bodied negro who wishes to use one.

In the present movement, where all have deserved so well, it is almost invidious to nae names; yet justice requires especially gallant acts to be noticed. Major Generals Ord and Birney receive the thanks of the Commanding General for prompt celerity in the movement of their corps, both in the time and the manner, thereby securing thorough co-operation, although moving over different lines. Their active promptness cannot be too much commended as examples in other operations.

To be able to move troops in exact time is a quality as scarce as it is valuable. General Ord received a severe wound while directing the occupation of the captured redoubt. Brigadier-General Stannard is particularly distinguished for his gallantry in leading his division in assault, until he lost his arm. The Commanding General takes pleasure in recommending General Stannard for promotion for meritorious service. First Lieutenant C. W. Cook, 21st Connecticut, Acting Aide to Brigadier-General Stannard, has special mention for distinguished gallantry, and is recommended to his Excellency the Governor of Connecticut for promotion.

All commanders of divisions and brigades acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the Commanding General in the fight.

The Commanding General is quite conscious that in his endeavor to put on record the gallant deeds of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the James, he has almost of necessity (because of imperfection of reports) omitted many deserving of mention. Yet, as these gallant men will on other occasions equally distinguish themselves, they can then take their due place in their country's history.

EIGHTEENTH CORPS, FIRST DIVISION.

In the 1st Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Raulston commanding, reports that his whole command behaved in so credible a manner that he has no individual instances of gallant conduct to report.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Assistant-Surgeon J. G. Porteous, 118 New York Vols., deserves the highest credit for his bravery and attention to duties, being the only surgeon in the brigade, advancing with his regiment in the charging column.

Lieutenant-Colonel George F. Nichols, 118 New York Vols., deserves honorable mention for the gallant manner, with a small number of men, with which he captured two redoubts on the right of Fort Harrison while the main assault was being made, and also for his cool conduct of the skirmish line in the general assault.

Lieutenant Campbell, 118th New York, aide to Brigadier-General Burnham, carried an order to the assaulting column when near the brow of the fort, under a heavy fire—a most gallant act.

Lieutenant N. J. Gibbs and H. J. Adams, of the same regiment, the first men in the redoubts, are commended for their presence of mind in turning the enemy's guns to bear upon them. They are respectfully recommended to his Excellency, the Governor of New York, for promotion.

Corporal Michael Finnegan, 118th New York, is reported for his cool and humorous courage in capturing a Rebel, forcing him to stand on the parapet, face the enemy and give three hearty cheers for the Union.

Private Frank Jandrew, 118th New York, was especially conspicuous, capturing 40 prisoners after the enemy's assault of the 30th. He is recommended to the Secretary of War for a medal for gallant conduct.

Colonel Michael Donahue, 10th New Hampshire Vols., has credit for the gallant manner in which he advanced his skirmish line from Aiken's Landing, having his horse shot under him, and afterwards severely wounded.

Private James Bradbury, 10th New Hampshire Vols., is recommended to the Secretary of War for a medal, for gallantry in capturing a Rebel stand of colors.

William S. Simmons and Jacob Bishop, color-sergeants of the 8th Connecticut Vols., are commended for planting their colors on the parapet of the fort among the earliest. Sergeants Bishop and Simmons are promoted to 2d Lieutenants in the U. S. colored troops; with the approval of the President.

Corporal Nathan Hickock, 8th Connecticut Vols., honorable mention for his gallantry in capturing a Rebel battle flag, and is recommended to the Secretary of War for a medal. His colonel will see that he has his warrant as a sergeant.

Chaplain Nathan Wardner, of the 96th New York Vols., is specially commended for charging with his regiment in the advancing column, ready to administer the lasting consolations to the dying.

Sergeant Quester Archer, of the 96th New York, has honorable mention for his gallantry in placing the colors of his regiment on Battery Harrison. There is a generous rivalry between the color-bearers of the 8th Connecticut and the 96th New York, as to which was the first in planting their colors—so nearly equal were they that it is difficult to say which were in advance. May that rivalry always continue.

Captain Enoch W Goss, of the 13th New Hampshire Vols., is commended for leading the skirmish line and the capture of prisoners and battle flags, after the enemy's charge of the 30th, in which 18 commissioned officers and 209 men were captured

Acting Adjutant William P. Long, 21st Connecticut Vols., is recommended to his Excellency the Governor of Connecticut for promotion for gallantry in planting his colors among the first on the Rebel fortifications.

Corporal F. Clarence Buck, Co. A, 21st Connecticut Sharpshooter Battalion, is recommended to the Secretary of War for a medal for courage. Although wounded in the arm, he refused to leave the field until the engagement closed. In addition, he will have his warrant as sergeant.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Captain Cecil Clay, 58th Pennsylvania Vols., has honorable mention. His color bearer being shot, he planted his colors on the fortifications of Battery Harrison, and was severely wounded in the act. He is recommended to his Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania for promotion.

Sergeant Patterson T. Campbell, Co. F, 57th Pennsylvania, is noticed as capturing the first prisoner in the fort—a Rebel captain. He is promoted to a lieutenancy in colored troops.

Sergeant Nathan McKown, Co. B, 58th Pennsylvania, advanced in front of our lines, after the repulse of the enemy, capturing a Rebel battle flag under severe picket fire. He is recommended to the Secretary of War for a medal for gallantry. Sergeant McKown is promoted for good conduct to a lieutenant in the 6th U. S. Colored troops.

Corporal Samuel Clapper, Co. D, 188th Pennsylvania, is recommended for a medal for gallant services in bringing off the colors of the 92d New York—its own color-sergeant being wounded.

Corporal Charles Slusher, Co. H, 188th Pennsylvania, planted the first national colors on the fortifications in the charge of September 29. He is recommended to the Secretary of War for a medal for gallantry, and will have the warrant of a sergeant.

Corporal William Groul, Co. I, 188th Pennsylvania, first planted the colors of his State on the fortifications of the enemy. He is recommended for a medal for gallant conduct.

Theodore Kramer, Co G, 188th Pennsylvania, took one of the first prisoners, a captain, in the charge of the 29th, and is recommended to the Secretary of War for a medal.

Sergeant William E. Gibson, Sergeant John Flannegan, Co. I, and Sergeant Frank M. Hawley, Co. B, 188th Pennsylvania, were conspicuous for humane daring in volunteering to bring off the wounded under a heavy fire, September 29. There are some who will carry wounded to the rear; these sergeants brought them from the front. Sergeants Gibson, Flannegan and Hawley are promoted for good conduct and soldierly bearing, to lieutenants in the United States Colored Troops.

Private Joseph Shea, 92d New York, is recommended for a medal for his gallant conduct in bringing the wounded from the field under fire of the enemy after the retirement of the line.

The 1st Division of the 18th Army corps, and the 158th New York, will be entitled to inscribe Battery Harrison on their colors. The quartermaster will furnish a new stand of colors with inscription for each regiment.

SECOND DIVISION.

Surgeon George De Landre, 158th New York, while under fire, worked faithfully day and night, dressing the wounds of those who required attention without reference to corps. It is to be deplored that our regulations allow substantially no promotion to a surgeon, but for a gallant man to do his duty in such a manner is sufficient reward.

Sergeant Armand De Allecourne, Co A, 158th New York, for soldierly coolness in turning the captured guns upon the enemy, is promoted to captain of United States Colored Troops.

Samuel Graham, color-sergeant 158th New York, is recommended to the Secretary of War for a medal for conspicuous gallantry and bravery in the assault upon the second line of works, and is promoted to 1st lieutenant in the United States Colored Troops.

Sergeant William Lang, Co. F, 158th New York, conspicuous for being among the first to scale the parapet, is recommended for a medal. Has since died of wounds. His medal will be sent to his family.

1st Sergeant Thomas Meagher, Co. G, 158th New York, who led a section of his men on the enemy's works, receiving a wound while scaling the parapet, is recommended for a medal for his gallantry.

Privates Shiller and Grabe, Co. E, 158th New York, are recommended for advancing to the ditch of the enemy's works although obliged to fall back, being unsupported. Shiller and Grabe are recommended for medals for gallant conduct.

Corporal Murphy, Co. K, 158th New York, distinguished himself by capturing a Rebel battle flag, for which service he received a twenty-days' furlough and $25 from the commanding General.

Corporal Van Winkle, privates Henry Wells and George Buchanan, 148th New York, are recommended to severally receive medals from the Secretary of War, for distinguished gallantry in taking positions in advance of the skirmish line within short distance of the enemy's gunners, driving the cannoniers from their guns. Private Buchanan has since died of his wounds. The medal will be sent to his family. Van Winkle and Wells will receive warrants as sergeants.

Augustus Flannagan, Sergeant Co. A, 55th Pennsylvania, color-bearer, conspicuous for bravery in charging on the enemy's works on the 29th of September, rushing forward with his colors, waving them and calling upon his men to follow, until he fell severely wounded. He is recommended to the Secretary of War for a medal.

Sergeant Hezekiah Hammers, Co. K, 55th Pennsylvania, with great fearlessness rushed forward, seized the colors from the wounded color-bearer and brought them off the field; and is recommended for promotion another grade for his gallantry (being already a lieutenant) to his Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania. Would that his whole regiment had emulated his example.

1st Lieutenant Peter S. Michie, of the United States Engineer corps, acting chief-engineer of the army of the James, has most honorable mention for the zeal and energy of his services, unremitting and unwearied, as well with the pontoon train as in the fortifications of the line. He is earnestly recommended to the President of the United States for brevets of captain and major.

Captain J. W. Lyon, 4th Rhode Island, in command of the pontoon trains of the army of the James, receives commendation for his energy, ability and promptness in the construction of the pontoon bridges by which the army crossed the river.

Captain John L. Suss, 1st Engineers, has honorable mention for energy in prosecuting the work which enabled our forces to hold Fort Harrison. He has already lost an arm in the service, and is recommended to his Excellency the Governor of New York for promotion.

Captain Hiram Ferrand, 1st New York Engineers, for his energy and efficiency in constructing the line of entrenchments on the line of the 18th Army corps—receiving a very severe wound in the discharge of his duty. He is recommended to his Excellency the Governor of New York for promotion.

The services of the officers and men of the engineer corps, although not as conspicuous as those of some other troops, are quite as arduous, requiring constancy, courage and zeal, and are fully appreciated.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brigadier-General Charles J. Paine has received the thanks of Major-General Birney for the conduct of his division while temporarily acting with the 10th corps in the action of the 29th of September, near New Market.

Colonel S. A. Duncan, 4th United States Colored Troops, commanding third brigade, in addition to other gallant services in the field heretofore, fell wounded near the enemy's works. He is recommended to the President for a brevet rank as brigadier-general.

Colonel A. G. Draper, 30th United States Colored Troops, commanding 2d brigade, carried this brigade in column of assault, with fixed bayonets, over the enemy's works through a double line of abattis, after severe resistance. For incessant attention to duty, and gallantry in action, Colonel Draper is also recommended to brevet rank as brigadier-general.

Lieutenant Colonel C. W. Shirtliff, 5th United States Colored Troops, gallantly led his regiment in the assault of the 26th, although at the commencement of the charge he was shot through the wrist, and again wounded until he received a third, and probably mortal wound, close to the enemy's works. He has nobly earned his promotion and his commission as colonel of his regiment, to date from the 29th of September; subject to the approval of the President

1st Lieutenant Edwin C Gaskill, 36th United States Colored Troops, for distinguished gallantry in leading his men when shot through the arm, within twenty yards of the enemy's works. He is promoted to a captain.

1st Lieutenant Richard F. Andrews, 36th United States Colored Troops, has honorable mention. Having been two months sick and relieved from duty, he volunteered and charged with his command through the swamp, where he received a wound. He is promoted to the rank of captain.

1st Lieutenant James B. Backup, 36th United States Colored Troops, excused from duty for lameness, from which he could walk but a short distance, volunteered and charged with his command through the swamp, and received a wound through the breast. He is promoted to a captain.

Private James Gardner, Co. I, 36th United States Colored Troops, rushed in advance of his brigade, shot at a Rebel officer who was on the parapet cheering his men, and ran him through with his bayonet. He will have a sergeant's warrant and a medal for gallant daring.

Captain Philip Weinman, 6th United States Colored Troops, commanding division of sharpshooters and in charge of the skirmish line, is promoted to major for excellent conduct in managing his line of assault on the 29th of September.

Milton M. Holland, Sergeant-Major 5th United States Colored Troops, commanding Co. C.; James Branson, 1st Sergeant, commanding Co. I, wounded; Powhatan Beatie, 1st Sergeant commanding Co. G, 5th United States Colored Troops—all these gallant colored soldiers were left in command, all their company officers being killed or wounded, and led them gallantly and meritoriously through the day. For these services they have most honorable mention, and the commanding General will cause a special medal to be struck in honor of these gallant colored soldiers

Captain Peter Schlick, 38th United States Colored Troops, was the first of his regiment to enter the Rebel works in the assault of the 29th, and is promoted to major

Lieutenant Bancroft, 38th United States Colored Troops, has honorable mention for daring and endurance. Being shot through the hip at the swamp, he crawled forward on his hands and knees, waving his sword and cheering his men to follow.

Sergeant-Major Martin Weisz, 38th U. S. C. T., for courage, gallantry, and good conduct in the attack on New Market, is promoted to a lieutenant.

1st Sergeant Edward Ratcliff, Co. C, 38th U. S. C. T., thrown into command of his company by the death of the officer commanding, was the first enlisted man in the enemy's works, leading his company with great gallantry—for which he has a medal.

Private William Baines, Co. C, 38th U. S. C. T., among the very first to enter the rebel works, although himself previously wounded, has a medal for his gallantry.

Sergeant Harris, Co. B, 38th U. S. C. T., has a medal for gallant conduce in the assault of the 29th instant.

First Lieutenant J. Marry Hoag, 4th U. S. C. T., although on the sick-list, and suffering from the effects of fever, insisted on leading his company until he fell, wounded in two places, at the enemy's inner line of abattis. He is promoted to captain.

Alfred B. Hilton, color-sergeant, 4th U. S. C. T., the bearer of the national colors, when the color-sergeant with the regimental standard fell beside him, seized the standard and struggled forward with both colors, until disabled by a severe wound at the enemy's inner line of abattis, and when on the ground he showed that his thoughts were for the colors and not for himself. He has a special medal for gallantry, and will have his warrant as first-sergeant.

Christian Fleetwood, Sergeant-Major 4th U. S. C. T., when two color-bearers had been shot down, seized the national colors and bore them nobly through the fight. He has a special medal for gallant conduct.

Charles Veal, color-bearer, Co D, 4th U. S. C. T., after two bearers of the regimental color had been shot down, seized it close to the enemy's works and bore it through the remainder of the action. He has a medal for gallantry, and will have the warrant of color-sergeant.

Lieutenant N. H. Edgerton, Adjutant 6th U. S. C. T., when the color-bearer was shot down, seized the colors, and carried them forward even after his own hand was pierced by a bullet which severed the flagstaff. He is promoted to the rank of captain.

Corporal Miles James, 36th U. S. C. T., after having his arm so badly mutilated that immediate amputation was necessary, loaded and discharged his piece with one hand, and urged his men forward—this within thirty yards of the enemy's works. He has a medal and a sergeant's warrant.

First Sergeant William Davis, Co. E, 6th U. S. C. T., has honorable mention and a medal for gallantry.

Sergeant Samuel Gechrist, Co. K, 36th U. S. C. T., showed great bravery and gallantry in commanding his company after his officers were killed. He has a medal for gallantry.

Alexander Kelley, First Sergeant, Co. F, 6th U. S. C. T., gallantly seized the colors, which had fallen near the enemy's inner line of abattis, raised them, and rallied the men, at a time of confusion and a place of the greatest possible danger. He has a medal for his gallantry.

Sergeant Ellsbury, First Sergeant Co. G, 6th U. S. C. T., has a medal for bravery and remarkable coolness during the engagement of Sept. 29th, 1864.

Major J. B. Cook, 22d U. S. C. T., commanding his regiment as a skirmishing line, behaved most gallantly himself, and managed his men with marked ability in the assault on the enemy's lines near New-Market. In the attempt of the enemy to take Fort Harrison, he unfortunately fell wounded through his utter neglect of personal safety. He is promoted to be lieutenant-colonel.

Captain Robert Dollard, 2d U. S. Colored Cavalry, acting as field officer, and in charge of the skirmishing line in the assault on New-Market, September 29th, inspired his command by his great personal bravery, coolness, and ability, until he fell severely wounded near the enemy's main line. He is promoted to be major.

First Lieutenant Henry Peterson, 2d U. S. Colored Cavalry, is promoted to a captaincy for gallantry and ability in conducting his company at New-Market on the 29th of September, and for meritorious conduct in field and camp.

Sergeant George Honesty, Co. I, 2d Colored Cavalry; First Sergeant Isaac Harris, Co. F; Sergeant Gilbert Harris, Co. F; Sergeant Reuben Parker, Co. F; First Sergeant Randolph Driver, Co. I, have honorable mention for conspicuous bravery on the skirmishing line in the assault on the enemy's works September 29th. Each has a medal.

The regiments of this division having behaved with great gallantry in several actions, earning thereby the right to official notice, it is ordered that there be inscribed upon the colors of the 1st and 10th U. S. C. T. the name "Wilson's Wharf."

Corp. William Williams, Co. K, 6th U. S. T., same as Sergeant Ellsbury, above, that being the place where they defeated the cavalry of Fitzhugh Lee.

That the 24 U. S. Colored Cavalry have inscribed the word "Suffolk" on their colors, for their conduct in the battle of March 9th near that place;

That the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 22d U. S. C. T. have the word "Petersburgh" inscribed on their banners, for their gallantry in capturing the line of works and the enemy's guns on the 12th of June, 1864, at that place;

That the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 22d, 36th, 37th, 38th U. S. C. Troops, and the 2d U. S Colored Cavalry, have the words "New-Market Heights" inscribed upon their colors, for their gallantry in carrying the enemy's works at that point on the 29th of September.

The Quartermaster is directed to furnish a new stand of colors to each of these regiments, with the inscription ordered.

TENTH ARMY CORPS.

FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.

First Sergeant William Hedges, Co. I, 62d Ohio, is commended for cool and courageous conduct while in command of his company on th

reconnoissance towards Richmond, Sept. 29th. He is recommended to His Excellency the Governor of Ohio for promotion.

First Sergeant K. Murray, Co. G, 62d Ohio, is recommended to His Excellency the Governor of Ohio for promotion for good conduct, having long been in command of his company.

SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.

Colonel Joseph C. Abbott, 7th N. H., commanding 2d brigade, 1st division, is recommended for brevet for his gallant and soldierly conduct since the campaign commenced, and for the skillful and able manner in which his brigade was led to the Rebel works within two miles of Richmond on the 1st inst.

First Sergeant Wm. H. Haynes, Co. G, 7th Connecticut, is recommended to His Excellency the Governor of Connecticut for promotion for marked ability and attention to his duties as acting lieutenant.

First Sergeant Benjamin A. Hill, Co. A, 7th Connecticut, is honorably mentioned for gallantry on the skirmish line on the 29th of September, in the reconnoissance on Richmond. He is appointed a second lieutenant in the U. S. colored troops.

Sergeant Lewis A. Cook, 7th Connecticut, for gallantry on skirmish line and zeal in performance of duty, is recommended for a medal.

First Lieutenant Jonathan H. Edgerly, 3d New Hampshire, for gallantry in conducting the skirmish line on the 29th of September, as well as on the reconnoissance towards Richmond, is recommended to His Excellency the Governor of New Hampshire for promotion.

Sergeant-Major George A. Gesner, Co. K, 6th Connecticut, is recommended for promotion to His Excellency the Governor of Connecticut, for attention to his duties, and is recommended to the Secretary of War for a medal.

First Lieutenant Ferdinand Davis, 7th New Hampshire, and Acting Aide on Brigadier-General Hawley's staff, is recommended for gallantry.

Sergeant William Tibton, Co. C, 7th New Hampshire, in command of pioneers, has special mention for gallantry, and is recommended to the Secretary of War for a medal.

Sergeant Henry W. F. Little, Co. D, 7th New Hampshire, for gallantry on the skirmish line on the reconnoissance towards Richmond, is recommended to the Secretary of War for a medal. He is appointed first lieutenant in U. S. colored troops.

Sergeant Frank Robey, Co. D, 7th New Hampshire, for gallantry on skirmish line, is recommended to the Secretary of War for a medal.

Sergeant John A. Coburn, Co. H. 7th New Hampshire, was in command of his company in the reconnoissance towards Richmond, and is recommended to His Excellency the Governor of New Hampshire for promotion.

Sergeant George P. Dow, Co. C, 7th New Hampshire, was in command of his company in the reconnoissance towards Richmond, and behaved with gallantry. He is recommended to the Secretary of War for a medal.

THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.

Colonel F. A. Osborn, 24th Massachusetts, for gallant and meritorious services through the campaign, has been recommended by the Commanding General for promotion.

FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION.

Corporal Ebenezer Skellie, Co. D, 112th New York, took the colors of his regiment when the color-sergeant fell, and carried them through the first charge. At the second charge, after all the color-guard were killed or wounded, he carried the colors to the enemy's works, where he fell wounded. He has a medal, and is recommended to the President, because of his wounds, to promotion in the Veteran Reserve Corps.

SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION.

Colonel N. M. Curtis, commanding 2d Brigade, for his zealous and untiring efforts to make his brigade efficient, and for the manner in which he led it in action, is commended by his corps commander, and recommended to the President for promotion by brevet.

First Lieutenants John Fitzgibbon, Co. B, and James Cox, Co. C, 47th New York, have honorable mention for gallantry in both assaults on the enemy's works, and are recommended to His Excellency the Governor of New York for promotion.

Corporal Wm. Noonan, Co. F, 47th New York, when the color-bearer was shot, seized the colors and bore them through the fight; for which act of courage and daring, and meritorious conduct, is appointed second lieutenant in colored troops.

First Sergeant John Curry, Co. E, 47th New York, is promoted to First Lieutenant in U. S. colored troops, for gallant behavior in the assault, and rallying his men.

First Sergeant George W. Bockel, Co. F, 47th New York, for gallantry and coolness in assault, is recommended to His Excellency the Governor of New York for promotion.

First Sergeant Andrew Hamilton, Co. H, 47th New York, for gallantry and coolness in the assault, is recommended to His Excellency the Governor of New York for promotion.

Sergeant Richard Gossie, Co. K, 47th New York, fell dead while planting the colors of his regiment on the enemy's works. He is recommended to the Secretary of War for a medal to be sent to his family.

First Lieutenant J. Wainright, commanding 97th Pennsylvania, has honorable mention for the gallant manner in which he conducted the regiment during the engagement.

Second Lieutenant William H. Eves, Co. G, 97th Pennsylvania, behaved with especial gallantry in both assaults, and is recommended for promotion to His Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Sergeant William H. Martin, Co. A, 9th Pennsylvania, commanded his company in both assaults, and led his men with bravery and admirable order on the assault, Sept. 29th, for which he has most honorable mention, and is recommended to His Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania for promotion to first lieutenant.

Corporal David E. Harry, Co. B, 97th Pennsylvania, is mentioned for special gallantry in both assaults of the 29th of September. He is appointed second lieutenant U. S. colored troops.

Private William McCarty, Co. D, 97th Pennsylvania, is honorably mentioned for special gallantry, bearing his colors in advance of his regiment in the absence of the color-sergeant, is recommended to the Secretary of War for a medal.

First Lieutenant A. Lippencott, 47th New York, has special mention for gallant conduct in both assaults, and is recommended for promotion in his regiment to His Excellency the Governor of New York.

Color-Sergeant Tom Dawson, 48th New York, for coolness and courage, is recommended for promotion to His Excellency the Governor of New York.

Captain J. McDonald, Co. E, 47th New York, is recommended to His Excellency the Governor of New York for promotion, for the manner in which he conducted his regiment after taking command, the Colonel being wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. McDonald, 47th New York, is commended for coolness and bravery in leading his command on the enemy's works, and is recommended for promotion to His Excellency the Governor of New York.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Littell, of the 76th Pennsylvania, is recommended to His Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania for promotion for gallantry and judgment in leading his command.

THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION.

Captain Robert J. Grey, 9th Maine, was especially conspicuous for gallantry, and received his death-wound while gallantly leading his regiment to the charge on Battery Gilmer.

Captain Billings Braston took command in the same charge after the death of Capt. Grey, and was killed while in the gallant discharge of his duty.

Captain E. C. Beal then took command of the regiment, led them in within thirty yards of Battery Gilmer with great gallantry and courage.

Lieutenant George S. Colbath, 9th Maine, is recommended to the Governor of Maine for promotion, for leading his command in the same charge, although suffering from an open wound received at Petersburgh, and being again severely wounded.

Captain N. B. Smith, 169th New York, for distinguished gallantry while in command of his regiment during the assault of the 29th of September, is recommended to His Excellency the Governor of New York for promotion.

Captain J. H. Lawrence, commanding 13th Indiana, being wounded in the first assault, still remained in command until ordered to the rear, is mentioned for gallantry and good conduct, and recommended to His Excellency the Governor of Indiana for promotion.

Lieutenant C. F. Smith, 9th Maine, who, not having recovered from a wound received August 19th, 1864, yet remained with his company till ordered to the rear, for zeal and efficient courage has honorable mention, and is recommended to His Excellency the Governor of Maine for promotion.

Private Julius B. Koenig, 115th New York, orderly at brigade headquarters, who carried the brigade flag with extraordinary zealousness in the hottest parts of the action, is recommended to the Secretary of War for a medal for his gallantry.

Lieutenant Solomon J. Watson, 9th Maine, received his death-wound from gallant daring in the endeavor to get the colors of his regiment from the field.

Color-Sergeant L. F. Howe, 9th Maine, conspicuous for daring, is recommended to the Secretary of War for a medal.

Corporal J. Z. Pichi, Co. D, 9th Maine, carried one of the flags for a long time after he was wounded—is recommended to the Secretary of War for a medal.

Private Thomas Belcher, Co. I, 9th Maine, has honorable mention, and will be made color-sergeant of his regiment. He took a guidon from the hands of Private Parkes, who was mortally wounded, and carried it nearer Battery Gilmer than any other man—is recommended to the Secretary of War for a medal.

Private D. E. Preble, Co. D, 9th Maine, who carried the flag, the color-sergeant being wounded, is recommended to the Secretary of War for a medal.

3D DIVISION, 10TH ARMY CORPS.

First Lieutenant Waldo B. Ryder, 7th U. S. Colored Troops; First Lieutenant Joseph E. Lockwood, 7th U. S. Colored Troops; First Lieutenant Sumner H. Warren, 7th U. S. Colored Troops, are promoted to be captains, for meritorious conduct during their connection with the regiment.

Second Lieutenant Alpheus K. Long, 7th U. S. Colored Troops; Second Lieutenant Charles H. C. Brown, 7th U. S. Colored Troops; Second Lieutenant Russell Hall, 7th U. S. Colored Troops, are promoted to first lieutenants, for meritorious services during their connection with the regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel C. Armstrong, 9th U. S. Colored Troops, is promoted for gallant and meritorious services at Deep Bottom and Fussell's Mill on the 14th of August, 1864, as colonel of the 8th U. S. Colored Troops, vice-Colonel Loren Burrett, who has failed to be mustered on account of physical disability.

First Lieutenant Thomas Young, 8th U. S. colored troops is promoted to be captain, for meritorious services.

Second Lieutenant William H. Brooks, 8th U. S. colored troops, is promoted to first lieutenant.

First Lieutenant Haskell M. Phelps is promoted to be captain in the U. S. colored troops, for meritorious services during his connection with the regiment.

Second Lieutenant Edward E. Fairchild, 9th U. S. colored troops, is promoted to first lieutenant, for meritorious services during his connection with the regiment.

Second Lieutenants Edward Coe and John Bishop, 29th Connecticut Volunteers, are appointed first lieutenants, for uniform attention to duty.

First Sergeant Oscar Englebbom, Co. G. 3d New Hampshire, is appointed second lieutenant 7th U. S. colored troops, to fill a vacancy.

Major George E. Wagner, 8th U. S. colored troops, is specially mentioned for gallantry, and is appointed lieutenant-colonel, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong, 9th U. S. colored troops.

Captain Oscar E Pratt, 7th U. S. colored troops, has honorable mention for meritorious conduct, and is appointed major in the 8th U. S. colored troops, vice Major Wagner, promoted.

Captains Julius A. Weiss, Thomas McCarty, First Lieutenants George R. Sherman, David S. Mack, Second Lieutenants Sylvester Ehler J. Furgeson, R. M. Spinney, of the 7th U. S. colored troops, are all entitled to the highest praise and commendation for their gallantry and good conduct in the assault on Fort Gilmer, for which they are not now promoted, being either killed or in the hands of the enemy.

By command of Major-General BUTLER.
ED. W. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL BIRNEY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, IN THE FIELD, October 21, 1864.

General Orders No 135.

Soldiers of the Army of the James!—With deep grief from the heart the sad word must be said—MAJOR-GENERAL DAVID B. BIRNEY IS DEAD.

But yesterday he was with us—leading you to victory. If the choice of the manner of death had been his, it would have been to have died on the field of battle as your cheers rang in his ear. But the All-Wise "determineth all things well."

General Birney died at his home in Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, of disease contracted on the field in the line of his duty.

Surrounded by all that makes life desirable—a happy home—endeared family relations—leaving affluence and ease—as a volunteer at the call of his country—he came into the service in April, 1861. Almost every battle-field whereon the Army of the Potomac has fought, has witnessed his valor. Rising rapidly in his profession, no more deserved appointment has been made by the President than General Birney's assignment to the command of the 10th Army Corps. The respect and love of the soldiers of his own corps has been shown by the manner they followed him.

THE PATRIOT—THE HERO—THE SOLDIER. By no death has the country sustained a greater loss.

Although not bred to arms he has shown every soldierly quality and illustrated that profession of his love and choice.

It is not the purpose of this order—nor will the woe of the heart of the officer giving it—now permit him to write General Birney's eulogy.

Yet even amid the din of arms—and upon the eve of battle, it is fit that we, his comrades, should pause a moment to draw from the example of his life the lesson it teaches.

To him the word duty—with all its obligations and incentives—was the spur of action. He had no enemies, save the enemies of his country—a friend, a brother to us all—it remains to us to see to it, by treading the path of duty as he has done—that the great object for which he has struggled with us and laid down his life—shall not fail and his death be profitless.

Soldiers of the 10th Army Corps!—Your particular grief at the loss of your brave commander has the sympathy of every soldier in the Army. It will be yours to show your respect to his memory by serving your country in the future as with you Birney has served it in the past.

By command of Major-General BUTLER.
ED. W. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS, October 19, 1864.

General Orders No. 64.

It is with profound regret that the Brigadier-General commanding has to convey to this command the sad news of the death of Major-General D. B. Birney, after a brief illness, in Philadelphia. Nowhere such a lamentable loss will be more deeply felt than in this division, the glorious records of which are so much identified with the gallant services of the worthy successor of Kearney and Hooker.

He died before the end of the struggle in which he took such a noble and conspicuous part; but his devotion to the country, his fidelity to duty, his gallantry in action, and his brilliant efforts for the triumph of the Union, will remain among us as an example to follow, while his personal qualities will endear his memory among all those who served with him or under him.

By order of Brigadier-General DE TROBRIAND.
S. P. FINKELMIER, A. A. G.

ORDER CONCERNING PRINTING.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, October 1, 1864.

General Orders No. 64.

Large bills for printing headings to letter paper, special orders, &c., the words "official business," and the address on envelopes, and various other items of job printing not authorized by the Regulations, have been presented at the War Department for payment. At a time when the greatest economy should be observed in the public expenditure, all such superfluous and ostentatious outlay must be strictly avoided. Hereafter such accounts, if paid, will be stopped against the pay of the officer who orders the work to be done.

By order of the Secretary of War:
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THANKS TO TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, MO., October 6, 1864.

General Orders No. 189.

With pride and pleasure, the Commanding General notices the gallant conduct of Brigadier-General Thomas Ewing, Jr., and his command, in the defence of Pilot Knob, and in the subsequent retreat to Rolla. With scarcely one thousand effective men, they repulsed the attacks of Price's invading army, and successfully retreated with their battery a distance of one hundred miles, in the face of a pursuing and assailing cavalry force of five times their number. Such conduct deserves imitation, particularly when contrasted with the cowardly conduct of the troops at Osage Bridge. The General Commanding presents his hearty thanks and congratulations to

Colonel Thomas C. Fletcher, 47th Missouri Vols.,
Major James Wilson, 3d Cavalry, M. S. M.,
Captain Robert L. Lindsay, 50th Missouri Vols.,
Captain William J. Campbell, Co. K, 14th Iowa Vols.,
Captain W. C. Montgomery, 2d Missouri Artillery.
Captain A. P. Wright, 2d Cavalry, M. S. M.,
Lieutenant John Fessler, 1st Infantry, M. S. M.,

and the officers and men under their command. They have deserved well of their country. The General Commanding desires also publicly to recognize the courage and efficiency of Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Manpin, 47th Missouri Vols.; Major H. H. Williams, 10th Kansas Vols.; Captain Charles S. Hills, 10th Kansas Vols.; Captain H. B. Milks, 3d Cavalry, M. S. M.; Captain P. F. Lonergan, 1st Infantry, M. S. M.; and First Lieutenant David Murphy, Adjutant 47th Missouri Vols. Under such commanders, Federal troops should always march to victory.

By command of Major-General ROSECRANS.
FRANK ENO, Assistant Adjutant-General.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, October 11, 1864.

General Order No. 270.

With a view of defining more particularly the duties and functions of the Bureau of Military Justice it is ordered:

First. The Judge-Advocate-General shall receive, revise, report upon, and have recorded the proceedings of the courts-martial, military commissions, and courts of inquiry of the armies of the United States.

Second. All cases of breach of military law and military orders arising in the Department of Washington, and not otherwise disposed of by the Department Commander, or the Military Governor of the District of Columbia, shall first be forwarded to the Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice, who shall assign an officer especially to examine and report upon all cases of this class, and in addition to which he shall investigate and report upon such other special cases as may be referred to him by the Secretary of War.

Third. All communications pertaining to questions of military justice, or the proceedings of military courts and commissions, throughout the armies of the United States, must be addressed to the Judge-Advocate-General, and commanding officers are enjoined to forward promptly to the Bureau of Military Justice all proceedings of courts-martial, military commissions, and courts of inquiry together with the orders promulgating decision thereon. Judges Advocate will be held responsible for the prompt execution of this paragraph, and they are required to forward to the Judge-Advocate General, at the end of each month, a list of all cases tried and to be tried within their jurisdiction.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOSPITAL INDEBTEDNESS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, October 15, 1864.

General Orders No. 271.

The following will be substituted for Paragraph 4, of General Orders No. 127, dated March 29, 1864, from this office, in relation to *hospitals for officers:*

4. When an officer is not provided with money, and is unable to obtain it, he will give a certificate of indebtedness, in triplicate, to the treasurer of the hospital, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Surgeon General, for the amount due from him to the hospital. At the time of payment, if the officer has not left the hospital, the treasurer shall present duplicate certificates of indebtedness to the paymaster who pays the hospital, to be cashed and paid by him to the treasurer, who shall furnish triplicate receipts; two to the paymaster, as his vouchers for the payment, and *one* to be forwarded by the treasurer *direct* to the Paymaster-General's office. The paymaster will deduct from the officer's pay the amount paid cash by the treasurer.

If the officer leaves the hospital before the time of payment, the treasurer will, as soon as he leaves, transmit the third certificate to the Paymaster-General for the senior paymaster of the district in which the officer's command or station may be, and the amount will be stopped from his pay at his next regular payment after his return to his command. The paymaster who pays the hospital will, as above provided, pay to the treasurer the amount of the indebtedness. When officers under treatment quit the hospital on *leave of absence* or by *discharge* from the service, the amount of indebtedness paid and unpaid, shall be endorsed on the leave of absence or upon the order of discharge for the guidance of the paymaster, by the treasurer or surgeon in charge.

The following paragraph will be added to General Orders No. 127:

10. Every officer shall certify on every pay account, that all dues to the United States for hospital indebtedness have been paid by him.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

RECOVERY OF REGIMENTAL FLAGS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION WEST MISSISSIPPI, NEW ORLEANS, LA., October 12, 1864.

General Orders No. 50.

The Major-General commanding has the gratification of announcing that the regimental flags lost, but without loss of honor, by the Union troops serving in the Department of Arkansas and the Department of the Gulf, during the last year, have all been recaptured while on their way to the rebel War Department at Richmond. Such of them as belong to regiments that are still in the service will at once be restored, and the remainder will be sent to Washington, to be disposed of as may be directed by the Secretary of War.

By order of Major-General E. R. S. CANBY.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Lieutenant-Colonel and A. A. G.

SUPPLIES FOR QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, October 15, 1864.

General Orders No. 46.

The special attention of Officers and Agents of the Quartermaster's Department is called to the following instructions of the War Department of this date. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, October 15, 1864.

GENERAL:—I am instructed by the Secretary of War to direct that no more supplies for the Quartermaster's Department of the United States be purchased of Messrs. Magruder & Bro., of Annapolis, Maryland.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. A. DANA, Assistant Secretary of War.
Brevet Major-General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U.S.A.

ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, October 19, 1864.

General Orders No 273.

Acting Assistant Surgeons assigned to duty and serving with regiments, will be entitled to the fuel and quarters of an Assistant Surgeon in the Army in all cases in which the allowances can be issued in kind.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

BOARD OF EXAMINATION FOR QUARTERMASTERS.

Under General Orders, No. 252, of August 31, 1864, from the Quartermaster General's Office, the following Districts and Boards, for the examination of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, are established:

Board for the District comprising the Departments of Arkansas and the Gulf will assemble at New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 10th of October, 1864.

Detail.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Bliss, Chief Quartermaster of Volunteers.
Major M. S. Miller, Quartermaster United States Army.
Captain S. E. Rundle, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

Board for the District comprising the armies operating against Richmond, including the Department of Virginia and North Caro-

lina, will assemble at City Point, Virginia, on the 1st of October, 1864.

Detail.

Colonel R. N. Batchelder, Chief Quartermaster Army of the Potomac.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Pierce, Chief Quartermaster 9th Army corps.

Major G. A. Shallinberger, Chief Quartermaster 2d Division 2d Army corps.

Board for the District comprising the Departments of the Tennessee, Cumberland, and Ohio, will assemble at Atlanta, Georgia, on the 10th of October, 1864.

Detail.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. G LeDuc, Chief Quartermaster 20th Army corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Mackay, Chief Quartermaster 14th Army corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hays, Chief Quartermaster 4th Army corps.

Board for the District comprising the Departments of Missouri, Kansas, Northern and Northwest, will assemble at St. Louis, Missouri, on the 5th of October, 1864.

Detail.

Colonel C. H. Hoyt, Chief Quartermaster Northern Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Howard, Chief Quartermaster 18th Army corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Myers, Quartermaster United States Army and A. D. C.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending October 15, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Hollister, 16th New York cavalry (captain 7th U. S. infantry), to date October 7, 1864, as Lieutenant-Colonel 16th New York cavalry, and Captain 7th U. S. infantry, for conduct most disgraceful and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Captain A. W. Rollins, 9th West Virginia Vols., to date October 8, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for prolonged absence without leave.

Captain Byron C. Ketchum, 64th New York Vols., to date October 8, 1864, for using disrespectful and contemptuous language in his official correspondence.

Captain Edward E. Tobey, 47th Illinois Vols., to date October 10, 1864, for absence without leave, drunkenness on duty, and neglect of duty.

The following officers, to date October 10, 1864, for giving certificates that certain men had re-enlisted as veterans, and were credited to localities, thus causing local bounties to be paid by said localities, they not being entitled to the credit for said men:

Captain Daniel Sheets, 6th West Virginia cavalry.

First Lieutenant Howard Morton, 1st Virginia light artillery.

Second Lieutenant James Coates, 84th New York National Guards, to date October 8, 1864, for drunkenness and absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant C. W. Fenner, 12th Pennsylvania cavalry, to date January 4, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for absence without leave.

The following officers, to date September 12, 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the commission:

Absence without leave.

Major P. E. Holcomb, 1st Texas cavalry.
Captain Samuel Barry, 67th Pennsylvania Vols.
First Lieutenant Wilson H. Reilly, 21st Pennsylvania cavalry.
First Lieutenant S. B. Holcomb, 1st Texas cavalry.
First Lieutenant Joseph Green, 67th Pennsylvania Vols.
Second Lieutenant Charles I. Carlin, 151st New York Vols.
Captain John F. McCreary, 138th Pennsylvania Vols.
Captain H. Follett, 9th New York heavy artillery.
First Lieutenant Samuel J. Yarger, 138th Pennsylvania Vols.
First Lieutenant George Pidge, 9th New York heavy artillery.
Second Lieutenant Samuel W. Lape, 9th New York heavy artillery.
Second Lieutenant John M. Capito, 3d West Virginia cavalry.

Gross cowardice before the enemy and absence without leave.

First Lieutenant L. B. Stephens, 2d West Virginia cavalry.
Second Lieutenant D. J. Martin 3d West Virginia cavalry.

Absence without leave and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

First Lieutenant J. P. Conley, 10th West Virginia Vols.

Disobedience of orders, and absence without leave since July 18, 1864.

First Lieutenant J. J. Medlicott, 2d West Virginia cavalry.

Absence from hospital without leave while under medical treatment.

First Lieutenant F. A. Waldo, 13th Ohio cavalry.
Lieutenant Thomas G. Palmer, 1st Michigan Vols.

For being in the City of Washington without authority, and failing to report at headquarters military district of Washington under arrest as ordered.

Lieutenant Louis Manges, Adjutant 98th Pennsylvania Vols.

Drunkenness on duty, and absence without duty.

Second Lieutenant Joseph L. Ambrose, 10th West Virginia Vols.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:—

Captain Edgar S. Thayer, 7th U. S. colored troops, to date September 24, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for having tendered his resignation in the face of the enemy, for reasons insufficient and unbecoming an officer, except in so far as it directs a forfeiture of pay and allowances.

Assistant Surgnon William H. Crawford, 1st U. S. colored troops, to date August 21, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for having repeatedly tendered his resignation for insufficient reasons, and for violation of general order No. 129, March 30, 1864, except in so far as it directs a forfeiture of pay and allowances.

DISMISSALS APPROVED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have bere approved:

Assistant Surgeon William P. Bowers, 2d Arkansas Vols., to date September 22, 1864, for drunkenness.

First Lieutenant William V. Hollingsworth, 52d Pennsylvania Vols., to date September 24, 1864, for inviting enlisted men into a public saloon at Hilton Head, and drinking with them.

Lieutenant W. H. Young, 5th New York heavy artillery (published August 19, 1864), to date July 28, 1864, for cowardice in face of the enemy.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

Captain William D. Ricards, 29th Pennsylvania Vols., and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

First Lieutenant Joseph T. Fearing, of Smith independent cavalry company, Maryland Vols., and Lieutenant Fearing will be brought to trial before a general court-martial on the charges preferred against him.

First Lieutenant Aaron Lazarus, 28th Pennsylvania Vols., and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

Lieutenant Robert Dusel, 103d New York Vols, and he has been restored to his command, with a view to his trial by court-martial.

Second Lieutenant Richard I. Frazer (R. I. Frayne), 22d Kentucky Vols., he having accepted an appointment in the Veteran Reserve Coeps prior to the date of the order of dismissal.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

First Lieutenant C. C. Parsons, 4th U. S. artilleay, heretofore dismissed, has been restored to his commission, with his former rank and position in his regiment, and with pay and allowances from the date of his dismissal.

DISMISSAL AMENDED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing Assistant Surgeon Simon C. Sanger, 6th New York cavalry, to date July 22, 1864, has been amended so as to dismiss him to date August 18, 1864.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from October 24, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without leave.

Captain Ruthven W. Houghton, 3d New Hampshire Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Justus Shiebler, 15th New York Heavy Artillery.

Captain James T. Hall, 2d New York Mounted Rifles.

Assistant Surgeon William S. Duncan, 10th Illinois Cavalry.

Lieutenant D. M. Jones, 51st Ohio Volunteers.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders, No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases, viz:

Surgeon George M. Ramsey, 95th New York Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Timothy Cranney, 170th New York Volunteers.

First Lieutenant A. T. Clarke, 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Lieutenant Frank W. Foote, 121st New York Volunteers, heretofore published, is hereby notified that he is exempt from dismissal, he having been previously honorably discharged the service of the United States, by Special Orders, Current Series, from this office.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending October 22, 1864.

Major John Garrett, 69th New York Volunteers, to date October 20, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

Surgeon A. F. Steele, 176th New York Volunteers, to date October 14, 1864, for absence without leave.

Captain Thomas Hughes, 16th Kansas Cavalry, to date October 14, 1864, for neglect of duty, absence without leave, and intoxication.

Captain B. F. Jones, 2d Minnesota Cavalry, to date October 19, 1864, for playing cards and gambling with the enlisted men of his company, buying whisky of the Commissary of Subsistence and selling to his men, and for never having made a Quartermaster's return of Government property since his muster into service in January last.

Captain Jacob Nix, 2d Minnesota Cavalry, to date October 19, 1864, for disgraceful conduct and general unfitness to hold the position of a commissioned officer in the United States service.

Captain Joseph R. Folwell, 102d Ohio Volunteers, to date October 20, 1864, for violation of the 5th Article of War.

First Lieutenant H. L. Pike, 1st United States Artillery, to date October 14, 1864, for desertion, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission.

First Lieutenant Edmund Pendleton, 3d United States Artillery, to date October 14, 1864, for absence without leave, and failing to account properly for public money in his possession.

First Lieutenant Patrick McKenna, 73d New York Volunteers, to date July 22, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, he having been on that date sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the New York penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, for the crime of petit larceny.

First Lieutenant George Wilder, Brackett's Minnesota Cavalry Battalion, to date October 21, 1864, for drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Lieutenant Hiram F. Winchester, Quartermaster 1st Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Cavalry, Maryland Volunteers, to date October 15, 1864, he having been disqualified for the service of the United States by finding of a court-martial in the case of Captain John McHarg, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Ellory Churchill, 23d Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, to date October 14, 1864, for drunkenness.

Second Lieutenant M. L. Norton, Veteran Reserve Corps, to date October 20, 1864.

The following officers, to date September 19 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission:

Absence without leave, and failing to report his address to the Adjutant General's Office as required by the regulations of the War Department.

Second Lieutenant John A. Fenton, 59th New York Volunteers.

Absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Otto, 151st New York Volunteers.

The following officers, to date September 26, 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially and failed to appear before the commission:

Absence without leave.

Captain James F. Hall, 2d New York Mounted Rifles.
First Lieutenant F. J. R. Collin, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Lieutenant Alexander Graham, 13th New York Cavalry.
Second Lieutenant Patrick J. McCabe, 88th New York Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Charles F. Reddington, 22d New York Cavalry.

Absence without leave since March 9, 1864.

Lieutenant John McClure, Quartermaster 45th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Absence without leave, having left his command without proper authority.

Lieutenant Marcus A. Corey, 24th New York Cavalry.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Captain John G. Fowler, 12th Iowa Vols., to date October 11, 1864, for being drunk at a time when his services were needed to prepare his command to march with all dispatch against the enemy.

Captain William T. Cummings, 19th Kentucky Vols., to date October 4, 1864, for gross neglect of duty in not having his detachment supplied with a sufficient number of rounds of ammunition, and failure to enforce existing orders and regulations in his command.

First Lieutenant Patrick Brannigan, 155th New York Vols., to date July 28, 1864, for having tendered his resignation in face of the enemy on insufficient grounds.

Second Lieutenant John Burke, 173d New York Vols., to date May 1, 1864, for having tendered his resignation while under serious charges, for drunkenness on duty and breach of arrest.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

Major W. H. Gansler, 47th Pennsylvania Vols., and he has been honorably discharged, on tender of resignation, as of the date of dismissal.

Captain Charles F. Meyer, First Lieutenant Hiram Lobdell, First Lieutenant William W. Wilson, Second Lieutenant Charles Rampe, and Second Lieutenant Edward Waite, 2d Minnesota Vols., and they have been mustered out and honorably discharged as of the date of dismissal.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

Second Lieutenant H. H. Spriggle, 22d Pennsylvania cavalry, heretofore dismissed, has been restored, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State.

FIVE seamen who had deserted from the *Iuka*, were pursued through the street of East Boston on Sunday morning by the police, causing quite an excitement. Four were captured and returned, and the other made his escape into Chelsea.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Second Assistant Engineer Thomas La Blanc, to the *Suwanee*.
Commander Egbert Thompson, to the South Atlantic Squadron.
Third Assistant Engineer Charles M. Van Tine, to the *Suwanee*.
Boatswain Robert McDonald, to the *Brooklyn*.
Third Assistant Engineer John A. B. Smith, and Second Assistant Engineer Edward D. Weems, to the *Mohongo*.
Lieutenant-Commander Francis A. Roe, to temporary ordnance duty at the New York Navy Yard.
Second Assistant Engineer R. S. Talbot, to examination at Philadelphia.
Lieutenant Robert B. Reill, to the receiving ship *Vermont*.
Lieutenant C. F. Blake, to duty at the Naval Academy.
Assistant Surgeon James J. Allingham, to the Navy Yard, New York.
Captain William D. Salter, to temporary service for the War Department, for the inspection of transport vessels, and for such other service as may be designated by the Secretary of War.
Paymaster George Cochrane, to the *Wabash*.
Gunner William Wilson, to the *Colorado*.
Third Assistant Engineer Robert N. Ellis, to examination at Philadelphia.
Gunner John D. Fletcher, to the North Atlantic Squadron.
Paymaster George Harris, to duty as fleet paymaster of the East Gulf Squadron.

DETACHED.

Second Assistant Engineer Daniel W. Grafiley, from the *Sassacus*, and ordered to the *Suwanee*.
Lieutenant-Commander Charles A. Babcock, from the command of the *Morse*, and waiting orders.
First Assistant Engineer Samuel F. Savage, from special duty at Boston, and ordered to the *Suwanee*.
Commander R. Townsend, from the command of the *Essex*, Mississippi Squadron, and ordered to command the *Mohongo*.
Commanner Andrew Bryson, from ordnance duty at New York, and ordered to command the *Essex*.
Captain John B. Marchand, from the command of the *Lackawanna*, and ordered North.
Captain G. F. Emmons, from special duty at Washington, D. C., and ordered to command the *Lackawanna*.
Paymaster R. J. Richardson, from the *Wabash*.
Lieutenant-Commander John S. Barnes, from duty as fleet captain of the North Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.
Lieutenant-Commander Leonard Paulding, temporarily from the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, for special duty.
Ensign Charles H. Craven, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and on sick leave.
Assistant Surgeon G. W. Woods, from the *Roanoke*, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.
Assistant Surgeon C. H. White, from temporary duty at the Naval Rendezvous, New York, and ordered to the *Roanoke*.
Captain John De Camp, from the command of the *Wabash*, and ordered to examination at Philadelphia.
Second Assistant Engineer John Pemberton, from the *Canandaigua*, and ordered North.
Chief Engineer Elbridge Lawton, from special duty at New York, and ordered to duty as fleet engineer of the East Gulf Squadron.
Chief Engineer A. C. Stimers, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the *Wabash*.
Captain Charles W. Pickering, from the command of the *Agamenticus*, and ordered to command the *Wabash*.
Surgeon H. F. McSherry, from the Naval Rendezvous at Jersey City, N. J., and ordered to temporary duty in the North Atlantic Squadron.

APPOINTMENTS.

David Smith, First Assistant Engineer, to the *Tallapoosa*.
Albert T. Green, First Assistant Engineer of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.
Joseph Tulley, First Assistant Engineer, of the *Monongahela*.
Lucien Sullivan, Second Assistant Engineer, of the *Dictator*.
C. Stewart Maurice, Second Assistant Engineer, of the *Agawam*.
William L. Bailie, Second Assistant Engineer, of the *Cimarone*.
Francis D. Stedman, Second Assistant Engineer, of the *Naragansett*.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Assistant Surgeon Edward Holden, of the *Sassacus*.
Paymaster R. J. Richardson, late of the *Wabash*.
Midshipman George L. Brown, of the Naval Academy.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Lieutenant R. B. Reill, to the *Vermont*, and ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Master's Mate S. E. Willetts, to the *Tuscarora*.
Acting Master's Mate James G. Crocker, to the *Savannah*.
Acting Master's Mate Thomas H. Plume, to the *San Jacinto*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon E. R. Colby, to the West Gulf Squadron.
Acting Master Samuel Curtis, to the *Nereus*.
Acting Ensign Jeremiah Potts, to the *Nereus*.
Acting Master George W. Hyde, to the *Morse*.
Acting Master William Earle, to command the *Merrimac*.
Acting Master Benjamin S. Weeks, to the *Pontoosuc*.
Acting Ensign Robinson Gifford, to the *Savannah*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William C. Remick, to the *Commodore Hull*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles Stewart, to the *Supply*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster W. H. Gilman, to the *Vandalia*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles P. Reeves, to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Henry Woodward, to the *Saco*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer T. D. Webster, to medical survey at New York.
Acting Assistant Surgeon W. B. Lewis, to the *Iuka*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward McElwell, to return to his vessel.
Acting Master W. L. Babcock, Acting Ensigns W. A. Smith and Alexander Hansen, to the *Michigan*.
Acting Master E. Herrick, Acting Ensigns J. B Russell, G. A. Churchill and John A. Davis, to the *Shawmut*.
Acting Ensign Cleveland F. Dunderdale, to the *Savannah*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Braidwood, to the *Chineo*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster George R. Garthwaite, to the *Sassacus*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster H. B. Brown, to the *Mount Vernon*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Bela M. Farnham, to the *Shawmut*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William McEwen, to the Philadelphia Navy Yard, as an assistant to Chief Engineer Herman Newell.

DETACHED.

Acting Master's Mate Joseph R. Travis, from the bark *Roebuck* and ordered to the *Merrimac*.
Acting Master's Mates E. P. Blagus and Henry G. Thorburn, from the *Colorado* and ordered to the *Wabash*.
Acting Master's Mate James Cummins, from the *Michigan* and ordered to the *Savannah*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Taggart, from the *Princeton* and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Ed. S. Perkins, from the *Brandywine* and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.
Acting Masters Allen M Newman and William S. Martine, from the *Roebuck* and waiting orders.
Acting Ensign George M. Palsifer, from the *Roebuck* and waiting orders.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles Green, from the *Unadilla* and ordered to the *Banshee*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. Budd, from the *Merrimac* and ordered to temporary duty at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.
Acting Master W. L. Babcock, from the *T. A. Ward* and waiting orders.
Acting Assistant Paymaster B. F. Munroe, from the *Supply* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Charles P. Clark, from the East Gulf Squadron and ordered North.

Acting Master W. H. Mallard, from the *Sebago* and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas McNellis, from the *Morse* and ordered to the *Banshee*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles H. West, from the *Vandalia* and waiting orders.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Benjamin F. Morey, from the *Monadnock*, to date from September 1, 1864.

Acting Master Elias G. Martin, from the *Michigan* and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensign James Hunter, from the *Michigan* and ordered to the *Savannah*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. Y. Glisson, from the *Mount Vernon* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. S. Stimson, from the *Keystone State* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster G. De F. Barton, from the *Sassacus* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. G. Saltonstall, from the command of the *Kensington* and waiting orders

Acting Assistant Paymaster Clinton D. Harvey, from the *Marion* and waiting orders.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Charles De Bevoise, from the *Roanoke* and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Master J. E. Rockwell, from the Potomac Flotilla and ordered to command the *Kensington*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. W. Fairfield, from special duty at Oxford, N. Y., and ordered to the *Keystone State*.

Acting Master Jacob Kimball, from the *Niagara* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. W. Gale, from the *Galatea* and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon F. M. Lawson, from the *Nereus* and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

APPOINTED.

A. F. Aldridge, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

Christian Kruse, Acting Master's Mate (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

Robert Ludlow Case, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Mohongo*.

Richard Nash and Thomas J. W. Cooper, Acting Second Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Bernard Rice, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Dictator*.

George Bennett and James Thomas Boyd, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Dunbarton*.

George T. Bowen, Acting Master and Pilot, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

William G. Smoot, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the Novelty Iron Works, New York, for duty in connection with steam expansion experiments.

George W. Holloway, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Casco*.

Frederic Henriques, John Miller and Samuel A. Appola, Acting Second Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

August Ahjoinson and William Henry Wingate, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Suwanee*.

Charles Miller, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Master's Mate Henry A. Case, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate Michael Kennedy (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Master's Mate Charles E. Schofield (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the *Antona*.

Acting Master's Mate James Cummins (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the *Michigan*.

Acting Master's Mates David H. Hall and Rufus C. Tyler, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate James W. De Camp, and ordered to the *Wabash*.

Acting Master Mate William D. Cobb, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mates James Green, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mates Robert B. Moore and Allen A. King (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Jacob W. Cassell, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate James Minger (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate James Trulty, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate David A. Boles (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensigns John H. King, Gustavus A. Patchke and S. Warner Chase, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Ensign John Bowman, and ordered to the *Conemaugh*.

Acting Ensign L. A. Cornthwait, and ordered to the *Winona*.

Acting Ensigns Samuel S. Beans and Charles M. Rowe, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Armstrong, and ordered to remain attached to the *Hollyhock*.

Acting Ensigns William Bourne and T. M. L. Chrystie, on the staff of Rear-Admiral Farragut, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Ensigns Daniel Friele, George H. Book and Leander M. Keene, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign Frank M. Freeman, and ordered to the *Jamestown*.

Acting Ensign J. H. Iverson, and ordered to the *Cambridge*.

Acting Ensign B. B. Elder, and ordered to the *Vicksburgh*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John L. Starkey, and ordered to the *Maratanza*.

PROMOTED.

William Williams, to Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the *Nahant*, for meritorious conduct in action.

Acting Master William B. Sheldon, of the *Shockoken*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Master's Mate E. S. D. Howland, of the *Nipsic*.

Acting Master's Mate J. Henry White.

Acting Chief Engineer William D. Faulkner, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master Frank B. Meriam, of the *Norwich*.

Acting Ensign William Betts, of the *Vandalia*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster S. W. Adams.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John F. Liscomb, of the *Iuka*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Malcolm Sinclair.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer C. H. Warren.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Master's Mate W. A. Currier.

Acting Master's Mate Joseph W. Pardee, of the *Queen City*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign Robert Pendlebury.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer R. O. Dennett.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Fisher.

DISMISSED.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Robert C. Taylor, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer A. F. Gardner, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Joshua W. Buck.

Acting Gunner James Nash.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Acting Master Alfred Everson having been tried by a naval general court-martial, is hereby sentenced to be imprisoned for one year, to be deprived of his pay during that time, except so much thereof as may be necessary for his clothing and subsistence, and at the expiration of his term of imprisonment to be dismissed from the Navy of the United States.

ADMIRAL Porter communicates to the Navy Department the capture of the steamer *Nando*, a blockade-runner of six hundred tons. Her cargo consisted of five hundred and fifty bales of cotton. The capture was made by the United States steamer *Fort Jackso*

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE United States ship *Ino*, from Hampton Roads, has arrived at Portland.

THE side-wheel steamer *Vanderbilt*, 15, sailed from Boston with a cargo of recruits for the blockading squadron on the 24th.

CAPTAIN Richard W. Meade has been ordered to command the *San Jacinto* at Portsmouth, if the vessel can be got ready in time.

THE side-wheel steamer *Little Ada*, is to be the tender to Admiral D. D. Porter's flagship of the North Atlantic blockading squadron.

ONE hundred and twelve sailors, just released from Southern military prisons, recently arrived at the Washington Navy Yard. They reaffirm the stories of ill treatment and suffering.

FOREIGN advices by the *Belgian*, says that the screw frigate *Niagara*, 15, had arrived at Shore Hill on the 14th inst. with a Spanish steamer, seized under suspicion of being a blockade-runner.

CHIEF Engineer Alban C. Stimers, the designer of the light draught Monitors, has been detached from duty connected with the iron clad business, and ordered to the screw frigate *Wabash*.

THE sloop-of-war *Constellation*, 24, Captain Henry R. Stellwagen, arrived at Algeciras on the 28th of September, from Spezzia, and sailed the following day for Madeira and the United States.

THE prize steamer *Elsie* was sold at auction in Boston, last week, to J. S. Emery & Co., for $43,850. She is a Clyde built, iron side-wheel steamer, of about 200 tons, built in April last, and cost $70,000 in gold. She has two good engines, built by the Greenock Foundry Company in 1864.

THE torpedo boat *Stromboli* is now at Jersey City being fitted for service. The following engineer officers have been ordered to her :—Commanding officer, First Assistant Engineer John L. Lay ; Second Assistants, James H. Charmar, C. H. Stone ; Acting Third Assistant, Byron S. Heath.

RICHMOND papers of the 17th instant, published an account of the blowing up and sinking of the United States steamer *Niphon*. Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter telegraphs to the Navy Department, that he has received letters from the *Niphon*, dated the 18th, which makes no mention of any casualty to her.

LAST week Mr. John W. Thompson was appointed Superintendent of the Naval Laboratory of the Washington Navy Yard, and Mr. John M. McFarland foreman, by the Bureau of Ordnance. Both of these gentlemen have been employed in the Laboratory for a series of years—Mr. Thompson for over fifteen years, and Mr. McFarland since childhood.

ADMIRAL Farragut reports to the Navy Department the capture of the schooner *Watchful* by the United States steamer *Arkansas*. She purported to be bound from New York to Matamorus. The captain represented that her cargo consisted of lumber and petroleum ; but, on searching the vessel, boxes were found under the lumber, which he acknowledged contained arms.

A RETIRING Board for the Marine corps consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Wood Marston, President ; Lieutenant-Colonel James H Jones, Major George R. Graham, Surgeon Charles Eversfield, Surgeon Delavan Bloodgood, and Lieutenant J. C. Harris, Judge-Advocate, is now in session at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn Navy Yard, before which two or three officers will appear for examination.

FOR several months past there has been comparatively little running of the blockade across the lower Potomac, but lately the trade has been resumed and a number of boats have lately been destroyed in the creeks on the Virginia shore, by the several vessels of the flotilla. The *Yankee*, alone, has destroyed, in the last three weeks, over thirty boats found on the Virginia shore, which had been used in the trade. Lately there have been several runners captured.

THE departure within the last few weeks of an unusually large number of vessels from the Charlestown Yard has created an extreme stillness in affairs, forming a striking contrast with the remarkable activity which priviously prevailed. The screw steamer *Dacotah* will soon go into dry dock to receive repairs. She is to have a new set of boilers. Side-wheel steamer *Connecticut* will be detained to have her damaged machinery put in order. The iron-clad *Quinsigamond* and the several sloops of-war building, are rapidly approaching completion.

THE new screw gunboat *Saco*, 8, sailed from Boston on Saturday afternoon last, for the North Atlantic blockading squadron. Her officers are as follows :—Commander, Lieutenant John G. Walker ; Acting Ensigns, O. F. Nixon, W. H. Potter, Thomas R. Rollins, A. H. Ostrander ; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Arthur Mathewson ; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Charles H. Hill ; Acting Master, Wm. F. Hunt ; Engineers, Acting First, Abraham W. Harris ; Acting Second, John P. Lloyd and James P. Crothers ; Third, Wm. J. Barrow and Wm. H. Woodward.

AFFAIRS at the Brooklyn Navy Yard are nearly unchanged. Work is proceeding with vigor but with no unusual dispatch. Preparations are making for the launch of the frigate *Wampanoag*, which is expected to take place before long. The screw steamer *Tahoma*, which has long been detained at the lower quarantine, in consequence of the presence of yellow fever on board, came up to the Yard on Sunday and was placed in a retired position. She will not be sent to sea again until a sharp frost shall have made it perfectly safe to do so. The Monitor *Monadnock* has sailed for Wilmington, accompanied by her tender the *Little Ida*. The *Kensington*, *Grand Gulf*, *Mohican* and *Augusta* have also sailed. The *A. D. Vance*, 5, was put in commission on Wednesday. She will be commanded by Captain George P. Upshur.

CAPTAIN Semmes, accompanied by eight officers of the *Alabama* and one hundred men, left Liverpool October 13th, to be transferred, with guns, &c., to the steamer *Ranger*, recently lying at Madeira. The Liverpool correspondent of the London *News* says : Captain Semmes, of whom since the sinking of the *Alabama* we have heard so little, and that little so erroneous, sailed from the Mersey on Sunday last on board the bark *Laurel* under the command of Captain S. F. Ramsey. The destination of the *Laurel* is rather mysterious at present, but, as far as the customs bills of entry shows, the vessel has certainly cleared for ports where Confederate proclivities predominate, viz., Nassau, Havana, and Matamoros. Her cargo is of such a mixed nature that no belligerent State would have the slightest doubt as to its usefulness. It consists of some large guns, small arms, shoes, leather in bulk, ammunition, clothes, blankets, drugs, &c. But the *Laurel* must not be supposed to be intended for a cruiser ; she is merely a tender, and carries out to a certain latitude guns and ammunition for a new screw steamer, of which Captain Semmes is to take command. This vessel is supposed to be a new screw steamer which was lying at Medeira on the 3d inst., and was there known under the name of the *Ranger*. The *Ranger* is large and very swift. To show that Captain Semmes does not go unattended, we may here state that he took with him on board the *Laurel* eight officers and one hundred men, most of whom served with him on board the *Alabama*.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM MR. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 20—10:45 A. M.

Major-General DIX :

Another great battle was fought yesterday at Cedar Creek, threatening at first a great disaster, but finally resulting in a victory for the Union forces under General Sheridan, more splendid than any heretofore achieved. The Department was advised yesterday evening of the commencement of the battle by the following telegrams :

RECTORTOWN, VA., Wednesday, October 19—4 P. M.

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, Chief of Staff :

Heavy cannonading has recommenced in the Valley, and is now going on. (Signed) C. C AUGUR, Major-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA.—6:40 P. M., Wednesday, October 19.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War :

Firing at the front has been continuous during the day. The direction seemed at intervals to be to the left of Winchester, as if at Berry's Ferry.

No news from the front.

(Signed) JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA.—8:45 P. M., Wednesday, October 19.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War :

The enemy attacked our army with great impetuosity this morning at daylight.

The attack was made on the left of the Eighth Corps, and was at first successful, they capturing some guns prisoners and wagons. Our line was re-formed and heavy fighting continued through the day.

Sheridan was reported at Winchester this morning, and went to the front.

The particulars received are not official, and are not favorable, though no serious disaster could have occurred without direct news from Sheridan. Respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General.

Matters remain in the doubtful state represented by the foregoing telegrams until this morning, at 9:30, when the following telegram was received, unofficially, reporting the great victory won by Sheridan's army :

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., Thursday, October 20—9:30 A. M.

News from Sheridan's headquarters at midnight is to the effect that the enemy surprised our forces yesterday morning, driving the command in some confusion this side of Newtown, capturing artillery and prisoners.

Sheridan arrived in the field, reorganized our forces, drove the enemy beyond Strasburgh, capturing, it is reported, forty-three pieces of artillery, one hundred wagons and ambulances, and some two thousand prisoners

The rout of the enemy is said to be complete. This is not official, but I think reliable (Signed)

J. D. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General.

A few minutes later the following official report of his victory was received from Major-General Sheridan :

CEDAR CREEK, Wednesday, Oct. 19, 10 P. M.

To Lieutenant-General GRANT, City Point :

I have the honor to report that my army at Cedar Creek was attacked this morning before daylight and my left was turned and driven in confusion.

In fact most of the line was driven in confusion, with the loss of twenty pieces of artillery.

I hastened from Winchester, where I was, on my return from Washington, and found the armies between Middletown and Newtown, having been driven back about four miles. I here took the affair in hand, and quickly united the corps, formed a compact line of battle just in time to repulse an attack of the enemy, which was handsomely done at about 1 P. M.

At 3 P. M., after some changes of the cavalry from the left to the right flank, I attacked with great vigor, driving and routing the enemy, capturing, according to the last report, forty-three pieces of artillery and very many prisoners.

I do not know yet the number of my casualties or the losses of the enemy.

Wagons, trains, ambulances and caissons in large numbers are in our possession.

They also burned some of their trains. General Ramseur is a prisoner in our hands, severely, and perhaps mortally wounded.

I have to regret the loss of General Bidwell killed, and Generals Wright, Grover and Rickets wounded. Wright is slightly wounded.

Affairs, at times, looked badly, but by the gallantry of our brave officers and men disaster has been converted into a splendid victory.

Darkness again intervened to shut off greater results.

I now occupy Strasburgh.

As soon as obtained, I will send you further particulars.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

The battle was fought on the same day, 19th of the month, that witnessed Sheridan's victory in September.

What the numbers were opposed to General Sheridan are not yet reported to the Department, but the boldness, vigor and success of the attack strongly indicate that a heavy reinforcement had been sent from Richmond, with the expectation of fulfilling Longstreet's boast to smash up Sheridan.

Longstreet was known to be in the Valley, and had assumed command of the rebel army, and confident hopes of an overwhelming disaster to the Union army were boastfully expressed for several days back by the rebel adherents in Washington and Baltimore.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday Oct. 21—11:40 A. M.

Major-General DIX :

The following telegram, received this morning, contains further particulars of the battle of Cedar Creek :

CEDAR CREEK, VA.—11:30 A. M., Thursday, October 20.

Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT, City Point :

We have again been favored by a great victory, won from disaster, by the gallantry of our officers and men.

The attack on the enemy was made about 3 P. M., by a left half wheel of the whole line with a division of cavalry turning each flank of the enemy, the whole line advancing.

The enemy, after a stubborn resistance, broke and fled, and were pushed with vigor. The artillery captured will probably be over fifty pieces.

This of course includes what were captured from our troops in the early morning. At least sixteen hundred prisoners have been brought in; also wagons and ambulances in large numbers.

This morning the cavalry made a dash at Fisher's Hill and carried it, the enemy having fled during the night, leaving only a small rear-guard.

I have to regret the loss of many valuable officers killed and wounded, among them Colonel Joseph Thorburn, commanding a division of Crook's command, killed ; Colonel J. Howard Kitchen, commanding a brigade, wounded ; Colonel R. G. McKinzie, commanding a brigade, wounded severely, but would not leave the field. I cannot yet give exact details.

Many of our men captured in the morning have made their escape and are coming in.

Ramseur, commanding a division in Early's army, died this morning. P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General Commanding.

General Grant's appreciation of the victory at Cedar Creek is expressed in the following dispatch :

CITY POINT, Thursday, Oct. 20—8 P. M.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War :

I had a salute of one hundred guns from each of the armies here fired in honor of Sheridan's last victory. Turning what bid fair to be disaster into a glorious victory stamps Sheridan what I always thought him, one of the ablest of Generals.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

The Medical Director reports that seven hundred and seventy slightly wounded have reached Winchester from the field,

All the wounded that are able to bear transportation will be forwarded immediately to Martinsburgh.

The telegraph line is now working to Atlanta, but no late reports have been received by the Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE ARMY AND NAVY PURCHASING AGENCY of Messrs. CARRINGTON & Co., at No. 40 Broadway, New York supplies a want which is often felt by gentlemen in the two services. Charging but a small commission for their services, this firm executes orders for the purchase of articles required by officers and soldiers with promptness and fidelity. We take pleasure in calling attention to their advertisement on another page.

MAJOR-General BANKS arrived in Boston on Saturday evening, and took carriage for his residence in Waltham, Mass.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

VAN RENSSELAER—TAYLOR—On the 20th inst., at St. John's church, Huntington, Baltimore county, Md., by Rev. W. T. Johnston, JOHN J. VAN RENSSELAER, Surgeon 9th New York, and FLORENCE, daughter of Chas. R. Taylor, Esq., of Baltimore county.

KETCHAM—SCIDMORE.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Unionville, N. J., on the 19th inst., by Rev. Mr. Wardsworth, Dr. HORACE G. KETCHAM, late Medical Director of the Sac and Fox Agency, Kansas, to Miss PHEBE SCIDMORE, of the former place.

MCKINLEY—LEVERING.—On the 15th inst., by the Rev. Edward Sonneman, at the residence of the bride's father, in Hope, Indiana, Dr. SAMUEL E. MCKINLEY, of Louisiana, late of the Medical Staff, Department of the Gulf, U. S. A., to Miss MAFFIE R., daughter of the Hon. Charles J. Levering, formerly of North Carolina.

FELT—WHITTLESEY.—At New Preston, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 13th, by the Rev. Henry Upson, Captain WILLIAM N. FELT, C. S. U. S. Volunteers, to FANNIE POMEROY, daughter of D. C. Whittlesey, Esq., of the same place.

HERBERT—BAGGETT.—In New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, Oct. 11th, Lieutenant GEORGE R. HERBERT of Brooklyn, N. Y., to MARY A. BAGGETT, of the former place. No cards.

DANISON—LOVELL—In Beaufort, S. C., on Friday, Oct. 7th, by the Rev. T. W. Lewis, Capt. W. H. DANISON, 3d U. S. C. Troops, to Miss L. E. LOVELL, of Sharon, Connecticut.

WHITE—GIBBONS.—At Philadelphia, 22d inst, at the church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Phillips Brooks, GEO. Q. WHITE, Captain and A.Q.M., to CAROLINE H., daughter of Hon. Charles Gibbons, of Philadelphia.

WHITNEY—DEL PRADO.—On Thursday, the 27th of Oct., in the Chapel at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., by the Rev. Dr. McVickar, of N. Y. city, Lieutenant J. WHITNEY, 3d U. S. Infantry, to MARIE, only daughter of the late Francis Del Prado, Esq.

DIED.

MIDDLETON.—At Augusta, Georgia, on the 29th of Sept., HENRY B. MIDDLETON, son of Robert W. Middleton, Esq., of his city, in the 27th year of his age. He was Master-at-Arms on board of the United States mortar schooner *Dan Smith*, and was captured on the 8th of September, 1863 at the storming of Fort Sumter. At the time of his death, he was, with other paroled prisoners, on his return home from Andersonville, Georgia.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty-five cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

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HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS, 6TH DIVISION, 16TH ARMY CORPS, COLUMBUS, KY., June 28, 1863.

CIRCULAR.

The attention of Company Officers is called to a work lately published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, entitled "The Company Clerk," &c. This work can be purchased at the bookstores in Columbus, Cairo, St. Louis, &c., and all officers in the Volunteer service are recommended to acquaint themselves with its very valuable and necessary information.

By order of Brigadier-General Asboth.

T. H. HARRIS, Ass't Adj.-Gen.

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The application is to be addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, and can be made by the candidate or by any person for him, and his name will be placed on the register. The registry of a name, however, gives no assurance of an appointment, and no preference will be given in the selection to priority of application.

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ASTOR BURNING SPRING

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100,000 SHARES AT $20 EACH.

Subscription price for the remaining 20,000 shares for full paid stock, free from all assessments, $8 per share—being less than one-half of its par value; 10,000 shares are reserved to pay expense of the Association. The property secured for the Company consists of about 7,000 acres all in fee. There is between sixty and seventy miles of this property on rivers, runs and creeks, of the best boring territory. It is located mostly on the celebrated Rathbone Burning Tract, on the Little Kanawha River, Wirt and Calhoun Counties, Va., about twenty-four miles from Parkersburgh, and seven miles from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. A charter has been granted for a branch road and laid out directly through the lands of this Association, which it is expected will be completed in a very short time, which will give a direct communication to all the Eastern cities, as well as the Ohio River by the Railroad.

Numerous applications have already been made for leasing lots on this tract, and it is confidently believed by reliable persons that have returned, after making a thorough examination of this property, who are ready to give all information that may be wanted in regard to the same, that it can be made to yield an income to the association in ninety days after its organization of from five to ten per cent. per month on the investments from the cash bonuses, from leases of lots and royalty alone, without the expenditure of one dollar by the company. Lead ore, coal, and timber of the finest quality, in immense quantities, are also on the lands. The attention of capitalists to this enterprise is solicited, as a first-class investment at price offered. The organization of the company is deferred until the stock subscription is completed. No money to be paid until the shareholders' committee are satisfied with the property, when a meeting of subscribers will be called for the purpose of electing their own officers. Books of subscription, giving full particulars, are now open at the office of

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Capital.....$1,000,000

PAR VALUE $20 PER SHARE.

$40,000 has been paid to shareholders in dividends for August, September and October, will pay 3 per cent a month on investment from the product of three wells now working. They have five wells now nearly done, expected to be completed in the next thirty days, which it is confidently believed will enable them to pay 5 to 6 per cent. monthly dividends. Nine engines and all necessary tools, &c., &c., are now on the ground, belonging to the Company. They now offer to sell a limited number of shares that were reserved for working capital, to enable them to develope at once all their property. This stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $10 per share, free from any assessment, being the subscription price, and ONLY ONE-HALF ITS PAR VALUE.

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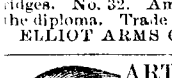


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QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, 21st Oct. 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.—

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 2 o'clock, P. M. of the 25th day of November next, for furnishing RATIONS to the United States Marines at the following stations, during the year 1865, viz:

Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Charlestown, Massachusetts.
Brooklyn, New York.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Washington City, District of Columbia.
Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia.

Each ration to consist of three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pound of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and a fourth pound of corn meal; and at the rate to one hundred rations of eight quarts of beans, or, in lieu thereof, twice per week, ten pounds of rice; or, in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of dessicated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee; or, in lieu thereof, one and a half pound of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or, one and one fourth pound of adamantine candles; or, one and a half pound of tallow, four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt.

The rations to be delivered upon the order of the Commanding Officer of each station; the fresh beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of the fore and hind quarters, neck, and kidney—tallow excluded; the pork, No. 1 prime mess pork; the flour, extra superfine; the coffee, good Rio; the sugar, good New Orleans, or its equivalent; and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, &c., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned,....,of....in the State of..... and....,of....in the State of...., hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of.... for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said ....shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said....and that which may be accepted.

Witness. A. B. Guarantor.
E. F. C. D. Guarantor.

.....186..

I hereby certify that the above-named ..... are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1865," and addressed to the undersigned,

W. B. SLACK, Major and Quartermaster.

MANN'S PATENT ACCOUTREMENTS FOR INFANTRY AND CAVALRY.

LARGE ORDERS NOW BEING FILLED FOR THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

Great relief to the Soldier. Men prefer to carry 100 rounds of ammunition in this manner to 40 in the old way.

Read the following extract from an

OFFICIAL REPORT

made to the Department, based on a trial in the Army of the Potomac during this Spring and Summer's severe campaign:—

"The men were questioned in regard to the following difficulties noticed with the old accoutrements:—

"First. Did the shoulders or breast become chafed?

"Second. Was there any pain in the stomach from pressure of the box?

"Third. How did the weight of the cartridge-box affect them in comparison with the old?

"Fourth. Could they use their arms with more freedom?

"Fifth. Could they breathe with greater ease, and longer respiration?

"Sixth. Was the box in the way, or uncomfortable lying down?

"To these questions the following answers were given:—

"First. In no case was there any chafing or uncomfortableness from the straps on the shoulders, nor did it make them feel anything like so warm.

"Second. The weight of the box was not felt on the stomach, and no pain.

"Third. That the weight of the cartridge-box was not felt, and that they would rather carry one hundred rounds in that way than forty in the old.

"Fourth. The arms are entirely free, as much as if they had nothing on.

"Fifth. The coat can at all times be thrown open, and the fullest respiration can be obtained, the lungs having free scope.

"Sixth. The box was not in the way, and they could sleep comfortably with their accoutrements on.

"They are far more convenient in action. During the campaign my men were, from the sixth of May until the twentieth, without having their accoutrements off, day or night, but once; no complaints were heard of sore shoulders, breasts or stomachs, and men ruptured found them beyond all comparison easier than the old. The box does not interfere with the handling of the piece. I find that these accoutrements are scattered through this division—men threw away the old, and took these from the dead and wounded on the field. This one thing speaks more for them than any and all I can say."

There are no knapsack straps under the arms. The sack is kept up on the shoulders and cannot settle into the hollow of the back. There is no broad cross belt over the breast, so oppressive and hot, with the old style.

Two or three lives were saved in one regiment during the Wilderness Campaign by the box in front stopping the balls.

In the Cavalry the weight of the Ammunition, Pistol and Sabre is all borne on the shoulders, and the waist belt is loose, thus removing the chief cause of rupture and piles, the two most dreadful afflictions of the cavalryman. Ruptured men can wear these accoutrements with ease.

Commanders of regiments newly equipping, and of regiments whose accoutrements are worn out, should make requisition for these accoutrements and knapsacks, and thus confer the greatest good upon their men. Soldiers, ask your officers to draw these accoutrements for issue. Send for book giving full description and the opinion of Lieut.-Gen. Grant and other distinguished officers.

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At 11 o'clock, Morning Levee, they appear in the IDENTICAL WEDDING COSTUME.

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RUTH OAKLEY and TOM THUMB TROUPE.

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Pamphlets and reports will be forwarded upon application to the Secretary, at the home office, or to SAMUEL S. STEVENS, Agent and Attorney of the Co., No. 110 Broadway, New York.

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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

ANOTHER movement against the stubbo rn defences of Richmond by the gallant Army of the Potomac has been commenced, and, to all appearances, concluded. It consisted of a strong feint by the Army of the James on the right, and a more careful attack by the Army of the Potomac on the left. These two simultaneous movements it will be necessary to describe separately. The enemy, of course, was prepared at every point for these manœuvres, but nothing betrayed them before their inception. The preceding week had been mainly occupied, as we have already recorded, with heavy artillery and musketry firing, at Dutch Gap, on the north side, and in front of the entrenchments on the south side. Ther e were also two or three unimportant cavalry raids. A detachment of the Twentieth New York cavalry, under Captain CARROLL, made a raid, on the 15th and 16th of October, southwestward from Suffolk to South Quay and other points along the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, capturing cattle, cotton, &c. On the latter day, also, a detachment from the Fifth Regular and Sixth Ohio cavalry, under Captain MASON, started on a scout of a hundred miles or more between the James and Blackwater, and returned with three or four hundred head of cattle and sheep, a few prisoners, some contrabands, &c. Finally, on the 22d, a sharp artillery duel took place early on the morning between two of our batteries,—one lately put into position at the Boulware House, on the James, about two miles below Chaffin's Bluff, and the other at Signal Hill—and the enemy's gunboats. The latter consisted of the iron-clads *Virginia*, Commodore MITCHELL, *Fredericksburgh*, Captain ROOTES, and the *Richmond*, with the wooden gunboats *Hampton* and *Drewry*. The two latter instantly started out of range, but the *Drewry* received a shell which blew up a gun-carriage and wounded five men. The *Fredericksburgh* had her smokestack destroyed, and six men wounded. At length, the whole fleet steamed off out of range. The enemy's Battery Brooke took part in the duel. Our loss was only one man severely wounded. The batteries sustained no damage, but frequently struck the enemy's rams, especially the *Fredericksburgh*. One of our batteries threw hundred-pounder Parrott shells, and received shot of heavy calibre in return from Battery Brooke.

These were the main events of importance until the evening of Wednesday, the 26th, when the whole Army was ordered to be in readiness to march at daybreak of Thursday. The projected movement had been kept with profound secresy, and nothing was known of it until Wednesday evening. Indeed, all outward indications were that there would not be an advance for several days at least. Great preparations were made the same evening for the attempt, on the supposition that, if successful, we should not return to our old camp. All the sick, the baggage, the commissary stores, and all the camp equipage, wagons, and other property were sent back to City Point, where they would be safely protected by the gunboats and the elaborate works. The sutlers took their merchandise in the the same direction. Three days' rations and forage were issued to the cavalry, and six days' rations to the infantry, with sufficient quantities of ammunition. Every preparation was made to break camp. The long line of entrenchment at Petersburgh was to be held by artillery, with only such infantry supports as were absolutely necessary to prevent the enemy breaking through in the rear. There was a prospect of cutting loose from the base several days, and of a general engagement, provided the enemy could not easily repulse us.

THE RIGHT.

At daybreak of Thursday, TERRY'S Tenth corps moved out along the Darbytown Road, and threw itself out in the direction of the Charles City Road, occupying the country between these two, nearly on the same ground as in the late reconnoissance in force by the same corps. TERRY'S First division (now under AMES) held the right, TURNER'S Second (now under FOSTER) the centre, and BIRNEY'S Third or Colored (now under HAWLEY) the left. Being well deployed in this order, with the centre near the hamlet known as Darbytown, about 4½ miles from Richmond, TERRY then threw a skirmish line forward, and a sharp encounter took place, commencing first with General AMES, and continuing down to the left, where General HAWLEY was engaged, west of the Darbytown Road, and towards the New-Market Road. The object of the day's work was obviously a demonstration only, with main intent to hold as many as possible of the enemy north of the James,—although with a strong hope also of somewhere breaking his lines. Our skirmishers easily pushed the enemy's back, of course, but came, at length, upon breastworks, and there were checked by a severe fire. These hostilities occupied the forenoon. About noon, all preparations being com plete, the main advance was ordered, and our men dashed briskly forward, driving the enemy inside of the entrenchments, from which he, meantime, kept up a severe fire, which swept our lines with murderous effect. The First Connecticut battery replied to a battery of his by shelling the woods and the works. The rest of our artillery remained on the field, but was not brought into play. Our men lay well up to the enemy's entrenched lines, and, with great persistency, exchanged a constant fusilade, in which, unhappily, the casualties, which were not small, were mainly on our side. But our men had here and there the protection of slight breastworks or "gopher holes," which the enemy abandoned to us. During the afternoon this hot firing continued. Just before evening our forces advanced once more, again to fall back. At dusk, the firing slackened, and soon almost ceased. Headquarters rem ained at the Johnson House during the day.

Meanwhile, ORD'S Eighteenth corps (now under WEITZEL), with KAUTZ'S cavalry division in advance, had started at daybreak for a point still farther to the right. Marching from their old entrenchments, on the left of the Tenth corps, across to the New-Market, and thence to the Darbytown Road, they came up in rear of the Tenth corps on the latter. The corps then turned to the right, and struck across the country along the road leading to White's Tavern, on the Charles City Road. Still moving northerly through the White Oak Swamp, WEITZEL reached at length the Williamsburgh Stage Road, and the famous neighborhood of the Seven Pines battle ground. The cavalry headed the column. Of the infantry, MARSTON'S division was in advance, HECKMAN'S followed, and the colored division brought up the rear. While crossing from the Charles City to the Williamsburgh Road, SPEAR'S cavalry brigade, which was in KAUTZ'S advance, encountered a few of the enemy's videttes. Some of these latter made good their escape, and carried their news towards Richmond. The pace was now increased, and the Williamsburgh Road was soon reached. Soon after noon rain commenced to fall, and continued all day and night. It did not check the vigor of WEITZEL'S advance, as it had not checked TERRY'S skirmishing; but it materially retarded the progress of the former. About 4 o'clock, WEITZEL was well across the Williamsburgh Road, fronting Richmond, about seven miles distant therefrom. A part of SPEAR'S cavalry were dismounted, and, moving up the road, soon found the enemy in force, and engaged his skirmishers.

The corps was now deployed, with MARSTON on the right of the road and HECKMAN on the left, while the colored division under HOLMAN moved out across the Richmond and York River Railroad. The ground was open, and the enemy's works had command of the Williamsburgh Road. STILL'S Pennsylvania battery was moved up the road, and opened with great rapidity on the enemy's entrenchments, keeping up the fire until the ensuing movement was completed. CULLUM'S brigade of MARSTON'S division and FAIRCHILD'S brigade of HECKMAN'S were next thrown along the road on either side at the charge, the remainder of the two divisions supporting them. The enemy feebly resisted the advance of our troops until they had got close to his works, when he opened right and left a murderous cross fire which made all further progress out of the question. Our troops held their position some minutes, but at length were completely broken. But retreat had become hardly less practicable than advance, for the enemy's artillery and musketry swept the ground. In this moment of indecision, he completed the disaster by sallying from his entrenchments and capturing the greater part of the two advance brigades, though a few escaped to our lines. Turning his artillery on STILL'S battery, the enemy also forced that to retire, after a long conflict, in which most of its guns were disabled, and seven men killed and wounded. It was sufficiently clear that whether or not the enemy consisted, as had been surmised, merely of dismounted cavalry, he at all events was strong enough to repel us with severe loss, and to capture or kill such other troops as we might choose to send in. At dusk, therefore, the firing ceased, and all the troops were called out of range. HOLMAN, meanwhile, had briskly gained the railroad, and, finding a two-gun redoubt in his front, charged and gallantly carried it. He communicated his success to WEITZEL; but the check on the Stage Road and the approach of night prevented its prosecution, and, besides, the enemy would soon have compelled HOLMAN to withdraw. The troops were retired a little at nightfall, but bivouacked close to the enemy's positions. The next morning came out clear. Orders were received from General GRANT to withdraw the troops. Before noon, therefore, the skirmishers once more pressed forward and opened their rattling fire, under cover of which both corps got in motion towards the old camps, which, during their absence had been held chiefly by the artillery, supported by some of the colored troops, and the recruits. This was the end of the movement. Our total loss was between 1,300 and 1,500, many

being prisoners. The enemy lost no prisoners, and claims to have had less than 200 killed and wounded.

THE LEFT.

On Wednesday evening, also, the busy preparation for the great advance went on in the Army of the Potomac, and the troops were drawn out of their entrenchments, and massed for the start. Designated detachments from each corps were then put into the works, and the artillery and its supports properly disposed. The whole line from the Appomattox to Popular Grove Church was thus left well protected. MILES' First division of the Second corps held the Second corps entrenchments, and BAXTER'S brigade held those of the Fifth corps. GREGG'S cavalry and the Second corps, having the longest distance to march, started at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, halting before sundown on the left of the line. Long before dawn of Thursday, all the troops were roused, and were on the march. GREGG'S cavalry was on the extreme left, and moved southerly towards Reams', and then westerly. Next on the right was HANCOCK'S Second corps—or, rather, EGAN'S Second and MOTT'S Third divisions, with three batteries under Major HAZARD—which moved southwesterly down the Vaughan Road. WARREN'S Fifth corps came next on the right, marching along the Squirrel Level Road. Finally, on the extreme right, was PARKE'S Ninth corps, which followed the same direction, all the columns tending southwesterly towards Hatcher's Run. This stream runs southeasterly from near Sutherland's Station on the Petersburgh and Lynchburgh Railroad into Rowanty Creek, and thence into the Nottoway. In general, HANCOCK and GREGG were to march secretly and swiftly far round the enemy's right flank, turn it, and seize his line of defences on Hatcher's Run; from thence the way was comparatively open to the Southside Railroad.

Soon after daylight, GREGG encountered some videttes of HAMPTON'S cavalry at Hatcher's Run, who occupied entrenchments covering a bridge on the stream. But the First Maine, armed with 16-shooters, forded the creek, and carried the works after a slight skirmish, capturing a few prisoners of the enemy's dismounted cavalry. A few more prisoners and eight wagons with some stores belonging to HAMPTON'S cavalry were seized, after crossing the run. Skirmishing now grew brisk in front, in rear, and on the flank, as the division moved up on the right towards the Second corps, with which it was to make connection. SMITH'S Third brigade was in advance, DAVIES' First brigade in the rear, and KIRWIN'S Second in the centre. The skirmishing was excited, as our troops were engaged on all sides, both with artillery and carbines, the enemy endeavoring to harass us in that way. Soon after noon, the cavalry had reached the Boydton Plankroad, by way of the Quaker Road, and formed line of battle with the Second corps, with the Third brigade on the right, joining the infantry, the second in the centre, and the First covering the extreme left.

The Second corps, as we have said, had marched across on Wednesday evening to the Church Road, near the railroad. At 3½ o'clock, on Thursday morning, guided by Captain PAYNE, of the Topographical Engineers, they again started, and crossed by Colonel WYATT'S to the Vaughan Road, which they followed as far as C. W. Cummins' Place, where they encountered the enemy's line of pickets, and easily drove them off. EGAN was in advance, and MOTT following—MILES, as we have said, being left in the breastworks. The Sixth Ohio cavalry was in advance of all, and protected a squad of pioneers, who cleared the road of the felled trees and other obstructions placed there by the enemy. The march was handsomely conducted, with skirmishers properly and effectively thrown out. Continuing along the Vaughan Road, the ford at Hatcher's Run was reached by the advance at 7:20 A. M. There the road was obstructed more elaborately by trees, and the banks of the run at the ford had been partially cleared, so as to give range across the stream from a line of rifle-pits on the opposite bank, which was held by a small force of YOUNG'S brigade of dismounted cavalry. EGAN'S division was quickly deployed across the road, SMYTH'S Third brigade forming the first line, and the other two brigades a second. SMYTH advanced handsomely, forded the stream in perfect order, and carried the trenches very quickly, capturing about twenty prisoners, including a Major, and dispersing the rest of the command. Our losses were small, but Lieutenant-Colonel SPALTER was killed and Major SMITH wounded.

The run crossed, the corps divided into two columns; MOTT'S division following the Duncan Road, taking the enemy's rifle-pits in reverse, and crossing up in their rear at the right flank of Hatcher's Run at Armstrong's Mill at 8:20 A. M. From this point they moved westerly to Dabney's Mill, where they arrived at 9 A. M., and joined the other column, under EGAN, who marched across from the Vaughan Road direct, and had been awaiting MOTT'S arrival. A few of the enemy lingering near the line of march were driven off by DE TROBRIAND'S brigade. The united columns, with EGAN in advance, then followed the direct road parallel to Hatcher's Run, and on the west side of the run, northwesterly to the Boydton Plankroad, which they reached at 11:15 A. M., at Wilson and Arnold's Saw-mill. Here was a clearing, and a train was visible, crossing westerly on the White Oak Road. A force was dispatched across lots to cut it off, but returned without success. Meantime fire had been opened on the corps on both flanks, on the right from three regiments of dismounted cavalry with a battery of five guns at Burgess' Farm, where the White Oak Road runs into the Boydton Plank road, and on the left, at Mrs. Rainie's, where the Quaker Road runs into the plank road. Both batteries were obviously at short range; but BECK'S battery was got into position, and silenced them for a time, the battery on the left not answering again.

It was already past noon, and, as has been said, GREGG had brought his cavalry up to connect on the left. Generals GRANT and MEADE had arrived on the ground. The enemy was, of course, thoroughly alive to our movement, but we were not too late yet for an advance. Accordingly, EGAN'S division was deployed on the right of the Boydton Plank road, facing up towards the bridge over Hatcher's Run, and MOTT'S was deployed on the left of the road. DE TROBRIAND'S brigade connected with GREGG, who held the extreme left. One brigade was left to take care of the enemy in our rear, who, as has been described, had a battery further down on the plank road at Mrs. Rainie's House. In EGAN'S advance was RUGG'S brigade, and his skirmishers, at the command, rushed forward to Hatcher's Run, seized the bridge, and crossed the creek.

The next movement was to carry the enemy's works beyond Hatcher's Run. EGAN'S division was accordingly disposed with RUGG'S brigade on the left, PRICE in the centre, and SMYTH on the right, BECK'S battery coöperating as before. MCALLISTER'S brigade of MOTT'S division was withdrawn from watching the enemy supposed to be in our rear, and was sent in to support EGAN, being deployed in his rear. The Fifth corps were now heard firing rapidly on the right, and it was expected that they would sweep about and effect a junction with the Second. But, owing to the exceedingly perplexing character of the country, and the uncertainty as to the roads, they were unable to do so. Of course the enemy was prompt to seize this advantage; and, about four o'clock, while we were preparing to advance, MAHONE'S division of HILL'S corps broke in on the right flank of HANCOCK, and instantly swept off METCALF'S section of BECK'S battery, which was there posted. Continuing his attack, he got across the Boydton Road and bore down upon EGAN'S division. With commendable energy and promptitude, EGAN changed front with his own brigades and MCALLISTER'S, and, with the aid of the three admirable batteries, BECK'S and RODER'S Fifth and Fourth regular, and SLEEPER'S Tenth Massachusetts (under GRANGER), succeeded in repulsing the enemy, after a hard and prolonged fight. In the fury of his first onset against SMYTH'S brigade, it was driven back, several hundred prisoners captured, and our line so disordered as to allow the enemy to get upon the plankroad. A part of these prisoners were recaptured by being conducted by mistake into the Fifth corps' lines. HANCOCK'S prompt dispositions, and the firmness of EGAN'S troops, soon arrested the disaster likely to follow. In his turn falling upon the enemy's flank, EGAN drove him back, SMYTH'S and MCALLISTER'S brigades behaving handsomely, while MOTT promptly coöperated with DE TROBRIAND'S brigade. The enemy abandoned METCALF'S guns and began to retreat. But he left three flags and five or six hundred prisoners—those who had come over on the plankroad—in our possession. In this affair, we lost many brave officers and men, including, amongst the three batteries, Lieutenants GRANGER, BURNS, METCALF, and SMITH, killed, and over twenty men killed and wounded. Many young staff officers were wounded, and all the general officers were under heavy fire, the action being close and warm.

Just before dark, after the attack of HANCOCK had been repulsed, the enemy turned his attention to the left, where GREGG'S cavalry was posted, and attacked him with vigor, though not so fiercely as he had assaulted the right. The cavalry yielded for a short time, but, rallying again, handsomely drove back the enemy once more, and reëstablished our lines. In this affair, the loss of the Second corps in killed and wounded was about 700, that of the cavalry less than 200. Our total loss of killed and wounded for the day in the columns was less than 900, to which must be added the loss of about 400 prisoners, though exactly how many is not officially announced.

Rain fell here as on the right, during the battle, and rendered manœuvring more difficult. The ammunition also, was pretty thoroughly expended. Finally, the enemy had resisted all our attacks, and had inflicted a greater loss on us than that which he suffered. For, although we captured several hundred prisoners from him, his loss in killed and wounded was not so great as ours. It was thought best to return to camp, and to expect no more from the movement, especially as our situation was precarious. After dusk, therefore, the retrograde movement was commenced, and all night, and a part of the next day, was occupied in marching over the road taken in the morning. Before night, the old camps were regained, little loss, except a few stragglers, being incurred during the withdrawal. Many of the wounded of the Second corps were left on the field—as was anticipated—the column having marched without the means of transportation. The long and wearisome march and hard fighting of HANCOCK and GREGG illustrate well what the Army is still able to do, after its hard campaigning.

THE FIFTH AND NINTH CORPS.

The Fifth and Ninth corps broke camp on the night of Wednesday, the 26th, and, moving out of their entrenchments, bivouacked where they could be ready for the start. Their task was to attack the Hatcher's Run works in front, so as to cover the movement of the Second corps by the flank, and to coöperate therewith. The Ninth at daylight were marching briskly down the Squirrel Level Road, with WILCOX in advance, FERRERO following, and POTTER in the rear. CUTCHEON'S brigade was in WILCOX'S advance, and soon encountered the enemy near Smith's House, driving him back, with constant skirmishing, to Watkins', where the Duncan Road turns off to Hatcher's Run. WILCOX pushed on, still skirmishing, until the works which cover Hatcher's Run were plainly visible. They were strongly built, with broad slashings thrown down in front. The other divisions pushed up briskly, and were deployed to the left in line of battle.

Meanwhile the Fifth corps had also got away by daylight, and moved along the Vaughan Road towards Hatcher's Run, crossing the Duncan Road just north of Armstrong's, through a region covered with dense, dark, and almost impenetrable woods. With lively skirmishing the advance brigades pushed the enemy back to his works. Unlike the Second corps, the Fifth and Ninth had not far to march, nor were they destined to severe fighting. During the forenoon they got into position, with the Ninth on the right of the Fifth, confronting the enemy's strong works at Hatcher's Run. It was difficult to use artillery in the dense woods of the region; but skirmishing was opened promptly by the infantry, and continued rapidly and without intermission through the day. In the Ninth corps, WILCOX occupied the left, FERRERO the centre, and POTTER the right. Only the two former, however, were engaged. WILCOX'S division deployed with CUTCHEON in the centre, and HARTRAUFT and MCLAUGHLIN on the flanks. FERRERO moved his colored division out to the right through the swamp, with BATES in advance, and, getting into line, skirmished vigorously all day. The principal loss in the corps was in this division.

In the Fifth corps, GREGORY'S brigade of GRIFFIN'S division and HOFFMAN'S of CRAWFORD'S division, were hotly engaged, advancing on the enemy's works with spirit, but, like the Ninth corps, finding them too strong to pierce. These positions, however,

were maintained through the night, and until orders came from General GRANT to fall back, the movement having failed of success. There is little to describe in the manœuvring or fighting of the two right corps. They had only to lie well up to the enemy's works through the day, to demonstrate against them, to pierce them if practicable, and to make connection with HANCOCK on the left, for a general advance of the whole line.

In the former particulars, all was done that was expected. Our losses in the two corps were about 400. The enemy's cavalry followed us up promptly at all points, on the retreat, but capturing nothing except about a dozen ambulances. Our total losses on the south side were between 1,500 and 1,800. The losses of the enemy were less than ours in killed and wounded, but we captured many prisoners, one account putting the number at 400, and a later one at 828. No cannon were lost on either side. We lost a few ambulances, but no property of importance. Some of our prisoners say the movement was detected by them in abundant season to ward against it, and that there was no surprise.

On Thursday night, the enemy demonstrated on our Petersburgh line, south of where the mine was sprung, but was driven back with loss. Near the same point, General MILES made a *sortie* the same night, and captured an entrenchment in front, with twenty men and four officers. On the night of Sunday, the 29th, the enemy succeeded in penetrating our line between the Second and Fifth corps pickets, and captured an entire skirmish line of about 400 men. There was some heavy firing also, but the loss on each side is not known.

OTHER OPERATIONS.

THE Valley has been quiet since the victory at Cedar Creek, and there is nothing of importance to record. Guerrilla depredations have continued, and many of our men have suffered from this cause. General DUFIE was captured by guerrillas between Winchester and Martinsburgh on the 26th. On the 24th, Major GIBSON, with 300 men, made a reconnoissance in the Luray Valley, which elicited little information. A similar movement in the same direction was made the day following by Colonel COPHART, with 500 men of POWELL'S division and two guns. There was some skirmishing, but little loss on either side.

THE invasion of Missouri is at an end, and PRICE in full retreat from the State, with our small force of cavalry under PLEASONTON pressing on in pursuit. At last accounts, PRICE was near Carthage, Jasper county, Mo. He is reported to have blown up his wagon-train and destroyed several hundred wagons—four hundred, it is said. He has lost heavily in prisoners, and by the dispersion of his ill-organized forces. Among the prisoners are Major-General MARMADUKE Brigadier-General CABELL, several colonels, and other officers. General STEELE is lying in wait for PRICE at Fort Smith, to contest his advance into Arkansas. A heavy force of Rebels are reported to have crossed the Sabine River in Arkansas on the 11th of October, just below Beston, twenty-five miles south of Little Rock. The purpose of this movement has not yet been developed, but it is doubtless intended to engage General STEELE'S attention, so as to prevent him from interfering with PRICE.

We have no reliable advices from General SHERMAN this week. HOOD appears to have retreated before our Army along the Coosa River to the neighborhood of the Jacksonville and Warrenton Turnpike, and then turned off to the northeast, marching by Warrenton to Decatur on the Tennessee River. This important post he attacked on the 29th of October, but failed to capture it; and at last accounts he was reported to have moved west as far as Florence or Bainbridge, where a portion of his forces are supposed to have crossed the Tennessee River. The railroad to Atlanta is again in running order. The result of HOOD'S raid along the road is summed up in the destruction of twenty-three miles of track, and the capture of Rome and Dalton with their garrisons. No bridges or rolling stock were injured so far as reported, with the exception of half-a-dozen box cars, which were burnt at Dalton and Tunnel Hill. HOOD'S present movements are indicative of a design to transfer his operations to the Mississippi River.

SECOND-Lieutenant A. M. Herrick, First [Penn. Cavalry, has been dismissed the service.

MARCHING OF TROOPS IN LARGE BODIES.

WHEELING ON A MOVABLE PIVOT, AND CHANGING DIRECTION OF A COLUMN IN MASS WHILE MARCHING.

A CORRESPONDENT in the issue of the JOURNAL for October 1, takes exception to some of the statements and reasonings of an article "on Marching of Troops in Large Bodies," and goes so far as to say: "*Without more ado, it may be asserted that the whole theory of wheeling on a movable pivot is incorrect. Changes of direction are not made, nor can they be made, on these principles.*"

Before proceeding to an apology for the Prussian, French, and United States tactics, it may be well to explain a blunder of the printer, which probably caused some misapprehension. The remarks introduced as "a further explanation of wheels on a movable pivot" were in the MS. appended as a note to the paragraph in paper No. 2, on the "wheeling of an Austrian column by doubled files," where it is shown that in that movement each file swings somewhat forward on its outer man during the wheel, the inner men recovering the alignment, on the completion of the wheel, by stepping somewhat sideways. The printer omitted the note in its place, and, in the hurry of placing it in some connection, a sentence was added calling it "a further *explanation* of wheels on a movable pivot," whereas it is only an *assumption*, as the basis of some calculations and as offering perhaps, an easy method of teaching the movement.

This improper collocation, perhaps, suggested the idea to the correspondent, that the inner part of the front should "swing up to a right angle," or that it was to "face by a "flank," but in fact the part broken at the point where the step of the line is the same length as that of the movable pivot keeps its original facing. The inner third or quarter, or the whole front (as the case may be), only swings forward far enough to bring the depth of the subdivision, (two or three ranks), clear of the wheeling point before the first two-thirds of the wheel are completed, so that the point may be clear in good time for the succeeding subdivision. It then regains its alignment by a series of mixed circular and side steps. The movement in the French army appears to date back into the last century, and no doubt was derived from the Prussian tactics of FREDERICK the Great. As will be seen, it is still retained in principle in the Prussian tactics. We should suppose the method given originated in attempting to have the whole front swing forward, as do the files of which we have just spoken. This movement by the whole front requires the smallest distance gained to the front, and gives after completion the best position for regaining the perpendicular to the line of march; *but* when the front is extensive, and considerable space must be gained by the pivot, it is only practicable for well-set-up soldiers.* In it the pivot-man describes a curve, but not the arc of a circle, and it is only by a *delicate* touch that the movements of the guide can be conformed to in the various positions of the different men. The tactics state that—*by the nature of the movement* the centre will bend a little to the rear. The *tendency* to deviate from the alignment in whatever way, can only arise from the resultant, in each man's person of two forces, the touch which he receives from the guide, and the directly forward impulsion of his own step, which that touch modifies.

When all the men tread on concentric circles, the change in the facing is the same for each foot; but when the pivot swings forward the ep of the inner foot is the strongest. Considering this, and the fact that the touch from the *outer* guide, as he faces at every step somewhat inward, is such as to keep back the outer and bring forward the inner shoulder of the next man toward the pivot, we would suppose the *natural* tendency of the movement to be that the rank should bend to the front, or as a sailor might express it, "belly "forward," and that keeping it to the rear, was rather the remedy for this difficulty. However this may be, the substitute proposed of breaking the front at the inner third or quarter, according to the step, is in the nature of the movement, and would follow logically from the description, were it not for what is said of the centre bending to the rear, and for the *plates*. It gives an unvaried touch to the outer two-thirds, and to the inner third, and as the inner third does not at all change its facing while swinging forwards, all that is required in the step is to have the outer foot planted well within the inner foot, so as somewhat to cross the legs; whereas, in the movement with the whole rank, the facing changes at every step and in an irregular manner. The men soon learn to break an inner part directly forward by two or three paces, the utmost required in practice.

A little "geometery on the ground" will trace out the nature of the curves in each case. Thus, remembering that, although, for the sake of convenience, a curve is given as the line described by the outer man, yet each single step being directly forward, this line is in reality part of a *polygon*, and that, therefore two-thirds the number of paces contained in the point of a subdivision will not exactly fit within a quarter circle described with a radius equal to the front. We may, however, be accurate enough by describing such a quarter of a circle, and marking off within it paces of 28 inches. Now for the front rank swinging forward in one alignment, *the intersections* of two circles, one described from the end of each pace of 28 inches with a radius equal to the front of the subdivision and the other with a radius of 9¾ inches in the first step from the pivot-*point*, and then from the end of each step of the pivot-man, so as to correspond with the steps of the outer guide, will give the polygon of 9¾ inches sides described by the pivot man.

The trace for the movement, when the point breaks one-third up, is easily made, and it will be found that the arcs described by the outer and inner man of the inner third are precisely similar, and when completely carried out bring the two parts of the point to an angle of 120°. This extreme angle is only required for a front of eighteen files and a clearing of the pivot-point, by *four* paces. If the point be greater, or the space required by the depth of the ranks and file closers less, only a part of the arc need be described.

It is obvious that this first part of the inner curve, whatever it may be, must be completed at the time two-thirds of the outer circle is finished by the guide, for there the front rank of the succeeding subdivision reaches the pivot-point. The sooner it is completed before this, that is the more *short* steps there are left for the inner part of the front to regain a perpendicular alignment, the better in whatever way the movement be performed. It will be found, we think, that, although breaking at one-third up the front does leave somewhat more ground to be regained by a side step of the inner men than when the whole front swings forward, still even at the extreme angle 120° mentioned, it is easily accomplished if done gradually.

What remains of the wheel after clearing the pivot-point may, for either manner of performance, be divided into two parts, viz.: that performed during the time that the outer guide remains on the circle and the inner step is shortened, and that performed when the quadrant being completed, all retake the full step on coming into line. The first part requires from the men out of alignment a combination of a wheeling step of the outer foot and a sideway step of the inner foot. It is apparent that with a front of 18 files and four paces advance of the inner third (six men), the outer man of the six has 18¾ inches *in all* to gain by a side step; the next 37½ inches, and so on to the eight paces, which belong to the inmost or pivot-man. A little practice will soon enable the men to perform this. As, in reference to the facing of the inner third at the moment the recovery of the alignment begins, the step is somewhat backward, it may at first be necessary to change this facing, even so far as that some of the men slip the inner shoulder behind that of their neighbor toward the pivot; but the facing improves at every step, and if a good part of the circle remains to be described or a proper share of the alignment be reserved for the time when the direct march is resumed, so making the movement gradual, there will be little difficulty.

What has been described belongs to the front rank only, in either way of performance. A rear rank must accommodate itself to the shape of that which precedes it. In doing so, it may either march up to the marker and follow by its outer part, in which case for breaking at the inner one-third or one-fourth, its inner part would be halted an instant, and the angle would be made a couple of files more inward than on the front rank; or a rear rank may commence the movement (in which ever way executed) simultaneously with the rank in front, its pivot-man describing a small curve, which springs from a point one pace in rear of that of the preceding rank. In this case, it is obvious that, in order to preserve the distance between the ranks, the rear rank must slide somewhat inwards upon the rank in front of it. However the movement may be performed by a rear rank, its part is less difficult than that of the front rank; for in either case it has only to conform and not judge of the step, and in the latter case the pivot (as it were) makes a cross-cut to the new direction, and the alignment is restored very much by an advance of the outer men of the rank, not a falling back of the inner men.

As has been said, a little "geometry on the ground" will mark out the positions of every man at every step, and possibly a cord held by the whole front of a subdivision might aid the performance until it is comprehended by the men. Forming the inner portion of the line at an angle, and requiring them to fall back gradually into line, is a good exercise. The movement is not an easy one, but it has certain advantages, particularly in placing the markers.

In changing direction when the front fills both the original road of direction and the new one, and the fact that it is the foundation of an excellent movement for the column in mass, makes it desirable for the sake of uniformity in the tactics. Under any circumstances, it is the move-

* A well "set-up" man is one who steps equally on each leg, and uses both arms with equal force and precision. Excepting in some very rapid movements, the line passing through his centre of gravity and his point d'appui on the ground, is always perpendicular. In every change of the point d'appui the centre of gravity moves so smoothly and rapidly over it, that no change of position involves a loss of balance. In performing the manual, the only movement of the body and head is, perhaps, a slight one in a directly forward line, and not even the corners of his mouth show any tendency to a lateral preponderance of forces.

ment prescribed, and one or two regiments changing it for another, would produce the confusion always to be dreaded from irregular and bizarre motions on the march or battle-field. We should not venture to suggest this slight variation from the method laid down which has been proposed, were it not that by it the position of the guides of direction are not interfered with in the smallest degree either as to position or time.

It must, however, be confessed that neither this movement nor that given for changing direction on the march by a column closed in mass has received such universal approval as some others. Even in the French army, we have reason to believe it is sometimes shirked by adopting a method similar to that proposed by the correspondence. The English (if we understand their movement), commanding right (or left) shoulders forward, begin the wheel by the outer flank of the succeeding subdivision, while the pivot-point is still occupied by the preceding subdivision. So soon as this has completed the wheel its pivot marches rapidly off, and the pivot-point is occupied by the inner flank of the other, which has already partly completed its wheel, and so on in succession. The Prussians, keeping the touch, as for a wheel on a standing pivot, break the inner wing forward, merely prescribing that the pivot-point be cleared.* The Austrians cause the pivot-man to describe an arc of sixty inches radius.

To accomplish the change of direction by a column in mass during the march, the English, Prussians and Austrians wheel the first division, and cause the rear divisions to draw outward (the second division by marching obliquely, like the rear rank of cavalry in a wheel), and the others by a mixture of this with a wheeling step. The rear divisions are in this manner gradually drawn up into the new direction, by a movement which has much analogy with our change of direction from a halt. The Swiss tactics cut the matter short by performing all changes of direction, even that for bringing a company from column into line of battle, by a "turn," the guide facing at once in the new direction, and the men obliquing to their places, exactly as in our movement of the same name. This method of doing away with all wheels may be the best for imperfectly drilled troops. It evidently is the shortest as to the time required.

Some have considered the movement of changing direction in mass from a halt quite sufficient for all practical purposes; indeed the other movement appears to have been omitted in the French tactics of 1791, and to have been restored from those of 1789 by the same commission which increased the step of the inner pivot-man, for the movement at full distance by one-third (6 French inches to 8).

In relation to the opinion expressed in "Marching Troops "in Large Bodies," that in our tactics the French was incorrectly translated where, in the movement of changing direction by column in mass on the march it directs the guide to oblique *outwards*, it may remarked, that in the English, Prussian and Austrian movements, in which this certainly is done, the front rank does not bend; in fact, the Anstrians give the pivot an arc of 120 inches radius. With us, it not only bends to the rear, but all the subdivisions commence the movement at the same time both by their onter and pivot flanks. The small curves described by the pivots each in rear of that of the division in its front, would of themselves draw the guide inwards. Beside this, the outer guide commencing a circle at six paces in front, rapidly comes inward of the guide still on the line of direction; and it will be necessary that the latter should "lengthen a "little" the step inwards, if he is to cover him again as soon as possible. We would also call attention to the fact that the guide is required to advance the outer shoulder, a common preparation for obliquing inward, and repeat that the French says (s'appuyer) brace himself at the outer side and oblique *from* (de) not *to* (la) that side. Still it has been retained so long in various editions of the tactics, that we would by no means presume to do anything more than, as before, call attention to the point.

In the article to which this is a sort of note, there was no idea of entering fully into the subject, as it treated of route marching more than of the movements incidental thereto.

COURT-MARTIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE following official record of an incident in the military history of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, once a subaltern officer in the service of the country against which he is now in rebellion, will be of interest at this time. We copy directly from the printed order in the case:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, TENN., March 15, 1835.

ORDER No. 10.—I. At a general court-martial, which convened at Fort Gibson, pursuant to Western Department order No. 1, of the present year, and of which Brigadier-General M. ARBUNCKLE is President, has arraigned First Lieutenant JEFFERSON DAVIS, of the regiment of dragoons, on the following charge and specification, viz.:

CHARGE—Conduct subversive of good order and military discipline.

Specification—In this, that First Lieutenant JEFFERSON DAVIS, of the regiment of dragoons, on or about the morning of the 24th day of December, 1834, at the dragoon camp, near Fort Gibson, upon being sent for by Major MASON, his immediate commanding officer, and spoken to as to his absence on that morning from the reveille roll-call of his company, did reply in these words, or words of like meaning: "Because I was not out of my tent, and the Regulations "require when it rains the rolls shall be called in quarters "by chief of squad." And upon Major MASON's saying to him, "You know it is my order that all officers of this com- "mand attend the reveille roll-call of their respective com- "panies," the said Lieutenant DAVIS did in a highly disrespectful, insubordinate and contemptuous manner, abruptly turn upon his heel and walk off, saying at the same time, "Hum!" and furthermore, being ordered back by Major MASON, and told that he (Major MASON) was not in the habit of receiving such treatment from officers when speaking to them on a point of duty, and that he (Lieutenant DAVIS) would consider himself in arrest, and go to his quarters. Whereupon the said Lieutenant DAVIS stared Major MASON full in the face, without showing any intention of obeying the order of arrest, and upon Major MASON's repeating the order of arrest, the said Lieutenant DAVIS still staring Major MASON in the face, did in a disrespectful and contemptuous manner ask, "Now, are you done with me?" And did not obey the order to go to his quarters in arrest, until after Major MASON had peremptorily repeated it the third time.

To the *specification* the accused pleaded "*Not guilty.*"

To the *charge* he pleaded "*Not guilty.*"

The Court, after the most mature deliberation on the testimony adduced, find the accused, First Lieutenant JEFFERSON DAVIS, of the regiment of dragoons, *guilty* of the specifications exhibited against him, except the words "*highly* "*disrespectful, insubordinate and contemptuous conduct,*" wherever they occur in the specification; and attach no criminality to the facts of which he is found guilty.

Not guilty of the charge: and do therefore *acquit him.*

II. The General confirms the decision of the Court in the case of First Lieutenant JEFFERSON DAVIS;—he will resume his sword and return to duty with his company.

By order of Major-General E. P. GAINES.
GEO. A. MCCALL, A. D. C., A. A. G.

THE PROPERTIES OF GUN-COTTON.

THE following description of gun-cotton is based upon the experiments communicated in the memoir on rifled artillery with gun-cotton of Major-General Baron LENK, published in Vienna in August, 1862. The description itself has passed into our hands through three or four languages, German, Spanish, French, and lastly English. We cannot therefore hold ourselves responsible for errors that may have crept in through these various versions. The subject, however, is a simple one, and this extract is taken from the French translation, which has recently appeared in Paris, and which itself is a version of the Spanish of Commandant DE SOTOMAYOR.

Gun-cotton, when it is well prepared, is hardly to be distinguished in its outside appearance from ordinary cotton; still it is rougher to the touch, and not so loose and free. Under the microscope gun-cotton and ordinary cotton resemble each other perfectly in fibre and color; on pressing the former by the hand, it makes a slight noise; it is not so soft to the touch, and the filiaments break more easily; it undergoes no change in water, whether cold or warm, and may be left in it a long time without injury, returning to its original state, when dried; it has neither smell nor taste, and it does not suffer decomposition by coming in contact with metals, paper, pieces of wool, or other similar substances.

Gun-cotton ignites by contact with any body in the state of ignition, and by the sudden elevation of its temperature to 200 deg. of Reaumur (482 deg. Farenheit). The actual temperature, at which it is inflammable, which is 178 deg. of Reaumur (432.5 deg. Fahrenheit), is sufficiently removed from that degree of heat, to which gun-cotton is ordinarily exposed in transportation, in magazines, and in actual service.

Gun-cotton may be exploded by means of a smart blow, and when it is put between two hard bodies; but only in the part that is struck, and without communicating the effect to the proximate parts. It explodes also on having force applied with a single blow of the hammer; but the part not struck is not ignited; it is only scattered with force.

If a large heap of gun-cotton, or a bag filled with it, is struck a heavy blow with a hammer in both hands, it will not ignite. Gun-cotton may also be ignited, in most cases, by bruising it; as for example, when it is placed upon a rough plank, and rubbed rapidly with the sole of the foot.

When gun-cotton is strongly compressed, its ignition is very slow and very difficult. If a thread of gun-cotton is taken between the fingers and lighted at the end, it will cease to burn at the part grasped between the fingers. If it be fired on the palm of the hand, the skin will not be touched, and gunpowder thrown on it will not go off.

Gun-cotton ought to be perfectly dry; when moist, it burns with difficulty; if wet, it will not ignite at all; but on being dried, it recovers all its inflammability.

The humidity of the atmosphere does not injure the gun-cotton so much as it does gunpowder. In its ordinary state it contains 1½ per cent. of water; placed under water in a pneumatic machine, it absorbs only 2½ per cent. in 48 hours. If merely left in the air several days at the ordinary temperature of 15 deg. Reaumur (Fahrenheit 65¾ deg.), it returns to its ordinary state.

The combustion of gun-cotton takes place very rapidly; the gas, into which it is converted, contains a good deal of electricity, and is consequently suited to the driving of projectiles. If ignited in a closed vessel, its combustion is so quick and powerful that the vessel or receiver containing it is broken into a thousand small pieces. It is on this account that it is preferable for hollow projectiles and mines.

Dry gun-cotton emits very little smoke during its ignition. This smoke has a bluish-gray color, and lastly a gray inclining to the red. The flame has an orange color, and the sound, in proportion to the quantity fired, is like the loud sound of gunpowder, but does not last so long. The residium after combustion is a scant, dry, pulverulent coal; the gases arising from combustion are inoffensive to the animal economy.

A comparison of gun-cotton and gunpowder in regard to their use in war reveals the following principal distinctions:—

A quantity of gun-cotton will produce, either in artillery or small arms, a bellistic effect, equal to that of an amount of gunpowder of three times its weight; that is, gun-cotton possesses a bellistic force, compared with gunpowder of 3 to 1. The recoil from gun-cotton is less powerful and less dangerous.

Gun-cotton is the same in its effect in all kinds of arms. On this account it affords greater certainty of aim.

Gun-cotton gives out less smoke, and its residium is less prejudicial to the bore of the gun.

Gun-cotton can be advantageously used in brass or iron guns of every calibre, and in all small arms, provided they be of proper construction.

The rapid combustion of gun-cotton allows the length of the bore to be diminished without producing any injury to the mounting of the carriage, taking into account the reduction in the recoil consequent upon this diminution. The windage can also be reduced to a minimum on account of the decrease of residium. All these things are favorable to accuracy of firing. The general opinion that gun-cotton rapidly impairs the bore of brass guns, has been wholly set aside by a recent series of experiments just completed.

Gun-cotton produces much greater effect than gunpowder as a charge for hollow projectiles, because the number of pieces is greater, and they are thrown with greater force.

There is much less smoke, on which account gun-cotton is better adapted for use in casemated batteries and on gun-decks. It has the further advantage of shaking or injuring the embrasures less.

Ordnance supplies, made up with gun-cotton, last much longer without becoming damaged: about six or eight years.

With regard to the transportation and movement of gun-cotton, when packed, or of ammunition made of it, it can be performed with as little danger as in the case of gunpowder, provided the usual caution is observed.

The manufacture of gun-cotton is less dangerous than that of gunpowder, and admits of the former being more homogeneous, which makes it more efficient. The apparatus for making gun-cotton is simpler and less expensive. The different kinds are produced more rapidly. So far as the nett cost is concerned there is no difference between the two articles.*

GUN-COTTON.

THIS substance has again been the subject of interesting experiments, which are described in a paper addressed to the French Academy of Sciences by M. DE LUCA. A summary of the results of these experiments will be interesting to the readers of the JOURNAL:

Gun-cotton is decomposed very slowly in the dark, somewhat faster in diffused light, very rapidly when exposed to the sun, and still more so when exposed to a heat of about 50 deg. Centigrade. This spontaneous decomposition passes through four different stages. At first it contracts slowly without losing its primitive form and texture, so that its volume becomes ten times less than its original one. A few days later it becomes soft, and is transformed into a sort of gummy matter which adheres strongly to the fingers, and has no longer any appearance of texture or organization whatever, even when viewed through the microscope. When this mass has become quite homogeneous, its volume is again reduced by one-half. The third stage, which occurs some considerable time after, instead of producing any further contraction, causes an expansion, so that the substance, reduced as it is to one-nineteenth of its original volume, swells up to the full extent of the latter. In this state it is still gummy, but the mass is porous, and full of cavities like a sponge. During these three stages there is a constant evolution of nitrous vapors, which become much more abundant during the third stage. This evolution of gas gradually diminishes during the fourth stage; the substance slowly loses its gummy quality and yellowish color, and becomes so friable as to admit of being crushed into powder between one's fingers; it then becomes as white as sugar. It takes at least five months to see all these stages passed through. The sugary substance is very acid, nearly entirely soluble in water, and is composed of glucose, gummy substances, oxalic acid, a little formic acid, and another which M. LUCA thinks is new, and with which for the present he has obtained salts of lead and silver. The glucose contained in this last transformation of gun-cotton has the taste and even the flavor of honey; it quickly reduces the tartrate of copper and potash, and ferments in contact with yeast, producing carbonic acid and alcohol. It appears from M. DE LUCA's experiments that gun-cotton will keep indefinitely in vacuo.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived at New York this week from Port Royal, by the steam transport *Fulton*, were Colonel F. M. Hoyt, Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Hooper, Colonel J. Rice; Majors, C. A. Rice, Abbie, and J. S. Herrick; Major H. Allen, Paymaster, U. S. A.; Chief Engineer W. S. Stamm, U. S. N.; Surgeon J. M. Hawk; Surgeons R. Rarcu, Chas. S. Van Slyke, N. Pierson, W. R. Howard, W. S. Chatham, L. E. Emile, Soder, A. Nottage, and J. S. McCaughan and servant; Lieutenants James B. Chase, J. H. Witherington, T. C. Vidal, G. Stroup and J. D. Terry; H. W. Beers, Acting-Master W. Rodgers, U. S. N.; Engineer J. Pemberton; Acting-Paymaster H. Copp; Engineer J. B. Germain.

* Fixing the touch toward the inner side while the glance is kept outward, allows the onter guide to yield to any errors the pivot flank may commit.§

* Not venturing to think that the superiority of gun-cotton over gunpowder is beyond dispute, we value highly an opinion based upon sixteen years of experiments on a grand scale, and this it is which separates us so far from those who attach little importance to its introduction, because, it may be, among other reasons, it has not been sufficiently appreciated in French writings, almost the only ones consulted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL

CHAPLAINS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Chaplains are officers in the United States Army, clothed in any fashion, doing their will in any kind of way happening handy. In morals, good; in spirituality, good, better, best.

"Our regiment has one and the officers don't know it. "Your regiment has one and the men don't know it. Yon "regiment has one and nobody knows it."

A chaplain is generally a good man and at home was useful; but in the Army is hardly ever so, in a particular manner with his regiment, so far as the making of its moral force goes. Every other man in the military organism has a department of duty that officers and soldiers are bound to respect, whether it is that of general-in-chief or company cook. You must attend with respect to your duty, connected as it may be with the orders of a sentinel, or, if you please, any one under authority. That man who does his duty will force you to yours, if you are disposed to neglect it when it concerns him and his place; but Congress has ordered chaplains into a path which no man is bound to respect in a military sense. He must preach once each week if practicable, but no man is ordered to go and hear him. The regiment is governed by order in everything else but church-going.

Men grow into the habit of doing duty only as they are told, and the discipline of a soldier is such that his tongue, hands and feet are continually subject to orders; and where is the man that can or dare disturb one who is obeying orders? Does not a good regiment act in perfect concert and unison to obey, and only obey? Yet the office of chaplain is left out of the spirit and force that govern the regiment to win its own way against it. For this reason it is unappreciated and unfelt in a very great measure. An ordinary chaplain is never complimented unless some one is dying, and the grim monster forces attention to him and (may I say?) his sacred office; or some one is wounded and Clericus takes the place of nurse.

In civil life where men are free, a minister sets up his pulpit, and they attend and thoroughly prove his ministry. Many fall in love with him and his sanctuary and pay a good sum for their annual support, simply because they cannot do without them. The same minister may come into the Army with a hundred of his hearers who would "pluck "out their eyes for him." But when they become soldiers, and he by their influence their chaplain, this love and reverence for him soon wears away. In proportion as they are moulded into military habits his office becomes neglected as a nuisance, or an unnecessary expense to the Government. May I say that there is no reason for this but the painful fact that the chaplain's office is elective? The officers and soldiers can respect and "diligently attend Divine service," if they can serve two governing principles at the same time. In other words, if a man can swim up stream and down with equal velocity he can go to church as well without orders as with them, though all his habits of life and the spirit of military government that forms them drift against optional church-going, and he may be liable to sacrifice his diligence in soldiery by spending an hour each week at a place where he has no military business. Yet he may go; but I think it a wonder if even a religious man goes to church under such circumstances.

A Protestant minister's office in civil life is elective, and successful because every other business around it is elective; but in the Army his office is elective and unsuccessful, because every other office and pursuit around it is not elective. A man must be extraordinarily pious to do more than he is commanded to do for the sake of piety.

"The pulpit, the highest ornament and support of virtue's "cause," the fountain of moral light, the faucet for the outlet of heaven's waters to man's thirsty soul, is neglected in the Army simply because it is elective, and so placed out of reach of every one there but enthusiasts, who will neglect military duty for religious meetings.

If a chaplain is ordered to preach to his regiment once each week, should not that regiment be ordered to hear as often? Men can never be taught tactics unless in obedience to orders, though they should forfeit their lives to the enemy. So men in the Army can never be taught the principles and habits of a righteous man, if left to their option to attend Divine service. If one chooses to attend, some call may take him away in the midst of the service and disturb both him and it. A chaplain whose privilege it is to receive his regiment with their side-arms at an appropriate hour each Sabbath, feels daily mental devotion to his duty, and his studies and associations will be ardent and worthy such meetings, and the general and numerous duties of his office; but if men go when they choose and can be excused from other duties of minor importance, they think it a gracious favor to the chaplain that they have gone; then, of course, he as a man of prudence and independence can have no pleasure in such an audience.

A chaplain is ordered to preach once a week because it is his duty. Officers and soldiers should be *ordered* "diligently "to attend Divine service," because it is their duty. It is a regimental training which they should enjoy under that authority which every well-bred soldier loves.

J. W. R.

THE CAVALRY ON THE DARBYTOWN ROAD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The following account of the attack of ANDERSON'S force upon KAUTZ'S cavalry, on the 7th of October, may serve to correct many errors made by those who were not eye-witnesses of the affair. We had official information at *midnight* of the expected movement of the enemy. All the companies on picket were notified, the troops were under arms at 4 o'clock, and a reconnoissance in some force was sent out at that hour. This force commenced skirmishing with the enemy on the Charles City Road before daylight, were *slowly* driven back by superior numbers until ordered back to the entrenchments, where the whole force (SPEAR'S brigade) took up position. This occupied more than an hour. It is clear there was no surprise.

The cavalry held a line at right angles with the main line, nearly parallel and coincident with the Darbytown Road. SPEAR'S brigade was on the extreme right. It was composed of STRATTON'S Eleventh Pennsylvania, 470 strong, and about 30 men of the First D. C. With 140 men STRATTON held a picket line *five miles long*, leaving 330 men to form the main line on the right of the First D. C. detachment. One-fourth of these were sent to the rear with the led horses. Some detachments, orderlies at headquarters, &c., were absent, leaving less than 200 dismounted men for the entrenchments, increased a little afterwards by concentrating a portion of the picket line. Those entrenchments, hastily thrown up the evening before with few tools, were about 100 yards long and 18 inches high, incomplete and easily flanked and enfiladed. This constituted in substance the right wing of KAUTZ'S division. WEST'S brigade was stronger—possibly 500 or 600 dismounted men, and was behind fair breastworks, but, consisting mostly of the enemy's works reversed, were badly located. The artillery could not be brought into very effective use, owing to the nature of the surface of the ground and the woods.

Some time after sunrise, the enemy attacked both brigades at the same time. He advanced in heavy, compact lines, before which our thin skirmish line (it was but a skirmish line) seemed very weak. But our fire was so rapid and well directed that the enemy was driven back with heavy loss, and it was not until the third charge was made, outflanking us a long distance on the right, and breaking through gaps in our line, that we fell back, not in a "rout," but fighting our way. To have remained longer in the works would have ensured the capture of the whole command without advantage, the infantry on our left being driven back and our right flank turned. The artillery was held on the ground until the last moment. In withdrawing it, it became mired, and not until it became apparent that it could not be extricated did the support abandon it. All this was in the face of eight or nine brigades of the enemy —at least five times our force—two of LEE'S best infantry divisions. The artillery and most of the horses were captured by the enemy's flanking party, which struck the right flank of our retreating column of led horses, at least a mile to the rear of the entrenchments. The led horses were ordered back at a trot, and to this fact the small number captured is owing. The Richmond papers only claim 200 horses taken from the whole division, including the artillery horses.

The attack on the cavalry commenced at 4½ o'clock; the attack on the infantry at 9½ o'clock. The enemy's nine brigades of veteran infantry, therefore, were five hours in driving two small brigades of dismounted cavalry three miles. The principal fighting at the breastworks and immediately inside occupied nearly two hours of constant and heavy firing, and considerable loss in killed and wounded occurred, while but few except the wounded were captured. The retreat was orderly and well conducted. Colonel SUMMERS' First N. Y. Mounted Rifles, being posted a mile or more to the left and not being in the cavalry fight at all, its force has not been reckoned. By some error, this regiment was reported as actively engaged.

The policy of placing a thousand cavalry to *hold* a line of five or eight miles (never leaving them long enough in one place to entrench well) which if to be held by infantry would be occupied by at least an *entire corps*, you have already criticised in the JOURNAL. I have nothing to say. Of course such a line could only be broken by a force of the enemy five times as great. A similar disposition of cavalry followed by similar results was made at Reams' Station last August, when General HANCOCK was attacked, and again at Sycamore Church when HAMPTON carried off the cattle. In the latter affair, the cavalry lines were extended many miles. There was no reserve within seven miles, and there we had only 300 cavalry. The 2,500 cattle were about one mile from the picket line—an open field all the way—and in plain sight. The enemy, through his scouts and the inhabitants, knew the exact position of everything, cattle, pickets and reserves. Some of his staff officers lived in the immediate vicinity and knew all the roads. That HAMPTON'S cavalry, 5,000 to 8,000 strong, should drive in a thin line of 300 men *one mile*, and carry off the cattle, was nothing more than was expected. It is very evident that KAUTZ'S cavalry was not to blame for the success of the raid.

T.

THE NAVAJO AND APACHE INDIANS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—For many years the people of New Mexico have been at war with the Apache and Navajo Indians, tribes occupying the western and northern portions of the Territory. These Indians, particularly the Navajos, have committed depredations on the flocks and herds of the Mexicans, who have been obliged to retaliate by chasing them to their homes and fighting them whenever opportunity offered. For nearly two hundred years this warfare has continued, with occasional intervals of peace. During the last three or four years, however, it has been more violent than ever before. From affluence, many of the Mexicans have been reduced to comparative poverty. Their property consisted principally of sheep, horses and mules. Of the former, it was estimated three years since that the Territory contained over three millions. At the present time, the highest estimate is one million and a quarter; while of horses and mules there are but few left, not enough even for farming and other necessary employments.

When General CARLETON assumed command of the Department of New Mexico and Arizona, he resolved to exterminate or capture the Indians and restore peace to the country. He accordingly organized a force under the command of Colonel KIT CARSON, the famous guide and trapper, and dispatched it against the Navajos. Colonel CARSON fought the Indians in their own way, and succeeded, by prompt and vigorous action against the inimical red men and by the destruction of their crops, in subduing the larger portion of the tribe. These Indians had large flocks of sheep and droves of horses; and cultivating the soil, they had fine crops to reward their labor and sustain their rude commissariat.

With a view to removing the now subjugated tribe from the scenes of their former depredations and to keep them from temptation, General CARLETON established a new military post on the Rio Pecos, in latitude 34 deg. north, and one hundred and twenty-five miles from any settlement, on a reservation of one hundred thousand acres. The post received the name of Fort Sumner. During the past spring and summer the Navajos were removed to Fort Sumner, and in July about six thousand had been collected there, while from two to three thousand more were soon to join them. They have planted, under the supervision of Captain W. P. CALLOWAY, of the First California Infantry, three thousand acres of corn and vegetables, dug their acequias (irrigating canals), one of which is six miles long, planted trees and built huts, and to all appearance are contented and happy. Of course they are still Indians, with all their wild and savage nature; but with a natural aptitude for farming and rude manufacture, it is expected that they will before long be self-sustaining, and even have surplus crops to dispose of to the Government or to citizens.

Of the reservation, twelve thousand acres are suitable for farming purposes. It contains also a fine cotton-wood grove named the Bosque Redondo (round grove), and the remainder is good grazing land and will support large herds. The Indians manufacture their own blankets, some of which are of superior quality, being water-proof and very durable. These articles are made by hand on an upright frame, and from three to five months' labor on a single blanket is required. They also manufacture silver ornaments of a very creditable style of workmanship. The settlement is now under the supervision of Colonel CARSON, who possesses all the qualifications necessary for such a duty, besides the experience of over thirty years' intercourse with Indians. The fort is probably the best in the Territory, and the location delightful. It was commenced in December of last year, and by this time is doubtless completed.

During the present season General CARLETON has been punishing the Apaches, and up to last accounts, with great success. He proposes to deal with them in the same manner as with the Navajos; but as they are more warlike and less disposed to labor, it is probable that more forcible measures may be required in their case. The success with the Navajos, however, encourages the hope that at no far distant time all the Indians of the plains and mountains of the West may be placed on reservations under military supervision, and be compelled to work for their support or starve. The recent depredations on the plains should admonish our authorities that prompt and decisive action is necessary in order that the "commerce of the prairies," now rapidly increasing, may be conducted with safety to life and property. General CARLETON deserves the thanks of the people of New Mexico, and of the country at large, for what he has accomplished in the "Navajo campaign," and should he be as successful in the "Apache campaign," the whole of the Territory of Arizona, with its vast mines of silver, gold and copper, will be opened to the enterprising and adventurous miners of California and Colorado, and to capitalists of the East.

SAW-BAYONETS AND FASCINE-KNIVES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I notice in your issue of October 29th, a communication entitled "fascine-knives" which I hope you will allow me to answer briefly. The fascine-knife or "saw-sabre" which Professor MULLER recommends in his "Art of War," edit. 1811, but which from its being used *only* as a side arm unconnected with a gun, never gained an introduction into the infantry, is the very weapon which led me to think of the saw-bayonet. Before applying for a patent, I searched through, as well as I could, the Ordnance Reports (I mean annual and biennial statements corresponding to our ordnance manual, which gives a description of every kind of weapon used in service), of Great Britain, France and (partially) Prussia and Austria as far back as 1784; and although I found several patterns of fascine-knives, straight, curved, and of various sizes, they were used as "side-arms" and not attached to muskets in the form of a bayonet to be used by infantry. They were generally too heavy to be employed or carried conveniently at the end of a gun. Probably this is the reason a saw-bayonet has not been used. All I claim is the adaptation of the idea to muskets, and its reduction to practical use. There is an ancient revolver in the Tower of London, which if laid beside one of COLT'S Army revolvers would be pronounced by an intelligent boy as "very nearly the "same thing, *only it don't work as well.*" Yet no one ever denied Colonel COLT *some* originality in his invention. I think that the practical application of a principle previously known deserves some credit.

T. W. ALEXANDER,
Captain Baltimore Battery, Fourth Artillery.
BALTIMORE, November 1, 1864.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Will you permit me space for a few words on the subject of "Official Correspondence?" I think the queries of "Volunteer" quite pertinent; but from what I can learn, both from the Regulations and from custom, I am of opinion that some new regulation or order is requisite to a proper settlement of the question.

It appears to me reasonable and proper, and for those reasons I have always held, that a written communication should be addressed to the staff officer of the commander who has authority to act in the premises. Is not such a practice rational and easy of explanation? If an officer desires leave of absence, his application must go to his corps commander. Why then does he not *ask his corps commander* for the indulgence, by addressing his communication to that commander's staff officer? Why should such application, or any other, in military matters, be, *as a rule*, addressed to an officer who has *not* the requisite authority to act or to issue orders in the premises?

It is true that the Regulations of 1847 contained a requirement such as I have criticised; but this provision was repealed by the Regulations of 1857, which made the entirely different rule, that "Communications to a commander "from those under his command, are addressed to the proper "officer of his staff" (Par. 441). The Regulations of 1861

do not indeed contain this provision; but neither do they contain any rule which is inconsistent therewith. And if we are to explain the Regulations of 1861 by the light of any rules previously in force, shall we not of course appeal to those of the latest date and having the most modern sanction?

In the light of this Regulation of 1857, to which I have referred, it is quite clear to my mind that the monthly report of a detached officer, under Par. 468, Regulations of 1861 and 1863, should be addressed to the regimental adjutant, who is the "proper officer of the staff" of the regimental commander.

If my views are not supported by regulations or common sense, I trust I may be corrected by the editor or some correspondent of THE JOURNAL.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL.

OCTOBER 17, 1864.

THE PERIPATETIC NEWSPAPER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Your reference in THE JOURNAL of the 8th Oct. to the *Memphis Appeal*, hardly does justice to the peripatetic qualities of that far-famed journal. On its Southern flight, it made brief stops at Hernando and Morton, Miss.

Can we not, therefore, consider it already entitled to style itself the *Memphis-Hernando-Grenada-Jackson-Morton-Atlanta-Griffin Appeal?* WEST TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 19, 1864.

THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

[From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 28]

GENERAL LEE TO GENERAL GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, October 19, 1864.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL U. S. GRANT, Commanding United States Armies:—

GENERAL:—In accordance with instructions from the Hon. Secretary of War of the Confederate States, I have the honor to call your attention to the subject of two communications recently addressed by Major-General B. F. BUTLER, an officer under your command, to the Hon. ROBERT OULD, Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners.

For the better understanding of the matter, I enclose copies of the communications.

You will perceive by one of them that the writer has placed a number of officers and men belonging to the Confederate service, prisoners of war captured by the United States forces, at labor in the canal at Dutch Gap, in retaliation, as is alleged, for a like number of Federal colored soldiers, prisoners of war in our hands, who are said to have been put to work on our fortifications.

The evidence of this fact is found in the affidavits of two deserters from our service.

The other letter refers to a copy of a notice issued by a Confederate officer commanding a camp near Richmond, calling upon the owners to come forward and establish their claims to certain negroes in the custody of that officer.

The writer of the letter proceeds to state that some of the negroes mentioned in the notice are believed to be soldiers of the United States Army captured in arms, and that, upon that belief, he has ordered to such manual labor as he deems most fitting to meet the exigency an equivalent number of prisoners of war held by the United States, and announces that he will continue to order to labor captives in war to a number equal to that of all the United States soldiers whom he has reason to believe are held to service or labor by the Confederate forces, until he shall be notified that the alleged practice on the part of the Confederate authorities has ceased.

Before stating the facts with reference to the particular negroes alluded to, I beg to explain the policy pursued by the Confederate Government towards this class of persons when captured by its forces.

All negroes in the naval or military service of the United States, taken by us, who are not identified as the property of citizens or residents of any of the Confederate States are regarded as prisoners of war, being held to be proper subjects of exchange, as I recently had the honor to inform you.

No labor is exacted from such prisoners by the Confederate authorities.

Negroes who owe service or labor to citizens or residents of the Confederate States, and who, through compulsion, persuasion, or of their own accord, leave their owners and are placed in the military or naval service of the United States, occupy a different position.

The right to the service of labor of negro slaves, in the Confederate States, is the same now as when the States were members of the Federal Union.

The constitutional relations and obligations of the Confederate Government to the owners of this species of property are the same as those so frequently and so long recognized as appertaining to the Government of the United States, with reference to the same class of persons, by virtue of its organic law.

From the earliest period of the independence of the American States it has been held that one of the duties incumbent upon the several common Governments under which they have from time to time, been associated, was the return to their lawful owners of slaves recaptured from the public enemy. It has been uniformly held that the capture or abduction of a slave does not impair the right of the owner to such slave, but that the right attaches to him immediately upon recapture.

Such was the practice of the American States during their struggle for independence. The Government under which they were then associated restored to the owners slaves abducted by the British forces and subsequently recaptured by the American armies.

In the war of 1812 with Great Britain the course pursued by the United States Government was the same, and it recognized the right of the owner to slaves recaptured from the enemy. Both the Continental and United States Governments, in fact, denied that the abduction of slaves was a belligerent right, and the latter power insisted upon, and ultimately secured by treaty, pecuniary indemnity from the British Government for slaves taken by its forces during the war of 1812.

And it is supposed that if a negro belonging to a citizen of a State in which slavery is recognized, and which is regarded as one of the United States, were to escape into the Confederate States, or be captured or abducted by their armies, the legal right of the owner to reclaim him would be as clear now as in 1812, the constitution of the United States being unchanged in this particular, and that instrument having been interpreted in the judicial decisions, legislative and diplomatic acts and correspondence of the United States as imposing upon that Government the duty of protecting in all cases coming within the scope of its authority, the owners of slaves as well as of any other kind of property recognized as such by the several States.

The Confederate Government, bound by the same constitutional obligations, considers, as that of the United States did, that the capture or abduction of a negro slave does not preclude the lawful owner from reclaiming him when captured; and I am instructed to say that all such slaves, when properly identified as belonging to citizens of any of the Confederate States, or to persons enjoying the protection of their laws, will be restored, like other recaptured private property, to those entitled to them.

Having endeavored to explain the general policy of the Confederate Government with regard to this subject, I beg leave to state the particular facts concerning the particular transactions referred to in the enclosed communications.

The negroes recently captured by our forces were sent to Richmond with other Federal prisoners. After their arrival it was discovered that a number of them were slaves belonging to citizens or residents of some of the Confederate States, and of this class fifty-nine, as I learn, were sent, with other negroes, to work on the fortifications around Richmond until their owners should appear and claim them. As soon as I was informed of the fact, less than two days afterwards, not wishing to employ them here, I ordered them to be sent to the interior.

By a misapprehension of the engineer officer in charge, they were transferred to our lines south of the James River; but when apprised of the error I repeated the order for their removal. If any negroes were included among this number who were not identified as the slaves of citizens or residents of some of the Confederate States they were so included without the knowledge or authority of the War Department, as already explained, and the mistake, when discovered, would have been corrected.

It only remains for me to say that negroes employed upon our fortifications are not allowed to be placed where they will be exposed to fire, and there is no foundation for any statement to the contrary.

The author of the communications referred to has considered himself justified (by the report of two deserters, who do not allege that the negroes in question were exposed to any danger) in placing our prisoners at labor in the canal at Dutch Gap, under the fire of our batteries.

In view of the explanation of the practice of the Confederate Government above given, and of the statement of facts I have made, I have now, in accordance with my instructions, respectfully to inquire whether the course pursued towards our prisoners, as set forth in the accompanying letters, has your sanction, and whether it will be maintained? Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

GENERAL GRANT TO GENERAL LEE.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, October 20, 1864.

General R. E. LEE, C. S. A., commanding Army of Northern Virginia:—

GENERAL:—Understanding from your letter of the 19th that the colored prisoners who were employed at work in the trenches near Fort Gilmer have been withdrawn, I have directed the withdrawal of the Confederate prisoners employed in the Dutch Gap Canal. I shall always regret the necessity of retailiating for wrongs done our soldiers, but regard it my duty to protect all persons received into the Army of the United States, regardless of color or nationality. When acknowledged soldiers of the Government are captured, they must be treated as prisoners of war, or such treatment as they receive will be inflicted upon an equal number of prisoners held by us.

I have nothing to do with the discussion of the slavery question, therefore I decline answering the arguments adduced to show the right to return to former owners such negroes as are captured from our Army. In answer to the question at the conclusion of your letter, I have to state that all prisoners of war falling into my hands shall receive the kindest possible treatment consistent with securing them, unless I have good authority for believing any number of our men are being treated otherwise. Then, painful as it may be to me, I shall inflict like treatment on an equal number of Confederate prisoners.

Hoping that it may never become my duty to order retaliation upon any man held as a prisoner of war, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

GENERAL EARLY'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 26.]

HEADQUARTERS, VALLEY DISTRICT, Oct. 22, 1864.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE VALLEY:—I had hoped to have congratulated you on the splendid victory won by you on the morning of the 19th at Belle Grove, on Cedar Creek, when you surprised and routed two corps of SHERIDAN'S Army, and drove back several miles the remaining corps, capturing eighteen pieces of artillery, 1,500 prisoners, a number of colors, a large quantity of small arms, and many wagons and ambulances, with the entire camps of the two routed corps; but I have the mortification of announcing to you that, by your subsequent misconduct, all the benefits of that victory were lost, and a serious disaster incurred.

Had you remained steadfast to your duty and your colors, the victory would have been one of the most brilliant and decisive of the war; you would have gloriously retrieved the reverses at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, and entitled yourselves to the admiration of your country. But many of you, including some commissioned officers, yielding to a disgraceful propensity for plunder, deserted your colors to appropriate to yourselves the abandoned property of the enemy, and subsequently those who had previously remained at their posts, seeing their ranks thinned by the absence of the plunderers, when the enemy, late in the afternoon, with his shattered columns made but a feeble effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day, yielded to a needless panic, and fled the field in confusion, thereby converting a splendid victory into a disaster.

Had any respectable number of you listened to the appeals made to you and made a stand, even at the last moment, the disaster would have been averted, and the substantial fruits of victory secured; but under the insane dread of being flanked and a panic-stricken terror of the enemy's cavalry, you would listen to no appeal, threat or order, and allowed a small body of cavalry to penetrate to our train and carry off a number of pieces of artillery and wagons, which your disorder left unprotected. You have thus obscured that glorious fame won in conjunction with the gallant men of the Army of Northern Virginia, who still remain proudly defiant in the trenches around Richmond and Petersburgh. Before you can again claim them as comrades you will have to erase from your escutcheons the blemishes which now obscure them; and this you can do if you will but be true to your former reputation, your country and your homes.

You who have fought at Manassas, Richmond, Sharpsburgh, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh, and from the Wilderness to the banks of the James River, and especially you who were with the immortal JACKSON in all his triumphs, are capable of better things. Arouse yourselves, then, to a sense of your manhood and appreciation of the sacred cause in which you are engaged. Yield to the mandates of discipline; resolve to stand by your colors in future at all hazards, and you can yet retrieve your reputation and strike effective blows for your country and its cause. Let every man spurn from him the vile plunder gathered on the field of the 19th; and let no man, whatever his rank, whether combatant or non-combatant, dare exhibit his spoils of that day. They will be badges of his dishonor—the insignia of his disgrace.

The officer who pauses in the career of victory to place a guard over a sutler's wagon for his private use, is as bad as the soldier who halts to secure for himself the abandoned clothing or money of a flying foe, and they both sell the honor of the army and the blood of their country for a paltry price. He who follows his colors into the ranks of the enemy in pursuit of victory, disdaining the miserable passion for gathering booty, comes out of the battle with his honor untarnished, and, though barefooted and ragged, is far more to be envied than he who is laden with rich spoils gathered in the trail of his victorious comrades. There were some exceptions to the general misconduct on the afternoon of the 19th, but it would be difficult to specify them all. Let those who did their duty be satisfied with the consciousness of having done it, and mourn that their efforts were paralyzed by the misbehavior of others. Let them be consoled, to some extent, by the reflection that the enemy has nothing to boast of on his part.

The artillery and wagons taken were not won by his valor. His camps were destroyed, his Army terribly shattered and demoralized, his losses far heavier than ours, even in proportion to the relative strength of the armies, his plans materially impeded, and he was unable to pursue by reason of his crippled condition. Soldiers of the Army of the Valley, I do not speak to you in anger; I wish to speak in kindness, though in sorrow. My purpose is to show you the causes of our late misfortune, and point out the way to avoid similar ones in future, and insure success to our arms. Success can only be secured by the enforcement and observance of the most rigid discipline. Officers, whatever their rank, must not only give orders, but set the example of obeying them; and the men must follow that example.

Fellow soldiers, I am ready to lead you again in defence of our common cause, and I appeal to you by the remembrance of the glorious career in which you have formerly participated, by the woes of your bleeding country, the ruined homes and devastated fields you see around you, the cries of anguish which come up from the widows and orphans of your dead comrades, the horrors which await you and all that is yours in the future if your country is subjugated, and your hopes of freedom for yourselves and your posterity, to render a cheerful and willing obedience to the rules of discipline, and to shoulder your musket again with the determination never more to turn your backs upon the foe, but to do battle like men and soldiers until the last vestige of the footsteps of our barbarous and cruel enemies is erased from the soil they desecrate, and the independence of our country is firmly established. If you will do this and rely upon the protecting care of a just and merciful God, all will be well; you will again be what you once were, and I will be proud to lead you once more to battle.

J. A. EARLY, Lieutenant-General.

THE enemy reports the capture of the following named officers during the late reconnoissance below Richmond:—Captains John C. Keeman, Tenth New Hampshire; H. Wentworth, Nineteenth Wisconsin; M. Sheriff, Nineteenth Wisconsin; H. C. Backman, Ninety-sixth New York; M. F. Cochrane, Tenth New Hampshire; J. Carroll, Fifth Maryland; Henry Ward, First U. S. colored troops. First Lieutenants A. C. Hadley, Adjutant Nineteenth Wisconsin; H. H. Murray, Thirteenth New Hampshire; Thomas Simpson, First Rhode Island artillery; M. C. Harris, Ninety-sixth New York; Frank Saunders, One Hundred and Eighteenth New York; S. L. Bryant, One Hundred and Eigteenth New York. Lieutenants Dewitt C. Welldier, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York; George A. Potter, One Hundred and Eighteenth New York; J. S. Chase, Eighth Maine; Thomas E. Allen, Ninety-sixth New York; Daniel O'Connor, One Hundred and Thirteenth New York. J. B. Strawbridge, Medical Director Eighteenth Army corps.

IN announcing, a few weeks since, the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph C. Edmands to be Colonel of the Thirty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, a typographical error made us call that officer *Edwards*.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General Halleck has been on a visit to Lieutenant-General Grant.

BRIGADIER-General Truman Seymour has, in pursuance of orders, returned to the Sixth army corps.

CAPTAIN D. McDougal has assumed the duties of commandant of the Navy Yard at Mare Island, California.

THE late Major-General Birney's friends in Philadelphia are raising a fund for the benefit of his widow and children.

COMMODORE Joseph B. Hull has been ordered to report on the 10th of November as commander of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN H. L. Robinson, Acting Quartermaster in the Military railroad service, has been appointed brevet-colonel for meritorious services.

BRIGADIER-General John A. Rawlins, Chief of General Grant's staff, passed through Washington early this week, en route to St. Louis.

COLONEL N. A. M. Dudley, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, has been assigned to the command of the Third brigade, Second division, of the Nineteenth corps.

THE Tenth U. S. Infantry, which has been attached to the First Brigade, Second division, Fifth corps, was on the 25th of October ordered to Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.

CAPTAIN John L. Jefferies, Co. K, One Hundred and Tenth Penn. Vols., and Second Lieutenant L. A. Waldo, Co. M, Fiftieth N. Y. Volunteer Engineers, have been cashiered.

GENERAL Thomas, Adjutant-General of the Army, arrived at Fort Monroe, October 25th, on a visit to Norfolk, Portsmouth and Lieutenant-General Grant's Army, at the front.

FIRST Lieutenant B. J. Ashley, Seventh New York heavy artillery, has been sentenced to be dismissed and to forfeit all pay and allowances, which are now due or may become due him.

LIEUTENANT Paul Buchmeyer, Battery H, Third N. Y. Artillery, has been sentenced by court-martial to be dismissed the service for neglect of duty. Sentence affirmed by Major-General Butler.

LIEUTENANT Zeno I. Downing, Ninety-eighth N. Y. Vols., has been sentenced to be cashiered for misbehavior before the enemy and absence without leave. Sentence approved by Major-General Butler.

MAJOR Marcy, of the First Connecticut cavalry, gives information that he saw First Lieutenant Henry T. Brewerton, Fifth U. S. artillery, well and a prisoner in the hands of the enemy at Staunton, on October 19th.

CAPTAIN William A. Sutherland, Assistant Adjutant-General Volunteers, recently exchanged, from under fire at Charleston, S. C., has been ordered to report to Brigadier-General John T. Croxton for duty. The command is cavalry.

PROFESSOR Bache has, through the Public Printer, published the Coast Survey for 1862. It is a splendid quarto volume, and contains 435 pages of printed matter, and fifty maps, sketches, and diagrams, illustrating minutely portions of coast surveyed.

FIRST-Lieutenant Alexander Buchanan, Ninety-sixth N. Y. Vols., has been sentenced to be cashiered for drunkenness on duty, violation of arrest, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Sentence approved by Major-General Butler.

CAPTAIN Warren Luce, Ninety-sixth N. Y. Vols., has been sentenced to be dismissed the service for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline and for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. Sentence approved by Major-General Butler.

BRIGADIER-General Fiske, after a full conference with Major-General Rosecrans at Warrenburgh, has taken his command into North Missouri, and will immediately reoccupy and regulate his old district. The Rebels hereafter will be most stringently treated.

LIEUTENANT Hartley W. Sewall, of the United States Revenue Service, has been sentenced to be cashiered and to be confined at hard labor for ten years in Clinton Prison, N. Y., for malfeasance in the discharge of his duty, and for bribery and perjury in a military court.

CAPTAIN T. Pearson of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Battery, has recently come North as Superintendent of recruiting for the Department of the Gulf, and goes to Lowell, Massachusetts, his native city, for the purpose of replenishing the ranks of the depleted regiments.

INFORMATION has been received in Washington that Captain Buchanan, Commissary of Subsistence, who was captured near Charlestown, Va., by a band of guerrillas under the command of one McDonnough, was taken into the woods, where he was robbed, and then murdered in cold blood.

MR. R. Weston, late Lieutenant and Adjutant First U. S. Sharpshooters, was published in our official gazette of the 15th October as cashiered the service. It is due to Mr. Weston to say that subsequently to his sentence, on recommendation of General [illegible], he was restored by the President.

COLONEL F. A. Starring, Seventy-third Illinois Volunteers, having reported to Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, in obedience to orders from Headquarters Military Division West Mississippi, has been appointed Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, and is placed in charge of the Militia enrollment.

HENRY W. Jones, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A., for over a year staff quartermaster at the headquarters of Lieutenant-General Grant, was relieved October 1st at his own request, and on the 15th was ordered to Philadelphia as Executive and Inspecting Officer of the Clothing Department, Schuylkill Arsenal.

THE following is announced as the organization of the Artillery of the Department and Army of the Tennessee:—1st. The artillery assigned to each corps will constitute a brigade under the command of the chief of artillery of the corps, who will be responsible to the commander of the corps and to the chief of artillery of the Department and Army, for its command and administration; Major T. W. Osborne, Chief of Artillery, Department and Army. 2d. The following is the assignment of field officers of artillery to the respective corps:—Fifteenth Army corps, Major Thomas D. Maurice, First Missouri Light Artillery, Assistant Chief of Artillery; Sixteenth Army corps, Colonel W. L. Lothrop, First Missouri Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery—Major Charles Mann, First Missouri Light Artillery, Assistant Chief of Artillery; Seventeenth Army corps, Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Powell, First Missouri Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery—Major Allen C. Waterhouse, First Illinois Light Artillery, Assistant Chief of Artillery; Reserve Artillery and Artillery at Cairo, Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Adams, First Illinois Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery; Cavalry, Major W. H. Ross, First Michigan Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery; Inspector of Artillery Department and Army of the Tennessee, Major J. W. Powell, Second Illinois Light Artillery.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

SIDE-WHEEL steamer *Poutoosuc*, 10, arrived at Portland on Sunday from New York.

SCREW steamer *Chippewa*, 7, sailed from Philadelphia, October 26th, for the blockade.

THE derrick steamer *Jean Sands* has been purchased by the Navy Department.

THE United States steamer *Vanderbilt* returned from her cruise, and anchored in Hampton Roads October 27th.

SCREW frigate *San Jacinto*, 14, Captain Richard W. Meade, sailed from the Portsmouth Yard October 28th for Key West.

SIDE-WHEEL steamer *Tallapoosa*, 10, arrived at Portland, October 31st, from a cruise, and sailed immediately for Hampton Roads.

THE United States frigate *Niagara* passed Deal Oct. 29th, bound westward.

THE U. S. steamer *Ticonderoga*, 20, put into Grenada, September 22d, for coal, which the authorities refused, and ordered her from the port.

THE gunboat *Newbern* is expected to sail from the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Saturday.

SLOOP *St. Mary's*, 23, and screw steamer *Narragansett*, 6, were at Panama on the 17th of October. Screw steamer *Lancaster*, 30, and side-wheel steamer *Saginaw*, 5, were daily expected to arrive from Callao.

THE schooner *Coquette*, 82 tons, with a cargo of 43 hogsheads of tobacco, 820 bushels of wheat, an assortment of dried fruit, flour, poultry, &c., and the sloop *James Lanerdry* were recently brought to the Washington Navy Yard as prizes.

THE engines of the *Dictator*, iron-clad, were again tried last week for several hours, and worked very smoothly and to the satisfaction of all. Twenty-four revolutions were obtained at a low head of steam and a short cut off. The turret engine has also been tested and works finely.

ACTING Volunteer Lieutenant W. K. Cressy, last in command of the gunboat Newbern, died suddenly on Friday evening of last week. His vessel has but just returned from the North Atlantic blockading squadron. Lieutenant Cressy was about fifty-six years of age at the time of his death.

A FIRE broke out on Friday afternoon of last week in the stern of the new iron-clad, light-draught Monitor *Modoc*, which is now in course of construction at Greenpoint, L. I. The fire is supposed to have been caused by sparks blown from a fire in the neighborhood by the high wind.

THE Navy Department has received a letter from Rear-Admiral D. G. Farragut, commanding West Gulf Blockading Squadron, stating that the *Annie Vinden*, under British colors, some sixty miles to the southward of Velasco, out of St. Bernard River, Texas, was captured by the *Mobile* on the 5th of October, with a cargo of seventy-three bales of cotton.

THE *London Daily News* says:—"The *Laurel*, which left Liverpool on "the 9th instant (October) with Captain Semmes and a number of Con-"federate officers and seamen on board, will, it is expected, put into "Madeira. A Federal man-of-war went immediately in pursuit of "her, for the purpose of apprehending Captain Semmes, who has been "pronounced by the judicial authorities of the United States, a prisoner "of war."

THE U. S. iron-clad *Galena* is now attached to the East Gulf Squadron, and as a means of harbor defence her powerful battery renders her, under the able control of her present commander, as efficient and useful a vessel as any in the U. S. Navy. The officers and crew of the *Galena* recently made up a contribution of $163 for the National Sailors' Fair, and forwarded the amount to the Treasurer of the Association, Mr. J. A. Bates, Paymaster U. S. N., Boston Navy-Yard.

ADMIRAL Boise and Renaud, of the French Navy, visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Wednesday. They were officially received by Admiral Paulding at the Lyceum, where a marine guard was drawn up under Captain Collyer. An admiral's salute was fired and the tri-color hoisted from the North Carolina. The different points of interest at the Yard were visited, and the *Dictator* boarded, when the distinguished gentlemen left. Admiral Boise takes the place of Admiral Renaud in command of the French squadron in this vicinity.

THE steamer *Don*, flagship of the Potomac flotilla, has returned from an expedition up the Rappahannock, and is now at the Washington Navy Yard. Within a short time past guerrillas have made their appearance at the mouth of the river and fired into one or more of our transports, and the object of this expedition was to commence retaliatory measures. A force was landed near the Wycomico, and several houses occupied by rebel sympathizers, who are known to have harbored guerrillas, were destroyed.

THE new steam revenue cutter *Kankakee*, built by Westervelt & Son, went on a trial trip recently. Collector Draper, Mr. Stillman, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, and a number of revenue officers were on board. The speed made was about twelve knots, being the highest rate yet attained by the new cutter. The engines were built by J. & R. J. Gray, of the Phœnix Iron Works, and are thirty-six inch cylinders, with thirty-inch stroke. The screw is geared three to one, and made one hundred and eight revolutions per minute. The *Kankakee* is a decided success.

THE gunboat *Owasco* arrived in Mobile Bay, from off Galveston, on the 15th of October, having been condemned by a board of survey as unworthy for duty on the coast during the winter. She left the Galveston blockade on the 11th. Acting Ensign G. G. Coffin, executive officer of the *Sciota*, who came on board the night before for passage to the Naval Hospital at Pensacola, died of a fever contracted at New Orleans while in charge of a prize recently captured by the *Sciota*, and was buried at sea. The following vessels are now blockading on the coast of Texas:—*Ossipee*, Commander Le Roy commanding the division; *Seminole*, *Pembina*, *Bienville*, *Katahdin* and *Cornubia*, off Galveston; *Kinco*, off Rio Grande; *Sciota*, off Velasco; *Pocahontas* and *Gertrude*, off Sabine; *Arcotook* and *Penguin*, off Calcasieu. The *Tennessee* is cruising outside.

COMMANDER N. Collins, writing to the Navy Department from on board the United States steamer *Wachusett*, at Bahia, Brazil, under date of August 20th, reports that while on his way from Rio de Janeiro to Bahia, on the 7th of August, he fell in, in latitude 20 deg. 12 min. south, longitude 37 deg. 26 min. west, with the American ship *Princess*, of Boston, R. Crowell, master, with a cargo of guano, 108 days from Baker's Island, Pacific ocean, bound to Liverpool. Three of the crew of the *Princess* had died, five more were unfit for duty from scurvy, and all of the rest were suffering more or less with the same disease. The *Wachusett* supplied the *Princess* with provisions and medicines, and sent eight men on board of her to work her into the harbor at Bahia, where she arrived on the 15th of August.

THE following is a list of officers attached to the United States steamer *Brooklyn*, 24 guns:—Captain, James Alden; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Thomas L. Swann; Acting Master, Robert Barstow; Surgeon, George Maulsby; Assistant Surgeon, H. Stanley Pitkin; Paymaster, Gilbert E. Thornton; Captain of Marines, G. Porter Houston; Acting Ensigns, D. R. Cassel, C. H. Pendleton, C. D. Sigsbee, C. H. Littlefield; Engineers, Chief, Mortimer Kellogg; Second Assistants, Wm. H. G. West, Thomas Lynch, George E. Tower, Robert D. Giberson; Third Assistant, Joel A. Bullard; Acting Third Assistants, H. K. Arthur, John Mathews; Sailmaker, Daniel C. Brayton; Boatswain, Robert McDonald; Acting Gunner, John Quevedo; Carpenter, Robert G. Thomas; Paymaster's Clerk, Alfred B. Baker; Captain's Clerk, J. E. Parkman; Acting Master's Mates, John Williams, Thomas Stanfield, R. H. Taylor; Paymaster's Steward, John Parker; crew, 326; firemen, 48; marines, 49.

LIST of officers attached to the U. S. steam sloop *Tuscarora*, at Hampton Roads, Va., on the 19th of October, 1864:—Commander, Jas. Madison Frailey; Lieutenant-Commander, Weld H. Allen; Surgeon, John Y. Taylor; Acting Assistant Paymaster, F. J. Painter; Acting Master, A. Tillinghast; Captain's Clerk, J. Dallas Whittington; Paymaster's Clerk, Charles H. Hazzard; Chief Engineer, A. J. Kiersted; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Benjamin F. Bee; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, Wm. H. Andress; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, A. N. Gilmore; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Alexander Dempster; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, William B. Snow; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Jesse H. Chesney; Acting Ensign, C. H. Carey; Acting Ensign, S. L. Griffin; Acting Ensign, Oliver Swain; Boatswain, James Herold; Acting Gunner, Thomas Grail; Acting Master's Mate, John A. H. Willmuth; Acting Master's Mate, S. E. Wilfetts.

THE two-turreted Monitor *Monadnock* arrived at Fort Monroe from New York Oct. 30th, in convoy of three vessels. A correspondent writing on board the *Monadnock* while inside Delaware Breakwater, October 28th, says:—"Our trip thus far has been highly successful. The *Mohican*, sent to tow us, was at fault with her engines; and on yesterday noon, twenty hours from Sandy Hook, she cast us off, and we headed for the breakwater. Although the tide, sea, and wind were against us, we steamed the forty miles in good time, anchoring here at dark last night. The best speed made by us while thus steaming alone, and heading the little fleet convoying us, was eight knots, logging as we did over seven. We think this a pretty good speed for an iron-clad, against wind, tide, and considerable sea. At the time of our anchoring, the *Mohican*, under steam and sail, was almost hull down, while the *Massasoit* and *Little Ada* followed us quite closely."

The United States steamer *Bermuda* arrived off the Philadelphia Navy Yard on the 1st from the West Gulf squadron. She brings twenty-two officers and one hundred and eighty-eight sick and discharged seamen. The *Bermuda* sailed from Galveston, Texas, on the 20th of October. She reports the capture of two prizes by the United States steamer *Mobile*—formerly the *Tennessee*—with a cargo of cotton, and the other with an assorted cargo. There is nothing of importance from Mobile Bay. The following is a list of the vessels at present on that station:—The flagship *Hartford*, Rear-Admiral Farragut; United States sloop *Richmond*, United States sloop *Lackawanna*, gunboats *Port Royal*, *Owasco*, *Metacomet*, and Monitors *Manhattan*, *Chickasaw*, *Winnebago*, with a number of tug boats as tenders. The *Bermuda* had as passengers from Mobile Bay, Brigadier-General J. Newton and staff, who has been ordered to command the forces at Key West. The weather during th entire passage of the *Bermuda* has been very fine.

THE British steamer *Hope*, Captain Harris, from Nassau, N. P. Wilmington, N. C., was captured on the 22d ult. by the *Æolus*, and s to Boston in charge of Acting Master J. H. Harris and a prize crew. On the 20th, the *Hope* was chased when running for Wilmington, from 11 A. M. until 7 P. M., by side-wheel steamer *Gettysburgh*, 5, but escaped after throwing overboard about three-fourths of her cargo, which consisted of machinery, dry-goods, coffee, &c. When she was captured, she was near Wilmington, and was descried by the *Æolus* (formerly a New York tug-boat), in command of Captain W. O. Lundt. The *Æolus* is a small armed craft, useful as a light-draft vessel to cruise near the bar, and detect the approach of blockade-runners. The *Hope* is a fine steel vessel of 650 tons burthen. Length of keel, 280 feet; over all, 300; breadth of beam, 35 feet; depth of hold, 16; horse-power, 350; tonnage, 650. She has two oscillating engines, 74-inch cylinders, and 4 trunk-boilers; was built in Liverpool in 1863-64 by Jones, Duggan & Co. She had made one trip to Wilmington and back to Nassau, taking in, among other articles, about a dozen Armstrong guns, and taking out to Nassau 2,000 bales of cotton.

ASSISTANT Secretary Fox of the Navy Department visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard last week. His errand is said to be connected with the *Dictator*. Many conflicting reports are in circulation, but, until her trial trip has taken place, it will be impossible to judge of the vessel impartially. Her engines were tried for several days at the dock, running about twenty-two revolutions per minute. Her *carte de visite* was taken Saturday. As a consequence of the falling off in the number of vessels to be fitted out or repaired at the yard, the vessels in process of construction are receiving more attention. The *Wampanoag*, *Madawaska*, and *Kalamazoo* are the most advanced, the first being nearly ready for launching. The *Quinebeau* and *Moshula* have but little more than their keels finished. The *A. D. Vance* has sailed, having been put in commission with the following officers: Lieutenant-Commander, J. H. Upshur; Acting Assistant-Surgeon, D. W. Jones; Acting Assistant-Paymaster, T. M. Brower; Acting-Master, G. Cattrell; Acting-Ensigns, W. W. Smith, C. T. Ware, C. E. Clark, W. J. Eldridge; Engineers—Acting First Assistant, D. C. Chester; Acting Seconds, C. G. Stevens, G. Devine; Acting Thirds, C. B. Nicholas, G. Simmons, W. Madden, G. H. Whittemore. The arrivals of the week are the *Newbern*, *Glaucus*, *Kensington* and bark *Horace Beals*. The departures are the *Union*, *A. D. Vance*, *Randolph* and *Augusta*.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be m de payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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BOUND Volumes of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for 1863-4, Volume 1, are for sale at this office. Price $6. Covers will be furnished to subscribers wishing to bind. Price $1.

THE LAST MOVE AT PETERSBURGH.

ONCE more our Army has surged bravely, but unsuccessfully, up against the entrenchments which far and wide environ and protect the beleaguered capital of the enemy. The movement lately ended was nothing less than a carefully devised and systematic manœuvre to penetrate somewhere the long cordon of the enemy's defences, the special blow being directed towards the Southside Railroad. Its immediate origin may doubtless be specifically traced, first, to information conveyed through General BUTLER with regard to the paucity of the enemy's numbers. General BUTLER's spy-system, perfected by assiduous labor, enables him not only to compute with considerable accuracy the total force now in the Richmond trenches, but to draw inferences, also, as to the strength of particular portions of those lines. From certain numerical facts of this nature, it had been concluded that it was impossible for the enemy, scantily supplied with troops, possessing, probably, not more than half our aggregate, to so dispose them as to check us everywhere. The problem was to discover experimentally if this conclusion was correct, It was proposed to "find the end of his line" if the enemy had an end, and to turn it. In addition, scouts on the extreme left, and deserters, had reported the enemy to be constructing a new series of works along Hatcher's Run, which were still unfinished. It was prudent not to suffer these earthworks to approach any nearer completion. Again, it had long been desired to contract a little our lines, and to bring them somewhat nearer the city against which we are operating. If there were any pressing non-military reason for attempting an advance, as has been rather maliciously suggested, it is not necessary for us to discuss it. For, after all, the controlling and sufficient reason, to which all others were only incentives, was the necessity of seizing that Southside Railroad, the possession of which is an integral part of the present plan of campaign. This, then, was designed to be simply one more of the prolonged series of efforts to grasp at the enemy's lines of supply, which have characterized the present campaign ever since the main theatre of war was transferred south of the James.

Such, then, being the origin of the movement, what was its plan? The plan—as a careful study of its various developments evinces—must inevitably have been as follows:—First, to throw a flanking column far out on the left of our line, which, passing rapidly beyond and behind the enemy's right, should take his works there in reverse, and then hastily march north to the Southside Railroad. To aid this manœuvre, a strong demonstration would be made by the remainder of the Army of the Potomac, in order to employ the enemy's attention and the chief part of his troops, while the flanking column was slipping across his rear. Finally, the whole line would swing forward, after being once well connected, and press the enemy out of his works, as far up as the railroad. It was thought well, also, to employ the Army of the James in a lively demonstration on the North, to keep the enemy well occupied there. Whether this was the best use that could be made of that Army may be a subject for discussion at another time. But, at all events, the right was undoubtedly only required to demonstrate, and not to risk anything—to feel the enemy's lines, and to break through if there were any point weak enough to let them through.

As a matter of fact, the two movements were carried out with great similarity of detail. General BUTLER seems to have been quite as anxious to flank the enemy on the right as General MEADE was to flank him on the left, and to have used the same devices. It is this circumstance which gives the former movement rather the character of a real attack than of a feint. But reflection will show that nothing but a feint could have been required of BUTLER, while the prospect of getting to Richmond *via* the Williamsburgh Stage Road, in the present situation of our forces, is certainly not very promising, however attenuated the enemy's line.

The general plan of manœuvre, as actually practiced, we repeat, was substantially the same on the north side as on the south—remembering that the former, however, was not the main attack—namely, to throw a flanking column out far around the enemy's right, and another on his left, so as to get to his rear. To give the scheme success great secrecy was essential in the conduct of the flanking columns, that the movement might reap the fruits of a surprise. This advantage could be secured by adopting unusual precautions of silence, concealment, and rapidity on the march, and the selection of such roads as, at the cost of a wide detour, would lie as far as possible out of his lines, and of his range of observation. In effect, there was no whisper of the intended route until the day of starting; and HANCOCK's orders prohibiting large fires, drum beats, bugle calls, &c., and the lightness of his trains, showed that proper precautions were taken for silence and dispatch. The chief means resorted to, however, of covering the advance on the flank, was a strong demonstration on the front, to divert the enemy and occupy his troops. One infantry corps and one cavalry division were devoted to the flanking column on each side—HANCOCK's Second corps and GREGG's cavalry on the left, and WEITZEL's Eighteenth and KAUTZ's cavalry on the right. The remainder of the Army of the Potomac made the demonstration in front for the left, and that of the Army of the James for the right. But forces were detached to man and hold the old line of fortifications, because, in case the advance did not succeed, and, indeed, in any event, it was necessary to find the old lines in our safe possession. In both movements, also, the flanking column was thrown clear across in the rear of the rest of the Army, WEITZEL having previously held a position at the extreme left of the Army of the James, and marching in the rear of the Tenth corps to the extreme right, while HANCOCK from the right marched past the Fifth and Ninth to the left.

The movement north of the James, however, from its subsidiary character will require but a word. By daylight of Thursday, the 25th, TERRY pushed the Tenth corps up to Darbytown, on the Central Road, and, there deploying, skirmished and demonstrated vigorously all day. WEITZEL, meanwhile, marched the Eighteenth corps clear across the rear of the Tenth, touching successively the New-Market, Central, Charles City, and Williamsburgh Roads, and halted on the latter not far from the famous old Seven Pines battle ground. Here it was hoped, that, by the caution, secrecy and celerity of WEITZEL'S march, he might swing past the enemy's left, surprise him there, and so keep down the road "on to Richmond." It had been hoped, also, that TERRY'S profuse demonstration would cause the enemy to hastily call in his scattered outposts, and to overlook, in his anxiety, WEITZEL'S column, as it crept through White Oak Swamp, and debouched on the Williamsburgh Road. But a few videttes whom our cavalry started up, scampered away with their news; and, to our great amazement, we found strong works, well manned, confronting us at the end of the weary day's march. Evidently the long-sought weak spot was not here, nor was the "end "of his line"—that extraordinary object of our protracted quest—located on the Williamsburgh Road. That we might have something more, however, than our labor for our pains of marching, WEITZEL felt of the enemy. The enemy retorted with artillery and infantry fire, and cut off the majority of the two small brigades which had been sent in. This event completed the operations on the right. Next day orders were received to withdraw the troops to the old lines. It was done without difficulty. Our loss in the whole affair was 1,200 or 1,500 men.

Before Petersburgh, the great point of interest was Hatcher's Run—a small stream rising near Sutherland's Station on the Southside Road, and running thence southwesterly into Rowanty Creek, and then into the Nottoway. All three corps were to march on Thursday morning—the Second at two o'clock, the others at six—southwesterly from the old lines to this stream; but the Second was to cross it by a wide detour to the left on the Vaughan Road, below Armstrong's, and, thence sweeping northerly, attack and carry the works further up the run, where the Boydton Road crosses, taking them in reverse. Here the Fifth and Ninth corps, which had been demonstrating meanwhile against the works at Hatcher's Run directly in front, would form connection, the Fifth touching the Second, and the Ninth holding the right. Then, as the Second turned the enemy out of his works by its rear attack, the Fifth would join in, and the whole left of the new line be swung equably up the stream, till the Second corps should be able to reach the coveted Southside Railroad. Such was the plan prescribed. HANCOCK and GREGG, starting at three, crossed the run as prescribed, after considerable skirmishing at the ford, and, GREGG covering the left, reached the Boydton Road before noon, and then deployed. Unfortunately, the enemy opened upon them from two directions with artillery and the carbines of YOUNG'S dismounted cavalry, showing that he was waiting for us. But HANCOCK deployed his men, carried the bridge across Hatcher's Run with a simple skirmish line, and waited for the Fifth corps to connect. The Fifth and Ninth corps had been demonstrating, as previously arranged, on the front, and continued to do so all day; but the former failed to join the Second, on its left, on account, probably, of the perplexing intricacy of the wooded region and the blindness of the roads. While the left flank, therefore, of the Second corps was covered by GREGG'S cavalry, its right was unprotected. The enemy, usually present and observant on such occasions, discovered the mistake. HANCOCK waited from one o'clock till four without attacking in force, and waiting to connect. The enemy lay in wait also during this time, but at its close took the offensive. MAHONE'S strong division of HILL'S corps burst across and partially turned HANCOCK'S right flank; but, thanks to the prompt and skillful handling of subdivisions, and the tenacity of the troops, the enemy was repulsed, with a loss hardly less than he inflicted on us—several hundred prisoners being taken on both sides. Later, he repeated the attack on GREGG, but more lightly, and was again repulsed. Our total loss with HANCOCK and GREGG was about 800 or 900 killed and wounded, and, it is said, about 400 prisoners. More than the latter number were captured from the enemy.

But the enemy's ability to resist at such a distance from Petersburgh was contrary to our plans; while his disposition to *attack*, after we had taken him in reverse, was still more so. Accordingly, the movement was abandoned, with the approach of night, and the troops drawn off next day. This is the way it happened that, instead of discovering the gap we looked for in the enemy's lines, we unfortunately disclosed one in our own. Of course, this feature of the advance had not been counted on. Night, too, was now falling, and we were still far from the coveted railroad, the lines unconnected, and only a small part of that which had been counted upon had been achieved. It was too late to redeem the day. To add to the adverse circumstances, a steady rain had been falling since four o'clock, which would probably continue till daybreak. It was not a material difficulty, since our columns were light and unimpeded with baggage or with wagons, and only three batteries accompanied the Second corps. Still, it added its weight, for the sandy roads would shift, and manœuvring through dense woods, in night and rain, was neither desirable nor safe. It had been agreed upon, also, that, whether success attended the move or not, no disaster should follow it, and hence prudence was to turn the scale. But, most of all, the failure to connect the whole line had destroyed the scheme. We had put, finally, about a thousand men in the Second corps *hors du*

combat—not a very great number—though decidedly larger than the first official report asserted—but still something for consideration. These we take to be the sufficient reasons, all conjoined, for a withdrawal. All the troops, therefore, were safely and without loss conducted back to the old lines, where they arrived next day. The total loss was only from 1,500 to 1,800 men, and a few ambulances.

The failure to form and press forward a continuous line, by the junction of the Fifth and Second corps, we have surmised to be the chief cause of the abandonment of the whole plan. But why did that failure occur? In the first place, because the country is one of the worst and most impracticable for military manœuvres. It is covered chiefly with a second growth of timber, here and there broken by a clearing of corn-fields, or of old cotton-fields transformed to corn-fields. It is often swampy, and, what with undergrowth and dense and dark woods, impenetrable or slow of penetration. A road now springs up every week there. The only good accessible map for our officers is an old one of Dinwiddie County. This the skillful and accomplished corps of Topographical Engineers have cked out with every shred of new information. But even with their energy and address, each advance finds the country all cut up with new roads. This, then—the difficulty of manœuvring anywhere, and the difficulty of choosing one's way—caused a part of the failure in question. The Second and Fifth corps we judge to have been a long time in supporting distance of each other, and yet they did not support. It was difficult to tell how best to get across to the Second corps or to know whether the perplexing road led thither or away. There was a road leading to the required point, but it was not taken. The rain and dark night greatly increased the difficulty. Troops found their way into opposing lines, and staff officers got lost for a while in the forest gloom. We sometimes attribute great advantage to the enemy's superior knowledge of the country. The excuse is not always so weighty as we represent it; but certainly it has seldom been more just than in the present movement. We do not seek to cover up any tactical errors, or to shield such tardy and improper manœuvres as occurred. But obviously the nature of the country itself greatly embarrassed the success of the entire plan.

Again, there seems to have been lack of cavalry. The division we had on either side was well employed, and GREGG had brisk fighting. But the Army of the Potomac has now much less of this arm even than the Army of the Shenandoah. It misses its cavalry very much. Cavalry are the eyes of an army. Cavalry are the antlers of an army, wherewith it may feel its way. In such a country as Southwestern Virginia cavalry is especially needed. HANCOCK'S left was well protected with it, GREGG sweeping about through all the country on that flank, and afterwards coming up again to protect the left and rear, when line of battle was formed on the Boydton Plankroad. This latter connection was not completed till after midday, since there was much scouting and skirmishing to do in the interim. Now, whether it would have been possible for more cavalry to manœuvre on these particular roads, must be, considered from this distance, somewhat a matter of conjecture. But we judge that such cavalry would have been useful, and especially in two ways: to scout on the intricate and tortuous roads between the Second and Fifth corps, and to forewarn us of MAHONE'S attack on the flank.

The lack of information and of coöperation, also, destroyed the momentum which the Second corps had acquired, and which was necessary to success. HANCOCK could not fail to be a little anxious about his right flank, on the Boydton Road, and yet he must count on a junction with the Fifth corps at that point, because the required cross-road was certainly there. But the delay to connect there threw uncertainty over all the movements, and HANCOCK, while easily carrying the bridge across the creek, in his front, began to take defensive precautions, and moved a brigade in reserve over on his right flank. Thus, a little of the aggressive spirit manifested in the brilliant wide detour of the corps during the morning was lost by the pause in the afternoon. While it halted, on the defensive, the enemy came down through the gap on its right. The propriety and prudence of the defensive measure was then vindicated.

Looking, finally, at the nature of the movement itself, it was somewhat experimental. It was necessary first of all that the Ninth and Fifth corps should move only fast enough to keep pace with the Second, and form connection. The movement, speaking loosely, was a sort of wheel, with the Ninth corps at the pivot. The Fifth must therefore guard against marching too fast, after the enemy should be dislodged, lest connection should be broken. As a fact, the enemy was not dislodged, and the caution was useless. But he had no need of vigorous action against the Fifth and Ninth Corps. He could press steadily against the right of the Second corps, and the swing of the line would stop. This he accomplished. Whether our troops went out with a disposition to win at any cost, or whether they were rendered too prudent by orders not at any rate to risk a disaster, is a matter of speculation. At all events, they seem to be in sufficiently good spirits now. Our loss was about 3,000 men, and the enemy's perhaps half of that number. Of one thing we may be sure: the end of the campaign is not yet.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ALBEMARLE.

THE Rebels, who have taught us some important lessons in the art of war, appear to have taught us also the art of blowing up ships by torpedoes. Admiral PORTER has signalized his assumption of command in the North Atlantic squadron, by the destruction of a formidable iron-clad ram, the *Albemarle*, which gave our fleet in the waters of North Carolina a severe tug last May, and which has been threatening our squadron ever since. Our readers have not forgotten the gallant style, worthy of old FARRAGUT himself, in which several steam gunboats, notably the *Sassacus*, pitched into the *Albemarle*, when she made her first appearance in the sound. They rammed her, and fired heavy shots at her, at short range; but the *Albemarle* after all made her escape.

What she bore on that occasion showed her to be a vessel as formidable probably, as the famous *Tennessee*—now she is a sunken wreck. This gallant feat, the first of our new torpedo fleet, is one on which the Navy may be fitly congratulated. Our gallant tars have learned from FARRAGUT to entertain but little dread of the Rebel torpedoes, which have been, for the most part, clumsily and unintelligently managed; but it will be a satisfaction to them to know, that hereafter they too can play at the torpedo game, but with better tools.

The picket launch No. 1, which destroyed the *Albemarle*, was one of half a dozen little steamers not larger than a seventy-four's launch, but fitted with a compact engine, which have been lately built under the supervision of Captain BOGGS, of *Varuna* fame. They were built to relieve the seamen of the fatigue of pulling about at night on the naval picket line. Under the superintendence of Lieutenant CUSHING, picket boat No. 1 was supplied with a newly-contrived torpedo apparatus, arranged so as to place the submarine battery securely, and fire it without serious risk to the boat and her crew. The test just made would seem to prove that the apparatus will answer its purpose; and when used in connection with the ingenious submarine torpedo vessels, of which one, the *Stromboli*, is already completed, it promises to form an important element in our coast defence.

The *Stromboli* is a small vessel, capable of being submerged by the filling of water compartments. She is supplied with an engine powerful enough to propel her at the rate of ten miles per hour, and is manned and worked by three officers and ten men. The torpedo is carried in a basket, fixed to a long arm, which can be made, at the important moment, to propel from the vessel in such manner as to reach the side of the ship to be destroyed. There the torpedo is fastened, and at the will of those in the *Stromboli*, it is exploded. We learn that some eighteen or twenty vessels of the kind are to be put afloat at once, and it appears that the musquito fleet of picket boats can also use the torpedo apparatus.

The Rebels have made a number of attempts to use torpedo-boats, but with no success. The boats have on several occasions been destroyed. Once or twice they have foundered, the crews perishing. Nevertheless, we have lost a Monitor (the *Tecumseh*), three gunboats (the *Cairo* on the Yazoo River, and the *Commodore Jones* and *Shawsheen* in the James), and three transports (the *General Hunter*, *Maple Leaf* and *H. A. Weed* in the St. John's River, on the South Carolina coast) by Rebel torpedoes. The Monitor *Montauk* was also injured by a torpedo in the Ogeechee. So far as we know, all but one of these torpedoes were stationary, and either exploded by percussion on contact with the vessel's bottom, or by means of a galvanic battery worked on shore. The officers of the Rebel torpedo corps, who blew up the *Shawsheen*, were traced to their hiding hole on the banks of the James by the wire which connected them with the torpedo, and were dug out by our men, greatly to their dismay. The sloop-of-war *Housatonic* was destroyed by a Rebel torpedo-boat, but the boat perished also, carrying down all on board.

Stationary torpedoes, anchored in a fairway for vessels, are too liable to derangement from damp and rust to be ever certain of application. Moreover, they can be placed only in shallow water, and they cannot be used, of course, against vessels already anchored out of their reach; but a boat like the *Stromboli* can attack a ship anywhere in smooth water, no matter how deep it is, and with half-a-dozen such inexpensive little craft, manned by resolute crews, we could defy the greatest iron-clad fleet in Europe to enter the harbor of New York. Considered in this light, the feat of Lieutenant CUSHING assumes considerable importance, and adds not a little to the security of our harbors and seaports from any attack which is not a surprise.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL T. E. G. RANSOM, commanding the Seventeenth Army corps, died at Rome, Ga., on Saturday, October 29th. His disease was dysentery, and death resulted after a severe illness of several weeks. In the Western Army this gallant young general's name has been one to be mentioned with pride, and the whole country is familiar with the story of his rapid advance from the command of a company to that of an important corps. RANSOM came of martial stock. His father, Colonel TRUMAN B. RANSOM, fell at the head of his regiment, the Ninth Infantry, at the storming of Chapultepec, and though the son's young life was not destined to be ended on the battle-field, he bore upon his body the scars of eleven wounds received in actions fought during this war.

A native of Vermont, RANSOM entered the military service as a captain in the Eleventh Illinois Volunteers, and speedily fought his way up to be its commander. At Belmont, at Donelson, at Vicksburgh, on the Red River, and at Atlanta, he did gallant service, fairly winning, after Vicksburgh, the General's star. For eighteen months he served on the staff of General GRANT, who has on many occasions borne testimony to RANSOM'S worth as an officer. During the Red River campaign he commanded a division in the Thirteenth corps, and, when General MCCLERNAND fell ill, the command of the corps devolved on RANSOM'S young shoulders. Wounded during this campaign, he came to New York, was nearly healed of his wound, when he applied to General GRANT for orders, and received assignment to General SHERMAN, who recognized his ability by giving him, when General DODGE was disabled, the command of the Seventeenth corps. With that corps he won the highest commendations of his commander for his conduct in the Atlanta campaign, and was recommended for promotion to a major-generalcy. His loss is a severe one to the Army and the country.

IN answer to several correspondents, it may be well for us to say that, all officers who are in doubt as to when their term of service expires or that of any of their men, should apply to the Adjutant-General's Office for information upon the subject. Many special cases are constantly being referred to us, and we must hesitate to attempt a decision, lest our replies to such inquiries might create dissatisfaction by conflicting with the final decision of the War Department, which is of course the only and the ultimate authority. We must decline stating what can or cannot be done, ought or ought not to be done, except in cases clearly provided for by law, regulations or customs of service.

THE report of Brigadier-General SULLY, on the Indian Expedition in the Northwest, is published in this week's impression of the JOURNAL. It will be found to be a document of great interest. We also call attention to the letter of a well-informed correspondent on the Navajo and Apache Indians, also published in this issue.

ARMY GAZETTE.

NORTHWEST INDIAN EXPEDITION.

HEADQUARTERS N. W. INDIAN EXPEDITION,
FORT UNION, August 18, 1864.

GENERAL: You have before this time received my official report of my fight and operations last July, and of my march to Yellowstone, with accompanying skirmishes. I now write you unofficially my opinion about matters and things in general.

I am perfectly satisfied of the impracticability of a road for emigrants over the route I took. The guides, half-breeds and Indians, tell me the route is much better further south, along the Cannon Ball, and then towards the Powder River; but I place little reliance in what they say, for their judgment in such matters is not good. All the country in the vicinity of the Little Missouri is very much broken—I might say, tumbled to pieces. It affords an excellent protection in every part of it for twenty five miles for a small body of Indians to torment, worry out, and exterminate an unprotected emigrant train; at the same time, the Indians have every opportunity to escape from any force at their pleasure. There will certainly be no safety in travelling there till the Indians are exterminated. Peace might be made with them, yet there would always be plenty that the head of the bands could not control, who would do mischief. This country is as bad, if not worse, than Florida to hunt the Indians in, and one year's campaign can't finish the war. It is late in the season before troops can reach this country; then, when you march through the country, the Indians on top of the hills can see you for miles. I am sure I would not have overtaken them had they not felt sure they could whip me. By the time you overtake them, your animals are reduced for the want of forage, your rations are out, and you have to fall back. The only way to finish up these Indians is to establish depots of provisions at points in their country, and keep after them till you run them down. I don't think the Indians will ever again attempt to unite and make a stand against the whites. They are fully convinced that they can do nothing; and the Unkpapas, who have been the great boasters that they alone could clean out any body of whites sent against them, were the poorest fighters in the whole crowd that opposed me. Although I may not have been successful in carrying out all the expectations of the Government in building the posts and entirely finishing the war—that is, bringing the Indians to their knees to beg for peace—yet we have done everything that was in the power of man to do with the obstacles before us—want of water, want of grass, and want of something to eat; yet, with all these drawbacks, we have completely crushed the united power of all the Sioux, and dispersed them in all directions.

I am told the Santees are on the Mouse River, almost starving, and want to give themselves up. If they are not too far for rations on hand, I will send after them. I shall write you officially about this post and Indian matters here. Why can't the Government send all the traders out the country? The annuity goods, also, is a matter that beats anything I have heard in rascality, if all I have heard is true. I shall get affidavits to the facts.

With respect, yours,
ALFRED SULLY, Brigadier-General.

Major-General POPE.

HEADQUARTERS N. W. INDIAN EXPEDITION,
CAMP OF THE YELLOWSTONE RIVER, D. T.,
August 13, 1864.

SIR:—I have the honor to make the following report of my operations since I made my last report on the 31st July:—On my return to Heart River, after my fight, I assembled together all the Indians and half breed guides I had to consult about my course. I had not quite six days' full rations on hand, and I must strike the Yellowstone by the most direct route at the Brasean House, where I had ordered two small steamers to meet me the first part of August. They all told me it was impossible for wagons to get through the country near the Little Missouri without they went south—the route I started on before I was turned south by the report that the Indians were on Knife River. I would thus strike the Yellowstone near the Powder River, and it would take me two or three weeks, and then, besides, I could not meet my boats there. One Indian, however, a Yanktonian, told me he had frequently been across that country on war parties, and he thought he could take the wagons through by digging some through the hills. I placed myself under his guidance, and he took me in a west direction for three days, along the Heart River. Plenty of good grass and water, but timber scarce; the country filled with extensive beds of coal, in some places veins ten feet thick. From what I have seen, coal, I feel sure, can be found in all this country from the Missouri west to the Yellowstone. On the 5th day of August we came in sight of the "Bad Lands," which extend along the Little Missouri, the valley being about twenty miles across. Through the middle of this valley runs the river. When I came in sight of this country from the top of the table-land we were marching on, I became alarmed, and almost despaired in ever being able to cross it, and should have been very much tempted, had I rations enough, to have turned back. But on a close examination of my rations, I found I only had rations for six days longer, by some mistake of my Commissary, I suppose, for he is not with me to explain, as I left him back at Fort Rice. I therefore had to reduce the bread rations one-third; all other stores, except meat, one half, so as to last me to the river. We camped that night with little or no grass, and but a few holes of muddy rain-water. I have not sufficient power of language to describe the country in front of us. It was grand, dismal, and majestic. You can imagine a deep basin, six hundred feet deep and twenty-five miles in diameter, filled with a number of cones and oven-shaped knolls of all sizes, from twenty feet to several hundred feet high, sometimes by themselves, sometimes piled up into large heaps on top of one another in all conceivable shapes and confusion. Most of these hills were of a gray clay, but many of a light brick color of burnt clay; little or no vegetation. Some of the sides of the hills, however, were covered with a few scrub-cedars. Viewed in the distance at sunset, it looked exactly like the ruins of an ancient city.

My Indian guide appeared to be confident of success; and, trusting to him, I started next morning, and, by dint of hard digging, succeeded by night in reaching the banks of the Little Missouri—about twelve miles.

I regret very much some gentlemen well acquainted with geology and mineralogy did not accompany the expedition, for we marched through a most wonderful and interesting country. It was covered with pieces of petrified wood, and on the tops of some of the hills we found petrified stumps of trees—the remains of a great forest—in some cases, these trees sixteen to eighteen feet in diameter; large quantities of iron ore, lava, and impressions in the rocks of leaves of a size and shape not known to any of us.

The banks of the Little Missouri are thickly timbered with cotton-wood, and the river resembles very much the Missouri on a small scale. We had now reached the river and the middle of the Bad Lands. Having dug our way down to this point, it was now necessary to dig our way out. I therefore ordered out a strong working party, with four companies of cavalry, under charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Pattee, Seventh Iowa cavalry. I remained in camp to allow the animals to rest and pick up what grass could be found around, there being very little to be found. Some few of the men, however, without orders, took their horses into the timber beyond the pickets, leaving their saddles and arms in camp. A small party of Indians crawled up to them, fired on them, creating a stampede. Most of the men ran away, leaving their horses, and the Indians succeeded in getting a few away; but three or four men, having some courage, mounted their horses bare-back, and gave chase, causing the Indians to drop all the horses, which were retaken, save one or two. A company was soon in pursuit, but the Indians escaped through some of the numerous ravines and forests. As we had saddled and hitched everything at the first alarm, I broke camp, and moved up the river three miles in the direction of our route, where the grass was said to be better. By evening, the working party under Colonel Pattee returned, having cut three miles of the road. A part of a company, however, by accident, had been left behind. They were surrounded by Indians, and were near being cut off, but by a hasty retreat they succeeded in getting through the deep gorge where the road was cut, the Indians firing at them from the top of the hills. They pursued them to the river, and showed themselves on the top of the high bluffs opposite my camp, firing into my camp; but a few shells from Jones' battery soon scattered them, and, with the exception of a little picket-firing, there was no more trouble that night. I now knew I had come upon the Indians I fought about a week ago, and in the worst possible section of country I could possibly wish to encounter an enemy. My road lay through a succession of mountain gorges, down deep ravines, with perpendicular bluffs so narrow only one wagon could pass at a time, intersected with valleys down which the Indians could dash on to any point of my train; stretched out in a single line, we would extend from three to four miles.

The large emigrant train I had were ox-teams heavily loaded, and it was impossible to move to them except at a snail's pace. I felt more apprehension for their safety than for that of my command, for they had with them a large number of women and children; therefore, I took every precaution for protection as well as for attacking. I distributed my command along the flanks of the train, and a strong guard in rear with Captain Pope's four howitzers, with orders for companies to dismount and take the heights at dangerous points, remaining there till the next company in their rear relieved them. I sent three companies of the second brigade, who had the advance ahead, with a pioneer party, followed by Jones' battery. Colonel Thomas, with the rest of the Second brigade, followed on the flanks of the wagons, while the First brigade followed, guarding the rest of the train. I accompanied the advance brigade. I had given orders that at every point, when the nature of the country would allow it, for the teams to double up and park as close as they could, so as to close up the rear. After marching about three miles, we came on to the Indians strongly posted in front and on the flanks of a deep mountain pass. They were dislodged after some little trouble, the shells from Jones' battery doing good execution, and the advance, with other troops, pushed on, while the pioneer party made the road. The Indians attacked me on the flanks and rear at the same time, but on all occasions they were repulsed with heavy loss by troops near by; and thus we advanced fighting, hunting a road and digging it out, till we reached a small lake and spring about ten miles from our starting point, repulsing the Indians at every point with great slaughter. I speak partly from what I saw, for in their hasty retreat they had to leave, in many instances, their dead on the ground. They carried them off whenever they could. At the spring there was for a short time quite a brisk little skirmish, the Indians trying to keep us from the only water we had that day, and the day was so hot that the animals were suffering very much, having had not much to eat for two days. Part of Colonel McLaren's Second Minnesota had most of the work here. One of his companies in advance got separated from the rest, and surrounded. They, however, got into a hollow, and defended themselves until relieved by other companies sent out from Colonel Thomas' command. Their loss, however, was slight in comparison to their danger. Unfortunately, this day I lost the services of my guide. He was shot, having ventured too far in the advance. He was the only one who knew the country over which we were marching.

The next morning we moved forward. The Indians were in front of us, appearing as if they intended to give us battle. Probably about one thousand showed themselves. I pushed forward Major House's Sixth Iowa, with two companies of the Sixth Iowa, and Captain Tripp's Dakota cavalry, and sent forward Major Brackett with one company of his battalion and Pope's four howitzers, dismounting the rest of the Sixth Iowa under Lieutenant-Colonel Pollock on the right, and three companies of the Seventh Iowa, under Lieutenant-Colonel Pattee, on the left, to push out and clear our flanks, and moved forward with Jones' battery and the train; Colonel Thomas, with his Minnesota brigade, taking care of the rear. We advanced without much trouble, with a little skirmishing in front, and also an attack in rear. The enemy were repulsed on all sides. It was evident, in spite of their boasting, all fighting was out of them. A few miles brought us to an open country, and the last we saw of the Indians was a cloud of dust, some six or eight miles off, running as fast as they could. They were better mounted than we were. The men behaved well. There were many acts of individual bravery displayed. A great deal of ingenuity in many instances was shown by the men in trapping the Indians, who, afraid of our long-ranged rifles and artillery, kept themselves at a respectful distance. Parties would crawl out behind hills, while a small party, mounted, would dash on to the Indians, fire and retreat, drawing the Indians into ambuscade, when they would succeed in emptying a few saddles and capturing a few ponies. It is impossible for me to give anything like a report of the number of Indians killed. The fighting extended over so great a distance, and was a succession of skirmishes. There was certainly over one hundred killed. Other officers feel sure there were double, or even treble, that number. It is certain, however, their loss was very heavy. The same Indians I fought before were engaged, besides some Cheyennes, Prules, Minekonjies, and others from the south. This I get from my own Indians, who, during the fight, conversed with them from behind the hills. They met me under every disadvantage, in the strongest of positions, and were entirely crushed and routed. If I had had anything to eat, and was not encumbered with an emigrant train, and if my animals had not been without food so many days, I might have overtaken some of them, for they fled in all directions. I would here state that, on crossing the Little Missouri, I found the country covered with myriads of grasshoppers, who had eaten everything. My animals were almost starved. I found this state of things all the way to the Yellowstone, and I was obliged to abandon and shoot a number of animals on the road. After marching six miles this day, we came to the place where the Indians left about thirty hours before my arrival. From the size of their camp, or rather bivouac (for they had pitched no lodges), I should judge all the Indians in the country had assembled there. The space they occupied was over one mile long, and half a mile wide, besides which we discovered camps all over the country. Close by this spot I found the lodge-trails turned to the left in a southwest direction. We still continued our course west by north, and next day crossed a heavy trail going northeast towards the same point where I first fought them. It was evidently not all the lodges that went that way. We still continued our way across the country to the Yellowstone, which we reached on the 12th of August, over a section of country I never wish to travel again—our animals half dead with hunger, the grass entirely eaten off. I should judge it never very good grass in the best of seasons. The water we had to drink the worst sort of alkali-water. This told on the animals. Fortunately, we here met the two boats I ordered to get up the Yellowstone, if possible, and the first steamer that ever attempted to ascend this river. These boats were the *Chippewa Falls* and *Alone*, small stern-wheel steamers, the former drawing only twelve inches light. They each had about fifty tons of freight; very little of it corn. The steamer *Island City*, having aboard nearly all my corn, struck a snag near Fort Union, and sunk.

The steamers attempted to go above this point, but a rapid shoal rendered it impossible. It was also fortunate for the boats that we arrived when we did for the water is falling fast, and it will be impossible for them to go down the stream over rapids below without the help of our wagons. Having no grain to recuperate my animals, I had to again change my plans. I intended to again strike across the country northeast, in hopes of reaching the Indians again; but without any grass for several days this could not be done. I therefore crossed the command over the river, fording it with my wagons without much difficulty. The building of the post on the Yellowstone this year I consider not practicable. The loss of one of my boats, the impossibility of getting boats this late up the river, and the want of grass preventing me from hauling stores several hundred miles up the river will show you the reasons. I shall follow down the Yellowstone to its mouth, cross the Missouri, and down it to Berthold. I will by this means have grass and a good road, though I increase my distance over one hundred miles.

I have the honor to enclose you the reports of commanders in regard to the part they took in the different skirmishes.

With much respect, your obedient servant,
ALF. SULLY, Brigadier-General.

Assistant-Adjutant-General Department of the Northwest.

HEADQUARTERS, N. W. INDIAN EXPEDITION,
FORT UNION, D. T., August 18, 1864.

SIR:—My last report, dated August 13th, was written after we had crossed the Yellowstone. I started on the 14th of August down the river; grass was quite scarce and very much scattered; in consequence I had to scatter my command. This I am informed by those who ought to know is not the case generally, but that this season there were no snows, and rain fell too late to be of much service. The country appeared to be completely burnt over by the sun as if there had been a fire over the prairie. It was reported to me the boats could not get down the river over the different rapids. Therefore I had to unload the wagons and send them to unload the boats, and with the assistance of the men I placed aboard the boats I succeeded in getting them to this point on the 17th instant.

I had some difficulty in getting across the Missouri, owing to the quicksands. I could not ford it with wagons; they were all unloaded, taken to pieces and placed on the boats, and the animals swam across.

On the 20th of August I succeeded in getting everything across with the loss of one man and three animals drowned and two wagons broken.

It is now a month since we started from Fort Rice, and during that time have marched about four hundred and sixty miles over a most difficult country.

The first night after I got across, a party of Crows came in reporting they had been chased by a very large party of Sioux. I sent out Major Bracket and his battalion, and two pieces under Captain Pope, with these Indians, after the Sioux; but after hunting all over the country, they returned, reporting no signs of Indians, but a fresh track of a large body of buffalo.

The chief of the Crows expressed the most friendly feeling towards the whites, and wished me to remain here till he could bring the nation in to see me. This I could not promise. The traders here report that they expressed quite a different feeling towards the whites before they heard I was in the country. The Assinaboines were here a few days before I arrived to receive their goods. They got part of them, issued by the commanding officer, for the agent of all these upper bands left some weeks ago. This system of issuing of annuity goods is one grand humbug. The annuities sent are so very small that it is impossible for every one of the nation to get a share without they were issued at the rate of spoonfuls of sugar and strips of cloth an inch wide per man. The strongest and boldest of the bands, and often the worst Indians, get the largest share. This breeds dissatisfaction. The agent comes up the river with the goods on some boat, and if he don't find the Indians present to receive their annuities he returns in the boat, leaving the stores in charge of the fort to be issued or not as may seem best, and liable to be stolen.

It cannot be expected of the Indians that they will leave their hunting grounds, and bring their families to some fort where there is no game, to starve while waiting to receive a spoonful of sugar, or a few beads, and part of a blanket per head, and may be have to wait for weeks and weeks at one of the forts the arrival of their agent with the goods, who must return in the boat that brought him up or be obliged to remain up in the country until next year.

It would be better to do away with this annuity business altogether, as the Indians call it, paying them to be good; or if it is considered necessary to make a tribe a present let it be on their good conduct and when ordered by the President, or let the goods remain to accumulate for several years to a respectable amount, and send them under charge of some honest man who would remain and see that the Indians got them.

I here parted with my emigrant train, but not until they had succeeded in giving me further cause not to forget them.

Quite a number of horses, mules and oxen turned up missing. At first it was supposed they had strayed away in the thick timber. A large number of pistols and other arms and property were also reported to me missing, and several deserters; I therefore sent a force after the Idaho gentlemen. They overtook part of it, for it was scattered all over the country; twenty Indians could have captured them in detail. The part of the train my troops overtook was composed of the better class of citizens. They only had nine oxen, six horses, and a few rifles. They acknowledged that a party ahead had a very large amount of arms that they had purchased from soldiers for whiskey, but as they had good animals (stolen ours) they were some twenty miles ahead; with them were the deserters. These gentlemen expressed great regret that they should be associated with such scoundrels, yet they did not give me information by which I might have caught these men. I suppose they did not think it of importance.

The fort is an old, dilapidated affair, almost falling to pieces. I have here deposited the stores I intended for the post up the Yellowstone under charge of Co I, 30th Wisconsin. This command will remain here this winter to guard the stores. I look upon the position at the mouth of the Yellowstone as a very important one as a depot of supplies.

Fort Union is too far above the mouth of the Yellowstone, and frequently inaccessible. I therefore made a military reservation about four miles square at and below the mouth of the Yellowstone River, taking in all the heaviest bodies of timber.

The two boats start below in a day or so with the sick and wounded. As soon as I load up my train I will start for Fort Berthold.

With much respect, your obedient servant,
ALF. SULLY, Brigadier-General.

Assistant-Adjutant-General Department of the Northwest.

HEADQUARTERS N. W. INDIAN EXPEDITION,
FORT BERTHOLD, August 29, 1864.

SIR:—I started from Fort Union on the 21st, and reached this point yesterday. Our march at first had to be slow on account of our animals, but after marching about seventy miles the grass improved greatly, and in consequence, our animals. It was my intention to come to this point, as I would here no doubt be able to learn something about the Sioux from the Ree Indians. After marching down the river six days, about eighty miles by land below Union, we came to a place near the head of the big bend, where a very large body of Indians had crossed the Missouri about ten days before, and camped there one night. There were very few trails of lodges, but a very large number of pony tracks, some thousand at least. Their track, after going north, appeared to turn to the east, and cross the Little Knife River in the direction of Devil's Lake. These were undoubtedly the same Indians whose trail I mentioned we crossed after our fighting in the hills east of the Yellowstone, and I had no doubt they were the Yanktonias; this I afterwards found out was the case. They may have gone into the British possessions, for all the Indians well know we are not authorized to cross the line. The half-breeds of the north keep them well posted in these matters. It is to their interest to draw all the trade to their country.

On my arrival at Berthold I met all the Indians of the Ree, Gros Ventres and Mandan nations. They were busy collecting their corn, of which they have a very large amount. They were all glad to see me; as they expressed themselves, they now felt as if they were relieved from slavery; they offered their services to go out with me. A large party of them had started in July to meet me, but found by my trail I had passed so long ago, they went to Fort Rice. These Indians have for years been friends to the whites. They are industrious, and look well off. The Sioux tried hard to get them to join them. This they would not do, but had to make peace with them, as they are too weak to contend against this powerful tribe. They ought to be protected, as they afford in a measure a barrier against the Sioux holding all the country near the river. On this account, and as I deemed it necessary to keep up the communication up the river, I ordered Captain Moreland, with his Co. G, 6th Iowa Cavalry, to garrison the fort. This post is the best point from which to supply a post at Devil's Lake.

In conversing with the Rees in regard to the trail I crossed, they all agreed that undoubtedly the Sioux had gone to the Maison-du-chien Butte, and not to the line.

The day after I arrived, a Yanktonais Indian arrived, who had married a Ree squaw. He came to see me. I knew him as the brother of Big Head. He reported that he had just come from the camp of the Yanktonais at a lake, the head of the Little Knife River; that there they had met a party of half-breeds of the north, who had furnished them seven kegs of powder and balls; and that, by their invitation, they were then on their way to the British line. He also stated that the Chiefs Black-Cat-Fish and Medicine Bull, and some of the head men, had told him that they wished to make peace and wanted to come in, but were afraid; that they would not have got into this scrape had it not been for the Unk-pa-pas and other tribes south; that, at the first battle I had, they were satisfied the Unk-pa-pas were better at talking than fighting; that, at the next fight, they moved out of the way, and then left the rest going north while the rest had gone into the Black Hills; also, that Two Bears left to go to Fort Rice. The Indians had lost most of their lodges and baggage, and were in a very distressed condition. I give you his story for what it is worth. It may be true, but is just as likely false. However, I gave this Yanktonais a paper, and sent him back to bring in the Yanktonais to Fort Rice, and I would talk with them. I told him I intended to go north after these Indians, but that I would not go there now after what he said. In fact, it was not in my power to go, as I had not rations enough.

On the 30th, I start down the river. I shall march down some distance, and then turn off towards Devil's Lake, when I shall know if this Indian has told the truth.

With much respect, your obedient servant,
ALFRED SULLY, Brigadier General.

Assistant Adjutant-General Department of the Northwest.

INSPECTION AT HEADQUARTERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, October 17, 1864.

Circular No. 80.

I. Commanding Generals of Departments and Armies will, immediately upon receipt of this circular, direct an inspection to be made at Army, Department, Corps, Division, Brigade, and other headquarters, within their respective commands, with the view of ascertaining if any regimental officers of the volunteer forces have been retained in service, in violation of the orders of the War Department, after the muster-out of their regiments or companies. (See section 3, general remarks, circular 36, current series, from this office.) As rapidly as an inspection at any headquarters is completed the Commanding General of the Army or Department will make immediate report to this office, as follows:

1. Name, rank and regiment of the officers, if any, retained.

2. Name of the General or other officer responsible for the retention, and the orders, if any, authorizing the same.

3. If the officers retained endeavored in due time to ascertain if the term of service of their commands were near their expiration or had expired.

4. If the officers retained rendered to their regimental commanders the reports required by paragraph 468, Army Regulations; also, if said officers were informed, at any time, officially or otherwise, that their commands had been mustered out.

II. Commandants of rendezvous for drafted men and volunteers, superintendents of volunteer recruiting service, and all other officers acting directly under the orders of the War Department, will direct similar inspections, and make reports, embracing the points enumerated in the foregoing, of officers detached and under their orders.

III. Any officer ascertained to have been irregularly retained will forthwith be relieved from duty, and ordered to report, by letter, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, with a view to his muster-out as of the date his command was so mustered.

IV. Hereafter, Paymasters will make no payments to regimental

officers absent, on detached service from their regiments and companies, until they have first fully satisfied themselves that the command of the officer so absent is in the service of the United States. In all cases where they find supernumerary officers in service they will immediately report the fact to the Adjutant-General of the Army, for the action of the War Department.

V. The following extracts from Orders and Regulations are republished for the information and guidance of all concerned:

(*Paragraph* 468, *Army Regulations.*)

"Officers on detached duty will report monthly to the commanders of their posts, of their regiments or corps, and to the Adjutant-General, their stations, the nature of their duties, and the authority placing them thereon; likewise each change of address."

(*Paragraph* 3, *General Order No.* 110, *A. G. O., of* 1863. *Extract.*)

"No commissioned officer, of any grade, in excess of the legal organization, will be recognized. Any commander who may acknowledge, or receive, as in service, any such officer will be brought to trial for neglect of duty and disobedience of orders. No person acting in the capacity will, under any circumstances, be permitted to receive pay and allowances from the Government; and paymasters making payment to such supernumeraries will be held individually accountable for amounts so paid."

(*Sections* 3 *and* 4, *General Remarks, Circular No* 36, *A. G. O., May* 2, 1864.)

"3. When troops are mustered out of service all officers and men, present and absent, who are entitled to be discharged, will be considered as mustered out at one time and place, except prisoners of war, who will be considered as in service until their arrival in a loyal State, with an allowance of time necessary for them to be returned to their respective places of enrollment. With officers and men of this class commanding officers of regiments and companies will exercise great care in stating, in the remarks on the muster-out rolls, the dates and place of capture, thus:

Prisoners of War. Captured at ——, *December* —, 186 .

"4. Officers and men absent from their commands on detached service, sick in hospital, or paroled (after the officer under whose command they may be has satisfied himself that their terms of service have expired), will be furnished with transportation by the Quartermaster's Department to the place where the regiment is to be mustered out in time to be present at said muster. The transportation will be furnished upon the requisition of the commanding officer under whom the officer or soldier may be serving, or of the surgeon in charge of the hospital where he may be sick."

(*Section* 5, *Circular No.* 75, *A. G. O., September* 22, 1864.)

"5. When the regiment, company, or other command of a regimental officer is mustered out it must be distinctly understood that the officer will be considered as mustered out therewith, and at the same time and place as the command.

An officer will be held to service for the full term of his muster only when the regulation command is retained in service for him.

Occasion is here taken to remind officers absent from their commands on detached service, sick, or otherwise, that it is their duty to keep themselves fully advised as to the dates at which their commands go out of service so that they may be mustered out and discharged therewith. (See circular No. 36, current series, from this office.) Officers neglecting this precaution will be held to a strict and rigid accountability. In cases of doubt timely application should be made to the Adjutant-General of the Army for information."

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

GENERAL CUSTER TO HIS COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION CAVALRY,
MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
October 21, 1864.

SOLDIERS OF THE THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION!—With pride and gratification your Commanding General congratulates you upon your brilliant and glorious achievements of the past few days.

On the 9th of the present month you attacked a vastly superior force of the enemy's cavalry, strongly posted with artillery in position, and commanded by that famous "Savior of the Valley," Rosser. Notwithstanding the enemy's superiority in numbers and position, you drove him twenty miles from the battle-field, capturing his artillery, six pieces in all, also his entire train of wagons and ambulances, and a large number of prisoners.

Again, during the memorable engagement of the 19th instant, your conduct throughout was sublimely heroic, and without a parallel in the annals of warfare. In the early part of the day, when disaster and defeat seemed to threaten our noble Army upon all sides, your calm and determined bearing while exposed to a terrible fire from the enemy's guns, added not a little to restore confidence to that portion of our Army already broken and driven back on the right.

Afterwards, rapidly transferred from the right flank to the extreme left, you materially and successfully assisted in defeating the enemy in his attempt to turn the left flank of our Army.

Again, ordered upon the right flank you attacked and defeated a division of the enemy's cavalry, driving him in confusion across Cedar Creek, then changing your front to the left at a gallop, you charged and turned the left flank of the enemy's line of battle and pursued his broken and demoralized army a distance of five miles; night alone put an end to your pursuit.

Among the substantial fruits of this great victory you can boast of having captured five battle flags, a large number of prisoners, including Major-General Ramseur and forty-five of the forty-eight pieces of artillery, taken from the enemy on that day, thus making fifty-one pieces of artillery, which you have captured from the enemy within the short period of ten days. This is a record of which you may well be proud, a record won and established by your gallantry, fortitude and perseverance.

You have surrounded the name of the Third Cavalry Division with a halo of glory, as enduring as time. The history of this war, when truthfully written, will contain no brighter page than that upon which is recorded the chivalrous deeds, the glorious triumphs of the soldiers of this division.

G. A. CUSTER, Brigadier-General Commanding.
Official—L. SIEBERT, Capt. and Asst.-Adjt. Gen.

FURLOUGHS EXTENDED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, October 22, 1864.

Circular No. 81.

All soldiers now on leave or furlough in the State of Illinois may, on application to Brigadier-General Cook, commanding military district of Illinois, have their furloughs extended until the 10th day of November, in order to enable them to exercise their elective franchise; and Brigadier-General Cook is authorized, upon application of any soldier on furlough in the State of Illinois, to grant the aforesaid extension, and make report of the furloughs extended by him to the Adjutant-General, Washington, and also to the Adjutant-General of the command to which the furloughed soldier belongs.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

SOLDIERS TO BE FURLOUGHED FOR THE ELECTION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW YORK CITY, OCT. 27, 1864,

General Orders No. 79.

Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, furloughs will be granted to such soldiers as desire to vote at the coming election and who are included in the classes hereinafter named:—

1. To all sick and disabled soldiers able to go to their homes, unfit for duty in the field, and who are now in hospitals in this department from the States of Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Maine, to the 14th of November, 1864. The Medical Director, Department of the East, will look to the execution of the above without delay.

2. To all Michigan, Wisconsin, Maryland Connecticut and New Hampshire soldiers in this department on detached service, or in the Veteran Reserve corps, and who can be spared to the 14th November, 1864.

3. Extensions of furloughs will also be granted to all Maine soldiers now on furlough in that State to the 12th of November, 1864.

4. These furloughs and extensions of furloughs will be issued direct by those having charge of the soldiers, and will be signed as by especial authority from Major-General Dix.

5. The number of furloughs and extensions of furloughs granted under this order will be reported, classing by States, to these headquarters.

6. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish free transportation to their homes, and to return to the place whence furloughed, to all soldiers so receiving furloughs and extensions of furloughs, for the purpose of enabling them to vote.

By command of Major-General DIX.
D. T. VAN BUREN, Colonel and Assistant-Adjutant-General.
Official—THOMAS LERON, Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 30, 1864.

General Orders No. 82.

Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, leaves of absence will be granted to such officers and soldiers as desire to vote at the coming election, and who are included in the classes hereinafter named, being in addition to those enumerated in General Orders No. 74, 75 and 79, Current Series, from this Department:—

1. To all sick and disabled officers and soldiers, able to go to their homes, unfit for duty in the field, and who are now in hospitals in this Department, from the States of Massachusetts, Indiana and Ohio, to the 15th November, 1864. To those from the States of New York and Rhode Island, to the 12th November 1864. The Medical Director, Department of the East, will see to the execution of the above without delay.

2. To such officers and soldiers of the Veteran Reserve Corps, on duty in this Department, as can be spared without injury to the service, for such time as will enable them to vote on the 8th of November, and not to extend over the 15th November.

3. Extensions of leaves to the 15th November, 1864, are hereby granted to all officers and soldiers now on leave in this Department by authority from this and all other departments.

4. These leaves of absence and furloughs, as also the above extensions of those already granted, will be issued direct by those having charge of the soldiers, and will be signed as by special authority from Major-General Dix, under this order quoting the same.

5. The number of leaves, furloughs and extensions granted under this order will be reported, classing by States, to these headquarters.

6. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish free transportation to their homes and to return to all persons included as above.

By command of Major-General DIX.
D. T. VAN BUREN, Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official—WRIGHT THIES, Aide-de Camp.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from October 31, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without leave.

Captain Martin H. McChesney, 2d New York Mounted Rifles.
First Lieutenant William F. McNamara, 69th Pennsylvania Vols.
Second Lieutenant John C. Taggart, 69th Pennsylvania Vols.

Disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

Captain Theodore Conkey, 3d Wisconsin cavalry.

Forging enlistment papers and inducing men to desert.

First Lieutenant Joel M. Straight, 38th Wisconsin Vols.

TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

Second Lieutenant Anton Meyer, 12th United States Infantry, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for absence without leave, is hereby notified that he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States, unless within fifteen days from October 29, he reports in person to the commanding officer of his regiment in the Army of the Potomac.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Surgeon L. W. Read, U. S. V., relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and assigned to duty in the Middle Department.

Surgeon L. Quick, U.S.V., relieved from duty in the Middle Department, and assigned to duty in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

Surgeon G. B. Parker, U.S.V., relieved from duty in the Middle Department, and assigned to duty with the Army of the Potomac.

Hospital Steward Charles Kratzenberg, U.S.A., assigned to duty with the 2d U. S. C. T.

Surgeons Israel Moses and P. A. O'Connell, U.S.V., relieved from their present duties, and assigned to duty in the Department of the East.

APPOINTMENTS.

Assistant Surgeons Frank G. Porter and Benjamin McClure, U.S.V., Surgeons U S.V.

G. A. Krelchmar, of New York, R. M. Lackey, of Illinois, J. C. Miles, of Michigan, D. C. Day, of Missouri, Assistant Surgeons U.S.V.

Dr. George A. Collamore, of the 100th Ohio Vols., Assistant Surgeon U S.V.

Dr. J. P. Dowlin, of the 29th Pennsylvania Vols., Assistant Surgeon U.S.V.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward K. Hogan, U.S.A., Assistant Surgeon U.S.V.

T. P. Seeley, of New Mexico, Assistant Surgeon U.S.V.

William St. George Elliott, Assistant Surgeon U.S.V.

Columbus J. White, of Washington, D. C., Reuben Barney, of Arlington, Va., Arthur O. Newell, of Barnstable, N. H., J. Detorest Nichols, of New York city, Henry L. Orth, of Harrisburgh, Pa., Lewis B. Comings, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Stacy B. Mershon, of Newark, N J., Medical Cadets.

Surgeon Frank D. Porter, Missouri State Militia, and Acting Assistant Surgeon A. T. Pick, U.S.A., to Assistant Surgeons, U. S. Vols.

Rev. Benjamin Smallen, of Little Rock, Ark., Hospital Chaplain.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, October 24, 1864.

Special Orders No. 362.

Permission to visit the U. S. General Hospitals within the lines of the several military departments of the United States, for the purpose of superintending the preparation of food in the Special Diet Kitchens of the same, is hereby granted Mrs. Anne Wettenmeyer, Special Agent U. S. Christian Commission, and such ladies as she may deem proper to employ, by request of United States Surgeons. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportion.

By order of the Secretary of War:
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

NAVY GAZETTE.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ALBEMARLE.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 1, 1864.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:—

I sent Lieutenant W. B. Cushing, on the 17th of October, with picket launch No. 1, to blow up the ram *Albemarle*. He returned to-day and reports to me that he blew up the *Albemarle* on the morning of the 28th. The destruction was complete. Picket launch No. 1 was destroyed by the enemy's shot, and sunk. One man escaped with Lieutenant Cushing; the others were captured. Commander Macomb writes that, "from circumstances which have occurred I am able to inform you that the ram is sunk.

D. D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral Commanding North Atlantic Squadron.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT CUSHING.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, November 2.

Admiral Porter has communicated to the Secretary of the Navy the following interesting particulars from Lieutenant Cushing, in regard to the sinking of the rebel ram *Albemarle*:

ALBEMARLE SOUND, October 30, 1864.

SIR:—I have the honor to report that the rebel iron-clad *Albemarle* is at the bottom of Roanoke River.

On the night of the 27th, having prepared my steam launch, I proceeded up toward Plymouth, with thirteen officers and men, partly volunteers from the squadron. The distance from the mouth of the river to the ram was about eight miles, the stream averaging in width some 200 yards, and lined with the enemy's pickets. A mile below the town was the wreck of the *Southfield*, surrounded by some schooners, and it was understood that a gun was mounted there to command the bend. I therefore took one of the *Shamrock's* cutters in tow, with orders to cast off and board at that point, if we were hailed. Our boat succeeded in passing the pickets, and even the *Southfield* within twenty yards, without discovery, and we were not hailed until by the lookouts on the ram. The cutter was then cast off and ordered below, while we made for our enemy under a full head of steam. The rebels sprung their rattle, rang the bell, and commenced firing at the same time, repeating their hail and seeming much confused.

The light of a fire ashore showed me the iron-clad made fast to the wharf with logs around her about 30 feet from her side. Passing her closely, we made a complete circle so as to strike her fairly, and went into her bows on. By this time the enemy's fire was very severe, but a dose of canister at short range seemed to moderate their zeal and disturb their aim.

Paymaster Swan, of the *Otsego*, was wounded near me, but how many more I know not. Three bullets struck my clothing, and the air seemed full of them. In a moment we had struck the logs just abreast of the quarter-port, breaking them in some feet, our bows resting on them. The torpedo boom was then lowered, and, by a vigorous pull, I succeeded in diving the torpedo under the overhang, and exploding it, at the same time that the *Albemarle's* gun was fired. A shot seemed to go crashing through my boat, and a dense mass of water rushed in from the torpedo, filling the launch, and completely disabling her. The enemy then continued his fire at fifteen feet range, and demanded our surrender, which I twice refused, ordering the men to save themselves, and removing my own coat and shoes. Springing into the river I swam, with others, into the middle of the stream, the rebel's failing to hit us. The most of our party were captured, some were drowned, and only one escaped besides myself, and he in another direction. Acting Master's Mate Woodman, of the *Commodore Hull*, met him in the water half a mile below the town, and assisted him as best he could, but failed to get him ashore. Completely exhausted, I managed to reach the shore, but was too weak to crawl out of the water until just at daylight, when I managed to creep into the swamp close to the fort. While hiding, close to the path, the *Albemarle's* officers passed, and I judged from their conversation that the ship was destroyed. Some hours' travelling in the swamp served to bring me out well below the town, when I sent a negro in to gain information and found that the ram was truly sunk. Proceeding through another swamp I came to a creek and captured a skiff belonging to a picket of the enemy, and with this, by 11 o'clock the next night, I made my way out to the *Valley City*.

Acting Master's Mate Wm. L. Howeth, of the *Monticello*, showed, as usual, conspicuous bravery. He is the same officer who has been with me twice in Wilmington Harbor. I trust he may be promoted when exchanged as well as Acting Third Assistant Engineer Stoldburg, who, being the first time under fire, handled his engine promptly and with coolness. All the officers and men behaved in the most gallant manner.

The cutter of the *Shamrock* boarded the *Southfield*, but found no guns there. Four prisoners were taken there.

The ram is now completely submerged, and the enemy have sunk three schooners in the river to obstruct the passage of our ships.

I desire to call the attention of the Admiral and Department to the spirit manifested by the sailors on the ships in these sounds. But few hands were wanted, but all hands were eager to go into the action, many offering their chosen shipmates a month's pay to resign in their favor.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. B. CUSHING, Lieutenant U.S.N.

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER, Commanding North Atlantic Squadron.

The name of the man who escaped is William Hoffman, seaman, on the *Chicopee*. He did his duty well and deserves a medal of honor.

Respectfully,
W. B. CUSHING, U.S.N.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED.

Carpenter William Hyde, to the *Wabash*.

Carpenter Augustus O. Goodsoe, to the *Minnesota*.

Boatswain Charles Woodland, to duty at the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia, Pa.

Commander William Renckendorff to duty under the direction of Rear-Admiral Gregory, New York.

Lieutenant-Commander William M. Gamble, to temporary ordnance duty at the New York Navy Yard.

Lieutenant-Commander William Mitchell, to duty in the West Gulf Squadron.

Lieutenant Simeon P. Gillette, to the *Canandaigua*.

Boatswain Charles Miller, to the *Wabash*.

DETACHED.

Captain R. W. Mead, from the court-martial at Philadelphia, and ordered to command the *San Jacinto*.

Lieutenant-Commander D. L. Braine, from the command of the *Vicksburg*, and ordered to command the *Pequot*.

Assistant Surgeon D. M. Skinner, from the *Marion*, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Tinkham, from the receiving ship *Alleghany*, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Surgeon James Laws, from special duty at the Naval Academy, and ordered to resume his duties on board the *Savannah*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. S. Oberly, from the *Macedonian*, and ordered to duty in the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Surgeon W. H. Jones, from the *Marblehead*, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Assistant Surgeon H. B. Babcock, from the *Agawam*, and ordered to the *Onondaga*.

Assistant Surgeon G. R. Franklin, from the *Onondaga*, and ordered to the *Agawam*.

Lieutenant-Commander Thomas O. Selfridge, from the Mississippi Squadron, and ordered to the *Huron*.

Lieutenant-Commander Francis H. Baker, from the command of the *Huron*, and ordered to command the *Vicksburg*.

Lieutenant-Commander S. P. Quackenbush, from the command of the *Pequot*, and waiting orders.

Commander John J. Glasson, from the *Brandywine*, and ordered to duty in charge of stores at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Second Assistant Engineer R. H. Thurston, from the *Pontoosuc*, and ordered to the *Dictator*.

Second Assistant Engineer Alfred Brower, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the *Dictator*.

Surgeon W. S. W. Ruschenberger, from the Navy Yard, Boston, and waiting orders.

Surgeon Samuel Jackson, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Commander Pierce Crosby, from the command of the *Keystone State*, and placed on furlough.

Gunner John Webber, from the *Colorado*, and placed on sick leave.

Commander Henry Rolando, from temporary duty at Baltimore, Md., and ordered to command the *Keystone State*.

Lieutenant-Commander George U. Morris, from ordnance duty at Boston, Mass., and ordered to command the *Shawmut*, at New York.

Lieutenant Henry D. H. Manley, from the *Canandaigua*, and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon L. J. Draper, from the *Unadilla*, and ordered to the receiving ship *Princeton*, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieutenant William B. Cushing, from the command of the *Monticello*, and ordered to duty in the North Atlantic Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon David Mack, detached from the West Gulf Squadron, and placed on sick leave.

Second Assistant Engineer James H. Chasmar, from the *Stromboli*, and ordered to the *Mohongo*.

Lieutenant-Commander Austin Pendergrast, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign G. M. McClure, from the *Wabash*, and placed on sick leave.

Sailmaker William M. Havells, from the *St. Lawrence*, and ordered to the *Colorado*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Captain S. P. Lee, having accepted the command of the Mississippi Squadron, is hereby ordered to proceed to Cairo, Illinois, and assume the command of the Mississippi Squadron, hoisting the flag of an Acting Rear-Admiral.

CORRECTION.

By inadvertance, Assistant Paymaster Arthur Burtis, Jr., (detached from the *Connecticut*, and ordered to settle accounts), was gazetted October 22d as if of the Volunteer instead of the Regular Naval Service, to which latter he belongs.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Midshipman Downes L. Wilson, at the Naval Academy.
Midshipman John H. H. Pesbine, at the Naval Academy.
Midshipman Henry W. Danforth, at the Naval Academy.

DISMISSED.

Sailmaker John King, of the *Colorado*.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Ensign Charles Hall, to the *Western World*.
Acting Ensign George Smith, to the *Supply*.
Acting Ensign Charles Moore, to the *Casco*.
Acting Master Charles Courtney, to temporary duty on the *Ohio*, at Boston.
Acting Master W. C. Staples, to the *Savannah*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineers James Fagan and James W. Smith, to the *Muscoota*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Taylor, to the *Muscoota*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John R. Sherwood, to duty at Baltimore, Md., as an assistant to Chief Engineer Philip G. Petty, U. S. N.
Acting Assistant Paymaster T. H. Haskall, to the *Circassian*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Denis Harrington, to the *Iuka*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Madden, to the *A. D. Vance*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Francis B. Shoemaker, to the *Western World*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer William D. Peters, to the *Casco*.
Acting Ensign H. D. Edwards, to temporary duty on the *Ohio*.
Acting Ensign Francis Wallace, to the *Chineo*.
Acting Master T. D. Babb, to the *Kensington*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon D. C. Burleigh, to the *Unadilla*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. E. Gregory, to the *Chippewa*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon D. W. Jones, to the *A. D. Vance*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Pierson, to the *Chineo*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles W. Pennington, to the *Peoria*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster James M. Flood, to the *Chippewa*.
Acting Master Gilbert Dayton, to command the *Naubuc*.
Acting Ensign G. M. Pulsifer, to the *Naubuc*.
Acting Master Jacob Kimball, to the *Dictator*.

DETACHED.

Acting Ensign Alfred Homsby, from the *Sea Foam* and placed on sick leave.
Acting Master James T. Ross, from the *Patapsco* and ordered to the *Shamut*.
Acting Master O. B. Warren, from the *Home* and placed on sick leave.
Acting Master G. W. Jenkins, from the *Savannah* and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. S. Rainer, from the *Iuka* and placed on sick leave.
Acting Master Samuel Very, from the *North Carolina* and ordered to command the *Casco*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers George W. Rodgers and Timothy Flanders, from the *Morse* and ordered to the *Wabash*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Louis Mitchell, from the *Pontoosuc* and ordered to the *Augusta*.
Acting Master J. F. Winchester, from the *Kensington* and waiting orders.
Acting Assistant Surgeon R. F. Brooks, from the *Florida* and ordered to the *Western World*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon W. J. Donor, from the *Morse* and ordered to the *Casco*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer George F. Smith, from the *Florida* and ordered to the *Casco*.
Acting Master John C. Dutch, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the *Chineo*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers Andrew J. Harris and William P. Vernon, from the *Fahkee* and ordered to the *Chineo*.
Acting Master Barker Van Voorhis, from temporary duty on the *Savannah* and ordered to the *Dan Smith*.
Acting Master B C. Dean, from the *Dan Smith* and ordered North.
Acting Assistant Surgeon G. H. Hatch, from the *Kennebec* and waiting orders.
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. D. Malone, from the *Fahkee* and ordered to the *Shawmut*.
Acting Ensign Frank G. Adams, from the *Union* and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.
Acting Master John McGowan, Jr., Acting Ensigns Henry E. Chase, Cornelius Washburn, William G. Cowell, Acting Gunner A. S. Soaper, Acting First Assistant Engineer David McArthur, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Jonathan W. Hackett and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Gilbert Webb and Edward Trayner, from the *Florida* and ordered to the *State of Georgia*.
Acting Master's Mate Jacob Cook, from the *Florida* and ordered to the *State of Georgia*.

APPOINTMENTS.

William A. Beattie, Acting Ensign, and will remain on board the *Sagamore*.
Lansing Perrine, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Western World*.
Edward Aspald, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board the *Nansemond*.
Abram Brown, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board the *Union*.
Thomas McNellis, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board the *Banshee*.
Thomas William Kind, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Muscoota*.
Thomas Tuttle, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.
Martin Freeman, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, and ordered to remain in the West Gulf Squadron.
James M. Abbott, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.
Benjamin F. Hawes, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.
George Devine, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *A. D. Vance*.
Christopher Nicolai Abelseth, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *A. D. Vance*.
Henry Stewart Mack, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Sassacus*.
William T. Walker, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Florida*.
John L. McIntosh and William Newell Bulkley, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Casco*.
Thomas Smith Jennings, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Florida*.
Alpheus Bigelow, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Sassacus*.
John D. Malone, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Fahkee*.
A. J. Greeley, Amos D. Allen, Charles S. Park and Hiram F. Carleton, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.
John E. Chadwick and John E Smith, Acting Second Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Stromboli*.
Joseph Watts, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board the *Galetea*.
Charles D. Duncan, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Union*.
Frank B. Morris, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to instruction at New York.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Ensign Robert P. Boss, and ordered to remain on board the *Kanawha*.
Acting Ensign William P. Wingood, and ordered to the *Penobscot*.
Acting Ensign Charles C. Wilbur, and ordered to the *Althea*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Anthony Williams, and ordered to remain attached to the *Vanderbilt*.
Acting Ensigns Charles H. Buck and Jessie W. Fisk, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Ensign Frank Kemble, and ordered to remain on board the *Sonoma*.
Acting Ensign Ansel S. Hitch, and ordered to remain on board the *South Carolina*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Francis J. Hadley, and ordered to remain on board the *Malvern*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Joseph A. Spaulding, and ordered to remain on board the *Emma*.
Acting Ensign Thomas Brewer, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Homan Garrecht, and ordered to remain on board the *Moccasin*.
Acting Ensigns Alexander A. Robinson and Robert B. Crape, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Master's Mate Harry Lucas (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to remain on duty at the naval depot, Port Royal, S. C.
Acting Master's Mate Allen Moore (under circular of October 7, 1893), and ordered to remain on board the *Houghton*.
Acting Master's Mate Urish Folger (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to remain on board the *O. M. Pettit*.
Acting Master's Mates Edward L Estabrook, Franklin Bradley and Frank A. Powers, and ordered to instruction at New York
Acting Second Assistant Engineer William J. O'Neill, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers Greenberg Dorsey, John W. Edmondson and John Wilson, of the Mississippi Squadron.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Master's Mate Frank Seymour, of the *Unadilla*, Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. A. Stureruck, U. S. steamtug *Martin*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Elisha M. Bumpers.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Isaac S. Meuch.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thaddeus D. Webster.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. D. Warren.
Acting Assistant Paymaster E. L. Turner.
Acting Ensigns Laurence Weber and Charles B. McQuin.
Acting Master's Mate George R. Bakeman, of the *Stonewall*.
Acting Master's Mate H. B. Conklin, of the *Stars and Stripes*.
Acting Master's Mate Henry S. Bolles, of the *Acacia*.
Acting Master's Mate Frank W. Turner, of the *Ottawa*.
Acting Master's Mate George W. Rich, of the *James Adger*.
Acting Master's Mate Silas A. Taber.
Acting Master's Mate John H. Wilson, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master Elias Reese, of the *Essex*, Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward W. Parks, of the *Ozark*, Mississippi Squadron.

DISMISSED.

Acting Master John O. Morse, of the *Metacomet*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer John P. Starr, of the *Moccasin*.
Acting Master Robert Walter.
Acting Ensigns William P. Lee and William Hall, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Chief Engineer George Prescott, of the Mississippi Squadron.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Master E. Herrick, to the *Shawmut*, and ordered to command the *Western World*.
Late Acting Master John W. Dicks, revoking his appointment and accepts his resignation as an Acting Master.
Acting Master G. W. Jenkins, detaching him from the *Savannah*.
Acting Ensign William B. Arrants, dismissal dated 4th January, 1864, is hereby revoked to take effect from that date

PROMOTED.

Acting Ensign M. W. McEntee, of the *Octorara*, to Acting Master.
Acting Ensign William Hull, of the *Port Royal*, to Acting Master.
Acting Ensign A. J. Louch, of the *Gettysburgh*, to Acting Master.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Edgar Brodhead, commanding the *Saratoga*, to Acting Lieutenant Commander.
Acting Master's Mate A. J. Kane, of the *Commodore Morris*, to Acting Ensign, and ordered to duty in James River, Va.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Ensign G. H. Barry.
Acting Master's Mate Albert H. Morgan, of the *Mobile*.
Acting Master's Mate Edward H. Schmidt.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Acting Master James T. Seavey, of the *Ohio*.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM MR. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1864.

To Major-General DIX:

The following dispatch has been received from General Sheridan:

CEDAR CREEK, VA., Friday, Oct. 21, 1864—4 P. M.

Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT, City Point, Va.

I pursued the routed force of the enemy nearly to Mount Jackson, which point he reached during the night of the 19th and 20th, without an organized regiment of his army. From the accounts of our prisoners who have escaped, and citizens, the rout was complete. About two thousand of the enemy broke and made their way down through the mountains on the left.

Fourteen miles on the line of retreat the road and country were covered with small arms thrown away by the flying rebels and other debris. Forty-eight pieces of captured artillery are now at my headquarters. I think that no less than three hundred wagons and ambulances were either captured or destroyed. The accident of the morning turned to our advantage as much as though the whole movement had been planned. The only regret I have is the capture in early morning of from 800 to 1,000 men.

I am now sending to the War Department ten battle-flags. The loss of artillery in the morning was seven from Crook, eleven from Emory, six from Wright. From all that I can learn, I think that Early's reinforcements were not less than 16,000 men.

P. H. SHERIDAN Major-General.

General Stevenson reports the arrival at Martinsburgh of 1,500 wounded and 1,500 prisoners. General Custer arrived this afternoon at Washington, with ten battle-flags displayed from the railroad engines. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1864—9 P. M.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX, New York:

Dispatches from General Grant, received this evening, inform the Department that an advance in force, for the purpose of reconnoissance, was made yesterday by Warren and Hancock. In the evening the enemy attacked Hancock vigorously, but were repulsed. The purpose being accomplished the troops were withdrawn from the advanced positions to which they had been pushed to nearer to their line of former occupation. The telegrams of General Grant give all the details received:

CITY POINT, October 27—9 P. M.

To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

I have just returned from the crossing of the Boydtown Plank-road with Hatcher's Creek. Our line now extends from its former left to Armstrong's Mill, thence by the South bank of Hatcher's Creek to the point above named. At every point the enemy was found entrenched, and his works manned. No attack was made during the day further than to drive pickets and cavalry inside of the main work. Our casualties have been light, probably less than two hundred. The same is probably true with the enemy. We captured, however, seven loaded teams on their way from Stony Creek to the enemy, about a dozen beef cattle, a travelling forge, and seventy-five to one hundred prisoners.

On our right Butler extended around well towards the Yorktown Road, without finding a point unguarded.

I shall keep our troops out where they are until toward noon tomorrow, in hopes of inviting an attack.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, October 29, 1864.

To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

The attack on General Hancock, now that a report has been received, proves to be a decided success. He repulsed the enemy and remained in his position, holding possession of the field until midnight, when he commenced withdrawing. Orders had been given for the withdrawal of the Second corps before the attack was made. We lost no prisoners except the usual stragglers, who are always picked up.

Our captures for the day on the south side foot up 910.

The rebel General Dearing is reported killed.

General Meade in his report says: "I am induced to believe the success of the operations, which was most decided, was mainly due to the personal exertions of Major-General Hancock and the conspicuous gallantry of Brigadier General Eagan."

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Reports from General Sherman's department to six o'clock this evening indicate that the Rebel Army is again threatening demonstrations against Tennessee, but there is no reason to doubt that Sherman and Thomas will be found prepared for whatever movement may take place.

The reports from Missouri and Arkansas concur in stating the defeat of Price with heavy loss.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CASUALTIES AMONGST OFFICERS.

KILLED.

Babcock, Willoughby, Lieut-col 75 NY
Brower, J M, Major 122 New York
Barrett, Lieut 61 Pa
Bier, Capt Gen Crook's staff
Bidwell, Brigadier-General
Buchanan, Capt Com Sub
Clark, Wm J Adjt
Chadin, Wm H, Capt 14 N H
Carpenter, O B, Lieut 9 NY heavy art
Davis B J, Capt 22 Iowa
Edmonds, G W, Lieut 112 NY
Fisk, J A, Lieut 14 N H
Fosgate, Wm A, Capt 14 N H
Goodwin Ajalon, Lieut 14 Me
Gage, Capt 148 N Y
Glidden, J F, Lieut 3 Mass cav
Gump, John A Lieut, A A G 2d brig 3 div
Hall, Lieut-col 13 Va
Higgenbotham, Lieut-col 65 N Y
Hart, R D, Major 159 N Y, Insp-Gen Grover's staff
Jackman, Wm, Lieut 14 Me
Jenkins, Surgeon
Knowlton, Daniel, Capt 114 N Y
Kilburn, Thomas, Lieut 122 O
Lee, O R, Lieut 11 Vermont
Lowell, C, Col 2 Mass
Morland, Lieut 28 Iowa
Main, J G, Adjt 6 N Y
Minnich, Lieut 49 Pa
Oldnager, Lieut 9 N Y heavy art
Philips, Daniel M, Capt 12 Me
Poole, John F, Lieut 3 Mass cav
Philling, A, Lieut 184 N Y
Pearss, W B, Adjt 14 N Y
Pearl, H S, Lieut 14 N H
Richmond, Capt 159 N Y
Reinenshieder, J W, Captain 28 Iowa
Reed, R H, Lieut 131 N Y
Ruhl, Captain 87 Pa
Smith, Major 2 Colorado
Southworth, Lieut bat 2, 5 U S art
Smith, Capt 2 Mass
Smart, Major 90 N Y
Thorburn, Col comd 1st div Crook's corps
Thompson, Samuel F, Capt 12 Me
Taylor, Capt 61 Pa
Tilden, Lieut 26 U S
Watson, Capt 8 Ind
Wells, George D, Col 34 Mass

WOUNDED.

Agner, Fred, Capt 176 N Y
Ackman, Chas W, Insp Gen 1st brig 93 Pa
Allen, W, Lieut 23 Ohio, left hip
Amidon, Geo H, Capt 4 Vt, thigh
Alward, F, Lieut 102 Pa, side
Aikens, Joseph P, Capt 4 Vt, thigh
Allen, Lieut 9 N Y heavy art, head
Beebe, Lieut 142 N Y
Browne, Capt 17 Iowa, face
Beeck, A H, Lieut 131 N Y
Brady, James, Capt 26 Mass
Boarts, James, Lieut 22 Iowa
Briggs, A N, Capt 106 N Y, foot
Burns, Thomas, Lieut 96 Pa, shoulder
Bortz, John, Lieut 138 Pa, hip
Briggs, A W, Capt 106 N Y, foot
Burnham, W, Capt 12 Ct, hip
Brownson, John L, Capt 34 Ohio, arm
Billings, Albert, Capt 6 N Y, hand
Black, James B, Capt 18 Ind, ankle
Boudon, Capt 18 Ind, slight
Bailey, G W, Lieut 18 Ind, arm
Bushnell, E W, Lieut 12 Ct, chest
Barker, C P N, Lieut 28 Iowa, arm
Bard, Edgar, Capt 90 N Y, thigh
Blackford, Lieut 60 Ohio, arm amp
Beebe, D, Lieut 3 N Y, thigh
Barker, Geo, Capt 30 Mass, shoulder
Charters, A M, Lieut 17 Iowa, arm
Caster, Capt, Adjt-Gen 3d div 18th corps, leg
Clark, Eusebius S, Major 26 Mass
Chapman, Wm H, Capt 26 Mass
Cue, A B, Capt 26 Mass
Clarke, Capt 117 N Y
Cossum, Frederick, Lieut 75 Mass
Colborn, A B, Lieut 14 N H
Coxson, Wm, Capt 176 N Y
Cogins, Capt 6 Maryland
Crocker, H H, 2d Mass, leg
Conger, C T, Capt 64 Illinois, chest
Carpenter, G W, Capt 116 N Y
Clark, G W, Captain 22 Iowa, hip
Conard, S W, Lieutenant 138 Pa, knee
Cloward, Samuel, Lieut 138 Pa, knee
Comstock, Major 13 Ct, hand
Crater, J P, Capt 15 N J, thigh
Clark, Lieut 10 Vt, abdomen
Corea, W H, Capt 131 N Y
Clark, Major 26 Mass
Chesney, Lieut 12 Me
Coyt, Chas W, Capt 8 Ct, shoulder
Cisaruff, T, Lieut 97 Pa, thigh
Cree, A B, Capt 22 Iowa, leg
Curtis, James M, Capt 188 NY, breast
Casner, Capt 91 Pa, leg
Charles, W S, Lieut-col 18 Ind
Drew, Chas W, Lieut 26 Mass
Dickerman, Asa W, Lieut 26 Mass
Davis, Adjt Gen on Gen Foster's staff, groin
Davis, G E, Lieut 10 Vt, shoulder
Dwight, A W, Lieut-col 122 N Y
Dempsey, J L, Lieut 34 Mass
Duffy, Edward, Lieut-col 159 N Y
Draper, Lucius G, Lieut 75 Mass
Davis, James T, Lieut 38 Mass, hip
Doyle, L P, Lieut 13 Pa
Dodge, Wm, Lieut 9 Vt, leg
Draper, S G, Lieut 75 N C, thigh
Davis, H I, Lieut 7 N Y, side
Ellington, R, Adjt 3 Mass cav
Fuller, Anson, Capt 75 Mass
Ferris, Eugene W, Lieut 30 Mass, leg
Farnsworth, Ezra, Lieut 26 Mass, leg amputated
Fenn, A H, Capt 2 Ct art, arm amp
Fuller, A N, Lieut 10 Vt, arm
French, G O, Lieut 1 Vt art, arm
Franklin, Eusene, Lieut 176 N Y, breast
Fish, Lieut 9 N Y heavy art, head
Griswold, J R, Capt 131 N Y
Gardner, Alexander, Col 14 N H
Gardner, J B, Capt 14 Me
Grover, C E, Lieut 131 N Y
Galpin, H M, Major 121 N Y, thighs
Grover, Brig Gen C, side
Gardner, Robert, 79 N Y, shoulder
Hoyt, Jas J, Lieut 156 N Y, shoulder
Hillan, E R, Lieut 122 Ohio, hip
Haleman, J H, Col 1 U S col
Harrington, J H, Lieut 96 N Y, side
Hoyt, S D, Lieut 26 Mass, thigh
Haley, E B, Capt 1 Me bat, thigh
Henry, R, Lieut 131 N Y, breast
House, Capt 60 Ohio, foot
Holcomb, C, Lieut 5 West Va, foot
Hyett, James H, Capt 9 N Y, arm
Hanigar, R, Lieut 37 Pa, leg
Hamblin, I, Col 65 N Y, thigh
Hyde, Capt 6 N Y heavy art, arm
Hayden, T L, Capt 6 corps H Q, side
Huhls, Lieut 2 Mass, side
Hussey, Lieut 2 Mass
Howe, Geo P, Capt 176 N Y, arm
Howard, Henry M, Lieut 75 Mass
Hart, A B, Lieut 128 N Y, knee
Hinchmad, E A, Lieut 131 N Y
Hobbs, J F, Capt 14 Me
Hasbrouck, J D, Capt 156 N Y
Houghton, Russell O, Lieut 26 Mass
Howland, Geo W, Lieut 3 Mass cav
Hasbrouck M, Lieut 156 N Y
Johnson, Thos B, Lieut 30 Mass, thigh
Johnson, James, Lieut 121 N Y, hip
Johnson, John S, Lieut 100 Pa, ankle
Judge, Thos, Lieut 62 N Y, leg amp
James, Lyman, Lieut 3 Mass cav, hip
Johnson, B, Capt 30 Mass, hip
Jones, Major 6 N Y heavy art, thigh
Ketchem, E N, Capt 186 N Y, arm
Kitchen, Col J Howard
Kavaney, Thomas, Capt 5 Vt, thigh
Kenney, E R, Capt 6 Vt, thigh
Kurtz, C H, Lieut 24 Ind, foot
Konney, Lieut-col 8 Ind, thighs
Knott, A R, Capt 24 Iowa, side
Kellett, Lieut 90 N Y, leg
Keese, F S, Major 128 N Y, back
Lamb, Capt 90 N Y, face
La Forge, A T, Lieut 106 N Y, head
Lowery, O B, Lieut 18 Ind, breast
Lovett, Wm B, Lieut 138 Pa, thigh
Larker, L F, Lieut 10 N H, arm
Loomis, Lieut 24 Ind
Le Fevre, Lieut 156 N Y, thigh
Lyman, N, Adjt 10 Vt, leg
Lunolat, H H, Lieut 131 N Y
Lee, E P, Capt 1 Vt art, arm
Leich, Arthur, Lieut 131 N Y
McNutt, J G, Capt 159 N Y
Millemore, C J, Adjt 37 Wis, back
McConugle, Capt Gen Sheridan's staff
Milliken, Major 43 N Y
McKensin, R S, Col 2 Ct art, shoulder
McGregory, J, Lieut 2 Ct art, arm amputated
Macurdy, D A, Lieut 14 N H
Mulholland, Thos H, Lieut 176 N Y, arm
McCauley, D, Col 11 Ind, thigh
Marshal, John H, Lieut 26 Mass
Miller, G W, Q M 116 N Y, shoulder
Myers, Major John
Moffitt, S, Lieut-col 96 NY, leg & back
McKinzie, Colonel R G
Messenger, Lieut 22 Iowa, arm
Miller Joseph, Lieut 6 Ct, shoulder
Nice, C F, Capt 10 Vt, arm
Nice, Geo H, Major 9 Me, mouth
Orr, Geo, Capt 77 N Y, arm
Ott, Lieut 24 Ind
Porter, Lieut 18 Ind, thigh
Porter, Wm, Capt 18 Ind, thigh
Pine, F, Lieut 1 U S colrd, leg
Pasiley, Ed, Lieut 176 N Y
Polong, Lieut N
Patchell, James, Capt 102 Pa, leg
Penrose, Wm H, Col com 1 brig, arm
Parks, B D, Capt 22 Iowa
Plumstead, John J, Lieut 131 N Y
Rosburg, Lieut 6 N Y
Rider, W H, Lieut 5 U S col, thigh
Ridgway, W B, Lieut 8 Ind, arm
Roome, Wm B, Capt A A G 2d brig, thigh
Rundle, T J, Capt 156 N Y, leg
Richardson, James P, Lieut-col 38 Mass, shoulder
Smith, Jr, Isaac, Asst Surg 26 Mass
Smith, Stephen B, Adjt 26 Mass
Sturtevant, J W, Lieut 14 N H
Smith, H, Adjt 159 N Y
Slagle, Robert, Lieut 89 Pa, abdomen
Stone, Geo H, Lieut 14 N H
Strain, Alex, Lieut-col 153 N Y, arm
Story, Phil, Adjt 9 NY heavy art, head
Stafford, Lieut 9 N Y heavy art
Shannon, R A, Lieut 25 Ind, arm
Solely, A C, Capt 34 Mass
Smith, Capt 2 U S
Small, Adjt 6 Me, leg
Sharpe, Jacob, Col 156 N Y
Stevens, Chas, 6 N Y
Shannon, Dr 19 Ohio
Shanrman, Lieut-col 90 N Y, arm amp
Spaulding, J L, Adjt 29 Ct, foot
Sanborn, John W, Lieut 1 Me bat
Thayer, Enos W, Capt 26 Mass
Tracy, A S, Lieut-col 2 Vt, thigh
Tunis, N, Capt A I G 1 brig, arm
Thompkins, Col of Gen Wright's staff
Webster, M S, Lieut 14 N H

ON Saturday, Major-General Torbert, chief of Sheridan's cavalry, introduced to Secretary Stanton private James M. Compson, Co. D, Ninety-first Ohio volunteers, detailed bearer of three Rebel battle-flags—one captured by himself at Cedar Creek, and another captured by private Richard Taylor at the same place. The other was captured by the Fourteenth Pennsylvania cavalry in the Luray Valley. Secretary Stanton returned the thanks of the Department to the captors, and ordered medals to be prepared for them in recognition of their gallantry.

MAJOR-General Peck, arrived in New London, Conn., last week, and inspected Fort Trumbull. He is on a tour of inspection to visit all the fortifications on the New England coast.

GENERAL LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORTS.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 29.]

General Lee sent the following to the War Office on Thursday night:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War:

The movement of the enemy against our left to-day was repulsed. Two attacks upon our lines were made—one between the Henrico Poor House and Charles City Road, the other on the Williamsburgh Road. Several hundred prisoners and four stand of colors were captured. Our loss was slight.

On the Southside the enemy crossed Rowanty Creek below Burgess' Mill, and forced back the cavalry in the afternoon. General Heth attacked, and at first drove them; but found them in too strong force. Afterwards the enemy attacked and were repulsed. They still hold the plank road at Burgess' Mill. Heth took some colors and prisoners.

On the 25th, Colonel Mosby, near Bunker Hill, captured Brigadier-General Dufie and several other prisoners, a number of horses, and killed a number of the enemy. He sustained no loss. R. E. LEE.

The Yankee troops principally engaged in the movement on Thursday below Richmond belonged to the Eighteenth corps; those engaged on the south side were the Second, Ninth and part of the Fifth.

ANOTHER DISPATCH FROM GENERAL LEE—THE ENEMY BEATEN ON THE NORTH AND SOUTH SIDES.

The following official report was received from General Lee last night:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA.
October 28, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War:

General A. P. Hill reports that the attack of General Heth upon the enemy upon the Boydton Plank Road, mentioned in my dispatch last evening, was made by three brigades under General Mahone in front, and General Hampton in the rear. Mahone captured four hundred prisoners, three stands of colors, and six pieces of artillery. The latter could not be brought off, the enemy having possession of the bridge.

In the attack subsequently made by the enemy General Mahone broke three lines of battle, and during the night the enemy retired from the Boydton Plank Road, leaving his wounded and more than two hundred and fifty dead on the field.

About nine o'clock P. M. a small force assaulted and took possession of our works on the Baxter Road, in front of Petersburgh, but was soon driven out.

On the Williamsburgh road yesterday General Field captured upwards of four hundred prisoners and seven stands of colors. The enemy left a number of dead in front of our works, and returned to his former position to-day. R. E. LEE.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Oct. 31.]

The following official dispatch has been received:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA.
October 29, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War:

General Hampton followed the enemy on his withdrawal from Rowanty Creek, driving his rear-guard across, and pursuing the cavalry behind the lines of their infantry.

Several hundred prisoners were captured, and the enemy burned some of their caissons and ambulances.

Our lines are reëstablished.

R. E. LEE, General.

Early this morning the enemy were drawn up in line of battle near battery Harrison, but made no attack. At two o'clock P. M. yesterday, at which hour we left our advanced line of pickets in front of battery Harrison, it was very still. It was also quiet on the south side yesterday.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Oct. 31.]

Lomax has chastised the enemy's cavalry in two engagements in the Valley, and captured three pieces of artillery. Pretty well for an army that was represented by Sheridan to be scattered to the winds. We have begun to get our artillery back, and will have it all before we stop.

HOW SOLDIERS MARRY.—The *Indian Military Gazette* describes the manner in which soldiers obtain wives from the girls' schools in the country:—"The usual mode of procedure is, that when a soldier applies, through the captain of his company to the commanding officer, for permission to select a wife from one of these institutions, the commanding officer communicates with the superintendent of the institution, stating the particulars of the would-be Benedict's age, character, etc.—of course a good character is *sine quâ non*—and, on the receipt of a favorable reply, the soldier is dispatched to the station where the institution is situated, with a letter of introduction and a month's leave. He is there introduced to the young lady who has been selected for him, and favored with an interview, in the presence, of course, of the discreet matron. Should the parties be mutually pleased with each other, they meet, in a similar manner, daily for a week or fortnight, until the marriage ceremony takes place. The arrangements are conducted by the matron, and the *trousseau* is provided by the institution. The applicant is not bound to propose to the first maiden to whom he is presented any more than she is to accept his proposal, but, should he desire it, is presented to a second or third. He is not allowed, however, as is generally believed in the Army, to see the whole assembled, and throw his hankerchief, *à la Sultan*, to the object of his choice. We think, if the mode of procedure were generally known, there would be many more applicants among the most respectable non-commissioned officers to obtain wives from these institutions than there are. The general belief among soldiers is, that all the girls are paraded in ranks like a company of soldiers, each girl having a slate suspended to her neck, and that the applicant walks down the ranks and writes his name on the slate of her whose appearance pleases him most. It is needless to say that as soldiers are, by reason of their exclusion from the company of the fair sex, the most bashful beings on earth, there is not a man but would rather plunge into the hottest fire of a battle than undergo such a fearful ordeal. If they knew how the arrangements were actually carried on, the affair would be divested of most of its terrors."

Upon the same subject we find the following specimen of amatory correspondence, which has been published by the *Central India Times*: "'Kamptee, August 12th, 1864.—Mr. ———, I was told that you had one Daughter Fit for marriage, and I hope We will come to Agreement on the subject. Pease to send word by bearer.—CORPORAL ———, —— Company, 1st battalion Royal Regiment.' Our readers must admire the practical turn of mind, and absence of false delicacy, which suggests an answer 'by bearer,' without giving either of the parties concerned on the other side any unnecessary time for 'consideration.'"

MR. A. RAYMOND (late ROGERS & RAYMOND), 121, 123 & 125 Fulton street, and one of the oldest and best established clothing houses in New York, announces in a quiet card, and without any unnecessary flourish, that he has put down the prices of his Fall and Winter Stock of Clothing as nearly as possible to what would be fair rates under a specie medium. Such a statement from a highly respectable house is to be depended on.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs W. M. RAYMOND & Co., the sole manufacturers of FISK'S metallic burial cases. These cases are made of cast metal in imitation of rosewood, and have the merit of being air and water tight, and are indestructible by ordinary agencies.

PURSUANT to instructions from the War Department, the furloughs of all disabled soldiers given from hospitals in the Department of the East, are extended until the 12th of November, 1864.

CAPTAIN George W. Murphy, Commissary of Subsistence, at Pittsburgh, Pa., has received orders to take the field on November 1st.

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Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Hamlin, Medical Inspector Department of Washington—Office, 303 I street, north.
Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—132 Pennsylvania avenue.
Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.
Surgeon Thomas Antisell, to attend officers of the Volunteer Army—Office in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.
Surgeon C. Sutherland, U. S. Army, Medical Purveyer—office, 212 G street, near 18th.
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Brigadier General A. P. Howe, Chief of Artillery—corner 19th and H streets.
Cavalry Bureau—Office, 302 H street, under command of Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff; Lieutenant-Colonel Eckin, in charge of purchase and inspection of horses, and quartermaster duties—Office, 374 H street.
Captain H. Clay Wood, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.
Major C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Colored Bureau—531 17th street, opposite War Department.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

SPANGLER—GREEN.—In Washington, Oct. 27th, at Trinity church, by the Rev. Wm. Suddard, D.D., of Philadelphia, Captain JOHN R. SPANGLER, 6th U. S. Cavalry, to HELEN R., daughter of J. Green, M.D.

FLANDREAU—UNDERHILL.—In New Rochelle, N. Y., on Tuesday, October 11th, at the residence of the lady's parents, by the Rev. Otis Saxton, STATES B. FLANDREAU, of the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, United States Army, to Miss LIZZIE, daughter of G. P. Underhill, all of the above place. No cards.

DAVIS—WOODRUFF.—At Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, October 26th, by Rev. D. Wm. Pinkney, Lieutenant KENT D. DAVIS, Marine Corps U. S. N., and C. ELISE, daughter of Major J. C. Woodruff, Corps of Engineers Unted States Army.

ALDEN—LINCOLN.—In St. Luke's church, Philadelphia, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Howe, Assistant Surgeon C. H. ALDEN, U. S. Army, to KATE R., daughter of E. Lincoln, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

HART.—At the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., on the 19th Oct. last, Major ROBERT McDERMUT HART, Inspector General, staff of General Grover, eldest son of George Hart, of this city, aged 24 years.

TOLLES.—At Winchester, W. Va., October 28th, ERICSSON MAPES, only child of Lieut. Col. C. W. and Sophie G. Tolles, aged 10 months and 14 days.

MURPHEY.—In Norfolk, Va., on the 18th ult., PIERCY MURPHEY, in the 14th year of his age, son of Commander P. U. Murphey, formerly of the U. S. Navy.

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Sealed Proposals for each class separately will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, P.M., of the 2d day of December next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1865, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be required:

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The application is to be addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, and can be made by the candidate or by any person for him, and his name will be placed on the register. The registry of a name, however, gives no assurance of an appointment, and no preference will be given in the selection to priority of application.

The number of Cadet Engineers is limited by law to fifty. The candidate must be under eighteen years of age, and his application must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence of moral character, mechanical aptitude and of his having been employed at least two years in the actual fabrication of steam machinery. Before receiving an appointment, he must pass a medical examination of his physical fitness, and an academic examination of his mental qualifications. He will then be admitted to the Naval Academy in the class of Cadet Engineers, and afforded every means of acquiring a scientific and practical knowledge of the principles of mechanics necessary for discharging the duties of a Steam Engineer in the Navy.

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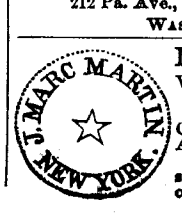
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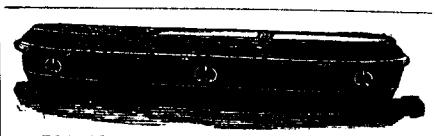
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PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.—

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 2 o'clock, P. M. of the 25th day of November next, for furnishing RATIONS to the United States Marines at the following stations, during the year 1865, viz:

Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Charlestown, Massachusetts.
Brooklyn, New York.
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Washington City, District of Columbia.
Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia.

Each ration to consist of three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pound of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and a fourth pound of corn meal; and at the rate to one hundred rations of eight quarts of beans, or, in lieu thereof, twice per week, ten pounds of rice; or, in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of dessicated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee; or, in lieu thereof, one and a half pound of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar: one pound of sperm candles, or, one and one fourth pound of adamantine candles; or, one and a half pound of tallow, four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt.

The rations to be delivered upon the order of the Commanding Officer of each station; the fresh beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of the fore and hind quarters, neck, and kidney—tallow excluded; the pork, No. 1 prime mess pork; the flour, extra superfine; the coffee, good Rio; the sugar, good New Orleans, or its equivalent; and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, &c., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned,....,of....in the State of..... and....,of....in the State of....., hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of.... for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said ....shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said....and that which may be accepted.

Witness. A. B. Guarantor.
E. F. C. D. Guarantor.
.....186..

I hereby certify that the above-named ..... are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1865," and addressed to the undersigned,

W. B. SLACK, Major and Quartermaster.

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Great relief to the Soldier. Men prefer to carry 100 rounds of ammunition in this manner to 40 in the old way.

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OFFICIAL REPORT

made to the Department, based on a trial in the Army of the Potomac during this Spring and Summer's severe campaign:—

"The men were questioned in regard to the following difficulties noticed with the old accoutrements:—

"First. Did the shoulders or breast become chafed?

"Second. Was there any pain in the stomach from pressure of the box?

"Third. How did the weight of the cartridge-box affect them in comparison with the old?

"Fourth. Could they use their arms with more freedom?

"Fifth. Could they breathe with greater ease, and longer respiration?

"Sixth. Was the box in the way, or uncomfortable lying down?

"To these questions the following answers were given:—

"First. In no case was there any chafing or uncomfortableness from the straps on the shoulders, nor did it make them feel anything like so warm.

"Second. The weight of the box was not felt on the stomach, and no pain.

"Third. That the weight of the cartridge-box was not felt, and that they would rather carry one hundred rounds in that way than forty in the old.

"Fourth. The arms are entirely free, as much as if they had nothing on.

"Fifth. The coat can at all times be thrown open, and the fullest respiration can be obtained, the lungs having free scope.

"Sixth. The box was not in the way, and they could sleep comfortably with their accoutrements on.

"They are far more convenient in action. During the campaign my men were, from the sixth of May until the twentieth, without having their accoutrements off, day or night, but once; no complaints were heard of sore shoulders, breasts or stomachs, and men ruptured found them beyond all comparison easier than the old. The box does not interfere with the handling of the piece. I find that these accoutrements are scattered through this division—men threw away the old, and took these from the dead and wounded on the field. This one thing speaks more for them than any and all I can say."

There are no knapsack straps under the arms. The sack is kept up on the shoulders and cannot settle into the hollow of the back. There is no broad cross belt over the breast, so oppressive and hot, with the old style.

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THE CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA.

OUR familiar heading, "Campaign in Georgia," bids fair to give place to "Campaign in Alabama," or even to "Campaign in Tennessee," since the chief seat of war in the West has already been transferred from the first-named State to the second, and at this moment General HOOD is endeavoring to push it from Northern Alabama up into Tennessee. That which DAVIS promised his recruits from the latter State seems not impossible of accomplishment—that their feet should again press their native soil. Brisk and determined manœuvres have been made on the Confederate part, but the counter-moves of SHERMAN have been still more rapid, skillful and effective. While brilliancy of action is illustrating the Western campaign now as always heretofore, there is a "plen- "tiful lack" of dispatches to portray its details. Using such material as we have, however, let us proceed with description and commentary.

On Sunday, the 25th of September, DAVIS made his famous speech at Macon, in which, confident in the new plan of campaign, he publicly announced HOOD'S march into Tennessee, to sever the wonderfully attenuated line of communications which SHERMAN had hitherto held. Promptly, thereafter, HOOD moved out from the region of Jonesboro', struck the West Point Railroad, crossed the Chattahoochee, and threw himself on the railroad running from Chattanooga to Atlanta. He soon occupied Dallas, and threatened Rome and Kingston. The former of these places was reported as captured by him; but the report was incorrect; it has always remained in our hands. Ackworth and Big Shanty, however, he did secure, though neither is a point of importance. On the 5th of October, HOOD struck at the important post of Allatoona. Fortunately its keeping had been entrusted to General CORSE, a skillful and intrepid officer, who held the place victoriously against every assault, after one of the most gallant defences of the war. HOOD thence marched to Dalton, which he captured. Here his cavalry and infantry broke up the railroad, and seriously threatened Chattanooga. He succeeded in destroying various bridges on the road, and tore up the rails for a long distance.

But SHERMAN was already on HOOD'S track, and the latter, accordingly, leaving Dalton, pushed out through Snake Gap, ten miles east of Villanow, to the latter point, and thence westerly to Lafayette. From the latter point he turned southwesterly to Gaylesville, a small town near Jefferson, in Cherokee County, Northern Alabama, adjoining the Georgia line. A few miles further brought him to Blue Pond, about the centre of Cherokee County. But SHERMAN was still in pursuit; and, accordingly, he threw himself down along the Coosa River (on which Gaylesville is situated) to Gadsden, in the extreme southwesterly corner of the same county, and there paused.

For a week or more, HOOD remained at Gadsden. BEAUREGARD brought him some reinforcements to Jacksonville, a few miles southeast of Gadsden. Then, under the direction of BEAUREGARD, the enemy's army marched in good spirits northwesterly from the latter point to Gunter's Landing, on the Tennessee, just north of Warrenton. STEWART'S corps started in advance on October 21st, the rest of the army following next day. SHERMAN, meanwhile, had rapidly pursued HOOD from Atlanta to Dalton, and thence westerly into Alabama, and had one corps at Gaylesville on the 20th. There was but little skirmishing between the two forces, they being too distant for that purpose. General HOOD is said to have informed his troops that they were starting on a fifteen days' campaign. Precisely what his designs are, it is difficult to say, for they seem to have been thwarted. For a week, all our Army appears to have remained in the vicinity of Gaylesville, except the portion detailed for opposing the passage of the Tennessee. But HOOD reached the latter river with only trifling skirmishing. On the 3d of November, it is reported that he was repulsed by some of our forces at the mouth of Bluewater Creek, east of Florence, Alabama, in attempting to cross the Tennessee at that point.

Both before and after that day, however, portions of HOOD'S Army crossed the river between Florence and Decatur, at the Muscle Shoals, and several heavy skirmishes took place between our cavalry and the enemy's at Decatur, and at other points along the river. The Union gunboats also took part in these engagements, some of them having repulsed the enemy's efforts to cross, and others being destroyed in similar attempts. The gunboat *Undine*, and transports *Venus* and *Chasemen* were captured at Fort Herman, on the river, after a hard fight with the enemy's shore batteries, and most of the crews were killed or wounded. At Johnsonville, eight steamboats, loaded with Government stores were burned by us, and the place evacuated, as the enemy under FORREST approached it. The latter took the town and captured two of our gunboats defending it. FORREST then blockaded the river, and, with a few captured transports, conveyed troops across it. Meanwhile, KILPATRICK has been raiding on the enemy's rear, and threating his supplies, which come chiefly from Talladega. WHEELER is protecting the enemy's rear, and the two cavalry generals are renewing some of their old contests.

To add to the complexity of the situation, SHERMAN, leaving the enemy on both sides of the Tennessee River, has undertaken not only to destroy HOOD'S Northern campaign, but to prosecute his own to the seaboard. In other words, leaving THOMAS' troops at Nashville, Bridgeport, and along the Tennessee, and throwing STANLEY'S Fourth corps on Decatur, with the rest of his Army he has gone back to Atlanta, and threatens Macon and Augusta. Such are the latest details of this most interesting and exciting campaign. We wait with anxiety the results of SHERMAN'S bold and vigorous manœuvre.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

COMPARATIVE quiet has reigned along the Petersburgh lines during the past week. Even the inevitable and deadly picket firing has somewhat abated its fury, while studies in "conchology," or the science of shells, as the mortar-practice has been facetiously styled, are happily intermitted in most quarters. The late important attempt on Hatcher's Run remains the theme of discussion and criticism. A want of promptness in the combined movements of the Ninth, Fifth and Second corps seems to have caused the difficulty. The failure of CRAWFORD'S (Third) division of the Fifth to connect with the Second corps on the left, as already described by us, was calamitous. This division comprises now the survivors of the old First corps, with recruits, and would have gladly performed its part of the plan. But it found itself completely astray in the blind and almost impenetrable woods, and its way rugged, and filled with fallen trees and other obstacles, while the immediate presence of the enemy, as well as the nature of the country, caused the march to be slow and cautious. The enemy, who, it would appear, had very early penetrated our plan by his system of spies, scouts, and outposts, was, meanwhile, gathering his forces, and lying in wait for a favorable opportunity. Before CRAWFORD came up, he struck the right flank of the Second corps. By the cool, skillful, and resolute manner in which EGAN handled his (Second) division of that corps, and the prompt coöperation of MOTT, and the gallantry of our men of both divisions, the enemy was handsomely repulsed. General HANCOCK'S congratulatory order explains where the credit of this achievement lies, and also explains HAMPTON'S cavalry attack on our rear, to which too slight allusion was made last week.

In the Ninth corps, WILCOX, as we have said, advanced skirmishing down the Duncan Road, and struck the enemy's works covering Hatcher's Run. FERRERO followed him, and deployed on his right. POTTER remained in reserve, and was not materially engaged. While WILCOX was so employed, the Fifth corps came up, and formed on his left, GRIFFIN'S First division (under BARTLETT) holding the right, AYRES' Second the centre, and CRAWFORD'S Third the left. CRAWFORD pushed out on the left through the woods, while AYRES remained comparatively quiet. The divisions of BARTLETT, WILCOX and FERRERO were the three chiefly engaged in skirmishing during the day.

Of the Second corps, EGAN'S division lost 386 killed and wounded, and a number of prisoners. MOTT'S loss was about the same. GRIFFIN'S division of the Fifth lost about 200 men, and CRAWFORD'S about 50. WILCOX and FERRERO together lost about 250 men. General HILL'S official report says that he found more than 250 of our dead and many wounded, in taking possession of the battle field next morning. He also claims 400 prisoners, 1,500 stands of small arms and a few ambulances or wagons and limbers. Our total loss on the south side in killed, wounded and prisoners was about 1,800. MAHONE'S large infantry division and HAMPTON'S cavalry division were the forces that attacked HANCOCK, the former on the flank, the latter in rear. The enemy lost, on the south side, between 800 and 1,200 in killed, wounded and prisoners. One of HAMPTON'S sons was killed, and a second wounded. Neither party lost any cannon. Each captured two or three colors.

On the north side, there was some lack of briskness and celerity. Our attacking lines, also, were so very thin as to secure their repulse. The enemy's batteries on the Osborne Turnpike engaged Fort Harrison heavily, provoking a suitable reply. On the right, the enemy succeeded in hurrying his troops to the Williamsburgh Road in season to repulse us there. The Tenth corps loss is reported at 70 killed, 311 wounded, and 41 missing. Of these, BIRNEY'S colored division (under HAWLEY) lost about 120 killed and wounded. WEITZEL'S Eighteenth corps lost less in killed and wounded, but many more in prisoners. The enemy claims over 400 prisoners and seven colors,

which would make our loss from 1,200 to 1,400, as we stated last week. FIELD opposed WEITZEL, and HOKE opposed TERRY. The enemy claims to have lost less than 200 men here. Our loss on both sides was from 3,000 to 3,200; the enemy's about half as great.

BARLOW'S First division (under MILES) of the Second corps was left in the Petersburgh lines during the movement of Thursday, the 27th. At dusk of that day, MILES made a bold dash with 100 volunteers of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, of MULHOLLAND'S Fourth brigade, under Captain PRICE of the One Hundred and Sixteenth, against that fort of the enemy under which the mine was exploded last July. The storming party moved briskly across the open space, clambered over the parapet, and, with their seven-shooters, drove the enemy from the fort after a brisk skirmish, and got complete possession of the works. Of course, however, 100 men could not hold long so important a point. The enemy soon got up his troops from right and left, and our little party promptly withdrew, bringing off four commissioned officers, and about 30 men, among whom were Lieutenant-Colonel HARRISON and Major WISE of the Forty-sixth Virginia, WISE'S brigade. It was this regiment which our men drove from the works. Our total loss was only 10 or 12; the enemy's as great, exclusive of his loss in prisoners. It was a very dashing and gallant affair; and it excites quite serious speculations as to what might have been the effect if a brigade or two had gone forward, instead of so small a party. Captain PRICE, who gallantly lead the assault, and was among the first in the works, was killed. The attempt was made under cover of a terrific cannonade of the enemy's works, lasting a long time. It may be conjectured that it was merely designed to aid our withdrawal from Hatcher's Run. A gun was captured, but abandoned. There was other skirmishing and artillery firing on the Petersburgh line, and the night was one of excitement. Of PRICE'S charge the Petersburgh *Express* says:—

When our pickets were relieved, the Yankees came in close after them, many representing themselves as deserters, but having their short carbines concealed beneath their overcoats. The ruse was temporarily successful, and had it been undertaken by a large force, might have resulted disastrously.

About ten o'clock of the same night, our forces are reported to have charged and captured a work near the Jerusalem Plankroad, retiring quietly, however, without much loss on either side.

The next day (Friday) was quiet, but at night our forces charged once more on a work protected by McRae, south of the plankroad, and fierce and heavy skirmishing went on for a tine. At length, our men withdrew. On Saturday morning, a small force attacked our cavalry pickets on the Central Road, near the Johnson House. Companies G and D, Eleventh Pennsylvania, after a brisk skirmish, drove the enemy. Our loss was very slight. About ten o'clock of Sunday night, the 30th, a body of the enemy played successfully that game of "relieving pickets," which we have two or three times practiced upon him. It occurred in front of Fort Davis, where the Sixty ninth and One Hundred and Eleventh New York were on picket duty. These troops are said to be mostly raw recruits, who were the more easily deceived. The enemy, passing in the rear of our pickets, called to them to "fall in," which they promptly did, and the entire line (three hundred and eighty-seven men) was captured. Elated by this success, the enemy threw a strong column against our entrenchments where the line had been uncovered, which was at the junction of the lines of HANCOCK and WARREN. But our men were now on their guard, and PIERCE'S brigade received the enemy's second demonstration with a deadly musketry as he came over the hill. He recoiled under this heavy fire, and at once musketry and artillery woke up along the Second corps front and that of CRAWFORD, the right of the Fifth corps. The whole line was under arms. The main action continued only about an hour, but firing lasted through the night. Our losses in killed and wounded were less than one hundred—fewer, probably, than the enemy's; and PIERCE'S brigade reëstablished our lines. So far as the capture of prisoners was concerned, the enemy was as successful as we were once before on the same spot. The dark night aided him greatly, and deserters from our lines informed him correctly of our strength and position. It was the fortunate escape of a captured sentinel which told us of the enemy's attack on our works. Forts Hayes and Howard, on the left of Fort Davis, and Forts Rice, Morton, and others on the right, kept up a heavy fire on the enemy's lines. Just a week previous there was a severe skirmish at the same point, with continuous artillery firing, during which one of the enemy's shells killed one man and wounded ten others in Fort Warren. During all the intervening week, also, the sharpshooting had been constant and deadly, it being, in a word, the vicinity of "Fort Hell," well known by the soldiers as a hot place. On Monday night, the 31st, the firing in this vicinity was spirited and heavy all night; but our lines remained as reëstablished. The enemy reports, however, that, on the same night, about a mile of our cavalry picket line on the extreme left, near Reams', was drawn in, and the pickets in our rear thrown out.

On Monday, November 2d, one hundred cavalry, under Major STEVENS, of General BUTLER'S staff, scoured Charles City and Henrico Counties in search of some guerrillas who are organized so as to give information to the enemy of our plans and movements. Twelve of the most notorious were captured and brought in, besides about one hundred head of horses, cattle, and sheep. On Friday, the 4th, there was unusually sharp skirmishing all night at the old spot near Fort Hell, on the Jerusalem Plankroad. Next day (the 5th), there were heavy artillery exchanges in the same locality, and picket firing from dusk to daylight. About 11 P. M. the enemy attacked our lines in the endeavor to pierce them, but withdrew after a brisk engagement. In this neighborhood the skirmishing is continuous. The same night the enemy shelled Dutch Gap with great fury. The latter point is to north side what the plankroad is to the south. On the 5th, MILES' division passed a handsome review before General HANCOCK. On the 6th, GRIFFIN'S brigade of POTTER'S division, Ninth corps, was reviewed, General GRANT and staff being present. About one o'clock on the morning of the 6th, the enemy attacked vigorously the picket lines of MOTT and GIBSON in the Second corps. Thirty or forty of our men were captured, and about a mile of entrenchments fell into the enemy's hands. Before daylight, he was driven out to his own line under heavy artillery fire, and lost forty-four prisoners in his retreat. The casualties were not very heavy on either side. The next night a similar attack was made at the same point, but was again repulsed without great loss on either side.

THE CAPTURE OF THE FLORIDA.

THE U. S steamer *Kearsarge*, from St. Thomas, West Indies, October 31st, arrived in Boston harbor on Monday, the 7th, bringing as prisoners of war the chief engineer and boatswain of the *Alabama*, and the surgeon and 16 men of the *Florida*. The latter vessel was captured by the U. S. steam-sloop *Wachusett* on the 7th of October, in the bay of San Salvador, Brazil. The *Kearsarge* brought amongst her passengers Mr. W. W. WILLIAMS, Assistant Paymaster attached to the *Wachusett*, and bearer of dispatches from Commander COLLINS of that vessel. The circumstances of the capture of the *Florida* may be briefly narrated thus:—

The enemy's war-steamer *Florida* arrived at Bahia, Bay of San Salvador, Brazil, October 5th, having captured and burned the barque *Mondamon*, from Rio, off Pernambuco on the 28th of September. The United States steamer *Wachusett*, Commander NAPOLEON COLLINS, had been lying several days in the port of Bahia, and the *Florida* at first anchored in the offing. The Brazilian Admiral immediately sent her a message requesting her to come inside, which she did, anchoring in the midst of the Brazilian fleet, and close under the guns of the principal fort, which is located upon an island in the middle of the harbor. Several individuals in Bahia, interested in American affairs, sought to bring about an engagement between the two vessels, and on the morning of the 6th of October, they carried a challenge to Captain MORRIS of the *Florida*, to move outside the limits of Brazilian jurisdiction and fight the *Wachusett*. The Rebel commander declined to receive the missive which the Brazilian residents had prepared, on account of some informality in its address. During the afternoon of the same day a Hungarian citizen living in Bahia and sympathizing with our Government in its struggle with rebellion, waited upon Captain MORRIS, and endeavored to induce him to consent to an action between his ship and the Union gunboat, but without success. Captain MORRIS, however, stated that if he happened to fall in with the *Wachusett* during a cruise, he should willingly engage in a contest with her, but that on no account would he consent to leave a safe harbor for the express purpose of having an engagement.

Commander COLLINS, finding that these negotiations had failed, called a council of officers on the evening of October 6th, and the proposition to seize the enemy's cruiser at her anchorage received the assent of every officer but one. The opportunities offered by the peculiarities of the harbor of Bahia for the escape of the *Florida*, and the fact that the *Florida* had repeatedly seized and burned American ships within three miles of the coast of Brazil, in defiance of every law of neutrality, without the slightest objection of any sort being made by the Brazilian authorities, influenced the decision of the council. Once determined upon, the plan was consummated with great skill and celerity.

At about three o'clock in the morning of Friday, October 7th, the cables were slipped, and the *Wachusett* bore down upon the Rebel vessel under full head of steam. So little expectation was there of such a proceeding, that one-half the officers and crew of the *Florida*, seventy in number, and including Captain MORRIS, were carousing on shore, and the remainder, having just returned from a similar absence, were in no condition to repel an assault. The *Florida's* officer of the deck supposed the collision which he saw to be imminent to be merely accidental, and cried out, "You will "run into us if you don't look out." The design of Commander COLLINS was simply to strike the *Florida* amidships with full steam on, crush in her side, and send her at once to the bottom beyond the possibility causing further trouble to any one. The *Wachusett*, however, did not strike her adversary fairly, but hit her in the stern, carrying away the mizzen-mast and main-yard. The *Florida* was not seriously injured by the collision, but the broken spar fell across the awning over her hatchway in such a manner as to prevent her crew from getting on deck from below. The recoil which followed the shock carried the *Wachusett* back several yards. In the confusion which ensued several pistol shots were fired from both vessels, chiefly at random, and entirely without effect. Two of the guns of the *Wachusett* were also discharged, by accident, according to one report, and as another version has it, by order of one of the Union lieutenants. The shot did not strike the *Florida*.

Commander COLLINS of the *Wachusett* immediately thundered out a demand to the Rebel craft, "Surrender, or I will "blow you out of the water." The lieutenant in charge of the *Florida* may be excused for considerable amazement, but had still presence of mind to reply, "Under the circum-"stances I surrender." Without the delay of an instant dozens of gallant tars boarded the prize and made fast a hawser connecting her with their own vessel, and the *Wachusett* turned her course seaward, moving at the top of her speed and towing the *Florida* in her wake.

As the *Wachusett* was moving away with her capture, she was challenged by the Brazilian vessels; but she gave no reply. The Brazilians soon guessed the state of affairs; and in another moment or two the heavy guns of the fort, under the very muzzles of which the capture had been made, opened fire on the *Wachusett*, as she disappeared in the morning darkness. Three shots were fired after her, all passing harmlessly far above her pennant, and striking the water beyond. All this had been accomplished within less than half an hour. Two Brazilian vessels speedily got under way in chase of the American steamer; but they were easily eluded.

Commander COLLINS soon ordered the ships to heave to and examined his prize. He found that neither vessel was materially damaged by the collision, and that there had been no injury to life or limb from the confused firing which followed it. Twelve officers and fifty-eight men of the *Florida's* crew were captured, and all her stores, papers, records, etc., were found undisturbed in the cabin. The two vessels soon steamed for St. Thomas, arriving there on the 29th ult., and finding the *Kearsarge* already in port. It was intended to keep the matter at Bahia a secret at St. Thomas, but it was accidentally revealed by a seaman of the *Wachusett* to one of the crew of the *Kearsarge*, and some hints of it got wind in the town, causing great excitement there. The *Florida* remained outside the bay, while the *Wachusett* entered to obtain coal.

Acting-Assistant Paymaster W. W. WILLIAMS of the *Wachusett*, Surgeon CHARLTON, of the *Florida* and sixteen of the crew of the privateer were transferred to the *Kearsarge*, which sailed October 31, and arrived at Boston at midnight on Monday, as previously reported. Paymaster WILLIAMS being charged with dispatches for the Government, left by the earliest train Tuesday morning for Washington. The *Wachusett* and *Florida* were to sail from St. Thomas on the 2d inst. for New York, where they may now be daily expected.

We would here acknowledge our indebtedness to the Boston *Advertiser* for the above facts, which we condense from its elaborate report of the capture.

Below we give the official dispatches of the commanders of the *Kearsarge* and the *Wachusett*:

BOSTON, Monday, November 7, 1864.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR:—I have the honor to report the arrival of the *Kearsarge* off Scituate from the Rocas. Left the *Wachusett* and *Florida* at St. Thomas. The *Florida* was captured in the harbor of Bahia by the *Wachusett*, October 7th. We bring sixteen prisoners and one officer from the *Florida*. JOHN A. WINSLOW, Commander.

ST. THOMAS, W. I. ISLANDS, October 31, }
Via BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 7, 1864. }

Hon. GIDEON WELLES:

SIR:—I have the honor to report the arrival here of this ship, with the Rebel steamer *Florida* in company. The *Florida*, with 58 men and 12 officers, was captured about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 7th of October, in the Bay of San Salvador, Brazil, by the officers and crew of this vessel, without loss of life. We also captured five of the officers, including her commander. The remainder of her crew were on shore.

The *Florida* had her mizzen-mast and main-yard carried away and her bulwarks cut down. This vessel sustained no injury.

A detailed report will be handed to you by Paymaster W. W. WILLIAMS.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
N. COLLINS,
Commander U. S. Steam-sloop *Wachusett*.

GENERAL SCOTT'S MEMOIRS.

THE "Memoirs of General SCOTT, written by himself," will naturally attract much interest in the Army of which he was for so long and important a period the distinguished head, and in which he is still the senior officer. They have many instructive passages for officers of all grades, and are worthy of study, as their author doubtless intended to make them.

General SCOTT was born in 1786, about fourteem miles from Petersburgh in Virginia; he studied law in early life, and, as a young lawyer, witnessed the trial of BURR for treason. In 1807, upon JEFFERSON'S proclamation interdicting our harbors to British vessels, he enlisted as volunteer in a Virginia cavalry company; was made corporal, and, with a squad, captured a British boat's crew in Linn Haven Bay. This was his first military exploit.

In 1808 he was appointed captain of light artillery. He had been previously presented to the President, JEFFERSON, who said, at this interview: "I have just thought of an "object to which to compare the House of Representatives. "Sir, it is like the chimneys to our dwellings; it carries "off the smoke of party, which might otherwise stifle the "nation."

Sent to New Orleans, he returned when the promise of hostilities seemed to fail, and looked once more toward civil life. But "before my resignation had been definitely "accepted by the War Department, I heard that grave "charges would be brought against me if I dared to return "to the Army of the Lower Mississippi. This was decisive. At once I resolved to face my accusers. Accordingly, I rejoined the main Army, then at Washington, "near Natchez, in November."

The charges brought were not sustained before the court. In the Army, as formed anew in 1808, and later, "political influence" prevailed more largely than, it is complained, it has done in more recent times. General SCOTT writes:

"Party spirit of that day knew no bounds, and, of course, was blind to policy. Federalists were almost entirely excluded from selection, though great numbers were eager for the field, and in the New England and some other States, there were but very few educated Republicans. Hence the selections from those communities consisted mostly of coarse and ignorant men. In the other States, where there was no lack of educated men in the dominant party, the appointments consisted, generally, of swaggerers, dependents, decayed gentlemen, and others—'fit for nothing else,' which always turned out *utterly unfit for any military purpose whatever.*"

Returning from New Orleans in 1812, Captain SCOTT ran a very narrow chance of being captured and sent to England a prisoner of war; had he been taken, he might have spent in an English prison the very years when he was making his career. He was made lieutenant-colonel in 1812; was sent to Buffalo, and on October the 8th, of that year, was for the first time under fire. Five days later, on the 13th, he took part in an unfortunate expedition, in which he was left in the lurch by his general, and was made prisoner with his command, after a gallant struggle. This mishap was a case of "politics in the Army:"

"Nothing could have been more painful than the position of Major-General STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER during the day of Queenstown. A citizen of undoubted patriotism and valor, with a weight of moral character very rare—but without military experience—he found himself helpless in his camp, by the machinations in the ranks of demagogues opposed to the Administration and the war. These vermin, who infest all republics, boastful enough at home, no sooner found themselves in sight of the enemy than they discovered that the militia of the United States could not be constitutionally marched into a foreign country!"

He was exchanged in January, 1813, and sent again, as colonel and adjutant, to the northern frontier, when he "first organized the service among all the staff depart-"ments, and occasionally quitting the staff for hours or a "day to command his own and other troops in battles, skir-"mishes and forays." In the capture of Fort George, he led the forlorn hope, was the first upon the bank, in crossing the river; and was knocked back by the enemy, but unhurt; had his collar-bone afterwards broken by the explosion of a magazine in the fort; but kept the field, was the first in the fort, and himself pulled down the colors, besides capturing two prisoners with his own hand. His activity, boldness, and enterprise were such that he was chosen to command many important expeditions, and on a retreat the rear-guard was entrusted to him. The young soldier who has heard of SCOTT only as the famous General, will learn from these memoirs that he obtained his advancement by the display of rare qualities; he was the leader in all assaults, the first ashore in marine expeditions; a headlong, brave, but cool and capable officer, who knew how to fight, and never hesitated to expose himself in the front. Thus in March, 1814, he became brigadier-general. He was then not yet 28.

That spring he devoted himself to drilling and training his raw forces, the troops with which he was to gain the victories of the following months, which finished the war; and these soldiers made such a name for themselves, that "an extravagant opinion generally prevailed through-"out the Army in respect to the prowess—nay, invincibility "of SCOTT'S brigade."

In the fiercely contested battle of Lundy's Lane, SCOTT was badly wounded, after having been twice dismounted during the day. He travelled slowly to Washington, when Congress rewarded him at the conclusion of peace with a gold medal, "in testimony of the high sense entertained by "Congress of his distinguished services in the successive con-"flicts of Chippewa and Niagara (or Lundy's Lane), and of "his uniform gallantry and good conduct in sustaining the "reputation of the arms of the United States. It is believ-"ed," adds the general, "that the second clause of this reso-"lution contains a compliment not bestowed by Congress on "any other officer whatever." He had been made major-general before.

We will not pretend to follow the strict course of the Memoirs further, but clip, here and there, a few extracts, which strike us as of interest to our readers. Great lover of peace as General SCOTT is, he yet evidently thinks an occasional war, like a timely thunder storm, of use. He writes: "Per-"haps, an occasional interlude of *foreign* war may be even "necessary to the moral health of a people rapidly increas-"ing in population, wealth, and luxurious indulgences." He says "he never has worn a concealed weapon—always "declaring it would be the smaller evil that he, or any "other person should be slain, than to set so bad an ex-"ample."

To General SCOTT the Army owes the most important text books, for its organization and the maintenance of discipline and military government:

"True to my motto—*when solitary, be not idle;* and to the maxim *in peace, prepare for war*, I conceived the idea, in 1818, of preparing a system of General Regulations or *Military Institutes* for the Army. After a wide study, begun long before, I made a rigorous analysis of the whole subject, and submitted it to the War Department, which being approved, and provided for by Congress, I duly executed. This was the first time that the subjects, embraced, were ever reduced, in any army, to regular analysis, and systematized into institutes."

In February, 1828, Major-General BROWN died, and a new major-general-in-chief was to be appointed. SCOTT was the senior, and he gives a pleasant bit of scandal, to show why another received the place. It seems that Mrs. MASON, of Anacosta Island, Georgetown, desired the appointment of General MACOMB, because he had promised to place her son-in-law, Lieutenant COOPER, then at Fortress Monroe, upon his staff. Mrs. MASON induced Mrs. RUSH to prevail upon Mr. RUSH, then Secretary of State, to persuade Mr. ADAMS, the President, to appoint MACOMB, and this intrigue was successful. The Lieutenant COOPER, who thus got his staff appointment, in order that Mrs. MASON might be near her daughter, his wife, is now the Rebel adjutant-general.

When going West with troops to engage in the Black-hawk war, Asiatic cholera broke out in the ship on Lake Huron, and here General SCOTT reads a useful lesson to other officers:

"The only surgeon on board, in a panic, gulped down a half bottle of wine; went to bed, sick, and ought to have died. There was nobody left that knew anything of the healing art, or of the frightful distemper—only SCOTT, who, anticipating its overtaking him in the Northwest, had taken lessons from Surgeon MOWER, stationed in New York—eminent in his profession, and of a highly inquiring, philosophic mind—in respect to the character, and mode of treating the disease. Thus he became the doctor on the afflicting occasion—no doubt a very indifferent one, except in labor and intrepidity. He had provided the whole expedition with the remedies suggested by Doctor MOWER, which, on board his steamer, he applied, in great part, with his own hand to the sick. His principal success was in preventing a general panic, and, *mirabile dictu!* actually cured, in the incipient stage, by *command*, several individuals of that fatal preparation for the reception of the malady."

During the "nullification times," General JACKSON wisely sent General SCOTT to South Carolina, where he caused the forts to be strengthened, and drew detachments of troops to the garrisons. He remained some time at Savannah, closely watched, but moved secretly away:

"The time of danger at length arrived, and so had the detachments of troops in the harbor of Charleston, each company astonished to meet the others. SCOTT borrowed the revenue cuttor of the collector, who supposed him to be bound to St. Augustine—a supposition neither favored nor denied by SCOTT, who giving orders not to take letters, sailed from Savannah 'for parts unknown' to all but himself. Passing the Tybee Bar, the astonished master of the cutter was told to *stand for the harbor of Charleston.* The next day SCOTT was ensconced in Fort Moultrie, where for several days he lay without the knowledge of anybody in Charleston, save his friend—the great patriot and moral hero—JAMES L. PETIGRU (now lately dead of a broken heart at the state of the country), and a few other friends of the Union—POINSETT, HUGER, etc., etc."

In 1834–5, General SCOTT "translated and adapted to "the particular organization of the United States infantry, "unencumbered with a board, the new French tactics on "the old basis." He adds the following remarks, which we copy as likely to be of interest amongst officers of the old Army:

"His *General Regulations* for the Army, or *Military Institutes*, had, in a new impression years before, dropping his name, been blurred, mutilated and spoiled under high military authority. This, his last edition of tactics, was soon, under the same protection, abridged and emasculated down to utter uselessness, by the present adjutant-general of the Confederate army, without the knowledge of Scott, and next pirated, in great part, under the immediate protection of Mr. Secretary JEFFERSON DAVIS, by one of his pets, now a division commander in the Confederate army, aided by another pet of the same Mr. DAVIS, a major-general of the United States volunteers, who, recently, following up the old hostility of that *clique*, has entirely superseded SCOTT'S tactics, with the consent of a loyal Secretary of War, and two loyal regular generals, all three the professed friends of SCOTT, but who did not chance to know anything of the particular history or the merits of the case, and through SCOTT'S personal neglect of his own fame and interests."

He says he "never employed counsel or asked for legal "advice in any military controversy."

Here is a sketch of General TAYLOR:

"With a good store of common sense, General TAYLOR'S mind had not been enlarged and refreshed by reading, or much converse with the world. Rigidity of ideas was the consequence. The frontiers and small military posts had been his home. Hence he was quite ignorant, for his rank, and quite bigoted in his ignorance. His simplicity was childlike, and with innumerable prejudices—amusing and incorrigible—well suited to the tender age. Thus if a man, however respectable, chanced to wear a coat of an unusual color, or his hat a little on one side of his head, or an officer to leave the corner of his handkerchief dangling from an outside pocket—in any such case, this critic held the offender to be a coxcomb—perhaps something worse, whom he would not, to use his oft-repeated phrase, 'touch with a pair of tongs.' Any allusion to literature much beyond good old DILWORTH'S spelling book, on the part of one wearing a sword, was evidence, with the same judge, of utter unfitness for heavy marchings and combats. In short, few men have ever had a more comfortable, labor-saving contempt for learning of every kind. Yet this old soldier and neophyte statesman had the true basis of a great character—pure, uncorrupted morals, combined with indomitable courage. Kind-hearted, sincere, and hospitable in a plain way, he had no vice but prejudice, many friends, and left behind him not an enemy in the world."

In regard to his policy in the Mexican war, he remarks "To compel a people, singularly obstinate, to *sue for peace*, "it is absolutely necessary, as the sequel in this case showed, "to strike effectively at the vitals of the nation."

Here is a sketch of the Rebel General PILLOW:

"An anomaly,—without the least malignity in his nature—amiable, and possessed of some acuteness, but the only person I have ever known who was wholly indifferent in the choice between truth and falsehood, honesty and dishonesty;—ever as ready to attain an end by the one as the other, and habitually boastful of acts of cleverness at the total sacrifice of moral character."

In the march upon Mexico,

"No division (even the leading or rearmost one) was ever separated more than seven or eight miles from support, or rather half that distance, by means of a double movement—one division advancing and the other falling back. By similar means, three divisions might easily have been united in a little more than two hours, in the case of a formidable attack upon an interior division."

Of SANTA ANNA he says:

"His vigilance and energy were unquestionable, and his powers of creating and organizing worthy of admiration. He was also great in administrative ability, and though not deficient in personal courage, he, on the field of battle, failed in quickness of perception and rapidity of combination. Hence his defeats."

He had no mercy for guerrillas, but ordered:

"'The highways used, or about to be used, by the American troops, being still infested in many parts by those atrocious bands called *guerrillas* or *rancheros*, who, under instructions from the late Mexican authorities, continue to violate every rule of warfare observed by civilized nations, it has become necessary to announce to all the views and instructions of general headquarters on the subject.' And it was added: 'No quarter will be given to known murderers or robbers, whether guerrillas or rancheros, and whether serving under [obsolete] commissions or not. Offenders of this character, accidentally falling into the hanes of American troops [that is, without knowing their character], will be momentarily held as prisoners, that is, not put to death without due solemnity,' meaning (and it was so prescribed) a trial by a council of three officers."

We have no space for further extracts. The story of the Mexican campaign, as given in these memoirs, will have a special interest to many of our readers. We find there honorably mentioned many officers who have since become famous upon one or the other side, in the present war. Amongst these, none receives higher commendation, or appears to have given greater promise, than "Captain R. E. "LEE, Engineer," the present General of the Rebel armies in Virginia.

BRIGADIER-Generals GRIFFIN, AYRES and CRAWFORD, commanding the three divisions of the Fifth corps, have each been brevetted major-generals. In the Second corps Brigadier-Generals MOTT, BARLOW, WEBB, and MILES have also been made major-generals by brevet. In the cavalry, Brigadier-General GREGG has received the same brevet. In the Fifth corps, the rank of brevet brigadier-general has been conferred on Colonel WINTHROP, commanding third brigade, second division; Colonel HOFFMANN, third brigade, third division, and Colonels COULTER and WHEELOCK, the two latter for a long time commanding brigades in the corps, but at present commanding their respective regiments; in the Eighteenth corps, on Colonel N. M. CURTIS, of the One Hundred and Forty-second New York Volunteers, commanding a brigade in this Army; Colonel A. G. DRAPER of the Thirty-second colored troops, commanding a brigade; Colonel JOURDAN, of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth New York, commanding Fort Burnham, late Fort Harrison, and the lines; Colonel F. A. OSBORN, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, commanding a brigade, and Colonel GUY V. HENRY, of the Fortieth Massachusetts, commanding a brigade; in the Second corps, on Colonels MACY, Twentieth Massachusetts, and BEAVER, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, commanding brigades; on Major B. C. LUDLOW, of the Army of the James, for services in connection with the Dutch Gap Canal. The other brevets in the Second corps are Lieutenant-Colonels MORGAN, Inspector-General, and WALKER, Assistant-Adjutant-General, to be brevet colonel; Major MITCHELL, senior aide to Major-General HANCOCK, and Major HAZARD, commandant of artillery, to be brevet lieutenant-colonels; Captain BINGHAM, Judge-Advocate, to be brevet major. Meanwhile, however, Captain BINGHAM had been promoted to the full rank of major. Lieutenant-Colonel FREDERICK T. LOCKE, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Fifth corps, has been made brevet colonel.

BREVET Brigadier-General Horace Binney Sargent, U. S. volunteers, Colonel First Massachusetts cavalry, has been, by direction of the President, honorably discharged the service of the United States, on account of wounds received in battle. General Sargent was appointed for gallantry and good conduct in the battle of Bayou Rapids, La., a brigadier-general of volunteers by brevet, to rank as such from the 21st day of March, 1864.

CAPTAIN George F. Holman, Second Massachusetts cavalry, has been ordered to report for duty on the staff of Major-General Sheridan as Aide-de-Camp.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ALBEMARLE.

WE give below the letter of a correspondent, describing with minuteness of detail Lieutenant CUSHING'S gallant exploit in destroying the enemy's ram *Albemarle*. In commenting upon the affair, last week, with nothing but the first brief announcement of the facts to guide us, we failed to give the brave young sailor full credit for the daring deed. It is but due to Lieutenant CUSHING to say that to him belongs the honor of planning the undertaking for the destruction of the ram, and that the country owes him its gratitude for the success which attended the execution of the bold plot:—

NARRATIVE OF LIEUTENANT CUSHING'S EXPLOIT.

Last summer, Lieutenant W. B. CUSHING conceived the plan of destroying the *Albemarle*. After submitting his plan to Rear-Admiral LEE and to the Navy Department, he was detached from the *Monticello* (which vessel he has commanded nearly two years), and sent to New York with orders to obtain everything he required for his purpose. These preparations having at last been completed, he departed for the scene of action. He selected thirteen men, six of whom were officers, to assist him in the undertaking. A first attempt to reach the *Albemarle* proved unsuccessful; his vessel grounded and she was not got off without much labor.

On the night following, however, he again set out, this time determined and destined to succeed. Moving up the narrow Roanoke River, lined with forts and pickets, without being detected, he passed within twenty yards of the captured *Southfield*, which contained a picket guard, still without being seen. When he arrived at the spot where the *Albemarle* was moored at the levee, he discovered a large camp fire and a strong body of infantry on the shore. By the light of the fire he saw that the *Albemarle* was protected by a boom of pine logs which reached about twenty feet from her. He was hailed repeatedly, but the only reply the Rebels received was a polite but curt invitation to depart to a region somewhat warmer than the sunny South. His men shouted, "Look out Johnnies, we are coming." CUSHING ran his boat "bows on" against the boom of logs, crushing them in about ten feet, and running the bow of his boat upon them. The infantry on the shore poured an incessant volley of musketry upon the daring band and received a dose of canister from CUSHING in return. The ports of the *Albemarle* were opened and a gun was brought to bear upon the launch. The Rebels seemed confident that they would capture CUSHING'S whole party.

Certainly the gallant young fellow had enough for one man to manage. He had a line attached to his engineer's leg to pull in lieu of bell signals; another line to detach the torpedo and another to explode it; besides this he managed the boom which was to place the torpedo under the vessel. He also fired his howitzer himself.

Having very coolly placed the torpedo in its place, he exploded it. At the same instant, he was struck on the right wrist with a musket ball, and a shell from the *Albemarle* went crashing through the launch. The whole affair was the work of a few minutes. CUSHING then threw off his coat and shoes and took to the river. Each man had now to save himself. CUSHING struck out for the opposite shore, but one of his drowning men screaming near him and attracting the enemy's fire, he turned down the stream. The water was very cold, and with his heavy clothing, it was extremely difficult for CUSHING to keep afloat. He swam about an hour, and then went ashore to fall exhausted on the bank.

On recovering he found that he was lying near a sentry, and he heard two officers talking of the affair, one telling the other that CUSHING was dead. Not relishing such proximity to those men, he shoved himself along on his back, by working with his heels against the ground, until he reached a place of concealment. At dark, he proceeded through the swamp for some distance, lacerating his feet and hands with the briars, oyster shells, &c. The next day he saw an old negro whom he thought he could trust. The negro was frightened at CUSHING'S wild appearance and tremblingly asked who he was. "I am a Yankee," replied CUSHING, "and I am one of the men who blew up "the *Albemarle*." "My golly! Massa," said the negro, "dey kill you if dey catch you. You dead gone sure." CUSHING asked him if he could trust him to go into the town and bring him back the news. The negro said yes. Accordingly, CUSHING gave him all the money he had, and sent him off. He then climbed up a tree and opened his jack-knife, the only weapon he had, and prepared for any attack which might be made.

After a time the negro came back, and to CUSHING'S joy reported the *Albemarle* sunk and the people leaving the town. CUSHING then went further down the river and found a boat on the opposite bank belonging to a picket guard. He once more plunged into the chilly river and detached the boat, but, not daring to get into it, let it drift down the river, keeping himself concealed. At last, thinking he was far enough away, he got into the boat and paddled for eight hours until he reached the squadron. After hailing, he fell in the bottom of the boat, utterly exhausted by hunger, cold, fatigue and excitement. The people in the squadron were somewhat distrustful of him when he first hailed, thinking him a Rebel who was trying some trick.

One man of CUSHING'S party returned on the *Valley City*. He was picked up after he had travelled across the country and been in the swamps nearly two days. Nothing but an iron will ever saved CUSHING from death. He saw two of his men drown, who were stronger than he, and when he paddled his little boat, he says that his arms and his will were the only living parts of his organization.

To this young officer's courage we are indebted for the destruction of the *Albemarle*, the re-capture of Plymouth, the clearance of the North Carolina sounds, the release of a fleet of sixteen vessels detailed to watch her, and the avenging of the death of the gallant FLUSSER. CUSHING has been in thirty-five fights in this war. He was struck by three bullets in the act of blowing up the *Albemarle*. Only one of them, however, inflicted a wound. Exhausted as he was after this gallant exploit, CUSHING made the journey to his home in Western New York, near Dunkirk, to vote. For he is one of those who believes that ballots are as important as bullets. He will soon resume command of the *Monticello*, and we may not have long to wait for some new enterprise planned by this gallant youth. F. A. S.

THE REBEL ACCOUNTS.

[From the Goldsboro (N. C.) Journal, Nov. 1]

ON Thursday night last, or rather about two o'clock on the morning of Friday last, a daring attempt was made by a party of eleven officers of the Yankee Navy to blow up, with torpedoes, the iron-clad ram *Albemarle*, at Plymouth, and to some extent the attempt was successful.

We are not in possession of what we consider the authentic details, but the following seem to be the facts:—

The *Albemarle* was moored near the wharf, a gangway connecting her with the shore. Some distance down the river, in the stream, lay the hull of the *Southfield*, sunk there by Captain Cook when Plymouth was captured from the Yankees. The *Southfield* was used as a picket station by our infantry forces, to which they passed to and from the shore by a boat, and this boat was usually kept at the *Southfield*.

Thursday night was very dark and stormy. In the darkness and storm, at the hour stated, the Yankee expedition surprised, it is said, the *Southfield* picket station and captured all the pickets, twenty-five in number, without firing a gun, and sent them down the river to the fleet below in their own boat. The vessel used for the Yankee expedition was a long, low steamer, or torpedo boat, propelled by steam or by muffled oars. Having disposed of the pickets quietly, the Yankees crossed to the side of the river opposite to Plymouth, and, sweeping round, came upon the *Albemarle* from up the stream. Our informant, who says he was on the *Albemarle* at the time as a visitor, and was somewhat injured by the explosion of the torpedo, says that in consequence of the darkness and the noise of the storm, the watch on the *Albemarle* knew nothing of the approach of the enemy till she was close upon them. The boat was hailed, "What boat is that?" The reply was, "The *Albemarle's* boat;" and at this moment the *Albemarle* was struck by the Yankee boat, on the starboard quarter. In this attempt, it is thought, the Yankees failed to blow up the *Albemarle* through a defect in the torpedo.

They immediately swung round their boat again and were coming down upon the *Albemarle's* bow, when they were again asked, "What boat is that?" The reply was, "You will damned soon see," and on the instaut the *Albemarle* was struck and the torpedo exploded. By this time the alarm was general throughout the ship, and the men rushed to arms and made for the outside of the armor, where they were met by one or two volleys of grape from a howitzer in the Yankee boat. The *Albemarle's* men commenced a rapid fire all around the ship, but they could see nothing of the enemy in consequence of the darkness. It was soon now ascertained that the torpedo had had the intended effect, for one of the bows of the *Albemarle* was stove in and she was rapidly settling down.

In the meantime the Yankees, in their confusion, got their boat in the midst of some logs, fixed around the *Albemarle* for her protection, and being unable to extricate her, the whole party, with the exception of the captain in command, surrendered, torpedo boat and all.

So far as we can learn, none of the crew of the *Albemarle* suffered more than a few slight wounds. Three of the Yankees are said to have been wounded. They are reported to be all commissioned and non-commissioned officers, volunteers for this daring undertaking.

The *Albemarle* went down in a few minutes; but the water being shallow, her portholes are not submerged, and though her gundeck is a few inches under water, her guns still command the channel up and down. The injury she sustained can be repaired in two or three weeks, including the raising of the vessel.

The foregoing is our version of this affair, deduced from several different statements. It is a creditable affair to the Yankees, and seems to be quite the reverse to the Confederates. We await further details before we indulge in any strictures.

Rumors during yesterday had a fight going on at Plymouth, and a Yankee fleet of twenty-four vessels in the river. We have nothing definite or reliable of all this.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Nov. 4.]

Last Thursday night the Confederate ram *Albemarle* was blown up by a torpedo near Plymouth, North Carolina.

We learn that a small torpedo-boat, manned by sixteen Yankees, proceeded down the river, capturing the picket boat, in which were eight pickets asleep. Two men were placed in charge of the prisoners, while the remaining fourteen proceeded on the expedition. The most remarkable part of the affair, as related to us, is that none of the crew of the ram were injured, and twelve out of fourteen captured. They succeeded in getting off with the eight pickets.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 4.]

The capture of Plymouth, N. C., by the enemy, is explained by later accounts. A lack of sufficient watchfulness on the part of our troops seems to have been the prime cause of the loss of the town. It seems that on Thursday night a party of eighteen men, belonging to the blockading fleet in Albemarle Sound, some eight or ten miles from Plymouth, took a small torpedo boat and started for Plymouth. On their way they found a small boat containing six of our men in the river, stationed there as picket guard; but all of them being asleep, they were taken prisoners. Then proceeding to Plymouth, they found the *Albemarle* at her wharf, and running the torpedo boat under her amidships, blew her up, causing damages from which she soon sunk.

Infantry was stationed on the wharf who fired on the assaulting party, and, after the *Albemarle* sunk, captured the whole of them, but no one was killed and only one man wounded.

There was no force of the enemy near Plymouth, with the exception of five or six gunboats in the sound, but the loss of the *Albemarle* opened the Roanoke to them, and hence the loss of the town.

Captain ROBERTS, it is stated, commanded the *Albemarle*.

It is understood that there were no lives lost on the *Albemarle*, and there were very few men aboard at the time of the explosion of the torpedo.

THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 3.]

A special dispatch from near Plymouth, via Rocky Mount, North Carolina, dated on the 31st ult., says: After three days' hard fighting the enemy passed up Middle River and came down the Roanoke this morning. General BAKER, commander of the garrison, fought until the enemy's gunboats had passed our forts and dismounted all our guns in the harbor. An evacuation was then ordered under a severe shelling, which was effected without much loss. Colonel WHITFORD acted with conspicuous bravery. As Middle River does not appear on the ordinary maps, and there may appear to be something of a paradox in the statement that gunboats went up one river and came down another, it is proper to state that there are three channels in the Roanoke at this point, separated by strips of land extending above Plymouth, the main channel passing by that place. Vessels ascending the middle channel would emerge above Plymouth, and thus be enabled to descend in the rear of the place. Meantime, where was the *Albemarle?*

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL

A GLANCE AT THE BAYONET.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Since the introduction of this "auxiliary to the "foot soldier" there has, perhaps, been less change in its form and arrangement than in that of almost any other weapon. The oldest style differs but little in form, &c., from that now used. The improvement is the simple but important one of a clasp to keep the bayonet firmly on the piece. In our service (at least so far as I have observed) there are but two styles of bayonets, viz., the angular, or old style, and the sabre bayonet. Let us examine the relative qualities of each.

The sabre bayonet has the advantage of having an edge in addition to a point, adding the cut to the thrust, and in a melee it may be used as a poinard. It will also be found useful as a knife or hatchet. Its defects are great leverage, or top heaviness, when on the piece, and its weight. This latter is a material addition to the load, already great, which the soldier carries on his waist.

The angular bayonet has the merit of lightness, and admitting easy loading and firing when fixed. Its defects are a too limited capacity for offence, it being almost useless as a poinard, and capable of being used only in thrusting.

It is indeed surprising that greater changes and modifications have not been made in the bayonet. Certainly neither of the above-named styles of the weapon are perfect. Surely the bayonet, which has been called the king of weapons, and which has furnished so many laurels to Britain and to France, should receive a little attention, and have a dress and make such as will make it move *en suite* with its much-improved companion.

In my opinion, a bayonet to be good should possess the following qualities, viz., toughness, lightness, great capacity for offence, and general usefulness. I propose a bayonet, which I will call a "Knife Bayonet," in shape, &c., somewhat as follows:

1st. The blade, from muzzle of piece to point, 10 or 12 inches long; back blunt to within two inches of the point, where it should have an edge the same as the front. The edge of bayonet, should run from the point to within three or four inches of the muzzle, the latter space to be blunt (for there is scarcely ever any cutting so near the base, and to give strength to the bayonet.)

2d. The handle should have a size and shape to permit a good gripe, with a partial guard, extending about two or three inches from the outside of the handle, and slightly curved (this should be as light as possible), and having at the bottom a rest for the hand, the end turning slightly up. I think there should be under the "guard" a light ring of metal, with rounded edges, or one of leather, to run the fore finger through. This would give a much better gripe, and better control, in case you had to use it as a knife or poinard. As a matter of course, the arrangement for fixing in the bayonet will be such as will render it difficult, if not impossible, for an opponent to wrench it off. Let us examine the merits and demerits of such a weapon. The advantages are comparative lightness, cutting, with thrusting capacity, and general usefulness as a knife or poinard in close quarters. Its defects are shortness (thus lessening the reach, say 12 inches), and perhaps a little greater weight than the angular bayonet (although this may not prove to be the case). The question would now be, Is this weapon better than either the angular or sabre bayonet? I think so, and will endeavor to show why.

1st. The use of the bayonet is the most fatiguing exercise which the soldier has to undergo, ten minutes being quite long enough to keep men steadily at it. If any one doubts this, let him try the exercise, and I warrant he will feel pretty well exhausted, even though he commence in good condition, which soldiers in the field are not always in.

2d. The longer the reach and the heavier his bayonet "hangs," the more difficult is it for the soldier to manage his weapon, and the sooner will he be exhausted. This is self-evident, and can be proved by any one.

3d. A blow from a short weapon, parried by a long one, does not place its owner in as bad a situation as vice versa, because he does not in as great a measure "over-reach himself," if I may use the term. With a long weapon, force exerted on its extremity has a greater influence (on the lever principle) than a like force exerted on a shorter one, and this alone would permit the owner of the short piece to resume his "guard" much more easily than one who wielded the longer one. To prove this, let two persons take muskets, or long sticks, one make a lunge, the other parry it; the one making the lunge (to increase the reach, which is in reality the same as having your point the same distance from you) will find himself considerably shaken.

4. It is as easy to parry a blow with a short-reaching weapon (say five feet three inches) as it is with one much longer (say six feet three inches). Although your point is nearer your body (thus permitting the opponent's to come closer before being turned aside), still the greater amount of quickness and command attained in having a weapon which, to execute a parry, moves in a small circle, will more than counter-balance the difference in reach. Under every circumstance, it will be more easy to resume the "guard" with the short arm than the long one.

5th. Having the "opposition" is an advantage which one fencer may possess over another. This is obtained by pressing strongly your opponent's piece outside of the line of your body. At this the short weapon would be sure to win, especially if one press against the bayonet of the opponent, to successfully resist him, "long weapon" must shorten his reach, and if he loses his "guard" by this means, he is very nearly ruined, as a disarranged "guard" leads to wild movements.

6th. The left hand is more easily reached than any other portion of the body of an opponent. Without a cutting bayonet this hand can only be bruised, but with this knife bayonet, by sliding your piece down your opponent's you can easily reach his hand, and injure it to such an extent, that he will be unfit to offer further opposition. This can be proved by any two fencers who may wish to decide it, using sticks, or muskets without bayonets.

To sum up—this weapon against the "sabre bayonet" will give you the advantage of greater control, and consequent quickness, with equal destructive powers. Against the angular bayonet, it offers equal facilities for handling, with the addition of an edge, which, in my opinion, is no mean advantage.

I have simply considered the advantages of this weapon as against the bayonet. I will now look to its availability against cavalry. At the cavalry guard (against) the soldier has in advance of his body that portion of his musket between the "lock-plate" and the tip of the bayonet, leaving behind his front—say 20 inches. Now, suppose this knife bayonet adopted. The reach would be diminished 12 inches. As against cavalry, I propose to remedy it by the following modifications of the guard: (Supposing the soldier at the old guard); turn the piece so as to bring "lock-plate" to the front. Move the piece with both hands to the front and left, placing the "butt" on the left thigh, immediately above the knee, the point of bayonet as high as the eye. At the same time lean forward the upper part of the body, and settle well down on the haunches. By this means we gain 20 inches or more on the obstacles in our front, which will be at least an equivalent for that lost in lessening the length of the bayonet. Against a cavalry soldier the only weak point in this position would be the left hand, which might, perhaps, be too far advanced, and within reach of a sabre cut, without requiring the point to be thrown aside. I think, however, that even in this respect the soldier would be safe; for no dragoon would venture to cut to the front without putting his opponent's point aside from the direct line of his body. This position of the left hand is, I think, its only defect—if it is a defect.

I will now consider the relative value of this "guard" as against the old "guard."

1st. The guard against cavalry (old). In this position the soldier had the advantage of being able to thrust at an advancing enemy a distance beyond his guard of about 5 feet (this distance only at a lunge-out, the thrust giving a little over 2 feet without the develope). Its defects are, that it does not admit of any play room. Thus, if the point is thrown aside, either after thrusting or when at the guard, the horse is on you before you can effect a remedy. This may appear unfounded with regard to the effect after a thrust; but it must be remembered that almost always in thrusting at a long range, we, in some measure, lose control of our pieces, or, in other words, overreach ourselves; and, I suppose, a case where the horse closes at full speed.

2d. The new guard. At this guard the soldier has the advantage of keeping the whole of his piece in his front as an obstacle to the advance of a horseman. To get inside of this guard the point of the bayonet must be thrown aside; and if this is done, from the position of the piece, the "butt" resting on the thigh, we can still draw our piece back as far as at the old "guard," who had it forward, and deliver a thrust to our opponent before he can recover his sword, or we can watch the course of his weapon (I am here supposing a case where the sabre is used, as the difference of a foot in the length of a musket would not be material against the lance), and, at the moment that it is about to touch, draw in our piece and thrust. In this manner we cannot fail to beat him; but even if the soldier succeeds in moving our point, and then levels his own, advancing rapidly, we have still a much better chance than with the old guard, for we have room to recover, while he, in a like case, would have none, or next to none.

Its defects are, a too limited range for thrusting; the piece being so far in advance that we cannot move it very materially further; so that the position might be termed a defensive one.

From the foregoing I deduce, 1st. That with this "guard," although the sabre stroke may set aside your point, it does *not* in any *material* respect lessen your control of it.

2d. That it is the best and perhaps the only way, when your point is turned, to deliver a blow *before* your adversary.

As to its general usefulness: In very close quarters it would be the most suitable weapon in use, and I think that there are but few soldiers who would not prefer it to either of the others. For they can use it as a knife or small hatchet. This is no small item in campaigning when the men have to cut brushwood, &c., with the means at hand—not always great—to fix their tents and make themselves comfortable. And if it were not made too heavy (as is the case with the sabre bayonet; half the weight I should think would be sufficient), I venture to say it would be the usual companion of the soldier on nearly all occasions. It may be considered bad policy to allow this freedom in its use; but I am of opinion (as a matter of course, always looking to the care of the weapon) that the soldier should be allowed its free use; as he gains more by familiarity with it than could be counterbalanced by diminution in the value of the weapon.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, Oct. 10, 1864.

MILITARY RANK AMONG PRISONERS OF WAR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I wish through your columns to call attention to a disputed question which, in my opinion, should be definitely settled by a decision from the War Department—the question of military rank among prisoners of war. I have been in prison at Libby, Macon and Charleston for fifteen months, and, in my experience, more trouble has arisen among the officers there, from disputes on this matter than from any other.

Army Regulations say:—"P. 1. All inferiors are required to obey strictly, and to execute with alacrity and "good faith the *lawful orders* of superiors *appointed over* "*them.*" "P. 8. An officer not having *orders* from *competent* "*authority*, cannot put himself *on duty* by virtue of his commission alone." "P. 727. Prisoners of war receive for "subsistance one ration each *without regard to rank.*" With these paragraphs in their minds—and they are believed to be the only ones affecting the question—the regular officers in Southern prisons have almost unanimously refused to recognize the authority of officers whose superior rank, if on duty, would entitle them to obedience.

For instance: At one time, a lieutenant-colonel assumed command, as senior officer of a room in Libby Prison. The policing of the room was done by negroes, and, quite unnecessarily, he ordered a detail of officers to assist in sweeping and scrubbing. There was instant trouble. We claimed that whatever police regulations the officers might institute themselves, for their cleanliness and comfort, should be carried out by force of public opinion; and when the necessity existed, before the Rebels had furnished negroes, we all had done our part of the duty. But we claimed that his superior rank entitled him to no exemption from an equal share of cleaning, as he contributed an equal amount of dirt. As a military order, it was improper, for officers are not liable to degrading details. A lieutenant cannot be compelled to sweep up a room and clean the sinks which are equally used by a colonel. But as a sanitary regulation, if each took his share, no objection would be made by any one. The senior officer appealed to the Rebels, and by threatening the captain, whom he had detailed, with being placed in the dungeons, he compelled obedience.

Again, at Macon, an officer of high rank assumed command of the camp, established regulations to facilitate the calling of the roll, requiring officers in charge of squads to verify counts, and report absentees by name. This simplified the matter very much for the Rebels, and would have made roll-call less fatiguing for the prisoners, only, had any one escaped, whose absence it would be necessary to conceal a few days, it would have made concealment almost impossible. Another officer at Macon, on assuming command, issued orders directing details of a number of "*men* "from each squad, under a *squad sergeant*, to report to the "officer of the day to clean the sinks." This order was objectionable, because it spoke of officers as if of enlisted men. No officer can be a "sergeant," and certainly, if the senior officer *had* a right to command, he had no authority to exempt majors from cleaning sinks, and force the duty on captains and lieutenants, when *all* used them.

At Charleston, the senior officer ordered a Rebel sentry to take an officer in custody for not falling in promptly at roll-call; and the captain was taken out by the guard and confined all day in a cell, until released by the Rebel provost-marshal.

Where do these officers get their authority? Not from the United States. They gave up the authority which had been vested in them by the United States when they surrendered themselves prisoners of war. They were then taken to a prison. Regulations say they "cannot put "themselves on duty by virtue of their commissions alone." They can only exercise rank by "orders from competent "authority;" and yet, when they get into prison, among officers who have never been under their command, they issue orders which would not be legal orders even if issued when properly on duty in the field. At Macon, the senior officer was "relieved of command" by the Rebels, for making a patriotic speech on the 4th of July, and a junior officer was placed in charge of the prisoners. Was that the "competent authority" provided for by Army Regulations, and were we bound to obey him?

If the superior rank of officers entitles them to *command* in Rebel prisons, then it entitles them to *all* the privileges and immunities of seniority. Is a captain, captured to-day, authorized to eject a lieutenant from prison quarters which he has made comparatively comfortable by the labor of months, because a captain going on duty in garrison by "competent authority" *may* dispossess a lieutenant of his quarters?

Paragraph 210 says: "Deliberations or discussions, among any class of military men, having the object of conveying praise or censure, or any mark of approbation toward their superiors or others in the military service, * * * are strictly prohibited." If prisoners have the power to command, and the privileges of rank, do they possess the *immunities* also? For, at Charleston, in the midst of the sad depression among the officers after the failure of the Petersburgh mine, which was described by Rebel papers as a terrible disaster to our arms; when the accounts from the North, from the columns of the *World* and the Chicago *Times* represented the Union cause as almost abandoned; when weary months of waiting seemed to bring the day of release no nearer, and it required all our faith to believe the Government had acted wisely and honorably in not exchanging prisoners, a meeting was called to consider the sending of delegates to Washington to try and effect an exchange. At that meeting two colonels spoke, and instead of the cheerful, encouraging words which the Government has a right to expect from officers in whose "fidel-"ity" it "entrusts especial trust and confidence," the disheartened officers were told of the cold, hard nature of Mr. STANTON; of his devotion to policy, and his carelessness of our miserable condition; allusion was made to a Senator who, it was alleged, said that none but cowards were captured; it was said that President LINCOLN *must* listen to the representations of such a delegation, for the political campaign was of such a nature that the Government must act, or the opposition would make political capital out of it, etc. The speeches were well calculated to depress the already melancholy prisoners who formed the audience, and to delight the Rebel sentries who stood attentively listening. A *major* replied to them, defending Mr. STANTON, expressing entire faith in the policy of the Government, cheering all by his own enthusiasm, and administering a severe rebuke to these his *senior* officers.

If the rank of officers holds good, as well when prisoners as on duty in the field, one *major* committed a grave military offence by his "discussion, with the object of convey-"ing praise or censure on his superior officers," when he praised the Secretary of War and censured the colonels.

An explanatory order from the War Department would settle this question, and whatever the decision might be, it would relieve prison life of a very fruitful cause of trouble.

CORRECTION OF A PAGE OF HISTORY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The following appears in the New York *Herald* of the 26th September, 1864:

THE SIEGE OF SUFFOLK—CHANCELLORSVILLE.

NEW YORK, September 20, 1864.

To the Editor of the Herald:

The truth of history and justice to the little army of Suffolk demand that I should place this paper before the reading world, through the medium of your columns:—

CAMPAIGN OF 1863.

"The Southern History" has the following on the campaign in April, 1863, which locates the position of Lieutenant-General Longstreet, viz.:—

"Now they (the Rebels) confronted the enemy from the Rappahannock, and hovered upon his flank, within striking distance to the Potomac, while another portion of our forces manœuvred almost in the rear, and quite upon the bank of Norfolk."

Longstreet had been promised sixty thousand men for his spring work, and was ready about the last of March to open the campaign for the recovery of Southeast Virginia. He ordered Hill and Pettigrew to make a series of demonstrations at Newbern, Little Washington and other points in North Carolina, with the design of causing troops to be sent from Norfolk, Fortress Monroe and other localities. In consequence I was ordered, on the 10th of April, to dispatch a considerable portion of my force to General Foster. Longstreet, advised of the order, and success of his feints, crossed the Blackwater, and on the same day advanced, with about twenty-eight thousand men, upon Suffolk. On the 15th of April Hill discontinued his feints upon Little Washington and sent those troops to Suffolk. He followed soon after with the remainder of his command.

The Rebel force in North Carolina was estimated by General Foster as very large, and, in my judgment, far above the real numbers. If his estimates were correct, then there must have been with Longstreet after the concentration more than fifty thousand men. Probably forty thousand is a safe estimate; and he had associated with him such able West Pointers as Lieutenant-Generals Hill, Hood and Anderson, and Major Generals Pickett, French, Garnett, &c. The Petersburgh *Express* of the 15th of April reflected the Confederate expectations in regard to Longstreet's army in the following:—

"Our people are buoyant and hopeful, as they ought to be. We have in that direction as gallant an army as was ever mustered under any sun, and commanded by an officer who has won laurels in every engagement from the first Manassas to that at Fredericksburgh. Such an army, commanded by such an officer as Longstreet, may be defeated; but such an event is scarcely within the range of probability."

In spite of the high hopes of the South, the siege was raised during the night of the 3d of May (twenty-four days), after the construction of from eight to ten miles of covered ways, rifle pits, field works, and the loss of the celebrated Fauquier battery and some two thousand men.

The Rebel press, with few exceptions, admitted the failure, and censured Longstreet. The Richmond *Examiner* of November 27, 1863, pronounced his Knoxville and Suffolk campaigns as parallel failures, and said:—

"It was during the parallel campaign of Longstreet against Suffolk that Hooker made his *coup* at Chancellorsville; but he found there Jackson, while Grant had to do with Bragg alone."

The effective Federal force at the outset was nearly fourteen thousand, with three small wooden gunboats. This was distributed on lines of about twelve miles in extent. No defeat was experienced by our arms.

RAPPAHANNOCK.

During the presence of Longstreet's wing at Suffolk, Lee, with Jackson's wing, was confronted by the army of Hooker. Hooker was advised of every change in my front, and assured that I would hold Longstreet as long as possible, in order that he might destroy Lee. He was urged to strike before aid could be sent to the Rapidan.

Perhaps a division or a portion of one joined Lee, in spite of the interruption of the communications by Stoneman. Longstreet did not; for his servants and horse fell into our hands near Suffolk, on the 4th of May. No mention of his presence is made in any account of Chancellorville, nor in the "Southern History." Jackson contended with Hooker on the 1st and 2d of May, while Early fought Sedgwick, near Fredericksburgh. On the 3d Stewart succeeded Jackson.

HOOKER'S AND LEE'S FORCES.

Up to the meeting of Congress Hooker had made no report to General Halleck, and official data is out of the question. But information is at hand from which an approximation can be made.

LEE'S ARMY.

New York *Tribune*, May 18, 1863, estimates	50,000
New York *Tribune*, March 26, 1864, estimates	49,700
New York *Herald*, March 26, 1864, estimates	64,000
"Southern History" (Pollard's) gives	50,000

HOOKER'S ARMY.

New York *Times* gives	159,300
"Southern History" gives	100,000 to 150,000
New York *Tribune*, March 26, 1864, gives	123,000

The editor of the *Times* had the very best opportunity for getting reliable data, and there are many reasons for accepting his figures as nearest the true ones.

This paper explodes the idea that any material portion of Longstreet's army was transferred to the fields of Chancellorsville. No such theory is entertained in any quarter now; but in the smoke of that disaster it was mooted.

These figures show where the Rebel pressure really was, and attest the good conduct of the soldiers and sailors at Suffolk, under the weightest responsibilities. The Army should no longer be deprived of its honors and rewards because of the unexpected reverse on the Rapidan.

Further details cannot be given without trenching upon official documents. The allusions to Hooker's operations are made solely to shed proper light upon the campaign, and not for the purpose of criticism. JOHN J. PECK, Major-General.

In justice to the Army of the Potomac and its unfortunate commander, I feel it a duty to correct this erroneous page of history. Being in possession of private data, as well as many official documents, concerning the operations of both Armies at Chancellorsville, I submit the following facts:

The reörganization of the Army of Northern Virginia, May 1st, 1863, was as follows:

Army of Northern Virginia, General R. E. Lee, Commanding.	Lt.-General Stonewall Jackson Commanding Right Wing.	A. P. Hill's Division.
		D. H. Hill's "
		Early's "
		Trimble's "
	Lt.-General James Longstreet Commanding Left Wing.	Anderson's Division.
		McLaw's "
		Hood's "
		Pickett's "

A. P. HILL'S division had six brigades, ANDERSON'S division five, and each of the other divisions four. Total, thirty-five brigades.

After the death of STONEWALL JACKSON, LEE reörganized

his army into three corps, commanded respectively by LONGSTREET, EWELL, and A. P. HILL.

As Major-General PECK cites POLLARD'S "Southern History" to prove his statements correct—viz., that "no material portion of LONGSTREET'S corps was with LEE at Chancellorsville," I shall disprove them by making more liberal quotations from the same author.

The following paragraphs are from the "Second Year of the War," chapter XI.:

"During the night of Thursday, General LEE ordered JACKSON to march from his camp below Fredericksburgh with A. P. HILL'S and RHODES' divisions, to the relief of ANDERSON. General LEE brought up the divisions of ANDERSON and MCLAWS.

"While JACKSON was gaining the enemy's rear, MCLAWS and ANDERSON had successfully maintained their position in front.

"The turn which events had taken in front of Fredericksburgh made it necessary for General LEE to arrest the pursuit of HOOKER, and caused him to send back to Fredericksburgh the divisions of ANDERSON and MCLAWS to check the advance of SEDGWICK.

"Our forces *engaged in the fight* did not exceed fifty thousand men. The enemy's is variously estimated at from one hundred thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand."

ANDERSON'S and MCLAWS' divisions of LONGSTREET'S corps, took the most active part of any of the enemy's divisions engaged. A large portion of JACKSON'S corps was not engaged at all. The estimated strength of ANDERSON'S and MCLAWS' divisions is eighteen thousand men. There are nine brigades in the two divisions. POLLARD estimates two brigades of ANDERSON'S division (POSEY'S and MAHONE'S) at eight thousand men. At this ratio, the two divisions would number thirty-six thousand. This is an overestimate, though it must be evident that a "material portion" of LONGSTREET'S corps was pretty actively engaged at Chancellorsville.

It was well understood by General HOOKER that HOOD'S and PICKETT'S divisions were sent from the army of Northern Virginia to the departments of Southeast Virginia and North Carolina in the early part of January, 1863; that, subsequently, Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET took command of those departments, with his headquarters at Petersburgh. The divisions of HOOD and PICKETT comprised the greater part of the enemy's force in these departments, and numbered not more than fifteen thousand men for duty.

Major-General PECK is correct in supposing that a part of LONGSTREET'S command joined LEE, in spite of the interruption of communications by STONEMAN. Had HOOKER remained at Chancellorsville another twenty-four hours, he would have found PICKETT in his front. The chaplain of the Twentieth New York, left in Fredericksburgh with the wounded of SEDGWICK'S corps, will testify that LONGSTREET dined with BARKSDALE on the Sunday following the fight. He does not state, however, that he saw his servants or his horse.

In regard to the comparative strength of the contending armies as presented in the General's paper, the estimate of the Army of the Potomac is simply absurd. Admitting that we lost twenty-five thousand men at Chancellorsville, it is a well known fact that we mustered about seventy-five thousand at Gettysburgh, leaving fifty-nine thousand to be accounted for, supposing the estimate of the New York *Times* to be correct.

LEE'S strength is more correctly estimated.

He had 172 regiments of infantry at 400 each	68,000
Stuart's Cavalry	12,000
Artillery	4,000
Total in Army of Northern Virginia	84 800
Deduct 39 regiments with Hood and Pickett	15,600
Force at Chancellorsville	69,200

Further details cannot be given without touching upon official documents, nor is it necessary to allude to Major-General PECK'S operations to prove that LONGSTREET'S corps was equally divided between the departments of Southeast Virginia and North Carolina and Chancellorsville.

JOHN C. BABCOCK.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

ACTING ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The enclosed memorial is being signed by the pay officers of the Mississippi squadron, and will be forwarded to Congress at the coming session. I send a copy to your paper for publication, hoping that the officers in the other squadrons will aid in the contemplated movement.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, October 29, 1864.

PAYMASTER.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, October 1, 1864.

The undersigned, Acting Assistant Paymasters attached to the Mississippi squadron, respectfully call the attention of Congress to the following facts:

They perform the duties of Paymaster, Quartermaster, and Commissary for the vessels to which they belong, receive a salary of $1,409 50 per annum, rank as masters, which assimilates with first lieutenants in the Army, and give two securities of $10,000.

Assistant Quartermasters and Commissaries in the Army receive a salary of $1,662 00 per annum, rank as captains, and give security respectively of $10,000 and 6,000—and regimental Quartermasters and Commissaries receive a salary of $1,542 00 per annum, rank as first lieutenants, and give no security whatever.

They, therefore, ask that they may receive the rank and pay of lieutenants in the Navy.

NAVAL OFFICERS' DRILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In the name of a part of the junior officers of the Volunteer Navy I wish to make a simple and reasonable request of our superior officers. It is simply that when we first come into the service they will treat us as new recruits in the Army are treated, viz: to daily *drill*. This may be practiced to some extent in the Volunteer Navy, but, so far as my experience goes, the officers' drill is generally neglected. Army officers do not really need it as much as we do, because they have in a greater number of cases been promoted from the ranks either of their own or some other regiment, and, generally, because of their proficiency in this very respect; while, in the Volunteer Navy, many, if not most of the line officers have never passed through the drill as seamen; consequently they come into their new position wholly unacquainted with it. Yet when the new officer is put on duty, the charge of a division of guns is given to him, and he is expected to drill the crews that work it. Then he is obliged to draw all knowledge of his duties from books, and from simply seeing the exercises performed by others. This is a slow process. Besides, many imperfections creep into his practice and many details escape his notice which in the flurry and excitement of a fight will oppose him at every step and endanger the fortunes of the day. Imagine an officer in the midst of an action giving the order of "*left abeam*," and consider the unavoidable misunderstanding and confusion that would follow! Yet this very order has frequently been given and by a young officer of average intelligence. His ignorance arose simply and entirely from a want of proper instruction.

I contend that the discipline of the Navy is in many respects superior, but in this respect we are certainly behind the Army.

WARRANT.

THANKSGIVING DINNER FOR THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

THE undersigned, a committee appointed at a meeting held at the Union League Club House, appeal to the people of the North to join them in an effort to furnish to our gallant soldiers and sailors a good Thanksgiving dinner. We desire that on the twenty-fourth day of November there shall be no soldier in the Army of the Potomac, the James, the Shenandoah, and no sailor in the North Atlantic Squadron, who does not receive tangible evidence that those for whom he is periling his life remember him. It is hoped that the Armies at the West will be in like manner cared for by those nearer to them than we. It is deemed impracticable to send to our more Southern posts.

To enable us to carry out our undertaking, we need the active coöperation of all loyal people in the North and East, and to them we confidently appeal. We ask primarily for donations of cooked poultry and other proper meats, as well as for mince-pies and for fruit. If any person is so situated as to be unable to cook the poultry or meat, we will receive it uncooked. To those who are unable to send donations in kind, we appeal for generous contributions in money. Will not every wife who has a husband, every mother who has a son, every sister who has a brother serving in the Armies and Navies of the Union, feel that this appeal is to her personally, and do her part to enable us to accomplish our undertaking? Will not all who feel that we have a country worth defending and preserving do something to show those who are fighting our battles that they are remembered and honored?

We will undertake to send to the front all donations in kind that may reach us on or before November 20th, and to see that they are properly and equally distributed. They should be wrapped in white paper boxes, and addressed to GEORGE W. BLUNT, Getty's Building, Trinity-place, New York. If uncooked, it should be so marked on the ou side of the box, and a list of the contents should accompany the box. Poultry, properly cooked, will keep ten days. None should be sent which has been cooked prior to November 14th. Uncooked poultry or meat should reach us on or before November 18th, that it may be cooked here.

Contributions in money should be sent to THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Treasurer, No. 94 Maiden-lane, or to any member of the committee.

The time is short, and we trust no one will await to be personally solicited. Will not some person in every city and town of the North and East volunteer, however, to canvass his own city or town?

The American, Adams, Harnden, and United States Express Companies have generously offered to transmit to this city, free of charge, all boxes addressed as above, and it is not doubted that other Express Companies will do the same.

Executive Committee.—Charles H. Marshall, George W. Blunt, Stephen Hyatt, Jackson S. Shultz, Parker Handy, Levi A. Dowley, Theodore Roosevelt, George Bliss, Jr., Jonathan Sturgess, Le Grand B Cannon, William E. Dodge, Horace Greeley, William H. Lee, William C. Bryant, Rush C. Hawkins, Henry J. Raymond, A. R. Wetmore, W. G. Lambert, T. R. Butler, Timothy G Churchill, Thomas H. Faile, George C. Ward, Thomas D. Dale, W. R. Vermilye, John D. Jones, Francis M. French, Edward Walker, Robert Bliss, John E. Williams, E. Nye.

Chairman.—Charles H. Marshall.

Chairman of Executive Committee.—George W. Blunt.

Treasurer.—Theodore Roosevelt.

Secretary.—George Bliss, Jr.

The following letter from Commodore RODGERS is interesting in this connection:

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

DEAR BLUNT:—It is proposed by the good gentlemen of this city to send a Thanksgiving dinner to the Army of the Potomac and to the fleet in James River.

The thought is a grand one, not that the mere food is of so much value, though that is very important to the thousands of hungry men who will receive it, but the comfort of knowing that the people eating their Thanksgiving dinners at home think not only of their friends in the Army, but as well of those of that gallant body who have no friends and no ties of kindred to make them remembered. Sailors are cosmopolitan in their habits. They are acquainted in every port, and have a home nowhere. To the most of them, no family ties are known. They have outlived, away from home, the offices of kindred. If now to these hermits on the blockade the committee could send a Thanksgiving dinner, the food would be far more valuable than its mere money's worth.

No Sanitary Commission extends its aid to them; no friends extend to the greater part of them delicacies by Adams' Express. They are shut off in a degree from intercourse with the rest of the world. It would be particularly grateful to these men to know that their course has raised up for them friends whom in days of peace they never knew; that, though seemingly alone, warm sympathies are extended to them in their loneliness.

What I propose is, that every vessel of the blockading fleet on our coast have a Thanksgiving dinner sent. If it shall arrive after the regular Thanksgiving dinner, it will not be the less acceptable to men to whom any dinner, fresh from New York, will be a matter of thanksgiving. The means of doing this are always provided, so far as transportation is concerned, since supply steamers run regularly.

Yours, &c., JOHN RODGERS.

GEORGE W. BLUNT, Esq.

THE SWEDISH ARMY.

THE military force of Sweden, though maintained in a condition of high efficiency, rests on a purely defensive basis; the constitution of the army, in fact, is of a peculiar character, well deserving of record. There are a few enlisted regiments, principally *corps d'elite*, but the "*Indelta armee*," as it is called, furnishes the great bulk of the military strength of Sweden. "Indelning" means dividing, and the course pursued by CHARLES XI. was to parcel out the Crown and waste lands in such a manner as to make them support a standing army without otherwise draining the resources of the country. He commenced by giving, on perpetual lease, farms to the nobility and commons on condition that they should forever keep men and horses fully equipped always ready for service, and later the system was extended so far that all other property, freeholds only excepted, must keep foot soldiers. The system worked admirably, and, with modifications, suited to the altered character of the times, continues in force to this day. The number of regiments maintained in a province varies according to its population and fertility. Scania, for instance, supplies four; Dalecarlia, a poor district, only one regiment. In every village may be seen a small, tidy cottage, with its garden and ground, where the soldier of the village lives, often taking his name from the village or farm, while near the centre of the district, on a fine estate, the colonel of the regiment resides, and on it every colonel has resided since the time of CHARLES XI. Captains, in a similar manner, live in the midst of their companies, and the intense *esprit de corps* springing from this arrangement, by which every officer and soldier fights under the eye of his neighbors and friends, as well as his comrades, is something that will only bear comparison with the feeling animating the Highland clans of the last century. The subalterns get their pay in money from farms let upon lease; and as the value of landed property has increased, so has the pay of the officers. When there is a vacancy for a private, a great many young sons of farmers offer themselves as candidates, and in the rich provinces a colonel has often as many as twenty applicants to choose his recruit from. Each regiment musters yearly for a month, like our own militia, but afterwards several of them encamp and practice manœuvres on a more extended scale, dismissing their members to their homes at the approach of the harvest season. Some of the greatest public works in Sweden, among them the Götha Canal, have been undertaken and carried out by the "Indelta," the members of which were thus enabled in time of peace to acquire considerable additions to their pay.

WARNING TO OFFICERS.—The following extracts are from General Orders No. 32, issued at Natchez recently by Brigadier-General BRAYMAN, commanding the post:—

No citizen or person not connected with the military service will be permitted inside the fortifications of Fort McPherson without permission from these headquarters. The officer commanding the fortifications will see this order observed, and will cause the arrest and delivery to the provost-marshal of persons offending for punishment.

In case, however, any person in military service and suffering from wounds or sickness shall desire the attendance of a clergyman of his own denomination, such clergyman may attend at any hour upon the permit of the surgeon-in-chief. Clergymen of established loyalty and fidelity to the Government will be furnished with like passes, renewable monthly.

Officers are forbidden making visits of condolence and sympathy and maintaining correspondence not concerning public business with persons held in confinement under orders from these headquarters, such practices being unbecoming and affording encouragement to offenders. The provost-marshal and the officers in charge of the prison will each be held responsible for the due observance of this order.

Costly and extravagant presents, such as services of plate, &c., when given by persons seeking profitable privileges at the hands of officers controlling patronage, affords always presumptive, and too often convincing evidence, that the officer receiving has betrayed the Government or connived at the robbery of the holpless citizens. The adventurous trader and speculator who follows the Army seeking unusual gains through great risks, seldom gives without hope of adequate return. He may claim certain rights and adequate protection of his business under the law, without fee or compensation to any public officer. When he pays large sums in money, plate or equipage, which the law does not require, it may be averred without lack of charity that he has received more than is known to the law. In all such cases hereafter recurring, due military inquiry will be made to ascertain the object, character and effect of such gifts, for the purpose of bringing to punishment all parties concerned, as in the case of giving and receiving bribes.

Horse racing and betting thereon is forbidden. Officers who offend will be placed in arrest, and held for trial or recommended for summary dismissal from the service. Soldiers will be held for trial and punishment, and if mounted men will be dismounted and required to do duty on foot.

THE prize steamship *Annie* in charge of Acting Master H. S. Borden, from New Inlet, N. C., which was captured by the gunboats *Wilderness* and *Niphon*, after a chase of twenty minutes, arrived at New York on Monday morning. The *Annie* started under convoy of the United States ship *Susquehanna*, but soon parted company with her. She is of two hundred and sixty-three tuns burthen, built of iron, a double screw, and was built in London. Her original captain, mate and two engineers are on board.

SCREW-steamer *Wachusett*, 10, now bound for New York, with the pirate *Florida* in tow as a prize, is a steamer of 1032 tons. She was built at the Charlestown Yard in 1861, her engines being furnished by the Morgan Iron Works, N. Y. She was launched October 10, 1861, assisted the Army in its operations before Yorktown in May, 1862, and aided in the naval attack on Fort Darling. She was the flagship of the special squadron in the West Indies in 1863, and sailed on her present cruise from Philadelphia in February of the present year.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

FIRST Lieutenant Joseph Roberts, Thirteenth Pennsylnania volunteers, has been cashiered.

MAJOR-General Warren has returned to the Army, and resumed command of the Fifth corps.

COLONEL Switzer, formerly of Major-General McClellan's staff, has been appointed colonel of the Sixteenth New York cavalry.

DR. L. W. Read, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Third division, Fifth corps, has been ordered to report to Major-General Sheridan.

MAJOR Stevens, late Inspector-General of the Army of West Virginia, retires to private life, his term of service having expired.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Barnes, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, has resigned the service, and his resignation has been accepted.

COLONEL Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, has gone to New Orleans on business connected with his office requiring his personal attention.

COLONEL Robert C. Buchanan, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of New Jersey, has been relieved by Captain Richard G. Lay, Third infantry U. S. A.

MR. E. L. Wentz has been appointed General Superintendent of Transportation and Repairs of Government Railroads in Military Division of the Mississippi.

CAPTAIN M. H. Bright, C. S., heretofore on duty at Chattanooga, Tenn., has been transferred, by special orders No. 362, War Department, to Louisville, Ky.

MAJOR-General Gibbon has returned to duty, and re-assumed command of his division in the Second corps. Brigadier-General Egan has consequently gone back to his brigade.

MAJOR James C. Duane, engineer officer, has returned to the Army, and with him Colonel Bauerman, Fourth Maryland regiment. The two latter have been away on sick leave.

MR. A. Anderson, General Superintendent of Government Railroads in Military Division of the Mississippi, has been appointed General Inspector of Military Railroads in the United States.

CAPTAIN H. R. Clum, chief signal officer of the Army of the James, has been ordered to the Signal Bureau at Washington, and is succeeded by Captain S. B. Norton, of that branch of the service.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Hagh H. Janeway, First New Jersey cavalry, has been ordered to rejoin his regiment, he having completed the duties upon which he has been engaged since 14th September, 1864.

BRIGADIER-General Charles Devens has been assigned to the command of the First division of the Eighteenth army corps in place of Brigadier-General Marston, who comes North on account of his health.

CAPTAIN John C. King, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel N. H. Hixon, Thirteenth Ohio volunteer cavalry, have been cashiered, with loss of all pay and allowances from September 30th, 1864.

SECOND Lieutenant James B. Moore, Co. I, Forty-third regiment United States colored troops, has been cashiered, with a loss of all pay and emoluments, except so much as may be due the sutler and laundress.

LIEUTENANT P. S. Michie, Acting Chief Engineer of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, has just been brevetted both captain and major for ability displayed as an engineer during the present campaign.

MAJOR-General N. J. T. Dana assumed command of the Sixteenth army corps on the 15th October. His command includes the combined districts of West Tennessee and Vicksburgh, with headquarters at the latter city.

BREVET Major-General Crawford has been presented with a magnificent staff-sword by officers of his staff. On it are inscribed the names of all the battles in which he has taken part—from the attack on Fort Sumter to the taking of the Weldon Railroad.

CAPTAIN Jay M. Weeks, commanding the Third regiment New York Volunteer infantry, during the last engagement on the north side of the James River, died October 30, of the severe wounds he received in the breast, while gallantly leading his regiment.

COLONEL Jacob Sharpe, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New York volunteers, has been detailed as a member of the Hospital Inspecting Board, now in session at Philadelphia, Pa., vice Colonel Charles E. Hopgood, Sixth New Hampshire volunteers, mustered out.

CAPTAIN W. E. Morford,, Assistant Quartermaster, and for some time past the chief of the Clothing and Equipment Bureau at Martinsburgh, Va., has been appointed to take charge of all matters connected with the Quartermaster's Department at that post.

BRIGADIER-General Frank Wheaton, Commanding the First brigade Second division of the Sixth Army corps, was assigned, on the 21st of September, to the command of the First division of the same corps, vice General Russell killed at Winchester, September 19.

BRIGADIER-General Bailey, of Red River fame, has relieved Brigadier-General Asboth, wounded, in command of his district in the Department of the Gulf. Colonel Bertram, of the Twentietn Wisconsin, succeeds General Bailey in command of Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay.

BRIGADIER-General Fessenden has been assigned to the command of the Third brigade, Second division, Nineteenth army corps, vice Colonel N. A. M. Dudley, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, transferred to the command of the First brigade, First division, of the same corps.

MAJOR George O. Marcy, of the First Connecticut cavalry, who was captured by the Rebels, with a squadron of his men, while on picket a day or two previous to the battle of Middletown, has since made his escape from them in company with Captain Palmer, of the same regiment.

THE funeral of Brigadier-General Bidwell, who was killed at Cedar Creek, took place in Buffalo, N. Y., October 30th. The streets were thronged with people. The remains were interred at Forrest Lawn Cemetery, with appropriate ceremonies, escorted by a large body of military and by the Masonic fraternity.

COLONEL J. M. Warner, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers and Captain of Eighth United States Infantry, has been assigned temporarily to the command of the First brigade, Second division, Sixth corps. He commanded it at Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, also at the engagement on the 21st of September at Flint Hill.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Doolittle, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth New York regiment, formerly Brigadier-General Baxter's Assistant-Adjutant-General, has returned to the field. He has been absent to assume the promoted rank recently conferred on him, having been promoted from a captaincy in the Ninety-fourth New York.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us intelligence of the death of the following named officers belonging to the First North Carolina Volunteers, stationed at Fort Macon, N. C.:—Surgeon Robert A. Babbitt, October 18, 1864, at Beaufort, N. C., of yellow fever; Captain Charles A. Lyon, company B, October 24, 1864, at Beaufort N. C., of yellow fever.

LIEUTENANT F. G. Drieskill, Forty-eighth Kentucky volunteers, has been dishonorably dismissed the service. Second Lieutenant William G. Gabbarh, Co. H, Thirteenth Kentucky volunteers, has been dismissed. Major N. Ward Cady, commanding Second New York Mounted Rifles, has been dismissed, with loss of all pay due or to become due.

BRIGADIER-General Slough, Military Governor of Alexandria, Va., has received orders to take charge of the troops on the line of the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap Railroads. Colonel Welles, the present Provost-Marshal-General of Alexandria, has been designated to fill his place as Military Governor during his absence in the field.

AMONG those captured by the enemy on the north of the James were Dr. Strawbridge, Medical Director of the Eighteenth corps, and Lieutenant Simpson, of Belger's First Rhode Island battery. They were both captured by guerrillas on the Charles City Road. Dr. Ainsworth, United States volunteers, chief medical officer of Heckman's division, succeeds Dr. Strawbridge as Medical Director of the corps.

GOVERNOR Andrew has requested the Secretary of War to organize the twelve companies of heavy artillery recruited by Colonel William S. King during the summer into a regiment, and has offered the command of the same to Colonel King. Colonel King accepts, and has selected as Majors for the regiment Captain William N. Meserve, of the Thirty-fifth regiment, and Captain Frank E. Boyd, of the Third cavalry.

GENERAL order No. 45 dated at headquarters, Vicksburgh, announces the following personal and corp staff of Major-General Dana:—George H. Dana, A. D. C.; E. L. Sproat, A. D. C.; Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Harris, A. A. G.; Lieutenant C. H. Townsend, A. A. A. G.; Major Charles Mann, Assistant Chief of Artillery; Captain G. A. Williams, Com. of Musters; A. B. Campbell, Medical Director; Major J. O. Pierce, A. A. G., Judge Advocate.

THE following named officers have been promoted or appointed to be field officers of Massachusetts regiments by Governor Andrew;—Captain Henry Splain to be Major, August 4, 1864, Seventeenth regiment; Captain Albert Ordway to be Major, September 24, 1864, Twenty-fourth regiment; First Lieutenant Wm. F. Clark to be Major, May 27, 1864, Thirtieth regiment; Major James A. Cunningham to be Lieutenant-Colonel, June 30, 1864, Thirty-third regiment; Captain Edward O. Shepard to be Major, same date, same regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. S. Lincoln to be Colonel, October 14, 1864, Thirty-fourth regiment; Captain Andrew Potter to be Major, September 24, 1864, same regiment; Major Thaddeus L. Barker to be Lieutenant-Colonel, October 12, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment; Captain James B. Smith to be Major, same date, same regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel E. Chamberlain to be Colonel, September 30, 1864, First cavalry; Major L. M. Sargeant, Jr., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, same date, same regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Caspar Crowninshield to be Colonel, October 21, 1864, Second cavalry; Major Wm. H. Forbes to be Lieutenant-Colonel, same date, same regiment; Captain Archibald McKendry to be Major, August 31, 1864, same regiment; Captain N. P. Fuller to be Major, October 21, 1864, Second heavy artillery.

THE STAFF ORGANIZATION.

IN answer to various inquiries as to rank of volunteer staff officers, we publish the following synopsis of staff organization, as prescribed by law:

ARMY CORPS.

One Assistant Adjutant-General, one Quartermaster, one Commissary of Subsistence, one Assistant Inspector-General, each with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; to be assigned by the President from the Army or volunteer force.

Three Aides-de-Camp, one to bear rank of major, and two to bear the rank of captain; to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, upon the recommendation of the commander of the army corps.

Chief of Artillery and Ordnance; duties of, to be performed by senior officer of artillery in the corps, in addition to his other duties.

DIVISION.

One Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of major; to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

One Division Quartermaster; to be assigned by the Secretary of War, who, while so assigned and acting, shall have the temporary rank, pay and emoluments of a major of the Quartermaster's Department.

BRIGADE.

One Assistant Adjutant-General, one Assistant Quartermaster, one Commissary of Subsistence, each with the rank of captain; to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Medical officers are assigned to corps, division and brigade headquarters according to necessities of the service.

OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HIGINBOTHAM.

AMONG the many brave men who have fallen in the war against the Rebellion, no braver spirit, or truer friend has passed away, than when the life-blood of THOMAS HENRY HIGINBOTHAM moistened the soil of Virginia at Cedar Creek. A native of Ireland, he early sought a home in the New World and after faithfully serving for a series of years one of the largest houses in New York, removed to the West in 1856, and opened an extensive dry-good house in Chicago, in partnership with Mr. GEORGE WHITE. A few years later he returned to New York, and, at the commencement of the Rebellion, was among the first to enter the service. He raised a company and was commissioned Captain in the Sixty-Fifth Regiment, New York Volunteers.

He participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac. At the battle of Spottsylvania, Virginia, in May last, he was taken prisoner. He was among the officers placed under fire of our guns at Charleston during the summer, and was exchanged with the fifty officers who arrived in this city in August last. He was mustered out at the expiration of the three years service of his regiment. After this he proceeded to Washington, and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. He joined his command in the Shenandoah Valley, and in the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, was wounded in three places, from the effects of which he died the same day, adding another to the long list of gallant spirits who have died in defence of the flag of their native, or adopted country.

"Their good swords rust,
And their steeds are dust,
But their souls are with the saints, I trust."

His remains were brought to New York, and on Thursday, Nov. 3d, were escorted by a battalion of the Seventh Regiment and a large concourse of friends, from his sister's residence, to Greenwood Cemetry.

The Government has lost no more faithful servant; the Army no braver soldier; nor his "troops of friends," a more entertaining and social companion, than when Lieutenant-Colonel HIGINBOTHAM fell on the well-fought field of Cedar Creek. He leaves a venerable mother—and no mother ever had a better son—and several brothers and sisters to mourn his loss and to receive the sympathy of a grateful country, which will not forget the memory of her adopted son, who now sleeps with SEDGWICK, with WADSWORTH, and WINTHROP, and the thousand other heroes who have fallen in this great struggle.

J. G. W.

THE DICTATOR.

The following letters in regard to this vessel will be read with interest, and will serve to correct false impressions:

NEW YORK, November 2, 1854.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

In reply to inquiries made by citizens of Boston, I beg to state that the *Dictator* is *thirty-one inches* out of water at the stern, and *forty-three* inches out of water at the bow this morning. She must be brought eight inches deeper in order to be in proper fighting trim.

There are six hundred tons of coal on board, also two-thirds of the stores, and nearly half the vessel's complement of shot. The capacity of her bunkers is eight hundred tons as intended, and her draft is half an inch less than the estimate.

The engines make fifty-nine turns with the throttle one-quarter open.

Nothing has occurred to indicate that the *Dictator* will disappoint the expectation of the Navy Department.

J. ERICSSON.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

I have noticed that erroneous statements concerning the iron-clad *Dictator*, emanating from some misinformed person, and published in Administration journals—strange to say—in New York, have been somewhat widely circulated. This is a proof of the adage that "false-hood travels a league while truth is pulling his boots on." It is not strange, therefore, that the opposition press, to get all that they are assailing National interests, have used those rumors as political capital.

These rumors assert that the draft of the *Dictator* has proved to be in excess of the calculations. Now for the facts. I am almost as familiar with the plans and calculations of this wonderful vessel as the designer himself, and I assert that the draft is within half an inch of the calculations made long before the ship was launched.

It is asserted that the vessel, when the time comes to coal her, could not carry her coal. This is absolutely untrue. Indeed, the fact that this vessel has been in the water nearly nine months is *prima facie* evidence of the absurdity of this statement. It is scarcely possible that a vessel could be in the water this time without the constructor knowing whether or no his vessel could carry the coal, etc., designed to go in her.

As to her steam machinery, it has been tried at the wharf, and has worked satisfactorily. In fact, the reputation of ERICSSON as a mechanic is alone sufficient to remove all apprehensions on that score. The turret is the same in its operation as those which have been in service for 3 years. How then is it possible for the vessel to have proved a failure, as asserted? *It is an untruth on the face of it.*

As to her speed, as the vessel has not been tried, we can afford to wait; but it may be added that this cannot be tested satisfactorily until she has been docked and cleaned.

AN OFFICER OF THE U. S. NAVY.

THE new twin screw gunboat the *Spirea*, built by S. H. Pook of Fair Haven, will be ready for service in about ten days. The ship is a mate to the *Hybiscus*, which made such a successful trial-trip last week.

BRIGADIER-General Scammon, recently assigned to the Northern District, Department of the South, has been compelled from severe illness to relinquish his command. Brigadier-General E. E. Potter has taken command.

WE regret to hear that Major-General Foster, commanding Department of the South, is so lame as to require the use of a crutch; the wound he received in the Mexican war in his right leg having broken out afresh.

THE Boston brig *Selma*, from Cuba, arrived at Holme's Hole November 9th, and reports:—November 5, when 70 miles S. S. E. of Wilmington, N. C. saw a United States steamer in chase of another steamer burning soft coal. The steamer in chase of another steamer burning soft coal. The two steamers were about three miles apart. The United States steamer *Montiello*, from Hampton Roads, put into and sailed from Holme's Hole November 9th on a cruise eastward, in search of the pirate *Tallahassee*.

THE First division of the Second corps, now commanded by General Miles, was reviewed on the 6th by General Hancock, and presented a fine appearance. This division has been largely reinforced by recruits, and is now one of the largest in the Army. After the review, the principal officers present adjourned to General Miles' quarters, where they partook of a collation and spent an hour in social intercourse.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1864.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. L., NEW HAVEN.—The Third New Jersey Cavalry is a hussar regiment.

POST ADJUTANTS are selected by the *Post* commander, and can be relieved by him as from any other "daily duty."

W. C. G.—There is no law giving division commissaries the rank of major. In fact *the law* has never provided a commissary of subsistence for a division.

VOLUNTEER.—If you are under suspension of rank, etc, and need any information as to your military status, you are advised to apply for information to the War Department.

BOSTON.—Rev. JOHN W. FRENCH, D. D., is chaplain at the Military Academy, West Point, New York.

MARTINSBURGH.—Transfers from the Army to the Marine corps are not permitted.

COMPANIES should take position in line according to the rank of their captains, but changes are rarely made on account of a *temporary* change of company commanders. If a captain were permanently absent his company should take position in line according to the rank of its actual commander.

H. E. ALLEN.—The military school at Philadelphia has been discontinued as a *free school*. Soldiers who are properly recommended by their commanding officers can receive furloughs for the purpose of attending this school. Good faith would require you to accept such commission in the colored troops as might be tendered you.

FULTON.—We know of no better way of obtaining information of your brother than by writing to his company officers, as you have done. A letter to the Chaplain of the regiment may bring an answer.

A "REGULAR SUBSCRIBER."—Your question in regard to the Veteran Reserve Corps was answered in the negative in the JOURNAL No. 30, for March 19, 1864. L. R. will find his question answered in the negative in the JOURNAL of April 23, 1864, No. 35.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

THIRTY-TWO years have passed since the Nation last conferred on one of its Presidents that highest token of approval of his official acts—a reëlection to the Chief Magistracy. On the 8th of November, 1864, that long intermitted honor fell upon ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Whatever personal claim Mr. LINCOLN may have established to the confidence of the Nation, so firmly has the modern doctrine of "rotation in public office" seized our people, that we must look beyond the individual excellence of the PRESIDENT to explain this recent anomaly in American politics. That explanatory reason is not far distant. If any one lesson is taught by Tuesday's election, it is the unswerving and glorious fidelity of the People to the cause of the Union and the national honor. Four stormy years have passed over the Nation since the PRESIDENT first took his chair, in response to the will of the loyal country—four years filled with concentrated horrors of civil war, with rapine, devastation, ruined fortunes, deserted hearthstones, with tears, blood, broken hearts, with a hundred thousand graves, and a country rent in twain for the home of the unhappy survivors. And yet, after four such years, the loyal North has renewed its vows to the cause for which it first drew sword, with all the enthusiasm of its early rally to arms.

The defeated candidate for the Presidency had in his person very much that was capable of drawing popular support. The senior Major-General of the Regular Army, the idol of his old troops—winning in manners and address, with intelligence, patriotism, integrity, and a soldier's share of high-toned honor and principle—all these availed him nothing, because he was regarded as the representative of principles distrusted by the people, and of a party who had whispered the fatal word "Peace!" From the hour when the Chicago platform was framed, it was clear that whoever should stand thereon would be overwhelmingly defeated at the election polls. General MCCLELLAN escaped a thousand bullets on Virginia battle-fields, to fall by the paper missile of a political party. Had a CÆSAR or a CINCINNATUS stood there, he would have met the same inevitable fate.

The wires are still thrilling, as we write, in transmitting the results of the election, and changes in reported majorities occur every hour. It is very clear, however, that President LINCOLN carries an overwhelming majority of the Electoral College. The majority upon the general ballot is not less overwhelming, running probably far in advance of that obtained by the successful Presidential candidate in any election since that similar one of JACKSON, two and thirty years ago. And yet, so strange are the movements of politics—as we read the returns, it seems that the change of only 20,000 votes would have elected MCCLELLAN. 20,000 votes distributed from the successful to the unsuccessful side, in the States of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia, would have carried those States, and, with those it has gained, would have given it the election. Official announcements will furnish a better basis of figures for the calculation; but probably they will not disprove the fact that the change of 20,000 votes in the close States would have altered the whole result. Will anybody say that the suspicion of *peace principles* which attached to the defeated party was not enough to drive these 20,000 votes to the other side? In the 2,000,000 ballots of Tuesday, were there 20,000 gained by the appeal for "an immediate armistice" in the platform?

Dismissing this political speculation, let us rather turn to a more pressing duty. The contest is happily over. In a time of turbulence without parallel in the history of the Nation, and amid the great distraction of civil war, the Presidential election has been carried through with extraordinary quiet. By a majority unprecedented since the earlier days of the Republic, ABRAHAM LINCOLN resumes his post at the helm of State. As the choice of the people, as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and as the legitimate head of the Nation, let every patriot give him a hearty and enthusiastic support. And God grant that long before his four years have run to their close, the blessings of honorable peace may have dawned again on an undivided and happy country.

THE THEATRE OF WAR.

As if in sympathy with the political strife which culminated in the Presidential election of Tuesday, the field of war far and wide echoed, as the ides of November approached, the tramp of armies and the din of battle—PRICE and ROSECRANS contending over the invasion of Missouri, SHERMAN and HOOD struggling for the mastery of the Central Zone, GRANT once more dealing his double blow, right and left, in another effort to seize the Southside railroad. The roar of SHERIDAN'S victory at Cedar Creek has hardly died away into the splutter of vindictive and deadly guerrilla warfare; even from the ocean come news at once of later depredations by the *Tallahassee*, of the capture of the notorious *Florida*, and CUSHING'S gallant achievement in destroying the *Albemarle*, followed by the recapture of Plymouth, and the reöccupation of the North Carolina shore. If we do not add to the list all the raids and threatened raids across the Canadian border, it is because these belong to the former, to the political rather than the military aspect of the campaign.

Of all these stirring phases of the war, that in Alabama and Georgia is at present the most remarkable and exciting. A movement of great boldness, energy, and skill, has been inaugurated by General HOOD. It was commenced on the very heels of the capture of Atlanta, by all odds the crowning victory of our arms during the present year. Recovering from this stunning blow with surprising elasticity, the enemy rallied and reörganized his forces at the town of Jonesboro', the outpost of Macon, lying 20 miles south of Atlanta. It was needful for him, in the presence of an antagonist like SHERMAN, to do quickly whatever he had to do. Precisely six weeks ago, the preparations being all complete, President JEFF. DAVIS, sure of success, confided to the people of Macon HOOD'S new plan of campaign. The six intervening weeks have been crowded with some of the most energetic and brilliant manœuvres of the war. The enemy's strategy has been intrepid and dangerous. That it has thus far been checkmated at every point, is only due to the admirable generalship of SHERMAN and the good conduct of his subordinates and his Army.

Reducing the apparently perplexed movements of the enemy to something like simplicity, his plan and his line of march will be found to be as follows: Breaking camp at Jonesboro' at the close of September, HOOD, having picked and thoroughly mobilized his columns, threw them across the Chattahoochee and marched straight up the railroad in SHERMAN'S rear, capturing Dallas, Kingston, Ackworth, Big Shanty, Dalton and other points on the route. But the chief point in the chain, our sub-dépôt and storehouse, Allatoona, thanks to the gallant CORSE, he could not occupy. Threatening Chattanooga for a moment, he broke away before SHERMAN'S pursuit—for the latter was instantly on his trail—and marched westerly to Lafayette, and southwesterly to Gadsden. There he paused to rest, before pushing across the Tennessee. What he had already accomplished was the severing of railroad connection between Chattanooga and Atlanta during the entire month of October. At the end of that month, however, SHERMAN'S forces, by great industry and skill, reöpened the road.

Meanwhile, SHERMAN had not been idle. Foreseeing the possibility of all that had occurred, from the very hour he took Atlanta until communications was cut, and all through the ten days' armistice, he hurried provisions into Atlanta. The inhabitants were removed, and new works were thrown up in the city according to its new commander's idea of fortifications It was not done too promptly, for the enemy was alert. Dispositions were made for the new exigency. Troops were thrown rapidly along the railroad, to the more important points, and SHERMAN was on the move in time to relieve CORSE at Allatoona, and to assure the safety of Chattanooga. Then, anticipating HOOD'S next move, troops were disposed at Bridgeport and other points along the Tennessee. If the Confederate general, however, fancied that all SHERMAN'S Army would steam instanter down the river, leaving the little garrisons to their fate, he greatly mistook his antagonist. SLOCUM with the Twentieth corps securely held Atlanta, and sufficient troops covered all the adjoining region. SHERMAN closely followed HOOD, and waited alert and confident, at Gaylesville, while HOOD delayed at Gadsden. Just before leaving Gadsden, there was "a happy time" in HOOD'S army, its chief officers, Generals BEAUREGARD, HOOD, S. D. LEE, CHEATHAM, CLAYTON, CLEBURNE and BATE made speeches, promising, as one of them said, "to wipe SHERMAN from the list "of Yankee officers." Unhappily, that general would not be disposed of so ignominously. Before the enemy had crossed the Chattahoochee, SHERMAN had thrown troops along the railroad to protect his rear, and held its two extremities, Chattanooga and Atlanta, in a strong grasp, and Allatoona also, the chief point between them. He rapidly pursued HOOD, and closely watched the latter from Gaylesville, while the Confederate general paused at Gadsden. When, with the first days of November, HOOD struck the Tennessee, between Florence and Decatur, he found gunboats ready to receive him, a corps of infantry in Bridgeport and vicinity, and light bodies guarding the important points on the river. He forced a passage, however, with a large part of his troops, and especially with his cavalry advance under FORREST.

At this juncture, however, SHERMAN, by a sudden movement, threw a change over the whole aspect of affairs. While HOOD'S army was having its "happy "time" at Gadsden, SHERMAN had been busy day and night on his railroad, had been getting supplies for a new campaign, and mobilizing his columns. Then, giving General THOMAS command in Tennessee, with instructions to add to his forces such troops as could be gathered in that State and Kentucky, he boldly swung back again with his main Army to Atlanta. This manœuvre seems to have commenced about the 30th of October. The Fourth corps, STANLEY'S, appears to have simultaneously marched to Decatur, Alabama, to coöperate with THOMAS. Then, with the rest, as if disdaining to measure arms once more with the army that had come from Gadsden to "wipe him "out," SHERMAN resumed that steady march towards the seaboard, for which he set out on the first week of

May of the present year, from Chattanooga. Of the nature of this grand movement we have a tolerably clear theory, and information that it would be unwise to speak of now. We must therefore be content to be simply historical. Our readers, however, need not be disturbed by any report from the enemy of a disaster at Atlanta. What appears disaster may prove only the necessary preliminary to a grand plan resulting in victory.

Both on the James and the Shenandoah there are ominous signs of speedy and important movements. EARLY is certainly reörganizing his troops at New-Market, and preparing once more to take the offensive. But no alarm on his account need be felt. In the late battle at Cedar Creek, our forces outnumbered him probably as two for one; and, though we suffered the greater actual, and even greater proportionate loss, the ratio of our superiority is still too large to cause anxiety for our arms in that region. GRANT, too, will not fail to resume, in due time, the offensive. The last movement seems to have been rather half-hearted upon the part of some subordinates, who went out rather to see what could be done, than to do, at all hazards. They hardly believed they could get through the enemy's lines, but were willing to go and try. Another effort, let us hope, will exhibit more alacrity and more faith in a happy result.

GENERAL BUTLER IN NEW YORK.

GENERAL BUTLER'S General Order No. 1, on assuming command of the troops detailed "for exist "ing emergencies" in the State of New York, was a characteristic and judicious document. To attain the just medium between the curt expression of arbitrary will and a profusion of apologetic explanation, is a prime excellence, in this country, of general orders framed for public perusal and information. Our department commanders often fail in this respect on one side or the other. With some there is always the *sic jubeo: stet pro ratione voluntas*—the true rule to follow in the discipline of the Army, but one to be more sparingly employed under that mixed political and military sway so often necessitated in civil communities during war. Even when martial law prevails, citizens should not always be debarred, like the soldier, of knowledge of the why and wherefore in military orders, since they have never acquired the latter's habit of passive obedience, to him a second nature. And it usually happens that the mere utterance of arbitrary edicts and orders rouses suspicion or timidity, in place of giving confidence and courage. But, on the other hand, a general order which amounts to a "lawyer's letter," full of sophistries or even of fine-spun logic, is quite as injurious as the other fault, because it seems to rely on civil process and adds nothing to the power which government has at hand in time of peace. And, more particularly, an abundance of prolix and diffuse argument, like a plea or an oration, does not befit an order signed and countersigned by soldiers.

These general reflections were suggested by the appearance of General BUTLER'S late order, though, of course, we do not point it out as particularly illustrative of those reflections. Indeed, it is not a remarkable document, nor intended so to be; and, on the contrary, it has an easy and nonchalant, rather than a mysterious or labored air. But it is simple, clear, terse, and satisfactory. It explained what it was well for people to know, who, alarmed by the advent in New York of a Major-General from the front, with the obvious purpose of "assisting" at the elections, would distort that purpose, under the manipulation of demagogues, into something sinister and perilous. The military surveillance of popular elections is in itself very repugnant to Americans. To exercise such surveillance in the chief city of the Union at its most momentous election did not diminish the odium. And yet, considering all circumstances, it was well to risk some appearance of interference, and to administer that ounce of prevention which would be a far less unpleasant drug than the subsequent pound of cure. To explain the simple object of his mission and the manner of enforcing it was the whole purport of General BUTLER'S order. It was accomplished without offending that self-respect which it is fatal to wound in any people. The reason of his assuming command is stated with great shrewdness; although probably the magnitude of the St. ALBAN'S expedition has ov r made our people over-nervous, or cost them many hours of sleep.

Indeed, General BUTLER himself, we conjecture, had fully decided that nothing serious should occur under his administration of affairs in New York. The coolness of the order shows that no disturbance was expected by its author in that city on the great second Tuesday of November. And events justified that view. The election has not been as quiet for many and many a year, and the military authority was in no case invoked or interposed. The suggestion of a future punishment to fraudulent voters was very well put, in the order; but the election in New York City seems to have gone off with fairness. There is a dash of humor, withal, in this admonitory order to the ill-disposed. It bears date November 5th, 1864, but contains internal evidence of being finished on Sunday, the 6th, or late on Saturday night. It affirms that "the Armies of the United States are 'ministers "of good, and not of evil;' that they can be a terror "to evil-doers only, and those who fear them are ac- "cused by their own consciences, according to the in- "spiration of his own judgment, freely; that at the "polls it is not possible exactly to separate the illegal "from the legal vote—'the tares from the wheat;' "finally, that he who votes, not being duly qualified, "does a grievous wrong against 'light and knowledge;' "and that fraudulent voting is a deadly sin and hein- "ous crime," &c.

The "existing emergencies," we trust, are now over, and no violent flank movements are to be feared by way of Canada. The brief campaign in New York is also probably now ended. We are glad that all was managed so quietly and judiciously in that city.

MILITARY DISPATCHES.

SHERMAN'S admirable Report of the grand Atlanta campaign (now no longer a matter of doubt, of anxiety, of speculation, of prophecy, but at length a brilliant page of American history) is such a document as befits the pen of a good soldier. To its transparency, directness, and force is added the charm of verity. It is a pleasure to read of military feats which actually took place, and of which sufficient evidence is wrung even from the enemy. In this respect, at least, the report has a quality which the military news of the day so often lacks, whether it be drawn from the letters of Army correspondents, the press telegrams, or official dispatches. In the correspondents' letters, indeed, inaccuracy is expected. The chief comment on them should be, rather, that the country does not at all appreciate the enterprise of the Army newspaper reporters. It is they who have kept it instructed upon the campaign. One has amplified or supplemented the report of the other, till a complete history has been the result. If one is too buoyant, the other is too despondent, and so here, again, the diverse feeling in the Army is faithfully reflected. In a word, imagine everything but the press telegrams and the Washington dispatches blotted out, and what a hiatus would occur in our popular record of the war!

It is singular, however, that while from Army writers we should expect the least truth concerning the campaign, on account of the difficulties in their way, it is precisely from them often that we get the most. There is sometimes observable a want of knowledge with regard to the events they narrate, and, pretty constantly, a pardonable glorification of the particular headquarters with which the writer is connected—a tendency to regard this or that corps or division commander as the real Jupiter Tonans of the war. But the former error is corrected with scrupulous fidelity upon the revelations of succeeding days, and the latter we understand and pardon. There cannot be so many Jupiters reigning with equal sway, and we are not deceived. On the other hand, an error in the official dispatches has a poor chance of getting corrected, unless, indeed, as rarely happens, the correction will be in our favor; for, in the official dispatches, it is the policy to put everything in *couleur de rose*. The approach of bad news puts a sudden stoppage to dispatches. Victories are more kindly handled, though, now and then, a success is recorded in a style which might add laurels to a certain famous German baron, or to some sensation journalist, but hardly to a blunt and straightforward soldier.

This commentary upon the present jubilant and extravagant style of dispatch-writing is not aimed at all, or even at most, of our generals. Our readers know just as well as we, where it strikes. At first, it was feared that the Southerners were determined to monopolize all the gasconade of the war—our cooler Northern temperament and education not being then able to contend successfully in that kind of combat. The Southern generals wrote marvellous dispatches, which were read with equal credulity. But some of their competitors learned the trick, and have been emulous of distinction therein ever since. The dispatches of LEE, brief, neat, and soldierly, and seldom inaccurate, except when deliberately made so with a specific purpose of importance, set a new model for his fiery subordinates, and sensibly reduced their brag and bluster to proportions more like our own, and it must be confessed that many inducements are offered to our new commanders to extravagance and inaccuracies in dispatches, in the shape of illustrious examples here and there among successful generals. It is sometimes jestingly said, that, to write a florid dispatch, so that its words may be spread throughout the country, to produce the proper effect, as occasion may require, is no negative part of a soldier's duty. But when a general has done anything of value, the quietest and simplest method of telling the fact is all that is required. A plain, straightforward, unvarnished statement of the truth, is, in reality, the most effective. The simple fact accomplished is wonderful and glorious enough, without any accessory of slang terms in its narration, or the addition of statements preposterous on their face. One does not need to announce that the enemy is all smashed to pieces, and nothing but a grease-spot left of him, to signify the magnitude of the victory. Boasts of what has been done, and prophecies of what will be, are often very unpleasant things to look back upon—especially when a few days later, the bombast and want of veracity are shown. The simple way of recording one's achievements, is, after all, the most thrilling and inspiring. The general can rely on others to make the surplus of commentary. His own pen need not indulge in prophesies or predictions, or underrate the powers of a brave enemy, whose unhappiness it was to have been inferior in numbers, though equal in gallantry. The rank-and-file, who win the victory, does not call for such exaltation in its reports.

FURTHER particulars have come in about Genera GILLEM'S victory in East Tennessee. The enemy acknowledge a decided defeat. Their force consisted of the brigades of VAUGHN and PALMER, and their loss they put at between two and three hundred, while our accounts double the smaller of these figures. It is certain that General GILLEM suffered much less than the enemy. We took, according to the Rebels' own report, four pieces of artillery. The fight took place on Friday, Oct. 29th, at Morristown, in the vicinity of Bull's Gap, and the enemy attribute our success to the sudden concentration of cavalry under GILLEM, giving him a superiority of force which he put to the best use. At last accounts we were at Bull's Gap.

From the Shenandoah Valley it is learned that recent reconnoissances prove that EARLY is strengthening his forces at New-Market. Few encounters have taken place as yet, however, except cavalry skirmishing in Luray Valley, and the constant incidents of guerrilla warfare.

IN reply to many inquiries we would say that we know of no general order from the War Department extending furloughs until after the election. We believe, however, that the War Department has authorized the various department commanders to make such extensions. By referring to our official gazette, in another column, several such orders may be seen.

AMONG the captures of prizes reported this week are: The Mexican schooner *Louisa*, Oct. 15th, and the three masted schooner *Emily*, by the U. S. S. *Mobile*, Lieutenant Giraud; the British schooner *Louisa*, Oct. 12th by the *Chocura*, Lieutenant-Commander R. W. Meade, Jr.; the steamer *Lucy*, Oct. 20th, by the *Santiago de Cuba*; the steamer *Annie*, Oct. 31st, by the *Wilderness* and *Niphon*.

THE U. S. naval supply steamer *Bermuda*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. W. Smith commanding, sails from the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Saturday, November 12, for the West Gulf Squadron, touching at Key West to land passengers, the mails and parcel express. Letters, packages, &c., for these squadrons will be forwarded by this steamer, if sent to Osborn's, No. 2 Dey street, New York City, before noon of the 11th inst.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

THE officers of the French men-of-war stationed at the Piræus, and Admiral D'ABOVILLE himself, lately went up to Athens to pay their respects to the Prince DE JOINVILLE and the Duke D'AUMALE, who have been on a visit to King GEORGE. The sailors are said to have been deeply moved at seeing again a royal ex-admiral and an ex general under whom many had probably served. It remains to be seen what the French Admiralty will say to M. D'ABOVILLE.

THE French Minister of Marine has decided that the rank of officer shall be conferred on chief and second engineers, and that of master on assistant engineers and chief stokers when they are in command of inferior classes of men. The Minister stipulates, however, that engineers can never take the command of a vessel. Hitherto, whilst the chief engineers employed on the great lines were always treated as officers in the navy, they were only distinguished from the seamen in an indirect and undefined manner.

THE Italian war establishment is thus estimated. The conscription takes two men per 1,000 inhabitants. NAPOLEON in his time took eight. From a population of 22,000,000, 45,000 men are called up each year. Military service last eleven years—five years active service, six years leave. Eventualities considered, the War Minister sets down this force at 378,000 men. To this must be added 14,000 Custom-house men, 220 battalions of *gardes mobiles*, which yield 151,500 men, and then GARIBALDI's Volunteers. Besides this Italy has 1,997,540 national guards, or one armed man to every eleven inhabitants.

THE iron-plated frigate *Savoie* has been successfully launched at Toulon, and taken into dock to be fitted our for sea. The *Savoie*, built according to a plan prepared by M. DUPUY DE LOME, measures without her armor 240 feet in length and 59 feet in width. Her official tonnage is 3,262 tons, with steam engines of 1,000 horse-power. She will carry 38 guns, and a crew of 280 men. There still remains on the stocks at Toulon another iron-plated frigate, to be called the *Revanche*, which, with the *Provence* and the *Flandre*, already at sea, form the complement of iron-cased frigates to be built in the Toulon dockyard.

THE French "Squadron of Evolution" recently entered Toulon, sailing in a single line. In that order each vessel fired as it passed, imitating an attack on the batteries which protected the entrance of the port. The squadron afterwards went round the roadstead and continued its fire against the Grosse Tour, Fort Lamague, and Cape Brun. The day was fine, with a fresh breeze blowing, so that the spectacle was seen to great advantage. The principal object of this sham attack was to ascertain how many projectiles the new iron-clad squadron could throw from each tier of guns when passing a fixed rate of speed, and moving in the smallest possible space.

THE MARQUIS DE CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT, Minister of Marine, has returned to Paris from visiting the port of Brest, where large works are being carried on. During his stay the minister visited in succession the Naval Hospital; the ship of war *Vulcain*, in which the engineers' school is held; the *Louis* XIV., which is the gunners' school; the *Inflexible*, where 800 boys are taught the principles of navigation; the *Ville de Paris*, where the special company of naval apprentices created by an imperial decree of October, 1863, is installed; the school ship *Breda*, and the ship of the line *Jean Bart*. By a late ministerial resolution, this latter vessel now serves as a school of application for midshipmen who have received preparatory instruction in the Naval Academy. The minister expressed his warm approbation of the manner in which the different establishments are conducted.

THE *Moniteur de la Flotte* announces the death of Rear-Admiral DE HELL, in his 92d year. Sprung from a noble family in the Haut-Rhin, many of whom fell under the guillontine during the reign of terror, DE HELL embarked as a cabin-boy at the age of 11. He fought his way up step by step to the rank which he enjoyed when he died. He was named Governor of Réunion in 1838, and retained that post till 1841, when he was placed on the retired list. Admiral DE HELL was Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. It is not often that the French cabin-boy, like Sir CLOUDESLEY SHOVEL, Sir CHRISTOPHER MINGS, or Sir JOHN NARBOROUGH, manages to work his way to the top of the ladder, from before the mast. When the late Admiral joined, most of the captains of the fleet had been chosen for political opinions, were better Jacobins than seamen, were martinets of the worst description, and wore the "*bonnet rouge.*"

THE French minister of war has been engaged for some time in an endeavor to simplify the administration of troops in the field. The old decrees on this subject established no distinction between troops at home and troops campaigning. Captains of companies were obliged to furnish their accounts in as detailed a manner whilst on active as on home service. This system gave rise to a great many delays and irregularities, most prejudicial to all concerned. The minister has resolved on a reform, and instead of troubling captains with accounts when they are campaigning, and ought probably to be attending to more important duties, they will for the future merely be required to enter their daily receipts, expenditure, and consummation in a book to be specially prepared. Every three months these books will be forward to the dépôts and the accounts balanced. This system has been given a trial in Mexico and Algeria, and has been favorably reported on.

THE British Lords of Admiralty are on a visit to France and Italy, to make an investigation respecting the resources and naval forces of friendly or allied Powers, in order to be able to reply to accusations that the PALMERSTON ministry that has placed the English navy in a state of deplorable inferiority since the invention of plated ships. They were politely received at Toulon, and were shown quite freely about, though, of course, the glance they got was but a superficial one. They then proceeded to Villafranca to visit the French "Squadron of Evolution," and especially the iron-clad ship *Solferino*. After leaving Villafranca they are to visit Spezzia, Naples, and all the dockyards of the kingdom of Italy, also those of the Adriatic, and lastly Malta. Although charged with an official mission, the Lords of the Admiralty travel in the free-and-easy way of clerks out on a holiday. The extreme simplicity of their costume is far from giving any idea of their high social position.

OUR NAVY BEFORE THE WAR AND NOW.

MR. DONALD MCKAY sends to the Boston *Advertiser*, a long letter in defence of the Navy Department. He thus describes the condition of the Navy previous to the outbreak of hostilities:

At the breaking out of the Rebellion, the Navy of the United States consisted of the following steamers, namely:—The screw frigates *Merrimac*, *Wabash*, *Minnesota*, *Roanoke* and *Colorado*, of about 3,350 tons each; of the large screw sloop *Niagara*, of 4,582 tons; of the first-class screw sloops *Richmond*, *Brooklyn*, *San Jacinto*, *Hartford*, *Pensacola*, and *Lancaster*, of about 2,000 tons each; of the second-class sloops *Pawnee*, *Iroquois*, *Wyoming*, *Mohigan* and *Docatah*, of about 1,070 tons each; of the third-class sloops *Narragansett* and *Seminole*, of about 850 tons each; of the first-class paddle-wheel sloops *Susquehanna* and *Powhatan*, of about 2,430 tons, the *Mississippi*, of 1,692 tons, and the *Saranac*, of 1,446 tons; and of small paddle-wheel steamers *Michigan*, *Saginaw* and *Spitfire*, of about 470 tons each; making a total of 25 steamers and 49,700 tons.

The maximum speed of these vessels in smooth water, and for a short time, were as follows, in knots per hour, namely:—*Niagara*, 10.9; *Merrimac*, *Wabash*, *Minnesota* *Roanoke* and *Colorado*, 9; *Brooklyn*, 9 2; *San Jacinto*, 8 8; *Hartford* and *Lancaster*, 9.5; *Richmond*, 7.5; *Pawnee* 8; *Iroquois*, *Wyoming*, *Mohican* and *Docotah*, 11.7; *Narragansett* and *Seminole*, 8; *Susquehanna* and *Powhatan*, 11; *Mississippi*, 8.7; *Saranac*, 9.2; *Saginaw*, 9; *Water Witch* 9; *Michigan*, 10 5. The *Pensacola* proved a total failure, and the machinery had to be removed.

Such was the steam Navy with which the Administration began the task of rigorously blockading 3,600 miles of the most difficult coast in the world, against the fastest and best steamers that the shops of England could produce, built exclusively for speed and blockade-running at the particular localities; in addition to which the oceans of the world were to be kept free of the steamers called Confederate cruisers, but which were in reality English pirates, being built in England, equipped with English guns and manned by English crews, whose purpose was not to fight our cruisers as war vessels, but to plunder our sailing merchant ships, and to keep out of the paths of our war steamers. With the enormous advantage of having all the ports of the world, except those the country they pretended to belong to, open to them for coaling, repair, refuge when closely pursued, and sale of the most valuable and less bulky portion of their plunder; and with the sympathy and active coöperation of the officials of those ports; and with the strong incentive of the free plunder of a large, rich and defenceless commerce, without the slightest personal danger, even if captured, it is indeed miraculous they should have been able to do us the little injury they have.

Mr. MCKAY then proceeds to show what difficulties were encountered in creating a new Navy; how they were overcome; and what success has attended the operations of the sea forces:

The means at the command of the Administration for building a steam Navy to achieve the herculean task just indicated, were about two dozen machine shops, great and small, distributed from Maine to Maryland, many of them very small and without the tools, workmen, or skill requisite for the production of marine machinery. The first-class shops did not exceed eight in number. But the entire force of those shops could not be commanded by the Navy Department for the construction of new machinery. There were the enormous quantity of repairs to the merchant steamers of the country to be done, and new construction to be made for that service. The War Department also drew largely on their resources for transport steamers, while the locomotive and tool-making shops found it utterly impossible to meet the demand upon them. Neither was there sufficient raw material in the country for the large and sudden demand; the iron, copper, tin and coal had to be mined and manufactured. Hundreds of steamers, hundreds of locomotives, shops full of tools, tens of thousands of tons of metal were called for instantly, and there was nothing on hand to answer the call. War steamers cannot be built in a day. Inexperienced labor cannot be converted into skilled mechanics in a day; the prices of machinery rose immensely, the pay of the mechanics and the cost of material reached a point far above what they were worth except from the factitious cause of the suddenness of the demand. The result was felt in the poor materials and poorer workmanship with which the machinery was made. Any kind of material and the most unskilled labor had to be brought into us, and all this time the amount of even that labor was consequently diminished by the absorption of men into the military service.

The first vessels constructed by the Department were 23 screw gunboats of 504 tons each, with a speed of ten (10) knots and a draught of nine (9) feet. They were intended especially for blockading the mouths of the smaller rivers.

The Iroquois, Wyoming and Mohican were next diplicated, the former twice, in the Oneida, Kearsarge, Wachusett and Tuscarora. The reason for exactly duplicating them was the fact that as the drawings and patterns were still in the hands of their original builders, the machinery could be obtained much quicker, and time was the element of most importance.

These vessels were followed by the paddle-wheel gunboats Maratanza, Mahaska, Sebago, Octarora, Sonoma, Conemaugh, Tioga, Genesee, Miami, Paul Jones, Port Royal and Cimarron, twelve in number, of about 850 tons each, and having a maximum speed of eleven (11) knots per hour. To these succeeded twenty-seven others of the same type, but larger and faster, being of 974 tons burthen, and having a maximum speed of 14½ knots per hour. Their names are the Eutaw, Sassacus, Wateree, Pawtuxet, Tallapoosa, Winooska, Mackinaw, Shamrock, Tallahoma, Tacony, Iosco, Agawam, Pontoosuc, Massasoit, Osceola, Mattabesett, Chickopee, Ascutney, Otsego, Matacomet, Chenango, Lenapee, Mendota, Mingoe, Wyalusing, Pontiac and Peoria. Another seven of this class, but still larger, faster, and of iron, have been lately added, namely, the Winnepec, Ashuelot, Muscoota, Suwannee, Shamokin, Mohongo and Monocacy, all of 1,030 tons each. These paddle-wheel gunboats have the light draught of 8 feet and carry enormous batteries. They were built for special service in the narrow and tortorous channels of the shallow sounds and river embouchures of the Southern coasts. For these localities where turning was impossible, it was necessary they should be double-bowed, or constructed with both ends alike, and that their machinery should be equally well adapted for going forward or back.

In the autumn of 1861 the Department commenced the construction of ten second-class screw sloops-of-war, of about 1350 tons. They are the Ticonderoga, Lackawanna, Shenandoah, Monongahela, Ossipee, Juniata, Sacramento, Adriondack, Housatonic and Canandaigua. They have a maximum speed of 12½ knots, carry a large armament, and are efficient ocean cruisers.

There is now in progress of construction the Chattanooga, of 3000 tons, building for the Department by outside parties; also the Idaho, of similar tonnage, and by other outside parties; while the Department is itself constructing the Madawaska, Wampanoag, Neshaming, Ammonoosuc and Pompanoosuc. These vessels are of wood, about 3200 tons, and intended to have a speed of 16 knots per hour. They will carry immense batteries, be full rigged, and will doubtless prove the fastest and most formidable ocean cruisers ever built by any power.

There are also in progress of building by the Department twenty first-class wooden screw steamers of 2200 tons each, to have a speed of 13 knots, carry enormous batteries, and be full rigged for ocean cruisers. They will soon be completed. They are named the Antietam, Arapaho, Guerriere, Hassalo, Illinois, Java, Keesauqua, Kewaydin, Manitou, Minnetonka, Mosholu, Ontario, Piscataqua, Pushmataha, Tahgayuta, Wanaloset, Watauga, Willamette, Contoocook and Mondamin.

While these vessels are building there have been completed the Nipsic, Shawmut, Nyack, Pequot, Maumee, Kansas, Yantic and Saco, all screw vessels of 593 tons each. The machinery is from the designs of various parties building to compete with the Department. The first three, having the Department's machinery, have been thoroughly tried, and can maintain a speed of 11½ knots.

There are now nearly completed the wooden iron-clad coast steamers Tonawanda, Miantonomoh, Agamenticus and Monadnock, of 1564 tons, drawing 12 feet of water, and having two turrets each, carrying two 15-inch guns. The Monadnock has been tried, and is found capable of achieving a maximum speed of 11 knots.

There are also in process of construction four other iron-clads of the same type, but larger and to be faster. They are Kalamazoo, Passaconaway, Quinsigamond and Shackamaxon, each of 3200 tons.

The Department has also constructed 74 wooden and iron-clad vessels of the Monitor type, with an aggregate tonnage of 78,100 tons.

There are now in the Navy in active service 558 steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 403,000 tons, against the original 26 steamers and 49,700 tons with which the war commenced. Of this number 200 steamers, with an aggregate of 241,000 tons, have been built by the Department.

In no country, and with such limited means, and under such difficult circumstances, has there ever been put afloat in the same time, such immense naval armaments. In no place has there been any failure, but whenever the naval forces moved victory followed. The Rebel coast has been held with a grasp of iron and nearly hermetically sealed. The pirates of the enemy have been followed around the world, and captured wherever they could be found, and the internal navigation and command of this vast country has been kept open and in the hands of the Government.

MAJOR-General N. J. T. Dana has been temporarily assigned to the command of the Sixteenth Army corps, including the combined Districts of Memphis and Vicksburgh. The following is the organization of the corps:—First division, Brigadier-General John McArthur commanding, vice Major-General Mower ordered to report to Major-General Sherman; Second division, Brigadier-General C. R. Woods commanding, will constitute the Right Wing, under command of Major-General A. J. Smith; Third division, Brigadier-General E. S. Dennis commanding; Fourth division, Brigadier-General J. P. Hawkins commanding, will constitute the Left Wing, Major-General G. M. Dodge commanding, including also in his command the District of Vicksburgh. Major-General Dana is ordered to assign all the troops not embraced in the Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps, except the cavalry, to one of the several divisions of the corps; organize the posts and garrisons, assign competent officers to the command of the same, and make such dispositions as will best promote the efficiency of the corps. Brigadier-General Morgan L. Smith will command the post at Vicksburgh. Major-General C. C. Washburne will command the District of West Tennessee.

BRIGADIER-General Getty has been brevetted Major-General for gallant conduct at Winchester.

ARMY GAZETTE.

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER IN NEW YORK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW YORK CITY, November 4, 1864.

General Order No. 86.

Major-General Benjamin F. Butler, having been assigned to duty in this department, will take command of the troops which are arriving here to meet existing emergencies, and which will be put on service in the State of New York, subject to his orders.

By command of Major-General DIX.

CHARLES TEMPLE DIX, Major and A. D. C., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official—WILSON BARSTOW, Aide-de-Camp.

Officers ordered to report to General Butler.

HEADQUARTERS CITY OF NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1864.

General Order No. 1.

In obedience to the orders of the President, and by the assignment of Major-General DIX, commanding department of the East, Major-General Butler assumes command of the troops arriving and about to arrive, detailed for duty in the State of New York, to meet existing emergencies.

To correct misapprehension, to soothe the fears of the weak and timid, to allay the nervousness of the ill-advised, to silence all false rumors circulated by bad men for wicked purposes, and to contradict once and for all false statements adapted to injure the Government in the respect and confidence of the people—the commanding general takes occasion to declare that troops have been detailed for duty in this district sufficient to preserve the peace of the United States, to protect public property, to prevent and punish incursions into our borders and to insure calm quiet.

If it were not within the information of the Government that raids, like in quality and object, to that made at St. Alban's, were in contemplation, there would have been no necessity for precautionary preparations.

The commanding general has been pained to see publications by some, not too well-informed persons, that the presence of the troops of the United States might by possibility have an effect upon the free exercise of the duty of voting at the ensuing election. Nothing could be further from the truth. The soldiers of the United States are specially to see to it that there is no interference with the election unless the civil authorities are overcome with force by bad men.

The armies of the United States are "ministers of good and not of evil." They are safeguards of constitutional liberty, which is FREEDOM TO DO RIGHT, NOT WRONG. They can be a terror to evil-doers only, and those who fear them are accused by their own consciences.

Let every citizen having a right to vote, as according to the inspiration of his own judgment, freely. He will be protected in that right by the whole power of the Government if it shall become necessary. At the polls it is not possible exactly to separate the illegal from the legal vote—"the tares from the wheat"—but it is possible to detect and punish the fraudulent voter, after the election is over. Fraudulent voting in election of United States officers is an offence against the peace and dignity of the United States. Every man knows whether he is a duly qualified voter, and he who votes, not being qualified, does a grievous wrong against light and knowledge.

Specially is fraudulent voting a deadly sin and heinous crime, deserving condign punishment in those who, having rebelliously seceded from, and repudiated their allegiance to this Government when at their homes in the South, now having fled here for asylum, abuse the hospitality of the State and clemency of the Government by interfering in the election of our rulers.

Such men pile rebellion upon treason, breach of faith upon perjury, and forfeit the amnesty accorded them. It will not be well for them to do so. By command of

Major-General BENJ. F. BUTLER.

R. F. PUFFER, Captain A. D. C., A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS CITY OF NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1864.

General Order No. 2.

The following named officers are hereby announced as acting upon the staff of the commanding general:

Brigadier-General George S. Gordon, Acting Chief of Staff.

Colonel Edward W. Shirrell, First New York Volunteer Engineers, Acting Chief Engineer.

Major Peter Haggerty, A. D. C.

Captain Alfred F. Puffer, A. D. C., and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain Howell S. Clarke, Aide-de Camp.

Captain James R. Shaffer, Aide-de-Camp.

Captain Frederic Martin, Aide-de-Camp.

Captain Frederic L. Manning, Aide-de-Camp.

First Lieutenant Sidney B. De Kay, Aide-de-Camp.

Second Lieutenant John J. Davenport, A. D. C. and Provost-Marshal.

By command of Major-General BUTLER.

A. F. PUFFER, Captain and A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 7, 1864.

General Order No. 87.

All staff and company officers now in this city, unassigned to duty, will report immediately to Major-General Butler, at these headquarters, for temporary duty.

By command of Major-General DIX.

M. T. MCMAHON, Assistant Adjutant-General

Official—WILSON BARSTOW, Captain and A. D. C.

CONGRATULATIONS TO CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, FORT SCOTT, KANSAS, October 27, 1864.

General Orders No. 7.

I. The following dispatch received from Major-General Rosecrans, commanding the Department of the Missouri, is published to this command—and it gives the Major-General Commanding the greatest pleasure, to be the medium of this generous appreciation and acknowledgment of the noble conduct of the gallant officers and men of this division:

WARRENSBURG, October 27, 1864.

To Major General PLEASONTON:

Your dispatch of this evening, announcing your victory, has been received. I congratulate you and the officers and men of your command, for your persevering pursuit, and brilliant advance and decisive victory, after a march of ninety miles in two days.

You attacked three times your numbers, and routed them, capturing ten pieces of artillery, compelled the enemy to destroy over two hundred wagons, and killing, wounding, and taking many prisoners. The pursuit of over three hundred miles accomplished in so short a time, contending a considerable portion of the way, and victory so decisive over such odds, will rank among the brilliant achievements of any war, and cover with honor all who have been engaged in it.

Publish this to your command with the expression of my heartfelt thanks to all for their magnificent behavior.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

By command of A. PLEASONTON, Major-General Commanding.

C. THOMSON, First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, FORT SCOTT, KANSAS, October 26, 1864.

General Orders No. 6.

The Major-General Commanding this Provisional Division composed of troops from the Department of the Missouri and Winslow's brigade of cavalry, from Major-General A. J. Smith's command, congratulates the officers and men upon the brilliant success which has crowned their untiring efforts in this decisive campaign.

The battles of Independence, of Big Blue, and of the Osage River, have resulted in the capture of Major-General Marmaduke, of Brigadier-General Cabell, of four colonels, and nearly one thousand prisoners, including a large number of field officers, ten pieces of artillery, several thousand stands of arms, the destruction of a large portion of the enemy's train, and the routing of their army.

The gallant action of Philips' brigade of Missouri cavalry, and Winslow's brigade, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Benteen, in capturing eight of the enemy's guns on the Osage was so distinguished as to draw praise and commendation from the enemy. The charge of Catherwood's 13th Missouri Veteran Cavalry near Independence was well timed and was bravely executed.

The night fighting of Colonel Winslow, on the Big Blue, and the gallantly and vigor with which Sanborn's brigade have constantly fought, deserve the highest commendation.

Upon the receipt of the reports of subordinate commanders, full justice will be done to all who are entitled to it.

The regiments of the First brigade are authorized to place upon their colors "Big Blue" and "Osage." The regiments of the Second brigade are authorized to place upon their colors "Independence" and "Osage."

The regiments of the Third brigade are authorized to place upon their colors "Independence," "Big Blue" and "Osage."

The regiments of the Fourth brigade, are authorized to place upon their colors "Big Blue" and "Osage."

The Batteries L and H, 2d Missouri Light Artillery, are authorized to place upon their colors "Independence," "Big Blue" and "Osage."

By command of Major-General PLEASONTON.

CLIFFORD THOMSON, First Lieutenant and A.A.A.G.

Official:—GEO. W. YATES, Captain and A.D.C.

GENERAL HANCOCK'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER TO HIS COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND ARMY CORPS, BEFORE PETERSBURGH, Nov. 3, 1864.

General Orders No. 4.

The Major-General commanding desires to express his gratification at the conduct of Mott's and Egan's divisions, as well as the Artillery of his command, and General Gregg's cavalry in the action of the 27th ult., on the Boydton Plankroad. Newspaper correspondents who were not on the field have misrepresented the affair, speaking of it as a disaster, giving you less credit than is accorded you by our enemies.

In this action the Major General commanding was pleased with the bearing of the troops, particularly with that of regiments whose conduct was open to censure on a previous occasion. While in pursuit of a defin te object, and one distinct from the operations of other parts of the army, the command was attacked on its flank by a large force of the enemy's infantry, and in rear by five brigades of cavalry. The flank attack was speedily repulsed, and resulted disastrously to the enemy, who lost nearly a thousand prisoners, several colors, and one gun. The assault in rear was met by the gallant cavalry under General Gregg, and was repulsed. The enemy expected much from this attack, and gained nothing. The troops under General Miles, forming a part of the force holding the entrenchments at Petersburgh, are also entitled to great commendation for their services while detached.

By order of Major-General HANCOCK.

SEPTIMUS CARNCROSS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL CORSE'S DEFENCE OF ALLATOONA PASS.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERMAN'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, KENESAW MOUNTAIN, Oct. 7, 1864.

Special Field Orders No. 86.

The General Commanding avails himself of the opportunity in the handsome defence made of "Allatoona," to illustrate the most important principle in war, that fortified posts should be defended to the last, regardless of the relative numbers of the party attacking and attacked.

Allatoona was garrisoned by three regiments, commanded by Colonel Tourtelotte, and reinforced by a detachment from a division at Rome, under command of Brigadier-General J. M Corse, on the morning of the 5th, and a few hours after was attacked by French's division, of Stewart's corps, two other divisions being near at hand, and in support. General French demanded a surrender, in a letter, to "avoid a useless effusion of blood," and gave but five minutes for answer. General Corse's answer was emphatic and strong that he and his command were ready for the "useless effusion of blood" as soon as it was agreeable to General French.

This was followed by an attack which was prolonged for five hours, resulting in the complete repulse of the enemy, who left his dead on the ground, amounting to more than two hundred, and four hundred prisoners, well and wounded. The "effusion of blood" was not "useless," as the position at Allatoona was and is very important to our present and future operations.

The thanks of this army are due, and are hereby accorded, to General Corse, Colonel Tourtelotte, officers and men, for their determined and gallant defence of Allatoona, and it is made an example to illustrate the importance of preparing in time, and meeting the danger, when present, boldly, manfully, and well.

This army, though unseen to the garrison, was co-operating by moving toward the road by which the enemy could alone escape, but unfortunately were delayed by the rain and mud; but this fact hastened the retreat of the enemy.

Commanders and garrisons of the posts along our railroads are hereby instructed that they must hold their posts to the last minute, sure that the time gained is valuable and necessary to their comrades at the front.

By order of Major-General SHERMAN:

L. M. DAYTON, A. D. C.

L. H. EVERTS, Captain and A. A. G.

MAJOR-GENERAL HOWARD'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY TENNESSEE, NEAR KENESAW MOUNTAINS, October 9.

General Field Orders No. 13.

While uniting in the high commendation awarded by the General-in-Chief, the Army of the Tennessee would tender through me its most hearty appreciation and thanks to Brigadier-General J. M. Corse for his promptitude, energy and eminent success in the defence of Allatoona Pass, against a force so largely superior to his own; and our warmest congratulations are extended to him, to Colonel Tourtelotte, and the rest of our comrades in arms who fought at Allatoona, for the glorious manner in which they vetoed "the useless effusion of blood."

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General.

Official:—M. R. FLINT, A.D.C.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION WEST MISSISSIPPI, NEW ORLEANS, LA., October 10, 1864.

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit a summary of recent operations.

1. An expedition into West Florida, under command of Brigadier-General Asboth, reached Marianna on the afternoon of the 27th of September, capturing that place after a stubborn resistance of several hours. The result is the capture of 81 prisoners of war (among them a brigadier-general and a colonel), 95 stand of arms, large quantities of Quartermaster's and Commissary's stores, over 200 fine horses and mules, and 400 head of cattle. Our loss in killed and wounded amounts to 32; of the former, Captain M. M. Young, 7th Vermont, and Lieutenant E. W. Ayer, 2d Maine cavalry; of the latter, General Asboth himself, who had his left chek bone broken and his left arm fractured in two places.

2. An expedition sent by Major General Dana from Rodney, Mississippi (composed of colored cavalry and infantry), reached Fayette on the 2d instant, capturing 600 head of fine cattle, a large number of horses and mules, and several prisoners. Another expedition sent by General Lana attacked the enemy at Woodville at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, capturing three guns, one captain, one lieutenant, fifty-four enlisted men, and killing forty of the enemy. No loss whatever on our side sustained in this engagement.

3. A cavalry expedition under Brigadier-General A. L. Lee, reached Clinton on Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, capturing forty-seven prisoners, the rebel mails, telegraph office, &c., and a considerable quantity of stores and ammunition. Among the prisoners captured is Lieutenant Colonel Pinckney, provost-marshal-general of the district (installed in his office a few hours before the arrival of our troops), one captain and two lieutenants. From there the expedition moved to Greensburgh, where a tannery and 2 000 sides of leather were destroyed, and thence to Oayka, where 4 000 pounds of bacon, 12 barrels of whisky, 100 dozen of boots and shoes, and large quantities of corn and meal were destroyed, and the telegraph operator and many important dispatches captured. Camp Moore, with a large amount of clothing and gray cloth, was likewise destroyed, and over 200 fine horses and mules captured. General Lee returned to Baton Rouge at noon yesterday, followed by a large number of negroes.

4. Lieutenant I. N. Earl, 4th Wisconsin cavalry, commanding a special permanent scouting party of the 25 men, having learned of an intended attempt to cross a valuable rebel mail at St. Joseph, on the western bank of the Mississippi, landed, on Saturday morning last, three miles above that place, proceeded inland about ten miles, when he succeeded in capturing Major Springer, quartermaster and chief of the secret service of the rebel war department, another major, late chief commissary of subsistence of the trans-Mississippi department, two captains and two privates. The officers were riding in an ambulance which contained a large and valuable mail, and fourteen battle flags taken from our forces during the Red River campaign, and which were on their way to Richmond. Lieutenant Earl upon learning that a large mounted escort was close at hand, pushed for the river with all dispatch, and reached here this morning safely with his captures. The boats found at St. Joseph, and upon which this party were to have crossed, were all destroyed.

General Asboth, I regret to learn, will probably lose an arm.

Very respectfully, Sir, your obedient service,

ED. R. S. CANBY, Major-General Commanding.

Major-General W. H. HALLECK, Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.

COMPENSATION OF WITNESSES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 24, 1864.

General Order No. 47.

A question having arisen in regard to compensation of witnesses attending courts-martial, the matter has been submitted to the proper officer of the Treasury Department, and the following decision has been received from the Second Comptroller, and is published for the information of officers of this Department.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major General.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, October 17, 1864.

SIR:—I have examined all the papers transmitted with your letter of the 5th instant, and am unable to discover any impropriety in the action of the disbursing officer who is made the subject of comment in a letter to the Treasurer of the United States dated September 11, 1864.

By an act passed March 3, 1813, the Regulations of the Army, when approved by the President, have the force of law, and are to be respected and obeyed until altered or revoked by the same authority. One of these regulations provides that a citizen witness before a court-martial shall be paid his actual transportation or stage fare, and three dollars a day while attending the court and travelling to and from it, counting the travel at fifty miles a day.

This regulation, with the rest, has been approved by the President, and, being the law of the case, must govern where it will apply.

If the witness who wrote to the Treasurer lived fifty miles from the place where the court was held, he had a legal right to the sum paid him by the Quartermaster, and it was the duty of the latter to apprise him of that right if he was ignorant of it. It is quite possible that this regulation requires alteration; but the mode of that alteration is prescribed by statute (April 24, 1816); and a conviction of the impolicy of a law would not absolve a disbursing officer from obedience to it. While it stands it must be obeyed, and it can be modified or repealed only by the Secretary of War, with the approbation of the President, or by Congress.

Whether the allowance authorized by the Regulations is excessive or not is foreign to the question, and I express no opinion upon that point. It is, however, general in its application to the whole country; and, as you pertinently suggest, in regard to the justice of the regulation, the rule applies also to the frontier where railroads do not exist, and where the authorized allowance is manifestly no more than equitable.

The letter to the Treasurer bears the impress of good faith and a desire to guard the Treasury from fraud; and in that spirit I believe it was written; but, from the papers now presented, and the accounts that have heretofore been examined in this office, there is not the slightest ground in this case, or class of cases, for any imputation upon the Quartermaster's Department, or any of its officers, unless it be an imputation to obey a law which they did not make and have no power to repeal.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M BRODHEAD, Comptroller

Major-General M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending October 29, 1864.

Major Howard Morton, 5th Pennsylvania heavy artillery, to date October 27, 1864, for giving certificates, while 1st Lieutenant 1st Virginia light artillery, that certain men had re-enlisted as veterans and were credited to localities, thus causing local bounties to be paid by said localities, they not being entitled to the credit for the said men.

Captain Alexander Inness, 68th U S. colored infantry, to date October 27, 1864, for tendering his resignation in the face of the enemy.

First Lieutenant Alexander J. Montgomery, 80th Indiana Vols., to date October 22, 1864, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant Thomas Brown, battery C, Pennsylvania light artillery, to date October 10, 1864, for being in the city of Washington without authority, and failing to report under arrest at headquarters military district of Washington, as ordered.

First Lieutenant John T. Hassam, 75th U. S. colored troops, to date August 1, 1864, for absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant John D. Paddock, 75th U. S. colored infantry, to date June 26, 1864, for absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant William P. Whipple, 8d New York Vols., to date October 25, 1864, for disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Major Timothy Quinn, 1st New York cavalry, to date October 15, 1864, for leaving his command in the presence of the enemy contrary to the orders and without the consent of his commanding officer.

Assistant Surgeon William S. Duncan, 10th Illinois cavalry, to date October 10, 1864, for absence without leave.

First Lieutenant James M. Bethel, 2d Arkansas Vols., to date October 10, 1864, for incompetency and general worthlessness.

Second Lieutenant Edwin R. Fox, Co. C, 2d U. S. colored cavalry, tried by a general court-martial on the charge of murder.

DISMISSAL AMENDED.

The order heretofore issued confirming the dismissal of First Lieutenant Patrick Braningan, 155th New York Vols., has been so amended as to read 158th New York Vols.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

Captain William J. Byrnes, 29th Pennsylvania Vols., and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

First Lieutenant Howard Morton, 1st Virginia light artillery.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Nov. 8, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without leave, having failed to file in this office surgeon's certificates of disability, as required by the regulations of the War Department.

First Lieutenant Charles C. Graham, 29th Maine Vols.

Absence without leave, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Captain Edward Williams, 6th Maine Vols.

TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

Second Lieutenant R. B. Humphries, 13th U. S. infantry, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for failing to report at Cincinnati, Ohio, as ordered, is hereby notified that he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States, unless within fifteen days from November 7 he appears before the military commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General Caldwell, U. S. Vols., is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against him.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the military commission instituted by special orders

No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases:

Major J. E. Williams, 1st New York cavalry.
Major George V. Boutelle, 1st New York cavalry.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending November 5, 1864.

Colonel H. L. Potter, 7th New York Vols., to date November 2, 1864, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and involving complicity on his part in an attempt to defraud a soldier of his bounty.

Captain William Neussll, 82d Ohio Vols., to date October 29, 1864, for having presented and certified to a fraudulent claim against the United States.

Captain Edwin M. Newcomb, 16th Iowa Vols., to date October 29, 1864, for absence without leave.

Captain John T. Croff, 16th unattached company Massachusetts Vol. Militia, to date October 29, 1864, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Captain James Cullen, 1st Michigan Cavalry, to date November 1, 1864, for drunkenness when in the presence of the enemy.

Second Lieutenant Robert Harper, 5th New York Cavalry, to date November 1, 1864, for misconduct before the enemy, and drunkenness while on duty.

Second Lieutenant G. B. Smith, 4th United States Infantry, to date September 26, 1864, for absence without leave, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission.

The following officers, to date October 4, 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission:

For being in the City of Washington without authority, and failing to report at Headquarters, Military District of Washington, under arrest, as ordered.

Second Lieutenant Charles B. Oliver, battery C, Independent Pennsylvania Artillery.

Desertion.

First Lieutenant Michael Dempsey, 24th Michigan Vols.

For gross intoxication, and conduct scandulous, disgraceful, and unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Captain Michael Gleason, 23d Illinois Vols.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Colonel Edward Bacon, 6th Michigan Heavy Artillery, to date October 16, 1864, for incompetency and inefficiency.

Major W. D. Morton, 14th New York Cavalry, to date October 21, 1864, for habitual drunkenness, and for conducting himself in a disgraceful manner in the public streets of Baton Rouge while in a state of beastly intoxication.

Captain Sylvester Cogswell, 6th Michigan Heavy Artillery, to date October 16, 1864, for having been absent from duty four hundred and forty-five days.

Captain D. S. Caldwell, 123d Ohio Vols., to date July 29, 1864, for deserting his command, and circulating false and exaggerated reports of losses of the Army.

Captain J. W. Peabody, 2d Louisiana Vols., to date October 20, 1864, on account of physical disability arising from a loathsome disease disqualifying him from duty and the result of his own imprudence and immorality.

Second Lieutenant W. H. Matthews, 5th New York Heavy Artillery, to date August 7, 1864, for habitual drunkenness.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the case of Assistant Surgeon G. W. H. Kemper, 17th Indiana Vols., has been revoked, and he is honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

Captain William T. Cummings, 19th Kentucky Vols., heretofore dismissed, has been restored with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

DISMISSED.

Captain Leopold Evert, 100th New York Vols., for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline (permitting a noise and disturbance to be made in his company and quarters after taps), and disobedience of orders.

Captain R. J. Russell, 24th New York cavalry, for embezzling money with which he was entrusted for the payment of men under his command, absence without leave, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (applying for a certificate of disability, to enable him to resign, when no disability existed); to be dismissed the service with a forfeit of all pay and allowances, and to be forever hereafter disqualified from holding any office of trust or emolument under the United States Government, and be confined in the Albany Penitentiary, or such other place as the President may direct, for the period of one year. And the Court do further direct that this sentence be published in the newspapers of Oswego county and city, State of New York, and in the camp of his regiment.

Second Lieutenant Jerome McBride, Veteran Reserve corps, for drunkenness, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman: loss of all pay and allowances due.

Captain Bernard Kiernans, 93d New York S. N. G., for drunkenness while in uniform, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain A. Tranb, 28th Ohio Vols.: found guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and violation of orders.

Second Lieutenant James H. McGill, 11th West Virginia infantry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (keeping a lewd woman dressed in male attire in his quarters).

Captain William O. Hall, 10th West Virginia infantry: found guilty of disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, and leaving his command without proper authority.

Second Lieutenant Isaac Rollins, West Virginia infantry, for absence without leave, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster David Jenkins, 15th West Virginia infantry, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (pillaging from a private house), disobedience of orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (making false statements to and threatening to shoot a sentinel).

Colonel F. E. Franklin, 34th Ohio Vols., for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (making false statements to officers of his regiment), and speaking disrespectfully of his superior officer.

Major Harry E. Eastman, 2d Wisconsin cavalry, for disrespect to his commanding officer and misconduct before the enemy.

First Lieutenant Thomas A. Burke, 16th Iowa Vols., for drunkenness on duty, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (interfering with and abusing a sentinel).

Captain Louis H. Armstrong, 11th Illinois cavalry, for violation of leave of absence: found guilty of the charge, with the forfeiture of all pay and allowances due him from on and after the 18th day of September, 1863; sentence mitigated to loss of one month's pay proper.

First Lieutenant Theophlis Schaerer, 11th Illinois cavalry, for absenting himself from the department without leave: loss of all pay and allowances due him from and after the 20th day of September, 1863; sentence mitigated to loss of all pay and allowances from September 30, 1863, to January 1, 1864, three months.

Second Lieutenant John H. Hays, 11th Illinois cavalry, for absence without leave: loss of all pay and allowance that is now due him or that may become due him.

First Lieutenant Alexander Cummings, jr., 19th Pennsylvania cavalry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (using insulting and indecent language to an enlisted man), absence without leave, and losing Government property through neglect: to forfeit all pay and allowance now due him, or that may become due him, to the date of such dismissal.

First Lieutenant Adam Landfrit, 5th Ohio cavalry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and challenging an officers to fight.

First Lieutenant Oliver P. Irion, 81st Ohio Vols., for drunkenness on duty, disobedience of orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Second Lieutenant Lloyd Rawlings, 1st regiment Arkansas Vols. of African descent, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (using insubordinate and indecent language, and sending an insulting message to the headquarters of his regiment).

Second Lieutenant John Ashcroft, 66th U. S. Colored infantry, for drunkenness to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, disorderly conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant Wallace H. Herrick, 66th U. S. Colored infantry, for disorderly conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, violently resisting an officer in the discharge of his duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant Patrick Moran, 15th regiment Veteran Reserve corps, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (laying violent hands upon a mulatto girl).

Captain J. E. Hill, 74th New York Vols., for neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Lieutenant Peter Vandling, 2d Pennsylvania Veteran Reserves, for disobedience of orders.

First Lieutenant Joseph S. Oakley, 120th New York State Vols., for disobedience of orders, and contempt and disrespect to his commanding officer.

Captain Amos A. Rouse, 5th Michigan Veteran Vols., for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant Z. W. Christopher, Purnell Legion, Maryland Vols., for absence without leave: loss of all pay and emoluments.

Second Lieutenant William Trout, 20th New York cavalry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (drunken, disorderly, and disgraceful conduct).

First Lieutenant George W. Jack, 194th Pennsylvania Vols., for neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, drunkenness to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, drunkenness while on duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (using profane and abusive language to his superior officer and to the men under his command), absence without leave and breach of arrest: found guilty of the charges, to forfeit all pay and allowances which now are, or that may hereafter become, due to him, and to be disqualified to have or to hold any office in the military service of the United States.

Captain Samuel Wilson, 39th regiment U. S. Colored Troops, for disobedience of orders, disrespect towards a superior officer, and absence without leave: sentence commuted to forfeiture of his pay proper for six months.

First Lieutenant Charles A. Jones, 2d New York artillery, for violation of the ninth Article of War: found guilty of so much as refers to disobeying lawful command of superior officer.

First Lieutenant John M. Clarke, 14th Michigan Vols., for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (disrespect to his superior officer, and making a fraudulent pass for himself), absence without leave, neglect of duty, and drunkenness: loss of two months' pay and allowances.

First Lieutenant S. Gardner Lewis, 74th U. S. Colored infantry, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline (disrespect to his superior officer and the War Department).

Assistant Surgeon Robert McNutt, 38th Iowa Vols., for contemptuous and disrespectful behavior toward his commanding officer, disobedience of orders, lying out of camp, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (procuring commissary stores under false certificates), and absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant G. M. Beatty, 2d Louisiana cavalry, for violation of ninth Article of War (disobeying the lawful command of his superior officer), breach of arrest, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (using insulting and threatening language toward his superior officer).

CASHIERED.

First Lieutenant C. A. Talbot, Battery D, 1st Maryland light artillery, for drunkenness on duty.

Second Lieutenant Job P. Whipple, 15th New York volunteer engineers, for drunkenness on duty.

First Lieutenant George A. Morse, 33d Massachusetts Vols., for drunkenness on duty: sentence commuted to forfeiture of pay and allowances for two months.

Second Lieutenant Andrew W. Vinton, Michigan provost guard, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (drunkenness on duty).

First Lieutenant John H. Sniffins, 11th Connecticut Vols., for drunkenness while on duty.

Captain S. M Morrison, 58th Ohio Vols., for misbehavior before the enemy, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, disobedience of orders, breach of arrest, and embezzlement of Government property: found guilty of the charges, the sentence to be published in three leading papers of the State of Ohio.

First Lieutenant Homer L. Wells, 2d Mississippi Vols., of African descent, for drunkenness on duty, high misdemeanors to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman: to forfeit all pay and allowances due or to become due him from the United States.

Captain Samuel Winegardner, 41st Illinois Vols., for drunkenness on duty, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and violation of orders.

Captain M. E. Miller, 18th Missouri infantry, for false muster; thereby utterly disabled to have or to hold any office or employment in the service of the United States: sentence mitigated to forfeiture of three months' pay and allowances.

Captain Thomas F. Goodwin, Veteran Reserve corps (on duty at Augusta, Maine), for drunkenness on duty: sentence mitigated to forfeiture of half pay and allowances for two months.

Captain Thomas Hughes, 16th Kansas cavalry, for disobedience of the lawful command of his superior officer, absence without leave, abandoning his post, drunkenness on duty, and drunkenness to the prejudice of good order and military discipline: sentence commuted to suspension of rank, with loss of pay and allowances for three months from date of arrest, June 17, 1864.

Captain W. H. Perrin, 2d U. S. Colored cavalry, for drunkenness on duty.

Captain Henry W. Harback, 193d Pennsylvania Vols., for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (drinking and associating with an enlisted man in a public hotel, and acting in a noisy and disorderly manner), breach of arrest, and absence without leave.

Captain John C. King, 16th U. S. infantry, for drunkenness on duty.

Second Lieutenant George H. Bannister, 11th New Jersey Vols., for drunkenness on duty, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Captain James Doyle, 110th Pennsylvania Vols., for drunkenness on duty.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Clark, 7th New Jersey Vols., for drunkenness on duty, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Second Lieutenant Henry K. Kelly, 14th Michigan Vols., for drunkenness on duty.

Second Lieutenant Henry French, 11th New York cavalry (Scott's 900), for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and drunkenness on duty.

Second Lieutenant William B. Barnes, 6th Infantry Colored Vols., for drunkenness on duty, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline: sentence commuted to a suspension from rank and pay proper for three months.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Assistant Surgeon H. M. Kirke, U.S.V., relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered to the Department of the Gulf.

Assistant Surgeon F. G. Porter, U.S.V., ordered to the Department of Missouri.

Assistant Surgeon A. T. Peck, ordered to the Department of Arkansas.

Hospital Steward R. H. McCarthy, relieved from duty at Key West, Fla., and ordered to the Department of the Susquehanna.

Hospital Steward Henry Barr, relieved from duty in the Medical Purveyor's Office, Washington, D. C., and ordered to duty at the General Field Hospital, at Sandy Hook, Maryland.

Hospital Steward George G. Jordan, relieved from duty in the Medical Purveyor's Office, Washington, D. C., and ordered to duty in the District of Key West and Tortugas, Florida.

Hospital Steward J. H. Noblitt, relieved from duty, Department of the Susquehanna, and ordered to the Department of West Virginia, at Martinsburgh.

Hospital Steward William B. Knapp, relieved from duty in the Department of West Virginia, and ordered to the Department of the Susquehanna.

Assistant Surgeon T. C. Henry, relieved from duty at New Albany, Indiana, and ordered to the Department of Missouri.

Hospital Steward Elias Trivett, U.S.A., relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to the Department of Washington.

Assistant Surgeon William Macpherson, 101st Pennsylvania Volunteers, ordered to report to the Medical Director, Department of West Virginia, for assignment to duty.

Assistant Surgeon E. K. Hogan, U.S.V., ordered to report to the commanding General, Department of Washington, for assignment to duty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fort Pickens, Florida, is hereby discontinued as a chaplain post.

The military post at Key West, Florida, is hereby pronounced a chaplain post. The Rev. Osgood E. Herrick, of Key West, is appointed chaplain of the post.

Hospital Chaplain W. G. Leonard, U.S.A., is hereby relieved from duty at General Hospital, Point Lookout, Maryland, and is ordered to report to Surgeon D. W. Hand, U.S.V., Medical Director, District of North Carolina, at Newbern, North Carolina, for assignment to duty.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED.

Lieutenant Adolphus Dexter, to the Navy Yard, New York.

Lieutenant-Commander Elias K. Owen, to the *North Carolina*.

Commander Aaron K. Hughes, to temporary ordnance duty in the Mississippi Squadron.

Second Assistant Engineer Henry C. McIlvaine, to examination.

Second Assistant Engineer O. S. Maurice, to Medical Survey at New York.

Assistant Surgeon William T. Plant, to the Naval Hospital, New York.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph Hugg, to the Naval Hospital, New York.

Assistant Surgeon David Mack, Jr., to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Gunner John Webber, to temporary duty on board the U. S. ordnance ship *St. Lawrence*.

Second Assistant Engineer George J. Burnap, to the *Quaker City*.

Sailmaker Nicholas Lynch, to the *Colorado*.

Assistant Paymaster William H. Anderson, to the *Canandaigua*, South Atlantic Squadron.

DETACHED.

Commander Charles H. Baldwin, from the command of the *Vanderbilt*, and ordered to duty under Rear-Admiral Gregory.

Commodore James M. Lardner, from the command of the West India Squadron, and waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. S. Beardsley, and Assistant surgeon Louis Zenzen, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon William H. Jones, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward M. Stein, from the *Savannah*, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. B Judson, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Second Assistant Engineer Edwin S. Phillipi, from the *Canandaigua*, and ordered North.

Second AAssistant Engineer Albert Jackson, from the *Canandaigua*, and ordered North.

Second Assistant Engineer Philip Miller, from the *Canandaigua*, and ordered North.

Sailmaker David Bruce, from the *Canandaigua*, and ordered North.

Second Assistant Engineer Henry Bulkley, from the *Mackinaw*, and ordered to New York as an assistant to Chief Engineer W. B. Brooks.

Captain Theodore P. Greene, from temporary command of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, and waiting orders.

Surgeon Richard C. Dean, from the Naval Rendezvous, Camden, New Jersey, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Third Assistant Engineer H. L. Slosson, from the *Vicksburgh*, and placed on sick leave.

Paymaster C. H. Eldridge, from the *Canandaigua*, and ordered North.

Lieutenant Edwin T. Brower, and Ensign Benjamin H. Porter, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and waiting orders.

Commodore Joseph B. Hull, from special duty at Pittsburgh, Penn., and ordered to assume command of the Navy Yard and station, at Philadelphia, Penn.

PROMOTED.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry C. Nelson, of the *Pawnee*, to Surgeon.

First Assistant Engineer Henry Mason, to chief engineer.

First Assistant Engineer James W. Whittaker, to chief engineer.

First Assistant Engineer George S. Bright, to chief engineer.

First Assistant Engineer Philip Inch, to chief engineer.

APPOINTED.

Judson S. Post, Paymaster.
James Hoy, Paymaster.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Commander George A. Prentiss.
Commander A. K. Hughes.

SUSPENDED.

Midshipmen Benjamin S. Richards and Robert E. Carmody, from duty for six months, and to be dismissed from the Naval Academy during that period, with suspension of pay and emoluments for three months.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Surgeon S. D. Kennedy.
Midshipman Solomon W. Miles.
Assistant Surgeon Granville B. Slough.
Lieutenant-Commander S. Ledyard Phelps.

DISMISSED.

Boatswain John Bates, of the *Sacramento*.

DROPPED FROM THE LIST.

Midshipman Clifton T. Adams.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Master's Mate John Riggs, to medical survey at Boston, Mass.

Acting Master's Mate Samuel Carpenter, to duty at Boston, Mass.

Acting Master's Mate Richard P. Herrick, to the *Savannah*.

Acting Master's Mate William H. Yeaton, to medical survey at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Acting Assistant Surgeon James R. Dean, to the *Nauduc*.

Acting Master J. P. Randell, to the *Vandalia*.

Acting Ensign Israel Halsted, to the *Princeton*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George E. McPherson, to the *Sassacus*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William P. Nolan, to medical survey at New York.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William A. Leavitt, to the *Morse*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon S. Chester Smith, to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William McGrath, to the *Canandaigua*.

Acting Ensign Joseph Hadfield, to medical survey at New York.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Patrick Hagan, to the *Mackinaw*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry B. Goodwin, to the *Canandaigua*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant S. B. Washburne, to command the *Newbern*.

DETACHED.

Acting Master's Mate S. E. Adamson, from the Potomac Flotilla, and a leave of absence of 15 days granted, at the expiration of which he is ordered to the *John Adams*, South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate William C. Howard, from the *John Adams* and ordered North.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers Thomas Dobbs, Henry Farmer, Charles W. Cronk, Acting Third Assistant Engineers David D. Fennell, Charles W. Warner, from the *Nereus* and ordered to the *Naubuc*.

Acting Ensign John Turner, from the naval rendezvous New York and ordered to the *Casco*.

Acting Master John K. Winn, from the *Commodore McDonough* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign J. H. Jenks, from the East Gulf Blockading Squadron and placed on sick leave.

Acting Ensign Charles W. Brewster, from the *Nereus* and ordered to the *Otsego*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George H. Whittemore, from the *Galatea* and ordered to the *A. D. Vance*.

Acting Ensign J. P. Jones, from the *Nereus* and ordered to the *Supply*.

Acting Ensign Jeremiah Potts, from the *Nereus* and ordered to the *Casco*.

Acting Ensign A. J. L. Barker, from the *Moccasin* and ordered to the *Western World*.

Acting Ensign James Brown, from the *Western World* and ordered to command the *Moccasin*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Thomas Devine, from the *Morse* and ordered to the *Winooski*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. R. Hutchins, from the West Gulf Squadron and ordered North.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John P. Kenealy, from the *Mahopac* and ordered to the *Vicksburgh*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Marcellino Villazon, from the *Pontoosuc* and ordered to the *State of Georgia*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas S. Jennings, from the *Florida* and ordered to the *State of Georgia*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William H. Waite, from the *Galatea* and ordered to the *State of Georgia*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. K. Cressy, from the command of the *Newbern* and placed on sick leave.

APPOINTMENTS.

Henry S. Bucklees, Acting Master's Mate (under the circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the *Miami*.

Charles R. Knowles (late prize clerk in the Navy Department), Acting Master on the staff of Acting Rear-Admiral Lee, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

O. P. Knowles, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Robert W. Mars, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

David Davis, Jr., Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

William M. Good and William H. Palmer, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.

William H. Stover, Jr., Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Charles E. Koehl, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Galatea*.

Frederick E. Porter, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

George F. Smith, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board the *Casco*.

William R. Vernon and Andrew Harris, Acting Second Assistant Engineers, and ordered to remain on board the *Chimo*.

Eugene Mack, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to James Quinn and Thomas John Fox, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Jean Sands*.

George E. Hobbs and John C. Davis, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Chimo*.

James Edwin Thumbert, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Western World*.

remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

James W. Weller, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Canandaigua*.

Charles H. Slack, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board the *Albatross*.

Charles W. Cronk, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board the *Naubuc*.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Master's Mate Eugene Coleman, William Phyffe, John C. Foster and Isaiah W. Bowdon, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate David W. Spinney, and ordered to the *Sonoma*.

Acting Master's Mates William H. Howard, Edward W. Fitzell and Horatio Smith, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign Henry F. Martin, and ordered to instruction in gunnery.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward R. Merrick, and ordered to the *Barberry*.

Acting Ensign and Pilot J. H. Puckett, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensigns George T. Braley, James T. Hamilton, William B. Pease and Frederic H. Deering, and ordered to instruction in gunnery.

Acting Master and Pilot Willett Mott, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensigns Frederick Wood, Charles T. Baker, Edgar A. Coon and Alexander Cormack, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign Frank S. Leech, and ordered to remain on board the *Clover*.

Acting Ensigns Horace Brooks and James H. Delano, and ordered to duty in the East Gulf Squadron.

Acting Ensigns William Swartwout, Daniel Stark, Leroy E. Swift and Edward R. Westcott, and ordered to instruction at New York.

PROMOTED.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William C. Rogers, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander.

Acting Ensign H. D. Edwards, to Acting Master, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

Acting Ensign William Shackford, of the *Nahant*, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign John E. Stickney, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign William A. Morgan, of the *New Hampshire*, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign H. S. Borden, of the *Niphon*, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign George D. Newcombe, of the *Sabine*, to Acting Master.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Master's Mate Herman G. Shambach, of the *Kensington*.

Acting Master's Mate J. O. Conway, of the Washington Navy Yard.

Acting Master's Mate Jerry Keller, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting First Assistant Engineer George E. Ashby, of the *Mahaska*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Deloss Everett.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer E. E. Gillingham, of the *Currituck*.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Master's Mate Thomas W. Webb, of the *Savannah*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William W. Hartless.

Acting Master Charles F. Ottignon, of the *North Carolina*.

Acting Master William B. Cobb.

DISMISSED.

Acting Master's Mate James Gillen, of the *North Carolina*.

Acting Master's Mate Thomas Hollins.

Acting First Assistant Engineer G. W. Shank, of the *Grand Gulf*

WAITING ORDERS.

Acting Ensign George Anderson.

THE screw steamer *Galena*, 14, formerly iron-clad, arrived at the Philadelphia Yard on Friday of last week from Mobile. She was one of Farragut's squadron at the capture of Mobile Bay. She comes home for repairs. The following is a list of her officers :—Lieutenant Commander, C. H. Wells ; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, C. W. Wilson ; Assistant Surgeon, J. H. Macomber ; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Theodore Kitchen ; First Assistant Engineer, W. G. Buchler ; Acting Master, D. W. C. Kells ; Acting Ensigns, H. Pease, Jr., S. S. Miner, J. H. Delano ; Second Assistant Engineers, C. H. Greenleaf, J. A. Scott ; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, P. Burns, W. Welcker.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE iron-clad *Camanche*, 2, will be launched on the 14th inst. at San Francisco.

THE screw steamer *Yantic*, 5, arrived at Portland, Me., on Sunday, Nov. 6th, for coal and orders.

THE side-wheel steamer *Tallapoosa*, 10, arrived at Boston, November 7th, from a cruise off Nova Scotia.

SLOOP *St. Louis*, 18, Captain Preble, arrived at St. Thomas Oct. 11th from the Cape Verds, and sailed again on the 16th.

THE screw steamer *Chocura*, 5, Lieutenant Commanding Richard W Meade, Jr., has lately taken a prize schooner off the coast of Texas.

REAR-Admiral S. P. Lee, formerly in command of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, assumed command of the Mississippi squadron on the 1st instant.

THE work on the light-draft Monitor *Wasouc* is being pushed forward rapidly at Portland, Me. The new rise of twenty-two inches is nearly completed.

THE sum of $532, for the Boston National Sailors' Fair, has been received from the officers and men of the *Brooklyn*, Captain Alden, lately sailed from this port.

THE screw steamer *Lancaster*, 30, was at Panama at latest accounts ; also the screw steamer *Narragansett*, 6, and sloop *St. Mary's*, 23. The *Narragansett* would sail for Philadelphia soon.

REAR-Admirals Paulding and Gregory, and a number of distinguished Naval officers, paid an official visit to the torpedo vessel *Stromboli*, at the Brooklyn Yard, an Saturday morning November 5th.

ADMIRAL Farragut, under date of Oct. 25, says :—"In my dispatches reporting the action of August 5th, I remembered that four of the crew of the *Tecumseh* swam ashore, and were taken prisoners by the Rebels. By a flag of truce up the bay, I have ascertained their names: viz.:—George C. Overton, but probably James C. Oulston is meant, J. Loughrey, P. McGinnis, and ——Farrell. They were sent from Mobile on the 21st of August to Americus, Ga."

ADMIRAL Stribling, commanding E. G. B. Squadron, communicates to the Navy Department the particulars of an expedition from the U. S. bark *Restless*, on blockade duty at St. Andrew's Bay, Fla. It resulted in the destruction of fifty salt boilers for making from 600 to 1,000 gallons each, and 95 kettles, 65 to 200 gallons each. Three hundred bushels of salt were also destroyed, 31 wagons, 500 cords of wood, and 150 buildings—all being property of the Confederates.

THE screw sloop *San Jacinto*, Captain Richard W. Meade, from Portsmouth. N. H., to Key West, Fla., encountered a very severe gale on the 28th and 29th ult., and put into Hampton Roads on the 1st inst., to repair the machinery. During the gale she lost the first, second and third cutters and two spare spars. The case has been examined by a board of survey, and the vessel will not be detained but a few hours. The *San Jacinto* is to be the flagship of the East Gulf blockading squadron.

A DISPATCH from Admiral Porter to the Secretary of the Navy, communicates the intelligence of the capture of the blockade-runner *Lady Sterling* on Friday night, Oct 28th, by the steamers *Æolus*, *Calypso* and *Fort Jackson*. She had 980 bales of cotton and is of 1,000 tons burthen. She is at Beaufort with her engine disabled. She is a beautiful paddle wheel vessel. The engines are 300 horse power, can make 17 knots an hour. She sailed from London in August last, and succeeded in entering Wilmington, and was captured in endeavoring to come out. The vessel and cargo are estimated at $800,000.

THE number of recruits received on board the *North Carolina* from the 7th of May, 1864, up to about the middle of October was 12,000 ; received from other vessel 1,500 ; making a total of 13,000 in round numbers. Of these, 12,500 have been transferred to the various squadrons and to vessels fitted out at the Navy Yards. The clothing furnished recruits in the month of August amounted to over $62,000, and in September it reached $48,000. This number of men to be cared for individually has required the utmost care and attention, yet the Paymaster's Department of the *North Carolina* has accomplished the work with fidelity and dispatch. Under the present system of doing business the recruit receives his outfit on the receiving ship, and the balance on their due bills are paid them in greenbacks, so that they obtain all that belongs to them and are not swindled as in by-gone days by the land sharks.

THE U. S. ship *St. Louis*, 19 guns, 173 officers and men, arrived at Port Royal on the 2d instant, seventeen days from St Thomas. The *St. Louis* has been three years absent from home, cruising in the Atlantic ocean. The following officers are on board :—Commander, George Henry Preble; Surgeon, Albert L. Gihon; Lieutenant, Wm. F Stewart; Assistant Paymaster, Judson S. Post; Acting Masters, George Cables, Joshua N. Rowe, Allen Hoxie; Acting Ensign, Hazard Marsh; Gunner, George P. Cushman; Acting Boatswain, George Brown; Carpenter, Daniel Jones; Sailmaker, Isaac E. Crower; Acting Masters, Peter W. Fagan, Franklin L. Bryan; Commander's Clerk, H. O. Preble; Paymaster's Clerk, James L. Neller; Orderly-Sergeant Commander's marines, Wm. F. Smith; Yeoman, Charles H. Kimball; Master-at-Arms, Robert B. Myrick.

THE new twin-screw steamer *Hybiscus* made her official trial trip in New York harbor on the 3d. This vessel and a sister ship were constructed for the purpose of demonstrating the plans of a light draught gunboat which should be able to carry a heavy battery, and at the same time to place the machinery so far below the water line as to preclude injury to it by the enemy's shot. These vessels were planned and constructed by Mr. Samuel H. Pook, of Fair Haven, Conn. The engines selected for these vessels are known as Wright's segmental engine. The *Hybiscus*, with about 25 pounds pressure of steam, made eleven knots, the engines working finely. The vessel was turned around in a very small space, and in four minutes and eighteen seconds of time. Her mean draught of water is 5 feet 7 inches, she drawing 6 feet 10 inches aft and 4 feet 4 inches forward, and this with her bunkers stowed full of coal.

THE British bark *Victoria* arrived at Philadelphia on the 7th, 21 days from Miragone. She reports Oct. 31st, 7 P.M., saw a large fire bearing S. S. W. ; stood for it and found a vessel, apparently American, of 300 tons, on fire from stem to stern, spars all gone and floating about ; laid as near as the fire would permit, until midnight, hoping to pick up some of the crew, but saw none. When we left the vessel was burned to the water's edge and must soon have gone down. The bark *Speedwell*, Captain Dixon, from Boston, has also arrived at Philadelphia. She reports on the 2d instant, in latitude 40 deg. 30 min., longitude 69 deg. 16 min., was boarded by a boat from the rebel pirate *Chickamauga*, on board of which Captain Dixon was ordered with his papers, and having on board, as passengers, a lady and child. Was bonded for $18,000 in gold, and allowed to proceed, after taking on board Captain Thompson and four of the crew of the schooner *Otter*, which had been captured a few days previously, and has since been reported as fallen in with, scuttled and abandoned. The *Otter* was from Bangor, bound to Georgetown with potatoes. Captain Dixon says he learned on board that the schooner *Goodspeed*, before reported as captured by the *Tallahassee*, was captured by the *Chickamauga*.

THE Brooklyn, N. Y., Navy Yard was closed on election day. In view of the rumors of riotous interference with the voting, it was deemed advisable to place the Yard in a state of defence, and such measures were accordingly taken, that any attack would have cost the assaulting party dear. The day, however, passed quietly, as in the other parts of the city. The business of the Yard continues with accustomed vigor. Three of the vessels on the stocks are far advanced and preparations are already making to launch one of them—the *Wampanoag*. The *Kalamazoo*, which stands next in order of advancement, is a wooden Monitor, of the pattern of the *Monadnock* but of larger proportions. These wooden Monitors are instructive specimens of the excellent workmanship done at the Government Yards. They are built of immense strength and prove to be superior in some points to their iron sisters. The *Dictator* is still at the Yard. She has not yet had her trial trip. The workmen at the Yard have been engaged in hastily fitting out some vessels for immediate service in pursuit of the *Chickamauga* and kindred privateers. The *Rhode Island* arrived on Tuesday from Aspinwall convoying the mail steamship *Costa Rica*. She brings as passengers, Rear-Admiral C. H. Bell, late in command of the Pacific squadron ; J. C. Eldredge, late fleet paymaster of the Pacific squadron, and Acting Master C. A. Crooker. The other arrivals are the *Hybiscus* and *Queen*. Number six of the fleet of picket boats is at the Yard receiving her fittings. The *Fah Kee*, 6, supply steamer, having been fitted with a new propeller and thoroughly repaired, sailed on Thursday last for Wilmington. Her officers are as follows :—Acting Master Commanding, Francis R. Webb ; Acting Assistant Paymaster, A. B. Thornton ; Acting Ensigns, D. W. Canall, E. W. Pelton and Peter Williams ; Acting Master's Mates, Henry A. Winston and Andrew W. Henry ; Engineers, George W. Foster, Acting First Assistant Engineer, in charge ; Acting Second Assistants, E. F. Lewis and John H. Hutton ; Acting Third Assistants, William Vernon and Andrew Harris. The other departures are the *Shawmut*, *Newbern* and *Rachel Seaman*. The latter under command of Acting Master Charles Potter, sailed on Saturday for Hampton Roads, with supplies for the North Atlantic squadron.

CASUALTIES AMONGST OFFICERS.

KILLED.

Ayres, O C, Lieut 39 Iowa
Blodgett, A T, Lieut 39 Iowa
Carpenter, Orrin B, Lieut 9th N Y art
Christian, Lieut
Edwards, G W, Lieut 11 N Y
Howard, Orson, Capt 9 N Y art
Hunssen, H H, Lieut 67 Ohio
Jones, J P, Lieut 39 Iowa
Jones, A, 176th N Y
Kilburn, Thos, Lieut 122 O
Oldswager, John, Lieut 9 N Y art
Philips, Augustus, Lieut 184th N Y
Quay, Geo W, Lieut 8th Indiana
Redfield, James, Lieut col 39 Iowa
Sullivan, John E, Lieut 7 Illinois
Saintor, M A, Lieut 7 Conn
Thompson, L D, Capt 10th Vt.
Ward, Thos, Crpt 67 Ohio
Wicks, J M, Lieut 3 N Y
Wright, N P, Lieut 39 Iowa

WOUNDED.

Andrews, A S, Capt, 20 Ind, leg
Austin, Carlton M, Lt 1st Me H A, arm
Allen, E M, Capt 98 N Y, back
Andrews, Richard F, Lieut 36 U S col troops, thigh
Baker, L A, Capt 39 Ill, foot
Brokaw, Wm, Capt 96 N Y, chest
Bjornmark, Chas, Lieut 7 U S col, foot
Barr, George N, Lieut 57 Ill
Bradley, Wm L, Lieut 76 Pa, arm
Bennett, E A, Capt 5 U S col, arm
Bruton, Robert, Lieut 12 Ill
Beath, R B, Capt 6 U S col, foot
Brenuan, Wm D, Capt 142 N Y, foot
Backup, Julius, Capt 36 U S col, side
Boynton, Henry, Col 8 Me, hip
Booth, Geo H, 98 N Y, hip
Brouch, John C, Major 14 Ct, thigh
Bowers, J M, 2d Lieut 1st Me H A
Bonneffon, S, 1st Lieut, A D C
Beebe, D, Lieut 3 N Y, thigh
Birch, Isaac, Lieut 144th N Y
Caster, Capt, leg
Crowley, T B, Capt 10 N H
Cook, Geo. F, 21 Penn cav, arm
Cherry, W, Lieut 3 Vt
Chanbourne, Capt 1st Me, slightly
Clark, Frank A, Lt 1st Me H A, arm
Coyt, C M, Capt 8 Ct, shoulder
Cone, C C, Lieut 8 U S col
Cosgroff, Thos, Lt 9 Penn
Clark, Julius, Lieut 81 N Y, leg
Cornack, Robert P, Capt 89 N Y, scalp
Crowley, T B, Capt 10 N H
Chandler, H J, Lieut 76 Pa, arm
Clark, J R, Capt 117 N Y, leg
Cook, J B, Lieut-col 5 U S col, arm
Cole, Samuel C, Lieut 89 N Y, foot
Cook, S O, Lieut 16 N Y heavy art, arm, with gangrene
Cronley, Timoth B, Capt 10 NH, thigh
Clayton, H M, Lieut 5 Pa cav, cheek
Davis, H J, Lieut 7 N H, side
Dunn, Francis J, Capt 50 Ill
Dollard, Robert D, Capt 2 US col cav, head
Duncan, S A, Brevet Brig-Gen 4 U S col, ankle
Dillingham, Seth, Lieut 8 Me, thigh & arm
Dial, A S, Lieut 85 Pa cav, hand
Doyle, Patrick, Capt 10 N H, arm
Davis, N E F, Lieut 39 Ill, shoulder
Dircks, Paul, Capt 1 Md cav, neck
Denton, Alonzo, Lieut 117 N Y, leg, with gangrene
Davis, Weber, Lt, A D C
Doyle, Thos, Capt 10 N H
Doyle, M P, Lieut 21st Pennsylvania
Dodge, W, Lt 6 Va, leg
Davis, P H, Captain on Gen Foster's Staff
Engrams, R C, Lt 9 Me
Ford, D W, Lt 8 N J vols, left arm
Farnum, E H, Lieut 8 Me, hand
Farrand, H, Capt 1 N Y Eng, eye
Force, Jacob F, Capt 2 U S col troops, shoulder
Filkins, John W, Lieut 115 N Y, foot
Grey, Edward, Lieut 138 N Y, thigh
Gibbs, Geo C, Lieut 3d N Y cav, leg
Gaskill, Edwin C, Capt 36 US col, arm
Grauvilie, O. H, Capt 9 U S col, leg
Gillingham, W W, Lieut 4 U S col'd, hip and arm
Gillsou, W C, Lieut 7 Illinois
Granger, Henry H, Lt 10th Mass bat, right breast
Gerlach. Joseph, Lieut 99 Pa Vols, right shoulder
Haggerty, P H, Lt 158 N Y
Hill, H D W C, 142 N Y
Haleman, J H, Col 1 U S C, thigh
Harper, Capt, Prov Mar 2 Div Cav corps
Hicks, J M, Capt 3 N Y
Harrington J, Lt 96 N Y, side
Hanna, Wm, Lieut-col 50 Illinois
Hunt, Geo, Capt 12 Illinois
Hill, Wm A, Lieut 7 N H, face
Hubbard, N N, Lieut 6 U S col, thigh
Hoag, G Murray, 4 U S col arm and shoulder
Heck, Peter, Lieut 2 Pa heavy art, shoulder
Ingalls, Pearl G, Lieut 8 Me, side
Johnson, E T, Lieut 138 N Y, thigh
Jennings, Henry R, Lieut 21 Ct, lun g
Jackson, S R, Lt 1st Me
Kavanagh, J F, Capt 40th N Y
Kendig, Lieut 21 Penn
Kyes, F, Lt 8 Me, arm
Ker, Geo, Capt 5 Pa cav, neck
Knight, J M, Lieut 22 U S col, back
Kimberley, C A, Lieut 112 N Y, leg
Krepps, John B, Lieut 2 Pa heavy art, arm and hip
Kiddoo, Lieu-col 22 U S col
Keables, Ames L, Lieut 8 Ct, groin
Kyde, Fred, Lt, 1st U S C
Larkin, Lawrence F, Lieut 10 N H, arm
Livingston, R W, Capt 118 N Y, shoulder and leg
Landon, L, Lieut 6 U S col
Lewis, W N, Lieut-col 89 NY, should'r
Lafferty, Joseph, Capt 12 Illinois
Ludwick, E A, Major 112 N Y, arm
Lewis, Elija, Capt 8 U S col, abdomen
Lewis, W M, Col 39 N H
Laher, L F, Lieut, 10 N H
Loyd, W H, Capt 11 N J Vols, hip
Lockwood, J H, Lieut, A D C to Gen Mott, leg
Lee, Joseph W, Lt 1 Me
McMellan, F, Capt 21st Penn
Miller, Jos, Lt 6 Conn
Mitchell, S F, Lt 10 N H
Moffat, S, Lt-col 96 N Y
McKinlep, Thos H, Lieut 29 Ct col, hip
McNeill, Isaac M, Lieut 50 Illinois
Morehouse, R D, Lieut 142 N Y, thigh
Minor, Charles E, Lieut 67 Ohio, leg
Mathews, J J, Lieut 16 NY heavy art, arm
McDonald, C R, Lieut-col 47 N Y, shoulder
Ostrander, D H, Chaplain 108 N Y V shoulder
Pine, F, Lt 1 U S C, leg
Potts, Robert, Lieut 99 Pa, shoulder
Pearson, H C, 21 Penn
Price, H D, Capt 116 Penn
Parlin, W D, Capt 1 U S C
Pratt, Eleches, Capt 8 U S col, arm
Price, Thos H, Lieut 4 U S col, hand
Pickett, A G, Asst Surg 50 Illinois
Rompano, Emil, Lieut 67 Ohio, arm
Roberts, W T, Capt 8 Ct, foot
Russell, O C, Lieut 39 Iowa
Rowett, Richard, Col 7 Illinois
Robinson, J S, Adjt 7 Illinois
Russell, Elmore A, Lieut 85 Pa, arm
Robinson, Levi, Lt 99 Pa, hip
Rector, W, Lt 8 N Y art, leg severely
Ressler, J H, Capt 16 Penn
Rider, W H, Lt 5 U S C T, thigh
Shelow, W H, Lt 110 Pa, thigh
Smith, Asa, Lt, 10 Mass bat, abdomen
Smite, Major, 1 Del, leg
Safford, J D, Lt 8 N Y art, foot
Spangleburg, Lt 19 Wis, hand
Stiverts, G H, Lt, A D C
Sweetland, J C, Capt 29 Vt
Stetson, M P B, Lt 118 N Y
Smith, Lieut 142 N Y, shoulder
Stout, G H, Lieut 110 N Y, arms and collar bone
Spicer, D W, Lieut 4 U S col, thigh
Strong, Lieut-col 19 Wis, wounded and prisoner
Standt, S W, Lieut 50 Illinois
Swatwout, Wm M, Lieut 159 N Y, arm
Sweetzer, A L O, Lieut 38 Ill, thigh
Smith, Bradley, Lieut 9 Me, arm
Tarr, C M, Lieut 50 Illinois
Tourtelotte, Col 4 Me
Treadway, John W, Lieut 118 N Y, thigh
Tucker, Gilbert A, Lieut 10 N H, leg
Thompson, S S, Lt 5 Md, shoulder
Tafford, E D, Lt 8 N Y H art, ankle
Templin, Jacob H, Lt 6 Ohio
Winslow, Col
Whygoul, C H, Lt-col 124 N Y V, arm
Ward, Thos, Capt 67 Ohio
Wicks, J M, Lieut 3 N Y
Watson, W D, Capt 8 Ind
Whitefield, H E, Capt 37 U S C.

BREVET-Major-General George Crook, of the Army of West Virginia, has recently received his full rank of major-general.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

ALEXANDER—MARTIN.—At the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church at Owasco Lake, New York, on Thursday, November 3, Lieutenant A. J. ALEXANDER, U. S. A., and Miss EVELINA THROOP MARTIN, daughter of E. T. Throop Martin, of Willowbrook.

MCGINLEY—RADLEY.—In Philadelphia, on the 31 inst., at the old parsonage No. 1502 Franklin street, by Rev. W. S. Hall, Lieutenant CHARLES MCGINLEY, U. S. A., to Miss EMMA B. RADLEY, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

REYNOLDS.—In Washington, D. C., October 31, ANNIE ROBERTS, wife of Captain C. A. Reynolds, U. S. A., in the 24th year of her age.

JENKINS.—In Newbern, N. C., on the 19th ult., of yellow fever, Lieutenant GEORGE JENKINS, grandson of the late Major-General Sumner, aged 18.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty-five cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

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C. H. CLARK, President.

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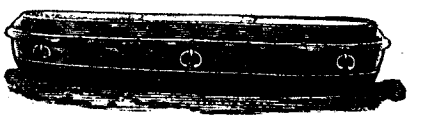
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"Fourth. Could they use their arms with more freedom?

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THE CAMPAIGN IN THE SHENANDOAH.

THE enemy seems disposed to resume the offensive in the Valley, and our forces have withdrawn a short distance from their old camp at Cedar Creek. It will be well to pass in review the main events which have occurred in that region since SHERIDAN'S last victory. EARLY retreated from Fisher's Hill to New-Market, and there entrenched his army. He soon had cavalry down the Luray Valley, watching us. Its main body was stationed at Millford, where it was behind works. No rencontre of importance took place between our cavalry and the enemy's from the 19th of October, the day of Cedar Creek, until the 24th. But on the 24th, POWELL, who still covered our left on the Shenandoah with his division, sent Major GILSON with 300 or 400 men to reconnoitre towards Milford. After some skirmishing early in the day, he got to Millford Creek, crossed it, and there found the enemy under LOMAX, entrenched. Retiring in his turn, he was closely pursued, but escaped without suffering or inflicting material loss. Next day, the 25th, Colonel CAPHART, with about 500 men from POWELL'S division, and a section of WIER'S battery, marched up the Luray Road, and, crossing Milford Creek, attacked the enemy's works, but failed to carry them. CAPHART then fell back five miles, where he was reinforced about dark by MOORE'S brigade of POWELL'S division, with more artillery. Again advancing, he drove in the enemy's pickets, which had been reëstablished, and bivouacked for the night. Next day, another unsuccessful attack was made, and then, the enemy being still found too strong for us, the command was retired. There was little loss on either side. We lost no artillery, though the enemy reported us as losing three pieces.

By the 30th, it was clear that, while the main body of the enemy was at New-Market, he had thrown a strong advance of cavalry down towards our position. The right of this advance was at Millford, and the left at Rood Hill. Meanwhile, BRECKINRIDGE, who relieved ECHOLS in Southwestern Virginia, was reörganizing the forces in his department. His subordinate, WITCHER, with about 1,000 men, had marched from Wytherville to Weston and Buchanan, plundering and foraging on his route. A squadron of our cavalry was driven out of the latter town. Winfield on the Kanawha, and SULLIVAN'S outpost on the same river, 12 miles below Charlestown, were also attacked by WITCHER, but he failed to carry them. General KELLY'S forces have since been organized, and, reinforced by Western Virginia militia, are keeping watch upon the enemy. All this movement is but a demonstration. BRECKINRIDGE is supposed to have reinforced EARLY.

When November came in, our troops were occupied with drilling, in the fine weather, and with receiving their supply of new winter clothing and camp equipage. The enemy's guerrilla forces, chiefly under MOSBY, IMBODEN, and GILMORE, improved the same time and weather by constantly harassing our flanks and communications, repeating upon other officers and men the sad experience of MEIGS, TOLLES, and DUFIE. There was skirmishing and reconnoitering by the cavalry on the 30th and 31st of October, and, on the evening of the 31st, several men from our pickets on the outskirts of Martinsburgh were captured. From Martinsburgh to Winchester the whole road has been infested by guerrillas, and all supply trains, all mails, carriers and officers, are attended by armed parties. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is in constant danger from guerrilla raids. On the 1st, a foraging party of the First Rhode Island cavalry was attacked near Newtown, and some men and wagons taken from them; and, the same day, a similar adventure happened to the First New York dragoons on the Front Royal Road. Six or eight of our men were there wounded or captured. On the 11th, a small wagon train was captured, with eight or ten of its guards, near Charlestown. But we can only give specimens of this predatory warfare.

Before the 5th, the enemy's cavalry had commenced to show himself in repeated reconnoissances upon our flanks, and slight skirmishers resulted. On the 7th, ROSSER'S cavalry division, variously estimated at 2,000 and 5,000 strong, reached Wordensville, on the Cacapon. This point is northwest of our position, across the North Mountains, and on our right and rear. The force obviously threatened our communications north of Winchester. A position of KELLY'S force skirmished on the 8th, with a part of the enemy's cavalry marching westerly on the road from Wordensville to Moorfield. A portion of the enemy was reported to have crossed into the Valley on the 8th.

On the morning of the 9th, SHERIDAN broke camp at Cedar Creek, and moved his whole Army back to Newtown, four and one-half miles distant on the turnpike, and about nine miles south of Winchester. The Nineteenth corps was on the right of the pike, in advance, the Sixth on the left, and the wagon trains between them on the road. The artillery followed, and the Eighth corps brought up the rear. The cavalry covered the flanks and rear. The retrograde movement continued next day along the pike from Newtown to Kearnstown, four miles south of Winchester. On the afternoon of Friday, the 11th, LOMAX'S cavalry, who had been following us, pressed severely against the cavalry divisions of CUSTER and MERRITT, in reconnoitering, and drove them in. Our Army was then in line at Kearnstown. After a sharp skirmish, the enemy was forced to retire. Next morning, the 12th, LOMAX again attacked our cavalry, driving in our pickets. On reaching our main force, he was repulsed after a protracted engagement. POWELL'S division then pursued him to Front Royal, and captured two guns and 150 men. The fighting was spirited, and our losses were considerable.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE Army north of the James has been comparatively quiet for the week past. The Army of the Potomac has experienced that constant picket and artillery firing to which we have so often alluded that it must cease to be matter of comment. Through the nights in front of the Second corps, the entrenchments of the two Armies, there but a few rods distant from each other, have continued to be the field of hostilities. But the main event to be recorded is a severe attack of the enemy near Fort Sedgwick, or "Fort "Hell." This, as our readers know, covers the Jerusalem Plankroad, the point where our works for some distance lie within 70 or 100 yards from the enemy's, and is the scene, accordingly, of constant and savage picket firing. Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday night, the 5th, GRACIE'S brigade, which occupies a portion of the enemy's line on the plankroad, and running northeasterly therefrom, secretly advanced, and threw itself upon the picket line of MCALLISTER'S brigade, MOTT'S division, Second corps, which held our entrenchments opposite the same point. The plan was so well devised and vigorously executed as to secure our entire entrenched picket line for half a mile, with the capture of 30 prisoners. The enemy immediately began to reverse our works, and to entrench himself with tools brought for that purpose. At the same time, the Holcomb legion of WALLACE'S brigade carried our picket line opposite the Crater, as the ruins of the fort exploded by the mine are called. Ten of our men were captured here, principally from GIBBON'S division of the Second corps, which held our line at this point. Thus far the skirmishing had been brief and attended with little loss on either side, except the 40 prisoners taken from us. But, obviously, the enemy could not be left in possession of so important a point in our line. At once, therefore, a furious cannonade was opened upon him from all the forts and batteries to the right and left of the point attacked, and, the enemy promptly answering, a terrific artillery duel broke the quiet of the night. Our whole line was aroused. As soon as order had been restored, our men, who had retreated to the main works, were brought up again. The One Hundred and Twentieth New York charging in flank recaptured a great part of the works from which it was driven. At daybreak, the troops advanced once more, and reëstablished our line, whole and intact, from Fort Sedgwick to the Crater. The fighting at the restoral of the line was of desperate character. MOTT promptly issued a congratulatory order to his division for its gallantry. The enemy suffered far more severely than we in this affair. By his report, the Holcomb legion lost 91 men, 15 killed, 35 wounded, and 41 missing. What GRACIE'S brigade suffered is uncertain. But probably the enemy's entire loss was 120 men. Our total loss was betweeen 60 and 70, most of whom were prisoners. For several hours the roar of the bombardment was incessant, and picket firing extended till broad day up and down the lines. On Sunday, the 6th, there was another similar attack on the left, but our forces quickly repulsed the enemy.

On Wednesday evening, the 9th, Fort Steadmen opened heavily upon a body of the enemy massing in its front, and was answered by his batteries. A small column then made a sortie against our picket lines, as on Saturday, but was driven back without penetrating the outer works. On the 10th the Second corps pickets were engaged all night. On Saturday night, again, they were constantly engaged, the enemy having made another demonstration. On Sunday night, General EGAN was wounded in the arm by a sharpshooter. The same night there was heavy firing at Dutch Gap. Our men are everywhere building log huts, for the weather is growing cold, and ice forms during the night.

THE CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA.

WE have yet no details whatever of the movement lately undertaken by that remarkable soldier, SHERMAN. Not so much as a line comes from the strong column which is rapidly pursuing its course under his direction, and all our facts are confined to affairs in Tennessee and Northern Georgia. Here, also, there is little to record. In the two fights at Decatur, on the 28th and 30th of October, when Colonel MORGAN'S colored regiment was attacked by a part of

RHODDY'S cavalry, it is said that our loss was about 100, while that of the enemy was twice as great, over 400 being taken prisoners. The simultaneous attack on the 29th, upon our videttes between Decatur and Huntsville, on the railroad, was repulsed by General GRANGER, with a reported loss to the enemy of over 100 prisoners and two cannon. In East Tennessee there were brisk movements during this same eventful week. GILLEM, having fallen back, after BURBRIDGE'S defeat at Saltville, from Greenville to Bull's Gap, and thence to Morristown, 42 miles from Knoxville, was pursued by the enemy under VAUGHAN. But the latter, attacking, was repulsed and driven back, on the 26th, with a loss of 40 prisoners. Two days later, VAUGHAN attacked again, but was again repulsed, after a long fight, and was then pursued beyond Russelville. Our loss was less than 50 in killed and wounded, while that of the enemy is represented as twice as great, besides that of over 200 prisoners left in our hands, including 20 officers. A part or the whole of MCCLUNG'S battery, with its caissons and horses, was also captured by GILLEM. A later report says that GILLEM has driven the enemy to Bristol, where Virginia militia are reinforcing him. Our advance is 90 miles east of Knoxville.

It is now ascertained that Johnsonville was not taken by FORREST, and the chief damage he effected was the capture and destruction of gunboats, transports, and a few supplies at that point. The enemy has disappeared from Johnsonville, and, as 1,500 of SCHOFIELD'S troops are reported to have been thrown into the town, it may be considered secure. It is an important point, containing many supplies, and would not be surrendered without a struggle. It is thought, also, that the Tennessee River will be soon open again, as the enemy's blockading batteries will be drawn off to HOOD. The enemy reports that GIRARD'S division of KILPATRICK'S cavalry, which had been operating against HOOD'S rear, was repulsed by FERGUSON'S cavalry division on Terrapin Creek, a mile north of Ladiga, and 11 prisoners captured. Six of our men were reported killed. The enemy says his loss was four killed, and a few wounded. The affair occurred on the last of October, and obviously was trifling, whatever its result.

It is said that, on the 7th, the enemy attacked our pickets at Atlanta, and caused a slight loss; and that, on the 9th, they attacked again, throwing shells as far as the Rolling Mills. On the Rough and Ready Road it is said there was sharp fighting, the enemy approaching close to our works, but being promptly driven back. The story may be taken for what it is worth. The enemy is endeavoring to cross cattle to HOOD'S Army, at Gaines' Landing, on the Mississippi. Our gunboats have watched the movements. Colonel FARRAR marched from Vidalia, lately, and captured a large herd which was waiting to cross, and also captured Brigadier-General CONNOR.

General THOMAS still holds Tennessee strongly. Chattanooga and Bridgeport are perfectly protected, and our forces are watching closely the movements of HOOD. The latter General is said to have withdrawn most of his forces to the south of the Tennessee, which, indeed, he never crossed with his main Army. A part of his troops are said to be threatening Corinth, with an ultimate view to Memphis. But Memphis he could hardly capture, even with greater force, and, besides, SHERMAN'S moves have bewildered the plans of his antagonist. THOMAS is said to have an Army as large as that of HOOD. This latter we conjecture to be about 35,000 strong.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

PRICE'S Missouri campaign, so long successful, seems to have come to a conclusion, and each day adds disaster to his retreat. Perhaps it will be well to hastily review his operations from the start. He chose a time when we were poorly prepared to meet him, ROSECRANS not having troops enough at command to stop him until a large part of the State had been traversed and ravaged. PRICE, having crossed the Arkansas, reorganized his troops at Batesville; there SHELBY joined him, leaving STEELE, whom he had hitherto been threatening, as a cover to PRICE'S advance. At once our troops began to collect. STEELE rapidly followed PRICE from Arkansas with a part of his troops, reinforced at Duval's Bluff by MOWER'S infantry division and WINSLOW'S cavalry, from WASHBURNE'S command, which the latter sent across from Memphis. A. J. SMITH, who was going to join SHERMAN, crossed to Brownsville, Arkansas, and thence by a long and hard march of nineteen days and 312 miles, on short rations, reached Cape Girardeau, Missouri. Nine days on transports carried him thence to Jefferson City.

No sooner did PRICE commence his march from Batesville, than it was evident that Pilot Knob, Rolla, Springfield, and Jefferson City (all important points) would be directly aimed at. Should these be carried, St. Louis would be in danger. EWING was thrown to Pilot Knob, but was compelled to retreat thence after a handsome defence, in which a loss of over 1,000 men is said to have been inflicted on the enemy. The latter now aimed at Jefferson City, crossing the Osage. Here our troops had been concentrated under General FISK from Rolla, Springfield, and elsewhere. After some skirmishing at Jefferson City, PRICE retired to Booneville. Our forces remained quiet, and without pursuit, until PLEASONTON came up, when the latter followed PRICE to Booneville, and harassed his rear with SANBORN'S troops. Meanwhile PRICE had captured HARDING'S new regiment at Glasgow, on its way to Jefferson City. Most of our cavalry was now concentrated at the Black Water, where WINSLOW, from WASHBURNE'S command, joined it. On the 17th, PLEASONTON moved from Sedalia in pursuit of PRICE, whom he struck at the Little Blue on the 22d, and drove thence to the Big Blue. Here PRICE forced BLUNT to retire, and awaited PLEASONTON'S attack.

On the day following, therefore, the 23d, a severe battle was fought near Westport. It seems to have been a singular affair. CURTIS was first driven from Westport by the enemy under SHELBY, who was in turn attacked and defeated by PLEASONTON. The enemy then turned south on the Fort Scott Road, and henceforward occupied himself only to get away with the spoils of his campaign. PLEASONTON and CURTIS, having joined forces, briskly pursued, and at length reached the enemy on the morning of the 25th. Under cover of a dense fog, PLEASONTON attacked and routed him, capturing camp equipage, one cannon, twenty wagons full of plunder, and several hundred head of cattle. The enemy retreated, and at length secured a better position across Mine Creek, which he guarded with a full battery. This position PLEASONTON charged with great fury, and carried, capturing Generals MARMADUKE and CABELL, four field officers, about a thousand prisoners, and 1,500 stand of arms. Once more, at Marias des Cygues, the enemy attempted a stand, but was forced to retreat, destroying a long train of wagons and some ammunition, to prevent its recapture. Again, on the 28th, PRICE was overtaken at Newtonia, and defeated with a reported loss of 250 men. More wagons were here destroyed. Last of all, at Fayetteville, Arkansas, his rear-guard was again harassed, and one more skirmish ensued of a similar character with the preceding.

It will be seen, therefore, that, as we said, the Missouri campaign is substantially over. PRICE has probably crossed the Arkansas River by this time, and, at all events, is out of Missouri. PLEASONTON'S pursuit was rapid, energetic, untiring, and skillful. A. J. SMITH'S troops were on his trail to join him, and marched several hundred miles, but failed to reach him. They got to Jefferson City on the 21st, and to Independence on the 23d, and there heard the sound of the cannon on the Big Blue. But it was obviously unnecessary to follow much farther; and, accordingly, after marching on a few days, so as to be within supporting distance, they returned towards the Mississippi. PRICE'S gains during the campaign are said to be 4,000 or 5,000 recruits and conscripts, 1,500 stand of arms, one cannon, 2,000 prisoners, many horses, large herds of cattle, and much plunder of clothing, forage, provisions, &c., &c. He also destroyed property estimated at five or six millions of dollars. His losses are said to be at least 5,000 men in all, besides 10 guns. Ours were not more than 3,000.

FROM the press of Mr. VAN NOSTRAND there will soon be issued one of the most valuable additions to military literature which have yet been given to the profession and the public by that well-known publisher. It is an elaborate work of General GILLMORE, entitled "Operations Against the Defences of Charleston Harbor," and comprises a full history of the demolition of Fort Sumter and the reduction of Fort Wagner. To this are added general observations on the subject of ordnance and fortification. The work will be profusely illustrated with seventy-six engravings, comprising views, plates of figures, maps, and drawings.

THE NATIONAL SAILORS' FAIR.

THE National Sailors' Fair, for which the kindly people of Boston had been long preparing, opened at the Boston Theatre on the day succeeding the national election. Its inauguration drew together a brilliant throng, and united in a good cause very many who had on the previous day peacefully contended at the ballot-box. It was a grateful relief from the din of politics and partisanship to gather together for an object which appealed to all loyal and sympathetic hearts. This journal has already explained the motive which inspired the originators of the Fair—the establishment of a Home for seamen and mariners in the national service.

The inaugural address was made by the Hon. ALEXANDER H. RICE, who introduced Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, who spoke briefly. We make a short extract from Mr. EVERETT'S speech:—

At the commencement of the war, ladies and gentlemen, the entire naval force of the United States, as far as the number of seamen was concerned, was but 7,600. In the short interval of four years, the number has swelled to over 50,000—between 50,000 and 55 000. It is well known that in order to gain a permanent admission into the naval asylums and hospitals established by the United States it is necessary to have been in the service twenty years. Now, I pray you, ladies and gentlemen, to consider the consequences of this—that out of 50,000 (taking the number of seamen at its lowest estimate) now in the service of the United States, which, when the iron-clads in process of construction at this time shall be completed, will be increased to 60,000 or 65,000—I pray you consider that on the estimate of 50,000 alone there will be 42,400 which can never cross the threshold of one of these establishments of the United States, as a permanent inmate, until the year 1881, 1882, 1883, or 1884. I pray you to consider this, that of all these gallant men now in the service of the United States who have achieved the successes of this war, who have followed these heroes now on the platform to victory, seven-eighths of the number will have to wait ten, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen years before one of them can enter as a permanent inmate of the marine hospitals of the United States. Now, my friends, I pray you to consider what these men, left in this condition—what they have done, what they are now doing for us. I am not one of those that institute comparisons between the two branches of the service, nor rob our noble Armies of a single wreath of the laurels they have so richly earned, to give it to the Navy. Both arms of the service have covered themselves with glory—that is a vulgar phrase—they have both done their duty to their country, done it nobly, done it separately. Each arm of the service has its peculiar exposures, its peculiar merits; and Heaven forbid that we should honor one at the expense of the other; but when I think what the Navy has done for the country; when I think of the exploit of the *Monitor* in Hampton Roads; when I think of the brave fellows who fought the guns of the *Cumberland* until the water rose to her main hatch, and half their number went down to a watery grave; when I think of the glorious success achieved on the Atlantic, in the Gulf of Mexico, on the Mississippi and the other inland rivers, not forgeting that noble exploit of Capt. WINSLOW; when I think of this, my friends, I cannot but ask myself whether we have done all for those brave men that we ought to do, whether it is enough to pay them for these achievements with sounding cheers and empty praise.

Mr. EVERETT was followed by Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Hon. RICHARD FROTHINGHAM and Hon. JOHN P. HALE. At the close of Mr. HALE'S remarks nine cheers were given for the Army and Navy. Captain WINSLOW and his associate officers of the *Kearsarge*, were then presented to the audience by the chairman, and greeted with loud applause. Captain WINSLOW briefly returned his thanks for the hearty reception, and expressed the wish that the people might be animated with like enthusiasm in supporting the Fair. Captain WORDEN and Admiral STRINGHAM were successively introduced, and received with hearty demonstrations of welcome. Mr. RICE read the following telegrams:—

WASHINGTON, November 8.

To the Managing Commiteee of the Sailors' Fair at Boston:

Allow me to wish you great success. With the old fame of the Navy, made brighter in the present war, you cannot fail. I name none, lest I wrong others by omission. To all, from Rear-Admiral to honest Jack, I tender a Nation's admiration and gratitude.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, November 8, 1864.

To the Managing Committee of the Sailor's Fair, Boston:

It is gratifying to know that, while remembering the soldiers, there are those that forget not the sailors. I cannot doubt that your fair for the benefit of this deserving but neglected class, who cheerfully encounter ocean hardships and dangers, and fearlessly peril their lives in battle for their country, will be successful; and I am confident it must have, in every respect, a beneficial influence. My best wishes are with you in your noble efforts.

(Signed) GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. RICE also read a dispatch from the PRESIDENT presenting to the Fair the mammoth ox "General Grant," which its owner had given Mr. LINCOLN as a token of his admiration. With these exercises the Fair was pleasantly opened to success The scene was an exceedingly brilliant one, surpassing anything of the kind which had been yet attempted in Boston, and dimming the lustre of the great charity bazaars of other cities.

We have no space to speak particularly of the thousands of articles which are gathered at the Fair. Fine pictures, articles of tasteful and homely industry, curiosities, swords for naval and military heroes, books of autographs, interesting models and relics, were all displayed in endless variety.

Outside of the Fair itself there were many benevolent efforts in aid of the fund. There were exhibitions of pictures, readings, amateur theatricals; and the famous *Kearsarge*, by consent of Mr. WELLES, was made to pay its share to the good object, by lying on exhibition at the foot of Central wharf. Buyers, sellers and contributors have not suffered zeal or generosity to flag

We are told that the receipts simply of the tables and other departments inside the theatre, exclusive of a few which did not make daily reports to the treasurer, averaged considerably over $10,000 a day. When it is considered that the cash donations amounted to over $37,000, that the receipts at the door of the theatre on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week were $9,000, and that outside of all these sources of revenue are the receipts of the Athe-

næum picture gallery, the amateur theatricals, the Music Hall concerts, the exhibition on the Common, and the various other entertainments in the different parts of the city, an approximate idea may be formed of the immense sum which will be realized by this magnificent enterprise. The entrance fees to "Monitor Hall" on the Frog Pond, have amounted in three days, one being rainy, to $1,320 80. The receipts of the flower table in the centre of the theatre have been about $1,000. Though we have not yet heard the total sum realized, we know enough to congratulate our gallant tars upon the full success which has attended the effort of their New England friends to secure to them their Home.

RECENT FOREIGN MILITARY LITERATURE.

SEVEN years ago, when Major CÆSAR RUSTOW, of the Prussian army, published the first volume of his valuable work on *fire-arms*, the second volume of which has recently appeared in Berlin, he felt it necessary to make a kind of apology for devoting a whole work to a subject which had generally been esteemed worthy only of a place in the appendix to works on artillery. The Major earnestly asserted that the infantry officer, as well as the artillerist, should regard his weapons from a scientific point of view; and his work was prepared with the express design of bringing about such a result. His expectations have been fully realized. So well has his work answered the demands of the service, that the present system of fire-arms, in Germany at least, is based chiefly upon the principles laid down in Major RUSTOW's book. It is true, that at the time of its appearance, there were not wanting works of more or less value on various new models of fire-arms; but there was not a single thorough and systematic treatise on the subject, embracing all its departments, and giving a clear and scientific view of the relations between the various classes of weapons. This task was all the more difficult, because at that time the treatises on this subject presented a perfect chaos of contradiction and confusion. The authors had scarcely a point in common. To bring order and system out of this chaotic mass, was the grand object of Major RUSTOW; and being a man of much practical experience, as well as of scientific knowledge, he met with unequivocal success. The interval of several years that intervened between the publication of the first volume and the appearance of the second, enabled the author to make his work more full and complete. The last few years have witnessed a radical change in fire-arms, and the literature of this branch of military science has been enriched during the same period with numerous and valuable treatises; but while Major RUSTOW has availed himself largely of the materials thus prepared to his hands, he has himself added much to the general stock of information on the subject, and has given to the public a volume which deserves a place in the library of every military student.

DOCTOR WASSMANNSDORF has given to the public a very interesting as well as very instructive book on the "Theory "and Practice of the Bayonet Exercise." The author is a teacher in one of the largest Turner institutes in Germany; and his work is principally designed to instruct his countrymen in an art which should be popularized among every people. The work is well written, and the principles and instructions are laid down with precision and clearness. It is a very practical book.

AN excellent work, entitled "Artillery Organization," has been given to the public by Captain A. HARTMANN, of the Hanoverian Artillery (published in two parts by HELWING, of Hanover). The first part of this work,—after a short glance over the childhood of artillery, and the earlier attempts at a scientific organization, contains the history and the present condition of artillery organization in Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony, Würtemburg, France, England, and Russia,—not only in regard to the administrative and tactical division of troops, but in regard to the preparation and application of material. The author is inclined to partiality towards the Austrian artillery, and touches very lightly on the faults of that system, generally contenting himself with a statement of the enormous difficulties in the way of improvement, or with an account of the attempts made to bring the system nearer in some respects to the correct standard. But in other respects this part of his work deserves praise as a complete and faithful historical sketch. The second part treats principally of the organization of Field Artillery.

A SECOND edition of THEODORE RODOWICZ OSWIECYASKY'S work on "Military Transportation," with special reference to the severely wounded, has been published at Frankfort-on-the-Main. It contains many excellent suggestions.

MAJOR AUGUST RIESE, of the Prussian army, has given to the public a very interesting piece of military history in his "Winter Campaign of FREDERICK WILHELM, the great "Elector (Grosse Kurfurst) in Pommerainer and Samogitier "against the Swedes in 1678–'79." This campaign was one of the most brilliant and glorious episodes of a life full of great and heroic deeds, and well deserves the prominence given it by Major RIESE. The book receives additional interest from a comprehensive survey which the author gives of the condition of the Prussian military system which prevailed in the time of the great Elector.

IN LA ASAMBLEA DEL EJERCITO OF AMADA, Madrid, for June of this year, may be found, with other valuable articles, a very interesting account of the siege of Fuenterrabia in 1638—one of the most memorable events of the Thirty Years' War. The story of the defence, in which more than a hundred women, dressed as men, took part, is told with great spirit and effect.

THE REVUE MARITIME ET COLONIALE, for October, 1864, has the following interesting table of contents:—Notice upon New Caledonia: Studies upon Fishery in France, continued: The River Senegal, by Captain M. T. AUBE: The French Colonies, continued—Guadaloupe and its dependencies: Foreign Naval Schools, by M. de CRISENOY: Marine Artillery in England, continued—translated by Captain ALONCLE: Principles of the culture and regular production of Navy Oak, concluded, by M. BURGER: Essay on the history of the commerce of the East Indies, continued, by M. V. A. B. DU BOCAGE. Maps illustrating Captain AUBE's article on the Senegal are inclosed in the number. Paris: Librarie de Challamel Ainé.

JOURNAL DES ARMES SPECIALES ET DE L'ETAT MAJOR. The contents of the number dated 15th September, are as follows:—New Studies upon Rifled Guns for Infantry, continued, by Captain DE PLŒNNIES, translated from the German by Captain J. E. TARDIEU: Theory and general construction of Rifled Cannon, continued, by Lieutenant RUTZKI, translated from the German by M. SEEBOLD. Memorial upon Gun-Cotton, by MM. PELOUZE and MAUREY: The Voltaic Pile. A map of illustrations accompanies the article of Captain DE PLŒNNIES. Paris: J. CORREARD.

JOURNAL DES SCIENCES MILITAIRES. The greater part of the September number of the *Revue* is devoted to its two leading articles, of which the first is an elaborate dissertation on Instructions for the Firing of Military Arms, and the progress of that instruction from its origin to the present time. This article is by L. DE PODIO, Captain First regiment voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard. The second article is Colonel MORENO's "Modern Cavalry," translated from the Spanish by ALF. BOHEME. M. BECQUEREL contributes a notice on the Preservation of Metals for Armored Vessels. Next comes a review of the sessions of the Academy of Sciences for August 22 and 29, 1864, in which the Memoir of M. PELOUZE upon Gun-Cotton (treated of in the *Journal des Armes Speciales*, as noticed just above) is among the subjects discussed. Finally, the usual military and maritime review. In the summary of American operations, the editor says, referring to GRANT's obstinate attack on Richmond, that the Romans would have called him PERTINAX. Paris: J. CORREARD.

LE SPECTATOR MILITAIRE. The table of contents in the number for the 15th of October is as follows:—Camp de Châlons in 1864—second article: The Recruitment and Organization of the Army during the 17th and 18th centuries, by Lieutenant M. J. BAYLOT: The Modern Military Writers—General AMBERT—by M. ANTOINE CAMUS: Biographical notice of Colonel AUGOYAT, by Colonel EMY: Tri-monthly Review of Legislation and Military Administration: Review of the foreign military press, and foreign military news, by M. LEON DELUZY: A Statue to Marshal DAVOUST.

BOSTON RECEPTION OF CAPTAIN WINSLOW.

CAPTAIN WINSLOW and the officers and men of the *Kearsarge* had an enthusiastic reception in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Thursday of last week. The Mayor welcomed them, when Captain WINSLOW replied as follows:

I find myself in a new position. I am not a speaker, and I know nothing about elocution. I have been educated upon the sea. I am nothing more nor less than a sailor, and, like my brother tars, fitted only for the position which I occupy; but I rise in behalf of my officers and crew to thank you for this testimony of the appreciation in which you hold our services.

One of the most gratifying of all emotions of the heart is to know that when actuated by conscientious principles we have endeavored to do our duty, and that duty has been performed, our fellow-citizens and our countrymen at large appreciate our labors.

Now, it is unfortunately the case in this immense struggle that is going on that there are many, very many, who are actuated by the same principles that we are, and who have not received the same success. While the old saying is, "To the victor belong the spoils," I am sure that we have our recompense in all these thanks from the ladies and gentlemen present, and in behalf of the crew I thank you for them.

I shall not go on at present to speak of the action that took place between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*. I can only say, when I look upon this tribute of gratitude on the part of the citizens of Boston, that an importance is placed upon it which is far beyond its merits; but when I consider the state of feeling which existed in Europe at the time of that action, I cannot help seeing for myself what was at stake.

Why, it was only a few days after the fight between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama* that I received from one of the consular agents a note in which he said: "God bless you! if "you could see my tears you would know the depth of the "feeling of gratitude which I bear for you." Well, gentlemen, the state of feeling in Europe when we went into that fight and before was against us.

When we went into Paris we found the American people pressed down by the estimation in which the Secession party was held. On the French side and on the English side we found an aristocracy which hated Republicanism, and carried public sentiment with them. Our immense commercial interests were at stake.

The Union men were pressed down, and a cloud rested upon them. It was told them that the *Alabama* would whip the *Kearsarge*. We had heard that all around us. But it isn't best for people of this world to be too confident, for the tables were turned by the action with the *Alabama*, and the tables were turned in regard to the Americans abroad. The cloud was lifted from their minds. At once the sun beamed forth with all its splendor upon every one of them. I received many letters of emotional gratitude, expressing a very high sense of the services we had done.

Now, Mr. Mayor, without further remarks from me, I beg to thank you, in behalf of the officers and crew of the *Kearsarge*, for this great token of the appreciation in which you hold our services.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL

MILITARY AND NAVAL PUNISHMENTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

"La Torture interroge, et la Douleur reponds."

SIR:—People often prattle of the "good old times." Alas, they know not of what they discourse. With the advance of time and civilization everything has been ameliorated, or rather Christianized. In the science and conduct of war, not to speak of the improvements and simplifications in material hygeine and statarithometry, the change for the better has been constant and encouraging. The very modification of punishment is worthy of grateful consideration. If the civil criminal code exhausted the devilish inventions of cruelty to meet particular cases with the pyre, the rack, the red-hot piacers, the ladles of molten metal poured into wounds green or freshly torn asunder, the press, and similar horrors, the military code was scarcely less elaborately brutal or regardless of the destructive character of its penalties. Even Turkish disregard of life and limb soon discovered that it was necessary to consider the physical capabilities of the soldiers. Consequently the bastinado, which fell so pitilessly on the foot-soles of the spalic or trooper, was never applied to that remote and sensitive portion of the Janizary, whose healthy condition is indispensable to infantry. The same just judgment which spared the horseman's seat had no mercy on the corresponding part of a footman.

Nevertheless, horrible as were the military and naval punishments of a century and a half since, they were merciful in comparison to the devices of Justices of the Peace. Crucifixion was comparatively a bed of roses to the invention of the "Evil Tower" of Freyburg, in Switzerland. The Union triumph over Secession in 1847, which wiped out so many abuses in the Swiss Confederation, did not spare this monument of horror. It was torn down in 1848.

Not to mention minor penalties or these even which modern refinement condemns, we find that crucifixion and impaling were common military punishments among the ancient Romans and contemporaneous modern Asiatics. Prisoners often underwent the first, and minor offenders the second punishment. Caprice often sent an unhappy wretch to the cross or set him upon the sharp blade of lance-wood, upon which, transfixed perpendicularly, he writhed until a cup of water, in this case, a stroke of mercy in every sense, or exhaustion terminated his protracted agony. To convey some very slight idea of the sufferings consequent upon impalement, it is only necessary to repeat the remark of a United States officer transfixed by the arrow of a Rogue River Indian: "I feel as though a red-hot poker were "thrust through my bowels."

Reserving the subject of punishments, more particularly military, for another paper, those peculiar to the navy possess a horrible attractiveness in their atrocious severity. Flogging has always been the perquisite of the sailor, and, as a *marine speciality*, is derived from the Saxo-Scandinavian code. The Russian *knout*, that instrument of Czaric terrorism and cruelty, is of no Slavic or Tartar origin. The name is derived from the knotted cord—cnott—with which the Norse Viking was accustomed to beat (cnucian) or chastise his refractory mariners. Stripes, however, were the mildest penalty the sailor of a century and a half since had to undergo. In France his situation was even worse than in England, and MACAULAY informs us how pitiable was his condition under the STUARTS. Desertion in France, especially from the galleys, was punished with branding and mutilation, mayhem, savagely inflicted. In the latter case, hemorrhage was so brutally and carelessly arrested with the cautery by the rude application of red-hot irons, that the cure was often worse than the disease. For instance, to stop the bleeding consequent on cropping off the ears or nose, the cautery, especially in the latter case, was applied with so little care that a wince of the victim or a jerk of the operator frequently occasioned the loss of the eye. Among the galley slaves, often men of previously elevated social position and high intellectual attainments, such accidents were regarded as of no consequence, inasmuch as their value depended not upon their personal appearance, but simply their physical endurance and strength of arm. But if the mariner and galley slave fared badly under the white ensign and *fleurs de lis* of the despotic LOUIS, the fate of the sailor was not an enviable one under the Union Jack of England and Tricolor of the Low Countries, flags of the finest governments which the world then knew.

In the naval service of the United States of Holland, keel-hauling (*Dh. Kielen or kiel haalen. Fr. Donner la grande cale, or donner la cale par dessons la quille*) was

the punishment for various offences, but more especially cowardice; in which case it was used even for officers. It was a punishment fully as severe as its name indicates. It found its way into the English marine after the Revolution of 1688; but it was never viewed with favor even by the severest and most reckless officers of that nation. Curious to state, seamen who would submit to be scourged to death and would see their comrades flogged through the fleet without remonstrance or mutiny, would not tolerate the Dutch substitute, although less terrible in reality as to actual suffering, and shorter in duration. The very summary character of keel-hauling, however, was fearful. Ugh! to go down, down, into the icy sea and under a first-rate, a 120-gun-ship for instance, dragged furiously through the freezing water by the force of half that ship's crew through, out and up even through the colder atmosphere, chilled to the bone in the cutting winter wind, up to the lofty opposite yard-arm. Thanks to the shallow seas of Holland, the Dutch ships were almost or comparatively keelless and flat-bottomed, so that their flat floors afforded some chance of escape from a fatal blow. Not so with the French and English. But under any circumstances, imagine the horrors of such a submersion and transit, and the sensations of a nervous man anticipating it. The infliction of this penalty was not confined to a single submarine passage, but it was repeated more or less often according to the offence. It was by no means a rarity among the Hollanders, but would seem to have been as common as a long term in the penitentiary among us at this day. It ranked much below or as milder than sentence of death, but it is questionable if it was not more severe.

It was inflicted in the following manner:—Ropes were attached around the waist of the condemned sailor, which were carried through blocks at either end of the main yard, passing under the keel. To his waist or feet a very heavy weight was attached—60 lbs. or more. It is supposed that this weight was arranged with the intention of keeping the victim as nearly perpendicular as possible and of assuring a plunge sufficiently deep to clear the bottom of the vessel. At the signal of a quartermaster, the condemned was thrown over the side of the vessel, or allowed to drop from the yard arm. As soon as he disappeared beneath the surface, he was drawn beneath the keel by the rope attached to the yard-arm opposite to the side whence he had fallen, by the united strength of the strongest and most active of his shipmates, or of the crew selected for this purpose. FALCONER remarks, "As this extraordinary sentence is executed with a "serenity of temper peculiar to the Dutch, the culprit is al-"lowed sufficient intervals to recover the sense of pain, of "which indeed he is frequently deprived during the opera-"tion. In truth, a temporary insensibility to his sufferings "ought by no means to be construed into a disrespect of his "judges, when we consider that this punishment is supposed "to have peculiar propriety in the depth of winter, whilst "the flakes of ice are floating on the stream; and that it is "continued till the culprit is almost suffocated for want of "air, benumbed with the cold of the water, or stunned "with the blows his head receives by striking the ship's "bottom."

Nor must it be forgotten, that before ships were sheathed with copper and while keel-hauling was a favorite punishment, barnacles used to grow upon vessels' bottoms of an enormous size with edges like jagged razors, which would terribly cut and gash anything living brought in contact with them. The Dutch authors of a "Marine Dictionary," published at Amsterdam in 1736, indicate that a culprit might be passed backwards and forwards any number of times that his sentence called for; and close their remarks, in French, with, "This chastisement is harsh and dangerous, "for the least want of diligence or address on the part of "those who haul upon the rope, or any other little accident, "may occasion to the keel-hauled person the fracture of an "arm, or a leg, or even the neck, or some other part of the "body, which is so likely that keel-hauling ranks among "the capital punishments."

In the French marine, and it would appear to have been assuredly the same in the Dutch and most likely in the English Navy, the strapado as well as lash were punishments for very slight delinquencies. This was positively true in the French Army in the time of LOUIS XIV. The French forces carried them with them into Ireland, but the former never appears to have been grafted upon the penal code of the British Army, to its honor be it said. The punishment of the lash needs no explanation in any of its various applications, simple whipping, cat-of-nine-tails, running the gauntlet, or flogging through the fleet. The strapado few comprehend. Most imagine it signifies flogging with a strap. In brutality, cruelty, irremediable results and incurable physical injuries, it was worse than the rack, and yet a French article on military justice admits that it was inflicted for slight offences.

The term strapado (*estrapade*) is derived from the Italian word "*strappare*—to wrest or wring by force"—to dislocate. The Spaniards were very partial to this punishment, which consisted in tying the hands of the culprit behind his back, and then affixing a cord to the ligature, which cord passed through a pulley at the end a of projecting arm, attached horizontally, sixteen to twenty feet from the ground, to an upright stick. The culprit was then hoisted by his arms—wrenched almost from their sockets, if he was a heavy man—to the pulley, whence he was suddenly let fall almost to the ground, so that by the fall and the sudden shock of checking the fall—for the rope was not long enough to suffer him to reach the ground—his arms were wrenched out of the sockets. A soldier, if he had the strength to undergo the suffering, was often condemned to three successive strapados.

While the Army thus enjoyed the privilege of this form of the strapado, the Navy were not deprived of a similar application, only as much more severe as a sailor's life, one and a half centuries since, was harder than that even of a soldier.

The marine strapado was termed by the French, "*donner la cale;*" Dutch, "*van de ree laten vallen, of loopen.*" It was the penalty of those convicted of theft, blasphemy, or any kind of mutiny. There were two degrees of this punishment, and each had an appropriate title—the milder, *cale ordinaire*, the severer, *cale seche*. In the former case, the criminal was placed on the rail, under the main yard, and made to sit on a stick which passed between his legs to assuage his suffering. From this stick a cord, which he clasped, was carried aloft and passed through a pulley at the yard-arm. At a signal, the culprit was run up, as rapidly as possible, to the yard-arm, and then suffered suddenly to fall into the sea. As an aggravation, a cannon ball was often attached to his feet. The plunge was repeated not to exceed five times, according to sentence. In the latter case, *cale seche*, a stopper was arranged so that the culprit instead of falling into the sea was arrested several feet above the surface of the water. This was the same in effect as the military strapado, substituting a fall of fifty to sixty feet for one of sixteen to twenty. A cannon shot invited the attention of the crews of the squadron or fleet to which the criminal's ship belonged.

Column after column might be filled with the recital of the criminal severities of by-gone days, by which he who raised his hand against his superior had his hand nailed to the mast and then slowly severed at the wrist, while he who killed a comrade was bound living to the corpse and hurled into the sea. The Scandinavian Code of WESBY and the Breton or Armorican Code of OLERON, likewise others, sought to ameliorate the mariner's hard lot, and protect him—alas! almost invariably in vain. The captain of a war vessel was the most despotic of autocrats. His passions made laws and inflicted penalties. It remained for the progress of the age and the middle of our century to clip the claws of the tiger and break his fangs.

ANCHOR.

OFFICERS' PAY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Many officers, hereabout, have read with much gratification your appropriate remarks (in a late number of the JOURNAL) touching the subject of increasing the pay of officers in the Army.

Many of these officers, at their country's call, left comfortable homes, their families, and their business (some with great loss), to do what they could to uphold and sustain the Government under the attacks of Rebels and disunionists. It would seem but just and right that such men should have pay enough to support them and their families in a respectable manner. This, as you well know, is not the case under present circumstances. Perhaps the following illustration will help to make this fact clear:—

A captain's pay, under the present financial inflation and consequent high prices—including all allowances—is not quite equal to what sixty dollars per month would have been, three years ago: in other words, a captain who receives now, as then, one hundred and twenty dollars per month, is obliged to pay, not only four dollars Internal Revenue Tax, but more than double as much for almost every necessary of life as he did when the war began. Witness the following:—

	1861.	1864.
One uniform suit	$45 00	$110 00
" pair of boots	8	20
" " gloves	1	3
Overcoat	45 00	80 00
Muslins, per yard	12¼	60
Merino, "	1 25	3 25
Cottons, "	25	75
Flannels, "	75	1 25
Beef, per pound	12¼	25
Sugar, "	10	30
Coffee, "	12	50
Flour, "	2¼	6

I give here about the average prices. Any one can perceive the disproportion between the first and last prices. Besides the above, I might mention that an officer is allowed by Government, but *thirty cents* in commutation for a *ration*, when it will be perceived that a single pound of sugar costs as much as is allowed for a whole ration, a pound of beef almost as much, and a pound of coffee more. Government allows an officer eleven dollars per month to pay a servant, while a small boy cannot be hired for less than fifteen dollars per month. Government allows two dollars and a half per month for clothing for a servant, which will not purchase one suit per year of outside clothing only.

Besides these things, each officer is obliged to pay a tax on the amount of his commutation for rations and pay for a servant, which, in reality, is taxing him on that which he pays the Government for; the theory—if not the practice—is that he draws his rations from Government.

The next session of Congress ought to take this matter into consideration and do what is right in this behalf.

A CAPTAIN, SINCE APRIL, 1861.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 14, 1864.

ADMIRAL RUYTER'S MAGNIFICENT REPLY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Without exaggeration or partiality, perhaps without question, the greatest Admiral of modern times was the Hollandish RUYTER, who from a powder monkey or cabin boy rose to the highest rank in the Navy of the United Provinces, when that Navy was inferior to none, and equalled, if equalled, only by that of England. It had sailed up the Thames, swept the Channel, forced the Sound, saved Denmark, chastised the Barbary corsairs. One of its squadrons fought the English within the Arctic Circle; others made discoveries on the verge of the Antarctic Zone. It fulfilled a glorious career of over a century under OBDAM, the TROMPS, and a succession of naval heroes, who, almost without exception, died on their quarter decks. But particularly distinguished was RUYTER. These shed a glory on the Fatherland which, like the polar lights, soars, even yet, upon the page of history, with an astonishing and peculiar brilliancy from their tombs.

The close of RUYTER'S career is an example for all ages. Bowed by the weight of laurels as well as by years and infirmities, the victor in unparalleled sea fights, one of which lasted three days, several more than one day, the "Mars of "the Sea," "the Pope of the Ocean," as he was styled by French writers, desired in repose to assuage his maladies and rest from his labors. Suddenly, in 1675, the King of Spain called upon his ally, the States of Holland, for assistance. It was accorded; but RUYTER, the best judge, deemed the fleet fitted out too feeble for the intended object. Mr. DE WELDT, Counsellor of the Admiralty, College of Amsterdam, was dispatched to announce to the veteran Admiral the will of his government. After a lively discussion, in which the experienced sea chief exposed the insufficiency of the means placed at his disposal, DE WELDT had the assurance to remark:—

"After having given, hitherto, so many proofs of invincible intrepidity, have you become timid?"

Without being offended, the old Admiral, who had saved Holland and humbled England, France and Barbary, replied:—

"Sir, I have not become timid, but I sincerely regret that those who govern the republic hazard so imprudently the honor of the flag. * * The republic, sir, should not beg but order me to assume the command; and, then, even if it should direct me to go and fight a fleet with a single vessel, I would go!"

"What," exclaimed the astonished DE WELDT; "Sir Admiral, if ordered, you would engage a fleet with a single vessel?"

"Yes, sir! because I will always be ready to expose my life everywhere, wherever the republic is willing to expose its flag."

THE BATTLE OF MOBILE BAY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—It is by no means a pleasant task for an officer to take exception to an official report of an action made by his Commander-in-Chief; but a sense of justice to himself and others compels me to do so, and I trust that my motives may not be misconstrued.

The detailed report of the Mobile fight by Admiral FARRAGUT does great injustice to several captains who contributed to the success of that day which will always adorn a bright page in the naval history of the United States.

Captain ALDEN, commanding the *Brooklyn*, led the fleet, and when abreast of Fort Morgan and near the buoys which marked the place where the torpedoes were planted, stopped for a few moments, receiving and pouring in a heavy fire upon that strong work, under cover of which the *Hartford*, flag-ship, passed ahead and led the line without being at all damaged by the fire of Fort Morgan. The severe loss of life on the *Brooklyn*, and the damages sustained by her while in her exposed position, and which necessitated her return North for repairs, clearly establish that fact.

Captain STRONG, of the *Monongahela*, was the first to rush at the Rebel ram *Tennessee* under full steam, *without orders;* whereas the other large vessels, *Brooklyn*, *Hartford*, *Lackawanna* and *Ossipee*, did it by signal. The captains of these vessels have not even been specially mentioned in the detailed report of Admiral FARRAGUT, who could well afford to spare a few of those laurels he has so justly earned during this Rebellion.

There is no mention whatever of the ram *Tennessee* getting in *the rear of the line* as it moved by Forts Morgan and Gaines, and from which position she delivered a severe raking fire, which did great damage to the vessels at that end. The *Oneida* felt her fire badly, and had it not been for her consort, the *Galena*, she would in all probability have been lost. The loss on the *Oneida*—38 killed and wounded—shows how she was defended; and yet there is no special mention of her brave officers and men. There is no mention whatever of the steamer *Port Royal*, Captain GHERARDI, which materially assisted in the capture of the Rebel steamer *Selma*. Other individual acts of bravery on the part of officers and men seem to have escaped the notice of the Admiral in his detailed report, which cannot help but create dissatisfaction.

When every officer and man did his duty on that ever memorable day, some few should not have been singled out for special mention, as it would imply that they had done more than others.

Captain LEROY, of the *Ossipee*, received the surrender of the *Tennessee* in the "name of the fleet."

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE W. GETTY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I notice in your journal of the 12th instant, that Brigadier-General GEORGE W. GETTY has received the brevet of major-general for gallant conduct at Winchester.

This is a well-merited honor; General GETTY is a commander whose heart and soul is in his work, *which he does well.* He is a good disciplinarian and tactician, as also a splendid artillerist; where he places a battery it will be effective. The general had the honor of commanding the last attack on the enemy's works at Fredericksburgh, December 13th, 1862. It was a forlorn-hope indeed, but his part was well done; to him especially is the country indebted for the successful defence and termination of the seige of Suffolk, and I might say Norfolk, saved in the spring of 1863. He also constructed the works of defence in front of Norfolk and Portsmouth when Suffolk was evacuated in that year. He was among "the first in the fray" at the opening of General GRANT'S campaign against Richmond in May last, was wounded at the heavy musketry fight in the Wilderness, returned to duty in the field before his wound was healed, again campaigning with Sheridan through the valley of the Shenandoah in command of a division of the Sixth corps, he makes his mark. Having served under the general when he commanded the third division of the old Ninth corps and in close contact with him whilst in the service, I know whereof I write, and appreciate his worth. He is indomitable in energy and will, sleepless in vigilance, and exacts from his subordinates all that the good of the service requires; he also does his own reconnoitering. All honor to a true soldier and modest man.

A. D.

PATERSON, Nov. 16, 1864.

A PATENT has just been issued by the General Land Office to Major-General Halleck and others, in behalf of the estate of Joseph L. Folsom, for Rancho Rio de Los Americanos in California. The question of title has long been in court, and was lately decided. The tract embraces 35,500 acres, and is very valuable, as several mines are upon it. Several business houses in Boston and New York are largely interested in it.

EVERY man who is put into the United States service in Concord, N. H., has his photograph accurately taken. On the back of it his descriptive list is placed, and it is then filed away for future reference.

LAY OF THE BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I received to-day the enclosed poem from the hands of Captain SANDS, U.S N., of the U. S. steamer *Fort Jackson*, with the request to enclose it to you for publication. It was copied from a note book thrown overboard by one of the crew of the *Wando* (late *Let-Her-Rip*), and picked up after her capture by the *Fort Jackson* on the 21st ult. I enclose you Captain SANDS' letter also, that you may see that the poem is a *bona fide* blockade-runner lay. As I understand it, the *Wando* or *Let-Her-Rip*, as the Rebel sailors christened her, *got in* safely, but was captured *coming out*. The poem is in celebration of the ship's successfully running the blockade.

NAVAL ACADEMY, NEWPORT, R. I., November 10, 1864. H.B.H.

THE LAY OF THE "LET-HER-RIP."

By H. A. BURROWES.

Dark falls the night: dense clouds speed fast and low
O'er ocean's inky waves, forerunning storm.
The stars, in misty dimness breaking slow,
Shed a faint light that scarce defines the form
Of yon swift steamer, whose low bulwarks glancing
White as the foam that crests the ruffled seas,
Cast no dark loom as through the gloom advancing
She shapes her course before the freshening breeze
To where, on Carolina's yellow strand,
Where Caswell's frowning bastions stand,
Yon beacon lights her to the land.

But ere she shelter 'neath that fort,
Or anchor in that friendly port,
Ere yet those breasts now beating high
Secure in needed sleep may lie,
That ship must pass where foemen keep
A sleepless vigil o'er the deep.
With guns all shotted, steaming slow
Along the channel to-and-fro,
Full twenty ships—they go.
And ill-betide the luckless bark
That fails to pass them in the dark.
On her their vengeful sides shall pour
From well-trained guns full many a volley;
Till sunk, or burned, or run ashore,
A helpless wreck on "Lockwood's Folly."

Oh, war! amongst thy many ills
There 's none that greater pain instils
Than when the wanderer homeward turning,
His breast with high and fond hopes burning,
Ere he a wife's embrace can feel,
Or clasp a parent's welcoming hand,
Must, robber-like, at midnight steal
To harbors in his native land.

Now, station there, my trusty men! extinguish every light,
And let no glare from furnace doors illume the favoring night.
Shroud well your binnacles, my boys, let not a glimmer shine
To show our prowling Yankee foes this little craft of mine;
And give her but the smallest chance—just room enough to run,
Then let them chase us, if they will—the fort will soon be won.
Now, silence, all! you helmsman, there! be prompt, and cool, and steady—
To pass the whispered word along let chosen men be ready;
And save your steam, ye engineers,
In case yon foemen, privateers,
Perceive our ship;
Then let her name the watchword be
To drive her on through storm and sea,
For life and freedom—*Let-Her-Rip!*

Now, from the west dense clouds in wrath arising
Obscure the horizon—jetted lightnings fly,
Distant but deep the thunder rolls—advising
The anxious mariner that the storm is nigh.
On speeds the steamer: fast the lights are nearing;
One hour must tell of failure or success;
And many an eye with anxious care is peering
For hostile vessels as they forward press.
Heavy and long, in two dark lines extending,
At last the Northern squadron heaves in sight;
One line each side, the channel way defending,
Stealthily moving without noise or light,
Watchfully gazing through the gloom of night—
Heaven help the ship they see, and speed her in her flight!

Now, from the sea, with noiseless speed advancing,
The steamer comes; unseen by those she fears;
From wave to wave, Dorado-like swift glancing,
Between the hostile lines she boldly steers,
And daringly at times some ship she nears,
Till each huge gun in dark relief appears.
Then off to safer distance speeds again
As winds the channel. On the deck her men
Stand motionless and silent; eyes and ears
All wrapt in fixed attention to the scene.
So still they stand that they might all have been
Statues, not men; so silent all you might have heard
The throbbing of each heart, save when the word
Was passed along in measured tones and low—
"Starboard the helm, there! starboard! steady, so!"

Breathless are they—not from fear;
Silent, but 'tis caution sways them;
No craven hearts are beating here—
Suspense too long protracted frays them.
Let the chief but give command,
They will spring to life and motion,
A fearless and faithful band
As ever sailed upon the ocean.

At length the weary lines are passed
And we may freely breathe at last.
Ha! port the helm! see close beside
A Northern ship at anchor ride.
She sees us! watch the rockets fly!
The flash! the boom! that shot was nigh!
Almost at safety's very gate
Yon sneaking foe must lie in wait
The "dogs of war" to slip.

But ours are hearts that know no fears,
So give her steam, you engineers—
Now *Let-Her-Rip!*

And fast before the freshened impulse bounding,
Like some swift steed a sudden gun has scared,
She speeds to pass the foe. Meanwhile resounding
In rapid peals the cannon's voice is heard.
There on the beam within two hundred paces
The Yankee lies; his broadside flashes now;
And now he slips his anchor chain and chases,
Belching forth fire and thunder from his bow.
Cool as an iceberg from the north descending,
Calm as the sea when tropic airs are still,
The pilot stands, his noble form unbending,
Heedless and fearless all of coming ill,
While the death-dealing grape shot whistles o'er him
And the dread shell speeds close above his head;
He flinches not, but views the land before him
Or listens to the tellings of the lead.
As cool as he the captain stands close by,
Her speed with fixed attention sometimes viewing
Or calmly measuring with nice-judging eye
His distance from the vessel that's pursuing.

"We leave him fast; still drive on, let not a moment slip,
And the foeman must be swift indeed who'll catch the *Let-Her-Rip*."
And by their stations calm and firm, each to his duty true,
To watch the lights or pass the word, stand officers and crew;
While on the guards the warning lead the cautious leadsman swings,
And low and clear the soundings there at every cast he sings.
The pilot with attentive ear to catch the sound bends low:
"Half three! now port the helm, so, steady! let her go!"

"Ha! what flash!" the gloom of night with vivid brilliance lighting,
The elements for our defeat seem with the foe uniting.
His guns were pointed by that light; see there! their lurid flashing;
There comes the boom, and there you see the grape beside us splashing.
Down comes the storm, the lightnings fly, loud peals the deafening thunder,
And in the gloom there sounds the boom of guns from Nathan yonder:
Hear the winds howl! the thunder crash! the cannon's sullen roaring!
Storm, lightning, grape-shot, shell and rain at once upon us pouring.

But little heed we, for ahead a friendly light is beaming,
And in the lightning's flash you see the guns on "Caswell" gleaming.
And *Let-Her-Rip!* see Nathan's ship in baffled wrath retiring!
Look there! by way "Farewell" to say, a parting shell she's firing.
The squall is past, and safe at last beneath the fort we lie.
"Light to the chain, my gallant men, your hour of rest is nigh:
Here we will stay till breaks the day, and let the watchman keep
A wakeful eye lest foemen nigh should board us while we sleep."

In eastern skies at length the sun his disc is slowly showing,
The eastern forts and woody shores with ruddy light are glowing.
And now his rays have reached the west and on the steamer beam,
As from her white and gleaming pipes escapes the rushing steam;
A lighter or more graceful craft those rays ne'er lit, I ween,
No boat of prettier mould or form in Southern port hath been.
There go her flags, while willing tars heave in the anchor chain;
And *Let-Her-Rip* in red and white is streaming from the main.

STEAMER LET-HER-RIP, WILMINGTON, N. C., October, 1864.

THE DICTATOR.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN ERICSSON.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I BEG to assure you that there are no grounds for the apprehension you express in your columns to-day with reference to the *Dictator*. The various statements published about the draft of this vessel are all incorrect. I avail myself of this opportunity to inform those who take an interest in the matter, that there has been no guess-work or miscalculation about the draft of water of the ocean Monitors. The *Dictator* drew, after the launch, half an inch less than estimated, while the *Puritan's* draft was within a quarter of an inch of the estimate. I need hardly observe that the weight to be put on board, after the launch, was known almost to a pound, and, therefore, ultimate disappointment respecting the draft out of question.

The draft of the *Dictator*, November 2, published through the Boston journals, was thirty-one inches at the stern and forty-three inches at the bow. In corroboration of the accuracy of those dimensions, it may be stated that the superintending engineer reported that the ship, on the 8th, was thirty inches out at the stern and forty-three and one-eighth inches out at the bow, showing a depression of seven-sixteenths of an inch, compared with the draft on the 2d. The cause of the discrepancy is obvious, the ship being under completion. Yesterday and the day before, the *Dictator* received additional 215,000 pounds of coal, besides stores, equipment and crew. Accordingly, the superintending engineer reports that this morning, while at anchor in the bay, the ship was twenty-six inches out at the stern, thirty-seven inches at the bow and nineteen and a-half inches out of water amidships.

When the *Dictator* was planned, it was assumed that, keeping the side-armor eighteen inches out of water amidships, would effectually protect the hull of the vessel against an enemy's shot during moderate rolling. Experience has shown that the maximum projection of the side-armor above water amidships should be sixteen inches, and that the fighting trim may, with propriety, be reduced to twelve inches, bow and stern being in that case two feet out. To bring the *Dictator* to the former immersion will require 22,000 pounds, the latter requiring 468,000 pounds in addition to the weight on board the ship this day.

In considering the proper immersion or fighting trim of an iron-clad, which, like the *Dictator*, is intended to meet foreign iron-clads at sea, it will be well to bear in mind the recent improvement of naval ordnance in Europe. It is no longer the sixty-eight pounder that will be encountered, but projectiles which will put the side-armor of the *Dictator*, heavy as it is, to a severe trial. It will be well, therefore, to keep this side-armor well under water, more particularly since rolling, to a certain extent, must always be looked for. The great buoyancy of the *Dictator* at her present draft, viz., 62,000 pounds to the inch, is an important feature connected with the question of immersion.

The supposition that the rudder of the *Dictator* had been damaged in launching the ship is quite erroneous. Nor is the published statement correct that the steering-gear is incomplete and out of order. The mechanism applied for working the rudder of this ship is considered by those best qualified to judge the most complete in the naval service. Under direction of the Navy Department, three distinct steering machines have been erected; one outside the turret, one within the pilot-house, and a third placed on the berth-deck, under the turret. Each machine, or apparatus, operates by itself, but so arranged that the three may be worked together. The rudder has two tillers, one above and the other below deck, independent of each other. The upper one is actuated by a chain on deck; the lower one by a wire rope, suspended under the deck beams. The trouble experienced with the rudder is simply this, that while the ship was aground at the Navy Yard, sand washed into the step in which the pivot works on which the rudder turns. It will be proper to observe, that when the *Dictator* was taken from the Delamater Works to the Navy Yard, two men could work the rudder—a positive proof that no damage was received during launching. Commodore RODGERS, I am informed, intends to run his ship at a slow rate in the bay, until the sand is crushed and washed out of the step, and the pivot made to work free. The run to-day, it appears, caused the rudder to work with considerably greater ease than yesterday. It is to be hoped that the naval reporters will not imagine that the commodore is trying to speed, while he is merely engaged in putting his rudder in proper working order.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. ERICSSON.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Nov. 12, 1864.

A NEW DEVICE OF WAR.

THE London *Herald* has the following account of the wrought-iron shield for the Cronstadt defences:

The wrought-iron shield for the Cronstadt defences was shown on Saturday afternoon to the guests of Sir JOHN D. HAY and the Millwall Company. Looked at in front, and especially so at a distance of one hundred yards, it might be taken for an ordinary work of masonry some forty or fifty feet long, and ten or twelve feet high, with three embrasures in the usual places. Close inspection, however, discloses the succession of iron layers or bars, twelve inches by twelve inches, extending a third of the length, with alternate or zig-zag flush bolt and nut fastenings at the butts to the rear. Such is the front view—a view, by the way, which goes to show that unless special knowledge were possessed of the material with which an enemy's works were faced, it would be impossible, in war, to say whether the material is brick, stone, or iron.

The exact measurement of the front is 43½ feet by 10 feet, and the 12-inch by 12-inch iron layers or bars weigh 1,600 pounds a yard. The side or end views of the shield reveal the chief mysteries of construction. The sides or ends resemble an inclined capital letter A, the front of the shield being the upright or vertical arm of the letter, and the rear buttresses the inclined arm of the letter. Between the inclined and vertical or upright arms of the letter are the elements of strength and cohesion. First of all, it is seen that the twelve inches by twelve inches of wrought-iron layers or bars of the face or front of the shield, cohere by dovetailed, protections and recesses—the modified tongue and groove of wood flooring—such as were first adopted in the Thorneycroft iron wall. The tongue and groove keep the face or front of the shield together; and face or front cohesion is obtained to the rear buttresses in a simple, and, as it appears, an efficient manner.

The plan is as follows:—At the back of each of the face or front layers or bars a dovetail tongue projection has been rolled, to correspond with the tongue projection which fits into the groove, to form the face or front wall. The back dovetail tongue, be it observed, is, like the other, a homogenous portion of each layer or bar. The back dovetail tongue of each layer or bar is then fitted, and firmly keyed into the dovetails of a corresponding upright on the face of the rear buttresses to secure the whole. Nothing can be simpler, and, as has been already stated, the cohesion seems efficient. Whether the cohesion would long sustain the pounding of heavy ordnance, is a point on which no opinion need be offered, because experiment can alone determine.

The rear buttresses are four in number, measuring at the base four feet and at the top eighteen inches. Such is the side or end views of the shield; views revealing a simply contrived cohesion of the heaviest mass of wrought iron that has ever been put together. Standing, last of all, in the inside of the shield, the three embrasures first attract attention. They are four feet in height, by two feet two inches in breadth; and the weakness which they give the shield is compensated by vertical box buttresses, one on each side of each embrasure. These box buttresses, at the sides of the embrasures, are distinct, and in addition to the four rear buttresses already named. The box buttresses at the sides of the embrasures merely compensate for the weakness at the embrasures, and to do so efficiently they have dovetails on their face which fit and lay into the dovetails in the rear of the front layers or bars.

The sides of the box buttressses are formed of three-inch bars, and the shield, therefore, at the box buttresses is fifteen inches thick. The bolts in no part of the structure pass "through," a precaution scarcely necessary, but one which obviates the possibility of injury to the bolts from the impact of shot. The bolts are also readily accessible; so much so that the shield may in a short time be taken to pieces, and after being removed in pieces may be erected elsewhere. Indeed, to-day the work of unscrewing will begin, in ten days or so the pieces will be on board ship and on the way to Cronstadt; and in a month or less from now the shield no doubt will be in position, commanding the Cronstadt approaches, armed as intended with three 600-pounder steel Crupp guns. Mr. HUGHES, of the Millwall Iron Works, the inventor of the first and best iron gun-carriage yet produced, and the manufacturer of the celebrated Millwall armor-plates, is one of the patentees of the shield;

and Mr. LANCASTER, the well known artillerist, is the other.

Near the shield is stationed a short but massive 600-pounder iron gun-carriage for the same destination as the shield. The carriage is for a gun with trunions, and the rear of the gun rests upon a great double screw, which, in addition to elevating the gun, acts in place of a compressor to check recoil. The new method of compression for recoil is simple, and theoretically perfect, but trial must show whether it answers practically. It is compression by sheer resistance from the screw, the screw tightening the wheels of the gun-carriage to the gun-platform. The minimum of recoil is anticipated.

THE ROYAL SOVEREIGN.

THE engineering and scientific journals of England seem very generally to regard Captain COLES's turreted ship, the *Royal Sovereign*, as an encouraging success, and no little outcry is made because the Admiralty have displayed a disposition to snub the craft. The *Mechanics' Magazine* of a late date, writes thus of the *Royal Sovereign*:

We are enabled to state confidently that the vessel has already been severely tested, and that the results obtained have been so entirely satisfactory that it is simply impossible for the Admiralty to refuse Captain COLES another ship. It is probable that no man living knows the capabilities of the *Royal Sovereign* better than her commander, Captain SHERARD OSBORN. With all her defects he must be equally familiar, and no good reason can be assigned for appealing from his decision. Captain OSBORN's report is to the last degree favorable. Between the 28th of August and 17th of September he had the ship under weigh in the Channel on ten different occasions, testing her in every variety of weather, from perfect calm with heavy swell to a double-reefed top-sail breeze and a smart sea. On one occasion the ship was put into the broken water of Portland Race just as a heavy gale had broken. On all occasions the ship behaved remarkably well, proving herself not only a buoyant sea-boat, but much faster than one would suppose was consistent with her coarse bows. Under the most trying circumstances the maximum roll of the ship has been but eleven degrees each way, doing this at the rate of about ten times in a minute. The great width of the deck, sixty-three feet, is a serious defect, but that is purely owing to the ship being a converted vessel, and Captain OSBORN is perfectly well aware that this width is in no way necessary to the turret system. As it is, when riding at anchor in bad weather, the drift and wet blow along it in a very trying manner, but as the ship has no masts, the crew do not really suffer in consequence, and a sea-going ship would of course be specially designed to prevent this exposure. So much for the qualities of the ship as such. As a man-of-war, we learn that the turrets and guns work admirably. In all 177 rounds have been fired under every condition, and the rolling of the ship affects neither the evolutions of the turret nor the guns. The only defects discovered by Captain OSBORN appear to lie in the use of wooden instead of iron gun carriages, and the absence of winches to run the guns in and out with instead of the old-fashioned tackle. Both these defects are in course of being remedied. Captain OSBORN believes that the *Royal Sovereign* as she now stands is the most formidable vessel of war which he has ever been on board of. She would destroy easily, if her guns were rifled, any of our present iron-clads, whether of the *Hector*, *Warrior*, or—and Mr. REED should dwell on this—the *Research* class. Clumsy as she has been called, her real handiness, speed, and weight of broadside, and the small target she offers, increase tenfold her powers of attack and defence. While he has such facts as these in his favor, Captain COLES can laugh to scorn the various attacks made on him by the opponents of his system. Apparently there is no limit to the weight of the guns which can be worked on the turret system. It must not be forgotten, too, that the *Royal Sovereign* requires but 300 hands, instead of 1,100. Even now, in this time of our peace, we find that men are scarce, and hard to get; what would it be in time of war? Let us add that during the time the *Royal Sovereign* has been at sea a single gun-breeching has not been carried away, nor so much as a finger hurt in working her enormous guns. The only damage done has been to a few weak fittings on the deck. For that done to the hawse pipe Captain OSBORN takes all the blame to himself. If ever man has achieved a success, Captain COLES has apparently done so, and we trust that in his next venture every precaution may be taken to turn out a ship capable, not only of fighting our battles at home, but of taking the deep sea in all weathers, and of proceeding to the ends of the earth in the cause of the nation.

IN regard to the testimonial fund, which the friends of the late Major-General BIRNEY are raising for the benefit of the fallen soldier's family, Mr. O. W. DAVIS, the chairman of the committee having it in charge, thus writes:

"The committee having charge of the matter have not thought it expedient to make any appeal through the public press, and no publication of their proceedings has been made at their instance. The propriety of the movement has, however, been so manifest that it has induced unsolicited notice in several of the public prints. The statement that thirty-two thousand dollars were subscribed at the private meeting of the friends of the late General BIRNEY, held in this city (Philadelphia) October 24th, is incorrect. The sum pledged up to this time (November 14th) does not amount to much more than twenty thousand dollars, and the committee will not relax their efforts until much more than that shall have been subscribed. Governor CURTIN, General SICKLES, General BUTLER, and several other distinguished gentlemen, who have taken a deep interest in the movement, have named fifty thousand dollars as the minimum of the fund; but the committee know so well the daily demands upon the generosity of a liberal public, that they do not expect to be able to realize so much. It was also stated that the pension payment to the family of a major-general, dying in the service, is "from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars per month." This is an error. The highest pension paid by the Government is thirty dollars a month, and is payable alike to the families of a lieutenant-colonel, colonel, brigadier-general and major-general."

SHERMAN ON THE WAR.—Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of New York, preached a war sermon on a late Sunday evening, and toward the close of his remarks read the following extract of a letter from Major-General SHERMAN, which had been transmitted to him:—

When my mind is intent on a purpose, it is jealous of all clogs and obstructions. * * * Let every thought of the mind, every feeling of the heart, every movement of a human muscle, all be directed to one sole object, successful war and consequent peace, and you have the ideal I aim at.

I will trust you to do this noble Army justice. Who can know the daily toils, the dangers, the hopes and fears of this vast Army? I know them, and all here know them, and the time will come when they will return to their homes, and be the living witnesses of the acts of their fellows and leaders. For my reward I trust to them, and still more in my confidence that God will not permit this fair land and this brave people to subside into the anarchy and despotism that JEFF. DAVIS has cut out for them. I have this faith as clear and distinct as you see the sacrifices of God's own Son in your mental vision, to secure for us an immortal reward.

You may assure your congregation that this Army fights that they may sleep in peace and enjoy the protection of a civilized Government.

INFORMATION has been received at St. Louis that Major-General CANBY, while ascending the White River on the gunboat *Cricket*, was shot by a guerrilla from the shore on the 6th inst., and was seriously if not fatally wounded in the groin, the bullet passing through his body. The particulars of the wounding of the general are thus given in a private letter, dated on board the gunboat *Cricket*, on the White River, Nov. 6th:

General CANBY, General DAVIDSON, and several staff officers came to the White River a few days ago, General CANBY being on a journey to Little Rock to look after affairs there. His purpose has been thwarted, however, by the guerrillas. At an early hour they fired upon us from the banks of the river, wounding the general seriously, but, it is believed, not dangerously. The shot took effect in the left leg, near the thigh. The general and myself were standing on the hurricane deck. I helped him down stairs and called the surgeon at once. The wound is an ugly one, and was made by a rifled musket ball, passing clear through the upper part of his leg. There is every reason to believe—at least it is hoped—that the injury will not prove as bad as was apprehended at first. He is doing quite nicely, and with good care we think that he may before long be able to resume his duties. He and his party are now on their way to New Orleans. This river is so narrow that guerrillas, if they chose, might obstruct its navigation entirely. In many places it is not more than a hundred yards wide. The party that fired upon us was not twenty-five yards distant; and the wonder is that they did not kill both of us. We returned the compliment with grape and shrapnel, but cannot tell with what success.

THE Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 8th of October says:—There was nearly a panic in the Confederate capital on the 29th of September, when GRANT made his advance, and they had only a handful of troops to resist. LEE's troops, he says, require rest; officers and men are half worn out, having known no rest either by night or by day for one hundred and eighty days, and exposed at the same time to one of the fiercest summers ever known in Virginia, scantily fed upon meat (mostly salt) and bread, without vegetables, with only occasional coffee and no other stimulant. The writer, however, adds:—"It is not, in my judgment, unreasonable to expect that "the hour of gloom through which the Confederates are "now passing—the darkest and profoundest which they "have ever witnessed—is the herald of a brighter day."

The realization of this prospect seems to depend, in the opinion of the London *Times* correspondent, on SHERMAN being routed in Georgia, and GRANT being kept at bay until Christmas, in Virginia. In that case it will be impossible, he says, for Mr. STANTON to get together such an army as will be adequate to the commencement of the spring campaign in 1865. If on the other hand, SHERMAN is able to extricate himself from his present critical position, by either beating or outwitting HOOD, there will be reason for apprehension about Richmond during the coming winter the like of which has never existed before.

A BANQUET given by the merchants and shipowners of Boston to Captain WINSLOW and his officers at the Revere House on the evening of the 15th, drew together the principal merchants and distinguished personages in every walk of life. Among the guests were Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Rear-Admiral STRINGHAM, Colonel GRAHAM of the Engineer corps, the postmaster, collector of the port, district attorney, mayor, and a large number of others. Three hundred persons sat down to the table, which, with the hall, was elegantly decorated. Hon. GEORGE B. UPTON presided. Hon. EDWARD EVERETT responded to the sentiment to the President in a warm and eloquent eulogium. The guest of the evening was received with immense applause, and gave an account of the cruise of the *Kearsarge*, touching lightly upon the fight with the *Alabama*, and mentioning the important consequences and the favorable influence upon the American cause in Europe that flowed from that engagement. Lieutenant THOMPSON was recieved with like demonstrations of applause. Numerous speeches were made, and letters from invited guests who were absent were read—among them, from Governor ANDREW, Secretary WELLES, Captain FOX, Hon. R. C. WINTHROP and others. The company separated at eleven o'clock, with resounding cheers for the *Kearsarge*, her officers and men.

MARSHAL M'MAHON has issued an order stating that the Emperor has observed with regret the irregular and negligent dress of officers and soldiers of all grades when on leave of absence at Paris. The marshal therefore desires all superior officers to inform the troops under their command that all soldiers, of whatever rank, who shall henceforth appear in the streets of Paris in any uniform contrary to the regulations shall be liable to disciplinary punishment. All officers on leave of absence who may visit the capital for ever so short a time are bound to inscribe their names at the office of the staff. It is certainly high time that some check should be put on the mufti in which soldiers from the colonies have been wont to parade in the streets.

MAJOR-General POPE, in submitting his official report of the operations in the Department of the Northwest for the past year says, in settling a peace with the Indians he intends to do away entirely with treaties, which system is always attended with fraud upon the Government and the Indians. His plan is based simply upon the understanding that the Indians behave themselves and do not molest the whites, and that the whites shall be made to deal fairly with the Indians, and not molest them in any way. The military authorities undertake to enforce good conduct on both sides, and will have the power, if not interfered with, to do so thoroughly. He says the Government may safely dismiss all apprehensions of the Indian war in the Northwest.

A LARGE number of packages intended for the Army arrived at the Washington Post Office with the wrappers destroyed, or the address so mutilated that they cannot be forwarded, and are, therefore, necessarily sent to the Dead Letter Office. It is officially suggested that persons sending packages write on a card the full address, and fasten it securely to the contents of the package inside the wrapper, and this will secure prompt delivery.

THE garrison at the Watervliet Arsenal has lately been increased by an addition of two detachments, one of 325 men from the Ninety-ninth Volunteers, and another 125 from the Tenth Regulars, the whole force being under the direction of Colonel P. V. Hagner, commandant of the post.

ACTING Rear-Admiral C. H. Bell, who has been for the past 35 months in command of the Pacific Squadron, and who arrived North on the 4th inst. in the U. S. S. *Rhode Island*, from Aspinwall, was relieved on the 25th of October by Commander Pearson.

CAPTAIN J. H. Crowell, A. Q. M., formerly of the Nineteenth corps, has been ordered to report to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, chief quartermaster Dépôt of Washington, to relieve Captain E. E. Camp, A. Q. M.

"SON AND HEIR."—We notice that this story, rendered famous by the London *Saturday Review* and *Spectator*, is being republished in the New York *Scottish American Journal*.

COLONEL Gamble, Eighth Illinois cavalry, has been appointed brigadier-general, and is to be assigned to the command of a brigade at Falls Church.

LIEUTENANT Neil Denison, of the Second Regular Artillery, has been made brevet brigadier-general for gallant conduct and bravery in action.

REAR-Admiral S. F. Dupont, who was stopping at the Astor House, visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Wednesday.

MAJOR-General Emory has been assigned to the permanent command of the Nineteenth Army corps.

BREVET Major-General Merrill has been granted a brief furlough from active duties in the field.

CAPTAIN W. A. Murfey, of the Commissary Department, has been ordered to report at Leavenworth, Kansas.

THE *Tulip*, attached to the Potomac flotilla, exploded her boilor on Friday, Nov. 11th, down the Potomac river, and caused a frightful sacrifice of life. Of the sixty five persons on board of her only ten are accounted for. The survivors, ten in number, were picked up by the tugboat *Hudson*. The following is a list of the officers and crew at the time of the explosion, so far as can be ascertained from Paymaster Carpenter's books:—Wm. H. Smith, Acting Master, commanding; R. M. Wagstaff, Ensign and Executive Officer, saved; John Rufenberg, Master's Mate; John Davis, Master's Mate, saved; Julian S. Reynolds, Master's Mate, saved; John Hammond, Master's Mate; George H. Parks, Third Assistant Engineer; John Gordon, Third Assistant Engineer; Benjamin F. Teal, Third Assistant Engineer, saved; Charles Henning, Paymaster's Steward; W. McCormick, Surgeon's Steward; James Jackson, Pilot; John Roberts, Boatswain's Mate; J. Allison, John Nolan, James Porter, W. H. Simmonson, Benjamin Pollock and Patrick Carroll, second class firemen in hospital at Point Lookout; Henry Jokeston, ship's cook; Michael Holland, wardroom cook, saved, since dead; Thomas Carter, wardroom steward; Chas. Rueff, captain's steward; Peter Johnson, Martin Bentzin and Patrick Quinlan, seamen; James Robinson, coal-heaver; Jas. Carroll, do.; John Colley, do.; Jeremiah Holland, do., saved; George Wilson, W. O. Coddaft, James Bracken, Thomas Watson, Richard Conover, James Leary, David Pleyser, Nelson Haskins (saved); Beverly Burk, Elijah Jefferson, Robert Warren, Benjamin Brown, Fleet Burrell, Waverly Mason, Frank F. Green and W. Fletcher, landsmen; Charles Sterns, Battle Fitzhugh, Noah Brooks, James Bulger, John Diggs, Frank Snowden, Jules Fallot and Wm. Lindsey, first class boys. —— Smith, just discharged from the *Yankee*; Geo. Ireland, boy, not enlisted; Jas. Porter and Michael Holland have since died at St. Inigoes. Gaskin and Burrell and Engineer Teal were subsequently sent to Point Lookout. Acting Ensign R. M. Wagstaff, contusion of right feet; Acting Master's Mate Julian S. Reynolds, oblique fracture of left femar; Acting Third Assistant Engineer Benjamin F. Teal, contusion of right temple and of face; James Porter, second class fireman, scolded; Nelson Gaskins, landsman, comminuted fracture of right femar and dislocation of knee joint; Fleet Burrell, landsman, scalded; Frank Snowden, first class boy, fracture left femar; Michael Holland and Jeremiah Holland, scalded. The *Tulip* was one of the steamers built orlginally for the Chinese coasting trade, and was purchased by the Government and converted into a gunboat. No trace could be found of the remains of Captain Smith except his hat.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

THE resignation of Surgeon Henry A. Martin, U. S. Volunteers, has been accepted.

AMONG our newly breveted brigadier-generals is Lieutenant-Colonel Troop, First Michigan regiment.

MAJOR-Generals Burnside and Banks, and Brigadier-General Rawlings were at the War Office in Washington on Monday.

SURGEON John J. Milhau, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and assigned to duty in the Department of the East.

CAPTAIN Hulse, ambulance officer of the Fifth corps, has been mustered out of the service, his term having expired. He is succeeded by Lieutenant Malvern.

CAPTAIN Ira B. Glaflin, of the Sixth regular cavalry, has been ordered to duty as Special Inspector of Cavalry in the Department of West Virginia.

BRIGADIER-General Egan, of the Second corps, was wounded in the arm by a Rebel sharpshooter while riding along his picket line about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 11th.

ASSISTANT-Secretary of the Navy Fox, Major Hays and ex-Postmaster Blair and others, proceeded to Fortress Monroe on Saturday evening to confer with Rear-Admiral Porter, returning early this week.

COMMODORE Joseph Hull was assigned command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard on the 10th inst. A salute in honor of the new Commodore was fired from on board the receiving ship *Princeton*.

LIEUTENANT Kline, formerly chief of the Bermuda Hundred provost-marshal's office, has been ordered to the same duty at Fort Monroe, and is succeeded at Bermuda by Lieutenant James L. North.

COLONEL T. W. Higginson, the senior colonel of colored troops, who has been obliged to relinquish military service owing to a wound received a year since, has taken up his residence at Newport, R. I.

MAJOR-General Butler, during his command in New York, appointed Colonel Charles W. Darling, Colonel and Additional Volunteer Aide-de-Camp on his staff, and assigned him to duty at his headquarters in New York City.

CAPTAIN John Cassells, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry regiment, has been promoted to be major of that regiment. Major Cassells is the Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, including the Army of the James.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Bradley, Chief Quartermaster of the Tenth corps, has been promoted to the grade of colonel, and assigned to duty at City Point, in charge of the transportation of the Armies operating against Richmond, vice Colonel Pitkins, recently promoted.

FIRST Lieutenant John J. Devlin, Co. E, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers; First Lieutenant J. S. Steever, Co. M, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; and Captain Zenas C. Warren, Fifth New Jersey Light Battery, have been cashiered.

ASSISTANT-Surgeon B. Knickerbocker, U. S. A., having reported at headquarters Department of the Northwest, in accordance with special order No. 324, Sept. 29th, 1864, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, is announced by Major-General Pope as Assistant Medical Director of the Department.

COLONEL S. P. Richmond having resigned the colonelcy of the Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, on account of not having a sufficient number of men to be himself mustered into the U. S. service, has been ordered by the Governor of the State to again assume command of his old regiment, the Third Massachusetts.

THE commissioned officers of his brigade have recently presented Brigadier-General Thomas A. Smyth with a handsome personal outfit, consisting of a sword, sash and belt, epaulettes, shoulder straps and chapeau; and the officers and men of the First Delaware, his former regiment, have given him a fine horse and equipments.

BRIGADIER-General H. N. Wessels has received orders to relieve Brevet Brigadier-General Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners. General Wessels is to have charge of all prisoners this side of the Mississippi. General Hoffman is ordered to the West, and will have charge of all prisoners west of the Mississippi.

SECOND-Lieutenant Wm C. Ryan, Co. G, One Hundred and Thirty-second New York Volunteers, has been dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, with the loss of all pay and allowances, and to be forever disqualified from receiving or holding a commission in the Army or Volunteer forces.

THE following named officers have been dismissed the service:—First Lieutenant Edward B. Austin, Co. M, N. Y. Volunteer Engineers; Captain Arthur A. Brandt, Co. F, Seventh N. Y. Volunteers (dishonorably); First Lieutenant Alexander McKenzie, Eighth Michigan Volunteers, with loss of all pay and allowances now due or hereafter to become due.

IN our last week's issue "Colonel H. L. Potter, Seventh N. Y. Vols," was officially gazetted as dismissed the service. We are requested to say that there is no such officer as Colonel Potter in the regiment named. Colonel G. Von Schack commands the Seventh New York, which has been reorganized since it was mustered out upon the expiration of its two years' term of service.

BY order of Major-General Hurlbut, commanding the Department of the Gulf, the following named officers have been dishonorably dismissed, subject to the approval of the President, for appropriating bounties due colored cooks enlisted in their regiment:—Lieutenant-Colonel S. W. Stryker, Captain J. W. Anthes, Captain Augustus Bacon, First Lieutenant J. P. Willard, First Lieutenant Cyrus Payne, all of the Eighteenth New York cavalry.

CAPTAIN John D. Adair, one of the Fifth corps commissaries, has been appointed to be Commissary Inspector, and ordered to report to the headquarters of the Armies of the United States. This promotion places him on Lieutenant-General Grant's staff. Resolutions congratulating Captain Adair upon his appointment, and expressing their appreciation of his worth as an officer and as a gentleman were passed by his brother officers of the Subsistence Department of the corps, upon the occasion of the receipt of the order assigning him to his new and superior position.

GENERAL Francis C. Barlow sailed for Europe on Wednesday, the 9th. Previously twice wounded so severely that for weeks his life was despaired of, he has been during the present campaign in command of a division in the Second Army corps. General Barlow's health has finally broken down, and he goes abroad in hopes to restore it. The Secretary of War gave him his leave in a most complimentary order.

A COMMISSIONED officer—a captain—in a regiment of the Regular Infantry, who has lost a leg in action, has obtained permission of the Secretary of War to be transferred to the Regular Artillery, in case he can find some officer of the latter arm who is willing to exchange positions with him. He would be willing to take a First Lieutenancy in exchange for his captaincy to secure the transfer. We are requested to call the attention of officers to this matter and to ask that any officer who may be disposed to consider such an exchange, will address Captain W. H. WALCOT, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, Fort Preble, Maine.

THE following is a list of the names of the officers of the U. S. steamer *Kearsarge*: Captain John A. Winslow; Lieutenant-Commander James S. Thornton; Surgeon John M. Brown; Paymaster J. A. Smith; Chief-Engineer Wm. H. Cushman; Acting Masters James R. Wheeler, E. M. Stoddard, D. H. Sumner, W. H. Badlam; Captain's Clerk S. E. Hartwell; Paymaster's Clerk D. B. Sargent; Gunner F. A. Graham; Boatswain J. C. Walton; Third-Assistant Engineers S. L. Smith, T. L. Miller, Henry McConnell; Acting Master's Mates Chas. H. Danforth, E. Bartlett, Wm. Smith, J. F. Bickford.

THE U. S. steam transport *Cahawba*, Captain Johnston, from New Orleans on the 3d inst., at 10 A. M., arrived at New York on the 15th. The *Cahawba* brings the following passengers from New Orleans:—Major W. D. Morton, Captain Smith, Colonel Cropsey, Acting Ensign Bridges of U. S. Navy, Captain Sterling and lady, Captain Felthousen, Jacob Baninn, John Earle, David Glover, Captain Dagwell, Lieutenant Mills, Captain Nichols, Lieutenant J. Riely, Lieutenant Gill, Lieutenant J. Slattuck, J. W. Varney, Wm. Holloway. From Key West—Surgeon Strocker, Captain H. W. Bowers, Acting Orderly-Sergeant Brock, Lieutenant C. P. Clark of U. S. Navy, Paymaster F. B. Cushing, and one hundred and fifty in the steerage, and four hundred and thirteen Rebel prisoners.

CAPTAIN Henry S. Burrage, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, having, in violation of repeated orders, while brigade officer of the day on the morning of the 1st inst. held communication with the enemy by an interchange of newspapers, and having later in the day attempted to renew such prohibited intercourse, on which occasion he fell into the hands of the enemy, he has been, subject to the approval of the President, dismissed from the military service of the United States by Major-General Meade. The commanding general indulges the hope that the example afforded by the summary dismissal of Captain Burrage will suffice to deter other officers of the Army from disregarding his orders upon the subject of intercourse with the enemy.

THE INDIAN OPERATIONS.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL SULLY.

HEADQUARTERS N. W. INDIAN EXPEDITION,
CAMP NO. 76, OPPOSITE FARM ISLAND, D. T.,
October 7, 1864.

SIR:—On my march to this place, I found that a party of Indians had crossed the Missouri, about fifteen miles south of Beaver Creek, and had proceeded west to a lake called Wood Lake. I sent Captain Miner's company, Dakota cavalry, with 60 men in that direction. He returned to my camp that night, on Burdache Creek, bringing 13 Indians with him. Two of them were Yanktonia chiefs, "Two Bears," and "Little "Soldier." Both of these chiefs I knew very well as having always been strong friends to the whites. They stated they had with them some fifty lodges, or that number of people, for they had lost their lodges. They were in the fight of July last, and say they do not know how many were killed, but between 400 and 500 Indians were brought away. After this fight they left the hostile camp. I had a long talk with these chiefs. They told me they had no wish to go to war with the whites, but that nearly all the Indians out West had banded together to fight me. Some of them backed out when they heard the troops were coming; that they and a great many others wanted to do the same, but that they were guarded by the Indian soldiers in camp, who would cut up their lodges, seize all their property, houses, every thing, if they attempted to leave. They admitted that they had some curiosity to see how the Indians would fight who had always talked so loud about fighting, and that they are satisfied. They stated that they had been to the garrison near Fort Pierre last winter to see if the commanding officer could help them; but he could not, and therefore they had no alternative but to starve with their families on the prairies or live with them in the hostile camp—they could not live around a garrison begging for their food. They wished to visit Fort Rice, and join the band of friendly Indians. I gave them a letter to the commanding officer, with orders to treat them well, for Two Bears can be made of great use. He is a very influential man in his nation; a very brave and very shrewd Indian. And now comes the question about the best mode of settling the present Indian difficulties in the Northwest.

It is no doubt, as the Indians say, there is a very large number in the hostile camp who would come in if they could, but the hostile Indians will not let them. I have heard this from many sources. They can leave, it is true, but only as beggars; their horses and all their property will be taken from them, and I have not the means at my disposal to hold out any inducement to them to do so. I would not propose to support all Indians who come in at Government expense, but to assist them, feed their families a short time, give them a few blankets, and lend them a few horses if they were without them, so that the men could go out and hunt. This country is filled with game, and in a short time they could make enough to support themselves.

If a war of extermination is called for it will be necessary to shoot everything that wears a blanket, but it would be very expensive, and I know such is not the wish of the Government. The cheapest and easiest way to exterminate the wild Indian is to bring him into a civilized country in contact with the whites.

Already I have three hundred lodges of these Sioux (I do not include Two Bears' fifty lodges); they have taken no part in the troubles, and are looked upon by the hostile nations in the same light as the whites. I sent a small party of them against some few of their own nation who had stolen some few of my horses. They pursued them, brought in two scalps and one horse. I mention this to show their sincerity. I have with them two white men as interpreters. I pay them $40 each per month. They live with the Indians and report to me all their actions. Out of this band I have organized a company of fifty soldiers who remain with the band to keep order in camp. I have issued to them a small amount of clothing, damaged clothing when I could find it, and some ammunition, and have directed the commanding officers of posts to issue them a few days' rations when they visit their posts. I have fifty soldiers in the same way among the Yanktons, who have been of very good service to the Government this year. I have directed the band of friendly Yanktonias to furnish me fifty more men as soldiers who with their squaws will move to Fort Rice and remain there this winter. They will report to the commanding officer and be used by him as pickets and scouts; they will erect a stockade outside the fort in which they will pitch their lodges. I have directed that two rations be issued to each soldier and a small quantity of ammunition only when they require it. These Indian soldiers, besides being of great use to give information in case hostile Indians are near will serve well as a nucleus or place of refuge for such of the friendly Sioux as escape from the hostile camp, and I have no doubt before spring it will be found that a very large number have come in, a sufficient number to force the hostile ones to make peace on any terms; at least I think it worth the trial. All this will require some expenditure, but not much; certainly much less than keeping large bodies of troops up in this country.

I am not in favor of the establishing of Indian agencies; they are very expensive; ten times the good could be done with half the expense of any agency I have seen. I would propose that a small party of friendly Indians in this way be maintained at each military post in this district, composed of the tribes who inhabit the section of the country where the post is located. It would not do to exact of them the same discipline as is required of our soldiers. That could be done after a few years after they become accustomed to the ways of the whites; and, moreover, after they felt themselves somewhat depended on by the garrison. After this there would be no difficulty in the matter, and they would make the best frontier troops we could find. I speak from experience, for I have had Indian troops in my present command. I have no trouble in making them obey my orders strictly. I have now in front of my tent an Indian soldier on duty as sentinel.

These Indian troops would be the cause of many Indian families collecting around the garrison. This I would encourage; and when a sufficient number were located near a post I would begin the work of civilizing and finally christianizing them. Let missionaries be sent to each post, not to preach the Gospel, they cannot understand that yet, but to establish schools, teach a certain number of the young children, and support them, and clothe them; learn the boys a trade, or to farm, and the girls to cook, sew, and above all to be cleanly in their habits. I would expect more from the educating of the female children than from what could be done for the boys, for the Indian women are probably the most industrious, hard-working beings in the world. Elevate the female portion of their race and you civilize the male. But little improvement could be expected in this generation, but the generation to come would be civilized. An Indian, in some respects, is like a child. A few words of praise, a small reward for a brave or worthy act, has a great effect on him, and when he is your friend he is a staunch one.

The great trouble with most missionaries sent among the Indians is, they commence by preaching to them and trying to christianize them. A comparatively few of a tribe will join the church, or say so, but frequently they are but poor hypocrites. A savage can more easily be reached by the belly than the mind. First improve his social position.

The Indians on the Missouri, north of Fort Rice, the Rees, Gros Ventres, Crows, and others not Sioux, are living well, have large fields well cultivated, plenty of game, and appear contented and happy. They are moreover brave and friends to the whites; but as regards their morals they are in a terrible state. In this respect I think the Rees are as bad as it is possible for a human being to be. If a truly upright man with good common sense, one who would take an interest in his work, who would moreover learn their language so that he would not have to use an interpreter (who frequently may be a scoundrel, who will interpret anything he is paid to interpret, as is I know frequently done), he could do great good, and reclaim a brave, industrious race who are now fast dying off.

I would propose that our Missionary Societies furnish the necessary missionaries and support them, and the Government pay all other expenses. Let the present annuity appropriations furnish the funds.

I have no doubt could this matter be brought properly to the notice of our people, so that they could fully appreciate the good that might be done, it would be cheerfully undertaken. How much better would it be for our Missionary Societies, instead of spending large sums of money to christianize savages thousands of miles from our country, to first attend to those who live close to us, and whose savage nature, ignorance, or contemptible cupidity of unprincipled white men, cause so many horrible massacres of our own people. They would have the satisfaction of feeling that while they were reclaiming the savage they were at the same time doing a great benefit to the welfare of their country.

There is great difficulty in procuring the proper sort of troops to garrison those military posts, and and above all, in getting a suitable officer to command them. Of course at present we have to depend on our volunteer troops, who, though they may be composed of good material, may be better than old regular troops, yet they lack the discipline. Generally, neither officers nor men have had the chance to become by experience perfectly acquainted with the Indian character and mode of warfare. Officers and men both may have plenty of personal bravery, and on that account perhaps, and not being under very strict restraint, they, despising the Indian and becoming careless, wander off alone, or in small parties, hunting, or on duties connected with their post, getting wood, hay, or herding animals, sometimes even unarmed, and are not aware that there is any danger or any hostile Indians near till they suddenly find their animals driven away before their face, or may be some of their party killed, and by the time the garrison can be informed of it and get ready the Indians are off and out of reach. It requires the constant care and attention on the part of the commanding officer to prevent this; and I would therefore propose at all these exposed posts some officer be selected without regard to the regiment the garrison may be composed of as permanent commander of that post.

With much respect, your obedient servant,
ALF. SULLY, Brigadier-General.

TO ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL Department of the Northwest.

FIRST Officer Nicholls, and Chief Engineer Higgins of the *Roanoke* have been informally examined before the Collector of the port of New York, as to the circumstances of the capture of that vessel. The cargo consisted of 215 boxes of sugar, some cigars, $17,000 in specie and about $3,000 in gold. There were thirty-five passengers at starting from Havana, and afterward the vessel stopped three times to take on board men in boats—one boat with one man, one with two, and one with three—the pursuer declaring that they were all right. The proceeding had never occurred before; passengers are obliged to have papers from the Consul at Havana before going on board; these men had no papers, however. Messrs. Nicholls and Higgins were the Chief Officers on deck at the time of the seizure, and the first intimation of anything wrong was the seizure of the former by four men, about 9 P.M., who, with revolvers pointed at him, demanded his surrender, and placed him in irons. The captain was unwell in his room. The pirates were provided with fifty-one pairs of irons. The fireman and coal passers were compelled to work on pain of being shot, and received, the former $60 and the latter $50 for their services. The crew and passengers were put ashore at Bermuda, where Braine shipped forty-one new men. Braine here chartered a brig with coal for the *Roanoke*, but the latter had to lie so far out and the sea was so high that the coal could not be got on board faster than it was burned, full steam being kept up the whole time. The passengers and crew of the *Roanoke* went ashore first—several ladies being among them, and then the vessel was sunk.

THE side wheel steamer *Michigan*, 5, our only naval representative on the Lakes, which has performed so much valuable service of late in checkmating the raiding parties from Canada, was built at Erie, Penn. Her hull was commenced in 1842, and she was launched in 1844. She cost the United States about $165,000; she was designed by Samuel Hartt, and the engines by C. W. *Copeland*. The engines were built by Stackhouse & Tomilam, of Pittsburg. She has always been on the Lakes, and is the only vessel allowed by treaty to represent the United States Navy in those waters. Since the rebellion she has been very actively employed in protecting the frontier, and her presence has frustrated numerous plans of the Confederates, which if carried into execution would have resulted in serious damage to life and property. The following is a list of her officers:—Commander, John C. Carter; Surgeon, Jos. Wilson; Paymaster, C. C. Jackson; Acting Master, Elias G. Martin; First Assistant Engineer, Jas. McKell; Acting Ensigns, A. J. Louch, C. C. Eddy; Acting Master's Mates, J. Hunter, J. Cummins Carter.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be m de payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1864.

STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has handed his Message to the Confederate Congress, and his Secretaries have followed with their reports. It once seemed very amusing to talk about a Confederate President, Cabinet, and "Permanent Congress," and especially ridiculous in that mushroom government to gravely discuss such plans as in their nature required several years for development. And, indeed, the insurgents themselves at first made many awkward efforts at unconsciousness in demurely discussing "this nation" and "this country," as distinguished from "the "enemy's subjects" and the "old Union." Time has accustomed us all, North and South, to the new nomenclature, and even that most laughable of jokes, the provision in the Southern constitution for a six-years' Presidential term, appears not so whimsical, after all. Now, flying to the other extreme, some of our people are only timorous lest the astute gentleman who governs the Confederacy shall acquire an actual right to reign by sufferance, or shall establish, at least in foreign eyes, a sort of title by prescription and long usage.

Doing faithfully their part to establish this last-named illusion, Mr. DAVIS and his Secretaries conduct their government decently and in order, and construct dignified and elaborate messages and reports with perfect regularity. The present batch of literary compositions shows care in the decoction, and that customary admixture of sophistry and logic which is the best possible for European markets. In Europe, most people know just enough of affairs in this country to credit more easily a skillful imposture than the simple truth. DAVIS and his War Secretary try to cipher uninterrupted success out of the campaign. That is pardonable, perhaps. Yet at this moment the Confederacy is in peril of being cut in twain; and that astonishing speech of Mr. DAVIS to the good people of Macon may yet prove the last public address he will have opportunity of making to a Georgian audience. The Secretary of the Treasury is a gentleman whose position would seem to be something of a sinecure, so far as anxiety and responsibility over large sums held for disbursement, will go—though, it is true, one of the humors of the day lately represented that a Confederate treasury clerk escaped North with large sums of government funds; so that it is an amusing speculation which was the less trifling item, the loss of the treasury or the gain of the thief, in the peculation of a few reams of government promissory notes. President DAVIS pronounces the condition of the Confederate debt to be not discouraging; and in truth its size probably does not weigh heavily upon the authorities who have agreed to liquidate it. The figures, perhaps, would have been less gratifying, had it been possible to obtain any current money on Confederate credit by borrowing.

Dismissing from consideration the collection of ingeniously dovetailed facts and figures which form the budgets of the Confederate Cabinet, there is still, however, a cause of anxiety in the North over the war, which deserves attention. This anxiety results, in one word, from the great activity lately exhibited by the enemy in all quarters. After a seven-months' campaign of extraordinary vigor and of lavish expenditure in life and treasure, the enemy is still unconquered. Indeed, at each of the four corners of the field of war, he has even threatened to assume the offensive—under PRICE, HOOD, EARLY, and LEE. Nevertheless, if each of these demonstrations is examined in detail, they will all be found to disclose the very weakness they are designed to cover; and at every point we shall be seen so to outnumber the enemy, as to present two men against every one he has forced into the field.

In Missouri PRICE had full swing during the month of October. He organized his troops well, selected his route with care, and only at its termination experienced any check. Our forces were not well prepared for his reception; but when ROSECRANS had got his columns in hand, PLEASONTON and CURTIS fell upon PRICE'S trail, defeated him wherever they overtook him, and at last pushed him out of the State. Now, in this Missouri campaign, there was much that was gratifying to the enemy and mortifying to us. PRICE carried off with him, besides all that he was obliged to disgorge and drop in his retreat, four or five thousand recruits and conscripts; many wagonsful of plunder, of clothing, provisions, ammunition, and all the usual booty attending a raid of such magnitude; many horses, many head of cattle and sheep, many small arms and one cannon. He also destroyed five or six millions worth of property, and captured and paroled over a thousand of our men. He succeeded in drawing away for a time troops that were going to SHERMAN. Finally, he showed us that we were unprepared for his advent, and so secured some prestige of success. But, on the other hand, he gained no foothold in the State. His expedition was a mere raid, which ended in his being expelled from the State, after a month's riot therein. His losses, including those in the affairs at Pilot Knob, Jefferson City, Booneville, Westport, Mine Creek, Marias Des Cygnas, Newtonia and Fayetteville, were not less than 5,000 men, and considerably exceeded ours. He left us, also, ten of his cannon. But the main point of which we speak is the obvious inferiority in numbers which he disclosed. We had on his trail forces from three departments—STEELE'S in Arkansas, WASHBURNE'S in Tennessee, and ROSECRANS' in Missouri. A part of WASHBURNE'S and STEELE'S forces were in season to coöperate with PLEASONTON and CURTIS, but A. J. SMITH'S large infantry division was not engaged in the fighting at all. PLEASONTON easily drove PRICE from the State, and a large part of our pursuing force was not needed. At all events, it is evident that we are much stronger in Missouri than the enemy, and no less evident that the "offen-"sive campaign" west of the Mississippi, is, so far as PRICE is concerned, entirely at an end.

Next as to HOOD. That General, at the fall of Atlanta, undertook the restoral of his fortunes by an aggressive campaign. The plan promised success. It is very easy now for critics to pronounce it a desperate and foolish attempt, but to us it seems to have been bold and dangerous, and to have been thwarted only by the genius of SHERMAN. The chief error was in not appreciating the real disparity between the two armies in that region. HOOD knew that, pitted against SHERMAN, he was personally overmatched, even though BEAUREGARD rode at his elbow. What could he hope when our troops outnumbered his own? Still it was an ingenious scheme, and apparently had the hearty approval not only of DAVIS, BRAGG, and the Richmond journals, but also of BEAUREGARD, HOOD, and of every corps commander in their armies. All these officers, in public speeches, declared that SHERMAN could not fail to be completely routed. In spite of the latter's surprising energy and skill, he was as yet insecure in his seat at conquered Atlanta. That amazing line of communications was not thoroughly strengthened. The great proportion of the recruits under the draft being poured into the vortex of Richmond, left comparatively but few men to be sent to SHERMAN to singly hold his conquests. HOOD would burst upon these communications, tear up the railroad as far back as Chattanooga, and then strike between Chattanooga and Nashville, and so draw SHERMAN back to Tennessee. This accomplished, Atlanta would fall from the lack of provisions, Georgia militia surrounding and besieging it; or else it would be carried by a sudden assault of a picked force, rapidly thrown back for that purpose. Such might have been the plan. It partially succeeded. SHERMAN was forced nearly to Chattanooga; but then, divining the whole plan, with rare skill he turned apparent defeat into victory, and made HOOD'S temporary success the path to his discomfiture. We reason upon the supposition of good fortune in SHERMAN'S new plan; for his previous career of unequalled brilliancy is apt to inspire that confidence, though the task is difficult before him. It will be seen, therefore, that here also, in the Centre Zone, the enemy's bold effort to get the prestige of the offensive is quickly repressed, and that rôle is resumed by us. As to his numbers, our deliberate estimate of HOOD'S army (there is great liability of mistake) does not exceed 35,000 men. SHERMAN'S disposable force is twice as great. With less than half his Army, he leaves THOMAS to check that Western campaign of HOOD'S, heralded with so much bluster and bravado, and with the rest he pursues his own extraordinary career.

Approaching the Valley, the chief fact which strikes us is that EARLY has moved forward from New-Market to Strasburgh, and that SHERIDAN has fallen back to Winchester. Here are two changes to account for. With regard to EARLY'S advance, it should be said that we have always been greatly deceived as to the actual injury inflicted on him. Outnumbering him in every battle as two to one, it only required a fair and equal field to drive him rapidly up the Valley. Such a field was furnished at Winchester, and thence EARLY retreated to his stronghold at Brown's Gap. We were told that EARLY could not stand anywhere. But he held Brown's Gap firmly, and, on our endeavoring to force it, he repulsed our cavalry with severe loss. We had hardly got well in possession of Harrisonburgh, before EARLY was resuming the offensive, and very nearly surprised one division of our cavalry. He was so busy too with our communications, that we were compelled to fall back to Cedar Creek. SHERIDAN promptly and handsomely conducted this prudent retrograde.

EARLY was still determined to be master of the Valley, and attacked us at Cedar Creek in a manner which showed the absurdity of newspaper assertions that he had been completely annihilated. He had received few or no reinforcements, but had probably got new cannon. His army was not more than 15,000 strong. Ours was more than double that number, and lay behind entrenchments. By a skillful surprise, he turned us from our entrenchments, and inflicted great loss upon us. It required simply a pause in which to get our troops well in hand, to recover again, as at Winchester, the advantage given by our preponderance of numbers. The victory was decided and glorious, as in the other case, but, as in that also, official reports were not content with representing the affair as a handsome success, but claimed a final rout, a Waterloo, inflicted on the enemy. His speedy recovery from the rude shock showed our error. In truth, both at Winchester and at Cedar Creek we overestimated the loss in men and material inflicted on the enemy. In the latter affair, the total losses, exclusive of recaptures, were as follows:—EARLY'S loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was stated by the enemy to be less than 1,200, but according to probability was about 2,500. He lost 23 cannon, and a few less caissons. The other losses, wagons, &c., exclusive of recaptures, were small. A part of the medical stores of each side was captured by the other. Our losses were from 6,500 to 7,000 men. Three days after the battle 1,429 prisoners, captured at Cedar Creek, were received at Richmond, and the enemy claims 1,800 in all. The official statement of losses in the Sixth and Nineteenth corps made them about 5,500 in all. The official estimates of those in the Eighth corps put them at about 850. Add the cavalry losses, and the preceding figures will be found nearly correct. It will be seen, therefore, how EARLY'S army could be recuperated so easily. It probably has few reinforcements now from Richmond, and we still outnumber it as two to one.

SHERIDAN'S retrograde movement is wise and commendable. It is in pursuance of the policy by which he retreated from Brown's Gap, only to gain the costly but brilliant victory of Cedar Creek. Now, again, EARLY has assumed the offensive, and threatens our communications with his cavalry. To save our supply-trains from petty but constant guerrilla annoyances, we move back nearer our base of supplies. Moreover, forage in the neighborhood of Cedar Creek has been exhausted, and hay

and fodder must be transported thither from Martinsburgh. Obviously, it is a wise move to shorten and strengthen the line of communications. As for EARLY'S force, it is too greatly inferior to ours to give us trouble, except by our own want of skill in handling it.

Finally, at Richmond, the only symptoms of the offensive which the enemy show are night attacks with chosen columns, perhaps, of single brigades, upon our picket lines. In these success and failure have been pretty evenly balanced; the only fear is that the enemy shall cease to tire and expend his troops in such efforts. GRANT desires nothing better than these brusque demonstrations of his antagonist. But, in truth, the thing most unlikely to happen in that quarter, at present, is a vigorous attempt to dislodge us from our position. Unless our scouts and generals are greatly deceived, LEE opposes us with a force but half as great as our own.

On every field, therefore, the aspect of the war is encouraging. All we require is vigilance, conscientious fidelity to the cause, and care and economy in the handling of troops. Every effort of the enemy to assume the offensive reveals his own weakness. When the movement of SHERMAN is developed in its full character, a new turn will be manifest in the kaleidoscope of the war. At present it seems probable that, if we can hold our own elsewhere, he will solve more than one element in this weary problem of the Rebellion.

THE SEIZURE OF THE FLORIDA.

THOUGH no official report from the commander of the *Wachusett* of his capture of the *Florida* has been made public, the essential facts of the affair as told by competent witnesses, have been published, and have been made the subject of comment here and in Europe. There is little room to question that in this instance Commander COLLINS violated one of the clearest and most necessary rules of the law of nations to the injury of the rights of Brazil. We may safely say that our leading newspapers with few or no exceptions have not attempted to represent it in any other light; and this under a popular government is to be noted; since, in cases of this sort, the first inquiry is as to the approval of the acts of individuals by the country in whose name they were undertaken.

We have not heard any suggestions which could alter the essential character of the act. The "pirate" name of the *Florida*, given in popular phraseology, could not in any case affect in the slightest degree the rights of a neutral nation in her own ports. Had the vessel actually been a private rover or buccaneer, one so considered by the whole world, she would have been liable only to the local authority when within a neutral port. We must bear in mind the fact, agreeable or otherwise, that other nations have all along recognized the *de facto* political existence of the Confederacy, and that we have recognized our own position as affected by the exigencies of a civil war waged with belligerent enemies by sea as well as by land. We must assume for the present that, by neutrals which have had no share in building, arming, and sending out ships for the service of our adversaries, vessels like the *Florida* may be regarded as commissioned men-of-war or privateers, even though their appearance on the high seas may have been illegitimate and chargeable to other nations in sympathy with our enemies and hardly concealing hostility towards ourselves. If the Brazilian government had in respect to this vessel or others of this class, exercised a policy unfavorable to us, or even gone beyond the limits of neutrality to our injury, this might give our Government the right to authorize reprisals. But such reprisals could only be directed against Brazilian property and commerce; they could not be found in ignoring Brazilian territorial jurisdiction when desirable to get an advantage against a belligerent enemy. But so far as we have been informed, the conduct of Brazil has been distinguished by sympathy and respect for the United States in the present struggle. We believe the *Alabama* was expressly excluded from the use of her ports. Arguments founded upon any assumed weakness on her part to inflict retaliatory injury would at once be a confession of wrong and its aggravation. We have not heard such arguments urged, and are confident they would never suggest themselves to our Government, though we may expect that our London advisers will charge us with using them. Nothing that the *Florida* may have done in violation of belligerent obligations towards neutrals in general, still less anything done in derogation of the rights of Brazil, can affect the question at all. If, indeed, as has been hinted, on some private authority, she has been compromised by acts of Brazilian officials aiding the *Florida* in her aggressions on our commerce, this undoubtedly will modify in a great degree the extent of the injury she may have to complain of. But, as yet, we have no authentic charges or proper evidence on this point. We have nothing to consider but an admitted violation of the rights and dignity of Brazil, and the only question is what course on our part is proper in regard to such rights and dignity.

This cannot be fully determined before the view taken by the Brazilian government of the transaction is known from the communications of her public agents, depending, as it must, greatly on the matter of feeling and national pride. The Government of the United States, at least, cannot in such a case take the attitude of concession or its opposite until some demand is made. Brazil may not demand more than she may deem sufficient to satisfy her own dignity. She is not bound to demand anything which would be for the benefit of the cause of the Southern Confederates. Yet we are to remember that, if hereafter recognized as an independent power, the Confederacy would have a claim for redress against Brazil for having allowed this injury to be inflicted on them within her jurisdiction. Such a claim for redress was asserted by us against Portugal in the case of the *General Armstrong*, captured at Fayal in 1814 by a British naval force. And, so long as the Confederacy occupies the position of a belligerent power, we cannot say that Brazil will have no responsibility in that quarter.

It is true that this responsibility may be limited by the previous history of the *Florida*, if, as has been charged, she had herself violated Brazilian jurisdiction and compromised her neutrality by making captures within her jurisdiction or in any way violated the restrictions lawfully imposed by the Brazilian government by the circular of June 23, 1863, on vessels of the *Florida's* character or otherwise. But this consideration will not at all affect the right of Brazil to reparation from us for the violation of her territory.

That law which acts upon nations as its subjects is derived from the common legislation of all nations. But, though like municipal law, it is a law creating rights and obligations, it differs from municipal law, in that the vindication of those rights and obligations does not depend upon the source of the law creating them. Generally speaking, the vindication of the rights given depends upon the action of those to whom those rights are attributed. No nation, however powerful, has the duty or right to vindicate the international law for the benefit or in the name of the community of nations, by assuming to enforce obligations due, under this law, by some other nation to another. The pretension to do this has often been made by nations supposing themselves stronger than others, and has as often been resisted by other nations as utterly inconsistent with the existence of an international law. The question of demand of redress in this instance is entirely at the discretion of the Brazilian government. Brazil is not bound to enforce the law for the general benefit of neutrality, and, in case of refusal on our part to make satisfaction, the injury does not pass over as a cause of quarrel to Mr. John Bull or to any one else who may desire to "bite his thumb" at us.

But we must remember that beyond the action of the injured nation, a sanction for international law is practically found in the loss of protection under that law which those nations must experience who are chargeable withits violation. If we disregard the law in our relations with one nation, we shall inevitably diminish our prospects of redress when we shall have to make claims against others for the infringement of the same law. It is unnecessary to particularize the claims we may have against other nations, arising out of our present circumstances. We may be sure that, in our appeals to international law as against Great Britain, the fact that the British government has very recently committed a gross violation of the rights of Brazil, will not prevent our being met with the taunt of having ourselves violated neutral rights in the case of the *Florida*. Logically speaking, the objection could have no force. It could have no bearing in questions of municipal law. But the obligations created by international law, which has been designated by an eminent philosophical jurist, "a law of positive moralityty," are moral rather than legal. Its force is derived from opinion, and, when urged by any one nation in defence of its interests, it will be stronger or weaker in proportion to the deference which that nation may have habitually accorded to its injunctions. The injury which the Nation would suffer by sustaining this act of Commander COLLINS, would be far greater than any loss which could have been incurred from the *Florida's* career at sea being uninterrupted. The violation of neutral rights in the case of the *Trent* was a greater injury to our cause than the loss of a great battle. And the unsatisfactory manner in which the Secretary of State and chairman of the Senate Committee of Foreign Affairs, attempted to make out an illegal act on the part of the vessel, while they backed down from sustaining the removal of the Rebel emissaries, appears to us to have been nearly as detrimental to our position as a nation, as was the original wrong. Captain WILKES might plead that, if he was wrong in his law, he has had the countenance of many here who ought to know something on such subjects. But in the case of the *Florida* there can be no doubt about the law. We ourselves have insisted on the principle in the case of the *General Armstrong*, and also against Great Britain in 1795 for the attempt to capture the French minister in the harbor of Newport, and against France in 1793 for capturing a British vessel in Delaware Bay.

Officers who in their zeal would violate the rights clearly defined by the law of nations, in view of some immediate benefit to their own country, not only are utterly wrong in respect to the benefit, but themselves incur an immense personal risk of condemnation and disgrace. Sometimes, military or naval commanders may have secret instructions to do such things, with the understanding that their action will be supported, or that, though openly condemned, to satisfy the injured nation, they will be afterwards honored and rewarded. When the question is of acting against another belligerent, the soldier or sailor may apply DECATUR'S maxim, "Our Country—may she always be "right; but, right or wrong, our country." But it is none of his business to compromise his country, and call upon her to justify his acts of aggression. It may be popular to confound acts of interested aggression with gallant discharge of duty. But we believe that it is not in the spirit of the men of whom our Army and Navy, whether the regular or volunteer, is composed, to disregard the distinction.

In these observations it has been obviously necessary to ignore the actual instructions or any latitude of action which may have been given to Commander COLLINS with regard to this seizure. Until the exact nature of these instructions is known, it would be unjust to cast censure on the officer. We must regard the subject generally, and in its relations to international law.

WE learn that the examination of the St. Alban's raiders has been suspended, under Judge COURSOL'S decision, to enable YOUNG to procure from Richmond the authentication of his commission from the military authorities of the Confederacy. From this we must infer that the existence of some possible sort of a commission from those authorities is regarded by the Judge as having an important bearing on the character of the act of violence committed by them. The British court may consider this a fact requiring to be positively established, and may not be willing to accept from the representatives of our Government the admission of whatever commission the parties charged may set up. We do not learn that such admission on our part has been proposed, but we think it might as well have been made, and that the ground should be taken at once that it is not possible under the laws of war to give the character of a belligerent act to this transaction.

THE resignation of General MCCLELLAN gives to General HALLECK the seniority amongst the major-generals of the Regular Army. The appointment of General SHERIDAN to the vacant major-generalcy is one which will give satisfaction to the public, if it do not to other distinguished general officers who had what they might consider to be prior and better claims to such elevation. It is a significant fact that the late Presidential canvass has been the means of depriving the Army of its two ranking major-generals—MCCLELLAN and FREMONT.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

WE learn from the *Journal des Sciences Militaires* that the French Minister *de la Marine et des Colonies* has ordered the formation. under the patronage of the maritime authority, of a company at Dieppe for aid to shipwrecked persons. It will have an organization such as to secure promptness and success in action. The municipal council of Dieppe at a late session, voted 500 francs to contribute to the expense of keeping up the life-boat and life-preserving apparatus.

ON the authority of a London daily newspaper, we are informed that the Lords of the Admiralty have it under their consideration to allow Captain COWPER COLES to build a sea-going turret ship. It has been proposed to let this officer place his turrets upon a vessel of similar bottom to that of one of the newest broadside ships now building, in order to get a fair comparison of the respective advantages and disadvantages of working heavy guns upon the broadside and in turrets, and likewise to test their relative efficiency as sea-going ships of war fit for service in all parts of the world.

THE Prussian war office has decided on presenting a cross of the assault on Düppel to all the officers and men who were actively engaged in that operation. The *National Gazette* of Berlin also announces another windfall for the Prussian army. The President of the Republic of Paraguay has sent over 5,000 lb. of tea for distribution amongst the troops. An officer from Paraguay will bring over these rather unmilitary chests. The President gives no explanation of the motives which have induced him to make this gift to a portion of the invading forces. An iron fishery has been going on in the port of Fredericia; some 500 tons of shells and cannon balls have been recovered from the vasty deep.

THE French are indeed a military people. A private in the Sixteenth Foot has been condemned to death for the following crime:—He was on duty in the guard-room at Dieppe on August 15, the fête day of the EMPEROR, on which occasion double rations are served out to the soldiers. Not content with these, however, he and his comrades subscribed and sent for some more cognac to drink His Majesty's health. When the turn of JULIEN GUYONNET came to go on sentry duty, he was a little elevated; however, he took his firelock and went. A quarter of an hour had not elapsed before he appeared again, and on being ordered by the corporal to return to his duty, he laughed and declined, saying that on that day the EMPEROR wished all his soldiers to enjoy themselves. Of course such insubordination was not to be endured. The corporal repeated his order, but was answered by insult. At last the drunken man became violent, and attacked his superior officer; it was then necessary to carry him off and put him in irons. He was brought before a court-martial at Rouen, who, after hearing the evidence, found him guilty, and condemned him to *death*. The sentence has been confirmed by the Superior Council, and now nothing stands between the wretched toper and his fate but the possible clemency of the Minister of War.

THE *Gazette* of Voss states that since the acquisition of the corvette *Victoria*, the Prussian steam fleet in active service now comprises 6 screw corvettes, 2 side-wheel steamers, 2 advice-boats, 3 gunboats of the first class and 15 of the second. In the Northern ocean are still the 2 newly-added corvettes *Augusta* and *Victoria*, of 16 guns each, the first of 350 horse power, and the second of 300; the side-wheel steamer *Eagle*, of 6 guns, and the gunboats *Lightning* and *Basilisk*, of 3 guns. The corvette *Gazelle*, of 28 guns, is coming home from Japan. The corvettes *Venetia* and *Arcona*, 28 guns each, and the *Nymph*, 13, with the advice-boats *Grillon* and *Pomerania*, and the other gunboats, are in the Baltic. The three 28 gun corvettes are equal to frigates: all these vessels, except the *Eagle* are new and well-built, and the *Augusta* and *Victoria* will steam 14 knots an hour. By this time, probably, the Prussian government has also in service the ship *Bélier*, bought at Bordeaux, of 500 horse-power, and carrying 22 guns, 100-pounder Armstrongs; the *Arminius*, ordered in England, and the screw-corvettes *Hertha* and *Medusa*, of 28 and 13 guns, just constructed. It is also said that two steam advice-boats have been bought. In one word, at this moment, the Prussian steam navy is probably of about 2,500 horse-power and 262 guns. More than three-fourths of these guns are rifled, and a part of quite heavy calibre. In a former number of the JOURNAL we translated an authentic account of the Danish naval strength; and now our readers can compare more accurately that of the two rival powers.

THE London *Saturday Review* says that Prince Napoleon is actively employed in superintending the labors of a staff of editors engaged upon a complete collection of the letters and dispatches of the first Emperor. Agents are said to have been sent to England, Italy, Germany, Spain, Russia, and even to America, for the purpose of collecting those writings which have passed into the cabinets of autograph collectors.

A COMMISSION of officers is at present in session arranging and agreeing upon the names of battles to be inscribed on all the flags of all the regiments belonging to the Fifth corps. The First corps, it has been ascertained by this commission, has been represented in eighty-six battles. This includes actions participated in by regiments that have belonged and now belong to the corps.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER FROM GENERAL DEVIN.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAV. DIV., / MIDDLE MILITARY DIV., Nov. 6, 1864. \

SOLDIERS—The Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding feels that he should not allow the present opportunity to pass without referring to and recalling the operations of his brigade during the late engagements

Rapidly transferred from the Army of the Potomac to the Shenandoah Valley you, on the second day's march, engaged a brigade of mounted infantry, and in one hour drove them from two strong positions in utter rout. Again, at Front Royal, Smithfield, Kearneysville and Shephardstown, your sturdy arms and keen sabres on each occasion hurled back the serried masses of the foe. At the battle of the Opequan, after charging and routing a superior force of the enemy's cavalry, in your front you whirled like a thunderbolt on the left of his infantry lines, and rode them down in the face of a withering fire, in two successive charges, capturing over five hundred prisoners and five battle-flags.

When detached from the division, and in advance during the long pursuits of Early's army from Fisher's Hill to Port Republic, your gallantry and daring while pressing the enemy called forth the highest praise. In the action of the 9th of October, taking the advance near Edinburgh, you drove Lomax's division "whirling" through Mount Jackson and across the Shenandoah, capturing his last gun and his train.

On the memorable 19th of October the crowning glory was reserved for you of pursuing the enemy and reaping the fruits of that brilliant victory. After sturdily fighting from early morn with the gallant old division to which you are attached, in its successful efforts to check and finally drive the enemy's right, you dashed across the bridge over Cedar Creek under a heavy fire, charging and completely smashing the enemy's rear guard. Darkness did not relax your efforts, but on you pushed, capturing guns, trains and prisoners, until, at near midnight, you had reached Fisher's Hill, eight miles from the battle-field.

At early dawn you charged and drove the enemy's cavalry from the hill and pushed on to Woodstock after the fast-flying foe, who could not again be overtaken.

Twenty-two of the forty-three guns cautured by the cavalry, fifty-nine wagons and ambulances, over four hundred prisoners (including a number of officers,) and two battle-flags, were the trophies of your success.

You have captured, during this short campaign, twenty four guns, nine battle-flags in action, and over one thousand prisoners.

This brilliant success has not been effected without severe loss. One-third of your number, including forty officers, have been killed or wounded. They have fallen nobly at their post of duty.

Praise from me is superfluous. The record of your deeds is sufficient. You have done your duty, and the brigade has maintained its old reputation. (Signed)

THOMAS C. DEVIN, Brevet Brigadier-General.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, / WASHINGTON, November 11, 1864. \

General Orders No. 280.

1. Brigadier General H W. Wessells, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to duty at Washington, as Inspector and Commissary-General of Prisoners for the section of country east of the Mississippi river. He will immediately relieve Brevet Brigadier General Hoffman, in charge of the office in Washington and of the duties connected with the section of country to which he is assigned.

2 Brevet Brigadier-General William Hoffman is assigned as Inspector and Commissary-General of Prisoners for the region West of the Mississippi, until further orders.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS, / WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1864. \

General Order No. 1.

Having been assigned to duty by General Orders No. 280, Current Series, from the War Department, as Inspector and Commissary-General of Prisoners east of the Mississippi, and having relieved Brevet Brigadier-General William Hoffman from the charge of the office in Washington, I hereby enter upon the duties of said office.

All reports and returns required by existing orders will be made as heretofore, and all existing orders from this Office will remain in full force until otherwise directed.

The following named officers are announced as on duty in this Office, and are empowered to conduct under the direction of the Commissary-General of Prisoners, the ordinary correspondence connected with the Office:

Major G. Blagden, 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, assistant to Commissary-General of Prisoners; Surgeon Thomas M. Getty, U. S. A., Medical Inspector, prisoners of war; Captain W. T. Hartz, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

H. W. WESSELS, Brigadier-General U. S. Vols., Inspecting Commissary-General of Prisoners.

RESIGNATION OF MAJOR-GENERAL McCLELLAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1864

General Orders No. 282.

Ordered by the President:

1. That the resignation of George B. McClellan as Major-General in the United States Army, dated November 8, and received by the Adjutant-General on the 10th inst., be accepted as of the 8th of November.

2. That for personal gallantry, military skill and just confidence in the courage and patriotism of his troops displayed by Philip H. Sheridan on the 19th of October at Cedar Run, whereby, under the blessing of Providence, his routed army was re-organized, a great national disaster averted and a brilliant victory achieved over the rebels for the third time in pitched battle within thirty days, Philip H. Sheridan is appointed Major-General in the United States Army, to rank as such from the 8th day of November, 1864.

By order of the President of the United States

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

RETURN OF FURLOUGHED OFFICERS AND MEN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, / WASHINGTON, November 10, 1864. \

General Orders No. 279.

The efficiency of the Army in the field requires that the furloughs of all regimental officers and enlisted men, fit for duty, will terminate on the 14th instant; and they will report at the several rendezvous which may have been appointed for them, or to their respective commands in the field. In case no rendezvous shall have been appointed, they will report at the nearest draft rendezvous, and will be forwarded by the commanding officer without delay.

The Provost-Marshal-General will immediately take measures to have all officers and men, who are fit for duty in the field, and absent from their commands, on furlough or otherwise, after the 14th instant, returned to their proper commands.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DISAPPEARANCE OF YELLOW FEVER AT NEWBERN.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, NEWBERN, N. C., / November 5, 1864. \

CAPTAIN—I have the honor to inform you that the epidemic of yellow fever, so long prevailing in Newbern, has disappeared, and the city may now be considered a healthy port. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

D. W. HAND,

Surgeon and Medical Director, District of North Carolina.

Captain WM. HOLDEN, Assistant Quartermaster, and Chief Quartermaster District of North Carolina.

REGIMENTAL COLORS RESTORED AND ALLOWED.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 7, 1864.

First—The Eighth New York heavy artillery, the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, and the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, having been reported to the Major-General commanding as having behaved with distinguished bravery during the engagement of October 27, 1864, on Hatcher's Run, he takes pleasure in restoring to those gallant regiments the right to carry the colors of which they were deprived by his general order No. 37, of September 28, 1864.

Second—It having been reported to the Major-General commanding that the colors of the following-mentioned regiments, recently lost in battle, were lost under circumstances that reflect no dishonor upon those regiments, they are hereby permitted to carry other colors, viz, the Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers, Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, Thirty-first New York Volunteers, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers and One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

By command of Major General MEADE.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending November 12, 1864.

Major J. M. Daily, 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to date November 10, 1864, for absence without leave.

Captain T. J. Manning, 73d New York Volunteers, to date November 10, 1864, for breach of arrest, and absence without leave while under charges for trial by court-martial.

Captain Joseph W. Hall, 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to date November 7, 1864, for inefficiency, utter worthlessness, and absence without leave.

Captain A. J. Ralph, 6th Michigan Volunteers (1st Heavy Artillery), to date November 7, 1864, for robbing and swindling enlisted men under his command, and neglect of duty in allowing them to desert.

Captain Joseph M. Kirk, 39th Kentucky Volunteers, to date March 31, 1864.

Captain Charles C. Smith, 13th United States Infantry, to date November 5, 1864,

First Lieutenant A. C. Salisbury, 14th United States Colored Troops, to date November 11, 1864, for insolent and insubordinate conduct toward his commanding officer.

First Lieutenant Alexander Anderson, 14th New York Cavalry, to date November 10, 1864, for absence without leave, in going to a private house to receive medical treatment when he was ordered to report at a general hospital.

First Lieutenant Henry H. Weaver, 28th Iowa Volunteers, to date November 9, 1864, for protracted absence without leave from his regiment.

First Lieutenant Martin Mahan, 16th United States Infantry, to date November 8, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances that may be due him, for repeatedly enlisting minors contrary to law.

First Lieutenant James O. Christie, Regimental Quartermaster 13th New York Cavalry, to date November 7, 1864.

First Lieutenant H. F. Armstrong, 13th New York Cavalry, to date November 7, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Jacob S. Parker, 115th United States Colored Infantry, to date November 7, 1864, for having tendered his resignation while under charges.

Second Lieutenant Frank C. Kinnicutt, 34th Massachusetts Vols., to date November 8, 1864, for neglect of duty, and wanton abuse of a horse, the property of the United States, with loss of pay to the amount of $75, the depreciated value of said horse since in his possession.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Captain James Jackson, 14th Pennsylvania cavalry, to date October 23, 1864, for allowing himself and party to be disgracefully surprised and captured while on duty guarding a bridge near Mount Jackson, Va.

First Lieutenant Morris Enright, Adjutant 2d Kansas cavalry, to date October 19, 1864, for drunkenness and neglect of duty.

First Lieutenant Isaac Turner, 3d regiment Indian Home Guards, to date October 19, 1864, for incompetency and gross neglect of duty.

First Lieutenant A. J. Brush, 12th Michigan Vols., to date October 12, 1864, for drunkenness while on duty as officer of the train guard on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

First Lieutenant A. G. Warren, 14th Pennsylvania cavalry, to date October 23, 1864, for drunkenness, falsehood, and disobedience of orders.

First Lieutenant George S. Hutting, 96th U. S. colored infantry, to date October 23, 1864, for tendering his resignation on the ground of incompetency.

DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE CONFIRMED.

The order heretofore issued dishonorably discharging from the service of the United States Captain D B. Wolfe, 3d West Virginia cavalry, to date October 27, 1864, for drunkenness and gross neglect of duty in failing to deliver an important order as directed by his commanding officer, is confirmed.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued n the following cases, have been revoked:

Captain J. E Erickson, 24th regiment Veteran Reserve corps.

Captain Samuel Barry, 67th Pennsylvania Vols., with a view to his trial by court-martial.

Assistant Surgeon S. A. Grimes, 32d Ohio Vols.

First Lieutenant Charles D. Root, "Merrill's Horse" Missouri Vols., and he is honorably discharged the service of the United States as of date of the order of dismissal.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS.

By direction of the President, Captain Frederic G. Larned, 12th U. S. infantry, has been dropped from the rolls of the Army, to date from August 31, 1863, for having disappeared and having remained absent since August, 1863.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Nov. 14, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Charles S. Edmonds, 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Henry C. Grossman, 138th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Chaplain Lemuel T. Foote, 151st New York Volunteers.

Disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

Captain George F. McKnight, 12th New York battery.

First Lieutenant Thomas Oliver, 51st New York Volunteers.

Absence without leave, and offering a bribe to the surgeon in charge of the Officers' Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee, to procure him a leave of absence.

Chaplain David Hodson, 89th Indiana Volunteers.

TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

First Lieutenant E L Appleton, 1st United States Artillery, having been reported to the Headquarters of the Army for disobedience of orders and absence without leave, is hereby notified that he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from Nov. 12, he appears before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against him.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Second Lieutenant John Calvin Padgett, 24th Kentucky Vols., for quitting his platoon without urgent necessity and without the leave of his superior officer, and disobedience of orders: to be suspended from rank and pay for one month, and to be reprimanded by his regimental commander in the presence of his regiment.

First Lieutenant John Conwell, Quartermaster of the 170th regiment Ohio National Guards, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline (cruelly and maliciously striking a teamster on the forehead with a metalic implement or weapon): to be reprimanded in General Orders by the commanding officer of his regiment.

First Lieutenant William D. McCoy, 65th New York Vols., for desertion, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (attempting to leave the city and Department of Washington in citizens'

clothes, without leave and in violation of orders): to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States; sentence commuted to forfeiture of two months' pay.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Aaron M. Howe, formerly an enlisted man of Co. F, 1st Illinois light artillery, for larceny: to be confined in a military prison, at such time and place as the General commanding may direct, for the period of twelve months, with the forfeiture to the United States Government of all pay and emoluments now due him.

First Lieutenant Richard O. S. Burke, 15th regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and disobedience of orders: to be reprimanded in General Orders.

Captain John H. Howell, Battery M, 3d New York artillery: found guilty of neglect of duty in failing properly to account for money entrusted to him, and sentenced to pay to the company fund of Battery M, 3d New York artillery, the sum of two hundred and eighty-four dollars and seventy-one cents, being the sum for which no satisfactory voucher has been presented to the Court, and to be reprimanded in General Orders for his culpable neglect in not keeping an account of his company funds.

Second Lieutenant Robert Froup, 1st New York Veteran cavalry, for disobedience of orders: to be dishonorably dismissed from the service of the United States.

Captain James K. Billingsly, 5th West Virginia cavalry, for absence without leave: to forfeit to the United States the sum of fifty-five dollars.

First Lieutenant Joseph P. Patton, 5th Ohio cavalry, for conduct prejudical to good order and military discipline, and violation of the thirty-sixth Article of war (selling Government property and appropriating the proceeds to his own use and benefit): to forfeit all pay due, and be dismissed the service of the United States.

First Lieutenant John G. Connelly, 155th New York Vols., for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, breaking arrest, and insubordination and disrespectful conduct toward his commanding officer: to be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States.

Captain Thomas Hughes, 16th Kansas cavalry, for disobedience of the lawful command of his superior officer, absence without leave, abandoning his post, drunkenness on duty, and drunkenness to the prejudice of good order and military discipline: sentence commuted to suspension of rank, with loss of pay and allowances for three months from date of arrest, June 17, 1864.

Lieutenant Harley W. Sewall, United States revenue service, for malfeasance in the discharge of his duty, bribery, and perjury in a military court: to be dishonorably dismissed the service, and be confined at hard labor for a period of ten years at such penitentiary as the President of the United States may designate.

Captain R. B. Ward, 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline (presenting a forged certificate to, and making false representations to, the agent of the recruiting service for York county, Pennsylvania), application to his own use of Government property, selling Government property, and embezzlement of money entrusted to him for enlisting men into the service, in violation of the thirty-ninth Article of War: found guilty of the charges, and sentenced to be cashiered; to forfeit all pay and allowances now due or to become due him; to be forever disqualified from holding any office or post of responsibility or emolument under the Government of the United States; to refund to the United States the various sums of money received by him for Government property fraudulently disposed of, to wit: in the aggregate the sum of $550; to refund to the United States for the use of the horse Rattler as pay at the rate of forty cents per day for the time during which he has used the said horse, to wit: for seven hundred and thirty days the sum of $292; and that he refund to George Slosser or his representatives the sum of $900.

Captain James S. Baer, 1st Maryland Veteran Vols., for drunkenness on duty: to forfeit all pay and allowances that are or may become due him, and that he be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States.

Second Lieutenant Ernest Kemp, 15th New York heavy artillery, for misbehavior before the enemy: to forfeit all pay and allowances that are or may become due him since June 30, 1864, and be dismissed the service of the United States.

Chaplain Francis A. Hutcherson, 81st Indiana Vols., for disobedience of orders: to forfeit one half month's pay proper.

Second Lieutenant John S. Marcy, 52d Pennsylvania Vols., for disobedience of orders, and mutiny: to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States.

First Lieutenant George H. Warner, 5th Independent New York battery, for absence without leave, disobedience of orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (having a common prostitute at his quarters): to be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, with a loss of all pay which is now due or may become due.

NAVY GAZETTE.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ALBEMARLE AND THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH.

ADMIRAL PORTER TO SECRETARY WELLES.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON,
UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP MALVERN,
HAMPTON ROADS, Va., NOV. 11, 1864.

SIR:—I have the honor to enclose you the report of Commander W. H. Macomb in relation to the capture of the batteries and town of Plymouth, N. C., which place, with all its defences, was captured from our land forces some time last spring.

This was a very gallant affair, and reflects great credit on the commander of the expedition and all concerned. It is a handsome finishing stroke after the blowing up of the ram.

The fruits of the capture are twenty-two cannon, thirty-seven prisoners, two hundred stand of arms, and more being picked up daily.

The flags of the fort and of the *Albemarle*, and a large amount of ammunition, were also taken.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

COMMANDER MACOMB TO ADMIRAL PORTER.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP SHAMROCK,
OFF PLYMOUTH, N. C., Nov. 1, 1864.

SIR:—I have the honor to report that on the 31st ult. I captured the enemy's batteries at Plymouth, N. C, and the ordnance and ordnance stores at that place and some prisoners, besides a quantity of provisions. The following is a report of the action:—

After the return of Lieutenant W B. Cushing from his expedition to blow up the *Albemarle* at Plymouth, I determined on making an attack on the batteries defending that town. Accordingly, on the 29th ult., the vessels under my command at that time in Albemarle Sound got under way at about a quarter past eleven A. M., and proceeded up the Roanoke River in the following order:—*Commodore Hull*, *Shamrock*, *Chicopee*, *Otsego*, *Wyalusing*, and *Tacony*, the *Valley City* being sent at the same time up the Middle River, which joined the Roanoke above Plymouth, in order to cut off any vessels or supplies the Rebels might attempt to carry out in that direction.

At about twelve o'clock M. we came within range of the lower batteries protecting the town, upon which we opened fire, which was returned. We continued to advance until within a mile of the works, when we discovered that the channel was obstructed, at a point opposite the batteries, by two schooners sunk, one on each side of the wreck of the *Southfield*, which together formed a barrier that could only have been passed with great danger if at all. I therefore made signal to return, which was accordingly done, and the vessels ran out of the river at two P. M., with the exception of the *Valley City*, which vessel having heard the firing commence and cease, and concluding that we had won the day, ran down the Roanoke River to within a short distance of Plymouth, where she was fired on, and then returned, reaching the sound at about ten P. M.

On the morning of the 30th ult., having been informed that there was sufficient water in the Middle River, I determined to blockade the enemy at Plymouth by going up that river and gaining the Roanoke above the town, knowing that the Rebels had no more vessels to sink in the channel, and therefore that I should have only the batteries to contend against should I advance from that direction. I got under way in the *Shamrock*, following the tug *Bazley*, Acting-Ensign M. D. Ames commanding, having Mr. Alfred Everett, the pilot of the *Wyalusing*, on board, and followed by the *Otsego*, *Wyalusing*, *Tacony*, and *Commodore Hull* in the order in which their names are mentioned. The *Chicopee* and *Valley* were not present, the former having been sent by me the night before to Newbern for repairs, and the latter being on the way to Hampton Roads, Va., with Lieutenant W. B. Cushing and his dispatches, both having started before I had decided on ascending the Middle River. By the good piloting of Mr. Everett, the vessels got safely through the Roanoke River at about four o'clock P. M. I left the *Commodore Hull* in the Middle River to prevent the enemy from laying torpedoes there.

On our way through Middle River, we fired by compass courses over the woods at Plymouth, at distances varying from 2,640 to 1,700 yards, and I have since learned that our fire at that time was very effective. It was late in the afternoon when we arrived in the Roanoke, on account of the extreme narrowness and curves of the Middle River; but to prevent the enemy from blockading the river, or putting torpedoes in the channel, I dropped to within short range of the one hundred-pounder Parrotts, and shelled him for an hour or so. Early on the morning of the 31st ult, having determined on attacking the batteries, I sent a tug down the Middle River for the *Commodore Hull*, and commenced preparations for the action.

At about 8 A. M. the *Commodore Hull* arrived, and I stationed her a the head of the line, as before, on account of her ability to fire directly ahead. At about nine A. M. the United States steamer *Whitehead* came up the Middle River, having on board stores for the vessels in Albemarle Sound from the naval depot at Newbern. As her one hundred-pounder Parrott had been taken out, I had her lashed alongside the *Tacony*, the tug *Bazley* being lashed to the *Shamrock*, and the *Belle* to the *Otsego* (all on the port side), to keep the vessels in motion in case their engines should be damaged. We also had the steam blown off the starboard boilers of all the double-enders, the fires banked very low beneath them, and the stop-valve between the two boilers of each ship closed; so that there was no steam in the starboard boilers, but the water in them being warm, it could not be got up in a short time.

At half-past nine o'clock A. M., the ships being in line, I signaled to the *Commodore Hull* to run down and reconnoitre, and ascertain if the channel was clear. She reported "all right," and I got under way, signaling the other vessels to follow in close order. The enemy opened on us as soon as we came in range, and kept up a constant and very heavy fire, directed principally at the *Commodore Hull* and the *Shamrock*. As I neared the batteries, I gave the order "Go ahead fast," and we were soon directly opposite the enemy's guns, when he was driven from the rifle-pits and field-pieces by grape and canister from the ships, which we poured in very heavily.

The batteries still held out, though their fire began to be mild; but as the *Shamrock* passed them one of her shells exploded in their magazine, which blew up with great force, some of the fragments falling on our decks. This evidently caused a panic among the Rebels, for from that time their fire slackened, and at length ceased altogether.

I then made signal to cease firing, and to land and take possession of the batteries, which was done without resistance. A party from this ship, under Lieutenant Luer, marched into the lower works (we having by this time passed the town and arrived opposite them), took about a dozen prisoners, and spiked the guns to prevent the enemy from firing on the vessels, should they return to their batteries.

It gives me great satisfaction to have the honor to bring to the notice of the Department the gallant and intelligent conduct of all the commanding officers engaged, viz:—Lieutenant-Commander H F. Arnold, of the *Otsego;* Lieutenant-Commander Earl English, of the *Wyalusing;* Lieutenant-Commander N. S. Truxton, of the *Tacony;* Acting-Master Francis Josselyn, of the *Commodore Hull;* Acting Master James G. Green, of the tug *Belle;* Acting Master G. W. Barrett, of the *Whitehead;* and Acting-Ensign Mark D. Ames, of the tug *Bazley*, who worked and fought their vessels admirably, preserving the order of battle under a very severe fire, and pouring into the Rebel batteries and rifle pits, and into the town, a tremendous fire of all kinds of projectiles.

I think promotion would be but justice to these gallant officers, who certainly deserve the honorable notice of the Government. I wish particularly to bring before the Department the conduct of Acting-Master Francis Josselyn, of the *Commodore Hull*, who worked his ship and battery to the admiration of all who saw him, and also Acting-Master G. W Barrett, of the *Whitehead*, whom I sent on board of the *Commodore Hull* to pilot us through the obstructions, on account of his knowledge of the river, and who acquitted himself in his usual fine style.

These two deserve particular notice, from the fact that the *Commodore Hull* was the leading ship, and at her the first and heaviest fire of the enemy was directed. I would also respectfully recommend for promotion the pilots of the ships engaged, especially Mr. Alfred Everett.

We captured thirty-seven prisoners, twenty two cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition (the exact amount I am unable to give at present), nearly two hundred stand of arms (more are being picked up all the time), the ram *Albemarle* (sunk at the wharf), with everything on board, and the colors of the batteries and iron-clad. For the part which each vessel took in the fight I must refer you to the reports of each of the commanding officers, which I will forward as they are received. As commanding officer of the *Shamrock*, it becomes my duty to testify to the gallant behavior of the officers, crew, and marines of this vessel.

The Engineer Department, under Second Assistant-Engineer W. H. Harrison, was very efficient. The different divisions were worked remarkably well, and in the most spirited and effective manner, for which I am in a great measure indebted to Lieutenant Luer, Executive Officer, and the officers of the different divisions. Acting Assistant-Paymaster Louis Sands, and H. A. Macomb, Captain's Clerk, were with me on the hurricane-deck during the engagement, and rendered good service as aides, the latter acting as signal officer. I am much indebted to Colonel D. W. Wardrop, commanding subdivision of Albemarle, who, anticipating our requirements, arrived there with one hundred and sixty men from Roanoke Island, to assist in garrisoning the works which we had captured.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. H MACOMB, Commander,
Commanding District of the Sounds, N. A. B. S.

To Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER, Commanding N. A S.

ADMIRAL PORTER TO SECRETARY WELLES.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON,
UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP MALVERN,
HAMPTON ROADS, Nov. 11, 1864.

SIR:—I have just received, and have the honor to forward to you, the following papers from Commander Macomb, commanding the District of the Sounds:—

Commander W. H. Macomb, Nov. 1, 1864, reporting the sinking of the ram *Albemarle*, and enclosing copy of a paper, apparently official, addressed "Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy," which is evidently the report of the commander of the ram to his chief.

Copy of a letter found in the Post-Office at Plymouth on its occupation by the Federal naval forces.

Report of a survey on the ram *Albemarle*, made by order of Commander Macomb, and a drawing of the ram, showing her casemate and mode of plating

The attack of Lieutenant Cushing was evidently a surprise, and the destruction of the ram complete and immediate.

I am have the honor, &c.,
DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

COMMANDER MACOMB TO ADMIRAL PORTER.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SHAMROCK,
OFF PLYMOUTH, N. C., Nov. 4, 1864.

SIR:—I have the honor to report that, on the night of the 27th ult., Lieutenant W. B. Cushing went up the Roanoke River in his torpedo boat, having the second cutter of this vessel in tow, with a crew of eleven men, under Gunner William Peterkin and Master's Mate W. D. Burlingame, both of this vessel.

He arrived at a short distance from the ram before he was perceived, when he cast loose the cutter, and, going at full speed, he struck the logs with which the ram was surrounded with such force as to run his boat over them. He then exploded his torpedo, but a gun which was fired from the *Albemarle* at that moment prevented him from seeing what damage he had done; and his boat being full of water, he jumped overboard and swam down the river. He will himself I suppose, give you the account of his escape, and I shall therefore merely state that he was picked up by the United States steamer *Valley City*, on the night of the 28th of October.

I enclose a copy of a letter found in the post-office at Plymouth on taking possession of that town, as I report in my number eight; and also a copy of a paper found in the town, which seems to be official, both of which give accounts of the affair. On my arrival I found the ram sunk at the wharf as far as her ports, and the top plating of the casemate entirely off. I have ordered a survey, and herewith enclose the report.

Lieutenant Cushing's intention in taking the cutter with him was to land at the wharf, in case he was not discovered, and, casting loose the fastenings of the ram, to take her out of the river. This he was prevented from doing, but the cutter captured four rebel pickets on duty on the *Southfield*, which they brought off. As far as I know at this time Lieutenant Cushing, and E. J. Horton, ordinary seaman of the *Chicopee*, were the only persons belonging to the party that escaped. The rest were either captured or drowned. I have a private letter, picked up in Plymouth, which states that eleven were captured. The names of the missing ones belonging to ships under my command are as follows:—

F. H. Swan, Acting Assistant Paymaster of the *Otsego;* Charles L Steerer, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; Thomas S. Gay, Acting Master's Mate, also of the *Otsego;* and John Woodman, Acting Master's Mate of the *Commodore Hull;* Bernard Haley, ordinary seaman, and William Smith, ordinary seaman, of the *Chicopee*, and Richard Hamilton, C. H., of the *Shamrock*.

I am, sir, &c.,
W. H MACOMB Commander.
Commanding District of the Sounds.

To Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER, Commanding North Atlantic Squadron.

REBEL REPORT CAPTURED IN THE POST-OFFICE AT PLYMOUTH.

PLYMOUTH, N. C., October 28, 1864.

Hon. S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR:—The night of the 27th inst.—a dark and rainy night—I had the watch on board doubled, and took extra precaution. At or about three o'clock A. M. on the 28th the officer of the deck discovered a small boat in the river, hailed her, received an unsatisfactory answer, rang the alarm bell, and opened fire on her with the watch. The officers and men were at their quarters in as quick time as it was possible under the circumstances; but the vessel was so close that we could not bring our guns to bear, and the shot fired from the after gun, loaded with grape, failed to take effect. The boat, running obliquely, struck us under the port bow (running under the boom), exploded a torpedo, and smashed a large hole just under the water line. Under a heavy fire of musketry the boat surrendered, and I sent Lieutenant Roberts to take charge of her, manned the pumps and ordered to fire up to use the donkey pumps. The water gained on us so fast that all our exertions were fruitless, and the vessel went down in a few minutes, merely leaving her shield and smokestack out of water. In justice to myself I must say that the pickets below gave no notice of her approach, and the artillery, which was stationed by the vessel for protection, gave no assistance, manning only one piece, and that at too late a time to be of any service.

Having condensed this report as much as possible, I respectfully request a court to establish on whose shoulders rest the loss of the *Albemarle*.

N. B.—This report was not signed, but appears to be official, probably the draft of the report of Captain Warley, C. S. N.

COPY OF A LETTER FOUND IN THE POST-OFFICE AT PLYMOUTH, N. C., NOV. 1, 1864.

C. S. STEAMER ALBEMARLE,
PORTSMOUTH N. C., Oct. 29, 1864.

ESTEEMED FRIEND:—I received your kind, interesting epistle of the 20th instant, finding me lingering under a severe attack of the fever. I am up and about again, nearly as well as ever. They are sending out expeditions every now and then We captured a Yankee yawl boat. It is said we killed nearly all her crew, consisting of about eight men. But the most awful thing of all (perhaps you will hear of it before this reaches you) is that a Yankee torpedo boat steamed up the river on Thursday night, and about three o'clock on Friday morning she ran into the *Albemarle;* the torpedo burst, blowing a hole in her some six feet long, sinking her immediately. She is now lying at the bottom of the Roanoke River. The crew lost everything they had, bed clothing, everything; some lost their hats, shoes; even some came out in their shirt-sleeves and drawers, barefooted. We are in an awful condition. I believe they are going to hold the place to the bitter end. Captain Warley says he intends to fight as long as a man is left. This is all gas. I never did witness such an uproar before in my life; troops were hurrying to and fro, expecting every minute to meet in battle dread; but fortunately as yet there has been no attack, though there is no telling how soon we may see a man-of war steaming up the river, belching forth fury in her mad career, carrying in her front the token of devastation and ruin. We are going to take command of one of the forts on the river. You ask me, when did I hear from her? I can but inform you that I have not received a word from her since I have been in the service. Is not this provoking? I have nothing more to write. Excuse the bad writing, as I am very nervous. Write me all the news. Direct your letter to Plymouth, N. C., care of Captain Warley. I remain, as ever, your sincere friend,
F. R. L.

THE ENGINEERS' REPORT TO COMMANDER MACOMB.

UNITED STATES STEAMER WYALUSING,
OFF PLYMOUTH, Nov. 12 1864.

SIR:—In obedience to your orders of this date we have examined the late Rebel iron-clad ram *Albemarle*, and respectfully submit the following report:—

She is sunken at the wharf and heading down stream, keeling off shore at an angle of about ten degrees; the flat part of the casemate on the port side is twenty-two inches out of water.

We find the entire top of the casemate is blown off. The angles marked a, b, c and d, in the drawing are completely disconnected: the angle marked d, quite ten inches.

As it was reported that she was again blown up after she was sunk by Lieutenant Cushing, it is impossible to say how much of the damage was done by him. Her armament consists of two eight-inch rifle guns worked on pivots, so as to fire either from the side or ahead. One of these guns is partly out of water, the other entirely immersed. Her machinery is entirely submerged, so that it is impossible to examine it. The dimensions of the hull and casemates we enclose with this report.

We are, respectfully,
H H STEWART, Chief Engineer.
THOS. M DUKEHART, First Asst. Eng.
W. H. HARRISON, Second Asst. Eng.

Commander W. H. MACOMB, U. S. N., Commanding District of the Sound, N. C.

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, October 26, 1864.

General Order No. 41.

At a Naval General Court-Martial, convened at the Naval Academy, Newport, R. I, October 13, 1864, Midshipman Edward N. Roth was arraigned on the charge of "Violating a General Order of the Secretary of the Navy," by causing a quantity of spirituous liquor to be brought on board the Practice Ship *Macedonian;* of which charge he pleaded "Guilty," and was sentenced by the Court "To be dismissed from the Navy of the United States."

At the same Court, Midshipman Robert E. Carmody was arraigned on the charge of "Drunkenness," of which he pleaded "Guilty;" and the sentence of the Court is, that he "be suspended from duty for six months, be dismissed from the Naval Academy during that period, and that his pay and emoluments be suspended during one-half of that period."

At the same Court, Midshipman Benjamin S. Richards was arraigned on the charge of "Drunkenness," of which he pleaded "Guilty;" and the sentence of the Court is, that he "be suspended from duty for five months, to be dismissed from the Naval Academy during that period, and that his pay and emoluments be suspended for three months.

The proceedings and sentences of the Court in these cases are approved.

In the case of Midshipman Roth, the Court say: "The evidence shows that this is the first grave offence the accused has committed since he has been at the Academy, and the Court therefore suggests that the revising authority should take this fact into consideration in the final disposition of his case."

In view of the recommendation or the Court, the sentence in the case of Midshipman Roth will be suspended for further consideration.

The sentences in the cases of Midshipmen Carmody and Richards will be carried into execution, the suspension in each case to take effect from this date.

The records in these cases show that the accused were properly warned by the presiding officer of the Court of the nature of the plea of "Guilty" This should be done in all cases where a plea of Guilty is made, but more particularly when the inexperience or condition of the person arraigned may suggest a doubt whether he is fully sensible of the nature of the plea.

The Department regrets that these young officers, in the commencement of their career in the service, should have subjected themselves to the stigma which the sentence of a court-martial carries with it, and which can be effaced only by scrupulously correct conduct in future. Those who may be called on to command others must be early impressed themselves with the necessity of strict discipline, and if they will not learn it otherwise, must be taught by adequate punishment. In this case, the action of the Court, which comprised officers of the highest rank and standing in the service, was both just and considerate. The Department trusts that the punishment which they have awarded will prove sufficient as an example. If not, future courts will understand the necessity of more rigorous action.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAGSHIP BLACK HAWK,
MOUND CITY, ILL., Nov. 10, 1864.

General Orders, No. 9.

The attention of commanding officers in this Squadron is particularly called to the printed orders of the Navy Department, dated March 31st and September 11th, 1863, and the order of the President of the United States, dated January 26th, 1864, and to the Circulars and Regulations of the Treasury Department, for regu

ing commercial intercourse with and in the States declared in insurrection, to which these orders refer. Divisional and other Commanding Officers should make themselves perfectly familiar with all the orders, regulations and circulars on the subject.

Transports in the service of the Army and Navy, and other steamboats moving with goods and merchandize, in conformity to the afore-mentioned regulations of the Treasury Department, should, whilst prosecuting their lawful business, receive all the protection and assistance that the gunboats may be able, without injury to the public service, to give them, and they should be allowed to make proper landings to obtain necessary fuel, avoiding exposed and suspicious localities.

Necessary protection and proper assistance will be given to Treasury Agents in the performance of their duties, under the Treasury Regulations.

Like protection and assistance will be given for obtaining military supplies, in the accessible and controllable portions of the insurrectionary region, to parties duly authorized by the General commanding the Military Department.

Landing the supplies requisite for the Government plantations is a necessary part of the system, and is allowable.

Landings for the above-mentioned purpose should be made by daylight only, and then all steamboats should keep pickets out and steam up, and have their pilots and engineers at their respective posts lines attended, and every precaution observed to prevent boarding and capture.

A sound discretion must be exercised by commanding officers in performing the important and delicate duties confided to them, that the public interests may be properly protected and the policy of the Government promoted.

S. P. LEE, Acting Rear Admiral,
Commanding Miss. Squadron.

DISASTER TO THE STEAMER "TULIP."

UNITED STATES STORESHIP WYANDANK,
ST. INIGOES, Md., Nov. 13, 1864.

SIR—In obedience to your orders, I would respectfully make the following report of the disaster to the United States steamer *Tulip*:

On the 11th of November, at 3 o'clock P. M., we left St. Inigoes naval station, bound for Washington, steaming under one boiler. After passing the guard schooner *Wm. Bacon*, I being then officer of the deck, the pilot asked me why we were going to stop at Piney Point. I told him that I did not know. He then asked Senior Engineer George H. Parks, and he told him that they were going to get up steam on the other boiler. Third Engineer John Gordon, then on watch, said it was not necessary to stop—that he had already steam on the other boiler. We did not stop at Piney Point, but passed on up the Potomac. Nothing unusual had occurred up to SIX P. M., when I was relieved. About sixteen minutes past six o'clock I was on the forepart of the vessel, heard some noise and excitement in the engine room, started aft, and saw volumes of steam come up the engine and fire-room hatchways, and heard Engineer Gordon cry out, "Haul your fires." At that moment Senior Engineer Parks rushed down the engine room, and Engineer Gordon cried out, "For God's sake somebody raise the safety valve." Seeing there was danger I walked aft, when I came abreast of the cabin companion-way the explosion occurred, and the after part of the vessel went down in about two minutes. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN DAVIS, Acting Master's-Mate.

Commander F. A. PARKER, Commanding Potomac Flotilla.

UNITED STATES STEAMER DON,
POTOMAC FLOTILLA, November 13, 1864.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR:—It has become my painful duty to report to the Department the total destruction of the United States steamer *Tulip*, by a boiler explosion, on Friday evening last, off Ragged Point, in the Potomac River.

Of a complement of fifty-seven officers and men, ten only were saved, two of whom have since died. The *Tulip* left St. Inigoes by my orders on Friday afternoon, bound to the United States Navy Yard, Washington, for the purpose of having her starboard boiler repaired, which was reported by Chief Engineer Reilly to be in an unsafe condition. She started with steam on her port boiler only, and her senior engineer was cautioned by Chief Engineer Reilly not to get steam on the starboard one under any circumstances. As will be seen by the accompanying reports, [disobedience of these orders] led to the terrible explosion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FOXHALL A. PARKER,
Commander Commanding Potomac Flotilla.

UNITED STATES STEAMER JUNIPER,
POTOMAC FLOTILLA, November 13, 1864.

SIR:—In obedience to your orders of the 12th instant, I proceeded to Ragged Point in search of the bodies and remains of the United States steamer *Tulip*, which was blown up by steam on the eve of the 11th instant off that Point. I sent our two boats and landed on the beach, where I found large fragments of her remains. I found a trunk belonging to Acting Master's Mate Reynolds, of that vessel, a valise belonging to the pilot, a coat, bag, and several blue shirts, and a number of officers' caps. I also found two sponges, a lot of signal flags, and a package of letters marked United States steamer *Tulip*. Large portions of her deck, the top of her pilot house, and her first cutter lay on the beach; but up to the present time I have not been able to find any bodies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PHILIP SHERIDAN, Acting Ensign Commanding.

P. S.—I should have mentioned that the cutter referred to above was entirely stove, and that I found some of the ribs and knees of the *Tulip* on shore, showing that that vessel was completely blown to pieces.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Paymaster C. Murray, to Panama, to perform the duties of naval storekeeper at that place during the absence of Mr. J. H. Bell, who has a leave for three months

Second Assistant Engineer Henry Snyder, to the *Muscoota*.

Boatswain Charles A. Bragdon, to the *Vermont*.

Second Assistant Engineer Charles W. Breaker, to duty at New York, for Boiler experimental duty under Chief Engineer De Luce.

Second Assistant Engineer John Pemberton, to duty at the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant-Commander John S. Barnes, to command the *Bat*.

Commander Paul Shirley, to command the *Suawnee*.

Lieutenant Louis Kempff, to the *Suawnee*.

Lieutenant D. H. Manley, to the *State of Georgia*.

Boatswain George C. Abbott, to the *Vandalia*.

Captain William A. Walker, to duty under the direction of Rear-Admiral Gregory, on the completion of the duty as a member of a court of inquiry at Portsmouth, N. H.

Commander Charles H. Baldwin, to ordnance duty at Mare Island, California.

Second Assistant Engineer George W. Rogers, to the *Glaucus*.

Lieutenant-Commander John H. Russell, to command the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, Pacific Squadron.

First Assistant Engineer R. H. Fitch, to Portsmouth, N. H., as an assistant to Chief Engineer R. M. Barlleman.

Ensign B. H. Porter, to his final examination at Washington, D. C.

DETACHED.

Acting Ensign J. D. Graham, Jr., from the *Jamestown*, and ordered North.

Lieutenant S. W. Preston, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander William G. T. Temple, from special duty at Cold Spring, N. Y., and ordered to command the *Pontoosuc*.

Lieutenant-Commander George A. Stevens, from the command of the *Pontoosuc*, and waiting orders.

Commander Fabius Stanley, from ordnance duty at Cairo, Illinois, and ordered to command the *State of Georgia*.

Commander A. J. Drake, from the command of the *Iosco*, and placed on sick leave.

Commander S. Nicholson, from the command of the *State of Georgia*, and ordered to command the *Galatea*.

Commander John Guest, from the command of the *Galatea*, and ordered to the command of the *Iosco*.

Third Assistant Engineer H. Webster, from the *Manhattan*, and waiting orders.

Captain G. H. Scott, from the cammand of the *Vermont*, and ordered to command the *Canandaigua*.

Commander John C. Carter, from the command of the *Michigan*, and ordered to command the *Vermont*.

Captain Joseph F. Green, from the command of the *Canandaigua*, and ordered North.

Lieutenant-Commander Francis A. Roe, from ordnance duty at New York, and ordered to command the *Michigan*.

Lieutenant-Commander Trevett Abbott, from the *Constellation*, and ordered to the command of the *Kennebec*.

Lieutenant-Commander Edward P. Lull, from the *Seminole*, and ordered to the *Constellation*.

Lieutenant-Commander William P. McCann, from the command of the *Kennebec*, and ordered North.

Commander Thomas M. Brasher, from the Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Second Assistant Engineer Philip Miller, from the *Canandaigua*, and waiting orders.

Boatswain Charles Fisher, from the *Vermont*, and ordered to the *Canandaigua*.

Boatswain Thomas Smith, from the *Canandaigua*, and ordered North.

Ensign John C. Pegram, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and a leave for one month granted.

Sailmaker Stephen Seaman, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the *Lancaster*.

Sailmaker Francis Boon, from the *Lancaster*, and ordered North.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard L. Law, from the command of the *Cyane*, and ordered home.

First Assistant Engineer Henry W. Rober, from the *Sangamon*, and ordered North.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Chaplain David S. Junkin.

Midshipman Joseph P. Yelkers, at the Naval Academy.

Midshipman Frederick M. Gardner, to the Naval Academy.

Midshipman H. L. Mansfield, to the Naval Academy.

Midshipman William B. Buckwinster, to the Naval Academy.

Midshipman H. W. Wessels, Jr., of the Naval Academy.

APPOINTED.

E. C. Vermenlen, Acting Assistant Surgeon, to acting surgeon U. S. N.

DISMISSED.

Gunner James Thayer.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Ensign George Anderson, to the *New Hampshire*, South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensign William H. Thomas and Acting Master John K. Winn, to the *Bat*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. B. Rodney, to the *Donegal*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Edward F. McGinnis, to the *Bat*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers James Campbell and Charles H. Lawrence, to the *Bat*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Amos D. Allen, to the *Western World*.

Acting Chief Engineer Henry Waite, to the *Miantonomah*, at New York.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James E. Smith, to the *Couer de Leon*, Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Assistant Paymaster S. T. Savage, to the *Casco*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles S. Park, to the *Chineo*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles A. Purse, to the *Bat*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster William M. Good, to the *Naubuc*.

Acting Ensign John Daly, to medical survey at Philadelphia.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Pierson, to Washington as witness on court-martial.

Acting Assistant Paymaster William H. Palmer, to the *Nahant*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. G. Park, to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Master W. L. Martine, to command the *Hibiscus*.

Acting Master J. F. Winchester, to command the *Gemsbok*.

Acting Master Franklin Hopkins, Jr., to the *Hibiscus*.

Acting Ensign L. R. Chester, to the *Hibiscus*.

Acting Ensigns F. W. Sanborn and J. H. Ankers, to the *Gemsbok*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. W. McLellan, to the *Bat*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. T. B. Harris, to the *Naubuc*.

Acting Master W. R. Newman, to the *North Carolina*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Edward H. Brink, to the *Gemsbok*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. M. Rogers, to the *Wilderness*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. G. Saltonstall, to ordnance duty at the Boston Navy Yard.

Acting Master O. B. Warren, to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate George A. Johnson, to instruction and detail on board the *Savannah*.

Acting Master's Mate John G. Brown, to the *Ohio*.

Acting Master's Mate William H. Yeaton, to the *Vandalia*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. B. Good, to the *Vincennes*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. C. Hatch, to the *Hibiscus*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster A. J. Greeley, to the *Jacob Bell*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster David Davis, Jr., to the *Exchange*, Mississippi Squadron.

DETACHED.

Acting Ensign Christian S. Lawrence, from the *New Hampshire*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. K. Winship, from the *Donegal* and waiting orders

Acting Ensigns John Bartoll, Jr., and A. H. Harlow, from the *Pontoosuc* and ordered to the *Bat*.

Acting Ensigns Adolphus Dennett and Robert W. Wagstaff, from the *Morse* and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Bass, from the *Michigan* and ordered to the *Galatea*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John M. Dexter, from the *Couer de Leon* and ordered to the *Morse*.

Acting Ensign Joseph Hadfield, from the *Monticello* and ordered to duty under the direction of Rear-Admiral Gregory.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Bernard Rice, from the *Dictator* and ordered to the *Galatea*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon B. F. Hamell, from the receiving ship *North Carolina* and ordered to the *Shockokon*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon S. B. Doty, from the receiving ship *North Carolina* and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster D. A. Smith, from the *Nahant* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Master Samuel B. Gregory, from the Potomac Flotilla and ordered to the *Minnesota*.

Acting Ensign C. R. Scoffin, from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the *Hibiscus*.

Acting Ensign J. G. Koehler, from the naval rendezvous New York and ordered to the *Hibiscus*

Acting Ensign Charles Moore, from the *Casco* and ordered to the *Ohio*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James B. German, from the *Mingoe* and placed on sick leave for one month.

Acting Masters Henry Lelar and H. K. Lapham, from the *North Carolina* and ordered to the *Suwanee*.

Acting Ensign Jeremiah Potts, from the *Casco* and ordered to the *Suwanee*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. S. French, from the *Wilderness* and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign Arthur J. Hider, from the *National Guard* and ordered to the *Casco*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. B. Breck, from the *Niphon* and placed on sick leave for one month.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. J. Donor, from the *Casco* and ordered to the *Galatea*.

Acting Master Samuel Hall, from the tug *Aster* and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign David Stephen, from the Potomac Flotilla and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate R. H. Eldridge, from the *Owasco* and placed on sick leave.

Acting Ensign Charles D. Duncan, from the *Union*, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. R. Shelwood, from the *Vincennes* after having transferred his accounts to his successor.

Acting Assistant Paymaster F. W. Gardner, from the *Exchange*, Mississippi Squadron, after having transferred his accounts to his successor.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John A. Frank, from the *Ceres* and ordered to the *Don*, Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Samuel Anderson, from the *Jacob Bell* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William N. Pierson, from the *Chineo* and ordered to the *Pontoosuc*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Lawrence J. Lyons, from the *Don* and ordered to the *Ceres*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer John Tallon, from the *Glaucus* and ordered to the *Sangamon*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James W. Smyth, from the *Muscoota* and ordered to the *Rhode Island*

Acting Ensign William P. Burke, from the *Montgomery* and ordered to the tuo *Snowdrop*.

APPOINTMENTS.

W. R. Cooper and Charles C. Cushing, Acting Ensigns on the staff of Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, commanding Mississippi Squadron.

Cornelius B. Gold, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Stephen Briggs Doty, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Edward Moran, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Fahkee*.

H. A. Winslow, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Fahkee*.

H. T. B. Harris and Joseph L. Terrell, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.

William W. Collier, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Ossipee*.

Jarvis Bonesint Edson, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Fahkee*.

Frank Rivers and Charles Henry Crawford, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Bat*.

Benjamin F. Hamell, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Joseph H. Matthews, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

John William Wall, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Morse*.

Charles James Price, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Michigan*.

Albert B. Clark and Gerrett L. Hoodless, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.

John Rodney Lalson, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

Robert J. Middleton, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Vyomino*.

Byron Wayne Worsley, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Dictator*.

Francis Withers, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Morse*.

John E. Fitzpatrick, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board the *Agamenticus*.

George Hall, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *State of Georgia*.

John Ortega, Acting Master's Mate (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Enoch M. Reed, Harry C. Norton, James W. Hanaway and John C Parker, Acting Master's Mates, of the *Sabine* (under circular of October 7, 1863) and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

William W. Hunter, Acting Master's Mate (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Newton Champion, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Galatea*.

George West, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Hibiscus*.

James C. Greene, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain on the *Wyalusing*.

Alfred Edward Chippindale, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and Solon Clay Smith, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Hibiscus*.

Isaac P. Davis, Jr., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Galatea*.

John Brennan, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

William Ray, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Hibiscus*.

John McMahon, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Theodore D. Coffee, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

Russell Warner and Thomas Tilton, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Nereus*.

Acting Master's Mate William U. Harding, of the *Ohio* (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

C. G. Brown and Thomas Harris, of the *Fort Donelson*, and Henry J. Buckless, of the *Miami*, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

Charles B. Wright, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board the *Western World*.

J. H. Baker, of the *Nereus*, Acting Gunner (under circular of October 7, 1863).

R. W. Robins, of the *Glaucus*, Acting Master's Mate (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Master's Mate Henry M. Upham, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensigns John B. Pratt, Charles L. McClung, C. B. Flattenburg, J. J. Irwin and Isaac Willse, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles F. Yeager, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Silas H. Lancaster, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign Robert Adair, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign Rufus N. Miller, and ordered to remain on board the *Metacomet*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Reuben G. Watson, and ordered to remain on board the *Nyanza*.

Acting Masters D. V. N Wrights, Henry North and John Dorey, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron for special duty as pilots.

Acting Ensign William C. Williams, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron for special duty as pilot.

Acting Ensign and Coast Pilot J. B. Edwards, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign William L. Baker, and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

Acting Ensign Lewis P. Delan, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign A. W. Harvey, and ordered to remain attached to the *Fahkee*.

Acting Master A. F. Davis, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron for special duty as pilot.

Acting Ensign Harry P. Arbecam, and ordered to remain attached to the *Rachel Seaman*.

Acting Master's Mate David V. Batthis (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign Persiver Frayer, Jr., and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate C. W. Bolten, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Eugene McCarty, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate John McGee, of the *Harvest Moon* (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Acting Masters and Pilots Thomas Smith, James T. Stover, Henry Stevens, Marcus Brower, Hankerson Vanderveer and William Nelson, and ordered to duty in the North Atlantic Squadron for special service.

Acting Masters and Pilots S. W. Hadley, John Bolles, George Look, Charles Cook, and Acting Ensigns and Pilots G. C. Mendell, John Denson and W. Lamie, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron for special duty.

Acting Masters and Pilots Isaac Scofield, David M. Abbott, John P. Foote, Thomas A. Wyatt, Samuel J. White, James Fountain, Amos Rainer and Edward Hiller, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron for special service.

Acting Ensign Daniel C. Kierstead, of the *Nita*, and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Henry M. Upham, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate Andrew Baker, of the *Young Rover* (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Henry Gardner, of the *Eutaw* (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Master's Mates Charles J. Murphy and Thomas G. Underdown, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master Thomas McElroy, of the Mississippi Squadron, and waiting orders until exchanged.

Acting Ensign Zachariah T. Tibbatts, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign John H. Moore, of the *Home*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Acting Master's Mates James Williams and Henry P. Dreimause, of the *Harvest Moon* (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

PROMOTED.

Acting Ensign John Utter, of the *Owasco*, to Acting Master.
Acting Ensign Henry C. Neilds, of the *Metacomet*, to Acting Master.
Acting Ensign S. K. Luce, of the *Cambridge*, to Acting Master.
Acting Ensign Ira Bursley, of the *Saugus*, to Acting Master.
Acting Ensign David W. Carrall, of the *Fahkee*, to Acting Master.
Acting Master L. D. D. Voorhees, commanding the *Marigold*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William Budd, of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander.
Acting Master L. G. Vassalls, of the *Ticonderoga*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.
Acting Ensign L. B. King, of the *Colorado*, to Acting Master.
Acting Ensign Joseph D. Wells, of the *Chic pee*, to Acting Master.
Acting Ensign S. B Davis, of the *Eutaw* to Acting Master.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Thomas Poynton Ives, on duty at the Washington Navy Yard, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander.
Acting Ensign Charles A. Pettit, of the *Monticello*, to Acting Master.
Acting Ensign Warren Porter, of the *Honduras*, to Acting Master.
Acting Ensign Henry S. Lambert, of the *Ossipee*, to Acting Master.
Acting Ensign F. M. Paine, of the *Mount Vernon*, to Acting Master.
Acting Ensign J. H. Porter, of the *Nansemond*, to Acting Master.
Acting Master Felix McCurley, of the *Selma*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant
Acting Master Peter O'Kell, of the Mississippi Squadron, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William R. Hoel, of the Mississippi Squadron, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander.
Acting Ensign H. F. Moffat, of the *Fort Jackson*, to Acting Master.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William H. White, of the *Tacony*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster George F. Barker.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Franklin Nickerson, of the *Shockokon*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster W. R. Sherwood, of the *Vincennes*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster F. W. Gardner, of the *Exchange*, Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. E. Warner, of the *Tallapoosa*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Zalmon T. Williams.
Acting Ensign William T. Reynolds, Jr., to enable him to accept the appointment of Acting Third Lieutenant in the revenue cutter service of the United States.
Acting Master Robert Spavin, of the *Peosta*, Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master's Mate Joseph R. Delan, of the *Pontoosuc*, to enable him to accept the appointment of Acting Third Lieutenant in the revenue cutter service.
Acting Assistant Paymasters William A. Purse, Isaac G. Worden and C. M Dunham.
Acting Assistant Surgeon S. Chester Smith.
Acting Assistant Paymaster E. K. Winship.
Acting Master's Mate James Cummins of the *Savannah*.
Acting Master's Mate Wallace W. Reed.
Acting Master's Mate J. L. Cilley, of the *Brilliant*, Mississippi Squadron, to enable him to accept the position of Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army.
Acting Carpenter J. O. Baker, and Acting Master's Mate R. M. Hawkins, of the Mississippi Squadron.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Master's Mates Ezra C. Colvin and Warren S. Cammett.
Acting Master's Mate J. W. Wickmire, of the *Elfin*, Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer W. L. Tolle, of the Mississippi squadron.
Acting Master's Mate Richard A. Treat, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master John A. Phillips, of the *Snowdrop*.
Acting Ensign A. W. Starbuck.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers E. H. Grover, Thomas G. Farrout and Daniel Gorman.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William A. Long, of the *Mohican*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry Stuyvesant, of the *Crusader*.
Acting Master's Mates John Rigg and Charles W. Payne.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Master Samuel Very, to command the *Casco* and ordered to the *North Carolina*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster William M. Good, to the *Naubuc*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster William A. Purse, to the *Bat*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer John A. Patterson, to the *San Jacinto* and ordered to the *Nereus*.

DISMISSED.

Acting Ensign E. H. Thomas, on board the *North Carolina*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer George S. Hall, lately attached to picket boat No. 1, North Atlantic Squadron.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer J. W. Anderson.
Acting Ensign Andrew Stockdale.
Acting Master's Mate D. C Harrington, of the *Sacramento*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Eugene Callagher, of the tug *Ivy*, Mississippi Squadron.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Francis Henderson, of the *Rhode Island*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Benjamin F. Morey.
Acting Gunner William Lordan, of the *Glaucus*.
Acting Master E. C. Brennan, of the *Benton*, Mississippi Squadron.

GRANTED SICK LEAVE.

Acting Ensign C. L. Weeden, for three weeks.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Samuel H. Linn, for fifteen days.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Surgeon John J. Milhan, U. S. A., is hereby relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to the Department of the East for assignment to duty.
Surgeon Henry Palmer, U. S. V., is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Susquehanna, and ordered to duty in the Middle Department.
Surgeon C. F. H. Campbell, is hereby relieved from duty in the Middle Department, and ordered to the Military Division of West Mississippi.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Surgeon William C. Bennett, U. S. V.
Surgeon Henry A. Martin, U. S. V.

A PERFECT model of the *Kearsarge*, mounting eight guns, the work of the men employed at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, has attracted much attention at the National Sailors' Fair in Boston. The hull correctly represents the shape, bearing and size of the famous steam sloop-of-war. The proportion is one-quarter of an inch to the foot of the original. This miniature vessel was raffled for in shares of $1 each, after 600 shares had been sold.

ACTING Ensign H. B. Chase, attached to the United States gunboat *State of Georgia*, fell overboard from the gangway of that vessel last week and sunk before he could be rescued. Mr. Chase was a native of New Bedford, Mass., and entered the service a few months since. He was attached to the *Florida* on her last cruise, and was but recently transferred to the *State of Georgia*. At the time of the accident he was going on shore with the ship's mail, and had on a heavy overcoat. No one saw him fall, but his cries attracted the attention of two of the junior officers, who threw a ladder to him. This he missed, and sunk before further assistance could be rendered.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE United States steam frigate *Sacramento* sailed from Deal October 29th.

THE screw steamer *Monticello*, 7, arrived at St. John, N. B., November 11th.

THE side-wheel steamer *Vanderbilt*, 15, was spoken Nov. 8th, lat. 33, cruising for pirates.

THE iron clad *Camanche* was successfully launched at San Francisco on Monday the 14th.

REAR-Admiral George F. Pearson took command of the U. S. squadron in the Pacific on the 25th ult.

THE U. S. sloop-of-war *Narragansett* sailed from Panama for Callao on the 1st inst., bound for Philadelphia.

THE Government has taken the prize steamer *Hat* for a transport, and she is being overhauled at the Charlestown Yard.

NEWS from Beaufort, N. C., Nov. 8th, reports the United States steamer *Montgomery* as lying outside the bar, having arrived from sea that morning.

THE number of names on the pay roll at the Boston Navy Yard on the 1st inst., was 4,802, and the amount of money necessary to pay off $274,762 43.

CAPTAIN J. L. Broome has been detached from the marine barracks at Brooklyn and ordered to the command of the marine barracks at Mound City, Illinois.

REAR-Admiral Paulding has issued orders that no officers shall be absent after sunset from vessels lying off the Brooklyn Yard, and no boats shall be allowed to leave between sunset and sunrise.

THE United States steamer *Mackinaw* which put into Newport last week to coal, lost 11 of her crew by desertion on the night of the day following her arrival. None of them have been retaken.

THE following is a correct and official list of the persons lost on the *Aphrodite*:—James F. Rudd, landsman, drowned; William Belcher, landsman, drowned; John F. Taylor, uncertain, missing.

PRIVATE despatches received at New York, state that Paymaster Swan, who was wounded in the attack on the *Albemarle* under Lieutenant Cushing, and supposed dead, is alive and a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C.

THE gunboat *Montgomery* reports that on the 8th she sighted the *Tallahassee*, and immediately gave chase. The pursuit was maintained until dark, when the pirate changed her course and escaped. In the progress of the chase the *Montgomery* fired about fifty rounds, which were promptly replied to by the pirate.

THE lieutenant commanding the frigate *Niagara*, with some others of the officers of the vessel, have been spending a few days in Paris. The *Niagara* is still lying at Antwerp, and it is said that her presence there, and her formidable appearance, have done much towards converting the Belgians to Unionism.

COMMANDER Napoleon Collins, the commander of the screw steamer *Wachusett*, is by birth a Pennsylvanian. He was appointed from Indiana, however, and is a citizen of that State. He entered the Navy in 1832, and has been seventeen years on sea service, six years on shore duty, and eight years unemployed.

A TELEGRAM from Portland, Me., dated Nov. 16th, says:—The United States revenue cutter *Mahoning*, Webster, reports going into Castine last Sunday at one P.M.; was fired at by Battery White, two miles and a half distant. One blank cartridge and two excellent line shots fell short of the cutter; had her colors flying; was blowing a gale at the time; left for Seal Harbor.

THE United States steamer *Commodore Read* has arrived at the Washington Navy Yard from the Rappahannock. She reports the Rappahannock clear of torpedoes and patrolled by vessels of the flotilla to Port Royal, and occasionally above that place. The banks of the river are infested with guerrillas, but having a wholesome dread of the gunboats, they are exceedingly cautious about exposing themselves.

THE launching of the sloop-of-war *Neshaminy* at the Philadelphia Yard will not take place for some time. Preparations for the launch are being pushed forward rapidly, and workmen are engaged in putting the cribbing down to extend the ways sixty feet for that purpose. Screw steamer *Neptune*, 11, is in the dry dock undergoing repairs. She is expected to be ready for sea about the 20th inst. The new iron-clad *Suwanee*, constructed at Chester, is expected to arrive at the Yard in a few days to receive her guns and be fitted out for service.

ORDERS have been issued at the Brooklyn Navy Yard that when a vessel lands from the wharf, no officers shall be absent after sunset, and no boats sent off or allowed to be down between sunset and sunrise. The arrivals during the week are the prize *Lady Stirling*, *Calypso*, *Grand Gulf* and *Rachel Seaman*. The departures are the *Galatea*, supply steamer *Rhode Island* and *Queen*, picket boat No. 5 and transport *Jean Sands*. The *Dictator* has gone off on her trial trip and the *Lady Stirling* left the Yard to discharge her cargo. The *Kensington* supply steamer will sail for Norfolk before the end of the week.

REAR Admiral Porter, writing to the Department from on board his flagship *Malvern*, in Hampton Roads, under date of Nov. 10th, says: "Some days since I sent the United States steamer *Stepping Stones* up to the Smokejack Bay to put a stop to the smuggling going on there. The *Stepping Stones* returned on the afternoon of the 10th, having in tow two vessels, the *Reliance* and *Little Elmer*, captured for attempting to run the blockade. These vessels had no contraband goods on board at the time of their capture, but were evidently engaged in contraband trading, as the captured ones could give no satisfactory account of themselves."

AN English newspaper says:—"The United States steamer *Sacramento* left Southampton on Wednesday, the 2d of November. The rule observed with regard to these ships is that every three months they may enter any English port, and stop some time, but at shorter intervals they are only allowed to stop twenty-four hours. This same rule is enforced at French ports. In Dutch and Belgian ports American men-of-war are not so restricted. As soon as the *Sacramento* arrived in Southampton water, Captain Hand, the Admiralty Superintendent at that port, waited on the Federal Consul, and offered every assistance in his power in promoting the convenience of Captain Walker, the commander of the *Sacramento*.

THE Manchester (England) *Guardian* says:—"A few weeks ago we noticed the departure from Liverpool of a steamer called the *Laurel* with about one hundred men on board, many of whom had served with Captain Semmes. It was also hinted that Captain Semmes was himself on board. This news is confirmed by a dispatch received in Liverpool from Madeira to the effect that the *Laurel* had been lying in Funchal Bay previous to the 17th, and early on the morning of that day she steamed out to sea and met a large screw steamer (understood to be the new *Alabama*), on board of which were transferred the crew of the *Laurel* and cargo, consisting of guns, ammunition, &c. The screw steamer then made for the direction of Bermuda."

THE *Juniata*, 15, sailed from Fort Monroe, Nov. 10th, on important services. Her officers are as follows:—Captain, Wm. Rogers Taylor; Lieutenant and Executive Officers, F. V. McNair, Lieutenant D. D. Wemplo; Acting Master, C. H. Hamilton; Ensign, C. McGregor; Acting Ensign, W. D. Price; Chief Engineer, Joshua Follansbee; Surgeon, A. C. Gregas; Paymaster, —— Schenck; First Lieutenant of Marines, F. H. Corrie; Captain's Clerk, Charles J. Pettit; Paymaster's Clerk, T. Buchanan; First Assistant Engineer, J. H. Fox; Second Assistant Engineers, John Everding, John Van Hovenbury; Third Assistant Engineers, B. Frank Lewis, E. Battell, F. C. Burchard, Thomas Connor; Master's Mates Wm. F. Warnick, Lewis Geoltz, George Prescott; Boatswain, F. A. Selmer; Gunner, D. A. Roe; Carpenter, John Mills.

THE *Wachusett* with her prize, the *Florida*, arrived in Hampton Roads on the 11th. The following is a list of the officers attached to the *Florida*, but not all captured. Those marked with a * have been in the United States Navy, those with a † were not captured:—Lieutenant Commander, Charles M. Morris * †; Lieutenants, T. K. Porter,* Executive Officer; S. G. Stone,* Samuel Barron * †; Mates, R. S. Floyd,* G. D. Bryan,* T. T. Hunter; Midshipmen, Terry Sinclair, James Dyke,†; Surgeons, T. J. Charleston; Assistant, Thomas Emory asleep in bunk during collision; Paymaster, Richard Taylor †; Engineers, Chief, W. S. Thompson;* Assistants, Wm. Ahearn, J. Brown; Master's Mate, John B. King; Captain's Clerk, W. D. Hough. The following is a list of officers commanding the prize crew of the *Florida*:—Lieutenant Commander, Lester A. Beardslee; Ensign, Charles J. Barclay, Executive Officer; Master's Mate, John Hetherington; Engineers, Second Assistant, Myron Knapp, Acting Chief; Third Assistant, H. D. McEwen; Quartermaster, E. N. Kirk, Acting Watch Officer.

THE valuable prize steamer *Lady Stirling* arrived at New York on Friday evening, Nov. 11th, from Hampton Roads, in tow of the screw steamer *Calypso*, 6. The screw steamer *Mohican*, 7, convoyed the two vessels to Sandy Hook, returning immediately to Hampton Roads. The following is a list of the officers of the *Calypso*:—Acting Master Commanding, Fred. D. Stuart; Acting Ensign and Executive Officer, Wm. Jennings; Acting Assistant Paymaster, A. H. Nelson; Acting Assistant Surgeon, A. R. Rice; Acting Ensigns, J. W. Cowan, W. G. Herring; Engineers—Acting First Assistant in charge, J. B. Hewitt; Acting Second Assistants, B. F. Howes, George R. Dunkey and E Munne; Acting Third Assistant, Thomas Clark; Master's Mates, P. M. Topham and John W. Sanderson. The *Lady Stirling* was built in London and launched about four months ago. She is built of iron and is about nine hundred and sixty tons burthen, and had on board when captured over four hundred thousand pounds of cotton and some four tons of tobacco Although she was in a disabled condition—one of her cylinders being useless—her captain resolved to leave Wilmington with her on the night of October 28th, coming out by what is known as the Western Bar channel. She was soon seen by the steamer *Eolus*, and in endeavering to escape from her, found the *Calypso* directly in her way. From the *Calypso* a number of shots were fired at the runner, the second one—a shell—exploding in the cottou stowed in her fore hold. Notwithstanding this she still kept on her way, the *Calypso* being in hot pursuit and making about thirteen miles per hour. After a chase of some three hours in duration, during which some seven or eight shots were lodged in different parts of the hull and machinery of the blockade-runner, she was forced to surrender. The steamer *Eolus*, being near at the time of the capture, has a share in the prize.

THE side-wheel steamer, *Tallapoosa*, 10, Lieutenant Commander Joseph E. De Haven, from a cruise in search of the *Tallahassee*, arrived in Boston on the morning of the 7th instant in a disabled condition. She left Halifax on the evening of the 3d, and experienced heavy weather during the entire passage. On the evening of the 5th she encountered a strong gale from the northwest, with a heavy rolling sea, causing the ship to labor heavily, and finally parting the key to the after rudder. The tiller was shifted to the forward rudder, and the ship became somewhat more manageable. At half past eight P.M., the gale and sea increasing, and the ship rolling heavily, she was boarded by a succession of seas, which started the gun-deck stanchions, directly under the after pivot gun, and threatened to let the gun through the deck. The weight of metal at this point proved too great for the strength of the ship in such weather. Captain De Havens was compelled to place seven temporary stancheons under the quarter deck to support it. At midnight the ship was rolling badly and shipping much water, and finally was boarded by a very heavy sea, which carried away the cabin skylight and completely flooded the cabin, wardroom and steerage. At half-past five o'clock A.M. of the 6th the key to the forward rudder gave way, and the ship was left quite unmanageable, rolling heavily and knocking things to pieces at an alarming rate. The heavy seas tumbled in on her and swept her decks fore and aft, requiring all the hatches to be battened down to prevent the ship being swamped. At four o'clock in the afternoon the gale fortunately moderated, and Captain De Haven succeeded in rigging a temporary rudder and managed to steer the ship tolerably well. At half-past eight P.M., Cape Cod Light was made, and the Navy Yard was reached in the morning. The *Tallapoosa* will have to be decked and thoroughly repaired and strengthened before again going to sea.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

KENSEL—THOMPSON.—At Trinity church, Boston, November 16, by the Right Rev. Manton Eastburn, D.D., Bishop of Massachusetts, Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE A. KENSEL, U.S.A., staff of Major-General Butler, to CARRIE M., daughter of Hon. Newell A. Thompson, of Boston.

SHARPE—COOKE.—At Trinity chapel, New York, on Tuesday, November 15, by Rev. George Waters, of St. John's church, Kingston, N. Y., Colonel JACOB SHARPE to Miss JULIA, daughter of General P. St. George Cooke, U.S.A.

SUTHERLAND—BREWER.—At Annapolis, Md., on Thursday, November 10, by Rev. J. G. Hammer, Surgeon CHARLES SUTHERLAND, U.S.A., to Miss KATE, eldest daughter of the late Nicholas Brewer, of Annapolis, Md.

PEMBERTON—BOYCE.—In New York, on Monday, November 7, by Rev. Dr. Dowling, Mr. JOHN PEMBERTON, Jr., U.S.N., to Miss MAGGIE F., eldest daughter of the late Charles G. Boyce, Esq., of New York.

ST. ALBE—BERAULT.—In Washington, D. C., November 12, by Rev. Dr. Gurley, Captain GUSTAVE ST. ALBE, of Vienna, Austria, Additional Aide-de-Camp on Major-General Augur's staff, to Madame MARIA A. BERAULT, nee Anderson, of the former place.

DIED.

TOLLES.—At Winchester, Va., on Monday, November 7, of wounds received October 11, Colonel G. W. TOLLES, Chief Quartermaster of General Sheridan's Army, in the 37th year of his age.

DILLON.—At Quarentine Hospital, Mississippi River, October 20, of yellow fever, Acting Third Assistant Engineer NICHOLAS DILLON.

PARKER.—On board the U. S. steamer *Oneida*, October 20, of yellow fever, Gunner WILLIAM PARKER.

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100 Swords for sergeants.
50 Swords for musicians.
40 Drums (tenor) complete.
40 Drum Slings.
150 Batter Drum Heads.
100 Snare drum Heads.
100 Drum Cords.
50 sets of Drum Snares.
50 Boxwood "B" Fifes.
50 pairs Drum Sticks.

CLASS No. 6.

10,000 Army Boots (Infantrie pattern.)

CLASS No. 7.

1,200 Cartridge Boxes, without Magazines.
1,800 Bayonet Scabbards, with frogs attached.
1,200 Percussion Can Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge Box Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
150 Sword Frogs.

CLASS No. 8.

1,200 Tin Magazines for Cartridge Boxes, as per sample.

CLASS No. 9.

1,400 Knapsacks.
600 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
500 Musket Slings.

CLASS No. 11.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz:

Watch Coats.
Uniform Coats for Sergeants, Corporals, Musicians and Privates.
Fatigue Coats for Sergeants, Corporals, Musicians and Privates.
Woolen Pants for Sergeants, Corporals, Musicians and Privates.
Linen Pants for Sergeants, Corporals, Musicians and Privates.
Flannel Shirts.
Linen Shirts.
Drawers.
Flannel Sacks.
Red and Blue Jackets for Boys.
Bedsacks.

The above mentioned articles must conform, *in all respects*, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D C.; Assistant Quartermaster's office Marine Corps, 1220 Spruce street, Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations Brooklyn, New York, and Boston Massachusetts, where they can be examined.

And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order until second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and —— in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of —— for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A. B. Guarantor.
C. D. Guarantor.

E. F Witness.
—— 1863.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guaranty

G. H.

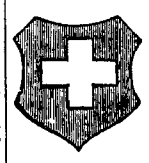
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guaranty.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper conta ning the first insertion to the office for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specifically stated in the proposal.

Proposal to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Supplies for the Marine Corps for 1865," and addressed to MAJOR WM. B. SLACK, Quartermaster M. C., Washington D. C.



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Printed directions for self-measurement, list of prices, and drawings of different styles of shirts and collars sent free everywhere.

FRENCH FLANNEL OVERSHIRTS.

Cut 38 inches long. $4 75 and $5 00 each. Sent by mail on recept of the last and 63 cents postage for each shirt.

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STEEL COLLARS

Enameled White, having all the comforts of linen collars. Washed and dried in a moment. A sample Collar mailed free on receipt of 75 cents. Cuffs $1 00 per pair. Ladies' Collars and Cuffs same price.

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Price $3 per bottle (full quart.) For sale everywhere. Sent free by Express on receipt of price, $3. All orders should be addressed to

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5,000 SHARES,

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AT ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE.

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The present production of oil in this company will pay over 3 per cent. per month upon the subscription price, with a continual increase of oil.

Also, of the

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This Company has paid forty thousand dollars in dividends for the past three months, or to say eight per cent. on investment.

To capitalists the above companies offer the best investment now on the market.

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ALLEGHENY RIVER,	CONSOLIDATED,
CENTRAL,	SUCCESS,
HAMMOND,	OCEANIC,
SENECA RESERVATION,	PITTSBURGH & OIL
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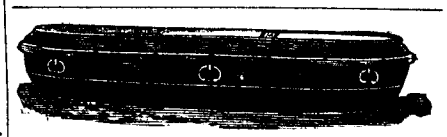
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Are manufactured of Cast Metal, in imitation of rosewood, as well finished and as highly polished as the best Rosewood Piano. They are perfectly AIR-TIGHT, INDESTRUCTIBLE, and FREE from ENCROACHMENTS of VERMIN or WATER.

We disclaim all connection with the VARIOUS IMITATIONS manufactured of SHEET IRON and other materials. W. M. RAYMOND & CO.

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QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, 21st Oct. 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 2 o'clock, P. M. of the 25th day of November next, for furnishing RATIONS to the United States Marines at the following stations, during the year 1865, viz:

Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Charlestown, Massachusetts.
Brooklyn, New York.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Washington City, District of Columbia.
Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia.

Each ration to consist of three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pound of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and a fourth pound of corn meal; and at the rate to one hundred rations of eight quarts of beans, or, in lieu thereof, twice per week, ten pounds of rice; or, in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of dessicated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee; or, in lieu thereof, one and a half pound of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar: one pound of sperm candles, or, one and one fourth pound of adamantine candles; or, one and a half pound of tallow, four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt.

The rations to be delivered upon the order of the Commanding Officer of each station; the fresh beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of the fore and hind quarters, neck, and kidney—tallow excluded; the pork, No. 1 prime mess pork; the flour, extra superfine; the coffee, good Rio; the sugar, good New Orleans, or its equivalent; and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, &c., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned,....,of....in the State of..... and....,of....in the State of...., hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of.... for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said ....shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said....and that which may be accepted.

Witness. A. B. Guarantor.
E. F. C. D. Guarantor.
.....186..

I hereby certify that the above-named ..... are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1865," and addressed to the undersigned,

W. B. SLACK, Major and Quartermaster.

MANN'S PATENT ACCOUTREMENTS FOR INFANTRY AND CAVALRY.

LARGE ORDERS NOW BEING FILLED FOR THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

Great relief to the Soldier. Men prefer to carry 100 rounds of ammunition in this manner to 40 in the old way.

Read the following extract from an

OFFICIAL REPORT

made to the Department, based on a trial in the Army of the Potomac during this Spring and Summer's severe campaign:—

"The men were questioned in regard to the following difficulties noticed with the old accoutrements:—

"First. Did the shoulders or breast become chafed?

"Second. Was there any pain in the stomach from pressure of the box?

"Third. How did the weight of the cartridge-box affect them in comparison with the old?

"Fourth. Could they use their arms with more freedom?

"Fifth. Could they breathe with greater ease, and longer respiration?

"Sixth. Was the box in the way, or uncomfortable lying down?

"To these questions the following answers were given:—

"First. In no case was there any chafing or uncomfortableness from the straps on the shoulders, nor did it make them feel anything like so warm.

"Second. The weight of the box was not felt on the stomach, and no pain.

"Third. That the weight of the cartridge-box was not felt, and that they would rather carry one hundred rounds in that way than forty in the old.

"Fourth. The arms are entirely free, as much as if they had nothing on.

"Fifth. The coat can at all times be thrown open, and the fullest respiration can be obtained, the lungs having free scope.

"Sixth. The box was not in the way, and they could sleep comfortably with their accoutrements on.

"They are far more convenient in action. During the campaign my men were, from the sixth of May until the twentieth, without having their accoutrements off, day or night, but once; no complaints were heard of sore shoulders, breasts or stomachs, and men ruptured found them beyond all comparison easier than the old. The box does not interfere with the handling of the piece. I find that these accoutrements are scattered through this division—men threw away the old, and took these from the dead and wounded on the field. This one thing speaks more for them than any and all I can say."

There are no knapsack straps under the arms. The sack is kept up on the shoulders and cannot settle into the hollow of the back. There is no broad cross belt over the breast, so oppressive and hot, with the old style.

Two or three lives were saved in one regiment during the Wilderness Campaign by the box in front stopping the balls.

In the Cavalry the weight of the Ammunition, Pistol and Sabre is all borne on the shoulders, and the waist belt is loose, thus removing the chief cause of rupture and piles, the two most dreadful afflictions of the cavalryman. Ruptured men can wear these accoutrements with ease.

Commanders of regiments newly equipping, and of regiments whose accoutrements are worn out, should make requisition for these accoutrements and knapsacks, and thus confer the greatest good upon their men. Soldiers, ask your officers to draw these accoutrements for issue. Send for book giving full description and the opinion of Lieut.-Gen. Grant and other distinguished officers.

W. D. MANN, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THE DERINGER PISTOL.

TIFFANY & CO.,

550 AND 552 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

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By a recent arrangement with Mr. DERINGER, the subscribers have undertaken the exclusive agency for New York and New England, of the well-known pocket arm of which he is the inventor and only manufacturer. They propose keeping constantly in store a full assortment, comprising all sizes and finishes of this unique pistol, and will be at all times able to fill Trade Orders with promptness, at manufacturers' prices. The arrangement has become necessary on the part of Mr. Deringer, in order to protect the public from spurious articles assuming to be his wares, and that purchaser only, wholesale or retail, will be safe who appreciates this fact.

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☞ FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER. ☜

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Our Catalogue now embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz: about

100 Major-Generals, 100 Lieut.-Colonels, 350 Statesmen,
200 Brig.-Generals, 250 Other Officers, 180 Divines,
275 Colonels, 75 Navy Officers, 125 Authors,
40 Artists, 125 Stage, 50 Prominent Women,
3,000 Copies of Works of Art,

including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, etc. Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamp. An order for One Dozen PICTURES from our Catalogue will be filled on the receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, FREE.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent. of the amount with their order.

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The superiority of these Instruments is amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellence of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers. Mr. Gottschalk's constant use of the Chickering Pianos has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. C. & Sons have been awarded 50 PRIZE MEDALS, over all competitors, for the superiority of their manufacture, their claims resting upon the combined qualities of great power, brilliancy and purity of tone, and elasticity of touch.

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DEPOT OF GENERAL EQUIPMENT,

Comprising everything pertaining to the PERSONNEL OR CAMP FURNITURE OF THE SOLDIER. Officers studying the necessities of active service, or the perfection of uniform and material, will do well to examine this large collection of Foreign and Domestic Arms, Uniforms and Miscellaneous Trappings.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS for Amputations

of the Thigh, Knee-joints, Leg and Ankle-joints, (Syme's). Apparatus for Resections of the Arm. Soldiers and Marines furnished by appointment of the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army. By

E. D. HUDSON, M.D.,
Astor Place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

EDWARD EICKE, Manufacturer of

ASHES and all other MILITARY TRIMMINGS. No. 4 Cortlandt-st., New York.

N B.—The quality of my Sashes is equal to the best imported ones.

OFFLEY & JOHNSON,

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The closest buyers of all articles connected with Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Percussion Caps, Gunsmith's Materials, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Presentation Articles, Military, Naval and Fancy Goods, etc., can get the very best selections at the lowest prices, by purchasing through the subscriber, who, from an experience of 15 years, is thoroughly posted, and is now satisfactorily supplying some of the principal dealers in the country.

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Swords,	*Sashes,*	*Belts,*
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Metal Goods of every description.

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Military and Masonic BOOKS.

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The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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THE CAMPAIGN IN THE SHENANDOAH.

THE recent withdrawal of our Army to Kernstown, five miles south of Winchester, produced a corresponding advance of EARLY to Strasburgh, and thence across the famous Cedar Creek. Without waiting, however, to try the test of a battle, EARLY moved back again to Fisher's Hill. He may possibly use this strong position as a base for future operations. But even could he advance to Winchester, and take that place, he would find it a meagre position for winter quarters, since all the country between him and his railroad base is stripped and desolate. His only hope would be to recover lost prestige by a single coup—an attempt to which SHERIDAN would put insuperable objections.

The change in position of the armies, however, was accompanied by spirited engagements for a day or two; then hostilities subsided into those guerrilla operations which constantly disturb the quiet of the Valley. EARLY, it is said, had heard that SHERIDAN was to detach, temporarily or permanently, a corps from his command. The retrograde movement from Cedar Creek gave additional color to this idea. The enemy, therefore, sent a part of his cavalry to Wordensville, to threaten our right and rear, and to pillage, also, such supplies as could be found. On the 11th, he moved part of his forces briskly after SHERIDAN, whose march to Kernstown we have already described. On the left was ROSSER'S cavalry division, already thrown out in that direction, and on the right was LOMAX'S division, which marched to Front Royal, while KERSHAW'S infantry division kept the Winchester Turnpike, and arrived at night at Newtown, confronting SHERIDAN'S position at the next point, Kernstown. Some reconnoissances, attended with unimportant skirmishes, were made the same night by the enemy's cavalry.

The next day, Saturday, the 12th, our entire cavalry force moved out to reconnoitre the enemy's new position. MERRITT'S division took the turnpike, with CUSTER'S on his right, and POWELL'S on his left, the latter striking off on the road to Front Royal. POWELL soon after noon was beyond the Opequan, holding the pike. About the middle of the afternoon, he sent forward one brigade, which encountered LOMAX near the small village of Nineveh, and skirmished with him. A second brigade was then sent forward, and the first drawn into line. The enemy at once rushed forward on a determined charge, but was met and checked by our men, who advanced in turn, and after, a brisk encounter, drove him, and pursued him a long distance towards Port Royal. In this affair we captured two cannon and caissons, two colors, over 150 prisoners, including 20 officers, and some horses. Several of EARLY'S officers also, including Lieutenant-Colonel MARSHALL, were killed. Our total loss was less than 30, while the enemy's was probably greater. The enemy's division consisted of about ten regiments.

On the right, CUSTER was moving down the Middle Road and the one between that and the turnpike, while MERRITT took the turnpike. CUSTER skirmished briskly all day, moving slowly but steadily back to Cedar Creek. Our losses were in CUSTER'S division about 50 in killed and wounded, including Colonel HULL, killed. The division captured 20 or 30 prisoners, and lost from 130 to 150. MERRITT had a similar experience of constant skirmishing, with a loss of about 40 men killed and wounded. He did not advance far, however, finding KERSHAW'S division in his front, and superior to his own. In a word, therefore, our cavalry had pressed the enemy, without forcing a general engagement. At night, it retired towards its old position, having completed the reconnoissance. It is probable that the enemy's cavalry was also engaged in reconnoitering, when ours encountered it. That night the enemy retired across Cedar Creek, and carried his whole army back to Fisher's Hill, as our cavalry discovered on the following morning. The enemy's movement seems to have been a reconnoissance, and his withdrawal commenced on the afternoon of the 12th, during the cavalry skirmishing. Our cavalry have since reconnoitered to Strasburgh, ascertaining that the enemy's main force is either at New-Market again, or, at all events, not nearer us than Fisher's Hill. His entire army did not equal 15,000 men, and it had received no reinforcements, except a few poorly-equipped recruits. Our loss in the cavalry corps was about 250 men, of which the majority were prisoners. The enemy's report is that ROSSER drove our forces back, inflicting a greater loss than he suffered, and capturing 200 prisoners. In effect, as we have said, the enemy's losses were slightly heavier than ours, and he was driven from his ground, leaving two cannon and some wagons behind him.

Since EARLY'S withdrawal, our cavalry have held the country to Cedar Creek, and have reconnoitred beyond the Creek, meeting and skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry. There have been many guerrilla attacks also in our rear, between Winchester and Martinsburgh. On the 16th, Sergeant SCHAFFNER and 15 men were attacked by MONTGOMERY'S company of MOSBY'S men, near the Opequan. SCHAFFNER was killed, six of his men killed and wounded, and the rest captured; but afterwards recaptured by the Fifteenth Michigan. The enemy reports that, on the 10th, KINCHELO'S partisan rangers wounded and captured several of our cavalry scouts. On the 17th, a detachment of POWELL'S division found, on reconnoitering, that LOMAX was between Milford and Luray. A few prisoners were captured by us the same day, among them Captain HOBSON. On the Martinsburgh Turnpike, on the 15th, several of our soldiers were killed by guerrillas; and, on the next day, 25 of our cavalrymen were surprised by guerrillas, two killed, two wounded, and the rest captured. Similar encounters take place frequently in the Valley, where MOSBY'S men have large liberty. The enemy reports that MCNEILL captured 23 of our men on the 1st inst., in Hampshire county,—two or three men also being killed and wounded in the encounter on each side. On the 18th, it is reported, Captain BLAZEAR, with about 60 men, was defeated by guerrillas, and most of his men captured. The fact that a few guerrillas have crossed the Potomac has caused the formation of militia companies in some Pennsylvania border towns. In spite of the guerrilla incursions, the railroad from Harper's Ferry to Winchester is nearly completed, and will soon transport supplies. The Manassas Gap Railroad, after laborious construction, seems to have been torn up again. Both EARLY'S and SHERIDAN'S armies are now looking for winter quarters.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

THE war in Missouri has undoubtedly come to an end. In an official dispatch, elsewhere published, General SANBORN explains that the battle of Newtonia was the last effort of the enemy to check our pursuit, and, beyond that, his flight was hopeless and irremediable. General CURTIS says that PRICE crossed the Arkansas River under the fire of our guns. There is a very noticeable difference of opinion between these two generals, with regard to the policy of the pursuit, and a criticism launched by the former will undoubtedly provoke comment, if it provoke nothing else. But, one thing is very clear, that PRICE is fairly expelled from his October haunts in Missouri, with little prospect of returning thither again. The battle of Marais des Cygnes, fought and gained by PLEASONTON, was decisive in its effects. PRICE may, indeed, venture again across the Arkansas; but he will hardly be so strong as in the raid now ended.

Since the campaign is over for the present, it will not be improper to set forth an accurate statement of the enemy's strength in the two adjoining departments of Arkansas and Missouri. These forces comprise the troops of PRICE and MAGRUDER. PRICE'S army consists of 12,910 men, chiefly composed of cavalry and mounted infantry, apportioned as follows:—

MARMADUKE'S division	5,000
FAGAN'S "	4,240
SHELBY'S "	3,670
Total	12,910

MAGRUDER'S force consists of 22,930 men, apportioned as follows:—

INFANTRY.

WALKER'S division	4,000
CHURCHILL'S "	2,500
POLIGNAC'S "	3,500
PARSON'S "	3,880
Total	13,880

CAVALRY AND MOUNTED INFANTRY.

MAJOR'S division	3,700
GANO'S "	2,900
LOGAN'S brigade	700
PIERSON'S "	1,250
GRIFFIN'S detached regiment	500
Total	9,050

The total forces of PRICE and MAGRUDER are therefore 35,840 men. Their artillery consists of 80 pieces, of which PRICE has 18, and MAGRUDER 62. But the effective strength of this force, after PRICE'S late operation, cannot amount to more than 25,000 or 30,000 men. Of our own forces, without particularizing, it may be said that they amply outnumber those of the enemy. The portion of the Nineteenth corps left in charge of General REYNOLDS, was at the mouth of White River early this month.

Our latest advices from Missouri only confirm what has already been stated. On the 23d of October, Captain WHITE, of the Third Arkansas cavalry, attacked a train of 35 wagons, loaded with plunder from PRICE'S army, which had crossed the Arkansas. After four hours' fighting, he captured the whole train, with 200 horses and $11,000, dispersing the wagon-guard. His loss was 7 killed and 9 wounded, while that of the enemy was much greater. A train of over 100 wagons with a heavy escort and a section of artillery, left for Fort Smith on Monday, the 31st of October. General HERRON and staff followed, two days later, with a cavalry escort of 500 men.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S AND OTHER OPERATIONS.

WE give a very full account, in another place, of what has thus far revealed itself in regard to General SHERMAN'S movement. We have preferred to refrain heretofore from any reference to such information as we have received as to the purpose and direction of General

SHERMAN'S eastward march, and have not indulged in speculations upon it. We hope, however, to record it as it passes into history. Our latest accounts, received through Southern sources, announce that he was nearing Macon, and that a portion of the Georgia Legislature had been captured at Griffin by our cavalry. Augusta and Milledgeville were also being threatened by a column from SHERMAN'S army. General THOMAS is still watching the movements of BEAUREGARD and HOOD, who appear to be somewhat undecided as to what direction they will take. At last accounts, HOOD was in the neighborhood of Tuscumbia and Florence, Alabama, while BEAUREGARD was reported to have moved in the direction of Corinth, Mississippi.

The Rebel General BRECKINRIDGE, assuming the command in person in East Tennessee, has retrieved the disaster which General VAUGHAN suffered at the hands of General GILLEM on the 29th October. Reinforced by the return of absentees, and the arrival of new recruits, he attacked General GILLEM on the night of the 13th near Bull's Gap, and, defeated him; our cavalry gave way in the greatest confusion, a large number throwing away their arms in their flight. General GILLEM lost all his artillery, one battery, and his trains and baggage. Owing to the darkness his casualties were small, 220 being the total reported. The following account of the affair, in a dispatch from General LEE, dated November 16th, is substantially confirmed by the advices from Louisville:—

"General BRECKINRIDGE reports that on the night of the 13 h inst., he turned Bull's Gap, when the enemy attempted to retreat. About one o'clock on the 14th inst, with VAUGHAN'S and DUKE'S commands, he struck their column and routed it. Several hundred prisoners, ten stands of colors, six pieces of artillery, with caissons and horses complete, fifty loaded wagons with teams, and ambulances with medical supplies, &c, were captured."

After this affair General GILLEM retreated to Knoxville where he arrived on the 20th. The repulse of GILLEM has excited some apprehension for the safety of Eastern Kentucky, and General BURBRIDGE is concentrating his troops beyond Lexington. General BRECKINRIDGE has assumed the air of a conqueror in East Tennessee, issuing a proclamation granting protection to all who may wish to lay down their arms and become peaceable and quiet citizens.

In the Armies of the Potomac and James, all has been quiet during the week, and the troops have had an opportunity for rest in anticipation of the feast which the good people of the North have been so liberally preparing for their Thanksgiving. General GRANT has improved the opportunity for a flying visit to New York, returning to the Army again early the present week.

From North Carolina we have the report, through Rebel sources, of the evacuation of Washington, and its occupation by our troops.

THE newspapers inform us that Captain JAMES L. FISKE, commander of the Government expedition to Montana, to protect emigrants to that region, has returned to St. Paul. The expedition was organized at St Paul last spring under command of Captain FISKE, and consisted of a party of emigrants, a guard of soldiers, and a corps of men to take care of the Government property, drive teams, &c. The train consisted of about 100 wagons. After crossing the Missouri river the expedition was furnished with an escort of 50 cavalry, and proceeded safely until they reached the "Red Buttes," where they first met with hostile Indians, and one of the emigrants was killed. The Indians then followed the train for three days, their number apparently increasing every day, three hundred being counted at the last. It was a continual running skirmish. On the second day some of the emigrants accompanying the expedition poisoned two or three boxes of bread with strychnine, and left it where it was found by the Sioux, and, as was afterwards ascertained, 100 Indian men, women and children were killed by the "stratagem," as it is called in Captain FISKE'S account. In the skirmishes with the Indians, eight soldiers, three guards, and one emigrant were killed, and two men were wounded. It is estimated that over a hundred Indians were killed, not reckoning those killed by poison. We are uninformed as to the amount of responsibility which rests upon Captain FISKE for the barbarous method of dealing with the Indians which was resorted to by the accompanying emigrants. It is a case which should have military investigation, that the guilty parties may obtain summary punishment, and the honor of our arms be vindicated.

THE SOURCE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

THERE is a very common misconception of the origin of international law which often appears in the discussion of questions which have arisen during the existence of the Rebellion. The question being of the legality in view of that law of some public action, many persons seem to think it sufficient, in justification, to produce some one or more instances in which similar acts have been done, by the representatives of some national authority, for which no apology has been made or redress given to States which may have suffered by such acts; as if it were a maxim of international law that any act may be done by a nation, though to the injury of another, if it has ever been done before by any one nation, without apology or redress to the State which may have been aggrieved.

This arises from a mistaken notion of that *custom* from which international law is in a great measure derived; or from an erroneous conception of a *precedent* in international law; and this error comes from assuming too strict an analogy between custom and precedent in international law and these elements in municipal law.

The misconception also prevails, though less apparently, as to the nature of these elements in the municipal law. They are properly called a source of this law. But precedent or custom is not, as so many persons imagine, merely that which those living under law have been in the habit doing. It is that which they may have done with the sanction, express or implied, of the judicial power of the State. We may say that where that sanction is implied, there is *custom*, and that where it is express, there is *precedent*.

By a statute in the reign of GEORGE I., called the Black Act, any Hundred, a subdivision of a county, in which any of the felonies declared in the act should be committed, was liable to make satisfaction in damages at the action of the party injured. It is told that the Hundred in which Gad's Hill lies, on the outskirts of London, having been charged with a loss incurred by a robbery, it was pleaded on their behalf that, time out of mind, it had been common to rob on Gad's Hill. What the further course of pleading in this instance was we are not told. The fault of the plea was that no succession of robberies on Gad's Hill could make a robbery there legal; in view of the fact that, time out of mind, it had been common for the courts to hang for robberies on Gad's Hill. MONTESQUIEU says that the phrase in the beginning of all requests in the courts of certain of the old French provinces was "My "Lord Judge, it is customary that in your court," &c., showing that the custom to be ascertained is the custom of the court which administers the law, not of the people upon whom the law acts.

Now, the law acting upon nations as its subjects is not applied by any superior tribunal which may sustain the right of one nation by enforcing the correlative obligation of another. In theory at least, each nation vindicates its own rights by personally enforcing the fulfillment of the corresponding obligation of another, if the moral forces which always give sanction to recognized principles of international law are not sufficient to cause the fulfillment of of such obligation. But a tribunal which may give or withhold this moral sanction of the actions of each particular nation, and thus establish the customary law of nations, is found in the common opinion and verdict of nations in general. This may be expressed in a great variety of forms; as by public manifestos, diplomatic correspondence, treaty stipulations, by precautionary measures referring to possible acts of other powers; also, in an eminent degree, by the judgments of admiralty courts in matters wherein the relations of private persons are affected by international transactions; and lastly, though perhaps not least, by the adoption by courts and other public instrumentalities of the writings of private jurists or publicists, who have discussed questions of public law systematically, and who gather rules for future cases, either inductively from the sources above mentioned, or deductively from axioms already sanctioned by the unanimous approval of all civilized States.

It is therefore not sufficient, on a point of international law, to cite any number of acts as precedents, irrespectively of the consideration whether they have or have not been sanctioned by the great tribunal of opinion above indicated. Strong nations are perpetually violating the rights of weaker States, under pleas of necessity, balance of power, and so forth. But international law is not altered by these violations of its precepts, any more than the municipal law is affected by the many wrongs committed by the rich and powerful for which it fails to give adequate redress.

The *North British Review* of January, 1863, observes:—

"The dogmas of international law have not the same precision or absolute authority as those of municipal law. They have grown up gradually; they have undergone many modifications. * * * In fact the international code as it exists now, or rather as it existed at the close of the last great European wars, is a mixture of judge-made law and of the law of the strongest, and as such it is not in all its decisions either universally recognized as binding, or interpreted by all nations alike. It is, in truth, a sort of system of compromise which has grown up between the demands of belligerents and the remonstrances of neutrals."

This sounds very much like saying that the law declared by Great Britain is the right of the strongest, and when she was a belligerent, against the remonstrances of weaker neutrals, could not be the law for Great Britain when a neutral, if it could not also be declared in the right of the strongest. The passage is unblushingly characteristic. It is not true that the precepts of international law are less precise than those of municipal law. Its authority differs not in degree but in kind. It is not true, as here intimated, that the law varies, as between belligerency and neutrality, as the right of the strongest may be joined with either one or the other capacity.

We have of late seen many references to acts of aggression committed by Great Britain, when belligerent, against neutral rights. These acts are to be remembered when claims are made by Great Britain in the name of the law she has herself violated. For, as we have said in a recent number, international law is one of moral, rather than legal force, and the demand of moral right will be weaker in proportion to the disregard of moral obligation. But the protests of neutrals and the condemnation of juristical opinion have reiterated the law, which exists for the advantage or defence of other nations, in spite of these violations. If we follow England's example we must also assume her position, and rely on the law of the strongest.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY. This volume is a handsome, thin quarto of 72 pages, containing the uniform for Navy officers as prescribed in the Regulations of January 28, 1864. The work is printed on tinted paper, and accompanied with a profusion of illustrations, portraying clearly the form and character of each article of cap and sleeve ornaments, and shoulder-straps, designating rank. At the end is a compendium of the Laws of the United States relating to the Navy, passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress. New York: TOMES, MELVAIN & Co.

THE HISTORICAL WAR MAP. A handy military map of the United States, and of the scenes of the most prominent campaigns in the present war. It is accompanied by a diary of military events in the war from its inception to the beginning of the present campaign. It is in pasteboard covers, and easily carried in the pocket. Washington: HUDSON TAYLOR.

ARIZONA AND SONORA. By SYLVESTER MOWRAY. This is the most full and accurate account of the geography, history, and resources of what is sometimes called the Silver Region of North America, which we remember to have seen. Its author was formerly a lieutenant in the Third Artillery, and, by long residence and travel in Arizona, has made himself familiar with its character. This is the third edition of the work—a fact which shows its value and usefulness. New York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

HISTORY OF DURYEE'S BRIGADE. By F. B. HOUGH. Here we have an example which might be followed with advantage in many brigades in the Union Army. It is a history of what a single organization actually did and saw, and so far forms a valuable contribution to the records of the Great War of the Rebellion. DURYEE'S Brigade participated in the Virginia campaign under POPE, and the Maryland campaign of MCCLELLAN, in 1862. The typographical neatness and style of this volume are commendable. The present edition consists of 300 copies, and is on sale at VAN NOSTRAND'S, New York. A fine portrait of General DURYEE prefaces the volume. Albany: J. MUNSELL.

HISTORY OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY MEASURES OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH AND THIRY-EIGHTH UNITED STATES CONGRESSES—1861-64. By HENRY WILSON. Senator WILSON, in this little volume, presents the full record of recent Congressional measures upon the Slavery question, with candor, simplicity and fairness. Full credit is given to each side in the questions discussed, and the tedious circumlocution of Congressional debates is cut down, to the benefit of the reader. Boston: WALKER, WISE & Co.

PUBLIC LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS. Edited by GEORGE P. SAWYER. It is well known that this is the official edition of the Laws of Congress, sanctioned by that body. In fact, it is the only edition worthy of consultation and preservation. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, December, 1864. With the present number commences the 30th volume of this able periodical. Always interesting and lively, it is a very welcome companion to its multitude of readers, and we wish it a long continuance of its remarkable success. In the present number Mr. ABBOTT gives a sketch of our military operations in North Carolina. Grouping together all the main features of our occupation of that State, he has furnished a military picture at once brilliant and trustworthy. In fact,

we consider it the most clear, picturesque and accurate statement of the North Carolina operations, and especially of General FOSTER's expedition to Goldsborough, which has yet been given to the public. He has seized upon the main features of the expedition as they would appear to one participating therein, has given credit where credit was due, and has happily expressed the difficulties and success of our troops. Accurate cuts illustrate the story. Of course, in so general a sketch, some details of the tactics employed are wanting, but the sketch is very well drawn. Such pictures will aid future historians.

WE acknowledge with pleasure from Consul-General HITZ, Consul-General of Switzerland, the receipt of an elaborate and interesting pamphlet on the Military System of Switzerland, to which more extended reference may be made in a future number: and also, from Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Comptroller of New York city, his annual report for 1863. Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS send us a Phrenological head, with all the bumps in a healthy state of development.

ON Tuesday, the 8th of November, the truce fleet of Lieutenant-Colonel John E. MULFORD steamed out of Hampton Roads, on one of the most gratifying, if not one of the most important, missions of the war. This fleet, which was to give back to freedom and their homes about ten thousand invalid prisoners of war, comprised some of the largest, swiftest, and best-appointed vessels of the Government transport service. The fleet consisted of the following steamers:—*New York*, flagship of Colonel MULFORD, *Atlantic*, *Baltic*, *Northern Light*, *Illinois*, *Herman Livingston*, *George Leary*, *Crescent*, *Victor*, *Blackstone*, *Weybossett*, *General Sedgwick*, *Karnack*, *Constitution*, *General Lyon*, *United States*, *Varuna*, and *Star of the South*. Several of these were left behind; the *Varuna* to bring dispatches, and the others to sail directly for New York, having been temporarily detached from Colonel MULFORD's command, for the purpose of conveying troops from the Army of the James to the metropolis. Some of the largest of the transports, the *Atlantic*, *Baltic*, *Northern Light*, and *Livingston*, received their passengers at Point Lookout as early as the 29th ult., and remained with invalid prisoners on board in Hampton Roads from that day until the departure. Though each vessel had a surgeon, and many of them a representative of the Sanitary Commission on board, the mortality on shipboard was noticeably large. On the *Atlantic* there were forty deaths, but she was the first to arrive at Point Lookout, and receive the worst cases from the camps. The deaths were principally from scurvy and chronic diarrhœa. The entire number of deaths up to the time of the fleet's arrival at Port Royal was one hundred and two.

ON Saturday, the 12th, the *Livingston*, the *Leary*, and the *New York* went to the point of exchange—a place about midway between Fort Pulaski and Savannah. Here they were met by the Rebel steamers *Beauregard*, *Ida*, *Swan*, and *General Lee*. It was quite dark before the vessels were unloaded and Rebels prisoners transferred. The Rebel boats brought down from Savannah a large number of the "Richmond Ambulance Committee," who were provided with medicines, stretchers, and other necessities in great abundance. The members of the "ambulance committee," as they are termed at Richmond, wore broad orange-colored ribbons upon their hats, on which were printed the words "Committee for our Wounded." They manifested great concern for the comfort of their men, preparing hot coffee for them as they came on board. The latter, of course, seemed overjoyed at the prospect of soon reaching their homes after so long an absence. The transfer of the Rebel prisoners would occupy several days and be followed by the receipt of our prison-worn veterans.

UNDER the influence of the details of the capture of the Confederate steamer *Florida*, the English journals indignantly denounce the affair. The London *Times* says, that the act was most flagrantly lawless, and presumes that the American Government and its citizens will hasten to repudiate it; and that the New York Chamber of Commerce will scruple to forfeit its character by rewarding or justifying the crime committed. The London *Morning Post* thinks that the Federal Government will disown the act, but has some misgivings about it. It thinks that the outrage cannot be permitted to pass unnoticed by other powers, and that all the maritime powers should enter a protest against it. The *Daily Telegraph* thinks that the unlawful seizure of the *Florida* will cause unmitigated satisfaction in New York, although at the expense of the loss of national honor. The London *Morning Herald* believes that events such as these will speedily force European nations to interfere in the American difficulty, for their own security. The London *Daily News* has nothing to say about the matter, and the London *Star* is silent in regard to it.

A DRESS parade of bounty-jumpers took place in Indianapolis a few days since. Over one hundred of them were lashed two-and-two to a long rope, with a herculean African leading the column, and ringing the bell. Each jumper carried a large placard on his back, as an advertisement of his profession. A line of friendly bayonets, on each side, kept off the curious crowd, and the soul-stirring notes of the "Rogue's March," kept time to their tramping feet.

GENERAL GILLMORE ON GUNS AND PROJECTILES.

FROM advance sheets of Major-General GILLMORE's forthcoming "Report on the Operations Against the Defences of Charleston Harbor," we are permitted to make copious extracts in relation to the interesting subjects of guns, projectiles, and fortification. The extracts are made from the portion of the report devoted to "general observations, "notes and suggestions." We announced last week that Mr. VAN NOSTRAND had this work in press, and will only add that it will be speedily given to the public:

PARROTT RIFLED GUNS AND PROJECTILES.

There are perhaps no cast-iron hooped rifle guns in general use superior to PARROTT's 10, 20, and 30-pounders (2.9-inch, 3 64-inch, and 4 2-inch bores), considered with regard to all the essential requisites of a good and reliable gun; certainly none apparently more simple in construction, more easily understood, or that can, with greater safety to the piece itself, be placed in the hands of inexperienced men for service. The enormous and constant demand, under which they have been rapidly developed to their present degree of excellence, gives promise of a state of efficiency that will leave little to be desired at no distant future. Much still remains to be accomplished in the manufacture of PARROTT's large rifles (his 6 4-inch and 8-inch calibres especially) before they can be considered as reliable. In another part of this report we will discuss this subject more fully.

PARROTT's projectiles, as now manufactured, are both simple and generally effective. They receive the rotary motion from a ring of wrought iron or of brass set around the base of the projectile, and flush with it. The most serious defects in these projectiles that had to be overcome in the infancy of the invention, were that fully one-tenth of them failed to take the grooves, and consequently took a wild flight, while nearly as large a proportion prematurely exploded, generally before leaving the gun, in consequence, it is believed, of defects in the casting. The causes of both these imperfections are now removed, in a great measure.

PARTICULARS OF PARROTT RIFLED GUNS

Guns.	Diameter of Bore.	Length of Bore.	Weight of Gun.	Calibre.
	Inches.	Inches.	Pounds.	
10 pdr.	2.90	70	890	3 pdr. smooth bore.
20 pdr.	3.67	79	1 750	6 pdr " "
30-pdr. Army.	4.20	120	4 200	9 pdr. " "
30-pdr. Navy.	4.20	96.8	3 550	9 pdr. " "
100 pdr.	6.40	130	9 700	32-pdr. " "
200 pdr.	8.00	156	16 500	8 inch " "
300-pdr.	10.00		26 000	10-inch " "

CHARGES AND WEIGHTS OF PARROTT PROJECTILES.*

Guns.	Charge.	Weight of Projectiles.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
10-pdr.	1	9¾ to 10¼
20 pdr.	2	18¾ to 19½
30 pdr. Army.	3¼	About 29
30-pdr. Navy.	8¼	" 29
100-pdr.	10	80 generally
200 pdr.	16	150 "
300 pdr.	25	250 "

RANGES OF PARROTT'S RIFLES.

Guns.	Elevation.	Projectiles.	Range.	Time of Flight
	Degrees.	Pounds.	Yards.	Seconds.
10 pdr.	5	Shell 9¾	2 000	6½
10-pdr.	10	" 9¾	3 200	10¾
10 pdr.	20	" 9¾	5 000	21
20-pdr.	5	" 18½	2 100	6½
20 pdr.	10	" 18¾	3 350	11¼
20-pdr.	15	" 18¾	4 400	17¼
30 pdr.	15	" 29	4 200	17½
30 pdr.	25	" 29	6 700	27
30 pdr.	15	Long shell 101	4 700	18
30 pdr.	25	" " 101	6 820	28
30-pdr.	25	Hollow shot 80	7 180	29½
30 pdr.	35	" " 80	8 453	36¾

AVERAGE RANGES OBTAINED WITH PARROTT'S RIFLES ON MORRIS ISLAND.

Guns.	Elevation.	Charge.	Range.
	D g. Min.	Pounds.	Yards.
300 pdr.	13 30	25	4 290
200 pdr.	11 47	16	4 272
100 pdr.	13 30	10	4 272
300 pdr.	5 12	25¼	1 950
200-pdr.	4 12	16	1 760
100-pdr.	4 15	10	1 750

PARROTT's large rifles possess grave defects. The most serious of these we found to be their very unequal and uncertain endurance. Some of our most valuable batteries on Morris Island were disabled by the expenditure of the guns at a very early stage in the operations. The 8-inch rifle in the "Marsh Battery" burst at the thirty-sixth discharge at a constant elevation (except one firing) of 21 deg. 30 min., and at a constant charge of sixteen pounds. The projectile weighed one hundred and fifty pounds.

For the purpose of comparison take two 100-pounders, which burst as follows: one of them at the one hundred and twenty-second round, at 3 deg. 15 min. elevation—the greatest elevation having been 3 deg. 20 min., and the average 3 deg. 18 min.,—while the other burst at the eleven hundred and fifty-first round, at 12 deg. 30 min. elevation—the greatest elevation having been 13 deg. 55 min., and the average 13 deg. Ten pounds of powder was the constant charge for both pieces. The projectile weighed eighty pounds.

By far the most remarkable example of endurance furnished by any of our guns, and perhaps the most remarkable on record, was that of a 4.20-inch (30-pounder) Parrott rifle. The following history of the piece is furnished by Captain MORDECAI, chief of ordnance of this department. The gun was cast at the West Point foundry in 1863; its ordnance number is 193; it was mounted on Cummings Point in December, 1863, for the purpose of throwing shells into the city of Charleston; it was placed on a plain wooden carriage manufactured on Morris Island. Sixty-nine days elapsed between the first and last discharges of the gun. It was being fired the four thousand six hundred and sixth round when it burst. There were fired four thousand five hundred and ninety-four rounds with three and three-quarter pounds of powder, and precussion shells of twenty-nine pounds, charged with one and a half pounds of powder, with an elevation of 40 deg.; one round with the same as above except the elevation, which was 49 deg. 45 min.; seven rounds with the same as above except that time-fuses were used, with 40 deg. elevation.

Four rounds were fired with 3¼ lbs. of powder; time-fuzes, 4¼-inch shells weighing 29 lbs., and charged with 1¼ lbs. of powder; elevation 2 deg. 50 min.

Of these rounds, 4,253 shells reached the city; 259 tripped and fell short; 10 took the rifling and fell short; 80 exploded prematurely, but none in the gun; and four were fired at Fort Sumter and reached it, the distance being 1 390 yards. The first 2,164 rounds were fired at intervals of 5 minutes, but the firing at that rate was not continuous, 237 rounds being the greatest number fired in any one 24 hours, and 2 rounds the least; the average per day was 127 rounds.

The last 2,442 rounds were fired at intervals of 15 minutes, not continuously, 157 rounds being the greatest number fired in any one day and 7 the least, the daily average being 97 rounds. All the shells were swedged and greased. The gun was cleaned after each discharge, first with a dry sponge and then with an oiled one; it was washed out with water and cooled after every 10 fires. After the gun was loaded, and while waiting to be fired, a canvas cap was placed over the muzzle, to keep out drifting sand, and every care was taken that the gun should be clear from sand and dirt when fired. The vent of the gun was bouched twice during the time it was used. The bouching in use when the gun gave out was somewhat eaten, but very regularly, and not badly, the diameter of vent at the exterior being 25-100 of an inch, and the interior 375-1000 inch. The gun when it burst went into seven pieces; the muzzle and chase back to the axis of trunnions being one piece; that part of the cast-iron reinforce from six inches in rear of the front of the wrought-iron band, with the band, breech and cascable, being a second piece. The metal between these two pieces went into five fragments, two below the axis of gun and three above, one of the latter being quite small and located in front of the trunnions. The fracture within the band took place nearly in two planes, each being perpendicular to the axis of the gun. Three cracks extended back to the bottom of the bore, each along the junction of a land and groove; one immediately to the left of the vent, but not through it; one 1¼ inches to the right; and the third 3¼ inches to the left of the vent. The locality of the above fracture is at the point where the ring of the projectile rested when the gun was discharged.

The upper side of the bore, over and in front of the projectile when at rest, is much eaten by the gas. In some places along the junction of a land and groove, these gutters are ¼ inch in depth and 12 inches long. The surface of both lands and grooves are much guttered, though not deeply. On the lower side, 9 inches from the bottom of the bore, the edge of the lower land is entirely worn away, and this extends forward 12 inches. From 12 inches in rear of trunnions to within 4 inches of muzzle, the grooves are apparently unworn. At the muzzle on the lower side, the land is entirely worn away, down even below the bottom of the grooves. This wearing took place mostly to the right of a vertical plane through the axis of the piece. The diameter of the wrought-iron band at the front is increasing about 375-1000 of an inch caused by the fragments in escaping from within it. It is presumed that mortar powder was used in this gun, as that was the order. The records are not explicit on this point.

Plates xii. to xxxiv., inclusive, exhibit drawings and a brief history of bursted or disabled guns. They were prepared under Captain MORDECAI's direction. So far as could be ascertained from the guns themselves, the foundry and inspection numbers are placed upon the drawings, the former directly above the latter. The record is not full in each case, but as much so as the reports of battery commanders rendered possible. A portion of the fragments of some of the bursted guns were covered up by drifting sand and lost, but enough were preserved in each case to furnish a sufficiently correct idea of the fractures.

By an examination of the plates, it will be seen that, with some of the pieces, the entire breech was blown out, the fracture taking place about one inch in rear of the vent, and in a surface nearly at right angles to the axis of the gun, leaving the wrought-iron reinforce intact upon the other portion of the piece. In other words, the guns were broken square off under the reinforce. This kind of fracture occurred more frequently with the 200 than with the 100-pounders. The surface of fracture, in each case, might be termed conchoidal, with the convexity towards the front. It would be more nearly correct to call it a flat cone, with elements equal in length to the semi-diameter of the gun, and with the apex towards the front, and distant only about one inch from the plane of the base of the cone. Of the six 200-pounders and seventeen 100-pounders which were expended by bursting, four of the former and two of the latter gave way in this manner.

There were several examples of another peculiar fracture, also shown by the drawings, where the guns gave way laterally, just in front of the reinforce, by the blowing out of an oblong piece, which sometimes extended back well under the reinforce, without displacing or injuring the latter, and without causing any cracks or evidences of strain elsewhere. Such a fracture might be assisted, and indeed occasioned, by the bursting of a shell in the bottom of the bore, but it is known that in a majority of the cases which occurred on Morris Island there existed no such initial cause.

One 200-pounder and seven 100 pounders burst in this manner. The 200-pounder was only cracked. The piece did not come off.

As a rule, the wrought-iron reinforce was not broken or split open by the bursting of the gun, but retained its form and dimensions. There were four exceptions to this—viz, one 200-pounder and three 100-pounders. Two of these reinforces split into three pieces, and the others into but two. When the gun broke off under the reinforce, the latter remained intact upon the front or largest piece in all cases except one (a 100-pounder), when it adhered to the breech, and was detached with it, without breaking.

* In our operations before Charleston PARROTT's guns were always fired with the charges and weight of projectile indicated in this table.

The unequal or uncertain powers of endurance of the Parrott rifled-guns of large calibre (6·4-inch and 8-inch bores) is a matter which should, and doubtless will, command the earnest attention of the inventor and manufacturer. When costly guns become expended, under the ordinary circumstances attending their use in the field, before they have stood one-third or even one-fifth the service expected of them, the cause of the deficiency should be ascertained, and, if possible, a remedy applied. Whether the fault is attributable to practical difficulties necessarily connected with the mode of manufacture, in its application to large guns; to varying or capricious properties in the metal used; to inherent defects in the form given to the gun; or is the resultant of some or all of these several and distinct causes, seems to be a question of some doubt.

The fact that PARROTT'S guns of small calibre (his 30, 20, and 10-pounders) possess sufficient, and indeed, so far as my observation has extended, very high powers of endurance, is one of capital importance, as it confines the defects to the large calibres, and points to practical difficulties encountered in the fabrication as their probable cause, rather than to any fault in the form of the piece, or to the inferior quality of the metal used.

Why are PARROTT'S large rifled-guns far less enduring, as a rule, than his 20 and 30-pounders, particularly the latter? Why are some seriously deficient in endurance, while others possess much more than an average degree of this requisite quality? Is it because the wrought-iron reinforce fails to perform its appropriate functions in all cases? Is there any insurmountable practical difficulty in shrinking it upon the piece with precisely or approximately that degree of tension necessary to secure the maximum strength consistent with such a combination of the metals, and with the form and dimenensions adopted for the gun? We know that metals do shrink unequally in cooling, and that it is absolutely impossible to secure exactly the same amount of contraction in equal sized pieces of the same metal, even when manipulated under circumstances to all appearances identical. It is not possible, except in fluid, to heat a piece of metal uniformly through.

A very trifling inequality in the contraction of two hoops would occasion a marked difference in the strain upon the metal of those hoops, and, of course, in their compression of the metal of the guns. In proportion as the tension upon the reinforce approximates to its ultimate strength, is its capacity to sustain tension and relieve the strain upon the gun due to the firing diminished.

It is not, however, to a want of strength in the reinforce that the premature bursting of PARROTT'S guns is to be attributed, for the reason, already given, that that is not where the guns generally fail. The defect has been more prominently exhibited in the cast-iron.

No proof is needed of the premise that, if the wrought-iron hoop is shrunk upon the gun much too tightly, both its strength and that of the cast-iron are injured thereby; while if too loose, it fails to afford the requisite support. In either case the gun would be deficient in endurance.

The breaking in two of the gun under the hoop by a simple fracture at right angles to the axis of the bore, which was a case of frequent occurrence, would seem to indicate either that the strength of the cast-iron had been impaired by undue compression, or, what is more probable, that the gun was not of sufficient thickness to afford adequate longitudinal strength.

Those cases, also quite frequent, where the guns gave way laterally, just in front of the band, by blowing out an oblong piece, would indicate that the band did not extend far enough forward.

My own opinion, based mostly upon personal observation, is that, without materially increasing the weight of the band, it ought to reach about two calibres farther to the front, and terminate in a gradual taper. If the band be made to extend sufficiently far to the front to give the needed support at the place where so many of the PARROTT guns fail, by yielding laterally between the band (as now made) and the trunnions; and if, in addition to this, that part of the gun embraced by the band be made with a very moderate taper towards the breech (say one inch in twenty-five), and the band be then quickly screwed to its position like a nut, by means of machinery, so as to be in a condition to oppose some positive resistance to a longitudinal strain, the strength of these large rifles would doubtless be very much increased. The band should, of course, be screwed on while hot, and should cool with the gun in an upright position. The advantage of a uniform temperature would be secured by heating it in oil. I would suggest that the gun be cast on Major RODMAN'S plan, and that the rifling should be with a uniform twist.

These remarks have been suggested by an actual service experience with these guns, not only extensive and varied, but indeed unsurpassed, and are submitted in the hope that the intelligent attention and well-known skill of the inventor, as well as of other practical mechanics who have made the fabrication of cannon a special study, will be earnestly directed to this matter.

AMES' WROUGHT-IRON GUNS.*

Within the last thirty years, there have been numberless unsuccessful attempts to make good wrought-iron guns of *large* calibre. Various methods of manipulation have been tried, but, until quite recently, they have all ended in failure, more or less complete. With regard to the *small* calibres, the efforts have been attended with more success. Wrought-iron field pieces are now in general use in our Armies.

Mr. HORATIO AMES, of Falls Village, Connecticut, is the inventor and manufacturer of a wrought-iron gun, by a process which seems to render the size and calibre of the piece a matter in a great measure independent of the practical difficulties of fabrication.

The gun is formed by welding together, in succession, a series of wrought-iron disks and rings. The disks are used to form the solid portion of the gun at the breech, and the rings that portion containing the bore. The construction of the gun is commenced at the cascable.

The rings for forming the largest part of the gun are each compounded of three concentric rings, accurately turned and fitted together. The compound rings are turned to precise shape on their faces before the final welding to construct the gun takes place. The centre, or inner ring, projects slightly beyond the plane of the other two, in order to render certain the perfection of the welding next the bore.

AMES' guns have been put to very severe experimental tests at the Washington naval ordnance yard and elsewhere; none have yet bursted. A rifled 50-pounder, weighing five thousand six hundred and thirteen pounds, calibre 5·1 inches, density 9,671, and tensile strength 66,175, was fired with three and a quarter pounds of powder, and shell and shot weighing thirty-seven and three-quarters pounds. At the sixteen hundredth round the firing ceased, and the official report closes by saying that the firing was discontinued "on "account of rapid increase of vent." The vent was not *bouched*, and no further trial of its endurance was made, so that we are still ignorant of the real merits of the piece. The report upon the trials with this piece contains the following remark:—

"A *cast-iron* 30-pounder stood two thousand rounds without bursting, the model being the same as the gun made "by Mr. AMES." This is calculated to convey the idea that AMES' gun was tested to its limit of endurance, although the record does not show such to have been the case.

Another of these guns, of the same dimensions as the one just mentioned, but bored for an 80-pounder, was fired at the Washington navy yard. The trials stopped at the four hundred and thirty-eighth round, but the gun did not burst.

Another of these 50-pounders (an imperfect one) was tried at the foundry in Connecticut, with the intention to burst it. The following are the reported results. The piece rested on skids eight inches above the ground.

First round, twelve pounds of powder and a one hundred pound ball; second round, sixteen pounds of powder and a three hundred pound bolt; third round, twenty pounds of powder and a four hundred and fifty pound bolt. The gun recoiled from the blocks supporting it thirty feet; bolt went through two mounds of earth ten and twelve feet thick respectively, and then eighty rods beyond.

Fourth round, twenty pounds of powder and a two hundred pound bolt; loaded so that the bolt projected from the muzzle one inch, with the end resting firmly against a block of cast-iron weighing two thousand eight hundred pounds. Gun recoiled sixty feet. The cast-iron block, which was 36 inches by 20 inches by 20 inches, went through a bank of earth twelve feet thick and forty feet beyond.

These severe tests produced no visible effects upon the piece, and did not appear to have impaired its powers of endurance.

The experience of this war, sustained by recent trials in this country as well as in Europe, has developed the fact that no rifle guns of large calibre have yet been made and put into service, possessing sufficient powers of endurance to stand, *with certainty*, eight hundred, or even five hundred rounds, fired with a service charge of between one-ninth and one-tenth the weight of a solid elongated projectile suitable for the gun.

What the service demands is a gun strong enough to sustain the repeated shock of at least one thousand charges of powder, in as large quantities as can be burned with useful effect behind the projectile, and at any required elevation. If Mr. AMES' claim to have produced such a gun by his peculiar method of forging be verified by trial, its cost (eighty-five cents per pound, based on the prices of 1860), should scarcely be deemed an overruling objection to its general adoption in the service.

The average number of rounds sustained by PARROTT'S 100 and 200-pounders on Morris Island, excluding those in which the bursting could be traced to the premature explosion or breaking of a shell, was three hundred and ten.

The cost per pound of AMES' largest guns is about six times that of PARROTT'S 8-inch rifle. Its calibre is seven inches, and it weighs 19,400 pounds.

COST OF GUNS.*

NAME OF GUN.	Material.	Bore.	Weight.	Cost p'r'l pound.	Total cost.
		in.	lbs.	cts.	$
Armstrong 10½ inch gun.	Wro't iron coils in hoops	10.5	26,880	33.6	9,000 00
Armstrong 110 pdr. gun.	Wro't iron coils in hoops	7.	9,184	23.9	2,195 75
Horsfall gun	Wro't-iron forged solid	13.	53,846	23.2	12,500 00
Alfred gun	Wro't iron forged hollow	10.	24,094	20.7	5,000 00
Krupp's 15 inch gun†	Cast steel forged solid	15.	33,600	87.5	29,400 00
Krupp's 9 inch gun	Cast-steel forged solid	9.	18,000	56.2	10,125 00
Bessemer forging	Cast-steel forged solid	7 to 8	11,200	13.0	1,466 06
Blakely 12 inch gun	Cast steel hooped with steel	12.	40,000	87.5	35,000 00
Blakely 11 inch gun	Cast steel hooped with steel	11.	35,000	78.5	27,500 00
Blakely 10 inch gun	Cast-steel hooped with steel	10.	30,000	58.3	17,500 00
Blakely 120 pdr. gun	Cast steel hooped with steel	7.	9,600	62.5	6,000 00
Whitworth 120 pdr. gun	Cast steel hooped with steel	7.	13,440	37.2	5,000 00
Parrott 100 pdr. gun	Cast iron hooped with wro't-iron.	6.4	9,700	12.4	1,200 00
Parrott 8-inch gun	Cast-iron hooped with wro't-iron.	8.	16,300	14.1	2,300 00
Parrott 10-inch gun	Cast iron hooped with wro't iron.	10.	26,500	17.0	4,500 00
Rodman 15-inch gun	Cast iron cast hollow	15.	49,100	13.2	6,500 00
Rodman 10-inch gun	Cast iron cast hollow	10.	15,059	9.75	1,468 00
Rodman 8 inch gun	Cast iron cast hollow	8.	8,465	9.75	825 00

BRIGADIER-General John P. Hatch, U. S. Volunteers, has been relieved from the command of the District of Florida, Department of the South, and ordered to take command of the Northern district, relieving Brigadier-General E. E. Potter, U. S. Volunteers; Brigadier-General E. P. Scammon, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from the command of the Hilton Head District, and will take command of the District of Florida; Brigadier-General Potter, on being relieved by Brigadier-General Hatch, will resume command of the Hilton Head District.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

THE ST. ALBAN'S AFFAIR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your issue of the 19th instant, you say, relative to the St. Alban's raiders, that our Government should at once take the ground that "it is not possible, under the "laws of war, to give the character of a belligerent act to "this transaction,"—referring to the act of the raiders.

I infer hence, that you lose sight of the fact that *if* the act of the raiders was an act of war, then the harboring them, or affording them a base of operations, is a flagrant violation of the law of nations binding upon neutrals; or else, you believe there is insufficient proof that the raiders *were* harbored and furnished a base of operations.

In my mind, the raiders are simply criminals; but if it is decided they are not such malefactors as to be the proper subjects of requisition under our extradition treaty, then as belligerents they have been permitted to make such use of Canadian neutral territory as makes the British government chargeable with a violation of the law of nations. It is more than a violation of the laws of war, since the latter is that law only which exists between the belligerents for the time being.

Now the raiders propose to show that the transaction was originally *conceived* outside of Canada. What then? Their *point d'appui* must have been somewhere in Canada. But suppose even that this was not the case,—then their withdrawal into Canada *with their booty*, and making some point therein a dépôt for the same, is a use of neutral territory which is violative of the law of nations. It is a stronger case than the using of such territory for the purposes of transit merely.

Canada (or Great Britain) must therefore eject these belligerents (supposing them to be such), or else permit the United States to make the same use of the neutral ground. If she is physically unable to prevent the one belligerent from making such use, the other belligerent may rightfully prevent it. Otherwise the latter has just cause for declaring war against the neutral who has thus furnished assistance to the belligerent whom it favors.

I cite no authorities, presuming that the propositions will not require the proof afforded by precedents.

A.

[Our correspondent will find the points to which he alludes touched upon in an article published elsewhere in this issue.—ED.]

MILITARY PUNISHMENTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Of all the nations of antiquity we have reason to believe that the Egyptians possessed the best organized army, that is, organized in the modern acceptation of the word. While, however, so much doubt hangs, like a veil, over that portion of the history of Egypt when "Misraim" was in the full flower of its greatness, triumphant by force of arms in remote regions and glorious in riches and general prosperity at home, it is not politic to cite its military organization as a model. Nevertheless, before dismissing the kingdom of the Nile, the writer ventures to assert that, if history can be relied on, the Egyptian Army was better organized, better fed, better paid, better policed, better treated and less cruelly punished in every respect than any army within the succeeding 3,000 years. Compared with the Assyrians and other ancient Asiatic nations, the Egyptians were an eminently merciful people, not merciful as we understand the term, but comparatively so. The sculptures of Nineveh prove that flaying alive and other equally barbarous torments were the customary fate of captives in war among the nations seated on the Tigris and Euphrates. To these cruelties the sovereignties along the Nile presented a marked contrast in their conduct to the unfortunate in arms.

Second to the Egyptian, and first in the opinion of almost every one who has written on military affairs, towers aloft the army organization of Rome down to that period when the sands of Parthia swallowed up the cohorts of CRASSUS, and the forests of Brunswick the legions of VARUS. During the glorious preëminence of Rome's militia, the military punishments were simple but severe, very severe—nay, cruel as they seem to us; but when contrasted with those of the Latin's chief rival, Carthage, and those of their antagonists every where in the known world, they were merciful. It has often been asserted, and it is eminently true, that the early Romans were a religious nation, and real religion, the honest conviction of the heart, is always comparatively merciful.

Among the contemporaneous Gauls, he who came last to the rendezvous was either cut to pieces or thrown living into a fire; mutilation was common at the will of the commander, and the punishments for greater crimes were burning alive or death by some lingering torture. The Greeks, like the Israelities, stoned their delinquents to death. The Romans of the Republic recognized no such barbarous penalties as disgraced the Druidic, Punic or Asiatic peoples.

Meanwhile, among the Romans, scourging was the commonest punishment. The higher officers had power to whip with rods, the centurions with vine sticks. If a soldier caught and held the centurion's vine, he was degraded or cashiered; if he broke it, he was put to death. The Roman allies were whipped, as little boys used to be chastised, with birches. Disobedience of orders involved the penalty of death at the will of the general. Desertion was rewarded with cruel whipping, followed by sale into the lowest grade of slavery. Roman scourging was, it is likely, in no respect so severe as the Austrian or Russian, unless the sentence was flogging to death. In Austria, if the soldier died under the lash, his corpse was to receive the balance of the number of blows not inflicted on his living body. In 1847, sixteen Hungarians were sentenced to run the gauntlet until 6,000 blows were received, and ten others to 100 lashes, all deadly sentences (BARDY, 21 and 26).

*A description, in considerable detail, of AMES' guns, and the method pursued in making them, has already appeared in the public prints of this country, otherwise the information here given would have been withheld.]

*From ALEXANDER L. HOLLEY'S work, now in press.

†This is the weight and price unofficially reported. The price is probably not far wrong.

The punishment for desertion of a post, the colors, or their officers, the loss of arms, theft, false witness, or any crime, however small, upon a third repetition, rendered the criminal liable to the death penalty. It was very common to feed the troops who behaved badly in any way with barley instead of wheat. Corps which ran away under peculiar circumstances were made to lie without the camp, without shelter of any kind, until they recovered their reputation. This rule was adopted and carried out by GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS. TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS compelled those troops who had proved delinquent at Beneventura to swear that they would never, henceforth, take food or drink unless in a standing posture, except when obliged by sickness to do so (LIVY iii. xxiv., §16, 26).

Others, again, were transported to the most distant and disagreeable fields of operations, and compelled to serve as long as the war lasted, without regard to the expiration of the term of their enlistment. These two last punishments might be worthy of adoption by our own Army. Outrageous punishments were sometimes resorted to, but they were dangerous experiments, as was proved in the case of the Tribune POSTHUMIUS, who for putting a soldier to death under a *hurdle* was himself stoned to death by his own troops (LIVY i., §50, p. 297).

With the Empire flocked in strange gods, stranger ideas, and stranger abominable punishments. Selling into slavery became common. AURELIAN executed a soldier by causing his feet to be bound to the tops of two trees bent down, which trees, being allowed suddenly to fly up, tore the criminal apart. This was a Persian punishment. MICRINUS had a Tribune tied to the wheel of a cart and, thus revolving, carried him a day's march. Others were sewed up alive in the bodies of cattle, whose heads were cut off to allow free ingress to the air, that the sufferers within might not suffocate but linger [on enveloped in putrefaction, and thus die of hunger. The Emperor CASSIUS had a mast one hundred feet high erected, and then strung it with delinquent soldiers, like onions on a bunch. Fires were then kindled around it, and the pendant culprits gradually smoked and roasted to death. Throughout Roman history, the selection of individuals by lot to suffer as an example, sometimes one out of five, one out of eight, one out of ten, one out of twenty, &c., comprised under the general term, *decimation*, was common. From Persia and the East the Empire borrowed the death penalties of the Trough and the Ash-Tower. In fact, there was no cruelty practiced amid the remotest barbarian allied or subject nations which was not repeated in and around the imperial city. In the example of the Trough, the victim was placed in a case not unlike that of a mummy, his face, with the hair, eyebrows, eyelashes, &c., shaved off, exposed, and smeared with honey to invite insects, and thus left to die. The Ash-Tower was a confined hollow circular building in which ashes or dust were kept continually in motion, until the condemned died of suffocation. Crucifixion was a favorite Roman penalty for foreigners and slaves, but not for citizens. Before Jerusalem, crosses were multiplied until no more wood could be obtained as material or prisoners as victims. The crucified captives of the army of escaped gladiators with which SPARTACUS menaced Rome, lined the road by which the victorious consul retraced his triumphant steps. Trampling a culprit under the feet of an elephant, or dislocating a criminal's limbs by attaching his arms to the fore and legs to the hind limbs of an elephant, which was then moved off rapidly until the victim was jerked to death, emanated from a Hindoostanee idea of justice.

To come to a later period, blowing from the mouth of a cannon was esteemed a peculiarly military punishment. It is no novelty, although brought prominently forward by its revival after the East Indian mutiny. It was common among the Algerines or Barbary Corsairs, who not only blew Christians from their guns but shot them out of their larger calibres and from mortars. The Turks much affected this cruelty, and Christians were not always backward in imitating it. Neither can claim it as a modern idea. It is one of the old-new discoveries. The ancients hurled men and limbs freely backwards and forwards, from their mighty missile engines, out of and into beleaguered towns. WILLIAM the Conqueror rained a shower of hands and feet, cut off from their captured fellow-citizens, among the population of Alençon.

TURNER, in his "Pallas Armata," says that, among the Turks, roasting at slow fires, flaying alive, impaling, and *guanching* were military punishments. Guanching is an awful thing. The Russians had something like it for the pirates on the Volga—viz., hanging a criminal on two iron hooks, inserted under the short-ribs, the irons being fastened into two uprights set strongly upon a float, which was then set adrift in the river. Whoever relieved the criminal, and was captured, was liable to take his place. Guanching proper was inflicted by throwing the condemned from the top of a tower or high wall into a place whose sides and bottom were beset with iron pricks or hooks. If the culprit fell upon his head, breast, or abdomen, he might esteem himself happy, as death would be likely to ensue; whereas, if he was caught or spitted by a leg, arm, or less vital part, he would have to hang till the extremity of pain, hunger, thirst, or birds of prey put an end to his miserable existence. Again, in the last scene of SHAKESPEARE'S revolting tragedy of "Titus Andronicus," there is the description of by no means an uncommon military punishment among the Asiatics:—

> "Set him breast-deep in earth, and famish him;
> There let him stand, and rave, and cry for food:
> If any one relieves or pities him,
> For the offence he dies."

The North American Indians aggravated a similar doom by burying the victim neck-deep, lighting brisk fires about his exposed head, and liquifying the brain within the skull. A mode of death among the pirates was to compress the body until blood burst from the eyes, nose and ears. Plucking out the eyes is an every day punishment in Persia; and very recently, upon the defeat and capture of a multitude of new religious sectaries, the court, comprising the highest dignitaries of religion, the law and the army, vied with each other in gashing the bodies of the captives and sticking jagged fire-brands in the wounds, inflicted with care, so as to avoid a vital part and prolong the agony. The Mussulmen, in fact, seem little behind barbarians in their ingenuity of torture. Inserting ragged splinters under the nails, and into the most sensitive parts, is not confined to Erzeroum, where an English officer (CURZON, "Travels in Armenia, 91–96) saw this sentence carried into effect.

According to the military codes in force, even during the past century, many crimes were punished with torture and death which are now considered venial offences. Treason, mutiny, both of which had a much more comprehensive signification then than now, were liable to the cruelest forms of the death penalty—such as the strapado, breaking on the wheel, tearing apart with wild horses, and burning alive. The strapado, described at length in the former paper, was not considered a death penalty, inasmuch as the sufferer might survive, although horribly crippled. That this punishment was well understood, and often inflicted, in England in Queen ELIZABETH'S time is proved by FALLSTAFF'S reference to it (HENRY IV., part I, act 2, scene iv.). This frightful punishment (to make it plainer) is when a person is drawn up to a great height, and then suddenly let fall with a jerk, but not to the ground, "which not only breaketh his arms to pieces, "but also shaketh all his joints out of joint, which pun-"ishment it is better to be hanged than for a man to un-"dergo."

Officers who did not do their duty in striving to subdue a mutiny were punished with death, likewise for gambling on guard. Breaking his sword by the hand of the hangman over the officer's head was a common punishment.

If the reader is not surfeited with this entertainment of cruel punishments, he can procure a dessert to the repast in VICTOR HUGO'S "Napoleon le Petit," Londres, 1852, livre iv., pages 235–'7, conclusion 387–'91, &c., and look up the details of the tigerish acts he therein refers to in works which devote whole pages to barbarities he has indicated in single lines.

But to Field-Marshal MUNNICH, the Dane Oldenburger born, the great Russo-Crimean conqueror, and to the Bourbon King of Naples, BOMBA, were reserved still greater elevations of barbarous celebrity in the scenes of military punishments than are herein dwelt upon.

In the case of MUNNICH, it is absolutely necessary to translate literally, so horrible is the fact recorded of this "great man":—"Since this epoch (the career of CHARLES "XII. and PETER the Great) the rôle of the Russian armies "in Europe becomes important. A few years afterwards, "under the Dane MUNNICH, the world saw them place the "crown of Poland on the head of AUGUSTUS; but if their "discipline rendered them already formidable, the cam-"paign of MUNNICH against the Turks and Tartars demon-"strated sufficiently that no personal valor animated his "troops. So many men fell sick to avoid the danger of "the Southern steppes, that it became necessary to have re-"course to the most barbarous methods to inspire terror in "the minds of these truants (*truands*, literally, vagrants). "One reads in the accounts that he (MUNNICH) caused to be "buried alive in the presence of the army the soldiers who "had fallen sick, and chained general officers to the can-"nons during the march" ("Revelations sur la Russia," translated from the English by M. NOBLET, and annotated by the celebrated M. CYPHRIEN ROBERT. Paris, 1845). This statement has been published elsewhere, and Lieutenant-General Sir EDWARD CUS, B. A., in his "Annals of the "Wars," vol. 1, page 213, Ann. 1736, §7, says:—"To "remedy this evil (malingering), the Marshal (MUNNICH) "issued an order forbidding any one to be sick on pain of "being buried alive!" In Russia, where in these days, according to Major-General MANSTEIN, an eye-witness, who served under MUNNICH, and afterwards commanded the Prussian right wing at Prague, in 1757, a major-general (HEIN, 112–113) for dilatoriness was degraded from his rank and nobility, and condemned to serve for the rest of his life as a private dragoon, and their own artillery was turned upon recoiling columns. It is not likely that such a "great "man" as MUNNICH issued an order against real or feigned sickness which was not carried into execution against any malady he considered to be assumed.

Such horrors were perpetrated, if history lies not, five quarters of a century since. Approaching our own times did not seem for a long time to bring much amelioration to the soldier's woes. None at all, either to soldier or civilian, in some countries since less than a quarter of a century ago. BOMBA outdid the deviltries of the Inquisition before he went to his account, leaving a son who, by exile, expiates in a slight degree the atrocities of his father.

Again, what was the condition of a soldier under FREDERICK the Great? A very hell! The cane was going all the time. Man, by caning, was beat into a machine. Dropping a bayonet, suffering a hat to fall off or be blown off, and sneezing was punished with severe caning. An old officer said to a French officer of distinction at Potsdam: "Our sol-"diers do not cough so often now as they used to do!" Poor devils! A fit of coughing brought on a paroxysm of blows. Gracious heaven! what a lot was that of the soldiers whose discipline enabled FREDERICK to withstand and triumph over banded Europe! Whether marked out for a soldier by a red string round the neck when a child, or crimped and swindled, or hurked into the service, it was all one. Doubtless, death in front lost a great portion of its terrors in the feeling of the ever busy cane and the certain death so near. To such an extreme of desperation, feeling that release was hopeless, were the Prussian soldiers driven, that it became a common crime for the privates to murder little children that they might be executed in consequence themselves. They selected little children under the idea that such would go direct to heaven, and so death prove to them a gain, and by being executed the soldiers hoped to escape the spiritual punishment denounced against self-murder and suicide. It has been stated that even in subsequent years Prussian soldiers, tired of their thankless service, have been known, when blank cartridges were issued for a mock battle, to pour water into their muskets, and shatter their heads with the explosion. This has been related. Why resort was had to water (this useless missile), when the blank cartridge would have done as well, is not more extraordinary than the child-killing mania of the soldiers of the FREDERICKS, father and son. This rabies for caning might also be referred to in connection with the French service.

A very extensive course of military reading must bring the conviction that, although strategy dates from the beginning of history, modern organization cannot be carried back further than the first quarter of the seventeenth century. To GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS the world owes the military new birth from a very chaos in everything appertaining to modern martial order. His military regulations, particularly as regards a penal code, were a Phœnix rising from the ashes of those digested by the Emperors MAURICE, A. D. 539–602, and LEO, A. D. 865–911. The intervening one thousand years had been dark indeed in their ignorance and in its inevitable corollary cruelty. The Swedish Articles of War were such as could have emanated from none but a true Christian at such a period. His system of courts-martial proved the justice of his mind; their procedure wonderful in their equity for the age. "The penalties (never inflicted "except upon legal conviction) are, first, corporal inflictions "on head or hand, with more or less dishonor. The most "shameful of all was hanging, which every tenth man by "lot must undergo if a squadron of horse or regiment of "foot took to flight during an engagement before they "were disabled from using their swords." In the Imperial service the corresponding penalty was decapitation. Witness the decimation of the Madlon horse regiment for flight from the battle of Breitenfeld in 1642: "The rest in such "case to serve without a standard, to be out of quarters "(the old Roman republican punishment), and to clean "the camp, until they had compensated their offence by "manhood. Other punishments were riding on the wooden "horse, imprisonment with fetters, bread and water, the "gantelope (originally *gaslauf* or *galloup*, from gas or gat, "a threat; and *lauppen* or *louppen*, to run), pecuniary fines, "deprivation or degradation for officers, ignominous ejec-"tion from the camp for privates. Caning was not permit-"ted. Courtesans were not suffered in the camp." Wives were allowed. Religious service was fervent and frequent. What a step forward was all this! Compare these Articles of War with the regulations which then governed, or rather misgoverned the armies of other nations. Such were the Articles of War drawn up by GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS. They were to be read once a month before every regiment. The Lord High Chancellor (the famous OXENSTIRN) read them himself for the first time to the Swedish army, twenty thousand strong, drawn up in battle array on the Meadow of Aorsta, about 1612. ANCHOR.

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE REGULAR SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—There are no serious grievances so difficult to correct as those which have been imperceptible in their growth. Such evils generally arise from unforeseen circumstances. They are at first light, and are tolerated as unavoidable inconveniences; next, they become hardships which are patiently borne with the expectation that time will alleviate them; but, finally, they assume the proportion of a serious wrong exceedingly difficult of redress; because by a mysterious combination of circumstances, they have with time and endurance, falsely assumed the appearance of right, or at least of necessary, remediless evils. When a class of persons is suddenly threatened with the infliction of a gross wrong, a simultaneous united resistance, arising, however, without concert, aided by a popular, virtuous antagonism to inflicting deliberate wrong upon any class, effectually averts the evil. But when the growth of an ill has been so gradual as to be unperceived, the sufferers under it are deprived of these sources of antagonism, and are compelled to endure it, feeling that redress is so difficult as to be almost hopeless.

It may be freely admitted, to the glory and credit of our volunteer service, that the bravery of our soldier citizens has made peace and the suppression of this wicked Rebellion a definite certainty; yet, after three years of war, experience has demonstrated that the main dependence of a nation, in time of war, rests in its regular service—in its regular army and its navy. No Congress would now have the temerity to discuss the abolition of the West Point or Newport colleges.

The regular service has become a necessity; without it the Nation could not maintain itself. Although our volunteers have covered themselves with glory, yet the volunteer force is scarcely such a necessity nor is it a permanent force. It has come directly from the people, is of the people: it exists, as a military organization apart from the people, for only a prescribed period, and then reverts back, and its constituent elements become the people again. In its emoluments it strikingly differs also from the regular force. The privates are enriched by such large bounties that their pay is often better than that of their officers, who are most of them gentlemen whose avocations and resources as civilians generally ensured them in the future as ample a competence as they enjoyed before entering the service; and it is notorious that pecuniarily the position of many has been advanced by entering the service, in which, also, the rapidity of promotion offers an additional prospect of increased compensation. The regular service is far different. The officers of the regular Army and Navy exist as a separate class. They have been educated for their respective services, and as a point of honor are expected to continue in them. To them the profession of arms becomes more than a profession, it is a duty from which, after an education at the State's expense, none can honorably withdraw without cogent reasons. This is a very essential point, for, volunteer officers can at any time resign, or when the prescribed and brief term of service has expired, they can determine not to renew it, and thus retire to civil life; whereas, as has before been said, regular officers cannot do this consistently with exalted ideas of honor and duty, even in time of peace, much less in a period of war! Nor can they well be regarded as civilians in any capacity. So many, that the exceptions are insignificant, regard themselves as belonging especially to the State as to amount to nearly all the officers in the regular service; these gentlemen from a high principle regard it as not part of their duty to interfere in the civil affairs of the State, and therefore seldom vote: of them it may emphatically be said that "none are for a party, but all are for the State." They consider it their duty to fight for the nation and maintain its honor abroad, leaving to the people at home the privilege of voting. It will be seen therefore how strikingly the regular service differs from the volunteer.

Now, had it been proposed at the outset of the Rebellion that after three years of arduous service, and after the

Army and Navy had been covered with glory, the officers in each branch of the service should be suddenly reduced to half pay, while their active duties should continue, the whole Nation would have resounded with indignant protests against such monstrous injustice. Yet such has virtually become the case, and not a voice has been raised against it. Surely, the mere statement of such a wrong is enough without any amplification. Surely, sir, it should not be necessary to remind Congress that the officers of the service have in common with the whole Nation, had their expenses more than doubled, while their salaries are diminished by taxation. That the expenses for their necessary equipments, for their uniforms, their apparel, their arms, their wives' and families' necessities, and for their own mess have been greatly more than doubled; that, in fact, as stated, they have been virtually reduced to less than half pay. Surely, it ought not to be necessary to remind Congress that these hardships exist. Yet the last Congress seemed so insensible to them, although they then existed in very embarassing operation, that these very officers were compelled to see their already inadequate compensation still further decreased by the subtracting of one-tenth from salaries already reduced to less than half pay.

As a naval officer, sir, permit me to declare that this state of affairs is unendurable and demands redress. Every other profession can take care of itself.

The lawyer, the physican, the clergyman, the merchant, each has a power within his own control to protect himself. Clerks, merchants, day-laborers, all are alike enabled to seek and to find relief under the present burthen of advanced prices. Even the volunteer force can refuse to volunteer, and, in effect, did so refuse until Government and localities offered an adequate compensation. But the officers of the regular service, educated to consider themselves as liberal gentlemen, expected to act as such and condemned if they do not,—these gentlemen who are bound to continue in a service from which there is no honorable exit, who evince a far more exalted patriotism by so doing than any other class of citizens, these brave men can have no redress, save by Congressional action, which has hitherto been only to their prejudice.

Surely, sir, a consideration of these weighty grievances should induce speedy action for their relief. Officers *cannot* be partisans save as for their own Government against all others,—they belong to no faction; they are not politicians, seldom even voters. Surely then, in their case, a united Congress, untrammelled for once by a party question, should afford them relief without delay, and thus perform a righteous act of national justice to a large class of brave men.

NAVY OFFICER.

HORIZONTAL SHELL-FIRING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Your readers at all versed in the history of artillery will be somewhat "taken aback" at the assertion made by Captain MAYNARD at a meeting of the Polytechnic Society of New York, that the system of horizontal shell-firing (so called), "is entirely American," and that the late Colonel BOMFORD invented the gun for that method of throwing projectiles.

Not to occupy an unnecessary space in your journal, it will suffice to cite two historical facts to show that such a pretension is, to say the least, quite untenable. The first will be found in the quarto edition of "PAIXHAN's Nouvelle "Force Maritime," Paris, Bachelier, 1822. p. 84, where M. DESCHIENS is stated to have "invented the means of firing "bombs with cannon, not in throwing them parabolically as "is done with mortars, but horizontally like a solid shot. On "one occasion this secret was of great use to him; he went "from Brest to Toulon, and found himself surrounded by "four English ships, heavier than his own. He had two "bomb-cannon on board which he used upon two of the "English vessels, and with which he set them on fire, and "thus diverted the attack by compelling them to turn their "attention to extinguishing the flames. The English, surprised at this new invention, and apprehensive of the destruction of their ships by fire, made way for their opponent and allowed him to pass." *This happened about the year* 1690!

Secondly, by reference to page 12 of the "Recueil des "bouches à feu," commenced by General MARION and finished by Captain DE BRETTES (published in Paris by G. CORREARD, in 1853), and plate 86 of the atlas of that work, your readers will find the description and engraving of a Venetian shell-gun, cast in 1701 of nearly twelve inch calibre. "It was adopted for the armament of ships, and "to enable them to fire in broadside heavy, hollow projectiles under as low angles as is customary in firing solid shot "from ordinary cannon. This piece was excluded and "abandoned by the Venetian navy in 1762; and with the "exception of its numerous ornaments, it resembled perfectly the heavy *licornes* in use in the Russian artillery "from time immemorial." In the "Dictionnaire de Parmée "de Terre," by General BARDIN (published in Paris, by J. CORREARD, 1857), under the head of Obusier Cannon (shell-guns), this arm is described as a kind of howitzer invented by the Russian army, which Colonel PAIXHAN proposed to apply to the use of the navy in 1824. It is proper to add that in doing this, Colonel PAIXHAN, so far from claiming the honor of inventing shell-guns, seems to have been scrupulous in naming all the antecedent experiments with regard to them. He distinctly states the fact that "the Americans of the United States have" what he terms "large carronades of nine inches diameter, which "they call Columbiads, and that they have recently made, "for those guns, hollow, elongated projectiles of an ovoid "form containing fifteen pounds of powder, having a fuze, "which they keep secret, which explodes the shell at the "moment of impact." (p. 137 "Nouvelles force Mari"time). Allusion is here evidently made to the Columbiad introduced by Colonel BOMFORD, and to the Stevens shell, which was for a long time kept secret and never came into general use. The information was probably taken to France by Captain MONTGERY of the French navy, who visited the United States about the time the Columbiads were made, and this circumstance may have given rise to the very inaccurate and unjust assertion that "General "PAIXHAN, the French officer, then in this country, was "struck with the experiments of Colonel BOMFORD, and "when he returned to France brought out the system there, "and the gun was soon known as the Paixhan."

Colonel BOMFORD has the merit, and should have the credit of perceiving the advantage of shell-guns and of having constructed and used his influence to bring that class of gun into use in this country. To his inventive faculties and industry, joined with those of the late CYRUS ALGER, of Boston, the Navy owes its excellent time-fuse.

The foregoing sketch of the history of shell-firing from cannon, will, it is hoped, at least establish the point that the invention belongs neither to PAIXHAN nor BOMFORD, nor has ever been claimed by them, and that, to say the least, it is extremely probable that the idea of constructing guns to throw shells at low angles, as solid shot are thrown, originated in Russia.

A. A. H.

P. S.—In your journal of October 19th, under the head of "Curiosities in Artillery," and the signature of "Anchor," a correspondent after some remarks about leathern artillery, speaks as follows:—"In this connection "comes up the parallel question as to who invented the "shell-guns we Americans style Columbiads and which the "French call Paixhans, after the general of that name, "whom they claim to have invented them. We claim "these effective guns are due to Colonel BOMFORD of the "New York (*sic*) Ordnance Department."

The French authorities call a piece of ordnance of this kind "canon á bombe," or "canon obusier," just as in English we call it a shell-gun. The idea that the French claim the invention for PAIXHAN, or that we have a right to claim it as American, though popular, is quite erroneous, as a very cursory study of the history of artillery will prove.

CHAPLAINS IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Much has been said of the unfaithfulness and inefficiency of many of our chaplains; but chaplains in general are not condemned, unless by some unfortunate individual who, judging from his own experience of them, concludes the whole institution to be a "nuisance." It is not a nuisance—it is good; and only needs a little attention to be made eminently popular. It is not all of a chaplain's duty to lead the religious exercises of the camp. He should be the representative of the religious, refined, and good-mannered society that was left at home; for the soldier might grow boorish without one single example to remind him how he used to live.

But why is it that the Army, and not the Navy, requires the services of this officer? I belong to the Volunteer Navy; but do not, for that reason, feel inclined to part with all home feelings and associations, if it can be helped. We need the chaplain here as much as we needed the minister at home, and he was a desideratum. The gunboat wants a chaplain as much as the camp, and his opportunities for labor here are greater. He has readier access to officers and men, and can mingle with them more; his facilities for preaching would be greater, and for carrying a library of books, which to soldier or sailor of our volunteer service is a friend of interest and profit. The crew of a gunboat is made up of citizens temporarily transformed into seamen. The cutlass and the pike think as much as the bayonet does, and their users require as much food to thought, and have as much time for reading. Yet the gunboat has no chaplain, and seldom any religious exercises. For the seamen it is all hard work, with no recreation, no exciting novelty-seeing, that lightens the monotony of the soldier's life, but confinement within the iron walls of his vessel; nothing but the trashy novel to take his thoughts beyond his boat. Give him something to occupy his mind all the time (which the ordinary work on a river vessel does not do), and he will make a better sailor. Then there are more boys among us that ought to have some attention. On some of the receiving ships these do receive instruction, but on boats in service there is no time for this to be regularly practiced, and they only want some one to look after them, for they are in a hard place. The captain cannot do it, and so it is nobody's business.

It may be objected to this, the expense of a chaplain for every boat, containing perhaps a hundred men, while on the land service he is charged with a regiment. But does not the surgeon and the paymaster serve a regiment also on land? Yet both of these officers are allowed to a boat, and both have their stewards. The surgeon is necessary, but no less the chaplain. Retrenchment should not begin in this quarter. It is owing to every crew that both of these officers be furnished to them; neither do we want the paymaster taken from us.

WARRANT.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In the South and Southwest, our Armies, under the the energetic and gallant SHERMAN, have achieved grand results, and the student of military science may well pause to admire the brilliancy of mind and the firmness of purpose which succeeded in wresting from the enemy position after position which seemed to be impregnable. From the flanking of Resaca to the grand movement commencing on the 26th of August and ending with the fall of Atlanta, our Army met with no positive reverse, moving only from one victory to another. I remember few similar cases in history, and we may well be excused if we look upon SHERMAN as one of the *great masters* of his profession. Surely, he has taught us something new in the art of war; indeed his whole campaign is replete with interest, and I had hoped that ere now some master mind would have given us a just and impartial history of, and criticism upon, the greatest military movements ever conceived or executed.

Serving with a cavalry command, my opportunities for observing the movements of the mass of our troops have not been good, yet I have learned a lesson in regard to cavalry service which certainly will be beneficial to my command in future. It is this, that all cavalry (to be thoroughly efficient) should be perfected in the drill of the trooper dismounted, also in the skirmish drill. The country in which we are obliged to fight almost precludes the possibility of using the sabre, or of inflicting any serious damage upon the enemy save by manœuvring the men on foot and using the horses to make rapid flank movements, and unless the men are well drilled as skirmishers, and accustomed to movements on foot, the best conceived cavalry expeditions will meet with reverses in this portion of the country. Indeed, it is absolutely necessary that all the cavalry serving in this department should become accustomed to fighting dismounted. The introduction of the Spencer carbine has been of great benefit to the Army. The long range, accuracy and the facility with which this piece is fired, render it by far the best arm the cavalry could have. Of this we had a bloody illustration on the 31st of August, near Jonesboro'. Our division (KILPATRICK's) was on the extreme right of the Army, a small gap intervening between our left and the right of the infantry. Through this gap CLAIBORNE's division attempted to pass; in fact, CLAIBORNE seemed disposed to ignore the existence of a cavalry division so near him, and pressed forward obstinately to throw himself upon HOWARD's flank. KILPATRICK let him pass until we could open on his flanks. Our right turned his left. His right was turned by our infantry, when in a fit of anger and desperation he hurled his whole force upon our devoted little division. The attack was received by three regiments armed with Spencers, and three times the Rebel masses were hurled back. Our division was then withdrawn to the north side of Flint River. Our loss was light; the enemy lost severely. But had our troops been mounted and armed with any other arm than the Spencer, nothing save a rapid retreat would have saved us from utter defeat.

Nothing in this war is more remarkable than the rapidity with which our soldiers construct breastworks and barricades. I have seen miles of barricade constructed in twenty minutes. Every picket post and almost every vidette station is a miniature fort. The entire country from Nashville, Tenn., to Jonesboro', Ga., is almost literally a continuous fortification. The hill-tops are covered with forts, and the farms in the valleys have exchanged their wooden fences for ditches and breastworks. The inventive genius of the American citizen is not dampened in the least by the restrictions thrown around him by *discipline;* it has only been diverted from the arts of peace to the grand art of war.

Whether this will be my last shake hands with you or not depends altogether upon the reception my gossipping letter will meet at your hands. It is not often that we Kentucky soldiers say "How do you do?" to the glorious old Army of the Potomac, yet we listen eagerly to all tidings from the Army before Richmond. If it is good, we rejoice; if it is the sad intelligence of defeat, we but place our hands upon our sabres, and swear that "we will fight it "out."

OLD SOLDIER.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY,
CAMP NEAR MARIETTA, GA., Nov. 8, 1864.

LEE AND PETERSBURGH.

From the Richmond correspondence of the London *Times* we take two significant paragraphs:—

There is one plan by which, at the price of the bricks and mortar of Petersburg, General LEE might curtail the existing prolongation of his lines, might assume a much stronger defensive position and considerably increase the difficulties of his opponent. That this plan will be adopted, if occasion requires, is by no means improbable; but so long as General LEE feels himself strong enough to hold and protect Petersburg as well as Richmond he will continue to cling to both. If he gave up the town of Petersburg, and fell back upon the western and higher bank of the Appomattox, holding the heights of Pocahontas, which girdle Petersburg on the West and North, his strength for defence would be much greater; but he would have, in some measure, to give the little city up to its assailants, much in the same fashion as Fredericksburg was given up to the Federals while the Confederates held Marye's Heights.

It has often been urged by the wise military heads that this would be a judicious step, but experience has shown to what misery the inhabitants of towns surrendered to the enemy are reduced, and to this misery General LEE will not consent that Petersburg shall be exposed, if he can prevent it. My own impression is that the success or failure which may follow Hood's daring move in Georgia (of which I spoke in my last letter) will govern the operations of GRANT against Richmond. The reciprocity and mutuality which have always existed between the various armies of the Federals on the one hand and of the Confederates on the other, in the East and West, were never more apparent than at this moment. If the Confederates maintain their present attitude before Richmond, and continue to hold their enemy back until, as is here anticipated, a great disaster has overtaken SHERMAN in the West, I do not scruple to say that, in my opinion, Richmond will laugh its assailants to scorn. If, on the other hand, SHERMAN is able to extricate himself from his present critical position, by either beating or outwitting HOOD, there will be reason for apprehension about Richmond during the coming winter, the like of which has never existed before.

GENERAL BARRY ON SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

BUFFALO, Nov. 20, 1864.

EDITORS OF THE BUFFALO COURIER.—I have been deeply mortified by reading in the Buffalo *Courier*, of Saturday, the opinion of some indiscreet friend that I had been sent to the North by Major-General Sherman, in connection with peace propositions from the State of Georgia. I beg to say that I have come North for no such purpose. I arrived at my home late last night, seriously ill from an attack of erysipelas in the face and head, which utterly prevented me from accompanying Major-General SHERMAN in his present expedition. As I am the last officer who left Major-General SHERMAN (having bidden him good-bye at Kingston, Ga., on the 12th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., when he turned his horse's head in the direction of his proposed operations), a word or two as to the condition of his Army may be of interest. General SHERMAN has every infantry, cavalry and artillery soldier that he wants; they have all received eight months' pay, their outfit has been especially adapted to a hard and rapid Winter's campaign; and the morale of the troops is unequalled. Our friends at the North must exercise patience with regard to General SHERMAN's movements, but must never for a

single moment lose confidence in his final success. His genius and vigor will carry the Army triumphantly through the work which it has to do.

I may add that on Monday night last, Hood's entire force, including FORREST's cavalry, were in the immediate neighborhood of Tuscumbia and Florence, Alabama, watched by a body of troops under command of Major-General GEORGE H. THOMAS, of such strength as will render the invasion of Tennessee an impossibility, and even the withdrawal of HOOD for service elsewhere, an operation of extreme delicacy.

WILLIAM F. BARRY, Brigadier-General,
Chief of Artillery of Major-General SHERMAN.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

A DINNER was given to Brigadier-General Stannard at Montpelier, Vt, on the 17th.

COLONEL Tibbets, of the Griswold light cavalry (New York), is now commanding a brigade.

MAJOR-General Butler arrived at his headquarters on the 18th, and has resumed command of his department.

LIEUTENANT Wm. Gilder, of the Fortieth New York, has been promoted to be captain and assistant adjutant-general.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel David H. Vinton, Deputy Quartermaster-General, has been promoted to be Brevet Brigadier-General.

COLONEL Morrow, Twenty-fourth Michigan, wounded at the Wilderness battle, has returned to his regiment entirely recovered from his wound.

BRIGADIER-General Thomas W. Sweeney, who was wounded in the late campaign in Georgia, arrived in New York a few days since.

CAPTAIN Marrenner, of the Nineteenth army corps, has been appointed assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of major, to date from the 23d of October, 1864.

LIEUTENANT Le Sage, Third Virginia cavalry, has been appointed provost-marshal of the second division in Sheridan's Army, vice Captain Prendergast, killed.

CAPTAIN Headley, Twenty-first New York, has been detailed for duty as acting assistant inspector-general of the Second cavalry division, Sheridan's Army.

CAPTAIN Thomas G Whytal, Acting Quartermaster, in charge of the forage depot at Alexandria, has been assigned to the command of the depot at Augusta, Maine.

COLONEL Stagg has been permanently assigned to the command of the brigade in Brevet Major-General Merritt's division, formerly commanded by Major-General Custer.

SURGEON Blainey, Medical Director of the Department of West Virginia, has been relieved, to go to Chicago. Surgeon Campbell, United States Volunteers, takes his place.

MAJOR Pope, of the Eighth New York, has been detailed as inspector-general of Major-General Custer's division, vice Russell, who died of wounds at Sandy Hook.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel L. F. Haskell, Seventh U. S. C. T., has been promoted to be Colonel of the Forty-first U. S. C. T., attached to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Tenth Corps.

BREVET Major-General Grover, who was wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, has returned to duty, and is again in command of the Second division of the Nineteenth corps.

MAJOR Will Rumsey, formerly of Major-General Averill's staff, has reported to Brigadier-General Powell, for duty as assistant adjutant-general of the Second cavalry division.

IN the absence of Brevet Major-General Merritt, who had received a short leave to go North, Brigadier-General Devin commanded the First cavalry division, Middle Military Division.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Page, late Chief Assistant Quartermaster for the cavalry corps, Middle Military Division, has been promoted to the position of chief assistant quartermaster of the department.

DR. IRA W. BRAGG, formerly assistant surgeon in the marine hospital in Chelsea, Mass., died in New Orleans on the 21st ult., of yellow fever. He was twenty-eight years old, and was born in Croydon, N. H.

FIRST Lieutenant A. H. G. Richardson of Company K, 114 Pennsylvania Volunteers (Zouaves d'Afrique), now on duty at the headquarters of Major-General Meade, has been promoted to the rank of Captain.

CAPTAIN Barrenger, lately Chief Quartermaster of the Department of West Virginia, has been relieved in that position by Captain Farnsworth, the latter assuming charge of the main office at Cumberland, on the 10th.

FIRST Lieutenant W. B. Dean, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh regiment New York Volunteers, is announced as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of the South, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

THE Secretary of the Navy has approved the sentence of a naval court-martial in the cases of Midshipman Edward N. Roth, Robert E. Carmody and Benjamin S. Richards. The former was sentenced to be dismissed the naval service, and the latter two to be suspended from duty for five months, and forfeit half of their pay during that period, for drunkenness.

ARTHUR C. Parker, Second Lieutenant Thirty-third Massachusetts Infantry, and Aide-de-Camp to General Meade, while returning from his regiment to headquarters, was taken prisoner, August 24, 1862, near Bristoe Station, by a party of professedly Union men, and shot in attempting to escape. Authentic news has just been received of his death. The deceased was a member of the Class of 1862 of Harvard College.

WE are informed of the death at Sheridan Hospital, Winchester, Pa., of Lieutenant Henry M. Baldwin, of the Fifth United States Artillery. Lieutenant Baldwin was mortally wounded at the battle of Ceder Creek, and during the retreat was left on the field. When the Rebels fell back he was recovered and sent to the rear. He lingered for a considerable time, when all that medical science could achieve was done to aid him, but without effect.

MAJOR D. H. Harkins, Captain A. Jones, Captain T. R. Leavitt, Captain J. H. Stephenson, and Lieutenant J. F. Wyckoff, of the First New York (Lincoln) cavalry, having served their full term of three years, has been mustered out of the United States service. Lieutenant E. C. Watkins, of the same regiment has been promoted to be A. A. G., and assigned for duty to the staff of Brigadier-General Seward, commanding post at Martinsburgh, Va.

THE following promotions and appointments to be field-officers have been announced by the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts:—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles F. Walcott, to be colonel, November 9, 1864, Sixty-first regiment; Captain Ebenezer W. Stone, to be lieutenant-colonel, same regiment, same date; Captain James G. C. Dodge, to be major, same regiment, same date; Captain Moses F. Webster, to be major, October 18, 1864, Fourth cavalry.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"It is my sad duty to inform "you of the death of Captain John S. Gordon, late Cap- "tain 13th New York heavy artillery, in command of the "United States steamer *Reno*. On the morning of the 7th "inst. a detachment of sailors from this vessel, under com- "mand of Captain A. L. Fitch, accompanied by Captain "Gordon, went up to Swift's Creek, N. C., to drive in the "enemy's pickets. They were driven in, but the Rebels "making a new attack, their first volley brought down Cap- "tain Gordon, mortally wounded. A shot had passed "through the right breast. He was much beloved by the "officers and crew."

MAJOR Charles Seaforth Stewart, United States Engineer corps, who has been stationed at Fortress Monroe in charge of Fortress Monroe and Fort Wool, now being built on the Rip Raps, has been ordered to report to Major-General Phil Sheridan. Colonel Henry Brewerton, United States Engineer corps, formerly stationed at Baltimore, is the successor of Major Stewart. Mr. John Bogert, Chief Civil Engineer, in charge of Fort Wool; Mr. Reuben H. Boughton and Mr. Stuart, foreman of Fort Wool; Mr. Upton, and all the old employees of Major Stewart, have been retained by Colonel Brewerton.

THE following are recent casualties amongst officers:—Killed—Lieutenant Wm. J. Rasberg, Sixth N. Y. A.; Major E. Jones, Sixth N. Y. A.; Colonel Hull, Second N. Y. C.; Captain Prendergast, First N. Y. C. Wounded—Colonel J. H. Kitching, Sixth N. Y. A.; Captain L. Young, Sixth N. Y. A.. Captain Wm. G. Ferris, Sixth N. Y. A.; Lieutenant W. Vredenburgh, Sixth N. Y. A.; Lieutenant E. Fountain, Sixth N. Y. A.; Lieutenant Nathan Gregory, H, Twenty-fifth N. Y., left foot; Lieutenant Jas. McCormick, Co. E, Second N. Y., right hip; Lieutenant Randolph Grant, Co. A, Sixth N. Y., right side; Lieutenant E. H. Eggleston, Co. B, Second Ohio, back.

THE following promotions and appointments to be field officers are promulgated by the Governor of Massachusetts:

Third Regiment Heavy Artillery.—William S. Abert (Captain Sixth Cavalry, and Lieutenant-Colonel on the staff of Major-General Banks), to be Colonel, November 16, 1864; Major John A. P. Allen to be Lieutenant-Colonel, same date; Captain James M. Richardson to be Major, same date.

Fourth Regiment Heavy Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel William S. King to be Colonel, November 14, 1864; Captain Samuel C. Hart to be Lieutenant-Colonel, same date; Captain Francis E. Boyd to be Major, same date; Captain William N. Meserve to be Major, same date; Captain Joseph W. Gelray to be Major, same date.

THE following officers are announced as the staff of Brigadier-General C. C. Andrews, commanding Second division, Seventh army corps:—Surgeon Albert C. Wedge, Third Minnesota infantry veteran volunteers, Surgeon in Charge; Captain George Monroe, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Charles E. Howe, Twelfth Michigan infantry veteran volunteers, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain W. H. Wendell, Assistant Quartermaster; Captain Byron B. Rockwell, Twelfth Michigan infantry veteran volunteers, Provost-Marshal; Captain Abraham F. Risser, One Hundred and Sixteenth Illinois infantry volunteers, Acting Judge Advocate; Lieutenant Ezra T. Champlin, Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant Heman D. Pettibone, Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant Andrew P. Collins, Twelfth Michigan infantry veteran volunteers, Acting Ordnance Officer; Lieutenant Thomas A. Pollock, Twenty-second Ohio infantry veteran volunteers, Acting Assistant Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Nov. 16, 1864.

TO THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE SAILORS' FAIR, BOSTON:—

I have just shipped per Adams' Express a box of trophies from the battle field to your address, which please accept as a donation from the armies operating against Richmond to the Sailors' Fair, held in your city. Hoping the offering may prove an acceptable one, and that it will contribute to the benevolent and patriotic purpose designed by your fair, I subscribe myself your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY, Nov. 20, 1864.

GEORGE BLISS, Jr., Secretary:—

DEAR SIR—Your telegam advising me of the shipment of six thousand turkeys for the thanksgiving dinner of this Army is received. Permit me in behalf of the soldiers to thank the good people of New York and the country for their kindness, and to assure them that for the occasion a no more acceptable present could have been made. Orders have been issued for the equal distribution on arrival.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

A HUGE block of granite, which is to form the funeral monument of the Danes who were killed during the assault on Duppel, was sent there from Flensburg lately. It is a cube, on which is the following inscription:—"Here lie the "bodies of two hundred Danes."

THE Sixteenth Army corps is temporarily discontinued, its troops having been transferred by General Sherman to other corps. General Reynolds remains on duty in the West, however.

OBITUARY.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL T. E. G. RANSOM.

THIS gallant and accomplished young officer, recently in command of the Seventeenth Army Corps, who died at Rome, Ga., on the 29th ult., of disease induced by the exposure of the service, is deserving of more than a passing notice.

General RANSOM was born in Norwich, Vermont, on the 29th of November, 1834. His father, Colonel Truman B. Ransom, was President of Norwich University, commanded the 9th Regiment of United States Volunteers in the Mexican war, displayed signal ability and bravery in the field, and fell at the storming of Chapultepec, on the 13th of September, 1847. The son inherited his fathers sterling qualities, and has made the name illustrious in his country's annals. His career, how brief, but oh, how bright it is! At the first audible whisper of Rebellion, he was in Southern Illinois, and organized a company. On the 30th of April, 1861, he was mustered into the three months' service, as Major of the 11th Illinois Infantry, and on the day the term expired re-entered for the war, as Lieutenant Colonel of his old regiment. On the night of the 19th of August, in a brilliant dash upon Charleston, Mo., he received a severe wound in the shoulder, was granted sixty days' leave, and reported for duty at the expiration of the seventh day. He was four times severely wounded, and save for such reasons never sought a furlough, and in his last illness commanded the corps in pursuit of Hood, riding in an ambulance several days after he was unable to sit on his horse. At Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburgh, where he made that memorable charge, flag in hand at Pleasant Hill, wherever there was history made, there rode the General. But we cannot name all the fields of his fame, his military history is a record dense with marches and battles, with wounds and dangers, and famous victories. The fields and fortresses of eight States have witnessed his patience, his generosity, his valor, his devotion, and now a grateful and lamenting nation deplore his early death. A man of fine genius, great military capacity, of untblemished personal character, of high promise as well as of noble performance, he has added another splendid name to the mighty martyrdom of the Rebellion, another costly gift to the American Union. What grander deeds he might have achieved, what more glorious life he might have illustrated, no man can tell. He died before noon, but how refulgent was the morning. He sleeps in Chicago, the home of his adoption, and the loyal people of Illinois will do befitting honor to his sacred dust. **

SHERMAN'S ORDERS FOR HIS MARCH.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, KINGSTON GA., Nov. 9, 1864.

Special Field Order No. 120.

1. For the purpose of military operations this army is divided into two wings:—viz. The right wing, Major-General O. O. Howard commanding, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps; the left wing, Major General H. W. Slocum commanding, the Fourteenth and Twentieth corps.

2. The habitual order of march will be, whenever practicable, by four roads, as nearly parallel as possible, and converging at points hereafter to be indicated in orders. The cavalry, Brigadier-General Kilpatrick commanding, will receive special orders from the Commander-in-Chief.

3. There will be no general trains of supplies, but each corps will have its ammunition and provision train, distributed habitually as follows:—Behind each regiment should follow one wagon and one ambulance; behind each brigade should follow a due proportion of ammunition wagons, provision wagons and ambulances. In case of danger, each army corps should change this order of march by having his advance and rear brigade unencumbered by wheels. The separate columns will start habitually at seven A. M. and make about fifteen miles per day, unless otherwise fixed in orders.

4. The army will forage liberally on the country during the march. To this end, each brigade commander will organize a good and sufficient foraging party, under the command of one or more discreet officers, who will gather near the route travelled corn or forage of any kind, meat of any kind, vegetables, corn meal, or whatever is needed by the command; aiming at all times to keep in the wagon trains at least ten days' provisions for the command and three days' forage. Soldiers must not enter the dwellings of the inhabitants or commit any trespass; during the halt or in camp they may be permitted to gather turnips, potatoes and other vegetables, and drive in stock in front of their camps. To regular foraging parties must be entrusted the gathering of provisions and forage at any distance from the road travelled.

5. To army corps commanders is entrusted the power to destroy mills, houses, cotton gins, &c., and for them this general principle is laid down:—In districts and neighborhoods where the army is unmolested, no destruction of such property should be permitted; but should guerrillas or bushwhackers molest our march, or should the inhabitants burn bridges, obstruct roads or otherwise manifest local hostility, then army corps commanders should order and enforce a devastation more or less relentless, according to the measure of such hostility.

6. As for horses, mules, wagons, &c., belonging to the inhabitants, the cavalry and artillery may appropriate freely and without limit; discriminating, however, between the rich, who are usually hostile, and the poor or industrious, usually neutral or friendly. Foraging parties may also take mules or horses to replace the jaded animals of their trains, or to serve as pack mules for the regiments or brigades. In all foraging of whatever kind, the parties engaged will refrain from abusive and threatening language, and may, when the officer in command thinks proper, give written certificates of the facts but no receipts; and they will endeavor to leave with each family a reasonable portion for their maintenance.

7. Negroes who are able-bodied and can be of service to the several columns may be taken along; but each army commander will bear in mind that the question of supplies is a very important one, and that his first duty is to see to those who bear arms.

8. The organization at once of a good pioneer battalion for each corps composed, if possible, of negroes, should be attended to. This battalion should follow the advance guard, should repair roads and double them if possible, so that the columns will not be delayed after reaching bad places. Also, army commanders should study the habit of giving the artillery and wagons the road, and marching their troops on one side; and also instruct the troops to assist wagons at steep hills or bad crossings of streams.

9. Captain O. M. Poe, Chief Engineer, will assign to each wing of the army a pontoon train, fully equipped and organized, and the commanders thereof will see to its being properly protected at all times.

By order of Major-General W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON, Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL SLOCUM'S ORDER TO HIS WING OF THE ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS
ATLANTA GA., Nov. 7 1864.

Circular.

When the troops leave camp on the march about to commence they will carry in haversack two days' rations salt meat, two days' hard bread, ten days' coffee and salt and five days' sugar. Each infantry soldier will carry sixty rounds of ammunition on his person. Every effort should be made by officers and men to save rations and ammunition; not a round of ammunition should be lost or unnecessarily expended. It is expected that the command will be supplied with subsistence and forage mainly from the country. All foraging will be done by parties detailed for the purpose by brigade commanders, under such rules as may be prescribed by brigade and division commanders. Pillaging, marauding and every act of cruelty or abuse of citizens will be severely punished. Each brigade commander will have a strong rear guard on every march, and will order the arrest of all stragglers. The danger of straggling on this march should be impressed upon the mind of every officer and man of the command. Not only the reputation of the corps, but the personal safety of every man will be depended on, in a great measure, upon the rigid enforcement of discipline and the care taken of the rations and ammunition.

By command of Major-General SLOCUM.
H. W. PERKINS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be m de payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1864.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LIEUTENANT.—So much of section five, act of July 22, 1861, as allowed forty cents per day for the use and risk of the horses of company officers of cavalry, was repealed by section 10, act of July 17, 1862. All cavalry officers, whether regulars or volunteers, are required to furnish their own horses and equipments, and there was no propriety in giving the forty cents per day to the volunteer officer, whose pay was otherwise the same as that of the regular officer of similar grade. The difference between the pay of officers of cavalry and infantry is given to the former for the use and risk of his horses. By consulting the Army Register you will see that a captain of cavalry receives $129 50 per month, and first and second lieutenants $112 83, while captains of infantry receive but $118 50, first lieutenants $108 50, and second lieutenants $103 50.

Officers are not entitled to use public horses, whether on or off duty; unless, not being mounted officers according to law, they are assigned to duty requiring them to be mounted.

V. R. C.—An officer of the Veteran Reserve Corps who has become fit for duty in the field, cannot be *transferred* to any regiment whose officers are appointed by State authorities. You might, perhaps, obtain a transfer to the United States colored troops, or no doubt you would be permitted to accept any commission that you might receive from the Governor of any State.

MEDICAL CADETS are required by law to act as dressers in general hospitals, and as ambulance-attendants in the field, under the direction and control of the medical officers. They are liable to any other duty in the medical department, which may be required of them by their superior officers.

V. R. C.—Officers desirous of entering this corps should apply for information to the Provost-Marshal-General at Washington.

SHERMAN'S GRAND CAMPAIGN.

DURING that journey of General GRANT to Harper's Ferry which was followed by such happy fortune in the victory of the Valley, he was greeted on the way by a crowd of enthusiastic people, of whom one reminded him that great things were hoped at his hands. With his accustomed perfect magnanimity to subordinates—rare and admirable quality—the Lieutenant-General answered at once, "I expect more "from General SHERMAN than from any man in the "country." The whole Nation has now come to share the confident expectation of General GRANT. For a full month its gaze has been concentrated upon SHERMAN'S bold and magnificent campaign. PRICE'S invasion of Missouri, and PLEASONTON'S untiring and successful pursuit of the great raider from that State; SHERIDAN'S handsome victory at Cedar Creek; and even the latest, and most nearly successful attempt to seize the Southside Railroad—all these have appeared of minor and transitory importance, in the popular regard, compared with the grand advance in Georgia. It is a hazardous undertaking, but SHERMAN has ventured it, and, whatever its result, he is ready to bear its consequences. As the crisis of success or failure approaches, the public interest grows more feverish, and "Where is SHERMAN?" has become almost as trite a salutation as "Good morning." At last, after a fortnight's suspense, during which the popular confidence in SHERMAN has never ebbed, the first tardy news from his adventurous column begins to come in.

Independent of the extraordinary brilliancy of SHERMAN'S previous career, there are substantial grounds for faith in his latest and most daring campaign. In the first place, he has full and unlimited control of his army, and of the plan of operations. He is to strike where he pleases, or, rather, where his judgment will dictate. As heretofore, he manages his column and selects his routes to suit himself, and the broad domains of the Central Confederacy, from Mississippi to Virginia, are his field of manœuvre and his camping-ground. Next, he has all the troops he requires. Such petty reinforcements and trifling material as he suggested, were promptly sent him, for they were too slight to cause any strain on the resources of the country, and they will be employed with that customary husbandry for which the country and humanity can never be sufficiently grateful. General BARRY says that General SHERMAN has every infantry, cavalry and artillery soldier that he wants; they have all received eight months' pay; their outfit has been especially adapted to a hard and rapid winter's campaign; and the morale of the troops is unequalled. These troops, we may now say, consist, first, of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth infantry corps, respectively commanded by Generals DAVIS, SLOCUM, LOGAN, SMITH and BLAIR. The two former corps are of the Army of the Cumberland, under General SCHOFIELD, the three latter of the Army of the Tennessee, under General HOWARD. Next we find KILPATRICK'S large body of cavalry, and, finally, a brigade of artillery. The whole army is between 50,000 and 60,000 strong, equipped in soldierly fashion, and consists of troops accustomed to end long marches and fierce battles in complete victory. It is often stated that they carry sixty days' rations with them. That is an error. They started on a sixty days' campaign, but could not take more than half that number of full rations, from the impossible magnitude of the train which such supplies would require. But the country through which they move, will make up every deficiency, and we venture to say that they will never even be put upon fractional rations, unless by such gross fault of quartermasters as is not wont to occur in SHERMAN'S army.

So much for the outfit; next as to the plan. Four hypotheses may be discussed as among its possibilities. The first, a grand raid on supplies, on railroads, on the enemy's storehouses and his prison-camps. This must be rejected, for the reason that SHERMAN has undoubtedly cut himself loose from his old base in Tennessee. His main intention must be to open another; and that could hardly be accomplished by floating about hither and thither, for the indefinite purpose of doing mischief. Secondly, he might go to Lynchburgh. But, for that purpose, he would be more likely to start from Knoxville than from Kingston. Again, his columns are headed the other way. But, above all, he would abandon, in going thither, all the great central ground of the Confederacy, and, by transferring his great and victorious Army to the weary task of cutting the Richmond communications, give up all our triumphs and hopes of triumph in the region of the heart of the Rebellion. And it must be added, that GRANT and SHERIDAN have undertaken the former task, and never have doubted their ability to accomplish it, in the course of time. Finally, the march would be long, difficult, and its success doubtful. The two other suppositions are, that SHERMAN will aim for the Atlantic seaboard, or for the Gulf. Both of these routes possess advantages, both are practicable, and both furnish grounds for that general confidence of which we have spoken. The route to the Gulf would be from Macon to Montgomery, from Montgomery to Mobile and Pensacola. It would probably be less strongly opposed by local militia than the other. It would furnish a sure point for debouchment on the Gulf of Pensacola, to which supplies could be easily carried. Again, the troops at New Orleans, and the troops now near Mobile, could coöperate, if need be, by threatening the latter city, or furnishing reinforcements. But, on the other hand, the road from Atlanta to Mobile is very much longer than that to Savannah. Again, it is much easier for BEAUREGARD to overtake or intercept a column moving to the former point, from his position at Florence, supposing that he is forced to that movement. Finally, if SHERMAN keeps in Georgia, and successfully reaches its coast, he still controls that broad State, instead of throwing himself out of it, as he would do by marching on Mobile. The success will be greater, in a word, if achieved on the seaboard; or, in a military point of view, it is worth more to take Charleston than to take Mobile. Savannah, Beaufort, and Charleston are the three adjacent points, at one of which SHERMAN may end his long journey. Regarding the chances of success in attack, the nature of the land and water defences of the two cities, the character of the adjoining country, and its situation with regard to other points, we should judge Savannah to be in rather the more danger from SHERMAN'S first attack. But both of these cities will be in sufficient trepidation. And, finally, should our fortune be unfelicitous, Port Poyal harbor, at least, is already in our possession, and on that SHERMAN may direct his steps.

Next, as to the favoring circumstances of the region traversed. It is healthy and sufficiently fertile and rich in supplies. The interior of the State is not formidable to marching. For, although a long rain-storm makes sorry work of the roads, the soil is such that the effects of bad weather are quickly over. Near the coast we come upon savannahs and morasses; but then the fate of the expedition will be decided, and there will rather be a question of fighting than of forced marches. It is neither the best nor the worst ground for manoeuvring to which our troops are accustomed. Again, there are now but few troops in that quarter of the Confederacy. Georgia militia under HOWELL COBB, with the few veteran troops in garrison at Savannah and Charleston, are the chief opposing force. In this connection one inquires anxiously about the 10,000 prisoners, all veteran troops, landed recently by us at Savannah, the very seat of hostilities. They were invalids, it is true, and all unarmed; but they are at the very doors of the great arsenals and ordnance factories of the South. The possible movement of a part of EARLY'S troops to the region in question, or the movement of a detachment of LEE'S troops to South Carolina, and of EARLY'S to supply the vacuum at Richmond, also attracts attention. The late demonstration in the Valley, so far from contradicting this assumption only confirms it, since troops would more easily be withdrawn under the cover of a pretentious advance. And, lastly, will not HOOD overtake SHERMAN and fatally harrass him? All these are interesting speculations. But against the pieces which HOOD plays are those of THOMAS. GRANT and SHERIDAN too well understand the great game that now goes on, to allow men to steal away from Virginia, without fatally weakening the enemy. A demonstration in Virginia may, therefore, be confidently looked for, to coöperate with the move of SHERMAN. We see that the Georgian Army must be prepared for fighting as well as for marching; but it is chiefly provisional troops which will oppose them. Militia ably handled can do well: such a force chiefly repulsed HUNTER from Lynchburgh, and finished that campaign. But against SHERMAN'S veterans, the levy of Governor BROWN'S militia cannot avail. The aim of the enemy, therefore, for a great portion of the march, will be rather to oppose by obstructing the route—felling trees, burning bridges, laying the country waste of forage and fuel, rather than to hazard a pitched battle, which probably would be fatal. For such delays we must be prepared.

In marching from Atlanta, the first grand objective point of SHERMAN is naturally Macon. At this point, happily, he threatens both Mobile and Savannah. Should he capture that place after stubborn resistance, it may be the decisive blow of the campaign. Should he turn away without pausing to enter Macon, or should he find no formidable force there, as is probable, we may expect to find one column moving to Augusta. That place would repay capture by its own importance, as the seat of great powder-mills and factories. And, besides, a force there threatens at once Savannah, Charleston, and Macon, left behind. Milledgeville, as the capital of Georgia, and on account of its own importance, being upon the route, could hardly escape a visit. Indeed, it is quite probable that, during a great part of the route, SHERMAN would not advance in single column. There would be many advantages in dividing his forces, and travelling on different routes. The first of these is the obvious addition of speed; the second, the additional ease in supplying the troops from the country; a third in distracting the enemy by the number of points threatened, as well as by really seizing on the numerous important positions. Or, one of these columns might find employment in contending with the enemy, while the other was hurrying directly to the coast. The enemy's plan of impeding our advance by obstructions would then be considerably disturbed. The position at Augusta, in view of many possible operations, is an important one, and, sooner or later, it *must* be ours.

Such then are a few of the interesting speculations in which one might indulge about the progress of the

new campaign. It must be admitted that the freshness of the scenes it opens, no less than the daring of its undertaking, appeals to our sympathy. All we know, so far, is that SHERMAN'S headquarters before the start were at Kingston, in Northern Georgia. On the morning of the 12th he left that point, on his great campaign. On the 11th, Rome was evacuated, everything having been carried off, or, on the preceding day, destroyed by fire, which could aid the enemy. On the 14th, Atlanta was evacuated, and factories and public buildings blown up or consumed. The railroad thence to Chattanooga was already torn up. Before all this was accomplished, SHERMAN'S advance columns were already far on the road towards Macon.

There is much in this campaign to provoke admiration. It deals with great forces, and will solve great questions, no less with regard to the real hollowness of the Confederacy, in the present war, than in the great general questions of military strategy. The threatened cities are all far removed from the starting-point. It will require the reach of a giant to compass them. From Atlanta to Augusta, by railroad, is 171 miles. From Augusta to Charleston, 137 miles. From Atlanta to Macon, 103 miles. From Macon to Savannah, 190 miles. From Augusta to Savannah, 132 miles. Certainly, this is the campaign of wonderful distances.

IT is far easier when a battle is over, and its fate sealed, to announce what ought to have been done, or might have been done, than to do that same thing on the field. Indeed, amid the smoke, roar, and confusion of action, it is not always easy to decide what it is possible to do, and much less what it is best to do. This fact admitted, however, it still remains true that there is much profit in the quiet review of past manœuvres, precisely because it is simpler to criticise than to act. There is something to be learned, in this way, from investigating the cause of the early disaster at Cedar Creek, which terminated, later in the day, in a glorious victory to our arms. It seemed to us that the rout of the morning could be directly traced to the defective performance of outpost duty at that time in the Shenandoah Army. If the fault was not that of particular troops, as seems probable, but of the whole picket system, we trust that system has been changed after so bitter an experience of its fruits.

With the main facts of the battle in question our readers are familiar. Our men on the extreme left were completely surprised by a column of the enemy forcing its way through that flank at daybreak. Our pickets in that direction woke the camp by the quick rattle of their pieces. But the Army was accustomed to such firing at night, and apprehended no great danger. On the very heels of our sentries, the enemy gained our entrenchments, and broke down our left, "tearing," as one officer said, "regiment after regi-"ment from the breastworks, like bark from off a "switch." What, then, was the error? It was not in too much indolence on the part of the troops, or too late a reveille. In one corps, at least, the custom was to have the troops in line at daybreak, that they might be ready for any emergency. And on this particular occasion, GROVER'S division of the Nineteenth corps had been ordered the day before to move out at daylight on a reconnoissance. A portion of this division had cooked their breakfast, and, of course, were in line long before the torrent of the enemy's attack burst upon them. But the momentum he had acquired, and the confusion into which he had already thrown the left corps, the Eighth, were too much for the centre, the Nineteenth. Even the camp equipage of the Nineteenth was lost, except that part which some subdivisions saved by stacking arms, breaking camp, and then retaking arms, instead of remaining constantly under arms. Indeed, a little examination will show that all our forces had opportunity to get into line. The Nineteenth and Sixth corps were not attacked until some time after they were roused. Fifteen minutes elapsed, even, between the first onset and the assault on the right or reserve division of the Eighth corps. But the retreat, once started, was infectious.

The whole calamity seems to have resulted from the surprise. The position selected for our troops in some sense aided this surprise. It faced Cedar Creek, and had its left flank on the Shenandoah. The fords of each stream were guarded by batteries. So little distance, however, was left between our picket line on the latter river and the camp, that a surprise of the pickets was sure to be followed by an incursion into the camp. And, in effect, the enemy made but a single leap, so to speak, from the posts of the astonished outer guard to the batteries themselves, which latter they seized before they could be got into action. It was the work of a moment to turn our position. Three things, therefore, were wanting to the picket line. It needed to be alert, strong, and stationed at a proper distance from camp; and of these three qualities, the last was the most essential.

As a partial excuse for the result, it has been urged that a thick fog prevailed at the time of the attack. This unquestionable fact, however, even if it excused the surprise and capture of the picket line, would not justify the surprise of the main Army. The presence of the fog was rather the opportunity than the excuse for the surprise. Fogs were not so rare at that time or in that region as to be eliminated from the calculable possibilities of outpost exigencies. There was such weather preceding the 19th of October, and there has been much more since. And, besides, it is a good rule not to allow the operation of the ordinary laws of Nature to furnish a plea for negligence in outpost duty. When the elements are against us, we must double our precautions. If the detail for duty is too weak, let it be increased. Let the distance of the outer line from camp be extended. Let the posts be more frequently visited, and the rounds oftener made. In some of our brigades all this is admirably cared for; but in others there is much yet to learn in guarding against surprises.

IN last week's number we noticed the determination of Judge COURSOL, of the Canadian court, to wait for evidence of the existence of some commission to YOUNG and his associates from the Richmond military authorities, and suggested that no possible order from that source could make the St. Alban's affair a legitimate belligerent operation; that our representatives might as well admit at once the existence of whatever commission could be set up. There are but two forms of belligerent action under which we can suppose it will be attempted to classify the so-called raid. It may be pretended that it was as legitimate in respect to the United States as would be an armed invasion by the Southern military entering a Northern State from the confederated districts, and that if those engaged in it had been captured on our soil, they could still be held only as prisoners of war, as distinguished both from ordinary criminals and from spies or uncommissioned military free-booters. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that any court in the British dominions would maintain this doctrine, though, as we have once already suggested, the *dicta* of the judges of the Queen's Bench in the case of the *J. L. Gerrity*, holding that captures like that of that vessel, if committed with the *bona fide* intention of benefitting the Confederacy, would be justifiable acts of war, might be urged in support of such a doctrine. But if this view of the affair is rejected, it may be said that such persons, having secretly and without any apparent military organization entered the enemy's country with hostile purposes, could not indeed expect, if taken by us, to be treated as prisoners of war, and might, by us, be regarded as spies, or as unlicensed military free-booters, but that they were nevertheless in the service of a recognized belligerent, in view of belligerent objects and interests. And it may be urged that, on escaping into neutral territory, they should be regarded by the neutrals as engaged in a belligerent or at least a political transaction, and so not as offenders against the municipal laws of the country where their schemes had been carried into effect, and so not included in any treaty of extradition.

We think it probable that only this latter view presents itself to the Canadian court as the question to be considered; and that it is in view of determining whether the parties charged were actually acting for the political or belligerent interests of the Confederacy that it was thought necessary to procure evidence of a commission or other authority.

We think it would be new doctrine in public law to accord to those engaged in such acts either the character of spy or of military freebooter. The character of spy does not, it seems to us, admit of acts of force; more clearly not of acts of force in which a number of persons are engaged and assume an offensive and defensive organization, though only temporary. And how can the character of military freebooters be attributed to persons who enter from neutral territory? It cannot be attributed with any more propriety than can the character of regular belligerent force. If a number of refugees from the Rebel districts should by force and fraud, though without commissions or military organization, break through the Northern States, plundering and murdering as they came, and then cross over into Canada, it might be maintained that they were, as to all neutrals, a belligerent force; as much as a regularly organized military body would be.

But we assume that the British authorities repel the idea that military forces can be commissioned and organized against us, on Canadian soil, with responsibility on their part; and on the principle underlying this admission, it must also be maintained that no other or inferior belligerent capacity can be claimed for any private individuals there, entertaining hostile purposes against a neighbor country. Each government is responsible as to others for the acts of all persons within its territorial jurisdiction, whether aliens or subjects. This is equally true, whether the inhabitants of the seceded and confederated States are regarded as rebels to the United States, or as subjects of an independent nation. In either case, the British Government is responsible for the acts of aggression on our soil, if it accords them any belligerent capacity, and refuses to admit their liability to the criminal laws, when they have entered our territory from Canada.

GENERAL SHERIDAN seems inclined to emulate, in his Shenandoah campaign, the reputation of General GRANT, as the great *gun-taker* of the war. Before the present campaign, the Lieutenant-General had got well into the hundreds in the number of his captured cannon—exactly how far we forget, but the figure approached half a thousand. Official reports from the cavalry corps of the Shenandoah Army have lately set forth the number of cannon captured from the unhappy EARLY,—though, by the way, we must caution some readers not to be verdant enough to suppose that the cavalry divisions have charged all the batteries, or done all the bloody fighting, or suffered all the losses in the campaign, merely because they share with each other the captures of flags and cannon. The infantry must have a tithe of praise too, though the horsemen were the swiftest in picking up the spoils, which, at the end of a hard fight, the ruined enemy dropped in his flight. At all events, it is clear that SHERIDAN now counts his captured artillery with three figures, and, like GRANT, is among "the hundreds." What singular magnet he possesses for attracting EARLY'S ordnance, must be a perpetual mystery to the Tredegar workmen, whose main occupation of late seems to be turning out guns for him to lose. A press correspondent from the Valley humorously relates that new batteries have lately been sent to EARLY from Richmond, and that they came marked "Lieutenant-General EARLY:" whereupon some malicious wag wrote over this direction the words, "Major-General PHILIP SHERIDAN, "care of ——." However long his start, therefore, the Lieutenant-General must look to his laurels. Even in the late skirmish between POWELL and LOMAX, on the Front Royal Road, the enemy could not retire without leaving us two cannon and two caissons as a pledge that his ancient custom in this respect was not to be changed for the worse.

WE have received, through the kindness of a correspondent, the original copy, with its endorsements, of the following circular letter, issued by order of Major-General DANA, commanding the District of Vicksburgh. The article to which allusion is made will be remembered as having been published in the impression of the ARMY AAD NAVY JOURNAL for September 3d, 1864:—

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURGH,
VICKSBURGH, Miss., Sept. 11, 1864.

Brigadier-General J. B. HAWKINS, General Officer of the Day:

GENERAL:—The Major-General commanding desires me to transmit the accompanying article, styled "The Defence of Field-Works," for your careful perusal.

After reading the same, please cause it to be circulated in the following order: Brigadier-General Maltby, Colonel Lieb, Colonel Starring, and Colonel Osband, and afterward let it have as general circulation through the command as possible.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE H. DANA, Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

BRIGADIER-General Beal has returned from a short leave of absence and resumed command of the First brigade, Second division, Nineteenth corps. Colonel Dudley returns to the command of his old regiment, the Thirtieth Massachusetts.

THE UNITED STATES REVENUE MARINE.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT'S NAVAL FORCE.

HITHERTO, with but few exceptions, the United States Revenue Marine has been represented by a number of small and, at the best, uncomfortable sailing craft, which were ill adapted to keep at sea in bad weather, and with the progress of steam navigation they became unfit for the service required of them. As it is the duty of a revenue cutter to overhaul vessels, of a necessity she should be the fastest vessel afloat. A remodelling of the Revenue Marine, and the substitution of fast steamers for sailing vessels was therefore indispensable. Such strong opposition met the first attempts of those who felt an interest in the welfare of the service that for a time they were disheartened and almost discouraged. The breaking out of the Rebellion, however, afforded an opportunity for the reorganization of the service and for placing it amongst the effective arms of our defence.

A number of the sailing cutters which were stationed in Southern ports had been seized by the Rebels, and the best steamer, the *Harriet Lane*, the pride of the service, was loaned and finally transferred to the Navy proper, so that the Revenue Marine was shorn of its strength and effectiveness in a very brief period.

To supply these wants, the Treasury Department purchased and fitted out a number of small tugs, and at once put them in commission, stationing a number in the waters of the Chesapeake and Potomac. Although not by any means entirely suited to the work, they have rendered incalculable service in preventing supplies and mails passing from Maryland into Virginia. The numerous captures amply testify to their value and the vigilance of their officers. A number of other small craft were also purchased for duty in the harbors of Boston, New York, Hampton Roads, Port Royal, and for service along the coast. Meanwhile the sailing craft were disposed of at stations where their presence could render the best service to the Government. Two sea steamers, the *Cuyahoga* and *Miami*, the former an ex-Mexican war steamer, and the latter an ex-yacht, were purchased shortly after the *Harriet Lane* was transferred They have been very active in performing the duties of revenue vessels, and have done good service in joining in the pursuit of the Rebel privateers which have from time to time visited our coast. The *E. A. Stevens*, or as she is sometimes called, *Naugatuck*, has participated in some of the memorable events of the war. She was presented to the Treasury Department by Commodore STEVENS, of Hoboken.

We now come to the condition of the Revenue Marine at the present time. Through the unceasing labors of Mr. HARRINGTON, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. T. B. STILLMAN, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, six new screw-steamers have recently been built and put into commission. Some of them are now cruising along the coast in quest of privateers. These vessels mark a new era in the history of the Revenue Marine, and foreshadow the future rise and progress of this branch of our national floating defences. The vessels are far ahead of anything we have had of their character; and there are promises that they will be improved upon at an early day. We need great speed in revenue vessels: as we have said before, they should be the fastest afloat, carrying heavy batteries. Keeping always under steam, and ever ready in the event of extraordinary need to render valuable service, they can be made to form a coast guard, whose value it is impossible at the present time to estimate.

Already steps have been taken to provide a dockyard and depot for the revenue vessels. The site selected is on the northeastern end of Staten Island. Here large warehouses have been erected in which to store provisions, sails, cordage, supplies, &c. A coal depot is also provided, with proper receptacles for shot, shell, and other ordnance stores. In fine, a complete establishment for the use of the Revenue Marine will be prepared.

The following are the names of the vessels at present attached to the United States Revenue Marine fleet:

SCREW STEAMERS (new class).

Name.	Guns.
Pawtuxet	6
Ashuelot	6
Mahoning	6
Wayanda	6
Kankakee	6
Kewaunee	6
Purchased:	
Cuyahoga	6
Miami	5
E. A. Stevens	3
Tiger	3
Reliance	3

Total, 11 vessels and 56 guns.

PADDLE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

Bronx	2
Nemaha	2
Northerner	2

Total vessels, 3; total guns, 6.

SAILING VESSELS.

Crawford	3
Varina	3
Finard	3
Campbell	3
Toucey	3
Jos Lane	3
Shubrick	3
P. Allen	2
Dobbin	2
Agassiz	2
Jackson	2
Black	2
Morris	2
Thompson	2

Total vessels, 14; total guns, 52.
Grand total 28 vessels and 114 guns.

There is one fact in connection with the history of the Revenue Marine not generally known; it is well worthy of mention at this time. A steam Revenue Cutter (the *Harriet Lane*) was the first vessel to fire a shotted gun at the breaking out of this Rebellion. It was fired while off Charleston bar, and directed against the mail steamer *Nashville*, which was lying off the bar waiting to run in during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, in April, 1861. She refused to show her colors, and Captain FAUNCE ordered a shot thrown across her bow. Lieutenant, now Captain, TOMPKINS, of the *Miami*, fired the shot which had the desired effect. The act in itself may be but trifling, but it will have its record in history.

A word for the *personnel* of the Revenue Marine. This service is officered by a very promising list of young and active men, many of whom have seen service in the Navy proper.

With new, fast, well built vessels, the energy, tact and skillful seamanship of the officers of the Revenue Marine will no longer fail of public appreciation, and we have no doubt that not many years will pass before they attain the object of their laudable ambition in the advance of their service to a first position amongst the Revenue Marines of the world.

ARMY GAZETTE.

THE INDIAN OPERATIONS.

REPORT OF GENERAL POPE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN NOV. 3, 1864.

GENERAL:—I have the honor to submit the following report of operations in this Department during the past year:—

The two great Indian nations which occupy this military department are the Chippewas, who inhabit the region between Lake Superior and Rainy Lake River on the east and the Red River of the North on the west, and the powerful Sioux or Dakota nation which, divided into numerous strong and warlike tribes, claims and roams over the vast region from the western frontier of Minnesota on the east to the Rocky Mountains on the west and frontier of Iowa and the line of the Platte River on the south to the British Possessions on the north. There are some small fragments of tribes on the Upper Missouri who belong to neither nation, but they are few in number, insignificant in strength or influence, and have always been at peace with the whites.

With the Chippewas there have been no difficulties which have led to hostilities, although there have been, and continue to be, the constant misunderstanding, dissatisfaction and controversy which naturally arise under our defective Indian system between the Indians on the one side and the Indian agents and traders on the other. So far, these difficulties have not culminated in actual hostilities, but unless the Indian system be remodelled they are likely to do so at any moment. The war up to this time has been entirely confined to the Sioux nation.

It will be remembered that the campaign of last year terminated, so far as field operations were concerned, with the defeat of the Sioux by General Sully, near the James River, on the 3d September, 1863.

The high latitude of the theatre of war in this Department, the immense region of uninhabited country covered by military operations, and the vast distances from the frontier to be traversed before the enemy can be reached, of necessity very much shorten the season during which it is possible to carry on actual field operations.

After reaching the Indian country not more than three months are left in which it is practicable to keep troops in the field.

The operations of last year ended with such defeats of the Indians occupying the vast regions east of the Missouri River as forced them for a time to take refuge in the British Possessions, and relieved the entire frontier settlements of Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota, from any danger of Indian hostilities During last winter, however, the whole Dakota nation from the Rocky Mountains to the Minnesota frontier and from the Platte River and the Iowa line to the British Possessions on the north succeeded in combining their various and scattered tribes for a final effort against the whites, and by the opening of spring had slowly concentrated their whole force on and near the Upper Missouri to resist the navigation of the Missouri River, prevent the passage of emigrants across the great plains, and to deliver with their combined forces a final battle against the United States troops under General Sully.

This Indian force was then estimated by competent authorities, and so reported by me to the War Department early in the spring, at about 6,000 warriors, and this estimate was subsequently confirmed by General Sully after his battles with them near the Little Missouri.

It was also reported at the time, and has been confirmed since by undoubted testimony, that ammunition and other necessary supplies were brought to the Indian camps during the winter by half-breeds and traders from the British settlements on the Red River of the North. It is hardly necessary for me to repeat what I have so often reported that Indian hostilities in this Department have been fomented and encouraged and the Indians supplied with the means to continue the war by the half breeds and other British subject of the Selkirk settlements.

As I was satisfied that this combination of the whole of the numerous and widely dispersed tribes of the Sioux (or Dakota) nation, who occupy the vast region north of the Platte and the northern boundaries of Iowa, from the Rocky Mountains to the vicinity of the great lakes would be the final effort of the Sioux Indian nation to continue hostilities against the whites, and as I felt sure that if once their entire force of warriors could be met and defeated this Indian war in the Northwest on any considerable scale would be closed, preparations for an active campaign during the summer of 1864 were made during the close of last winter.

The plan of operations consisted in putting into the field under the command of Brigadier-General A. Sully, an active column of about 2,500 men, entirely cavalry, to advance against the Indians wherever they could be found and deliver battle with them, and at the same time to follow up the movement of this force with detachments of infantry large enough to establish strong posts in the Indian country.

These posts were so located as to cover the frontier of Iowa and Minnesota and the frontier settlements of Dakota Territory at a long distance; to interpose between the different tribes so as to prevent concerted action; to command the hunting grounds of the Indians so that they would be constantly under the supervision and in the power of the military forces, which by concerted action could easily and promptly march a heavy force of cavalry upon any portion of the region in which the Indians are obliged to hunt for subsistence; to command the Indian trails toward the frontier settlements so as to detect the passage even of the smallest parties attempting to make raids upon the settlers, and to follow them up; and, so far as military necessities would allow, to protect an emigrant route from the Upper Mississippi River to the Territories of Idaho and Montana The details of this plan of operations were submitted to you and approved in February last, and immediate preparations made to carry them into execution.

General Sully collected the forces under his command from the various posts and stations in his district early in the spring, and commenced to move up the Missouri River, leaving only such detachments as were necessary to cover the frontier from small Indian raids during his absence. He was reinforced by about 1,500 mounted men from Minnesota, leaving General Sibley with about 700 effective men to protect the frontier settlements of Minnesota during the summer. The mouth of Bordache Creek on the Upper Missouri was selected as the point where the Minnesota troops should join the forces of General Sully moving up the Missouri, and the junction of these forces was made on the 30th of June The spring rise in the Missouri River did not come down until very late in the season, and Sully only reached the mouth of Cannon Ball River, at which point he was to establish a strong post which was to be his depot of supplies on the 7th of July. He established Fort Rice at that point, distant from Sioux City four hundred and fifty miles, and garrisoned it with five companies of the 30th Wisconsin volunteers. The Indians who had been concentrated on and near the Missouri River, about fifty miles above this post had meantime crossed to the southwest side of the river and occupied a strong position in a very difficult country near the Little Missouri River, due west and about two hundred miles from Fort Rice.

On the 26th of July General Sully marched upon these Indians with the following forces:—8th Minnesota volunteers (mounted), and six companies of 2d Minnesota cavalry, with four light guns, under command of Colonel M. C. Thomas, 8th Minnesota volunteers; eleven companies 6th Iowa cavalry, three companies 7th Iowa cavalry, two companies Dakota cavalry, four companies Brackett's battalion cavalry, one small company scouts, and four mountain howitzers, all under command of ——, numbering in all 2,200 men. A small emigrant train for Idaho which had accompanied the Minnesota troops from that State followed the movement of Sully's force. At the head of Heart River he corralled his trains, and leaving a sufficient guard with them he marched rapidly to the northwest to the point where the combined forces of the Indians were assembled. On the morning of July 28th he came upon them, between five and six thousand warriors, strongly posted in a wooded country very much cut up with high, rugged hills and deep, impassable ravines. He had an hour's talk with some of the Indian chiefs who were very defiant and impudent, after which he moved rapidly forward against their strong position.

The action for a time was sharp and severe; but the artillery and long-range small arms of the troops were very destructive, and the Indians began to give way on all sides. They were so closely pressed by Sully's forces that they abandoned their extensive camps, leaving all their robes, lodges, coats, and utensils of every description, and all the Winter supply of provisions which they had been so long collecting. The action resulted in a running fight of nine miles, the Indians finally scattering completely, and escaping with nothing except their wounded, which, according to Indian custom, they carried off, as also as many of their killed as they could. One hundred and twenty-five dead warriors were left on the field. I have transmitted heretofore the reports of General Sully and of the various commanders of his force, as also a statement of the immense quantity of Indian goods and supplies captured and destroyed by General Sully in the captured camp of the Indians.

Finding the country nearly impracticable, having only a small supply of provisions or means to carry them, and ascertaining that the retreat of the mass of the Indians was toward the southwest, Sully returned to his train at the head of Heart River and resumed his march westward through an unknown and unexplored region towards the Yellowstone, which he expected to reach near Fort Alexander, at which point it had been proposed to establish a military post.

On the 5th of August he came in sight of the Bad Lands, which border the Little Missouri on both sides. The country was excessively rugged and difficult, and so cut up with deep, perpendicular ravines that it was with the utmost labor and loss of time that a narrow, winding way between the ravines in places barely ten feet wide was found for his wagons. I cannot convey a better idea of the country than is contained in the following extract from Sully's report, which will be full of interest to the scientific world:

EXTRACT.

"I have not sufficient power of language to describe the country in front of us. It was grand, dismal and majestic. You can imagine a deep basin, six hundred feet deep and twenty-five miles in width, filled with a number of cones and oven-shaped knobs of all sizes, from twenty five to several hundred feet high, sometimes by themselves, sometimes piled up into large heaps on top of each other in all conceivable shapes and confusion. Most of these hills were of a gray clay, but many of a light brick color (of burnt clay), little or no vegetation. Some of the sides of the hills, however, were covered with a few scrub cedars. Viewed in the distance at sunset it looked exactly like the ruins of an ancient city. I regret very much that some gentleman well acquainted with geology and mineralogy did not accompany the expedition, for we marched through a most wonderful and interesting country. It was covered with pieces of petrified wood, and on the tops of some of the hills we found petrified stumps of trees, the remains of a great forest. In some cases these trees were sixteen to eighteen feet in diameter. Large quantities of iron ore, lava, and impressions of leaves in the rocks, of a size and shape not known to any of us."

In this difficult and almost impassable region a portion of the Indians whom Sully had defeated on the 28th of July attempted to offer resistance, but were badly defeated, leaving over one hundred dead on the field.

After this hopeless effort, in which General Sully reports that they exhibited none of the spirit and audacity which characterized the fight of the 28th of July, the Indians scattered and broke up their combination entirely. The Tetons, separated into small fragments, fled toward the southwest; the Yanktonais, with other confederated tribes from the north and east sides of the Missouri, crossed the Missouri River, and retreated rapidly into the British Possessions by way of Mouse River. General Sully followed them nearly to the British line.

Finding the country west of Fort Rice in the direction of the Yellowstone, impracticable for wagon road, Sully decided not to establish a post so high up on that river, but placed a garrison at the mouth of the Yellowstone and another at the trading post of Fort Berthold, lower down on the Missouri River. These posts, in connection with Fort Rice, will keep open the Missouri River, render travel along the valley secure, and separate the Indian tribes so that another concentration will be impracticable even should the Indians seek it.

Sully returned slowly by way of the Missouri River valley to Fort Rice. After leaving that post well garrisoned and in good condition, and sending the 30th Wisconsin volunteers to the Mississippi to go south to Sherman's army, Sully came slowly down to Sioux City, where his last dispatches are dated

To Fort Randall and also to Fort Pierre chiefs of the combined Sioux tribes which he had defeated came in and asked for peace, acknowledging that they could not fight against the whites, that they had lost everything—robes, lodges, provisions, &c.—and would be in a starving condition. They were informed by the commanding officers of those posts that the only conditions of peace required from them were that they would behave themselves and not molest the whites. The Indians were both surprised and gratified that peace on such easy terms was to be had, and immediately returned to their tribes to bring in the principal chiefs to meet General Sully at Fort Randall. It is expected that peace with all the tribes west of the Missouri River, on terms entirely satisfactory to the Government, will be made this winter—a peace which involves neither presents nor annuities of any description, but a peace simply based upon good behavior.

With the Yanktonais and other Sioux tribes north and east of the Missouri there will be somewhat longer delay in coming to satisfactory terms. About half these Indians desire to make peace at once, but there are many who wish to keep up the war.

These last are encouraged in their purpose by half-breeds and other British subjects, and as they have a safe refuge in the British Possessions, and are there supplied with means to carry on hostilities, it will probably require the hardships and privations of a winter in those arctic regions to bring them to their senses. They took refuge there after the late battles in a perfectly destitute condition, and are already beginning to rob and plunder and in places to commit murders in the English settlements. They will soon become as odious and dangerous to the British settlements as they have been to our own. By spring most likely everything will be satisfactorily settled

As matters stand, and are likely to stand this winter, however, with these Indians, there is no manner of danger to the frontier settlements of Minnesota and Dakota. The Indians are driven far away, and a cold, barren and bleak prairie region, many hundreds of miles in extent, and impassable in winter, interposes between them and the frontier settlements.

In Minnesota there have been no active operations, there being no hostile Indians except a few straggling thieves east of the Missouri River. With the small force under his command judiciously posted, General Sibley has kept everything quiet on the Minnesota border, nor is there ever again the likelihood of any Indian hostilities from Sioux on the Minnesota frontier beyond such small thieving raids as are incident to the situation and must always occur so long as there are Indians on our western borders. With these, should they occur, a small force will be able to deal conclusively.

For details, of which the foregoing report is a brief summary, I have the honor to refer you to the reports of Generals Sully and Sibley herewith and heretofore transmitted.

In some manner the British Government should either prevent hostile Indians who reside within the boundaries of the United States from seeking refuge in British territory, or should secure the United States forces to pursue into British territory all Indians who belong south of the line and who are at war with citizens of the United States. One of these three demands is certainly reasonable and will effect the desired purpose. In the same connection it will be necessary to prohibit half-breeds and other British subjects from coming into the territory of the United States to trade with Indians, whether hostile to us or not, who live south of the British line. The hostile Sioux have for the past two years been supplied with ammunition, provisions, &c., to carry on hostilities against the United States by British subjects both in their own territory and in ours A state of hostility between the Sioux and citizens of the United States, of course throws all the trade with such Indians into the hands of British traders. Hence the anxiety of these traders to prevent peace with the Sioux Indians.

I have the honor again to ask attention to my letter of February 6, 1864, to the Secretary of War on the subject of our Indian system, and to beg, in view of the interests of the Government as well as of humanity, that such legislative or executive action be recommended as will, as far as practicable, correct the evils therein set forth. I transmit enclosed a copy of that letter and a copy of the trade regulations with Indians which I have heretofore forwarded and which I deem necessary to protect Indians and white men alike against Indian traders.

It is my purpose, by forcing all traders with Indians to locate their trading posts in the immediate vicinity of the military posts, and *nowhere else*, to make these military posts the nuclei of extensive Indian camps, and as far as possible to induce the Indians to make their permanent homes so near to the posts that they will constantly be under the supervision and control of the garrisons

If there be no other places to trade except the military posts, the Indian will necessarily resort to them, and will there remain except when he is engaged in hunting during the summer season.

If fair dealing with Indians can be enforced there never will be danger of any Indian wars. The object of these trade regulations is to secure these two results; but unless they are adopted and enforced by military authority we cannot hope for any permanent peace with the Indian tribes. The regulations themselves are so full and their object so manifest that it is unnecessary to go further into detail concerning them.

The only other white men I would permit to have intercourse with the Indians are the missionaries. I trust that some arrangements will be made with the authorities of our Home Missionary Societies to furnish to each military post good practical men, with their families, whose business shall be to teach the Indian the useful arts of life; the Indian men to cultivate the soil, the Indian women to sew and to do such other work as they are fitted for, and *all* to keep themselves clean and decent These are the first lessons to be taught to Indians.

Religious instruction will come afterwards in its natural order. The failure of our missionaries among Indians is due, I think, mainly to the attempted to make the Indian a member of the church while he was still a wild savage. Of course, if anything is to be gained by it, the Indian will profess his belief in anything whatever, without the slight-

est knowledge or concern as to what it all means. What is needed to civilize and Christianize Indians are practical, common sense men who will first teach them to be human and to acquire the arts of civilized life; who will educate, as far as can be done, the children of the Indians, and who will be content to look to the future and not to the immediate present for results. Such missionaries could be of incalculable benefit to the Indian and to the Government, and I would recommend that whenever such men are sent to the military posts on the frontier, the Government furnish them with quarters and with rations at the rate of two small families for each one of the larger posts, and for one small family for each smaller post. I have no doubt that these small missions at each post, if conducted by practical and earnest men, would greatly add to the hope of permanent peace with the Indian, and contribute to a healthy and increasing improvement in the moral and physical condition of the Indian tribes.

The military commanders will be instructed to give every assistance and encouragement to such missionaries, and to enjoin upon the officers and soldiers under their command that they exhibit toward the missionaries every respect and kindness.

The peace which will be made with Indians under the instructions I have given to Generals Sully and Sibley is based simply upon the understanding that the Indians on the one hand behave themselves and do not molest the whites, and on the other hand that the whites shall be made to deal fairly with the Indians and not molest them in any way. The military authorities undertake to enforce good conduct on both sides, and will have the power, if not interfered with, to do so thoroughly. As such a peace involves neither annuities nor presents, and holds out no prospect in violating it except hostilities, it will probably be lasting. Hitherto it has been the practice to accompany every treaty of peace made by Indian agents with expensive presents of goods and supplies of various kinds, and the Indians naturally understand that these are given them as bribes to keep the peace, and because the whites are afraid of them, and of course they observe such treaties only as long as they find it convenient, or until they need a further supply of presents (ammunition, goods, &c.) In fact, it has been for years a saying with the Sioux along the great mail route to California, that whenever they became poor and needed blankets and powder and lead they had only to go down to this great mail and emigrant route and kill a few white people and there would be another treaty of peace which would supply all their wants.

It is beyond question that such a system of treaty-making is of all others the most impolitic, whether negotiated with savage or civilized people, and leads in either case to constant and increasing hostilities.

I intend in settling a peace with Indians in this department to do away entirely with this system, which, aside from its effect in stimulating and encouraging breaches of treaties of peace, is always attended with fraud upon the Government and upon the Indians.

I shall send up in the spring some companies of cavalry to make a cantonment for the summer at some point on the lake, and to remain there until the last possible moment in the autumn, with the view of drawing the various tribes of Indians to that point and furnishing them with facilities of trade during the summer and autumn. Such a cantonment kept up for two or three seasons will have a most beneficial effect upon the Indians, as all whites except authorized traders acting under the supervision of the military authorities will be prohibited from going into that region.

It is proper to remark that extensive strata of excellent coal have been found at Fort Rice, one vein six feet thick. This coal field extends towards the southwest, and it is supposed outcrops on the slopes of the Black Hills. How far north it extends is not yet known. The existence of this great coal field half way between the great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains is a fact the value of which cannot well be overestimated. Aside from furnishing fuel for the navigation of the Upper Missouri River, it is a controlling element in the location of a railroad across the great plains to the Pacific.

Its extent and character will soon be developed by the troops from Fort Rice and other points on the Missouri River.

I may state, finally, that the Government may safely dismiss all apprehensions of Indian wars in the Northwest. Small Indian raids there doubtless will be, as there always have been, for stealing horses, but no hostilities on any considerable scale are likely again to occur. A small force such as is designated in this report will be quite sufficient to protect the frontier and the emigration.

I only ask now that the military authorities be left to themselves to deal with these Indians, and to regulate the trading with the Indian tribes without the interposition of Indian agents, and I will cheerfully guarantee peace with the Indian tribes in this department.

The department has been administered, so far as its relations with the State and other civil authorities are concerned, in accordance with the views and principles laid down in the accompanying letter from me to Governor Solomon, of Wisconsin. I am gratified to say that there have been entire harmony and success. The draft and all other laws of the United States have been promptly and fully executed in the department without difficulty or trouble of any kind whatever.

I desire to bear testimony to the hearty co-operation and zeal of the district commanders in the department in the discharge of the various and perplexing duties which have devolved upon me.

General Sully, commanding District of Iowa and the Indian Expedition; General Sibley, commanding District of Minnesota, and General T. C. H. Smith, commanding District of Wisconsin, are entitled to my warmest thanks for their valuable services and the cordial good feeling which they have manifested during their entire term of service in this department.

To General Sully I particularly desire to invite the favorable consideration of the War Department. His arduous and distinguished services in organizing and conducting the Indian Expedition, and beating and dispersing the combined tribes of Indians in two considerable battles at such remote points and in so difficult a country, and in thus bringing the Indians to the necessity of asking peace from the Government, entitles him to peculiar consideration, and make it proper for me to renew the application heretofore transmitted for his promotion. He has earned it fairly, and I trust and believe that the Government will not hesitate to confer it upon him.

To the reports of Generals Sully and Sibley and to those of their subordinate commanders I refer for details of the various military operations herein sketched, and for a proper representation of the distinguished conduct of the several officers and of the troops under their command. I cheerfully endorse their recommendations in behalf of the officers and soldiers in question.

I am, General, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

Major-General H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.

THE ATTEMPT AT FORTS JOHNSON AND SIMPKINS, CHARLESTON HARBOR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., Nov. 7, 1864.

General Orders No. 153:

The following summary of evidence relative to the attack on Forts Johnson and Simpkins in July last, is published for the information of the command. Its publication has been delayed by the illness and prolonged absence of Brigadier-General Schemmelfinnig, who was originally charged with the investigation.

At 2 A. M., July 3, 1864, the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer infantry, Colonel Hoyt, and the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New York Volunteer infantry, Major Little, with sixty men of the Third Rhode Island artillery, left Paine's dock, Morris Island, in boats and under orders to take Forts Johnson and Simpkins. They were to cross Charleston Harbor till opposite the beach between the forts, then move by the left flank, pull vigorously to land and assault with the bayonet. Clear and precise instructions were given to all concerned. The only signal of retreat was to be sounded on a bugle in possession of Colonel Hoyt.

The pilot failed to find the passage through the bar at Fort Johnson, but a narrow channel was at last discovered near shore. Through this many of the boats had passed, when, day breaking, the enemy opened a heavy fire, which was, however, almost entirely harmless, passing far over head.

The boats commanded by Colonel Hoyt, Lieutenant-Colonel Conyngham, Captain Camp and Lieutenats Stevens and Evans, all of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania, rowed rapidly to the shore, and these officers, with Adjutant Bunyan (afterwards killed), and one hundred and thirty-five men, landed and drove the enemy, but, deserted by their comrades, were obliged to surrender to superior numbers.

Colonel Hoyt bestows unqualified praise on the officers and men who landed with him; of them seven were killed and sixteen wounded. Colonel Hoyt himself deserves great credit for his energy in urging the boats forward and bringing them through the narrow channel; and the feeling which led him to land at the head of his men was the prompting of a gallant spirit which deserved to find more imitators.

At the time of Colonel Hoyt's landing, great confusion existed in the second and third divisions of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania regiment, and a retreat commenced. It is impossible to discover which boats first led off the disgraceful movement, the occupants of each declaring that others were retreating before they themselves turned. These divisions falling back in confusion, the One hundred and Twenty seventh shared the general movement, and the whole expedition returned to Paine's dock.

Colonel Gurney, One hundred and Twenty-seventh New York regiment, commanding Morris Island, who was charged with sending the expedition, did not accompany it, but remained at Paine's dock. There seems no sufficient reason for this conduct. The presence of a commanding officer when the landing was effected would have been of the greatest service in preventing the retreat.

The chief cause of failure was the lack of spirit, energy and power of command on the part of subordinate officers. In such an expedition the commanders of boats exercise, in a great measure, an independent authority, while at the same time they are able to hold the men completely under their control. It is on them the main responsibility must rest; and it is plain that many of them were totally unequal to the occasion. Among those who seem to have been most wanting in decision and determination were Major Jayne, Captain Weed and Lieutenants Farr, Moses and Hollingsworth, of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania regiment, and the confusion in the boats of this regiment could only have arisen from a very lax state of discipline.

The One Hundred and Twenty seventh New York regiment showed more coolness and better discipline; still they not only retreated without proper orders, but are gravely in fault for not obeying the peremptory order of their commanding officer, Major Little (who seems to have done everything that could be done) to land at once. From this censure must be excepted Captain Henry and Lieutenants Little and Abercrombie, who brought their boats to shore and landed. Captain Weston, too, deserves favorable mention. The officers and men of the 3d Rhode Island Artillery appear to have behaved well.

The expedition was well planned, and would have succeeded had it not been for the absence of the commanding officer, and the want of spirit and energy on the part of many of his subordinates.

The Major-General commanding regrets that he has felt it his duty to make known the results of investigation into an affair which reflects so little credit on most of those concerned. He has reason to hope that many are heartily ashamed of their conduct, and he trusts it will be a lesson to the whole command, and especially to officers of all grades, how indispensable to the success of the most promising plan is the possession of determination and soldierly spirit by those who are to execute it.

By command of
Major-General J. G. FOSTER.

W. L. M. BURGER, Assistant Adjutant General.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF STAFF.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND DIVISION, 15TH ARMY CORPS,
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, SMYRNA CAMP, GA.,
November 9th, 1864.

General Order No. 59.

The following announcement of the Staff of this Division is officially made:

1st. Captain G. Lofland, Acting Adjutant-General Vols., Adjutant-General.

2d. P. P. Galvin, 6th Mo. Vol. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp, to date from August 18th, 1864.

3d. First Lieutenant David M. Burchfield, 53d Ohio Vols., Aide-de-Camp.

4th. Captain Theodore Voges, Acting Quartermaster Vols., Quartermaster.

5th. Captain John W. Cornyn, Commissary Subsistence Vols., Commissary Subsistence.

6th. Captain C. A. Ernest, 30th Ohio Vols., Acting Assistant Inspector General.

7th. Doctor Joseph B. Potter, Surgeon, 30th Ohio Vols., Medical Director.

8th. Major Thomas T. Taylor, Major 47th Ohio Vols., Acting Judge Advocate.

9th. Captain John C. Nelson, 70th Ohio Vols., Commissary of Musters.

10th. Mr. John R. Scupham, 1st Illinois Light Artillery, Acting Topographical Engineer.

11th. Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Spencer, 1st Alabama Cavalry, Ordnance Officer.

12th. Captain Joseph Shultz, 111th Illinois Vols., Provost Marshal.

13th. Captain John J. Parrill, 53d Ohio Vols., Chief of Pioneers.

14th. First Lieutenant Byron Barrett, 116th Illinois Vols., Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Ambulance Master.

15th. Captain John W. White, 8th Mo. Vols., Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Division Headquarters, and in charge of trains that move with the troops.

16th. Second Lieutenant T. W. Doyle, 15th Michigan Vols., Acting Assistant Quartermaster of ordnance train.

17th. First Lieutenant E. E. Root, 57th Ohio Vols., Acting Assistant Quartermaster of Pioneer Corps.

They will be obeyed in their respective departments and respected accordingly.

They are reminded that it is no part of the duty of a staff officer to be ornamental to his chief, but that there is enough of duty in each of their respective spheres, when well done, to call forth all their energies, and to occupy all their time. It is this, and a constant endeavor to learn more of their duties that is expected and will be required.

W. B. HAZEN, Brigadier-General.

CAPTURE OF A BLACK FLAG.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, RELAY HOUSE, MARYLAND,
November 9, 1864.

GENERAL:—In compliance with the directions of the Secretary of War I forward you the "black flag" captured by detective C. H. Marsh from General Early's command, Monday night, August 1, 1864 while in their lines near North Mountain.

The flag was in charge of two rebels, and set up against a tree; one of the rebels went in search of water; Marsh, who had been watching the flag from nightfall, determined to get it if possible, sprung upon the man left alone, secured him, took the flag from the pole, and brought the flag and prisoner safely through within our lines.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

E. B. TYLER, Brigadier-General.

General E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION RECALLED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, November 21, 1864.

The official publication of Second Lieutenant R. B. Humphrey, 13th U. S. Infantry, for failing to report at Cincinnati, Ohio, as ordered, is hereby recalled evidence having been furnished this office of the decease of that officer on the 4th ult.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—SUMMARY.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
ARMY MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
October 31, 1864.

GENERAL:—With extreme gratification I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant mentioning the schedule of captures made by the First Cavalry Division in the battle of Middletown on the 19th instant, and expressing the "acknowledgments of the War Department and of the country to the officers and men who have achieved such glorious victories."

The Division which I have the honor to command is justly proud of its many successes and the ready recognition of its services by the War Department. The captures made by this Division in the battle of the 19th instant and subsequent pursuit are as follows:—3 battle-flags and 1 guidon, 22 pieces of artillery, 8 caissons, 37 ambulances, 19 wagons, 95 horses and harness, 141 mules and harness, 389 prisoners, including 6 commissioned officers.

The following property was destroyed on the same occasion, namely: 12 army wagons, 28 ambulances, 81 stand of arms, 2 caissons.

The property captured was duly turned into army headquarters, and the Provost Marshal of this Division has receipts for the same from the Provost Marshal of the Army. It has all been forwarded except that appropriated to the use of the Army, to Washington city.

It may not be amiss to mention in this connection that during the present campaign in the Valley the First Cavalry Division has captured 14 battle-flags, 29 pieces of artillery, 13 caissons, 100 wagons and ambulances, 2,000 prisoners of war, including 122 commissioned officers.

Since the 1st of May the command has captured 3,004 prisoners of war.

The above data furnishes evidence of a record upon which both officers and men of this command have a right to felicitate themselves.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT, Brevet Major-General Commanding Division.

Brigadier-General R. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington City.

PARTIAL RAISING OF THE BLOCKADE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, by my proclamation of the 19th of April, 1861, it was declared that the ports of certain States, including those of Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, and Fernandina and Pensacola, in the State of Florida, were, for reasons therein set forth, intended to be placed under blockade; and, whereas, the said ports were subsequently blockaded accordingly, but having, for some time past, been in the military possession of the United States, it is deemed advisable that they should be opened to domestic and foreign commerce.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth section of the Act of Congress, approved on the 13th of July, 1861, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes" do hereby declare that the blockade of the said ports of Norfolk, Fernandina, and Pensacola shall so far cease and determine from and after the first day of December next that commercial intercourse with these ports, except as to persons, things, and information contraband of war, may from that time be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to such military and naval regulations as are now in force, or may hereafter be found necessary.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-[L. S.] four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE PURSUIT OF PRICE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
CAMP ARKANSAS, Nov. 8,
VIA FORT SCOTT, Nov. 15.

To General DAVIES:

We have just concluded the pursuit of Price, whose rear-guard crossed the Arkansas River under fire of our guns. He left another of his guns and his own carriage, which, with other guns and equipments, have fallen into our hands. We are now rid of 20,000 or 30,000 half-starved bushwhackers and half starved vagabonds, who, I hope, may never return to disturb the peaceful inhabitants north of the Arkansas River. He is also beyond our posts of Fayetteville, Fort Smith and Fort Gibson, which are now safe.

(Signed.) F. R. CURTIS, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 12, 1864.

To Major-General PLEASONTON:

I have just returned from Cassville, and will forward my official report of the campaign in a few days. No one has fired a shot at the enemy since the battle of Newtonia, where the enemy gained great advantage over Blunt at first, but my command got up in time to turn the enemy's right and the tide of things.

The enemy lost very largely in men and horses in Northern Arkansas and the border.

My idea was, and is now, that, when we got him below Newtonia and the region of grain-mills and cattle, we should not crowd him any more, but rather make an effort to hold him in this land of starvation, as we would a garrison out of supplies, until his army broke up and divided. Deserters were very numerous while Price was in this section, but I have seen none that left him since he was pushed off towards his supplies.

My own view is that all the efforts of General Curtis to drive the enemy, and they have been great, and entitle him to credit, have been to our detriment and the enemy's disadvantage; for I believe one-half of his army would have deserted north of the Arkansas had it not been for the fear of the pursuing foe. And the pursuit has been expensive; but the enemy has suffered badly, and all should be satisfied, I suppose. My dispatches from General Thayer indicate that the troops on the Arkansas will not attack Price.

JOHN B. SANBORN, Brigadier-General Commanding.

MUSTERED OUT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

Special Orders No. 241.

[EXTRACT.]

* * * * * * *

The following officers are hereby mustered out the service of the United States:

Brigadier-General John H. Hobart Ward, U. S. V.

* * * * * * *

Any officers who may be reported as aides-de-camps to either of them will join their regiments without delay.

* * * * * * *

By order of the President of the United States

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: R. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Nov. 21, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without leave.

Captain J. C. Battersby, 1st New York cavalry.
First Lieutenant John Beadle, 108th New York volunteers.

TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

Captain Henry C. Gapen, 15th United States infantry, having been reported at Headquarters of the Army for failing to report at Cincinnati, Ohio, as ordered, is hereby notified that he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States, unless, within fifteen (15) days from Nov. 21, he appears before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and makes satisfactory defence to the charges against him.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

Lieutenant D. W. Jones, 51st Ohio volunteers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the military commission instituted by special orders No. No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in his case.

CASHIERED.

First Lieutenant Francis J. Eachus, Co. C, 97th Pennsylvania volunteers.

Second Lieutenant James McWilliams, Co E, 97th Pennsylvania volunteers.

Assistant Surgeon John V. De Grasse, 35th U. S. C. T.

DISMISSED.

Captain John C. Gosman, 34th U. S. C. T.
First Lieutenant George L. Cross, 13th Wisconsin battery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

So much of General Order No. 96, Headquarters Middle Department, October 22, 1864, as relates to the case of Captain A. B. Seibelmer, Co. H, 195th Pennsylvania volunteers, is revoked, and the proceedings, finding and sentence in his case are disapproved and annulled.

Brigadier-General John P. Hatch is relieved from the com-

mand of the District of Florida, and ordered to take command of the Northern District, relieving Brigadier-General E. E. Potter, U. S. V.

Brigadier-General E. P. Scammon, U. S. V., is relieved from the command of the Hilton Head District, and will take command of the District of Florida.

Brigadier-General E. E. Potter, on being relieved by Brigadier-General Hatch, will resume command of the Hilton Head District.

Captain E. S. Jewett, A. A. I. G. of the Hilton Head District, will discharge the duties of the Acting Assistant Inspector General of the Department during the temporary absence of Captain Gourand.

First Lieutenant W. B. Dean, 127th New York volunteers, is announced as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of the South.

Assistant Surgeon E. K. Hogan, U. S. V., orders to the Department of Washington, dated 8th November, 1864, are revoked

NAVY GAZETTE.

LIEUTENANT W. B. CUSHING'S EXPLOIT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 9.

SIR:—Your report of Oct. 30 has been received, announcing the destruction of the rebel iron-clad steamer *Albemarle* on the night of the 27th ult., at Plymouth, N. C. When, last summer, the Department selected you for this important and perilous undertaking, and sent you to Rear-Admiral Gregory, at New York, to make the necessary preparations, it left the details with yourself to perfect. To you and your brave comrades, therefore, belongs the exclusive credit which attaches to this daring achievement. The destruction of so formidable a vessel which had resisted the combined attacks of a number of our steamers, is an important event touching our naval and military operations; the judgment as well as daring courage displayed would do honor to any officer and redound to the credit of one 20 years of age. On four previous occasions the Department has the gratification of expressing its approbation of your conduct in the face of the enemy, and in each instance there was manifested by you the same heroic daring and innate love of perilous adventure, a mind determined to succeed and not to be deterred by any apprehensions of defeat.

The Department has presented your name to the President for a vote of thanks, that you may be promoted one grade, and your comrades shall also receive recognition. It also gives me pleasure to recall the assurance you gave me at the commencement of your professional career, that you would prove yourself worthy of the service to which you were appointed. I trust you may be preserved through future trials, and it is for yourself to determine whether, after entering upon so auspicious a career, you shall, by careful study and discipline, be prepared for a wider sphere of usefulness on the call of your country.

(Signed). GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Lieutenant W. B. CUSHING, U. S. Navy, Washington.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON,
FLAGSHIP MALVERN, Nov. 5, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 34.—Nothing stimulates the energies and zeal of officers and men more than a proper appreciation of their services. It is always my desire to give full credit to all officers and men under my command who may distinguish themselves, and reflect credit upon the naval service. It is right that the creditable works of an officer should be made known to those serving in the same squadron. It affords me pleasure to inform the officers and men of the squadron under my command that the rebel ram *Albemarle*, which has for so long a time kept a large force of vessels employed to watch her, has been destroyed by Lieutenant Wm. B. Cushing, who, in his hazardous enterprise, has displayed an heroism seldom equalled, and never excelled.

In the face of a watchful enemy, and under a heavy fire of musketry and great guns, he went right into the ram *Albemarle* and blew her up, his own boat being destroyed by one of the enemy's shot. To say nothing of the moral effect of this gallant affair, the loss of this vessel to the rebels cannot be estimated. It leaves open to us all the Albemarle Sound and tributaries, and gives us a number of vessels for employment elsewhere (hitherto kept to watch the ram), which has been a great source of annoyance to the vessels of the Sound.

The gallant exploits of Lieutenant Cushing previous to this affair will form a bright page in the history of the war; but they have all been eclipsed by the destruction of the *Albemarle*. The spirit evinced by this officer is what I wish to see pervading this squadron. He has shown an absolute disregard of death or danger, and will no doubt be suitably rewarded by the Government, which reward he well deserves. Opportunities will be offered to all those who have the energy and skill to undertake like enterprises, and trusty volunteers are wanted at this moment to perform like service; the chances are death, capture, glory and promotion.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral, Comd'g Northern Atlantic Squadron.

To be read to the officers and crew assembled on the quarter-deck of each vessel of the squadron.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Third Assistant Engineer Joseph H. Thomas, to the *Pontoosuc*.

Second Assistant Engineer Thomas H. Bordley, to examination at Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Assistant Engineer B. C. Gowing, to the *Hibiscus*.

Paymaster J. C. Eldredge, to duty as superintendent of baking and purchases of flour and inspector of pay officers at New York.

Assistant Surgeon George D. Slocum, to duty at the Naval Hospital, New York.

Paymaster James Hoy, Jr., to duty as superintendent of bread and flour, and instructor of pay officers at New York.

Second Assistant Engineers William A. Dripps, W. W. Heaton, and Third Assistant Engineer Harry Webster, to the *Winnipec*.

Commander Peirce Crosby, to command the *Muscoota*.

Gunner Burgess P. Allen, to the *Lancaster*.

Lieutenant-Commander C. S. Norton, to the *Lackawanna*.

Ensign Edwin M. Shepard, to his final examination at Washington.

Sailmaker John Jones, to duty at the Naval Station, Baltimore, Md.

Acting Ensign W. S. Dana, to the *Lancaster*.

Bostswain Francis McLoud, to duty at the Naval Station, Baltimore, Md.

Carpenter William M. Laighton, to the Naval Academy.

DETACHED.

Paymaster A. H. Gilman, from duty as temporary purchasing pamaster at Mound City, Illinois, and ordered to continue in duty as paymaster of that station.

Paymaster C. C. Jackson, from duty as purchaser of flour, &c., at New York, and ordered to duty as purchasing paymaster at Mound City, Illinois.

Captain John M. Berrien, from the command of the *Monadnock*, and ordered to command the Navy Yard at Norfolk, Va.

Assistant Surgeon William K. Van Rypen, from duty in the East Gulf Squadron, and ordered North.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward S. Matthews, from the Naval Rendezvous, Providence, R. I., and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

Second Assistant Engineer H. C. McIlvaine, from the *Ticonderoga*, and ordered to the *Winnipec*.

Gunner T. Bascom Watkins, from the *Lancaster*, and ordered North.

Lieutenant Stephen A. McCarty, from the *Lackawanna*, and ordered North.

Lieutenant A. Dexter, from the Navy Yard, New York, to the *St. Mary's*, Pacific Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon George W. Woods, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the receiving ship *Alleghany*.

Carpenter Joseph Cox, from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander E. Simpson, from the command of the *Isonomia*, and ordered North.

Sailmaker J. G. Gallagher, from the receiving ship *Vermont*, and ordered to the Naval Station, Baltimore, Md.

Paymaster W. W. Williams, from the *Wachusett*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Carpenter Joseph G. Myers, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Sailmaker John Jones, to the Naval Station, Baltimore Md., and ordered to the receiving ship *Vermont*.

Second Assistant Engineer B. F. Wood, to the *Albatross*, and is ordered to the *Mohongo*.

Paymaster J. C. Eldredge, to duty as superintendent of baking and purchase of flour, and instructor of pay officers at New York, and placed on waiting orders.

DISMISSED.

Midshipman Edward N. Roth, at the Naval Academy.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Midshipman Charles M. Mott, at the Naval Academy.
Midshipman Frederick Klapp, at the Naval Academy.
Paymaster William H. Sells.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Lieutenant-Commander S. Livingston Breese.

DROPPED FROM THE LIST.

Midshipman Alexander H. Cofforth.
Midshipman Charles H. E. Stockbridge.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Ensign Daniel Lester, to Medical Survey at New York.

Acting Master Allen M. Newan, to the *North Carolina*.

Acting Ensign J. C. Van Deventee, to the *Hibiscus*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Campbell, to the *Pontoosuc*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George C. Brown, to the *Pontoosuc*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William S. Rainier, to the *Miantonomah*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James H. Plunkett, to the *Miantonomah*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William H. Smith to the *Miantonomah*.

Acting Master J. P. Carr, to command the *Horace Beals*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. Appleton Berry, to the *Suwance*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster D. W. Hale, to Washington to settle his accounts.

Acting Master M. S. Porter, to the *Albatross*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Isaac P. Davis, Jr. to take passage in the *Neptune*, from Philadelphia, and upon falling in with the *Galatea*, report for duty on board that vessel.

Acting Assistant Paymaster G. A. Emerson, to the *Pawtuxet*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George Rack, to the *Matthew Vassar*.

Acting Master C. A. Crocker, to the command of the *Casco*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Alfred O. Tilden, to the *Mohongo*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. L. Ferrell, to the *Albatross*.

Acting Ensign Charles F. Moore, to the *Morse*.

Acting Assistant Paymasters G. L. Hoodless, and Albert B. Clark, to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, by the earliest public conveyance.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Frank A. Bremon, to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. H. Sears, to the *Wachusetts*.

Acting Master's Mate E. D. W. Parsons, to report to Rear-Admiral Pauiding, at New York.

Acting Master's Mate Charles C. Jones, to the *Savannah*.

DETACHED.

Acting Master Charles C. Wells, from the *Farallones* and ordered East.

Acting Master William Rogers, from the *Mary Sanford* and granted sick leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. C. Van Gieson, from the *Montgomery* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign John Daly, from the *Howquah* and granted sick leave for one month.

Acting Master's Mate George A. Thompson, from the West Gulf Squadron and ordered to the *Savannah*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Robert J. Middleton, from the *Wyoming* and ordered to the *Ticonderoga*.

Acting Master Henry D. Edwards, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the *Albatross*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster T. T. Caswell, from the *Pawtuxet* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William C. Woods, from the *Agamenticus* and ordered to the *Albatross*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Russell Wheeler and Reuben W. Burlingame, from the *Merrimac* and ordered to the *Albatross*.

Acting Gunner Herman Peters, from the *Pontoosuc* and ordered to command of Picket Boat No. 6.

APPOINTMENTS.

George Rack, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Philip Eckenroth, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and John Knox Foster and Henry Frederic Allen, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Nereus*.

Samuel Lomax, Acting Ensign and Pilot, and ordered to the *Leslie*.

John Blackmar, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Montgomery*.

Charles W. Seeley, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

John G. Lloyd, Acting Ensign, and ordered to instruction at New York.

W. D. Walker, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Daniel C. Stillson, of the *Queen*, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

William L. G. Thayer, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Gustavus Percival, Acting Master, and waiting orders.

William Henry Walters, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Albatross*.

George H. Griffing, of Hartford, Conn., Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Reuben Riley, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain in the East Gulf Squadron.

Jeremiah Barringer, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to Picket Boat No. 6.

Francis Tuttle, of the *Galena*, Acting Engineer, and ordered to the *Morse*.

Alfred Baxter, Acting Gunner (under the provisions of the circular of October 7th, 1863), and ordered to the *Pontoosuc*.

Joseph G. Morton and George A. Ferree, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.

Daniel W. Andrews, Acting Engineer, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Reid Reading Throckmorton, Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Nereus*.

L. P. Cook, John S. Sinclair and John Foster, of the *Colorado*, Acting Master's Mates (under the circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to report for duty in the North Atlantic Squadron.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Ensign and Pilot Jacob G. Hudson, and Acting Master and Pilot Charles M. Lane, of the North Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to remain in that squadron for special service.

Acting Ensigns Ralph E. Peck and Elias Lawson, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mates George A. Woodbury and Benjamin S. Reed, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master David Leavis, of the *Lockwood* (under the circular of October 7th, 1863), and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Harlan P. Bosworth (under the circular of October 7th, 1863), and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master and Pilot John Price, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron for special service.

Acting Boatswain John Sullivan, of the *Saranac*, and ordered to remain on that vessel.

Acting Master's Mate J. H Gilley, and ordered to remain on the *General Putnam*.

Acting Master's Mate John Gilmore, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate Henry J. Bentley (under the circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to remain in the Pacific Squadron.

Acting Ensign Herman Fischer, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign Walter N. Smith, of the *Braziliera*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Acting Ensign George Delap, of the *Oleander*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Acting Master's Mate Nathan Brown, of the *John Adams* (under the circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Master Franklin Hopkins, Jr., to the *Hibiscus*, and ordered to New York for Medical Survey.

Acting Master William B. Newman to the *North Carolina*.

Acting Master's Mate John G. Brown to the *Ohio*, and waiting orders.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John H. Penn.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. Henry Sellman.

Actling Master Samuel B. Gregory.

First Assistant Engineer John C. Houston, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Robert F. Gray.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James B. German.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer R. H. Alexander.

Acting Ensign Joseph Beauchamp, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign J. W. Lithesbury, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. H. Brink.

Acting Master's Mate H. B. Eddy, of the *Lancaster*.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Master Charles H. Salisbury, on duty at the Naval Rendezvous, Providence, R. I.

Acting Ensign Edward Balch, of the *Sunflower*.

Acting Master's Mate Albert R. Arey, of the *Santiago de Cuba*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Naval Rendezvous at Providence, R. I., is ordered to be discontinued.

PROMOTED.

Acting Ensign Julius F. Beyer, of the *Myanza*, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign Samuel H. Mead, of the *Cambridge*, to Acting Master.

DISMISSED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Street, of the *Maratanza*.

Acting Ensign George W. Platt, of the *Essex*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign Henry S. O'Grady, of the *Benton*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Dennison A. Lockwood.

Acting Master Newell Graham, commanding the *Cactus*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward Messett, of the *Manhattan*.

Actiug Master's Mate Henry Crosby, of the *Farallones*.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Surgeon George S. Kemble, U.S.V., as Acting Medical Director, 16th Army Corps, vice Surgeon A. B. Campbell, U.S.V., relieved from duty in the Army of the Tennessee, and ordered to duty as Medical Director, at Headquarters, Department of West Virginia.

Surgeon M. W. Fish, 11th Missouri Vols., on the Corps Staff as Acting Medical Inspector, 16th Army Corps.

Surgeon John J. Milhau, U.S.A., relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to the Department of the East.

Surgeon George G. Shumard, U.S.V., to Salt Lake City, for duty as Medical Director, Salt Lake District.

Surgeon Norman S. Barnes, U.S.V., is hereby relieved from duty as a member of the Hospital Inspecting Board, at Philadelphia, Pa., and ordered to join his proper command in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

Surgeon George Derby, U.S.V., is hereby relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to the Department of the East.

Hospital Steward Stephen A. Catlin, U.S.A., to duty with the 9th U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy), and ordered to report to Colonel R. D. Mussey, 100th U. S. Colored Troops, Commissioner for the organization of Colored Troops, Nashville, Tenn.

Surgeon A. J. Phelps will at once relieve Surgeon William Varian, U.S.V., in Charge of Dennison General Hospital, at Columbus, Ohio.

Surgeon William Varian, U.S.V., is hereby relieved from duty at Columbus, Ohio, and ordered to relieve Surgeon Glover Perin, U. S.A., in charge of the General Hospital, at Evansville, Indiana.

Surgeon Adam Hammer, U.S.V., is hereby relieved from duty in charge of the Marine Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., and ordered to the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, for duty with that Corps.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE London *Shipping Gazette* believes the steamer to which Captain Semmes and his men were transferred by the *Laurel*, off Madeira, was the *Sea King*, which recently cleared from London for Bombay.

THE United States gunboat *Mackinaw* arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 14th inst., from a cruise in search of the *Tallahassee*. She has experienced very heavy weather during the whole cruise. Boatswain's Mate Geo. Franks was washed overboard and drowned.

REAR-Admiral Farragut communicates to the Navy Department intelligence of the capture of the Prussian schooner *Poncha Sarispa*, by the United States steamer *Sciota*, in October, while attempting to run into Valasco, Texas, with an assorted cargo.

THE prize steamer *Lady Stirling* has been appraised by Joseph J. Comstock and Jesse Gay, under order of the Court, at the sum of $135,000. It is probable that the vessel will be taken for the use of the Government.

THE Fourth Auditor has adjudicated during the past week the claims of the United States steamers *Louisville*, *Petrel*, *Cincinnati*, *Pittsburg*, *Mound City*, *Romeo* and *Carondolet*, for cotton captured from the Rebels. The prize money is now ready for distribution.

THE gunboat *Neptune*, Commander J. P. Sanford, sailed from Philadelphia on Sunday, on special service connected with the convoying of the California mail-steamers. A new plan of convoying has been adopted, which for prudential reasons cannot be published.

THE U. S. supply steamer *Donegal*, Lieutenant W. H. West, commanding, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Sunday evening, bringing about 250 discharged seamen and a number of Naval officers on leave.

THE picket-boat No. 6, built at East Boston, by S. Smith, engines by Benjamin & Root, is now ready for sea. The following and only officers have been ordered to her:—Acting Gunner, Hiram Peters, commanding; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Marcellus Villazen.

INFORMATION has been received from the West Gulf blockading squadron of the capture, on the 5th instant, of the schooner *Johanna Hasard*, by the United States steamer *Fort Morgan*, laden with medicines, iron, &c. The same steamer also captured the schooner *Leone*, with a similar cargo.

THE iron-clad light draught torpedo boat *Modoc*, building at the New York Iron Ship-yard, by J. S. Underhill, will not be ready for launching until several weeks. She was designed by Chief Engineer Alban C. Stimers, U.S.N., for a Monitor battery, but it was found that she would not float with a turret and the necessary accompaniments, so she has been converted into a torpedo boat with Wood's attachment.

THE United States revenue cutter *Keewanee*, six guns, put into New London, Conn., last week, to coal. She is cruising at sea in search of

privateers. The following is a list of her officers:—Captain, W. C. Pease; Lieutenant, E. C. Gardiner; Third Lieutenant, F. W. Sparrel; Chief Engineer, J. J. Roberts; First Assistant, J. Wayson; Second Assistant, P. Kane; Boatswain, W. Norris; Gunner, J. B. Jones; Carpenter, A. Brum.

THE supply steamer *Union*, arrived at New York on the 22d, reports that while at Key West, on her return, the *Adela*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Stodder, commanding, was to sail for Philadelphia. The *Sagamore* Lieutenant Commander Charles Fleming, commanding, left for Philadelphia November 16th. The *Portsmouth*, *Isonomia* and *Magnolia* were preparing to start upon a cruise.

THE screw steamer *Niphon*, 9, has arrived at the Boston Yard. She left the blockading fleet off Wilmington, N. C., on the 1st instant, with prisoners and passengers taken on board the British steamer *Annie*, which vessel was captured by the United States steamer *Wilderness* and the *Niphon* on the 31st ult. The prisoners and passengers were landed at Norfolk. The condition of the *Niphon* being such as to require a general overhauling, she was for this purpose ordered to Boston.

THE Navy Department has received information of the capture of the Confederate schooner *Badger*, from St. Marks, bound to Havana. She was captured at the middle entrance of St. George Sound, Florida, on the 6th of November, by the U. S. steamer *Adela*. The *Badger* had a cargo of cotton, twenty-five packages of which were captured with the vessel. In the chase the captain threw overboard his passes and the deck load of cotton, consisting of nine bales, five of which were afterwards picked up by the boats of the *Adela*.

THE United States receiving ship *Vermont*, lying at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, has received since August 16th, 4,252 recruits, as follows:—Seamen, 1,065; ordinary seamen, 447; landsmen, 1,703; firemen, 515; coal heavers, 356; boys, 166; total, 4,252. To whom has been paid money, viz:—Government bounty, $92,627; advance pay, $78,095; clothing amounting to $104,843; small stores, $2,786; making a total expenditure of $278,353. There are at this date remaining on board 906 men available for draft, and the average number daily received is thirty, the majority of whom are substitutes.

AT the Gosport Navy Yard, everything is bustle and excitement. Rear-Admiral Porter has sent a number of vessels there to be repaired, with all haste, as he needs them on the blockade. The large vessels off Wilmington, such as the *Vanderbilt*, *Fort Jackson*, and *Santiago de Cuba*, which draw too much water to go into Beaufort, N. C., for coal, come to Norfolk for fuel. The first named of those vessels has left on a cruise, in command of Captain C. W. Pickering, the commander of the sloop *Housatonic*, blown up by a Rebel torpedo.

A PRIVATE letter from the fleet off Charleston, says:—"Recently, the steamer *Pontiac*, sighting a blockade-runner, slipped her cable and gave chase, without effect. Returning subsequently to get her anchor, the Rebels opened on her either from Fort Marshall or Beach Inlet, to which she paid no attention until a 10-inch ball struck her on the forecastle, killing and wounding a number of men, seven of whom died on the instant." The *Pontiac* is one of the new style of side-wheel double-ender vessels, and a good specimen of her class.

ON Saturday afternoon of last week the new torpedo vessel *Stromboli* made her first official trial trip, to test her engines and torpedo machinery. She left the Battery-yard of Messrs. Secor & Co., at Jersey City, and proceeded up the North River, in company with Picket-boat No. 6, which also was making her first trial trip. Experiments were made in detaching torpedoes and in manœuvering the vessels in a variety of ways with very satisfactory and encouraging results. The speed of the *Stromboli* under easy steam, and while submerged, as if in action, was about eight knots, and with the power she can develop, could have been run up to ten knots. Picket-boat No. 6 made nine knots easily.

WE learn from the Boston *Traveller* that from the 1st of June, 1863, to the present time, a period of between fifteen and sixteen months, the United States Marshal Keyes has paid over to the United States Treasurer, as the proceeds of captured blockade-runners, adjudicated at that port, over five million dollars. In these prize cases the expenses were very small, thus materially increasing the amount to be distributed. In one case a single blockade-runner netted, with the cargo, upwards of three hundred thousand dollars. There are now but very few unsettled prize cases to be disposed of, as Marshal Keyes transacts his business with great promptitude.

THE following captures are reported to the Department:—The English schooner *Lucy*, with an assorted cargo, by the schooner *Sea Bird*. The crew all escaped to the shore in boats with the exception of one man, who was too drunk to move. She was from Bahia, and cleared for Matamoras. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Schmidt, commanding steamer *Nita*, reports the capture of an unknown schooner on the 24th of October. The crew also escaped to the shore in a small boat. Before leaving they fired the schooner, but the flames were extinguished by a boat's crew from the *Nita*. A small sloop—no name—was captured Oct. 24th, by the sloop *Rosalie*. All the captured vessels are now attached to the East Gulf blockading squadron.

BUSINESS is very active at the Charlestown Yard, giving employment to nearly five thousand men. Screw steamer *Dacotah*, 8, is undergoing repairs in the dry dock. The *Kearsarge* will succeed her in the dock, to have the shell taken out of her stern-post. The prize steamers *Bat* and *Wando*, (formerly the *Let-Her-Rip*,) which have been taken by the Government, are also being repaired. Side-wheel steamers *Paul Jones*, 7, and *Mahaska*, 8, and screw steamer *Niphon*, 9, are being overhauled. Storeships *Supply* and *Julia* are ready for sea, and the new screw sloop *Ammonoosuc*, 10, and iron-clad *Casco*, 2, are being got ready. The following vessels are now under construction: screw sloop-of-war *Quinnisigamond*, *Pampanoosuc* and screw steamers *Gurrie* and *Manitou*. The blocks for laying the keel of the screw steamer *Keywadin* are ready at the lower end of the Yard. The keel of a new screw steamer will soon be laid near the dry dock.

AN expedition was lately sent from the gunboat *Stars and Stripes*, by Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Sherrill, commanding, under charge of Acting Master and Executive Officer G. E. Hill, which destroyed a large and valuable Rebel Government fishery on Marsh Island, Florida, with all its buildings, fish-houses, &c., and captured the seines, fishing boats, &c., and sixteen Rebel soldiers who were guarding them. So well planned and executed was the expedition that not one of the party was even wounded. There was a Rebel cavalry company almost within sight of the works who were not even alarmed, so sudden and perfect was the attack. This fishery furnished large and reliable supplies to the interior districts of rebeldom, and to the commissaries of the Rebel army at least two thousand barrels a month during the fishing season. Its loss will be severely felt as it was regarded as the principal fishery on the coast. It will be quite impossible for the Rebels to get it into operation again this season. There were considerable salt works attached to the fishery, which were also destroyed.

THE picket boat No. 3, building at Bordentown, N. J., under the superintendence of Captain C. S. Boggs, U.S.N., is being sheathed on her bottom with sheets of Indian rubber instead of copper. The rubber used is somewhat like that used in the manufacture of combs, canes, &c., and if successful in its wear will make a change in this part of vessels' outfit. It is smoother than copper, and promises to be less likely to become foul with grass and barnacles. The process of putting it on is novel and interesting, each sheet being heated to a given temperature and secured to the bottom while hot. It cools retaining its form, and is not easily removed, being fastened by nails or screws.

DURING the last of September, and about all of October, Yellow Jack and Billious Jack have walked hand in hand through the Navy vessels at New Orleans, through the Naval Hospital, through some parts of the city. Their reign is now almost over, but they have left desolation and mourning behind them. The United States steamship *Virginia* has suffered very severely. The Paymaster, Surgeon and First Engineer have fallen with eighteen or twenty of the crew. The *Oneida* was ordered to Quarantine, also the captured ram *Tennessee*, with fifty cases on board. The supply steamer *Arkansas* lost three of her crew on her last trip to the Texas squadron, and six more on her return to Quarantine. Very many have been attacked, but the majority have recovered. The Naval Hospital has suffered more than the vessels, for the cases on many of them were sent there as soon as attacked. Dr. Bragg, formerly of the *Katahdin*, is numbered among the 160 victims at the Hospital where he assisted. It is a singular fact that scarcely any merchant vessels are attacked, nor does the city suffer as much as would be expected of New Orleans.

THE work on the two Monitors *Etlah* and *Shiloh* building near St. Louis, Mo., has been quietly progressing, and now approaches completion. The contractors, C. W. McCord for the former, and George C. Bestor for the latter, have carried on their work in a manner that cannot fail to give satisfaction to the government. The *Etlah* and *Shiloh* are light draft Monitors, built under the supervision of D. G. Wells, Esq., engineer on behalf of the Government. They each carry two guns—one eleven-inch Dahlgren and one one-hundred and fifty-pounder rifle Parrott. Extreme length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 45 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; thickness of side armor, three inches; thickness of deck armor, one inch; internal diameter of turret, twenty feet; thickness of turret, eight inches; internal diameter of pilot house, six feet; thickness of pilot house, ten inches; number of motive engines, two; diameter of cylinders, twenty-two inches; length of stroke, thirty inches; propellers, two; diameter of propellers, nine feet.

THE new steam picket-boat fleet consists of six vessels. The boats are not unlike a frigate's launch, built of wood and copper-bottomed. Each one has one of Root's patent engines, a little but powerful and compact affair. The boilers were built by Clute Brothers, Schenectady. Boat No. 1.—This boat was built by Lewis Hoagland, of New Brunswick, N. J., and is of the following dimensions: Length, 45 feet; beam, 9 feet 6 inches. This is the vessel which under Lieutenant W. B. Cushing blew up the Confederate ram *Albemarle*. She was sunk by a shot from the ram as she was sinking. She carried a 12-pound howitzer. She was under the command of Acting-Ensign Wm. L. Hawworth. Boat No. 2.—Built by the same person at the same place. She was 47 feet in length, and 9 feet 5 inches beam. She was captured and burned by the Rebels. She was commanded by Acting-Ensign Andrew Stockholm. Boat No. 3.—Built by the same party at New Brunswick, N. J. She is of the same dimensions as No. 2, and is now receiving her engine and being sheathed on the bottom with vulcanized Indian rubber, in place of copper. Boat No. 4.—This boat was built by Silvanus Smith, at East Boston, Mass. She is 45 feet in length by 10 feet beam. She is now in Hampton Roads. The following are her officers:—Acting-Ensign John Blake, commanding; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Lewis Williams. Boat No. 5.—Built at East Boston, by S. Smith, and is of the same dimensions as No. 4. She has sailed for Hampton Roads. The following are her officers:—Acting-Ensign John H. Chapman, commanding; Third Assistant Engineer, Samuel Hawkins. Boat No. 6.—This vessel is the same as Nos. 4 and 5, and is now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, fitting out.

IT has been customary at this season of the year to lessen the working force of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and it is accordingly expected that a considerable reduction will be made in a short time. The quantity of work on hand is not so great but that this can be done without detriment to the efficiency of the Yard. The launch of the frigate *Wampanoag* has not taken place yet, but may occur within a week. The *Kalamazoo* is the next in order of completion, and the middle of November is (unofficially) fixed for the time of her launch. The plan of convoying the California steamers to and from Aspinwall has proved a severe trial to the vessels detailed for the duty. Very severe storms have been encountered and several of the vessels have received damage. The gunboat *Grand Gulf* which arrived from this service last week, will have to undergo extensive repairs. The double-enders, we believe, in every case have proved themselves unable to encounter the heavy weather of our cost at this season. They come back after a voyage and immediately are put on the sick list with two or three months' thorough doctoring prescribed. The result undoubtedly will be to make those that undergo the treatment much more serviceable, but the fact seems to be established that in their present state the double-enders are unfit for sea service. The Marine Retiring Board have completed their sitting. Their reports have been forwarded to the Department, and as soon as return orders are received, the Board will be dissolved. The Yard was visited last week by Admiral S. F. Dupont, during a short stay in New York. The arrivals of the week are the supply steamers *Newbern*, *Queen* and *Union*. The *Kensington* sailed on Sunday taking out a share of the Thanksgiving dinner provided for the Armies of the Potomac and James.

THE iron-clad battery *Monadnock* left Hampton Roads (Cape Henry light) on Sunday afternoon, 6th inst., at 5 o'clock, with the United States steamer *Susquehanna* as convoy. She anchored during the fog off Sandy Hook, on Tuesday morning 8th at 4 o'clock, having made the run in thirty-five hours, with an average speed, while under way, of over seven knots, while the average speed from the breakwater was nine knots. She proved in Boston harbor, and in Hampton Roads, her ability to make, in smooth water, ten knots. Not the least of her good qualities is that of being a most excellent sea-going vessel. With heavy head-sea, tide and wind, on her passage from New York to Hampton Roads she worked admirably, "casting off" from her convoy, the *Mohican*, when forty miles out, and steaming into the breakwater alone. The absence of the overhang belonging to the original Monitors, removes the great obstacle to these vessels, and her strong wooden hull renders her perfectly sea-worthy, easy and safe. A letter in a Boston paper from on board this vessel, dated Nov. 10, says: "Our vessel received orders on Sunday last to return without delay to New York, which we did in company with the *Susquehanna* as tow and pilot boat. We arrived here after a remarkably fine passage, on Tuesday evening. No one knows the reason of our coming here, but I suppose it was to protect the city in case any disturbance took place. We are now coaling up to proceed to sea again. We are to have a torpedo apparatus arranged forward of the boat, before we leave; and as this will take some days, I do not think we shall get off before next Monday. Fortress Monroe will probably be our destination, and then we shall have an opportunity of trying to take Wilmington. We are more and more satisfied with the *Monadnock* every time we go to sea, for on each succeeding trial she shows more speed. In coming from Fortress Monroe she averaged 7¼ knots throughout."

SUMMARY OF CAVALRY CAPTURES IN THE SHENANDOAH.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, November 16, 1864.

List of property and prisoners captured by the First Cavalry Division, from August 16 to November 15, 1864:

Prisoners of war—enlisted men	1,690
Prisoners of war—commissioned officers	122
Pieces of artillery	29
Caissons	12
Army wagons	36
Ambulances	41
Forges	2
Mules	172
Horses	134
Loss of harness	263

CAPTURED AND DESTROYED.

Army wagons, C. S. and U. S., loaded with quartermaster's and ordnance stores	60
Forges	3
Caissons	2
Limbers	4
Ambulances	28
Muskets	81
Battle flags captured	14

Estimate of property destroyed by First Cavalry Division during the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley:

	NUMBER.	VALUE.
Barns	630	$1,693,000
Flour mills	47	314,000
Tons of hay	3,455	103,670
Bushels of wheat	410,742	1,026,105
Saw mills	4	8 000
Furnaces	3	45,0000
Woolen mill	1	10,000
Acres of corn	515	18,000
Bushels of oats	750	750
Cattle driven off	1,347	36,380
Sheep	1,281	6,340
Swine	725	8,000
Barrels of flour	560	6,720
Tons of straw	255	2,550
Tons of fodder	272	2,720
Tanneries	2	4.000
Railroad depot	1	3.000
Locomotive engines	1	10,000
Box cars	7	1,500
Total money value		$3,304,736

THEODORE W. BEAN, Quartermaster and Provost Marshal, First Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS, November 17, 1864.

Property captured by the Third Cavalry Division, and turned over, and receipts received therefor:

Artillery, pieces	51
Caissons	30
Battery wagon	1
Army wagons	44
Spring wagons and ambulances	28
Medicine wagon	1
Horses	426
Mules	189
Sets of artillery harness	207
Sets of wagon harness	197
Heads of beef cattle	152

Property destroyed by the Third Cavalry Division:

	NUMBER.	VALUE.
Flour mills	15	$100,000
Saw mills	10	60,000
Barns, containing wheat, &c	400	600,000
Bushels of wheat	200,000	400,000
Bushels of corn	300,000	400,000
Bushels of oats	90,000	130,000
Cattle driven off	500	15,000
Sheep driven off	400	8,000
Columbia furnace	1	100,000
Caissons	3	1,000
Wagons	15	15,000
Total		$1,155,000

C. W. LEE, Captain and Provost Marshal, Third Cavalry Division, M. M. D.

THE SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION.

The following is a list (unofficially) of property captured and destroyed by the Second Cavalry Division since August 1, 1864:

Thirteen cannons captured.
Ten caissons captured.
One battery forge captured.
Twenty-five wagons captured.
Five ambulances captured.
7,000 head of cattle captured.
2,000 head of beef cattle captured.
1,000 sets of horse equipments captured.
Ninety-two sets of artillery harness captured.
Seventy-five sets of wagon harness captured.
Ten sets of ambulance harness captured.
Three caissons destroyed.
Forty wagons destroyed.
Five ambulances destroyed.
700,000 rounds of ammunition destroyed.
3,000 stand of small arms destroyed.

In addition to the foregoing more than $2,000,000 worth of property was destroyed, such as grain, forage, mills, tanneries, factories, &c.

In addition, also, to the articles of property enumerated, there were taken by the Division within the time specified 1,555 prisoners; killed of the enemy 150, and wounded 500, and nine battle flags captured. Also the bridge of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad crossing at the Rapidan river.

In regard to the above captures, &c., it may be said that they were made separately, and by direct attacks. That is, they were not taken at the time of the general movements of the army, but at periods when the Division moved and attacked the enemy alone.

MAJOR-General Foster calls the attention of agriculturists in the Department of the South, to the importance of raising fruits and vegetables; and in order to facilitate and encourage owners of land in the undertaking, has ordered a free market to be established at each post in the department, where persons will be permitted to sell their produce from boats and wagons within the lines of the market district. A free competition, it is believed, will soon regulate the prices. A guard will be stationed at the market to maintain order.

A BOARD of three officers of the Commissary Department, will be convened in a few days, to examine, under a law passed by last Congress, into the qualifications of officers of that Department, and to recommend for dismissals such as, by reason of bad habits, or inexperience and incompetency as business men, are unfit for such position. This board will confine itself to the armies and posts in the East, but similar boards will be ordered for other sections of the country.

We have examined with satisfaction an ingeniously-contrived Writing and Toilet Case, adapted especially to the use of soldiers and sailors. It is the invention of Mr. D. B. BROOKS, and is manufactured at Salem, Mass. The merit of the case consists in its lightness—it weighs but 10 ounces—its portability—it is but 8½ inches long by 1¾ in diameter—and the numerous articles of necessity or convenience which by an economical use of space it is enabled to carry. It contains a comple outfit of writing, work, and toilet materials; each article being securely fitted to its place. The writing folio is independent of the work case, so that when the former is used the latter is packed away in the tray, and the inkstand is so fitted that it will not fall out or tip over. The case is highly recommended by soldiers and others who have had experience of its value.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

ROLLINS—BOWMAN.—At Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the evening of November 2d, at St. Stephen's church, by Rev. Dr. Colt, Lieutenant JAMES HICKMAN ROLLINS, Ordnance Corps U.S.A., of Missouri, to MISS EULALIE, eldest daughter of Colonel A. H. Bowman, U.S.A.

EDGERTON—MENDENHALL.—In Philadelphia, on the 16th inst., by Rev. Mr. Shinz, Captain N. H. EDGERTON, 6th U. S. Colored Infantry, to Miss ESTHER L., daughter of Thomas Mendenhall, of Muncy, Pa.

GUERNSEY—SHATTUCK.—In Boston, on the 9th inst., by Rev. J. D. Fulton, DAVID W. GUERNSEY, U.S.N., to Miss CHARLOTTE A. SHATTUCK, of Boston.

RUSSELL—MUNSON.—On Monday evening, November 21st, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Stryker, HARRY RUSSELL, U.S.N., to Miss SARAH, third daughter of James Munson, Esq., all of this city.

REDINGTON—CHAMBERLIN.—In St. Johnsbury, Vt., Nov. 15th, by Rev. E. C. Cummings, Major E. D. REDINGTON, Additional Paymaster U.S.A., to Miss MARY A., daughter of Hon. Ephriam Chamberlin. No cards.

DIED.

MACKENZIE.—In Washington, D.C., suddenly, on the 21st inst., GEORGE S. MACKENZIE, infant son of Surgeon George Brown Mackenzie, U.S.A., and the late Betty Mackenzie, aged 3 months and 23 days.

ADAIR.—On board the U. S. steamer *Arkansas*, at Quarantine Station, below New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, October 11th, of yellow fever, senior Engineer WILLIAM O. ADAIR, eldest son of the late Henry Adair, in the 31st year of his age.

BALDWIN.—At Winchester, Va., on Tuesday, November 8th, of wounds received in the action of Cedar Creek, October 19th, Lieutenant HENRY M. BALDWIN, 5th U. S. Artillery, son of Caleb D. and Susan M. Baldwin, Bloomfield, N. J., aged 24 years.

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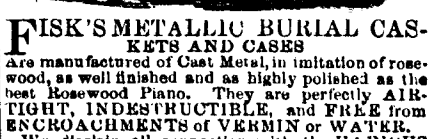
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"Second. Was there any pain in the stomach from pressure of the box?

"Third. How did the weight of the cartridge-box affect them in comparison with the old?

"Fourth. Could they use their arms with more reedom?

"Fifth. Could they breathe with greater ease, and onger respiration?

"Sixth. Was the box in the way, or uncomfortable lying down?

"To these questions the following answers were given:—

"First. In no case was there any chafing or uncomfortableness from the straps on the shoulders, nor did it make them feel anything like so warm.

"Second. The weight of the box was not felt on the stomach, and no pain.

"Third. That the weight of the cartridge-box was not felt, and that they would rather carry one hundred rounds in that way than forty in the old.

"Fourth. The arms are entirely free, as much as if they had nothing on.

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THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

NEITHER from General SHERMAN, nor from General THOMAS comes any official dispatch, and the few waifs of information and conjecture furnished through correspondence, and through the enemy's newspapers, require much study to elucidate. HOOD'S army, after long delay at the Tennessee, has at last resolved on action, and has marched into our territory. It is not impossible that a portion of this army has been taken by BEAUREGARD to the defence of Southeastern Georgia, and that the task assigned to THOMAS in checking HOOD has been proportionately lightened; but there is yet no evidence of that fact. HOOD seems to have begun the advance of his main army from Florence about the 22d of November. Just previous to that time, FORREST'S cavalry, from 12,000 to 14,000 strong, held all the country around Tuscumbia and Florence, and blockaded the Tennessee River. HOOD was in command at the latter point, with the corps of S. D. LEE and CHEATHAM in the neighborhood, while BEAUREGARD, with STEWART'S corps, was reported to be at Corinth. CHEATHAM was subsequently thrown up to Waynesboro'. Communication by railroad was kept up between Corinth and Florence, and supplies thus carried up from Mississippi and Alabama. Some slight skirmishing, without important results, occurred between the enemy's cavalry and ours. FORREST'S cavalry is a large, formidable, and very effective force; but HOOD'S infantry is probably surpassed in numbers by ours under THOMAS. THOMAS' Army was, up to the 21st, mainly at Pulaski, on the railroad between Nashville and Decatur. STANLEY'S Fourth corps, and COX'S Twenty-third, were both there, under SCHOFIELD'S command, while WILSON had collected and organized a strong force of cavalry.

While HOOD was at Florence and Tuscumbia, a gallant and daring attempt was made by eight of our men to cut the pontoon bridge which spanned the river. It failed only through the treachery of the guide, who led the little band directly under the fire of the enemy. Fortunately, every man of the gallant party effected his escape. On the 9th, the bold attempt was repeated, and the connecting ropes were nearly severed, when the enemy's guards rushed in, saved the bridge, and captured three of our men. The audacity of this attempt is worthy of great praise. Had it succeeded, one corps—S. D. LEE'S—would have been cut off, north of the river, and placed in a perilous position. Subsequently, other forces of HOOD crossed the stream, and his advance, CHEATHAM'S corps, was pushed out to Waynesboro'.

On Tuesday, the 22d, HOOD'S whole army moved forward. It comprises probably from 35,000 to 42,000 men, being the infantry corps of LEE, CHEATHAM, STEWART, and TAYLOR, and the powerful cavalry corps of FORREST. It seems to be in good condition, and will no doubt endeavor to strike a hard blow. By night, FORREST'S cavalry advance and CHEATHAM'S corps were about 20 miles south of Pulaski. Our Army, on learning of this movement, fell back from Pulaski, since to have remained there would have endangered Nashville, which latter point was threatened by HOOD'S cavalry. On Wednesday, the 22d, THOMAS moved his troops, and two days afterwards they were at Columbia, Tennessee. This latter place lies about 45 miles south of Nashville, on Duck River, a tributary of the Tennessee. The next move to the rear was from Columbia to Franklin, a town upon the Big Harpeth River, a tributary of the Cumberland. It is but 18 miles from Nashville. HOOD appears to have marched promptly up from Pulaski to Columbia.

Such, then, is the situation of the opposing forces. The retrograde movement of THOMAS is prudent, because it draws the enemy away from his base, and forces him to a longer march before an encounter, and especially because it covers our forces from a flanking attack on Nashville. The movement of HOOD has been attended with sharp skirmishing, in which our losses, on the 24th, were put at 44. But the facts about the fighting are all uncertain. It is certain that for several days there was heavy skirmishing in the neighborhood of Columbia. And, while FORREST is supposed to be striking out for our right flank, HOOD'S main force is reported to be on the turnpike to Shelbyville. This latter move may be conjectured as designed to sever the railroad between Chattanooga and Nashville. Of course, our movement has thrown all Northern Alabama and a large section of Southern Central Tennessee into the hands of the enemy; but the necessity for this step was great, and it will not be long before the abandoned region will again come under the arms of the Union. Probably Huntsville, Athens, and Decatur are all in possession of the enemy.

We may here add that the importance of the damage done by FORREST at Johnsonville was overestimated. On the 5th of November, he destroyed by his artillery three tin-clads and seven transports, and shelled Johnsonville. For 48 hours the firing was continued, and resulted only in the destruction of a few buildings. A cavalry demonstration by the enemy during the firing was checked by the fort. On the other hand, the affair at Decatur, which we reported as a skirmish, appears, from a communication lately received, to have been of far greater credit to our forces than the telegrams represented. The enemy says that HOOD "was aware of the strength of the "position and its garrison," and refrained from a general assault. But how HOOD was deceived may easily be learned from our accounts.

The fight at Decatur lasted four days. General BEAUREGARD made his appearance in force on the evening of the 26th of October, and drove in our pickets. The latter were soon rallied, and the entire force of the garrison was deployed upon the outer works as a skirmish line to conceal our weakness. Both the artillery and infantry kept up a constant fire during the night and the next day. On the evening of the 27th, reinforcements arrived from Chattanooga. The permanent garrison had consisted of the Eighteenth Michigan and One Hundred and Second Ohio. They were reinforced by the Sixty-Eighth Indiana and the Fourteenth colored troops, forming the "demi-brigade," under Colonel MORGAN of the latter regiment. The enemy, in the mean time, had lost no time in entrenching and planting his batteries. Early on the morning of the 28th it was discovered that he had a battery on our left, bearing on our pontoon. General GRANGER immediately ordered the work to be charged by the Fourteenth colored troops, "not to attempt to hold the place, but to spike the "guns and retreat." The charge was made, the enemy driven from his position, and the two guns were spiked. He lost considerably in killed and wounded, and left twelve prisoners in our hands. The regiment then fell back under the cover of the river bank, and re-formed behind the line of outer works with a loss of 47 men and five officers. Its entire loss during the siege was 68 men and eight officers, Lieutenants WOODWORTH, APTHORP and GILLET being killed and two others seriously wounded. But, meanwhile, a detachment of the Eighteenth Michigan had surprised and charged the enemy's line on the right, capturing 100 prisoners, among them a major, who was mortally wounded. The enemy suffered severely during this attack; his loss being probably 500, while ours was less than 200. When it is considered that his great force was repulsed by less than fifteen hundred men, the gallantry of our troops will be apparent.

Since the preceding survey of movements was prepared, news has come of a victory gained at Franklin, Tennessee, by THOMAS over HOOD. One cause of our falling back to Franklin was to meet the reinforcements on the way from Mississippi. These reinforcements arrived at Nashville the day before the battle, under the command of Major-General A. J. SMITH. All the troops and Government employés at Nashville were put into the trenches, and the city perfectly prepared for attack. Meanwhile, on the 30th, there was skirmishing all day; and about 4 P. M., a portion of HOOD'S troops made a fierce attack at Franklin, but were severely repulsed. Exactly how much the enemy suffered is not known, but his loss was heavier than ours, and he is said to have left about 1,000 prisoners in our hands, including a Brigadier-General. Should this joyful news be confirmed, it will be doubly grateful, first for the actual results of the day's battle, and secondly for the still greater reason that it will show up the weakness of the Confederate cause in the West, and prove that there the great game is in the hands of our generals.

THE CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA.

LET us now turn from the army of THOMAS to the grand column under SHERMAN, pursuing its way towards the coast, and endeavor to trace its progress. Between the 10th and 13th of November, as we have stated, his troops moved out from Atlanta, Rome, and Kingston, and, on the 12th, SHERMAN broke up his headquarters at the latter point. On the 9th, however, IVERSON'S cavalry brigade made an odd mistake, and, supposing Atlanta already evacuated, attacked our outposts, both with artillery and with carbines. The enemy was speedily driven back by the divisions of WARD and GEARY, of the Twentieth corps, suffering a loss of about 20 men. Our loss was trifling. At length, the enemy's surmises proved correct, and Atlanta was evacuated, though hardly for the purpose they desired. Rome, Marietta, and Atlanta were effectually swept of all the property and buildings that could aid the enemy. Many carloads of stores and material were sent back to Chattanooga, others loaded for the expedition, and the surplus—between one and two millions in value—were destroyed by fire. The railroad to Chattanooga was torn up, and all rolling stock burnt or removed. All factories, railroad stations, and public buildings in the adjoining region were also burnt. A detachment of troops burned a part of Canton, in Cherokee County, in retaliation for the hanging of Union citizens in that town. Governor BROWN'S residence was there destroyed.

Elsewhere we have explained the composition of

SHERMAN'S Army. It marched in two wings, the right wing under HOWARD and the left under SLOCUM, with a cavalry advance for each. On the 14th, the columns were well in motion. HOWARD marched through Eastport, driving off with his cavalry advance the enemy's mounted troops under IVERSON, and eventually arrived at Jonesboro', on the 16th. From Jonesboro' he marched to McDonough and to Griffin, repulsing WHEELER'S troops again at Bear Creek, 10 miles above Griffin. WHEELER'S cavalry retreated to Griffin and his infantry to Barnesville. The public buildings, stations, &c., at Jonesboro' and McDonough were burned. On Friday, the 18th, HOWARD pushed on to Griffin, which is on the Macon Railroad, 43 miles from Atlanta and 58 from Macon. His cavalry went down to Forsyth, there cutting the railroad to Macon. Meanwhile, on the 19th or 20th, the infantry column appears to have marched easterly to Jackson and Indian Spring, and thence to Monticello and Hillsboro', which places they reached on the 20th, after crossing the Ocmulgee River at Planter's Factory on the 19th ult. On the same day, Sunday, HOWARD entered Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia, from which the Legislature had already fled. Here he is reported to have burned the capitol, penitentiary, and other public buildings. Meanwhile, the cavalry had moved from Forsyth across the Ocmulgee to Clinton, and from Clinton to Griswoldville, only 10 miles east of Macon on the Georgia Central Road. Here, on Sunday, the 20th, they burned the chemical works and a foundry; captured and burnt a lumber train, and severed railroad and telegraph communication between Macon and Savannah. From Griswoldville the cavalry moved on to Gordon, on the 21st, and a sharp engagement seems to have taken place between it and General WHEELER'S troops. But our men drove off the enemy and occupied the town.

Meanwhile, SLOCUM'S column, or the left wing, had moved out from Atlanta to Decatur, and thence the two corps, taking different roads, one the Covington Road and the other the Rockbridge, had proceeded to Covington, on the Georgia Railroad. At Stone Mountain the column burned the public buildings and storehouses. Its march was comparatively unobstructed. On Thursday, the 17th, it had reached Social Circle, 50 miles from Atlanta and 125 from Augusta, and burned the dépôt. Still keeping on the Georgia Railroad, SLOCUM rapidly marched on Augusta. Our cavalry, on Saturday, the 19th, had reached Madison, a town 103 miles west of Augusta, on the Georgia Road, and there burned the dépôt and other public buildings. Next day, our troops had arrived at Buckhead, the next town easterly, on the same road, 94 miles west of Augusta. From Buckhead our cavalry crossed the Oconee, and on Sunday afternoon, the 20th, arrived at Greensboro', 84 miles west of Augusta. Thence they marched on Union Point, where the Athens branch unites with the main Georgia Railroad. This point is 75 miles from Augusta, and, like all the others before mentioned, is a station on the railroad. Our infantry on that day were still on the Atlanta side of the Oconee, and the enemy reports us as burning the bridge across that stream.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE chief event requiringrecord for the past fortnight is the capture, on the night of the 17th, of a portion of General BUTLER'S picket line. For a week previous, there had been noisy firing along our lines north of the James, and the enemy's bombardment of Dutch Gap had been persistent. On Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th and 17th, the firing was especially vigorous, and, on the same two days, and the night intervening, there was also sharp firing at the lines around Petersburgh. On Thursday evening, the 17th, two brigades, HUNTON'S and STEWART'S, of PICKETT'S division, which holds the enemy's line in front of Bermuda Hundred, made a fierce attack on our own. The enemy made his chief attack from near Chester Station, about two miles below Howlett's, against a point not far from our Battery No. 3. The opposing picket lines were very close in this neighborhood, and the enemy succeeded in breaking through, and then, dividing to the right and left, swept along the posts for several hundred yards, capturing a part of the regiment on duty there, and driving our men to the main works. Our troops, being taken by surprise, were unable to make much resistance. The loss in killed and wounded was therefore small,—being 10 on the enemy's side, and about the same on ours. In prisoners, we lost five officers, including Colonel KAUFFMAN, and 113 men. They were chiefly of the 209th Pennsylvania—a new regiment. The object of the enemy was to straighten and strengthen his picket line, and appears to have succeeded, as he still holds his new position. Our main works at Bermuda Hundred are, of course, impregnable to his attacks.

The next night, Friday, hostilities were renewed at the same point, either by the enemy's attempt to advance, or, as is more probable, by our attempts to recapture the lost works. After a sharp skirmish, the firing died away. The next morning, Saturday, our forces opened a heavy cannonade, and continued it till nightfall, when there was again heavy musketry firing, accompanied, later, with artillery. Similar desultory firing has since occurred, without change in the position of forces. On Saturday, the 19th, and Monday, the 21st, there was a little skirmishing on our left, near Petersburgh, but nothing important resulted. On the former day, forty-two cattle deserted our lines, and reached the enemy's, where they caused much alarm at first, and were greeted with musketry. The correspondents write that the great shipment of turkeys to the Army from home—one account says 59,000 lbs.—arrived in good order, and, with large stores of other meats and delicacies, furnished forth a happy Thanksgiving.

Except the constant and severe picket firing and battery exchanges, from which casualties daily occur, there has been little to notice. Had important movements been designed, they would have been rendered impracticable by a three days' rain, which fell between the 19th and 22d,—making all roads, except the best-built corduroy, a mush of mud. The enemy's late attempt, in EGAN'S front, to flood our pickets out of their "gopher-holes" by turning water upon them from a dam, was a failure; but the heavy rain was more successsful,—encroaching, as it did, upon a part of our lines, and making our picket posts uncomfortable quarters. On the night of the 22d, the weather grew colder, and thick ice formed. Our gunboats have destroyed by shells many of the houses on the banks of the James, as they were used for signalling to the enemy.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE SHENANDOAH.

A CAVALRY reconnoissance on November 22d revealed that the enemy occupies, in partial force at least, his old position at New-Market. On the morning of the 21st, the three cavalry divisions of CUSTER, POWELL, and MERRITT, the latter under DEVIN, moved out towards the enemy. CUSTER, followed by POWELL, marched up the turnpike through the Shenandoah Valley, while DEVIN crossed the two forks of the Shenandoah into the Luray Valley, moving on Port Royal. The former column, which was under charge of General TORBERT, bivouacked, during the cold night of the 21st, at Woodstock. The next day its march was resumed, with POWELL in advance, and the enemy's pickets, a part of WICKHAM'S brigade of ROSSER'S cavalry division, were driven in near Edenburgh. Thence the column advanced towards Mount Jackson, TIBBETT'S brigade briskly dispersing the enemy's videttes, of whom a part were captured. These prisoners asserted that KERSHAW'S division had gone to Richmond. At Rood's Hill the enemy was encountered in force. This position is considered as surpassed in strength only by Fisher's Hill, and protects Luray from an attack in flank. The enemy's force was all found between Mount Jackson and New-Market. From the hills opposite Rood's Hill the enemy's camp and line were visible. A plain stretched between the opposing forces, through which the Shenandoah runs, the turnpike crossing it. TIBBETT'S and CAPHART'S brigades of POWELL'S division formed, as if to cross. Without awaiting this movement, however, the enemy sent his own cavalry, a part of ROSSER'S division, out against our right flank. PENNINGTON'S brigade of CUSTER'S division was therefore dispatched on the right of the turnpike to foil this attempt. Meanwhile, both sides had opened with artillery, and the enemy advanced a strong infantry force. POWELL'S brigades were already across the river on the enemy's side, and received the enemy's infantry charge. At the same time ROSSER charged CUSTER on our right, and also enfiladed POWELL'S force on the plain. The skirmishing was brisk for several hours, and ended in our two brigades re-crossing the river. The enemy promptly followed, redoubling his attempts on our right flank. Our troops, however, fell back without material loss, and at nightfall the last of the firing was over, and the cavalry bivouacked at Woodstock. The enemy did not follow beyond Edenburgh. Our loss was from 70 to 80. DEVIN had but little skirmishing in his advance from Front Royal.

This reconnoissance proved that EARLY is posted with his remaining infantry force at Mount Jackson and New-Market, with his cavalry habitually thrown out on his right as far as Millford in the Luray Valley, and on the left nearly to Wardensville. His position is strong for defensive operations, which he probably contemplates. There is some evidence, even, that KERSHAW'S division has been sent back to Richmond. Movements of a portion of SHERIDAN'S forces in the same direction are reported also, but the facts are thus far contraband intelligence.

Our troops in the Valley have had the alternation of rain, cold winds, and now of late, warmer days, of which we spoke in connection with the Army of the Potomac. Like the latter, it enjoyed its Thanksgiving with turkeys and chickens, of which 36,000 lbs. were said to have been sent from the North, besides other supplies and holiday rations. On the 21st, General SHERIDAN reviewed the Sixth corps. Guerrilla depredations continue. The enemy reports that, on November 5th, WITCHER captured the boats *Barnum* and *Fanen*, with some small arms, on the Big Sandy River, and some military stores at Willowsburgh. We have already related how Captain BLAZER'S company of 60 men, after recapturing some prisoners of Seargent SCHAFFNER'S squad, were attacked by a superior force of MOSBY'S men, on the 18th, and badly handled. It seems that about 20 men were killed or wounded, and these, with Captain BLAZER, and about as many others were captured. About a third of the company, mostly wounded, escaped to our lines.

On the 28th ult., a detachment of the enemy's cavalry attacked and carried our works at New Creek, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 22 miles west of Cumberland, capturing the small garrison, after a slight resistance. New Creek was a Government dépôt for West Virginia, and the warehouses, containing a large amount of stores, were burned by the enemy, as well as the buildings at the railroad station. The earthworks were blown up, and the telegraph wires cut. Thence the enemy sent a force westerly to Piedmont, four miles distant. The alarm had been taken, and the rolling stock sent off. But the large workshop and some valuable stationary machinery were destroyed. Captain FISHER'S company harassed the enemy somewhat, and the latter finally moved off southerly, without having seriously damaged the railroad track or bridges.

A USUALLY well-informed Washington correspondent writes thus of a proposed new rank in the Navy. This journal will be remembered as having frequently urged the creation of the grade of admiral:—

The prejudice against a standing army and a large navy has always been so great in this country that we have never completed the organization of either. In the Army the only grades of generals we permitted were brigadier and major-generals. When we wanted to make WASHINGTON a full general, the proposition was opposed, and finally it took a special enactment to make him a lieutenant-general. Another law was required to raise SCOTT to the same rank, and still another for GRANT; while the highest grade, that of full general, which all other large armies have, and which the Rebels have had from the outset, we have not yet reached. So in the Navy. Before the Rebellion we didn't even have a commodore; and when FOOTE was sent to Cairo, and DUPONT to Charleston, each in command of a squadron, we had no way of distinguishing them from any other of the captains in their fleets, excepting by calling them "flag-officers." Finally the last Congress, in a bill reörganizing the Navy, made what it thought a wonderful step forward, and authorized commodores and rear-admirals. There still remain two higher ranks, common to the navies of all civilized countries—"vice admiral" and full "admiral;" while in some navies, as in the British, there are three grades again of full admirals, distinguished by the colors of their pennants. In his forthcoming message, the PRESIDENT will recommend an advance of one grade in the Navy, similar to that given the Army last session, in the revival of the lieutenant-generalship. The new grade will be that of vice-admiral; and immediately on its creation, the Navy Department will recommend and the PRESIDENT will nominate to the vice admiralty, the Salamander of the Navy, Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT.

THE pirate *Florida* has gone to the bottom. She was accidentally run into the other day by an Army transport, and sank soon afterward.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ST. ALBAN'S RAID.

EACH nation is bound to admit that private persons, who quit its territory and enter the limits of another country, become subject to the local law, civil and criminal, of the country they have entered. This follows from the idea of territorial jurisdiction, which is fundamental in the international jurisprudence of modern civilized states. It stands in contrast with the idea of personal jurisdiction, which prevailed in Europe to some extent, in the middle ages, and which is always characteristic of a rude state of society. There is no exception to this change of jurisdiction, in time of peace, except in the case of ambassadors. In time of war, an invading force carries the personal jurisdiction of its sovereign into the enemy's territory. If, therefore, a state refuses to acknowledge this change of jurisdiction, in the instance of private persons who leave its territory to go into an adjoining country, it must, of necessity, assume a hostile position towards the latter.

We have in a former number expressed the opinion that the British or Canadian government is required either to recognize the St. Alban's raiders as ordinary criminals under our municipal law, and as subject to the treaty of extradition, or to ascribe a public and political character to their acts which would exclude them from the terms of the treaty, applicable only to private criminals, and, at the same time, to accept its own public responsibility to the United States for their acts of violence. We take the ground that the alternative presented to that government is precisely the same as that which would have existed had the act been done by native or domiciled British subjects, and while the United States was at peace with all foreign countries, and when no rebellion or civil war existed among us. Under the view we take, a similar alternative was presented to the same government in McLEOD'S case, when he was arrested in the State of New York for the destruction of the *Caroline*. The British authorities were required by their position, either to acquiesce in his trial, as an ordinary felon, under the criminal law of the State, or to vindicate his conduct as a belligerent action, for which they were ready to assume the responsibility.

Even if the Southern Confederacy were a recognized independent nation, the only personal jurisdiction which could possibly be brought into Vermont from Canada, so as to oust the local jurisdiction, would be one derived from the hostile consent of the British Government. They could not bring a Confederate personal jurisdiction unless it existed in Canada by the consent of the British Government, making itself the ally of the Confederacy. For, in order to bring hostile personal jurisdiction into the country, a military organization, as known to the laws of war, must exist, and this could be formed only on enemy's soil, or on territory of a third party in alliance with that enemy.

But the seceded and Rebel States of the Confederacy are not a recognized nation; and the recognition of the belligerent capacity of the so-called Confederate authorities is limited by the extent of their legitimate acts of war—that is, of those acts of their adherents which would be legitimate acts of war if those States were an acknowledged independent power. In every relation which the individual may hold towards the country of which he is the subject or citizen, other than those which arise out of legitimate belligerent operations, the people of those States are, we maintain, citizens of the United States as much as ever, as far as neutral nations are concerned. And this will be the case until they may have public ministers and consuls for those neutral nations, appointed by the authority of those States. Until this shall occur, the United States Consulate in Canada will be, in the eye of public law, as much the consulate of the Southern refugee as of the Northerner.

Therefore, if the British Government denies the liability of the St. Alban's raiders to the penalties of Vermont law, it is still more clearly obliged to assume the responsibility of their acts than it would be if the Southern States were an acknowledged independent nation. There is no third state to whose responsibility it can possibly, as between itself and the United States, refer their action. It must either recognize them as subjects or citizens of the United States, or as British subjects or citizens, domiciled in Canada.

The responsibility of Great Britain for the acts of these persons, if they are not considered criminals under our municipal law, may be shown more clearly from a practice recognized by the international law, but which is rarely mentioned in English treatises on that law—the practice which we may designate under the clumsy term *Interioration*, which we give as a translation of the German word *Internirung*.* The nature of this practice and the principle upon which it is founded will be shown by a passage from HEFFTER'S International Law, under the head of *Right of Asylum and of Extradition*, of which the following is a translation.

"If a State gives shelter to refugees, and particularly if to political refugees, it must be under the condition, arising out of a general social obligation towards other and friendly States, that these refugees shall not avail themselves of this residence to undertake hostile or felonious enterprises against the government under which they had before lived, nor against any third power. The government of such a State consequently has the right, as well as the duty, to take measures for guarding against the danger of such acts. Thus, it may prohibit the refugees' remaining on the frontier, and especially may require them to reside in the interior of the country (*Internirung*). It may, according to circumstances, and when appearances indicate danger, place individuals under the superintendence of the police, or ultimately eject particular persons from its limits. States of little territorial extent can hardly employ any other method, and will be obliged to resort to this last precaution. On the other hand, every government is at liberty to adopt milder expedients in respect to isolated individuals, and to be satisfied with relying for security on guarantees of a material or moral character. It may, with that view, extend to such persons citizenship or naturalization, and by that means place them under the protection of the laws, to whose penal force they will then also become fully liable. It must be admitted that there is nothing absolutely positive which can in the premises be required by one state from another. The sheltering country is bound at any rate only to receive the fair reclamations of other governments, to examine into them, and to take its measures accordingly. It will incur responsibility only by conniving at, or favoring hostile enterprises, agitations, and disturbances, on the part of the refugees, and thereby causing or keeping up a state of alarm in a friendly country."

The same author observes in a note to this passage:

"If hitherto Great Britain and North America have not, in this respect, conformed to the practice of continental Europe, this does not prove anything against the correctness of these propositions. There have been times when the English Government also has directly protested against the conduct of other powers in respect to political refugees, and such times may come again."

An English writer on international law, WILDMAN, Vol. I., page 58, says:—

"Every sovereign has the right to permit or forbid the entrance of strangers into his territories, and their residence therein, and to prescribe the terms on which such entrance or residence shall be permitted. Consequently no sovereign is entitled to demand the expulsion or surrender of any person resident in the territories of another, on any pretext whatever. Every state has a right to protect fugitives, and to grant an asylum to exiles."

But on page 59, he also says:—

"The reception of fugitives is subject to the condition, that they shall not be allowed to use their asylum as a vantage-ground of hostilities against their country. To allow it, would be an act of hostility on the part of the state that has received them. Hence, when fugitives are in armed bands, it is necessary to disarm and remove them to a distance from the frontier."

In Continental Europe the passport system prevails, which is founded upon the idea that the private person, entering the country as a stranger, shall show the permission from his own State, and its request that he be allowed to enter the other country, before he shall be permitted to cross the frontier. He is supposed to be in some degree, exempt from the operation of the local law, and, in the same proportion, the local authorities are not responsible for his conduct towards the country from which he came, which gave him his passport, or safe conduct, and which still claims him as her subject. The practice in this respect has grown up from the old idea of personal jurisdiction, to which we alluded in the beginning, and which is more and more conspicuous in European countries as they are nearer the East, and most plainly in countries bordering on the Levant and in Western Asia, where this idea still underlies the whole system of jurisprudence, and makes the international law of those countries essentially different from that of Western Europe.

When, in such countries, political refugees, who necessarily come unprovided with the passport or safe conduct of their own government, are allowed, notwithstanding, to cross the frontier, the responsibility for their acts cannot thus be thrown back upon the latter, as they came against its will or without its approval. If the sheltering state choose still to regard them as strangers, it must regard them to a great degree, as it would the subjects of a third power at war with the country from which they had just come, and it is as persons in this situation that the principles and practice above described applies to them. If the country which gives the shelter will not accept the position and responsibility of a professed neutral giving harbor and countenance to the belligerent enemies of the other state, it has the option to ignore their relation to any other country and to make no distinction between them and its own native-born or domiciled subjects; for whose acts, in respect to all foreign countries, it is necessarily responsible.

The law of England, in respect to strangers, from the days of Magna Charta, has been founded on the idea of territorial, as opposed to personal jurisdiction. The stranger is not distinguished from the native subject or citizen, in respect to the protection of the laws and his personal accountability. If the British Government will, in the case of the St. Alban's raiders, depart from this ancient rule, it must adopt, as an alternative, the law of Continental Europe, as stated by HEFFTER. And it may be remarked, to anticipate a possible objection, that the responsibility of the state sheltering strangers, towards the country they have left, is not founded on the continuance of their allegiance, but upon the fact of their having, in some degree, the character of a third party in a belligerent attitude towards the latter country. The responsibility which exists when they are distinguished by the sheltering country as strangers or aliens, is increased, not diminished, by giving them the character of subjects of another and hostile nationality, instead of the character of political refugees. Hence, an objection that, as the belligerency of the Confederate authorities has been recognized by Great Britain, the Southerners in Canada are not there to be regarded as political refugees, but as belligerent enemies of the United States, would be a self-stultifying argument. But, as we have above said, the English recognition of Confederate belligerency does not have that extent.

* From the French *Interner*.

MIDSHIPMEN GRADUATES.

THE following is a list of the midshipmen who received their diplomas at the United States Naval Academy as graduates, on 22d of November. They will be ordered into active service after a short leave of absence:—

NO.		NO.	
1.	C. F. GOODRICH, Conn.	17.	H. ELMER, N. J.
2.	A. G. CALDWELL, Ind.	18.	B. P. LAMBERTON, Penn.
3.	C. W. KENNEDY, N. Y.	19.	J. SHOULER, Mass.
4.	B. H. MCCALLA, N. J.	20.	J. B. WEAVER, Penn.
5.	F. E. CHADWICK, Va.	21.	F. W. DICKINS, Conn.
6.	S. H. BAKER, Ark.	22.	G. F. F. WILDE, Mass.
7.	T. F. JEWELL, Va.	23.	C. H. DAVIS, Jr., Mass.
8.	E. F. SCHMITZ, Ind.	24.	C. J. TRAIN, Mass.
9.	G. W. ARMENTROUT, Ind.	25.	G. N. FLAGG, Vt.
10.	D. C. WOODROW, Ohio.	26.	E. WHITE, Ohio.
11.	H. C. WHITE, Jr, Conn.	27.	O. F. HEYERMAN, Mich.
12.	T. S. WILSON, Cal.	28.	H. C. RAEBEL, Ohio.
13.	F. H. SHEPPARD, Mo.	29.	G. W. PIGMAN, Ind.
14.	E. M. STEDMAN, Mass.	30.	S. L. WILSON, Ohio.
15.	J. C. KENNETT, Mo.	31.	G. V. MENZIES, Ky.
16.	W. M. FOLGER, Ohio.		

These midshipmen entered the Academy in the fall of 1861, and were advanced as the more promising part of their class, completing the course of studies in three years, in place of four.

WE give below a list of the officers who have held the position of General-in-Chief of the Army of the United States:—

Brevet Brigadier-General Josiah Harmar, from September, 1789, to March, 1791.

Major-General Arthur St. Clair, from March, 1791, to March, 1792.

Major-General Anthony Wayne, from March, 1792, to December, 1796.

Brigadier-General James Wilkinson, from December, 1796, to July, 1798.

Lieutenant-General George Washington, from July, 1798, to December, 1799.

Major-General James Wilkinson (again), from June, 1800, to January, 1812.

Major-General Henry Dearborn, from January, 1812, to June, 1815.

Major-General Jacob Brown, from June, 1815, to February, 1828.

Major-General Alexander Macomb, from May, 1828, to June, 1841.

Brevet Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, from June, 1841, to November 1st, 1861.

Major-General George B. McClellan, from November 1st, 1861, to July 23d, 1862.

Major-General Henry W. Halleck, from July 23d, 1862, to March 12th, 1864.

Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant from March 12th, 1864.

MAJOR-GENERAL Q. A. GILLMORE has been ordered to report to Major-General CANBY, and to perform an inspection tour of the defences and fortifications in the West, and leaves immediately, first visiting Cincinnati and Louisville, thence on a gunboat to Arkansas and down the Mississippi River. After performing the tour of the Mississippi he will inspect the defences of Pensacola and Key West, and then return North. Captain H. M. BRAGG, Aide-de-Camp, will accompany the General in his tour.

THE resignations of the following named officers have been accepted by the PRESIDENT, to take effect November 20th:—Major-General JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, Brigadier-General E. A. PAYNE, and Brigadier-General NEAL DOW.

MAJOR-GENERAL BANKS has been returned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, relieving Major-General HURLBUT, who was put in temporary command while General BANKS came North on leave of absence. General BANKS leaves for New Orleans on Saturday of next week, and will be accompanied by Colonel J. GRANT WILSON and Captain J. SCHUYLER CROSBY of his staff.

THE Board which has been in session to decide upon the are names of battles to be inscribed upon the flags of the Fifth corps has complated its labors and made its report. The Board consisted of Brigadier-General HENRY BAXTER, Brevet Brigadier-General WAINWRIGHT, Brevet Brigadier-General FRED. WINTHROP, Brevet Brigadier-General W. A. THROOP. The battles are named in succession as they occurred, and include all in which any of the regiments connected with this corps participated, and are as follows:

Big Bethel, First Bull Run, Siege of Yorktown, Lee's Mills, Williamsburgh, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Hanover Court-House, battle of June 25, 1864 (this battle has no local name); Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glen Dale, Malvern

Hill; Cedar Mountain, Bristow, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, Chantilla, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh, Bristow Station, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotamy Creek, Bellisanda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburgh, Weldon Railroad, Peeble's Farm, Chappel House and Hatcher's Run.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CHRONICLES OF THE SCHONBERG COTTA FAMILY, and THE EARLY DAWN OF CHRISTIAN LIFE IN ENGLAND, are the titles of two works by the same author, now for some time published, and which have met with so universal a popularity that their character (if not their contents) is familiar to most of the lovers of such literature. The first is a story of the times of MARTIN LUTHER, in which the incidents of the Reformer's life are interwoven with the narrative of the Cotta Family, who give title to the story. Full of fine thoughts graphically expressed, it gives a clear and interesting view of the religious life of Germany in those days when Protestantism was struggling into life, and is well worthy of the reputation it has attained. The other work by the same author is of similar character and corresponding interest. M. W. DODD, Publisher.

MESSRS. LITTLE, BROWN & Co., Boston, have recently issued a new and beautiful edition of SMOLLETT'S translation of LE SAGE'S novel of GIL BLAS; a work which has so well established a place in literature that criticism of it is unnecessary. Though written by a Frenchman, it is known as the best description of Spanish life at the period to which it relates, within reach of the English reader. In the very broadness of its humor, which is its most objectionable feature, it reflects the coarseness of the period in which it was written, and with the English phase, of which the writings of SMOLLETT himself have made us familiar. This edition is in four 16mo. volumes, neatly bound in cloth. In size, style and excellence of typography it is every way desirable.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

OFFICERS' PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I enclose herewith a copy of a petition for increase of pay, which is now being signed in the Third division of the Tenth corps. The feeling in the Army of the James in relation to this matter is that if Congress does not act favorably on it, a large number of valuable officers will resign, on the ground that they cannot live on their pay. In 1856 the pay of officers was raised, by adding twenty or twenty-five dollars a month to the pay proper, and raising the commutation value of the ration from twenty cents to thirty. I would suggest the following augmentation as being extremely moderate, and as little as should be done, viz:—

1. An increase of twenty-five dollars a month in the pay proper.

2. The commutation price of the ration to be sixty cents.

3. An additional ration to be allowed for each year's continuous service since the war began.

4. That where an officer is acting in a grade higher than his own, for a period of time not less than one month, he shall be given the rations allowed that grade. For instance, if a captain commands a regiment, he should have the six rations of a colonel; if a colonel commands a brigade, he should have the twelve rations of a brigadier. If there be no more rations allowed to the grade in which he is acting than to his own he should have an additional one.

In the Regular Army an additional ration is given for every five years service. Certainly one year of such war as we are now engaged in ought to count as much as five years of the quiet life passed heretofore by most of our regular officers. Respectfully, U. D.

PETITION.

To the Honorable House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned, officers in the military service of the United States, respectfully represent to your honorable body that the great increase in the cost of living renders their present pay less than one-half of what it was at the beginning of the war, being, with gold at 240, for a brigadier-general less than $1,400, for a colonel less than $1,000, and for a captain less than $600 annually, after deducting the income tax. When it is taken into consideration that even this insufficient pay is received only at irregular intervals, varying from two to four months; that great loss occurs to mounted officers by the death or breaking down of their horses, while few pass through a campaign without losing more or less personal baggage and equipments, only to be replaced at extravagant prices; that the separation of officers from their families much increases their united expenses; and that exposure or wounds may disable them from duty in the Army, or earning their support out of it, while the graver accidents of service may cause those dependent on them to be left destitute, they feel that your honorable body has but to know these facts to insure the application of the proper remedy.

WHO INVENTED SHELL GUNS?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR—A. A. H., in his communication, "Horizontal Shell-Firing," referring to an article on "Curiosities in Artillery," quotes this sentence: "We claim these effective guns are due to Colonel BOMFORD of the New York (*sic*) Ordnance Department." The original JOURNAL article reads, "N. Y. Ordnance Department." The undersigned does not admit that the mistake of N. Y. for U. S. is his. He writes a very skeldering hand—which must be the explanation of past and future typographical errors in communications—and the compositor mistook N. Y. for U. S. Even if the error was the writer's, it was a slip of the pen, for no one knows better than he that this State has no Ordnance Department proper, inasmuch as he endeavored to get one organized in the winter of 1850–1, when the office of inspector-general was created, and he realized, with VIRGIL, the point of

"Sic vos non vobis," etc., etc.

Whether the N. Y. was the mistake of copy or compositor,

"That is the question."

We now come to A. A. H.'s statement, "The idea that "the French claim the invention for PAIXHAN, or that we "have a right to claim it as American, though popular, is "quite erroneous, as a very cursory study of the history of "artillery will prove."

The writer has not made the history of artillery or the study of "Military Curiosities" a speciality for years, but this sentence drove him to his shelves, and he proposes to put a few questions and submit a few facts:

First. Are the names of individuals ever applied to inventions or discoveries they do not claim or are not considered as having invented?

Second. Is it likely European nations would credit PAIXHANS with the invention of the species of artillery styled Paixhans, or *à la Paixhans*, if the French did not claim the honor for him?

The *Conversations Lexicon* is generally conceded as a reliable general authority. It is German, published at Leipsig, Edition cited, vol. 10, 1850. In the article PAIXHANS (page 220), that general is styled the "*Erfinder*": "Inventor, contriver, deviser." Examine the article. As some corroboration of this, DUCKET in his technological Military Dictionary, German-English-French, defines, *Bombenkanone*, an eight or ten-inch gun; PAIXHANS' gun; (long iron gun), *canon à bombes, ou à la* PAIXHANS.

Is THIROUX a popular or a military authority?

THIROUX in his *Instruction Theorique et Pratique d'Artillerie*, third edition, Paris, 1849, states distinctly, page 234. "The *canons-obusiers* (cannon howitzers) still bear the name "of *canons-à-bombes* (bomb-cannon or shell-guns), or *à la* "*Paixhans* from the name of their inventor." Is not this claiming these pieces as a French invention? So much for claims peculiarly French. Next as to Colonel BOMFORD and Columbiads. Is Van Nostrand's Scott's Military Dictionary popular or military? H. L. SCOTT was a West Pointer, and had every opportunity to learn such facts. He defines Columbiad, "an American cannon INVENTED by Colonel "BOMFORD," &c. Finally, as to both PAIXHANS and BOMFORD, both being claimed as the inventors of shell-guns, the first abroad, the second at home, consult, then Lieutenant of Engineers, now Major-General HALLECK'S Elements of Military Art and Science, edition New York, 1846, page 280 and note on Paixhans guns or Columbiads:

These pieces were first invented by Colonel BOMFORD, of the United States Army, and used in the war of 1812. The dimensions of these guns were first taken to Europe by a young French officer, and thus fell into the hands of General PAIXHAN, who immediately introduced them into the French service. They were by this means first made known to the rest of Europe, and received the name of the person who introduced them into the European service, rather than that of the original inventor. All these facts are so fully susceptible of proof, that Europeans now acknowledge themselves indebted to us for the invention. Even General PAIXHAN gives up all claim to originality in his gun, and limits himself to certain improvements which he introduced. The original gun, which was invented by Colonel BOMFORD, and those dimensions, were carried to General PAIXHAN in France, and is now lying at the Ordnance Depot in New York Harbor.

Again in KINGSBURY'S Artillery and Infantry, edition 1849, page 72, the author writes:—

"The columbiads (Paixhans guns) are also 8 and 10-inch "howitzers of increased metal, weighing respectively about "9,200 and 15,200 pounds. The former is nearly 14 calibres "in length, and the latter about 11, the length of the bore "in each being the same.

"Experiments have been made with a 12-inch columbiad, "fabricated under the direction of the late distinguished "Colonel BOMFORD, the inventor of the original Paixhans "gun, which from their satisfactory results, will probably "lead to its adoption, as a still more formidable element in "the armament of fortifications."

The writer never states a received fact without being able to furnish the authority when the original can be brought into line as a support.

What a critical study might disclose is another thing.

Evidence might be multiplied, but here the case rests. Readers can judge whether or not the author of Horizontal Shell Firing delivered a parting broadside without provocation or without *casus belli* into ANCHOR.

THE SOLDIER AND HIS UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The following article I find in yesterday's *True Delta* newspaper, of this city. It is too good and too true to be lost. I hope you will republish it. I do not know the author, but feel that his sentiments should be those of every officer who holds the reputation of the service dear. S.

NEW ORLEANS, November 14, 1864.

COSTUME.

What is a ribbon to a soldier? Everything. MURAT, the dauntless, the *beau ideal* of a cavalryman, was probably the most elegantly dressed man in Europe. CUSTER, who has lately been promoted to a major-generalship for gallantry, was known by his "golden curls" and jaunty jacket. TORBERT, who now commands the cavalry under SHERIDAN, is the best dressed man in the Army.

What with velvet jackets and bindings of gold lace, horse equipage and faultless top-boots, each of these generals created a sensation before they flashed their sabres in the sunlight, which streamed upon the heroes in the Valley. But our military friends must bear in mind that to create this "Charles O'Mailey" reputation the most fastidious taste has been exercised. All the beaux that have turned the heads of feminine simplicity, from CRICHTON down to a Broadway hair-dresser, have treated the subject as delicately as an ambitious surgeon his first amputation. Hours of study and examination to procure the material, the awful suspense incident to its making up, and the climax of anxiety, only equalled by *pater familias*, who longs for a "son and heir," and can't fathom the uncertainty—in the putting of them on—all teach a lesson quite as instructive as the "little busy "bee."

Now (familiarly speaking), the rotunda of the St. Charles is the finest position which an observer can take who would chronicle eccentricity.

The fashion editor has been there. A remarkably seedy individual himself, he is naturally jealous of all well-dressed gentlemen. The first striking incident to be mentioned was a tall gentleman who, it appears, belongs to the Army, and to follow the example of "JENKINS"—he wore a bell-crowned monstrosity which sat upon his head like a knob on a *baton*, the rim just circling his flaxen locks—a full dress uniform coat, a grey citizen's vest, and Scotch plaid "peg "top" pantaloons; add to this a cane and gloves, and you have the *tout ensemble*. Following, came a dumpy little fellow with a military jacket (gilt edged), and "horror "of horrors," a pair of grey-mixed pantaloons with flowing seat, and a white hat. We overheard some one say that they were officers in the Army, but "upon our lives," no one uninformed would have reached such a conclusion. The English "*arf an' arf*" custom seems to be epidemical, and leads one to suppose the "eccentric individual," to be only half a soldier and half a citizen—perfect in neither character. We may scoff at the miserable presumption that clothes make a man, but it is true that a clean and well dressed man finds less hindrance in society than the slovenly man, who may be a genius, but does not look like one. A cockney is an overdressed Englishman, represented in America by the gentlemen above mentioned. Better the old and faded uniform, whose worn appearance is of itself an evidence of your service and respectability, than the mongrel dress of a genuine unadulterated snob—though—"*plus on est de fous, plus on rite.*"

A RETRENCHMENT PROPOSED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Since the beginning of the Rebellion, the Government has been compelled to make retrenchments in its expenses, and reforms in its methods for the administration and supply of the Army. The ration, which in the impulse of generosity to soldiers that especially characterized the early part of the war, was increased, has been, properly enough, reduced to the old standard. Officers' pay has been repeatedly whittled down, until it is impossible for an officer to support the smallest family in a manner befitting his station, unless he is independent of his salary. This, doubtless, has all arisen from a laudable desire to make the expenses of the war as light as possible.

Now, to this end I will propose a retrenchment which will not only save great expense, but will also prevent countless irregularities and crimes, thus removing the necessity for half the courts-martial, and materially increasing the respectability, morality, and efficiency of the Army. It is the entire removal out of the Commissary's Department of whisky. That should be kept only in the Medical Department, to be administered by the surgeon like any other medicine. How many battles have been lost, and how many men disgraced and ruined by this, and this alone. What a long list of dismissals for drunkenness have we, which would not have taken place but for the facility with which whisky is obtained in the Army.

It is said that before Admiral FARRAGUT'S glorious achievement at Mobile, it was suggested to him to serve out a drink of grog to the sailors. He replied that in all his experience of fighting he had never needed whisky to enable him to do his duty. Instead of whisky, he ordered two cups of coffee for every man, and the result showed his wisdom.

It would be ludicrous, were it not so sad, to see the eagerness with which this unnecessary evil is sought after by those who use it. They can bear with composure half rations, or no rations at all, but their whisky they must have; all hardships are welcome, so they are sustained by their *sine qua non*, whisky. The subterfuges and tricks resorted to for this liquid, which is anything but nectar, are as pitiable as they are numerous. And for what? Ask any intelligent and temperate surgeon who are the men that bear best the hardships and privations, the exposure and the fatigues of a continuous campaign, and he will not point to the whisky drinkers. Ask who are the quickest victims of malaria, or sunstroke, or any of the sudden attacks upon the health which beset an army, and he will answer those who vitiate their systems and weaken their vitality with whisky. Ask any general in what officers he feels greatest confidence, and to whom he would entrust an important and difficult undertaking, and he will not choose those who drink most. Those brave and efficient officers who are addicted to this habit, are brave and efficient in spite of it, and only form an exception to the general rule.

If the Government wishes to make a retrenchment which, instead of being a deprivation to the Army, would be a positive and lasting benefit, and which would save directly and indirectly millions of dollars, let it abolish whisky in the Commissary's Department. AN OFFICER.

MRS. BIXBY, the recipient of the following letter from President LINCOLN, is a poor widow living in the Eleventh Ward of Boston. Her sixth son, who was severely wounded in a recent battle, is now lying in the Readville Hospital:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1864.

DEAR MADAM:—I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom. Yours, very sincerely and respectfully. A. LINCOLN.

To MRS. BIXBY, Boston, Mass.

GENERAL GILLMORE ON FORTIFICATIONS.

WE continue our extracts from the advance sheets of General GILLMORE'S report on the operations against the defences of Charleston Harbor:

FORTIFICATIONS.

The rapid breaching of Fort Pulaski in April, 1862, at the distance of one thousand *six hundred and fifty yards*, and the more recent demolition of Fort Sumter, with batteries, the nearest, and moreover not the heaviest of which, was three thousand four hundred and seventy-five yards distant from that work, have very *naturally led to inquire into the* merits of masonry forts with exposed scarps, with their armament arranged tier above tier, which forms a most prominent feature in the system of works adopted, and now being constructed, for the defence of our important harbors, arsenals and *dépôts*.

It is believed that the modifications in the character of such works, called for by the newly-developed powers of modern artillery, are mostly those of details, and not of principle. It is not impossible, but in fact probable, that some of our works, doubtless most judiciously located to meet all the essential requirements of defence, at the time when their construction was commenced, and before the invention of rifled ordnance, may not be on the sites where the present conditions of the modified problem would place them, and consequently the construction of additional works or outworks may have become necessary, at points which formerly we might with impunity have allowed an enemy temporarily to occupy.

For works already constructed, it may, and probably will be necessary, to build earthworks, or use iron plating, to protect masonry that might, without much hazard, have been left exposed to the smooth-bore guns of former calibres.

For works yet to be constructed for channel and harbor defence, a judicious use of iron-clad masonry may afford the requisite *degree of security to the guns, without involving* us in exorbitant expense; but it is not improbable that the use of many-tiered casemated masonry forts, with exposed walls, will have to be restricted to localities that do not offer advantages pointing to other methods of construction, such as open or casemated earthworks, or Haxo batteries, with appropriate modifications. No important battery should be made to depend for its security on the unprotected masonry upon which it rests.

Military critics should keep in view the principle which has controlled the location and general character of our works for harbor defence, the office which those works are designed to fill, and the results which they are intended to secure. They are to forbid the passage of hostile naval force into our harbors, and up to our arsenals, cities and dépôts, but are not expected to prevent the landing and moving of troops beyond the reach of their guns. Our defence against an attack or invasion by the land forces of an enemy, is to be found in the patriotism and valor of our volunteer soldiery. But our best and largest army, unless provided with suitable artillery and cover for the men, could make no adequate defence against even one well-armed vessel. Permanent shore batteries, armed with heavy guns, supply this defence.

The old maxims, that forts cannot withstand a competent land attack, but are able to resist and repel vessels, are maxims still, in their modified sense. They have, indeed, been amply illustrated during the present war. Fort Pulaski fell before an attack from land batteries, breaching in the line of its principal magazine, while the probabilities of reducing it by the fire of the fleet were not even discussed among military and naval *men* at that time.

Fort Sumter, in April, 1863, repulsed in forty minutes, Admiral DUPONT'S gallant attack with nine iron-clads, eight of which were of the most formidable class; and yet that work was demolished by shore batteries. It reflects no discredit upon our Navy, to say that Fort Wagner, with its garrison covered as it was by a secure bomb-proof, and with facilities for keeping its supplies of men, ammunition, and guns, unimpaired, could never have been reduced by a naval force, or by any other means than those adopted, viz.: by sapping up to the ditch of the work, and then assaulting, or threatening an assault, from the advanced trenches. On the 3d day of March, 1863, three turret iron-clads of the best class engaged Fort McAllister, mounting seven guns, on the Great Ogeechee, Georgia, for eight hours, inflicting but little injury on the work. Captain P. DRAYTON, commanding the naval force, says in his report: "Immense "holes were cut into the earth, the traverses and faces much "cut away, but still no injury done which a good night's "work would not repair; and I do not believe that it can "be made untenable by any number of iron-clads which "the shallow water and narrow channel will permit to be "brought into position against it."

Other examples might be cited. In those above given, two of the works were open sand batteries, in which the cannoniers were exposed to fire, and the guns were therefore liable to be temporarily silenced, as was frequently the case with fort Wagner. For this reason the accumulation of guns in open works, exposed to the concentrated fire of a fleet, very materially impairs the defence. They should be distributed in batteries, each containing but a few guns, due regard being had to their security from capture by assault.

The marked difference in the practical results produced by rifle projectiles upon the two materials, brick masonry and compact sand, as exhibited on the one hand in the rapid breaching of Fort Pulaski in April, 1862, and on the other in the failure to cut through into the bomb-proof shelter of Fort Wagner, presents an interesting subject for the study of the engineer and artillerist.

A hasty comparison of the two somewhat novel and startling facts developed on those occasions, viz., that one hundred and ten thousand six hundred and forty-three pounds of metal produced a breach in Fort Pulaski, which caused the surrender of that permanent and well-constructed brick fortification, while one hundred and twenty-two thousand two hundred and thirty pounds of metal failed to open the bomb-proof of Fort Wagner, a sand work extemporized for the war, might lead to erroneous conclusions. *It must not* be forgotten, in this connection, that in the former case the brick wall stood nearly vertical, and all the débris formed by the shots immediately fell into the ditch, and no longer afforded any protection to the part of the wall left standing; while in the latter, the mass so formed with flat slopes, that a very large proportion of the sand displaced by the successive projectiles, fell back again and again, within the area attempted to be breached. It is certainly within limits to say, that nine-tenths of the resistance to breaching, in this case, was due to portions of the covering that had already been several times displaced by previous shots.

If this covering had been composed of brick masonry, the same form and dimensions being retained, the destructive effects of our projectiles would doubtless have been much greater than it was; for then every shot striking the bomb-proof, would, by mere force of impact, have thrown large masses of the masonry so far, that they could no longer afford any protection as a covering.

The powers of resistance of pure compact sand, to the penetration of projectiles, very much exceeds those of ordinary earth, or a mixture of several earths; and, in speaking of earthworks, a capital distinction should be made between those formed of quartz sand and those that are not.

Against the destructive effects of projectiles, pure quartz sand, judiciously disposed, comports itself unlike any other substance, and for certain parts of fortifications its peculiar properties suggest its exclusive use, in preference to ordinary earth.

Those portions of earthworks not covered from the enemy's artillery at effective ranges, and upon the endurance or integrity of which depend the support and safety of valuable batteries, should be constructed of pure sand with natural slopes.

Indeed, in all permanent batteries, where the guns are disposed in one tier, the masonry scarp, unless covered against artillery by earth in front, or so far *detached* that its destruction will not necessarily involve that of the battery, had much better be omitted, and its place supplied by a sand scarp and parapet with gentle slopes.

The developed powers of modern artillery require corresponding modifications in the engineer's art. Progress must be met with progress; art confounded with art; science set against science.

The old military maxim, that "*the masonry of forts should "be covered from the enemy's land batteries*," may not be sufficiently comprehensive to satisfy all the essential conditions of the modernized problem.

Our masonry scarps will have to withstand the shocks of the heaviest projectiles from batteries afloat. Can they do this without the protection of iron armor? If not, then the many-storied castle, of which the entire wall is exposed to the concentrated fire of an enemy's fleet, possesses an inherent and fatal element of weakness, inasmuch as it accumulates many guns in a small area, with inadequate means of protection. The only advantage of such an arrangement would appear to be economy in original outlay. There are positions—as at Fort Sumter, and the fort on the Rip-Rap shoals in Hampton Roads—where this method of construction has necessarily to be adopted, for want of room to make a more judicious distribution of the armament. But there would appear to be no controlling reasons existing for adhering to it at such places as the Narrows of New York harbor, and at other localities of similar topographical conformation.

Whenever a point, at which an important work for channel and harbor defence is to be established, presents a bank *rising gradually from the water's edge, and affording* every requisite advantage for arranging batteries upon the face of the slope, with any required command, tier above tier, if desirable, and either open, or in casemates covered and faced with sand, and therefore exposing no masonry to the enemy's fire, there would seem to be presented an opportunity for cutting loose from a custom resting upon opinions of questionable soundness, with a view to eliminate from the problem certain palpable elements of uncertainty and insecurity. The important and obvious condition that these batteries should be secure against capture by *coup de main*, can be imposed without piling the guns one over the other, behind and upon a destructible material like masonry.

The invention of rifle cannon, the astonishing increase within the last few years in the calibres of both rifles and smooth-bores, and the use of iron armor for batteries afloat and ashore, have relatively increased the power and efficiency of shore batteries, as defences against those afloat. This is evident for the following reasons:—

First. There is no theoretical limit, and none in practice, except in the expense, to the thickness of the iron armor that can be put upon our forts and land batteries.

Second. There appears to be no limit to the size of guns, either of wrought or cast-iron or steel, or a combination of them, that can be made and handled with facility on shore; while,

Third. There is both a theoretical and practical limit, already reached, to the weight and thickness of the iron armor that can be safely put upon vessels of war. There is doubtless also a limit to the weight of guns that can be carried and manœuvred with satisfactory rapidity on shipboard.

A revolving cylindrical turret, or even a half cylinder (for it would not be necessary to completely surround the guns with iron armor in positions where the firing came from one side only), containing two or three of our heaviest guns, would be a formidable means of channel defence. The guns could fire in any direction, and not be limited to a field of one-sixth the entire circle, as in our casemate embrasures. We could then reap all the advantages to be derived from long-range guns. In the defence of a strait channel by guns in turrets, we could get almost three times the field of fire of an embrasure gun, by placing the turrets four or five times their diameter apart.

The turret plan may not be the most economical method of applying iron armor to land batteries, but it would seem to combine more than any other the double advantage of long range and wide field of fire, besides giving almost entire security to the men and guns.

A simple iron parapet would doubtless be cheaper than turrets, but for an equal number of guns would be far less effective. If the guns are placed in barbette, they would be too much exposed; if merlons are put between them for partial protection, their field of fire would be greatly reduced; and, in either case, the battery would be liable to be silenced by a concentrated fire of case-shot, grape, and canister.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENT.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REBEL PRESS.

[From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 20.]

WE must retard, harass, starve, destroy the army of SHERMAN. The opportunity is ours. The hand of God is in it. The blow, if we can give it as it should be given, may end the war. We urge our friends in the track of the advance to remove all forage and provisions, horses, mules, negroes and stock, and burn the balance. Let the invader find the desolation he would leave behind him staring him in the face. You must do it yourself or the enemy will do it.

Let the cry of BEAUREGARD, who is now with us, go up through the State—to arms! to arms!

It is fully believed that General SHERMAN, finding his way North entirely closed, and a bold and defiant army confronting him, has determined upon making a bold retreat to the rear, where no army of consequence could impede his movement.

In our judgment it is the Anabasis of SHERMAN. It is plain his only object can be the making of a certain and secure base. He must move fast and obtain his object speedily, or he is lost.

His movement is occasioned by the fact that FORREST has destroyed his stores at Johnsonville, and cut his communication on the North.

SHERMAN has many weary miles to march in obtaining his object. It is absurdity to talk about his making a winter campaign with no communication with his Government. He is retreating—simply retreating. He will destroy as he goes, but that makes it none the less so.

[From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 22.]

To our country friends we again reiterate the advice—the advice of our generals and Congressmen, the advice which common sense would give:—cut trees across all the roads in front of the enemy, burn the bridges, remove everything possible in time, and before the enemy arrives, burn and destroy what cannot be removed—leave nothing upon which he can subsist; and hide the millstones and machinery of all mills. The cattle of the country should be driven off, and the hogs unpenned and hastened into the woods and swamps. By such a course our own citizens, without guns, can conquer the enemy. It is not possible for him to haul provisions and forage; and could his line of march be retarded by roads blocked with fallen trees, and streams (however small, for slight streams retard artillery) made bridgeless, the food for horses and men removed or destroyed, his Army at once becomes an easy conquest to the troops, and veterans at that, which already begin to swarm about the supposed points in his line of march.

It is the duty of the officers in command to see that his road is made difficult, and forage and provisions removed and destroyed. Squads of men should be scouring the country in front of his advance, with orders to urge the people first to remove forage and dismantle and secrete millstones and machinery; and if they fail through unwillingness to do it, then to burn and destroy what cannot be removed.

The Russians destroyed the Grand Army of NAPOLEON of five hundred thousand men by destroying the country about them by the full use of fire applied to their own cities, houses and granaries; and, in forcing his rapid and disastrous retreat from their country, gave the first great blow to that master in the art of war which conquered France, and placed the great leader a prisoner on the island of St. Helena. Let Georgians imitate their unselfishness and love of country for a few weeks, and the Army of SHERMAN will have the fate of NAPOLEON.

If SHERMAN lives and forages upon the country, it will be, first, the mean and cowardly selfishness of the people; and, second, the inertness and indifference of Confederate officers. It is the natural duty of the former, as Georgians, to destroy rather than the enemy should eat it; the sworn duty of the latter, as true officers of the Confederacy, to see that this be the case.

[From the Savannah News, Nov. 22.]

The present war has afforded practical denomonstrations of all the theories of military tactics—of surprises, concentration, celerity of movement, strategic feints, retreats, intrepid onsets and protracted sieges—and to-day we are witnessing a re-enactment of that great military disaster, the forced retreat of a victorious army through a hostile country. As NAPOLEON was forced to retreat from his conquest of MOSCOW, so is his feeble and heartless imitator, SHERMAN, forced to return from Atlanta, the capture of which cost him the loss of a larger army than that which he now commands. The great aim of the abolition despotism at Washington in the commencement of the spring campaign was the capture of Richmond and Atlanta. The conquest of one or both of these great Confederate centres was deemed essential to the maintenance of black Republican ascendency, and hence the main efforts of the LINCOLN Government were directed to the accomplishment of those objects. More than a hundred thousand lives were vainly sacrificed in the attempt to reach Richmond, and to-day LEE'S heroic veterans hold the remnant of GRANT'S immense Army cowering before their impregnable lines. SHERMAN, after months of hard fighting, and after the the sacrifice of nearly a hundred thousand troops, succeeded against a vastly inferior force in obtaining possession of our great railroad centre. But he found it a barren victory. The ruin which he had wrought was no compensation for the sacrifice he had made—the tenantless houses, the devastated fields and acres of burial grounds with which he had surrounded *himself*, offered no subsistence for the remnant of his Army. He found, too late, that conquest was not victory, and that the army whom he had vainly endeavored to subdue, still unconquered and defiant, had not only escaped *his* grasp, but had assumed a position which threatened his destruction. Cut off from his base of supplies, the country in the track of his advance being exhausted, surrounded on every side by a hostile people, starvation staring him in the face, he was forced to look for a retreat from his perilous position. His movement towards Chattanooga, as well as the appearance of a large fleet of supply ships off Mobile a few days since, leave no doubt that he designed to seek a water base and the cover of gunboats at Mobile; but the active operations of FORREST and the concentration of forces under HOOD in lower Alabama, rendered such a retreat impossible. Every other avenue of escape being closed, his last and only

desperate hope is to make his way through the interior of the State to the Atlantic coast. While his main body will be compelled to advance slowly through that section of the State where he hopes to find subsistence, his light troops and cavalry will occupy a wide breadth of country, threatening our principal towns, and by feints in all directions, for a time, perhaps, succeed in deceiving us in regard to his real point of destination, and thus prevent a concentration of our forces.

A few days, however, will develope his designs, when, if our united efforts are properly directed, he will reap the reward of his reckless temerity in utter annihilation. We have only to arouse our whole arms-bearing people—hover on his front, his flanks and rear—remove from his reach or destroy everything that will subsist man or beast—retard his progress by every means in our power, and, when the proper time comes, fall upon him with the relentless vengeance of an insulted and outraged people, and there need be no doubt of the result. As the great NAPOLEON found his Moscow, so will the brutal SHERMAN find his Atlanta.

[From the Savannah News, Nov. 22.]

Now is the time for the men of Georgia to rally to her defence, in response to the call of the Governor. He has done his duty—the men of the State must now perform theirs. If they do, our State will be delivered from impending ruin. Be prompt to the rescue.

The patriots—the genuine lovers of their own soil—of their wives, children and neighbors, and of liberty, will not hesitate to rush to arms. Let all who are able to do any good at the front, and who try to dodge or shirk their duty in this solemn and important hour, be marked. The man who now refuses to defend us is unworthy of property, liberty or country.

"He who dallies is a dastard,
And he who doubts is damned."

[From the Register, Nov. 22.]

General FRY issues an order this morning, calling on all the men in Augusta to prepare immediately for the defence of their homes, by uniting themselves with some local organization. We have no need to say a word of the importance of this call. It can no longer be doubted that an insolent foe is in the very heart of our beloved Empire State, burning, pillaging, and desolating the country they pass over. Our homes are threatened with the same fate that has thrust thousands from their homes in the upper portion of the State. The enemy is coming with his hell hounds, thirsty for plunder, and the torch is red in his hands. He would leave our beautiful city a smouldering heap of blackened ruins, our firesides desolate, our women and children thrust out of house and home, our altars desecrated, and our whole country a barren waste. Georgians, can there be need of an appeal to rouse you to your duty in this trying hour? We think not. If you are not insensible to all the principles of patriotism, you will rally now—rally as one man to meet the coming foe. You will not have to stand alone to oppose the coming storm. Soldiers are already arriving,—others are on their way from Virginia. Shall they come and find you inactive? Nay; let every arm now grasp its weapon, and every effort be made to throw obstructions in the pathway of the foe. On you alone depends your safety. Remain inactive, and the consequence may prove fatal; do your duty, and the overthrow of the enemy is sure.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 26.]

The news from Georgia, now the most interesting of all, is exceedingly meagre and untrustworthy; but no doubt can now be entertained of SHERMAN'S design or of his destination. When DAVIS sent, and HOOD took, the only army apparent in the country off his shoulders, and carried it through the mountains to stick it in the mud between Tuscumbia and Florence, SHERMAN determined to make an attempt on the lines of communication between Virginia, the Carolinas, and the rest of the Confederate States. His work in Northern Georgia was done, and for ulterior operations any point on the seacoast would be a better base than Chattanooga. He risked much in appearance, but perhaps little in reality, by destroying his communications. A marching army can transport ammunition for at least three pitched battles, and for supplies this season of the year he might partly rely on the country through which he proposed to pass. If he could take Macon or Augusta by the way, he would accomplish great things; but the destruction of these towns was not his main object. His design was to destroy the railroads, as far as he could, which ran from Southern and Western Georgia to Virginia and the Carolinas, and to rest his army at Beaufort and Port Royal. That he would go to that point rather than Savannah, is nearly certain; for if he directed his course to Savannah or to Charleston, he would find fortified and well defended cities, and his troops, exhausted by a long march, both in strength and ammunition, would be wholly unfit to reduce either place. But the enemy already has possession of Beaufort. He would have no fighting to do there, and he would find transports laden with every species of supply awaiting his arrival. It is, therefore, reasonable to believe that Beaufort is the point of destination, and that if he fails at Augusta he will make his way thither as fast as the Confederate troops will permit him. If the reader will glance at the map, he will perceive that when SHERMAN has passed from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and thence to Beaufort, he will have severed every railroad between Georgia and Virginia. This severance will be easily repaired; but if he can establish himself permanently at Beaufort, he may be able to operate against those roads repeatedly. Furthermore, Beaufort lies between Charleston and Savannah, and can be conveniently used as the base of land operations against either city. It is evidently highly important that SHERMAN should never take Augusta or Macon, and should never reach Beaufort.

[From the Richmond Whig, November 28.]

We do not intend to inform the Yankee newspapers where SHERMAN now is, but we feel no hesitation in assuring them that he is not in Charleston or Savannah, or either in Macon or Augusta; and that not one of those cities has even been threatened by his forces. We can tell them likewise that his march has been even more leisurely than he anticipated; and that, so far from accomplishing the modest fifteen miles a day, provided for in his orders, he has not attained much more, on an average, than the half of that rate. It is now fifteen days since he left Atlanta. In a week he was to be in possession of Macon, and in twelve days of Augusta, and in a few days more of some other important point; but where is he now? We leave it to the Yankee papers to guess, supplying them only with the information that he has not found sweet potatoes very abundant in Georgia, and that hog and hominy have not been served up for the prandial entertainment of his bedevilled troops.

RETALIATION BY MOSBY.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 21.]

THE following letter, written to General SHERIDAN by Colonel MOSBY, will show that the murder of our men by the Yankee cavalry in the Valley has not gone unavenged. It is brief and to the point, and worthy of the writer:—

NOVEMBER 11, 1864.

Major-General P. H. SHERIDAN, commanding United States forces in the Valley:—

GENERAL:—Some time in the month of September, during my absence from my command, six of my men, who had been captured by your forces, were hung and shot in the streets of Front Royal, by the order, and in the immediate presence of Brigadier-General CUSTER. Since then, another (captured by a Colonel POWELL on a plundering expedition into Rappahannock), shared a similar fate. A label, affixed to the coat of one of the murdered men, declared "that this would be the fate of MOSBY and all his "men."

Since the murder of my men, not less than seven hundred prisoners, including many officers of high rank, captured from your army by this command, have been forwarded to Richmond; but the execution of my purpose of retaliation was deferred, in order, as far as possible, to confine its operation to the men of CUSTER and POWELL. Accordingly, on the 6th instant, seven of your men were, by my order, executed on the Valley pike, your highway of travel.

Hereafter any prisoners falling into my hands will be treated with the kindness due to their condition, unless some new act of barbarity shall compel me, reluctantly, to adopt a line of policy repugnant to humanity. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. MOSBY, Lieutenant-Colonel.

CLOSE OF THE SAILORS' FAIR IN BOSTON.

THE Boston *Advertiser* says:

"All things must have an end," and the Sailors's Fair at Boston theatre, which, during the past fortnight, has evoked so much patriotic benevolence from the men and women of New England, and other Northern States, and has charmed so many thousands by its dazzling brilliancy, is no exception to this rule.

Owing to the great crowd and consequent confusion in all departments of the Fair last evening, it was found impossible to make even an approximate estimate of the amount of the receipts. It is generally thought that the gross amount will be rather over than under $200,000. President LINCOLN was credited on the treasurer's book yesterday with $2,000, the net result of the raffle for a mammoth ox. The sum of $330 75 was received from sundry workmen in the Charlestown Navy Yard; $150 from the ladies of Barnstable, the proceeds of a ball and tea party; $150 from the officers and crew of the *Susquehanna*, and several smaller amounts from private sources.

The sadly-maimed sailors who have been present throughout the fair, and have attracted general attention, are WALTER GREENWOOD, fireman of the *Massasoit*, who was struck blind by intense heat in the engine room, while in search of the *Tallahassee* last summer; R. D. DUNPHY, of the *Hartford*, who lost both arms by a shell from the ram *Tennessee*, in the Mobile Bay engagement; and A. MACK, of the *Brooklyn*, who had one arm carried away in the same battle. They have received altogether in gifts from the visitors to the fair about $150.

The vote on the navy sword terminated in a manner quite unexpected. The contest between Admiral FARRAGUT'S friends and those of Captain WINSLOW has been rather spirited throughout the fair, and the former officer's votes were decidedly a plurality, when a letter was yesterday received containing three hundred and fifty dollars to pay for three hundred and fifty votes for Captain JAMES ALDEN, commanding steam-sloop *Brooklyn*, who had previously received one or two votes. This, of course, settles the question of the sword. The decisive and timely contribution was from the officers and crew of the *Brooklyn*, Captain ALDEN'S own gallant and veteran vessel.

The sword for a military officer seems likely to gain an equally unexpected direction. A gentleman called at the voting stand yesterday and inquired the state of the polls, General SHERRIDAN proving to be far in advance of all others. The enthusiastic gentleman seeing the name of General BUTLER near the foot of the list, immediately and personally subscribed a sufficient amount to put that officer ahead of all the rest, and probably out of reach of further competition.

THE NEW PADDLE-WHEEL.

ANOTHER experimental trip of the steamer *L. Boardman* was made on Saturday of last week, and a number of shipbuilders and capitalists availed themselves of the opportunity to observe what saving of fuel and increase of speed is effected by Mr. MANLEY'S invention of an adjustable paddle. It is a noticeable fact, that of about one hundred and seventy-five blockade-runners, made prizes on the Southern coast since the commencement of the war, by far the largest proportion have the celebrated "Morgan wheel," which applies in a degree the principle perfected by Mr. MANLEY. The floats are movable, but do not preserve throughout their revolution the vertical position so favorable for high speed. Another advantage of the new wheel, of no small importance, is, that it permits a deep submersion of the bucket, and therefore is not thrown out by rough weather, nor is the hold on the water affected by the draught of the vessel, no matter what the amount of cargo, or quantity of coal in the bunkers.

Approaching the Jersey shore, the great improvements which are in progress there became visible, many acres being covered with sunken cribs of timber and stone, preparatory to the construction of wharves for the shipment of freight. The torpedo boat *Stromboli* was also seen, just leaving for the South. At Jersey City the company disembarked to go on board the Japanese war steamer *Fusiyama*, by invitation of Captain COMSTOCK. This steamer has been in readiness to sail for several weeks, but is detained by orders from the Secretary of State, till political affairs in Japan become more settled. She has an armament of twelve guns, viz, one 100-lb. Parrott, three 30-lb. do., and eight Dahlgren guns of less calibre. In model, engine, and appointments throughout, the *Fusiyama* will challenge a comparison with any vessel afloat. Her cost is between $500,000 and $600,000.

Returning to the *L. Boardman*, a trial of speed was made, showing that she ran fourteen miles in fifty-six minutes, whereas ten miles and three-tenths was the highest speed attained with the old wheels, under precisely the same conditions of wind and tide. We learn that the French Transatlantic Steamship Company, recently organized, having sent to this country for information in regard to the new American paddle-wheel, the inventor is about to leave for Europe, in expectation of putting the improved wheel on the steamship *Napoleon III.*, one of the finest ever built, and designed as companion of the *Washington* and *Lafayette*, recently completed. To carry out their plans, the Manley Paddle wheel Company propose to increase their capital stock to $1,000,000.

TESTIMONIAL TO COMMODORE JOHN RODGERS.

SOME little time ago, a beautiful and valuable service of silver plate was presented to Commodore RODGERS of the U. S. Navy, by a few prominent gentlemen of New York and other principal cities of the Union. No public record of the event has, however, yet been made, and we therefore submit the following interesting correspondence, simply prefacing it with a statement that the eminent officer thus honored, is now about going to sea in the new ocean Monitor, *Dictator*. His future career will of course be anxiously watched by the Nation, and the best wishes of innumerable personal friends will follow him with the sincere hope that he may be destined to accomplish even greater triumphs than those achieved long since in the little *Weehawken*:

NEW YORK, August 1, 1864.

To Commodore JOHN RODGERS, U. S. N.:

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned, in common with your fellow-citizens generally, have been deeply impressed by a report of the admirable skill and gallantry displayed by yourself, and the officers and men under your command, inspired by your guidance and example, in the management of the iron-clad *Weehawken* during her first perilous and stormy cruise to her destination off Charleston, and appreciate fully your conduct of that severe and memorable conflict which, in the space of fifteen minutes, and with the use of five decisive shots only, disabled and captured the rebel ram *Atlanta*, the most formidable vessel which our enemy has yet put afloat.

Proud, therefore, of these triumphs, achieved by you in the adroit handing of a new instrument of naval warfare, we desire to present to you some tangible testimonial of our gratitude for, and admiration of, the eminent services which have reflected signal honor, not only upon your own name, but upon the Navy of your country.

Be pleased, sir, to accept the accompanying service of plate, and believe us, with every sentiment of the highest respect and esteem,

Your sincere friends,

CHARLES KNAPP, Pennsylvania.	J. ERICSSON, New York.
ALEXANDER SWIFT, Ohio.	ZENO SECOR, Jersey City, N. J.
HARRISON LORING, Mass.	CHARLES L. FROST, New York.
GEORGE C. BESTOR, Illinois.	C. H. DELAMATER, New York.
G. B. STETSON, Massachusetts.	G. W. QUINTARD, New York
JOSEPH COLWELL, New York.	JAMES GREGORY, New York.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, New York.

NEW YORK, August 4, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to ackowledge the receipt of your very complimentary letter of the 1st inst., and of the beautiful services of plate which acompanied it.

In the assurance which they give that my fellow-citizens think I have performed my duty well, I receive the highest gratification it is possible for me to feel. While the praise has fallen naturally, perhaps, upon the commander more amply than on others, I have ever found officers and men contributing to the cause we support as actively, as zealously and as bravely as you or I could wish.

Chief Engineer JOHN FARON, who rose from a sick bed to join the *Tecumseh* in the attack upon the defences of Mobile, and who was lost when that vessel was sunk by a torpedo near Fort Morgan, aided nobly in making the voyage of the *Weehawken* a success. Without his aid and his courage, it is probable I should not have received your congratulations.

Against the *Atlanta* good tools did good work. The destructive energy of the fifteen-inch shot overcame all resistance to them; with a few blows, crushed out all hope.

I merely used the instruments which cleverer men devised.

In employing those instruments to the best of my ability, I have met enconiums.

These marks of approbation with which you, gentlemen, have honored me, and the magnificent token which you have given, will animate me with satisfaction as long as I shall live.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN RODGERS.

To Messrs. CHARLES KNAPP, Pennsylvania; ALEXANDER SWIFT, Ohio; HARRISON LORING, Washington; GEORGE C. BESTOR, Illinois; GEORGE B. STETSON, Massachusetts; JOHN ERICSSON, New York; ZENO SECOR, Jersey City, N. J.; CHARLES L. FROST, New York; CORNELIUS H. DELAMATER, New York; GEORGE W. QUINTARD, New York; JOSEPH COLWELL, New York; JAMES GREGORY, New York; J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, New York.

A LETTER from Newbern, N. C., Nov. 20th, says:—At about 11 o'clock Saturday night, Nov. 19th, a fire occurred in this city, which resulted in a fearful destruction of property, and the loss of several lives. It originated in an old saloon on the corner of Broad and Middle-streets, and just opposite that portion of the city burned down in 1862. Fifteen large buildings, mostly stores and dwellings, were utterly consumed. The fire company was in attendance, but the engine being out of repair, and the wind being unfavorable, at one time it was feared the entire place would be destroyed. The conflagration was finally arrested by blowing up several buildings before they had been reached by the flames. In this performance, several soldiers, who were engaged in removing stores from one of the buildings, were blown to atoms. General PALMER, and many officers of the Department, were on the ground, and put forth every effort to quench the flames. The fire is supposed to have been communicated by an incendiary.

MAJOR-General Couch has been transferred from the Department of the Susquehanna, and ordered to report to Major-General Thomas. Major-General Cadwallader succeeds General Couch in Pennsylvania.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

LIEUTENANT Alfred G. Dunham, Co. F, Ninety-second regiment Illinois mounted infantry, has been cashiered.

BRIGADIER-General Sully arrived in Milwaukee on Tuesday, of last week, accompanied by Captain Nathaniel Pope.

LIEUTENANT J. B. Breese, U. S. Marine Corps, has been ordered to the North Atlantic Blockading squadron, with a draft of marines, for that squadron.

WE are pleased to learn that Major-General Canby is rapidly recovering, and will soon be out again. He is able to attend to business at his house.

BREVET Brigadier-General Glynn has been assigned to the command of the Third brigade in Brevet Major-General Ayres' division, Fifth corps.

BRIGADIER-General Chamberlain, who, it will be remembered, was very severely wounded in the Wilderness, has returned to the Army in completely restored health, and now commands his old brigade in the Fifth corps.

BRIGADIER-General Asboth has been compelled by the severity of his wounds to retire for the present from active service in Florida, and go to New Orleans for medical attendance. He is succeeded by Brigadier-General Bailey.

COLONEL Wells, Provost-Marshal of the defences south of the Potomac, has been temporarily assigned to the duties of Military Governor of Alexandria, vice General Slough, absent on leave.

COLONEL W. S. King, military adviser of Governor Andrew, has been appointed to the command of a new artillery regiment, organized from among the unattached Massachusetts companies on duty in Washington.

COLONEL L. D. Watkins, Sixth Kentucky cavalry, has been promoted to be brevet brigadier-general, U. S. V., for the gallant and distinguished repulse and defeat of the enemy at Lafayette, Georgia, on the 24th of June, 1864.

CAPTAIN W. V. Hutchins, formerly of the Twenty-fourth Mass. Regiment, and for some time past Brigade-Quartermaster at Newbern, N. C., has been appointed Chief Quartermaster of the Tenth corps, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE following officers have been dismissed: Lieutenant Corwin J. Holmes, Twenty-fifth New York volunteer cavalry; Second Lieutenant Samuel F. Wilson, Co. G, Sixty-second regiment Illinois veteran infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Rugg, Fifty-ninth New York volunteers.

THE District of Delaware will be included hereafter in the command of the Third separate brigade, Eighth Army corps. Colonel S. M. Bowman, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, is relieved from the command of the District of Delaware, and ordered to report in person to the headquarters of the Middle Department, for orders.

BRIGADIER-General J. W. Turner, U. S. V., is announced as Chief of Staff of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and of the Army of the James. Captain H. B. Scott, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, is announced upon the Staff of the Major-General commanding the Department and Army.

CAPTAIN Edward L. Jones, of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, has been honorably discharged the service of the United States on account of physical disability. He is still suffering from the effects of a wound received at the assault on Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C., July, 1863.

THE resignation (on surgeon's certificate of disability, occasioned by wounds) of Captain Ira N. Burritt, Brigade Inspector, Third brigade, Third division, Fifth corps, has been accepted. Captain Burritt was a member of the staff of the late General Rice, and has been three times wounded —at the battles of Gettysburgh, Wilderness, and Weldon Railroad.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel J. B. Kinsman, A. D. C., has been relieved from duty as General Superintendent of Negro Affairs in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and ordered to turn over all records and instructions belonging to that office to Major George J. Carney, Q. M., who is announced as General Superintendent of Negro Affairs.

ON the 21st of November, Major-General Pleasonton assumed command of the District of St. Louis, announcing the following as additional officers upon the district staff: Captain W. M. Taylor, C. L. and A. A. D. C.; Captain Geo. W. Yates, Thirteenth Missouri cavalry, A. D. C.; First Lieutenant G. H. Thompson, First New Hampshire cavalry, A. D. C.: First Lieutenant C. Thomson, First New York Cavalry, A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

THE following promotions and appointments to be field officers are announced by the Governor of Massachusetts: Captain Wm. H. Chapman to be Major, November 15, 1864, Twenty-sixth regiment; Major Andrew Potter to be Lieutenant-Colonel, October 14, 1864, Thirty-fourth regiment; Captain Alonzo D. Pratt to be Major, same regiment, same date; Burr Porter to be Lieutenant-Colonel, November 14, 1864, Thirty-fifth regiment; Captain Rufus P. Lincoln to be Major, July 27, 1864, Thirty-seventh regiment; John Tewksbury to be Major, August 10, 1864, First Cavalry.

COLONEL Guy V. Henry, Fortieth Mass. regiment, commanding a brigade in Brigadier-General Devens' division of the Eighteenth Army corps, has declined the promotion to Brevet Brigadier-General, offered him for gallantry at the storming of Fort Harrison. Colonel Henry at this engagement was sick and unable to be on the field, and his sense of honor would not therefore permit him to accept it. It has been strongly recommended to the War Department by the division and corps commanders that Colonel Henry receive the same brevet for gallantry at Cold Harbor or some of the other battles of the past campaign in which he has distinguished himself.

IT having been certified to Major-General Butler by Colonel Abbott, commanding Seventh New Hampshire volunteers; Brigadier-General Hawley, commanding brigade; Brigadier-General Ames, commanding division; and Major-General Terry, commanding Tenth Army corps, that Captain Joseph E. Clifford has tendered his resignation in the face of the enemy, and that he is guilty of skulking in the face of the enemy, and of absence without leave, he has been dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances. Said Clifford, having declared that he desired to get out of the service, and was bound to do so, either honorably or dishonorably, is ordered to be set to work under charge of the Superintendent of Prison Labor, at Norfolk.

THE following order was issued by Major-General Butler: —Second Lieutenant John Clancy, Battery B, Second U. S. Colored Light Artillery, having appeared in the public streets of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., in a state of intoxication which is reported as beastly, but that is evidently a mistake, as beasts do not get drunk, and there disturbing the peaceful citizens, and resisting the guard when they attempted to arrest him, and committing other acts unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, is dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, and ceases to be an officer from this date, subject to the approval of the President. Second Lieutenant William B. Gray, First U. S. Colored Cavalry, for attempting to rescue Lieutenant John Clancy, drawing his sabre and threatening to murder the Corporal of the Provost Guard while in the execution of his duty, is also dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, and ceases to be an officer from this date, subject to the approval of the President.

BRITISH OFFICERS IN AMERICA.

WE take the paragraph below from the London *Army and Navy Gazette*:

The American papers contain an account of, or rather a brief complimentary allusion to, the visit of Major-General HASTINGS DOYLE to the Army of the James River, where he was well received by Major-General BUTLER. In all probability the reception he got was due to the fact that General DOYLE, abandoning the coyness which distinguishes our officers when abroad in regard to uniform, made his appearance in full dress in the American camp. Another officer, who has been in the Federal camp for the last two months, has had no reason to complain of lack of courtesy or hospitality, but he too went in his uniform as an artillery officer, and wore it every day while he was with the Northern Army. Lord LYONS, as a general rule, refuses to make any formal application to the American authorities for leave to visit the Army when he is asked to do so by officers who come to Washington for the purpose. Mr. SEWARD is fond of showing his power by withholding any facilities at all. No one who wishes to avoid contact with a man of boorish manners and a coarse vulgar nature will go near Mr. STANTON. If any officer desires to see what is passing in the American camps, we believe he can accomplish his object by simply presenting himself in proper uniform to any superior officer. Even Major-General B. F. BUTLER was civil to Major-General DOYLE, and we are told "the latter was escorted round the lines accompanied "by General BUTLER and his staff, and introduced to the "leading officers of the several corps" We do not know whether it is true or not that "General DOYLE was pleased "to express himself greatly surprised at the magnitude of "our defences, and the astonishing extent of our warlike preparations." There might have been some awkwardness in the capture of a British general in full uniform in company with B. F. BUTLER, if the Confederates had made a dash at the moment. A very considerable number of officers of our army have now visited the American camps, North and South; no instance of affront or annoyance offered to them has ever reached us, through the escapades of some of them in crossing from the lines of one army to the hostile country have been sufficiently remarkable. In the case in which an officer of Royal Engineers was insulted and knocked down at Baltimore by an American officer, he, a stranger, was unwise enough to enter upon a political discussion with an American in the midst of civil war, and did not wear anything to denote his rank or his military capacity.

THE Sixth corps, Major-General WRIGHT commanding, was reviewed Nov. 21st, by Major-General SHERIDAN. The level and open country in the vicinity of Kearnstown is admirably suited for the purpose of a review, and was consequently selected. Unfortunately a heavy rain had fallen at intervals for forty-eight hours previously, and during the time the troops were passing in review the fall of rain continued. Among the officers present at the time were Generals EMORY, DWIGHT, GETTY, SEYMOUR and WHEATON. General CROOK was unavoidably absent, but the members of his staff were all present. The troops were formed in line, with open ranks, about two o'clock, when Major-General SHERIDAN, followed by the corps and division commanders and their respective staffs, rode slowly along the line. A band struck up "Hail to the Chief," and loud cheers were given by the men. The troops were next wheeled into column by regiments, and General SHERIDAN, with head uncovered, took a commanding position. The corps then passed in review. Many ladies were on the ground, having been furnished with ambulances to convey them from Winchester. The ambulances and wagon trains were next inspected, and found to be in fine condition, bearing but few traces of the vast amount of work done by them during the last summer. On the conclusion of the review General WRIGHT tendered the hospitalities of his quarters to the gentlemen who had honored the occasion with their presence.

THE following letter was addressed to Brigadier-General ASBOTH by Major-General GRANGER after his late engagement in Florida:—

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH ALABAMA AND WEST FLORIDA, FORT GAINES, Oct. 5, 1864.

GENERAL:—It affords me pleasure to congratulate you and your command upon the signal success achieved in their recent operations in West Florida.

The important services you have rendered have already been duly reported to headquarters, and will ever be gratefully remembered by every patriot.

With the limited means at your disposal, you have done nobly. Your judicious dispositions entitle you to much credit, while the energy and fortitude displayed by your troops are worthy of imitation. For yourself and your command accept my thanks for your gallant and meritorious conduct.

(Signed) GORDON GRANGER,
Major-General Commanding.

To Brigadier-General ASBOTH, Commanding District of West Florida.

HEADQUARTERS, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, IN THE FIELD, Nov. 13, 1864.

J. FOSTER JENKINS, General Secretary United States Sanitary Commission:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of October 31, advising me of my having been elected an associate member of the United States Sanitary Commission, is received. I have the honor to thank you for the compliment paid me, and in behalf of the sick and wounded of this Army to acknowledge the many benefits derived from your charitable association.

I am, sir, yours, truly,
P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

AN official report to the Navy Department shows that extraordinary efforts were made by the *Atlanta*, as well as by those on board the *Florida*, to save the latter vessel, and it was only when the impossibility of preventing her from sinking became apparent, that further attempts were abandoned.

BRIGADIER-General W. F. Barry continues to remain in Buffalo, N. Y. His health is much impaired; but he hopes to be able to rejoin General SHERMAN when he reaches salt water.

OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE H. RINGGOLD, DEPUTY PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

THE California papers have announced the death of this officer, at San Francisco, on the 4th of April, 1864, aged fifty years. But it does not seem that an adequate tribute to his memory has yet been given to the public. Therefore, I venture to ask the insertion of this notice, written by one who knew him well from his boyhood.

He was a native of Hagerstown, Maryland. He graduated at the West Point Military Academy on the 1st of July, 1833. He was appointed a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry, and stationed at Jefferson Barracks. He resigned in 1837. During the Mexican war he was reappointed to the Army as Major and Paymaster, from the 4th of August, 1846. He was promoted to Deputy Paymaster-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, on the 28th of May, 1862.

In the closing years of his life he has been most known in California for his ardent devotion to the Union cause; which has been exhibited from the moment the country was threatened with its present trials. Born in Maryland, he had opportunities to observe the alleged advantages as well as the evils of slavery. The former, he considered as dust in the balance, in comparison with the immense and disastrous calamities the peculiar institution was bringing on the country. Stationed in 1850, at Charleston, S. C., he early saw the plots which the rabid disciples of pro-slavery were then nursing for the ultimate attempt to overthrow the Government. He was claimed as one of them, because of his Southern birth. Thus early they claimed a kind of fealty to slavery, an obscure, unwritten bond of allegiance, whose poisonous delusive influences had seduced into the maelstrom of secession, many a man of high promise. He abandoned and scornfully repudiated and rejected their programme from the start. Those who knew his manly character, can well imagine the indignation expressed by him when the inquiry was thus early pronounced to him—whether, in case of an attempt at secession, he would join in the undertaking. With the prompt and pure instinct of a patriot and a soldier, he instantly replied that this Government had always been mild and beneficent; educated and commissioned in its service, he should adhere to it, and would regard any other course as being recreant to every impulse of duty, fidelity or honor. The political leaders in Charleston at that early date, dared to evince to Colonel RINGGOLD their condemnation of his honorable counsels. The ban they desired to put on him, accordingly, was met by him with a proud and scornful disdain. If he had chanced to meet them on the battle-field, he would have done so, not only with the spirit of a hero, but with a profound and intense sentiment of the justice of our cause. He believed it to be the cause of freedom, humanity and progress, as well as of National unity. His influence for the cause, wherever he has moved, has always been great. His generous and magnanimous heart grasped the whole country. It was not fettered and dwarfed to the Lilliputian standard of a section.

He had a highly cultivated mind in every branch of literature and much talent for the fine arts, including music. He was endowed with a lively fancy, a glowing imagination, and decided poetic genius. He was an accomplished draughtsman and amateur painter. His eye was inured to judge with classic taste of all that is beautiful in art and nature. In 1860, a book of his poetry was published, entitled "Fountain Rock, Amy Weir, and Other Metrical Pastimes." New York: W. A. TOWNSEND & Co. There are gems in this collection, which he has modestly called "pastimes." The dedication is simple and characterists: "To my Children."

He was a brother of the gallant Major SAMUEL RINGGOLD, of the Third Artillery, who fell at Palo Alto, was a distinguished officer, and called the "Father of Light Artillery" in our Army. Colonel RINGGOLD would have emulated the military fame of his brother, but a shattered constitution during the last years of his life, prevented his seeking active service in the field, where his ardent and enthusiastic devotion to the holy cause would have prompted him to heroic deeds.

A COMRADE.

AMONG the many innovations in the shape of artillery projectiles proposed is a combination of the arrow and rifle-bolt. The invention is novel, and presents some incidental advantages over the ordinary construction of projectiles, aside from the principle of the shot. Further information can be obtained by referring to an advertisement in this issue of the JOURNAL.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be m de payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1864.

SHERMAN'S GRAND MARCH.

IF the novelty and daring which mark the conception of SHERMAN'S latest and most brilliant campaign, have provoked the hearty sympathy of the Nation, the professional skill which thus far accompanies its execution should arouse as hearty admiration. All the news of his progress comes filtered through hostile channels; and yet we search in vain for any record except that of triumphant success. Some checks, some temporary hindrances must be looked for; but none such can yet be so much as inferred. From the bewildering mass of reports and conjectures, let us try to trace the real path of SHERMAN'S march.

From the great centre at Atlanta, two railroads run southeasterly to the Atlantic coast—the Georgia and the Georgia Central. The former passes through Augusta to Charleston, the latter through Macon to Savannah. Now, in a single word, these two railroads are the general lines of SHERMAN'S march. He has moved in two columns, which set out almost simultaneously. The right wing, under HOWARD, has taken the Macon and Western Railroad, a part of the prolonged Georgia Central. The left wing, under SLOCUM, takes the Georgia road, and directs its march on Augusta. Milledgeville, the capital of the State, lies midway between these roads. Its capture by a part of the right wing, while the remainder menaced Macon, divided the Army apparently into three columns. But there will often seem to be three or four distinct columns in motion. While the infantry march on one road, the cavalry may take another, for there are many towns and villages to be visited. SHERMAN'S orders, indeed, prescribe, "four roads, as "nearly parallel as possible, and converging at points "hereafter to be indicated" as the habitual order of march, when practicable, for the infantry; and accordingly we find SLOCUM marching from Atlanta to Covington by two roads, one corps on the Covington, and the other on the Rockbridge. We had already, before the arrival of SHERMAN'S orders, explained the probability of such a disposition, in order to account for any apparent contradiction in the news which might come as to the points at which he had appeared; and the reasons then suggested for that disposition need not be repeated. In general, thus far, the line of the two railroads has been the line of SHERMAN'S two-fold advance.

Both columns moved out on their respective routes on the 14th and 15th of November, while the Gate City was still burning. HOWARD'S wing marched straight down the Macon and Western Railroad, first striking East Point, where the Atlantic and West Point Railroad crosses it, then Rough and Ready, and finally, after dispersing in a sharp skirmish IVERSON'S cavalry brigade—who had been hitherto keeping up an amusing demonstration which they called the "siege" of Atlanta—gained Jonesboro' on Wednesday, the 16th. Here there seems to have been a division of forces. One column kept along the railroad through Lovejoy's to Bear Creek, where it soon drove away WHEELER'S cavalry, now reinforced by a few handfuls of infantry, after a spirited skirmish. It reached Griffin on Friday, the 18th. Meanwhile, a column of cavalry had pushed down to Forsyth, on the railroad, crossed the Ocmulgee to Clinton, moved from Clinton to Griswoldville, still on the railroad, and at the latter point cut communications between Macon and Savannah. From Griswoldville our troops moved to Gordon, and defeated WHEELER once more, on the 21st. Meantime, HOWARD'S other column had marched between the railroads successively to Jackson, Indian Spring, Monticello, and Hillsboro', crossing the Ocmulgee on the 19th. On Sunday, the 20th, it captured Milledgeville, but the embodied wisdom had not stayed to awe some modern BRENNUS with their grave and reverend demeanor.

SLOCUM, meanwhile, marched on the Georgia Road from Atlanta, through Decatur, to Covington, and thence to Social Circle, which he reached on Thursday, the 17th. On Saturday, the 19th, SLOCUM'S advance had reached Madison, and thence marched to Buckhead, crossed the Oconee, and on Sunday, the 20th, arrived at Greensboro'. From thence it marched on Union Point, 75 miles west of Augusta. But the main body of our infantry had not crossed the Oconee at latest advices. An engagement on that stream is reported, and it is precisely at that important point that the enemy should attempt to check our advance, unless he proposes to give up the game as lost.

So far as developed, the march of the two columns is clear and satisfactory. Nothing can be more gratifying than its details. The movement was a surprise, and the surprise begot a panic. The proclamations of the governors of South Carolina and Georgia, the simultaneous appeals to the Georgians of BEAUREGARD at Corinth, and of Senator HILL 700 miles distant across country at Richmond, the alarum-cries of General COBB, of the Georgian delegation in Congress, and other exciting documents, quite too numerous to republish, show that SHERMAN'S sudden vault into the capital of Georgia has been like the bursting of a bomb-shell among its citizens. But, if we read the story aright, even in the enemy's rendering of it, our forces have not yet once been seriously checked. HOWARD and SLOCUM have forced their way through all obstacles. At Macon there seems to be a sufficient collection of commanders, if not of troops, for opposing SHERMAN. Not only Governor BROWN, but Generals JOHNSTON, BEAUREGARD, COBB, GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, WHEELER, "DICK" TAYLOR, ANDERSON, and many of less notoriety have congregated, according to Southern newspapers, within the Macon defences. In view of this fact, it seems rather unkind in SHERMAN to merely bestow a nod on that city, and pass by on the other side to Milledgeville.

Each day brings some additional scraps of news, to change the position and prospects of our Western arms. The excellent tidings reported from THOMAS, which represent that, after falling back to Nashville, he defeated his over-confident adversary, cannot fail to have a favorable influence upon SHERMAN'S success. But the latter seems inclined to hew out his own path to the salt water. Let only a measure of fortune attend SHERMAN equal to one-half his genius and his skill, and inestimable victory awaits the Nation. The past is the sufficient augury of the future.

THE sinking of the *Florida* is an unexpected occurrence which appears to render useless any discussion as to the possibility of her being given up, either to the Confederate authority or to the custody of Brazil. It is a circumstance, however, which we think ought to induce our Government the more readily to give such other satisfaction to Brazil as may be possible under the circumstances. The Boston *Daily Advertiser* of Nov. 29th publishes a long article on the case of the *Florida*, which was furnished by Mr. CHARLES SUMNER, who mainly discusses the position of Great Britain, as a power whose history is full of the record of similar and grosser violations of international law. A number of instances are stated in detail. The writer refers to the abusive language with which the English press has spoken of the United States in commenting on the affair, and says, "Such are the historic precedents furnished by "Great Britain to illustrate the case of the *Florida*. "In face of this long array, it is difficult to see how "British critics, or British ministers, can venture to re-"proach us."

This is all very well as a reply to British billingsgate publicists. It is the pot calling the kettle black. But we feel obliged to except to the writer's doctrine, or rather insinuation of doctrine, that such acts are to be regarded as "historic precedents," and that, as such, they may be cited against Brazil's complaint, as they could against England's pretence to vindicate the law of belligerent obligations. In our last, under *The Source of International Law*, we pointed out the distinction to be observed. We have already said that it is with Brazil only that we are concerned, not with the Confederate Government, nor with any neutral nation, nor with any community of neutral nations. The writer in the *Advertiser* refers to the difference between the position of the *Florida* in respect to origin, etc., and the legitimate position of a ship of a recognized nation, as affecting the nature of the reparation which could be demanded, and as especially important in view of the question whether a restoration of the vessel, or an equivalent to the Confederates, could be entertained. The distinction is just, as we regard it.

COMPOSITION OF SHERMAN'S COLUMNS.

AMONG all the various subjects of anxious speculation upon SHERMAN'S campaign, none is so interesting as that great question of the comparative strength of our forces and of those likely to oppose us. So many erroneous statements have been made with regard to SHERMAN'S Army that we will give a correct account of its general composition. It consists, then, of four corps of infantry, two divisions of cavalry, four brigades of artillery, and two horse-batteries. The infantry is composed of the Fourteenth corps, Brevet Major-General JEFF. C. DAVIS; the Fifteenth, Brevet Major-General OSTERHAUS; the Seventeenth, Major-General BLAIR; and the Twentieth, Major-General SLOCUM. The cavalry consists of two strong divisions, under KILPATRICK. Finally, there is a full brigade of artillery *for each corps*, and one battery of horse artillery for the cavalry. We do not give the numbers in our possession, either of men or guns, for obvious reasons. It will be enough to say that the infantry corps are more than usually strong, having been filled up both by new regiments and by recruits joining the old ones. It may be added that the two divisions of the Sixteenth corps belonging to SHERMAN'S Georgia Army were assigned some months ago, one to the Fifteenth and the other to the Seventeenth corps. The Sixteenth corps (with the exception of A. J. SMITH'S wing, or nearly half of it, which is with THOMAS) is all on the Mississippi River. General LOGAN'S corps is in charge of OSTERHAUS, the former officer being absent in Illinois.

There is an abundant supply of artillery for both columns. This arm—as it has for the past eighteen months or more been organized by Generals HUNT and BARRY in the Army of the Potomac—so now in the Georgian Army, is organized into an independent brigade for each corps, commanded by a field-officer, with his own Adjutant-General, Quartermaster, Commissary, Ordnance officer, &c. General BARRY met much opposition, principally from brigade and division commanders, in effecting this necessary innovation in the Western Armies. But it was sustained by the influence and orders of General SHERMAN, who rarely fails to appreciate the true value of any proposed improvement. The new rule has worked so smoothly and advantageously that opposition has given way to universal approval. General BARRY, in fitting out the artillery arm of SHERMAN'S columns, withdrew every doubtful or suspicious horse—substituting serviceable ones in their places, and adding to all the batteries a sufficient number to give each artillery carriage of every description 8 horses, and then allow 12 reserve horses to each battery. This disposition shows a determination not to allow a gun to be abandoned in consequence of forced marches or heavy roads.

For the rest, General SHERMAN'S Special Field Order No. 120 explains the division of his forces for the purpose of military operations, into two wings—"The "right wing, Major-General O. O. HOWARD commanding, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps; the "left wing, Major-General H. W. SLOCUM commanding, the Fourteenth and Twentieth corps." Each wing has its due proportion of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The skillful and often surprisingly energetic manner in which the Quartermaster's Department of SHERMAN'S Army is conducted, has long been

observed by us. Should anything fail or strain in that important quarter, SHERMAN'S admirable Field Order furnishes wherewithal to eke out supplies and resources. Upon the whole, therefore, with so commendable a preparation, so good a plan, and so soldierly genius to direct, SHERMAN'S Army carries with it not only our sympathies but our confidence. And if so bold and extraordinary an enterprise forces from an astonished Richmond quill-driver the "safe prediction" that "SHERMAN'S march will lead him to the Para-"dise of Fools," we may discount the prophecy, and hope for its speedy verification in the capture of sundry inhabitants of that self-same Paradise, not far from the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia.

OUR RELEASED PRISONERS.

WITHIN the last fortnight ten thousand Union soldiers have been released from captivity in the crowded prison-camp at Andersonville, and exchanged at Savannah for an equal number of Rebel prisoners from the North. A large portion of the latter were healthy men; all were comfortably fed and decently clothed, and bore living testimony to the humane treatment of our Northern prisons. A sad contrast was presented by the Union captives. The greater number of them were nothing but wrecks of humanity, reduced by exposure, sickness and starvation to living skeletons. Their begrimed and blackened skin hung loosely on their protruding bones. Disgusting rags scarcely hid their nakedness. Hundreds of them were covered with putrid sores, and exhaled a fetid odor. It must also be remembered that the men thus returned are not the worst specimens of the Union sufferers, and that, far back in the interior, hundreds and thousands of our soldiers are lying in worse condition. But for the concurrent testimony of Rebel surgeons, the world might well refuse to credit such a statement. Fortunately for the truth of history, the official papers of these surgeons have fallen into our hands. These papers form a record that fully corroborates the testimony of our prisoners.

The prison-camp or stockade at Andersonville, where the prisoners are confined, is an enclosure of about fourteen acres, of which five are a morass. In this narrow compass, from 25,000 to 30,000 men were crowded together, under circumstances of great cruelty and neglect. The reports of the Confederate surgeons show that they were deprived even of necessaries within the means of the Rebel authorities to furnish them. They were not allowed to enlarge the stockade, although the enclosure was too small to permit the men to exercise, and although during the hot summer months an average of 500 prisoners, suffering from diseases in almost every form, were scattered about the pen, spreading contagion among the rest. On this point the testimony of the Rebel surgeons in charge of the camp is very explicit. The want of sufficient shelter was a prime cause of suffering among the prisoners. Surgeon REEVES reports, August 13th:—

"I find the tents in bad condition, a great many leaking, and a great many of the patients lying on the ground and getting very wet when it rains. * * * Would most respectfully recommend that straw of some kind be secured for bedding; also some arrangement to raise them off the ground. Without a change in this respect, it will be impossible for me to practice with success."

This suggestion was unheeded; for Surgeon REEVES was compelled on the 31st of August to reiterate his complaint in almost the same words. Fuel was also so scantily furnished that the surgeons testify that not enough was permitted to reach the stockade to do the meagre cooking of the hospital tents. Yet pine woods abounded all about the enclosure, and our prisoners would have gladly constructed their own shelter huts, and provided their own fuel, had the Rebel authorities allowed them to do so. They were not even permitted to remove the excrement of the camp, and five acres of the enclosure were completely covered with it, spreading disease and death among the prisoners.

Our prisoners might possibly have borne up even under these hardships, had they been supplied with a sufficiency of good food and clothing. They were destitute of both. On these points, we give the testimony of the Rebel surgeons. Under date of September 5th, Surgeon PELOT reports as follows:—

"I would earnestly call your attention to the article of diet. The corn-bread received from the bakery being made up without sifting, is wholly unfit for the use of the sick, and often (as in the last twenty-four hours), upon examination, the inner portion is found to be perfectly raw. The meat (beef) received by the patients does amount to over two ounces per day; and, for the past three or four days, no flour has been issued to the sick. The corn-bread cannot be eaten by many; for to do so would be to increase the disease of the bowels, from which a large majority are suffering; and it is therefore thrown away.

"All, then, that is received by way of subsistence is two ounces of boiled beef, and one-half pint of rice soup per day. Under these circumstances, all the skill that can be brought to bear on the case by the medical officer of the day will avail nothing."

Dr. THORNRURG reports, September 3d:—

"I find the condition of the division much the same as at last report, and would respectfully refer you to previous reports, and request that the suggestions therein contained be adopted as speedily as possible. I find, in addition, that the rations issued to the sick are entirely too small. Many of the patients are suffering as much from hunger as from their disease. I am of opinion that the diet is very injurious to many of the sick, the bread producing diarrhœa in its most aggravated form. The soup is not nourishing enough. The cooks put in too much water for the material."

Dr. MASSIE, in his prison report, says, that he found the beef in very bad condition,—it having been "blown by flies so long that it was infested with live "insects, or creepers." Another surgeon reports, that the peas furnished the prisoners "would produce "disease among swine."

In regard to clothing, Dr. THORNBURG reported, August 9th, that his patients were all in a very deplorable condition, "some of them being entirely "without clothing of any kind." On the 15th, he writes:—

"In the First, Second and Third Wards, we have no bunks, the patients being compelled to lie on the ground, many of them without blankets, and some of them without clothes. If there are any bed-sacks in 'Dixie,' it is to be hoped that they will be procured also. We need straw very badly, especially for the Fifth ward. We have men in this ward who are a living, moving mass of putrifica. tion, and cannot possibly be cured of their wounds unless we can make them more comfortable."

It should be remembered, as a relief to this dark record, that the Rebel surgeons appear to have done everything in their power to alleviate the sufferings of their patients. Day after day, they uttered their protests to unheeding ears. As late as September 5th, Dr. PELOT complains of the deficiency of common medicines. "Our wards," he writes, "some of them, "are filled with gangrene, and we are compelled to "fold our arms, and look quietly upon its ravages,— "not having even stimulants to support the system "under its depressing influence."

But enough has been given of these sad details, to explain why the prisoners became depressed and melancholy, and death was constantly present. The mortality became frightful, and the deaths, from July 23d to September 5th, averaged one hundred per day. Fearing to create an epidemic among their own people, the Rebel authorities were compelled, early in September, to thin out the Andersonville shambles by sending several thousand of the prisoners to a new stockade, established at Savannah. Subsequently, on the breaking out of the yellow fever in that city, the men were sent to Millen. But before the first change had been made, eleven thousand victims of Rebel cruelty had been buried, uncoffined, in the shallow trenches at Andersonville.

In addition to the physical hardships of their prison life, our men were tormented by the cruel suspicion, assiduously fanned by the Rebel authorities, that they had been abandoned by their Government and their friends. Hundreds who could have borne up against the effects of hunger, squalor, and exposure, sank away and died heart-broken under this melancholy delusion, while a few, whose ties to the Union were new and slight, sought to avenge their supposed wrongs by taking service in the Rebel ranks.

This fearful picture of suffering is not overdrawn. The reports of Rebel surgeons, published at length in the columns of the *New York Times*, will bear out every statement in the foregoing sketch. And this is not all. It must be remembered that thousands upon thousands of our prisoners are still undergoing like sufferings and wrongs, that hundreds are dying daily, and that their sufferings must be infinitely greater as the cold weather advances. Something should be done to release them before it shall be too late.

WE have further particulars of the unfortunate rout of our forces under General GILLEM in East Tennessee, but the information only confirms the reports first received in regard to the character of our defeat. After his victory over VAUGHAN in October, General GILLEM followed the flying enemy as far east as Limestone, ninety-eight miles east of Knoxville. He remained there from the 2d to the 7th ult., when, finding himself again confronted by the enemy, he deemed it prudent to retire to Bull's Gap, as he had lost two of his best regiments, the Twelfth Ohio and the Ninth Michigan cavalry, while the enemy had been largely reinforced. On the 11th of November, General BRECKINRIDGE assaulted our position at Bull's Gap, but was repulsed with loss, our troops advancing and opening upon his retreating columns with grape and canister. The next day, the 12th, General GILLEM withdrew his forces toward Knoxville under cover of an apparent determination to fortify and hold his position at Bull's Gap. But the enemy divined his intentions, and in the evening moved his whole force to our flank and rear through Laurel Gap, VAUGHAN and DUKE with their cavalry being in the front. At about twelve o'clock they struck GILLEM'S retreating column at Russellville, charging in upon both flanks and piercing his centre. The route appears to have been complete, the regiments giving way, one after another, as the contagion of disorder spread. Men and horses were mixed together in inextricable confusion, arms were thrown away in the panic of flight, and all our artillery and baggage left behind in the hands of the enemy. The Richmond *Dispatch* claims the capture "of seventy wagons, rich-"ly loaded with baggage and equipments of the whole "command, with their teams still attached to them; "six 11-pounder Parrott guns, in splendid order, with "their horses and ammunition, enough for a cam-"paign; eighteen stands of colors, three hundred "and sixteen prisoners, and about two hundred horses "and mules."

This disaster has compelled our troops to retire behind the fortifications at Knoxville, where they will have an opportunity to prepare for a new and we trust more successful campaign. General GILLEM is reported to have done all that was possible with his inadequate force of but 2,400 cavalry, though he appears to have delayed his retreat too long, relying upon reinforcements from Knoxville, or upon his success in deceiving the enemy as to his movements. No one who knows General GILLEM can fail to sympathize with him in this unfortunate affair. We trust he will have an opportunity to prove, as he has before done, that he is able to bring victory to his banners.

MANY a true word is spoken in jest. Our idle squib, a month or two since, to the effect that SHERMAN'S future march could be safely prognosticated from the flight of the unhappy *Memphis-Hernando-Grenada-Jackson-Morton-Atlanta-Griffin Appeal*, turns out to be more accurate than some wiser predictions. Griffin was the last Ararat where it hoped to rest its weary feet. Griffin, in effect, has been captured by our forces, and the peripatetic *Appeal* has winged its way still further to the sunny South. It is surely the fate of this paper to be always "on "the rampage," and its printing-cases ought to be established in wheelbarrows. We do not yet learn where next the *Appeal* will pause; and perhaps if we did, it would be contraband news, so sure an indication would it furnish of SHERMAN'S line of march. We wish it *bon voyage*,—till we meet again.

GENERAL HANCOCK'S headquarters, while enlisting his new Corps of Veterans, will be on F-street, just above the War Department, Washington, D. C. The General feels very confident of filling up the corps to the required number before the time specified. That preliminary work once accomplished, he will give assiduous attention to perfecting it in organization and drill.

THE following official dispatch confirming the report of the victory in Tennessee, has been received at Army headquarters in Washington:—

FRANKLIN, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS:—

The enemy made a heavy, persistent attack with about two corps, commencing at about four o'clock in the afternoon and lasting until after dark, and was repulsed at all points with very heavy loss, probably five or six thousand men.

Our loss is probably not one-tenth of that number. We captured about one thousand men, including one brigadier-general.

SCHOFIELD.

LIEUTENANT-Commander C. H. Wells, U. S. N., received at the Union League rooms at Philadelphia, a medal commemoratory for services during the war. He commanded the gunboat *Galena* when she passed into Mobile Bay.

THE pirate *Florida's* crew have been dispatched to Fort Warren, to be held as prisoners of war.

THE SEIZURE OF THE FLORIDA.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE COMMANDER OF THE FLORIDA.

BAHIA, October 13, 1864.

SIR:—It is with great pain that I have to report the seizure of the Confederate States steamer *Florida*, lately under my command.

I arrived at this port on the 4th inst., at 9 P. M. to procure coal and provisions, and also to get some slight repairs, after a cruise of sixty-one days. Just after anchoring, a boat passing around us asked the name of our vessel, and, upon receiving our reply, stated that the boat was from Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Curlew*. Next morning I found that the United States steamer *Wauchusett* was at anchor near us, but no English steamer; so I at once concluded that the boat which had hailed us the evening before was from the *Wauchusett*.

We were visited on the morning of the 5th by a Brazilian officer, to whom I stated my wants, and was informed by him that he would report the same to the President, and that until his answer was received we could hold no communication with the shore. At noon I received a communication (which was left on board the *Florida*) from the President, stating that he was ready to receive me. At our interview he informed me that forty-eight hours would be allowed me to refit and repair, but that should his chief engineer, whom he would send on board to examine the machinery, deem the time too short, he would grant the necessary extension. He was most urgent in his request that I would strictly observe the laws of neutrality, at the same time stating to me that he had received the most solemn assurances from the United States Consul that the United States steamer would do nothing while in port contrary to the laws of nations and of Brazil; and that he desired the same from me, which I unhesitatingly gave. The Brazilian Admiral, who was present at the interview, suggested that I had better move my vessel in between his ship and the shore, as our proximity to the *Wauchusett* might cause some difficulty. My assurances to the President seemed to set his mind at rest on the score of any collision between the two vessels, and upon leaving him I immediately repaired on board and moved the *Florida* close inshore to the position suggested by the Admiral. I found the Brazilian engineer on board, and was informed by him that it would require four days to repair the pipe of the condenser. Feeling now no apprehension of any difficulty occurring while in port, and wishing to gratify the crew with a short liberty, not only on the score of good conduct, but also of health, I determined to permit one watch at a time to go ashore for twelve hours, and sent the port watch off that afternoon. About 7:30 P.M. a boat came alongside, stating that she was from the United States steamer *Wauchusett* with the United States Consul, who had an official communication for the commander of the *Florida*. The letter, with the card of the Consul, was handed to First Lieutenant PORTER, who, after examining it, and finding it directed to Captain MORRIS, "sloop *Florida*," returned it unopened to the Consul, stating that it was improperly addressed; that the vessel was the Confederate States steamer *Florida*, and that when the letter was so directed it would be received. The next day (6th), a Mr. DE VIDIKY came on board, having received a letter from the United States Consul enclosing one for me. He requested me, before receiving my letter, to permit him to read to me the one sent to him. It was a request to Mr. DE VIDIKY to carry a challenge to the commander of the *Florida*, and, in case of its acceptance, to offer his (the Consul's) influence in having the repairs of the *Florida* speedily finished. I informed Mr. DE VIDIKY that I had heard quite enough, and, finding the letter to me still improperly addressed, declined receiving it; but at the same time said to him that I had come to Bahia for a special purpose, which being accomplished, I should leave; that I would neither seek nor avoid a contest with the *Wauchusett*, but, should I encounter her outside of Brazilian waters, would use my utmost endeavors to destroy her. That afternoon, the port watch having returned, I sent the starboard watch (the other half of the crew) ashore on liberty, going also myself in company with several of the officers. From our nearness to the *Wauchusett*, persons on board that vessel could well see these men leaving the ship. At 3:30 A.M. I was awakened by the proprietor of the hotel at which I was staying, and told that there was some trouble on board the *Florida*, as he had heard firing and cheering in the direction of the vessel, but on account of the darkness was unable to discern anything. I immediately hastened to the landing, and was informed by a Brazilian officer that the United States steamer *Wauchusett* had run into and seized the *Florida*, and was then towing her out of the harbor. I hurried off to the Admiral's vessel, and was told by him that he was at once going in pursuit, which he did as soon as steam was raised on board a small steamer belonging to the fleet. The Admiral's ship being a sailing vessel, sloop-of-war, was taken in tow by the steamer, and went out of the harbor. He returned in the afternoon with all his vessels, having been unable to overtake the *Wauchusett*. Upon mustering the officers and crew left on shore, I found there were four officers, viz.: Lieutenant BARON, Paymaster TAYLOR, Midshipman DYKE, and Master's Mate KING, and seventy-one men, of whom six had escaped by swimming from the *Florida* after her seizure. Of the actual occurrences and loss of life on board the *Florida*, I have been able to find out very little. The substance of what I have gathered from the six men who escaped is as follows: That at 3:15 A.M., on October 7, Master T. T. HUNTER, Jun., being in charge of the deck, the *Wauchusett* left her anchorage, and taking advantage of the darkness, steamed for the *Florida*, from whom she was not seen until close aboard; that she was hailed by Mr. HUNTER, who, receiving no answer, called "all hands" to quarters. Before the officers and crew all on deck, the *Wauchusett* struck the *Florida* on her starboard quarter, cutting her rail down to the deck and carrying away her mizenmast, at the same time pouring a volley of musketry and a charge of canister from her forecastle pivot-gun upon our decks. The *Wauchusett* then backed off and demanded our surrender, to which demand Lieutenant PORTER declined to accede. The enemy then fired again and again into us, which was returned by the officers and crew of the *Florida*. Another demand was then made for our surrender, and Lieutenant PORTER answered, "I will surrender conditionally." The enemy then stopped firing, and the commander called for Captain MORRIS to come on board; Lieutenant PORTER answered that Captain MORRIS was on shore, and that he as commanding officer would come on board as soon as he could get a boat ready. The enemy then sent a number of armed boats to take possession of the *Florida*. As soon as Lieutenant PORTER was heard to surrender, fifteen of our crew jumped overboard to escape capture, of whom only six succeeded, the remaining nine having been shot in the water by the men on the forecastle and in the boats of the *Wauchusett*. Mr. HUNTER was wounded and a number of men killed. The enemy made fast a hawser to the foremast of the *Florida*, and, after slipping her cable, towed her out to sea.

I called in person on the President as soon as possible, but could get no further information from him. On the 8th, I sent a protest to the President, of which I send you a copy, marked 2. On the 10th, our agent was informed by the interpreter that the President did not intend to answer my protest, as the Confederate Government had not been recognized by Brazil, and that I could find all the official correspondence in the newspapers. I then wrote the letter marked 3, in which reference is made to a letter from the President marked 4. Just before leaving Bahia, having received no answer, I sent our agent, Mr. JAMES DWYER, to the President. The result of his visit is contained in his letter marked 5. The Bahia papers contain a number of reports as to the killed and wounded on board the *Florida*, all of which I have thoroughly sifted and find no foundation for the same.

At the time of her seizure there were about twenty-five tons of coal on board, most of which was dust. The list of officers captured is contained in the report of Paymaster TAYLOR, marked 6.

The enclosed newspaper is an official extra containing all the Brazilian official correspondence in reference to the *Florida*.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) C. MANIGAULT MORRIS,
Lieutenant-Commanding C. S. Navy.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

(Translation.)

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
BAHIA, October 5, 1864, 9 A. M.

To His Excellency ANTONIO JOAQUIM DA SILVA GOMES, President of the Province of Bahia:

SIR:—This morning a steamer anchored in this port bearing the flag adopted by those who are involved in the rebellion against the Government of the United States of America, and I am informed that the said vessel is the *Florida*, which is engaged in capturing vessels navigating under the flag of the United States of America, and in destroying them by making bonfires of them and their cargoes.

The vessel in question is not commissioned by any recognized government whatever, and her officers and crew are composed of persons of various nationalities, who are not subject to any international or civilized law, and are consequently not entitled to the privileges and immunities conceded to vessels navigating under the flag of a civilized nation. I therefore protest, in the name of the United States of America, against the admission of this vessel to free practice, by which she might be enabled to supply herself with coal, provisions, tackle, or utensils of any kind whatever, or receive on board any persons whatever; finally, against any assistance, aid, or protection which might be conceded to her in this port, or in any other belonging to this province.

I likewise claim that the piratical cruiser which, in combination with the pirate *Alabama*, violated the sovereignty of the Imperial Government of Brazil, by capturing and destroying vessels belonging to citizens of the United States of America, within the territorial waters of Brazil, near the Island of Fernando do Noronha, in April, 1863, be detained with all her officers and crew, in order to answer for so flagrant a violation of the sovereignty of the Government of Brazil and of the rights of citizens of the United States within the jurisdiction of the Brazilian Government.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to your Excellency the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,
THOMAS F. WILSON,
Consul of the United States.

(The above agrees with the original in English.
(Signed), A. S. BORGES, Interpreter.)

ANSWER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PROVINCE.

PALACE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF BAHIA, Oct. 5, 1864.

In a note dated this day, Mr. THOMAS F. WILSON, Consul of the United States, claims that the steamer *Florida*, now anchored in this port, shall not be admitted to free practice, nor obtain permission to provide herself with coal, provisions, supplies, and utensils of any kind whatever, nor receive on board any person whatever; he likewise requests, that as this cruiser, in combination with the *Alabama*, violated the sovereignty of the Imperial Government of Brazil, by capturing and destroying vessels belonging to citizens of the United States of America, within the territorial waters of the Empire, near the Island of Fernando de Noronha, in April, 1863, she may be detained with all her officers and crew, in order to answer for this flagrant violation of the sovereignty of the Government of Brazil and of the rights of citizens of the United States, within the jurisdiction of the Brazilian Government.

In reply to the Consul, I have to inform him, that as the said vessel belongs to the Confederate States, in whom the Imperial Government recognized the character of belligerents, all the assistance required by humanity may be furnished her, which does in no wise constitute assistance for warlike purposes, as laid down by international law, and does not conflict with that neutrality which this Government studiously seeks to preserve, and has always preserved, in the contest between the States of North America. The undersigned cannot, therefore, admit the first portion of the claim of the Consul, in the general manner in which it was presented, and particularly in relation to those articles considered as contraband of war in conformity with instructions issued on that subject by the Imperial Government, and according to which the said vessel will only be permitted to remain in this port for a length of time absolutely indispensable.

In regard to the second part of his note, it is my duty to observe to the Consul that even if it were fully established that the *Florida* had previously violated neutrality, such a proceeding would scarcely authorize us to refuse her permission to enter the ports of the Empire, and could never warrant us to commit the acts required by the Consul, which would be equivalent to a hostile rupture, without the intervention of the Supreme Government of the State, which is alone competent to authorize such a rupture.

I renew to the Consul the assurance of my esteem and consideration.

(Signed) ANTONIO JOAQUIM DA SILVA GOMES,
To Mr. THOMAS F. WILSON, Consul of the United States.

INTERRUPTION OF RELATIONS WITH THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

PALACE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE BAHIA,
October 7, 1864.

SIR:—The undersigned having been informed of the serious outrage perpetrated by the steamer *Wauchusett*, of the United States of North America, in violating the neutrality of the Empire and contemning its sovereignty, by capturing treacherously and under shade of the night, within the very port of this capital, the steamer *Florida* of the Confederate States—and, as in addition to the most sacred regulations of international law observed among civilized nations, prohibiting the commission of such reprehensible acts by civilized nations, the undersigned regarded as a pledge of respect for the neutrality of Brazil the word of honor of Mr. T. F. WILSON, the Consul of the United States of North America, who, in the most explicit terms, undertook to secure a compliance on the part of the captain of the said steamer *Wauchusett* with his duty by respecting the sovereignty of the Empire and by abstaining from all hostile acts whatever within its territoral waters—the undersigned cannot refrain from protesting solemnly and energetically against the outrage alluded to, and the more so as he considered the Consul himself as implicated therein, inasmuch as, notwithstanding his formal promise, he has volunteered no explanation tending to diminish his responsibility.

And as the occurrence, and the silence hitherto observed on the subject by the Consul of the United States, evidently prove that the undersigned can no longer confide in the said Consul to cause the neutrality and sovereignty of the Empire to be respected by the belligerent vessels of the said States, he has resolved to interrupt official relations with him, until the Imperial Government, which is about to be informed of this unexpected and deplorable event, shall have deliberated upon the subject, in full possession of all the facts, and according to its superior wisdom. The Consul is likewise hereby notified, that positive orders have been to-day issued to the different authorities to refuse admission to the *Wauchusett* into any of the ports of this province. For this purpose the most energetic and forcible means will be employed (according to the instructions of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of June 23 of last year), if such shall be rendered necessary by the reluctance and criminal obstinacy manifested by that steamer in failing to comply with the intimations conveyed to her, thus continuing to infringe upon the duties imposed by international law, and the honor and dignity of her own flag.

ANTONIO JOAQUIM DA SILVA GOMES.

ARMY GAZETTE.

THE NEW YORK INCENDIARISM.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW YORK, November 26.

General Orders No. 92.

A nefarious attempt was made last night to set fire to the principal hotels and other places of public resort in this city. If this attempt had succeeded, it would have resulted in a frightful sacrifice of property and life. The evidences of extensive combination, and other facts disclosed to-day, show it to have been the work of rebel emmissaries and agents.

All such persons engaged in secret acts of hostility here can only be regarded as spies, subject to martial law, and to the penalty of death. If they are detected, they will be immediately brought before a court-martial or military commission, and, if convicted, they will be executed without the delay of a single day.

By command of Major-General DIX.
D. T. VAN BUREN, Colonel and Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW YORK CITY, November 26.

General Orders No. 93.

The Major-General commanding renews the notice given by General Orders No. 80 to all persons from the Insurgent States to register their names at the headquarters of Major-General John J. Peck, second in command of the Department, at No. 37 Bleecker street, within twenty-four hours after their arrival in this city. If any such person fails to comply with this requirement he will be regarded as a spy and treated accordingly.

Keepers of hotels and boarding houses are requested to send to the same headquarters the names of all persons from the Insurgent States taking lodging with them immediately on the arrival of such persons. It is not doubted that the danger which the city has just escaped will insure a compliance with this request. If any one fails to comply with it he will be held responsible for any evil consequences which may result from the omission.

By command of Major-General DIX.
D. T. VAN BUREN, Colonel and Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TOLLES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 26, 1864.

General Orders No. 54.

The Quartermaster-General, with deep regret, announces to the officers of the Quartermaster's Department the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Cornelius W. Tolles, Chief Quartermaster of the Sixth Army Corps, and Acting Chief Quartermaster of the Middle Military Division.

Colonel Tolles entered the service of the United States on the 14th of May, 1861, as a First Lieutenant of the 13th Regiment of Infantry. He was appointed Quartermaster, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, on the 20th of August, 1862, and assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Sixth Army Corps.

He served constantly in the field, discharging the duties of his position with a zeal, fidelity, and intelligence which won him the confidence and esteem of commanders and subordinates.

His health having given way under severe labors, he was temporarily placed on duty as Inspector. The moment his health was sufficiently restored he sought to return to his place in the field, and

joining the Sixth Corps in the Shenandoah Valley, was by Major-General Sheridan assigned to duty as Acting Chief Quartermaster of the then newly created Middle Military Division.

To the arduous duties of this position, during a most active and brilliant campaign, he brought the same untiring industry and the same active intelligence which had distinguished his previous career.

In the midst of the engrossing duties of a Chief Quartermaster in the field he found time to read extensively, and to publish valuable contributions to military literature.

On the 11th day of October, 1864, while marching with an escort from the depot at Martinsburgh to the Headquarters of the Army of the Shenandoah, he was severely wounded in an assault by a party of rebel guerrillas, and after great suffering expired at 6 o'clock P. M. on the 7th day of November, 1864.

To the officers of the Quartermaster's Department his example is recommended for imitation; to his bereaved family the sympathy and condolence of his brother officers are tendered.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General.

WARNING TO OFFICERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR OF RAILROAD DEFENCES,
NASHVILLE, TENN., October 30, 1864.

Order No. 25.

The General commanding regrets to be compelled to state that some officers commanding a portion of the railroad defences, not having an adequate conception of their duties, have surrendered their commands without having made a vigorous resistance to the enemy.

This should never be the case. Officers must recollect that even if they cannot save their own commands from capture, they can, by making a vigorous resistance, delay the enemy and thereby not only prevent other garrisons from a like fate, but, what is much more important, protect the bridges and other important parts of our railroad line of communications from destruction.

Whenever the enemy are attempting to destroy our communications, they are always being pursued by our forces; to gain time, then, is of great moment; therefore, an officer, even if sure of being captured, or of losing many men in killed or wounded, should not surrender, but resist to the utmost the attacks of the enemy. He must, if necessary, sacrifice himself and his command to secure the honor and success of our Army in the field, which is so dependent on the safety of our lines of communication. If the commanding officers surrender their commands, the result is that the enemy sweep along the railroad, keeping ahead of our pursuing forces, and destroy the road to a great extent; but if the garrisons make a prolonged resistance, the enemy, even if he capture some of them, can move but slowly and destroy but little, which can easily and quickly be repaired.

Officers must not accept invitations and go among the enemy's troops or into their quarters under a flag of truce, since in any case they should not surrender: the enemy must always have some sinister design in extending such an invitation.

The General wishes to return thanks to those officers and men on duty along the lines of the railroad, who were attacked by the enemy, and who, being equal to the occasion, made a gallant and vigorous resistance; and particularly to Lieutenant John S. Orr, 115th Ohio Vols., and the men under his command, stationed at Block House No. 5, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, who were attacked August 31, 1864, and, though the attack was supported by rifled artillery and resulted in the loss of one-third the garrison, yet, by their gallant and lengthened resistance, compelled the enemy to abandon the attack, thus showing the efficiency of the block-houses when defended by brave men. Their conduct reflects credit on our Army and on themselves, and it is hoped that hereafter all others will do likewise. By command of Major-General THOMAS.

JAMES R. WILLETT, Major First U. S. V. V. Engineers, Chief Inspector of Railroad Defences.

INSIGNIA OF RANK IN THE FIELD.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, November 22, 1864.

General Orders No. 286.

Officers serving in the field are permitted to dispense with shoulderstraps and the prescribed insignia of rank on their horse equipments. The marks of rank prescribed to be worn on the shoulder-straps, will be worn on the shoulder in place of the strap. Officers are also permitted to wear overcoats of the same color and shape as those of the enlisted men of their command. No ornaments will be required on the overcoats, hats or forage caps; nor will sashes or epaulettes be required.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MINIMUM HEIGHT OF RECRUITS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28, 1864.

Circular No. 40.

The minimum standard of height for recruits for the Volunteer service has been fixed, by the Secretary of War, at five feet, instead of five feet three inches, as heretofore established.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal General.

ORGANIZATION OF NEW FIRST CORPS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1864.

General Orders No. 287.

Order for raising and organizing a new volunteer Army corps:—

First.—That an Army corps, to consist of not less than twenty thousand infantry, and enlisted for not less than one year, to be designated the "First corps," shall be organized in the District of Columbia, commencing the organization on the 1st day of December, 1864, and continuing until the 1st day of January next, the privates to consist of able-bodied men, who have served honorably not less than two years, and therefore not subject to draft; the officers to be commissioned from such as have honorably served not less than two years.

Second.—Recruits will be furnished with transportation to Washington, and will be credited to the district in which they or their families are domiciled, and will be paid a special bounty of three hundred dollars from the substitute fund upon being mustered into the service. Each recruit who preserves his arms to the end of his term, may retain them as his own upon being honorably discharged.

Third.—Details of organization will be prescribed by the Adjutant-General. The heads of bureaus will detail competent officers for the prompt examination and organization, arming, equipping and supplying the corps.

Fourth.—Major-General Hancock is assigned to the command of this corps, with headquarters at Washington.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

FAREWELL ORDER OF MAJOR GENERAL HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
BEFORE PETERSBURGH, November 26, 1864.

General Orders No. 44.

SOLDIERS OF THE SECOND CORPS:—Being about to avail myself of a brief leave of absence, previous to entering upon a new field of duty, in accordance with instructions, I transfer the command of this corps to Major-General A. A. Humphreys, United States Volunteers.

I desire at parting with you to express the regret I feel at the necessity which calls for our separation.

Intimately associated with you in the dangers, privations and glory which have fallen to your lot during the memorable campaigns of the past two years, I now leave you with the warmest feelings of affection and esteem.

Since I have had the honor to serve with you, you have won the right to place upon your banners the historic names of "Antietam," "Fredericksburgh," "Chancellorsville," "Gettysburgh," "Wilderness," "Po," "Spottsylvania" "North Anna," "Cold Harbor," "Petersburgh," "Reams' Station," "Boydton Road," and many other contests.

The gallant bearing of the intrepid officers and men of the Second corps on the bloodiest fields of the war, the dauntless valor displayed by them in many brilliant assaults on the enemy's strongest positions, the great number of guns, colors, prisoners, and other trophies of war, captured by them in many desperate combats, their unswerving devotion to duty, and heroic constancy under all the dangers and hardships which such campaigns entail, have won for them an imperishable renown and the grateful admiration of their countrymen. The story of the Second corps will live in history, and to its officers and men will be ascribed the honor of having served their country with unsurpassed fidelity and courage.

Conscious that whatever military honor has fallen to me during my association with the Second corps, has been won by the gallantry of the officers and soldiers I have commanded, I feel that in parting from them I am severing the strongest ties of my military life.

The distinguished officer who succeeds me is entitled to your entire confidence. His record assures you that in the hour of battle he will lead you to victory.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, Major-General Vols.

MAJOR GENERAL HUMPHREYS ASSUMES COMMAND OF THE SECOND CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
BEFORE PETERSBURGH, November 26, 1864.

General Orders No. 45.

In compliance with, and by authority of orders from the headquarters of this Army, I assume command of the Second corps.

It is natural that I should feel some diffidence in succeeding to the command of so distinguished a soldier as Major-General Hancock.

I can only promise you that I shall try to do my duty, and preserve your reputation unsullied, relying upon you to sustain me by that skill and courage which you have so conspicuously displayed on so many fields.

A. A. HUMPHREYS, Major-General Commanding Vols.

Official—SETH CRAWFORD, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending November 19, 1864.

Colonel Thomas Stevens and Major George N. Richmond, 2d Wisconsin cavalry, to date November 17, 1864, for general worthlessness, and for the good of the service.

Captain J. P. Wagner, 202d Pennsylvania Vols., to date November 12 1864, for drunkenness, and desertion of his command while on picket guard.

Captain Judson Haycock, 1st United States cavalry, to date November 12, 1864, for cowardice, drunkenness on duty, and absence without leave.

Captain Benjamin F. Craig, 14th New Jersey Vols., to date November 12, 1864 for cowardice, and utter worthlessness as an officer.

Captain Carswell McClellan, Assistant Adjutant General United States Vols., to date November 16, 1864.

Captain William H. Wallace, Assistant Quartermaster United States Vols., to date November 16, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances.

Captain Simpson Hamburger, 91st New York Vols., to date November 17, 1864, for neglect of duty and absence without leave, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Assistant Surgeon John Jassay, 124th Illinois Vols., to date November 17, 1864, for repeated disobedience of orders.

Assistant Surgeon J. A. Vervais, 2d Minnesota cavalry, to date November 15, 1864, for absence without leave, gross disobedience of orders, and general inefficiency.

The following officers, to date October 17, 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission:

For being in the City of Washington without authority, and failing to report, under arrest, at Headquarters, Military District of Washington, as ordered.

Lieutenant Adam Schraut, 21st United States colored troops.

Absence without leave.

Assistant Surgeon Charles E. Goldsborough, 5th Maryland Vols.
Second Lieutenant G. W. Cunningham, 14th West Virginia Vols., to date November 12, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances since July 26, 1864, for absence without leave, and utter worthlessness as an officer.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Captain Henry S. Burrage, 36th Massachusetts Vols., to date November 7, 1864, for having, in violation of repeated orders, while brigade officer of the day, on the morning of the 1st instant, held communication with the enemy by an interchange of newspapers, and having later in the day attempted to renew such prohibited intercourse, on which occasion he fell into the hands of the enemy.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Blakely, 14th Pennsylvania cavalry, to date August 20, 1864, for marching his command from Newtown to Harper's Ferry without orders while the brigade to which he was temporarily attached were engaging the enemy.

The following officers of the 18th New York cavalry, to date November 1, 1864, for perpetrating frauds upon the Government, in appropriating bounties of the State for colored cooks enlisted in their regiment:

Lieutenant-Colonel S. W. Stryker.
Captain August Bacon.
Captain J. W. Anthes.
First Lieutenant J. P. Willard.
First Lieutenant Cyrus Paine.

The following officers of the 2d Louisiana cavalry, to date September 7, 1864, for declining to appear before a board of examination convened for the purpose of determining the officers best qualified to be retained in the consolidation of the First and Second Louisiana cavalry:

Major P. Tom Gaskill.
Major Juste Fontaine.
Captain John D. Kiemeyer.
Captain P. H. W. Fontaine.
First Lieutenant Louis Kelier.
First Lieutenant O. R. Sullivan.
First Lieutenant Herman Werthem.
First Lieutenant J. E. McBeth.
Second Lieutenant E. M. Lester.
Second Lieutenant Joseph Sielski.
Second Lieutenant William Berthold.
Major N. F. Williamson.
Captain William H. Ashburn.
Captain Louis H. Berrett.
First Lieutenant Edward McDonough.
First Lieutenant B. F. Mallard.
First Lieutenant Charles Schmitt.
First Lieutenant W. G. James.
Second Lieutenant Peter Oakes.
Second Lieutenant Darius Baker.
Second Lieutenant Charles Hennige.
Assistant Surgeon N. L. Williamson.

First Lieutenant Thomas Hickey, Quartermaster 23d Illinois Vols., to date September 9, 1864, for absence without leave, disobedience of orders, and for circulating false reports relative to the condition and losses of the Army of West Virginia.

DISMISSAL AMENDED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing First Lieutenant George S. Hutting, 96th U. S. colored infantry, has been so amended as to read First Lieutenant George S. Nutting, 96th U. S. colored infantry.

DISMISSAL REVOKED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing Captain Ryron C. Ketcham, 64th New York Vols., has been revoked, and he is restored to his command, provided the vacancy has not yet been filled by the Governor of his State.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The orders heretofore issued mustering out of service Colonel T. W. Cahill and Captain William Wright, 9th Connecticut Vols., has been so amended as to dishonorably discharge them for disobedience of orders and neglect of duty.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS.

The name of Captain James S. Hall, Signal Corps, U. S. A., has been dropped from the rolls of the Army, to take effect December 7, 1863, for absence without leave.

MUSTER OUT CONFIRMED.

The order heretofore issued mustering out First Lieutenant Oliver C. Leonardson, Co. L, 3d Michigan Veteran cavalry, to date September 28, 1864, for habitual neglect of duty and general worthlessness, has been confirmed.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending November 26, 1864.

Captain Jehu Evans, 4th New Jersey Vols., to date November 22, 1864, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Captain David Cain, 10th Missouri Cavalry, to date November 23, 1864, for absence without leave, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

The following officers, to date October 24, 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission:—

Absence without leave.

Captain Ruthven W. Houghton, 3d New Hampshire Vols.
Second Lieutenant Justus Shiebler, 15th New York Artillery.

The following officers, to date November 21, 1864, for absenting themselves from their commands during the engagement of October 19, 1864:—

Captain James Humes, 15th West Virginia Vols.
Lieutenant Martin Park, 11th West Virginia Vols.
Lieutenant Philip T. Poe, 11th West Virginia Vols.

The following officers, to date November 22, 1864, for absenting themselves from their commands during the engagement of October 19, 1864:—

Captain James W. Myers, 11th West Virginia Vols.
Second Lieutenant Harry Bickley, 15th West Virginia Vols.
Surgeon W. H. Tanner, 176th New York Vols., to date November 22, 1864, for absence without leave.
First Lieutenant George T. Curran, 148th Pennsylvania Vols., to date November 21, 1864 with loss of all pay and allowances, for misapplication of company funds, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, while Acting Adjutant of Camp Biddle, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.
First Lieutenant S. L. Barnes, Veteran Reserve Corps, to date November 22, 1864.
First Lieutenant Anton Meyer, 12th U. S. Infantry, to date November 23, 1864, for absence without leave.
Second Lieutenant C. S. Chapman, 9th Michigan Cavalry, to date November 21, 1864 for want of due appreciation of his position as an officer of the United States service in having requested a disbonorable discharge from the same.
Second Lieutenant J. W. Bunyan, 129th Indiana Vols., to date November 22, 1864, for cowardice, and for straggling from his command while it was in front of the enemy, August 19, 1864.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Captain W. H. Perrin, 2d U. S. Colored Cavalry, to date October 4, 1864, for being drunk on picket, and for insubordination.
Assistant Surgeon John J. Saunders, 1st Iowa Cavalry, to date November 10, 1864 for being a drunkard, and useless to the service.
First Lieutenant Joseph C. Johns, 10th Illinois Cavalry, to date October 12, 1864, for drunkenness, repeated disobedience of orders, associating and drinking with private soldiers, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and absence without leave.
Lieutenant A. V. Burnham, 1st Connecticut Cavalry, to date November 14, 1864, for disobedience of orders.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

Captain F. B. Holt, 1st New Jersey Vols., and he has been honorably discharged, to date September 12, 1864.
Second Lieutenant Mortier L. Norton, Veteran Reserve Corps.

DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE REVOKED.

The order heretofore issued dishonorably discharging First Lieutenant Charles T. Baroux, 119th Pennsylvania Vols., has been revoked, and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the former order.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

Major Timothy Quinn, 1st New York Lincoln Cavalry, heretofore dismissed, has been restored, with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of the State.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Nov. 28, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without leave.

Captain John McMenamin, 13th New York Cavalry.
First Lieutenant J. W. McComas, 5th Maryland Volunteers.
Captain William P. Jordan, 29th Maine Veteran Volunteers.
Surgeon Charles E. Cady, 137th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Lieutenant Jacob W. Cress, adjutant, 188th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Thomas Allen, 5th Rhode Island Artillery.
First Lieutenant Robert Simms, battery B, 1st New Jersey Artillery.
First Lieutenant Edward Freeman, 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Captain Oscar O. Bowen, 47th New York Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant George H. Bartram, 183d Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Michael J. Smith, 7th New York Heavy Artillery.

Disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Allen E. Ellsworth, 118th Illinois Volunteers.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

Lieutenant Wm. W. Webb, 7th Rhode Island Vols., charged with offences, and heretofore published, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the military commission instituted by special orders No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in his case.

NOTICE TO LIEUTENANT STANLEY MOURTON.

First Lieutenant Stanley Mourton, 3d United States infantry, having been reported at Headquarters of the Army for disobedience of orders and absence without leave, is hereby notified that he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States, unless, within fifteen (15) days from Nov 28, he appears before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and makes satisfactory defence to the charges against him.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULATIONS FOR THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, Nov. 26, 1864.

Hereafter no visitors will be permitted to enter the Yard without a pass from the commander or Executive Officer of the Yard, excepting when visiting the officer's families.

After muster at noon and in the morning, all stragglers or unemployed people about the Yard will be taken in charge by the watchman, and under direction of the captain of the watch, placed in confinement or turned out of the Yard. If any such should prove to be men employed in the Yard, they will be taken to the mustering office, and their names recorded for dismissal.

Hereafter the south gate will be closed, and no person permitted to pass in or out of the Yard except at the main gate at York street.

Persons who may enter the Yard with the workmen, or in any manner by stealth, shall be confined in the cells, and reported to the Executive Officer.

No person who may come to the Navy Yard with supplies of any kind will be permitted to enter the Yard without leave from the proper authority, but will remain on board their vessels or with

their their teams, and conform strictly to the rules prescribed for them.

All persons who may be found sleeping or lounging (where they have no business) in the Yard, will be arrested and placed in the cells for examination.

The Executive Officer will be pleased to provide a special police, of vigilant and careful men, to carry out the order. This police will be charged with the further duty of reporting to the Executive Officer all persons employed in the Yard who may be idle or negligent in the performance of the labors upon which they may be employed; and a failure to carry out this order, or in any manner to neglect the interest of the Government, will involve immediate dismissal.

Recruits will, as usual, be passed to the receiving ships.

H. PAULDING, Commandant.

REGULATION FOR PILOTS.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON,
FLAGSHIP MALVERN, Nov. 23, 1864.

Complaints are made by commanders of naval vessels that pilots are seldom seen until close in Cape Henry, and often not until they get inside. In time of war when the delay of an hour is important to the Government, this neglect on the part of pilots to do their duty (for which they are so amply paid) will not be tolerated.

The boats must cruise further out, and be on the look-out at all times for Government vessels. I will have a register kept of these pilot-boats that do not do their duty, and when brought to my notice, I will order them in, anchor them for the rest of the season, and not permit them to pilot in these waters.

In case an accident happens to a Government vessel, owing to a want of energy on the part of pilots, or an absence of pilot-boats from their beats, without good and sufficient cause, proceedings will be instituted, and the parties made to suffer for their negligence.

Pilot-boats, when they can do so, must cruise at least eight miles to the northward and ten miles to the southward of Cape Henry; and when the weather will not permit them to cruise, they must anchor near Cape Henry, ready to give any vessel a pilot that may require one.

Preference must at all times be given to public vessels.

Naval officers are requested to report to me any delinquencies on the part of pilots, and are always to note in their log books how far outside the light-house the pilots offered their services.

One pilot-boat must at all times be in port ready to take vessels out, and be prompt in complying with signals.

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral,
Commanding North Atlantic Squadron.

SINKING OF THE FLORIDA.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 28.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

I have just received a telegram from the commander of the prize steamer *Florida*, informing me that she had sunk in nine fathoms water. She had been run into by an army steamer and badly damaged. I have not heard the particulars. Will inform the Department when I receive the written report.

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

THE FORT MORGAN AT FORT MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 28.

Hon GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

The United States steamer *Fort Morgan* arrived at this port at 10 P.M. of the 27th instant, with the rebel Admiral Franklin Buchanan and his two aides on board.

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Captain John P. Gillis, to the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

Commander John J. Almy, to duty under the direction of Rear-Admiral Gregory, New York.

Lieutenant-Commander William Gibson, to command the *Mahaska*.

Lieutenant S. L. Breese, to the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

Lieutenant William B. Cushing, to the North Atlantic Squadron, for such duty as may be assigned him.

Carpenter Joseph Cox, to the practice ship *Sabine*.

Surgeon John A. Lockwood, to duty at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California.

Paymaster Joseph Hoy, Jr., to examination at the Naval Hospital, New York.

Lieutenant John H. Rowland, to the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, Pacific Squadron.

Lieutenant Edwin T. Brower, to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Chief Engineer William S. Stamm, to duty at Newburgh, New York, in superintending the Government work building at that place.

Ensign James H. Sands, to the *Shenandoah*.

Third Assistant Engineer J. H. Harmany, to examination at Philadelphia, Pa.

DETACHED.

Lieutenant-Commander William M. Gamble, from ordnance duty at New York, and ordered to duty at the Naval Rendezvous, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Commander Reed Worden, from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to Key West, Fla., for duty as Fleet Captain of the East Gulf Squadron.

Lieutenant-Commander Ralph Chandler, from Rendezvous duty at New York, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to command the *Maumee*.

Lieutenant-Commander James Parker, from the command of the *Maumee*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *Minnesota*.

Lieutenant C. S. McDonough, from the receiving ship *North Carolina*, and ordered to the recruiting ship *Vandalia*, Portsmouth, N. H.

Ensign E. M. Shephard, from the *Wauchusett*, and waiting orders.

Captain John A. Winslow, from the command of the *Kearsarge*, and waiting orders.

Paymaster Joseph A. Smith, from the *Kearsarge*, on the transfer of the crew, and ordered to settle accounts.

Lieutenant-Commander James S. Thornton, Surgeon John M. Brown, Chief Engineer William H. Cushman, and Boatswain James C. Walton, from the *Kearsarge*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer William H. Badlam, Third Assistant Engineers Frederick L. Miller, Sidney L. Smith, and Henry McConnell, from the *Kearsarge*, and ordered to examination at Philadelphia, Pa.

Carpenter William F. Leighton, from the *Sabine*, and ordered to the *Hartford*, West Gulf Squadron.

First Assistant Engineer W. B. Littig, from special duty at Newburgh, N. Y., and ordered to temporary duty at the Naval Rendezvous, New York.

Chief Engineer J. W. Thompson, Jr., from duty at the Naval Rendezvous, New York, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to duty as a member of the Board of Examiners, now in session at Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieutenant John W. Phillips, from the South Atlantic Squadron, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Sailmaker Richard Van Voorhis, from the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to the receiving ship *North Carolina*.

Second Assistant Engineer John P. Kelly, from the *Tallapoosa*, and ordered to the *Wando*.

Sailmaker George C. Boerum, from the receiving ship *North Carolina*, and ordered to the Navy Yard, New York.

Third Assistant Engineer G. W. Hall, from the *Saugus*, and ordered to examination at Philadelphia, Pa.

ERRATA.

The order detaching Acting Assistant Paymaster T. T. Caswell, from the U. S steamer *Pawtuxet*, on the reporting of his relief, should read, Paymaster T. T. Caswell.

DROPPED FROM THE LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE NAVY:

Midshipman John F. Gay, at the Naval Academy.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Lieutenant Adolphus Dexter.

CORRECTION.

The appointment of E. C. Vermeulen, in the Regular Naval Service should read:

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. C. Vermeulen, to Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Navy.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant G. W. D. Patterson, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles E. Eastwood, to the *State of Georgia*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. G. Park, to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph R. Layton, to the *Stars and Stripes*.

Acting Master's Mates W. B. Spencer, W. K. Engell and W. Cromack, to the *Nereus*.

Acting Masters W. E. H. Fentress, Thomas McElroy, and Acting Ensign Simon Strunk, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master William Watson, to command the *J. S. Chambers*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. D. Harvey, to the *Mahaska*.

Acting Master E. L. Haines and Acting Ensign E. G. Drayton, to the *Nereus*.

Acting Ensigns G. M. Smith and George Anderson, to the *Nereus*.

Acting Ensign T. H. D'Estimanville, Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles H. Harrington, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Theodore O. Reynolds and Acting Third Assistant Engineer David Walsh, to medical survey at New York.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Aaron Van Cleve, to medical survey at Philadelphia.

Acting Master L. Bartholomew, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master Charles C. Jones, to medical survey at Portsmouth, N. H.

Acting Ensign Charles A. Hogden, to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Lysander C. Tripp, to the *Otsego*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Joseph G. Morton, to the *Mahaska*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George H. Grifling, to the *Hibiscus*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. L. G. Thayer, to the *Wando*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster William D. Walker, to the *James S. Chambers*.

DETACHED.

Acting Ensign J. H. Delano, from the *Galena* and ordered to the *Morse*.

Acting Ensign Adolphus Dennett, from the Potomac Flotilla and ordered to the *Morse*.

Acting Ensign Sanford S. Miner, from the *Galena* and ordered to the *Neptune*.

Acting Ensign Henry Taylor, from the *Crusader* and waiting orders.

Acting Masters George Cobler and Allen Hoxie, of the *St. Louis* and ordered North.

Acting Ensign Henry Pease, Jr., from the *Galena* and ordered to the *St. Louis*.

Acting Ensign R. M. Wagstaff, from the Potomac Flotilla and granted leave of absence for two weeks.

Acting Ensigns George E. Mills and W. B. Arey, from the *Grand Gulf* and ordered to the *Mahaska*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Knox Foster, from the *Nereus* and ordered to the *Mahaska*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Patrick J. McMahon, from the *Grand Gulf* and ordered to the *Mahaska*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Patrick Burns, from the *Galena* and ordered to the *Morse*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William A. Leavitt, from the *Morse*, and ordered to the *Wyoming*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Raimond F. Roswald, from the *Grand Gulf* and ordered to the *Nereus*.

Acting Master's Mate J. C. Boteller, from the *Grand Gulf* and ordered to the *Mahaska*.

Acting Master's Mates J. C. Foster and J. W. Sanderson, from the *Calypso* and ordered to the *Mahaska*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant A. R. Langthorne, from the Mississippi Squadron and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensign F. W. Grafton, from the Mississippi Squadron and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Master F. T. King, from the command of the *Horace Beals* and waiting orders.

Acting Master's Mate R. M. Cornell, from the *Mercedita* and ordered to the *Sophronia*.

Acting Master's Mate P. M. Topham, from the *Calypso* and ordered to the *J. S. Chambers*.

Acting Master's Mates William Smith and John F. Bickford, from the *Kearsarge* and waiting orders.

Acting Master's Mates G. W. Barnes, from the *Niphon* and ordered to the *Wando*.

Acting Master's Mate A. K. Baylor, from the *Galena* and ordered to the *J. S. Chambers*.

Acting Ensign William Jennings, from the *Calypso* and ordered to the *J. S. Chambers*.

Acting Ensign E. H. Smith, from the *Grand Gulf* and ordered to the *Wando*.

Acting Ensign John Williams, from the *Fahkee* and ordered to the receiving ship *North Carolina*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John R. Latson, from the receiving ship *Ohio* and ordered to the *Massasoit*.

Acting Master J. N. Rowe, from the *St. Louis* and ordered North.

Acting Masters James R. Wheeler and Eben M. Stoddard, from the *Kearsarge* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign M. A. Nickerson, from the *Niphon* and ordered to the *Wando*.

Acting Master David H. Sumner, from the *Kearsarge* and waiting orders.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant D. A. Campbell, from the *Stepping Stones* and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensign E. D. Pettengill, from the *Mercedita* and ordered to the *Sophronia*.

Acting Master Samuel Curtis, from the *Nereus* and ordered to command the *Rachel Seaman*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers William Novie, Thomas F. Sanborn and James J. Sullivan, from the *Niphon* and ordered to the *Wando*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George W. Wakefield, from the *Tallapoosa*.

Acting Master Charles Potter, from the command of the *Rachel Seaman* and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers William Moran and Robert Reilly, from the *Michigan* and ordered to the *Grand Gulf*.

Acting Ensigns F. C. Carter and S. S. Bissell, from the *Shenandoah* and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

APPOINTMENTS.

John Slack, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Albatross*.

Sydney N. Gray, Acting Ensign, and detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the *Morse*.

Edmund Parys, of the *Powhatan*, and S. E. Willets, of the *Tuscarora*, Acting Ensigns, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

John C. Oakley, of the *Sabine*, Acting Ensigns, and ordered to remain on board the *Sabine*.

L. H. White, of the *Shenandoah*, Acting Ensign, and detached from that vessel and ordered to the *Crusader*.

John H. Wilson, of the *Casco*, Acting Third Assistant Engineer and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

Francis R. Shoemaker, of the *Western World*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Robert Knox, Acting Gunner (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the *Mahaska*.

James B. Raynor, of the *Shenandoah*, and Edward Kearns, of the *Vanderbilt*, Acting Master's Mates (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

George W. Postlethwaite, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Francis P. Vultee, of the *Shenandoah*, Acting Master's Mate (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

Roger Connolly, of the *Acacia*, Acting Master's Mate (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to remain in the South Atlantic Squadron.

Thomas Dunlop, of the *Essex*, Acting Gunner, and ordered to remain in the Mississippi Squadron.

Charles H. Danforth and Ezra Bartlett, of the *Kearsarge*, and detached from that vessel and waiting orders.

William P. Nolan, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain in the East Gulf Squadron.

George Edward Burwell, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Mahaska*.

Edward Collins, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Glaucus*.

Edward Schwartz and Robert A. Inglis, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Edwin Boss, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Thomas V. Parker, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain in the East Gulf Squadron.

Samuel Carpenter, Acting Ensign, and ordered to Boston, Mass.

Thomas Welch, of the *St. Lawrence*, and H. M. Pishon, of the *Popy*, Acting Ensigns, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

James Dandy Wallen, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Saugus*.

Peter Smith and James Henry Groves, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Michigan*.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Acting Masters and Pilots William H. Albury, Courtland P. Williams and Nathaniel Thrift, and ordered to remain on duty in the East Gulf Squadron.

Acting Ensign H. G. Bunker, of the *Hendrick Hudson*, and ordered to remain on duty in the East Gulf Squadron.

Acting Ensign William R. Cox, Jr., of the *Amaranthus*, and ordered to remain attached to that vessel.

Acting Ensign G. H. Rexford, of the *Philanelphia*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Acting Third Assistant George W. Hughes, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Masters and Pilots D. K. Kennison, Silas Brunt, Ethan A. Elliot and Charles Looker, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Master and Pilot William Reed, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensign George B. Lowell, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate Collins J. Andrews, of the *Gem of the Sea* (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to remain in the East Gulf Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William H. Collins, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers John W. Street and L. S. Everson, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Henry Clifton (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to remain in the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate A. H. Ahrens, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign Joseph Estes, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign C. K. Weeden, and detached from the *Daffodil* and ordered to the receiving ship *Ohio*.

Acting Ensigns H. N. Crockett and Thomas J. Cannon, and ordered to instruction in New York.

Acting Master and Pilot Alfred Everett, and Acting Ensign and Pilot Jarvis Wilson, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Robert W. Rogers, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Josephus Blake, of the Mississippi Squadron.

PROMOTED.

Acting Master Frederick D. Stuart, commanding the U. S. steamer *Calypso*, to acting volunteer lieutenant

Acting Ensigns Joseph McCart and Robert C. McKenzie, of the South Atlantic Squadron, to acting masters

Acting Ensign Ezra L. Robbins, of the *Sea Bird*, to acting master.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. B. Breck, to acting volunteer lieutenant-commander, U. S. Navy.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant T. B. Du Bois, commanding the *Albatross*, to acting volunteer lieutenant-commander.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas J. Read, of the *Stars and Stripes*.

Acting Master Henry Oakley, of the *John Adams*.

Acting Master's Mate Joseph B. Morton, of the *Prairie Bird*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Michael Norton, of the *Carondelet*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate J. K. Lull, of the *Prairie Bird*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master Charles H. Corser, of the *Keystone State*.

Acting Ensign Colin C. Starr, of the *Wabash*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. L. McKay.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Thompson, Jr.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Munson, of the *Massasoit*.

DISMISSED.

Acting Ensign Charles Thomas, of the *Neptune*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John H. Hopkins, of the *Mercedita*.

Acting Master Franklin Hopkins, Jr.

Acting Ensign John A. Simmonds.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Master William H. Harrison, of the East Gulf Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer F. C. Taylor, of the *San Jacinto*, to take effect from the 23d of May, 1864.

Acting Master Oliver B. Warren.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles J. Morgan.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Rodney Nichols, from June 29, 1864.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Jacob Tucker, from September 1st, 1864.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Ensign Charles F. Moore, to the *Morse*, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Ensign S. S. Miner, from the *Galena*, and ordered to the *Neptune*, and is hereby ordered to the *St. Louis*, South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. D. Harvey, to the *Mahaska*, and ordered to Medical Survey at New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The appointments of Acting Masters Courtland P. Williams, and William Richardson, are hereby revoked from October 1st, 1864, that they may be appointed Acting Masters and Pilots, for special service in the East Gulf Squadron.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Surgeon Ira Russell, U.S.V., is hereby relieved from the Department of the Missouri, and ordered to the Department of Louisville, Ky., for assignment to duty.

Assistant Surgeon P. C. Davis, U.S.A., is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Washington, and ordered to the Department of the South, as Medical Purveyor at Hilton Head, South Carolina.

THE ordnance steamer *Baltimore* arrived at the Washington Navy Yard, Nov. 28th, from Norfolk and Fortress Monroe, bringing up Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox, Major Benton, commandant of the Arsenal, General Schenck, and other parties. The gunboat *Commodore Read*, Captain Hooker, is having her boilers repaired and is being otherwise promptly fitted up. The *Ascutney* has been taken to the wharf and is to be thoroughly overhauled and repaired. The employees of the Yard have contributed $588 75, besides nautical curiosities to the Sailors' Fair, in Boston. A new brick building is being erected just west of the engine-house, as a place for the inspection of clothing and provisions, the building at present occupied for that purpose being required for Naval stores.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE blockade-runner *Armstrong* arrived at Bermuda on the 15th of November.

THE United States steamer *Mercedita*, Lieutenant-Commander Haxtun, has arrived at Baltimore for repairs.

THE screw steamer *Wauchusett*, 10, arrived at the Charlestown Yard on Saturday, Nov. 26th, from Fortress Monroe.

THE side-wheel steamer *Conemaugh*, 9, arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday, Nov. 26th, from the Gulf squadron.

THE screw steamer *Pequot*, 11, was spoken on the 19th inst., in lat. 33 26, lon. 76 51, cruising.

THE French man-of war *Admis*, Commander Miot, arrived in Hampton Roads, Nov. 28th.

THE United States steamer *Sciota*, Lieutenant Commander James H. Gillis, arrived at New Orleans, November 13th, from off Galveston. She came for repairs.

THE storeship *Supply* sailed from the Boston Navy Yard on Tuesday, bound for Norfolk Navy Yard, and from thence probably to the Mediterranean.

ADMIRAL Farragut reports to the Navy Department the capture of the schooner *Albert Edward*, on the 31st ult., which had run the blockade out of Galveston, Texas, with 150 bales of cotton.

THE gunboat *Commodore Morris*, 7, Acting Master Robert E. Lee, commanding, after performing effective service in the waters of Virginia in several engagements, has returned to her station in the James river.

A DISPATCH from Rear-Admiral Porter announces to the Department the arrival at Fortress Monroe of side-wheel steamer *Iosco*, 10. She captured in the Gulf Stream the schooner *Sybil*, of Nassau, with a cargo of 307 bales of cotton.

THE iron-clads in the James river have been provided with a large-sized locomotive lantern which is placed on the bow; its rays thrown abroad on the water, enables the men to see if the Rebels send down infernal machines or make any attempts to board them.

THE side-wheel steamer *Tacony*, reported ashore off Cape Hatteras, is a side-wheel steamer of 10 guns and 974 tons. She was built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and was launched on the 6th of May, 1863. She has been attached to the North Atlantic blockading squadron since she was put in commission.

ACTING Master J. R. Wheeler, of the *Kearsarge*, has presented to the city of Charlestown, Mass., of which place he is a citizen, a shell which was fired from the *Alabama* in the memorable June engagement, and lodged in the side of the *Kearsarge* without exploding. It bears a silver plate with a suitable inscription.

THE new Monitors *Kickapoo* and *Milwaukee* have arrived in Mobile Bay. They are of much lighter draft than any Admiral Farragut has had in his squadron at any time. The *Kickapoo* was built at St. Louis, and is 970 tons burden and has two turrets. The *Milwaukee* is a sister ship, and was built at the same place. She was launched on the 4th of February, 1864.

WE have received from the publisher, two Naval pictures representing first, "The *Weehawken* and *Iroquois* in a gale of wind," and second, "The *Sabine* rescuing 400 marines from the transport *Governor*." They are companion pictures, in colors and tints, 30 by 19 inches in size, and are sold at $2,50 each. They may be obtained of Mr. B. S. Osbon, 195 Broadway and No. 2 Dey street, New York.

THE Fourth Auditor during last week adjusted the claims of the United States steamers *Tyler*, *Signal*, *General Lyon*, *Blackhawk*, *Dahlia*, *Lily*, *Pansy*, *Fern*, *Connestago*, *Marmora*, *Curlew*, *Forest Rose*, *New Era* and *General Pillow*, for cotton captured from the Rebels; also, of the United States steamer *Perry*, for the capture of the *Savannah*; *Porteus*, for the capture of the *Jupiter*; *W. G. Anderson*, for the capture of the *Royal Yacht*; *Grand Gulf*, for the capture of the *Banshee*, and the *Metacomet*, for the capture of the *Donegal*.

THE sailing sloop-of-war *Constellation*, 24, Captain Henry S. Stillwagen, arrived at St. Thomas, Nov. 9th, en route from the Mediterranean to the United States. She was to sail for New Orleans first. All on board were well. The steam corvette *Iroquois*, Commander C. R. P. Rodgers, relieved the *Constellation* in the Mediterranean squadron. Hereafter our squadron in those waters will be composed entirely of our best steam vessels, and will be strengthened as rapidly as the means at our disposal will permit.

ACTING Master Henry W. Washburn, of New London, Conn., who is now a prisoner of war at Camp Ford, near Tyler, Texas, states in a letter just received, that it is reported there that the Naval prisoners will soon be exchanged. Mr. Washburn has been in the hands of the Rebels about two years—too long, he says, to be at all sanguine that he will soon be exchanged, and he has made up his mind to pass the winter at Camp Ford. There are at the present time 2,500 prisoners at this camp.

THE sloop-of-war *Wyoming*, which has so long carried our flag in the waters of China and Japan, is now undergoing extensive repairs in Baltimore, under the superintendence of Mr. James McDowell, of the Construction Bureau and of the Navy Department. The work is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible on her, and if her machinery is completed at as early a day as anticipated, she will be launched from the marine railways in about a month.

THE work on the engines of the great casemate ram *Dunderberg*, building by W. H. Webb, Esq., is progressing at the Etna Iron Works, of this city. A Board of Naval officers are examining the vessel with a view of making some changes in her casemate, &c. The casemate will probably be lengthened, and the turrets dispensed with, so that she will be a very formidable floating battery. The propeller and shaft will soon be ready to put in their places.

A COURT-martial for the trial of parties accused of committing extensive frauds upon enlisted seamen in signing receipts for recruits on board the receiving ship *North Carolina*, when no such men were received or enlisted, has been convened at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The following gentlemen compose the court:—Rear Admiral Samuel L. Breeze; Commodore Wm. C. Nicholson; Commodore Henry Eagle; Captain James Glynn; Commodore George A. Prentiss; Lieutenant Bayer N. Westcott; Philip Hamilton, Judge Advocate.

THE supply steamer *Fort Morgan*, on the morning of Nov. 5th, some thirty miles off the coast of Texas, gave chase to, and soon overhauled, the schooner *J. A. Hazzard*, laden with an assorted cargo suitable for the land of Dixie. As this vessel was clearly attempting to run the blockade, an officer and prize crew was put on board of her and she was sent to New Orleans. On the morning of the next day, the 6th, the *Fort Morgan*, after a short chase, captured the schooner *Lone*, also laden with an assorted cargo, her captain frankly acknowledging that he was bound into Velasco. A prize crew was put on board of this vessel, and she was likewise sent to New Orleans.

THE funeral of the late Surgeon B. R. Tislar, who died suddenly at his residence in Charlestown, Mass., on Thursday, Nov. 24th, took place in that city on Saturday. There was a very large attendance, including numerous Naval officers of rank. A detachment of marines from the Yard performed escort duty, and the pall-bearers were Admiral Stringham, Commodore Armstrong, Captain French, and Paymasters Buchanan, Bates and Cutter. Chaplain Chase and Rev. Mr. Lambert conducted the services. The remains were interred in Mt. Auburn.

ON the 20th of November, the Commission to investigate a site for a Navy Yard in Western waters, arrived at St. Louis The Commission is composed of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, Colonel Bowman, U.S.A., and George W. Blunt, Esq. They have been very busy collecting data on their work, and have received much attention from the people of St. Louis. On the 25th, Captain Pennock, U.S.N., Fleet-Captain of the Mississippi squadron, arrived at St. Louis, and the commissioners proceeded with him on gunboat No. 12 to visit Carondelet, where the Monitors *Ellah* and *Shiloh* are building. It will require some time for the commissioners to complete their labors. Their report will be sent to Washington to be acted upon by Congress.

FROM the Mound City Naval station, we learn that a Naval General court-martial, of which Commander A. K. Hughes, U.S.N., is President, and Lieutenant H. C. Cochrane, U.S M.C., Judge Advocate, convened on Thursday, the 24th ult., by order of Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, commanding the Mississippi squadron A long list of sailors and marines are to be brought before the court, which is held at the marine barracks. Horatio Bridge, Chief of Bureau of provisions and clothing; Paymasters, W. B. Boggs and C. C. Jackson, arrived during the week, also several staff officers for the *Black Hawk*, (flagship). Captain John L. Broom, U.S.M.C., has relieved Lieutenant Colonel Kinzey who was two years on the station

A CORRESPONDENT gives us the following items of information from the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard:—A Naval Court of Inquiry, convened by order of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy has been in session here for two weeks to investigate charges made against certain persons in the U. S. Navy in relation to the shipment of Naval recruits here and at the Naval rendezvous, Kittery, Maine. The following officers compose the court: Commodore Stephen C. Rowan, President; Captain John R. Goldsborough; Captain William M. Walker, members, and First Lieutenant Henry J. Bishop, U. S. Marines, Judge Advocate. The following vessels are repairing and being fitted out here: *Franklin*, 74, *Agamenticus*, two turretted Monitor, steamers *Shawmut*, *Tioga*, *De Soto*, *Albatross* and *Merrimac*. The *Vandalia*, Commander Bowers, is the receiving ship here and has about 600 men on board. The new marine barracks are nearly completed and present a fine appearance. There are 2,600 men employed in the Yard. Admiral Bailey commands the Yard.

WE have received from a correspondent, a photograph of the United States ram *Vindicator*, of the Mississippi squadron. She is the fastest ram in the West, her speed against current, 15 miles an hour, with the current, all favorable, 25 miles an hour. The following is a list of her officers as first assigned to her, and in command:—Lieutenant Commander Thos. O. Selfridge, U. S. N., commanding Fifth District Mississippi squadron; Acting Master J. Frank Reed, Executive Officer; Acting Master D. P. Slattery, Watch Officer; Acting Ensigns, Wm. Zimmerman, B. C. Wheeler, Jesse. W. Foster; Acting Chief Engineer, Thos. Cook, Chief Engineer; Acting Assistant Surgeon, C. E. Vaughn; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Fred. W. Hanson; Acting Gunner, W. H. Barton; Acting Carpenter, Jas. J. Tulty; First class pilots, Wiley James, N. C. Covington; Master's Mates, Acting L. C. Ball, Louis Lehman, J. Davis, W. Kane and C. R. King; Acting Assistant Engineers, First, Second and Third, Jas. Tisdadt, W. Courtney, Jno. Lauk, S. H. Brogan, Jno. Lusk, James Oniel.

WE have the following items in regard to the Revenue Marine Service:—Lieutenant Commanding Baker, of the *Tiger*, has been detached from that vessel, and ordered to command the guardship *Varina* at Perth Amboy. . . The Annual session of the Board of Examiners, for candidates for the Revenue Marine Service, has just opened. The following are the members of the Board: Captain John Faunce, President, and Captains Merriman and Amazeen. . . Lieutenant-Commanding Evans has been relieved from the temporary command of the *Varina*, and ordered to command the *Tiger*. . . The new steamer *Commodore Perry*, one of the steam revenue-cutters on the lakes, is about ready for service. . . The *Crawford* is now stationed at the narrows as guardship. . . The cutter *Thompson*, Lieutenant Dickerson, commanding, is now stationed at Fire Island. . . The *E. A. Stevens* has again resumed her station at Throgg's Neck. . . The *Cuyahoga* has gone to the eastward on a cruise of inspection. . . The *Ashuelot* went to sea on a cruise Saturday afternoon.

THE expected reduction of force at the Brooklyn Navy Yard took place last Wednesday afternoon. The withdrawal amounted to twenty per cent. of the force, which previously amounted to nearly six thousand men. There is still a large amount of work on hand, and the decreased resources of the Yard will be severely taxed. The movements of ships have been very few the past week. The *Mobile*, formerly a rebel gunboat and captured in Mobile harbor, has arrived. The ordnance supply steamer *Queen*, Acting Master R. Tarr, sailed for the North Atlantic blockading squadron. Picket Boat No. 6, also sailed from the Yard. Two supply steamers are to leave at an early date, viz: supply steamer *Newbern* for the North Atlantic blockading squadron to leave about December 1st, as published last week, and supply steamer *Union*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Edward Conroy, commanding, will sail for the East Gulf Squadron on or about the 10th of December. This will probably be the last opportunity by which persons having friends in that squadron will be able to send packages in time for Christmas and New Years. The double-ender *Pontoosuc* occupies the dry dock. In company with the *Hybiscus* she will be put in commission towards the end of the week.

THE United States supply steamer *Fort Morgan*, Acting Lieutenant William B. Eaton, commanding, which left New York on the 15th of October, for the West Gulf squadron, reached Fortress Monroe on the 27th of November, sailed next day, and arrived at New York on the 29th. The *Fort Morgan* took from Fortress Monroe for New York nearly three hundred seamen to be discharged, their term of service having expired; also a few invalids and a number of officers ordered North. The *Fort Morgan* found lying at anchor in Mobile Bay the *Hartford*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Farragut; the *Richmond*, *Lackawanna*, *Owasco*, *Winnebago*, *Manhattan*—the last two named being Monitors. The Monitor *Chickasaw* and double-enders *Metacomet* and *Port Royal*, with the gunboats *Kennebec* and *Pembina*, were off Dog river bar, some three and a half miles from the city of Mobile. The following vessels were found to compose the blockading force west of the Mississippi river:—Off the Rio Grande the gunboat *Tioga*, gunboat *Pembina* off Brazos Santiago, gunboat *Sciota* off Velasco, gunboat *Itasca* off St. Louis Pass, the *Ossippee*, *Bienville*, *Kineo*, *Chocura*, *Cornubia*, *Katahdin* and *Seminole* off Galveston, the *Pocahontas* and *Gertrude* off Sabine Pass, and the *Penobscot* and *New London* off Carcasieu. The vessels-of-war off the city of New Orleans, were the *Portsmouth*, *Virginia*, *Antoona*, *Arizona*, and two Monitors from St. Louis, destined for Mobile Bay; and at Quarantine the iron-clad ram *Tennessee* (late rebel), and the sloop-of-war *Oneida*. Left in Pensacola harber the *Potomac*, *Genesee*, *Pinola*, *Octorora*, *Kanawha*, *Sebago*, *Arthur*, *W. G. Anderson*—the *Monongahela* and *Cayuga* having left for the coast of Texas, via Mobile, to communicate with the Admiral. The *Lackawanna* had sailed also for the coast of Texas. The *Fort Morgan* arrived at Key West on the evening of the 20th. Acting Rear-Admiral Stribling had relieved Acting Rear-Admiral Bailey in command of the East Gulf blockading squadron. On the morning following, the supply steamer *Bermuda*, from Philadelphia, arrived, and sailed for Pensacola during the same day. Left in port the *Dale*, *Honduras* and the *Porteus*, the latter about to cruise. The *Fort Morgan* wa etained in the harbor of Key West by a heavy gale until the 23d, when she left for Fortress Monroe. On Saturday, the 26th, spoke the United States steamer *Rhode Island*, cruising, all well. On the 27th, at sea, exchanged signals with the United States steamer *San Jacinto*, bound to the southward, and at ten P. M. of same day arrived at Fortress Monroe.

A VISIT to the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Thanksgiving Day gave proof of the universal observance of the proclamation of the President of the United States. At almost any other time, workmen could be found in some of the departments toiling as if it were an ordinary week day; not so on this day; the Yard was deserted apparently, save by the marine guard and watchmen. Captain Waugh was at his post to inform the public that no visitors would be allowed inside, and Lieutenant Morris, of the marines, the officer of the day, was having a quiet and lonesome time in the guard room. Admiral Paulding, never ceasing in his labors, was in his office hard at work, and Captain Case found plenty to do in his capacity as the Executive Officer of the station. A few clerks attending to mails were the only ones employed in the office, and by noon the most perfect quietude reigned throughout the Yard. About 10 o'clock a representative of the New York Committee on Thanksgiving Dinners for our soldiers and seamen presented himself at the Navy Yard gate, with a large truck load of turkeys for the men on board of the ships at the Yard. It was not long before, under the direction of Captain Case, a score of huge cases were deposited near the landing stage of the scow which plies on the ferry to the *North Carolina*. It was not long before the goods were transferred to their proper destination and equally distributed. Many a poor fellow gave thanks for his allowance of turkey. It came unexpectedly but disappeared naturally, and if the Committee only knew how much their good deeds were appreciated they would never regret the time or money they spent in preparing this dinner for the brave defenders of our flags. Many of the men had not been forgotten by their friends at home, and more than one familiar home-made pie was spread out and divided on the messtables on this day. To some it was a lonely day; it was the first time in their life they had not been present at the family table and at the yearly assembling of their family. How changed the scene to them from a year agone. Hard-tack, salt beef, underdone duff, and overdone pork filled the places of all the delicacies of home, but these little discomforts are only for a year or the war, and are submitted to for the good of the country. On the two following days those of the ships which it was impossible to supply on Thanksgiving day were attended to, so that every Jack Tar in port had a Thanksgiving dinner.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

U. S. Grant, 2d March, 1864, commanding Armies of the United States.

MAJOR-GENERALS.

H. W. Halleck, 19th August, 1861, Chief of Staff of the Army.

W. T. Sherman, 12th August, 1864, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

P. H. Sheridan, 8th November, 1864, commanding Middle Military Division.

(Two vacancies.)

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Irvin McDowell, 14th May, 1861, Major-General Volunteers 14th March, 1862.

W. S. Rosecrans, 16th May, 1861, Major-General Volunteers 21st March, 1862.

P. St. George Cook, 12th November, 1861, Superintendent General Recruiting Service.

John Pope, 14th July, 1862, Major-General Volunteers 21st March, 1862.

Joseph Hooker, 20th September, 1862, Major-General Volunteers 5th May, 1862.

George G. Meade, 3d July, 1863, Major-General Volunteers 29th November, 1862.

George H. Thomas, 27th October, 1863, Major-General Volunteers 25th April, 1862.

W. S. Hancock, 12th August, 1864, Major-General Volunteers 29th November, 1862.

(One vacancy.)

CASUALTIES SINCE 1ST JANUARY, 1861.—RETIRED.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, November 1, 1861.

Major-General John E. Wool, August 1, 1863.

Brigadier-General William S. Harney, August 1, 1863.

Brigadier-General Robert Anderson, October 27, 1863.

RESIGNED.

Major-General George B. McClellan, November 8, 1864.

Major-General John C. Frémont, June 4, 1864.

DIED.

Brigadier-General J. K. F. Mansfield, September 18, 1862, o wounds received at the battle of Antietam.

Brigadier-General Edwin V. Sumner, March 21, 1863.

DISMISSED.

Brigadier-General and Brevet Major-General D. E. Twiggs, March 1, 1861.

THE War Department orders that from and after November 1st, extra clerks in the paymaster's service shall receive the same compensation as regular paymaster's clerks.

The Navy Department has been officially informed that the yellow fever has disapdeared from Newbern, N. C.

A REBEL EXILE ON GEN. SHERMAN.

[From the Eatonton Countryman.]

EATONTON, Ga., Nov. 4, 1864.

J. A. TURNER, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*:—At your request, I have written down all the points of interest furnished me by my friend, connected with her leaving Atlanta, &c. I have written it hastily, and leave it for you to condense as you may deem proper. Hoping its publication may prove of some interest to your readers, I proceed as follows:—

I had the pleasure of meeting with a very intelligent lady, a few days since, one of the exiles from Atlanta under the late order of General SHERMAN banishing the citizens from that place, who furnished me with some facts which may prove of interest to your readers. As soon as the Yankees obtained possession of the city, the officers began to hunt up comfortable quarters, and the lady of whom I speak found herself under the necessity of taking three of them as boarders, or of submitting to the confiscation of her house to the purpose of sheltering our foe. Those who boarded with Mrs. —— proved to be very gentlemanly fellows, and rendered her service in protecting her from the intrusion of the private soldiers, besides aiding her in disposing of her cows and hogs when she was compelled to leave. A neighbor of hers, whose husband had rendered himself obnoxious to the Yankees by his services to the South, was ordered by a Yankee general to vacate her premises in two hours, and a guard was stationed to prevent her from moving her effects.

Referring to his evacuation of the trenches around the city, he asked the lady if they did not all think he was retreating, and when she replied that some did think so, he laughed heartily at the idea, and remarked: "I played "HOOD a real Yankee trick that time, didn't "I? He thought I was running away, but he "soon had to pull up stakes and run himself." (I wonder whose turn it is to laugh now!)

The lady from whom these facts were obtained says that SHERMAN had a vast number of applications from ladies, and others, in reference to their moving, and that, so far as she could learn, he was very patient, gentlemanly and obliging, as much so as he could be to them consistently with his prescribed policy.

This lady appealed to General SHERMAN, who immediately ordered the removal of the guard, and permitted her to remove or sell any or all of her furniture, and other valuables, at her discretion. The lady with whom I conversed was under the necessity of calling upon General SHERMAN, after the publication of his banishment, and she represents him as being very kind and conciliatory in his deportment towards her and others who visited him. He expressed much regret at the necessity which compelled him to order the citizens of Atlanta from their homes; but stated, in justification of his course, that he intended to make Atlanta a second Gibraltar; that, when he completed his defensive works, it would be impregnable; and as no communication could be held with their friends in the South, they (the citizens) would suffer for food; that it was impossible for him to subsist his Army, and feed the citizens too, by a single line of railroad; and that, as he intended to hold Atlanta at all hazards, he thought it was humanity to send them out of the city, where they could obtain necessary supplies.

He took the little child of my friend in his arms, and patted her rosy cheeks, calling her a "poor little exile," and saying he was sorry to have to drive her away from her comfortable home, but that war was a cruel and inexorable thing, and its necessities compelled him to do many things which he heartily regretted. In conversation with the lady, he paid a just and well-merited tribute to the valor of our arms. He remarked that it would be no disgrace to us if we were finally subjected—as we certainly would be—as we had fought against four or five times our number with a degree of valor which had excited the admiration of the world; and the United States Government would gain no honor or credit if they succeeded in their purpose, as they had thus far failed with five men in the field to our one.

He regarded the Southern soldiers as the bravest in the world, and admitted that in a fair field fight we could whip them two to our one; but he claimed for himself and his compeers the credit of possessing more strategic ability than our generals. "You can beat us "in fighting, madam," said he, "but we can "out-manœuvre you; your generals do not "work half enough; we work day and night, "and spare no labor nor pains to carry out our "plans."

He permitted her to bring out her horse and rockaway, although his army was greatly needing horses at the time, and also to send her provisions to some suffering relatives within his lines. She speaks in high terms of the discipline of the Yankee Army; says that the privates are more afraid of their officers than our slaves are of their masters, and that during her stay there was no disorderly conduct to be seen anywhere; but that quiet and good order prevailed throughout the city.

An instance of Yankee kindness deserves to be mentioned here. A widow lady, whose husband had been a member of the Masonic fraternity, died, shortly after the occupation of the city by the enemy. The Yankee officers gave her a decent and respectable burial, and then took her three orphan children and sent them to their own homes, to be educated at some Masonic institution in the North.

From the facts which I report, on the authority of a lady of unquestioned veracity and respectability, it will be seen that our barbarous foes are not entirely lost to all the dictates and impulses of humanity. Would to God that the exhibitions of it were more frequent in their occurrence. Respectfully, yours,

GEO. G. N. MACDONELL.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

GABAUDAN—JONES.—At St. Paul's church, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, November 23, by Rev. George N. Sleight, Lieutenant EDWARD C. GABAUDAN, U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss JOSEPHINE BELL, daughter of George Jones, Esq., of the above place.

DIED.

CARLILE.—At Columbus, Ky., on Thursday, November 17, THOMAS CARLILE, Superintendent O. and M. Branch U. S. Military Railroad, in the 45th year of his age.

Those who knew him can best appreciate his worth.

RICE.—Killed at the battle of Winchester, Va., September 19, Major JAMES Q. RICE. At Blooming Grove, Orange Co., N. Y., November 8, of chronic diarrhœa, Lieutenant WILLIAM McK. RICE, both of the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and only sons of the late Rev. Nathan Rice.

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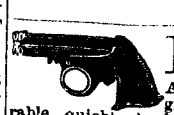
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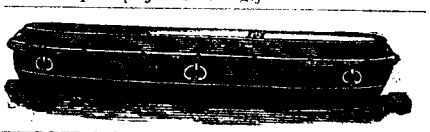
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THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

ON Sunday, the 20th of November, HOOD began to move his army, so long encamped at Tuscumbia and Florence, from Northern Alabama to Tennessee. About 40 miles north of Florence is Waynesboro', a town of some importance, and on this he directed his march. As his columns had been selected and equipped with care, thrown into light-marching order, and divested of all surplus transportation, he was able to move very rapidly. His men were well fed, well shod and clothed, and in good spirits. Our forces had meanwhile been watching the enemy at Pulaski. This town is on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, 73 miles south of Nashville, and lies along Richland Creek, a branch of the Elk River. The enemy's occupation of Waynesboro' and Lawrenceburgh, on the 22d, obviously flanked our position at Pulaski on the right. Accordingly, our forces rapidly, and pursuant to a preconcerted arrangement, abandoned that town on Wednesday, the 23d. Decatur and the whole line of the Huntsville Railroad were also abandoned. Our troops consisted of STANLEY'S Fourth and COX'S Twenty-third corps, and sundry detachments under JOHNSON, the whole commanded by SCHOFIELD. All stores, ammunition and supplies were brought off, and nothing of value abandoned to the enemy. The position he had made very strong, four miles of rifle pits covered by abattis encircling the town, and the adjacent hills being also similarly fortified. FORREST'S cavalry, which, for some days previous had been reconnoitering near Pulaski, became engaged sharply with GARRARD'S on the 22d and 23d, HATCH'S command being chiefly attacked. Our cavalry were slowly forced back towards Columbia, covering the retrogade of the infantry, and yielding Pulaski to the enemy, who occupied it. On the afternoon of the 23d, FORREST drove Colonel CAPRON'S cavalry through Mount Pleasant, 11 miles southwest of Columbia, and to a point only four miles of the latter town, capturing a part of his men, and inflicting considerable loss in killed and wounded. Columbia was in imminent danger of capture by FORREST. But, fortunately, at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 24th, the Third division of COX'S corps reached Columbia, relieved CAPRON, who had been driven to the outskirts of the town, and secured it for our troops. Columbia lies on the railroad, on Duck River, a tributary of the Tennessee. It is about 33 miles north of Pulaski, 35 northeast of Waynesboro', and 42 south of Nashville. During the 24th, the remainder of our army got up to Columbia. COX deployed his troops promptly on the Mount Pleasant Pike. WOOD'S division of the Fourth corps, on coming up, was thrown out on the front line by the side of COX, a mile from the town, and the rest of the Army was deployed nearer the river, so as to cover the town as much as possible.

On Friday, the 25th, there was skirmishing all day, but the enemy was kept in check. He seized the houses on the Mount Pleasant Road, and our forces passed their time in trying to dislodge him. Early on Saturday, the 26th, FORREST'S dismounted cavalry once more vigorously attacked our lines, the assault beginning with HENDERSON'S brigade of COX'S troops, and extending along to the front of WOOD. Our picket line was driven in here and there, but the enemy's firing received a brisk response. He then threw shells from his batteries into the town, and, ours replying, an artillery duel lasted through the day, accompanied by heavy skirmishing, the enemy endeavoring to drive us from the Mount Pleasant and Pulaski Pikes. Meanwhile, HOOD was moving his infantry round to our rear, and was slowly flanking us, as his corps came up from Waynesboro', threatening to get upon the railroad in our rear, between us and Nashville. It was important, therefore, for us to fall back, especially as we could in that way meet our reinforcements already approaching Nashville, where THOMAS was in command. Accordingly, SCHOFIELD paused only long enough to get all his sick and wounded, and all his supplies and stores off by railroad towards Nashville, about 100 cars being employed for that purpose, and, ceasing to resist the enemy's cavalry demonstrations at Columbia, he evacuated that town on the 26th and 27th, destroying the bridges and falling back to Franklin. Several hundred contrabands followed in the wake of the Army. Our losses hitherto had probably been less than 200. On the 28th, the enemy's cavalry attacked Shelbyville, which lies southeast of Columbia, near the railroad to Chattanooga, our forces abandoning the town to them. The next evening, a few prisoners arrived at Nashville, including, it was said, Brigadier-General YOUNG of CHEATHAM'S corps. The enemy was now in full pursuit. On the 29th, the rear of our column was attacked at Spring Hill, a town on the railroad, 12 miles south of Franklin. The event proved that we had not begun the retreat too soon. WILSON'S cavalry was quickly driven back by RHODDY, FORREST'S advance, who captured some of our men, and dangerously threatened the rest of the column. But WOOD'S infantry division was promptly formed, and repulsed RHODDY'S attack. While the enemy paused for reinforcements, our column hurried onward to Franklin.

THE BATTLE OF FRANKLIN.

On the 30th, our troops occupied Franklin. This town is 18 miles south of Nashville, on the railroad. The Big Harpeth River, a tributary of the Cumberland, so bends as to surround more than half the town, leaving only the south and west exposed. On the night after our arrival at Franklin, on the 30th, the First and Third divisions of the Sixteenth corps, under A. J. SMITH, reached Nashville from the Mississippi. During the 29th and 30th, there was constant skirmishing, the enemy's cavalry operating on the railroads to Chattanooga and Johnsonville, capturing an engine near the Harpeth River, tearing up track near Cheshire, and otherwise interfering with our communications.

The object of General SCHOFIELD was to get his trains across the Big Harpeth River and away to Nashville. The object of HOOD was to attack him before he could do so, and to either defeat SCHOFIELD or force him to sacrifice his artillery and stores. So close had HOOD'S pursuit been, that he succeeded in forcing a battle on SCHOFIELD; and, had his attack succeeded, Nashville would have been in the greatest peril. The bridge over which SCHOFIELD'S trains were moving, was, as may be inferred, on the north of the town, and our natural order of battle was, of course, to rest each flank on the stream, at its bend. Our line therefore ran southeasterly, entirely covering the town from river to river again, and of course covering the trains in our rear. The cavalry were disposed on each side of the town, along the northerly bank of the stream, to guard its fords. Of this semi-circular line STANLEY'S corps occupied the right and COX'S the left. The northerly bank of the river was high and commanding, and was already occupied by a fort, and some earthworks. Here a part of our artillery was in position. From the moment of going into position, our men worked with surprising energy at the erection of rude breastworks of logs and earth, while, in their front, our skirmishers were struggling hard to check the enemy's advance. Artillery was thickly strewn along our solid and contracted line, and frowned upon the broad plain in front, which was broken by slight undulations and hillocks, with here and there small clumps of bushes, or by heavier woods.

During all the morning of the 30th, the enemy's skirmishers engaged ours. Meanwhile, HOOD was bringing up his troops, and massed them with STEWART'S corps on the right, and CHEATHAM'S on the left. LEE'S corps was in reserve. He then rode along his lines, telling his men that our lines were weak, and that, once broken, we should be driven out of Tennessee. He had decided, with his usual boldness and courage, to hurl himself on our centre, sweep off our trains, and perhaps annihilate the Army before it could cross the river. At 4 o'clock of the 30th, he moved his troops forward. Our skirmishers sullenly dropped back step by step to the works, exchanging a rattling fire with the enemy's, who appeared from the woods in our front. Our batteries then opened a tremendous cannonade. His cloud of skirmishers was quickly followed by the long and dense lines, four deep, of CHEATHAM and STEWART, supported by LEE. Their exit into the plain was the signal for a tremendous roar of musketry from our entire front. It was quickly answered by a similar roll from the enemy's line, his men dashing ahead with loud yells. The enemy struggled bravely up to a short distance from our lines, and then for nearly half an hour pressed his way forward amid a tempest of shot and shell. At length, MANY'S division of CHEATHAM'S corps gained our outworks, held by WAGNER'S division, and bursting over them, drove that division back on our stronger lines, held by COX and RUGER. Reforming his line, the enemy once more hurled himself on ours, and, after a most desperate and bloody contest, forced his way inside our second line, and captured two guns. At this critical moment, General STANLEY, putting himself at the head of OPDYKE'S brigade, with CONRAD'S in support, rushed with great spirit against such of the enemy as had gained our works, retook the guns, and expelled the enemy after a close hand-to-hand encounter. Again and again at different points the enemy surged up with wonderful bravery and tenacity against our works, hoping to regain his foothold; but in vain. Darkness had fallen before the previous conflict ended, and the desultory firing lasted till 9 o'clock. Then, our forces quietly resumed the retreat to Nashville which they had previously resolved upon, and met little molestation.

Our total loss in this affair was certainly not greater than 1,500 or 2,000. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 3,000, besides about 1,000 prisoners, including Brevet Brigader-General GORDON. General SCHOFIELD'S early dispatch reckoned the enemy's loss at 5,000 or 6,000, and 4,000 probably falls below the true figures. Among our killed were Captains BISSELL, STALEY, HINTON, LOWERY and COUGHLIN, and a large number of officers were wounded, including Generals STANLEY and BRADLEY,

Colonels WALTERS and CONRAD commanding brigades, Colonel STOCKTON, Majors JAMES and STEELE. The enemy are reported to have lost Major-General CLEBURNE and Brigadier-General ADAMS killed, and many general and field officers wounded.

Through the night, our forces retreated from Franklin, and, on the morning of Thursday, the 1st, we had brought off all our trains and troops, and burned the bridge over the Harpeth. HOOD crossed his forces the same morning, in pursuit, and followed us to about three miles from Nashville. Our line of battle extends round the city from river to river again, and HOOD thus far has been wary of attacking it. On the 2d and 3d there was much skirmishing, and, on the 3d, the commands of A. J. SMITH and HOOD were briskly engaged. But no grand attack has yet been made. Meanwhile, the enemy's cavalry threaten Murfreesboro', and even scour the country towards Chattanooga.

On the 5th a flag of truce was received from HOOD, proposing an exchange of prisoners. General THOMAS replied declining the proposition, on the ground that his prisoners had been sent North beyond his reach. On the 6th artillery skirmishing continued during the day, our purpose being to prevent the enemy from erecting batteries. On the 5th, a body of Rebels attacked block house six and seven, near Murfreesboro'. They were gallantly fought by the garrisons, which, with the assistance of reinforcements, attacked the Rebels with such effect that they were driven off in confusion, losing six pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE chief event in the early part of the week was General GREGG'S successful raid on the Weldon Railroad. The enemy has for a long time kept a dépôt of supplies at Stony Creek Station, about 20 miles south of Petersburgh, and the terminus of the Weldon and Petersburgh Railroad since our troops have occupied it. From Stony Creek he has lately attempted to construct a branch to connect with the Southside Railroad for the transportation of supplies from the South to Richmond. Hitherto supplies have been wagoned from Stony Creek along the Dinwiddie and Boydton Roads to the Southside Railroad. These facts, communicated by scouts and deserters caused the movement in question. At half past three o'clock on Thursday morning, the 1st, GREGG'S full division of cavalry broke camp, and started, with IRVINE GREGG'S Pennsylvania (Second) brigade in advance, DAVIES' (First) brigade next, and SMITH'S (Third) brigade in rear. Before daybreak, the enemy's pickets were encountered, but the column easily passed through to Rowanty Creek. Here a company of cavalry disputed our advance, but were quickly dispersed. SMITH'S (Third) brigade was dropped off, to cover our rear, and the column passed on to Duvall's Station. Here there were some blacksmith shops and mills, and DAVIES' (First) brigade was dropped to destroy the buildings and protect our flanks. Finally, two miles further on, GREGG'S (Second) brigade reached Stony Creek Station. Here small detachment of HAMPTON'S cavalry was found in a large, well-built, and commanding fort, faced by a wide ditch, and carrying two guns, with about 200 men. The Fourth Pennsylvania, followed by the Thirteenth, and the latter by the Sixteenth, promptly charged across the half-mile of open field, and then dismounting, forced the passage of a bridge in front of the fort, of which the planks had been torn up, and carried the fort. The pieces were spiked, and thrown into the ditch, and many of the garrison were made prisoners, and our loss was only 26. The affair lasted only half an hour from the dismounting of the Fourth Pennsylvania. In great haste the buildings and supplies at Stony Creek were then fired, and a large quantity of railroad iron, accumulated for the new road, was damaged by the flames. Meanwhile, also, the First brigade had prepared to cover the withdrawal of the Second. This was accomplished. The Second brigade continued the work of destruction at Stony Creek, until BUTLER'S brigade of HAMPTON'S division came in sight, when they retired, closely pursued by the latter, and skirmishing with them. At Duvall's Mills, the Second brigade passed to the rear, and the First took up the skirmishing, the Tenth and Twenty-fourth New York engaging the enemy, together with CALIFF'S battery, and then the mills and stores being fired, rapidly fell to the rear, following the Second across Rowanty Creek. Here the Third brigade took its turn in skirmishing, and covered the rear. From the latter point the return march was not harassed, and, at 11 o'clock, the whole command was in camp. The distance marched was nearly 40 miles, and the men, of course, were somewhat exhausted. Our entire loss was less than 40 men, and all these were brought off. The enemy's loss was also small in killed and wounded. Our forces spiked two guns and burned the carriages, captured 175 prisoners, including Major FITZHUGH, six wagons, and twenty-three mules, and burnt 3,000 sacks of corn, 500 bales of hay, a train of cars, a large amount of bacon, clothing, potatoes, oats, coal oil and ammunition, several hundred Enfield rifles, some camp equipage, and the long railroad bridge. About 100 contrabands followed us into our lines. GREGG'S cavalry division and one battery accomplished the whole work. The bed of the Branch Road was found to be graded and ready for rails, but no rails had been laid. No information was obtained as to whether troops had been sent southward from LEE'S army. The enemy came upon us before the iron rails and the cross-ties prepared for the new road could be destroyed, and the railroad was therefore not injured. LEE'S dispatch agrees with our official accounts, except that he asserts that we left some dead at the dépôt and along the route of the retreat.

The artillery and picket firing in the region of the Dutch Gap Canal has been quite heavy for the last fortnight, the enemy having shelled the small squad of negroes there employed with great persistency. On the 25th ult., our steam dredging-machine in the canal was sunk by one of the enemy's shells. There was skirmishing on both flanks of the Army the same day. The next day, Fort Brady, on the left of our lines north of the James, engaged three batteries recently put into position by the enemy, and carrying 12 guns. Two days before, the guns of Fort Brady had destroyed several frame houses, a mile distant, with BERMEY'S incendiary shells. Sunday, the 27th, was celebrated by an uninterrupted cannonade from Forts Davis, Rice and Hell, and several casualities occurred on our side. The object of the demonstration is not known. On the right, also, the firing was severe and unintermitted all day and during the evening. Even the gunboats opened fire at night. ROGER A PRYOR, of Richmond celebrity, was captured while exchanging newspapers, and held in retaliation for a similar breach of faith by the Rebels towards one of our over-curious officers. The next morning, the 28th, the enemy's batteries opened on Fort Brady and Dutch Gap with the greatest fury and constancy, and their pickets fired at every person visible in our works. A Richmond paper explains this vindictive picket firing as a consequence of our posting negro pickets, and says that it continued till the reappearance of white pickets caused it to cease. The heavy exchanges all day Monday was succeeded on Tuesday by an engagement between our gunboats and batteries, and the enemy's batteries. On Thursday, the 1st, there was a great deal of artillery firing near the Jerusalem Road. General GRACIE, a captain, and a private, were killed by one of our shells. On the 2d and 3d, there was heavy firing near Bermuda Hundred. On the 4th, the pickets of the Third Pennsylvania cavalry holding our rear lines near the Jerusalem Road, were driven in on the reserve. A skirmish ensued, without great loss, however, on either side. Monday, the 5th, was unusually quiet.

GENERAL FOSTER'S EXPEDITION.

AN important expedition to coöperate with General SHERMAN, by cutting railroad communication between Charleston and Savannah, moved from Port Royal early on the morning of the 29th of November. All the available troops in the department of General FOSTER were embarked on transports, and rapidly and skillfully conveyed up Broad River to Boyd's Point, five miles below Pocotaligo Bridge. Our information of what was accomplished after the landing comes chiefly from the enemy—our own reports being scanty and conjectural. It seems to be sufficiently well established that we were successful in cutting the railroad at Pocotaligo. But afterwards, moving thence towards Grahamsville—one of the railroad stations, about 34 miles northwest of Savannah—we encountered a considerable force of the enemy at Honey Hill, three miles east of Grahamsville. The Rebel force consisted in chief part of Georgia troops, under command of General GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, and numbered about fifteen hundred muskets, and seven pieces of artillery. Reinforcements of infantry, artillery, and cavalry were received later in the day. The enemy was partially entrenched and held a strong position. The attack was commenced by General FOSTER, and the fight lasted from eleven in the morning until the approach of night brought it to a close. The enemy reports a loss of between eighty and a hundred killed and wounded, and puts our casualties at a much greater figure. As the result of this action, we failed to gain the railroad, though it does not seem that we were badly beaten. General HARDEE reports that after the battle we retired to the Coosawatchie, where a force of marines from our fleet had previously failed to gain the railroad. Though General FOSTER was unsuccessful at Grahamsville, he seems to have accomplished the main object of his expedition in cutting railroad communication, and of occupying the attention of a considerable force of the enemy.

OTHER OPERATIONS.

FROM Memphis we learn that the Union Colonel YORKE had returned to that place from his expedition into Mississippi, having captured at Osceola nine hundred stand of arms, which were on the way from Selma, Alabama, to the Rebel General PRICE, in Arkansas.

The steam transport *California*, which lately arrived from Folly Island, S. C., reports the sinking in Charleston harbor, on the night of the 1st inst., by our gunboats, of a side-wheel steamer which was attempting to run the blockade. Her name is not given. All her crew were captured; but her captain and pilot escaped.

New Orleans advices of the 26th ult. state that General CANBY was then sufficiently recovered to attend daily to his official business. The Mississippi River, in the vicinity of Morganzia, Louisiana, had risen eighteen feet in one week.

General BUFORD, commanding at Helena, Arkansas, recently arrested at the mouth of White River, forty-five persons for attempting to purchase cotton under permits from the Treasury agent at Memphis. The agent remonstrated against the summary proceedings; but his application for an investigation was refused by General BUFORD, who has closed his lines against the entrance of all straggling civilians. As soon as discovered they are required to leave immediately.

THE FIGHT ON BROAD RIVER.

THE *Savannah Republican* of December 1 says that a force of Unionists had landed on Broad River and were advancing on the railroad in the direction of Grahamsville. During the night the Confederates had transported an effective force to that point, which uniting with that already on the ground marched forward on the 30th of November, under the command of General GUSTAVUS SMITH, of the Georgia State troops to meet them.

The *Republican* says the Union troops numbered 5,000 men, with sixteen pieces of artillery. SMITH was attacked at a place called Honey Hill, three miles from Grahamsville. The Confederates had only 1,400 muskets and seven pieces of artillery.

The fight lasted till dark. We, the paper says, repulsed every attack, and finally drove the enemy's right and centre, but the left stood unmoved at the close of the action. The Rebels received reinforcements; but, notwithstanding their boasting, admit it was a drawn battle. On the 30th, the *Republican* says, seven or eight transports loaded with troops were rapidly going up Broad River, which gives assurance that the fight will be renewed.

The *Republican* says that WHEELER managed KILPATRICK with all ease.

THE city of Detroit is again greatly excited by anticipations of a raid on it from Canada by rebels who are said to be now perfecting their organization. The civil and military authorities of the city are making every preparation to receive the raiders. Extra police have been placed on duty, and arrangements are making for the enrollment and arming of the militia.

BRIGADIER-General THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER has reported for duty to Major-General SHERIDAN, at Chattanooga, and has been assigned to the command of a provisional division.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, DEC. 5, 1864.

SIR: In submitting the annual report of the transactions of this department and of the navy, with those of the several bureaus for the year, it affords me pleasure to assure you that the condition of affairs is satisfactory, and that the discipline and efficiency of the service continue to be faithfully maintained. After many years of peace and comparative inactivity, the officers and sailors of our navy were suddenly called to the performance of extraordinary and exacting duties, and during nearly four years of exhausting civil war, they have manifested their attachment to the Union and their fidelity to the national flag, by rigidly enforcing a gigantic blockade of our coast, by vigilantly patrolling the great national rivers of the interior, and by a succession of ocean and coastwise expeditions, achievements which have not only added to our naval renown, but greatly promoted our national integrity and strength.

When the change of administration took place in March, 1861, the war had already been virtually begun—the forts, and arsenals, and custom-houses, and mints, and navy-yards, and national property within the rebel States had been seized without resistance. The retiring administration manifested its inability to assert the national authority, and its disinclination to vindicate the national supremacy, and closed its term, and that of the thirty-sixth Congress, without any preparatory measures for the tremendous convulsion which was even then shaking the Union to its centre, and threatening our existence as a nation.

Six weeks after I had entered upon the administration of this department, a blockade, extending over more than three thousand five hundred miles of our coast, was ordered; and for this stupendous work, pronounced to be impracticable by the highest foreign authorities, we had a feeble navy, reduced to the lowest peace establishment, composed largely of sailing vessels, most of which were dismantled or dispersed abroad. Of the limited number of seamen authorized by law, only about two hundred were available at all our naval stations and receiving-ships. Many of the officers became demoralized and deserted. In this enfeebled condition, without men, or ships, or ordnance, or resources placed at its disposal, the department was called upon to establish and enforce the most extensive blockade that was ever undertaken to be effectually maintained by any nation.

To make available every naval vessel, to recall our foreign squadrons, to increase our force by building new vessels, and by procuring for naval purposes, from the merchant service, every steamer which could be made a fighting vessel, to enlarge at once the capacity of the navy-yards, to put in requisition the foundries and workshops of the country for supplies of ordnance and steam machinery, to augment the number of seamen, and to supply the deficiency of officers by selecting experienced and able shipmasters and others from the commercial marine, were among the important and responsible duties which were precipitated upon the department at that exciting and interesting period.

The measures promptly and energetically adopted caused an immense navy to spring into existence, not to carry on a maritime war, for the rebels had no navy to stimulate our sailors to glorious deeds, or commerce to reward their activity; but men, and ships, and ordnance, and supplies were speedily collected for the onerous naval duties needful to sustain our national unity and preserve our national rights.

Besides instituting the extensive blockade of the coast, naval expeditions were organized at the earliest possible period to assert and restore the national authority at important points within the insurrectionary region. The first of these expeditions was organized and sailed from Hampton Roads in August, under the command of Rear Admiral STRINGHAM, and resulted in the capture of Hatteras, and was the first re-conquest of a strong position which was effected on our coast. This was followed, a few weeks later, by the victory of Rear Admiral DUPONT at Port Royal, which secured a commodious harbor for the ships of the South Atlantic squadron. The achievements on the lower Mississippi, where Rear Admiral FARRAGUT dashed upon the gates of the passage to New Orleans, and restored to the Union the commercial metropolis of the South, were accomplished the following Spring. Those three important expeditions, comprising, in each case, a larger fleet than had ever been fitted out on this continent, and two of them seldom surpassed in naval annals, were planned, organized and carried into execution in the first year of the war, in addition to an immense blockade, which was at the same time so vigilantly and rigorously enforced that the rebels even then felt and complained of its exhausting severity. Other harbors and places have from time to time been seized and occupied, the last being the bay of Mobile and the fortifications at its entrance, effected by the same distinguished officer who had thrown open the lower Mississippi to uninterrupted navigation two years before. Nor have the prowess and skill of our navy in this unhappy contest, involving the integrity of the Union and our national supremacy, been felt upon the seaboard alone. On our inland waters, at Fort Henry, at Donelson, at Shiloh, at Island No. 10, at Memphis, at Arkansas Post, at Vicksburgh, at Port Hudson, and at almost every important place on the Mississippi, the Cumberland, the Tennessee and other rivers of the Southwest, the navy has been active in re-establishing the national authority. A fleet of more than one hundred vessels has been put afloat on those waters, and most of them are now patrolling those rivers in the national cause.

It has been the policy of this department, rigidly adhered to under all circumstances, and from which it has not allowed itself to be diverted, never to permit the efficiency of the blockade to be impaired during these domestic troubles. Hence the large squadrons have been maintained on foreign stations. Cruisers and men-of-war have been sent out or ordered to important points to protect American interests, and capture or destroy the few predatory rovers which, from time to time, have ventured abroad to depredate on our commerce.

THE BLOCKADE.

The blockade of a coast line of three thousand five hundred and forty-nine miles in length, greater in extent than the whole coast of Europe from Cape Trafalgar to Cape North, is an undertaking without precedent in history. During our last war with Great Britain, when that Power had eight hundred naval vessels in commission, not a single port of the United States was thoroughly closed. The most serious attempts of the great maritime Powers have consisted in endeavors to interdict trade at a few of the principal ports of a belligerent. Immediately after closing the ports of the States in rebellion, and giving that act the character of a blockade, the efforts of the department were directed toward securing several harbors at comparatively equidistant points, as bases of operations for the several squadrons, where our naval vessels could receive their supplies and maintain themselves at their stations and on their cruising ground, without returning to Northern ports for repairs and refitments. To have done this would not only have endangered the efficiency, but in some instances might have involved an abandonment of the blockade. To this end there were set on foot various coast expeditions which have resulted in our taking possession of or closing all the ports excepting Wilmington. From various causes, Cape Fear River is more difficult to blockade than any port on the coast of the United States. The two main entrances are forty miles apart, and these two are subdivided into several others, each of which affords an entrance to vessels. The water shoals gradually and regularly to the shore-line, and numerous isolated batteries are erected along the coast, so that a blockade-runner of light draught is not under the necessity of making directly for the entrance, but can, by the lead, run close under the land protected by the batteries, and pass in over the bar at leisure. When coming out, a steamer will select her own time, thus securing every advantage, and she can pass either up or down the coast before making an offing, or she may proceed straight out to sea, trusting for her escape to the night and favoring darkness and mists, and the fact that she is under full speed, whilst the steamers blockading must have low steam.

Almost every vessel employed in violating the blockade has been constructed in England with great skill, regardless of cost, and with sole reference to engaging in this illicit trade, the profits of which are almost as remunerative as those attending the slave-trade, a kindred traffic, that all Christendom discountenances, and the most powerful maritime nations have combined in vain to suppress; yet the slave-trade is carried on within limits which measure but a fraction of our extended blockade. The cupidity of English merchants, aided by their vast resources, together with the advantages derived from those triangular depots of blockade-runners and of rebel supplies—the ports of Halifax, Bermuda and Nassau, ports which will always be in sympathy with the enemies of this country—has induced them to engage in this trade. The illicit traffic with the rebels, who are making war upon our Government, belongs to that code of commercial morals which prompted the smuggling of opium into China, and the rule of those who engage in it is to trade, legally or illegally. If it be illegal, it is the business of the Chinese and Americans, not of Englishmen, to prevent it.

Many who have failed to make themselves acquainted with the facts connected with the Wilmington blockade have been free and severe in their censures of the manner in which it has been conducted. The intelligent officers of the naval and merchant service who have labored with untiring zeal and assiduity, and watched with sleepless vigilance through weary months of winter and summer, and in all weathers, stimulated by the hope of benefiting their country and receiving its thanks, as well as by every inducement to fame and pecuniary reward, if successful, do not concur in the opinion that the port of Wilmington can be entirely closed by blockade.

Convinced, as the department always has been, that it is necessary to take possession of the entrances, so as to permit our armed vessels of light draught to go inside, no opportunity has been omitted to impress the necessity of joint naval and military operations for that purpose. The navy has been at all times ready to perform its part in such an expedition; but the army has not yet been able to unite in a conjoint movement. Neither branch of the service can expect to be successful in an attack upon this position independent of the other. Were there deep water at Wilmington, as at New Orleans, Mobile, and Port Royal, either of those operations could have been repeated at that point, but by reason of the shoalness of the water, an exclusively naval operation cannot be relied upon to be successful.

WESTERN GULF SQUADRON.

An object earnestly cherished by the navy, but which has been delayed for army cooperation, was the possession of the bay of Mobile. In anticipation that this would receive early attention, Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT rejoined his squadron in January, but the operation was still further postponed for military demonstrations in Texas and on Red River.

Commodore BELL, who had been left in charge, actively cooperated with the army in its movements for the occupation of certain points in Texas.

The possession and occupation of Brownsville, briefly mentioned in my last report, was followed by a like movement at Brazos, Aransas and Cavello passes, in all of which the naval forces detailed by Commodore BELL, and placed under command of Commander J. H. STRONG, afforded all required assistance.

Prior to the occupation of the left bank of the Rio Grande, the mouth of that river had been made the rendezvous of vessels of various nationalities engaged in violating, indirectly, the blockade; the demoralized condition of Mexico, and the mutual rights of the two countries on the river and at its entrance, affording unusual facilities to the illicit traders. Commander STRONG reported some sixty vessels anchored in the Mexican waters of the Rio Grande, carrying on an extensive trade, chiefly in cotton, with the rebels through Matamoras, which had thus suddenly become a great commercial mart. This traffic, which had been prosecuted with success, in consequence of our inability, under treaty stipulations, to completely blockade the Rio Grande, was effectually stopped by the occupation of Brownsville, which was followed by the President's proclamation of February 18, 1864, relaxing, conditionally, the blockade of that port.

But this possession of the several ports of Texas was of short duration. After a few months' occupation the military forces were withdrawn, and the duty of guarding that extensive coast was thus again devolved exclusively upon the navy. Under orders, of Aug. 18, to Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, the blockade was resumed on the 9th of September, and has been since maintained.

The bay of Mobile, guarded at its entrance by two imposing fortifications, constructed by the Federal Government in former years, was difficult to blockade, and was one of the principal ports for illicit trade with the rebels. It had been the steady purpose of this Department to get possession of that bay as soon as operations on the Mississippi would permit the detachment of a sufficient cooperating military force for the expedition. But repeated cooperative movements having this purpose in view were commenced, and then abandoned for army operations elsewhere. In the mean time the rebels, availing themselves of this delay and of the advantages of this position, proceeded to the collection and construction of a formidable navy, with a view of raising the blockade.

The information received was of such a character that the department deemed it important that Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT should resume his command, which he did, and, on the 18th of January, arrived off Mobile. It was no part of the plans or intentions of that officer or of the department to await the offensive movements of the rebel commander. To attack, not to defend, was his policy; and it was with some impatience that he awaited the means to justify him in putting that policy into successful operation. Knowing the disadvantage of attacking iron-cased vessels with wooden ones, and that, too, in the face and under the guns of heavy fortresses, without a cooperating land force, he deferred the movement until the necessary elements of success could reach him. But in the meantime he stood ever ready to meet and measure his strength with the iron-clad fleet of BUCHANAN, should it venture to come out. Thus he constantly threatened an attack on Mobile, thereby aiding the army in its general movements elsewhere.

Military cooperation was secured in the early part of August, and two iron-clads from James River and two from the Mississippi having reached him, Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, at 5.40 o'clock on the morning of the 5th of August, got his fleet under way and entered Mobile Bay, passing between Forts Morgan and Gaines. Silencing their guns as he passed, he encountered the rebel squadron, which by 10 o'clock was dispersed, captured, or destroyed. This engagement, in many respects one of the most remarkable on record, and which added new lustre even to the renown of Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, was not without serious loss on the part of his fleet. The most serious of these was the destruction of the iron-clad *Tecumseh*, one of his most formidable vessels, by a torpedo, early in the action, and the loss of her gallant commander, T. A. M. CRAVEN, and nearly all of her brave officers and crew. It was from the *Tecumseh* that the first shot was fired at Fort Morgan. The total casualties, not including those of the *Tecumseh*, were fifty-two killed and one hundred and seventy wounded. * * * *

After the capture of one of the rebel gunboats by the *Metacomet*, and the retreat of two others under the guns of Fort Morgan, the iron-clad ram *Tennessee*, bearing the flag of the rebel Admiral BUCHANAN, maintained the contest. For a while the action was fierce and sanguinary. The wooden ships defiantly encountered the *Tennessee*, although her armor was impervious to their guns, while our iron-clads grappled fiercely with their formidable antagonist. The *Manhattan*, with one of her 15-inch shot, broke through the armor of the *Tennessee*, and a monitor-shot also disabled the steering-gear, and thus rendered her helpless. At 10 o'clock she surrendered. Twenty officers and about one hundred and seventy men were captured in this vessel, and ninety officers and men in the *Selma*. The capture of these two vessels, and the retreat of the two remaining rebel gunboats under the guns of Fort Morgan, terminated the glorious battle of the 5th of August.

On the following day one of the iron-clads shelled Fort Gaines with such effect that Col. ANDERSON, the Commander, sent a communication to Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT offering to surrender. Gen. GRANGER, commanding the United States military forces was sent for, and the terms of capitulation were signed by the respective parties on board of the *Hartford*.

From this time onward movements were in progress for capturing Fort Morgan, and on the 22d of August, at day dawn, a bombardment was opened from the shore batteries, the monitors and ships inside, and the vessels outside the bay. At 6 A. M. of the 23d, a white flag was displayed by the rebels, and at 2 o'clock P. M. the fort was unconditionally surrendered to the navy and army of the United States. A naval shore battery did good service on this occasion.

Fort Powell had been already attacked on the night of the 5th and blown up, the guns falling into our hands.

The capture of Forts Powell, Gaines and Morgan, and the destruction of the rebel fleet, gave us possession of the bay, and closed the port to all ingress or egress of blockade runners. This was all that was contemplated. Possession of the City of Mobile could not make the blockade more effectual, and without a sufficient cooperating land force, which could not then be spared to take and hold the place, further demonstration was not advisable.

To obstruct naval operations, the bay had been strewn with torpedoes, and as late as the 13th of September Rear Admiral FARRAGUT wrote the Department that he was still engaged in removing them. One hundred, it was reported, had been placed in the bay by the rebels.

EAST GULF SQUADRON.

The limits of the Eastern Gulf Squadron have been extended so as to embrace within its cruising grounds the waters of the Bahamas and the vicinity of Cuba.

On the 7th of August Acting Rear-Admiral BAILEY, whose health was suffering from the debilitating influence of the climate, turned over the command of the squadron, by permission of the department, to Capt. THEODORE P. GREENE, the officer next in rank, and came north. Capt. GREENE continued in command until the 12th of October, when he was relieved by Acting Rear-Admiral C. K. STRIBLING.

Notwithstanding the sanitary precautions adopted for the health of this squadron, many of the vessels failed to escape the infection of the yellow fever, so much and so justly dreaded, and had to seek a northern climate during the Summer. The system of promptly ordering vessels to a healthier locality the moment they became infected has been in its effects salutary, the ravages of the disease having thereby been checked, and the ship's complement soon restored to the usual standard of health.

Although the squadron was temporarily reduced by these withdrawals, no serious interruption took place in the disposition of the blockade, which had continued to be effective. Less frequent captures, and other indications, demonstrate that the traffic and communication with the Florida coast had pretty much ceased.

The monotony of blockade life has, in repeated instances, been broken by boat expeditions and armed incursions for the destruction of salt manufactories, which abound on the Florida shore, many of which are the public property of the insurgents. These expeditions, although apparently unimportant when compared with the great naval achievements which have given renown to our sailors in neighboring waters, have nevertheless inflicted serious injury upon the rebels, by exhausting their resources, and have developed the zeal and energy of our officers and seamen. A number of such expeditions have been organized during the year, and conducted to a successful issue with little loss of life, and without relaxing or neglecting the special and paramount service of the blockade.

In March an expedition was planned by the rebels for capturing or destroying one of our blockading steamers off Apalachicola. The organization consisted of some hundred men led by rebel naval officers. Information of the proposed movement was timely received, and a joint naval and military force was dispatched against the party and succeeded in capturing some of them, with six of their seven boats, their ammunition, flags and accompaniments. Detailed reports of this affair, as well as of others, which are creditable to the officers and men engaged in them, form a part of the appendix to this report.

SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

The coast under blockade by the South Atlantic squadron is about three hundred miles in extent, and a considerable portion of it is a network of inlets and coves. Within the limits of this command are two of the chief seaports of the insurgents—Charleston and Savannah—cities of wealth and marts of commerce in other days, but the war which they commenced, and which they still continue to wage against the Union, has caused each of them to be sealed up, and has destroyed their wealth and prosperity.

The craving for commerce and luxuries at Charleston, which the rebellion has not extinguished, with the increasing hazards of running the blockade at Wilmington, have prompted some reckless adventurers to expose their fortunes in efforts to elude the squadron of Admiral DAHLGREN. Several valuable steamers having been lost in these attempts, the efforts were for a time almost entirely discontinued.

Charleston and Savannah, beside being among the best defended points on the Atlantic coast, possess advantages for a navy on which the insurgent leaders felt much reliance in the early days of the rebellion. There they have had armored vessels, and rams, and torpedo-boats, or "Davids" and "Divers," elements with which they threatened to achieve success over the open warfare of the naval forces of the Union. Charleston, disaffected without cause, and aspiring without enterprise, having, after long and persistent efforts, succeeded in seducing others to engage with her in assailing the national Government, and attempting a dismemberment of the Union, fails to become either a naval or commercial emporium. She has dragged down others without elevating herself, and is fast becoming a waste.

No formidable independent operations, in the form of naval conflicts, have been made by the squadron during the year. A steady, unrelenting blockade has been rigidly enforced, with no attractive and exciting incidents, but which has been effective and exhausting upon the rebels.

In February a detachment of vessels was sent to the St. John's River to aid a military force intended to be thrown into Florida. Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN accompanied the expedition in person, saw the proper cooperative arrangements made, and assigned an adequate naval force, which is holding possession of all points on the St. John's occupied by our army. In March a diversion was made at Bull's Bay. In May a force was detailed to cooperate in an effort to sever the railroad between Charleston and Savannah. A detachment of iron clads crossed Stono Bar in July to assist Gen. FOSTER in a demonstration upon the rebel works on Stono River and James' Island. Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN conducted the naval force in person. In these and other military movements the navy has been always active and ready to extend cordial cooperation to every army operation.

In February permission was given to Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN to leave his squadron in command of Commodore S. C. ROWAN. On resuming his duties in May, he found that Gen. GILLMORE had been called, with the greater part of his army, to another field, leaving behind, however, a sufficient defensive force when sustained by the navy. The withdrawal of so large a portion of the military force necessarily put a stop to further serious demonstration against Charleston.

The retention of the harbor, as well as the entire safety of that coast, depended thenceforward mainly on the iron-clads. They were indispensable for the continued possession of Morris Island by our troops, and they could not have been withdrawn without putting in jeopardy the blockading fleet which, as well as the land force, would have been assailed by the armored rebel vessels. The capability of the monitors to hold position off Morris Island had been controverted by the former intelligent commander of the squadron, who denied its practicability, and had deemed it his duty in June, 1863, to enter a protest against it. His representations, with those of the officers then in command of that point town North Edisto, with other suggested difficulties, caused the department to consider well its purpose before carrying out the original order, that the monitors should remain inside the bar and off Morris Island, as the only effectual method of entirely closing the port, and making further demonstrations.

The views of the department were sustained by other naval officers of judgment and ability. Younger officers also made a voluntary tender of their services, as well as some of those who had doubted, each offering to take the risks which the great stake justified; while the sailors, always ready for any service or to encounter any hardship, imitated and emulated their example.

The result has been that Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN has kept these vessels for seventeen months, where it was insisted they could not remain, to the great injury of the original seat of the rebellion. The work has been irksome and laborious, unremunerative, and perhaps not sufficiently appreciated, for it has been quiet and undemonstrative, with those occasional captures which, before taking possession of the harbor, enlivened and rewarded the officers and crews.

Intelligence that the rebels were strengthening Fort Sumter, building bomb-proofs and mounting heavy guns on the channel faces, led Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN early in the summer to entertain the thought of attacking that fortification and attempting the passage with his iron-clads. It was a question of great responsibility, for the assault, if made, would draw upon the vessels the concentrated fire of many powerful batteries; he therefore called a council of his officers in command, and after a full discussion, a large majority deemed it, under the circumstances, unadvisable. It was consequently abandoned.

Several creditable incursions have been made at various times within the limits of this command, resulting in the discomfiture of the rebels. Details of these, as of those of the other squadrons, are appended to this report. Occasional assaults have been made upon our vessels off Charleston by torpedo-boats, and in one instance with success, by sinking the steam sloop-of-war *Housatonic*, but fortunately with little loss of life.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

The number of vessels and officers and men employed in the North Atlantic squadron exceeds that of any other, and its importance is certainly not less. In addition to blockading the only remaining port of commercial intercourse in the rebel States, on this squadron has devolved the duty of guarding and holding possession of the great inland waters of North Carolina and Virginia, and an extensive cooperation with the armies which are threatening Richmond and its vicinity.

In order to secure the most thorough and efficient discharge of duty that is possible in every department of this squadron, and especially that of the blockade of Wilmington, Acting Rear-Admiral LEE, by direction of the department, established four divisions of the squadron, viz.: one on James River, one in the Sounds of North Carolina, and two off Cape Fear River and adjacent inlets, each of which was placed under an experienced officer, and Acting Rear-Admiral LEE removed his headquarters in July from Hampton Roads to Beaufort.

For some months previous to May last, the rebels had been left in quiet possession of James River for a considerable distance below Richmond, but the progress of the Potomac army toward the rebel capital was the signal for active operations in another quarter. On the 5th of May Major-Gen. BUTLER moved his army from Newport News, under convoy of a naval force which had been assembled for the purpose, up James River, and made the following night a successful landing at Bermuda Hundred and City Point. The movement was quietly performed, and the landing was promptly effected. The absence of a military or naval force on the James River had been improved by the rebels to plant in its bed formidable torpedoes, by which two of the light-draught boats were destroyed.

From the landing of the Army of the James in May, a naval force, competent to meet the armored vessels and rams of the insurgents, had they made a demonstration, has been maintained on the upper waters of the James. On various occasions sharp but brief engagements have occurred between our vessels and the rebel batteries forming the defence of Richmond.

The naval force had anticipated an encounter with the rebel fleet which had been in the course of preparation for two years, but the military commanders, out of abundant precaution, ordered obstructions to be placed in the channel by sinking vessels for the protection of the large transport fleet that was in attendance upon the army, and which it was apprehended might be disturbed and perhaps endangered in the narrow waters, were a demonstration to be made by all or any portion of the rebel navy. The security of the transports was justly deemed of vital importance to the army, and required to be placed beyond any contingency. Hence this obstruction to the river, in addition to the protection afforded by our iron-clads and other naval vessels, was doubtless a wise military precaution, although it restricted the movements of the navy.

The operations in the sounds of North Carolina have been interesting and important. It has been a cherished idea of the rebel leaders to repossess themselves of the sounds, and to regain the principal places on them, which had been wrested from rebel authority early in the war by the united efforts of the army and navy. Preparations were long in progress for the construction of armored vessels, and others of light draft, on the Roanoke and Neuse Rivers, with intent to descend and drive out from the sounds our fleet of slightly-built wooden boats, recapture Plymouth, Newbern, and other points held by our arms, and reëstablish rebel power in that quarter. These schemes, though partially successful at the commencement, soon closed in disaster.

Delays in the completion of the armored vessels ordered by the department, and especially intended for service in shallow waters, which were inaccessible to the monitor vessels already built, jeoparded our possession of the sounds. There was also the want of an adequate military force in that quarter.

On the 17th of April the rebels besieged Plymouth, and two days after the rebel ram *Albemarle* descended the Roanoke River and attacked the wooden gunboats lying off that town. On the 20th the defences were carried, the garrison became prisoners, and the rebels obtained possession of the upper sound. In consequence of army reverses, vigorous measures were immediately taken by this department to prevent further disaster. Capt. MELANCTON SMITH, an officer of much naval experience, was sent to the sounds with vessels of heavier armament, and instructed to take command, attack the armored ram at all hazards, and use all means to destroy her. On the 5th of May the ram came out of Roanoke River, and Capt. SMITH engaged her with his gunboats. The action continued from 4:40 to 7:30 P. M., when darkness intervened, and the *Albemarle* retreated up the river. Shot fell from her armor apparently without effect, and the efforts to run her down were unsuccessful. Her consort, a small army steamer which had been captured and converted into a naval vessel, was recaptured.

On but one subsequent occasion did the *Albemarle* make her appearance, and then she quickly retired on being fired at. As there was no known cause to prevent her making another demonstration, a competent naval force was always in readiness to meet her. But the inactivity of awaiting her movements was irksome and paralyzing, and her destruction by other means became an object.

Lieut. W. B. CUSHING, a young officer who had on previous occasions gained the admiration of the department by his daring and venturous heroism, was selected to destroy the *Albemarle* by a torpedo, properly arranged in a light picket-boat, to be placed at his disposal. The torpedo is the invention of Chief-Engineer W. W. WOOD, and possesses extraordinary power. It was arranged and applied to the picket-boat at the suggestion and under the direction of Rear-Admiral F. H. GREGORY and his able assistants. Lieut. CUSHING was directed to have the means for carrying out the views of the department prepared, and when these were completed it was quickly and brilliantly executed. With fourteen brave officers and men, who volunteered for the service, he, on the night of October 27, ascended the Roanoke to Plymouth, assailed the ram at her wharf, though guarded by a military force on shore, as well as by her crew, and sunk her. Only himself and one of his party escaped death or capture.

This daring and successful exploit removed the reliable defence of Plymouth. Commander MACOMB, senior officer in the sounds, promptly availed himself of the advantages of Lieut. CUSHING'S achievement. With the naval force at his command, he pressed on to Plymouth, drove the rebels from their rifle-pits and batteries, and on the 31st of October took possession of the place, capturing a few prisoners, thirty-two cannon, small arms and ammunition, thus re-establishing the Union supremacy in the sounds of North Carolina.

From July, 1863, when the rebels were driven from Morris Island by the combined forces of Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN and Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE, and the navy thereby gained command of the entrance to, and possession of, Charleston harbor, so that monitor vessels could remain inside, blockade-running ceased almost entirely in that quarter, and was transferred to, and vigorously prosecuted at, Wilmington.

This locality possesses singular natural advantages to resist a blockade, to which the rebels have added others in the way of earthworks, with powerful guns, to cover the blockade-runners, and to open our vessels whenever they come within range. These shore batteries were made to command the several channels and the numerous inlets in that quarter.

The difficulties of closing this port entirely, while rebel forts command the channels, and which none of our ships with heavy broadside batteries can approach, by reason of the extreme shallowness of the water, can be rightly appreciated by those only who are familiar with the locality, and have had experience on that station. Without a coöperating land force, it is not expected that we could close the port of Wilmington. There has been no time within the last two years when the navy has not been ready and anxious to perform its part in such an expedition, for possession of the entrance to Cape Fear River is a necessity to stop entirely all ingress to or egress from that place. Running the blockade at that point has been a matter of business by foreign capitalists, as well as by the rebels. Such has been and is the stringency of the blockade, that articles of commerce command fabulous prices throughout the whole insurrectionary region, thereby stimulating the cupidity of reckless neutrals. But while a successful trip begets large profits, the blockade has not been violated with impunity. Heavy losses have befallen most of those who have been engaged in the illicit trade. Sixty-five steamers, the aggregate value of which, with their cargoes, will scarcely fall short of thirteen millions of dollars, have been captured or destroyed in endeavoring to enter or escape from Wilmington. Over fifty such results have occurred since Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN anchored his monitor fleet inside of Charleston bar and closed that port to commerce.

Some idea of the difficulty of closing the main entrances to Cape Fear River, which are nearly forty miles apart, can be formed when it is considered that with fifty of our steamers, some of them the fastest in the service, stationed and distributed by naval officers of intelligence and experience, off those entrances, blockade-runners, watching their opportunity, and availing themselvns of dark nights, good pilots, and extraordinary speed, succeed in getting into and out of Wilmington.

Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE, who for two years had been in command of this squadron, discharging his arduous duties with intelligence and fidelity, was relieved by Rear-Admiral PORTER, who took command of the North Atlantic squadron on the 12th of October,

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

The events of the year have furnished additional proof of the wisdom of the policy which dictated the organization of a powerful and efficient squadron on the rivers of the interior. Its usefulness has been demonstrated on many occasions and in various ways. Whether in convoying transports laden with soldiers or supplies destined for the army, or merchandise and produce of the people; in assisting in repelling attacks upon weak military posts; in rendering more safe the navigation of the streams to commerce and travel; in independent naval expeditions, or in coöperating in extensive military movements, its importance has been manifested.

To obtain possession of the Mississippi, and constantly patrol that great stream from Cairo to New-Orleans, is in itself a work of vast magnitude. By it the rebel combinations have been broken, and their organization severed, as it were, by an impassable gulf. The Ohio, Tennessee, and Cumberland Rivers have likewise been patrolled. Thus loyal citizens in their vicinity have been protected, refuge has been afforded to those escaping from anarchy and oppression, and partisan bands have been dispersed.

To insure a systematic and vigorous execution of the duties devolving on the squadron, the waters traversed by it have been divided into ten naval districts, each under the command of an experienced officer. While the vessels in each district have their appropriate field of duty, they are held ready to support each other when occasion requires, and can be readily concentrated when an emergency demands it.

The squadron is composed, to a great extent, of boats that had been employed in the carrying trade, but which have been purchased, strengthened, and fitted for war purposes. They are necessarily inferior to naval built vessels in strength; they are lightly armed, and consequently more liable to disaster. But their cost is greatly inferior to that of iron-clad vessels, or those of heavy structure for ocean service. The most extensive operations of the Mississippi squadron during the year have been in connexion with the military expedition on the Red river, which, with the attending incidents, form an interesting page in the annals of the war. The failure of this conjoint expedition to accomplish the important results desired and anticipated are attributable to causes beyond human control, and to the want of success on the part of the military arm of the service. So far as the navy was concerned, the expedition was chiefly one of coöperation with the army. It possessed, however, within itself the elements of success under ordinary circumstances, and had not natural obstacles intervened its history might have been not less brilliant than the record of other achievements of this squadron.

On the 7th of March, Rear-Admiral PORTER had assembled at the mouth of Red River, a formidable fleet of iron-clad vessels and of light-draught wooden boats for coöperation with the army, and was there joined by a portion of Major-Gen. SHERMAN'S force in transports, under the command of Gen. A. J. SMITH.

The joint forces moved up the river on the 12th of March, to form a junction with Major-Gen. BANKS at Alexandria. In their progress some of the vessels branched off into the Atchafalaya, while the main portion continued up Red River. The rebels were driven in turn from Simmsport and Fort DeRussy, the latter falling again into our possession, with its guns and munitions of war and a few prisoners. Some of the fleetest vessels were dispatched to Alexandria, with the hope of cutting off the rebels in their retreat, but without success. That place was occupied by our forces, and about the 1st of April, both army and navy commenced to move up the river toward Shreveport. A part only of the naval force could proceed further up the river than Alexandria, and it was with difficulty they reached that point. But the assistance of the gunboats was so essential to success, that some risks had to be taken, and extraordinary exertions were made to pass the vessels over the falls, so as to give the required coöperation. Main force had to be used to haul the gunboats. But Grand Ecore was reached without accident, and occupied without opposition. There were at this time indications of the usual rise of the season in the river, and everything promised success. Twenty-three heavy guns had been captured from the rebels since the entry into that river. Springfield landing had been designated as the point for the next junction of the coöperating forces, and it was reached at the appointed time, three days after leaving Ecore, by six gunboats and twenty heavy transports. Here they learned that the army under Gen. BANKS had met a reverse, and was falling back to Pleasant Hill, some distance below. Rear-Admiral PORTER was therefore compelled to turn back, with the full knowledge that in retracing his steps he would be interrupted at every assailable point. The rebels, flushed with their success against the army, availed themselves of every opportunity which offered for harrassing the gunboats and transports.

The cavalry and artillery, taking advantage of the winding stream, moved rapidly from point to point, attacking on every available occasion. But the gunboats successfully fought their way, and from time to time repelled their assailants with terrible slaughter.

On the 14th of April Rear-Admiral PORTER got back to Grand Ecore, where he found the vessels which he had left at that point still detained above the bar. The river, instead of rising as customary at this season, had fallen during his absence. The army was preparing to move back upon Alexandria, the water having so receded that there was little hope of getting the vessels out, and destruction apparently awaited the best portion of the squadron. But, in the words of the Admiral, "Providence provided a man for the occasion." Lieut.-Col. JOSEPH BAILEY, Acting Engineer of the Nineteenth Army Corps, an intelligent and efficient officer, devised a plan for the construction of a series of dams across the rocks at the falls; thus by artificial means to supply that which Nature withheld—a sufficient depth of water for the passage of the vessels. Extraordinary as was the project, and received with incredulity, the mind that conceived it was enabled to carry it into successful execution. Men were set to work; wood-cutters collected; quarries opened; and, after some weeks, the undertaking was accomplished. The dams were built, the vessels passed safely over the falls to the delight of the assembled army and navy, who had mutually participated in the work, and on the 16th of May Rear-Admiral PORTER had the satisfaction of announcing that the fleet was relieved from danger. There is probably in naval history no other instance of such peril and difficulty so successfully and skillfully surmounted.

Congress very appropriately acknowledged the meritorious services of Lieut.-Col. BAILEY on this occasion, and they have been still further recognized by his promotion.

Interesting details of this and minor expeditions on the Washita, Arkansas, Black, and Yazoo rivers, will be found in the official appendix to this report.

Rear-Admiral PORTER, having been for nearly two years on arduous and exhausting duty in this command, received leave to return east in the summer, and was subsequently detached in order to take command of the North Atlantic squadron. Capt. A. M. PENNOCK, senior officer on the station, was left in charge. On the 1st of November Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE assumed command of the Mississippi squadron, and entered on the discharge of his duties

POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

The limits of the Potomac flotilla embrace also the waters of the Rappahannock, and at present and during the year have been under the command of Commander FOXHALL A. PARKER. Upon the flotilla has devolved the duty of arresting the contraband trade attempted to be carried on across the Potomac from Virginia with the lower counties of Maryland, and extending from Alexandria to Chesapeake Bay, including the bay itself. It has also been necessary to patrol and guard the Rappahannock. The small craft, which are the vehicles of this traffic, and adapted to it, are well calculated to elude detection. Those engaged in it are reckless, unscrupulous and unprincipled, so that on no station are greater vigilance and more unceasing watchfulness required than on the part of the officers and men of the flotilla. It is scarcely possible to wholly prevent this species of illicit traffic and blockade-running. With so long a line of communication to be patrolled, opportunities will sometimes be found by the contrabandists, who are ever on the watch, and who are aided by sympathizing associates on either shore, to elude detection and capture. Numbers have, however, been captured during the year while in transit; others have been ferreted out, and their boats have been destroyed.

At all times and on all occasions the flotilla has given its active and willing coöperation to the military movements. While the army was in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh last Spring and Summer, the services of the smaller steamers on the Rappahannock were efficient and invaluable. They opened communication with the military forces, cleared large numbers of torpedoes from the river, drove the rebels from its banks, convoyed transports with troops and supplies going to the army, and returning with the wounded and sick from the battlefield. The vessels which are employed in this service are of light draught, and their construction is necessarily slight, consequently those who serve on board of them in a hostile country are exposed to more than ordinary peril. But whether in clearing the banks of the Rappahannock of sharpshooters, or removing from its bed dangerous torpedoes, no less daring and energy have been exhibited than by others in vessels of larger proportions and with greater protection.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

There has been no material change in the strength of this squadron within the past year. The new steamer *Wateree* joined it, and orders have been given detaching the *Narragansett* and ordering her to the Atlantic States.

Acting Rear-Admiral CHARLES H. BELL, having had command of the squadron for three years, has been recently relieved by Acting Rear-Admiral GEORGE F. PEARSON; the transfer took place at Panama, on the 25th of October.

No hostile craft has made its appearance in the Pacific, and our commerce has been carried on in its usual channels without interruption, other than that necessarily caused by the measures of foreign Powers in an attitude of hostility toward each other.

The blockade of Mexican ports on the Pacific by the French fleet rendered it important for Acting Rear-Admiral BELL to remain several months in that quarter with his flag-ship, in order to look after the interests of the United States. An exception in favor of the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, made in the declaration of blockade, gave them the continued use of the harbor of Acapulco as an intermediate depot, and the presence of the flag-ship, or some other one of the vessels at that port, has aided in giving protection to the property of the company against the acts of lawless persons, and inspired those on board the steamers with a feeling of security from assaults of insurgent cruisers from seaward.

About the middle of April Acting Rear-Admiral BELL proceeded from Acapulco to Panama, and thence to Callao, at which port he arrived on the 25th of May, 1864.

Difficulties had arisen between Peru and Spain, which resulted in the seizure, by the naval squadron of the latter, of the Chincha Islands, and it was essential that our extensive fleet of guano vessels frequenting that quarter should have within reach an armed vessel for their own country to give aid and security in the event of unnecessary interruption of their interests. The threatening attitude of these two Powers induced Acting Rear-Admiral BELL to remain with the flagship at Callao, from May, until the 5th of October. The remaining vessels of the squadron have visited the Mexican and Central American ports, and it is not known that they have failed in any respect to respond to all proper appeals of our countrymen for aid and encouragement, or to observe and scrupulously regard the rights of, and courtesies due to, friendly nations.

Rumors or reports of a rebel privateer fitting out at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, drew to that quarter the United States steamer *Narragansett* from San Francisco. The probability of such a scheme being carried into effect was ascertained to be not greater than that which had but a short time previously drawn the United States steamer *Saginaw* to that locality. After cruising, therefore, a short time in the Straits of Fuca and Puget's Sound, and receiving the friendly assurances of Her Britannic Majesty's authorities, that every effort would be made to discountenance and arrest any proposed violation of neutrality, the *Narragansett* returned to San Francisco.

WEST INDIA SQUADRON.

The West India squadron, as an organization, has been discontinued. Acting Rear-Admiral JAMES L. LARDNER, who had command of it at the date of my last annual report, arrived at Hampton Roads, in the *Powhatan*, on the 3d of October, in pursuance of orders of the department.

The principal objects for which this squadron was created had ceased to be prominent, and the chief duties originally assigned to it have been transferred to the East Gulf Squadron. There have been no depredations committed in that quarter during the past year. The vessels of the squadron have, in turn, given safe convoy to the California steamers over the most exposed section of their route. This convoy has been since, when expedient, extended over the entire route, by detailing an armed vessel to accompany each steamer.

PIRATICAL CRUISERS.

The three English-built piratical cruisers which, under the rebel flag, have, during the last two years, roamed the seas, robbing and destroying our merchantmen, shunning all armed antagonists, and have found refuge and protection, and too often supplies and other assistance in neutral ports, have terminated their predatory career. Their unrestrained warfare has undoubtedly had the effect of diminishing American tonnage, and caused a transfer of American shipping to English and other flags. Whether the maritime nations of the world will be ultimately benefited by this policy of fostering rebel belligerents may well be doubted. We have been compelled to encounter it as one of the incidents of this extraordinary and unnatural conflict. While notoriously engaged in plunder and in the wanton destruction of our merchant sailing ships, these English-built, and almost exclusively English-manned, rovers have never, during their entire piratical career, and of all of their many captures on various seas, sent in for adjudication and condemnation a single ship or cargo. The less bulky and more valuable portions of their robberies were taken on board the corsairs to be sold or covertly transferred in neutral ports, while the stolen chronometers and a few memorioes were retained as memorials of their achievements. All else was destroyed.

The *Alabama*, eluding our naval vessels at the Cape of Good Hope and Straits of Sunda, after committing sundry devastations, returned westward and proceeded to the French port of Cherbourg. Information of her arrival was communicated to Capt. WINSLOW, of the *Kearsarge*, then at Flushing, who at once proceeded off the harbor, and at 10:20 A. M., on Sunday, June 19, the *Alabama* was discovered standing out, accompanied by a French iron clad steamer and the English yacht *Deerhound*. When the *Alabama* was descried the *Kearsarge* was about three miles from the entrance of the harbor, and to avoid any question as to the line of jurisdiction, as well as to draw the *Alabama* off shore, so that if disabled she could not flee in for protection, the *Kearsarge* stood to seaward until she had attained the distance of about seven miles from the shore. At 10:50 she came quick about and approached the *Alabama*, and at 10:57 the *Alabama* commenced the action with her starboard broadside at one thousand yards range. At 11 the fire was returned by the *Kearsarge*, and the vessels came fairly into action at about nine hundred yards distance.

Capt. WINSLOW says it was soon apparent that SEMMES did not seek close action, and fears were entertained that after some fighting he would make for the shore. To defeat this, Capt. WINSLOW determined to keep full steam on, run under the stern of the *Alabama*, and rake: but the *Alabama*, by sheering and keeping her broadside to the *Kearsarge*, was forced with a full head of steam into a circular track.

On the seventh rotation, the *Alabama* headed for the shore, disabled and at the mercy of the *Kearsarge*. A few well-directed shots brought down her flag, a white one was displayed, and the fire of the *Kearsarge* was reserved. In about two minutes, the *Alabama* again opened fire. The *Kearsarge* replied, steamed ahead, and laid across the bows of the *Alabama* for raking. The fire of the *Kearsarge* being again reserved, boats were lowered, and an officer in one of them came alongside at 12:10, and surrendered the *Alabama*, which he said was in a sinking condition, and at 12:24 she went down.

The launch and second cutter of the *Kearsarge*, the only boats not disabled, were sent to receive the officers and crew of the sinking vessel, and Capt. WINSLOW requested the *Deerhound*, which came alongside, to assist in the rescue. Two pilot-boats were also engaged in picking up the crew. Six officers and sixty-four men were brought on board the *Kearsarge*. At 3,10 the *Kearsarge* let go her anchor in seven fathoms water.

The *Alabama* is reported to have discharged three hundred and seventy or more shot and shell in this engagement, but inflicted no serious damage on the *Kearsarge*. Thirteen or fourteen took effect in and about the hull, and sixteen or seventeen about the masts and rigging.

The *Kearsarge* fired one hundred and seventy-three projectiles, of which one alone killed and wounded eighteen of the crew of the *Alabama*, and disabled one of her guns.

Three persons were wounded on the *Kearsarge*. The number of killed and wounded on the *Alabama* is unknown. Seventeen of the wounded, two of them in a dying condition, were brought on board the *Kearsarge*. One hundred and fifteen officers and men of the *Alabama's* crew reached the shores of England and France.

The battery of the *Kearsarge* consisted of seven guns, viz.: two 11-inch, one 30-pounder rifle, and four light 32-pounders. That of the *Alabama* consisted of eight guns—one heavy 68-pounder, of 9,000 pounds weight; one 100-pounder rifle and six heavy 32 pounders. In the engagement, the *Alabama* fought seven guns and the *Kearsarge* five.

This has been the only fair and open sea fight which our naval men have been able to secure, as yet, during the war; and it occurred in the English Channel, in sight of the two great maritime Powers of Europe. In size, armament and complement of men, the combatants were as near equal, perhaps, as could have been arranged. Most of the crew of the *Alabama* were Englishmen, and the gunners admitted to have been picked men of Her Majesty's gunnery ship *Excellent*.

Some latent remains of pride which belong to the profession, and which animated his earlier and more honorable life while sailing under the American flag, undoubtedly had an influence in inducing the pirate commander to meet a naval antagonist, after his long career of robbery and plunder of unarmed vessels, in the vain hope that it might, if successful, restore to him some portion of the respect he had forfeited, and at the same time relieve him of some of the debasement he has never ceased to feel, even when applauded by those foreign partisans who hated the country he had deserted. But the same dishonor marked his conduct on this occasion as during his whole ignoble career. Before leaving Cherbourg he deposited the chronometer and other trophies of his robberies on shore. When beaten and compelled to surrender, he threw overboard the sword that was no longer his own, and abusing the generous confidence of his brave antagonist he stole away in the English tender, whose owner proved himself, by his conduct, a fit companion for the dishonored and beaten corsair.

Having surrendered, he cannot relieve himself of his obligations as a prisoner of war until he shall be regularly exchanged. He, and each of his surviving officers and crew, whether received upon the *Kearsarge* or the *Deerhound*, are, and will be, held to be prisoners of war, and amenable to the laws which govern civilized communities. A predatory rover may set the laws of nations, as well as those of his own country, at defiance, but in doing so he must abide the consequences.

The *Florida* originally sailed from England under the name of *Oreto*, and under that name she was, on reaching Nassau, brought before the court, through the efforts of the American Consul, who was satisfied that she was in the rebel interest and intended as a rebel cruiser. The neutral authorities decided in favor of the vessel, which was permitted to proceed. Leaving Nassau, she went to Green Cay, where she received on board the armament sent out for her from England, ran into Mobile, changed her name to *Florida*, and has since, fleeing from all naval vessels, carried on predatory war on American commerce, capturing and destroying unarmed merchantmen, without ever sending in a vessel for adjudication.

In February last, availing herself of a dark night, she escaped from Brest, eluding the *Kearsarge*, which was off that port. In June she visited the neutral port of St. George's, Bermuda, and remained there nine days, receiving all the coal and supplies necessary for a long piratical cruise. Leaving St. George's on the 27th of that month, she remained outside, but in sight, for three or four days, boarding all vessels that approached the island. On the 10th of July she captured the *Electric Spark*, near her; but she escaped, and was next heard from at Teneriffe, on the 4th of August. Subsequently, entering the Bay of San Salvador, Brazil, she encountered the steamer *Wachusett*, commanded by Commodore COLLINS, to whom she surrendered, and by whom she was brought, in a leaky and dilapidated condition, to Hampton Roads. Here, while at anchor, an army transport came in collision with the shattered vessel, which sunk in a few days after near the wreck of the *Cumberland*.

The *Georgia*, another English-built naval vessel, which cruised under the rebel flag, repaired to Cherbourg in February, and thence proceeded to the Mersey, where she changed owners. Her armament was removed from her, and she left Liverpool for Lisbon. On the 15th of August, Commodore T. T. CRAVEN, of the *Niagara*, fell in with her in latitude

39° 16′ north, longitude 9° 39′ west, sailing under the English flag. Commodore CRAVEN took possession of the vessel as a lawful prize, and putting a prize crew on board of her, he sent her to the United States.

The *Tallahassee*, an English-built blockade runner from Liverpool, which port she left in the early part of the spring under the name of the *Atlanta*, was engaged in violating the blockade, running between Bermuda and Wilmington. I am not aware that any valid transfer of ownership of this vessel has ever taken place, but am induced to believe she is now, while depredating on our commerce, registered as a British vessel in the custom house at Liverpool. Whatever may be the fact in that particular, this English-built neutral vessel, which had been previously engaged in the nonentral employment of carrying supplies to the rebels who are waging war upon our government, came out of Wilmington early in August, armed, officered, and manned for predatory warfare, and under the command of J. T. Wood, formerly of our navy, commenced the piratical work of destroying peaceful merchant ships, robbing them of money and other valuables, and retaining as trophies of his heroism the stolen chronometers. Information of the operations of this vessel reached the department on the 12th of August, and orders were immediately sent for all the available vessels within convenient distance to start at once in pursuit. Several vessels proceeded to sea that evening, and within forty-eight hours sixteen vessels from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Newport, and Hampton Roads were in search of her. But she reached Halifax in safety. Instead of remaining there nine days, getting supplies, as did the *Florida* at Bermuda, the authorities would permit her to receive only a limited quantity of coals, and she was therefore but a short time in that port. The *Tuscarora* arrived in pursuit of her a few hours after her departure. She was at last accounts in Wilmington.

THE NAVAL FORCES.

The subjoined statements present a general exhibit of the navy, including vessels under construction on the 1st of December, 1861, with a comparative statement of the navy in December, 1863 and 1864.

A tabular statement is appended of the number of naval vessels, of every class, that have been constructed, or in the course of construction, since March 4, 1861.

General exhibit of the navy, including vessels under construction, Dec., 1864.

No. of Vessels.	Description.	No. of guns.	No. of tons.
113	Screw steamers especially constructed for naval purposes	1,426	160,221
52	Paddle-wheel steamers especially constructed for naval purposes	524	51,878
71	Iron-clad vessels	275	30,596
149	Screw steamers purchased, captured, &c., fitted for naval purposes	614	60,380
174	Paddle-wheel steamers purchased, captured, &c., fitted for naval purposes	521	78,762
112	Sailing vessels of all classes	850	69,649
671	Total	4,610	510,306

Compaaative Statement of the Navy, December, 1863 and 1864.

No. of Vessels.	Description.	No. of Guns.	No. of Tons.
671	Total Navy, December, 1864	4,610	510,306
588	Total Navy, December, 1863	4,443	467,967
83	Actual increase for the year	167	42,429
26	Total losses by shipwreck, in battle, capture, &c., during the year	146	13,084
109	Actual addition to the Navy from December, 1863, to December, 1864	313	55,513

Vessels Constructed for the Navy since March 4, 1861.

No	Description.	Guns	Tonnage.
7	Screw sloop Ammonoosuc class, 17 to 19 guns, 3,213 to 3,713 tons each	121	23,637
1	Screw sloop Idaho, 8 guns and 2,638 tons	8	2,638
8	Screw sloops, spar deck, Java class, 25 guns and 3,177 tons each	209	25,416
2	Screw sloops, spar deck, Hassalo class, 25 guns and 3,365 tons each	50	6,730
10	Screw sloops, clippers, single deck, Contoocook class, 13 guns and 2,348 tons each	130	23,480
4	Screw sloops, Kearsarge class, 6 to 12 guns, and averaging 1,023 tons each	40	4,092
6	Screw sloops, Shenandoah class, 8 to 16 guns and 1,367 to 1,533 tons each	74	8,584
2	Screw sloops, Ossipee class, 10 to 13 guns and 1,240 tons each	23	2,480
8	Screw sloops, Seraps class, 12 guns and 1,380 tons each	96	11,040
4	Screw sloops, Kenaca class, 8 guns and 831 to 900 tons each	32	3,462
8	Screw sloops, Nipsic class, 7 to 12 guns and 593 tons each	71	4,744
23	Screw gunboats, Unadilla, 4 to 7 guns and 507 tons each	123	11,661
9	Screw tugs, Pinta class, 2 guns and 350 tons each	18	3,150
2	Screw tugs, Pilgrim class, 2 guns and 170 tons each	4	340
13	Paddle-wheel steamers, double-enders, Octorara class, 7 to 11 guns, and 730 to 955 tons eabh	98	11,024
26	Paddle-wheel steamers, double-enders, Sassacus class, 10 to 14 guns and 974 tons each	272	25,324
7	Paddle-wheel steamers, of iron, double-enders, Mohongo class, 10 guns and 1,030 tons each	70	7,220
1	Paddle-wheel steamer, of iron, double-ender, Waterce, 12 guns and 974 tons	12	974
111	Total	1,442	175,986
	IRON-CLAD VESSELS.		
2	Sea-going casemated vessels, Dunderberg and New-Ironsides	28	8,576
3	Sea-going turret vessels, Puritan, Dictator and Roanoke	12	9,733
4	Double-turret vessels, Kalamazoo class, 4 guns and 3,200 tons each	16	12,800
4	Double-turret vessels, Monadnock class, 4 guns and 1,564 tons each	16	6,256
1	Double turret vessel, Onondaga, 4 guns and 1,250 tons	4	1,250
4	Double-turret vessels, Winnebago class, 4 guns and 970 tons each	16	3,880
8	Single turret vessels, Canonicus class, 2 guns and 1,034 tons each	16	8,272
9	Single-turret vessels, Passaic class, 2 to 4 guns and 844 tons each	21	7,596
20	Single-turret vessels, Yazoo class, 1 to 2 guns and 614 tons each	35	12,280
2	Single-turret vessels, Sandusky and Marietta, 2 guns each	4	953
3	Single-turret vessels, Ozark, Neosho and Osage, 2 to 7 guns each	13	1,624
2	Casemated vessels, Tuscumbia and Chillicothe, 5 and 3 guns respectively	8	768
62		189	73,988
203	Total	1,631	249,974

The foregoing tabular statement exhibits the number and description of vessels that have been constructed, or put in the course of construction, for the navy, since the institution of active measures for the suppression of the rebellion. Some of them have been built by contract; others by the Government, in the several navy-yards. If we add to the number those constructed under similar circumstances, and within the same period, that have been lost by shipwreck, in battle, &c., viz.; the sloops *Housatonic* and *Adirondack*, and the iron-clads *Monitor*, *Weehawken*, *Keokuk*, *Indianola*, and *Tecumseh*, the aggregate would be 210 vessels, 1,675 guns, and 256,755 tons.

Picket-boats, and small craft built for especial purposes, are not embraced in this statement.

CONSTRUCTION OF NAVAL VESSELS.

At the commencement of the rebellion the navy consisted of sailing vessels, a few paddle-wheel steamers, and screw vessels with auxiliary steam-power. Among the latter, the principal and most important were the steam frigates, which, on account of their great draught of water, were unsuitable for any other purpose than that of cruisers on foreign stations as flag-ships, for which indeed they were intended. These vessels had been built to meet the conditions of the day; some of them, the *Mississippi* for instance, had been in service more than twenty years. When constructed, the principal object in view was armament, not speed, and they were equal, if not superior, to the vessels of other naval Powers. For attacks on forts, when accessible to naval attacks, or to protect troops in landing, they can still render service. Time was required to repair and place in proper condition such of these vessels as were dismantled, and also those which were recalled from service abroad. The sailing men-of-war had become useless for fighting purposes. In the emergency that devolved upon it at the beginning of hostilities, the department resorted to the commercial marine, and purchased every available merchant steamer that could advantageously be converted into a naval vessel, and be used to enforce the blockade.

The want of a class of small, heavily-armed, propeller vessels was felt, and the department immediately proceeded, on its own responsibility, and without any appropriation or authorization by Congress, to contract for the construction of twenty-three gunboats, of which the *Unadilla*, *Pionola* and *Wissahickon* may be taken as the type. Some of these vessels were afloat, armed and manned within four months from the date of contract, and participated in the attack on Port Royal; others took part on the lower Mississippi in passing the forts and in capturing New-Orleans. These gunboats continue to maintain a good reputation, and their steam machinery gives satisfaction. Well adapted as they are for guarding our coast, a larger description was needed for ocean service, and four vessels of the class of the *Ossipee*, mounting each two guns of eleven inches, were built. There were, also, four vessels of slightly less tonnage constructed, carrying the same armament, of which the *Kearsarge* is the type. The *Shenandoah* is the type of six vessels, mounting each three eleven-inch guns, all of which sustain a high reputation. The heavy guns mentioned constitute the principal armament of the several classes named, but they each have in addition from two to six guns of less calibre. All of these vessels are screw steamers, suitable for sea cruising: but for shallow sounds and bays, the rivers and bayous, often narrow and tortuous, another and different class, drawing less water, was found to be necessary, and for them competitog was invited. To turn in these frequently restricted channels is difficult, sometimes impossible, and the necessities of the case suggested the principal of a fighting vessel with a double bow and rudder at each end. Twelve paddle-wheel steamers constructed on this principle were built, some in the navy-yards and others by contract. The *Port Royal* and the *Sonoma* are types of this class. An additional number, amounting to twenty-seven, of these double-bowed paddle-wheel vessels have been built, almost all of them by contract. The *Sassacus*, which was distinguished in the attack on the rebel ram in Albemarle Sound, the *Metacomet*, conspicuous in Mobile Bay, and the *Eutaw*, are types of these vessels. Eight of this class are built or building of iron, and will have strength sufficient for sea service as well as for inland waters. One of them, the *Wateree*, sent round Cape Horn, reached San Francisco in September last, and is on duty in the Pacific.

In order to have armed vessels suitable for naval operations on the Mississippi and its tributaries, the Department invited plans and propositions from shipbuilders and others acquainted with those waters, and the vessels built on those rivers have been chiefly from the plans submitted by parties thus invited. Two of these vessels, built at St. Louis, participated in the action with the rebel ram *Tennessee*, and have done good service in Mobile Bay.

The entire class of monitor or turreted vessels has been brought into existence during this war, and the coast and harbor iron-clads have been serviceable in James River, at Charleston, and at Mobile. Modifications and improvements have been made in this class of armored vessels.

The pressure for iron-clads of light draught, which could ascend the rivers and penetrate the sounds and bays along our coast, was felt to be a necessity. The operations of our armies in the vicinity of the inland water and adjacent to the rivers required the constant presence of gunboats. But the men thus employed, as well as the magazines and machinery of the vessels are exposed, especially in the narrow streams with high and wooded banks. Some vessels, and not a few valuable lives, have been lost by these exposures, and in order to afford all possible protection to the gallant men who encounter these dangers, the Department considered it a duty to provide armored vessels of light draught for their security. Contracts were entered into for the construction of twenty vessels on the monitor principle, each to carry two 11-inch guns, in order to be efficient, and to draw seven feet of water.

It was ascertained, however, when the first two approached completion, that their draft of water was more than was intended. The heavy armor and the two 11-inch guns, with the machinery to give them proper speed, involved the necessity of enlarging the capacity of each of them. When making these necessary alterations, it was deemed advisable, under applications from some of the commanders of squadrons for boats that should present but a small rise above the surface of the water, to dispense with the turrets in five of these light-draft vessels, with a view to special operations. The remaining fifteen were ordered to be enlarged by raising their decks, thereby giving them additional tonnage and greater draft and making them more efficient, but in other respects carrying out the original design. This work is now being performed, and most of the vessels are near completion.

The exigencies of the times and the necessities of the war have stimulated the inventive faculties of our countrymen to vast improvements in vessels, in engines, in ordnance and projectiles. That in some instances they are not at first entirely successful is not surprising. Mistakes and even failures will occur. In nearly every class of vessels that have been built, and especially those that are armored, more or less alterations have been found necessary while they were being constructed. Only two of the monitor class of vessels, the *Dictator* and *Puritan*, are proposed for sea-service. Their success, of which the inventor and builder is sanguine, is among the experiments that the period and the exigencies of the country have imposed upon the department.

Four turreted vessels have been built in the navy-yards, of wood, and cased with iron—differing therefrom in the original monitors, which are exclusively of iron. One of them, the *Monadnock*, now in commission, has performed her trips from Boston to Hampton Roads with entire satisfaction, giving assurance that this experiment, deviating, in essential respects, from others, is likely to be successful. The draught of water of the *Monadnock* is twelve feet, and with two independent screws she has a speed of ten knots. Four other similar vessels, of a still more formidable and invulnerable character, are building.

The only sea-going iron-clad ships, besides the two turreted vessels already mentioned, are the *New Ironsides*, built in 1862; the *Roanoke*, one of the old frigates which has been armored, and the *Dunderberg*, a casemate vessel. For this vessel the contractor has promised a speed of fifteen knots at sea.

The department has, on several occasions, invited propositions for iron, sea-going, armored ships, but Congress having declined to make the necessary appropriations, no measures have been taken for their construction.

The vessels recently built, and at present constructing in the navy yards, are of wood, the smaller class of them being gunboats, eight of which are of the class of the *Nepsic*, 600 tons, mounting one heavy pivot and four broadside guns. There are four of the class of the *Nantucket*, of 900 tons, mounting one heavy pivot, with six broadside guns. In addition to these there are four vessels of the class of the *Algona*, with a tonnage of 1,350 tons, and proportionate armament. All of these vessels have very considerable steam-power, and will, as some of them have already proved, be efficient cruisers at sea.

The immediate wants of the blockade having been supplied by the vessels built and altered in the navy-yards, and by purchase of the best merchant steamers capable of bearing heavy armament, the attention of the department has been bestowed on larger and more imposing ships, such as would be formidable not only for home defence but for foreign service. The position and influence of a nation among the great commercial and maritime powers of the world are to a great extent dependent on its naval ability. Limited appropriations have already been made by Congress for vessels of this character. Each succeeding year of this war has produced from foreign shipyards steamers of greater speed to run the blockade, and the reliable preventive of this illicit trade must be found in vessels of increased steam power. By making them of sufficient size they will be formidable, not only to neutral violators of our laws, but to any enemy. Of the vessel on which some sacrifice of armament has been made to obtain speed there are seven building, three of which are already launched, and the others will soon be ready. Two of these vessels are being built by contract, and five in the navy-yards. This class of vessels is represented by the *Ammonoosuc* and the *Chattanooga*. There are also in progress of construction twenty vessels with steam machinery of rather less power, but which are to be much more heavily armed. Ten of these, of the class of the *Illinois*, the *Guerriere* and the *Java*, have covered gun-decks, and will carry twenty heavy guns. Two will have a plating of thin iron as a protection from shells. The remaining ten, of the class of the *Contoocook* and *Manitou*, building in the navy-yards, are of less size, but with equal machinery, and intended for greater speed. As all of them will be provided with masts and sails, they can be cruising vessels and used on foreign stations.

STEAM MACHINERY.

As our navy has become not only exclusively a steam navy, but a very large one, with an enormous consumption of coal and great expenditure for the construction and repair of machinery, it becomes a matter of the first consequence that only the best machinery be obtained for it. This problem is one of very difficult, costly, and slow solution. The great maritime countries of England and France have not yet solved it, either in the commercial or war marine, and at this hour the best authorities do not agree upon it. So many conditions enter into the problem that as prominence is given more or less to one or the other different conclusions are reached. It is evident that as the question is purely a practical one, it can only be answered by extensive experience and accurate observations. Mindful of the importance of this matter, the department, notwithstanding the great pressure upon its resources by the war, has kept it in view and promoted by every means the acquisition of the necessary information. The proportions of hulls have been varied with a view to determine the relative development of speed in proportion to given power; machinery has been constructed upon different types and systems, and the department has encouraged all offers from citizens, as well as from its own officers, to build new machinery that gave promise of improvement. The navy at this moment contains marine machinery on an extensive scale of every kind; their results are in its log-books, from which can be determined their various merits, both for general service and for particular applications.

In the new screw gunboats machinery has been used designed by CORLESS, of Providence, R. I.; J. ERICSSON, of New-York; WILLIAM WRIGHT, of WOODRUFF & BEACH's establishment at Hartford; MERRICK & SONS, of Philadelphia, and the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the department. This was competitive machinery to be of equal power propelling the same hull.

In the double-bowed paddle-wheel steamers machinery has been employed designed by MERRICK & SONS, of Philadelphia; by E. N. DICKERSON, and by the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

In the large sloops-of-war, of three thousand tons and over, competitive machinery is being placed by the above parties, and by J. ERICSSON.

In the frigates and sloops of the old navy, and in some of those built during the early part of the present Administration, machinery was employed designed by most of the principal establishments in the country. The Fulton Iron Works and Morgan Iron Works, of New-York; Messrs. WOODRUFF & BEACH, of Hartford, Connecticut; HARRISON LORING and the Atlantic WORKS, of Boston; MERRICK & SONS, of Philadelphia; the Vulcan Works, of Baltimore, and the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

In these vessels nearly every variety and type of engine, of valve-gear, of rate of expansion, of surface condenser, of screw propellor, and of boilers, have been thoroughly tested; but the results thus far show that the machinery designed by the Steam Engineering Bureau of the Department has not been surpassed, perhaps not equaled, by any of its competitors, while in many cases their results have been greatly below it.

In its iron-clads, the department has experimented by the construction of different classes and sizes, both in wood and iron, propelled by one screw and by two screws, working independently of each other. In its most recent constructions, of the *Miantonomah* class, a wooden vessel designed by the naval constructors, and built at the navy-yards, with Ericsson turrets, and machinery designed by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, a high rate of speed, perfect ventilation, impregnability, and the enormous battery of four 15-inch guns, have been combined in a vessel of the moderate size of 1,564 tons, drawing only twelve feet of water. These vessels are free from the disadvantage of fouling, which so greatly reduces the speed of iron ones.

Others of this type, but of increased tonnage, are in process of construction, to have still higher speed, and be adapted to coast service.

In the steamers bought from the commercial marine of the country, and in the captured blockade runners, now adapted for naval service, are to be found every variety of machinery, both screw and paddle-wheel, constructed either in this country or Great Britain. So far as the exigencies of the war would permit, the different types of machinery have been submitted to careful experiment to ascertain their relative merits. Nearly every variety of boiler and of expansive gear, of rate of expansion, and of saturated and superheated steam, has been made the subject of accurate experiment, and it is believed that the files of the department contain the latest and most reliable information on these subjects. A chief engineer of the navy has been sent to Europe to collect information on these topics in addition to the published accounts and official reports.

Nearly all the kinds of coal of the seaboard States have been the subject of careful experiment, with a view to ascertain their comparative value for naval purposes. A board of engineers has also experimented with petroleum as a substitute for coal in naval steamers.

As opinion appears to have settled upon the horizontal and the vertical tubular boilers, as the only ones proper for naval service, the department has one of each kind manufactured according to designs furnished by a board of nine engineers, employed in the principal private steam-engine manufacturing establishments of the country, and by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, for the purpose of accurate experiments, to determine their respective merits. These experiments will be of the most elaborate nature, and will, it is presumed, enable a choice to be made. They are now in progress.

A commission of nine, on practical engineering, has been appointed by the department, consisting of three from the Academy of Science, three from the Franklin Institute, and three on the part of the department—all eminent in physical science—to devise the proper apparatus, and make the necessary experiments therewith, to ascertain by practical results the economy of using steam with different degrees of expansion. These experiments, which are now in progress, will be as elaborate and as complete as it is possible to make them. And under the practical conditions of steam engineering, it is believed they will indisputably set at rest the amount of gain to be obtained from using steam with different measures of expansion, and also determine the relative merits of different kinds of valve gear, steam pressure, etc., besides settling many incidental questions of great importance.

Nothing has been left undone in the way of ascertaining and putting in use all valuable improvements in steam machinery, and no occasion neglected of experimentally determining the data necessary for correct opinion.

The competitive engines and boilers now under construction and trial furnish information which will be of great public utility.

NAVY-YARD FOR IRON VESSELS AND MACHINERY.

The introduction of steam as a motive power for naval vessels, is causing a revolution in maritime warfare which the ablest minds have long predicted would be the result of this agency, but which is not yet to its fullest extent appreciated. It changes the whole character of blockade, and in future wars it will be found that a few privateers by steam will harass or annihilate the commerce of the most powerful belligerent nations.

Our country has been compelled by this civil war to take the initiative in organizing a vast steam navy with which to establish and enforce the blockade of our whole coast from the Chesapeake Bay to the Rio Grande; and also to suppress the depredations of semi-privateers, built by skilled English mechanics in English ship-yards, and manned by Englishmen, which, under the rebel flag, have roved the ocean, destroying our merchant shipping, and have found refuge and supplies in English and neutral ports.

When hostilities commenced, our Government had provided no suitable navy-yard with machine-shops and foundries to manufacture the necessary machinery for our rapidly increasing and expanding navy; but the department was compelled to rely on the few private establishments, which it could divert from other engagements, for the immense work that was calling out the resources of the nation.

Great embarrassment was experienced in consequence of this neglect of the Government at the very commencement of the war, and although the naval service and the country are suffering constantly from this neglect, measures for the establishment of a suitable navy-yard for the construction and repair of iron vessels, their armature and steam machinery, are still delayed.

As early as March, 1862, and on several occasions since, I have had the honor to present my views to Congress on this subject. The earnestness and frequency with which it has been brought forward must find an apology in its great importance.

It has never been the purpose of the department, in any of its suggestions or recommendations, to increase the number of our navy-yards, nor to alter their local distribution. The yard which we now have at Philadelphia is altogether inadequate to our present or future wants. It was proposed, therefore, to substitute a new one on the Delaware, in the vicinity of Philadelphia. League Island, within the limits of that city, if adopted as a site, must gradually absorb the works at the present yard, which would then be discontinued.

All of our present navy yards, it will be remembered, were established for the construction and repair of wooden sailing vessels. Steam and armored vessels have superseced these, and the inability of our present establishments for the work imposed by this war has been the source of inexpressible anxiety, and often of great disappointment and public injury. To relieve the navy-yards from work which they have but limited means to execute, and to secure necessary repairs, the department has been compelled to establish stations for machinery, and means of refitment at Mound City, Memphis, New-Orleans, Ship Island, Pensacola, Key West, Port Royal, Beaufort, Norfolk, and Baltimore. But these and all the private establishments of the country, besides other calls upon them, have been insufficient to keep the present navy in necessary order, so that, if to the duty of blockading there were added ocean conflicts with a naval power by which our ships would be often disabled, the sad spectacle would be presented of our naval vessels laid up in time of war for want of a proper establishment with the shops and means to repair them.

Our country, whose strength and power among nations must ever be identified with and maintained by its navy, and which possesses in such abundance the means of creating and sustaining one, has not, in all the navy-yards combined, the appliances possessed by single establishments in England and France. Were there outside of our navy-yards establishments to perform promptly the requisite work in time of war, I should not at this time again press the subject of a navy-yard for iron work for the consideration of construction of vessels upon the department has our authorities. But although zealously seconded in its efgenerally been ably and forts by private contractors, yet the fact that there is no customer but the Government for much of this heavy class of iron work, forbids us to expect that individual enterprise will be prepared to execute it without full remuneration for all the outlay for shops, tools and machinery which may be required in preparation. Besides this, unlimited time is taken by them for the completion of the work. It may be proper to mention, as an instance of the delay to which the government is subjected, that in October, 1862, contracts were made with a manufacturer of reputation and ability for making and setting up the turrets of the *Tonawanda* and *Maintonomah*, which were to have been completed in February, 1863, but they will probably not be finished until February, 1865, two years after the expiration of the time specified in the contract. At the commencement of

hostilities this department had equipped, and at its immediate disposal, three vessels of war. Those which were laid up, and those which were recalled from abroad, had to undergo extensive repairs, for which no provision had been made. The government has not even at this time an establishment where a shaft can be made for our steamers or a plate for our iron-clads. The frontage or wharfage at all our navy yards, so important for repairs, is less than is required at each of them.

Our next contest may be with a naval power which will attempt to direct upon our shores a course of operations similar to those which we have applied to the Southern coast for suppressing the rebellion. One yard, at least, where iron vessels, iron armor and iron shafting can be manufactured, is now imperatively necessary. Among the considerations that should control the selection of a site for such a yard and establishment, which shall become the depot for the materials collected in years of peace with which to build and repair our naval vessels, and where will be aggregated machinery and tools such as at present are not to be found in this country, and which, when once procured, could not, if destroyed, be easily or readily replaced, will be its absolute safety from attack by sea or land. So far as is possible, we should avail ourselves of natural advantages in obtaining the indispensable security for such an establishment, without depending entirely on fortifications and artificial means, which would be more costly than the Navy-yard itself.

The additional military defences of Portsmouth, England, rendered necessary by the proximity of that great naval station to the ocean, and its consequent assailability by modern ordnance, are now being constructed at an expense of $50 000 000.

A navy-yard, if we have one for naval iron work, should be established on fresh water, for this is essential to the preservation of iron vessels, which cannot be laid up in salt water during peace. Ready access to coal, iron and timber is also important, for these essential articles should be always available on the inland waters without exposure to an enemy by coastwise transportation. The vicinity of a large city where skilled artisans can be obtained without difficulty, and the facilities of markets and tenements are abundant, should be considered. A foundation of gravel would, for the purposes of machinery, be preferable to stone. An extensive water frontage must also be secured. For such a depot and establishment, where costly machinery and material would accumulate during years of peace, the advantages of an interior location are most manifest. These favorable conditions are to be obtained nowhere else so completely as on the Delaware River; and the position of League Island, within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, presents, probably, a stronger combination of the points that are necessary than any other location.

It is to be regretted that competition for supposed local benefits should interfere with, retard, and perhaps entirely defeat the Government in its efforts to secure so important a national establishment. If in such a conflict for sectional favor the country should lose forever the best situation for such a navy-yard and establishment, the result would be always deplored. The department has studiously avoided the controversy which has arisen in consequence of the efforts to secure a navy-yard at New-London, which is foreign to the question of enlarging or substituting a more commodious establishment at Philadelphia. A multiplicity of small yards, similar in character, crowded into one section of the country, was not the object or purpose of the department in the suggestions and recommendations which it has from time to time urged upon Congress. There are already three navy-yards east of the Hudson, and should Congress deem it advisable to add another to that section or elsewhere, it is to be hoped that such determination will not interfere with or prevent the Government from having a proper establishment for the construction of iron vessels, iron armor, and iron work of every description, for naval purposes, in the immediate vicinity of the iron and coal region of the more central portions of the Union. Such an establishment as the department has advised on the Delaware would not add to the number of yards, but would be a mere substitution, without one dollar's expense to the Government for land, of the more commodious and extensive grounds and water-front of League Island, in place of the present limited and restricted site at Philadelphia, which is wholly inadequate and insufficient for the purposes of a yard for even wooden ships.

Among the reasons which impel me again to introduce this subject and earnestly press it upon the immediate attention of Congress, is the fact that the great Pennsylvania Central Railroad has moved with a view of obtaining a portion of the least valuable part of League Island for a depot. The objections urged against that position for a navy yard, with its workshops, have no weight with this company, which requires shops and heavy work, and knows its own interest. Unless, therefore, this free gift of over six hundred acres of land, with a water front of twenty-three feet depth extending for more than two miles, within the limits of Philadelphia, should be accepted during the present session of Congress, it will probably pass in o private hands, and the most desirable and available position in this country for such a yard will be diverted to other purposes, and lost forever to the Government. As a measure of ordinary prudence is is most earnestly recommended that the offer of League Island be without delay accepted. When plans for its improvement shall be submitted, and an appropriation asked, with a view of transferring the works of the present yard to the new location, Congress can then exercise its discretion in determining the amount of expenditure proper for this purpose.

NAVY-YARD ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

By an act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, the Secretary of the Navy was "authorized and empowered to appoint a commission, consisting of one naval officer, one officer of the engineer corps, and one civilian, to select the most approved site for a navy-yard or naval station on the Mississippi River, or upon one of its tributaries, and to report to the next session of Congress." In pursuance of the authority conferred on me by this act, a commission has been constituted, and is now engaged in making the required examinations. Rear Admiral CHARLES H. DAVIS, who has had experience as commanding officer of the Mississippi Squadron, was appointed senior member of the commission. The Secretary of War having been requested to name a suitable officer of the engineer corps to be associated on this commission, and having named and detailed Lieut.-Col. A. H. BOWMAN for the purpose, that officer was appointed. GEORGE W. BLUNT, a civilian of nautical reputation and ability, of the city of New-York, is the third gentleman of the commission.

NAVAL RANK.

There is in the naval branch of the public service no rank corresponding with that of Lieutenant-General. Congress has established the grade of Rear-Admiral, which corresponds with that of Major-General, and it would be an act of recognition eminently deserved, and which would be fully appreciated by the gallant men of the navy, were Congress to authorize the appointment of a Vice-Admiral. Such honors and preferments stimulate heroes.

Among eminent Commanders in our naval service, of whom the nation may well be proud, we have one who, all will acknowledge, merits by his achievements as high rank as that of any naval officer in any country.

On the occasion of the recent brilliant victory in the bay of Mobile, more glorious, perhaps, in some of its incidents, even, than the memorable conflict that gave us the possession and ultimately restored the free navigation of the Mississippi, it was, beyond question, the spontaneous sentiment of the country, that the veteran hero who had illustrated our naval annals by these grand successes was worthy of the highest honors, and should be promoted to the highest naval rank. In recommencing, therefore, that the office of Vice-Admiral should be created, and the appointment conferred on Rear-Admiral DAVID G. FARRAGUT, I but respond, as I believe, to the voice and wishes of the naval service and of the whole country.

The attention of Congress, through the Naval Committee, has heretofore been called to the fact that the number of officers on the active list in the grades of Commodore, Captain, Commander and Lieutenant-Commander, is not equal to the number of vessels of the different rates required by law to be commanded by officers of these grades. A small increase was recommended, as well as an alteration in the law relative to filling vacancies in the grade of Admiral in time of peace. My letter on this subject, with the accompanying draft of a bill, making provision also for the incorporation into the regular service of a few volunteer officers who, by zeal, ability and service during the war, have merited this reward, will be found in the appendix to this report.

ENLISTMENT.

The enactments of the last session of Congress, in regard to substitutes, have been in their operation beneficial to the naval service, and in a great degree have corrected the unfortunate legislation of the preceding session. Not only the full complement of men required has entered the service, but a surplus of many thousands of landsmen have offered, who could not be received. But the want of seamen is still felt. Large numbers of that valuable class were induced to enter the army when high bounties were given to the soldiers and withheld from the sailors. Many thousand trained seamen, under those extraordinary inducements, enlisted in the army before the legislation for the two branches of the public service was equalized. Although the law now authorizes their transfer to the navy, a very considerable portion of them still remain in the army, where landsmen would be of equal service. Seamen are experts, and cannot be procured by draft, or secured for an emergency like the present, any more than engineers or accomplished gunnery officers.

Stimulated by patriotic impulses, men may volunteer to serve their country in any capacity, but they cannot be made available as seamen without training and experience at sea.

The organization of a man-of-war is very different from that of a merchant vessel. A first rate sailor will soon make himself at home on board any ship, but the division of duties—the system of petty officers—the exercise at quarters and in boats—the discipline, the observances, and the thorough and complete system of a man-of-war are unknown out of naval ships. There are no means by which to teach landsmen to become sailors except on shipboard, and there is difficulty in inducing native Americans to enter either the naval or merchant service. In other countries the field of adventure is restricted; here the avenues are many, besides ocean life. I am not aware that any State but Massachusetts has a nautical school. Encouragement is given to the young in every other calling; but the naval and merchant service, in time of peace, depend almost entirely upon the foreigners and the homeless for mariners to sail their ships. These men, who hardly touch the shores without finding themselves the victims of land-sharks, and who scarcely receive a thought in the vast and generous sanitary operations, put in motion by wealth and beneficent patriotism have enriched our country by their labors in commercial employments; and in danger, privation and hardship, have adhered with unwavering fidelity to the flag—never disappointing us, and never giving us defeat.

With a view of doing some measure of justice to this meritorious but too much neglected class, and as a preliminary step toward their elevation and usefulness, the *Sabine* has been fitted up for the purpose of a school-ship for boys. This is, in fact, a revival, with some modifications, of the apprentice system, which, while it was continued, worked beneficially for the sailor and the country. Some measures are requisite to elevate the condition and the character of this class now, when the sailor is neither flogged nor taught to become a drunkard—two important steps in the right direction toward making him a man to be trusted on shore as well as afloat.

Commencing as apprentices on the school-ship, it would be well to open to the sailor boy the way to promotion by giving him an opportunity, if he shall deserve it, of entering the Naval Academy. From among the apprentices on the school-ship, a selection of one-half of the midshipmen annually appointed might be made with great advantage to the service and the country. These apprentices, in their preliminary training on the school ship will have developed their capabilities and aptitude for the profession, and in transferring them to the academy, there will not be the manifold errors which attend so large a portion of those who are appointed under the present system. Were each Congressional District authorized to place two or more apprentices on the school-ship, and the annual selection of midshipmen, or one-half of the midshipmen, directed to be made from these apprentices, its effect would be most beneficent on the sailor, as well as the schools and the service. It would popularize the navy, and open to those who may have enlisted the highest positions and honors of the service.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Congress having by the act approved May 21, 1864, directed that "the United States Academy shall be returned to, and established at, the Naval Academy grounds in Annapolis, in the State of Maryland, before the commencement of the academic year 1865," it will be necessary that preparations should be commenced for putting the buildings and grounds in order as early in the ensuing Spring as the War Department can leave them. The school and the service will be benefited by having the institution permanently established, and when this is effected, it will be enabled to pursue its career under circumstances more favorable to the efficient training of the midshipmen.

The able superintendent, Commodore GEORGE S. BLAKE, has preserved his connexion with the school during its unsettled state, and its management, under many disadvantages, has been creditable to him and his associates.

CADET ENGINEERS.

Preliminary measures have been taken to carry into effect the law of the last session of Congress, authorizing the education at the Naval Academy of cadet engineers, to be selected from youths not over eighteen years of age, who shall have been engaged at least two years in the fabrication of steam machinery. A circular has been issued and printed in the papers of the great manufacturing cities, inviting applications in conformity to the law.

Before this plan shall be put in operation, it is respectfully submitted, in view of the radical changes which have been wrought by steam as a motive power for naval vessels, whether steam-engineering should not be made to constitute hereafter a necessary part of the education of all midshipmen, so that in our future navy every line-officer will be a steam-engineer, and qualified to have complete command and direction of his ship. Hereafter every vessel of war must be a steam vessel. Those designed for ocean service will be furnished with sails in order to economize fuel while cruising; the present and future navy will therefore combine sail and steam as motive power, and seamanship and steam-engine driving will each be necessary to make the finished professional officer. The officers to sail and navigate a ship and the officers to run the steam-engine are about equal in number.

The department is not aware that any line-officer, whatever attention may have been given by him to the theoretical study of steam, is yet capable of taking charge of an engine, nor are steam engine drivers capable of taking charge of a man-of-war, navigating her, fighting her guns, and preserving her discipline. When vessels were propelled exclusively by sails, there were but two officers, excepting in flagships, the surgeon and paymaster, who were not line-officers. But under the present naval system, a new and additional corps is introduced, as many steam engineers being required for a vessel as there are line-officers; and, while cruising under sail, or lying in port, or performing any duty when the engine is at rest, one-half of the officers are, by existing regulations, idle, and incapable of participating in duties that are often laborious and oppressive on the officers of the line, comparatively speaking. The engineers would willingly share these duties were they acquainted with them. But half the officers of a steamship cannot keep watch, cannot navigate her, cannot exercise the great guns or small arms, nor, except as volunteers under a line-officer, take part in any expedition against the enemy. On the other hand, the other half of the officers are incapable of managing the steam motive power, or of taking charge of the engine-room in an emergency, nor can the commander of a vessel, though carefully taught every duty of a sailor and drill officer, understand, of his own knowledge, whether the engineers and firemen are competent or not.

The remedy for all this is very simple, provided the principle were once recognized and adopted of making our officers engine drivers as well as sailors. It would not be expedient to interfere with the present status of line officers or engineers—the change would be too radical; but we should begin by teaching each midshipman to be able to discharge the duties of line officers and steam-engineers. To combine the two in one profession, so that officers so educated can take their watch alternately in the engine-room and on deck.

Objection may be made that the duties are dissimilar, and that steam-engine driving is a specialty. The duties are not more dissimilar than seamanship and gunnery. When seamanship was the only education given to an officer, it was not believed he could ever learn to teach sailors to drill, and a sergeant of marines performed the duty which is now so admirably discharged by the graduates of the Naval Academy. When gunnery became a specialty, it was inconsiderately and unwisely proposed to have a corps of ordnance officers educated upon the naval service, a separate organization, which should draw to itself the knowledge so necessary to each, and therefore proper to be distributed amongst all the officers.

Fortunately our naval officers are taught seamanship, gunnery and the infantry drill, and the service thereby saved from distinct organizations in these respects, which would inevitably have impaired its efficiency. It only remains to commence, at this time, and as preparatory to the future of the navy, to teach the midshipmen steam engineering, as applied to rounding the engine. This would be independent of the art of designing and constructing, which is purely a specialty, and now like necessary in the management and direction of the ship. And to this specialty, as a highly scientific body of officers, would the present corps of engineers be always required, as inspectors and constructors of machinery. With the adoption of the suggestions here made we shall in due time have a homogeneous corps of officers, who will be masters of the motive power of their ships to the future, as they have been of seamanship in the past. By this arrangement there will be to each ship double the number of officers capable of fighting and running the vessel without additional appointments or expense. Innumerable other advantages commend the plan as worthy of trial, and it is presented for favorable consideration. The work can be commenced and carried forward at the Naval Academy without any additional appropriation, and the authority of Congress is invoked in behalf of the suggestions here submitted.

PRIZES AND PENSIONS.

The number of vessels captured by the squadrons since the last annual report, and reported to the department prior to Nov. 1 is 324, classified as follows: Schooners, 105; steamers, 88; sloops, 40; brigs, 3; barks, 3; and 1 boats. 85. The total number of captures since the commencement of the rebellion is 1 379, viz: Schooners, 652; steamers, 207; sloops, 171; brigs, 33; barks, 29; ships, 15; yachts and small boats, 117.

The gross proceeds arising from the sale of condemned prize property amounts to $14 396,250 51; expenses, $1,237.153 96; leaving for distribution one-half to the captors, and one-half to the United States as a naval pension fund, $13,150,841 46.

Annexed to this report is a table giving the names of vessels captured, date of capture, name of capturing vessel, &c. Also, a list of cases already adjudicated, showing the gross proceeds of sale, the expense of condemnation, and the net amount for distribution.

A joint resolution of Congress, approved on the 1st of July last, authorized the Secretary of the Navy to invest so much of the naval pension fund as was not required for the immediate payment of pensions in the registered securities of the United States. Under the authority conferred upon me, I have invested five million dollars, as provided in the resolution, and on the 1st of January next, there will be the further sum of $2 000,000, which can be invested without interfering with the prompt payment of pensions. This amount will yield an annual income of $420,000, sufficient for the payment of the entire pension roll. It affords me no little gratification to be able to state, that our brave officers and seamen, besides realizing handsome sums for themselves, have created a fund, the income from which will, doubtless, be ample for the payment of the authorized pension to those who have been wounded, and to the widows and orphans of those who have been killed in the service, or died from disease contracted in the line of duty, without calling upon the national treasury.

The pens on roll on the 1st of November, 1864, was as follows:

769 invalids with pensions amounting to .....$5 ,401 10
810 widows and orphans amounting to 139,258 00
1,6 persons receiving a total amount of.....$144,659 10

In this connection I ask attention to the suggestions of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery relative to naval pensions. The act of Congress approved July 11, 1862, regulating pensions, makes no provision for the new grades of the navy—Rear-Admiral, Commodore, Lieutenant Commander, &c.—authorized by act of Congress on the 16 h of July of the same year. The act should be so revised as to include these grades, and it is suggested that a better adaptation of the amount of the pension to the responsibility of the officer might be advantageously made. The highest pay now authorized is thirty dollars per month, the family of a Captain receiving no more than the family of a Master-Commanding, and is a reduction of twenty dollars per month from the amount formerly paid. The act of Congress approved on the 4th of July last provides that a person in the "military service" who shall lose both feet shall receive a pension of $20 per month, and those who shall lose both hands $25 per month. As the law is construed not to include persons in the naval service, those who have suffered a similar loss in the navy continue to receive but eight or ten dollars per month—an inequality which it is believed was not intended. I suggest such changes in the law as will place the sailor upon the same footing as the soldier.

PRIZE LAW.

The seventh section of the act in relation to abandoned and captured property, approved July 2, 1864, reverses the law of prize as it stood prior to the present rebellion, and also as adjudged and applied since the commencement of the rebellion by the courts in their exercise of prize jurisdiction. It reverses also for the future the public policy of the country upon the subject, as manifested in the legislation of Congress both before the rebellion and since its commencement up to the date of this act.

This abrupt reversal of settled law and of public policy in regard to "property seized or taken upon any inland waters of the United States by the naval forces thereof," was not, I apprehend, well considered, and does not appear to have undergone discussion in either branch of Congress. Whether the words "no property seized or taken upon any inland waters of the United States by the naval forces thereof," comprehend not only cargoes, but vessels, may be questioned; but it can hardly be supposed that Congress intended to deny that naval vessels captured in naval conflict, as at New-Orleans, or Memphis, or in Mobile bay, are the legitimate subject of prize. The same is true also of transports, armed or unarmed, conveying the troops or munitions of an enemy, which may be captured. It seems improbable that to deprive such captures of the character of prize could have been deliberately intended.

Do the words "any inland waters of the United States" embrace the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, the Bay of Mobile and Lake Pontchartrain?

By the terms of this section the naval officer seizing or taking property has the option either to send it in to the courts or to turn it over under the act of March 12, 1861, to the Treasury agent. No one but the naval seizer has this option. All other persons must turn over their seizures to the Treasury agent. It is difficult to perceive the purpose for which this distinction is made. The property seized is either liable to capture and condemnation as prize, or it is not. If it be so liable, he is bound to send it to the prize court. Why, then, should he have an hority to turn it over to the Treasury agent? and if it be not so liable, way should the naval seizer alone be relieved from the obligation of sending it to the Treasury agent?

If it be the object of the section to take away the character of prize of war from all property which may be captured by naval forces on the inland waters of the United States, it is respectfully submitted whether its repeal is not demanded by the highest considerations of public policy. The inland waters of the United States constitute cruising stations of vast extent, and so situated as to be of supreme importance in the prosecution of this or, indeed, of any maritime war. These waters offer the readiest naval access to vast amounts of commercial property belonging to those who are now waging war against the Government. The property, both public and private, found upon these waters and along their shores belonging to the enemy is, under the public law of war, liable to capture by naval belligerents, and when so captured, to condemnation as prize of war. By the exercise of this right, a naval force can reach and capture property which should be taken from an enemy, and which is yet left untouched by our statutes.

Upon the inland waters within the insurrectionary region, or affording access to or egress from it, our naval vessels are now in great numbers, and while the war lasts will continue to be engaged in belligerent operations. Why should the law intervene and deprive that part of the navy of one of its primary belligerent rights? It certainly could not have been intended to cripple the power of the navy to cripple the enemy, or by law to hedge round and protect from capture and condemnation an enemy's property. The service on inland waters is not less difficult, perilous, and harassing than that on the sea, that there should be this discrimination against it, nor has it been less useful to the country.

Under the operation of this act no more of the proceeds of any capture go into the treasury than under the law of war, because the sixth section authorizes the allowance of a moiety to "informers, collectors of the customs, and other persons," as an incentive to "vigilance in protecting the public interest." In taking this moiety from the officers and crews who make the captures, and conferring it on the informer or custom-house officer, the treasury and country are not benefited. The right to make capture or prize of war, in all places and upon all property, subject to the law of war, is one of the encouragements which maritime nations have extended to their navies in all time, and ours has been no exception until this enactment. The exercise of this right, in cutting off the resources of an enemy, is one of the chief methods by which nations seek to bring war to a close.

There is no reason why in this war against the rebellion an ancient and rightful proceeding should be abandoned, and a new one adopted that must operate to our national injury in all wars. I can see no reason upon which to conclude that in figuring down this rebellion we should reverse all previous usage and law, either as against the rebels themselves, or their abettors, or the property upon which they rely for their resources, or why, indeed, we should relinquish any one belligerent right. On the contrary it will be well to preserve to our navy upon all the waters where it can float or fight all its rights of war unimpaired.

With these views the expediency of a repeal of the 7th section of the act, alluded to, is recommended, and the substitution in its place of some provision of like effect to that which is found in the last section of the act upon the same subject approved March 12, 1863.

CONTRACTS.

The present contract system is open to many and serious objections. Whatever may have been its merits when originally established, the condition of the country and of trade has so changed as to render essential modifications necessary, if not the abrogation of the system itself. The instability of prices, and a rising market during the progress of the war, have made it difficult, and, in some instances, almost impossible to procure offers for contracts to furnish yearly supplies for the navy from honest and reliable contractors at a rate which does not contemplate the highest market price of gold, as well as long delay in the mode of payment. Any change for the better in the condition of the country or the market will be a gain to the contractor who has an annual contract, and a corresponding loss to the Government.

A proposal made the present year for the annual supply of flax canvas, which is mostly imported, illustrates this point. The bids were received when exchange was at nearly the highest rate it has attained, and from an honorable and reliable contractor, who has for years supplied the Government faithfully. The aggregate of the offer was, for payment in currency, $1,428 819 50 or for payment in gold, or its equivalent, at the time each bid was paid, $536,923. There was no alternative under the law other than to accept the currency bid, and as the rate of exchange has fallen, there has been a corresponding increase of profits to the contractor.

In this case, and others of like character, the true interest of the government would undoubtedly be

promoted were the department permitted to assume the risk, and omit making annual contracts, relying upon purchases as wanted, under the direction of the department, at the current market price. The government is seldom benefited by a rise in prices; for while the laws compel its agents to pursue a definite course of action, the contractor generally finds little difficulty in evading penalties, and a losing contract is therefore abandoned. It is worthy of serious consideration whether, for the present at least, it would not be for the true interest of the government to relinquish the system of annual contracts altogether, and authorize purchase to be made by agents of probity, whose fidelity and integrity have been tested through years of faithful service, and who have a life-long commission as well as a character to lose as a penalty for malfeasance.

Another source of embarrassment in procuring naval supplies has been the delay and uncertainty of payment. Unless a definite time for payment is fixed, and bills are promptly met, or unless interest be allowed during the delay of payment, the Government will inevitably become a large sufferer. Many of the best merchants in our principal cities, who have heretofore sought dealings with the Government, now decline accepting an order on any terms.

It has never been the policy of this department to advance money to its agents, and they cannot for this reason make such payments. Requisitions are drawn on the Secretary of the Treasury only for matured bills, and every day's delay in the payment of a fulfilled contract is a wrong and a loss to the holder, and of ultimate serious injury to the Government. As a consequence, the Government is driven to other and often less honest dealers, and is compelled to pay for subsequent purchases higher rates. Government, instead of being shunned and distrusted for neglecting to make prompt payment for value received, should, for its prompt payments, be a favored purchaser in any market—enabled to deal with the manufacturer or producer at first prices, instead of with second and third hands.

If supplies are procured when wanted and as wanted, at the market price, either in open purchase, by an honest agent, or upon bids received for immediate delivery, with prompt payment, immense sums would be saved to the department and the Government. I have heretofore referred to the defects and abuses practiced under the existing laws of awarding annual contracts for naval supplies to the lowest bidder. Whatever may be the character or reputation of the bidder for fair and honest dealing, no discretion is given to any officer of the Government in the premises, nor can any officer decline the contract, though it may be obvious the bidder cannot furnish good articles at the prices which he proposes.

Contracts are made under the operation of existing laws, which cannot be honestly fulfilled; and under the practice that has prevailed, the whole system has become tainted with demoralization and fraud, by which the honest and fair dealer is too often driven from the market. Articles inferior in quality and deficient in quantity are delivered and passed. Bribery and other improper practices are resorted to, to induce persons in the employment of the Government to aid in these frauds.

Malfeasance on the part of officials in connexion with the purchase and delivery of supplies was alleged to exist, and with the purpose of investigating and bringing such fraudulent practices to light, application was made to the War Department, which detailed an officer to prosecute these inquiries. The result is that many and great frauds have been discovered. Proceedings have accordingly been instituted, and are now in progress against some of the parties implicated before military tribunals under the statute, and against others in the civil courts.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

In consequence of the greatly increased prices that prevail, many who are in the clerical employment of the Government at a compensation established prior to the war, are receiving a remuneration wholly insufficient. The state of the currency, with other causes, has so affected prices that these men are receiving relatively but about one-half the pay of former years, and the effect has been such as to compel many of the best clerks in this department to leave the Government service. This is a public injury, especially in a crisis like the present. The place of an experienced and accomplished clerk is at no time easily supplied; but when such place is vacated for the reason that it is not remunerative, or that the pay is below corresponding positions in private establishments, the difficulty is increased. It is therefore suggested that the salaries of the clerical force, or a portion of the clerical force, be increased until the close of the war, or until the currency shall return to a specie standard.

This recommendation is made with some reluctance, and only under a sense of its absolute necessity at this time.

MASTER'S MATES.

When the rate of pay for Master's Mates was established it was thought to correspond with that of other grades—but the changes in currency and values which have since taken place render it difficult to retain in service a sufficient number of this highly serviceable and meritorious class of officers. I would therefore recommend that the pay of Master's Mates be increased from forty to sixty dollars per month.

EXPENSES AND ESTIMATES.

On the 1st July, 1863, there was an unexpended balance standing to the credit of the department of	$39,101,970 31
The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, were	76,663,567 35
Total available means	$115,765,537 70
The expenditures of the department during the same time were	$85,773,292 77
Leaving a balance at the commencement of this present fiscal year of	$30,032,244 93
The appropriations for the current year are	109,256,814 54
Making the total available resources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865	$139,289,059 47

The estimates submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, are as follows:

Pay of the navy	$23,227,722 50
Construction and repair of steam machinery	17,115,000 00
Ordnance and repair of vessels	24 530, 10 00
Fuel, hemp, and magazines	9,185,615 00
Provisions and equipment of vessels	14,050,000 00
Navy-yards and superintendents	13,923,2-0 75
Navigation and Naval Academy	4,57-,313 00
Surgeons' necessaries and hospitals	626 00
Marine corps	3,0 00
Contingent and miscellaneous	1, ,-7 50
Total	5,9-0,018 33
	$112,1-5,665 28

The expenditures of the department since the 4th of March, 1861, have been as follows:

From 4th of March to close of fiscal year, June 30, 1861	
For fiscal year ending June 30, 1862	$6,244,357 63
For fiscal year ending June 30, 1863	42,200,529 05
For fiscal year ending June 30, 1864	63,211,105 27
From July 1, 1864, to November 1, 1864	85,-33,292 77
Estimated expenditures from Nov. 1, 1864, to March 4, 1865	41,-56,975 72
Total	$240,647,251 45

This exhibits an average annual expenditure, through four years of expensive war, prosecuted under many and great disadvantages, of $70,161 813. Could the transactions of the department have been conducted on the true standard of value, that of gold and silver, or of paper convertible into money at the will of the holder, our naval war expenses would scarcely exceed, perhaps not equal, the current expense of either of the great maritime Powers during the same period. There is also this great difference: Those Powers had a navy already constructed and in commission. We have had to create and pay for one, in addition to our current war expenses. Were the cost of our vessels deducted from the amount above stated, the expenses of this department would fall millions below those of other Governments. As the vessels which were built and purchased have an intrinsic value, the money paid for them may be considered to be well invested.

The condition of the currency which has enhanced the cost of all materials and supplies has swelled the naval expenditures many millions, while the failure to pay promptly and when due the bills of contractors and others, has still further increased the aggregate of expenditures and augmented the difficulties in the work of creating and organizing the naval force.

THE BUREAUS.

The reports of the chiefs of the several bureaus present in detail the operations of their respective departments for the year. As they will be printed at the commencement of the session of Congress, it is unnecessary that I should do more than refer to the principal subjects embraced in them.

The chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks calls attention to the great increase in the cost of materials and labor, and the consequent deficiency in some of the appropriations. He urges a change in the present contract system, and gives it as his opinion that, in consequence of its operations, the bureau is compelled to pay twenty per cent. more than the market price for some of the smaller articles, which could better be procured by open purchase. The intelligence, judgment and great experience of this officer entitle his suggestions to respectful consideration. The delay in passing the appropriation bill until near the close of the long session of Congress is considered another fruitful source of evil. The purchase of additional land at Boston and Philadelphia to enlarge the navy-yards at those places is recommended. More water front is indispensably necessary.

The report of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair explains in detail the kind of vessels it is proposed to build, and for which estimates are submitted. He recommends that provision be made for procuring and keeping on hand a supply of suitable timber and material, the accumulations of past years having been exhausted. He also recommends that measures be taken to increase the facilities in the several navy yards for the construction of vessels. In case of a foreign war, an additional number of dry docks would be required. Many important suggestions are made relative to the size of steam war vessels and the construction of armed vessels for sea-service.

The report of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering contains a review of the operations of the bureau since the commencement of the war. Detailed statements are made of the size and power of the different classes of engines designed by the bureau and by other parties, and of the results attained in each case. Particular notice is given to the experiments which have been made to test the relative value of engines and boilers, the economy of using super-heated over saturated steam, as well as steam with different measures of expansion; the value of the different kinds of coal and of petroleum as a substitute, and of other less important combinations which enter into the construction and working of steam machinery. Drawings and specifications have been furnished for the machinery of one hundred and sixteen steamers, having an aggregate burden of 149,006 tons, besides supplying the necessary drawings and directions for the alteration and renewal, in whole or in part, of the machinery of a very large number of other vessels.

The Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting states the *personnel* of the navy at about 6,000 officers and 45,000 men. Under the operation of the acts of Congress, giving seamen the same bounties as soldiers, and crediting their enlistment upon the quotas of towns, the naval deficiencies have been filled. There are now about 250 apprentice boys on the school-ship *Sabine*, and the system, as well as the proficiency of the pupils, is well spoken of. The consumption of coal this year will be about 500,000 tons. The ropewalk at the Charlestown Navy-yard furnishes all the larger sizes of rope required, but the facilities at the Washington Navy-yard are entirely inadequate to supply the needed quantity of cables and anchors, and additional establishments are recommended.

The report of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance presents a resume of the history and economy of our naval ordnance. The constant demands of the navy during the year for ordnance and ordnance stores have been promptly met, and at the same time full attention has been given to the many new and important ordnance questions of the day. Among other suggestions, is that of the removal of our large magazines from their present locations to more secluded situations. The importance of the permanent organization of a gunnery-ship, as a school for the instruction of officers and men, preparatory to being placed on board cruising vessels, is again presented. Owing to the great increase of ordnance work, and the accumulation of material at the New-York Navy-yard, more room is needed. To meet this requirement, the bureau has commenced the filling up of the unoccupied marsh adjacent to the coal-dock, which, when completed, will afford ample accommodations, as well as furnish a park for two thousand cannon, with all appliances for fitting them for service.

The Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing recommends a new arrangement of storehouses, and that they be entirely disconnected from the navy-yards. Also, the establishment of two Government bakeries, and the preparation by the Government of the preserved meats and desiccated vegetables, which now form a part of the navy ration. He also recommends an increase in the number of paymasters and assistant paymasters in the regular service, and the establishment of the grade of Passed Assistant Paymaster. The extraordinary rise in the price of provisions and clothing, and the increased number of men in the service, render additional appropriations necessary.

The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation submits the usual reports of the Naval Observatory, Nautical Almanac Office, and the general administration of his department. Nearly all the nautical instruments used in the navy, which, prior to the war, were procured abroad, are now of American manufacture, not excepting chronometers and comparing watches. The same gratifying advance cannot be stated with reference to material for flags, as we still sail under foreign bunting. Notwithstanding the large quantity used by the army, the navy, and the commercial marines, scarcely any progress has been had in inducing American establishments to undertake its manufacture.

The Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery states the number of casualties reported during the year to be 171 killed and 351 wounded. Total number of cases of sickness under treatment, 61,229; of which number 1,018 died, 58,070 were returned to duty or discharged, leaving 2,111 under treatment at the close of the year. The total number of deaths is 1,560. He suggests a reorganization of the medical department so as to place it in better harmony with the growth and expansion of other branches of the service, and to adapt it more efficiently to present wants. With the existing organization and pay, it is found impossible to procure the requisite number of medical officers, the superior inducements held out to enter the land service attracting many in that direction who would otherwise prefer service in the navy. The statistics forming a part of the report show the large number of resignations, as well as the large proportion of those now in the volunteer service who decline positions in the permanent corps. Since January, fifty-two resignations have occurred, and quite a number are now before the department unaccepted, simply because of the impossibility of filling the vacancies. It is suggested that the only remedy is to make the medical commission more desirable in pay and position. The subject is commended to the attention of Congress. Additional appropriations are required for the completion of hospitals, and an alteration of the law of March 3, 1851, relating to the value of rations of sick transferred to hospitals, is suggested. Authority to purchase the balance of square No. 948, in the city of Washington, for a naval hospital, is also requested. The Government already owning a portion of the land makes it desirable, on many accounts, that the remainder (some 14,000 feet) should also be under control of the department.

The colonel commandant of the marine corps reports his command in a good state of discipline. Although his number is now fully equal to the quota authorized by law, he is unable to comply with all the requisitions for guards for sea-going vessels. The reports from the several squadrons and vessels of the service show that, in the gallant deeds of the navy, the marines have borne an honorable part.

CONCLUSION.

In this, my fourth annual report, I have submitted somewhat in detail the condition of the department and the service. This report presents the distribution and employment of a maritime force which, including the additions to it now in progress and near completion, constitutes, for all the purposes of defence, if not of attack and conquest, the most powerful national navy in the world. In four preceding similar communications, including that submitted to you upon the assembling of Congress in the extra session of 1861, it has been my duty to exhibit the methods and measures of administration, by which, from a comparatively small beginning, and under the pressure of an unexampled exigency, this vast naval power has, since your accession to the Presidency, been brought into existence; to state the contributions which have been made to it from our commercial marine; to indicate the application of all the resources of our public naval establishments to its construction and preparation for service; to show how individual energy and skill and capital have come successfully in aid of insufficient government al provision for the due prosecution of the work, and to trace in general outline the processes and results of inventive genius and scientific experiment which have changed, to a great extent, the materials and forms of naval structure and armor and armament, and have enabled our country, while in so brief a period assuming a foremost place among maritime nations, to create also a new era in the development and application of naval force.

In connection with such account of the sudden creation of a new American naval power, it has been, at the same time, my privilege in these communications to make official record of a series of naval enterprises and achievements wholly without precedent or parallel. No previous conception of efficient blockade, no former endurance under the fire of fortified batteries, no audacity and success heretofore known of naval attack upon such fortresses, through formidable submarine obstructions spread for their defence; no similar penetration by war vessels of internal waters through a reach of navigation almost continental; no other gigantic scale of coöperation of naval with army forces in expeditions and combats hundreds of miles from the sea-board, and along the course of rivers precarious and dangerous of navigation, can anywhere be found of a character to compare with the triumph in all these forms of naval effort which it has been the duty of this department during the past three years to organize and to report.

If in the prosecution of duties so arduous, complicated and exacting, the trust confided to this department shall appear to have been faithfully and fitly discharged, then certainly my acknowledgments are still due, as they have been heretofore expressed, to the gentlemen associated with me in its management, to the whole clerical force, to the several Chiefs of Bureaus, and especially to the invaluable services of the Assistant Secretary and the Chief Clerk of the department.

But it is to the officers and men of our naval service that the great renown of what has thus been done, and is doing, justly belongs. The best administration of this department can do little more at any time than to give them the adequate means and the right opportunity of action. To them, therefore, first and always, be the honor, when their own country and the world shall recognize in this expansion and these exploits of our naval power a spectacle of patriotic and virtuous heroism worthy of the cause in which it is displayed, and of the national life which it illustrates and defends.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.
To the PRESIDENT.

THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

THE Second Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress opened at noon on Monday, December 5th. The President's Message and the accompanying reports from the Heads of Departments were received on the second day of the session, with the exception of the annual report of the Secretary of War, which had not been received up to the time of our going to press. For the President's Message we must refer our readers to the daily papers, which have published it in full. It presents a very encouraging view of our national affairs. We are at peace with all the world outside of our own borders, while our great contest at home is progressing satisfactorily. In spite of the distraction of war, we have gone on increasing in population and material resources, developing new territory and adding new States, until we are now stronger in men and resources than when the war commenced. Our financial affairs are in a hopeful condition. The actual cash operations of the Treasury were—Receipts, $884,076,646 77; disbursements, $865,234,087 86; balance in the Treasury, $18,842,558 71. Of receipts there were derived from customs, $102,316,152-99; from lands, $588,333 29; from direct taxes, $475,648 96; from internal revenue, $109,741,-134 10; from miscellaneous sources, $47,511,-448 10; and from loans, applied to actual expenditures, including former balance, $623,413,-929 13. There were disbursed for the civil service, $27,505,599 46; for pensions and Indians, $7,517,930 97; for the War Department, $600,-791,842 97; for the Navy Department, $85,-733,292 79; for interest of the public debt, $53,685,421 69—making an aggregate of $865,-234,087 86. The public debt on the 1st July last amounted to $1,740,000,000, probably, should the war continue for another year, that amount may be increased by not less than five hundred millions.

The President remarks at some length the evidences of the increasing power of the country, the steady expansion of population and the extension of improvement and of monumental institutions over the new and unoccupied portions of our country. The fact that the recent Presidential election shows a net increase of 145,751 votes over that of 1860 is adduced to show "that we have more men now than we had when the war began; that we are not exhausted, nor in process of exhaustion; that we are gaining strength, and may, if necessary, maintain the contest indefinitely. The men. Material resources are now more complete and abundant than ever. The resources thus are inexhausted, and, as we believe, inexhaustible. The public purpose to establish and maintain the national authority is unchanged, and, as we believe, unchangeable.

From this the message comes to the declaration that the Rebels must be subdued, that the issue with the Rebel leaders is one which can only be tried by war and decided by victory.

"On careful consideration of all the evidence accessible it seems to me," the PRESIDENT says, "that no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good." He would accept of nothing short of the severance of the Union. His declarations to that effect are explicit and oft repeated. The Southern people can at any moment have peace simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority under the constitution.

In conclusion he declares: "In proposing the abandonment of armed resistance to the national authority on the part of the insurgents as the only indispensable condition to ending the war on the part of the Government, I retract nothing heretofore said as to slavery. I repeat the declaration made a year ago, that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation; nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress."

There have been added to the pension rolls during the year ending the 30th day of June last 6,770 invalid soldiers and of 271 of the seamen, making the present number of invalid pensioners 22,767, and of Navy pensioners 712. Of widows, orphans and mothers, 22,198 have been placed on the Army pension rolls, and 248 on the Navy rolls. The present number of Army pensioners of this class is 25,433, and of Navy pensioners, 793. At the beginning of the year the number of Revolutionary pensioners was 1,430. Only two of them were soldiers, of whom seven have died. The remainder are those who under the law receive pensions because of relationship to Revolutionary soldiers. During the year ending the 30th of June, 1864, $4,504,616 92 have been paid to pensioners of all classes.

During the week resolutions have been adopted in Congress, directing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to report the causes of the reverses to our arms on the Red River, Louisiana, under General BANKS; instructing the Military Committee to consider the propriety of reporting a bill to prohibit transportation of merchandise to any portion of our territory in possession of Rebels, and to regulate the purchase, by persons not connected with the Army or Navy, of the products of the soil of such territory; instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire what legislation is necessary to do justice to the officers who enlisted for unexpired terms, but who have been held for three years; instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of dispensing with bounties to soldiers enlisting, and raising their pay to compensate therefor.

Bills were introduced providing for establishing of a navy yard at Cleveland, appropriating a share of the public land for the benefit of such soldiers and sailors of the regular and volunteer service of the United States as shall have rallied around the flag of the Union in the war of the Rebellion, whether natives, naturalized citizens or aliens; prescribe a more impartial mode of empanelling jurors in the Federal courts; amendatory of the act for the naturalization of soldiers so as to include sailors within its provisions; authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to construct not exceeding six steam revenue cutters for service on the lakes, and for that purpose the sum of one million of dollars, or so much thereof as is necessary, is appropriated.

A resolution directing the Secretary of War to report to the House what obstacles have prevented a full and early exchange of prisoners of war was laid over. A resolution was offered that the Secretary of War be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate a report of the proceedings of the court martial appointed to investigate the conduct of General PAYNE while commanding at Paducah, Ky. The resolution was ordered to lie upon the table until the announcement of the committees

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be m de payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1864.

THE WESTERN CAMPAIGNS.

WEST of the Alleghanies, the field of war presents the singular spectacle of two great antagonistic chieftains, *both* at once acting on the offensive! Day after day, they march briskly away from each other, each content to empower his lieutenant—HARDEE or THOMAS—with the task of opposing the other's grand advance. If these Generals continue to move diametrically apart, with equal celerity, in due time they may encounter and fight somewhere in Australasia—the date of that postponed affair making a pretty geographical problem. Speaking gravely, however, it is possible to divine the character of the strategical plans adopted respectively by the Union and Confederate commanders, and the reason of the selection; and in both there is something to commend.

SHERMAN'S gigantic stride across the broad State of Georgia, if not produced, was, at all events, precipitated by HOOD'S severance of railroad communications between Atlanta and Chattanooga, forcing the evacution of the former stronghold. From Chattanooga, HOOD threw himself on Florence, and there began to feed and shoe his troops, and to reinforce and mobilize his columns, so as to play a still grander game in Tennessee. His plan was carefully elaborated. First, he seized Corinth, and BEAUREGARD held it in force. This move opened a line of supplies by way of the Corinth and Mobile Railroad, through the length and breadth of Mississippi and Alabama. Right and left on the railroad line he received contributions, and rapidly got forward troops, food and forage, ammunition and clothing. The mending of the railroad between Corinth and Tuscumbia perfected his communications. These preparations were made with the apparent intent to force SHERMAN out of Atlanta. SHERMAN did go out of Atlanta; but, unfortunately for HOOD, went out on the wrong side. About the middle of November, the latter's preparations neared completion; but SHERMAN'S were already completed. While HOOD was chuckling over both retrospect and prospect in Northern Alabama, SHERMAN, with the instinct of genius, and the skill of a thorough-bred soldier, reversed the tide of fortune, took the offensive, and, out of the nettle danger, plucked the flower safety.

When the news of SHERMAN'S bold scheme reached HOOD, the latter was lying across the Tennessee. Most of his troops were encamped at Tuscumbia, on the southerly side. But one corps was in Florence, the opposite town on the northerly bank,—which formed a *tête-du-pont* for the bridge of boats spanning the stream, and connecting his advance with the main army. BEAUREGARD was at Corinth, for a force at that point, besides maintaining the enemy's base, threatened Memphis and all Western Tennessee, so as to prevent the sending of troops from the Mississippi to the interior. BEAUREGARD and HOOD, with their subalterns, had soon food enough for reflection in the disagreeable news. But a single day was enough for decision. Indeed, the decision could only be in one way. The question was, to advance or retreat. The imminent peril which SHERMAN threatened to the very heart of the Confederacy, counselled retreat; and this counsel was aided by the fact that one grand object of HOOD'S campaign had been actually finished and perfected,—that is, Atlanta had fallen back to its old allegiance, and the long line of conquests, from Chattanooga downward, had been abandoned. But, on the other hand, stronger incentives called, "Forward!" First, SHERMAN had a hopeless start of several hundred miles, sailing, off with a free wind, so to speak, while HOOD'S army was high and dry on the borders of Tennessee. Next, something could be trusted to the militia of Georgia, called out now, by the very absence of HOOD, to the last man and the last musket, and aided by troops sent from other quarters. Especially, retreat, after so loud promises of invading the North, of expelling SHERMAN, and of restoring their homes to his Tennesseeans, could not be endured. It would disgust the troops with their General, turn DAVIS' speeches to mere bravado, and destroy the spirit of the army. BEAUREGARD, therefore, hurried personally to Macon, pausing only at Corinth to send thence the comforting news that he was approaching. We shall probably hear of his apparition in due time near Savannah; but, since his long dive through Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, we do not yet learn of his coming to the surface.

THOMAS lay at Nashville, with his main force, under SCHOFIELD, thrown down the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad to Pulaski—73 miles in advance. How many troops he controlled, it is imprudent to estimate. But his force below Nashville consisted of the Fourth and Twenty-third corps, the garrisons of small places, like Pulaski, Columbia, Shelbyville, &c., and WILSON'S division of cavalry. HOOD'S army was probably about 35,000 strong, though its numbers are now more uncertain than before it crossed the Tennessee. About the 20th of November, HOOD moved forward. It was now clear he could not strike the Mississippi. Those cities were not only protected by earthworks and gunboats, and difficult and expensive of capture, but could hardly pay him their cost. For the permanent re-possession by the Confederates of the Mississippi River is one of those things eliminated at length from the problem of the Rebellion. Moreover, the westerly march would carry HOOD'S army beyond the distance suitable for coöperation with the armies on the Atlantic coast, should it be desired. The path chosen evidently lay towards another quarter. Directly in front was THOMAS' Army, and to thoroughly beat this force in one pitched battle, was to insure the possession of Tennessee.

It was obvious that the advanced force at Pulaski would fall back before the enemy,—as obvious to HOOD as to SCHOFIELD, and the latter had resolved upon that course. To hazard a battle so far south, would expose the Army to being cut off by the severance of railroad communication to Nashville; next, it would uncover Nashville to any sudden attack of a detached column. There was also great advantage in falling back on Nashville, to meet the reinforcements then already on their way thither. The First and Third division of the Sixteenth corps, under A. J. SMITH, now that it was sure that Memphis was safe, were hurrying across from the Mississippi, and arrived, as it proved, on the eve of the battle of Franklin.

Accordingly, as HOOD advanced in a flanking route, our forces withdrew along the railroad line from Pulaski to Columbia, and from Columbia to Franklin—a distance of 55 miles,—the former being 73, and the latter 18 from Nashville. This retrograde occupied a week,—that is, from the 23d to the 30th of November. HOOD'S object was probably two-fold—either to flank and turn our rear with his main force, while he demonstrated in our front, or else to push us back so roughly as to force the destruction of trains. In pursuing one or the other of these plans, both failed. FORREST'S cavalry, harrassing our retreat, found us disputing the way, and retiring, though briskly, yet in order, and sacrificing nothing. There was skirmishing for three or four days at Columbia, and in the retreat from that point, especially at Spring Hill. But our loss was less than 300 men. HOOD'S infantry did not overtake us till we had arrived at Franklin. He marched it first to Waynesboro', and so flanked Pulaski on the west; thence across to Mount Pleasant and Spring Hill, and so flanked Columbia, and finally brought it to Franklin. It was evident that we had abandoned all Southern Central Tennessee, had given up the railroad to Decatur, and had uncovered the Nashville and Chattanooga Road to raids which the enemy's cavalry were prompt to make, with intent to cut off Chattanooga. The excellence of the system of blockhouses and chains of fortified points, so much a favorite with SHERMAN, was then amply demonstrated.

At Franklin, SCHOFIELD, who had skillfully conducted his retreat, was overtaken, and, though loth to accept battle so far from Nashville, found that he could not well avoid one. Should he cross the Harpeth without a battle, the enemy would be upon him, and probably force the destruction of a part of his trains. Franklin is a small village, not intrinsically of great value, but of some importance as an outpost of Nashville, and an excellent point for making a stand on a retreat, from its natural strength. It lies on the southerly bank of a bend in the Big Harpeth River—a tributary of the Cumberland—and is encircled by the river on the north and east, leaving only the south and west to be protected. On the northerly bank is a strong fort, with some neighboring earthworks, whose guns enfilade the rough, undulating plain which lies south of the town, fringed at its further border with woods. Our line was rapidly deployed, so as to cover the town from river to river, and rifle-pits thrown up. This disposition protected also the bridge, which, of course, was in our rear, and over which our trains were passing in retreat. Cavalry covered our flanks on the river at the fords. The desperate battle of Franklin took place on the 30th of November, lasting from 3 o'clock till after dark. A series of furious and bloody charges by the enemy, partially successful at first, resulted in his discomfiture; and, under cover of the severe check there administered, SCHOFIELD made good his retreat, at night, with troops and trains, to Nashville. There he arrived on the 1st, and thither was pursued the same day by HOOD, who holds his forces in line three miles distant. The great battle for Nashville has not yet opened, if indeed HOOD will try to carry the city.

His army is well posted. He menaces Nashville, Murfreesboro', and Chattanooga, and assures himself of the coöperation of BRECKINRIDGE. It is a long march, however, from Knoxville to Nashville. Considering the boldness and vigor of HOOD'S campaign, our fortunes are still in the ascendant. From Franklin we brought off a thousand prisoners and thirty flags as fruits of the field. The enemy's effective force was reduced by that battle about 5,000 men, while our loss was not half so great. In this extraordinary juncture of affairs, however, let us be only confident, not over-confident, in our arms. Thus far, the Western horizon is bright.

THE late affair on the Boydton Road and at Hatcher's Run, in the Richmond campaign, has not yet ceased to be a topic of discussion, and it is but just to say that there are not a few sagacious officers who dissent from the position taken by this journal, that the want of connection between the corps engaged in the manœuvre was the cause of its unsuccessful result. The language of General HANCOCK'S congratulatory order is, with great pertinency, quoted in support of this opposing theory. That General says that his corps was "in pursuit of a definite object, and one "distinct from the operations of other parts of the "Army." These expressions would seem to imply that rather more stress was laid on the absolute necessity of forming connection, after the withdrawal of our troops, than before the advance was contemplated. The orders to CRAWFORD'S (Third) division of the Tenth corps, which was on the left of that corps, and to which we have alluded as the one which would probably connect with the Second corps, do not conflict with the language of HANCOCK.

Those orders did not, either before or after crossing Hatcher's Run, contemplate a junction with the Second corps. CRAWFORD'S division was to cross the run at Armstrong's Mills, proceed up the right bank, guided by the creek, and, after connecting with the left of GRIFFIN'S (First) division of the same corps on arriving opposite his left, was to flank the enemy's works in his front. It was not known what opposition might be met in reaching this point, or whether the enemy's works crossed the creek or not. CRAWFORD'S division accordingly proceeded through a tangled wilderness and through dense thickets of pines and undergrowth to the point indicated. Having arrived at a point opposite GRIFFIN'S left, the division

struck the enemy's skirmishers covering his right, and drove them across the creek, opening fire on the enemy's works where they came down to the creek. HANCOCK, meantime, had communicated with CRAWFORD, and learned that the latter was across. After getting into position, and when preparing to attack the enemy's flank, CRAWFORD'S division was ordered to remain in position, and await further orders. There was a mile of interval between HANCOCK and CRAWFORD, and the stream also intervened. To have connected the two would have left a gap in the Fifth corps. A staff officer from General HANCOCK reached General CRAWFORD, with the information that the Second corps would carry the bridge at Burgess' Crossing, so that any firing in that direction might be understood. Soon after, MAHONE crossed above and attacked HANCOCK, as we have described; but the officer sent with the latter intelligence to CRAWFORD was captured before reaching him. It will be seen, therefore, that the orders of the officers commanding in the immediate region already spoken of were carried out. We have already expressed our belief that the late movement on the Southside Railroad barely failed of complete success, and we explained that the difficulty of the country in which the operations were conducted probably saved the enemy from a severe defeat. A renewed attempt, under more favorable auspices, will doubtless have a more fortunate issue.

THE great length of the document itself prevents our giving much space this week to comment on the elaborate Report of the Secretary of the Navy. Our Navy now numbers 671 vessels, all but 112 of which are propelled by steam. Of iron-clads, including those under construction, we have a formidable fleet of 71 vessels. The construction of these latter has been the most difficult and delicate task which has tried the wisdom of the Department. The Secretary frankly acknowledges that mistakes have been made and that failures have occurred. The whole science of ship architecture is undergoing a change, and during the present state of experiment, errors must be expected. Of the only two Monitor vessels built especially for sea service—the *Dictator* and the *Puritan*—the Secretary says:—"Their success, of which the inventor "and builder is sanguine, is among the exper- "iments that the period and the exigencies of the "country have imposed upon the Department." The recommendation of the Report that the grade of Vice-Admiral be created by act of Congress and that Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT receive the appointment, is in accordance with views long ago and frequently expressed in this journal. We are also pleased to see that the Secretary again calls attention to the fact that the number of officers on the active list in the grades of commodore, captain, commander, and lieutenant-commander, is not equal to the number of vessels of the different rates required by law to be commanded by officers of these grades. A letter on this subject, with the accompanying draft of a bill, making provision also for the incorporation into the regular service of a few volunteer officers who, by zeal, ability, and service during the war, have merited this reward, is mentioned as accompanying the Report. The suggestion in favor of making steam-engineering a necessary part of the education of a midshipman, that he may be engine-driver, when occasion requires, as well as sailor, is one that has occurred to many excellent Navy officers, and deserves the careful attention of Congress.

These are a very few of the more interesting points of the Report, and they with many others must hereafter, from time to time, come up for discussion in this journal.

THE Press dispatch from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, under date of the 30th of November, says:

The utmost quiet had prevailed along the lines for several days past, until yesterday afternoon, when our batteries at Fort Hell opened fire for the entertainment of some English visitors. At first the enemy did not reply; but after a short time they opened from several points, and for a time a perfect shower of shot and shell fell in and around Fort Hell. Unfortunately, just at this time some of the troops on duty in the vicinity were being relieved, and several casualties occurred. Lieutenant-Colonel STAFFORD, of the Eighty-sixth New York Volunteers, was wounded, and it is said that he cannot recover. Toward dark the artillery firing ceased, but the pickets kept up their exchanges all night. To-night they are briskly engaged in the same neighborhood.

By a curious sort of tacit truce, our men in some parts of the lines investing Petersburgh have agreed with the opposing pickets not to indulge in desultory and useless firing. When an end is to be subserved, as, to develope the enemy's plans, to conceal our own, to thwart his throwing up new works, or the like, such firing from the picket lines is wisely ordered. But our troops have learned during this campaign from the idle slaughter or maiming of many brave officers and men, from the death of SEDGWICK to the wounding of EGAN, that a respite from the murderous practice is of advantage to both sides. Such a truce, resting on honor, seems to have prevailed—"utmost "quiet for several days past"—until our batteries broke it for the purpose already stated. Let us hope that those English visitors, for whose entertainment our gallant, battle-worn men left a little well-earned repose for constrained positions, hard duty, danger, and death, were sufficiently amused to pay for the powder. If the wives and mothers at the hearthstones of those patriot soldiers who "unfortunately just at that time were being relieved," do not derive as much entertainment therefrom as the English visitors, let us hope that this failure to appreciate the merits of the firing will not interfere with any pleasant remembrances which the visitors may hereafter have. How long the firing continued before the visitors felt bored and sought out other entertainment is not stated; but unfortunately for our men, the cannonading went on till night, and the musketry till next morning. It appears that "at first the enemy did not reply," doubtless wondering why the agreeable repose was broken. Whether they will ever learn that the visitors, not their opponents, desired the firing, remains to be seen.

SHERMAN still pursues his victorious march towards the sea-coast. Of late, however, the enemy's papers are unusually reticent and mysterious in the relation of facts, though profuse in comment and prophecy. By our accounts last week, the right wing under HOWARD had occupied Milledegville, the capital of Georgia, on the 20th, and the left under SLOCUM had arrived at Madison on the Georgia Railroad on the 19th. From Madison SLOCUM appears to have turned South to Eatonton, where he struck the main road leading east and advanced to Sparta, crossing the Oconee *en route*. Milledgeville was occupied by our troops from the 20th to the 25th, most of the time by our cavalry, the infantry and artillery making but a short stay. The penitentiary, arsenal, bridge, etc., were burnt, and the magazine blown up. The State house was not destroyed. Leaving Milledgeville, HOWARD is next reported at Sandersville, due east, on the 26th, and our cavalry under KILPATRICK at Shoals of Ogeechee, to the northeast. The Richmond *Examiner* of the 5th of December has a report that a portion of SHERMAN'S Army had passed Millen, and that the column which had been lingering some time in the neighborhood of Macon, had left that vicinity to join the main body. Other Rebel papers tell us that on Sunday, the 20th, there was hard fighting at East Macon, and a cavalry detachment under KILPATRICK made a heavy demonstration, under cover of which large portions of the railroad to Savannah were torn up. On Tuesday, the 22d, there was another three hours' fight at Griswoldville, with but little result. In one word, nothing like a pitched battle has occurred, or even a heavy engagement. All the fighting has been skirmishing, of which the greater part seems to have resulted in our favor. Our cavalry have visited Waynesboro', and there tore up the railroad between Augusta and Savannah. They are now reported as within eight miles of Savannah. This report is probable enough; but it is too early yet for our infantry to reach the sea-coast. Everything so far wears the aspect of success.

LAST week we announced the retirement of General HANCOCK from the corps which he has commanded with such signal skill and good fortune during the present campaign, and the appointment of Major-General HUMPHREYS in his stead. The genius and industry of General HUMPHREYS did not receive proper recognition at the outset of the war. He is not only an accomplished soldier, but had gained in more peaceful days a fine reputation as a man of science. He was head and front of the "Bureau of "Roads and Surveys," under whose auspices the work of the Pacific Railroad surveys was reduced and published. It was he, in fact, who mainly organized and arranged the work. Subsequently, he carried on the hydrographical survey of the basin of the Mississippi; and the report made by him, a large quarto volume, with numerous sections, &c., is probably the ablest work on that subject ever published in any country. In its course, he examines and explains the force and effect of river currents, under all circumstances of velocity, &c.; shows what the consequences of artificial changes in the course of the stream would be; suggests plans for levees, &c.; and gives the theory and history of the Delta and the resulting bars. In his new career we wish him all success.

UP to the time of our going to press, the report of the Secretary of War had not been received.

MAJOR-General BUTLER has established at Norfolk a Savings Bank for the benefit of the 75,000 freedmen in his department. Over $24,000 was placed on deposit for the benefit of the colored people before the bank was in full operation. The following officers have been appointed:—President, Major CARNEY; Vice-Presidents, Captain O. BRUIN, Acting Quartermaster, D. U. C. FARRINGTON; Trustees, WILLIAM NICHOLS, WALTER M. DANIELS, W. C. H. COLBURN, T. C. KENNICK, Professor W. H. WOODBURN, THOMAS JACKSON; Treasurer, CHAS. SPENCER.

MAJOR John W. M. Appleton, of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts volunteers, having been disabled by injuries received during the action on James Island July 2d, has tendered his resignation, and has been honorably discharged the service of the United States under date of November 21st. Major Appleton enlisted the first men for the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, and was the first officer commissioned in that regiment. He was twice wounded in the assault on Fort Wagner July 18th, 1863.

THE Savannah *Republican* of Dec. 1st, says:—"The whereabouts of SHERMAN'S main body has been satisfactorily ascertained, and his movements indicate anything but decision of purpose as to his destination. Without entering into particulars, we would simply say that the signs are that many people who have been unduly alarmed at the idea of his taking them in his line of march will be agreeably disappointed. Important movements are on foot to meet him wherever he may go; but these will be developed at the proper time."

AMONGST the recently conferred brevets none have been better deserved than those which are now worn by Brevet Major-Generals HENRY J. HUNT, Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, and RUFUS INGALLS, Chief Quartermaster of the Armies in the Field, on the staff of General GRANT. In their two responsible offices, Generals HUNT and INGALLS have long done efficient service.

A COMMITTEE of the New York Chamber of Commerce has received twenty-five thousand dollars for a testimonial to Captain JOHN A. WINSLOW, commanding the *Kearsarge*. The same influential Chamber recently passed resolutions complimentary to Lieutenant CUSHING and Chief Engineer WOOD, for their gallant conduct in the destruction of the Rebel ram *Albemarle*

HARDING, the officer who was in charge of the prize steamer *Greyhound*, and who let the captain thereof escape, and who subsequently married "BELLE BOYD" (who was a passenger on the captured vessel), was captured at Martinsburgh, Va., on the 2d instant, and sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

WE have received the annual Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department. The unusual pressure on our columns forbids our giving this valuable Report proper attention this week. In another issue, we shall hope to review it at length.

POSITIVE orders have been given in the Army of the Potomac to prohibit the exchange of newspapers and the holding of any communication whatever with the rebels.

THE blockade runner *Vixen*, recently captured off Wilmington, has arrived at Fortress Monroe. She is a splendid steamer, and has a cargo of great value.

MAJOR-General ALEXANDER MCDOWELL MCCOOK has received orders to report to Major-General SHERIDAN, and left Dayton on November 29 to do so.

WE hope the rumors that Major-General W. F. SMITH is to be assigned to a command befitting his rank and fine soldierly abilities will prove true.

Senator HALE has been displaced from the chairmanship of the Naval Committee in the Senate, and is succeeded by Senator GRIMES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

PAY OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Several communications, advocating an increase in the rank and pay of certain officers of the Navy, have already appeared in your pages. No class of officers have so much reason to complain in respect to the rank and compensation allowed them, as assistant and acting-assistant surgeons. They rank as masters, but do not receive the pay accorded to that grade. Their salary, which is $1,250 per year, is that of the lower grade of ensign. It is hoped that Congress at its next session, will take such action as will afford them the proper relief, by increasing their rank and pay to that of lieutenants in the Navy.

At the present advanced rates of the necessaries of life it is impossible for them to support themselves and families on their meagre salary. For instance, the mess bill amounts, on an average to about $15 per month, or $540 per year. Adding to this $400 for uniforms, clothing and incidental expenses, and we have $940 as the actual expenses of an officer during the year. Deducting this amount from the salary allowed—namely $1,250, and we have $310 left upon which to support a family! While medical officers are second to none in patriotism and devotion to their country, as the history of the present war has abundantly shown, yet they cannot be expected to remain in the service and let their families suffer.

It is well known that, in professional practice out of the service, surgeons can realize twice or thrice the amount they are now receiving from Government, in addition to enjoying all the comforts and advantages of home and society. High scientific and professional attainments comprise capital. Nor is the time and expense incurred in obtaining their education to be disregarded. War has greatly increased the labors, privations and responsibilities of medical officers of the Navy, and very many of the assistant surgeons are performing the duties of surgeons. The rank and pay of other officers have been increased from time to time, and it is expecting too much of the medical corps that they shall continue to occupy the lowest position in respect to salary of all other officers of equal rank.

OFFICER.

RANK OF WARRANT OFFCERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I had the honor some weeks since to address a few lines to you, in reference to a law passed by Congress, authorizing assimilated rank to be given to those warrant officers of the Navy (Boatswains, Gunners, &c.), who had seen a certain number of years service, as a reward for the faithful performance of their duty. You not having given those lines a place in the columns of your valuable paper, I propose once more to ask a place for the following, that the notice of Congress and the Navy Department may be called to the fact, that the provisions of the law have never been carried out, because the Department has either neglected or refused to issue an order in accordance with those provisions.

I desire briefly to review the reasons why justice should be done the class of officers which the law was passed to benefit. For them, there is no promotion, no matter what may be their value, the service they have seen or the benefit they may have rendered the country. Many of them have grown gray in the service and have been identified with the Navy through weal or woe for the last thirty years. Yet they have not advanced one step, while another branch of the service, whose existence dates back but a few years, and which have no higher claim to advancement (being also mechanics), are in the line of promotion, and entitled to assimilated rank with the line officers. I allude to that valuable branch of the service, the engineer corps. The passage of the law referred to was not accomplished without due investigation by the two Naval Committees of Congress. A memorial signed by many of our most distinguished naval officers, now in active service, was forwarded to the Department approving and recommending that assimilated rank be given to this class of officers. Yet the law is as a dead letter.

A distinguished naval commander, now deceased, once wrote as follows: "The influence which the warrant officers of the Navy exercise among and over a ship's company, is rarely appreciated in its tendency to good order, discipline, harmony and *efficiency*; some officers ordinarily esteemed of more consequence than the warrant officers, could much better be spared from a ship." With this testimony, and much more that can be produced, why should these officers be longer debased from that position which their worth has caused Congress and the President to grant them?

O. H. P.

RECONSTRUCTION OF BRITISH IRON-CLADS.

[From the London Mechanics' Magazine, Nov 18.]

THE event foreshadowed in the *Mechanics' Magazine* more than two years since is close at hand. The fleet of experimental iron-clads, of which the *Warrior* is the type, must, if they are to be in a condition to cope with the armor-plated ships of foreign powers, be reconstructed. What a bitter sarcasm is this announcement on Admiralty management. The *Warrior* has been held up to the admiration of the naval world as the most perfect specimen of a screw iron-clad frigate. Quite recently, it was represented on Whitehall authority that "her excellent sea-going qualities and "rate of speed under steam were unrivalled," and she was "just in such splendid order in all her internal arrange-"ments as can only be attained by unremitting exertions at "the close of an ordinary term of commission." It seems incredible that this magnificent vessel, which, we are told, the Admiralty officials "feel a just pride in calling the finest "and fastest of her Majesty's iron-clad fleet," is suddenly discovered to be utterly defenceless as a ship-of-war.

Four ships, at a cost of nearly a million and a half, were built on an untried plan, and now, after their completion, by a trial, which might and ought to have been made long before the first of the number was ready for sea, it is discovered that the objectors, whose opinions were treated with scorn, are right, and the plan is a failure.

The recent shell practice against the target-ship *Alfred*, at Portsmouth, has suddenly opened the eyes of the "Lords," who witnessed it, to the unpleasant fact that a *Warrior* with her bows and stern unprotected by iron armor would be no match for a *Gloire*, much less for a *Couronne* or a *Magenta*.

A panic has seized the Comptroller of the Navy and his chief constructor, and spread to the Board. The fear of Parliament is before their eyes. Hastily, "the *Warrior* is "to be paid out of commission, and is ordered to be thor-"oughly dismantled everything being returned to store and "her machinery taken to pieces." Three reasons are spoken of as having influenced the Admiralty in paying her out of commission: First, want of men for the three-decker *Victoria*; secondly, the defective condition of the ship's boilers; and thirdly, the intended alterations and continuation of the armor-plating around the bows and stern. The first two reasons are mere pretexts—the last is the true one. At length the murder is out. The famous *Warrior*, the splendid model iron-clad, cannot meet an enemy without being doomed to destruction and without disgracing England's flag. The remedy is a bitter pill for the Government to swallow; but there is no avoiding it. The *Warrior* must be reconstructed. And this will commence the reconstruction of our entire iron-clad navy. The *Warrior*, or elastic system of armor-plating—iron on wood backing—which with slight modification is adopted for every plated ship, as we have frequently shown, is defective in principle, and must be replaced by a system of greater rigidity. The expense will be enormous, but it is unavoidable.

The waste of money entailed by building a number of ships on a particular design without previous trial of its essential principles, is enormous. To this fact the Comptroller's department is now alive, and contemplates with dismay the stern necessity of acknowledging its wilful errors. It is forced to admit that "the intended alteration to the *War-"rior's* bow and stern will necessitate the opening and "lengthening of the ship's frame forward and aft, other-"wise she would be unable to carry the additional armor-"plating and would be ruined in her present excellent sea-"going qualities and speed." In plain words, it is found necessary to cut the *Warrior* into three parts and reunite them by splicing (to use a familiar term) at both ends This work will necessitate the removal of the armor plates and backing at the two extremities of the ship, the reconstruction and replating of the latter, and probably alterations in the masting and rigging. These changes will involve great expense, and may be seriously prejudicial to the trim of the vessel. The other iron-clads on the same plan will have to be reconstructed.

But worse still remains to be told. What is to be done with Mr. REED's fleet of wooden bottoms and unprotected ends, carrying square iron fighting boxes, on the *Warrior* plan, but with such instability of structure that the iron top sides vibrate alarmingly from the fire of the ship's guns, with armor that will hardly resist 68-pounders at short ranges, and with the hamper of movable bulkheads on deck? If the formidable *Warrior* cannot encounter an enemy without being reconstructed, what is to become of the ships of the *Research* and *Enterprise* class, of which eight were built or laid on the stocks before one was tried? They have neither strength nor speed, are neither liners nor cruisers, and cannot by any process of reconstruction be converted into serviceable craft. With these prospects before us, the condition of the navy is by no means satisfactory. The subject will doubtless claim the early attention of Parliament, and the press, we trust, will with one voice demand from the Government a strict account of Admiralty management.

GENERAL GRANT AT THE NORFOLK THEATRE.

[From the Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

YESTERDAY afternoon (Nov. 29), the fine steamer *Martin*, Captain GEORGE M. LIVINGSTON, General GRANT'S headquarters boat, arrived here from City Point, bringing the Lieutenant-General and part of his staff. General GRANT called upon General BUTLER, who was at this place temporarily, and both generals boarded the *Malvern*, Admiral PORTER'S flagship, and dined with the commander of the North Atlantic squadron. In the evening General GRANT and staff were received by Brigadier-General GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, commanding the district of Eastern Virginia, at Norfolk.

The entire party visited Mr. S. W. GLENN'S Opera House to witness the performance of the spectacle "The Seven Sisters." Captain A. P. BLUNT, dépot quartermaster of Norfolk, had three private boxes reserved for the general and escort. In the lower right box sat Lieutenant-General U. S GRANT, Major-General BARNARD, Brigadier-General RUFUS INGALLS, chief quartermaster of armies operating against Richmond, and Brigadier-General SHEPLEY. In the box opposite, with Captain BLUNT, were Lieutenant-Colonels PORTER, PARKER, and Lieutenant GREGAR. The box above General GRANT contained Major J. A. DARLING, Lieutenants H. STRUBEL and DE PEYSTER, of General SHEPLEY'S staff, and Lieutenant DUNN, of General GRANT'S staff. The house was a perfect jam, and notwithstanding the arrival of General GRANT having been unknown until about seven o'clock, it soon became noised about, and numbers of people could not gain admission to the theatre. General GRANT seemed to enjoy the performance very much, and was often seen to smile when Tartarine, the California Gun—Miss LOTTA—or Mr. JOHN E. MCDONOUGH—Mrs. PLUTO—made a clever hit on the great question of the day. The machinery used in the piece worked splendidly, and the last scene, the birth of Cupid, was rapturously applauded by everybody. Miss LOTTA, on dancing a sailor's hornpipe and Irish jig, was encored and called before the footlights three times.

After the performance General GRANT and party, at the invitation of General SHEPLEY, repaired to the saloon of Mr. SMITH G. TUTTLE, on Main-street, where a sumptuous supper was awaiting the distinguished warrior and friends, and was partaken of with considerable gusto. The crowd following in the wake of the general was very large, and some of them were even unmannerly enough to intrude into Mr. TUTTLE'S saloon, and gape and stare at General GRANT. Everybody is anxious to see the man whom General SCOTT calls the ablest General in the country, and General GRANT, though a very modest man, gratifies the people's curiosity, by allowing himself to be gazed at and keeping in a good humor. At midnight the general left for the front.

MUTINY AMONG UNION PRISONERS.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 28.]

ON Thursday last a serious attempt was made by the Federal prisoners confined at Salisbury, N. C., to make their escape, *which was rapidly and effectually quelled at the expense of considerable Yankee blood.* It appears that a plot had been formed among the prisoners—of whom *there are at Salisbury some thirteen thousand*—to overpower the interior guard of the encampment, then break through the line of the parapet guard, and, after securing all the arms they could, to march through Western North Carolina into Tennessee, and make good their escape. In the *first part of their programme they succeeded.* The interior guard were soon overpowered, and two of the unfortunate men were killed while resisting. They then attacked the parapet guard, who fought bravely against the terrible odds until the alarm had been fully communicated to the garrison, and two pieces of artillery were thrown into position bearing upon the encampment. Two of the parapet guard were killed in their gallant defence. In good time the artillery opened, and, *after a few raking discharges of grape and canister*, the insurrectionists cried out for mercy, and declared that they would make no further effort to get away. By this time they were completely surrounded with artillery and infantry, and it is well for them that they ceased their demonstration and sued for mercy. In ten minutes more the whole camp would have been one scene of slaughter. As it was, *about forty were killed and a large number wounded.* Thus a very foolish attempt to escape from Confederate durance has ended. It will prove, no doubt, a lesson to prisoners in the South. But for the coolness, and, it may be added, the consideration, of the officers commanding the garrison the punishment inflicted upon these misguided captives would have been far more serious, if indeed, it had not amounted to the annihilation of the entire body.

REBEL ANECDOTE OF GENERAL LEE.

[From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 28.]

A GENTLEMAN who was in the train from this city to Petersburgh, a very cold morning; not long ago, tells us his attention was attracted by the efforts of a young soldier with his arm in a sling to get his overcoat on. His teeth as well as his sound hand were brought into use to effect the object; but, in the midst of his efforts, an officer rose from his seat, advanced to him, and very carefully and tenderly assisted him, drawing the cost gently over his wounded arm and buttoning it up comfortably; then, with a few kind and pleasant words, returning to his seat.

Now, the officer in question was not clad in gorgeous uniform, with a brilliant wreath upon the collar and a multitude of gilt lines upon the sleeves, resembling the famous labyrinth of Crete, but he was clad in "a simple suit of gray," distinguished from the garb of a civilian only by the three stars which every Confederate colonel in the service by the regulations is entitled to wear. And yet he was no other than our chief general, ROBERT E. LEE, who is not braver and greater than he is good and modest. On General GRANT'S recent return from New Jersey to the Army of the Potomac and James, by the detention of the train he was forced to stop in Philadelphia. Being recognized by a soldier, he was so crowded by the gaping multitude—ever ready in Northern latitudes to lionize every military hero of the hour, be he MCCLELLAN, HOOKER, BURNSIDE, POPE or GRANT—that he was forced to take refuge in the Mayor's office.

Well, General LEE comes to Richmond, visits the War Department and the PRESIDENT, attends divine worship at St. Paul's almost every week, and, though our people love him as our fathers did GEORGE WASHINGTON, yet he is never subjected to any annoyance, save a look from each passer by, which silently says:—May God protect and bless you.

TOUGHNESS AND STRENGTH OF BESSEMER STEEL.—The extreme toughness of the Bessemer steel has been proved by some interesting experiments recently made. Steel bars of ten inches square, and two feet six inches in length, were twisted cold into a spiral, the angles of which were about forty-five degrees; and some round bars, two inches diameter, were bent cold under the hammer into the form of an ordinary horse-shoe magnet, the outside of the bend measuring five inches more than the inside. The steel and iron boiler plates, left without shearing, and with their ends bent over cold, afforded ample evidence, too, of the extreme tenacity and toughness of the metal; while the clear, even surface of railway axles and pieces of malleable iron ordnance afforded examples of the perfect freedom from cracks, flaws or hard veins The tensile strength of this metal is not less remarkable. In the experiments made, the samples of steel bore a strain varying from one hundred and fifty thousand to one hundred and sixty thousand pounds on the square inch. Four samples of iron boiler plate, similarly tested, bore from sixty-eight thousand to seventy-three thousand pounds.

As with steel, so with the Bessemer iron. The great toughness of the latter was proved by the bending of a cold bar of three inches square, under the hammer and into a close fold, without the smallest perceptible rupture of the metal at any part; and the bar was thus extended on the outside of the bend from twelve to sixteen and three-fourth inches, and was pressed on the inside from twelve to seven and one-fourth inches, thus showing a difference in length of nine and one-half inches, between what, before bending, were the two parallel sides of a bar three inches square. Again, an iron cable, consisting of four strands of round iron, one and a half inches in diameter, was, while cold, so closely twisted as to cause the strands at the point of contact to become permanently imbedded into each other.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

BRIGADIER-General Ullman is now in command of all the forces at Morganzia, La.

IT is reported that Major-General Pope is to be assigned to a command in the Eastern Army.

CAPTAIN Morehyzen, of the Eighth Iowa, has assumed the duties of Chief of the Military Police of Nashville.

MAJOR-General Canby is rapidly recovering from his severe wound, and is now able to attend to his official business daily.

GEORGE C. McKee has been appointed by Major General Dana Brigadier-General of the enrolled militia of the District of Vicksburg.

ASSISTANT-Surgeon H. M. Kinke, U. S. V., relieved from duty in the Department of the South, has been ordered to the Department of the Gulf.

MAJOR-General Weitzel, having been made a full major-general, will assume command of the new colored corps in the Army of the James.

LIEUTENANT James Meade, Commissary of Musters, on Brevet Major-General Crawford's staff, having served his three years, has been mustered out.

AT the request of the brigadier-general commanding the military district of Iowa, the headquarters of that district have been transferred to Dubuque, Iowa.

MAJOR William H. Chapman has been promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts volunteers, to date from November 16, 1864, vice Sawtelle, discharged.

MAJOR A. W. Brice, who has been for some time Acting Paymaster-General, has been appointed Paymaster-General, in the place of Colonel T. P. Andrews, detailed as President of the Board of Examiners.

ACTING Volunteer Lieutenant Edward Conroy, commanding the U. S supply steamer *Union*, has passed his examination and will be promoted to be an Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander.

FIRST Assistant Engineer John Purdy, formerly of the flagship *Hartford* and late of the gunboat *Kennebec* and ram *Tennessee*, died of yellow fever a few days since at New Orleans.

BRIGADIER-General Geo. J. Stannard has been promoted to be brevet major-general of volunteers, for gallant services in the capture and holding of Fort Harrison (Chapin's Farm), in which the General lost his right arm.

COLONEL S. M. Bowman, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania volunteers, is returned to the command of the District of Delaware—headquarters at Wilmington—the orders from the Middle Department assigning him to other duty, and assigning the district to the Third separate brigade, having been revoked.

A NUMBER of brevets have lately been conferred upon officers in the Army of the Potomac. Among them are Major-General Meade, as major-general in the Regular Army, and Brigadier-Generals Ingalls and Hunt, as major-generals of volunteers. Major Biddle, aide to General Meade, has been breveted as colonel.

THE troops now commanded by Colonel William Gamble, 8th Illinois cavalry, are announced as a separate brigade, under the provisions of General Orders No. 251, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, August 31st, 1864, and will hereafter be designated as the first separate brigade, Department of Washington.

THE President has accepted the resignation of Lieutenant C. R. Hopkins, Fifth United States artillery. Lieutenant Hopkins has for some time been on recruiting service in New York, and his retirement from the Army, which was induced by reasons entirely honorable to him, will be generally regretted by his associates.

MAJOR-General George Stoneman has been assigned to duty as second in command of the Department of the Ohio, and in the absence of Major-General Schofield, commanding, will perform all the duties of the Department commander. General Stoneman has removed the headquarters of the Department from Knoxville, Tenn., to Louisville, Ky.

CAPTAIN J. S. Cooper, Eighth U S C. T., has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventh Ohio volunteer infantry. Colonel Cooper first served in the "Old Seventh" O. V. I., as a private; afterwards in Co. A, Battalion U. S Engineers; and later, while in command of an attacking party north of the James River, September 29, was severely wounded.

THE President, under General Order of the War Office, 288, has created the new Department of Mississippi. It will comprise the State of Mississippi and that part of Tennessee west of the Tennessee river, recently known as the Department of the Tennessee. Major-General N. J. T. Dana, U. S. volunteers, is assigned to the command of the department.

BY direction of the President, announced in General Order of the War Office, 290, Major-General F. Steele is relieved of command of the Seventh Army corps and the Department of Arkansas, and Major-General J. J. Reynolds is assigned to the command in his stead. Major-General Steele will report to Major-General Canby for assignment to command.

THE following officers have been dismissed the service:—Major Gustavus A. Seidel, Seventh New York volunteers; Second Lieutenant George H. Oakes, Co. L, First Maine heavy artillery; First Lieutenant Henry Applegate, Co. H, One hundredth Pennsylvania veteran volunteers (dishonorably, with the loss of all pay and allowances); Second Lieutenant J. W. Tunison, One hundred and Ninth New York volunteers.

A LETTER from New Orleans, dated November 26, states that Lieutenant A. D. Vallade, Eighty-fourth United States infantry (colored), was killed on the 23 ult. in an affray on the outposts. Acting Master Thatcher, commanding gunboat *Gazelle*, was murdered by the Rebels while ashore on an island below the mouth of the Red River, and horribly mangled, on the 25th ult.

MAJOR-General E. O. C. Ord, having recovered from his wound received at Fort Harrison, has returned to the command of the Eighteenth corps, relieving Brevet Major-General Terry, whose departure from the command was made the occasion of a complimentary banquet to the retiring officer. Generals J. W. Turner, A. Ames, R S Foster, W. B. Birney, N. M. Curtis, Lieutenant-Colonel Ed. W. Smith (General Butler's Adjutant General), the Tenth corps staff, and many others were present.

THE Cavalry corps of the Army of the Ohio has been dissolved. The following cavalry regiments are detached from the Department and Army of the Ohio, and will form part of the Cavalry corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi, viz:—Fourteenth and Sixteenth Illinois cavalry, Eighth and Ninth Michigan cavalry, Fifth and Sixth Indiana cavalry, Seventh and Ninth Ohio cavalry. Commanding officers are ordered to report accordingly to Brevet Major-General Wilson, chief of cavalry and commander of Cavalry corps, for assignment.

UPON a review of the case, the disability resting upon Second Lieutenant George R. Wright, Fourth battery, Wisconsin volunteers, by reason of his dismissal from the service under sentence of general court-martial, was some time since removed, and the Governor of Wisconsin was notified that he might be re-commissioned. Lieutenant Wright was thereupon given a new commission for the same office he had previously filled. He, however, sent in his resignation soon after the receipt of this commission. This explanation is due to the officer in question, inasmuch as his name was recently gazetted as cashiered under sentence of court-martial.

THE following officers have been cashiered the service:—First Lieutenant Patrick S Early, Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry (with forfeiture of all pay and allowances now due, and to be imprisoned at hard labor in such prison as the reviewing authority shall designate, for the term of two years); First Lieutenant Arthur W. White, Union Light Guard, Ohio cavalry; Captain Hugh S. Donaldson, Co. D, Independent Battalion Minnesota volunteers; First Lieutenant Francis A. Young, Twentieth regiment Veteran Reserve corps; First Lieutenant Dominick C. Brennan, quartermaster Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania volunteers; Major Henry E. Munson, Two Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers; Second Lieutenant Stephen Graffain, Co. D, Seventeenth Maine volunteers (and his crime, name and place of abode to be published in at least two papers in the State in which he resides); Surgeon J. H Thompson, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth regiment New York volunteers (with a loss of all pay and allowances—this sentence, with the crime, name and place of abode of the delinquent to be published in at least two newspapers of the State in which he resides).

ARMY GAZETTE.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRST ARMY CORPS.

CIRCULAR NO 86

WAR DEPARTMENT ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1864

ENLISTMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE FIRST CORPS.

First.—Persons desiring and qualified to enlist in the First Army corps, General Hancock commanding, under General Orders No 287, current series, from this office, are hereby authorized to present themselves to any United States district provost-marshal, who, if the applicant or party be qualified, will furnish a free transportation pass to Washington D C, where recruits will be duly enlisted and mustered into the service of the United States. The applicant must satisfy the provost-marshal that he is an able bodied man, fit for military service, and that he has been honorably discharged after the expiration of two years service, by exhibiting his discharge, or, in the necessary absence of that paper, by presenting such other evidence as the provost-marshal may require. No person will be forwarded until he has satisfied the provost-marshal that he is acting in good faith, with a view to enlistment. In case of doubt as to his physical fitness, he will not be forwarded until he shall have been certified to be fit by the surgeon of the Board of Enrollment, which certificate shall be retained by the provost-marshal, and a copy forwarded to the Adjutant General by the provost-marshal. Surgeons of the Board of Enrollment shall examine any applicant sent to them by the provost-marshal, and give a certificate as to his fitness for military service; and any surgeon refusing or neglecting to make such examination will be dismissed. Provost-marshals will be prepared to furnish qualified applicants promptly with information and with transportation. Any person representing himself as a recruit, and as designing to enlist in the First Army corps, and failing to offer himself as such recruit, or by any means fraudulently procuring transportation, shall be deemed guilty of defrauding the Government, and will be punished by court-martial or military commission.

ENLISTMENTS MUSTERS AND CREDITS

Second.—All enlistments and musters will be made at the rendezvous near Washington by the Corps Commissary of Musters and his assistants, specially assigned to that duty, and in accordance with the recruiting and mustering regulations of the Army. Recruits will be credited to the district in which they or their families are domiciled. As evidences of place or domicile the affidavit of the recruit will be required. If it shall be subsequently ascertained that the place of domicile has not been correctly given, the credit will be taken from the place to which it is erroneously assigned and transferred to the proper place of domicile of the recruit. Credits will be reported as for an Army corps in the field and as directed in Circular No 52, current series, from this office.

ORGANIZATION.

Third.—The organization of the corps will be by successive regiments—that is, one regiment must be fully recruited before another one is commenced. Each regiment will be recruited in like manner by successive companies. The organization of regiments and companies must conform to that prescribed for the infantry arm by Paragraph 82 Mustering Regulations

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—APPOINTMENTS AND MUSTERS.

Fourth.—Applicants for appointments as officers will address and forward their applications in writing to the "Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C." At least, two years service will be necessary, and the applicant must give his military history in full, embracing therein as follows:—First, date of original entry into service; second, regiment or organization in which services have been rendered; third, rank at date of entry into service; fourth if out of service date and cause of discharge, rank at date thereof, and organization in which service was last rendered; fifth, the applicant's address must be clearly stated in all cases Applicants must be able to pass an examination before a board of examiners. Officers appointed will receive the necessary instructions. The appointment will be subject to revocation in case the requisite number of men is not enlisted to perfect the organization, and will be subject to the approval and confirmation of the Senate.

Fifth.—On application by the Governor of any State, recruiting officers will be designated for such State.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE FIRST CORPS—NOTICE TO VETERANS.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec 1, 1864.

Veterans desiring to enlist in the First Army corps, to be organized under the recent order of the War Department, should report in person at the office of Colonel C. F. Johnson, Soldiers' Rest, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot, Washington. They will then be conducted to the barracks, where they will be critically examined, and if found duly qualified, immediately mustered into the service.

By order of Major-General HANCOCK.
FINLEY ANDERSON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL GREGG'S RECONNOISSANCE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 1—8 P. M

To Lieutenant-General GRANT:—

I have just heard from General Gregg. His dispatch is dated at a quarter to four P M. He reports having captured Stony Creek station, which was defended by infantry and cavalry, in works, with artillery. He captured two pieces of artillery, but had no means of bringing them off so he disabled them and destroyed the carriages. He had one hundred and ninety prisoners, eight wagons and thirty mules. He burned the depot, with three thousand sacks of corn, five hundred bales of hay, a train of cars, a large amount of bacon, clothing, ammunition and other government stores, and destroyed all the shops and public buildings.

The Second brigade Brigadier-General Gregg commanding, had the advance, and is reported to have most gallantly carried the enemy's position. General Gregg is now returning to camp.

No information could be obtained of any troops passing southward, either cavalry or infantry. The bed of the branch road from Stony Creek was seen to be graded, but no rails were laid

At Duval Station, south of Stony Creek, much property was destroyed and a large amount of railroad iron found. An effort was being made to destroy it by fire when the staff officer who brought the dispatch left. The enemy showed signs of having concentrated, and were following, but the officer thinks General Gregg will be in camp by midnight. GEORGE G. MEADE, Major-General.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending December 3, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel R S Donalson, 50th U. S. colored troops, to date November 26 1864, for, while in command of a recruiting rendezvous at Vicksburgh, Miss. having accepted money from a State recruiting agent by way of gratification, and in consideration of certain certified copies of muster-in-rolls to be furnished said State agent, such acceptance of money being in violation of the 16th article of war.

Captain Frank T D Ketcham, 16th U. S. colored infantry, to date November 25 1864, for having tendered his resignation on account of incompetency while under charges, disobedience of orders, insubordination, appropriating the company funds to his own use and benefit, stealing a horse and equipments and offering the same for sale, lying, and drunkenness on duty.

The following officers, to date October 31, 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission:—

Disobedience of Orders and Absence without Leave.

Captain Theodore Cronkey, 31 Wisconsin cavalry.

Absence without leave.

Captain Martin H McChesney, 21 New York mounted rifles.
First Lieutenant William F. McNamara, 69th Pennsylvania Vols.
First Lieutenant John E Ghorrett, 1st U. S. colored artillery (heavy) to date November 26, 1864, having tendered his resignation, assigning as a reason therefor a lack of confidence in colored troops, and consequent unfitness for holding an appointment in that branch of the service.
First Lieutenant Matthew H. Ward, Quartermaster 9th Michigan cavalry, to date November 30, 1864 for absence without leave.
The following officers to date November 25 1864, for absenting themselves from their commands in the engagement of October 19, 1864:
Second Lieutenant J. C Burbridge, 10th West Virginia Vols.
Second Lieutenant William G. W. Price, 15th West Virginia Vols
Second Lieutenant Albert Weber 7th regiment Veteran Reserve corps, to date November 25, 1864 with loss of all pay and allowances, for fraudulently drawing two months' pay while absent without leave.
Second Lieutenant Obed Enson, 3 Colorado cavalry, to date November 26 1864 for disobedience of orders, drunkenness, dishonesty, and utter worthlessness as an officer.
Second Lieutenant J P. Robertson, 8th Missouri State Militia cavalry, to date November 26, 1864
Second Lieutenant John C Taggert, 69th Pennsylvania Vols, to date April 19, 1864, for absence without leave.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Assistant Surgeon H. T Mesler, 37th Illinois Vols., to date November 14 1864 for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.
First Lieutenant John A Henry, 1st Kansas Veteran Vols, to date September 4, 1864, for having absented himself from his command without authority from that date until the 20th ultimo.
Lieutenant C W. Caswell, 20th Pennsylvania cavalry, to date November 19, 1864, for falsehood and appropriating to his own use property belonging to the Government.
Lieutenant Edgar Kirby, 5th New York artillery, to date November 15 1864 for drunkenness.
Lieutenant Warren W Beales, 6th Michigan heavy artillery, to date November 15, 1864, for habitual drunkenness, unfitting him for duty.
Second Lieutenant Robert Ridenour, 3 Maryland cavalry, to date November 16, 1864, for absence without leave since July 25 last.

DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE CONFIRMED.

The order heretofore issued dishonorably discharging First Lieutenant Charles J. Marsh 5th Ohio battery, to date November 11, 1864, for drunkenness worthlessness as an officer, and for using disrespectful and contemptuous language in relation to his department commander, has been confirmed.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

Captain J M Adams, 1st Missouri cavalry heretofore dismissed, has been restored, with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of the State.

DISABILITY REMOVED.

The disability to receive another appointment in the military service of the United States, imposed by sentence of a general court-martial, to be dismissed the service of the United States, in the case of Captain C. J. Dietrich, Commissary of Subsistence of volunteers, has been removed.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following named officers, having been reported to the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that unless, within fifteen days from December 5, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D C., of which Brigadier General Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is president and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them, they will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States:—

Absence without leave.

Captain William R. Howe, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

Disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Thomas H. Y. Bickham, 19th U. S. Infantry.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Dec 5, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without leave.

Captain Andreas Seelig, 46th New York Vols.
First Lieutenant Charles S Hazen, 3 New Hampshire Vols.
Assistant Surgeon Peter E Sickler, 10th New York Cavalry.

Disobedience of orders.

Captain Eli F. Scott, 83d Indiana Vols.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

Captain Henry C. Gapen, 15th United States Infantry, heretofore published for failing to report at Cincinnati, Ohio, as ordered, is exempt from dismissal from the service of the United States, satisfactory explanation to the charges against him having been received at the Adjutant-General's office.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

DISMISSED.

Second Lieutenant Mandaville J. Fogg, battery E, 1st regiment West Virginia volunteer light artillery, for disrespect towards his commanding officers, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (using insulting and threatening language towards his superior officer).

Captain Henry Troll, battery A, 2d Missouri artillery, for making out false reports or returns, lying out of quarters and camp without permission of his superior officer, neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and disobeying the lawful command of his superior officer.

Second Lieutenant Thomas B. Campbell, 30th regiment United States colored troops, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant John W. Peck, 2d District of Columbia volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (drunkenness).

First Lieutenant S. J. Ashley, 7th New York heavy artillery, for absence without leave; to forfeit all pay and allowances which are now due or may become due him as first lieutenant 7th regiment heavy artillery.

Captain Absolam B. Selheimer, 195th Pennsylvania volunteers, for absence without leave and neglect of duty

First Lieutenant Samuel B. Marks, 195th Pennsylvania volunteers, for absence without leave, and neglect of duty.

First Lieutenant Richard H. Soe, 16th Pennsylvania cavalry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (drunkenness).

Surgeon Robert L. Waterbury, 93d New York State Guards for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (ejecting the Assistant Surgeon of the regiment from the barracks and refusing him admittance to the hospital department while in the discharge of his duty), and drunkenness on duty.

Second Lieutenant A. M. Herrick, 1st Pennsylvania cavalry, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. Herwig, United States Army, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline (threatening to shoot his superior officer), and absenting himself without authority.

Second Lieutenant William G. Gabhart, 13th Kentucky cavalry, for absence without leave, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (drunken and disorderly conduct).

Captain Barry H. Lynch, 36th United States colored infantry, for drunkenness, disobedience of orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (disrespectful language to the officer of the day); sentence mitigated to forfeiture of pay and emoluments for the period of three months.

Captain John C. Gosman, 36th United States colored infantry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (using profane, vulgar and disrespectful language towards the officer of the day).

Captain Orin A. Avery, 3d Rhode Island cavalry, for disobedience of orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (being intoxicated in the presence of enlisted men of his regiment); sentence mitigated to a forfeiture of two month's pay and emoluments.

First Lieutenant George L. Cross, 13th Wisconsin battery, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (using contemptuous and disrespectful language respecting his commanding officer), conduct unbecoming an officer (drunkenness, and gambling with enlisted men), and attempt at bribery.

Major N. Ward Cady, 2d New York mounted rifles, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and contempt and disrespect to his superior officer; with loss of all pay due or to become due.

CASHIERED.

First Lieutenant Patrick S. Early, 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, for disobedience of orders, and wounding by shooting with intent to commit murder; forfeiture of all pay and allowances now due, and be imprisoned at hard labor in Fort Delaware for the term of two years.

Captain J. J. Wakefield, company K, 27th regiment United States colored troops, for absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant Nelson Mitchell, 10th New York cavalry, for absence without leave, breach of arrest, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Captain David Thompson, 2d District of Columbia volunteers, for breach of arrest, absence without leave, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman

Captain William McNally, New York State National Guard, for bribery to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline; to forfeit all pay and allowances due and to become due, and to be imprisoned at hard labor in the penitentiary at Albany, New York, or in such other place as the commanding General may direct, for the period of one year.

Captain John H. Devine, 93d New York State National Guard, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline (using grossly insulting and disrespectful language toward the officers of his regiment); utterly disabled to have or hold any office or employment in the service of the United States; sentence mitigated to dismissal from the military service of the United States.

Captain John L. Jefferies, 110th Pennsylvania volunteers, for drunkenness on duty.

Second Lieutenant L. A. Waldo, 50th New York Engineers, for drunkenness on duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Captain T. A. Byrnes, 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, for drunkenness on duty; sentence commuted to forfeiture of pay proper for six months.

First Lieutenant Alex. Buchannan, 96th New York volunteers, for drunkenness on duty, violation of arrest, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant Zeno I. Downing, 98th New York volunteers, for misbehavior before the enemy, and absence without leave.

Lieutenant Paul Buchmeyer, battery H, 3d New York artillery, for neglect of duty.

Major John C Febles, 7th cavalry, 119th volunteers, for sending a challenge to fight a duel; sentence mitigated to a public reprimand by his commanding officer.

First Lieutenant Charles Allen McCue, 37th Kentucky mounted infantry, for drunkenness on duty, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline (acting in a tumultuous and noisy manner, and branding a horse with the letter C without authority.)

Second Lieutenant James B. Moore, 43d regiment United States colored troops, for absence without leave, disobedience of orders, drunkenness on duty, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; loss of all pay an emoluments except so much as may be due the sutler and laundress.

Lieutenant Colonel N. H. Hixon, 13th Ohio cavalry, for misbehavior before the enemy and shamefully abandoning the post he had been commanded to defend, and absence from his command without authority; loss of all pay and allowances from September 30, 1864.

First Lieutenant Joseph Roberts, 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, for using disrespectful language to his commanding officer, unofficerlike conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and drunkenness on duty.

First Lieutenant Elias Gibbs, 11th Kansas cavalry, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline (remaining absent from his command when sent on public business in charge of a detail of enlisted men after having completed said business, and allowing his men to scatter instead of returning with them to his company), knowing and allowing a soldier to hire another to do duty for him, making false returns, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (becoming intoxicated and creating an alarm among citizens and soldiers by discharging his revolver).

Captain Jerome Kunkle, 11th Kansas cavalry, for knowingly making a false return, making a false muster, conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline (allowing soldiers to go to their homes on their hiring some one to answer to their names and to do duty for them, and sending by said men to his own farm a large number of hogs, belonging to divers persons unknown, intending to convert said hogs to his own use and benefit), neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and absence without leave; to forfeit all pay and allowances now due him or that may become due, and pay a fine of one hundred dollars to the Government of the United States.

OTHER SENTENCES.

Captain A. A. Guest, 2d United States sharpshooters, for misbehavior before the enemy, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; to be dishonorably dismissed the United States service, with the forfeiture (to the United States) of all pay and allowances.

First Lieutenant Joseph S. Oakley, 120th New York volunteers, for fraudulently receiving money to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, disobedience of orders, and absence without leave; to refund to the United States two hundred and fourteen dollars and ninety-four cents; to be reduced to the rank of a private soldier, then be dishonorably discharged the United States service, and confined in such penitentiary as the proper authorities may appoint for the term of three years; the order promulgating this sentence to be published in at least one newspaper in the county in which he resides. (So much of the sentence in this case as directs confinement "in such penitentiary as the proper authorities may appoint for the term of three years" is remitted.)

First Lieutenant Frank H. Boyd, 8th New York heavy artillery, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, robbery, disobedience of orders, and breach of arrest; to forfeit all pay and allowances due or to become due him to the amount of five hundred and thirty-seven dollars, to be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, and to be confined for the term of three years in the State prison at Auburn, New York, or at such other place of confinement as may be designated by the proper authority.

First Lieutenant John Knoppel, 1st Maryland veteran volunteers, for drunkenness while on duty; to forfeit all pay and allowances that are or may become due him, and be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States.

First Lieutenant E. F. Wenckeback, 4th New York cavalry, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of section eight of the act of Congress published in General Orders, No. 106, War Department, Adjutant General's office, March 16, 1864; to be reprimanded publicly by the commanding officer of the Twenty-second Army corps.

Captain E. M. Warren, independent mounted company one hundred days' Pennsylvania volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (drunkenness, receiving stolen property, and absence without leave); to be dishonorably dismissed from the service o the United States.

First Lieutenant Robert Russell, jr., 43d New York volunteers, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline; to be reprimanded by the General commanding, in general orders.

Captain Jesse W. Peabody, 2d Louisiana mounted infantry, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline; to forfeit one-half of one month's pay and be reprimanded in general orders.

Lieutenant F. G. Driskill, 48th Kentucky volunteers, for disobedience of orders, and misbehavior before the enemy in shamefully surrendering; to be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States.

Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Leake, 20th Iowa volunteers, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline (refusing to show his pass to the officer of the patrol, thereby causing a large crowd of persons to gather around him at or near the St Charles Hotel, New Orleans); to be reprimanded in orders by the commanding officer Department of the Gulf.

Major Jacob Szink, first battalion one hundred days' Pennsylvania volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (drinking with enlisted men and being grossly intoxicated in their presence); to be dismissed the service of the United States.

Second Lieutenant William A. C. Ryan, 132d New York volunteers, for disobedience of orders, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (writing articles for the New York papers containing statements known by him to be false, and sending a disrespectful and insulting communication to the surgeon in charge of the hospital where he was a patient); to be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, with the loss of all pay and allowances, and to be forever disqualified from receiving or holding a commission in the Army or volunteer forces of the United States of America.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Surgeon Charles H. Lunt, U.S.A., to report to the Governor of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., for duty as medical attendant.

Surgeon Alexander N. Dougherty, U.S.A., to duty as Medical Director 1st Army corps.

APPOINTMENTS.

Surgeons C. S. Tripler, C. S. McDougall, J. J. B. Wright, and Madison Mills, U.S.A., to be Colonels, by brevet.

Assistant Surgeons M. B. Cochran, M. C. Woodworth, and C H. Hood, U.S.V., to be Surgeons.

Drs. W. J. McDermott, of New York, L. C. Chapin, of Connecticut, S. W. Thayer, of Vermont, W. A. Goodwin, of Kentucky, J. C. Thorpe, of Tennessee, J. C. Murphy, of Pennsylvania, J. H. Porter, of Washington, John Heys, of New York, J. E. McGirr, of Pennsylvania, Alexander Selong, of New Jersey, W. R. Way, of Maryland, Thomas R. Daughison, of Pennsylvania, J. T. Harrison, of California and Benjamin Tappan, of California, to be Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers.

Surgeon Madison Mills, U.S.A., to be Medical Inspector-General U.S.A., with the rank of Colonel.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Ensign Benjamin H. Porter, to medical examination at Philadelphia, Pa.

Surgeon W. S. W. Ruschenberger, to duty as a member of a board of examiners at Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Assistant Engineer Peter A. Rearick, to examination at Philadelphia, provided his services can be spared for this purpose.

Sailmaker David Bruce, to the receiving ship *Ohio*.

Lieutenant Charles D. Jones, to the *Lackawanna*, West Gulf Squadron.

Ensign Edwin M. Shepard, to medical examination at Philadelphia, Pa.

Sailmaker John A. Birdsall, to duty at the Naval Academy.

Second Assistant Engineer Ezra J. Whittaker, to the *Pontoosuc*.

Commodore James L. Lardner, to duty under the direction of Rear-Admiral Gregory, New York.

Paymaster Joseph C Eldredge, to duty as Superintendent of baking and purchasing flour for the Navy, and also as Instructor of Pay Officers at New York.

Assistant Surgeon E. C. Vermeulen, to the Naval Rendezvous, Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieutenant Samuel W. Preston, to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Second Assistant Engineer George R. Holt, to the *Tahoma*

Assistant Paymaster George W. Beaman, to duty at Cairo, Ill., as assistant to the purchasing Paymaster and to act under his directions.

Boatswain Joseph Lewis, to the *Wachausett*.

Lieutenant Commander Oscar F. Stanton, to temporary ordnance duty at New York.

Commander John J. Young, to command the Naval Rendezvous at Brooklyn, N. Y.

First Assistant Engineer Henry B. Nones, to examination at Philadelphia, Pa.

DETACHED.

Carpenter John G. Myers, from the Portsmouth Navy Yard and ordered to the *Colorado*.

Boatswain John Burrows, from the *Wachausett* on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Commander Benjamin M. Dove, from duty at Beaufort, N. C., on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to duty in charge of naval stores at Mound City, Ill.

Lieutenant-Commander William C. West, from ordnance duty at Philadelphia, Pa., and ordered to duty at Beaufort, N. C.

Third Assistant Engineer J. H. Harmany, from the South Atlantic Squadron and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer George W. Roche, from the *Lackawanna* and ordered North.

Sailmaker John A. Birdsall, from the receiving ship *Ohio* and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Paymaster James Hoy, Jr., from duty as Superintendent of baking and purchasing flour for the Navy, and as Instructor of Pay Officers at New York.

Carpenter H. M. Griffiths, from special duty at New York and ordered to the *Chattanooga*.

Second Assistant Engineer Henry Holmes, Third Assistant Engineers Lemuel Bernard, William E. Sibley and Frank W. Ashton, from the *Sagamore* and waiting orders.

Gunner James D. Borton, and Third Assistant Engineer J. F. Knowlton, from the *Conemaugh* and waiting orders.

Carpenter Charles W. Babbitt, from the *Vermont* and ordered to Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Second Assistant Engineer George W. Melville, from the *Wachausett* and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron for duty in torpedo boats.

Paymaster J. S. Post, from the *St. Louis* on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North to settle his accounts.

Carpenter W. W. Dwier, from the *Colorado* on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *St. Lawrence*.

APPOINTMENTS.

James Thayer, Acting Gunner, on probation.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Carpenter William F. Laighton, to the *Hartford* and placed on waiting orders.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas M. Jenks, to medical survey at Washington, D. C.

Acting First Assistant Engineer F. A. Bremon, to medical survey at Portsmouth, N. H.

Acting Assistant Paymasters E. M. Hart, John McMahon, Edgar K. Sellew, G. A. Feare and Charles W. Sealy, to instruction at New York under Paymaster J. C. Eldredge.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry B. Green, to the *Tahoma*.

Acting Ensign F. H. D'Estimanville, to New York for medical treatment at the Naval Hospital.

Acting Assistant Paymaster L. C. Tripp, to the *St. Louis*, South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster G. C. Boardman, to the *Galena*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. W. Seely, to the *Crusader*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant C. P. Clark, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master W. R. Newman, to the *Wachausett*.

Acting Master's Mate George W. Pratt, to the *Rachel Seaman*.

Acting Master's Mate John McCormack, to the *Nereus*.

DETACHED.

Acting Master's Mates W. C. N. Sanford and W. D. Giles, from the *Niphon* and ordered to the *Wando*.

Acting Master's Mate C. C. Chamberlain, from the *Neptune* and ordered to the *Suwanee*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William C. Wynn, from the *O. M. Pettit* on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Master H. S. Borden, Acting Ensigns Neil Larsen and E. N. Seaman, from the *Niphon* and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Wesley J. Phillips, from the *Commodore Read* on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *O. M. Pettit*, South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensign E. T. Strong, from the *Rachel Seaman* and ordered to the *Savannah*.

Acting Master's Mates E. W. Walton and H. D. Baldwin, from the *Conemaugh* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles H. Lockwood, from the *Mobile* and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Theodore Barker, from the *Niphon* and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Master Eliphalet Brown, Jr., from special duty at the New York Navy Yard and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Gregory, for such duty as he may assign him.

Acting Master George E. Nelson, Joseph Marthon, Acting Second Assistant Engineers Thomas Fitzgerald, F. D. Stewart, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Thomas Campbell and G. W. Kiersted, from the *Mobile* and waiting orders.

Acting Master Henry Lelar, from the *Suwanee* and ordered to the receiving ship *North Carolina*.

Acting Master R. Platt, from the coast survey steamer *Bibb* and ordered to report to the Superintendent of the Coast Survey by letter for such duty as he may assign him.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. F. Wood, from the *Sagamore* and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Masters J. F. Alcorn, J. W. Stapleford, Acting Ensigns J. D. Hardeman, William A. Byrne, Acting Assistant Surgeon E. R. Hutchins, and Acting Second Assistant Engineers Robert Whitehill and P. H. Kendrickson, from the *Conemaugh* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensigns N. McLord, C. Carven and Charles N. Hicks, from the *Sagamore* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon P. C. Whiddons, from the *Sagamore* and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Clark, from the *Calypso*, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer James Fagan, from the *Muscoota* and ordered to the *Tallapoosa*, at Boston

Acting Master's Mates E. W. Walton and H. D. Baldwin, from the *Conemaugh* and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Jeremiah Barringer, from U. S. picket-boat No. 6 and ordered to the *Winooski*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Campbell, from the *Pontoosuc* and ordered to the *Grand Gulf*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. J. Coop, from the *Roanoke* and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant C. D. Bevoise, from the Potomac Flotilla and ordered to the *Roanoke*.

Acting Ensign H. F. Denton, from the *Sophronia* and ordered to the *Morse*.

Acting Ensign William Young, from the *Mercedita* and ordered to the *Morse*.

Acting Ensign Adolphus Dennett, from the *Morse* and ordered to the *Sophronia*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. K. Walsh, from the *Mercedita* and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James Sullivan, from the *Juniper* on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *Grand Gulf*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Isaac P. Hewitt, from the *Calypso* and ordered to the *Lady Stirling*, at New York.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer George O. Hall, from the *Grand Gulf* and ordered to the *Juniper*.

Acting Master's Mate E. M. Reed, from the *Unadilla* and ordered to the *Sabine*.

APPOINTED.

A. C. Watts, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Levi L. Odiorne, Acting Ensign, and detached from the *Queen* and ordered to the *Rachel Seaman*.

M. J. Wallace, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Commodore Read*.

Robert Mulready, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and Frank Marsh, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain in the South Atlantic Squadron.

Charles C. Ward, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

John McClellan Lord, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Hybiscus*.

George Westinghouse, Jr., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Muscoota*.

Joseph T. Vinall, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Tallapoosa*.

Michael Joseph Carroll, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and John Deturbe, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Tahoma*.

John Allen, William Holland and Charles W. Forbes, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Connecticut*.

Charles C. Howe, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

Philander S. Young, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Mahaska*.

Warren E. Rice, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Thomas H. Wheeler, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

W. B. Browne, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain in the East Gulf Squadron.

Adolphus Landergren, of the *Newbern*, Acting Ensign, and detached from that vessel and ordered to instruction at New York.

Patrick McMahon, of the *Mahaska*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Richard Law, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to duty in the North Atlantic Squadron.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Acting Master's Mate E. C. Eraley, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master's Mate Samuel H. Gardner, of the *Harvest Moon*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
Acting Master's Mate F. B. Chase, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Ensigns Gorham S. Johnson and P. W. Fagan, of the *John Adams*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
Acting Ensign Gorham P. Tyler, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Master's Mate W. H. Roberts, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Ensign William White, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Ensign Charles H. Gaylor, and ordered to remain in the East Gulf Squadron.
Acting Ensigns George E. Wite, D. H. Howes, Oliver B. Holden and Maurice M. Gorman, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Master's Mate Frederick C. Bailey, and ordered to instruction at New York.

PROMOTED.

Acting Master Henry J. Coop, of the *Roanoke*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William H. West, commanding the supply steamer *Donegal*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander.
Acting Ensign Henry A. Green, of the South Atlantic Squadron, to Acting Master.
Acting Master William L. Martine, commanding the *Hibiscus*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Master's Mate Richard Wilcox, of the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Francis H. Atkins, of the *Mobile*, at New York.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Lynford Lardner, of the *Governor Buckingham*.
Acting Master's Mate G. W. Barnes, of the *Niphon*.
Acting Ensign Frank D. Campbell, of the *Grampus*, Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Chief Engineer Edward Merriman, of the *Mound City*, Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Ensign Harrison Banks.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles E. Black.
Acting Ensign C. L. Weeden, and Acting Master's Mates James H. Gordon and Charles C. Jones.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Theodore Kitchen, of the *Galena*, after having transferred the public stores, accounts and money in his charge.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Master's Mate E. D. O'Bryon, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master's Mate Chris. H. Foster, of the West Gulf Squadron.
Acting Master W. B. Stoddard.
Acting Gunner William Mortimer.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer David Girty, of the West Gulf Squadron.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer T. O. Reynolds.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer E. L. Morse, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. Snowden Bell, of the *Minnesota*.

DISMISSED.

Acting Master's Mate Edward T. Lincoln, of the Mississipp Squadron.
Acting Ensign William Henderson, of the *Savannah*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Richard Nugent, of the *Silver Lake*, Mississippi Squadron.
Acting First Assistant Engineer John Conolly, of the Mississippi Squadron.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Master's Mate William P. Engell, to the *Nereus*, and ordered to temporary duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

WAITING ORDERS.

Acting Master George P. Durand.

LIST OF DEATHS

in the Navy of the United States, reported to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, during the week ending December 3d, 1864.

Charles Brown, Seaman, November 8, Naval Hospital at New York.
Edward Roberts, Acting First Assistant Engineer, September 22, on board the *Rattler*.
Charles Williams, Ship's Cook, November 20, on board the *Don*.
James M. Duncan, Commander, August 21, city of Brooklyn.
John Woodman, Acting Master's Mate, October 27, Roanoke River.
Samuel Higgins, 1st Class Fireman, October 27, Roanoke River.
Levi C. Sumner, Landsman, November 25, Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va.
Charles Hillman, Seaman, November 25, Naval Hospital at New York.
Thomas Rice, Acting Assistant Surgeon, November 7, on board the *Mound City*.
Alfred Satchell, November 7, on board the *Mound City*.
J. C. Bartallas, November 7, on board the *Mound City*.
George Smith, November 7, on board the *Mound City*.
William Moore, November 7, on board the *Mound City*.
J. A. Bergwall, November 7, on board the *Mound City*.
Edwin A. Seavey, Acting Ensign, September 25, on board the *Adela*.
Herman Warwick, Landsman, October 17, on board the *Galena*.
William F. Hyde, 1st Class Boy, November 26, on board the *Wabash*.
Joseph W. Sidney, Second Assistant Engineer, October 31, on board the *Pembina*.
Michael O'Connor, Landsman, November 11, on board the *Carrabasset*.
James McIntosh, Seaman, November 6, on board the *Oneida*.
George H. Dickinson, Boatswain Mate, October 25, on board the *Tennessee*.
Thomas Fletcher, Seaman, October 22, Naval Hospital at New Orleans.
William Chase, Landsman, November 13, on board the *Pensacola*.
John P. Nolen, Landsman, November 27, Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va.
Michael A. Griffin, Seaman, November 14, on board the *Massasoit*.
Hugh Merony, Coxswain, October 31; John Sudere, Ordinary Seaman, October 31; Turner Lacern, Landsman, October 31; Henry Schroeder, Landsman, October 31; Samuel Wilson, Ordinary Seaman, November 1,—all on board the *Commodore Hull*.
William Roberts, Landsman, November 27, Naval Hospital at New York.
John Haessick, Landsman, October 25; William Parker, Gunner, October 30; Joseph Atkinson, Coal Heaver, October 27,—all on board the *Oneida*.
William F. Dolan, Coxswain, November 24, on board the *Brooklyn*.
Richard Parker, Landsman, November 2, of the *Portsmouth*, in Naval Hospital at New Orleans.
Edward Martell, Coal Heaver, October 21, on board the *Ossipee*.
Samuel C. Jolly, Second Gunner, October 26, on board the *Chickasaw*.
Michael Downey, Landsman, October 27, on board the *Conemaugh*.
John Cunningham, Seaman, November 1, on board the *Arkansas*.
Alfred F. Brown, Seaman, November 27, Naval Hospital at Chelsea.

List of men lost on the *Tecumseh*, August 5, 1864:—
Garratt Adams, Landsman, transferred from the *Minnesota*.
H. L. Bartholomew, Landsman; John Barry, 2d Class Fireman; Robert Burnett, 1st Class Fireman; John Blogher, 1st Class Fireman; William Brady, 2d Class Fireman; James Blades, 1st Class Fireman; Jacob Burns, 1st Class Fireman; John L. Brown, Landsman; Ambrose Barry, Landsman; Richard Collins, 2d Class Fireman; Barney Campbell, Seaman; James Callen, Seaman; Patrick C. Callahan, Landsman; Robert Cowan, 2d Class Fireman; William G. Churchill, 1st Class Fireman; Peter Connolly, 2d Class Fireman; James Christie, Coal Heaver; Edward Cousins, 2d Class Fireman; George Chapman, 1st Class Fireman; all transferred from the *North Carolina*.
Charles Carson, Coal Heaver, transferred from the *Owasco*.
Joseph L. Dalton, Landsman; Charles C. Dorris, Landsman; Nathaniel B. Delana, Landsman; James Duval, Ordinary Seaman; William Davis, Landsman; Charles Evans, 2d Class Fireman; Frederick Foster, Ordinary Seaman; Chas. Francis, Coal Heaver; James Finn, 1st Class Fireman; Henry Fletcher, 1st Class Fireman; all transferred from the *North Carolina*.
Edward Freeman, Coal Heaver, transferred from the *Owasco*.
John J. Grudy, Landsman; Charles Hanable, Landsman; Benjamin Haverty, 2d Class Fireman; Patrick Hogan, 2d Class Fireman; Joseph Heisler, 1st Class Fireman; William Horan, 2d Class Fireman; William Hamilton, Seaman; R. H. Harwood, Seaman; Charles A. Hatch, Ordinary Seamen; all transferred from the *North Carolina*.
James Hamilton, Coal Heaver, transferred from the *Owasco*.
Michael Hoban, Landsman, transferred from the *Minnesota*.
William Johnson, 2d Class Fireman; John Jay, Landsman; James Kearn, Landsman; James Kane, 2d Class Fireman; James Kindler, Seaman; John Kostis, Seaman; James Kennedy, Seaman; James Lawless, 1st Class Fireman; Thomas Lesh, Seaman; all transferred from the *North Carolina*.
Henry Leonard, Coal Heaver, transferred from the *Minnesota*.
James McAllister, Landsman; Michael McEllery, Coal Heaver; James Malley, Ordinary Seaman; Nicholas McGenie, Landsman; all transferred from the *North Carolina*.
E. McGrath, Coal Heaver; P. McNally, Ordinary Seaman; W. McNally, 1st Class Boy; all transferred from the *Owasco*
W. J. Mansfield, Landsman, transferred from the *Minnesota*.
William O'Brien, Seaman; Charles J. Pemberton, Seaman; Walter Powers, Seaman; James Rayner, Coal Heaver; all transferred from the *North Carolina*.
Thomas Riley, Coal Heaver, transferred from the *Owasco*
James Smith, 2d Class Fireman, transferred from the *North Carolina*.
William Smith, Coal Heaver, transferred from the *Owasco*.
Charles Spales, 1st Class Boy, transferred from the *Minnesota*.
D. W. Terhune, Coal Heaver, transferred from the *Owasco*.
Ephriam W. Tucker, Landsman; Daniel G. Tabor, Coal Heaver; transferred from the *Minnesota*
Jacob H. Worth, 1st Class Fireman; John Wrenn, Coal Heaver; David Williams, Seaman; John Wilson, Landsman; Thomas H. Walker, Landsman; all transferred from the *North Carolina*.
William A. Watson, Landsman, transferred from the *Minnesota*.
Jacob Vreeland, Yeoman; Thomas Bruges, Paymaster's Steward.

List of officers lost in the *Tecumseh*, August 5, 1864.
T. A. M. Craven, Commander; J. M. Kelly, Lieutenant.
Robert Price, Acting Ensign, transferred from the *Rose*.
W. L. Titcomb, Acting Ensign; George Work, Acting Assistant Paymaster; H. A. Danker, Acting Assistant Surgeon; John Faun, Chief Engineer.
F. S. Barlow, Second Assistant Engineer, transferred from the *Owasco*.
Elisha Harsen, Second Assistant Engineer, transferred from the *Wabash*.
H. S. Leonard, Second Assistant Engineer, transferred from the *Roanoke*.
Thomas Ustick, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, transferred from the *Minnesota*.
Henry Ritter, Third Assistant Engineer; Josiah Conley, Captain's Clerk.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE supply steamer *Union*, sails on Saturday for Key West and Pensacola.

THE *Vermont* and *Savannah* have "shifted moorings" for the Winter season.

THE iron-clad *Manhattan* arrived at New Orleans on Nov. 20th, from Mobile Bay.

THE sloop *Constellation*, 24, sailed from St. Thomas, Nov. 12th, for New Orleans.

THE Secretary of the Navy has ordered the Rebel Admiral Buchanan to Fort Lafayette. He is not included in the cartal for exchange of Naval prisoners.

THE Navy Department are about to purchase the new steamer *New York*, built by Jere. Simonson, for Commodore Vanderbilt.

THE new screw sloop *Wampanoag*, building at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will probably be launched on Wednesday or Thursday next.

THE screw steamer *Kearsarge* has hauled into Simpson's dry dock at East Boston, where workmen are taking out the Rebel shells from her stern-post.

THE side-wheel gunboat *Mobile*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant P. Giraud commanding, has been put out of commission, and turned over to the authorities for repair or condemnation.

THE screw steamer *Contoocook* was successfully launched at the Portsmouth Yard on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 3d, without accident of any kind. Owing to the storm, very few spectators were present.

THE *Dictator* went into the lower bay on Tuesday and fired some fifteen rounds of shot and shell with a view to test the friction gear attached to the gun carriages. It gave perfect satisfaction, no difficulty is now experienced in steering her.

THE officers of the French war frigate *Adonis*, now lying in the James river, were courteously shown around the lines on the 3d, by Lieutenant S. B. De Kay, one of the personal aids to General Butler. They were accompanied by several of our Naval officers.

A BOARD, consisting of Commanders Stanley, Howell and Whiting, have been ordered to convene to examine Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Pierre Giraud, for promotion to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander, he having been specially recommended by Admiral Farragut for distinguished services.

THE torpedo boat *Stromboli* left New Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday the 27th of November, and proceeded on her voyage. Captain C. S. Boggs accompanied her as far as Baltimore, having reached there on Friday. She is by this time at a more southern rendezvous. The tug *Jenkins* and picket-boat No. 6 have been her constant companions. Thus far the machinery has worked beautifully, giving entire satisfaction. The officers and men are delighted with her, and are anxious to "bring her out."

THE light draught Monitor *Casco* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Dec. 7th, having left Boston on the 5th inst. She put into Newport in a fog where she remained seven hours. The following is a list of her officers:—Acting Master, Charles A. Crooker; Acting Ensigns, A. J. Hides, John Turner, S. Howell, F. C. Howell; Engineers, L. H. Halloway; Second Assistants, W. D. Peters, Leo. F. Smith; Third Assistants, W. M. Bulkley, J. McIntosh; Acting Assistant Paymaster, S. Y. Savage; Paymaster's Clerk, H. H. Savage.

AT the Brooklyn Navy Yard affairs appear as brisk as ever in spite of the recent reduction of the working force. Indeed, it has probably been found necessary to restore the strength of some of the departments in part at least. Though the number of vessels arriving and departing is small, there is yet a great deal to be done on the vessels in course of construction and in carrying on the many important improvements projected in the arrangement and facilities of the Yard. The arrivals are the *Fort Morgan*, *Adela*, and the iron-clad Monitor *Muscoota* which came over from New York on Wednesday. The *Adela* is a side-wheel steamer, Clyde-built, and formerly a blockade-runner. She carries seven guns and arrived on Friday evening, Dec. 2d, from Beaufort. She has been since June, 1863, on the inner blockade of St. George's Sound, Florida. Her officers are as follows:—L. N. Stodder, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding; Acting Master W. H. Hubbs, Executive Officer; J. S. Williams, Acting Master; F. A. Strandberg, Acting Ensign; Geo. M. Bennett, Acting First Assistant Engineer; Acting Assistant Paymaster, T. L. Tulloch, Jr.; Acting Assistant Surgeon, D. T. Whyborn. Picket-boat No. 3 is at the Yard receiving her final fittings. The departures are the *Newbern* and *Rachel Seaman*. The *Union*, supply steamer, will sail next Monday for Key West. The *Grand Gulf* and *Huntsville*, both damaged while convoying California mail steamers have gone to New York for repairs.

SHERMAN AND HIS CAMPAIGN.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Dec. 5.]

SHERMAN'S campaign, which was daringly conceived, has been timidly prosecuted. Instead of that bold dash into an unarmed State which was expected to prove resistless by its impetuosity, and to disperse opposition before it could gather, we have cautious reconnoissances, timid feints, and slow movements. The trouble has been not so much to resist or avoid SHERMAN as to find him. He left Atlanta on the 13th of October. On the 25th he evacuated Milledgeville. On the 27th he was supposed to be at Sandersville; a distance of about one hundred and twenty-five miles in two weeks of time, since leaving Atlanta, without any important object gained on the way. This tardy and unsuccessful march reveals the difficulties with which SHERMAN has found himself confronted. That they were in a great measure unexpected by him, we are bound to suppose. They have gathered strength, too, by his own delays. In his ease, caution has proved the parent of danger. It has given us time to concentrate our means of resistance, and to obstruct his path with daily increasing obstacles. SHERMAN seems to have realized his peril, and to be concerned now only to make his escape. The hero has turned fugitive. Renouncing his anticipated conquests—passing by Macon after a weak and irresolute attempt at capture, shying from Augusta altogether, he is solicitous only to worm his way between, and hasten to the sea.

SHERMAN had no purpose when he started, nor has he now, of abandoning his own military department. The campaign he is on, is his own conception; and no general, put in charge of a great department, has ever been known to abdicate his position to play second in some other. It was not SHERMAN'S object to make his way to the Atlantic to assist MEADE, leaving THOMAS heir to his far higher honors and responsibilities in the West. If he shall succeed in penetrating the circle that now surrounds him, and escaping to Port Royal, his first anxiety, like KILPATRICK'S, will be for ships to take him away. Steam to Annapolis, and steam to Nashville, if Nashville be not already fallen, will be all too slow to quiet his impatience and to mollify his chagrin. While his own course through Georgia will have been that of an arrow through the air, or a ship over the sea, leaving no track behind; while his exploits and his honors will have been those of the baffled fox hounded from the barn-yard, or the disappointed wolf chased and pelted by the shepherds; he will return to Tennessee to find HOOD, we trust, in possession of the State. He will return to find that his campaign into Georgia, so boastfully entered upon, has but lost the territories won by his predecessors.

We do not by any means share in the idea expressed by some, that SHERMAN'S purpose was to make a lodgment on the Atlantic, for coöperation with GRANT. Nor do we share in the feeling that such lodgment, if effected by his present movement, will be a blow to our fortunes. There has never been a time when SHERMAN could not have carried his army to GRANT by a shorter and better route, and in less time than by his present road. Two weeks from Atlanta found him only half way to the coast. Comparatively unimpeded at first, in an open and firm country, with no stream that could not be forded, he has made the speed we have stated. The rest of his way will be through a sea of troubles. Swamps, and marshes, and rivers, and artificial causeways, obstructed and defended at all points; his front, his flanks, and his rear assailed night and day by large and increasing armies, he will have to make his road and fight his way, if he can.

Suppose he shall be successful. Suppose he shall even make his past speed. Four weeks will have elapsed from the day when he set out from Atlanta to that on which he takes refuge at Beaufort, or some other place, with the remains of his army. How many of his soldiers will have been killed and captured on the way, how many will have straggled and deserted, how many will have broken down under the marchings, and fightings, and vigils, only the official reports may tell. They will number many thousands. Four weeks in time, and many thousands of men will have been expended to place a foot-sore and weary army in an Atlantic port. A sea voyage of six hundred miles along our most dangerous coasts and around our stormiest capes would remain to be made, and made in the tempestuous season of the year, before SHERMAN'S forces might reach GRANT. What fleet of transports, and what length of time, would be required, the reader may estimate. But we fervently trust that SHERMAN will never see the Atlantic. His situation is already full of peril to him, full of hope to us.

BARNACLES ON IRON SHIPS.—The perfect protection of iron ships from corrosion and the adherence of barnacles is a subject of very great importance, and has engaged a great amount of attention both in this country and in Europe. Various substances and compositions for this purpose have already been tried without effecting the object satisfactorily. Mr. GRIFFITHS, of London, the inventor of the well known propeller which bears his name, has recently brought forward a plan for the accomplishment of this object, and which is thought to possess much merit. It consists in first coating the hulls of iron steamers with one or more courses of red lead paint, then with a coating composed of a mixture of tar, pitch and gutta percha; then, while it is hot, there are laid upon it perforated sheets of copper, which are thus cemented to the adhesive coating.

THE FLORIDA CASE.

MR. JAMES WATSON WEBB, our Minister near the Brazilian Court, has written a moderate dispatch to the Brazilian Government in reply to one sent him by the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, complaining of the capture of the *Florida*. Mr. WEBB writes:—

* * * * "The Government of the United States will feel regret at learning that a commander in the Navy, without any instructions or authority whatever, took upon himself the responsibility to capture one of the piratical cruisers of our rebels while she was anchored in the port of Bahia; and the undersigned believes himself to be authorized to assure your Excellency that all the reparation which honor and justice exact will be freely offered. * * * * * * *

"Neither the United States nor the undersigned are directly or indirectly responsible for this occurrence. It was not ordered or authorized either by the Government of the United States or by the undersigned. * *

"Thus replying to the note of your Excellency, and accepting as facts the statements of which the undersigned has no knowledge, the undersigned very frankly, in his own name, and also in behalf of his Government, under the circumstances already stated, disavows, with all his force, the capture of the pirate *Florida* in the waters of Brazil. In the dispatches which he has sent to Washington, he has always expressed a desire to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two principal nations of the American continent.

"Such being, as the undersigned has no doubt, the feelings and intentions of Brazil, as also of the United States, he does not apprehend in the least that these sentiments can be disturbed by the acts of the commander of one of our vessels of war, or by those of an excited people smarting under what they regard as a national injury.

"In the perfect conviction that the Government of the United States will promptly do all that is consistent with its proper dignity and the honor and dignity of Brazil, the undersigned asks your Excellency to excuse this hasty note, and renews the expression of his distinguished consideration."

THE Richmond *Dispatch* of the 1st instant says:—On the 18th ult. Hood and Beauregard were still at Tuscumbia, with their armies resting on either side of the Tennessee River, at Florence, awaiting the anticipated retreat of Sherman from Atlanta. Persons who were there at the time report that on the morning of the 18th of November, Hood, Beauregard, and the several corps commanders at Tuscumbia, were in the highest spirits at the prospect of Sherman's discomfiture. A mutual admiration society was formed, with Beauregard as principal, and each congratulated the others and themselves on the grand success of their grand strategic movement. The first news of Sherman's inglorious evacuation of Atlanta, and disastrous retreat to Nashville, was hourly expected. A council of war was in session at Tuscumbia, in which new plans for the destruction of Sherman and the invasion of Kentucky were discussed. Beauregard congratulated himself upon the fact that he was going to repeat Bragg's campaign of 1862, which he claimed to have planned, and was now to conduct it in person. Hood imagined himself leading veteran legions to unnumbered victories. Cheatham imagined himself storming the battlements of his own city, and Alexander Stewart pictured himself once more strutting the halls of Lebanon College.

NEWS from Newbern, N. C., dated December 1st, is to the following effect:—Captain William Holden, Chief Quartermaster of this military district, Captain William L Palmer, and Captain A. S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster, who were among the reported victims of the yellow fever, have all recovered, and are now discharging their duties as before. In the absence of Dr. Hand, and during the illness of Dr. Cogill, Surgeon S. S Mulford, U. S. V., is acting as medical director. Captain Horace Jones is still alive, a slight change for the better has taken place in his condition, and strong hopes are now entertained that he will recover. Dr. Cogill, who was taken with a relapse, is also out of danger.

BRIGADIER-General George J. Stannard has been promoted to be Brevet Major-General of Volunteers, for gallant services in the capture and holding of Fort Harrison (Chapin's Farm) in which the general lost his right arm.

MAJOR William H. Chapman has been promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, to date from November 16, 1864, vice Sawtelle discharged.

THE sailing sloop *St. Louis*, Commander Preble, which has been so long on the coasts of Europe, is now attached to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and lies in the vicinity of North Edisto.

THERE are about thirty apprentice boys now on board of the instruction ship *Savannah*, waiting for transportation to the school ship *Sabine*, at Norfolk, Va.

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MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

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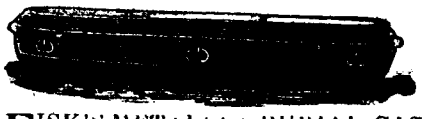
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THE CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA.

OUR last analysis of SHERMAN'S grand march left both columns on the further bank of the Oconee, with the enemy's cavalry disputing our crossing. The march, it will be remembered, was at first conducted in two columns, HOWARD'S right wing proceeding down the Georgia Central Railroad towards and beyond Macon, and SLOCUM'S left wing marching on the Georgia Railroad towards Augusta. On Sunday, the 20th of November, a detachment of KILPATRICK'S cavalry, estimated by the enemy at from 500 to 800 strong, with three of four cannon, made a feigned attack on East Macon, at Walnut Creek, on the Milledgeville Road, about two miles east of the city. The affair was a brisk but harmless artillery duel, which lasted only two hours. The enemy's papers say that, at one time, we actually captured one of their batteries, but were forced to yield it again. The Macon *Messenger* says:—

"During the time, Captain HAFFORD, of the Tenth Ohio regiment, with a very few men who had crossed the creek, made a daring charge on one of our pieces of artillery, when his horse was shot by a youth by the name of CLARK, and the captain captured; two other horses were also shot, but their riders made their escape. These are about the only incidents of this second attack on our city. * * * We regret to say that some of our troops behaved badly in East Macon by plundering and committing other depredations after the enemy were driven off. We forbear to give details."

The losses on both sides were extremely small. When it is considered that merely a handful of our cavalry attacked a townful of generals and their troops, that the order was merely to make a feint, and to retire at night, as our troops did, and, finally, that a daring charge against greater numbers, strongly entrenched, actually resulted, by the enemy's own admission, in the capture of a full battery, the extreme gallantry of the affair will be apparent. And, indeed, it is only a specimen of the various encounters in which SHERMAN'S men have met the enemy, and to which we ought to refer with pleasure and praise. Best of all, while this demonstration was going on, a stretch of several miles of railroad beyond Walnut Creek, was deliberately torn up, and communications thus cut between Macon and Savannah. What other damage was done the enemy does not explain, except the burning of some mills and other buildings. The feint against Macon was also doubly successful; since on that same day, the 20th, HOWARD captured Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia, destroying some supplies, and forcing the destruction or hasty removal of a large lot of State stores. Some of the latter reached Augusta on the 19th. Our men found many mules and horses, and some bread and meat, at Milledgeville. It seems that the State-house, executive mansion, factory, and asylum, were not burned, and that no vandalism was permitted. The dépôt, however, was burned subsequently.

The next morning, Monday, the 21st, the cavalry who had been threatening Macon started briskly down the Central Railroad towards Griswoldville and Gordon, destroying valuable property at the former point, as already related by us, including most of the buildings in the town. Griswoldville is nine miles east of Macon, on the Central Road. On Tuesday, the 22d, our forces at that point, now reinforced from HOWARD'S column, and protected by entrenchments, were attacked by the command of General PHILLIPS, consisting of three full brigades of militia, two regiments of Georgia State line troops, COOK'S Athens battalion, and JACKSON'S Augusta battalion. A very sharp battle ensued, with handsome charges on both sides, but our troops easily held their position. ANDERSON'S Third militia brigade was badly repulsed in attempting to storm our breastworks over an open field, with a morass intervening. General ANDERSON was wounded, and, according to the Augusta papers, "his "brigade suffered heavy loss." The enemy's entire loss at this battle of Griswoldville, in the three brigades and the two regiments, he sets at 614. It is not his habit to make an over-estimate of his casualities. Our own loss could not have been so great, as we were entrenched, and were the attacked party. This encounter seems to have been rather a questionable mode of employing the troops detailed to oppose SHERMAN.

From Griswoldville our forces moved directly from the railroad to the Oconee River. The enemy seems to have been in a perpetual mystery and bewilderment as to where we were and whither we were going; and SHERMAN'S skillful, blinding movements, with cavalry columns, completely deluded his antagonists. Their blows were always hesitating, and, when given, were always ineffectual. It was evident, however, that the Oconee River must be passed at some point by our troops. Accordingly, the enemy posted himself where the railroad crosses the river, five miles east of Gordon, and here burned the bridge. Wednesday, the 23d, brought our troops well up to the river. On that day, and on the next, Thursday, the 24th, a part of HOWARD'S wing essayed a crossing. Our cavalry tried to ford at one or two points below the bridge, and had a sharp engagement with the cavalry column of Generals WHEELER and WAYNE, who protected the opposite bank. Several men were reported killed in the South Carolina cavalry. Major HARTRIDGE defended the bridge for some time, but, on the 24th, our forces flanked the enemy, crossed bridge and ford, and dispersed all opposition. The next morning, Friday, a part of our cavalry entered Sandersville, a town 22 miles east of Milledgeville and of the Oconee, and 5 miles north of the Central Railroad. This flanking move forced the abandonment of the Oconee River, and WAYNE had been compelled to retire to Davisboro', or Station No. 10 (for all these stopping-places on the railroad line are numbered), which is 13 miles easterly from Sandersonville, after leaving the Oconee Bridge. WHEELER'S cavalry had a sharp fight at Sandersville with our cavalry, but, as usual, accomplished nothing. WAYNE had among his troops the cadets of the Georgia Military Institute, and the Augusta *Chronicle* says that WHEELER joined him with about 10,000 men. Even with this heavy force opposing it, the advance of KILPATRICK could not be checked. HOWARD occupied and held Milledgeville from the 20th to the 24th; and then he struck off towards Sandersonville, arriving there on the 26th.

Meanwhile, SLOCUM'S column, which we left at Madison—a town 103 miles west of Augusta, on the Georgia, or Atlanta and Augusta Railroad, and west of the Oconee—had changed its direction, and was approaching HOWARD'S. SLOCUM arrived at Madison on Saturday, the 19th, and his cavalry advance thence pushed on to Buckhead, the next town easterly, on the same road, 94 miles west of Augusta. Thence a detachment of cavalry crossed the Oconee, and advanced on Greensboro' on Sunday, the 20th. This point is 84 miles west of Augusta, and it was even said that the same advance pushed on to Union Point, 9 miles further east. Some days later, the inhabitants of Augusta, like those of Macon, recovered from their fright, and saw through SHERMAN'S feint, after he had severed the railroad between Augusta and Savannah. SLOCUM'S main force, however, did not cross the Oconee near the Georgia Railroad. But, having paused at Madison, where the dépôt was burned, like all other dépôts on the road, it turned south, and marched along the west bank of the Oconee to Eatonton, 15 miles from Madison, starting on Monday, the 21st. From Eatonton, SLOCUM is said to have moved southerly to Milledgeville, and there to have united with HOWARD; a large force remained at Milledgeville three days. The Augusta papers are forced to admit the orderly and soldierly character of the march of both wings. To condense their statements, they say:—

"In their route they destroyed, as far as possible, all mills, cribs, and gin-houses, cotton screws and gins, cotton implements, &c., and carried off all stock, provisions, and negroes. When their horses gave out, they shot them. At Eatonton they killed over one hundred. At Milledgeville they only destroyed the arsenal, dépôt, and penitentiary. They did not burn the factory near that place. The right wing of the Federal Army, under General HOWARD, crossed the Ocmulgee River between Adams' Ferry and Macon. It is said that the town of Forsyth was completely demolished. The Federals expressed great astonishment at the rich country they were passing, and the abundance of provisions in it. General SLOCUM gave orders to the citizens along his route to shoot down his stragglers without mercy. One punishment inflicted by some of the Federal generals for plundering, was severe whipping. A portion of Major GRAHAM'S command reached this city last night. They report that they visited Atlanta several days since, and found it completely evacuated and burned. They state that the Federals took all the cattle and forage in their route, but did not molest those who staid at home."

Some of our stragglers were picked up by the enemy. But a surprisingly small number of prisoners were captured. The largest number appears to have been a "batch" of 146, which were picked up at various points by GRAHAM and other scouts.

SLOCUM, crossing the Oconee either at Eatonton or Milledgeville, with cavalry, sent them out easterly to Sparta, and even to Warrenton. This latter place was reached on the 26th. It is 35 miles northeast of Milledgeville, and 40 southeast of Augusta. Sparta is on a line between Warrenton and Milledgeville, about equi-distant from both. For several days our cavalry raided through the entire country between the two railroads in the vicinity last described. Abundance of food and forage was secured, and everything was destroyed which could be useful to the enemy. The march was leisurely—SHERMAN evidently finding himself master of the situation. He did not start directly for the seaboard, until he had all the provisions he desired, and had inflicted great loss on the enemy. Our cavalry was encamped for several days near Reed's Mills, between Eatonton and Waller's Ferry. Mills, gin-houses, corn-cribs, &c., were destroyed in Green, Casper, Putnam, Washington, and Jefferson counties. Our forces marched in several columns, and mystified the enemy by their movements. The country between Sparta and Warrenton was pronounced by him to be "one universal bog;" but its condition did not seem to check our cavalry raids.

Sandersville, as has been explained, was occupied by us on the 26th. The Oconee had been passed by the right wing below the Oconee Bridge, and by the left at Eatonton or Milledgeville. There was still another stream to be crossed, the Ogeechee. Four

large rivers lay originally in the line of SHERMAN'S march, all tending southeasterly, the Ocmulgee, Oconee, Ogeechee and Savannah. The former is the most westerly, and united lower down with the Oconee, to form the Altamha. Macon is on the Ocmulgee, Milledgeville on the Oconee, Millen on the Ogeechee, and Augusta on the Savannah. There were also many less considerable streams to cross, and much marshy country, especially between the Ogeechee and the Savannah. The Ogeechee was passed by our troops at Fen's Bridge in the march from Sandersville, and the next main stopping place was Louisville, 15 miles from Fen's Bridge, in the centre of Jefferson county. Thence the cavalry pushed out easterly in force to Waynesboro, a station on the Augusta and Savannah Road, 32 miles south of Augusta. On Sunday, the 27th, our advance appears to have fired the town and also to have visited Demara's Ferry, on the Savannah. On the 28th and 29th WHEELER'S cavalry skirmished heavily with ours, while our troops, probably, were operating on the Savannah Railroad. On Tuesday, the 29th, there was a severe cavalry fight, in which the enemy reports his loss at 70. Ours, of course, is not known, but in the poetical language of a reliable Southern gentleman, "the country around Waynesboro is "strewn with dead Yankees and horses." This was the affair in which the enemy made his celebrated capture of KILPATRICK'S hat. From the Savannah River, the cavalry went to Millen, about 20 miles south, where the infantry soon after joined them.

Until December 1st, however, the main Army remained near Louisville, foraging. The enemy says we got over 2,000 horses and mules for refitting the cavalry, in Glascock and Warren counties. Then, on the 1st and 2d, the Army started for Millen, 30 miles distant from Louisville, and 45 from Fen's Bridge. The enemy seems to have now begun to look on SHERMAN'S progress with some despair. The Augusta *Constitutionalist* said:

"The advance of SHERMAN'S Army, since he crossed the Oconee, has been slow and cautious, his intention evidently being to mystify our military authorities; but the delay and slow movement has been to gather in supplies of forage, contracted as his territory is becoming from the movements of WHEELER'S cavalry. SHERMAN has not for a moment hesitated, in our humble judgment, as to the point to be attacked or the road to it. When his forage and provision trains are full, he will mass his entire force at Millen; throwing his cavalry to the rear, with his wagon train between the two wings of his Army, he will move in compact columns steadily, but cautiously on the city of Savannah, with no fear of an attack on either flank. The Ogeechee and its few crossings and terrible swamps on his right, and the Savannah River and its equally swampy banks, on his left, both flanks will be most securely covered—a grand desideratum in army movements. And thus situated, he has a march of something over eighty miles to the city of Savannah."

The Augusta *Chronicle* says of our march that "the enemy were under strict discipline, and when "privates were found depredating on private property, "they were severely punished by order of General "SHERMAN." And another journal, trying to account for the fact that our troops were not so "beau-"tifully bushwhacked" as it had supposed we were going to be, but actually captured more prisoners than they lost, says, "WHEELER has not taken a great "many prisoners, because the Yankees feeling that "they deserved death, have refused to surrender."

Still refusing to surrender, our Army marched on to Millen, and the advance reached that point on the 2d. It was hoped to find there some of the survivors of the horrible slaughter-pens of Andersonville; but probably few prisoners, if any, had been left either at Andersonville or Millen, and none were rescued by us. Millen is 79 miles from Savannah and 53 from Augusta. Our forces are described by the enemy as "admirably "clothed and equipped. Each man had 80 rounds of "ammunition, while their wagons contained fixed "material without stint. Rations for 40 days had "been prepared, and they suffered for nothing." On the night of Saturday, the 3d, a severe fight occurred between the cavalry of KILPATRICK and WHEELER, the latter being the attacking party, and being decidedly repulsed. The next morning, Sunday, our cavalry and the Fourteenth corps attacked WHEELER in his breastworks, and drove him out of his works, capturing them and forcing him to retreat. The enemy says his loss was between 70 and 80, including an Acting Brigadier-General. Having driven him off, and probably having cut the railroad between Augusta and Savannah at Waynesboro', our column then joined the main body at Millen.

From Millen, SHERMAN prosecuted with great vigor his march down the swampy country between the Ogeechee and Savannah Rivers, heading straight towards Savannah. On Monday, the 5th, an engagement was reported at Walker's Bridge on Briar Creek, 22 miles from Augusta; but this, if it actually occurred, must have been a trifling affair by a scouting party. On Tuesday, the 6th, our Army is said to have marched no less than 18 miles, and the advance drove the enemy from Cuyton, or Station No. 2½, on the Central Railroad, 25 miles from Savannah. Our forces are said to have marched down both sides of the Ogeechee. The affair at Brier Creek must have been a feint on Augusta, to cover the main move, it being far back within the enemy's lines. On Wednesday, the 7th, our Army was still marching rapidly, both wings joined, on the east of the Ogeechee, and pushed vigorously against the ferries of the Savannah. The enemy was perfectly prepared for us at these latter points, with artillery in position; and yet our infantry, with the dash which has characterized the whole campaign, moved across the flats to the river, in spite of all opposition. On Saturday, the 10th, SHERMAN was said to be at Bloomingdale, only 15 miles from Savannah, on the Central Railroad. Another day passed, and he was in line of battle, five miles from Savannah. The railroad and telegraph were cut between Charleston and Savannah, and Augusta and Macon, with their strong garrisons, were isolated. SHERMAN has already communicated with the fleet of Admiral DAHLGREN.

FOSTER'S EXPEDITION.

THE expedition of General FOSTER to cut the Charleston and Savannah Railroad seems to have met with great success. For, although he failed to drive the enemy from his strong position at Grahamsville, he succeeded in destroying the Pocotaligo bridge. He started before dawn of Monday, the 29th of November, with about ten regiments of infantry, a battalion of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, together with the Naval Brigade. General HATCH superintended the land forces, one brigade being under General E. E. POTTER, and the other under Colonel HARTWELL. Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN superintended the Naval Brigade. Commander PREBLE was in command of the brigade, Lieutenants O'KANE and WHITEHEAD commanding respectively the First and Second companies, and First Lieutenant STODDARD the Marine Corps. The expedition was from 3,500 to 4,000 strong.

The expedition moved up Broad River, and arrived at Boyd's Point soon after daylight. The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts landed first, and at once struck into the country for half a mile in skirmish formation, to cover the landing and to reconnoitre. The Naval Brigade then landed, and struck off on the Coosahatchie Road, followed by some of the infantry. Considerable skirmishing attended the advance. Our troops, however, seem to have been quite ignorant of the ground, and to have lacked efficient guides; and, instead of reaching the railroad, were compelled to withdraw at night from their most advanced point. The next day, however, the march was resumed, and, after sharp artillery firing from and against the head of our column, our troops pushed on to the enemy's position near Grahamville. Here were very strong works, consisting of a battery in a strong fort at Hovey Hill, 3 miles from Grahamsville, with rifle-pits adjoining. The enemy asserts that, at the outset, he had but 1,400 muskets and seven pieces of artillery. His position, however, was excellent for defence For six hours, a desperate engagement ensued, our men charging the works with great gallantry, and very nearly carrying the works. But at length General ROBERTSON, with the Thirty-second Georgia, another battery, and some cavalry, arrived, to reinforce the enemy. Against these new troops it was found impossible to contend, as the enemy now nearly equalled us in numbers, and was, besides, behind strong works. A detachment of our columns, who had moved up on the Coosahatchie Road, under Major ANDERSON, accomplished nothing, and returned. Our forces were withdrawn to a good position on the Savannah Road. Our losses were 810, a later report, however, making them 740. Among them was that of Colonel HARTWELL, wounded while leading a charge of his gallant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts.

On Sunday, the 4th, the Twenty-fifth Ohio captured a two gun battery while on a scout towards Pocotaligo, Captain GORAUD, of General FOSTER'S staff, distinguished himself in the achievement. One gun was brought off and the other damaged. On Tuesday, the 6th, a second and more successful expedition was started. General POTTER took his troops up toward the Savannah Railroad a second time, and had a severe engagement with the enemy. At night the enemy attacked our pickets repeatedly, and on Wednesday morning several other engagements occurred, the enemy assaulting POTTER'S entrenched position, and being severely repulsed. Our casualities seem to have been less than 100. Meanwhile, seven gunboats went up Broad River and opened a heavy fire. A force was landed, and the action commenced, and, if our reports be true, before night the Pocotaligo Bridge was destroyed. This bridge is about 35 miles from Savannah, and cuts railroad communication between that city and Charleston.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE great feature of the week in the Army of the Potomac has been the extensive expedition conducted by General WARREN along the line of the Weldon Railroad. What the ulterior objects of the expedition were, we need not investigate. It was long since suggested by us that, while the great movements in Georgia and Tennessee were going on, the Army of the Potomac would not be found remaining quiet. The results actually accomplished in this expedition are of no little value. It will be remembered that General GREGG'S late cavalry raid on Stony Creek showed that the enemy was building a branch railroad from that point across to the Southside Railroad. The successful completion and operation of the road would have neutralized the advantage we gained at such heavy cost in the seizure of the Weldon Road, as the enemy's supplies could then be transferred as well as ever from the South to Petersburgh and Richmond. Indeed, by wagoning them across from Stony Creek to the Boydton Plankroad, he has for a long time, though at much inconvenience, been able to use the Weldon Road. It was decided to march a strong column down the latter road, which should break it up as far as possible, and penetrate the enemy's country, capturing such points and supplies as should be found on the way.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 6th, orders came for the troops to move, and, ten minutes after, the advance of the Fifth corps was filing to the rear. The column consisted of GREGG'S (Second) division of cavalry, the Fifth corps, and MOTT'S (Third) division of the Second corps, in all about 20,000 men and 22 pieces of artillery, under command of General WARREN. The troops were massed between the Halifax and Jerusalem Roads, that is, on both sides of the Weldon Railroad. The cold bivouac at night was succeeded next morning by a heavy rain, extinguishing the camp-fires. But before daybreak the troops were roused and on the march, the cavalry starting at four A. M. The column took the Jerusalem Road, and struck the Nottoway River where Freeman's Bridge formerly crossed it, about 20 miles from Petersburgh. The few videttes of the enemy were quickly dispersed, and the river, about three feet deep, forded by the cavalry and by DENNISON'S battery. About a mile distant from the river, the column turned to the right, and thence reached the river. The cavalry forded it, as we have said; the infantry passed it on pontoons, the whole column being across before morning and the bridge taken up.

The cavalry advance bivoucked at Sussex Court-House, five miles beyond the river, the rest of the column between them and the river. Next morning, at three, the cavalry started southwesterly towards Jarrett's, a point on the Weldon Road 12 miles below the Nottoway, 32 miles below Petersburgh, and a little more than half way distant from Stony Grove to Hicksford. The infantry column briskly followed, leaving a detachment of cavalry to cover the rear, with the usual dispositions of cavalry to hold the side roads and cover the flanks of the column until it had passed by. The enemy's troopers were soon discovered hovering about in front and flank. Two miles beyond the Court-House, some videttes of the enemy were encountered, and driven back to where the railroad crosses the Nottoway. Our loss in this skirmish was only between 20 and 30 men. About noon, the rear of our advance cavalry moved on the Halifax Road, and a small force of the enemy succeed-

ed in dashing into the gap between the cavalry and the head of the infantry column. The former halted, and Major CORRIE, with a squadron of the Eighth Pennsylvania, charged back, and opened communication with the infantry. The enemy was easily driven off, without great loss on either side. Soon after, the cavalry advance reached the point where the railroad crosses the Nottoway, and SMITH'S brigade seized and burned the railroad bridge without opposition. It was a wooden structure, about 200 feet long. Five miles more brought the cavalry to Jarrett's. The cavalry began the work of tearing up the track, and the infantry, arriving soon after, completed it. The work was done in that faithful and effectual way,—by burning the sleepers, and twisting and bending the rails in hot fires made from fence-rails and brushwood—in which our troops have become adepts by practice. On Thursday night, the column bivouacked at Jarrett's, having already destroyed five miles of road, and the dépôt and water tank at Jarrett's.

Next day, Friday, the 9th, the work of destruction was continued from Jarrett's nearly as far down as Bellfield, twelve miles distant. Three miles this side of Bellfield, at Three Creek, a branch of the Nottoway, the enemy disputed in force the advance of our cavalry, and burned the bridge across the creek. DENNISON'S battery opened sharply upon him, and the Tenth New York, fording on our left, flanked the position, and forced the enemy back to Bellfield. Hicksford and Bellfield are near each other, on opposite banks of the Meherrin River, a branch of the Chowan. Hicksford, on the southerly bank, is a town of some importance, and was found to be protected by strong entrenchments on both sides of the river. Within the works were a part of HAMPTON'S cavalry, and the militia of the town, as well as the militia of smaller points on the railroad, below and above Hicksford. DAVIES' brigade, in our cavalry advance, skirmished all the way from Three Creek to Bellfield, the First New Jersey being dismounted, and driving in the enemy's pickets. At length, the column came within range of the works, and was greeted with a hot artillery fire. A handsome mounted charge was made by the First Massachusetts close to enemy's rifle-pits, but our troops were compelled to fall back, their leader, the gallant Major SARGENT, being mortally wounded by a piece of shell. Other charges were made by DAVIES' brigade, but General WARREN, coming up, drew the troops off, and most of the cavalry bivouacked that night north of Three Creek.

The weather hitherto had consisted of a cold and drenching rain storm, not only disagreeable and dispiriting by day and night, but rendering the roads almost impassable. Marching and manœuvring were very difficult, and caused the troops no little fatigue. But, Friday night, the rain turned to hail and snow, and the extreme severity of the night increased the discomfort. The enemy's strong position, in connection with the difficulties of manœuvring soon made it evident that no further demonstration would be made against Hicksford, the possession of which, in itself, was not of great importance. On Saturday morning, therefore, the railroad bridge at Three Creek, Bellfield Station, and some neighboring storehouses, being burned, our forces marched back towards Petersburgh. GREGG'S (Second) cavalry brigade pressed the infantry, while SMITH'S (Third) covered the rear, and DAVIES' (First) the flanks. The enemy attempted to harass our rear, but a section of DENNISON'S battery kept him in check. Near Jarrett's the column divided, the infantry preceded by GREGG'S brigade, moving off to Sussex Court-House, and the other two cavalry brigades taking a parallel road to the left. This disposition caused a section of artillery to be opened on the cavalry column, but an advance of the Tenth New York silenced the firing. Sussex Court-House, including the court-house, jail, tavern, and a few dwelling-houses, was burned by our troops, in retaliation, it is alleged, for the shooting of three of our stragglers. At the Court-House our troops bivouacked, and the enemy hovered upon our rear on Saturday night, and again on Sunday, the 11th; the Twenty-fourth New York dismounted, repulsing them on the latter day. In the afternoon, the Nottoway River was reached and crossed, and there POTTER'S division of the Ninth corps was found, waiting to meet our troops, or to render them assistance by reinforcement. The infantry bivouacked near the river, and marched into camp again on Monday night, whither the cavalry had already preceded them. The drenching rain and heavy marching of the first two days, and the intense cold of the last three, added to the labors of the troops in destroying the track, rendered them much exhausted; but they will quickly recover in their comfortable quarters. The march was about 50 miles long, and three railroad bridges, and 15 miles of track were effectually destroyed, and Sussex Court-House burned. Contrabands followed our troops back as usual, and a few prisoners were brought in. It is said that our entire loss will not be greater than 100 men.

RECONNOISSANCES.

On the evening of Thursday, the 8th, it was thought well to send out a reconnoissance towards Hatcher's Run. The force consisted of the Third and Thirteenth Pennsylvania and Sixth Ohio cavalry, all under Colonel KIRWIN, of the Thirteenth. The enemy's pickets were at once encountered after leaving our lines, and were driven back to the Run, our forces advancing on the Vaughan Road. A sharp skirmish took place, from which our cavalry withdrew, reaching camp about 10 o'clock.

Next morning, Friday, the 9th, MILES' First division of the Second corps broke camp at daylight, and, preceded by KIRWIN'S cavalry brigade, marched out to Hatcher's Run, in a reconnoissance similar to that of the same brigade on Thursday evening. The distance was about six miles, and the Run was reached about 9 o'clock, all the enemy's pickets being driven in. He was found strongly entrenched on the opposite side of the Run. That stream, usually 30 feet broad, had been increased in width by an artificial dam, and holes, it is said, were dug in the bed of the stream. The Sixth Ohio made an attempt to cross dismounted, but were forced to retreat by the fire of the enemy and the condition of the ford. Under cover of artillery fire, however, the Second New York heavy artillery crossed the ford, losing three men by drowning, and then carried the works. The cavalry soon after crossed at Armstrong's, lower down, and drove the enemy to Gravelly Run, where they bivouacked. MILES now threw out cavalry pickets, and made prompt dispositions for an attack by the enemy; for it was obvious that he would not leave us in our present position. Meanwhile, at 5 P.M., the First and Third divisions of the Sixth corps, under General WHEATON, which had come down from the Shenandoah Valley, reported to MILES. The troops that night experienced the cold storm of hail and snow of which we have spoken in connection with WARREN'S column. Only a few casualties in the cavalry occurred during the day. Among the infantry, the chief loss was in the One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania, which was on the skirmish line, but lost less than 30 men.

Saturday morning passed without attack, and General MILES prepared to return. Soon after 2 o'clock, however, the enemy, who had been massing in our front, charged the captured works, now held by our cavalry. He was repulsed with severe loss, and 15 prisoners were captured by our men in a counter-charge. But the retrograde had already commenced on our part, and it was continued until the old camp was reached. Our loss was about 25 in this last affair. Our entire loss was about 125 killed and wounded. The object of the movement was to occupy the enemy in coöperation with WARREN'S movement and to cover his return.

It will be noticed that a part of the Sixth corps was with MILES. That corps came down the Potomac, from the 2d to the 5th, with the reinforcements from SHERIDAN'S Army from the Valley. A considerable part of SHERIDAN'S infantry has joined GRANT, as a large part of EARLY'S has returned to LEE. More particular numbers need not be given. The negro troops, now consolidated into one corps, the Twenty-fifth, garrison the north side of the James.

On the night of the 1st, and all day of the 2d, there was very fierce and heavy cannonading in the region of Dutch Gap. The Howlett House battery and the batteries opposite over Fort Brady, were very active, and PICKETT'S batteries shelled us all day. The same day, the 2d, the enemy's Brigadier-General GRACIE was killed during the firing near Petersburgh. Many casualties took place that week on both sides in that neighborhood. So heavy was the firing, on the 2d, that a general engagement was supposed by the Richmond people to have been commenced. A new battery was opened by the enemy near Fort Darling. In front of his Battery Semmes, and at other points, the enemy has been planting some ingenious torpedoes in the river, so as to blow up our fleet. Our forces have, under cover of fogs, taken up some of these. On the night of Monday, the 5th, thirteen daring guerrillas, in small boats, boarded a schooner loaded with sutler's stores, lying at Pagan's Creek, on the James, and captured the vessel and the officers and the crew, without firing a shot. The towboat *Lizzie Freeman* and a barge in her tow were next boarded and also captured, with their crews, though after a little skirmish. All the boats were thoroughly plundered, and the men robbed of money, valuables and clothing. The tug was sunk, the schooner burned, and the barge left uninjured with the prisoners in the hold.

On the 6th, 7th and 8th, there was very heavy exchange of firing on James River, in the region of Dutch Gap and Fort Brady. On Wednesday morning, the 7th, a detachment from DRAPER'S colored brigade was thrown across the James to Cox's Landing, opposite Dutch Gap, and about half a mile distant therefrom, and below the enemy's Battery Semmes. The rest of the brigade, with field pieces, on our side of the river, covered the crossing and put to flight the enemy's pickets who had so long been patrolling the bank, and firing into Dutch Gap. There was a lively contest the same afternoon between three of the enemy's rams and Fort Brady. On Saturday, the 10th, LONGSTREET advanced with FIELD'S division on the Darbytown Road and drove in our pickets, and retook a part of his old lines. But little fighting occurred, and the affair was of little importance.

BRIGADIER-General O. B. Willcox, commanding the First division, Ninth corps, has been brevetted Major-General to date from August 1st, 1864, giving him rank above many of the recently brevetted Brigadiers. At the commencement of the war, General Willcox commanded the First regiment from Michigan, which crossed the Alleghanies to protect Washington; was made Military Governor of Alexandria when our troops crossed into Virginia; was wounded at the first Bull Run, taken prisoner and held thirteen months, during part of this time as a hostage; on his return was promoted to be Brigadier-General of Volunteers, dating back to Bull Run; succeeded General Stevens in command of his brigade; took part in the engagement at South Mountain, and when Reno fell, assumed his command; at Antietam, did distinguished service as commander of the Third division, Ninth corps; succeeded to the command of the corps, which he led at Fredericksburgh; went with Burnside to Kentucky and took part in the East Tennessee campaign and the siege of Knoxville, and has done gallant and meritorious service during the present campaign in Virginia as commander of the First division of the Ninth corps. It is a record to which any soldier might well point with pride and satisfaction.

MESSRS. J. E. TILTON & Co., of Boston, have just published an elegant illustrated edition of TENNYSON'S "Enoch "Arden." As a specimen of fine typographical execution, the volume will stand eminent amongst the holiday publications of this year. The illustrations, which are profuse and apposite, are from drawings by HAMMATT BILLINGS, and evince fine artistic skill in designer and engraver. Some of them are especially commendable as works of the designing art, and all of them are tasteful and appropriate. The price of this handsome edition is $4 50, or, elegantly bound in Turkey antique, $7 50.

THE President on the recommendation of Major-General SHERIDAN, has appointed Colonel ALFRED GIBBS, First New York Dragoons, a Brigadier-General of Volunteers to date from the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19th, 1864, "for "gallantry and meritorious services in the several cavalry "engagements in the present campaign in the Shenandoah "Valley." General GIBBS is a native of this State and a graduate of the Military Academy. He served through the Mexican war and received two brevets for conduct there.

WE are pleased to learn that Colonel GUY V. HENRY, who recently very honorably declined a brevet brigadier-generalcy because by some error it was conferred on him for gallant conduct in an action at which he was not present, has since received a new appointment to the same brevet rank for gallant and meritorious services during the present campaign before Richmond. General HENRY commands the Third brigade, Third division, Twenty-fourth corps.

BRIGADIER-General Edward Ferrero has been brevetted as Major-General by the President, for gallant conduct and meritorious service in the campaigns before Richmond and Petersburgh.

ORDNANCE AND ARMOR.*

SCARCELY four years have elapsed since the war between ORDNANCE and ARMOR assumed definite shape. Before this time both experiment and discussion on the subject were altogether desultory. Whether or no it was the policy of European Naval Powers, as has been asserted by high authority, to keep back the development of the armored vessel as long as possible, in order to avoid the enormous outlay which it was early foreseen the introduction of this new engine of war would occasion, or whether or no it required the excitement of actual war to stir up official conservatism and to give that zest to discussion which its development seemed to require, it is difficult to determine.

The fact that iron-cased batteries were used by the French in the Crimea is not forgotten, but after the restoration of peace the subject was apparently dropped. But the launching of the French iron-clad *La Gloire* at Toulon, an event which caused almost as much excitement in England as the Spanish Armada, at once gave to the discussion of ordnance and armor an intense degree of interest. The question vibrated for a long time between the opposite extremes: the armor and ordnance alternately ahead: even now which is the victor is far from being settled.

Mr. HOLLEY's book contains a detailed history of this contest from the very beginning. It is, as the title indicates, divided into two parts. Part first, treats of ordnance, the material used in its construction, the almost innumerable methods of manufacture, and the functions of different species of artillery and projectiles. Chapter first of this part, treats of standard guns and their fabrication. By standard guns is meant such as have been actually constructed, in contradistinction to those which exist merely on paper or in the archives of the Patent Offices. The Armstrong, Whitworth, Blakely, Parrott, Dahlgren, Rodman guns are each minutely described, and their relative advantages, both as regards the method of their manufacture and their capabilities and endurance, are discussed. Chapter second, treats very properly of the "Requirements of Guns," viz: their adaptation to the different species of duty ordnance has to perform, whether for penetrating the iron-clad, sending shells through the ribs of both wooden and iron ships, defending harbors or boring masonry. The great number of experiments which Mr. HOLLEY has tabulated and arranged in convenient order, is astonishing.

This gentlemen, who has seen the most important of the foreign experiments, and received his statements of others from the most authentic sources, was peculiarly fitted for this task. Every experiment, worthy the name, from the commencement of the question to the present time, is arranged convenient for reference. How many planners of "impregnable iron-clads" would be saved many hours of toil and anxiety by a perusal of this chapter.

Chapter third, is devoted to a discussion of the various strains, from heat, pressure, vibration, &c., to which the explosive energy of the powder subjects the gun in which it is fired. All the authorities on this subject, BARLOW, TREADWELL, LONGRIDGE, DAHLGREN and others, are quoted at length: in fact, this chapter is a work by itself; it is a complete lexicon of this important subject. Chapter fourth, treats of the various metal used in the fabrication of cannon: cast-iron, wrought-iron, steel and bronze are each elaborately discussed in turn. The section devoted to the manufacture of steel is particularly interesting. It embraces the latest improvements in this direction, including BESSEMER's process, KRUPP's steel, &c., with the opinions of prominent authorities on its applicability to the construction of ordnance. Chapter five, contains an exhaustive discussion of all the various styles of rifling and projectiles. They are each so clearly explained that a school boy could understand them. Chapter sixth, explains all descriptions of breech-loading apparatus, with their accompanying advantages and defects.

Part Second is devoted exclusively to experiments against armor. This part, which is of the greatest interest, contains accurate illustrations of all the important targets which have been experimented upon. Sections from authentic sources of the armor of the principal French and English iron-clads are given. The effect of shot on the different sorts of armor, the use of wooden backing and the effect of the projectile on the various styles of fastening are each explained.

The whole work is divided into paragraphs conveniently numbered for reference. This very much enhances it practical value. The plain, common-sense style in which is is written, as well as the absence of all unnecessary mathematical formalæ, exhibits at once the practical scientific character of the author. With respect to its accuracy, Mr. HOLLEY's high professional reputation, his well known ability as a mechanical writer, and the extraordinary advantages he has enjoyed to throughly inform himself on this important topic, are a sufficient guaranty.

The book is produced by Mr. VAN NOSTRAND in excellent style; the type is large and clear and each division of the subject is profusely illustrated with fine cuts, of which there are upwards of 450. No scientific Artillerist's or Engineer, library will be considered complete without this book.

*A Treatise on Ordnance and Armor: Embracing descriptions, discussions and professional opinions concerning the material, fabrication, requirements, capabilities, and endurance of European and American guns for naval, sea-coast, and iron-clad warfare, and their projectiles, and breech-loading. Also, results of experiments upon armor, from official records. With an Appendix, referring to gun-cotton, hooped guns, &c &c. By ALEXANDER L. HOLLEY, B. S., with 493 Illustrations. New York: D. VAN NOSTRAND.

NAVAL ORDNANCE.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF ORDNANCE OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

AFTER a short and general introduction, Mr. WISE opens his Report with a statement of the increase in the number of guns for the Navy during the year ending November 1, 1864. The work of fabricating cannon has steadily progressed during this period of time, and 1,522 guns of the different calibres were added to the grand total. Few guns have been surrendered or abandoned to the enemy; nearly all the losses have been by the inevitable accidents of battle, as in the case of the *Tecumseh* and *Commodore Jones*. In the grand total should be added seven 10-inch solid-shot guns and three 13-inch Dahlgren guns. There are in process of fabrication a new class of 32-pounders and 8-inch smooth-bore guns, for the broadsides of light vessels. In regard to the composition of batteries, the general rule in arming our ships-of-war has been to place on board of them the very heaviest and most effective guns they can bear with safety. Nine-inch guns are generally used for broadside, 10-inch and 11-inch and the Parrott guns in pivot, the 15-inch for the monitor turrets, and the bronze howitzers and rifles for boat and deck service in shore. The efficiency of combining heavy pivot guns with broadside guns has been fully established. Whether a battery consisting entirely of heavy pivot guns would be more formidable than one of broadside alone, the aggregate weights being equal, has not yet been tried, the only effort of the kind being that of the *Niagara*, which has a battery of twelve 150-pounder rifles mounted in pivot, and no regular broadside guns. The decisive power of the heavy gun in pivot was strikingly exemplified in the fight between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*. It does not appear from the official reports, or the published statements of the affair, that much damage was inflicted on either vessel by the guns of broadside, the decisive work having been performed only by the pivot guns of the *Kearsarge*. These were the two 11-inch guns mounted at either end of the ship, the light 30-pounder being too feeble to have had any bearing whatever on the result. There does not appear to have been the slightest difficulty in manœuvring these pivots, and although their fire was much slower than that of the broadside, yet the weight and explosive power of their shells fully compensated for any want of rapidity. For it is stated in the official reports that the total number of rounds fired by the *Kearsarge* in this action of one hour and two minutes was, exclusive of those from the 12-pounder bronze rifle, 163. That is, from the 11-inch, 55; from the 30-pounder, 48; and from the broadside 32-pounders, 60=163. Throwing out the rounds fired from the 30-pounder, we have nearly an equal number from the pivot and broadside guns; but the preponderance of power is decidedly in favor of the 55 11-inch shells, weighing in the aggregate 7,425 pounds of iron, with an explosive charge in each shell of six pounds of powder, while the total weight of metal thrown from the 32-pounders of broadside in the sixty rounds is, in solid shot, 1,920 pounds, and in shells, only 832 pounds of iron, with an explosive charge of not quite one pound in each shell. There can be no question as to the superiority of these 11-inch guns over the Blakely 120-pounder rifle and the 68-pounder of the English pivot system—both of which latter were carried by the *Alabama*—in penetration, smashing effect of the shot, or explosive power of the shells. The result of the action may, therefore, be taken as proving beyond doubt the wisdom of arming our ships with a mixed battery of pivot and broadside guns, taking due care to place on board of each ship the heaviest and most powerful guns that she can safely carry and manage with ease in all weathers.

The number of foundries engaged in the fabrication of cannon for the Navy has been reduced by the withdrawal of the Portland Company from its contract. The constant demands of the Navy during the year for ordnance have been promptly met. Three foundries have now completed all the arrangements necessary for the process of hollow casting, and have contracts for the 15-inch gun. No difficulty whatever is anticipated in the fabrication of these very large cannons, for the irons now used by the respective foundries are known to be of the very best quality for the purpose. The primary and most important element being thus assured, the remainder of the task is entirely within the mechanical ability of the founders, and it is no idle boast that the cannon of the United States Navy, made exclusively from American irons, are unsurpassed by those of any other nation; and this will continue to be the case so long as the enterprise of our citizens is left untrammelled, and full opportunities are afforded for the exercise of their skill in this most important art. The cast-iron banded rifles of Mr. PARROTT, made at West Point Foundry, are still the only kind used in the Navy, except the bronze 12-pounders and 20-pounders of Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN. Since November of last year, there have been added to the stock of these rifles on hand at the dépôts and in service 385 of the different calibres, including twenty new 60-pounders, making a total at present available of 1,005 guns, after deducting twenty-three lost or disabled by the accidents of battle. Of these thus lost or disabled, six gave way at the breech, four were broken by the explosion of shells near the muzzle, three were cracked in the body, two were condemned for excessive enlargement of vent, seven were lost by wreck, and three captured by the Rebels. The percentage of loss by rupture and enlargement is therefore very small. It may be remarked that no rifled gun has yet been devised which can be considered perfect, and the Bureau has sought in vain among the systems of European nations and the improvements of our own country for a better gun, taken as a whole, than the Parrott rifle. Its lifetime, as fixed by the inventor, is 750 rounds; but the Navy guns have in many instances shown a greater endurance.

Propositions have been made to supersede cast-iron for rifles (and in fact for smooth bores also) by wrought iron; and a heavy wrought-iron rifled-gun of 7-inch bore, forged in a peculiar manner, by Mr. HORATIO AMES, of Connecticut, is even now under process of trial, as well as one (of smooth bore) designed and constructed by our distinguished citizen, Mr. JOHN ERICSSON. But the experiments have not been sufficiently advanced with either of these guns to form a reliable judgment as to the probable result; for there are many grave questions involved besides the ability to resist rupture; and these will inevitably be developed under the strain of excessive charges. For a long time the question of casting guns in a solid mass and cooling them from the exterior, or casting them hollow and cooling from the interior upon the *comprehensive* plan of Major RODMAN, has occupied the attention of the Bureau; and in a paper presented to the Department on the subject, under date of May 17, 1864, an opinion was expressed decidedly in favor of the latter for all the heavy guns of the Navy. As these views were subsequently fully sustained by the recorded opinions of the best authorities of the Army and Navy, and of the founders to whom the question was submitted, the official sanction of the Department is only needed to enable the Bureau to adopt this plan of founding in future all the cannon for the Navy above an 8-inch calibre, after it shall have been submitted to Admiral DAHLGREN. It may be remarked that Mr. PARROTT has recently determined to manufacture his heavy rifles in this way.

To guard the public interests in a matter of such great importance as the manufacture of cannon, the Bureau maintains the usual supervision over the work at each foundry. The officers at present employed on this duty are Commodore T. A. HUNT, Commodore R. B. HITCHCOCK, Commander E. M. YARD and Lieutenant-Commander W. W. QUEEN—Commander YARD having relieved Captain BERRIEN at Fort Pitt, and Lieutenant-Commander QUEEN Lieutenant-Commander MAY at Reading. The services of these officers are of the highest value to the Bureau, for with them lies the responsible duty of entering upon record the history of the fabrication of every gun, embracing therein the minutest detail of the process, beginning with a description of the metals used, and following each successive operation with unceasing vigilance, until the guns are finally finished, proved and delivered to service.

As it is of vital importance that projectiles should be properly made and adjusted to the bores of their respective guns, the utmost care is taken by the Bureau to obtain the very best descriptions of iron suitable for shells and shot; and in giving out contracts or orders, the terms exacted and the rules of inspection laid down are quite as rigid and comprehensive as in the case of contracts or orders for cannon. The wisdom of this measure has been fully proved during the existing Rebellion, wherever the guns of the Navy have been trained upon the enemy, either afloat or ashore. The Bureau is thus assured of having always good and reliable spherical shells and shots for the smooth bores, whether made by contractors or at the several navy yards. The former, carefully inspected, gauged, and prepared in other respects for service, are perhaps the most efficient projectiles of the kind known anywhere; while the latter, being made from the best charcoal iron, poured and worked in a peculiar manner so as to obtain hard and solid masses, have been found by recent experiment to penetrate at close range any given thickness of iron armor which can be worn upon the sides of ships-of-war.* In fact, the penetration is quite as great and uniform as that obtained with *steel* shot of equal weights propelled by similar charges, the only difference being that the iron breaks after passing through, while the steel is only compressed or flattened—a result rather in favor of the iron shot if entrance is made between decks, where men are exposed to its fragments.

During the past year, experiments have been quietly and systematically made with both shells and shot, from smooth bores and rifles, of all the heavier calibres. The power of the guns belonging to the Navy, and in common use in the batteries of our ships, have been fairly tested against both solid and built-up plates, and the conclusion reached is wholly in favor of the guns and their solid projectiles—the spherical shot for smooth bores being, however, immeasurably superior to the elongated rifle shot in every form. No manner or thickness of iron or steel armor that could be carried on the hulls of sea-going ships, will resist the impact of solid spherical shot fired from the heaviest calibres of the Navy, at close range, with appropriate charges of cannon powder. It was generally accepted as an established fact that it was impossible to cast a spherical shot of large diameter which would be solid throughout. It is now known, however, that it is easy to cast a 15-inch or 20-inch shot which will be perfectly sound and solid from circumference to centre of figure, and one of the former has resisted, without breaking, 222 continuous blows of an eight-ton steam hammer. This being decided, the solution of the remaining elements of the problem of guns *versus* armor is of easy process; for, thanks to the skill of our artisans, the cannon required to hurl these compact masses of iron with the high velocities due to heavy charges of powder, are readily obtained.

In the last annual report, the Department was informed that, in order to meet the wants of the service, it had been necessary to order no less than 2,980 tons of gunpowder during the period elasping from March 1, 1861, to the date of that report; and that this large amount was readily obtained from the several powder-mills in the loyal States, only forty-four tons of it having been purchased from other sources. Since then, the consumption of this indispensable article by our squadrons in service, and for experimental practice, has compelled the purchase and manufacture of 1,325,000 pounds of powder, and 575 tons of nitre; 500 tons of the latter being domestic, and supplied entirely from the New Haven chemical works, the only establishment that has yet undertaken its manufacture for the Navy. The number of mills engaged in the fabrication of powder for the Navy, has been diminished by one since my last report; so that the only present sources of supply are, the works of Messrs. DUPONT, and those of the Schaghticoke, Hazard, and Union Powder Companies.

* In 1862, experiments were made here in casting *chilled shot*, in the same manner as subsequently tried in England in 1863. The results were, however, unfavorable, and the idea was abandoned for the one above mentioned.

Uniformity in the size of grain in the different grades of powder being most essential, a system of sieves was devised in 1852, to regulate the granulation, and prevent too great an admixture of small and large grains, which, in our service, is not believed to be favorable to the *proper* development of strength. Until the introduction of rifled cannon and the larger calibres of smooth bores, the Navy powders were divided into two classes—cannon and musket—and these sieves answered the purpose for which they were intended. But experiments having shown that a sufficiently high velocity, with less proportionate strain upon a rifle gun, could be obtained with powder of a larger grain than the ordinary cannon powder, the kind known as No. 7 was finally adopted. This size of grain, however, could not be so well regulated by the sieves then in use, and anomalies were constantly occurring. In order, therefore, to reconcile the differences, and, at the same time, simplify as much as possible the manufacture, the question of changing the sizes of the holes in the sieves with the view of approaching more nearly the natural granulation resulting from the process of manufacture, was submitted to the powder men and ordnance experts. Their decision was unanimous in favor of the change, and the Bureau, accordingly, gave the necessary directions, at the same time, ordering the nomenclature of Navy powder to be in future, Rifle, Cannon, and Musket. From this change the most beneficial results are anticipated, inasmuch as it facilitates the manufacture, and reduces the risk of loss to the makers, and consequent delay to the Government, which is apt to arise from a want of conformity to the standard granulation.

The use of the mammoth grain in Navy guns has been entirely abandoned; experiment having shown that in the 15-inch guns—for which it was specially designed—a better result is obtained with thirty-five pounds of the *ordinary* cannon than with fifty pounds of the mammoth powder; and this charge (50 lbs.) of the latter cannot all be burned in the gun.

The attention of the Bureau has been invited to the results said to have been obtained recently in Europe, with gun-cotton prepared in a peculiar manner; and it is ready to make trial of its properties, as compared with gunpowder, whenever the samples ordered are received. One fact, however, connected with this material, is certainly an objection to its general use—and that is the liability to explode at uncertain and low temperatures.

No part of the ordnance equipment of our Navy has been so little changed from the old designs as the ordinary wooden broadside carriage. In all its essential features it is the same to-day as in the year 1750. The only modifications consists in the removal of the rear trucks, and substituting a vertical friction-piece on the brackets, to resist the movement of recoil; and the appliance of a breast-sweep, as a pivot in lateral training. The material is objectionable on account of its inevitable decay, liability to warp and shrink, and the disabling effects of its flying splinters when struck by shot or shells. Last year the attention of the Navy Department was called to the subject of iron carriages, and to the results obtained with those of the *New Ironsides*. Since then, a broadside carriage of iron has been constructed and subjected to the proof firing at the Washington Ordnance yard, and the experiment shows that for all practical purposes, and especially on the score of economy, carriages made of iron can be safely introduced. The Bureau of Ordnance has accordingly ordered the construction of fifty 9-inch carriages, and also a sufficient number to mount the improved class of 8-inch and 32-pounder guns. During the recent naval battles in Mobile Bay, a check, designed by Captain ALDEN, to assist in checking the recoil of the 9-inch guns under the action of heavy charges, was tried on board the *Brooklyn*, and has been recommended for general use. The pivot carriages as at present arranged seem to meet fully the requirements; the recoil of the guns is easily controlled by the compressors, while the movement in training is steadily and readily performed. Wood for these carriages is also quite as objectionable as for those of broadside, and the Bureau contemplates changing them for iron ones upon the plan of those on board the *Ironsides*, with, however, some important modifications, especially in the manner of compressing. The detail of manufacture in the broadside carriage is quite simple, and not more expensive when made of iron than of wood. But in the pivot carriage, the difference in cost is somewhat in favor of wood, and the exhorbitant price of iron has hitherto prevented the Bureau from making the necessary purchases; while the stock of timber on hand for these carriages is large, and cannot be economically used for other purposes, as it is all cut to dimensions. The iron carriages of the Monitors still continue to work satisfactorily, and are no doubt strong enough to sustain any amount of protracted firing.

To obviate these difficulties as far as possible, the Bureau has prepared for general use a set of diagrams showing the minimum space required for working each class of gun; and these have been approved by the Bureau of Construction for future guidance in arranging the decks so as to receive the proper batteries.

The supervision of the ordnance work at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard is at present entrusted to Captain J. R. GOLDSBOROUGH, who relieved Lieutenant-Commander SICARD. It is still confined principally to the construction of carriages, in which business it probably excels the other stations; and although the facilities for preparing the ordnance equipment of a ship are moderate compared with those of Boston or New York, still they are found to be amply sufficient for the limited number of vessels usually prepared for sea at that place. At the suggestion of the Bureau, the Department established some time ago a battery on Seavey's Island, for the defence of the harbor, manning it with contrabands. The training of these men as artillerists will no doubt prove advantageous, and it would be well to extend the plan to other localities along our Northern seaboard, not only as a measure of harbor defence, but as schools of practice, from which well-drilled men may be obtained for service on board ship.

At the Boston and New York Navy Yards the Bureau has its principal dépôts of ordnance and ordnance material, and stores for the supply of our squadrons, together with the most enlarged facilities for the preparation of batteries. It is creditable to the ordnance establishments of these yards, that in no instance have they failed to meet the very heavy demands constantly made upon them for supplies, not only from our fleets, but very often from the other yards and stations, entailing a great amount of labor in forwarding by rail and water.

At New York, preparations are making for the accommodation of all the workshops and storehouses needed for ordnance purposes; and besides for a park for 2,000 cannon, with all the requisite appliances for sighting and otherwise fitting them for service. This will completely relieve the Navy Yard proper of all ordnance work, and leave it entirely unembarrassed in the prosecution of other business.

The limited space occupied by the Philadelphia Navy Yard, although situated in the greatest manufacturing city of the United States, has necessarily restricted the ordnance work to the simple preparations of the batteries of ships. It cannot, therefore, strictly speaking, be considered a manufacturing dépôt for ordnance stores.

As a special establishment, embracing not only the casual outfit of a vessel, but also the manufacture of boat-guns, carriages, laboratory stores, and the highly important experiments upon every conceivable idea of ordnance improvement, the dépôt in Washington now generally known to the service as the "Ordnance Yard," is in some respects the most important. It has not only furnished the standards which govern the work at all the yards and foundries, but it has also proved the safeguard of the service against the nostrums and visionary improvements of would-be inventors and speculators. Its experimental batteries and records are the crucial test to which we submit every one of the great questions which command at any time the attention of artillerists at home and abroad; and the satisfactory manner in which they are solved is exemplified by the condition of our naval armaments. But especially is the service indebted to this dépôt for the high excellence of those indispensable details of ordnance embraced in the products of its laboratory, such as fuses, primers, percussion-caps, fireworks, and small-arm ammunition; besides all the ammunition for boat and field howitzers.

During the past year the naval dépôt at Fortress Monroe has been transferred to the naval magazine at Fort Norfolk, that building with its appurtenances having been finally rendered up by the Army to the Navy for that purpose. In conjunction with the frigate *St. Lawrence* as a storeship, it now remains as the regular dépôt for supplies of the Atlantic Blockading Squadron, under the immediate command of Commander D. LYNCH. For the ordinary requirements of the squadron it is found to be amply sufficient, but for extended operations the Bureau has been compelled to resort to the dangerous and extremely expensive arrangement of chartered vessels as storeships.

At Baltimore sufficient provision is made to supply vessels arriving at that station for casual repairs; and for the Mississippi Squadron a dépôt is established at Mound City, Illinois, to which are forwarded all needful articles for distribution.

For our squadron in the Pacific Ocean an ordnance storehouse is located in the Navy Yard at Mare Island, California, whither consignments are made from time to time as opportunities offer. This course is necessarily adopted for the lack of proper facilities in that quarter for the manufacture of stores and munitions of war. There are now, however, on hand at Mare Island, guns enough to equip if necessary a large fleet, together with munitions of war for naval purposes of all kinds.

To meet the wants of our squadrons in the South Atlantic, East, and West Gulf, ordnance supplies are always to be found at Port Royal, Key West, Pensacola, and New Orleans, ashore and board ship; and every effort is made by the Bureau to make the system of supplies as perfect as possible, and to avoid the enormous expense of chartered vessels on demurrage.

If the permanent maintenance of our present fleet stations is contemplated, I would respectfully urge upon the Department, the propriety of recommending to Congress an additional special appropriation, for an ordnance dépôt at the rendezvous selected for each fleet.

In concluding this part of his report, he feels it his duty to mention favorably to the Department, the officers who have been employed upon ordnance duty at the several Navy Yards and stations. They have all faithfully performed the tasks assigned them, and assisted the Bureau in the heavy responsibilities resting upon it, each according to his respective station. At Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Captain GOLDSBOROUGH has been in charge during the past year; at Boston, Commodore MISSROON; while at New York several changes have been made since Captain DRAYTON was assigned to duty as Fleet Captain of the West Gulf Squadron. At present the office is in care of Captain GANSEVOORT. At Philadelphia, the duties are assigned to Commodore HOFF; and the management of the Ordnance Yard, together with the conduct of all experiments and the very important duty of revising the "Ordnance Instructions," are confided to Lieutenant-Commander JEFFERS. At Mound City, the reception and distribution of supplies is entrusted to Captain STANLEY; and at New Orleans, as the dépôt of the West Gulf Squadron, to Acting Master STARRETT, an officer of great zeal and activity.

Finally, it is but just that the Bureau should pay a passing tribute to the memory of a most valuable officer, Gunner JOHN CLAPHAM, recently deceased. For many years he continued to govern and manage the Naval Laboratory, in this city, with skill and success, and was most remarkable for the conscientious manner in which he discharged his dangerous and important duties. The Bureau has lost a most efficient assistant, society an honorable and Christian member, and the country a loyal citizen and devoted servant.

In respect to small arms for the Navy, the Bureau has instituted diligent inquiries for the purpose of obtaining an arm which would combine the several qualities of range, accuracy and sufficient weight of ball, together with endurance, simplicity in use, and perfect adaptability to the varied circumstances under which it would be most likely to be brought into action. The difficulty in making a good selection has not been found in the paucity of models, for these have been presented in almost every conceivable form that the ingenuity of inventors could design, each claiming certain extraordinary qualities for his plan over all others. Between muzzle-loading and breech-loading muskets, the advantages are held to be with the latter, the chief points of advantage being: 1st, facility of loading; 2d, certainty and rapidity of fire; 3d, lightness, and consequently less weight to be carried in marching; 4th, impossibility of multiplying the loads under any circumstances.

We have now in service 10,000 muzzle-loading rifled muskets of the heavy calibre of sixty-nine hundreths of an inch, known as the *Plymouth* musket, besides a large number of army pattern, calibre fifty-eight hundredths of an inch. These, with a few smooth-bore army muskets and captured Enfield rifles, constitute the stock of muzzle-loaders.

The Bureau respectfully but earnestly recommends to the consideration of the Department and of Congress the absolute necessity of providing at once for the establishment and maintenance of a thoroughly organized Gunnery Ship, an institution specially and wholly set apart for the training of officers and men in gunnery and all its details. To counterbalance as far as possible the want of some such school of Practice, the Bureau has endeavored to make the Ordnance Instructions for the Navy as comprehensive, and, at the same time, as simple in their details as the manifest wants of the service indicated; and this more especially in the exercise of the great guns, with its concomitant system of supplies of powder, shells, and shot. Submitted to the Navy in a revised and extended form, during the past year, as containing all the instructions deemed necessary to prepare for and engage in battle, the Bureau awaited with much anxiety the result of the first general action, in order to know how much dependence could be placed upon the rules laid down in this most important text-book. Therefore, immediately after the affair in Mobile Bay, the Bureau addressed a letter to Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT on the subject, requesting him to direct the commanders of the ships engaged to report "the result of the "firing, and to state, freely and fully, whether they discov- "ered anything in the service of the guns, magazines, shell- "rooms, or in the projectiles used, which was in the slight- "est degree imperfect, or requiring modifications." The reports of these officers, as returned, show that the *Ordnance Instructions*, up to the present time, are nearly perfect in all that relates to the preparation of vessels of war for battle, to the duties of officers and men at quarters, to the equipment and manœuvre of armed boats, and to the details of ordnance and ordnance stores. Nothing is therefore needed to give additional excellence, and both physical and moral power to the "right arm of our national defence," except a proper school in which the lessons of this text-book may be impressed upon the minds of officers and men, and prepare them to pass through the fiery ordeal of battle. In no other way can this be so effectually accomplished, as by establishing a Gunnery Ship as a component part of our Navy, to the discipline and instructions of which those of the Naval Academy shall strictly conform.

The Chief of the Bureau strongly urges the removal of our large magazines of powder and deposits of nitre to more secluded localities, where an explosion would be attended with as little damage as possible. He also states that, owing to the great increase of ordnance work and the accumulation of material at the New York Navy Yard, more room is needed. To meet this requirement, the Bureau has commenced the filling up of the marsh adjacent to the cob-dock, which, when completed, will afford ample accommodations, as well as furnish a park for two thousand cannon, with all appliances for fitting them for service.

BRIGADIER-General G. L. Andrews, U. S. Volunteers, has been assigned to the command of the United States colored troops, Department of the Gulf, organized as follows: First division, commanded by Brigadier-General Daniel Ullmann, U. S. volunteers: First brigade, commanded by Colonel Henry N. Trisbie, Ninety-second U. S. colored infantry; Second brigade, commanded by Colonel A. J. Edgerton, Sixty-fifth U. S. infantry. Second division, commanded by Colonel C. W. Drew, Seventy-sixth U. S. colored infantry; First brigade, commanded by the senior colonel; Second brigade, commanded by .Colonel S. B. Jones, Seventy-eighth U. S. colored infantry. Third division, commanded by Colonel Cyrus Hamlin, Eightieth U. S. colored infantry: First brigade, commanded by Colonel J. C. Cobb, Ninety-sixth U. S. colored infantry; Second brigade, Colonel Simon Jones, Ninety-third U. S. colored infantry; Third brigade, commanded by Colonel C. A. Hartwell, Seventy-seventh U. S. colored infantry.

CAPTAIN Winslow, of the *Kearsarge* was invited to attend a meeting of the New York Port Society at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening of last week, and complied with the invitation. During the evening he was called on by the audience, and made a brief speech, praising the objects of the Society, and telling how he managed to secure the friendship of his sailors by treating them as though he took an interest in their welfare. His remarks were received with much applause. On Tuesday, the 13th, Captain Winslow was in Philadelphia, and at the Exchange Rooms received a large number of the gentlemen of that city. On Thursday evening he was entertained in New York, at the Union League Club.

THE prize steamer *Armstrong*, Ensign B. P. Clough commanding, arrived at New York on the 13th, in forty hours, from Norfolk. She was captured on the 4th inst. 80 miles off Wilmington, by the steamers *R. R. Cuyler* and *Gettysburg*, after an exciting chase of eight hours, during which nearly 100 shot and shell were fired, one of the shells striking her on the starboard quarter, then bursting and setting her on fire. The fire was extinguished before any serious damage was done. The *Armstrong* is very fast, and averages 14 miles per hour. She is an iron side-wheel steamer, of 700 tons burthen, is four months old, and has a cargo of cotton.

IN response to many inquiries it is stated that substitutes for enrolled men may be enlisted in the First Corps, Major-General HANCOCK commanding, and the principals will be exempt from draft, but such substitutes will not receive the Government bounty. They should be forwarded to Washington for enlistment. Representative recruits may be enlisted in the corps, and these will receive the Government bounty.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

HORIZONTAL SHELL-FIRING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Your correspondent "Anchor," in an article which appeared in the JOURNAL of the 3d instant, complains that "a parting broadside has been poured into him without "provocation or *casus belli*," in a communication under the head of "Horizontal Shell-Firing," published the week before. The random shot was not intended to wound the susceptibilities of gentlemen who had "shelves" to go to—for the writer entertains a sincere regard for all such—but to show the prevalency of what appeared to him an erroneous idea with regard to the origin of direct shell-firing. Before replying to the questions which "Anchor" proposes, and the facts he submits, it may be well, for the sake of brevity, as well as clearness, to state that it was not intended to question, much less to contest the claim of Colonel BOMFORD to have devised and constructed the shell-gun known as the "Columbiad," and to have introduced it to the United States service before the publication of Colonel PAIXHANS' work in 1822 drew general attention to the system, and brought it into general use.

In that work, as has been remarked in a former article on this subject, an acknowledgment is made, that "the "Americans of the United States have large carronades, "which they call columbiads," &c; and this, we think, was made for the purpose of showing that the utility of the system of direct firing had been recognized by another nation. Touching the charge of plagiarism against him, PAIXHANS remarks in another work (*Experiences faites par la Marine Francaise*, p. 105, No. 23), that he had employed fifty-nine pages in quotations from what more than sixty persons had said *before him* on the subject. To satisfy candid and critical minds, then, that Colonel PAIXHANS made any attempt to rob Colonel BOMFORD of his honors, some conclusive proof should be offered. More assertion, come from what quatter it may, will not suffice.

"Anchor" asks: "Are the names of individuals ever "applied to inventions or discoveries they do not claim, or "are not considered as having invented?" Not generally, we reply; but the partiality of friendship and national pride do not always discriminate between discovery, invention, and improvement. As a case in point, observe that Colonel PAIXHANS does not claim to have originated shell-guns, or direct firing; on the contrary, in recommending the system to his government, for the use of the navy, and in proposing a *certain kind* of shell-gun, answering in weight to the 36-pounder in use, he employs the argument that in the seventeenth century bomb-cannon had been successfully used by his countryman, DESCHIENS.

Secondly. "Anchor" asks: Is it likely that European nations would credit PAIXHAN with the invention of the species of artillery styled PAIXHANS, or *a la* PAIXHANS, if the French did not claim the honor for him?

Now, as there is some discrepancy in the evidence produced by "Anchor" on this head, we must remind him that, by his own showing, "Europeans now acknowledge "themselves indebted *to us* for the invention." This quotation is rather at variance with "Anchor's" references to LEIBNITZ, DUCKETT, and THIROUX. The contradiction involved may be reconciled, however, on the supposition that the respective claims in America and France embrace guns of specific construction only, and are not understood to extend to the invention of shell-guns and direct shell-firing. General BARDIN, cited in a former article, who is the latest authority the writer has had access to, evidently favors this supposition when he defines shell-guns as a kind of howitzer invented by the Russian army, which Colonel PAIXHANS proposed to apply to the Navy in 1824. (*Dictionnaire de l'Armée de Terre*, Paris, 1857.

Much more might be written to show why the invention slumbered so long, and its revival languished even in our own time; but enough has been given at least to put the critical student on the right track. A. A. H.

SHERMAN'S GENERAL ORDER REGARDING HIS MARCH.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—While the details of SHERMAN'S march, its successes and embarrassments, are still unknown, I wish to put on record a suggestion which may be of use in the future, and which will be considered more sound if based upon general principles than if merely drawn from our experience.

SHERMAN makes no provision for systematic issues of *certificates* of values, or even quantities of supplies taken for the use of his Army. He proposes to take from friend and foe—Union man, Secesh, and neutral—what he wants by the strong hand, giving no vouchers for it, and thus taking away even the most distant hope of repayment. Now we may safely start with the premises that no Northern man who has read the accounts of the starvation, murder, and abuse of our soldiers in Southern prisons and stockades, can have any tenderness for the Rebels, whose full granaries and wood-piles surrounded those starving, shelterless, shivering captives. The few Union men, whose feelings and acts were right, may be safely left to recover their losses from the future justice of Congress.

Let us look at it purely in a military point of view.

The most experienced war-making nations in the Old World, where war is made with even more severity than here, have, upon grounds of pure expediency, found it their interest, when marching through an enemy's country, to pay for all supplies in gold and silver—thus increasing the certainty and promptness of their supplies, and dividing the enemy by the bribe of purchases.

My suggestion, then, is based upon the experience of other nations and upon the principles of human nature. It is that SHERMAN'S Quartermaster should have been loaded with printed forms of receipts for every article needed, leaving the question of *payment* entirely depending on the status of the *bona fide* recipient, or even leaving the question of payment entirely untouched.

With Georgia in a critical state, half-way disposed to breaking off from the Confederacy, such a measure could not fail to make a great difference in the supplies of the Army. *Some* loyal men might, without it, bring their wagons loaded with supplies to us; but by setting the current moving in that direction, it would have hastened all the loyal men, and brought in their trains many doubtful or even disloyal ones, who would prefer seeing their produce receipted for rather than either destroyed or taken without any chance of payment.

Apart from any chance of conciliation, which I admit to be a doubtful one, the mere facility of getting supplies, and the consequent celerity of movements, would have been worth the two or three millions of receipts given, even if every one of them were to be paid in full without asking any questions as to the loyalty of the holder.

But it may be said, the Georgians, loyal or avaricious, would not daro to bring their supplies to-day to a passing army which to-morrow could not protect them from Rebel vengeance. Let us, if this proves true in practice, receipt for *what we seize by quartermasters' hands*, and even then the gain would pay for the experiment. The farmer would know that what was not taken by our authorized agents would be either liable to be taken irregularly or destroyed by one or the other of the contending armies. The most virulent Rebel would hesitate to fire his barn at the approach of our Army while he had a chance of saving a part and getting a receipt for the rest.

These remarks are especially true of that large part of Georgia held by small planters or farmers, whose whole fortunes were involved in their house and barn, and who do not love the plantation aristocracy. Once in South Carolina, among the large plantations, it is quite possible that, if the rich planter did not destroy his crop rather than see it fall into our hands, his poor and envious white neighbor would do it for him, on the plea of State patriotism!

If the policy suggested is sound, there will be ample chance to try it when SHERMAN enters the State of North Carolina (doubtless, part of his programme between this and the 1st of May). That State resembles Georgia in many of its characteristics, and especially in its large number of small planters and farmers, and in its disposition to question the rule of His Majesty JEFFERSON I. At any rate, the subject is a large one, and in view of our future movement towards North Carolina, I invite your intelligent criticism upon this point of policy. AUDAX.

MEDALS FOR SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Few, if any, will deny that the present Rebellion has developed as much military skill, and as much bravery, whether individual or in the aggregate, as any war that has ever occurred. Yet, with some few exceptions, how many in the ranks—or of those who have been in the ranks, except such as are laboring under the effects of honorable wounds—have anything to show that they offered themselves for their country's defence?

We, as a people, are somewhat given to sneer at Europe and European customs, yet it seems we might well imitate *one* European custom, that of distributing medals to our soldiers, commemorative of signal victories achieved by them. Services in the Mexican War were rewarded with land warrants. These warrants, in the majority of cases, passed into other hands for a trifle; thus in a measure defeating the very praiseworthy object for which they were issued. Now, although seven soldiers out of ten would sell a land warrant almost immediately on receipt, probably not seven out of as many thousand could be induced to part with a medal, however intrinsically valueless it might be. Give the soldier the right to wear the medal he has fought for, and I think I do not exaggerate when I say he would sooner lose his life than part with it.

Think you a French or English soldier would willingly give up his cross, clasp, or medal? Think you either would exchange their meanest decoration for a hundred times its value? No! It is *his*: his country gave it to him for fighting her battles, and he will fight yet again for its safe keeping.

Surely men never fought more nobly than our own defenders of liberty; nor were any ever better entitled to a decorative badge; a badge that would be honorably borne on the breast while living, and left as an heir-loom to future generations, to teach them that, when their country was menaced by traitors, their ancestor did not hesitate to offer himself as a shield to ward off the murderous blow.

Therefore, let our soldiers have their medals.

CHICKAMAUGA.

18TH ARMY CORPS, Dec 6, 1864.

THE COOKING OF RATIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—An experience of several years in the Army has convinced me that the improper cooking of the soldier's rations has done more to decimate our Armies than Rebel bullets. Company officers are more or less responsible. They should not only *know* the best methods of cooking, but they should also make it a primary part of the discipline of the company, whether in garrison or on march, that the men's rations are properly cooked.

The following circular, which seems to be compiled from good authority, may be worthy the perusal of many beyond the limits of the command to which it is addressed:

CIRCULAR:

It is the duty of every officer having men under his command *to know* what will best promote their health, and as far as the circumstances admit, to give them the benefit of such knowledge. The health of troops depends, not more upon the kind and quantity of food furnished, than upon the *manner of its cooking*. In order that a spirit of inquiry may be awakened among the officers of this command, concerning this very important subject, and that the best interests of the troops may not be neglected, a few plain directions, derived from standard authorities, for preparing and cooking the ordinary articles comprising the ration, are herewith published.

Pork and Salt Beef—To each pound of meat allow about a pint of water. Do not have the pieces above 3 or 4lbs in weight. Let it soak in cold water all night. Wash each piece well with the hand, in order to extract as much salt as possible. It is then ready for cooking. If less time be allowed, cut the pieces smaller, and proceed the same, or parboil the meat for 20 minutes in the above quantity of water, which throw off, and add fresh. Boil gently four hours and serve. Skim off the fat, which when cold is an excellent substitute for butter. If beef and pork be boiled *together* the beef should be in smaller pieces, requiring a little longer time in doing.

Pork Soup for Twenty five Men.—In 6 gallons of cold water put 12 pounds of pork (the salt having been first extracted as indicated in the preceding paragraph), 5 pounds of beans, 2 pounds of rice, season to suit, let boil until the beans are soft and fully done. *Soak the beans over night.*

Pea or Bean Soup for Twenty five Men.—Take 14 pounds of pork, 5 pounds of beans or split peas, 5 gallons of water, 20 teaspoonfuls of sugar, 2 of pepper and several onions (if to be had); boil gently till the vegetables are soft, from four to five hours.

Fresh Beef.—It ought not to be cooked until it has time to bleed and cool. It will generally be *boiled;* sometimes roasted or baked. Fresh meat may be kept in hot weather by half boiling it, or by exposing it for a few minutes to a thick smoke.

To make Soup.—Put into the vessel at the rate of 5 pints of water to a pound of fresh meat; apply a quick heat to make it boil promptly; skim off the foam, and then moderate the fire. Salt according to palate Vegetables to be added one or two hours, and sliced bread some minutes, before the simmering is ended Hard or dry vegetables such as beans, peas, desiccated potatoes, or mixed vegetables should be soaked in cold water several hours, and will be put in the camp kettle much earlier than fresh vegetables. When the broth is sensibly reduced in quantity, that is after 5 or 6 hours cooking, the process will be complete. If a part of the meat is withdrawn before the soup is fully made, the quantity of water must be proportionately less.

Soup for Fifty Men.—1st. Put in the boiler 7½ gallons of water. 2d. Add to it 50 pounds of fresh beef. 3d. Four squares from a cake of mixed vegetables, (or 1¼ times the quantity of desiccated potatoes by weight). 4th. Ten small tablespoonsfuls of salt. 5th. Simmer three hours, skim off the fat and serve. When boiling three pounds of rice may be put in. For a less number the quantities should be proportionately less.

To make 12 pints of Beef Tea.—Cut 6 pounds of beef into pieces the size of walnuts, and chop up the bones, if any; put it into a kettle with 4 ounces of mixed vegetables, or 6 ounces desiccated potatoes, 2 ounces of salt, a little pepper, 2 teaspoonfuls of sugar, 3 ounces of fat from pork, and a pint of water; set it on a sharp fire for 20 minutes, stirring now and then until it forms rather a thick gravy at the bottom, but not brown; then add 14 pints of hot water; let it simmer gently for an hour and a quarter, skim off the fat, strain it, and serve.

To make Beef Soup—"Camp fashion."—Put in a saucepan, 6 pounds of beef cut in two or three pieces, bones included, 3 ounces mixed vegetables or 4½ ounces of desiccated potatoes, 3 teaspoonfuls of salt, 1 teaspoonful of pepper, 1 teaspoonful of sugar, 8 pints of water; let it boil gently three hours, remove some of the fat and serve. The addition of 1½ pounds of soft bread cut in slices, or 1 pound of hard bread broken, will make a very nutritious soup. Skimming not required

Desiccated potatoes, and mixed vegetables are furnished to troops by Government as a preventive or cure for scurvy, and existing orders make it the duty of commissaries to issue certain proportions of these articles It is also required of company commanders *to see* that these articles are properly cooked. By following the above recipes, the sanitary benefits, so wisely intended, may be derived from palatable and nutritious food.

Officers can readily ascertain other proper methods of cooking the vegetables by investigation, and by reference to SCOTT'S Military Dictionary, and VIELE'S Hand Book for Active Service.

Special attention is called to Paragraphs 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, and 121 Revised Army Regulations.

By command of, &c.

I have not heretofore observed in your valuable paper any hints or discussion on this very important and interesting branch of knowledge. Some numbers which I have not seen, may contain hints on the subject in question.

Very respectfully yours, C.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

THE subject of increasing the pay of the officers of the Army came up in the Senate on the 12th, in answer to petitions presented by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts—one from Major-General WEITZEL and 470 other officers of the Eighteenth Army corps, praying Congress to increase the pay proper of Army officers $20 per month, fix the commutation price of the ration at fifty cents, instead of thirty cents, as at present, and allow $16 per month. The petitions were referred to the Military Committee. The same disposition was made of a petition from citizens of Ohio, asking to be discharged from the service at the expiration of their time of service of the regiments in which they enlisted; one from Colonel HIGGINSON, praying for an amendment to the Act of last session, limiting the increase of pay to those colored soldiers who were free on and after April 19, 1861; a petition, signed by WILLIAM C. BRYANT, HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, JOHN A. DIX, U. S. GRANT, PETER COOPER, HENRY J. RAYMOND, HORACE GREELEY, and many others, asking an appropriation for a fund for the support of a National Home for totally disabled soldiers and seamen of the Army and Navy of the United States; the resolution calling for the record of the Commission in the case of General PAYNE, of Illinois; and a joint resolution to encourage enlistments in the Army by making free the wives and children of colored soldiers, now held as slaves in the South. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the propriety of providing by law that vessels engaged in foreign trade shall employ or take on board American boys, at least one for every five hundred tons measurement; and the House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to expend money out of the contingent fund of the Army Department, to enlarge the Navy Department building. A bill was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, providing for the transfer of a gunboat to the Republic of Liberia, at a valuation fixed by the Secretary of the Navy. The Finance Committee reported a bill authorizing the construction of six revenue cutters for service on the lakes, and appropriating one million of dollars, or so much as is necessary for that purpose. From a letter sent by the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the number of cutters heretofore maintained on the Northern lakes was six, but that we have none there at present, though one has just been completed for that service. If possible, five more vessels should, he thinks, be completed and commissioned by the opening of navigation. The following are among the standing committees appointed by the Senate:

Military Affairs and the Militia.—Mr. Wilson, Chairman; Messrs. Lane of Indiana, Howard, Nesmith, Morgan, Sprague, and Brown.

Pensions.—Mr. Foster, Chairman; Messrs. Lane of Indiana, Van Winkle, Saulsbury, Buckalew, Foot, and Brown.

Claims.—Mr. Clark, Chairman; Messrs. Pomeroy, Howe, Anthony, Morrill, Hicks, and Davis.

In the House of Representatives Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio from the Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill which was passed, 98 to 38, providing that all major-generals and all brigadier-generals in the military service of the United States who, on the 15th day of February, 1865, shall not be in the performance of duty or service corresponding to

their respective grades and rank, and who shall not have been engaged in such duty or service for three months continuously next prior to that date, shall then be dropped from the rolls of the Army, and all the pay and emoluments and allowances of such general officers so dropped shall cease from that date, and the vacancies thus occasioned may be filled by new promotions and appointments, as in other cases. But no officer is to be considered as included in the foregoing provision whose absence from duty shall have been occasioned by wounds received or disease contracted in the line of his duty while in military service or by his being a prisoner of war in the hands of the enemy or under parole; and any major-general of volunteers or brigadier-general of volunteers who may have been appointed from the regular army under the authority given in section four of the act approved July 22, 1861, "to authorize the employment of volun-"teers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public "property," and the acts amendatory thereto, who shall be so dropped from the rolls, shall not thereby be discharged from the service of the United States, but shall be remitted to his position and duty as an officer of the regular army. Second—Hereafter continuously, until the termination of the existing war of the Rebellion, on the last day of each month, after the 15th day of February, 1865, the provisions of the foregoing section shall be made applicable to any general officer in the military service of the United States who shall not on the said last day of any month have been engaged in the performance of duty or service corresponding to his proper rank for three months consecutively then next preceding.

A bill to drop from the rolls of the Navy unemployed officers was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The same disposition was made of a message from the President recommending a vote of thanks to Captain WINSLOW and Lieutenant CUSHING. The Senate bill authorizing the construction of six revenue cutters for the lakes was passed without debate. The bill reported at last session from the Committee on Naval Affairs, directing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a competent engineer to designate and survey the necessary amount of land near New London, Conn., for a navy yard and dépot for the construction, docking, and repair of iron-clad and other naval vessels, was finally laid upon the table, after occupying the attention of the House for a considerable portion of two days.

The question of our relations with the British Canadian Provinces has been under discussion in both houses. The House passed the joint resolution reported last session providing for the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain, and in the Senate a resolution was presented by Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, that the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of enlisting an Army corps to watch and defend our territory bordering on the lakes and the Canadian line from all hostile demonstrations and incursions. The resolution was introduced by a preamble reciting the protection given to the St. Alban's raiders as an evidence of unfriendliness towards us. Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, objecting to the introduction of the resolution, it was ordered to lie over.

ARRIVAL OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

THE U. S. S. *Hartford*, with Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT on board, arrived at New York on Tuesday, the 13th. Arrangements had been made by the leading merchants of the city, for a suitable reception of the gallant sailor immediately on his arrival, to be followed by a more imposing demonstration. A committee of gentlemen proceeded down the harbor on the revenue-cutter *Bronx* and met the *Hartford* as she came up. When within about one hundred yards of each other cheers were enthusiastically sent up from both vessels. The crew of the *Hartford* manned the rigging, and nine cheers were lustily given, which were cordially responded to from the decks of the *Bronx*. The broad pennant of Admiral FARRAGUT floated from the mizzenmast of his flagship. The passengers on the *Bronx* were taken on board the *Hartford*, and cordially received by the Admiral and his officers. Collector DRAPER made a few welcoming remarks, informing the Admiral that arrangements had been made to give him a reception somewhat worthy of his great services to the country. Collector DRAPER concluded by reading some highly complimentary resolutions passed at the Astor House. Admiral FARRAGUT returned thanks in a few modest remarks. What he had done was nothing but his duty, and he was proud that its performance had gained for him the approbation of his fellow citizens. During the friendly intercourse that followed, the Admiral pointed out several curiosities that he had on board his ship. Among these were two chairs, placed in his cabin, one of which formerly belonged to the Rebel General PAIGE and the other to Admiral BUCHANAN, which latter had been taken from the *Tennessee*. On the back of the first was the inscription, "Brig.-Gen. "PAIGE, August 23, 1864," and on the second, "Admiral "BUCHANAN, August 6, 1864." The iron-clad *Dictator*, bound in from her trial trip, passed within a few yards of the *Hartford*. The crews of both vessels cheered loudly. On nearing Governor's Island the steamer *Henry Burden* came alongside, and sent on board General VAN VLIET and Colonel CLITZ, who paid their respects to Admiral FARRAGUT. The French steamer *Tyrone*, which lies in the vicinity, dipped her colors three times in compliment to the Admiral, and her commander also came on board. When opposite the Battery the *Hartford* was anchored, when the *Bronx* came alongside, and taking the Admiral and entire company on board, landed them.

The Admiral was then conducted to the Custom House, where a number of our prominent merchants awaited his arrival. Proceeding to the Collector's office, he was introduced to all present, when Mr. MOSES TAYLOR made a short address of welcome. Collector DRAPER also made a few remarks. Admiral FARRAGUT, in reply, remarked that he could but repeat what he had already said, that he only performed what he considered his duty. It was but natural that he should be devoted to a country which had been devoted to him all his life. Since he was eight years of age he had been in the service of the United States. Much of the credit given to him had justly belonged to the officers of his fleet; and his success was not owing to any particular merit of his own. It was the bravery and talent of those whom he had the honor to command. These remarks were enthusiastically applauded. Cheers were proposed and given for Captain DRAYTON, to which compliment that gentleman responded in a few words. The proceedings closed with the reading of a poem by Mr. A. J. H. DUGANNE, dedicated to Admiral FARRAGUT.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

BREVET Major-General T. J. Wood retains command of the Fourth corps.

THE departure of Major-General Banks for New Orleans has been postponed.

MAJOR-General Couch takes command of a division in the Twenty-third corps.

CAPTAIN Harlan Gause, Fourth Delaware Volunteers, has been brevetted Major for gallant conduct.

MAJOR-General Logan left Washington this week to pay a visit to Lieutenant-General Grant at City Point.

MAJOR-General Hancock has changed his quarters from Willard's to the Metropolitan Hotel, Washington.

MAJOR E. E. Paulding, Chief Paymaster of the District of Washington, has removed his office to the rooms over the Bank of the Metropolis, in that city.

DR. Mary E. Walker has received the appointment of acting surgeon in the Army, and has assumed duty as surgeon in the female military prison in Louisville.

LIEUTENANT Henry Hamilton Wilson, who has been serving for the last six months in a negro regiment has been appointed aide, on Brigadier-General Ferrero's staff.

LIEUTENANT P. J. Maloney, First New Orleans Volunteer Infantry, has been ordered to report to Headquarters Defences New Orleans, as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SURGEON Ira Russell, United States Vols., has been relieved from the Department of the Missouri and ordered to the Department of Louisville, Kentucky, for assignment to duty.

THE Surgeon-General has ordered that no more Hospital Stewards be examined or recommended for appointment in the regular army. Stewards for colored regiments will still be accepted.

MAJOR Henry Splaine has been promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Massachusetts Seventeenth; Captain Thomas W. Clark to be Colonel of the Twenty-ninth; Captain D. Willis Tripp to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Charles T. Richardson to be Major.

BRIGADIER-General Robert B. Potter, of this city, commanding the Second Division of the Ninth Army Corps, has been promoted to be Major-General, by Brevet, "for "distinguished and gallant conduct in the several actions "since crossing the Rapidan," to take rank from August 1, 1864.

MAJOR Frank Bond, senior A. D. C., and Captain Thomas, A. D. C., to Major-General Rosecrans, have resigned their commisslons. Acting Provost-Marshal-General Joseph Darr, Jr., has also resigned his position, and will return to Cincinnati. Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Davis, 51st Illinois, is temporarily assigned to the duties of the office.

TIMOTHY Tubbs, Captain in the 118th United States colored troops, having been found guilty of sending recruits from his camp in Kentucky, across the river, into Indiana, and there selling them to a substitute broker, has been dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States by Major-General Butler, subject to the approval of the President.

A MILITARY board of inquiry has been constituted, under Special Order No. 387, to investigate the circumstances attending the sinking of the *Florida*. The board is composed of Brigadier-General Geo. F. Shepley, President; Brigadier-General J. B. Carr; Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. A. Kensal, Recorder. The Naval court adjourned *sine die* without coming to any definite decision.

COLONEL Louis Johnson, commander of the Forty-fourth colored infantry, has received from the general commanding the highest praise for the manner in which he fought his troops at Mill Creek Station, No. 2, having gallantly kept the enemy at bay sixteen hours, and finally fought his way out and reached Nashville, with the loss of one hundred and fifteen men, killed and wounded.

BY General Orders 294 of the War Department, dated December 2, 1864, Major-General G. M. Dodge, United States Volunteers, is appointed by the President to the command of the Department of Missouri. Major-General Rosecrans, on being relieved, will repair to Cincinnati, Ohio, and report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army.

MAJOR G. S. Dawson lately died in Albany, New York. He was wounded in the leg while gallantly leading his men in an assault upon the rebel works before Petersburgh early in June last. Refusing to be carried off the field, but urging his comrades to press on against the foe, he was left in the rear, where he lay all night. He was picked up next morning and carried into hospital. It was at first hoped his limb might be saved, but subsequently an amputation was deemed necessary, which was performed three days after he was wounded.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel R. S. Donaldson, Fiftieth United States colored troops, having, while in command of a recruiting rendezvous at Vicksburgh, Mississippi, accepted money from a State recruiting agent, by way of gratification and in consideration of certain certified muster-in rolls to be furnished said State agent, such acceptance of money being in violation of the sixteenth Article of War, has been, by direction of the President, dismissed the service of the United States, and disqualified from ever holding any office or employment in said service.

IN our Official Gazette last week, under the head of "Dismissals Confirmed," was included the name of Second Lieutenant E. M. Lester, of the Second Louisiana cavalry, for failing to appear before a board of examination. Though the fact will doubtless soon be officially made known by the adjutant-general, and a revocation of dismissal published, it is but just for us here to say that Mr. Lester's dishonorable dismissal was revoked by order of Major-General Canby on the 19th of October last, and he was honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date from September 7, 1864.

BY order of Major-General Stoneman, Department of the Ohio, the forts at Loudon, Tenn., will hereafter be designated as follows:—The fort on the hill, southside of the river, Fort Ammen, after Brigadier-General J. Ammen, U. S. Vols.; the Tete-de-pont, Fort DeHart, in memory of Captain H. V. DeHart, 5th U. S. infantry, killed in battle; the fort adjoining the Tete-de-pont, Fort Russell, in memory of Brigadier-General D. A. Russell, Major 5th U. S. infantry, killed in battle; the fort on the north side of the river, Fort Davis, in memory of Colonel B. F. Davis, 8th N. Y. cavalry, and Captain First U. S. cavalry, killed in battle.

THE following is the present composition of Major-General Hancock's staff:—Colonel C. H. Morgan, Brevet Brigadier-General, Inspector-General and Chief of staff. Major A. M. Dougherty, of New Jersey, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Director. Major William G. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain J. B. Parker, of Pennsylvania, Brevet Major; and Captain W. D. W. Miller, of New York, Brevet Major, Aides-de-Camp. Captain Finley Anderson, Assistant Adjutant-General. Captain Ed. Mariner, of the One Hundred and Sixty-second New-York Volunteers, promoted to Assistant-Adjutant General of Volunteers, with the rank of Major, is assigned to temporary duty with General Hancock during the organization of the First corps.

THE ARMY AND NAVY ESTIMATES.

SECRETARY FESSENDEN communicates to the House of Representatives among the estimates of appropriations required for the year, the following:

For Army proper, &c.	$480,229,527 70
For Military Academy	282,604 00
For fortifications, ordnance, &c.	37,590,000 00
For naval establishment	112,187,663 28

The details of these estimates are thus given:

ARMY PROPER.	Year 1866.	Year 1865.
Recruiting, transportation, &c.	$300,000	$300,000
Bounties and premiums	350,000	350,000
Pay of the Army	10,000 000	9,971,243
Commutation of officers' subsistence	1,747 324	1,723,629
Com'tation of forage for officers' horses.	104,600	104,600
Payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants	82,760	82,820
Pay to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn	150,000	150,000
Pay of vol. under acts of July 23 and 25, 1861, &c.	200,000,000	177,462,728
Subsistence in kind	92,782 043	91,425 426
Quartermasters' department	50,000,000	60,000 000
Incidental expenses do	10,000,000	13,000 000
Purchase of horses	21,000 000	21,000 000
Transportation of officers' baggage	500,000	700 000
Transportation of the Army	30,000 000	40,000 000
Barracks, quarters, &c.	5,000,000	5,000 000
Heating and cooking stoves	100,000	100 000
Telegraph	500 000	275 000
Supplies, transportation, &c.	1,000 000	900,000
Camp and garrison equipage	50,000 000	58,000 000
Contingencies	400,000	400,000
Medical and Hospital department	6,000 000	8,900 640
Secret service	100 000	100 000
Commanding General's office	10 000	10,000
	$480,126,727	
ARMORY, ARSENALS, AND MUNITIONS OF WAR.		
Armament of fortifications	$3,500,000	$2,000 000
Expenses of the ordnance service	1,250,000	500,000
Ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies, including horses, &c.	20,000,000	20,000,000
Manuf. of arms at the National Armory.	3,500,000	2,500,000
Repairs and improvements, &c. at the National Armory	100,000	100 000
Purchase of gunpowder and lead	2,500,000	2,000,000
Arsenals	500,000	2,000,000
	$31,350,000	
FORTIFICATIONS AND OTHER WORKS OF DEFENCE.		
Fort Wayne, near Detroit	$125,000	
Fort Niagara	50,000	
Fort Ontario, Oswego	100,000	
Fort Montgomery, Lake Champlain	100,000	50,000
Fort Knox, Penobscot River	150,000	100,000
Fort Popham, Kenebec River	150,000	100,000
Fort Preble (new), Portland	150,000	150,000
Fort Scammel, Portland	100,000	100,000
Fort Georges, Portland	150,000	150,000
Fort Constitution (new), Portsmouth	50 000	100,000
Fort McClary (new), Portsmouth	100 000	50,000
Fort Winthrop, Boston	20,000	50,000
Fort Independence, Boston	10,000	
Fort Warren, Boston	20 000	20,000
For sea-wall, Boston harbor	45,000	50,000
Forts at New Bedford	100 000	100,000
Fort Adams, Newport	100 000	
Fort Hale, New Haven	95 000	
Fort Schuyler, New York	50 000	25,000
For Fort at Willet's Point, opposite Ft. Schuyler	100,000	150,000
Fort Hamilton, New York	50,000	
Fort Tompkins, Staten Island	100 000	150,000
Fort at Sandy Hook	100 000	125,000
Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia	35 000	20,000
Fort Washington, on Potomac River	50 000	
Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads	50 000	50,000
Fort Clinch, Florida	100 000	100,000
Fort Taylor, Key West	400,000	
Fort Jefferson, Florida	200 000	
Fort on Ship Island	100 0 0	100,000
Fort at San Francisco Bay	400 000	50,000
Fort at Alcatraz Island, San Fran. Bay.	330,000	90,000
Additional defences at San Francisco	100,000	
Defences at Washington	500 000	300,000
Contingencies of fortifications	1,000 000	1,200,000
Bridge trains and equipage	300,000	500,000
Tools and siege trains	500,000	200,000
Surveys for military defences	300,000	150,000
Total under War Department	$518,402,131	$523,741,104
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.		
Pay of the Navy	$23,327,722	$19,423,241
Construction and repair	21,530,000	26 300 000
Purchase of hemp	570 000	700,000
Fuel for the Navy	7,660 000	3,840 000
Equipment of vessels	5,800 000	3 000 000
Provisions	12,923 280	6,415 605
Steam machinery	17 315,000	28,312 000
Surgeons' necessaries	227 500	210 000
Ordnance	8,300,000	8,300 300
Navigation	447 000	126 000
Contingent	2,850 000	3 532 500
Clothing	1,000 000	500,000
	$104,800,503	
Other items, such as hospitals, magazines, &c., make a total under the Navy Department of	$112,187,663	$104,528,484

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1864.

SHERMAN AT SAVANNAH.

THE great campaign of SHERMAN, which, like a startling and magnificent pageant, has been slowly rolling, through so many long weeks, before the riveted gaze of thirty million spectators, now approaches its close. So brilliant in its inception, of such unequalled skill in its conduct, it must now be pronounced an unqualified success. Whether to its record hitherto the ultimate seal of triumph in the capture of the great stronghold of Savannah shall be affixed or not, the campaign is already round, smooth, and complete. The bisection of the Confederacy, the march of a victorious army, with measured and deliberate tread, straight through the heart of the enemy's territory, for hundreds of miles, the severing of his chains of communication betwixt East and West, the destruction of his military supplies and storehouses all along the protracted route, these are the results accomplished. And we must add to its material fruits, all the inestimable prestige this bold march has brought to our arms, and the staggering blow it has struck against the enemy's self-confidence and his hopes and prospects for the future.

Not in our eyes, only, but in those of the entire South, leaders and dupes alike, this success will be duly appreciated. That "deep humiliation to the "Confederacy" which, according to a Richmond paper, such a penetration of it from the Alleghanies to the Atlantic would involve, has already fallen. Nor is even this all.

If SHERMAN, essaying a new campaign of such difficulty and magnitude, can accomplish so much, what cannot he do in the future, with his accumulated experience, at the head of his Army of veterans, almost absolutely intact, exultant over perfect success, and taught indomitable confidence by so many a gallant field from May to December? What security is there henceforth for Savannah, or Charleston, or Wilmington, or Mobile? What more seclusion has the very heart of South Carolina than the powerful State of Georgia once boasted? Even the stubborn Richmond campaign cannot escape the influence of SHERMAN'S extraordinary success. "It is clear," says the British *Army and Navy Gazette*, calmly reviewing the position of affairs, "that, so long as he "roams about with his Army inside the Confederate "States, he is more deadly than twenty GRANTS, "and that *he must be destroyed if Richmond or any-"thing is to be saved.* LEE will probably be forced "by this condition of affairs to assume the offensive, "because he cannot afford to let GRANT hold his "hands whilst SHERMAN is committing burglary in "the Southern mansion." On the North, on the South, and on friends and foes alike across the Atlantic, this crowning success of the year, we may be sure, will have its proper weight.

The authority already quoted gives its testimony to the meritorious hardihood of the great undertaking "If SHERMAN," it says, "has really left his Army "in the air, and started off without a base to march "from Georgia into South Carolina, he has done "either one of the most brilliant or one of the most "foolish things ever performed by a military leader. "His success or his failure will not determine the "question one way or the other. The data on which "he goes, and the plan on which he acts, must "really place him among the great generals or the "very little ones, and as yet he has assuredly given "indications that he is more likely to be found in the "first than in the second category." The enemy received the first news of the astounding design with an incredulity only tempered down into anxiety by the memory of the march on Atlanta. Day after day his knights of the quill ridiculed the novel expedition. "We are still incredulous," says the Richmond *Examiner*, "but if it be true that SHERMAN is now "attempting this prodigious design, we may safely "predict that his march will lead him to the Para-"dise of Fools, and that his magnificent scheme will "hereafter be reckoned

"'With all the grand deeds that never were done.'"

Decided as are such testimonials not only to the genius of SHERMAN but to the valor of his achievements, it seems to us that, after all, the true worth of the campaign lies more in its collateral and in its prospective, than in its immediate results. It teaches a lesson in strategy. It shows us that we may accomplish as much by going where the enemy does not want us to go, as by taking the route he prescribes for us. We shall not be satisfied merely with measuring our strength against his strength, but by attacking him in his weakness. The resistless tramp of SHERMAN'S legions through the Keystone State of the Confederacy has exposed its essential hollowness. We may be sure that due heed will be paid to this instruction. Operations, hereafter, will be conducted with reference to what this campaign has taught. SHERMAN has added a new chapter to the art of war by his conduct of movable columns. The experiment on the Crimean coast to which KINGLAKE has accorded so much importance, was almost trifling compared with SHERMAN'S march of an army cut loose from its base across the broad State of Mississippi, from the river to the Alabama line, less than a year ago. And that successful effort, in like manner, falls into insignificance, compared with the grand march from Atlanta to the Atlantic. It was conducted with the precision, the lubricity, and the promptitude of mechanism.

It must not be forgotten, also, in the flush of triumph, that the triumph was wrought out of danger. HOOD'S bold and perilous movement was reason enough for SHERMAN'S counter-coup. HOOD had assumed the offensive, and threatened to draw his antagonist back from Georgia to Central Tennessee. To have followed the enemy to that State would have been the natural move of a less bold soldier. But to play the part of waiting on his opponent's plans was impossible for SHERMAN. With characteristic energy he struck into a new path, and gave HOOD a Roland for his Oliver. To appreciate SHERMAN'S campaign, therefore, we must not only consider its immediate gains, but its antecedents and the posture from which it relieved us. And neither its present nor its past advantages are so great as those in prospect. As these lines are written, SHERMAN knocks at the gates of Savannah with his cannon; and DAHLGREN'S sailors answer from their ships the roar of his batteries. Let us hope that the beleaguered city may be the Christmas Gift of SHERMAN to the nation.

SOME time since, we described to our readers the advance, the check, and the defeat of General PRICE in Missouri. Our representation of the actual loss which that General suffered on his disastrous retreat, may have appeared somewhat highly drawn to those not acquainted with the facts. But, in reality, the picture was under-drawn; and details from authority unquestionable show that this Missouri campaign was a costly blunder to the enemy. Fragments of brigades and regiments which went out with PRICE into Missouri, and which consisted of conscripts from Northern Arkansas—returning to that State—reported that great numbers had deserted; and the unanimous agreement of prisoners captured by us was, that PRICE had been badly beaten. So far from doubling his army by the rally of sympathizers and conscripts to his ranks, his march actually depleted his original numbers.

PRICE entered Missouri with 12,000 men, and 18 pieces of artillery. He took with him over 200 wagons. Perfectly trustworthy information shows that, on his arrival at Arkansas River, on his return, his entire force was less than 10,000 men, including his conscripts and volunteers from Missouri. His artillery was reduced to three Parrott guns and one 12-pounder mountain howitzer, and his entire train was 53 wagons—only twelve of which had more than two animals attached. He had, in his precipitate flight from Newtonia, Missouri, abandoned or destroyed his trains, and worn out his horses so that less than 7,000 of his men were mounted, and those in a wretched manner. Not 6,000 of his men had arms of any kind.

Deserters and scouts, who were with PRICE during his retreat, all concur in describing it as having been, during the last twenty days, one of the most terrible marches of the war, so far as regards the suffering of men and animals for want of food. On the arrival of the troops at the Arkansas River, FAGAN'S division, the best portion of PRICE'S army, mutinied—their sufferings having become intolerable. General FAGAN succeeded in appeasing his men only by granting a furlough to the entire division until the 10th of December. The troops then dispersed,—and the result of such a movement on the efficiency of a command can be imagined. A large number of deserters from the division are daily coming into Little Rock. This raid has been in its final result the most signal and disastrous failure of this war, when the strength of the forces engaged in it, and the measure of success that for a time attended it, are considered. General MARMADUKE, now a prisoner in our hands, in a letter addressed to R. H. JOHNSON—one of the Senators from Arkansas in the Rebel Congress—soliciting his offices in procuring an exchange, says: "The result "has been just what I foretold and confidently ex-"pected—a complete failure." The unbridled rapacity of the enemy, and his indiscriminate plunder of friends and foes, have alienated his sympathizers in that State, while his disastrous failure has completely destroyed that prestige hitherto enjoyed by General PRICE, which has been the great strength of the Rebellion in Missouri. Notwithstanding the great losses suffered by the people of Missouri and by the Government, this campaign is a purification of fire and blood, which was necessary to entirely crush out the rebellious feeling heretofore existing in that State.

CHARACTERISTICS OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

IT may interest our soldiers to know that their average height is greater by two inches than that of recruits for the British army,—their average weight greater by eighteen pounds than that of British soldiers; and their average circumference of chest a quarter of an inch greater than that of certain French troops.

These and a number of other interesting facts we find in an essay upon the Military Statistics of the United States, by Mr. E. B. ELLIOTT, Actuary of the Sanitary Commission, and printed at Berlin. Mr. ELLIOTT has compiled his valuable and important statistical information in great part from the immense mass of regimental monthly reports made up in the different Armies, and collected in the Adjutant-General's, Surgeon-General's, and Paymaster-General's offices in Washington. We notice that he gives General SETH WILLIAMS, the faithful and able Adjutant-General of the Army of the Potomac, credit for some valuable improvements in the forms of the consolidated returns upon which statisticians depend for their facts. It is owing to these improvements introduced by General WILLIAMS, Mr. ELLIOTT tells the reader, that, "Among other important facts, the proportion "of soldiers sick in the Army, and in its several "divisions and subdivisions, both absent and present, "may now be determined with frequency and regu-"larity."

Mr. ELLIOTT'S returns are for a period of fifteen months, in the earlier part of the war, from June, 1861—before the battle of Bull Run—to September, 1862. It is probable that the results of subsequent observations will differ somewhat from these, as the time in which these are included was one partly of comparatively easy campaigning—though the Peninsular campaign is included, as well as General GRANT'S campaigns against Fort Donelson and Shiloh.

It appears that the rate of mortality has constantly been greater in the Western than in the Eastern Armies; that the mortality by wounds, or death on the battle-field, has been greater amongst officers than men; and that the men have lost a greater percentage

by disease. This arises from the fact that in battle the officer is the special mark of the enemy; while, on the other hand, when sick, he probably receives somewhat better attention in hospital; and when well, his mode of life is more conducive to health.

The average rate of mortality of all our Armies in the field is given at 72 per 1,000: 20 from killed and dying of wounds, and 52 from disease and accident. It thus appears that our war is not nearly so deadly to the combatants—at least on our side—as was the Mexican war, in which our losses were at the rate of 118 per 1,000: 14 from wounds and deaths on the field, and 104 from sickness. We lose now six more per thousand by wounds than in Mexico, and just half as many by sickness. But we lose less than one-third as many as the British army in the Crimean war. Their death rate in the hospitals alone, without reckoning the loss by killed and wounded, was 232 per 1,000. Nor does the famous peninsular campaign of WELLINGTON compare better, for there the English lost 165 per 1,000: 52 from killed and wounded, and 113 from disease.

It will interest officers and men in active service to know how the death rate compares with that in time of peace. Amongst civilians of the military age it is nine or ten in 1,000; in our Regular Army, before the war—in many cases occupying unhealthful stations—it was 26 per 1,000; in the British army at home, in peace, it was 17 per 1,000; at home and abroad, in peace, from 1839 to 1853, 33 per 1,000.

The average strength of the Eastern regiments, during the first nine months, was 864: in the last six, 812. In the same periods, the Western regiments averaged respectively 892 and 758. They were the larger at the beginning, but their losses were the heavier.

The average height of over 25,000 men, of whom two-fifths were Eastern and three-fifths Western men, was five feet eight and a fifth inches; of the 25,878 men measured, two were six feet seven inches in height, six were six feet six, nine were six feet five, forty-two were six feet four, and 118 were six feet three. Five were only four feet eight inches, or under that.

The average age of 51,271 Massachusetts recruits was 26 years; of these four were 12 years old, four 13, twenty-six were 14, and forty-four 15; 380 were 45 and over, and thirty-three were 50 and over. One-eighth were over 19; more than a fifth were under 20; more than half the number were under 24; and seventy-five per cent. were under 30. The average weight of 1,700 soldiers of the Army of the Potomac was 147½ pounds. This was without coat, hat, or army accoutrements. The average weight of the British recruit is but 129½ pounds, which is 18 pounds less than that of these 1,700 men.

Finally, of 26,239 recruits, including nearly 10,000 New England men, and 16,404 from Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota, seven-tenths of the Eastern and seven-eighths of the Western troops were native born. Of the Western troops only a tenth of the native born were born in the State from which they enlisted. Of the Eastern men, two-thirds of the native born were natives of the States from which they enlisted. Of the foreign born amongst the Eastern troops 17½ per cent. were Irish, five per cent. English and Scotch, four per cent. natives of British dependencies, and only two and a half per cent. Germans. In the West, four per cent. of the foreign born were Germans, four per cent. English, and three per cent. Irish.

We hope Mr. ELLIOTT will continue his observations, and that he will present to the public, at the close of the war, such a consolidated mass of observations, spread over the whole period of hostilities, as he has now begun. It will make a most admirable and important contribution to the history of the great struggle.

THE question, Why is there so much desertion in the Army? has occurred, we dare say, to nearly every officer in the service, and many ways of accounting for it have been suggested. There are undoubtedly many reckless and unprincipled men who enlist to obtain the bounty, with the intention of deserting, and who do desert purposely and wilfully. There are again some others who enlist from a worthy motive of enthusiastic patriotism, and who, fired with zeal, go into the ranks soon to find that they are not fitted, either by physical power, or mental and moral condition for the rude life they have undertaken. They become despondent, home-sick, desperate, and do a grievous wrong to themselves and the service by deserting. But besides these there are too many cases of desertion of soldiers who are honest and earnest in their intentions; who enlist in good faith, realizing the nature of their contract and the solemnity of their oaths of allegiance. Why is this? It is because they reason themselves into the belief that they are not receiving the compensation and allowances which they know the Government agreed to give them, and they can see no reason for its failure to fulfill its contract. They consider the contract null, because they imagine that one party has neglected its share of it.

As a case in point, we are informed that the troops on duty at Elmira, New York, are during this inclement weather, living in tents; that they are not furnished with straw; that they have only the regulation allowance of fuel, which is entirely inadequate to keep a fire in each tent; that even in that land of plenty they receive no vegetables, and that by some strange process of reasoning the War Department has decided that they do not need as much food as men in the field, and the ration has been reduced accordingly.

We do not find fault with any body for this—that is not our present purpose. We state simply the facts and use them as an illustration of the idea we have advanced, that many soldiers desert because they feel that they are not receiving their just rights and dues.

These men reason thus; they say: "It is to be expected that I shall endure hardship, danger, fatigue, "even death, in defence of my country; and, if occa- "sion requires, that I shall go without food, pay, "clothing, or any other allowance I might claim. But "why am I deprived of my rights and comforts, when "it is manifest to me and everybody else that it is en- "tirely unnecessary? Why am I in a tent with only "one blanket and a mere handful of wood, when the "country abounds with everything necessary to build "barracks and furnish a sufficiency of fuel, because "the allowance then, instead of being frittered away "in twenty tent-fires, would make one fire that would "keep all warm and comfortable." These are the thoughts which fill the sentry's mind as he paces his monotonous beat, half-frozen, and knowing that when relieved he has nothing to go to for shelter but a place not much larger than, and not near so warm as, a dog-kennel.

The excitement of a soldier's life in the bivouac, on picket, or in the trenches is entirely lost at inland posts such as Elmira, and especially when the duty is the monotonous one of guard only. A man broods over the comforts of home—he sees homes like his around him, and in an evil moment he deserts.

Nothing can justify desertion, and in time of war it should have but one penalty; but it is manifestly the duty and interest of the Government to remove all incentives to this crime. The Government is morally responsible for every man who is shot for it, when it or its agents have so entirely neglected to perform what appear to be their most obvious duties. By thus briefly calling attention to this subject we hope to serve a good purpose in directing the attention of the proper officers to an efficient means of saving the service from the disgrace and weakness of frequent desertions.

IN another column our readers will find General DIX's order declaring his intended action in case of future raids from the Canadian territory, such as that which occurred at St. Alban's. General DIX especially refers to Judge COURSOL's discharge of the parties engaged in that act of criminal violence, as the occasion for the order. It should be remembered, however, that our right to pursue such armed trespassers even into Canadian territory, is not dependent upon any failure of the Canadian authorities to do their duty towards us under the treaty. As we have repeatedly stated, the parties engaged in these incursions cannot, as between the United States and the British authorities, be regarded as the citizens, subjects, or adherents of a third power, belligerent or otherwise. We have the right to regard them as British subjects, and if any of the subjects of a neighboring State do make actual warlike depredations upon us, the law of nations gives us the right to defend ourselves by methods known to the law of war. We may choose to trust that the neighboring government can and will punish these aggressors, or deliver them up as criminals to our punitory law, but if it cannot, either because its power is insufficient, or because its legal machinery is defective, we are not bound to suffer for the present and content ourselves with some future reparation after diplomatic negotiations. The insular portion of the British Isles has prevented the occurrence of questions of this sort in their intercourse with Europe, but the duties and rights of contiguous States are fully declared by the international law and practice as known to continental Europe, and these will fully justify our position.

As to the Canadian judge's decision, the suspicious characteristic is that it is raised for the first time in this case, though in so many previous instances it had never been heard of, and then that in this case it has been urged at this late period of the inquiry. The question seems to have been heard and decided upon with a precipitancy very unbecoming, at least under the circumstances. And it will inevitably be regarded by the public as another proof that even courts of law in British territory are determined to weaken as much as possible the law of international action where it may serve as a defence for us against the Rebel cause, while they magnify the force of every doctrine that may be invoked for the furtherance of that cause. We cannot pretend to examine into the legal value of Judge COURSOL's decision. It is the more suspicious because it is an instance wherein a provincial magistrate vindicated the relative authority of the imperial or central power against the provincial or local authority. It is as if a State judge should deny the validity of a State law by reason of the existence of a law of Congress in reference to the same matter. We have not seen the statutes of the Canadian and British government which are supposed to be in conflict. We cannot, however, see, judging from an analogy with our own system, why a local or provincial statute might not give an additional method of arrest and examination, going beyond the method provided by the imperial statute; as this last could not be regarded as a sort of charter or general declaration of fundamental principle controlling all statute law. The provincial law did not propose, as we understand it, that the final extradition should be made by any other than the supreme executive authority. Still, if the objection had been taken in an early case under the treaty and statutes, it might seem one justified by the spirit of English law. It is, as we have said, suspicious from its surroundings. If our neighbors are going to be so strict in the interpretation of their international duty, they must expect that we shall be more precise in the pursuit of our international right. The people of the United States have, we think, hitherto exhibited a remarkable degree of equanimity in reference to the favor shown in the British provinces to all these enterprises on the part of the Rebels, by land and water, so utterly anomalous under the laws of war. General DIX's order may be taken as a certain indication that moderation on our part must have its limits.

WE are glad to learn that there was some error in that Associated Press dispatch (upon which we commented briefly last week) in relation to the firing on the Petersburgh front during the 30th of November. Good authority states that, on the day in question, the enemy made the relieving of our pickets the occasion for opening fire with artillery and musketry, and the firing from our batteries was in reply to that of the enemy. Lieutenant-Colonel STAFFORD was not on the picket line, nor a member of either picket detail, when he received his wound, but was inside of one of the forts. Battery commanders are under strict orders in regard to opening fire, and do so for military reasons only.

THE vexed question as to the locality for the establishment of the proposed iron-clad navy yard—at League Island, Chester, or New London—has been for the time being removed from the discussion of Congress by the action of the House of Representatives in laying the bill providing for the new yard upon the table. It seems to us that the country may congratulate itself upon this result. Without at all going into the merits of the rival localities, we have no hesitation in saying that there is no immediate and pressing need for the establishment of such a yard. We fear it may involve us in great expense, without corresponding advantages to the service, and that interested capitalists will be the chief and only gainers by the project.

JOHN CAVALIER.

THE history of the world furnishes no parallel to the struggle in the Cevennes. For once men witnessed the miracle which despair can work. There is nothing like it in the canon of the Old Testament.* The Puritans cannot elevate themselves into a comparison. They did not suffer enough to justify one. They continued tiresome quoters of the sacred Scriptures. The Cevenols reacted them; they made a history like that of the Jewish canon. With still greater folly, the Cevenols' effort has been compared to the Vendean War. The Vendean peasant was not persecuted. Oligarchs, as in the present, our own great Southern, Rebellion, launched blindly the countryman and the lower classes against a revolution which was working for those very classes. In our own case, the revolution was a moral struggle never ceasing, ever in throes for the benefit of the whole.

The revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 22d October, 1685, prepared the mine; the persecutions, the sneering Satanic atrocities of the royal officials, of the papal priests, of the vicious troops, unchecked in their ravages, fruitless to subdue, for seventeen years, loaded the chamber; the cold-blooded augmentation of the fearful torment by the Archdeacon DU CHAYLA, his long reign of blood and fire, that fearful seventeen years, applied the match. He was the first victim, the engineer hoist by his own petard. This DU CHAYLA amused himself by private tortures in his stronghold—for the men a demon, the women—a KIRKE in a clerical gown! Both served in a corps whose ensign bore the emblem of mercy, which both equally dishonored.†

With the popular execution or murder of DU CHAYLA, to recompense his crimes against humanity, the extinct volcanoes of the Cevennes seemed to renew their eruption and pour wasting torrents down into the lower country, only those deadly torrents were not seething lava, but fiery men, devoid of fear, and electrified by something which must have been an inspiration such as fired JOSHUA, BARAK, GIDEON, JEPHTHA, SAMSON. Nothing else can explain what is otherwise inexplicable. Their efforts set at naught the sixty regiments of militia and the royal armies which sought to protect the valleys and plain. Still these efforts were self-exhausting. Suddenly, the Romanists perceived the presence of a general; the chaos resolved itself into order, while redoubling its destructiveness. The mountain had been in labor; in its agony it produced a MAN. Apparently ubiquitous, neither marshals, famous generals, veteran troops, hardy miquelets—the devil's own partisans, a force variously estimated from 60,000 to over 100,000 men in arms—could coop up, arrest, or annihilate those fearful flying columns, never exceeding 3,000‡ picked men; but 3,000 pikes, whose blades were religious enthusiasm; whose shafts, mountain souls in mountain frames; whose direction, heaven-born genius.

The best evidence of the fury which animated both parties in this fearful struggle is the dreadful fact that, throughout its continuance, there was not a single instance of an exchange of prisoners. No quarter was given, and, on the part of the Cevenols, none was expected or demanded. Death to them in action was a mercy, for, if captured, intact or wounded, they expiated their resistance by being broken on the rack or on the wheel, or by being burned alive. Another extraordinary phase of this war is the non-appearance of artillery in any of the conflicts. On no one occasion were cannon brought upon the field.

That man, that genius was JOHN CAVALIER—born in 1685, the same year infamous for the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was the eldest of three sons of a small farmer, bred a shepherd's lad. At thirteen, he was bound out as a baker's apprentice at Anduze; at sixteen, an exile; at seventeen, home and a captain of rebels; at eighteen, a priest, or preacher, or prophet, the "General commanding" the Protestant troops "wherever he was present or should "present himself," King of the Mountains, Prince of the Cevennes, a second DAVID, victor over the oldest French Lieutenant-General, DE BROGLIE, afterwards Marshal of France; at eighteen and nineteen, a repeated victor over MONTREVEL, performing "actions worthy of CÆSAR," "bearing himself "under the most difficult and delicate circumstances like a "great general;" at the same age, nineteen,§ baffling, with never to exceed 3,000 men—constantly recruited, however—100,000‖ under the consummate VILLARS, the greatest general France possessed at this time, treating, "as a power "with a power," with VILLARS, as great a diplomat as a warrior, who, with the king's full approval, represented Louis XIV. himself, subscribing a treaty as equal with equal; and—O, what a fall!—nearly two years before attaining his majority, selling his birthright of freedom and glory for the mess of pottage—a commission of colonel in the French service;—and again an exile or refugee; at twenty, a colonel in the Sardinian service; at twenty-one in the Dutch service; at twenty-two, the hero of Almanza (1707), and back in France as an invader more terrible to the Romanists than Prince EUGENE or VICTOR AMADEUS.

Henceforth, this marvel, who had accomplished such seeming miracles while most men are yet at college, who enjoyed a European reputation and was ranked with RAGOZI, the famous WAIRODE of Transylvania, reappears in the crowd of second rate notabilities. He was a brigadier and then a major-general in the British service, was rich and honored, married a lady of note, was Governor of Jersey and the Isle of Wight, and died at Chelsea Hospital, near London, in 1740, aged fifty-five. MORET sums up the matter with "There was perhaps in this Languedocian peasant "the future of a GREAT CAPTAIN" (such as FREDERICK and NAPOLEON), "but in his case, as in that of many other men, he had no theatre to play his part."

MICHELET says, the "too celebrated" CAVALIER. Too celebrated? Without any military instruction except a little theory, picked up by stealth from an old invalid officer, fortified by practical observation of the drill of the militia or regular garrison of Anduze, where he served as baker's apprentice, he exchanged that baker's wooden shovel for the baton of the military command-in-chief of a rebel population. MORET says "he was unanimously chosen as commandant-general." The Cevenols had another leader, the gracious ROLAND, whom MORET mentions as the most celebrated of the Camisard chiefs *after* CAVALIER. All-sufficient proof of CAVLIER's superiority is the fact that with his withdrawal, the insurrection ceased to be formidable, and was gradually but effectually extinguished. This ROLAND, MICHELET styles Organization in the Spirit (by religious inspiration?); CAVAIER, on the other hand, WAR, without religious inspiration. A great mistake. CAVALIER was as powerful in prayer, as eloquent in the pulpit, as influential in discourse as ROLAND or any other, even counting those powerful preachers, the "Pastors of the Desert," among the "children of God." He was equally favored by supernatural counsel.*¡

In the council of war, upon the field of battle, CAVALIER towered in intellect above all the Camisard chiefs, as conspicuous as CROMWELL, WILLIAM III., and LOUIS XIV. among the rulers of the seventeenth century. Worthy subordinates surrounded him, it is true. He had a DESAIX or NEY in RAVENEL, a ZIETHEN, or SEYDLITZ, or LANNES, or MURAT, in CATINAT; but he himself was at once CÆSAR, SERTORIUS, FREDERICK, and CARNOT. He was an organizer of means which he had to create; an administrator with agents he had to instruct: a general of troops, to whom he had to teach everything but how to take aim; a master of logistics, with caverns for arsenals and hospitals, without wheeled conveyances or roads, if he had possessed them; a fabricator of arms and ordnance stores, with powder in the saltpetre of the cave which sheltered him, charcoal in the willows which concealed his ambuscades, and sulphur in the extinct crater which constituted his natural place of defence, refuge, and reörganization. Without appliances or materials to found cannon, he invented a new field artillery. In the arsenal or fort of Alais, there were lately to be seen two field pieces, 4-pounder calibre, which he constructed. They are of *oak*, reinforced with rings of iron, and were captured after his desertion of his party in a grotto—his peculiar place of resort while in arms.

After CAVALIER determined to return from Geneva, in Switzerland, and share the fate of his brethren in Languedoc, his career is such as would be justly deemed incredible were it not attested by friends, foes, assistants, subordinates, opponents, religious and profane history.†

Having thrown himself into the Cevennes, CAVALIER constituted the Upper Range his central fortress, on the very principle recommended by NAPOLEON to MARMONT in his remarkable Letter of Instructions for the defence of the Illyrian Provinces. It is this very system of strategy which has enabled the Rebels to maintain themselves for upwards of three years in Northern and Eastern Virginia. The Upper Cevennes were CAVALIER'S Richmond. Thence he issued, bearing literally in either hand death and destruction. This remarkable district possesses such susceptibilities of defence that VILLARS wrote to CHAMILLARD, Minister of War, in 1704, that it was a country which it would be perhaps impossible to purge of the race of rebels. To-day he swept like a destroying angel up to the walls of Montpelier—the stronghold of the persecuting priests and lawyers. To-morrow his pickets shot down the sentinels upon the ramparts of Uzes. Next week he insulted the bulwarks of the Pont de Saint Esprit, which guard the famous bridge across the Rhone, menacing an inburst into Dauphine, ready to rise. The week after, again, his lieutenant burst into the Camargue, between the mouths of the Rhone, and mounted his cavalry on the spirited horses, of Arab extraction, for which that district is noted. A few days after he threatened to break through the Gevaudan (west portion of the Department of Lozere,) into the Rouergue, (Department of Aveyron,) and carry the war into Western France. Like a shuttle he shot to and fro from the Cezo, East, to the Vidourle and Upper Herault, west, 90 to 100 miles, (N. & S. 90,) through the web of his enemies' posts and garrisons. Summer's torrid heat, winter's arctic cold, snow knee deep, rain, raging torrents, tempest, hunger, nothing could arrest him. Defeated to day, like MARCELLUS, he hung out the red flag for a battle to-morrow; humilitated to all appearances one day, he appeared in arms in a totally new district, within a few days afterwards. With an army never exceeding 3,000, he kept from 60,000 to 100,000 always on the alert. In two years, VILLARS admitted in despair that the Royal forces lost 8000 men killed in battle. With a larger force, the possession of a sea-port, foreign assistance, CAVALIER would have revolutionized France. All this in less than twenty-two months. His first appearance in arms was the 24th of July, 1702. He signed the Treaty of Peace with VILLARS, as equal with equal, 22d May, 1704.

Even as a flash of lightning gleams forth through the murky gloom of a tempestuous night, fearful in its sudden daze amid the universal darkness, even so CAVALIER shone forth at the darkest hour of the Camisard persecution. Like a lava torrent he descended from the craters of the Cevennes, carrying destruction to the shore of the Mediterranean. Like the Mistral, that fearful wind, which sweeps death-freighted to the invalid, over Southern France, he recruited his flagging powers amid those snowy peaks which are the cradle of its violence, thence to burst with like fury over the luxuriance below. Like one of the mediæval torches evolving brilliant illumination but of short continuance, the light of his glory blazed up portentous in the fierceness of its gloriousness to sink as suddenly after his politcal apostacy, as it were into the cresset; again to leap up, for a moment, with pristine glare at Almanza (in 1707), to be quenched immediately afterwards, never to flash forth again.

According to the authorities conceded to be the most reliable, JOHN CAVALIER'S appearances was as remarkable as his deeds. The scriptural portrait of the shepherd's boy, who became king in Jerusalem would answer for that of the Camisard farmer's son, who ruled with a more despotic sway in his native mountains than the autocrat LOUIS XIV, at Versailles. At the same age, 17, at which SAMUEL visited JESSE'S cottage to anoint DAVID as future king over the Jews, the Israel of Palestine, the voice of inspiration summoned CAVALIER to assume the command over the "Israel of the Desert," in Languedoc. No wonder the Bible read, Protestants named their young and glorious chief after the shepherd-warrior monarch, the inspired successor of SAUL, and even as the outlaws hastened to join DAVID in the Cave of Adullam and Wilderness of Ziph, the proscribed people of Languedoc hastened to swell the troops of the young JOHN, who seemed indeed, a man sent from GOD, to save them, in the Desert and Caverns of the Upper Cevennes.

Like the famous MARQUIS DE LA CHETARDIE, the Cevenol DAVID concealed unusual strength and activity of mind and body in the frame and under the lineaments of a child or woman. He was short of stature and strongly built, nevertheless graceful and attractive. The only contrast to this was his large head set firmly upon a very powerful neck, but his face was beardless, his complexion fair, his cheeks ruddy, his blue eyes bright and prominent, while a flood of flaxen hair fell down upon his broad shoulders. MORET furnishes two descriptions without observing his own contradiction on one page. In the first he says, "fair, rosy, "with a gentle and graceful form," and four lines afterwards, "small, thick set, with a large head on a bull neck and "broad shoulders, which contrasted with his blue eyes, beard-"less and ruddy countenance and long floating flaxen hair." All the accounts however, are easily reconcilable when viewed through the different glasses of respect, affection, prejudice, or hatred. Miss PARDOE in her Louis XIV, (ii. 529) delineated him as "small in person, with a physiogomy singularly gently and attractive, with the appearance of a priest rather than a soldier;" and adds "but his "extraordinary courage and intrepidity, the perseverance "with which he overcame every difficulty, and the skill with "which he conducted all his enterprisese, rendered him the "most dangerous enemy against whom the Royal forces were "called upon to contend." He must have possessed an exceedingly prepossessing exterior, or noble Romanist ladies "of Neime, who despised him for his extraction, would never "have gone so far as "to precipitate themselves about him "to touch his garments."

VILLARS writes thus concerning him to the minister of war: "He is a peasant of the lowest, not yet 22 years of age, "and does not appear to be 18; small, with nothing imposing about him, qualities necessary for the people, but of "a surprising firmness and good sense. I will relate this "characteristic: It is certain that in order to restrain his "troops, he often put them to death. I asked him yesterday, 'Is it possible that at your age, and without having a "long experience of command, you did not have any difficulty in often ordering the death penalty among your "own people?' 'No sir,' said CAVALIER, 'never when "it appeared to me to be just.' 'But of whom did you "make use to execute your order?' 'The first to whom I "could issue the order, without any one's having ever hesitated to execute my commands.' I can easily believe, "Mr. Minister, that you will find all this surprising: what "is more, he (CAVALIER), has a great order in the arrangement of his subsistences, and disposes his troops for "an action fully as well as the most skillful officers could "possibly do. It is a piece of fortune that I have deprived them (the Camisards), of such a man."

Throughout this interview between the magnificent French Marshal and the elegant Cevenol chief, VILLARS conversed with CAVALIER as equal with equal, and treated with him "as power with power"—familiarly keeping his hand on the shoulder of his young opponent; this, too, in the presence of the highest and most arrogant dignitaries of the land—even the terrible BASVILLE, the Moloch of Languedoc, who, during his intendancy, consigned 13,000 victims to a fiery or living death.

CAVALIER was a splendid rider, a perfect paladin in the saddle. He generally rode a magnificent white horse, which he captured in the battle of St. Chatte (March 15th, 1704), from the Maréchal-de-Camp LA JONQUIERE. His taste for dress—strange that such a quality should develop itself in a peasant boy—was perfect. The writer has seen his costume carefully studied out and prepared at a fancy ball, and it was the very type of elegance. Take him, for instance, as he appeared before VILLARS, under the um-

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* Many of these ideas are taken from MICHELET'S Histoire de France, &c., LOUIS XIV. &c., No. xiv., Chap. 14, page 221, *Les Cévennes*, 1702-'4. Comparison will show where and how the writer has modified them.

† KIRKE'S Regiment was known as KIRKE'S Lambs. Any English history will explain why, and what this monster did after the defeat of MONMOUTH at Sedgemoor, in 1685. Yet, devil as he was, KIRKE would not become a devilish hypocrite. JAMES II. wanted to convert him to Romanism, "Sorry I can't oblige your Majesty, but I am a man of honor. I pledged my word to the Emperor of Morocco that if I changed my religion I would become a Mahomedan. So you see I am preëngaged."

‡ Organized, in arms, and in the field, the whole number of the Camisards, according to de FELICE 358, never exceeded 10,000, but this must include all who were in any way connected as fighting men with the insurrection at different periods.

§ EUGENE SUE in his historical novel, JOHN CAVALIER, referred to even by the historian MORET 1, 298, (1)., presents a description of a battle at Trevies, in which VILLARS was surprised and roughly handled by CAVALIER. Although all the details are given, no other writer mentions this affair. VILLARS admits that he, a Marshal of France, had to put himself at the head of a detachment of 400 men, to set an example of activity; moreover, while CAVALIER was negotiating, ROLAND, acting apparently under his advice, was successful in different engagements. Nor to the time CAVALIER quitted Languedoc, did the French generals venture to relax their vigilance.

‖ Lest the reader should think this number and force exaggerated, the following is the statement of the Royal troops, according to the Romanist History of Languedoc, Vol. x., pages 364-'5, published at Toulouse, 1846. Under arms October, 1703: Regular Dragoons, two regiments; Regular Infantry, twenty battalions; Regular Marines, six battalions; *Miquelets* (Regular Spanish Sharp-Shooters), three battalions; Provincial Fusiliers, thirty-two companies; Partisans, three companies (Aggregate force estimated by ANCHOR at 25,600) for active service. Besides there the cities had organized forty-three battalions of Burgher Guards, or Urban Militia, for local defence (say 34,400 men. Total, 60,000). All these were under Field Marshal MONTREVEL—(superceded the ensuing year by Field Marshal VILLARS)—General-in-Chief, Lieutenant-General LALANDE, Maréchal de Camp JULIEN, a distinguished chief of division, and twelve Brigadiers, not counting Brigadier General LA JONQUIERE, so signally defeated by CAVALIER at *La Chatte*. PEYRAT mentions besides these Maréchaux de Camp TOURON and GEVAUDAN, and another Brigadier, PARAT; other regiments likewise appeared upon the scene, and were detached thence as the foreign wars demanded their presence. At pages 1:407 of his "Pasteurs du Desert" the effective force at the disposal of the King's Lieutenants is estimated at 60,000 men in arms. MICHELET, XIV. 250, says that "They (the Camisards) had, at one time to contend with over 100,000 men (including the militia)."

* Nothing affected CAVALIER so much as the loss of the comfort and counsel he derived from on High. This occurred as soon as he abandoned the cause of his persecuted brethren. Admitted to an interview with Queen ANNE, the British Sovereign asked him if he was still the subject of supernatural visitations. CAVALIER was entirely overcome by this question. His arms fell down by his sides, his head sunk upon his chest, and, bursting into tears, his silence attested how terribly he felt the deprivation of that which had blessed his early years.

† MORET, in his celebrated "Fifteen Years of the Reign of LOUIS XIV, 1700 to 1715," Vol. 1. on pages 389 and 390, furnishes a closely printed list, in nonpareil, of corroborative testimony. Many of these works the writer owns and has examined, with the intention of preparing a detailed life of CAVALIER. Besides these, he has studied and compared a number of others, likewise maps and statistical and topographical authorities.

brageous trees of the luxuriant garden of the Recollets at Nismes. He wore a tight-fitting short frock of pearl-grey or white cloth, coquettishly laced with gold, adjusted so as to permit his regal under-garments to appear; a crimson vest, and small clothes of the same color; about his neck was tied a beautiful steinqueque cravat of ample snowy muslin, then the rage; and from beneath a broad-brimmed hat, surmounted with a white plume, his long waving flaxen hair escaped, and fell floating upon his shoulders. An Austrian general's gala uniform at the present day is very similar to this dress.

This appears to have been the uniform he affected on all occasions. It made him too conspicuous, however, in the battle of Nages, 16th April, 1704, where he fought one to six. This scene of his defeat was likewise the blackboard on which he demonstrated his extraordinary courage as a soldier and his ability as a general. On this occasion he was forced to throw his trappings aside and assumed the garb of a simple peasant. After the terrible affair of the Tour de Bellot, the Royalists actually supposed that he had fallen, and, as the chief trophy, cut off the head of a young Protestant soldier who bore some resemblance to him. They were soon undeceived, for, a few days afterwards, CAVALIER was in arms again and uniformed as superbly as ever. He usually, towards the end of his career, appeared upon the field surrounded by a brilliant staff. Fifty guards, chosen among his bravest followers, twelve of them warriors like DAVID's thirty men of valor, famous for their heroic exploits, attired in scarlet, formed his continual and especial escort. These marched at his sides, and were always ready to fight to the death in his defence. Thus magnificently mounted and escorted, to the sound of fifes and bugles playing the martial tunes to which the Cevenol choirs had adapted their religious melodies, CAVALIER appeared at the head of his troops, and amid the fury of conflict, and thus he entered Nismes to treat with the even as magnificent VILLARS

In conclusion, weigh the opinion of MALESHERBES, a French statesman of a family distinguished for generations in the magistracy, the virtuous minister, counsel and defender of LOUIS XVI., and the grandson of the celebrated LAMOIGNON, and nephew of the terrible LAMOIGNON DE BAVILLE. This "enlightened and honorable" man, who writes of learning the true facts of the case, remarks: "Of "what importance is all the rest," alluding to the personal "appearance, &c, of the Cevenol leader. CAVALIER was none the less an extraordinary man: "I confess that this "warrior who, without having regularly served (that is "mastered his profession by study and practice), proved "himself a great general by the gift of nature alone; this "Camisard, who dared to punish crime at once, in the "presence of a ferocious band of men whose only means of "subsistence was derived from similar crimes; this coarse "peasant, who, admitted, at the age of 20 years, into the "society of well-bred people, acquired their manners, and "made himself not only loved but esteemed; this individual, who, accustomed to a tumultuous life, and who could "have been justly puffed up with his success, possessed "sufficient innate philosophy to enjoy for 35 years a tranquil private life, appears one of the rarest characters "which history presents for our contemplation."

ANCHOR.

ARMY GAZETTE.

RECENT BREVETS.

THE following is a list of officers upon the Staff of Major-General Meade, who have received brevet appointments, to date from August 1, 1864, for faithful and highly meritorious services in the field:

Brigadier-General H. J. Hunt, to be brevet Major-General, U. S. Vols.

Colonel Edmund Schriver, to be brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Wilson, to be brevet Colonel, U. S. Vols.

Major J. C. Duane, to be Colonel by brevet, U. S. Army.

Major S. F. Barstow, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, U. S. Vols.

Major N. Michler, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, U. S Army.

Major B. F. Fisher, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, U. S. Vols.

Major James C. Biddle, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, U. S. Vols.

Major William Riddle, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, U. S. Vols.

Captain William Jay, to be Major by brevet, U. S. Vols.

Captain F. M. Bache, to be Major by brevet, U. S. Army.

Captain Addison G. Mason, to be Major by brevet, U. S. Vols.

Captain George Meade, to be Major by brevet, U. S. Vols.

Captain J. C. Bates, to be Major by brevet, U. S. Army.

Captain W. W. Sanders, to be Major by brevet, U. S. Army.

Captain Frederick Rosencrantz, to be Major by brevet, U. S. Vols.

Captain Charles E. Pease, to be Major by brevet, U. S. Vols.

Captain John R. Coxe, to be Major by brevet, U. S. Vols.

Captain J. C. Paine, to be Major by brevet, U. S. Vols.

Lieutenant John R. Eddie, to be Captain by brevet, U. S. Army.

Lieutenant Charles W. Woolsey, to be Captain by brevet, U. S. Vols.

List of Brevets in the First (Willcox) Division, 9th Army Corps:

Orlando S. Willcox, Brigadier-General, to be brevet Major-General, U. S. Vols., commanding Division.

William Humphrey, Colonel, to be brevet Brigadier-General, Second Michigan V. Vols.

B. C. Christ, Colonel, to be brevet Brigadier-General, 50th Pennsylvania V. Vols.

N. B. McLaughlin, Colonel, to be brevet Brigadier-General, 57th Massachusetts Vols., commanding Third Brigade.

Byron M. Cutcheon, Lieutenant-Colonel, to be brevet Colonel, 20th Michigan Vols., commanding Second Brigade.

Ralph Ely, Lieutenant-Colonel, to be brevet Colonel, 8th Michigan V. Vols.

G. P. Robinson, Lieutenant-Colonel, to be brevet Colonel, Third Maryland Battalion.

Robert A. Hutchins, Captain, to be brevet Major A.A.G., U. S. Vols., Division Staff.

Wm. V. Richards, Captain, to be brevet Major, 17th Michigan Vols., A.D.C., Division Staff.

L. Curtis Brackett, First Lieutenant, to be brevet Captain, 28th Massachusetts V. Vols., A.D.C., Division Staff

John D. Bertolette, Captain, to be brevet Major, A.A.G., U. S. Vols., First Brigade Staff.

George Shorkley, Captain, to be brevet Major, Fifty-first Pennsylvania V. Vols., A.I.G., Brigade Staff.

R. A. Watts, First Lieutenant, to be brevet Captain, Seventeenth Michigan Vols., A.D.C., Brigade Staff.

W. H. S. Bean, First Lieutenant, to be brevet Captain, One Hundred and Ninth N. Y. Vols., A.D.C., Brigade Staff.

C. D. Todd, First Lieutenant, to be brevet Captain, Seventeenth Michigan Vols., A.D.C., Second Brigade Staff.

George H. Murdoch, Captain, to be brevet Major, Commanding First Michigan Sharp Shooters.

C. A. Lounsberry, Captain, to be brevet Major, Twentieth Michigan Vols.

J. P. Curren, Lieutenant and Adjutant, to be brevet Captain, Sixtieth Ohio Vols.

Albert Doty, First Lieutenant, to be brevet Captain, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Vols.

Jacob Roemer, Captain, to be brevet Major, Thirty-fourth N. Y. Independent Battery.

THE following named officers have been assigned to duty by Major-General Butler, according to their brevet rank, subject to the approval of the President; as follows:

Brevet Major-General A. H. Terry, U. S. Vols., to command the First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

Brevet Brigadier-General J. Jourdan, U. S. Vols. (Colonel One Hundred and Fifty eighth N. Y. Vols.), to command the Fourth Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

Brevet Brigadier-General N. M. Curtis, U. S. Vols. (Colonel One Hundred and Forty-second N. Y. Vols.), to command the First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

Brevet Brigadier-General S. A. Duncan, U. S. Vols. (Colonel Fourth U. S. Colored Troops), to command the Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps.

Brevet Brigadier-General A. G. Draper, U. S. Vols. (Colonel Thirty sixth U. S. Colored Troops), to command the First Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps.

Brevet Brigadier-General B. C. Ludlow, U. S. Vols. to command the Cavalry Brigade, Twenty-fifth Army Corps.

Brevet Major P. S. Michie, U. S. Corps of Engineers, to be Chief Engineer of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

THE FIRST CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
WASHINGTON, D C., Dec. 3, 1864.

Circular No. 2:

In reply to the numerous letters of inquiry from persons desiring to enter the First Corps now being raised, the following is communicated as embodying all the information yet obtained:

I.—AS TO ENLISTED MEN.

1. All enlistments and musters are to be made in this city.

2. Any veteran, who has served two years, has been honorably discharged, and is physically qualified, may enlist in the corps for one, two, or three years.

3. Those enlisting will receive from the Government a bounty of $300 as soon as they are mustered in; and, in addition, the regular installments from the Government, in proportion to the period of enlistment, as follows: $100 for one years' service, one-third paid on enlistment; $200 for two years' service, one-third on enlistment; $300 for three years' service, one-third on enlistment.

4 They will be credited to the quota of the district in which they or their families may be domiciled, and will, therefore, be entitled to local bounties.

5 Free transportation will be furnished them to Washington by any Provost-Marshal. It is only necessary that the applicant should satisfy the Provost-Marshal that he comes under the provisions of paragraph, 2, and that the application is made in good faith.

6. On arriving in Washington and reporting at the Soldiers' Rest, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot, veterans will be cared for, and enlisted and paid promptly. They will be sent to the camp of organization at Camp Cliffburne, and will be formed into companies and regiments as they arrive—personal preferences being regarded when the good of the service will permit.

7. The best arms in the possession of the Government will be furnished these troops, and they will be allowed to retain their arms when honorably discharged.

II.—AS TO OFFICERS.

1. Persons desiring commissions must make applications to Brigadier-General L. Thomas, Adjutant-General of the Army, setting forth their Post-office address, the date of original entry into service, and with what rank, the organization in which service was rendered, the date and cause of discharge, and the rank at the time of discharge. Testimonials from Commanders may accompany such applications.

2. Should the papers be favorably considered, the applicants will be severally notified, by mail or telegraph, when to appear before the Examining Board established by the War Department, and will receive appointments to such grades as the War Department may determine.

3. As soon as the letters of appointment are given, officers may be detailed to secure the enlistment of a certain number of veterans—their commissions, with rank and pay from date of acceptance of appointment, being given when the men are secured. It should be understood that the enlistments are to be consummated here, and an officer can do no more than to use his influence in persuading the men to come here and enlist.

Officers awaiting action on their papers can occupy their time in this way, and collect parties and send them on, securing a statement as to the number from the Provost-Marshal. The proper credit will in all cases be given such officers.

The actual and necessary expenses of such officers will be refunded to them.

By order of Major-General HANCOCK.
FINLEY ANDERSON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST REBEL REFUGEES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, December 8, 1864.

General Orders, No. 58:

1. The Government has received information that numbers of refugees, lately within the limits of the British Provinces on our northern border, have removed with the intention of obtaining employment at the depots of military stores, for the purpose of incendiarism. The plots by which, some months since, many steamboats on the western rivers were fired and destroyed by rebel agents, have now been extended with the intent to attempt the destruction by fire of military stores, shipping, manufactories, and public and private property, at various points throughout the loyal States.

2. The strictest vigilance and greatest care in guarding against incendiarism are enjoined upon all officers in charge of property of the department.

3. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department will employ at depots where valuable stores are kept no persons who have at any time within the last six months been living in Canada, as refugees from the disloyal States or as fugitives from the draft.

4. All officers of this department will require from those whom they may employ at depots in positions which could facilitate access to stores or storehouses satisfactory evidence not only of loyalty, but of residence within the loyal States, in addition to the usual oath of allegiance.

5. All posts within or near the field of active operations, refugees coming from the Rebel territory, upon presenting satisfactory evidence of loyalty, will be employed, if needed, but great caution must be exercised in employing such persons.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8, 1864.

Circular No. 41:

Reliable information has been received that a large number of evil-disposed persons, consisting of Rebel sympathizers, secessionists, marauders and other outlaws, who have collected in Canada with a view to enter the commercial cities of the North, and particularly those on the Canadian frontier, with the ostensible purpose of seeking employment, but who are, in reality, intent upon the destruction of life and property, will shortly arrive in the United States.

All officers of this Bureau are instructed to place all persons suspected to be of this class under strict surveillance, and to arrest such as evidently belong to it.

Provost Marshals will confer with the municipal authorities with a view to preventing the mischief contemplated, and will aid the civil authorities in discovering these persons and causing their arrest.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal General.

THE MISSOURI MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 2-1, 1894.

General Orders, No. 116:

I.—The conduct of the Militia under Acting Lieutenant-Colonel S. P. Cox and Major Grimes, in pursuing Bill Anderson's band of bushwhackers, killing Anderson and dispersing his band, as reported by Brigadier General James Craig, E. M. M., displays so much spirit, energy and bravery on the part of citizens, giving their services and risking their lives for the public good, without fee or reward, as to call for the special thanks of the Major-General commanding the Department.

II.—In consideration of their gratuitous services, and as a reward for their gallantry, it is therefore ordered, that the property taken by these citizens from the robbers be distributed under the direction of Brigadier-General Craig, as follows:

The horse ridden by Bill Anderson, and the watches and arms taken, will be given to the several officers of the command to be retained as honorable trophies. The money captured will be given in just proportions to the wounded of the command, and to the families of such as were killed in the affair.

III.—Brigadier-General Craig will furnish these headquarters with a certified list of all property disposed of under this order, reporting the manner of its distribution, and the names and rank of the officers and soldiers who have received it.

FRANK ENO, Assistant Adjutant-General.

By command of Major-General ROSECRANS.

ORDER FROM GENERAL DIX.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 14, 1864.

General Orders No. 97.

Information having been received at these headquarters that the rebel marauders, who were guilty of murder and robbery at St. Albans, have been discharged from arrest, and that other enterprises are actually in preparation in Canada, the Commanding General deems it due to the people of the frontier towns to adopt the most prompt and efficient measures for the security of their lives and property.

All military commanders on the frontiers are, therefore, instructed, in case further acts of depredation and murder are attempted, whether by marauders or persons acting under commission from the rebel authorities at Richmond, to shoot down the prepetrators if possible while in the commission of their crimes; or if it be necessary, with a view to their capture, to cross the boundary between the United States and Canada, said commanders are hereby directed to pursue them wherever they may take refuge, and if captured they are under no circumstances to be surrendered, but are to be sent to these headquarters for trial and punishment by martial law.

The Major-General commanding the department will not hesitate to exercise to the fullest extent the authority he possesses, under the rules of law recognized by all civilized States, in regard to persons organizing hostile expeditions within neutral territory, and fleeing to it for an asylum after committing acts of depredation within our own, such an exercise of authority having become indispensable to protect our cities and towns from incendiarism and our people from robbery and murder.

It is earnestly hoped that the inhabitants on our frontier districts will abstain from all acts of retaliation on account of the outrages committed by rebel marauders, and that the proper measures of redress will be left to the action of the public authorities.

By command of Major-General DIX.
D. T. VAN BUREN, Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS—QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

THE following are memoranda of orders and instructions issued during the month of November to officers of the Quartermaster's Department:

ORDERED.

Captain J. G. Fransworth, to report in person to the Commanding General, Department West Virginia, for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that Department.

Captain J. R. Hynes, to report in person to the commanding general and to the Chief Quartermaster Department at Washington, to relieve Captain George M. Chester in his duties at Rendezvous of Distribution, near Alexandria, Virginia.

Captain T. G. Whytal, to Augusta, Maine, assume the duties heretofore performed by Captain R. Brinkerhoff, and report by letter to the commanding general Department of the East; permission granted to delay five days en route.

Brevet Brigadier-General J. L. Donaldson, to detail an officer temporarily to immediately relieve Colonel J. C. Crane, Inspector Quartermaster's Department, in his duties at Nashville, Tennessee.

Colonel S. L. Brown, on being relieved from duty in New York city, to report in person, without delay, to the Quartermaster General United States Army.

Captain William Currie, to St. Louis, Missouri, and report by letter to Brigadier-General Allen, Chief Quartermaster Valley of the Mississippi, at Louisville, Kentucky, to relieve Captain E. D. Chapman, A.Q.M. in his present duties.

Captain E. D. Chapman, on being relieved from duty at St. Louis, Missouri, to New York city and relieve Colonel S. L. Brown, Quartermaster's Department.

Captain H. B. Blackman, to report in person, without delay, to the commanding general, and to the Chief Quartermaster, Army of the James, for assignment to duty.

Captain Joseph T. Powers, to report in person, without delay, to the Quartermaster General United States Army, for duty in his office.

Captain J. K. Wing, at the expiration of leave of absence to report by letter to the Quartermaster General for assignment to duty.

Captain J. P. Rutherford, to report in person to Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Burnham, Judge-Advocate of the court-martial convened by Special Orders, No. 234, September 5, 1864, in Washington, on the 28th November, as a witness in the case of Captain J. M. Eyster, 18th United States infantry. As soon as his services can be dispensed with by the court, to at once return to his proper station.

Captain John H. Belcher, to report in person, without delay, to Brigadier-General Allen, Chief Quartermaster Valley of the Mississippi, at Louisville, Kentucky, for assignment to duty.

Captain F. O. Sawyer, at the expiration of his leave of absense to report by letter to the Quartermaster General United States Army,

Captain A. K. Cutler, to report in person, without delay, to the commanding general, and to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of Washington, for assignment to duty.

To report in person, without delay, to the Chief Quartermaster of the armies operating against Richmond for assignment to duty:—Captain J. H. Batty, A.Q.M, volunteers; Captain James Whittingham, A.Q.M. volunteers; Captain Frederick Crain, A. Q. M. volunteers; Captain C. E Bliven, A.Q M. volunteers.

ASSIGNED.

Major A. L. Thomas, to duty as Chief Quartermaster Fifth Army corps, with rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel from November 3, 1864.

Captain H. B. Blood, temporarily to duty as Depot Quartermaster at City Point, Virginia.

Brevet Brigadier-General David H. Vinton, to duty according to his brevet rank of brigadier-general, to date from October 28, 1864.

RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

Captain George A. Whittemore, from duty at Augusta, Maine, and will report in person to Brevet Brigadier-General Van Vliet, Chief Quartermaster, New York city, where he will receive instructions from the Quartermaster General's Office for special duty.

Major Henry Bowman, from duty in Army of Potomac, and will report in person to Colonel R. M. Newport, Baltimore, Maryland, for assignment to duty in place of Captain S. H. Dunan, relieved.

Captain S. B. Lauffer, from duty in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, to report in person without delay, to Brigadier-General Rucker, Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., for assignment to duty at Alexandria, Virginia.

Captain R. P. Johnson, from duty in the Army of the James at the expiration of his leave of absence, to report in person, without delay, to the Chief Quartermaster, and by letter to the Commanding General Department of the Cumberland, for assignment to duty.

Captain Adam Fisher, for duty with the artillery brigade, 2d Army corps, Army of the Potomac. He will at once repair to Hagerstown, Maryland, and from thence report by letter to the commanding General, and to the Chief Quartermaster, Department Western Virginia, for assignment to duty at that post.

TRANSFERRED.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Howard, to Eighteenth Army corps as Chief Quartermaster, and on completion of his duties as member of the Examining Board at St. Louis, Mo., will report in person to the corps commander.

ORDERS AMENDED.

Brigadier-General Stewart Van Vliet, United States Army. Special Orders No. 372, Adjutant General's Office, October 29, 1864, assigning him to duty according to his brevet rank, to be amended by adding the words "to take effect October 28, 1864."

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Captain John Hays, leave of absence heretofore granted extended ten days.

Captain W. Holden, leave of absence heretofore granted, extended twenty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Captain E Giesey, upon the report of a board of officers, leave of absence for thirty days granted.

Captain James C. Slaght, order confirmed extending leave of absence to November 15, 1864.

Captain S. K. Platt, leave of absence until November 10, 1864.

Captain E. M. Camp, leave of absence for ten days.

Captain A. Shimmel, leave of absence for thirty days on surgeon's certificate.

Captain John V. Furey, leave of absence for three days.

Captain Henry S. Clubb, leave of absence for thirty days.

Captain C. S. McEntee, leave of absence for fifteen days.

Captain George F. W. Willey, the extension of leave of absence granted in Special Orders, No. 350, October 17, 1864, is further extended twenty days on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Captain Benjamin Burton, leave of absence for twenty days.

Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., telegraph orders of November 19, 1864, from this office, extending leave of absence confirmed.

Captain John W. McClure, leave of absence further extended thirty days on surgeon's certificate of disability.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Captain D. W. Swigart, to take effect October 28, 1864, on condition that he receives no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Captain George M. Chester, to take effect November 7, 1864, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Captain Perley P. Pitkin, C. Q. M., City Point, Va., to take effect November 7, 1864.

Captain Charles E. Fuller, to take effect November 18, 1864, on condition that he receives no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Captain G. H. Smith, to take effect November 1, 1864, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Captain George Norris to take effect November 23, 1864, on condition hat he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Captain Nathaniel P. Aspinwall, to take effect November 28, 1864, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

ORDER CONFIRMED.

Captain F. O. Oawyer. The order of the 25th instant, from General Graham, President of the Board of Officers at Annapolis, Maryland, directing him to join his command without delay, is confirmed.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Captain W. H. Vallance, by direction of the President, dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, with the loss of all pay and allowances that may be due him.

MUSTER OUT CONFIRMED.

Captain Nelson J. Hopkins, Captain Samuel K. Platt, Captain A. T. Maupin, by direction of the President, mustered out of the service of the United States.

PERMISSION TO VISIT WASHINGTON.

Captain Thomas J. Carlile, during his present leave of absence, granted.

COMMISSION CANCELLED.

Captain James R. Martin, commission cancelled by the President.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The following Districts and Boards for the examination of officers of the Pay Department are established :—

Board for the District comprising the New England States, the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the District of Columbia :

Colonel T. P. Andrews, Paymaster General United States Army.
Major E. D Judd, Additional Paymaster United States Army.
Major Thomas S. Allison, Additional Paymaster United States Army.

Board for the District comprising the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Kansas, and the Territories of Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona :

Major George L. Febiger, Paymaster United States Army.
Major James H. Phinney, Additional Paymaster United States Army.
Major A. W. Hendricks, Additional Paymaster United States Army.

Board for the District comprising the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and the Territories of Washington, Idaho, and Utah :

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Leonard, Deputy Paymaster General United States Army.
Major Charles J. Sprague, Additional Paymaster United States Army.
Major E. W. Eddy, Additional Paymaster United States Army.

The Boards will report by letter to the Paymaster-General United States Army, and be governed by the provisions of General Orders No. 252, August 31, 1864.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Hamlin, Medical Inspector, U.S.A., relieved from duty in the Department of Washington, and ordered to report to Assistant Surgeon-General Wood, at Louisville, Ky., for duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Wilson, Medical Inspector, U.S.A , relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to duty in the Department of Washington, at the expiration of his present leave of absence.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Kiltoe, Medical Inspector, U.S.A., to duty in the Department of the Northwest.

Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Stripp, Medical Inspector, U.S.A., relieved from duty in the Department of the Northwest, and ordered to report to Assistant Surgeon-General Wood, at Louisville, Ky., or duty.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Smart, U.S A., relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to duty in the First Corps, now forming in Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Lyman, Medical Inspector, U.S.A., detailed to make a special inspection of the Department of the South, under instructions furnished him by the Acting Medical Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

Surgeon Jonathan Letterman, U.S A., relieved fr6m duty in the Department of Pennsylvania, and ordered to the Department of Missouri for assignment to duty, as Medical Director of that Department.

Assistant Surgeon B Knickerbocker, relieved from duty in the Northwest, and ordered to regort to Assistant Surgeon-General Wood, for assignment to duty.

NAVY GAZETTE.

HONOR TO THE PRESIDENT.

U. S. SHIP NIAGARA,
ANTWERP, 22d November, 1864.

SIR:—Telegrams yesterday announced the re-election of His Excellency President Lincoln. The *Niagara* was immediately dressed with our national flag flying at her mast-head. Considering this to be the greatest and most important contest of the war, and most glorious in its results, I have again dressed ship to-day, and at noon fired a salute of twenty-one guns.

It is, I believe, the first time since our national existence, that such a demonstration was made by any of our ships of war; but the occasion seems so momentous and all-glorious to me, that I could not resist the impulse to thus manifest my joy.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS T. CRAVEN,
Commodore United States Navy.

The Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED.

Lieutenant A. R. Yates, to physical examination in the West Gulf Squadron preparatory to promotion.

Lieutenant Clark Merchant, to examination at Philadelphia, Pa., by Surgeon J. M. Green.

Commander John Downs, to report to Rear-Admiral Gregory at New York, for such duty as he may assign him.

Assistant Paymaster Arthur Burtis, Jr., to the *Muscoota*.

Third Assistant Engineer J. Henry Lewars, to the *Wachusett*.

Boatswain James C. Walton, to the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Commanders Charles A. Babcock and Robert Boyd, Jr., to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Gunner James Thayer, to the *Lenapee*.

Third Assistant Engineer Jefferson Brown, to examination at Philadelphia, Pa.

Third Assistant Engineer John H. B. Smith, to examination at Philadelphia, Pa., and upon its conclusion to return to New York and resume his duties in the *Mohongo*.

Lieutenant commander S. P. Quackenbush, to the South Atlantic Squadron.

First Assistant Engineer Horace McMurtrie, to duty as an assistant to Chief Engineer E. Hoyt, at East Boston, Mass.

Ensign Benjamin A. Porter, to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon D. McMurtrie, and Gunner James D. Borton, to the *Muscoota*.

LieutenantNathaniel W. Thomas, to temporary ordnance duty at the Navy Yard, Boston.

Paymaster W.W. Williams, to duty as Inspector in charge of provisions and clothing at Mound City, Ill.

DETACHED.

Paymaster Henry R. Day, from duty as Inspector, and will remain as Paymaster of the Baltimore Naval Station.

Assistant Paymaster W. N. Watmough, from the *Nereus* on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Boatswain Paul Atkinson, from the practice ship *Sabine* and placed on sick leave.

Third Assistant Engineer Robert S. Stedman, from the *Wachusett* on the reporting his relief, and waiting orders.

Boatswain Thomas Bennett, from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to the practice ship *Sabine*.

Second Assistant Engineer James H. Chasmar, from the *Mohongo*, and ordered to the *Muscoota*.

Lieutenant Commander James A. Green, from the Mississippi Squadron, and waiting orders (on the reporting of his relief.)

Acting Boatswain John B. F. Langton, from the Navy Yard, Mare Island, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the sloop of war *Cyane*.

Lieutenant-Commander James W. Shirk, from the Mississippi Squadron, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Samuel Magaw, from the command of the *Florida*, and ordered to command the *Lenapee*.

Boatswain John Walker, from the *Cyane*, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Mare Island.

Lieutenant Commander John Madigan, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and ordered North as a witness at Philadelphia.

Paymaster A. E. Watson, from the naval station at Mound City, Ill., and waiting orders, on the reporting of his relief.

PROMOTED.

Second Assistant Engineer Henry Brown of the *Tullahoma*, to First Assistant.

Second Assistant Engineer Henry C. McIlvaine of the *Winnipic*, to First Assistant.

Second Assistant Engineer Robert S. Talbot of the *Shawmut*, to First Assistant.

Third Assistant Engineer Robert N. Ellis of the *Sassacus*, to Second Assistant.

Third Assistant Engineer Robert L. Webb of the *Maratanza*, to Second Assistant.

Third Assistant Engineer John C. Cross of the *Roanoke*, to Second Assistant.

Third Assistant Engineers James E. Fallon of the *Arizona*, to Second Assistant.

Third Assistant Engineer Charles M. Van Tine of the *Suwanee*, to Second Assistant.

Third Assistant Engineer William H. Crawford of the *Richmond*, to Second Assistant.

Third Assistant Engineer William A. H. Allen of the *Cayuga*, to Second Assistant.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Midshipman F. William Rawdon, at the Naval Academy.
Midshipman George E. Hubbell, at the Naval Academy.
Assistant Paymaster Charles Fairchild.
Midshipman Gustavus A. Guild, at the Naval Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Midshipmen George E. Ide, A. H. Fletcher, Eugene B. Thomas and A. N. Vail, have been turned back into the present first class at the Naval Academy.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George A. Ferro, to the *Morse*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George R. Watkins, to temporary duty at the Naval Station, as inspector in charge of stores at that station.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Benjamin F. Munroe, to the *Nereus*

Acting Master R. G. Lelar, to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Master's Mates C. A. Stewart, W. H. Fogg, and C. S. McCarty, to the *Muscoota*.

Acting Master's Mate Thomas Brown, to the *Savannah*, for instruction and detail.

Acting Master's Mate W. E. Bridges, to the *Roanoke*.

Acting Master's Mate Daniel Ward, to the *Suwanee*.

Acting Master's Mate W. Rushmore, to the *Savannah*, for instruction and detail.

Acting Master's Mate J. F. Blackford, to the *Lenapee*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Edgar K. Sellew, to the *Gemsbok*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon P. C. Whidden, to the *Wando*.

Acting Ensign Joseph W. Munro, to the *Savannah*, for instruction and detail.

Acting Ensign H. E. Tinkham, to the *Kensington*.

Acting Masters George R. Durand and H J. Borden, Acting Ensigns R. M. Clark, and N. Larsen, to the *Muscoota*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph K Walsh, to the *Nereus*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer, James H. Pelton, to the *Lenapee*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Archibald E. McConnell, to the *Squando*.

Acting Ensigns T. B. Stokes and R. M. Wagstaff, to the *National Guard*.

Acting Master G. H. Pendleton, and Acting Ensign M. W. Tillson, to the *Lenapee*.

Acting Master Charles Potter, to command the *National Guard*.

Acting Master W. B. Newman, to the *Wachusett*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster G. W. Burkett, to the *Vicksburgh*.

Acting Ensign George Anderson, to the *Nereus*.

Acting Ensign Henry Taylor, to the *Lenapee*.

Acting Ensign William M. Swasey, to the *Mahaska*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John W. Reid, to the North Atlantic Squadron, for duty.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Edwin Boss, to the *National Guard*.

Acting Ensign E. N. Seaman, to the *National Guard*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon G. H. Butler, to the *Mahaska*.

DETACHED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry Russell, from the *Morse*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Master's Mate J. H. Lovejoy, from the *Tallapoosa*, and placed on sick leave.

Acting Master's Mate C. C. Chamberlain, from the *Suwance*, and ordered to the *Neptune*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Samuel Thomas, Jr., from the *Victoria*, and waiting orders.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant C. F. W. Behm, from the *Cornubia*, and placed on sick leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. G. Saltonstall, from temporary ordnance duty at Boston, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master L. W. Hill, from the *Vandalia*, and ordered to the *National Guard*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Pierre Girard, from the command of the *Mobile*, and waiting orders.

Acting First Assistant Engineer David Fraser, from the *Mobile*, and waiting orders

Acting Ensign J. Hadfield, from duty under Rear-Admiral Gregory, and ordered to the *Gemsbok*.

Acting Master C. M. Marchant, from the *Ohio*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *National Guard*.

Acting Ensign F. W. Sanborn, from the *Gemsbok*, and ordered to the *Lenapee*.

Acting Ensign Samuel Carpenter, from the Navy Yard, Boston, and ordered to the *National Guard*.

Acting Ensign W. A. Abbott, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *National Guard*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster B. J. Donahue, from the Mississippi Squadron, and waiting orders.

Acting Masters William H. Hobbs and J S. Williams, Acting Ensign F. A. Stranberg, Acting Assistant Surgeon D. T. Whybom, Acting Third Assistant Engineers T. Gavaghan, George A. Slight, Thomas Lorby and Clark Hartt, from the *Adela*, and waiting orders

Acting Ensign Harvey L. Ransom, from the *Aroostook*, and placed on sick leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Thomas L Tullock, Jr., from the *Adela*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Ensign Henry Curwen, from the West Gulf Squadron, and ordered to the *Savannah*, for instruction and detail.

Acting Ensign J. M. Cowen, from the *Calypso*, and ordered to the *St. Louis*.

Acting Ensign J W Goodwin, of the *Sangamon*, Acting Ensign Hazard Marsh, of the *St. Louis* and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Joseph C. Batchelder, of the *Dai Ching*, on the reporting of their relief, and ordered North.

Acting Master's Mate D. C. Kells, from the *Galena*, and ordered to the *Cambridge*.

APPOINTED.

Samuel D. Edwards, of the *Cambridge*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Porter for such duty as he may assign him.

Emile S. Golsten, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to report to Commander Parker, for such duty in the Potomac Flotilla as he may assign him.

James J. Sullivan, Acting Second Assistant Engineer and ordered to remain attached to the *Wando*, at Boston, Mass.

Thomas A. Swords, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

George H. Book and Clement H. Perchard, Acting Ensigns, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Edward William Seymour, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Oscar F. Balston, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

Joseph A. Scarlett, Acting Ensign, for special duty in the *North Carolina*.

Charles Moran, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Pontoosuc*.

William H. Crawford, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

William Welcker, of the *Galena*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and detached from that vessel, and ordered to the *Lenapee*.

Charles R. Haskins, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Wachusett*.

Charles C. Brickerhoff, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Curtis Stanton, of the *Onondaga*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

James H. Ferin, of the *Cohasset*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

William Howe Fisher, of Philadelphia, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Dai Ching*

John Agnew and John Corson, of Philadelphia, William Horis Missimer, of Pottstown, Pa., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

David Holtz, of Baltimore, Md., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Saugus*.

George A. Johnson, of the *Savannah*, Acting Ensign, and detached from that vessel, and ordered to the *Sangamon*.

John A. Bennett, of Boston, Mass., Acting Ensign, and ordered to instruction at New York.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Acting Ensigns Andrew R. Hazard, J. W Goodrich and John A. Partridge, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master and Pilot E. A. Decker, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensign William L. Gilley, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Ensigns Bartholomew G. Allen, James R. Harding, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate Charles E. Pelton, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate James Hawkins, and ordered to remain on the *Acacia*.

Acting Master's Mate Ezra C. Colvin, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Masters and Pilots William Tilby and John G. Hudson, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensigns William F. Kilgore and William W. Beck, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign Albert B. Hall, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign John A. Kelley, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensigns Denny M. Hayes and Richard L. Hartford, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Ensigns Charles S. Thurston and Martin Vallosher, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate Mason C. Easterbrook, and ordered to remain in the East Gulf Squadron.

PROMOTED.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Edward Conroy, commanding the *Union*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. Navy.

Acting Ensign F. G. Osborne, of the *Vicksburgh*, to Acting Master, U. S. Navy.

Acting Ensign R. Sommers, of the *Taconey*, to Acting Naster, U. S. Navy.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Pierre Giraud, late commanding the *Mobile*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. Navy.

Acting Master B. C. Dean, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, U. S. Navy.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph Stephens.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles H. Harrington.
Acting Master's Mate Robert Anderson, of the *Agawam*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon H. Beauchamp, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master's Mate William Cook.
Acting Master's Mate William Waldo Brandt, of the *Iris*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer W. W. Tunes, of the *Cambridge*.
Acting Carpenter Richard Carroll, of the *Lexington*, Mississippi Squadron.

DISMISSED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Peter Innis, of the *Waterce*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Augustus Esemvein.
Acting Assistant Paymaster H. D. Kimberly, of the *Kensington*.
Acting Ensign William H. Dumont, of the *Kensington*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Theodore E. Clark of the *Vicksburgh*, on the reporting of his relief.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Master's Mate John McCormick, to the *Nereus*, and placed on sick leave, with permission for hospital treatment.
Acting Assistant paymaster S. C Tripp, to the *St. Louis*, and ordered to remain on board the *Otsego*.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer R. D. Faron, of the North Atlantic Squadron.

SUSPENDED FROM DUTY.

Acting Master J. W. Caswell, of the *St. Lawrence*, without pay for three months.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert J. Ewing, of the *Kanawha*, for two months.
Acting Gunner William Mowbray, for six months, on half pay.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer C. H. Bartram of the *Tacony*.
Acting Master's Mate John McGovern, of the *Phlox*, for three months without pay.
To be confined at the Boston Navy Yard for six months, with forfeiture of all pay and subsistence that may accrue during that time, except such as may be necessary for his actual support, and to be reprimanded in General Orders:
To be reduced to the rating of an ordinary seaman for fifteen months, and at the expiration of that time to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States:
Acting Master James H. McClure, of the *Minnesota*.

ERRATA.

The detachment of Acting Master's Mate E. W. Walton, from the *Conemaugh*, should read from the *Sagamore*.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, during the week ending December 10, 1864.

John G. Brown, Acting Master's Mate, November 27, Rockland.
Andrew Wilson, Seaman, June 5, Hospital at Spezia, U. S. steamer *Constellation*.
Robert Mulligan, Landsman, September 22, U. S. steamer *Constellation*.
Romanzo Downe, Master's Mate, September 12, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire*.
George Mercer, Landsman, September 19, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire*.
James Seaman, Landsman, September 29, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire*.
Samuel Smith, Landsman, October 16, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire*.
Charles H. Morrison, Sergeant Marines, October 5, U. S. steamer *South Carolina*.
Charles A Barks, Seaman, paroled prisoner, October 28, Naval Hospital, Washington.
Richard Wallace, (colored), Landsman, September 28, Naval Hospital, Washington.
William W. Randall, Landsman, November 26, U. S. steamer *New Ironsides*.
Benjamin Franklin, Landsman, November 24, U. S. steamer *Wyalusing*.
Charles Dwyer, Landsman, December 2, U. S steamer *Minnesota*.
Henry Lee, (colored), Landsman, November 15, Naval Hospital, Washington.
Robert Granart, Seaman, November 16, Naval Hospital, Washington.
Paul Rochester, Landsman, November 1, U. S steamer *Farallones*.
Alonzo Godfrey, Coal Heaver, December 3, Naval Hospital Norfolk, Va
James Kelley, Captain Forecastle, November 27, U. S steamer *Michigan*.
William Churchill, (colored), Boy, November 21, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
John Conaty, Landsman, November 11, U. S steamer *Metacomet*.
Nehemiah S. Hayden, Acting Ensign, July 6, U. S. steamer *Penguin*.
James Slaring, Landsman, November 15, U. S. steamer *Mobile*.
Charles White, Coal Heaver, November 18, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
Jacob A. Conwell, Pilot, November 29, U. S. steamer *Bermuda*.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, December 13 - 8 P. M.

To Major-General DIX, New York:

The Richmond papers of yesterday report General Sherman at Bloomingdale, fifteen miles from Savannah, on Saturday. He is reported by this morning's Richmond papers, as will be seen by the following telegram from General Grant, to be in line of battle not five miles from Savannah:

CITY POINT, VA., December 13.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Richmond papers of to-day contain the following:

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: "Sherman is near Savannah, probably not five miles distant. He has not yet made an attack. It is still doubtful whether he will do so or make for the coast southwest of the city. It is very certain he has not yet opened communication with the coast, though he may do so very soon."

LATER.—A telegraphic dispatch from below Charleston states that Sherman was in line of battle (we will not say where), confronted by a strong Confederate force.

Another paper states, "There has been no direct communication with Savannah for several days, but we apprehend the wires have been cut between that place and Charleston."

U. S. GRANT.

The severity of the weather has prevented any important movements by either side at Nashville.

Nothing of importance is reported to-day from the Armies of the Potomac or of the Shenandoah.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, December 14.

The following telegram has been received at the War Department:

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Monday, December 12, 1864, via FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Dec. 14

To Major-General HALLECK, Chief of Staff:

GENERAL:—Captain Duncan, of General Howard's Scouts, has just come in from General Howard, having descended the Ogeechee River in a small boat. He left the army on the evening of the 9th. General Sherman's whole army was then within ten miles of Savannah, advancing to attack it.

The enemy's works, five miles from the city, were probably attacked yesterday, as heavy firing was heard in that direction.

Captain Duncan represents the army to be in the best spirits possible, and the most excellent condition. Very little opposition had been met with on the march, as the enemy could not tell what routes were to be taken.

The army has lived off the country, and has accumulated a considerable number of horses and cattle. It was also well supplied. The following is a copy of the dispatch brought by Captain Duncan:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, NEAR SAVANNAH CANAL, December 9, 1864.

To the Commander of the United States Naval Forces in the vicinity of Savannah, Ga:

SIR:—We have met with perfect success thus far. The troops are in fine spirits, and near by.

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General Commanding, Right Wing of the Army.

Another dispatch brought by Captain Duncan, directed to the Signal Officer of the fleet, from General Howard's Chief Signal Officer, requests a good lookout to be kept for signals.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER, Major-General Commanding.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—The following telegram was received from Fortress Monroe last night.—

Telegram in cipher received at Washington at 10 P.M., December 14, 1864, from Port Royal Harbor, by way of Fortress Monroe:

"Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

"I have just received a communication from Sherman's army. He is a few miles from Savannah and in fine spirits. I shall bring all my available force into connection with the army.

"A dispatch is forwarded with this.

"Very respectfully,

"J. A. DAHLGREN, Rear-Admiral.

A bearer of dispatches from Admiral Dahlgren arrived in this city this morning, with the following important dispatch for the Secretary of the Navy:

"FLAG STEAMER PHILADELPHIA, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., December 12, 1864.

"Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

"SIR:—It is my happiness to apprise the Department that General Sherman with his army is near Savannah, and I am in communication with him.

"In view of his probable arrival I had stationed several steamers at different points, and had come down from the Talafinney yesterday in order to be at hand. I had not many hours to wait.

"This morning about 8 o'clock the *Dandelion* arrived with Captain Duncan and two scouts—Sergeant Myron J. Emmick and George W. Quimby—bearing the following lines from General Howard:

"'HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, NEAR SAVANNAH CANAL, GA.

"'To the Commander of the United States naval forces in Savannah Ga.:

"SIR:—We have met with perfect success thus far. Troops in fine spirits and near by. Respectfully,

(Signed) "'O. O. HOWARD, Major-General.'"

"Captain Duncan states that our forces were in contact with the Rebels a few miles outside of Savannah

"He says that Sherman's army are not in want of anything.

"Perhaps no event could give greater satisfaction to the country than that which I announce, and I beg leave to congratulate the United States Government on its occurrence.

"The following extract of a letter from General Sherman, written before he started upon his march, shows not only that he reached the point at which he aimed, but that he accomplished the difficult work some twelve or fourteen days earlier than he expected:

"'KINGSTON, GA., 9 P. M., November 3, 1864.

"'Captain PENNOCK, U. S. N., Mound City:

"'In a few days I will be off for salt water, and hope to meet my old friend D. D. Porter again.

"'Will you be kind enough to write him, and tell him to look out for me about Christmas from Hilton Head to Savannah.

"'W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.'

"It may perhaps be exceeding my province, but I cannot refrain from expressing the hope that the Department will commend Captain Duncan and his companions to the Hon Secretary of War, for some mark of approbation for the success in establishing communications between General Sherman and the fleet.

"It was an enterprise that required both skill and courage.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"J. A. DAHLGREN, Rear-Admiral,
"Commanding S. A. B. Squadron."

DEFEAT OF HOOD.

THE following dispatch, announcing the defeat of Hood by Major-General Thomas, is received just as we go to press:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 15—11:30 P.M.

To Major-General DIX:

The Department has just received unofficial dispatches from Nashville, announcing that General Thomas, with the forces under his command, attacked Hood's army in front of Nashville at nine o'clock this morning, and although the battle is not yet decided, the whole action to-day is described as splendidly successful.

Our line advanced on the right five miles. The enemy were driven from the river, from their entrenchments, from the range of hills on which their left rested, and forced back upon his right and centre, and the centre was pushed back from one to three miles, with the loss of seventeen guns and about fifteen hundred prisoners, and his whole line of earthworks, except a mile of his extreme right, where no serious attempt was made to dislodge him.

Our casualties are reported to be light.

Hood's whole army, except the cavalry and a small force near Murfreesboro', were engaged.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE United States bark *Vesta*, bound to Key West, was spoken Nov. 24th, lat 24, long. 82 10.

ACTING Master E. Brown, Jr., has been detached from special duty at the Navy Yard and ordered to report to Admiral Gregory.

THE United States screw-steamer *Iuka*, 9 guns, arrived at Havana 2d inst. The United States side-wheel steamer *Magnolia*, 5 guns, sailed same day.

LIEUTENANT C. A. Stillman, U. S. M. corps, has sailed in the California mail steamer to take command of the Marine guard of the U. S. S. *Cyane* at Callao.

CAPTAIN John Gillis has been ordered to Philadelphia Navy Yard as Executive Officer, vice Commander Reed Werden, who goes to the East Gulf squadron as the Fleet Captain of Acting Rear-Admiral C. K. Stribling.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Naval Medicines and Surgery, reports that during the year the killed amounted to 171; wounded, 351. Total number of cases of sickness under treatment, 61,229—of which number 1,048 died; 58,070 were returned to duty or discharged, leaving under treatment 2,111.

THE Chief of the Naval Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, recommends a new arrangement of storehouses, and that they be entirely disconnected from the Navy Yards. He also recommends the establishment of two Government Bakeries, and the preparation of preserved meats and vegetables by the Government; these articles now form a part of Naval rations.

THE Navy Department has advices from Admiral Porter of the capture and arrival at Hampton Roads of the Rebel steamer *Armstrong*, of 630 tons measurement, a beautiful vessel, very fast, and new, captured by the steamers *Cuyler* and *Gettysburg*, on the 4th instant. She had a cargo of 450 bales of cotton, but the larger part was thrown overboard in the chase.

THE Navy Department has received information from Lieutenant-Commander James E. Jouett, commanding the United States steamer *Metacomet*, of the West Gulf blockading squadron, of the capture, on the 27th of November, of the celebrated blockade-runner *Susanna*, loaded with cotton. She was captured off the reefs of Atacrans, Campeche banks, and was from Galveston, Texas. The chase lasted four hours, during which many shots were fired at the blockade-runner. A large portion of the cargo was thrown overboard in the chase. She has been sent to Philadelphia for adjudication.

THE Navy Department has received information from Rear-Admiral David D. Porter, of the North Atlantic squadron, that on the morning of the 3d instant the United States steamer *Emma* drove a large two-smoke-stack steamer on shore, off the entrance to Cape Fear river, Lieutenant-Commander George W. Young, of the *Maratanza*, directed the *Britannia*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Huse, and *Aries*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Wells, to run in and endeavor to disable the steamer, so as to prevent her getting off. She was destroyed by the guns of the fleet. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Devens reports that she is bilged and gone down by the head. The vessels engaged in her destruction were the United States steamers *Emma*, *Aries*, *Pequot*, *Britannia*, *Nansemond*, and *Chippewa*.

ON Saturday, 3d inst., the new steam sloop-of-war *Contoocook* was successfully launched at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. The ceremony took place at half-past 2 o'clock, and, notwithstanding the rain, a large and merry party assembled on board to do honor to the occasion. As she plunged into the water Admiral Bailey's daughter, Miss Maggie, while breaking a bottle of water from the Contoocook river over her bow, christened her with all due ceremony. The heads of the different executive departments and a select party of friends were afterwards entertained at the Admiral's quarters. The *Contoocook's* launching draft forward was 6 feet 3½ inches, aft 9 feet 9½ inches. The vessel was built under the superintendence of S. M. Pook, Esq., Naval Constructor, who has given us so many fine vessels. Her engines are building at the works of the Providence Steam Engine Company. They have a 60 inch clyinder, with 36 inches stroke of piston. This vessel is one of the new "swift screw sloops," and in all respects she promises to be just such a sloop as is needed by our Navy for cruising purposes. She is 2,200 tons measurement, and will carry a battery of eight guns.

THE launch of the *Wampanoag* is the chief point of interest at the Brooklyn Navy Yard this week. She is the second in point of completion of the three immense steam frigates, the largest in the Navy, which were ordered about two years ago. The *Wampanoag* is a splendid specimen of Navy Yard work. The new regulations for the exclusion of prying visitors from the Yard are rigidly enforced. The police regulations are carried out in every regard with increased vigilance. The arrivals during the week are the *Lenapee* from New York, light-draft Monitor *Cusco* from Boston, and the prize steamers *Annie* and *Armstrong*, both of which have been purchased by Government. The latter was captured on the 4th instant, eighty miles off Wilmington, by the steamers *R. R Cuyler* and *Gettysburg*, after a chase of eight hours. She was set on fire by a shell, but received only slight damage. She is an iron side-wheel steamer of seven hundred tons burden and is said to sail fourteen miles an hour on an average. She will prove a valuable acquisition to the fleet of converted blockade-runners. The departures of the week are the *Union*, supply steamer, and the *Lady Stirling*, which went to Williamsburg for repairs. The *Dictator* has been lying at the Yard undergoing alterations, etc. She is expected to leave very soon.

THE following is a list of the officers of the U. S. S. *Hartford*, wh arrived at New York on the 13th:

Rear-Admiral—David G. Farragut.
Captain—Percival Drayton.
Lieutenant-Commander—L. A. Kimberly.
Lieutenants—J. Crittenden Watson, H. B. Tyson, Lea Rue P. Adams.
Ensigns—W. H. Whiting, G. B. D. Glidden.
Acting Master's Mates—G. R. Avery, W. H. Hathorne, J. J. Tinelli, James Morgan, Charles Brown.
Boatswain—Robert Dixon.
Gunner—J. S. Staples.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant—George D. Upham.
Surgeon—Philip Lansdale.
Assistant Surgeon—Wm. Connors.
Paymaster—W. T. Meredith.
Engineers—Chief, Thomas Williamson; First Assistant, E. B. Hatch, Second Assistants, Isaac De Graff and H. L. Pickington; Third Assistant, James E. Speights.
Sectetary to Commander of Squadron—A. McKinley.
Acting Ensign to Commander of Squadron—William Bourne.
Paymaster's Clerk—H. A. Wood.
Captain of Marines—Charles Heywood.
Carpenter—H. L. Dixon.
Sailmaker—T. C. Herbert.

ON the night of the 3d inst., a brilliant engagement took place at a point eighteen miles below Nashville, Tenn., known as Bell's Mills, between the gunboat *Carondelet*, *Fairplay*, *Moose*, *Reindeer*, and *Silver Lake*, and two Rebel batteries, which were located on the south side of the river. Lieutenant-Commander Le Roy Fitch had command of the fleet, and the object of the expedition was to silence these batteries which were proving exceedingly annoying to the navigators of the Cumberland River. The *Carondelet* led the way, and advanced toward the first battery at about midnight, firing rapidly as it approached. Next followed *Fairplay*, which did equal execution. It was the original intention to pass the first battery with all the boats, and afterwards to return, and salute the Rebels as they passed up the stream—but the determined course and accurate firing of the *Moose* at this juncture entirely changed the original programme. This boat stopped immediately opposite the battery, poured a destructive fire into the mouths of the guns; and caused the attention of the Rebels to be entirely attracted toward it. The first two boats, seeing the advantage, steamed down the stream a distance of two miles, to the place where the second battery was located, and warmly engaged it leaving the other three boats to take charge of the enemy above. After an action which lasted an hour and fifteen minutes, the batteries were completely silenced. The transports which had been captured the day before, were retaken and brought safely into port. The fleet steamed safely up the river to their mooring places, and lay at anchor awaiting instructions. The Rebels fired musketry as well as artillery, but injured no one on board the fleet. The Rebels lost a number in killed and wounded, and amongst the latter was Adjutant Chandler, who has since had his leg amputated above the knee. Since the engagement the batteries have since been strongly reinforced and differently located, and are again prepared for a combat with the fleet. It is the intention of a number of commanders to give them another call, and all feel confident that more effective work will be accomplished than was performed before.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

CROSBY—SPENCER.—At St. Paul's Church Chestertown, Md., on Tuesday morning, December 6th, at half past ten o'clock, by the Rev. James Hubbard, FRANK C. CROSBY, Paymaster U. S. Army, to Miss LOTTIE M., daughter of Samuel W. Spencer, Esq., of Chestertown.

BECK—FALK.—On Wednesday, November 23d, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Dr. Falk, Lancaster, Pa., by the Rev. Mr. Mumbert of the Episcopal Church, Lieutenant WM. BUTLER BECK, Fifth U. S. artillery, to Miss BERTHA H. FALK.

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Sealed proposals will be received at this Bureau until meridian, January 10, 1865, for the Iron described in the following classes. Each bid must be made for an entire class, and the price to be a round sum for the class, delivered at the respective Navy Yards. No payment will be made until the whole is delivered; delivery to commence in twelve days after notification of acceptance of bid, to proceed continually, and the whole to be delivered in two months thereafter.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, the right being reserved of rejecting the lowest bid if it be deemed exorbitant.

The usual guaranties will be required, and the contract will be dated the day the notice of acceptance is given.

Printed schedules and instructions can be obtained by application to the Bureau.

Proposals must be directed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and endorsed "Proposals for Iron," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy Yards:

WASHINGTON.
CLASS NO. 1.

36	plates Boiler Iron,	7-16, 46 by	98 inches.
30	do do	3-8, 84 by	98 do
32	do do	1-2, 43 by	98 do
32	do do	1-2, 43 by	100 do
48	do do	3-8, 30 by	110 do
12	do do	3-8, 80 by	128 do
36	do do	5-16, 40 by	96 do
16	do do	7-16, 35 by	109 do
16	do do	3-8, 39 by	109 do
16	do do	5-16, 48 by	109 do
24	do do	5-16, 46 by	56 do
32	do do	3-8, 34 by	45 do
32	do do	3-8, 28 by	45 do
12	do do	7-16, 61 by	112 do
6	do do	7-16, 61 by	90 do
32	do do	7-16, 45 by	45 do
32	do do	5-16, 45 by	78 do
24	do do	5-16, 36 by	125 do
24	do do	5-16, 42 by	136 do
16	do do	5-16, 50 by	56 do
16	do do	5-16, 48 by	54 do
16	do do	5-16, 43 by	48 do
32	do do	7-16, 50 by	114 do
28	do do	3-8, 20 by	60 do
12	do do	3-8, 50 by	109 do
12	do do	5-16, 48 by	109 do
20	do do	3-8, 30 by	120 do
12	do do	5-16, 36 by	120 do

The above to be of the best American flange iron.

WASHINGTON.
CLASS NO. 2.

10,000 pounds best American square bar iron, ⅝-inch.
10,000 pounds best American square bar iron, ½-inch.
2,000 pounds best American square bar iron, ⅜-inch.
30,000 pounds best American flat bar iron, 2¼ by ⅝-inch.
5 000 pounds best American flat bar iron, 2 by ⅝-inch
14,000 pounds best American flat bar iron, 2 by ½-inch.
1,000 pounds best American flat bar iron, 1¾ by ½-inch.
20 000 pounds best American round bar iron, 1⅝-inch.
60,000 pounds best American round bar iron, 1½-inch.
10,000 pounds best American round bar iron, ⅞-inch.

In lengths as may be required.

WASHINGTON.
CLASS NO. 3.

60,000 pounds best American T iron, 3½ by 4½ inches, 16 feet long.

WASHINGTON.
CLASS NO. 4.

4,000 pounds iron rivets, 1¼ by 11-16-inch diameter.
4 000 do do 1¾ by 11-16 do
4,000 do do 1⅞ by 11-16 do
4,000 do do 2 by 11-16 do

CHARLESTOWN.
CLASS NO. 1.

324,000 pounds best American boiler flange iron, from 5-16 to ⅜-inch thick, in sheets of such dimensions as may be required.

CHARLESTOWN.
CLASS NO. 2

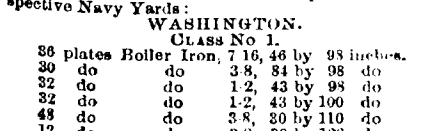
54 000 pounds best American round iron from 1 inch to 1¼ inch diameter, in lengths as may be required.

CHARLESTOWN.
CLASS NO 3

20 000 pounds best American T iron, 3½ by 4 inches, the 3½-inch part to be ⅜ inch thick, and the 4-inch part ½ inch thick. The length as may be required.

CHARLESTOWN.
CLASS NO. 4.

32 000 pounds Boiler Rivets, 1¼ inches long and ⅝-inch diameter.



FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASKETS AND CASES

Are manufactured of Cast Metal, in imitation of rosewood, as well finished and as highly polished as the best Rosewood Piano. They are perfectly AIR-TIGHT, INDESTRUCTIBLE, and FREE from ENCROACHMENTS of VERMIN or WATER.

We disclaim all connection with the VARIOUS IMITATIONS manufactured of SHEET IRON and other materials. W. M. RAYMOND & CO.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors.
MANUFACTORY, NEWTOWN, L. I.
Warerooms and Office, No. 348 PEARL ST., N. Y.



THE CELEBRATED SWISS CIGARS

Manufactured By
VAUTIER FRERES, GRANDSON,
Switzerland.
Suisses Fins, Figaros, Virginie,
Sole Importer for the United States,
J. MARC MARTIN
No. 203 Pearl-st., New York.

SHELDON & LEFFERTS,

No. 40 PARK ROW, (TIMES BUILDING),
NEW YORK.

Military & Naval Bankers & Collectors;

Bureau of Army and Navy Information. Officers' pay rolls, soldiers' pay, pensioner's pay, State and United States bounties collected. Clearances for officers obtained, &c.

BENEDICT BROTHERS,

KEEPERS OF THE CITY TIME,
(Former 5 Wall-st.,)
Importers and Manufacturers of
FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, AND SILVER WARE,
No. 171 Broadway, cor. Courtlandt-st., New York.
WATCHES REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

S. W. OWEN,

Successor to E. OWEN & SON,
Military and Naval
MERCHANT TAILOR,
212 Pa. Ave., bet 14th and 15th streets,
WASHINGTON,

WARDS SHIRTS SENT EVERYWHERE BY MAIL OR EXPRESS

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions for self measurement, list of prices, and drawings of different styles of shirts and collars sent free everywhere.

FRENCH FLANNEL OVERSHIRTS.

Cut 38 inches long. $4 75 and $5 00 each. Sent by mail on recept of the last and 63 cents postage for each shirt.

To Military men and Travellers they are invaluable.

STEEL COLLARS

Enameled White, having all the comforts of linen collars. Washed and dried in a moment. A sample Collar mailed free on receipt of 75 cents. Cuffs $1 00 per pair. Ladies' Collars and Cuffs same price.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

AGENTS WANTED in every town in the Union.
S. W. H. WARD,
No. 387 Broadway, New York.

OLD EYES MADE NEW.—A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free on receipt of 10 cents. Address

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
1130 Broadway, N. Y.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD RE-OPENED!

This great National thoroughfare is again open for FREIGHT AND TRAVEL. The cars and machinery destroyed are being replaced by new running stock, with all recent improvements; and as the bridges and track are again in substantial condition, the well-earned reputation of this Road for SPEED, SECURITY and COMFORT, will be more than sustained under the reorganization of its business. In addition to the unequalled attractions of natural scenery heretofore conceded to this route, the recent troubles upon the Border have associated numerous points on the Road, between the Ohio River and Harper's Ferry, with painful but instructive interest.

CONNECTIONS

At the Ohio River, with Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Central Ohio, and Marietta and Cincinnati Railroads; and through them with the whole Railway System of the Northwest, Central West and Southwest. At Washington Junction, with the Washington Branch for Washington City and the Lower Potomac. At Baltimore with four daily trains for Philadelphia and New York.

TWO DOLLARS additional on Through Tickets to Baltimore or the Northern Cities, give the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY en route.

This is the ONLY ROUTE by which passengers can procure through tickets and through checks to WASHINGTON CITY.

J. H. SULLIVAN,
General Western Agent, Bellaire, O.
L. M. COLE,
General Ticket Agent, Baltimore.
W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation, Baltimore

DR. TALBOT'S CONCENTRATED MEDICAL PINEAPPLE CIDER,

is a PREVENTIVE of SICKNESS. The experience that Dr. Talbot has had for the last Twenty-five years convinces him that it is time the public had an article offered that will prevent sickness. The article offered is Dr. Talbot's Medicated Pineapple Cider, designed for all classes, old and young. It is not new to the Doctor, but is entirely new to the public. One quart bottle will last a well person one year. This is rather a new mode of doctoring; nevertheless it will save millions from being sick. Is it not better to pay three dollars a year to keep from being sick, than to pay ten or twenty dollars in doctor's bills, and as much more for the loss of time and the inconvenience of being sick? To prevent sickness, use as follows: Add one teaspoonful of Medicated Pineapple Cider to a tumbler of cold water, and drink the first thing after you rise in the morning, and the same before you retire at night. It will increase the strength and give vigor and action to the system. A celebrated New York merchant, who has made a thorough trial of the Pineapple Cider, assures Dr. Talbot that he gained ten pounds of flesh in one month at the first trial. He continues its use as above directed, and finds it very beneficial; says it has proved an entire preventive to sickness in his case. Also, another well-known gentleman in New York has used the Medicated Cider constantly for ten years, and has not been sick one day during that time.

PRICES:—Three dollars per bottle (full quart.) Two dollars per bottle (full pint.) One dollar per bottle (full half-pint.)

One quart bottle, two pint bottles, or four half-pint bottles sent free by Express on receipt of price. For sale everywhere.

B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent,
64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., N.Y.



ELLIOT'S REPEATERS

Are the best Revolvers made, great power, small size, safe, durable, quickly loaded; use common metallic cartridges. No. 32. American Institute awarded them the diploma. Trade supplied.

ELLIOT ARMS CO., No. 494 Broadway, N. Y.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

CONTINUED EXCITEMENT.
NO EBB TO THE TIDE OF SUCCESS.
WEEK OF UNRIVALLED NOVELTIES.
3 ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY.
Morning, at 11,
A MAGNIFICENT MOVING PANORAMA,
2 000 feet long, elaborately representing
GULLIVER'S TRAVELS IN LILLIPUT.
OKE-NA-WA-KA'S TRIBE OF INDIANS,
In their Habits, Customs &c.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
Afternoons, at 3,
DEBORAH;
Or, A JEWISH MAIDEN'S WRONGS.
Evenings, at 7½,
LINDA DE CHAMOUNI.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
Afternoons and Evenings,
BUCKLE OF BRILLIANTS,
W. B. HARRISON IN COMIC SONGS.
TONY DENIER IN COMIC DANCES.
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER,
Three Fat Girls, weighing One Ton; Three Giants, Two Dwarfs, Albino Boy, Grand Aquaria, French Moving Figures, Living Otters, Kangaroos, Porcupines, and a million other curiosities.

Admission, 30 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

Monday, Dec. 26, will be produced a GRAND HOLIDAY SPECTACULAR FAIRY ROMANCE.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE STREET,
Two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Receive subscriptions for the 7 3-10 notes, and 10-40 bonds, allowing the full Government commission of ½ per cent., convert the 7-30s. into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

NEW YORK NAUTICAL SCHOOL,

92 Madison street, N. Y.—B. BROWNLOW, Principal.—Acting Master's Mates, Ensigns and Masters prepared to pass the Naval Board of Examination; also, Lieutenants to pass Revenue Board, and officers of all grades to pass the Board of the "American Ship-Master's Association."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

INSURE YOUR LIMBS OR YOUR LIFE.

THE NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, chartered by the Legislature and Governor of New York, having placed as security in the hands of the General Insurance Agent of the State the sum of $100,000 in U. S. Bonds, as security for all who deal with it, is now issuing policies at its office,

243 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Officers, Soldiers and Sailors can now, for a small sum, ensure their limbs, so that if either of them is lost, they can immediately secure a large sum of money for their own use. Or any relative, with their consent, can make the insurance.

We believe that nothing has yet been devised of greater value to the soldier. Instead of spending your money in useless amusement or dissipation, make provision, in this sure way, against the day of trouble. Information and circulars sent to all parts of the country free of charge.

ORISON BLUNT, President.
Major WM. E. PRINCE, Vice-Pres't.
Colonel THOS. B. VAN BUREN, Treas.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.



DIRECT IMPORTATION OF WINES, BRANDIES, ETC., No. 203 PEARL-STREET, N. Y.
Sole Agency for PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD & GUIRAUD, of Bordeaux, France.
N. B.—All goods warranted strictly pure, and sent to all parts of the country.

SANFORD'S PATENT CHALLENGE HEATERS, the best for power of heat, with economy of coal, to warm with pure, hot air, Dwellings, churches, hospitals, &c.

MAMMOTH (or GLOBE) HEATERS Very powerful, simple and economical for all places where much heat is wanted.

COSMOPOLITE PARLOR STOVE—A great favorite. Gives a pleasant heat to a large space, with little fuel.

Fire can be kept all Winter in any of the above without going out.

CHALLENGE KITCHEN RANGES, with two large ovens; bake perfectly and do all other work of a family, with a very small supply of fuel. Various sizes for families, hotels, hospitals, &c.

BEACON LIGHT RANGES. Have one oven, and are otherwise all that is stated of the Challenge Ranges.

Also, a variety of other Cooking and Heating Stoves, sold by the manufacturers, who will give full description and ample references.

SANFORD, TRUSLOW & CO.,
239 and 241 Water street.

THE AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDING COMPANY,

No. 63 WALL STREET.

This Company is now duly organized, in accordance with the general act for the formation of manufacturing, mechanical and mining companies, and have opened their office at 63 WALL STREET, where they are now prepared for the transaction of business. The following are the Directors for the ensuing year:

DAVID OGDEN, HORACE H. DAY,
AUGUSTUS WALKER, MIERS CORYELL,
J. UNDERHILL J. S. VAN DEUSEN,
JAMES THOMSON.

President.....DAVID OGDEN.
Vice-President.....HORACE H. DAY.
Treasurer.....JAMES THOMSON.
Secretary.....CHARLES B. NORTON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, November 19, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P.M. on Thursday, the 29th day of December, 1864, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with thirty thousand gallons of the best quality pure winter strained lard oil, and twenty thousand gallons of the best quality pure winter strained sperm oil, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, inbound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity, each, of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The lard oil may be delivered at Boston or New York.

Either lot of sperm oil, or both of them, may be delivered at New York, New London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New Bedford Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:

Lot No 1 Ten thousand (10 000) gallons sperm oil on the 5th day of April, 1865, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2 Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons lard oil on the 15th day of April, 1865, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3. Ten thousand (10 000) gallons sperm oil on the 1st day of June, 1865, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons lard oil on the 1st day of August, 1865, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure winter strained or bagged oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the sperm oil will be employed, viz.: specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The lard oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect, equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Mass.

The casks must be gauged under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to the advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, Navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for oil for light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be open, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board:
ANDREW A. HARWOOD,
Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

DECEMBER 10, 1864.

Notice is hereby given of the readiness of this Department to redeem, on presentation, by payment in lawful money, or by conversion into bonds, as authorized by law, the Three Years' Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum, issued under act of July 17, 1861. Interest will cease on all such Treasury Notes not so presented, after three months from this date; at which time, under the law, the right of conversion ceases.

Holders thereof will govern themselves accordingly.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

KISSINGEN & VICHY WATERS

Are prescribed by the faculty in cases of DYSPEPSIA, DISORDERS OF LIVER, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, &c.

These, and all other mineral waters for which a demand may arise, are kept on draught, and sold in pint and half-pint bottles, at 808 Broadway, and in Caswell and Mack's Drug Store, Fifth Avenue Hotel,
HANBURY SMITH, M.D.

500 MORE AGENTS WANTED.

—Soldiers and others make $10 to $20 a day clear without capital For full particulars address, with stamp, J. W. STEPHENS, 289 Broadway, New York.

MANN'S PATENT ACCOUTREMENTS FOR INFANTRY AND CAVALRY.

LARGE ORDERS NOW BEING FILLED FOR THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

Great relief to the Soldier. Men prefer to carry 100 rounds of ammunition in this manner to 40 in the old way.

Read the following extract from an

OFFICIAL REPORT

made to the Department, based on a trial in the Army of the Potomac during this Spring and Summer's severe campaign:—

"The men were questioned in regard to the following difficulties noticed with the old accoutrements:—

"First. Did the shoulders or breast become chafed?

"Second. Was there any pain in the stomach from pressure of the box?

"Third. How did the weight of the cartridge-box affect them in comparison with the old?

"Fourth. Could they use their arms with more freedom?

"Fifth. Could they breathe with greater ease, and longer respiration?

"Sixth. Was the box in the way, or uncomfortable lying down?

"To these questions the following answers were given:—

"First. In no case was there any chafing or uncomfortableness from the straps on the shoulders, nor did it make them feel anything like so warm.

"Second. The weight of the box was not felt on the stomach, and no pain.

"Third. That the weight of the cartridge-box was not felt, and that they would rather carry one hundred rounds in that way than forty in the old.

"Fourth. The arms are entirely free, as much as if they had nothing on.

"Fifth. The coat can at all times be thrown open, and the fullest respiration can be obtained, the lungs having free scope.

"Sixth. The box was not in the way, and they could sleep comfortably with their accoutrements on.

"They are far more convenient in action. During the campaign my men were, from the sixth of May until the twentieth, without having their accoutrements off, day or night, but once; no complaints were heard of sore shoulders, breasts or stomachs, and men ruptured found them beyond all comparison easier than the old. The box does not interfere with the handling of the piece. I find that these accoutrements are scattered through this division—men threw away the old, and took these from the dead and wounded on the field. This one thing speaks more for them than any and all I can say."

There are no knapsack straps under the arms. The sack is kept up on the shoulders and cannot settle into the hollow of the back. There is no broad cross belt over the breast, so oppressive and hot, with the old style.

Two or three lives were saved in one regiment during the Wilderness Campaign by the box in front stopping the balls.

In the Cavalry the weight of the Ammunition, Pistol and Sabre is all borne on the shoulders, and the waist belt is loose, thus removing the chief cause of rupture and piles, the two most dreadful afflictions of the cavalryman. Ruptured men can wear these accoutrements with ease.

Commanders of regiments newly equipping, and of regiments whose accoutrements are worn out, should make requisition for these accoutrements and knapsacks, and thus confer the greatest good upon their men. Soldiers, ask your officers to draw these accoutrements for issue. Send for book giving full description and the opinion of Lieut.-Gen. Grant and other distinguished officers.

W. D. MANN, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THE DERINGER PISTOL.

TIFFANY & CO.,

550 AND 552 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

SOLE AGENTS FOR NEW YORK AND THE EASTERN STATES,

By a recent arrangement with Mr. DERINGER, the subscribers have undertaken the exclusive agency for New York and New England of the well-known pocket arm of which he is the inventor and only manufacturer. They propose keeping constantly in store a full assortment, comprising all sizes and finishes of this unique pistol, and will be at all times able to fill Trade Orders with promptness, at manufacturers' prices. The arrangement has become necessary on the part of Mr. Deringer, in order to protect the public from spurious articles assuming to be his wares, and that purchaser only, wholesale or retail, will be safe who appreciates this fact.

TIFFANY & CO.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

In addition to our main business of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, we are Headquarters for the following, viz:

STEREOSCOPES & STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary etc., etc. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,

We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, FREE, on receipt of price.

☞ FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER. ☜

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz: about

100 Major-Generals,	100 Lieut.-Colonels,	350 Statesmen,	
200 Brig.-Generals,	250 Other Officers,	120 Divines,	
275 Colonels,	75 Navy Officers,	125 Authors,	
40 Artists,	125 Stage,	50 Prominent Women,	

3,000 Copies of Works of Art,

including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, etc. Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamp. An order for One Dozen PICTURES from our Catalogue will be filled on the receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, FREE.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent. of the amount with their order.

☞ The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy

SOLDIERS' POCKET ALBUMS, for 18 pictures, 75 cts.

AT GIMBREDE'S, 588 and 872 Broadway, the box of Note Paper, ready initialed, only $1 75 (all letters, A to Z.) *

FLAGS, FLAGS, FLAGS.

At the

NATIONAL FLAG DEPOT,

No. 27 Courtlandt-st.

A large assortment of all sizes constantly on hand or sale wholesale and retail.

Silk Flags and Banners of all kinds made to order at short notice.

JAMES E. SEBRING, Agent.

TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.,

No. 6 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

Dealers in everything necessary for the Uniform of the ARMY AND NAVY—Swords, Sashes, Belts, Shoulder-straps, Epaulettes, Laces, Buttons, Fatigue-caps, &c., &c.; also a large and complete assortment of Firearms, Cutlery, Double and Single-bbl. Shot Guns, and Sporting Ammunition in every variety.

Sole agents for Heiffer's celebrated Army Razors, Westley Richards' Fowling Pieces and Rifles, Eley's Percussion Caps for revolvers, &c.—Publishers of the "Uniform of U. S. Navy."

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,

Warerooms, 652 Broadway, New York.

The superiority of these Instruments is amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellence of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers. Mr. Gottschalk's constant use of the Chickering Pianos has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. C. & Sons have been awarded 50 PRIZE MEDALS, over all competitors, for the superiority of their manufacture, their claims resting upon the combined qualities of great power, brilliancy and purity of tone, and elasticity of touch.

JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,

BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,

46 EXCHANGE PLACE,

New York.

LEONARD W. JEROME, GEO. W. MCLEAN,
ELISHA RIGGS, W. A. SLINGERLAND.

PRESENTATION SWORDS, REGIMENTAL COLORS, Etc.

TIFFANY & CO.,

550 & 552 Broadway, New York.

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THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

THE great victory at Nashville is the subject for record, this week, in the campaign in Tennessee. To understand fully its importance, however, we must briefly review the stirring events which occurred between that battle and the previous one at Franklin. The engagement at Franklin was of the greatest importance. Our forces had been retreating rapidly from the Alabama line, abandoning the towns formerly in their possession, and making desperate efforts to save themselves and their trains from the superior Army of HOOD. HOOD'S Army was pursuing with great celerity and in great confidence. The powerful body of cavalry under FORREST, the greatest of all the Confederate cavalry generals, harassed our rear and threatened continually to flank us. But SCHOFIELD'S retreat from Pulaski was conducted with masterly skill, and little was left to the possession of the enemy. At length, at Franklin, it was obvious that we had been overtaken. To refuse battle would have insured our being attacked while *en route*, and the result doubtless would have been the destruction of our wagon-train, the capture of most of our cannon, and the loss, perhaps, of a large part of our Army. Such a calamity might have been followed by the loss of Nashville, and of a great part of Tennessee. SCHOFIELD got his men into line of battle at Franklin as rapidly as possible, and threw up slight entrenchments. Even then, he was near being surprised, or, rather, forced into battle, before he was ready. HOOD'S Army came up to the attack with tremendous force. It was in good condition. The *Selma Rebel* a fortnight before had said of it, "Their numbers are "satisfactory. Their *morale* is unsurpassed. Their "equipments in arms, shoes, and clothing is com-"plete." At first, the battle was doubtful. Despite the fearful havoc which our artillery fire wrought in his ranks, the enemy actually broke our lines, and the day seemed all but lost. We may contemplate now more coolly the fearful consequences which would have resulted, had the day been indeed lost. But, by the desperate personal bravery of General STANLEY, aided by other officers, like Generals WOOD and COX and Colonel OPDYKE, our broken troops were rallied, the enemy was driven back, the lost ground regained, and what promised to be a disastrous repulse was turned to victory. At night, General SCHOFIELD made good his retreat to Nashville, having assured safety to that place by his battle at Franklin. Reinforcements were now daily arriving at Nashville, and it was clear that, the longer HOOD delayed to attack, the more secure would be our position.

The battle at Franklin proved how dangerous HOOD'S move into Tennessee really was, as we often have said. If anybody doubts the fact, let him reflect, first, on what a defeat at Franklin would have implied, and, secondly, on our narrow escape from defeat. But, at Franklin, HOOD'S best trump was played. The fearful loss he then suffered shook his columns. Our own loss was probably about 2,500 men; certainly not over 3,000. The Second division of the Twenty-third corps lost 34 officers and 588 men; the Second division of the Fourth corps, 49 officers and 1,191 men; the Third division of the Fourth corps, 27 officers and 276 men. On the other hand, General SCHOFIELD sets the enemy's loss at between 5,000 and 6,000 men, and that is probably not at all too high an estimate. Our forces captured over 1,000 prisoners, and a Richmond paper of December 14th admits a loss of 3,500 in killed and wounded in that battle. The report of General HOOD in full is as follows:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
SIX MILES FROM NASHVILLE, December 8,
Via MOBILE, December 9, 1864.

To Hon. J. A. SEDDON:

About four o'clock P.M., November 30, we attacked the enemy at Franklin, and drove them from their centre line of temporary works into the inner lines, which they evacuated during the night, leaving their dead and wounded in our possession, and retired to Nashville, closely followed by our cavalry. We captured several stands of colors and about one thousand prisoners. Our troops fought with great gallantry. We have to lament the loss of many gallant officers and men. Major-General CLEBURNE and Brigadier-Generals JOHN WILLIAMS, ADAMS, GIST, STRAHL and GRANBERRY were killed. Major-General JOHN BROWN and Brigadier-Generals S. CARTER, MANIGAULT, QUARLES, COCKERILL and SCOTT were wounded. Brigadier-General GORDON was captured.

J. B. HOOD, General.

This unparalleled loss of thirteen general officers in a single battle shows conclusively that our estimate of the enemy's total loss at 5,000 to 6,000 men is not extravagant. But, so large a proportion of general officers killed and wounded shows a corresponding loss in regimental officers. A fair inference will attribute an admirable and almost excessive gallantry to all the Confederate officers. But, at the same time, it throws suspicion upon the spirit of the troops they so heroically lead. The subsequent battle of Nashville confirms this inference, and no less strengthens the accompanying suspicion. But perhaps it is not necessary to go farther to account for the result in either case, than to the skill and gallantry of our own officers and men. The enemy doubtless fought, especially at Franklin, with a bravery and desperation which makes it only the more honorable to have defeated him. Probably about a thousand prisoners were lost on each side, at Franklin. And the enemy claims to have taken enough more here and there on his whole route from Florence to Nashville, to swell his total of captures to 5,000. At Franklin, our troops captured thirty stands of colors. Generals STANLEY and BRADLEY were our only officers wounded, and they but slightly.

After the battle at Franklin, the enemy pushed his troops straight against Nashville, and besieged the city on the southerly side, his line extending from the Cumberland on the right to the Cumberland on the left. This movement exposed many of our small garrisons below Nashville, and on either flank, and also the blockhouses on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. HOOD sent detachments of his troops to those points, and some hard fighting resulted, to which we will presently refer. Meanwhile, it was clear that HOOD was pressing the siege of Nashville, was seeking to cut off Murfreesboro' and Chattanooga, and was threatening to establish communication with Breckinridge, capture Knoxville, and so open once more that northerly line of railroad communication between East and West which was destroyed by the campaigns of ROSECRANS and GRANT.

On Friday, December 2d, though it rained all day, there was constant skirmishing at Nashville between the enemy's cavalry and ours. He developed a complete line encircling the city, and threw up entrenchments across all the roads south of it about 2½ miles distant. In this process, there was cavalry fighting on the Franklin Pike, and, between noon and night, our skirmishers were everywhere driven in, with some loss. Artillery was freely used by us. The same day, a raiding party dashed into Gallatin, and captured several hundred head of cattle. CAPTON'S cavalry brigade rejoined THOMAS, having been surrounded the night before the last, and compelled to cut their way through after hard fighting and some loss. On the evening of CAPTON'S fight, the 30th, a train of cars was captured by the enemy at Brentwood, nine miles from Nashville, on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad. On Friday, the 2d, our garrison at Stockade No. 2, on Mill Creek, Chattanooga Railroad, were attacked about noon by some of FORREST'S cavalry. Our force was but 332 strong, principally the Forty-fourth colored troops, under Colonel JOHNSON. Three batteries opened upon them, and the firing continued till 3 o'clock next morning. At this time, the stockade was badly riddled, and the brave garrison quite used up. Colonel JOHNSON then withdrew, and escaped to Nashville by daylight, after having lost 115 men in his gallant defence. It is said that the retreat of the colored brigade from Johnsonville to Nashville was disorderly and unsoldierly. More than a million dollars worth of Government property was said to be destroyed, while private plunder was loaded in the wagons. Guerrillas captured wagons and men, and "bushwhacked" the command with great ease, a handful of them harassing five regiments, and killing and wounding many. Great devastation nevertheless was said to have been made by the troops in pillaging and burning. COOPER'S white brigade rejoined the colored brigade at Clarksville, and both went forward to SHERMAN. COOPER'S brigade suffered severely from guerrillas on its march from Johnsonville, the Thirteenth Indiana losing 30 or 40 men.

On Saturday, the 3d, the boats *Prima Donna* and *Prairie State* were captured by the enemy, armed with a battery, on the Cumberland, nine miles below Nashville, and all but five persons carried off. The boats were stripped of their valuables, but were rescued by the gunboat *Carondelet*, whose shells dislodged the battery. The enemy's line at Nashville on Saturday was plainly visible, and his troops were busily fortifying. All the afternoon and evening heavy skirmishing went on in front of Generals A. J. SMITH and WOOD, our forces using both artillery and musketry. The enemy had occupied camp Andy Johnson, and his sharpshooters picked off many of our men from behind houses on the Franklin, Granny White and Hillsboro' Pikes. Thirty-three locomotives and cars were sent North from Nashville. Nashville was now thrown into complete defence by all the preparations customary in such exigencies. ROUSSEAU was in command at Murfreesboro', MEAGHER at Chattanooga, GRANGER at Stevenson, and Colonel TAYLOR at Bridgeport. Our troops had given up the great railroads south of Nashville, and all the towns and posts on those lines, that is, from Corinth east to Stevenson, from Stevenson northwest to Murfreesboro', and, of course, from Nashville south to Decatur. The garrisons had been withdrawn, and much property removed or destroyed; but the enemy made considerable captures both of men and material at various points. In the region of Decatur and Brownsborough, for example, RODDY'S cavalry captured two locomotives and 25 cars, and destroyed some other cars, on the 28th and 29th of November.

Nashville lies chiefly on the southerly bank of Cumberland River. It is protected by a chain of entrenchments and five large forts—forts Negley, Morton, Gillen, Houston and Cassino, mounting heavy guns. Commanding positions are secured for works by the hilly formations or "knobs" around Nashville. Its rear and flanks are protected by the river, in which our gunboats, and two iron-clads, have free course, from Carthage to Clarksville, covering both wings. WILSON'S cavalry also operated on the road near our flanks, and at the river crossings. The entrenchments are from one to two miles from the centre of Nashville, and two lines of skirmishers were kept out beyond them. Our lines were made very strong by hard work, and all operations were in plain view from the city. Our Army, by the 4th, was over 50,000 strong, General STEEDMAN'S strong command having reinforced THOMAS from Chattanooga, and other garrisons having come in. Our line was five miles long, from river to river. HOOD'S Army was nearly 50,000 strong, but we had the advantage both of numbers and positions. There was cannonading on our part, and sharpshooting on the part of the enemy, and much skirmishing all day of Sunday, the 4th, and not a few casualties resulted. The enemy's line was drawn closely up to ours. But Lieutenant-Commander FITCH reports that his gunboats drove back HOOD'S left wing from the river with heavy loss, and recaptured two transports. We had few or no casualties. The whole week succeeding was occupied by the same round of heavy cannonading and skirmishing, the enemy, however, principally annoying us with sharpshooters. Many buildings outside the city were destroyed by our artillery. On Monday, there was a handsome reconnoissance of CHEATHAM'S lines, from STEEDMAN'S, on our left. A few prisoners were taken. The same day HOOD sent in a flag of truce requesting an exchange of prisoners, which THOMAS was compelled to decline, as he had sent his prisoners North. On Friday, the 9th, the weather became bitterly cold, with a heavy snow storm prevailing. The cold continued till the 12th, and is reported to have caused much suffering to HOOD'S Army. On the 8th and 9th, there was some sharp skirmishing, and our gunboats went 14 miles down the river to dislodge some batteries on the banks. One gunboat was considerably damaged in the attempt, and it did not entirely succeed. On the 13th, there was another reconnoissance from STEEDMAN'S front, and sharp skirmishing, with heavy firing from the forts.

The enemy had, meanwhile, interrupted communication on the Chattanooga Railroad, destroying much of the track. Blockhouses five and six were abandoned without much loss of men. On Sunday, the 4th, there was a sharp fight at the Orville Creek blockhouse, between Generals MILROY and BATE, at which our loss was reported at 44. For three days following the enemy demonstrated against Murfreesboro' in force. On Wednesday, the 7th, MILROY attacked the enemy's position, three miles from Murfreesboro', on the Wilkinson Pike, and after a sharp engagement, routed him and drove him away. Our loss was 205 killed and wounded. Our forces captured two Napoleon guns, 18 officers and 190 men. A cavalry attack upon Murfreesboro' was repulsed the same day by General ROUSSEAU.

THE BATTLE OF NASHVILLE.

On Tuesday, the 13th, General THOMAS resolved to assume the offensive, and to break up the seige. HOOD, perceiving such indications, fell back out of the range of our forts to a much stronger position, more than a mile in the rear, withdrew both wings from the river, and occupied strong entrenchments on the range of Granny White Hills. On Thursday, the 15th, our forces were ready for this new change of position, and marched out to assault the enemy. STEEDMAN held our extreme left with his command, consisting of various detachments, WOOD'S Fourth corps the left centre, A. J. SMITH'S Sixteenth the right centre, and WILSON'S cavalry corps the extreme right. SCHOFIELD'S Twenty-third corps was at first held in reserve. The forts and advanced batteries opened very early, and, under cover of this fire, the troops marched out into position, starting at six o'clock. STEEDMAN moved his troops down the Murfreesboro' Pike, Colonel THOMPSON'S (First) brigade taking the right of the road, and Colonel MORGAN'S (Second) brigade the left. These were colored troops. On their right was Colonel GROSVENOR'S (Third) brigade of detachments of the Fourteenth corps. The enemy's skirmishers were driven in after a very sharp engagement. At last STEEDMAN reached the enemy's main works, and charged them. But he was repulsed, after a gallant and protracted attempt, with heavy loss, GROSVENOR'S brigade especially suffering severely in officers and men.

STEEDMAN'S movement on the left, was, however, only a feint or cover for the main attack from our centre and right. In order to turn the enemy's left, the Fourth and Sixteenth corps got into motion about six o'clock. The Fourth corps seems to have advanced in direct *échelons* by the left, moving down the Hillsboro' Pike, with the Second division in front, the First division next, and the Third in the rear. On the right, SMITH'S corps advanced at the same time, and the two corps were formed in line, the divisions still *en échelon*, in the following order, from left to right, BEATTY, KIMBALL, ELLIOTT, GARRARD, McARTHUR. Until noon, there was heavy and incessant cannonading from the forts and batteries. Then our skirmishers encountered the enemy's, and the battle begun. BEATTY, who was in advance, was moved up directly against the enemy's elevated works in his front, POST'S (Second) brigade charging, and STRAIGHT'S (First) supporting KNEPPLER'S (Third) brigade was, at the start, in reserve. A long and desperate engagement ensued for the enemy's works at this point, which were on the Granny White Pike, near Montgomery's House, and strongly defended. At length, however, our men overcame all resistance, and carried the enemy's first line, pouring a hot fire into him as he retreated, and capturing some prisoners. Meanwhile, the rest of WOOD'S corps and all of SMITH'S were swinging slowly forward, and the whole line became fiercely engaged. The enemy had, obviously, all along supposed we should endeavor to turn his right flank, and had massed his troops accordingly at that point. STEEDMAN'S demonstration during the morning, and the heavy fighting on WOOD'S left, had confirmed that idea. But our real plan was to turn his left flank; and, for this purpose, SMITH'S corps was advanced on our right, and SCHOFIELD'S moved up into position on the right of SMITH. The cavalry also swept along the Cumberland, cut off such of the enemy as were still on the border of that river, and reached a point six miles from Nashville. Thence, turning southerly, they covered our extreme right in our new line of battle. Our batteries were now brought up, and were got into working position to operate against the main line of the enemy. This was very strong, covering the Hillsboro', Granny White and Franklin Pikes, and posted on very commanding eminences.

About three o'clock, the whole line pressed forward. Our artillery played upon the enemy's line in heavy discharges. WOOD and STEEDMAN on the left found stubborn resistance, and were met by a tremendous fire from the enemy's artillery and musketry. But SMITH and SCHOFIELD on the right carried all before them, and, sweeping down upon the enemy's left flank, turned it, and pursued him completely off from the Hillsboro' and Granny White Turnpikes and across Brown's Creek, leaving him at night lying across the Franklin, and the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroads. His line, which before had nearly encircled the city, running generally east and west, now, by the turning of his left flank, ran almost north and south. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of our troops, and the conduct of all was admirable. The charge of the infantry against the entrenchments was desperate and heroic, the cavalry, dismounted, swept the enemy from the river, and the artillery was vigorously served. Even the gunboats contributed to the result by fighting the enemy's battery 14 miles below the city, where his extreme left once rested. Guns were captured on right, left, and centre, sixteen pieces in all, and several battle flags were taken. The headquarters of General CHALMERS, with his books and papers and fifteen wagons were captured. Finally, between 800 and 1,000 prisoners fell into our hands. The enemy was driven from the Hardin Turnpike, on his left, to the Franklin in his centre, a distance of about eight miles. His extreme left at night was at Brentwood, on the latter road, guarded by cavalry. What the loss on either side was, it is difficult to determine, as the estimates are mingled with those of the casualities of the days following. But probably they were between 500 and 1,000 in killed and wounded on each side.

SECOND DAY OF BATTLE.

During the night of the 15th, dispositions on both sides were made for a renewal of the battle, and, about 8 o'clock, it opened with a tremendous roar of artillery from all our batteries. The line was essentially the same as on the day previous. WILSON'S cavalry corps covered the right, SCHOFIELD'S Twenty-third corps came next, with its divisions under COUCH and COX. Next came A. J. SMITH'S Sixteenth corps, with its divisions under McARTHUR, GARRARD and MOORE. Next, on SMITH'S left, WOOD'S Fourth corps, with KIMBALL, ELLIOTT and BEATTY. Finally, STEEDMAN'S mixed command of detachments and garrisons held the extreme left. The whole line moved forward, but, as on the previous day, SCHOFIELD and SMITH marched out on the enemy's left flank. Already, WOOD'S corps had got hotly engaged with the enemy's strong advance line, and for a time was exposed to a tremendous fire, KIMBALL'S division suffering even more severely than BEATTY'S on the day previous. So terrible was the fire that, after a long struggle, our men fell back from it, and the line was shattered and broken. But relief soon came from the right, which, under SCHOFIELD and SMITH, once more rushed over the enemy's left with irresistible energy and enthusiasm, and swept him from his works, turning his flank completely. Again WOOD and STEEDMAN made a desperate attack on the enemy's right, which for two days had resisted all our bloody assaults, and which had tenaciously held its position while the rest of his line had yielded. Our extreme left was at once under terrific fire from the hill in its front. POST'S brigade of BEATTY'S division and the two colored brigades of STEEDMAN were badly shattered by the tremendous fire of cannister and shell. Again and again the assault was tried, while ELLIOTT and KIMBALL came up through the iron hail in support. At last, after a fierce struggle, the position was carried, and the enemy fell back rapidly, abandoning the stronghold he had so obstinately held. Had his left fought as pertinaciously as his right, the battle would have been still bloodier. As it was, night fell on a field covered with dead and dying, and all the wreck of a furious battle. The enemy retreated, pursued by our troops, to the Brentwood Hills. General THOMAS' dispatch, the same evening, gave prompt credit to all our troops. He says:—

"Brigadier-General HATCH, of WILSON'S corps of cavalry, on the right, turned the enemy's left, and captured a large number of prisoners, the number not yet reported. Major-General SCHOFIELD'S corps, next on the left of the cavalry, carried several hills, captured many prisoners, and six pieces of artillery. Brevet Major-General SMITH, next on the left of Major-General SCHOFIELD, carried the salient point of the enemy's line with McMILLAN'S brigade of McARTHUR'S division, capturing sixteen pieces of artillery, two brigadier-generals, and about 2,000 prisoners. Brigadier-General GARRARD'S division of SMITH'S command, next on the left of McARTHUR'S division, carried the enemy's entrenchments, capturing all the artillery and troops of the enemy on the line. Brigadier-General WOOD'S troops on Franklin Pike took up the assault, capturing the enemy's entrenchments, and in his retreat captured eight pieces of artillery, something over 600 prisoners, and drove the enemy within one mile of the Brentwood Hill pass. Major-General STEEDMAN, commanding detachments of the different armies of the military division of the Mississippi, most nobly supported General WOOD'S left, and bore a most honorable part in the operations of the day. I have ordered the pursuit to be continued in the morning at daylight, although the troops are very much fatigued. The utmost enthusiasm prevails. I must not forget to report the operations of Brigadier-General JOHNSON in successfully driving the enemy, with the cooperation of the gunboats under Lieutenant-Commander FITCH from their established batteries on the Cumberland River below the city of Nashville, and of the success of Brigadier-General CROXTON'S brigade in covering and returning our right and rear. In the operations of yesterday and to-day, although I have no report of the number of prisoners captured by JOHNSON'S and CROXTON'S command, I know they have made a large number. I am also glad to be able to state that the number of prisoners captured yesterday greatly exceeds the number reported by telegraph last evening. The woods, fields and entrenchments are strewn with the enemy's small arms, abandoned in the retreat. In conclusion, I am happy to state that all this has been effected with but a very small loss to us. Our loss probably does not exceed 3,000, and very few killed."

Another account of the same battle to the Secretary of War says:—

"During last night HOOD withdrew his right from the river and took a position covering Hillsborough, Grannywhite and Franklin Pikes, which line had been carefully prepared for just this contingency. He was driven from the first line easily, but the second was stubbornly defended, and at last heavily assaulted three times before succeeding. It was carried, however, and 20 pieces of artillery, 2,000 men, including General JACKSON, with the remains of his division, were taken, the enemy forced back two miles, and his army broken into two parts, one on the White Pike and the other on the Franklin, with the range of Blaffy Hills between them, STEEDMAN and WOOD pressing down the latter, A. J. SMITH, SCHOFIELD and the cavalry down the former. Small arms lay as thick on the contested line as the Rebels had stood there."

On the same day, General THOMAS reports that Major-General ED. JOHNSON'S entire division, with all the brigade commanders, were captured in the works assaulted. At 8 o'clock at night, General RUCKER'S cavalry brigade was attacked and defeated by HATCH'S cavalry division, and its commander and about 250 men were captured.

On Saturday, the 17th, the pursuit was continued, with WILSON'S cavalry in advance. Six miles beyond Franklin, HATCH'S division and the Fourth cavalry, supported by KNIPE'S division, entirely routed STEVENSON'S division of infantry and a cavalry brigade, capturing three guns. Our cavalry charged with great spirit, at 6 P. M., and night alone prevented the destruction of the enemy. One thousand five hundred of the enemy's wounded were captured and about 150 of ours, at the Franklin hospitals, on Saturday. KNIPE drove the enemy through Franklin, capturing about 250 prisoners and 5 battle flags. The enemy was pressed in front and on both flanks, and General JOHNSON struck him on the flank just beyond Franklin, capturing quite a number of prisoners.

On Sunday, the 18th, the pursuit was continued, and the railroad was finished at night to Franklin, enabling supplies to be pushed forward to THOMAS in his chase. About three hundred prisoners additional were taken, many being wounded and unable to get away. Amongst these was Brigadier-General QUARLES. On Monday, the 19th, our forces again pressed forward. But, unfortunately, the rains were so heavy all that day and the preceding, as to impede our progress. The cavalry, however, skirmished with FORREST south of Spring Hill. The railroad and telegraph were running beyond Franklin. The rain swelled the rivers in HOOD'S front, and delayed his pursuit, also, and there may yet be a struggle on the Tennessee. On Tuesday, the 20th, the pursuit was kept up, and our forces were beyond Spring Hill on the road to Duck River.

What the precise losses on both sides were during the series of engagements from the 5th to the 19th, it is difficult to estimate. But our loss is greatly inferior to that of the enemy. General THOMAS estimates the loss on Friday at less than 3,000. In the colored troops, it is said, the Thirteenth regiment lost 256 men, and the Twelfth, 119. At a future day we can estimate more exactly. At present it seems that our forces have captured no less than 6,000 prisoners and 49 pieces of artillery; and the affair is not over yet. On the 15th, while the great battle was going on at Nashville, the forces of ROUSSEAU and FORREST had a very heavy engagement at Murfreesboro'. There, too, we were successful, and FORREST was defeated, with a reported loss of 1,500 men. None of our general officers were wounded in either fight, while Generals JACKSON, JOHNSON, SMITH, RUCKER and QUARLES were captured by us, and others were reported wounded. An extraordinary number of field and line officers also fell into our hands.

Elsewhere, in official dispatches, are reported the advance of STONEMAN and BURBRIDGE towards Western Virginia, and the defeat of BRECKINRIDGE. On the other hand, the enemy's General LYON has crossed the Cumberland into Kentucky, pursued by General McCOOK. Hopkinsville and Eddysville have been captured by LYON, but he cannot stay long in that region, and his raid is unimportant. From STONEMAN we may have important news. He has already skirmished with the enemy under MORGAN, and defeated him.

THE CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA.

IN our last issue, we traced the campaign of SHERMAN down to his reaching Savannah. On the morning of December 12, Captain DUNCAN and two scouts made their way to Admiral DAHLGREN, and thus opened communication between the Army and the Navy. Savannah itself had been reached by the advance on the 10th, but Fort McAllister had prevented communications. How admirable had been the march and how perfect and glorious the success, SHERMAN'S dispatch, written on board the *Dandelion*, will explain better than any words of ours. On the 13th, SHERMAN, having entirely surrounded Savannah with his lines, moved on Fort McAllister. This is a very strong earthwork on the Ogeechee River, about six miles from Ossabaw Sound. It completely protected the rear of Savannah from the attack of our gunboats on the Ogeechee. Two severe engagements between the fort and our Monitor fleet, one on the 27th of January, 1863, the other on the 3d of March, 1863, had left it uninjured and defiant. It mounted, it is said, about ten heavy guns, but had only about 250 men in garrison. Doubtless it would soon have been reinforced. But SHERMAN wasted no time in moving upon it. We have seen that on the 10th, he was at Bloomingdale, 15 miles north of the city, his line stretching across the peninsula. The next day, the left, under SLOCUM, moved down to where the Charleston Railroad crosses the Savannah River, 10 miles from the city, and then pressed forward five miles nearer Savannah. The right, under HOWARD, meanwhile marched also towards the city, and passed to the west of it, striking Rockingham, a station on the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad, on the 12th. The same evening the Army had reached the neighborhood of Fort McAllister, and made a careful reconnoissance of it, before nightfall. SHERMAN'S plan of attack was instantaneously arranged, the orders executed, and a division selected for the task. That division was General HAVEN'S, of the Fifteenth corps. At half-past four o'clock on the morning of the 13th, the division went forward, with another division of the Fifteenth corps in support. The abattis and ditch were passed under a heavy fire from the fort, the parapets ten feet high, scaled by our troops, and the fort was carried by a regular assault. At five o'clock it was ours. Our loss is not stated, but could not have been great. We gained the strong fort, its garrison of over 200 men, and its stores of ordnance and subsistence, with all its guns. We gained also the navigation of the Ogeechee and communication with the fleet.

At latest accounts, our left was on the Savannah, three miles above the city, and the right on the Ogeechee, at Kingsbridge. On Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, the 10th, 11th, and 12th, there was constant and heavy artillery firing, as our troops gradually encircled the city, and there was no little skirmishing. On the latter day, however, the Savannah *Republican* announced that "everything goes on well, and all are "in the best of spirits. The highest prospects con-"tinue to present themselves." It seems that the bridge over the Ogeechee on the Gulf Railroad was burned, either by our forces or the enemy's, and General G. W. SMITH was left out in the cold, with about 8,000 troops. Inside of Savannah are about 15,000 troops under HARDEE. With 23,000 troops the enemy might make this siege a matter of some length and difficulty. But SHERMAN "regards "Savannah as already gained": that is sufficient.

In former numbers of the *Journal* we described the first advance of FOSTER'S coöperating column, consisting of about 5,500 men under General HATCH, with the Naval Brigade under Commander PREBLE, and gunboats from Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN'S squadron. The movement began on the night of November 28th, and the troops were landed at Boyd's Neck rather late on the morning of the 29th, and on the 30th occurred the repulse at Honey Hill. On December 2d and 3d, two launches, each carrying a 12lb. howitzer, and 14 to 16 men from the *Brazilera* under Acting-Master GILLESPIE and FURBER, reconnoitered Broad River, and its tributaries.

On Sunday, the 4th, General FOSTER went up the Wash Branch, and, with two or three hundred men of the Twenty-fifth Ohio, captured two guns on Fleetspur Creek, the guard running away. On the same day, Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN, with some gunboats and PREBLE'S Naval Brigade, ascended Broad River again. The handsome exploits of the naval branch of the expedition are fully described in another column of this paper, and we will therefore here describe only the operations of the land forces. On Tuesday morning, the 6th, General POTTER'S brigade moved from Boyd's Neck, to which it had retired after the Honey Hill affair, up the peninsula between the Coosawatchie and Tilifinny Rivers, towards the Savannah and Charleston Railroad. Skirmishing ensued on the advance all day, and, at Mason's Bridge, on the Tilifinny, a severe fight occurred, in which the enemy were defeated, and a flag and some prisoners taken, and the enemy's dead were left in our hands. Our forces entrenched at night, and several skirmishes occurred between the picket forces at night. The next morning, Wednesday, the 7th, the enemy attacked our position, first at the right, then at the centre, and then on the left. But, after a sharp series of skirmishes, our men drove him back to within a mile of the railroad. A Charleston paper thus describes the encounter:—

"At an early hour on Wednesday morning a force, consisting of the Citadel Cadets, Captain THOMPSON, and the Forty-Seventh Georgia, the whole commanded by Major J. B. WHITE, of the Cadets, were ordered to advance and reconnoiter the enemy's position. This they did in gallant style. The Cadets deployed as skirmishers, and the enemy, surprised apparently at the vigor and boldness of the attack, retired some distance before our advancing lines. Soon, however, the Yankees were heavily reinforced, and discovering the numbers that were opposed to them turned upon our men, who in turn were themselves obliged to retire to their works near the railroad. They were pursued till dark to within one mile of the railroad, where the enemy halted and entrenched themselves strongly. They held that position unmolested during Wednesday night and Thursday."

The loss was about equal on each side, and probably did not exceed 50 or 60. Our forces, the same day, took possession of Gregory's Plantation and Mackay's Point, opposite each other, and higher up than POTTER'S camp on the Tilifinny.

On Friday, the 9th, it was determined to cut down the dense woods in our front, so that our artillery might play upon and command the railroad. The Massachusetts Fifty-fifth was detailed for this purpose, and their work was covered by a general advance. On approaching the railroad, however, our troops found themselves confronted by a very heavy force of the enemy, and considerably larger, probably, than our own. But our forces held their ground till the axemen had done their work, and then slowly withdrew. At once the enemy charged our lines. For two hours more a sharp engagement went on, our artillery and musketry being freely used. But little change occurred in positions, but our forces seem to have retired nearly, though not quite, to the first line from which they advanced in the morning. The losses on each side were from 100 to 150, the enemy suffering at least as severely as we. A Charleston paper says:

"The fight took place between the Tilifinny trestlework and the Coosawatchie Bridge. The heaviest fighting was between the enemy's troops, consisting of a brigade of infantry and artillery, estimated at about three thousand, commanded by General HATCH, and the Georgia troops, under the command of General L. H. GARTRELL, on our right, resting on Tilifinny Creek. The enemy attempted to gain possession of the Tilifinny cut and trestlework, an important position commanding the line of railroad at Coosawatchie. The fight lasted about two hours and a half, the enemy being finally driven back to their entrenchments. The enemy's loss is said to have been very heavy, while ours will not exceed one hundred killed and wounded. General GARTRELL was painfully wounded by a fragment of shell in the arm and side."

Our forces have been mounting heavy pieces, including some 30-pounder Parrotts, where they command the railroad. The *Charleston Mercury* of the 15th says:

"The enemy still holds his position at Coosawatchie, about three-quarters of a mile from the Charleston and Savannah railroad track. His batteries continue to shell every passing train. With this exception, all is quiet between Charleston and Hardeeville, the present terminus of the road. The railroad bridge over the Savannah River has not been burned, as was reported. The structure burned was the long and important trestlework on the Georgia side of the Savannah River."

General FOSTER, therefore, seems, after persistent efforts, to have accomplished the task assigned him.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

LONGSTREET'S reconnoissance in force on the Darbytown and Williamsburgh Road proved, as we intimated, an affair of small importance. After driving in our entire picket line, he quietly resumed his old position. The losses were not more than 20 on either side. The usual amount of picket firing at Fort Hell, and the artillery firing at Dutch Gap, has gone on during the past week. On the 15th, medals were given to some of the gallant men of the Second corps by General MEADE, who made an excellent little address on the occasion. The next day, four more deserters were hanged, the ceremony contrasting with that of the preceding day, and having in that way a double effect. The same evening, FERRERO'S lines on the Bermuda Hundred front were attacked, and heavy firing for an hour took place in the skirmish line. DRAPER'S front, west of Fort Brady, was also the scene of some firing. About 2½ o'clock on the 19th, a small party of the enemy, under cover of the darkness and fog, crept on our picket lines, near the Boswell House, and drove them in. The reserves came up, and the enemy was repulsed. He inflicted a loss of 12 or 15 men, all in the Eighty-first Pennsylvania.

The enemy asserts that WARREN'S expedition was intended for Weldon, and was checked at Hicksford. He bases this idea merely on the report of prisoners

captured from the column. He also says that but six miles of track were torn up, but the quantity destroyed was much greater. While WARREN moved towards Bellfield, a gunboat expedition, under Commander MACOMB, passed up the Roanoke River. Opposite Jamestown, the double-ender *Otsego*, Lieutenant-Commander ARNOLD, the steamer *Bagley*, and steam-picket launch No. 5 were all blown up by torpedoes. Nothing sems to have been accomplished by the expedition. An expedition on the 3d up the Roanoke River, under Colonel CLARK, destroyed a large quantity of commissary stores, and captured 83 bales of cotton, some prisoners, mules and wagons. A movement simultaneous with WARREN'S was made from Newbern towards Kinston, and the enemy was driven into the town, our forces camping on the night of the 11th on the Neuse Road, two miles distant. The enemy reports that our forces consisted of two pieces of artillery and 500 or 600 infantry. He says that he was reinforced on the 12th, and, after a brisk engagement of 30 minutes, drove us over Southwest Creek; but we burned the bridge behind us. It is obvious that our whole movement was only a demonstration to draw down forces to Kinston, and keep them there. The Richmond *Whig* of December 14th says:—

"We learn that the enemy, some three hundred strong, landed from their gunboats in Chowan River, on Sunday last, and proceeded to Murfreesbo', in Hertford County, where they destroyed all of our commissary stores, and carried off a number of horses and mules."

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENTS.

ELSEWHERE we publish an official account of the expedition sent out from Vicksburgh by General CANBY to cut HOOD'S line of railroad communication with Mobile. It was entirely successful. The expedition was equipped and sent out by General DANA, and commanded by Colonel OSLAND. The same dispatch describes General DAVIDSON'S expedition from Baton Rouge. The enemy's account of his success thus far, under date of December 1st, is as follows:

"A Yankee raiding force of at least 5,000 cavalry, with two pieces of artillery and 96 loaded wagons, the rest with pontoons, and commanded by General DAVIDSON, reached Tangipahoe from Baton Rouge at two o'clock yesterday morning. Last evening, after burning the conscript camps and some outbuildings, gutting the stores, pillaging the inhabitants and burning bridges, they left in the direction of Franklinton, La., which is the direct route to Pearl River. They carried with them Captain MURRAY, enrolling officer, Postmaster WILLIAMS, the hotel keeper, and all the citizens they could catch, young and old."

Secretary STANTON says the details and objects of the expedition must not now be disclosed. It may, therefore, only be stated, in general, that it is headed towards Mobile. General A. L. LEE had previously arrived at Baton Rouge after an expedition of unusual success. Its details are summed up in the following dispatch from him, on the 21st:

"I am en route, and shall arrive to-night: have captured 200 prisoners, including 25 commissioned officers We had a strong fight at Liberty, Miss., in which we whipped the enemy badly. We captured one piece of artillery, and two at Brookhaven, one of them is a siege gun, formerly captured at Port Hudson. I have all of General HODGES' staff, from 600 to 800 head of horses and mules, rode by negroes; and destroyed immense stores on the railroad."

ON Saturday afternoon of last week, a large number of the leading citizens of New York assembled at the hall of the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of making such preparations as might be deemed necessary to present an appropriate testimonial to Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT as a token of the appreciation of his brilliant naval victories. MOSES TAYLOR, Esq., Chairman of the committee appointed to give a suitable reception to the Admiral, presided, and Mr. SAMUEL SLOAN acted as Secretary. Mr. TAYLOR, on taking the chair, explained the object of the meeting, remarking that it had been proposed to raise $50,000, with the object of presenting the Admiral with a suitable and substantial testimonial in behalf of the city. Judge COWLES and A. A. LOW, Esq., then addressed the meeting, after which a gentleman suggested that the sum intended to be raised should be increased to $100,000, and the meeting approved of the suggestion. Over twenty thousand dollars was then subscribed on the spot, and the full amount will undoubtedly soon be made up.

THE Board, of which General Brooks is president, for the examination of candidates for commissions in the new veteran corps, commenced its session in Washington on the 15th. The applicants are quite numerous, and all of them have seen service. Those who are accepted are sent into the States to recruit as soon as they receive their commissions.

COLONEL Cyrus Hamlin, eldest son of the Vice-President, has been promoted to be Brigadier-General.

THE ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLE OF ARMY DISCIPLINE.

"En toute circonstance ne frappey jamais que sur le chef, il est responsable de tout; en agir autrement serait insulter le commandement et commettre une injustice. Si un cavalier est mal tenu, punissez son capitaine; s'il est mal instruit punissez le capitaine instructeur; s'il ignore ce qu'il doit faire à tel ou tel poste, punissez le chef de poste. L'impulsion ne part jamais que de la tête, c'est la tête qu'il faut puni; celui qui n'en agit pas ainsi se crée un monde de tracasseries inutiles, arrête l'action de toutes choses, détruit la discipline, dégoûte le commandement, et se déconsidère en prouvant qu'il ne sait servir."—DE BRACK.

IT is said that in some of the expeditions made from our army, private houses have been *causelessly* burnt by stragglers.

Stragglers, the b'hoys of an army, first in a row but last in a fight, have become, like the b'hoys at home, almost an institution. Yet while the plea that a democratic government necessarily entails such excrescences—excrescences which, like boils, some would consider a result of exuberant health—may speciously excuse their existence at home; for an army no such plea can live.

In the quotation given above, and in the ignoring of its precepts, precepts on which, and *on which only*, military discipline can be thoroughly maintained, we believe the real cause of the existence of straggling may be found. A non-commissioned officer has but few men to look after, and he knows them well; if men are never allowed to be without a non-commissioned officer, and he be held to answer for them at frequent roll-calls and at all other times, as it were with his head, he will find means with his bayonet, if in no other way, to keep them in their places. Captains and Lieutenants have few non-commissioned officers to look after, and they can always see where the fault lies when men are missing. Colonels and Field Officers must look after their Captains and Lieutenants, and for every straggler picked up, the commanding officer of his regiment should be called to a heavy account. We have the old tale of "the stick that wouldn't beat the ox."

The higher up "I know nobody in the business but you, "sir," begins, the more complete the effect. Rare instances of impossibility may occur, but they can be easily substantiated. As a rule, general and particular, the chief, who has had command of his men two months, and cannot prevent straggling—if a non-commissioned officer by his direct personal influence, if an officer by sternly calling to account the grades immediately under him—is either culpable or incapable.

If, therefore, discipline has been established beforehand, outrages will not be committed. Still, as there must be in cities a police to discipline the vagabonds whom family laws cannot keep within bounds, so, although the families of an army *should* be able to control each its own members, a good *mounted gendarmerie* is the best remedy where they fail in doing this. Such a force should be not a mere temporary detail, but a body of picked men organized for the purpose of keeping order among all who for any reason are absent from the precincts of their regiments, guarding prisoners, and acting both as executive and detective police, etc.; among other things searching out stragglers who may not be reached by the rear-guard. They should be mounted on the best of horses, and be numerous enough not only to scour the circumference of the Army and suffice for other duties, but to keep up such drill and discipline as may make them a model cavalry. In battle they should be counted with the reserve; and on occasion allowed, a portion at a time, to show what such cavalry can do. It needs not to say that a much increased pay should contribute to make them value their position, and that excepting when detailed for specific purposes in the line of their peculiar duties, and for example, a detachment of them to accompany an expedition, they should be under the Provost-Marshal-General of the Army.

In straggling, plundering, and setting fire to buildings, the *active ones* are almost always the same men, adding sometimes to their numbers a few they have been able to corrupt, or deducting those who may have been hindered from joining in these acts which, when not done for a military reason, and in a military way, are no less a fit school for future murderers and burglars, in the shape of returned soldiers, than they are the present destruction of an army.

Shooting or hanging would undoubtedly be the proper radical remedy, and the Army would lose little if, by being applied early, these means removed those who *spontaneously* took to such courses, and prevented the contamination of others capable of better things; but since, from a false humanity, or other causes, these appropriate means are scarcely ever employed in the "nick of time," an imitation of the French "*Discipline companies*" might be the best method. "Peripatetic State-prisons" they might be called, companies organized for the express purpose of reforming and restraining malefactors, their officers discreet, but iron in their management, the men tied as a chain-gang, if necessary, to keep them in the ranks, with mounted gendarmes always about them. Not allowed the honor of guard duty, but having hard work and a prison badge, with no hope of escape but continued meritorious conduct or marked distinction in action, these companies would be a proper receptacle, and possibly a house of correction, not only for stragglers but for all the combined good-for-nothings of the Army.

But to return to our first subject. The true remedy is increasing the pressure of discipline from above downward in its regular succession, increasing the respect with which non-commissioned officers are treated, and improving their quality by weeding out the poor ones. No doubt an officer himself ignorant of the details of any department, will be unable to exact a proper performance of them even on the "pressure principle;" hence indeed the grand advantage of separating the cavalry, artillery, etc., under their own corps for equipment and instruction. Infantry, however, being the *sine qua non* and basis of an army, it is presumed that every officer entrusted with its command is thoroughly versed in its management, and anti-straggling is of such universal importance, that we see no reason why it should be made a special department of the Provost-Marshal.

We shall attempt a translation of our motto:

"Under all circumstances strike only on the chief, he is "responsible for everything; to do otherwise would be to "insult the command and commit an injustice. If a sol-"dier be slovenly, punish his captain; if he be poorly in-"structed, punish the officer responsible therefor. If a senti-"nel be ignorant of his duties on a post, punish the com-"mandant of the post. The impulse to all movement "comes only from the head, it is the head which must be "punished. He who does not act upon this principle "makes for himself a world of useless trouble, hinders the "working of every part, destroys discipline, disgusts the "command, and loses all consideration by proving that he "is himself no soldier."

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

BOTH houses of Congress have been mainly occupied thus far in the preparatory work of the session, organizing their Committees and disposing of the bills thrown over from the last session, while new measures are being matured for their consideration. In the Senate during the past week, the several military bills which passed the House last session were taken up, and referred to the Military Committee; among them one to define the rank and pay of chaplains in the Army.

Petitions for an increase of pay were presented from officers in the Subsistence Department, officers of the Army of the James, and others, all of which were referred to the Military Committee. A petition, signed by several acting Assistant Surgeons of the Navy, asking for increased pay and rank was referred to the Naval Committee. The Senate passed the House bill authorizing officers in the Navy and marine corps, regular or volunteer, to be promoted for gallant conduct, and providing that Captain WINSLOW may be made a Commodore, notwithstanding that the number of such officers is limited. Mr. STEVENS reported a bill for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1866, and Mr. WILSON introduced a bill providing that the President shall hereafter appoint to the Military Academy in addition to the number already authorized, two cadets from each State, and fifty from persons who have served not less than one year in the Army. No person shall be admitted who is less than seventeen or more than twenty years of age. The standard of admission is raised by an increase of studies, in which applicants for admission must be proficient. This bill was referred to the Military Committee.

A resolution was introduced and after considerable debate referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, authorizing the President to expend ten millions of dollars, or so much thereof as is necessary, to build fortifications and floating batteries for the protection of the lakes and frontiers against attacks of piratical and hostile expeditions organized in the British provinces by enemies of the United States. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia be, and they are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the act of Congress of March 8, 1792, entitled "*An* act to more effectually provide for the national defence by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States, and the several acts amendatory of the same," as shall provide for the enrollment of all male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, resident in the respective States, without respect to color, and also to submit such other provisions as may tend more efficiently to organize the militia system of the United States, and report by bill or otherwise.

Also a resolution authorizing the President to appoint a commission of three competent officers of the Navy and two competent officers of the Engineer corps, to examine the different ports and harbors in the Northern and Northwestern States and others connected with them, with a view of establishing one or more Navy Yards and dépôts on the said lakes, and that the said commission report on the first Monday of December next. And a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing for the discharge of commissioned officers in the volunteer service at the expiration of their original term of enlistment without regard to intervening promotions.

A resolution was introduced providing for the completion of the Southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad to Springfield, Mo., as a means of preventing the invasion of the State, and one instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the alleged employment of disloyal persons in various departments of the Government.

The subject of the treatment of our prisoners of war by the Rebels and the policy of retaliation was considered in both Houses. In the Senate the matter was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. In the House the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the treatment of Rebel prisoners similar to that bestowed upon Union prisoners, allowing

them only such kind and quantity of rations, &c., so that the Rebel authorities may be compelled to treat our soldiers according to the laws of humanity and civilized warfare.

The following bill, creating the rank of Vice-Admiral in the Navy, was introduced and promptly passed by both Houses, receiving with equal promptness the signature of the President, making it a law:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized and empowered, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint one vice-admiral, who shall be selected from the list of active rear-admirals, and who shall be ranking officer in the Navy of the United States, and whose relative rank with officers of the Army shall be that of lieutenant-general in the Army.

Section Second. And be it further enacted, That the pay of the vice-admiral of the Navy shall be seven thousand dollars when at sea, six thousand dollars when on shore duty, and five thousand dollars when waiting orders

Section Third. And be it further enacted, That the first section of an act approved December 21, 1861, entitled "An act further to promote the efficiency of the Navy," shall not be so construed as to apply to any one holding commission as vice-admiral in the Navy.

The question as to the action of the Secretary of War in regard to troops enlisted, on condition that they should be discharged when their regiments were mustered out of service, was raised in the House, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. A resolution of inquiry as to the establishment of a Navy Yard at Oswego, N. Y., was referred to the Committee on Commerce. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of setting apart some of the public lands for the benefit of soldiers who have been or who may be permanently disabled during the present war, and whose circumstances require the generous aid of the country, granting to the several States the lands, the proceeds of the sale of which shall be expended in providing homes or such other relief as the State Legislatures may determine. A bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs providing for the better organization of the Subsistence Department, and one providing that the act of June 30, 1863, be so amended as to give all persons of color in the Army at that time, the allowance, &c., allowed to others of the same race. The latter was passed.

A LETTER FROM GENERAL ROSECRANS.

Editors Cincinnati Commercial:

MY attention has been called to the following in your issue of this morning:

"ROSECRANS AND STEELE.

"The removal of Generals ROSECRANS and STEELE from their late commands in Missouri and Arkansas is the subject of much discussion, especially among the Missouri delegates here. Perhaps I ought not to say 'discussion,' because when there is a general acquiescence there can be very little discussion, and I have not heard anybody complain of the action of the President in either of these cases. I have conversed with those who pretend to know exactly why General ROSECRANS was relieved, and I learn that it was, in general terms, because of the comparative failure of the Missouri campaign. It is said that he kept General A. J. SMITH's corps inactive at St. Louis for three days, when he should have sent it on in pursuit of PRICE immediately on its arrival. He sacrificed General EWING's garrison at Pilot Knob when he could have relieved it, and he permitted PRICE to cross the Osage River when he had fifteen thousand men at Jefferson City, and there were but two fords at which the Rebels could cross. No resistance was offered, except by a few cavalry, which were easily disposed of. It is charged, also, that ROSECRANS had been guilty of the frequent disregard of the President's order in relation to affairs in Missouri. Added to all this is the charge that the general has been addicted to the use of opium, to such an extent as at times to seriously impair his mental faculties."

I submitted in silence to the aspersions which pursued me last year, on my removal from the command of an army whose confidence and affection I still enjoy. That silent submission—which had for its motive the good of the country—by many, who did not know me was interpreted as a tacit admission of the truth of the slanders, to the injury of my public usefulness and reputation. The hope that it would benefit the country then outweighed the apprehension of this result, as well as the certainty that a temporary shade would thereby be allowed to rest on my good name, which I hope to leave the unstained, if the only, legacy to my children.

But I am satisfied that if I did not then, I should now, mistake the national interests, as well as my duty to my family, by permitting the injustice and slanders contained in the foregoing paragraph to go unnoticed and uncontradicted. Falsehood and injustice injure nations as much as they do individuals. Our country has a double interest in taking care of the good name of its generals. Their honor is a part of its glory; their capacity for usefulness a part of its wealth; and he who detracts from either filches a portion of the nation's good. While I am not prepared to say what may have been the real reason for my removal from the command of the Department of Missouri, I am fully prepared to assert that it was not the "comparative" or any other kind of "failure" of the campaign in Missouri that military critics and all sound-thinking and right-judging citizens of Missouri, when the facts are known, will agree with me that it was not only one of the most complete and decisive, but, considering the forces and attendant circumstances, one of the most fruitful of good to the country, of any during the present war. By making known the number and strength of my forces, I could have satisfied the public of the wisdom of my cautious movements; but this gratification of a vulgar love of popularity, might have cost us the loss of St. Louis and the campaign. I assure the public, who only wish to know the truth, that I had the full concurrence of Major-Generals SMITH and PLESONTON, and Brigadier-Generals EWING, SANBORN, MCNEILL, FISK, and BROWN in the wisdom of all the important measures of the campaign. That Major-General CANBY has expressed to me his high gratification thereat, as well as with the general management of affairs in Missouri; and Brigadier-General RAWLINGS—Lieutenant-General GRANT's chief-of-staff—who was in St. Louis, and had the facts laid before him, expressed his conviction that everything had been well done—that "few, if any, could have managed matters so successfully" as I have done. I have no doubt this will be the opinion of the general-in-chief himself, when he shall have received and examined the official reports of the campaign. The alleged items of military mismanagement given in the article are, therefore, without foundation. This will appear to the public from the facts given in my general order No. 235, published in yesterday's *Commercial*, and more fully from my official report of the campaign, should that be permitted to be published. The statement that there were fifteen thousand men at Jefferson City to oppose the enemy's crossing of the Osage, is not only a notorious falsehood, but a base imputation against Generals MCNEILL, SANBORN, FISK, and BROWN, who were there, and are not the men to skulk from fighting the enemy, when they are likely to injure him more than the country. But, says the paragraph, "it "has been charged that ROSECRANS had been guilty of "frequent disregard of the President's order in regard to "the conduct of affairs in Missouri." This is the first time I ever heard, directly or indirectly, even the slightest hint of such a charge, and I do not hesitate to pronounce it, by whomsoever uttered, as to the President's orders, or the orders of any other lawful superior—as to affairs in Missouri, or elsewhere, false and unfounded. Nor do I believe that the President, or any other as my military superiors, ever made or seriously thought of such a charge. Finally, comes the second, and it is to be hoped last calumny, that I am addicted to the excessive use of opium. I never used opium either in excess or otherwise, in all my life. I never used any of its preparations—morphine, laudanum, &c., except as medicine and this, thank God, I have but rarely needed or taken. This vile slander could never have originated nor circulated among those who know me personally. It first came to public notice in the West through the "Associated Press "dispatches" from Washington, soon after my removal from the command of the Army of the Cumberland, in company with two sister calumnies, one charging me with intemperance, and the other deploring the ruin of my intellect by "a disabling mental disease." So far as I can learn, their paternity belongs to a former *attache* of the Chicago *Tribune* office, who had some position in the office of one of the assistant secretaries of war. The same fellow afterward wrote and published a lying article in the Washington *Star*, to do away with the bad effect of "Agate's "*authentic statement*," which was not sufficiently "down on "ROSECRANS" to suit his enemies, by stating "it is now pret-"ty well ascertained that 'authentic statement' was pre-"pared in Cincinnati!" The Government doubtless had reasons for relieving me from the command of the Department of Missouri. But I think my past services, public record, and the practice toward other officers now in command, whose names will readily occur, warrant the belief that those reasons were in no way prejudicial to my official or personal character. I hope you and other loyal editors of great public journals, will publish this to counteract the circulation of the foregoing and other reports both false and injurious to the interests of the country as well as myself.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

CINCINNATI, December 15.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE COMMANDER OF THE FLORIDA.

THE following important documents have now, for the first time, been made public, having been received at the Navy Department in the safe of the *Wachusett*:—

PARIS, January 25, 1864.

"SIR—When the *Florida*, now under your command, is ready for sea, you will sail on a cruise against the enemy's commerce.

"Your position is an important one, not only with reference to the immediate results to the enemy's property, but from the fact that neutral rights may frequently arise under it. Reliance, however, is placed in your judgment and discretion for meeting and promptly disposing of such questions.

"Since the sailing of the *Sumter* on her very successful cruise, Federal owners of ships and cargoes have adopted the practice of placing them under British protection, and this may at times cause you embarrassment. The strictest regard for the rights of neutrals cannot be too sedulously observed; nor should any opportunity be lost in cultivating friendly relations with their naval and merchant services, and of placing the true character of the contest in which we are engaged in its proper light.

"It is not deemed advisable to too rigidly prescribe your cruising ground. You are recommended, however, to cover a large field of action; beginning on the equator, between the longitudes 18 degrees and 28 degrees, to intercept the vessels that may be on return from California and the East Indies. About the 1st of April make for the northern coasts of the Confederacy—say in the neighborhood of Cape Hatteras—where you will most likely fall in with transport vessels carrying supplies of provisions, men and mutitions to their stations in North and South Carolina.

"Having made your mark in that region, it will be well, if circumstances permit, to make a dash on the New England coast, taking care not to be caught too near the enemy's coast on a short allowance of fuel.

"You will not hesitate to assume responsibility whenever the interests of your country may demand it; and, should your judgment ever hesitate in seeking the solution of any difficulty, it may be aided by the reflection that you are to do the enemy's property the greatest injury in the shortest time.

"Authority is vested in you to make acting appointments to fill any vacancies that may occur.

"You will communicate with your government as frequently as possible through any safe channel that may offer, always taking care to use the cypher agreed upon in any word that might betray what you desire to conceal.

"The maintenance of strict naval discipline will be essential to your success, and you will enjoin this upon your officers, and enforce its rigid observance, always tempering justice with humane and kind treatment. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"S. BARRON, Flag Officer.

"Lieutenant Commander CHARLES M. MORRIS, C. S. Navy, Confederate steamer *Florida*, Brest, France."

"CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
"NAVY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, June 2, 1864.

"Lieutenant C. M. MORRIS, C. S. N., commanding Confederate States steamer *Florida*, St. George's, Bermuda:—

SIR:—Your letter, without date, was delivered by Mr. AVERITT. His condition of health rendering his return to duty at once impracticable, Lieutenant PORTER has been ordered to report to you as early as practicable at St. George's for duty as executive officer. The following engineer officers, who go with him, will also report to you:—Chief Engineer WINGFIELD S. THOMPSON, C. S. N.; First Assistant WM. AHERN, C. S. N.; Second Assistants CHAS. H. COLLIER and JOHN B. BROWN, C. S. N.

"For cruising funds you are authorized to draw at twenty days upon Commander JAMES D. BULLOCK (care of FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co., Liverpool), to the extent of fifty thousand (50,000) dollars, in such sums as you may from time to time require, notifying him of such drafts.

"The original of your letter without date is written in cypher. When you again have occasion to resort to it you will observe the following change: After writing it place a figure (any) to the left of the first word in cypher; place two figures (any) to the right of the second word in cypher; three figures (any) to the left of the third word; four figures (any) to the right of the fourth word in cypher, and then, with the fifth word in cypher, begin with one figure to the left, and so on as before. Enclosed I return a copy of a portion of your letter in cypher, with the figures thus added, in order to illustrate the change.

"Lieutenant AVERETT apprises me of your intention to cruise near the mouth of the Mississippi. I doubt not that a dash there might do good service; but, with the enemy's means of inter-communication, any delay in that vicinity would bring his fast cruisers upon your track. The only passes to and from the Gulf of Mexico, between Honduras and Cuba on the one side, and Florida and Cuba on the other, would be occupied by them.

"Apalachicola and St. Mark's are each blockaded by one steamer—a side-wheel—and should you deem it advisable you might perhaps capture them, send them into St. Mark's under prize crews, and leave the Gulf at once.

"A dash at New England commerce and fisheries has always seemed to offer peculiar attractions, as you will see by the instructions to your predecessors on referring to them.

"The practice of placing their commercial vessels under foreign flags to avoid capture, has become very general with Federal ship owners, and requires increased vigilance on our part to detect and defeat it. With an earnest desire to treat with all proper respect the rights of neutrals, this practice is an abuse of neutral flags which justice to them, no less to our own, calls upon us to correct; and in all cases where the voyage, the build, the officers and crew, or the papers, create suspicion of colorable transfer for this purpose, you will not hesitate to scrutinize closely, and act upon your judgment. It is represented that the Brazilian flag is generally used fraudulently to cover American shipping between Brazil and the United States.

"With earnest wishes for the welfare of yourself and crew, and the success of your cruise, I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

"S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy."

ON Thursday, December 15th, at Major-General HUMPHREY's headquarters, Major-General MEADE presented the following soldiers medals of honor, which had been awarded them by the War Department, for distinguished gallantry in battle:

Sergeant-Major W. B. Hincks, 14th Connecticut—Gettysburgh.

E. W. Bacon, Co. F, 14th Connecticut—Gettysburgh.

Corporal Christian Flynn, Co. K, 14th Connecticut—Gettysburgh.

Sergeant W. Westerhold, Co. K, 52d New York—Spottsylvania.

Sergeant G. H. Daro, Co. D, 126th New York—Gettysburgh.

Jerry Wall, Co. B, 126th New York—Gettysburgh.

John Mayberry, Co. F, 1st Delaware—Gettysburgh.

Corporal J. DeCastro, Co. I, 19th Massachusetts—Gettysburgh.

Sergeant Benjamin Tellison, Co. C, 19th Massachusetts—Gettysburgh.

Corporal M. C. Henson, Co F, 19th Maine—Bristow Station.

L. Bundy, Co. C, 4th Ohio—Spottsylvania.

L. Morgan, Co. C, 4th Ohio—Spottsylvania.

Oliver Rood, Co. F, 26th Indiana—Gettysburgh.

Sergeant W. P. Thomson, Co. G, 20th Indiana—Wilderness.

A. Freeman, Co. E, 124th New York—Spottsylvania.

Philip Haughter, Co. F, 73d New York—Spottsylvania.

F. A. Bishop, Co. C, 57th Pennsylvania—Spottsylvania.

Corporal C. J. Russell, Co. H, 93d New York—Spottsylvania.

Corporal J. M. Kendag, Co. A, 63d Pennsylvania—Spottsylvania.

John U. Ossel, Co. G, 7th Indiana—Spottsylvania.

Medals were also due Sergeant T. BRIGLEY, Seventh New York Artillery; Privates GEORGE HARRIS, Co. B, One Hundred and Forty-eight Pennsylvania; and J. H. WEEKS, Co. H, One Hundred and Fifty-second New York. The two former were sick in hospital, and unable to be present at the presentation. The latter died gallantly in the battle of Reams' Station.

THE costly and protracted Spinola court-martial has evoked an order from the Secretary of War cutting off commutation of fuel and quarters from all officers on courts-martial or military commissions throughout the United States: also a similar cutting off of commutations from all officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps in any duty in Washington; also a pruning of all soldiers of that favored Corps, detailed as clerks or otherwise, and a sending of them back to the ranks, and putting their duties on officers.

THE funeral of Lieutenant-Colonel L. M. Sargent, Jr., First Massachusetts Cavalry, took place at the Episcopal church, Jamaica Plain, Mass., on Wednesday, Dec. 21.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

WHERE ARE THE SURGEONS?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—This question is now attracting attention, and demands immediate legislation on the part of the Government. Before the present war, it was considered that the supply of medical men in this country was almost inexhaustible, but it appears that the demand has been greater than the supply. Large numbers have entered the medical staff of both branches of the public service, a few have been drafted into the ranks of the Army, and a great many more have received commissions as colonels, majors and captains, and have forsaken the lancet for the sword. Among the latter are to be found many who desire to emulate the heroic deeds of their medical brethren of Revolutionary fame—the fortitude of that Christian physician and daring General, HUGH MERCER—the noble patriot WARREN, and others of that glorious ilk. Now, it may be a very good thing for these medical gentlemen, who get tired of the slow promotion, and rigid red-tape examinations of the service, to enter upon a new field of labor, in which they have no doubt honestly earned their laurels, but the result of all this is the reduction of the medical staff, and in consequence our poor fellows suffer—are even neglected on the field of battle and at hospitals, from sheer insufficiency of medical attendants.

During the past 18 months, the Colleges have been swept of their 1st and 2d course students, and hospital stewards and nurses have been of necessity admitted into the Volunteer medical staff, in order to supply in some measure the pressing wants of the service.

The superior surgical advantages offered by the Army to medical students entering on their professional career, has prevented their going into the Navy, where I believe matters are nearly if not quite as bad. Recourse has been had to advertising in order to obtain candidates for the Naval Examining Boards, but without much success, as but few appear and still fewer pass even the present shamefully-reduced standard. In the Navy, stewards, nurses, even yeomen and men before the mast, who possess knowledge enough to distinguish rhubarb from senna, have of necessity been admitted into the acting medical staff in order to supply their demand—but notwithstanding this, a very large number of vacancies exist in the regular and acting lists.

No one knows how many deaths, permanent deformities and injuries have been caused by the ignorance and unskillfulness of persons thus employed, who never received the rudiments of a medical education, and who have by force of circumstances been obliged to assume the care of our wounded. Hundreds of humane, warm-hearted surgeons and physicians of our large cities, have on the eve of, or after a battle, nobly responded to a call—tendered their valuable services and left lucrative practices—to attend upon the men who fought for their country and their homes. For all this we feel deeply grateful as well as for the assistance rendered by surgeons connected with the Sanitary Commission on all occasions. There is still much to be done. We want the unskillful and ignorant weeded out. We want medical men, not nurses and hospital stewards to operate upon us when wounded and visit us when broken down by sickness, hardships and fatigue. The question is, how is the growing evil to be remedied? If the ignorant and unskillful be turned out there will be but few—very few (in proportion to our great armies) left. The Secretary of War should commence by sending back to their professional duties in the medical staff, the medical officers now holding commands, and let their places be filled by men of other professions, or soldiers whose services cannot be of use to us invalids. The General Hospitals should have a large number of surgeons attached to them. Economy in medicine and medical attendants is not economy, but downright meanness. Let some change be speedily made, anything to improve our present system.

A SUFFERER.

THE EVILS OF THE RECRUITING SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your number for the present week appears an article upon the subject of the frequent desertions that are taking place in our Army at the present time. This has been an evil, and a crying one, for a number of months past; indeed, the practice has been reduced to a complete science, under the very expressive name of "bounty-jumping." It is a very sad state of affairs, it is true, that brings now and then a recruit, who would under other circumstances become a good and trustworthy soldier, to desert from the service in which he has enlisted, and it should be an especial duty of the Quartermaster's Department to remedy the evils complained of, if the circumstances related to you are really true. But from my experience as a mustering officer and as a recruiting officer for my own regiment, the opinion is forced upon me that nine-tenths of those men who desert from the rendezvous where they are sent, or who desert while *en route* thereto, are men who deliberately enlist for the purpose of securing a large sum of money in an easy manner, and then are unwilling to give any equivalent service for what they have received. The cause of the whole difficulty dates back to the year 1862, or even earlier, when the mistaken generosity of the citizens of some one place or other set the example, unfortunately followed by all the counties, towns, and cities in the country, of offering large bounties to enlisted men. Place a high premium on rascality, or put a large temptation in the way of the rascals, and you will never want for men to take advantage of it. The evil, however, is now to a degree incurable, for, if the bounties are stopped, there will be little or no recruiting. How the evil can be remedied in the volunteer service, it must be for older and clearer-sighted men than myself to suggest. On that point, I do not intend to speak at present. But the practice of enlisting for the purpose of desertion has crept into our Regular Army, and it is, of course, having a most pernicious effect. Men who would never, under ordinary circumstances, think of such a thing, seeing the number of desertions that occur from our Regular Army with apparent impunity, are often tempted to follow the bad example set them, and, on the first occasion of an imaginary wrong, take the mean and dastardly step of deserting their colors. And many, who would otherwise reënlist, leave the Army on the expiration of their term of service, disgusted with it on account of what they see going on around them. For all this there is a remedy, and this is it.

Let all the old soldiers now in the Regular Army, at least in the infantry service (for it is from the infantry that these desertions most often occur), whom their officers can trust (and any company officer worth his position can always select such with sufficient accuracy) be consolidated into one, two, or three full regiments, according to their number. It is not likely, from the small number of men now in the Regular infantry, that there are more of these than would fill two or three regiments to the maximum standard. Let these regiments be at once employed upon honorable and prominent service, which would attach the soldiers to their organizations, and thus remove all cause or temptation to them of deserting. Then break up entirely the regimental recruiting service, and send all the unemployed officers, or rather a large number of them, out recruiting for the general service. Let all the recruits enlisted by these officers be sent to a general rendezvous, which should be established on some island or in some place where desertion is impossible. A large camp of instruction should be formed at the rendezvous, under officers especially selected on account of their fitness for the duty, where the new recruits could be formed into regiments as they arrive, and be drilled, well disciplined, and thoroughly instructed in their duties as soldiers. When the regiments are filled, or as each organization becomes well fitted for duties elsewhere, they could be sent to their posts, well drilled, well instructed, and well disciplined.

If this could be done, we should have a good and strongly organized Army to depend upon when the war is over. In the present state of the Army, we cannot certainly depend upon the skeletons that are left of our nineteen regiments of infantry and eleven regiments of the other branches of the service; and, as the Volunteer Army is enlisted only during the continuance of the war, we ought to have our Regular Army rapidly but securely filled up to the maximum standard. At present we are taking recruits only to lose them at once, and those who are now at the different regimental headquarters their officers are afraid to trust on guard, and they only remain a few days, get tired of their drill, and leave as soon as they find an opportunity. This is especially the case in the regiments stationed around New York, where so many opportunities occur for desertion.

The plan I have given would, I think, go far to cure this evil in the Regular service, and would give us an Army on which we could depend, as the recruits, seeing escape impossible, would soon begin to like the service, and when that point is gained, they need no watching.

MUSTERING OFFICER.

CASTLE GARDEN, December 19, 1864.

BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I have been much pleased to hear you speak in favor of giving our soldiers breech-loading rifles. If those in authority have any doubts as to the propriety of thus adding to our efficiency, let them come to the front armed with one Springfield musket, and oppose themselves to an equal number of Rebs. armed with repeaters or breech-loaders. If they can stand that, let them go to the picket line, and while fumbling for a cap and trying to get it on the cone one of these cold days, offer themselves as a target to some fellow on the other side who has nothing to do but cock his piece and blaze away. If they don't throw down their bungling, slow-shooting gun in disgust, they may be excused for indulging in remarks not complimentary to those who compel them to the unequal contest. The objection has been urged that we fire too many shots with our present muzzle-loaders, and consequently it would be folly to add to the waste of ammunition by affording us greater ease or facility in loading. Do our good friends ever reflect that the loss of time in loading is the great *cause* of haste, and consequent inaccuracy in firing? The reasons are too obvious to require mention here. I beg leave to mention some other facts connected with breech loading.

Ramming the cartridge should be so regulated as to place the ball well against the charge, and leave it as nearly as possible under the same circumstances at each shot. This can only be effected with certainty by loading at the breech. When powder has been knocked about it pulverizes, and the dust filling the interstices between the grains, it fuses instead of exploding. Powder loses force as the amount of moisture in it increases. All this is obviated by the use of metallic cartridges, which can be used only in breech-loaders. Any soldier can tell you that after a long march many of his cartridges are useless, the powder having sifted out, and that in tearing cartridges more or less powder is wasted, even at target practice—much more in the heat of battle. With metallic cartridges no such difficulty exists; the powder is always dry, never pulverized, and the charge is always the same, all of which adds more than is believed to the accuracy and efficiency of our fire. Another advantage, and a great one too—we never get two or more charges in our gun at the same time. I believe I am safe in saying that by giving us efficient breech-loaders our numbers will be, in effect, more than doubled.

I was much interested in the extract from the report of General GILLMORE, published in No. 14, Vol. 2, of THE JOURNAL. After some experience and careful consideration of the subject I am persuaded that the breech-loading principle is the proper one for cannon as well as for small arms. General GILLMORE says:—"PARROTT'S large rifles possess "grave defects. The most serious of these we found to be "their very unequal and uncertain endurance."

Did the idea ever suggest itself, that the fault might be in the projectile more frequently than in the gun? I believe it to be simply impossible to obtain uniform results, and the proper amount of service from any gun using the expansive rings, or base, on shot, to take the grooves of the rifle. Even in firing the Minié ball of lead from an ordinary rifle the result is not uniform, the expansion is not always the same. How much greater difficulty is encountered in the use of copper or soft iron.

The report says:—"In some cases the breech was blown "entirely out." This was caused possibly by the shot having, from great expansion and friction, become wedged in the gun. The effect of explosion of the powder varies with each shot, the result of various causes well understood. Take the base-ring from an eight-inch shot, place it between dies and apply force sufficient to make the same impression it obtains from the rifle, add to this the friction and the unequal effect of the same force applied to different pieces of metal, and we may wonder that any guns endure so many discharges.

Again says the report:—"On the lower side, nine inches "from the bottom of the bore, the edge of the lower band "is entirely worn away, and this extends forward twelve "inches. From twelve inches in rear of trunnions to within "four inches of muzzle the grooves are apparently un-"worn."

What else than the monstrous, unnecessary force of expansion has caused this? I suppose the object of rifles is to impart a rotary motion to projectiles, and any power more than is required to force the shot to take the rifles is worse than lost—*it is exerted to tear the gun in pieces.* Is not the force of a full charge of powder acting upon the expansive base of a shot greater, in its destructive effects upon the gun, than would be that of a shell, with its usual charge, bursting in the base?

I think consideration of the above facts may suggest a reason for the want of endurance of "PARROTT'S large ri-"fled guns." By using the expansive base-ring, the projectile being sub-calibre, the only point of equal bearing is at the ring or base, the forward end wabbles through the bore, and its axis is not at any time coincident with that of the piece.

It seems to me too much to expect accuracy of fire, or uniformity of range under such circumstances. I believe the Parrott is the best gun made, cost and efficiency considered. It wants the breech-loading principle added to ensure perfection.

By compression you can exert just the force required to compel each shot to take the rifles; there need not be the least variation in shots; by a uniform bearing you can centre the shot and overcome nearly all the objections to the present mode of loading and firing ordnance. A rifle should be made to endure nearly as many discharges as a smooth-bore. There are other advantages in breech loading, such as its adaptation to iron-clads, casemates, etc., when room is limited and rapidity of fire is often an object.

It is true we have no efficient, practicable mode of breech loading for large guns. Let our people understand our great want and we soon will have. That they may be made strong enough and safe in working, has been established.

SOLDIER.

MILITARY TACTICS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Those European nations who have carried the art of war to the greatest perfection, have long since discarded those movements which, sometimes intricate, were calculated merely for parade. They now consult in their systems utility alone, as shown by their practical operations in the field. It is not necessary to resort to fancy or vague hypotheses to illustrate tactical operations. They are but a series of mathematical problems involving time, position and form, modified by the moral and physical effects incident to the fire and charge of the enemy. These various modifying causes can be alone determined by practical experience. In a good system of tactics, the movements should be as simple as possible, the space passed over should be the least possible, and the commands as brief as possible to effect the object intended. From the school of the soldier to the evolutions of a *corps d'armée*, a perfect uniformity and consistency should prevail. The principles upon which most of the formations in our present system of tactics are founded, have stood the test of the experience of the most military nations of Europe for three-quarters of a century.

In most of the European systems the three-rank formation is still maintained. In the system authorized by the United States Government August 11, 1862, the two-rank formation has been prescribed. Although much can be said in favor of the three-rank, I am decidedly of the opinion that the weight of argument is in favor of the two-rank formation. Without attempting to enter into a lengthened discussion, I will mention a historical fact: At the battles of Lutzen and Bautzen, NAPOLEON was so astonished at the immense number of men wounded in the hand and as far up as the elbow, that he imagined that numbers of conscripts had wounded themselves for the purpose of being exempted from service, and was only prevented from making examples of some of them by the representations of Baron LARREY, which convinced him that they were, for the most part, front-rank men, who had been wounded by the rear rank. He then resolved that the troops should fight no more in three ranks, and expecting that peace would soon leave him time to change the ordinances, he adopted provisionally the two-rank formation at the battle of Leipsic and in the campaign in France. In the introduction to the memoirs upon the campaigns of the Army of the Rhine and Masolle, by Marshal GOUION ST. CYR, he says that "one quarter of the men who are put *hors de com-*"*bat* in battle are from wounds caused by the rear-rank, "and when the troops are recruits then this estimate is not "sufficiently high."

The system adopted August 11, 1862, contemplates but eight companies in battalion line; the other two posted thirty paces in rear of the right and left flanks of the battalion respectively, and designated as companies of skirmishers. Some method of this kind was recommended by NAPOLEON, as also by a number of the best tactical writers of Europe. I believe the first attempt to carry out the recommendation of these high authorities is contained in the system referred to. It is very necessary for the efficiency of troops in the field, that each battalion should possess a well-instructed and competent body of skirmishers for the purpose as well of covering their movements on the field as to protect the flanks and pursue the enemy when broken. To be able to instruct a battalion properly, requires much

study and practice. It is to be regretted that the necessity for such study has not been better appreciated in our Army, and that more care has not been taken in selecting officers to command regiments who by their knowledge and capacity would be able properly to instruct their commands. There is nothing in tactics difficult to understand, nothing that cannot be made easy to most minds by study, but notwithstanding this, it is not an easy matter to acquire the tactics in such a manner as to be able to apply them promptly and intelligibly under all circumstances. Much study and practice can alone fit an officer to perform his duty properly in this matter.

According to my observations, too little attention is paid to the march in route step as prescribed by the tactics. A proper attention to the principles laid down would lessen in a great degree the fatigue incident to marching large bodies of men. The responsibility for marching in a proper manner rests in the first place with the officer in command of the whole body, and then in succession with the subalterns. Ignorance of duty and neglect of it when known have been a fruitful source of defeat in battle. Skill and knowledge, always important in military operations, become vastly more so when the life of a great nation is at stake. C.

QUESTIONS IN TACTICS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In reply to a series of questions relative to the custom in the Regular Army in matters concerning which different opinions and practices prevail, the present Commandant of Cadets at West Point kindly returned answers, which are condensed in the following statement:

1. Colors are brought out now when more than four companies are present at dress-parade.
2. The companies turn out with bayonets fixed.
3. The parade-rest of the tactics is used.
4. Each Captain brings his company to a shoulder, then to an order, and then command "Parade rest!"
5. The troops come to attention at the command Battalion, in the order, Attention, Battalion!
6. When the ranks are opened the officers on coming to the front dress to the right.
7. In forming the parade the color company is dressed to the left.
8. Sentinels salute officers passing near but behind their beat.
9. Officers below the rank of Major receive the sergeant's salute from sentinels.
10. The recently-introduced custom of a sentinel, on arriving at the end of his beat, halting and coming to a shoulder is incorrect.
11. In calling the corporal of the guard he should not use the word "Post."
12. The overcoat is now carried inside the knapsack.

U. D.

CHAPIN'S FARM, VA., December 14, 1864.

THE FIVE PER CENT. DIRECT TAX.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I beg leave to draw attention, through your journal, to a manifest injustice inflicted upon naval officers, and probably army officers as well, in reference to the 5 per cent. direct tax. The 3 per cent. annual income tax is, and always has been, collected by the paymasters of the Navy; but as regards the 5 per cent. direct tax, they have received no instructions, and the Fourth Auditor has announced that no such instructions will be issued, but that the tax will be collected by the civil authorities of the several districts in which the officers may be located. Under these circumstances, those officers who may be on shore duty, and who, as is well known, receive a vastly disproportionate sum to that received when at sea, are *compelled* to pay the tax, while those attached to sea-going vessels, comprising the vast majority, remain unsummoned by the Treasury Department.

SHORE DUTY.

NORFOLK, VA, December 12, 1864.

THE BRITISH *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "In consequence of the recent capture by a Federal cruiser of a distinguished officer of Her Majesty's Navy while in command of a blockade-runner, Mr. Seward addressed representations through Lord Lyons to Her Majesty's Government which have led to a stringent order on the subject. The Admiralty have caused it to be notified to the officers engaged in the exciting and frequently profitable pursuit of commerce by blockade-running, that they cannot countenance such an employment of their vacant hours. Although all the officers referred to are on half pay, it was plainly most unbecoming for them, as long as they drew even half pay, to engage in acts which subjected them to pains and penalties at the hands of the authorities of a friendly State, while they were at the same time treating with contempt the Queen's proclamation of neutrality, which, binding on all good subjects, had especial claims to observance from officers in Her Majesty's pay."

THE hospital near Jones' Landing, lately used for the Tenth corps, has been abolished. The patients, medical officers, attendants and property will be transferred to the Point of Rocks Hospital, which will be officially known by that name, and be the hospital of the Army of the James. The flying hospitals of the late Tenth and Eighteenth corps have been transferred; that of the Tenth to the Twenty-fourth corps, and that of the Eighteenth to the Twenty-fifth corps. Medical officers, patients and attendants will be transferred to the hospital of the corps to which they respectively belong. Suitable accommodations have been provided for sick officers at Point of Rocks, which constitutes the officers' hospital in the field for the Army. Assistant Surgeon C. E. Munn, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts volunteers, is announced as Treasurer of the Officers' Hospital.

INFORMATION has reached the Navy Department that the United States gunboat *Otsego*, Commander Arnold, was sunk a few days ago by a rebel torpedo in the Roanoke river, six miles above Plymouth, N. C. The torpedo was attached to a log and floated in the river, and as the *Otsego* was moving up the river on a reconnoissance she struck the torpedo, which exploding, caused her to sink. There is only six feet of water in the Roanoke river where she went down. She will be raised and repaired. No person on board was injured.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

BRIGADIER-General E. B. Tyler has been assigned to duty as commander of a new military district in Maryland, known as the Eastern Shore District.

LIEUT.-Colonel Clarke, former chief-of-staff to Major-General McPherson, and now chief on Major-General Howard's staff, has been promoted to a full brigadier-generalship.

BREVET Major-General T. W. Egan, has arrived in New York. The General is rapidly recovering from the wound which he received in front of Petersburgh November 14.

COLONEL McAllister, commanding Third brigade of Second division, Second corps, and Colonel Ramsay, Eighth New Jersey, have been brevetted brigadier-generals for gallantry on the field.

CAPTAIN C. A. Henry, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, has been assigned to duty as Acting Chief Quartermaster of the Seventh army corps, at General Steele's headquarters, Little Rock, Arkansas.

MR. O. H. Dorrance, for some time past connected with the Alexandria and Manassas Railroad, has been appointed superintendent of the United States military road between Harper's Ferry and Winchester.

MAJOR-General Sherman's youngest child, six months old, died last week at South Bend, Ind., at the residence of Speaker Colfax. The general's oldest children are pupils in the Catholic College in the vicinity of that town.

COLONEL Andrew W. Dennison, of Maryland, who for some time past has been in command of the Maryland Brigade in the Army of the Potomac, has been brevetted Brigadier-General by the President for gallant and meritorious conduct in the late campaign.

COLONEL N. B. M'Laughlin, formerly of the 1st Massachusetts, and now of the 57th Veteran Volunteers, has, for, gallant and distinguished services at Poplar Grove Church, Va., September 30, 1864, been appointed a Brigadier-General of volunteers, to rank from that date.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Robert H. Carson, A. Q. M., of Massachusetts, has received the commission of Lieutenant-Colonel from the Governor of Rhode Island, and has been appointed aide-de-camp with the rank of Colonel, on the staff of Governor Gilmore of New Hampshire.

CAPTAIN H. White, late Inspector-General of Brigadier-General Devin's brigade, has been commissioned Major in his regiment, 6th New York cavalry, to date from Nov. 19. Major White returns to the Shenandoah Valley, to take charge of his regiment, in General Devin's brigade.

COLONEL Charles S. Russell, of the 28th United States colored infantry, has been brevetted a brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault on Cemetery Hill, near Petersburgh, July 30th, and been assigned to the command of the First brigade, Second division, Twenty-fifth corps, Army of the James.

DR. GEORGE H. Lyman, United States Army, Medical Inspector, and Chief Medical officer in the Department of the East, sailed for Hilton Head on the 16th instant, in the steamer *Cassandra*, on a special tour of inspection of the Department of the South.

MAJOR-General Crittenden and staff have resigned their commissions. The reason assigned is that the Government offered him a command he deemed inadequate to his rank, in the Army of the Potomac, placing him in a subordinate position to junior officers. The resignations have been accepted.

MAJOR-General Emory has arrived in Washington from City Point, and, with Brigadier-General Grover, has been summoned to appear before the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War to testify in relation to the Red River expedition.

CAPTAIN Joseph Hibbert, formerly assistant adjutant-general on Brigadier-General Grover's staff, has been ordered on duty at Major-General Hurlbut's headquarters, as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of the Gulf, in place of Lieutenant-Colonel Drake, who has come North.

ON December 9th Major-General G. M. Dodge assumed command of the Department of the Missouri. The following additional Staff officers were announced: Major J. W. BARNES, A. A. G. (in charge of office.) Captain GEORGE E. FORD, 4th Iowa Inft., A. D. C. Lieutenant GEORGE C. TICKNOR, 39th Iowa Inft, A. D. C. Lieutenant EDWARD JONAS, 50th Ills. Inft., A. D. C.

COLONEL De Forrest, late commander of the Fifth New York cavalry regiment, died in New York on Friday, the 16th. He was among the first to enter the Army at the beginning of the rebellion, retaining the command of the regiment until a short time after the battle of Gettysburgh. During the Maryland and Pennsylvania campaign he commanded the Fifth brigade of General Kilpatrick's cavalry division, and distinguished himself as an excellent officer.

HONORABLE Reuben E. Fenton, the newly-elected Governor of New York, has made the following appointments:—Adjutant-General—Colonel Wm. Irvine, of Steuben. Inspector-General—G. E. Batcheldor, of Saratoga. Quartermaster-General—E. A. Merritt, of St. Lawrence. Judge-Advocate-General—A. W. Harvey, of Erie. Engineer-in-Chief—Joseph B. Swain, of Westchester. Surgeon-General—S. O. Willard, of Albany. Paymaster-General—A. C. Marvine, of Chautauque.

FOURTEEN Union officers escaped from Columbia (S. C.) prison on the night of the 28th of November, and arrived at Port Royal on the 14th inst. The following is a list of their names: Major O. S. Sandford, 7th Connecticut; Captain Belger, 1st United States artillery; Captain S. S. Elder, 1st United States artillery; Captain Nichol, Co. A., — Connecticut; Captain Hart, 5th Pennsylvania cavalry; Captain Dennis, 7th Connecticut; Captain W. W. Wall, 69th New York; Captain Randolph, 124th Ohio; Lieutenant Acker, 3d New Jersey infantry; Lieutenant W. L. Watson, 21st Michigan; Lieutenant Granger, 88th New York (Irish Brigade); Lieutenant Hendrick, 16th Michigan battery; Lieutenant Calkins, 94th Illinois; —— Egan, 1st United States artillery; James Gelman, 79th New York.

ON the 16th inst. by order of the Secretary of War, Major-General Augur assumed command of the Military District of Washington, thereby relieving Colonel Wisewell, which is considered as equivalent to merging the Department of Washington and the Military District into one, although no specific orders to that effect have been issued as yet. Colonel Wisewell was also relieved as Chief of the Veteran Reserve Corps Bureau, and ordered to Sandusky, Ohio, to assume command of Johnson's Island. General Augur has lately announced the following changes in the staff of his Department: Colonel T. Ingraham, 38th Massachusetts Volunteers, as Provost-Marshal-General, Defences north of Potomac. The following named officers now on duty in the office of the Provost-Marshal of Washington, were ordered to report to Colonel Ingraham, viz:—Captain G. R. Walbridge, 6th regiment, V. R. C.; Captain A. Krause, 2d regiment D. C. volunteers; Captain J. T. Potts, V. R. C.; Lieutenant Joshua W. Sharp, 14th regiment, V. R. C; Lieutenant T. W. H. Tyrrell, 10th regiment V. R. C. Hereafter all passes will be granted at Headquarters and at the pass office at 7th street wharf. Lieutenant T. Ingraham, Jr., 38th Massachusetts volunteers, in charge, is ordered to report for instructions to Captain Slipper, A. A. G., pass officer at Headquarters. Captain Theodore McGowan A. A. G., is ordered to relieve Captain C. M. Merritt, A. Q. M., as Judge-Advocate, Central Guardhouse; Captain Merrit, on being relieved, to report for assignment to duty and for instructions as to the disposition of public property in his possession to Colonel M. I. Ludington, Chief Quartermaster, Department of Washington. Captain E. M. Camp, A. Q. M., in charge of Soldiers' Rest, will report direct to Headquarters. The following named officers, now on duty at the office of the Military Governor, are relieved, and ordered to report in person to the Commanding Officers of their regiments for assignment to duty, viz:—Captain J. Otis Williams, 11th regiment V. R. C., Lieutenant A. M. Raphall, 6th regiment V. R. C., Lieutenant E. M. Hamilton, 9th regiment V. R. C., and Lieutenant W. G. Sheen, 39th Massachusetts volunteers.

FOREIGN ESTIMATE OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

[From the London Times, Dec. 5.]

SINCE the great Duke of MARLBOROUGH turned his back upon the Dutch and plunged heroically into Germany to fight the famous battle of Blenheim, military history has recorded no stranger marvel than the mysterious expedition of General SHERMAN on an unknown route against an undiscoverable enemy. It is six months since the Federal commander broke up from his quarters at Chattanooga and marched against the Confederate army in his front which barred the road to Georgia. This army, by dint rather of manœuvring than fighting, he drove continuously before him for three months together, until he found himself in August before the defences of Atlanta. He completed this remarkable success by compelling the Confederate garrison to evacuate the city, which he occupied in triumph: but here his real embarrassments began. He had captured Atlanta, to the infinite delight of the Federals and the great advantage of Mr. LINCOLN's electioneering prospects, but it soon appeared that the victory was useless, and that it would be necessary either to do something more or undo what had been done already. The Northern general was nearly one hundred and fifty miles from his base of operations; he was in the heart of an enemy's country; hostile armies still kept the field in undiminished strength, and the same strategy which he had employed against the Southern commander could be turned by that commander against him. It was obvious, indeed, that if SHERMAN, by intercepting supplies and interrupting communications, could make Atlanta untenable to HOOD, HOOD could, with at least equal facility, make Atlanta untenable to SHERMAN. This was what quickly occurred. General HOOD, reinforced by General BEAUREGARD, soon drew the Federal commander out of the city, and for a week or two the contending armies were engaged in manœuvres, of which the details and objects have been but obscurely reported. Suddenly, however, we hear that SHERMAN has changed his game, and taken a new and momentous decision. He has absolutely evacuated Atlanta, and left it to be reoccupied by the Confederates. He has turned his back upon the Confederate armies and marched off in another direction; but whither he is marching or what he designs neither Federals nor Confederates can tell. We must presume that the governments of Washington and Richmond are in the secret. SHERMAN, whatever may be his plan can hardly have adopted it without concert with other Federal commanders, while it is obvious that the Confederate authorities might expect intelligence from the population on the track as soon as the direction of the march had been disclosed. But never, even in Russia, was secret better kept.

* * * It is believed that General SHERMAN started upon this mysterious expedition on the 11th of November; and it is stated, though we know not with what authority, that his first march from Atlanta was certainly southwards. This might be in the direction either of Montgomery or Macon, and might take him, according as he diverged to the west or to the east, into the heart of Alabama or to the heart of Georgia, and enable him to advance, if unopposed or unembarrassed, upon either Mobile or Savannah. The New York papers repeat, with apparent satisfaction, but with an evident ground of misgiving, that SHERMAN, in thus advancing towards the sea, is marching to a base, and not from one—since, on his arrival at the coast, he could be supported by the naval forces of the North. But if his object is only to reach the coast, he could have reached it more surely by sea; and if a land force were wanted to coöperate in an attack upon Savannah or Wilmington, it need not have been sent by way of Chattanooga and Atlanta. It appears almost certain that this expedition, whatever may be its object, has been attempted not as part of any original scheme,

but as the sequel of an enterprise to which no other end could be discerned. General SHERMAN took Atlanta, but when he had taken it he knew not what to do with either his prize or himself. The enemy, who had been rather circumvented than defeated, made the place untenable to him. The capture itself produced no results; the blockading armies could not be disposed of, and, though pursued, could not be caught at a disadvantage; so there lay the Federal general with his army, unable to stay, and yet finding no good in taking the field. It was necessary to strike out a new line of operations; and that has certainly been done, though in what direction or with what intent nobody can tell.

"If SHERMAN has gone northwards *to co-operate with* GRANT, *the movement may produce important consequences;* for he could materially help to invest the Confederate capital. This would, perhaps, be the most reasonable and natural enterprise, though even in this case it would follow that the whole campaign in Georgia had been a mistake, and that SHERMAN had better have marched upon Lynchburgh in May last, instead of wasting six months in an expedition producing no results whatever. But the anticipations of the Americans themselves point for the most part in an opposite direction. It is commonly believed that SHERMAN has plunged either into Alabama or Georgia, and that he will appear on the coast of one of those States in due time. In this case, however, how will it fare with him? His army is undoubtedly good and in efficient condition. It carries thirty—or, as some say, sixty—days' rations with it; and, besides, the country is untouched by the war, and the Southern granaries at this season of the year would be well stored with provisions. It is also possible that no considerable force of the enemy would be encountered in the way, for HOOD and BEAUREGARD have been left behind in Tennessee; and though they, or even EARLY, might be dispatched on the track of the Federals, SHERMAN would have got a good start, and he is fully capable of improving that or any other advantage by his professional resources and skill. On the other hand, he would be throwing himself headlong into a hostile country of immense extent, without any line of communications He has cut himself off from his base so completely and deliberately that he cannot even send intelligence of his movements. He has converted his entire army into a flying column for an expedition involving most formidable distances. The State of Georgia is upwards of three hundred miles long and two hundred miles broad, and contains fifty eight thousand square miles. Alabama is nearly as large. The roads in these countries may be broken up, bridges destroyed, and provisions carried away, while it is certain that, even if the Federal commander should ultimately appear before either Charleston or Mobile, a hard seige would still await him at the end of his unparalleled march. Nevertheless, he is, beyond a doubt, *both an able and a resolute soldier*, and he may know better than any of his countrymen what are the real chances of his enterprise. That it is a most momentous enterprise cannot be denied, but it is exactly one of those enterprises which are judged by the event. *It may either make* SHERMAN *the most famous General of the North*, or it may prove the ruin of his reputation, his army, or even his cause together.

BREVET Brigadier-General THOMAS C. DEVIN, commanding the Second brigade, First cavalry division, now with the Army of the Shenandoah, has, our readers will be glad to learn, been appointed full Brigadier for meritorious conduct on October 19th at Middletown, the appointment dating from that day. We will note here, though tardily, that, early in the campaign, our types once or twice confounded the names of DAVIES and DEVIN, both cavalry officers in the same corps. DAVIES, however, is with the Second division, under GREGG, which has always remained with the Army of the Potomac. DEVIN'S brigade is in MERRITT'S (First) division. The credit of the cavalry achievement at Deep Bottom, on the 25th of July, which our types gave to DAVIES, really belonged to DEVIN. On the other hand, it was DAVIES' brigade which fought on the same day under GREGG, but had less good fortune, for the time, than the division of MERRITT. Both officers have been engaged since in brilliant exploits, in describing which we have not mistaken the proper names and proper credit.

FOUR soldiers were hung as an example to the Army of the Potomac on Friday week last, having been found guilty of the crime of desertion. Their names are: John Thompson, Fifth New Hampshire; Christopher Suhr, Seventh New York; Chas. Hornwell, Seventh New York; and W. Kane *alias* Carter. The first three belong to the Second Corps, and the last to the Fifth. John McNulty, another found guilty of the same crime, was pardoned. Suhr and Hornwell died in Confederate uniforms. These men deserted to the Confederates, and then returned to the Federal Army, claiming to be Confederate deserters.

THE following promotions have been made in the Medical Staff of the U. S. Army:—Surgeons C. S. Tripler, Charles McDougall and J. J. B. Wright, appointed Colonels by brevet, to date Nov. 29; Surgeon Madison Mills, U. S. A., has been appointed Medical Inspector-General, with rank of Colonel, to date Dec. 1; Surgeon Thomas A. Parlin. U. S. A., Medical Director Army Potomac, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet.

WE would recommend those who wish to follow General SHERMAN'S recent movements, to procure a map of "Middle Georgia and South Carolina," just issued by the Coast Survey. It is for sale in New York by Mr. D. Van Nostrand, and in other places by the leading booksellers.

WE are indebted to M. Snyder, jr., agent for the collection of prize money and all Government claims, at No. 39 Nassau St., corner of Liberty St., New York, for a full printed list of prizes captured by the U. S. Navy since the commencement of the Rebellion. Mr. Snyder offers his services to collect the prize claims due on all these prizes.

CAMP Douglas, the dépot for Rebel prisoners near Chicago, is being improved by the introduction of extensive sewer and water privileges.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1864.

THE MARCH THROUGH GEORGIA.

THE grand Western campaign has now received its double seal of success, at Nashville and at Savannah. At both points it needed vindication. Had that branch of its two-fold plan failed, which contemplated the repulse of HOOD'S invasion, the campaign would have been a mistake even with SHERMAN'S march to the seaboard as brilliant as it proved. If, in spite of THOMAS'S splendid Nashville victories, SHERMAN had been harassed and driven through Georgia in a second Moscow campaign, the error would have been equally profound. Complete and glorious success has crowned both the gallant Armies, and each at this moment is reading the other's joyful story, since the parting at Atlanta.

Now, at length, the first connected accounts from SHERMAN'S gallant Army begin to come in, narrating what they did and suffered. Every detail only increases our admiration of the skillful and soldierly character of the march, and the gallant conduct of the troops. With an absolute faith in their leader, and a confidence in themselves which was the offspring of uniform success in the past, they seem to have been equal to every task. They even went far towards making a holiday march out of this greatest and boldest penetration of the enemy's territory yet witnessed in our war. Thanks to excellent previous arrangements and to the richness of the country traversed, the troops fared as well on the march as in camp. That prophecy we ventured at the start, that they would never be put even upon half rations, was by a half too modest. Since one of the principal sources of anxiety was how the Army should subsist, the fact that their supplies were everywhere abundant, shows the great success of the whole plan.

But, indeed, the matter of supplies is only a single illustration of the universal character of this campaign, in which the performance has far outrun the promise. In every engagement, in every skirmish, even, our troops have proved their superiority. The cavalry advance, supported now and then by a single division or two of infantry, was found adequate for anything with which the enemy could oppose them. In some cases, our troops actually employed were engaging superior numbers. But, so obvious was the difference between these raw militia and the veterans of Atlanta, that most of the skirmishes were of short duration. The terrible yell with which the Confederate soldier is privileged to go into action, seemed to provoke from our men little but laughter.

The thoroughness with which the enemy's railroad communications were sundered is without a parallel. "We have utterly destroyed over two hundred miles "of rails," says SHERMAN, "and consumed stores "and provisions that were essential to LEE'S and "HOOD'S Armies." When we reflect upon our previous efforts with railroads—regarding, for example, the tearing up of thirty miles a brilliant success, even though purchased at the cost of more than a thousand men—we shall see the merit of this performance. Nor will this injury, like that in too many instances where we have torn up railroads at great cost of men and material, be quickly repaired. The work has been done in workmanlike fashion, and every individual rail destroyed—the pieces being twisted, not merely bent. The Georgia and Georgia Central Railroads never, probably, will be repaired by the Confederacy. That there might be no failure in the task assigned, SHERMAN gave his troops abundant leisure. Moving with some rapidity at first, until he had tested the force in his path, he soon slackened the pace, and marched through Southern Georgia as leisurely as though it were Massachusetts. A cavalry column on the outer flank of the infantry, in each wing, concealed their operations; and it was not till all was over that the enemy comprehended the magnitude of the enterprise.

We must not fail to observe and commend the promptitude with which Fort McAllister was seized on SHERMAN'S arrival at Savannah. His quick eye ran over the field and determined the point first to be struck. There was no fear from the directions of Macon, Augusta, or Charleston, for he was across the roads leading thither. Fort McAllister, on the southerly side of the city, had been, by some blunder, left with a slender garrison. SHERMAN instantly formed his plan, and it was executed. The fort was gallantly carried by direct assault, and, half an hour after the storming column started, fort, guns, and garrison were ours. By this quick movement, and the occupation of the Ogeechee, the Confederate General G. W. SMITH, with 8,000 troops, was left on the wrong side of the stream. Now that the fort is carried, we shall not probably waste much time in inquiring how it was achieved. But it is easy to see that, by one day's delay, it might have been reinforced, and a long and bloody assault required to accomplish its fall. Instances of such fatal tardiness of comprehension are not unknown in our military history.

Savannah is but one of the numerous points on which the eye now falls in reviewing the progress of the campaign. The whole horizon, East, West, and South, is lurid with battle. SHERMAN, THOMAS and PORTER divide the attention of the country, and the war so far from pausing with the approach of winter, "now trebly thundering, swells the gale." The first week of May was as full of hope and confidence as the last week of December. Then, however, our enthusiastic faith was founded in anticipation, and rested on the magnitude of our plans and our means: and it was destined to receive a cold dash of disappointment before the summer had gone. Our confidence now has for its basis the fruits of substantial victory. If that victory did not come when and in the way our people had anticipated, let us be grateful, nevertheless, that it has come. Christmas tide, with its whisperings of mercy and love, of peace on earth and good will toward men, draws upon our unhappy Nation as it still struggles along the bloody path of civil war. In the wise design of Providence it is not ours yet to attain the blessed peace which other countries now enjoy: but we can take courage in the thought that the Christmas skies are full of hope and promise.

THE BATTLE OF NASHVILLE.

THE brilliant victory in Central Tennessee reflects the greatest credit upon our arms. No doubt can exist that, in their invasion of our territory, BEAUREGARD and HOOD, and all their followers, promised themselves entire success. For a time, partial success followed them. The desperate engagement at Franklin was, in one sense, a victory for HOOD, as it failed to check his rush on Nashville. But, in the true sense, the triumph was ours, bought, as the battle-field was, at a cost to the enemy of thirteen general officers and more than 5000 men. When HOOD, two days later, sat down before Nashville, he undertook to environ a city strong by nature and art, protected by five forts bristling with heavy guns, and a continuous line of rifle-trenches on commanding ground. The Cumberland, in a bend of which the city lay, covered it on east, west, and north, and gunboats had free course along the flanks of the Army. Inside the works was a force numerically greater than that which "besieged" them. Whatever fond hopes HOOD may have nursed before that time, the first glance at Nashville must have told him the city was impregnable. We must seek to find some other purpose than its capture in his movements during the fortnight which ensued. His main force was to be held confronting the citadel. But probably he intended, with expeditionary columns, to gather food, forage, and all supplies, to raid upon THOMAS'S communications, and to cut off such detached towns and garrisons as he might force to fall into his hands. Besides these three objects, he might have others in prospect. He would move about in all friendly regions, and collect conscripts and recruits for reinforcing his Army. He would dispatch a force across THOMAS'S right flank into the southwestern counties of Kentucky. He might have even moved his main army thither, to recapture Fort Donelson on the Cumberland and Fort Henry on the Tennessee, and thus acquire the mastery of both rivers, and the long tongue of land between them. Here, on the border-line of Kentucky and Tennessee, he could establish winter-quarters, living in a country of great fertility and abundance, and threatening the network of railroads lying thence westerly towards the Mississippi.

Or, he might turn to the opposite quarter, carrying Murfreesboro' by siege or assault, and opening communications with BRECKINRIDGE, who was menacing

Knoxville. That move successfully made, would cut off the more important posts of Chattanooga, Bridgeport and Stevenson, lying close together where the State lines of Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama join. Aid enough, perhaps, could be lent to BRECKINRIDGE for carrying Knoxville. And so, in fine, once more the old Confederate line of railroad communication between East and West, from Mobile to Corinth, thence to Chattanooga, thence to Knoxville, thence through Western Virginia to Lynchburgh and Richmond, would be re-established. Could any scheme be prettier? The cause of the Rebellion would not then be so desperate, after all. At least it could be made to wear a brighter guise. For the siege of Savannah we would have a siege of Nashville. That Napoleonic stride of SHERMAN from the Alleghanies to the Atlantic, should be matched by an invasion of the border land. But alas! compared with that march of the great Northern General, HOOD'S performance turned out to be a sorry affair of a Puss in Boots.

Some such plan, however, must have been in HOOD'S book of strategy till the eve of the battle of Nashville. He had repaired his railroad from Corinth to Tuscumbia, and brought supplies from Mobile. He sent LYON raiding through Kentucky, and kept FORREST demonstrating on Murfreesboro'. He repossessed the railroad between Florence and Nashville, and badly broke the one connecting Murfreesboro' with Chattanooga. He captured most of the towns in Northern Alabama and Southern Tennessee, which he had lately held, securing 2000 or 3000 prisoners here and there, forcing our flying garrisons to destroy much property, and capturing no inconsiderable amount left behind. In supplies he was tolerably well off, when he was in front of Nashville.

How long, however, did he presume that our larger and better-appointed Army, well-clothed, well-fed, full of spirit, and skillfully commanded, would quietly lie behind its breastworks and watch the completion of his programme? General THOMAS is an old Army officer, whose exploits, though always admirable, have hitherto not been of the flashing and dashing sort, but who is known in some military circles as "Old Reliable." HOOD is a general apt to strike at first the fancy of our people—brilliant, personally intrepid to a fault, energetic, persistent, reckless of the lives of his men, eager to dash them and himself against fortified positions at any cost, desirous of astounding his opponents with lightning strokes, though dealt by a prodigal expenditure of his troops. He is a fighting general, and not a mean one. But, matched against a skillful and experienced officer like THOMAS, he had a repetition of the lesson first taught him by SHERMAN, with such grievous punishment, at Peachtree Creek and Atlanta: the same lesson which any commander of ours with the same tactics might get at the hands of an opponent like SHERMAN or like THOMAS. It was not clear how much we were to gain in Tennessee until THOMAS'S victory told us. But it was long ago clear that we were not to lose much, and that, however vigorous HOOD'S blows, such provision had been made that they could not prove fatal.

The golden dreams of reconquering Tennessee which have so long possessed Confederate journalism, and which were reflected in the remarks of his Excellency President DAVIS at Macon, are probably now dissipated. What new device will be discovered by the enemy for drawing comfort out of calamity, it will be interesting to learn. Meanwhile, it is not too much to say that HOOD'S aggressive movements are probably over for a time. That he will partially recuperate his forces, we must expect; but his repulse is a sore blow to the Confederacy. LYON is probably already driven from Kentucky. BRECKINRIDGE is falling back on Western Virginia, and BURBRIDGE may yet have a second trial at the Saltville salt works, where he was so unfortunately defeated before. A raiding party from Vicksburgh has already severed HOOD'S railroad communication between Corinth and Mobile, and a formidable cavalry column from Baton Rouge is aiming at a point in the same direction, still nearer Mobile. Instead of wintering on the borders of Kentucky, ready to start the spring campaign with increased numbers, HOOD'S defeated Army, less by a fourth than when it started, falls sullenly back to Alabama.

WHATEVER heaviness of heart the PRESIDENT'S forewarning of a new draft for 300,000 men may occasion some of the people at home, in every Union camp and bivouac from Virginia to Savannah, the proclamation will be hailed with joy, and the winners of our victories will take new courage. The last draft was chiefly fruitful in filling the quotas; let us hope that the February one may serve the better purpose of filling the Armies.

VICE-ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

CONGRESS and PRESIDENT have seldom done anything so entirely pleasing to "all hands of us"—as one of the *Hartford's* tars would say—as the establishment of the rate or grade of vice-admiral, and the promotion of the brave FARRAGUT to that new rank.

In FARRAGUT the ideal sailor, the seaman of NELSON'S and COLLINGWOOD'S days, is revived; and the feeling of the people towards him is of the same peculiar character as that which those great and simple-hearted naval heroes of Great Britain evoked in the hearts of their countrymen. In these days of steam-engines and iron-armor, the good old race of seamen threatens to die out—to be superseded by mechanics and engineers. For the Monitors a blacksmith is more important—in the general opinion—than the best sailor that ever reefed top-sails or hove the lead; and an engineer need not be very conceited, to fancy himself as important to a modern frigate as her first lieutenant. But FARRAGUT has shown to the naval world that the virtues of the old school, the qualities which distinguished BLAKE and NELSON, DECATUR, PREBLE and HULL, long before steam-engines and iron-sides were thought of, are as necessary and as effectual to-day as ever.

Nor is the country ill-pleased, that the old spirit, which made our little Navy famous in the war of 1812, asserts itself, and approves itself, in these later days, and among these later contrivances; and surely to the seamen of the old school it is a glorious pledge that their profession will live, and its peculiar virtues remain valuable, no matter by what accidents the conditions of the combat are changed. Dauntless bravery and the fertility in expedients which is born of the never-ceasing and ever-changing conditions of life on the ocean, compel victory now as ever. FARRAGUT has shown the falsity of the belief entertained by some here, and by many abroad, that hereafter a sea-fight is to be only a work of "main strength and "stupidness"—to use a sailor's phrase.

The life of our Vice-Admiral is a useful study for young officers. The tendency of a long life at sea is to a pedantry which scorns new devices, and cannot easily fit itself to "modern improvements;" but FARRAGUT, who served bravely as midshipman half a century ago, in the most desperate sea-fight in our own or almost any naval annals, shows a mind, after so many years, as flexible, as unprejudiced, as little bound to old ideas, and as ready and able to use, and to use brilliantly, the improvements of science, as the youngest man in the Navy.

His countrymen love and admire him for his bravery. That is the quality always most conspicuously in the public eye; to the people, a hero is a hero because of his bravery. But every great commander has been much more than brave; and while in the naval service, fearless determination is even more necessary in a commander than in the land service, our Vice-Admiral combines with this one shining quality, many more. If he has the dash of a boy of twenty, he has the caution of a man of a hundred and twenty. He prepares as carefully as he acts vigorously. In the capture of Mobile Bay, or in the passage of the Mississippi forts, the thoroughness and the peculiarity of his preparations were as remarkable and as important as the irresistible onset in which he led the way.

And in his plans the same element of unexpectedness, of novelty, appears, which made NELSON a great commander, and which gained him his most brilliant victory—that of the Nile. FARRAGUT penetrates the enemy's plans, and evades them. He does precisely what the enemy does not believe any one can do. In almost every position, however skillfully defended, there is a weak point; commonly it is a point which he who holds the post would not attempt were he leading the attack. "No man can go there," says the defender; but the man of genius will go nowhere else. Thus, in passing the Mobile forts, we have been told that FARRAGUT ordered the ships to hug the forts, in order to avoid the line of torpedoes which, as he correctly judged, was laid so as to intercept and blow up a fleet passing anywhere except directly under the guns of the fort. "FARRAGUT will not dare "expose his ships to so close a fire," Page said to himself; but he did not know his antagonist.

Simple, straightforward, brave as a lion; as careful of the lives of his men as he is careless of his own; fertile in expedients, and animated by the purest patriotism, the figure of our Vice-Admiral will appear in history loved as much as admired, the ideal of sailors, of fresh, unselfish boyhood; the hero of all hearts; the darling of the forecastle, as well as of the parlor. May he be preserved for many years to receive the grateful admiration of his countrymen!

IN the English *Army and Navy Gazette* for November 26, 1864, appears the following paragraph:—

"We are glad to be enabled to state that the Lords of the Admiralty, not satisfied with the solitary iron gun-carriage and slide, under trial on board Her Majesty's ship *Excellent*, have given orders for an important pattern to be made in the Royal Dockyard at Woolwich, and fitted with all the necessary appliances to enable the gun mounted upon it to be worked in the heaviest weather at sea. This is a good step, and their Lordships have the satisfaction of being first in this matter, and ahead even of our enterprising trans-Atlantic cousins, who are only just considering the best pattern for iron gun-slides and carriages for broadside guns."

There certainly is no objection to their lordships enjoying any amount of satisfaction to be derived from their supposed cleverness in this matter of *commencing* the experiments with "iron gun-slides and "carriages;" but at the same time it is right to place upon record the fact that "our enterprising trans-"Atlantic cousins" considered this matter a long time ago, and actually mounted the guns of the *New Ironsides* in broadside battery upon iron gun-slides and carriages, the models of which were shown to English army and navy officers several months ago. One of these officers who is now the gallant fleet captain of her Majesty's squadron in the Mediterranean, expressed much satisfaction with the idea, thus for the first time presented to him.

The carriages of the *New Ironsides* were placed on board of her more than two years ago, have stood the test of battle during the lengthy operations before Charleston, where she was almost daily under fire, and are now in just as good condition for service as the day they were first put on board. This successful result has so fully determined the question of iron gun-carriages and slides, that numbers of them are now being made for our ships, and they will hereafter be found throughout the Navy, both as pivot and broadside. We refer our English contemporary to the Annual Report of the chief of the Navy Bureau of Ordnance for 1864.

THE extraordinary forcing of law by the Canadian Judge COURSOL, on behalf of the St. Alban's raiders, has created so decided a reaction in the British Provinces, that we hope in future to note a more vigorous observance of the obligations of neutrality on the part of the Provincial authorities. The magistrate COURSOL, and LAMOTHE, the Montreal chief of police, are accused of corruption in the matter, and we have a promise that an example will be made of them. The latter has resigned to await an investigation. Warrants have been issued by a superior court for the re-arrest of the raiders, and a judge of the Superior Court of Lower Canada in a case of extradition, has overruled the decision of COURSOL. The leader of the raiders and two of his accomplices are already reported captured, and the Governor-General has issued a proclamation offering a reward for the entire gang. These evidences of both power and will on the part of the Canadian government, to prevent similar outrages against our frontier in future, have decided the authorities at Washington to overrule the spirited order issued last week by General DIX. Though the change of circumstances may make it expedient to set aside that order, we trust that its spirit will control the action of the Government in all similar cases. We have as profound a sense as any of the importance of avoiding foreign complications which may interfere with the great work we have in hand, but we do not believe that these are best to be prevented by tamely submitting to injustice and insult. If they were, the result would be purchased at a sacrifice to which no nation can afford to submit.

LIEUTENANT-General Grant returned to the Army on the 19th, after a short visit to Burlington, N. J., whither he had proceeded in company with Mrs. Grant.

ARMY GAZETTE.

THE LATE CAMPAIGN IN MISSOURI.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, MO., December 8, 1864.

General Orders No. 220.

I. The reports of the commanders of troops in the late campaign against Price, delayed till now by the necessities of the case, furnish a record so brilliant of arduous service and gallant fighting, that the commanding General deems it a duty to express to the officers and men of his command his admiration of their behavior, and to congratulate them and their fellow-citizens on the results.

II. Vague rumors and threats of an invasion of Missouri by Price had been in circulation for months among rebels, bushwhackers and "O. A. K's."

About the 21st of September these rumors ripened into certainty by the information that Price, crossing the Arkansas with two divisions of cavalry and three batteries of artillery, had joined Shelby near Batesville, sixty miles south of the line of our State, and would invade us with from 15,000 to 20,000 veteran mounted men.

We had then about 6,500 mounted men for field duty in the Department, scattered over a country 400 miles long and 300 broad, which with the partially organized new infantry regiments and our dismounted men, constituted the entire force to cover our great depots at St. Louis, Jefferson City, St. Joseph, Macon, Springfield, Rolla and Pilot Knob; guard our railroad bridges against this invasion, and protect, as far as possible, the lives and property of our citizens from the guerillas who swarmed over the whole country bordering on the Missouri River. Fortunately, Major General A. J. Smith's troops, passing Cairo toward Nashville, at the earnest solicitation of the General commanding, were ordered to halt and oppose Price, thus giving us 4,500 veteran infantry.

III. Unable to concentrate until the point was determined where the enemy would strike, without surrendering all the remaining portion of the State, you could only make preliminary preparations and await the coming storm, while the Enrolled Missouri Militia, which had never yet failed to respond to the calls of patriotism, prepared to defend their homes against the invader and his traitor friends in our midst.

IV. When Springfield appeared safe from the blow, General Sanborn moved with all his available cavalry to reinforce Rolla, where General McNeil was preparing to secure our depots and great supply trains, while Ewing and his band of heroes, the young 47th Missouri Volunteer Infantry, detachments of the 1st, 2d, and 3d, M. S. M., and the 14th Iowa, by their grand defence of Pilot Knob, September 27th, proved the presence of the enemy's entire force in Southeast Missouri, gave him the first staggering blow, and allowed time for the E. M. M. and citizens of St. Louis to prepare for its defence, then covered only by General Smith's infantry and three regiments of cavalry, thrown as far as practicable towards the enemy.

V. The zeal and energy of the citizens, aided by the timely arrival of the 132d, 131th, 136th, 139th, 140th and 142d Illinois regiments, (one hundred days' volunteers), who generously and promptly came to our assistance, soon put us at ease about the safety of St. Louis, and struck the second blow to the invasion. The gallant 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 80th and 85th regiments of E. M. M., and the National Guard of St. Louis, under Generals Pike, Wolff and Miller, organized to support General Smith's infantry, and roll the rebel tide westward.

General Brown concentrated at Jefferson City the troops of the Central District, and, reinforced by General Fisk, with all available troops north of the Missouri, prepared for the defence of the Capital of the State, the citizens of which vied with the military in their enthusiastic exertions to bring the grand invasion to naught.

The enemy, after awaiting at Richwood's for a day or two and threatening St. Louis, started for the State Capital, accompanied by Tom Reynolds, Trusten Polk, and other Missouri traitors, to inaugurate another bogus election, McNeil and Sanborn moving with all their available cavalry, by forced marches reached the point of danger a few miles in advance of him, and uniting with Fisk and Brown, saved Jefferson City, and struck the third blow to the hopes of the invaders and traitors, who had boasted they would plant themselves there and hold the State.

VI. On the 8th of October, when General Pleasonton assumed command at Jefferson City, he sent Sanborn with all his mounted force, four thousand one hundred strong to follow the rebel track and harass them until all our remaining cavalry could join you, and the infantry supports come up. You drove the enemy's rear guard upon their main force in line of battle, near Boonville, and bearded them in position with a force of only five thousand five hundred men. Pursuing their retreat westward, and keeping them between you and the Missouri River, without an opportunity to double on their track, you waited the arrival of Winslow's command, one thousand five hundred strong, which had followed the enemy from Arkansas, and when, on the 19th, it joined, forming the Provisional Cavalry Division of six thousand five hundred men, exclusive of escort guards, under General Pleasonton, you moved on the foe for battle and victory, overtook and gave them the first sweet taste of your sabres on the 22d, at Independence, where you routed Fagan and captured two of his guns. On the 23d, you passed the Big Blue, fought them from seven in the morning until one P. M. Their advance quitting Curtis then fell upon you, when, by the combined use of Thurber's double-shotted canister and the sabre, you routed their main force and by dark had thrown them beyond Little Santa Fe.

On the 24th, at midnight, after marching some sixty miles, with little water, except the rain on your backs, and less food for men or horses, you again overtook them at Marais des Cygnes, began skirmishing, and at four A.M., on the 25th, opening with artillery, routed them with loss; capturing mules, horses, &c., &c. Thence, in a running fight, you pursued them to the Little Osage Crossing, where two advanced brigades, under Benteen and Phillips, charged two rebel divisions, routed them, captured eight pieces of artillery, and near one thousand prisoners, including Generals Marmaduke and Cabell. Sanborn's brigade again led in pursuit, overtook them and made two more brilliant charges, driving everything before it, across the Marmiton, whence the enemy fled, under cover of night, towards the Arkansas. After thus marching two hundred and four miles in six days, and beating the enemy, his flying columns were pursued towards the Arkansas by the Kansas troops and Benteen's brigade, while Sanborn, following, marched one hundred and four miles in thirty-six hours, and on the 28th, reach Newtonia, where the enemy made his last stand, in time to turn the tide of battle which was going against General Blunt, again routing the enemy, and giving the final blow to the greatest cavalry raid of the war.

VII. The substantial results of this brilliant series of operations are, that while our infantry and dismounted men nobly performed their share of the work by fighting at Pilot Knob and Glasgow, holding the depots and important points, and backing your hazards; the enemy, entering the State with a mounted force of veteran troops, variously estimated at from 15,000 to 26,000, and 18 pieces of artillery, with vast expectations of revolutionizing the State, destroying Kansas, and operating on the "Presidential election," after having added to his force 6,000 Missourians, which General Marmaduke told General Pleasonton were armed and organized into a division, has been defeated in all his schemes, his mischief confined to the narrow belt of country over which he passed, and routed by you in four engagements, he has lost ten pieces of artillery, a large number of small arms, nearly all his trains and plunder, and, besides his killed, wounded and deserters, 1,958 prisoners, which we have now in possession; and the latest reports confirm the statement that when the enemy's forces recrossed the Arkansas, demoralization, desertion and losses had reduced their strength to less than 5,000, but partially armed and mounted, with 3 pieces of artillery, and their horses in the most wretched condition; all this has been accomplished by less than 7,000 cavalry, most of whom never before saw a great battle; and your entire loss in killed, wounded and missing, is only 346, officers and men. The records of this war furnish no more brilliant and decisive results.

VIII. To Major-General Pleasonton and the officers and soldiers of the Provisional Cavalry Division, by whom this work was wrought, the General commanding tenders his thanks for their gallantry and efficiency in the campaign, and congratulates them on having acquired the true spirit of cavalry service.

He also returns his thanks to District commanders, to the officers and soldiers of our infantry and artillery, and the Enrolled Militia, and to Major-General A. J. Smith and his command for the zeal and energy with which they performed all the duties devolving upon them in the campaign which brought to nought Price's formidable raid, and defeated the schemes of the rebels and traitors in Missouri and elsewhere, against the State and the Nation.

IX. A department order will announce the regiments entitled, and the names of the engagements they are to inscribe on their banners.

By command of Major-General ROSECRANS.
FRANK ENO, Assistant Adjutant General.

SUPPLIES OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, December 1, 1864.

General Orders No. 299.

I. Brigadier-General Joseph Hays, United States Volunteers, and Colonel Stephen M. Weld, Jr., Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, prisoners of war, are selected by the Government of the United States as the officers to be placed on parole, agreeable to the arrangement entered into by Lieutenant-General Grant and Commissioner Ould, to receive and distribute to the United States prisoners of war such articles of clothing and other necessaries herein mentioned as may issued by the Government or contributed from other sources. Should either General Hays or Colonel Weld be unable to perform these duties, Colonel Thomas H. Butler, Fifth Indiana cavalry, and Lieutenant John A. Mans, Two Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, are designed as their alternates.

II. The United States will forward to its prisoners of war in the South the following articles:—Uniform hats, uniform caps, uniform coats, uniform jackets, flannel shirts, drawers, bootees, stockings, (blankets woollen), (blankets gum), commissary stores. The friends of the United States prisoners of war confined in the South are permitted to forward to them, by flag-of truce boat or other authorized channel, the following articles:—Coats, underclothes, caps, suspenders, brushes, buttons, sewing cotton, pocket-knives, steel pens, postage stamps, pipes, syrups, lard, bologna sausage, pepper, pants, socks, shoes, looking-glasses, combs, tape, pins and needles, paper, lead pencils, tobacco, snuff, family soap, smoked beef, corn, meal, mustard, vests, hats, handkerchiefs, towels, clothes, brooms, thread, scissors, envelopes, penknives, cigars, crushed sugar, butter, beef tongues, nutmegs, table salt, salt fish, pickles, dried fruit, apples, crockery, crackers, sauces, lemons, matches, glassware, cheese, vegetables, nuts, yeast, powder, tinware, meats and fish in cans.

III. All articles for prisoners of war will be forwarded to Colonel John E. Mulford, agent for exchange of prisoners of war, at Fortress Monroe, Va.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECLARATION OF EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1864.

General Orders No. 298.

It having been officially reported that Mr. Ould, Rebel Commissioner of Exchange, has declared, without consulting with the authorities of the United States, that all rebel prisoners delivered for exchange or parole by the United States Government up to November 25, 1864, are exchanged, it is

Ordered, That all federal prisoners of war of the Army and of the Navy, and all civilians on parole for exchange, up to November 25, 1864, to be declared exchanged, and they are thus declared exchanged accordingly.

II. All paroled officers and enlisted men herein declared exchanged, who are in camp, will be immediately forwarded by the commandants of camps to their regiments and commands, and will be reported to the Commissary General of Prisoners accordingly. Those who are absent on leave will, on the expiration of their leave, repair forthwith to the parole camps at Annapolis, Md., or Columbus, O.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1864.

General Orders No. 295.

The following prisoners of war, received and delivered at Rough and Ready, Ga., the 19th, 22d, 28th and 30th days of September, 1864, in pursuance of an agreement between Major-General W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., and General Hood, are declared duly exchanged:

United States prisoners received—
146 commissioned officers.
212 non-commissioned officers.
770 privates.
In all equivalent to 2,047 privates.
Confederate prisoners delivered—
128 commissioned officers.
225 non-commissioned officers.
979 privates.
In all equivalent to 2,045 privates.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

OFFICERS ORDERED TO THE FIELD.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, December 19, 1864.

General Orders No. 301.

Every officer and soldier capable of duty is wanted in the field, and if not on duty they are ordered to their respective organizations.

All Provost-Marshals and Boards of Enrollment are instructed to employ the most diligent exertions in forwarding soldiers to the front, and arresting deserters, shirkers, and all fit for duty who are absent without proper authority.

Surgeons in charge of hospitals are directed to send forward all who are fit for service, taking care, however, not to expose any who are unfit.

Recruiting officers are enjoined to diligence, and those who are found guilty of neglect, or useless, the Adjutant-General is directed to recall immediately and send to their commands.

Every effort must be put forth to fill up the ranks, strengthen the armies, and aid the patriotic and gallant troops now smiting the reeling enemy with victorious blows.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

ORDER AMENDED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW YORK CITY, December 17, 1864.

General Orders No. 100.

The President of the United States having disapproved of that portion of Department General Order No. 97, current series, which instructs all military commanders on the frontier, in certain cases therein specified, to cross the boundary line between the United States and Canada, and directs pursuit into neutral territory, the said instruction is hereby revoked. In case, therefore, of any future marauding expedition into our territory from Canada, military commanders on the frontier will report to these headquarters for orders before crossing the boundary line in pursuit of the guilty parties.

By command of Major-General DIX.
D. T. VAN BUREN, Colonel and A.A.G.

NOTICE TO LIEUTENANT H. E. WEAVER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, December 19, 1864.

First Lieutenant H. E. Weaver, 8th U. S. Infantry, having been reported to the headquarters of the Army for absence without leave, is hereby notified that unless, within fifteen (15) days from this date he appears before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is president, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against him, he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

PASSPORTS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON,
December 17, 1864.

The President directs that, except immigrant passengers directly entering an American port by sea, henceforth no traveller shall be allowed to enter the United States from a foreign country without a passport. If a citizen, the passport must be from this Department, or from some United States Minister or Consul abroad; and if an alien, from the competent authority of his own country; the passport to be countersigned by a diplomatic agent of the United States. This regulation is intended to apply especially to persons proposing to come to the United States from the neighboring British provinces. Its observance will be strictly enforced by all officers, civil, military and naval, in the service of the United States, and the State and municipal authorities are requested to aid in its execution. It is expected, however, that no immigrant passenger, coming in manner aforesaid, will be obstructed, or any other persons who may set out on their way hither before intelligence of this regulation could reasonably be expected to reach the country from which they may have started.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CALL FOR 300,000 TROOPS.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the act approved July 4, 1864, entitled "An Act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of the National forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two or three years, for military service; and that in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota or any part thereof which may be unfilled, and whereas, by the credits allowed in accordance with act of Congress on the call for 500,000 men, made July 18, 1864, the number of men to be obtained under that call was reduced to 280,000; and, whereas, the operations of the enemy in certain States have rendered it impracticable to procure from them their full quotas of troops under the said call; and, whereas, from the foregoing causes but 250,000 men have been put into the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, under the said call of July 18, 1864, leaving a deficiency on that call of 250,000; now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, in order to supply the aforesaid deficiency, and to provide for casualties in the military and naval service of the United States, do issue this, my call, for three hundred thousand volunteers, to serve for one, two or three years.

The quotas of the States, districts and sub-districts under this call will be assigned by the War Department through the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States; and in case the quota or any part thereof of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of a county not so sub-divided, shall not be filled before the 15th day of February, 1865, then a draft shall be made to fill such quota or any part thereof, under this call, which may be unfilled on said 15th day of February, 1865.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of [L. S.] December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending December 10, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel Napoleon B Knight, 1st Delaware cavalry, to date December 2, 1864, for disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, and incompetency.

Captain F. L. Taylor, 34th New Jersey Vols. to date December 2, 1864, for having tendered his resignation on a frivolous pretext.

Captain Henry G. Beschioff, 41st Missouri Vols., to date December 8, 1864, for gross neglect of duty in allowing certain prisoners of war under his charge to escape.

Assistant Surgeon William Crouse, 38th U. S. colored troops, to date September 21, 1864, for drunkenness and neglect of duty.

First Lieutenant R. F. Chesebro, Quartermaster 38th Indiana Vols, to date August 21, 1864, for absence without leave.

First Lieutenant George P. Sanford, 13th U. S. infantry, to date December 7, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Edward F. Nixon, 7th Pennsylvania cavalry, to date December 7, 1864, for his disgraceful conduct in surrendering the block houses under his charge to the rebel forces under Forrest, October 1, 1864.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases, have been confirmed:

Colonel Robert F. Taylor, 1st New York veteran cavalry, to date November 17, 1864, for failing to obey the written orders of the major-general commanding, and showing disrespect thereto.

Second Lieutenant Justus E. Bell, 6th Minnesota Vols., to date November 29, 1864, for habitual drunkenness, and for having been found in full uniform in the presence of the enlisted men of his command in a state of beastly intoxication.

Second Lieutenant J. Scheffelin, Jr., 8th U. S. colored troops, to date November 25, 1864, for violation of general order No. 129, current series, from this office, lying, and for tendering his resignation in the face of the enemy.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

First Lieutenant John T. Hasson, 75th U. S. colored infantry, and he is discharged for absence without leave, to date August 1, 1864.

Second Lieutenant John D. Paddock, 75th U. S. colored infantry, and he is honorably discharged upon the report of a board, to date December 6, 1864, on account of physical disability.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers heretofore dismissed have been restored with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty:

First Lieutenant Hiram F. Winchester, 1st regiment Potomac home brigade, Maryland Volunteer cavalry, and Second Lieutenant Henry P. Field 16th New York cavalry, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States.

Captain J. K. Locke, 64th U. S. colored infantry, provided the vacancy has not been filled.

EXONERATED.

Captain William R. Howe, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, heretofore published as absent without leave, is exonerated from such charge, he having had proper authority for his absence.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending December 17, 1864.

Captain August Gudath, 178th New York Volunteers, to date December 15, 1864, for absence without leave, and worthlessness.

First Lieutenant Edgar M. Blanche, 5th Massachusetts Cavalry, (colored), to date December 15, 1864, for absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Samuel Fessenden, Quartermaster 7th Rhode Island Volunteers, to date December 13, 1864, for having on five several occasions been so drunk as to render him unfit for duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, disrespect to his superior officers, and repeated disobedience of orders.

First Lieutenant John Beadle, 108th New York Volunteers, to date November 21, 1864, for absence without leave, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the commission.

Lieutenant Homer L. Wells, 2d Mississippi Colored Infantry Volunteers, to date August 22, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Hoyt Palmer, 10th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, to date December 14, 1864, for drunkenness.

Second Lieutenant N. M. Rust, 4th U. S. Colored Troops, to date November 23, 1864, having been reported for cowardly desertion of his command in the face of the enemy.

The following officers, to date November 14, 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the commission:

Chaplain David Hodson, 89th Indiana Volunteers, for absence without leave, and offering a bribe to the surgeon in charge of Officers' Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee, to procure him a leave of absence.

First Lieutenant Thomas Oliver, 51st New York Volunteers, for absence without leave and disobedience of orders.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Major George B. Marcy, 1st Connecticut Cavalry, to date November 21, 1864, for neglect of duty while on picket, he having been surprised and captured while in a house asleep.

Captain W. A. Treadwell, Company G, 14th New York Heavy Artillery, to date May 18, 1864, for cowardice in having, while in charge of a picket line, deserted his command, and concealed himself in the rear, when ordered to advance and cross the river Ny, near Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia.

Captain Timothy Tubbs, 118th U. S. Colored Troops, to date December 7, 1864, for sending recruits from his camp, in Kentucky, across the Ohio river into Indiana, and there selling them to a substitute broker.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant Henry W. Heartt, 2d New York Veteran Cavalry, to date November 28, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for having escaped and deserted to the enemy while awaiting the sentence of a general court-martial.

Lieutenant William M. Kerr, Company A, 116th Ohio Volunteers, to date November 23, 1864, for absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant Francis Handell, 109th U. S. Colored Troops, to date November 23, 1864, for absence without leave and breach of arrest.

Second Lieutenant Green Vanderbelt, 38th New Jersey Volunteeers, to date December 3, 1864, for having tendered his resignation on the ground of incompetency, utter worthlessness, and for practicing fraud upon the Government.

Second Lieutenant George A. Tappan, 82d U. S. Colored Infantry, to date December 1, 1864.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, have been restored, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:

Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. S. Snoddy, 207th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Blakely, 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States,—the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases, viz.:

Captain J. C. Batterby, 1st New York cavalry.
First Lieutenant Charles S. Edmonds, 69th Pennsylvania Vols.
Captain George F. McKnight, 12th New York battery.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Dec. 13, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

For neglect of duty, in losing certain important papers necessary for the trial of Captain R. B. Hoover, 200th Pennsylvania volunteers, charged with defrauding the Government.

Captain J. M. Opdyke, 53d Pennsylvania Vols.

Desertion.

First Lieutenant William Dunham, 1st Vermont heavy artillery.

Disobedience of Orders and Absence without Leave.

Captain Charles J. Quinn, 63d New York Vols.

Absence without leave.

Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Osborne, 11th Michigan cavalry.
Captain David Cain, 10th Missouri cavalry.
First Lieutenant James A. Russell, 140th Pennsylvania Vols.
Second Lieutenant George E. Chapell, 9th New York artillery.
Lieutenant William Geoffroy, 182d New York Vols.
Lieutenant T. E. Lewis, 1st New York mounted rifles.
First Lieutenant Felix Vanderberg, 178th New York Vols.
First Lieutenant Frank Kimball, 75th U. S. colored Vols.
First Lieutenant Louis Menzel, 119th New York Vols.
Second Lieutenant Ferd. Maggi, 39th New York Vols.
Captain Francis J. Mattler, 86th Indiana Vols.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Surgeon O. H. Laub, U.S.A., to examine applicants for commissions in the First Army Corps, Washington, D. C.

Surgeons C. S. Tripler, Charles McDougall, J. J. B. Wright, and Madison Mills, U.S.A., appointed Colonels by brevet, November 29, 1864.

Surgeon Madison Mills, U.S.A., appointed Medical Inspector-General with the rank of Colonel, December 1, 1864.

Surgeon T. A. McParlin, U.S.A., appointed Medical Director, Army of the Potomac, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

Rear-Admiral D. G. Farragut, to be vice-admiral.

Commodore S. Thornton, Executive Officer of the U. S. steamer *Sarsarge*, to be advanced in his grade ten numbers, to take rank next after Lieutenant-Commanding Whiting, for gallant conduct in the action with the *Alabama*.

Commander William H. Macomb, for distinguished conduct in the capture of Plymouth, N. C., with its ordinance stores, to be advanced in his grade ten numbers.

Charles F. Guild, of New York, to be assistant paymaster in the Navy.

Commander Schenck, to be commodore.

Commander R. W. Meade, to be captain.

Lieutenant Egbert Thompson, to be Commander.

Also the following First Assistant Engineers to be chief engineers:—Henry Mason, Eben Hoyt, B. E. Chaissang, G. B. N. Tower, B. B. H. Wharton, James W. Whitaker, George S. Bright and Philip Juch.

ADMIRAL LEE'S REPORT OF NAVAL OPERATIONS IN THOMAS'S BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 16, 1864.

The following has been received at the Navy Department:

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., Dec. 16—10 A.M.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

General Thomas' attack yesterday upon Hood's left, supported by the Tenth division of this squadron, resulted in the capture of Chalmers' headquarters' train, with papers, 1,000 prisoners, and 16 pieces of artillery. The probable loss to the Army will not exceed 500 killed and wounded.

S. P. LEE,
Rear-Admiral commanding Mississippi Squadron.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED.

Commander William Ronckendorff, to duty at Philadelphia (temporary).

Sailmaker John J. Stanford, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Surgeon J. W. Shively, to the *Vermont*.

Chaplain Chester Newell, to the practice ship *Sabine*.

Surgeon J. M. Brown, to temporary duty at the Navy Yard, New York.

Commander N. C. Bryant, to duty at the Naval station, Mound City, Illinois.

Surgeon J. S. Dungan, to the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Pa., for duty.

Chief Engineer James W. King, to duty under the direction of Rear-Admiral Gregory.

Lieutenant Thomas Spencer, to the *Muscoota*.

Gunner Moses A. Lane, to the receiving ship *Ohio*.

Paymaster Edward Foster, to the *Lancaster*.

Gunner Charles W. Horner, to the *Suwanee*.

DETACHED.

Sailmaker Isaac E. Crowell, from the *St. Louis*, and ordered North.

Ensign Philip W. Lowry, from the *Sacramento*, and placed on sick leave.

Sailmaker William N. Maull, from the Mississippi Squadron, and ordered to the *St. Louis*.

Captain Percival Drayton, Lieutenant-Commander Louis a Kimberly, Lieutenants Herbert B. Tyson, La Rue P. Adams, John C. Watson, Surgeon Philip Lansdale, Assistant Surgeon William Commons, Acting Ensigns George A. B. Glidden, William H. Whiting, Chief Engineer Thomas Williamson, First Assistant Engineers F. A. Wilson, E. B. Latch, Second Assistant Engineers Hugh L. Pilkington, Isaac De Graffe, Third Assistant Engineer James E. Speights, Boatswain Robert Dixon, Gunner John L. Staples, Carpenter Hiram L. Dixon, and Sailmaker Theodore C. Herbert, from the flag ship *Hartford*, and a leave of absence for two weeks granted.

Commander Pierce Crosby, from the command of the *Muscoota*, and ordered to command the *Metacomet*.

Commander George M. Ransom, from the *Grand Gulf*, and ordered to command the *Muscoota*.

Paymaster William T. Meredith, from the *Hartford*, in the transfer of the crew, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Lieutenant-Commander James E. Jewett, from the command of the *Metacomet*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Rear-Admiral D. G. Farragut, from the command of the West Gulf Squadron, with a leave of absence for three months.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Macomber, from the *Galena*, and ordered to the *St. Louis*.

Lieutenant Commander W. E. Fitzhugh, from the command of the *Sebago*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North

Lieutenant-Commander D. B. Harmany, from the Naval Rendezvous, New York, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to command the *Sebago*.

Surgeon A. L. Gihon, from the *St. Louis*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Boatswain Charles Miller, from the *Seminole*, and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant-Commander Thomas S. Phelps, from the coast survey, and ordered to command the *Saugus*.

Fleet Paymaster J. B. Rittenhouse, detached from duty as Paymaster of the *Lancaster*, on the reporting of his relief, and will continue on duty as Fleet Paymaster only.

Commander E. R. Calhoun, from the command of the *Saugus*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

PROMOTED.

Second Assistant Engineer Thomas H. Bordley, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, to First Assistant Engineer.

Second Assistant Engineer Peter A. Rearick, of the *Dictator*, to First Assistant Engineer.

Second Assistant Engineer Luther R. Harvey, of the *Maratanza*, to First Assistant Engineer.

Second Assistant Engineer James W. Patterson of the *Richmond*, to First Assistant Engineer.

RESGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Midshipman George S. B. Sullivan, of the Naval Academy.
Midshipman Harold S. Peck, of the Naval Academy.

CORRECTION.

Gunner William E. Mowbray, gazetted last week as suspended from duty for six months on half pay, was erroneously spoken of as William Mowbray, Acting Gunner.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Ensign C. H. Danforth, to the *Circassian*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. J. Bullay, to the *Lenapee*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John A. Strieby, to the *Periwinkle*.

Acting Ensign John Daly, to the *Periwinkle*.

Acting Ensign John Lourie, to the *Morse*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Warren E. Rice, to the *Lenapee*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Isaac A. Conover, to the *Lenapee*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Lockwood, to the *Tahoma*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant C. F. W. Behm, to command the Naval Rendezvous, 173 State street, New York.

Acting Master John White, to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William McCombe, to the *Morse*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant T. F. Wade, to the *Vandalia*.

Acting Ensign G. W. Baker, to the *Vandalia*.

Acting Ensign Norman McLeod, to the *Napa*.

Acting Ensign Alfred Homsby, to the *National Guard*.

Acting Master Foster Willis, to the *Napa*.

Acting Ensign William B. Arrants, to the *Suwanee*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas McIntosh, to the *Freeborn*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers G. W. Kiersted and George A. Dean, to the *Napa*.

DETACHED.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant George W. Brown, from the Mississippi Squadron, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant L. N. Stodder, from the *Adela* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. R. Rice, from the *Calypso* and ordered to the *Tallapoosa*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon D. T. Whyborn, from the *Adela* and ordered to the *Albatross*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster O. F. Browning, from the *Mercedita* and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Ensign Henry G. Marcy, from the *Mercedita* and ordered to command the *Periwinkle*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Lannan, Acting Third Assistant Engineers William Ellis, William McComb, John H. Hopkins and David J. Lanahan, from the *Mercedita* and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles R. Merrill, from the *Santiago de Cuba* on the reporting of his relief and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Master and Pilot Henry North, from the *Stepping Stones* and a leave for two weeks is granted him, at the expiration of which he is ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron for duty.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. C. Machette, from the Mississippi Squadron and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Frank H. Arms, from special duty at Port Royal, S. C., and ordered North.

Acting Ensign W. B. Rankin, from the bark *Restless* on the reporting of his relief and ordered North.

Acting Ensign John W. Almy, from the *Wissahickon* on the reporting of his relief and ordered North.

Acting Ensign H. F. Dorton, from the *Morse* and ordered to the *Wissahickon*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. E. Foster, on the reporting of his relief from the *Memphis* and ordered North to settle his accounts.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer B. Frank Teal, from the *Tulip* and granted sick leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William T. Longee, on the reporting of his relief from the *Lenapee* and ordered to the *Fort Morgan*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John H. Blodgett, from the *Commodore Read* and ordered to the *Morse*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant George D. Upham, from the *Hartford* and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James W. Kent, from the *Calypso* and ordered to the *Periwinkle*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer George R. Dunkley, from the *Calypso* and ordered to the *Hibiscus*.

Acting Master's Mates W. H. Hathorne, George R. Avery, Chas. Brown and James Morgan, from the *Hartford* and granted a leave of absence of two weeks, at the expiration of which he is ordered to the *Savannah* for instruction and detail.

Acting Ensign Henry C. Whitmore, from the *Nantucket* on the reporting of his relief and ordered Forth.

Acting Ensign E. N. Seaman, from the *National Guard* and waiting orders.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant C. W. Wilson, from the *Galena* and ordered to command the *Napa*.

Acting Ensign W. J. Herring, from the *Calypso* and ordered to the *Napa*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William P. Magaw, from the *Freeborn* on the reporting of his relief and ordered to the *Florida*.

APPOINTED.

Thomas F. Houghton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and James S. Gliand, of Washington, D. C., Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.

John Henry McDonald, of Williamsburgh, L. I., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Santiago de Cuba*.

Joseph Hunt, of Wilmington, Del., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Periwinkle*.

James Courtney, of the *Grand Gulf*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

David Damon, of the *Choctaw*, Acting Gunner, and ordered to remain in the Mississippi Squadron.

F. A. Draw, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

L. N. Rollins and John Davis, of the Potomac Flotilla, Acting Ensigns, for duty in the Potomac Flotilla.

David R. McElroy, of the *Mendota*, and Henry M. Noyes, of the *Ticonderoga*, Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Samuel M. Poole, of the *Mendota*, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

M. S. Tornbohm, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and assigned to duty on board the *Camanche*, as engineer in charge, at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Benjamin Abrahams, Grenville Bacon, Charles H. Boardman, John E. Frock and George W. McLane, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.

Othello D. Hughes, of the *Chocura*. Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain in the West Gulf Squadron.

Charles W. O'Neill, of the *Poppy*, and Marcellino Villazan, of Picket-boat No. 6, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

Edmund A. Roderick, of the *Don*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain in the Potomac Flotilla.

Austin T. Hubbard, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Theodore A. Comstock, of the *Iosco*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

George A. Thompson, of the *Savannah*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Henry W. Guilford, of the *Dunbarton*, and Robert Burns, of the *Shenandoah*, Acting Master's Mates, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

Thomas Holt and William Henry Demming, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Napa*, at Wilmington, Del.

Stephen Rand, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Merrimac*

Joseph G. Ayres, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

Edward H. Grier, Acting Master's Mates, for duty in the Potomac Flotilla.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Acting Ensign and Pilot John E. Lewis, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate D. W. Burroughs, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate W. J. McFadden, of the *Acacia*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Acting Master's Mate Henry M. Wadsworth, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensigns Calvin S. Wilcox, of the *Alabama*, and F. H. Lathrop, of the *Agawam*, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensigns George G. Randall, Benjamin C. Townsend and August Sebelin, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign and Pilot William Montague, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensign Charles H. Sawyer, of the *Meteor*, and ordered to remain in the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Ensign W. A. DeWitt, of the *Selma*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Acting Master and Pilot Jacob Lindee, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. L. Lewis, of the *Narcissus*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Acting Boatswain James G. Briggs, of the *Lackawanna* for the cruise of that vessel.

Acting Ensigns J. W. Goodrich and John B. Lawrence, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Michael F. Rogers, and ordered to remain in the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Anderson, of the *Arkansas*, and John Lewis, of the *Arizona*, and ordered to remain on board the vessels to which they are attached.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alfred W. Minor, and ordered to remain in the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Master's and Pilots John Robinson, William Stewart, W. H. Wroten, Bernard Crone, Frank Kane, John H. Collins, John W. Grivet, Christopher Lawrence, Benjamin Lancashire, James Maycock, John Nicholson, Henry Rehder, James Redding and Richard Riggs, of the West Gulf Squadron for special duty.

Acting Ensign and Pilot A. Bellandi, of the West Gulf Squadron for special service.

Acting Master's Mate William D. McMichael, of the *Portsmouth*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Acting Master's Mates Edward Nash, Joseph Rocketson, John Neill and James W. Patterson, of the *Roanoke*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Acting Master's Mates George B. Foster, of the *Genesee*, Otis G. Spear, of the *Bienville*, Harvey White of the *Althea*, and William Brown, of the *Fort Gaines*, and ordered to remain on board the vessels to which they are attached.

Acting Master's Mates Richard Williams, of the *Philadelphia*, and Frederick Feitz, of the *Geo. Mangham*, and ordered to remain on board the vessels to which they are attached.

Acting Master's Mate Edward K. Greene, of the North Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to remain in that Squadron.

PROMOTED.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William B. Eaton, commanding the *Fort Morgan*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander.

Acting Ensign John White, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign Joseph A. Bullard, of the *Shenandoah*, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign John J. Butler, of the *Kennebec*, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign Henry G. Macy, commanding the *Periwinkle*, to Acting Master.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Assistant Paymasters F. C. Hills and H. J. Bullay.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Frank Smith, of the *Alabama*.
Acting Master J. P. Randall, of the *Vandalia*.
Acting Master's Mate George R. Arey, of the *Hartford*.
Acting Master W. O. Lundt, of the *Eolus*.
Acting Master George Williams.
Acting Assistant Paymaster George W. Burkett.

ORDERS REVOKED.

The order dismissing Acting Ensign and Pilot G. M. Lawrence, dated 2d August, 1864, is hereby revoked, and his resignation is hereby accepted from that date.

Acting Ensign H. E. Tinkham, to the *Kensington* and ordered to the bark *Restless*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Frank H. Arms, to return North and ordered to the *Memphis*.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Ensign and Pilot C. B. Parry.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer R. A. Copeland.
Acting Ensign V. J. Young, of the *Wabash*.
Acting Ensign Daniel Lester
Acting Ensign William Bourne, of the *Hartford*.
Acting Ensign William B. Marchant.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles L. Fowler, of the *Dunbarton*.

DISMISSED.

Acting Ensign Joseph L. Penfield, of the *Circassian*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Edward Misett, on board the *Princeton*.

Acting Ensign Milton Griffith, of the *Santiago de Cuba*.

ERRATA.

The order detaching Acting Master's Mate D. C. Kells from the *Galena* and ordering him to the *Cambridge*, should read Acting Master D. C. Kells.

LIST OF DEATHS

in the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending December 17, 1864:

Frank E. Clark, Landsman, December 6, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Thomas Brower, Landsman, December 6, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Peter Morray, Second Class Fireman, November 26, U. S. steamer *Keystone State.*

William F. Lynch, Landsman, December 5, U. S. steamer *Rhode Island.*

Felix McCarty, Coal Heaver, December 1, U. S. steamer *Dumbarton.*

James Kelly, Captain of Forecastle, November 27, U. S. steamer *Michigan.*

James H Taylor, Ordinary Seaman, December 8, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

William D. Standish, Landsman, October 1, U. S. steamer *Meteor.*

Henry H. Smith, Musician, November 29, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

John W. Drake, Landsman, November 30, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

George Davis, Seaman, June 24, U. S. steamer *Queen.*

Elias Young, Contraband, June 24, U. S. steamer *Queen.*

George Smith, Seaman, June 24, U. S. steamer *Queen.*

Charles H. Stroud, Contraband, June 24, U. S. steamer *Queen.*

John Hammond, Pensioner, December 11, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

John Strickland, Landsman, December 9, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Rensselear Campbell, Landsman, December 5, Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Peter Cullans, Fourth Class Pilot, October 14, U. S bark *Brazilera.*

John Cogswell, Ordinary Seaman, September 21, U. S. steamer *Jamestown*, Japan.

Isaac S. Stout, (colored), Landsman, November 1, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire.*

Taff Ribbins, (contraband), Landsman, October 31, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire.*

Wyatt Risbon, (colored), Landsman, November 12, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire.*

James Doyier, First Class Boy, October 9, U, S. steamer *Jamestown*, Japan.

Benjamin Westcott, First Class Boy, October 9, U. S. steamer *Jamestown*, Japan.

William Mapletoft, Landsman, November 22, U. S. steamer *Isonomia.*

John Coleman, Quartermaster, November 18, U. S. steamer *Isonomia.*

John Worsdell, Ordinary Seaman, November 21, U. S. steamer *Savanac.*

Herbert S. Haskall, Ordinary Seaman, December 7, U. S. frigate *Colorado.*

Antonio Pedro Seaman, November 28, U. S. frigate *Colorado.*

Patrick Donnelly, Coal Heaver, December 8, Hammond General Hospital, Beaufort, N. C.

James H. Johnson, First Landsman, December 5, U. S steamer *Juniata.*

William Lousberry, Landsman, December 5, U. S. steamer *Juniata.*

Thomas McCauley, Coal Heaver, December 1, U. S. steamer *Shockokon.*

John Russell, Seaman, December 4, U. S. steamer *Oscoola.*

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM MR. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Friday, December 16, 8:15 P.M.

To Major-General DIX, New York:

Official dispatches from General Canby have been received to-day, showing the complete success of an expedition sent out by him from Vicksburgh, to co-operate with General Sherman's operations, and cut Hood's communications with Mobile.

General Canby also reports the probable success of another expedition from Baton Rouge, under the command of General Davidson, the details and object of which it is not proper now to disclose. When last heard from Davidson was reported as having caused quite a panic in Mobile, and to be devastating the country generally. Lieutenant-Colonel Earl, commanding a special party, was severely wounded, and fell into the hands of the enemy at Fayette, Miss.

The Richmond papers of to-day confirm the reported capture of Bristol by an expedition supposed to be under the command of Stoneman and Burbridge.

Also the surprise and capture of Glade Spring depot, on the railroad thirteen miles south of Abingdon, Va.

They also contain General Hood's official report of the battle of Franklin, in which he acknowledges the loss of many gallant officers and brave men, among whom he enumerates Major-General Cleburne, Brigadier-Generals John Williams, Adams, Geist, Strahl, and Granberry, killed; Major-General John Brown, and Brigadier-Generals S. Carter, Manigault, Quarles, Cockerill, and Scott, wounded, and Brigadier-General Gordon taken prisoner.

They also state that on Wednesday General Sherman carried Fort McAllister commanding the entrance on the Ogeechee River, by storm, and that the capture of this position puts Sherman in communication with the Yankee fleet, and necessitates the reinforcement of Savannah.

The dispatches of General Canby, so far as is proper for publication, and the extracts from the Richmond papers giving Hood's official report of the battle and our success in Southwestern Virginia and in Georgia, are subjoined.

Up to this hour (8:30 P. M.) nothing has been heard from Nashville since last night, and nothing from General Sherman later than the Richmond newspapers report of the capture of Fort McAllister on Wednesday.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., December 9, 1864.

On the 25th ult., I reported that movements co-operative with General Sherman's operation would be made from Vicksburgh and Baton Rouge for the purpose of cutting Hood's communications with Mobile. The expedition sent from Vicksburgh, consisting of about 2,000 cavalry and eight pieces of artillery, under the command of E. D. Ostrand, of the 3d colored cavalry, returned on the 4th inst., having met with a complete success. After an admirably executed flank movement on Jackson on the 24th ult., the expedition started for the Big Black bridge on the Mississippi Central Railroad, which was reached on the 27th, and after a stubborn resistance, captured and destroyed it.

This cut Hood's army off from the large quantities of supplies and stores accumulated at Jackson, Miss., and makes that railroad, which was his main reliance, unavailable to him for months to come.

Besides this important bridge and trestle-work the following property was completely destroyed:—Thirty miles of track, including culverts; the wagon bridge over the Big Black; Vaughn, Pickett and Goodman Stations, with all the railroad depots and buildings; twenty-six hundred bales of cotton, two locomotives, four cars, four stage-coaches, twenty barrels of salt, and $166,000 worth of stores at Vaughn's Station.

The expedition was considerably harassed on its return by large bodies of the enemy's forces, but suffered no material losses, and brought back more recruits than its entire loss in effective men. Major J. B. Cook, commanding the Third Colored Cavalry, distinguished himself and his regiment greatly be the gallantry with which the force guarding the Big Black bridge were driven behind their strong stockades on the opposite side of the river. Our men had to charge across the bridge dismounted, with nothing but railroad ties for a path, and in the face of a sharp fire. I have announced Major Cook in general orders as promoted by the vacant lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment, subject to the approval of the President

E. R. CANBY, Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., Friday, December 16, 1864.

The *Richmond Dispatch* of to-day, after fully confirming the previous reports of the capture of Bristol, states that the enemy then advanced up the railroad toward Abingdon, which we presume fell into their hands, though we have no information of the fact. The next we hear of them they had at nine o'clock yesterday morning, pounced down on Glade Spring, a depot on the railroad 13 miles this side of Abingdon, taking every one there by surprise, and capturing all of the railroad employees except one, who managed to escape to tell the tale. At last accounts the enemy were pushing up the railroad in the direction of Marion, which is 27 miles on this side of Abingdon. This is a raid in Breckinridge's rear. The raiders leaving his forces somewhere in the neighborhood of Knoxville, came up the north side of the Holston River, and crossed over to Bristol. It is probable the raiders separated, one party proceeding to Bristol and the other to Abingdon. If unchecked, it is likely they will come up the railroad even as far as Salem, and thence escape to the Kanawha by the route followed by Hunter last summer. It is unknown who is in command of this expedition, but it looks very much like some of Stoneman's galloping work. None of the dispatches received say anything about Saltville. If it is unprotected it has doubtless been visited by the enemy. If, however, there were any troops there, the Yankees were apt to fight shy of it and confine their operations to the railroad.

General Hood's official report of the battle of Franklin has at last been received. It will be seen that our reported extraordinary loss of general officers is but too true. The following is General Hood's dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE, SIX MILES FROM NASHVILLE, Dec. 8, via MOBILE, Dec. 9, 1864.

To the Hon. J. A. SEDDON:

About 4 o'clock P.M., November 30, we attacked the enemy at Franklin and drove them from their center line of temporary works into their inner lines, which they evacuated during the night, leaving their dead and wounded in our possession, and retired to Nashville closely followed by our cavalry. We captured several stands of colors and about 1,000 prisoners. Our troops fought with great gallantry We have to lament the loss of many gallant officers and men. Major-General Cleburne, and Brigadier-Generals John Williams, Adams, Giest, Strahl and Granbury were killed. Major-General John Brown and Brigadier-Generals S. Carter, Marignault, Quarles, Cockerell and Scott were wounded. Brigadier-General Gordon was captured.

J. B. HOOD, General.

A subsequent telegram from General Hood says that our loss of officers was excessively large in proportion to the loss of men.

Official intelligence was received yesterday, that the enemy on Wednesday carried Fort McAllister by storm. The garrison of the fort consisted of one hundred and fifty men. Fort McAllister is on the Ogeechee River, fifteen miles southwest of Savannah, at the point where the river is crossed by the Savannah, Albany and Gulf railroad, and about six miles from the Ossabaw Sound. The capture of this position put Sherman in communication with the Yankee fleet.

Without attempting any military criticism we cannot withhold the opinion that the exposing of one hundred men to the assault of Sherman's whole army was a piece of extravagance that our present military resources do not seem to warrant.

The *Examiner* has the following:

"Fort McAllister commands the entrance to the Ogeechee River, and has prevented the enemy heretofore from ascending the river; we believe there are other works further up the stream which would render the navigation of the stream by the enemy extremely uncomfortable. The fall of Fort McAllister does not by any means involve the loss of Savannah, but will necessitate the reinforcement of the troops defending the city."

FROM SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA.

"At Glade Spring the enemy captured an engine and fourteen flats, with some railroad hands. On these cars, a party of men were mounted and sent up the road toward Marion, and a dispatch from the operator at that place on yesterday tells us that they were at two o'clock within a mile of that place. Their object is easily divined; it is to burn the bridge over the Holston River, and break the road to prevent troops from being sent down the line by steam to reinforce Saltville. To Saltville the main body will undoubtedly go, and in all human probability has already gone. There are some fortifications at Saltville, and some reserves, whose numbers we do not know. If these can check them by any sacrifice, reinforcements will soon put the place out of danger. At present it is certainly in great danger."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 16—9:15 A.M.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX:

The following official report of the battle before Nashville has been received from Major-General Thomas:

"NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 15—9 P.M.

"Attacked the enemy's left this morning, and drove it from the river below the city very nearly to Franklin pike, a distance of about eight miles. Have captured Chalmers' headquarters and train, and a second train of about twenty wagons, with between eight hundred and one thousand prisoners, and sixteen pieces of artillery. Our troops behaved splendidly, all taking their share in assaulting and charging the enemy's breastworks.

"I shall attack the enemy again to-morrow if he stands to fight, and if he retreats during the night, I will pursue him, throwing a heavy cavalry force in his rear to destroy his trains if possible.

"GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major-General."

An unofficial dispatch gives the following details:

"NASHVILLE, TENN, Dec. 15—10:30 P.M.

"Our line advanced and engaged the Rebel line at 9 o'clock this A.M. The line was formed thus: Steedman on the left, L. J. Wood, with the Fourth corps, next, A. J. Smith next, with Cox in reserve next, and the cavalry under Wilson fighting dismounted, occupying the extreme right, aided by gunboats on the river.

"The artillery practice has been fine, and, at times, the musketry firing continuous and heavy, and though the casualties have been light, the results are very fair. The left occupied the same ground as at morning, but the right has advanced five miles, driving the enemy from the river—from his entrenchments—from the range of hills on which his left rested, and forced it back upon his right and centre.

"His centre was pushed back from one to three miles, with a loss in all of seventeen guns, and about 1,500 prisoners, and the whole line of earthworks, except about a mile on his extreme right, where no serious attempt was made to dislodge him.

"The whole of Hood's Army is here except the cavalry and one division, which has been detached to threaten or attack Murfreesboro'.

"The whole action of to-day was splendidly successful.

"The division commanded by General Kimball, of the Fourth corps, by General Garrard, of the command under General A. J. Smith, and the cavalry division under General Knipe, were under my observation, and I have never seen better work. General Kimball's division carried two fortified positions by assault, with very slight loss, capturing at one point four hundred prisoners and six guns. No doubt, the other parts of the line did as well. I only speak of what I saw."

No intelligence has been received from General Sherman's Army later than the published dispatches transmitted by General Foster and Admiral Dahlgren.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 16—10:30 P.M.

Major General DIX:

The Western telegraph lines are working very badly, on account of the snowstorms prevailing. The following unofficial dispatches have been received:

"NASHVILLE, Dec. 16—hour not stated.

"Just returned from the battle-field. Battle severe and terrific. Our forces victorious."

"NASHVILLE, Dec. 16—2:15 P.M.

"Hood has fallen back, and is apparently doing his best to get away, while Thomas is pressing him with great vigor, frequently capturing guns and men. Everything so far is perfectly successful, and the prospect is fair to crush Hood's Army."

There is nothing since my last dispatch from any other quarter.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—8:35 A.M.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX:

The following official report of the great victory achieved yesterday by Major General Thomas and his gallant army over the Rebel forces under General Hood, in front of Nashville, was received this morning. One of the most surprising circumstances connected with the great achievement is the small loss suffered by our troops, evincing among other things the admirable skill and caution of General Thomas in his disposition of the battle. In our rejoicings at the defeat of the enemy, thanks are due to the Almighty for His protection to our gallant officers and soldiers in the great conflict they have passed through.

The report of General Thomas and also an unofficial report containing interesting details are subjoined:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, 8 MILES FROM NASHVILLE, Dec. 16—6 P.M.

"To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, and Lieutenant General U. S. GRANT:

"This army thanks you for your approbation of its conduct yesterday, and to assure you that it is not misplaced, I have the honor to report that the enemy has been pressed at all points to-day in his line of retreat to the Brentwood Hills.

"Brigadier General Hatch, of Wilson's corps of cavalry, on the right, turned the enemy's left, and captured a large number of prisoners, the number not yet reported.

"Major-General Schofield's corps, next on the left of the cavalry, carried several hills, captured many prisoners, and six pieces of artillery. Brevet Major-General Smith, next on the left of Major-General Schofield, carried the salient point of the enemy's line with McMillan's brigade of McArthur's division, capturing sixteen pieces of artillery, two brigadier-generals, and about two thousand prisoners.

"Brigadier-General Garrard's division of Smith's command, next on the left of McArthur's division, carried the enemy's entrenchments, capturing all the artillery and troops of the enemy on the line. Brigadier-General Wood's troops on Franklin pike took up the assault, capturing the enemy's entrenchments, and in his retreat captured eight pieces of artillery, something over six hundred prisoners, and drove the enemy within one mile of the Brentwood Hill pass

"Major General Steedman, commanding detachments of the different armies of the military division of the Mississippi, most nobly supported General Wood's left, and bore a most honorable part in the operations of the day. I have ordered the pursuit to be continued in the morning at daylight, although the troops are very much fatigued. The utmost enthusiasm prevails. I must not forget to report the operations of Brigadier-General Johnson in successfully driving the enemy, with the coöperation of the gunboats under Lieutenant Commander Fitch, from their established batteries on the Cumberland River below the city of Nashville, and of the success of Brigadier-General Croxton's brigade in covering and returning our right and rear.

"In the operations of yesterday and to day, although I have no report of the number of prisoners captured by Johnson's and Croxton's command, I know they have made a large number. I am also glad to be able to state that the number of prisoners captured yesterday greatly exceeds the number reported by telegraph last evening.

"The woods, fields, and entrenchments are strewn with the enemy's small arms, abandoned in the retreat. In conclusion, I am happy to state that all this has been effected with but a very small loss to us. Our loss probably does not exceed three hundred, and very few killed.

"GEO. H. THOMAS, Major-General Commanding."

"NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 16—9 P.M.

"During last night Hood withdrew his right from the river, and took a position covering Hillsborough, Granny white, and Franklin pikes, which line had been carefully prepared for just this contingency. He was driven from the first line easily, but the second was stubbornly defended, and at last heavily assaulted three times before succeeding.

"It was carried, however, and 20 pieces of artillery, 2,000 men, including General Jackson, with the remans of his division, were taken, the enemy forced back two miles, and his army broken into two parts, one on the White pike and the other on the Franklin, with range of Blaffy Hills between them, Steedman and Wood pressing down the latter, A. J. Smith, Schofield, and the cavalry down the former. Small arms ly as thick on the contested line as the Rebels had stood there.

"Hood can't make another such day's fight, while Thomas is in good condition to press him. Caught more wagons; can't say number. Everybody, white and black, did splendidly.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 17—10 P.M.

Major-General DIX, New York:

Nothing has been heard from General Thomas to-day.

Unofficial dispatches state that the Provost-Marshal at Nashville reports 5,000 prisoners and 49 pieces of artillery as being already secured.

It is ascertained that in transmitting General Thomas' report last night, a telegraphic mistake was made at Louisville or Nashville in the estimated number of our casualties. The dispatch written by General Thomas stated that his whole loss would not exceed 3,000, and that very few were killed.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 17, 1864—10 P.M.

Major-General DIX, New York:

A dispatch from Lexington this evening states that on the 13th inst., at Kingsport, Tenn., General Burbridge had a fight with Basil Duke's brigade, formerly John Morgan's, and routed it, with a loss to the enemy of one hundred and fifty killed, wounded, and prisoners, and their tram. Dick Morgan, a brother of John, was captured.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1864.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX:

The following official reports were received this evening from General Thomas, dated at his headquarters near Franklin:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, NEAR FRANKLIN, TENN., Saturday, Dec. 17, 1864,

"A report, just received rom Major-General Wilson, states that, at 6 P. M. to day he attacked and dispersed Stevenson's division of Rebel infantry and a brigade of cavalry, capturing three guns. The 11th United States cavalry and Hatch's division of cavalry, handsomely supported by Knipe's division of cavalry, did the work, making several beautiful charges, breaking the Rebel infantry in all directions. Had it only been light, the Rebel rear-guard would have been entirely destroyed. As it is, it has been severely punished The whole army will continue vigorous pursuit in the morning. This attack was made six miles beyond Franklin.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major-General."

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUMBERLAND, NEAR FRANKLIN, TENN., Dec. 17—8 P.M.

"We have pressed the enemy to-day beyond Franklin, capturing his hospitals, containing over 1,500 wounded, and about 150 of our wounded in addition to the above. General Knipe, commanding a division of cavalry, drove the enemy's rear-guard through Franklin to-day, capturing about 250 prisoners and five battle-flags, with very little loss on our side. Citizens of Franklin represent Hood's Army as being completely demoralized.

"In addition to the captures of yesterday, reported in my dispatches of last night, I have the honor to report the capture of General Rucker and about 250 prisoners of the enemy's cavalry, in a fight that occurred about 8 o'clock last night between General Rucker and General Hatch, of our cavalry. The enemy has been pressed to-day both in front and on both flanks. Brigadier General Johnson succeeded in striking him on the flank just beyond Franklin, capturing quite a number of prisoners—number not yet reported. My cavalry is pressing him closely though, and I am very much in hopes of getting many more prisoners to-morrow.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major General."

Other dispatches (unofficial) from Nashville state that 1,000 prisoners were captured by Wilson, and that General Rousseau, commanding at Murfreesboro', reports Forrest killed and 1,500 of his men captured.

The Superintendent at Nashville reports that the railroad from Nashville will be open to Franklin to night, and will rapidly follow Thomas, thus furnishing him supplies and enabling him to push on after Hood.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—9 P.M.

Major General JOHN A. DIX, New York:

An official dispatch from General Sherman was received to-day, dated near midnight, December 13th, on the gunboat Dandelion, Ossabaw Sound. It was written before General Foster had reached him. He reports, besides some military details of future operations (which are omitted), the following interesting particulars of his operations:

"ON BOARD DANDELION, OSSABAW SOUND, Dec. 13—11:50 P.M.

"To day at 5 P. M. General Hazen's division of the Fifteenth corps carried Fort McAlister by assault, capturing its entire garrison and stores. This opened to us the Ossabaw Sound, and I pushed down to this gunboat to communicate with the fleet. Before opening communication, we had completely destroyed all the railroads leading into Savannah and invested the city. The left is on the Savannah River, three miles above the city, and the right on the Ogeechee at King's Bridge. The Army is in splendid order, and equal to anything. The weather has been fine, and supplies were abundant. Our march was most agreeable, and we were not at all molested by guerrillas.

"We reached Savannah three days ago, but, owing to Fort McAllister, could not communicate; but now we have McAllister, we can go ahead. We have already captured two boats on the Savannah River, and prevented their gunboats from coming down.

"I estimate the population of Savannah at 25,000, and the garrison at 15,000. General Hardee commands.

"We have not lost a wagon on the trip, but have gathered in a large supply of negroes, mules, horses, &c., and our teams are in far better condition than when we started.

"My first duty will be to clear the Army of surplus negroes, mules, and horses. We have utterly destroyed over two hundred miles of rails, and consumed stores and provisions that were essential to Lee's and Hood's Armies. The quick work made with McAllister, and the opening of communication with our fleet, and the consequent independence for supplies, dissipates all their boasted threats to head me off and starve the Army.

"I regard Savannah as already gained.

"Yours, truly, W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General."

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 17—10 P.M.

Major-General DIX, New York:

Dispatches have been received to-day from General Foster, who had a personal interview on the morning of Wednesday, the 14th inst., with General Sherman, at Fort McAllister, which had been taken by assault on the preceding day.

Savannah was closely besieged, and its capture, with the Rebel forces there, was confidently expected. It was to be summoned in two days, and if not surrendered Sherman would open his batteries upon it.

General Foster reports that Sherman's Army is in splendid condition, having lived, on its march, on the turkeys, chickens, sweet potatoes, and other good things of the richest part of Georgia.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WARSAW SOUND, Dec. 14, 1864.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES:

I write this in the same cabin with General Sherman. He came around here with General Foster to meet me.

I was engaged in buoying Savannah River to push up an iron-clad to assist in attacking Savannah by water, and left this morning to visit this place, where I have the *Passaic* and *Patapsco*, then to Ossabaw, where is the flagship and *Sonoma*, in the hope of communicating with General Sherman. Meanwhile, he had just walked over the fort, McAllister, that guards the Ogeechee, and descended to the flagship. General Foster came in afterwards, and brought him here. JOHN A. DAHLGREN.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE *Wampanoag* is not expected to be ready for sea until next July.

THE supply steamer *Massachusetts* sailed from Philadelphia on Saturday of last week for the South Atlantic squadron.

ORDERS were received at the rendezvous at Portsmouth last week to cease enlisting substitute recruits in the Navy.

THE *Dictator*, Commodore John Rodgers, arrived at Fort Monroe on the 17th, after a very quick and successful passage from New York.

THE *Hartford* was put out of commission on Tuesday afternoon at twenty minutes past 4 o'clock. The riggers are now engaged in stripping her.

ASSISTANT Paymaster L. G. Billings, who was captured in the *Water Witch* after a desperate struggle with the Rebels in the Ogeechee River, is now in this city awaiting orders.

THE supply steamer *Circassian*, Volunteer Lieutenant Churchill, commanding, will sail from Boston for the East and West Gulf squadrons, touching at Port Royal, about the 31st of December.

THE sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* is now at Aspinwall, and a number of marines have been ordered to her from the barracks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. They are commanded by Lieutenant Charles A. Stillman.

THE Senate in executive session on Tuesday, confirmed the nominations of Commodore Stribling as commander of the East Gulf blockading squadron, and Commodore Pearson as commander of the Pacific squadron.

THE iron-clad gunboat *Manayunk* was successfully launched on the morning of the 19th from the ship yard of Mason and Snowden, South Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. When finished she will draw about twelve feet of water.

THE following vessels were at the Norfolk Navy Yard on the 15th inst.:—*Agawam*, *R. R. Cuyler*, *Tristam Shandy*, *Dunbarton*, supply and school ship *Sabine*. The *Agawam* is having new tubes put in her boilers. She was built at Portland, Maine, and launched in April, 1863.

THE Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says that the United States frigate *Niagara* has been loitering so long in the Scheldt that a wholesale desertion of her crew is seriously apprehended. A batch of twenty-five able bodied men, having got ashore at Antwerp from the frigate, had to be pursured to the Dutch frontier, most of them escaping into Holland.

THE President has promoted Captain John L. Broome of the marine corps to be a major. Captain Broome was attached to the *Hartford* and commanded the marines in the squadron of Admiral Farragut during the service of that distinguished officer on the Mississippi, and was wounded twice while attached to the old flagship. Captain Broome is at present commanding the marine barracks at Mound City Navy Yard, Illinois.

THE *Fort Morgan*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander W. B. Eaton, will sail for Key West and the stations of the West Gulf squadron on Saturday, Dec. 31. The *Newbern*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Washburne, will probably sail on Saturday, Dec. 24, for the North Atlantic blockading squadron. Packages and parcels forwarded by all the supply steamers by sending them to Osbon's Bureau, No. 2 Dey-street, New York.

ACTING Rear-Admiral Stribling, commanding the East Gulf squadron, writing to the Navy Department from Key West, Florida, under date of Dec. 3d, reports the destruction of a set of salt works on Rocky Point, Old Tampa Bay, by detachments from the *Nita*, *Stars and Stripes*, *Hendrick Hudson* and the tender *Ariel*. Several large boilers, and everything of value connected with the works were demolished without a single casualty on our side.

AT the Charlestown Yard, the screw steamer *Kearsarge*, 10, is lying at the lower shears. Side-wheel steamer *Mahaska*, 8, is in Simpson's dock for slight repairs. Screw steamer *Circassian*, 5, is receiving her cargo of supplies at the wharf. The iron steamer *Wando*, late a blockade-runner, was nearly ready for sea when she sprung aleak on Wednesday of last week. She goes into the dry dock for examination. The swift steamer *Bat* was also getting ready for sea, when the engineer started the engine to get the water out of the cylinder, and drove the vessel ahead against the dock, injuring her bows considerably. She will be detained a week or ten days only by the accident.

THE new iron-clad tugboats building at East Boston by James Tetlow are rapidly approaching completion. The following are their names and tonnage:—*Speedwell*, 350 tons; *Standish*, 350 tons; *Mayflower*, 350 tons; *Fortune*, 350 tons. The first and last named have 44-inch cylinders with 30-inch stroke, and the others having 34-inch cylinders and 28-inch stroke. Each will carry two guns. First Assistant Engineer E. Hoyt, Jr., is the Naval Inspector of these vessels. Wm. Perine is building two of this class of vessels at Williamsburg. Reany, Son & Archibold are also building two, and Pussey, Jones & Co., at Wilmington, Del., have just completed one, making a total of nine vessels of this class.

THE Navy Department has received information, from Admiral Lee, of the capture, on the 21st instant, by the United States steamer *Avenger*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding C. A. Wright, off Natchez, Miss., of 154 Enfield rifles (new); 162 bayonets; 116 bayonet scabbards; 4 pairs bullet moulds; 17 bales wool; 1 Confederate captain, 1 commissary sergeant; and 1 private; 14 new skiffs (destroyed); 2 wagons (destroyed). There was a force of 16 Rebel infantry and 25 cavalry in the vicinity when the capture was made. The goods were captured opposite Bruinsburg, Miss., having been attracted to the place by seeing a skiff crossing. Lieutenant-Commander Wright shelled the locality, then landed, and found the goods concealed in the undergrowth. A large lot had been already ferried over.

ON the 10th inst., Lieutenant-Colonel Florey, of the 46th Indiana Volunteers, and Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Benjamin W. Loring, of the Navy, and former commander of the U. S. S. *Wave*, arrived at New Orleans, having escaped from the Rebel prison at Camp Groce, Texas. They had passed through many perils and hardships during their long journey. Four or five days after Colonel Florey and Lieutenant Loring had passed their guards, Acting Ensign Peter Howard and twelve men escaped from confinement from the same camp. What became of the twelve men is at present unknown, as the party separated, in order to give the Rebels more trouble in tracking them with bloodhounds. Howard had a very narrow escape. He finally reached Sabine Pass, and was taken up by the United States steamer *Pocahontas* off Lake Calcasieu. Colonel Forey was captured at the battle of Mansfield, and the two Navy officers on the *Wave*.

THE principal occurrence at the Brooklyn Navy Yard during the past week was the launch of the *Wampanoag*, which event came off very nearly according to programme. Eleven o'clock of Thursday was the hour fixed upon, and a few minutes after that time she was in her proper element. She was christened by the daughter of Captain A. Ludlow Case, Executive Officer of the Yard. Admirals Paulding, Gregory and Farragut were present. The latter was greeted with a salute from the *North Carolina* upon entering the Yard. In visiting the various departments of the Yard he received many demonstrations of honor. His gallant flagship *Hartford*, came up to the Yard from the North River on Wednesday. The prize steamer *Henry* and the *Queen* are the only other arrivals. The *Queen*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Robert Farr, commanding, came from Fortress Monroe in thirty hours; previously from Port Royal. She brought dispatches from Admiral Dahlgren and also the news of the safe arrival of the *Dictator* at Fortress Monroe. The only supply steamer now up is the *Fort Morgan*, which will sail about December 31, for the West Gulf blockading squadron.

A COLLISION between American and British sailors occurred on the evening of the 14th at Norfolk, which at one time threatened to assume rather serious proportions. It appears that the sailors attached to the British corvette *Buzzard*, lying at anchor off Norfolk, embrace every opportunity to taunt and insult the sailors belonging to the United States frigate *Sabine*, Lieutenant-Commander R. B. Lowry. Our men have been very forbearing, until the day of the outbreak, when the crew of one of the Englishman's launches, on pulling past the *Sabine*, hooted and yelled at our sailors. The *Sabine's* boys determined to avenge the insult by severe means. Aware that that crew would be ashore last evening to attend the theatre, a number of the United States frigate's crew sought and obtained leave to go also. Before the performance commenced several stragglers of the belligerents met and had a regular pitched battle. A British sergeant of marines, a burly fellow, was armed with a cutlass, but, notwithstanding his having a weapon, received a very severe drubbing. In the lobby of the theatre another altercation occurred, and was quieted; but the storm broke out afresh, until finally Brigadier-General Carr, at present in Norfolk, as one of the commission with General Shepley to investigate the facts concerning the sinking of the *Florida*, sent for a heavy force of the Provost guard. A company of soldiers, with fixed bayonets, soon after arrived in front of the theatre, and restored quiet. A number of the sailors were accommodated with quarters in the guard house.

A DISPATCH from Acting Rear-Admiral Pearson, dated Panama, November 5, received at the Navy Department, calls attention to the action of the Government of Salvador in regard to the Rebel pirates Bradshaw and Reynolds, arrested at San Salvador on suspision of being emissaries of ex-President Barrios, but discharged on their declaration that they were in the employ of the Confederate States, and only there for the purpose of destroying and injuring, as far as possible, American commerce in the Pacific. He says: "I judged that the authorities of these Central American ports would gladly give them up to Commander Davenport, as their plan was to capture the very steamers so useful to them for commercial purposes and the accommodation of passengers; but the cool announcement that the pirates had but to inform the authorities that the sole object of their visit was the destruction of American commerce in order to obtain from them, in effect, free passes to do as they pleased has somewhat changed the aspect of affairs in this particular." It is stated that Naval vessels will soon be at Panama and in the Pacific to replace the slow-going crafts on which American honor and interests are obliged now to depend for protection. These vessels are to be of sufficient speed and capacity to prevent further possibility of danger from Rebel pirates, whether afloat or concocting plans on shore to capture unarmed commercial steamers.

A GUNBOAT expedition, sent up the Roanoke River in the early part of this month, when opposite Jamestown, eighty miles above Plymouth, suddenly came in contact with some torpedoes placed in the channel by the Rebels, and three boats were blown up. The flagship *Wyalusing*, Commander Macomb, senior officer, took the lead and passed safely through. The *Otsego*, a double-ender, Lieutenant-Commander Arnold, followed, the bow meeting with an obstruction, which was apparently passed, until, being struck by the stern it proved to be a large torpedo, which exploding, blew up the *Otsego*, sinking her in a few moments. After the blowing up of the *Otsego* the remainder of the fleet remained by her until morning, when those vessels uninjured by the explosion pushed up the river. Soon after Commander Macomb dispatched on special duty his aide, Paymaster Louis Sands, on the steamer *Bagley*, two guns. Upon arriving in the vicinity of the spot where the *Otsego* was sunk, a torpedo exploded under the *Bagley*, blowing a hole through her, causing her to sink immediately. One man and a boy were killed. The officers and the rest of the crew escaped by swimming. Paymaster Sands and Captain Ames, commanding the tug, swam to the wreck of the *Otsego*, where they were picked up and taken on board the *Wyalusing*. Soon after the sinking of the *Bagley* the steam picket launch No 5 was also destroyed. The Roanoke River is a perfect network of torpedoes. A large number have already been taken up and a still larger number are supposed yet to remain. The *Otsego* was a double-ender of nine hundred and seventy-four tons register, carrying a battery of ten guns. She was built at New York in 1863, and was launched on the 31st of March of the same year. She was put in commission on the 16th of May, 1864, and has been attached to the North Atlantic blockading squadron up to the time she was destroyed in the Roanoke River, a few days since, by a Rebel torpedo. She was commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Arnold. Picket boat No. 5, lost at the same time as the *Otsego*, was built by Sylvanus Smith, of East Boston, and was forty-five feet in length, and ten feet beam. She was propelled by one of Root's engines, and was fitted with Wood's torpedo machines. The following is a list of her officers:—Acting-Ensign John H. Chapman, commanding; Acting Third Assistant Engineer Samuel Hawkins, in charge. The *Bagley* was a small purchased steamer which has been added to our Navy list since the publication of the last register.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S FLEET.

THE daily papers have been hasty in publishing the names of the vessels composing the fleet which has left Fort Monroe under Rear-Admiral Porter. But as the information—if such it prove to them—has long before this reached the enemy, we may say that the fleet is under the chief command of Rear-Admiral David D. Porter. His staff consists of the following officers:—Fleet Captain, Lieutenant-Commander K. R. Breese; Fleet Surgeon, J. L. Fox; Fleet Paymaster, H. M. Heisel; Fleet Engineer, Chief, Thomas Zeler; Fleet Ordnance Officer, Lieutenant-Commander R. A. Adams, Jr.; Flag Lieutenant, Lieutenant M. W. Sanders; Detail Officer, Lieutenant S. W. Terry; Private Secretary, G. H. Heap; Secretary, C. F. Guild; Acting Ensigns, J. M. Aldan, J. W. Grattan Richard Bates, W. R. Cooper; Admiral's Clerk, C. P. Porter. Admiral Porter sailed on board the Malvan, 5 guns, but the flagship in the attack will be the iron-clad Monadnock, 4. The fleet is composed of the following vessels:—Flagship Monadnock, Captain J. M. Berrien; flagship iron clad division, New Ironsides, Commander W. Radford; flagship first division, Colorado, Commodore, H. K. Thatcher; flagship second division, Minnesota, Commodore Joseph Lanman; flagship third division, Powhatan, Commodore James F. Schenck; flagship fourth division, Susquehanna, Commodore S. W. Godon.

FIRST DIVISION.—Commodore H. K. Thatcher.

Colorado, 50 guns; Fort Donelson, 5 guns; Nyack, 5 guns; Aries, 5 guns; Grand Gulf, 11 guns; Rhode Island, 12 guns; Maumee, 7 guns; James Adger, 9 guns; Howqua, 5 guns; Huron, 5 guns; Iosco, 9 guns; Cherokee, 5 guns; Monticello, 7 guns; Mohican, 7 guns; Agawam, 12 guns; Tallapoosa, 10. Total, 164 guns.

SECOND DIVISION.—Commodore Joseph Lanman.

Minnesota, 50 guns; Yantic, 5 guns; Mackinaw, 10 guns; Massasoit, 9 guns; Seneca, 5 guns; Gettysburg, 5 guns; Kansas, 8 guns; Nereus, 11 guns; Juniata, 9 guns; Fort Jackson, 12 guns; Keystone State, 7 guns; Osceola, 10 guns; Calypso, 6 guns; Folus, 5 guns. Total, 152 guns.

THIRD DIVISION.—Commodore James F. Schenck.

Powhatan, 19 guns; Lillian, 5 guns; Unadilla, 7 guns; Shenandoah, 10 guns; Mount Vernon, 5 guns; Cambridge, 7 guns; Mattabesett, 10 guns; Brooklyn, 26 guns; Emma, 8 guns; Alabama, 9 guns; Saco, 5 guns. Total, 119 guns.

FOURTH DIVISION.—Commodore S. W. Godon.

Susquehanna, 16 guns; Tristam Shandy, 5 guns; Wabash, 48 guns; Vicksburg, 6 guns; Pequot, 11 guns; Maratanza, 6 guns; Montgomery, 6 guns; Britannia, 4 guns; Santiago de Cuba, 10 guns; R. R. Cuyler, 12 guns; Governor Buckingham, 6 guns; Quaker City, 7 guns; Dunbarton, 5 guns; Victoria, 3 guns; Pawtuxet, 10 guns; Tuscarora, 10 guns. Total, 165 guns.

IRON-CLAD DIVISION.—Commodore Wm. Radford.

New Ironsides, 18 guns; Dictator, 2 guns; Canonicus, 2 guns; Saugus, 2 guns; Atlanta, 4 guns; Mahopac, 2 guns. Total, 30 guns.

Tender to flagship—Little Ada, 2 guns.

Hospital tugs, 6 in number.

THE HOSPITAL FLEET.

The following vessels from the four divisions have been selected for hospital purposes:—Florida, Rhode Island, Fort Jackson, Keystone State, Alabama, Santiago de Cuba, Quaker City.

TUGS.

Clinton, Heliotrope, Unit, Poppy, Clymantes, Bignonia, Young America, 2 guns each.

RECAPITULATION.

First Division	16 ships	164	guns.
Second "	14 "	152	"
Third "	11 "	119	"
Fourth "	16 "	165	"
Iron-clad	6 "	30	"
Flagships	2 "	9	"
Tugs for general service	7 "	14	"
Tender to flagship	1 "	2	"
	73	655	

ARRANGEMENTS having been made between the United States Government and the Rebel authorities, by which each is to supply its own prisoners of war with necessary supplies, and Brigadier-General. H. E. Paine on the part of the Federal Government and Brigadier-General William W. R. Beale on the part of the Rebel authorities having been appointed Agents to carry out these arrangements, Brigadier-General H. W. Wessels, Inspector and Commissary General of Prisoners, orders that every necessary and proper facility for the purpose be given by the Commanding Officers of the various military prisons when request is made or properly authorized by Brigadier-General Paine.

THE Secretary of State has communicated to the House of Representatives the returns made by the collectors of customs, pursuant to the act of 1796, for the relief and protection of American seaman, registered in United States ports in 1864. Of the whole number (2,760), 1,079 are returned from Maine; 13 from New Hampshire; 1,417 from Massachusetts; 81 from Rhode Island; 1 from Connecticut; 40 from New York; 97 from Pennsylvania, and 32 from Florida.

THE Christian Commission has undertaken to provide libraries for our soldiers in the field. In order to secure 300,000 volumes of good choice books, every friend at home is asked to purchase and send one or more to the Christian Commission as a New Year's gift to the soldiers. They will be assorted and forwarded to the proper quarters under the care of the agents of the Commission.

IN compliance with General Orders No. 251, of August 31st, 1864, from the War Department, and for the purpose of enabling courts-martial to be convened by the Commanding Generals of the troops embraced in the Districts of Eastern Virginia and North Carolina respectively, they have been designated as separate brigades by Major-General Butler.

Among the passengers by the *Guiding Star*, which arrived at Fort Monroe from New Orleans, in a disabled condition, on the 11th inst., were: General A. L. Lee and servant; Colonel George B. Drake, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain J. B. Marchand, Colonel E. M. Green, Lieutenant R. B. Granger, Captain J. Bradbury, Lieutenant-Commander McCann, Colonel S. Turbell, Lieutenant Harvy, Major Brigham.

THE NAVY ON BROAD RIVER.

THE Navy Department has received reports from Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN to December 7, which contain some interesting details of the operations on Broad River and against the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, which have already been reported.

On Wednesday, the 20th ult., the advance was made directly upon and towards the railroad above Grahamsville. The assault upon the work which barred the progress of the advancing columns and its result have been already reported. A brigade of sailors and marines from the fleet coöperated in this advance, and rendered good service with its boat howitzers as well as its musketry.

On Sunday, General FOSTER, with a few tugs and two or three hundred men, went into Wash Branch, ascended nearly to Port Royal Ferry, captured a small work of two or three light pieces, the guard running away, evidently surprised. At the same time, the Admiral passed to the head of Broad River and into the Coosahatchie, with the *Pawnee* and *Sonoma*, where a small work, with a couple of small guns, was placed so as to bar the passage, and the stream here was too winding and narrow to get nearer than a couple of thousand yards, and the Rebels, after firing a few shots, retired to the woods and let them pcund away. At the same time, another column was pushed out by General HATCH from his right, and the *Pontiac* sent her boats up from Boyd's Landing. The whole affair, however, was merely a reconnoissance, made to appear like a demonstration, for the purpose of misleading the Rebels and dividing their forces.

The firing was renewed the next day, while a reconnoissance was made of another stream, the Tilifinny, going in another direction, and, with the Coosahatchie, forming a peninsula or island, over which the railroad passed by two bridges, at no great distance from each other, where the ground was very favorable for cutting the railroad.

On Tuesday, the 6th inst., gunboats and transports moved very easily up Broad River, and reached the entrance of the Tilifinny about 8 o'clock A. M., and in consequence of the low tide, the force was obliged to land in boats. In the lead was a launch of the boat division, under Acting Master E. G. FORBER.

After landing, the whole force moved quickly up the single road that leads up between the rivers, the width of the island being well adapted to the front of a small force, and each flank covered by a stream. The Rebels appeared to have been completely deceived by the previous demonstrations towards the Coosahatchie and its battery, and when they perceived the real direction, sent a force with all dispatch to dispute the landing, one of their regiments being a veteran regular; but they were gradually pushed back towards the railroad. The Rebel force gathered thickly upon the front, when the blue jackets came up at a quick pace with their howitzers, and opened fire, when the Rebels gave way, still falling back before our men. By evening, a report came that the country bridge had been destroyed—a very important result, as only a little further on are the railroad and bridges. As the report was being prepared, matters were reported going on favorably, the sound of the howitzers and musketry being lively.

The casualties in the fleet brigade numbered twenty-three.

Commander PREBLE reports to Admiral DAHLGREN, under date December 7th, as follows:

Yesterday, after landing, we dragged the howitzers through the swampy ground, and hurried them forward with the marine battalion. The sailor infantry landed above with the Army, and advanced with it. As we hurried on, we heard sharp firing of musketry in the advance, and hurried up to reach the field just as the Rebels had been driven from it with 1088. Our sailor infantry fought well, and had thirteen or fifteen wounded out of one hundred and ten.

As soon as the howitzers came up, one was placed in the road and scattered an attacking column, while the other piece shelled the woods to the left. The marines skirmished through the woods, and there was more or less firing until night. The Rebels had a battery on the left, and they played upon us down the cross-roads, and another on the right of the same road. A regiment of infantry was sent by General POTTER to the right, which destroyed a bridge and prevented the Rebels from flanking us. The Rebels appeared to be in good force, and to receive continual reinforcements. We drove the enemy, and encamped on the field of battle.

This morning the firing was renewed by the enemy from the woods in front and on the right. Our howitzers shelled the woods to the right, aud prevented the enemy from closing on us in that direction. Sharpshooters were in the trees in front when the firing had ceased in a measure, and four pieces were withdrawn as a reserve to the rear, to occupy the position we are now entrenching. Two heavy howitzers are still at the front for the night, under Lieutenant HAYWARD. I have been in battle or on the move all day, and it has been ra ng hard.

THE Springfield Massachusetts Soldiers' Fair was opened with *éclat* on Monday evening, and the *Republican* says that "the city hall is in a blaze of glory." The proceeds will go to the support of the Soldiers' Rest, where about ten thousand suffering soldiers, passing through the city on the way home, have been cared for. It is a most worthy charity.

THE President has appointed Thomas Sherwin, jr., late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 22d Massachusetts Regiment, colonel of volunteers by brevet, for gallant services at the battle of Peebles' Farm, Va., his commission to date from the 30th of September last.

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THE BEST MILITARY HISTORY.
THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,
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is published weekly at $6 a year. Single copies may be obtained of newsmen generally.
Office No. 39 Park Row, New York.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
December 9, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Bureau until mer.dian, January 10, 1865, for the Iron described in the following classes. Each bid must be made for an entire class, and the price to be a round sum for the class, delivered at the respective Navy Yards. No payment will be made until the whole is delivered; delivery to commence in twelve days after notification of acceptance of bid, to proceed continually, and the whole to be delivered in two months thereafter.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, the right being reserved of rejecting the lowest bid if it be deemed exorbitant.

The usual guaranties will be required, and the contract will be dated the day the notice of acceptance is given.

Printed schedules and instructions can be obtained by application to the Bureau.

Proposals must be directed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and endorsed "Proposals for Iron," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy Yards:

WASHINGTON.
CLASS No. 1.

36	plates	Boiler Iron,	7 16, 46 by	98 inches.
30	do	do	3-8, 84 by	98 do
32	do	do	1-2, 43 by	98 do
32	do	do	1-2, 43 by	100 do
48	do	do	3-8, 30 by	110 do
12	do	do	3-8, 30 by	128 do
36	do	do	5-16, 40 by	96 do
16	do	do	7-16, 35 by	109 do
16	do	do	3 8, 39 by	109 do
16	do	do	5 16, 48 by	109 do
24	do	do	5 16, 46 by	56 do
32	do	do	3-8, 34 by	46 do
32	do	do	3-8, 28 by	45 do
12	do	do	7-16, 61 by	112 do
6	do	do	7-16, 61 by	90 do
32	do	do	7-16, 43 by	43 do
32	do	do	5-16, 43 by	78 do
24	do	do	5-16, 36 by	125 do
24	do	do	5-16, 42 by	136 do
16	do	do	5-16, 50 by	56 do
16	do	do	5-16, 48 by	54 do
16	do	do	5-16, 43 by	48 do
32	do	do	7-16, 50 by	114 do
28	do	do	3-8, 20 by	60 do
12	do	do	3 8, 50 by	109 do
12	do	do	5-16, 48 by	109 do
20	do	do	3-8, 30 by	120 do
12	do	do	5-16, 36 by	120 do

The above to be of the best American flange iron.

WASHINGTON.
CLASS No. 2.

10,000 pounds best American square bar iron, ⅜-inch.
10,000 pounds best American square bar iron, ½-inch.
2,000 pounds best American square bar iron, ¾-inch.
30,000 pounds best American flat bar iron, 2½ by ⅝-inch.
5,000 pounds best American flat bar iron, 2 by ⅜-inch.
14,000 pounds best American flat bar iron, 2 by ½-inch.
1,000 pounds best American flat bar iron, 1¼ by ½-inch.
20,000 pounds best American round bar iron, 1⅜-inch.
60,000 pounds best American round bar iron, 1½-inch.
10,000 pounds best American round bar iron, ⅞-inch.

In lengths as may be required.

WASHINGTON.
CLASS No. 3.

60,000 pounds best American T iron, 3¼ by 4⅝-inches, 16 feet long.

WASHINGTON.
CLASS No. 4.

4,000 pounds iron rivets, 1⅝ by 11-16-inch diameter.
4,000 do do 1⅜ by 11-16 do
4,000 do do 1⅜ by 11-16 do
4,000 do do 2 by 11-16 do

CHARLESTOWN.
CLASS No. 1.

324,000 pounds best American boiler flange iron, from 5-16 to ⅜-inch thick, in sheets of such dimensions as may be required.

CHARLESTOWN.
CLASS No. 2

54,000 pounds best American round iron from 1 inch to 1¼ inch diameter, in lengths as may be required.

CHARLESTOWN.
CLASS No. 3

20,000 pounds best American T iron, 3¼ by 4 inches, the 3¼-inch part to be ⅜ inch thick, and the 4-inch part ½ inch thick. The length as may be required.

CHARLESTOWN.
CLASS No. 4.

32,000 pounds Boiler Rivets, 1¼ inches long and ⅝-inch diameter.

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Late SOMES, BROWN & Co.,
BANKERS,
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A SEASON OF LUXURIOUS ENTERTAINMENT.

After months of preparation, a new and gorgeous Holiday Spectacular Romance will be performed every Afternoon at 3, and Evening at 7½, and on Christmas Day, Monday, Dec. 26, almost every hour, entitled the

RING OF FATE;
or,
FIRE, AIR, EARTH AND WATER.

New and Magnificent Scenery, Wardrobe Appointments and Effects.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS,
will exhibit at all hours
TWO GLASS STEAM ENGINES
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THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY.
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A MAGNIFICENT MOVING PANORAMA, GULLIVER'S TRAVELS IN LILLIPUT.
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Morning, Afternoon and Evening.
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Three Fat Girls, Three Giants, Two Dwarfs, Albino Boy, Grand Aquaria, Living Otters, Kangaroos, French Moving Figures, and a million other curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

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REBELLION.—GRANT is coming
well up to his work in curing the Rebellion, and BOWYER, with his "SPIKENARD OINTMENT," is curing People who for years have suffered with that painful malady, the PILES. It is no Humbug, as Thousands can testify, and is a sure remedy for Burns, Scalds, Ulcers, and cutaneous affections, and in fact possesses the healing charms of "Gilead's Ancient Balm." Depot 476 Broadway. And at all druggists. Wholesale at 52 Dey street, New York.

BEGIN WITH THE NEW YEAR
to read that repository of Interesting and Instructive Micellany, the
ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The prospectus for 1865 is now ready, and will be sent to any address upon application. The new volume will contain
SEVERAL REMARKABLE FEATURES.

Now is the time to subscribe. Terms $4 00 a year, or 35 cents a number. Address the publishers,
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AND WINDOW BANDS totally exclude Cold, Wind, Rain, Snow and Dust from the crevices of Doors, Windows and Skylights; stops the rattling of sashes without interfering with the free use of the same. They save one-half the Fuel, and are warranted good for five years. For circulars, with prices, references, &c., address the PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP CO., 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Brooklyn agency, No. 4 Court-st., Montague Hall.

DR. TALBOT'S CONCENTRATED
MEDICAL
PINEAPPLE CIDER,

is a PREVENTIVE of SICKNESS. The experience that Dr. Talbot has had for the last Twenty-five years convinces him that it is time the public had an article offered that will prevent sickness. The article offered is Dr. Talbot's Medicated Pineapple Cider, designed for all classes, old and young. It is not new to the Doctor, but is entirely new to the public. One quart bottle will last a well person one year. This is rather a new mode of doctoring; nevertheless it will save millions from being sick. Is it not better to pay three dollars a year to keep from being sick, than to pay ten or twenty dollars in doctor's bills, and as much more for the loss of time and the inconvenience of being sick? To prevent sickness, use as follows: Add one teaspoonful of Medicated Pineapple Cider to a tumbler of cold water, and drink the first thing after you rise in the morning, and the same before you retire at night. It will increase the strength and give vigor and action to the system. A celebrated New York merchant, who has made a thorough trial of the Pineapple Cider, assures Dr. Talbot that he gained ten pounds of flesh in one month at the first trial. He continues its use as above directed, and finds it very beneficial; says it has proved an entire preventive to sickness in his case. Also, another well-known gentleman in New York has used the Medicated Cider constantly for ten years, and has not been sick one day during that time.

PRICES:—Three dollars per bottle (full quart.) Two dollars per bottle (full pint.) One dollar per bottle (full half-pint.)

One quart bottle, two pint bottles, or four half-pint bottles sent free by Express on receipt of price. For sale everywhere.

B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent,
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Are the best Revolvers made, great power, small size, safe, durable, quickly loaded; use common metallic cartridges. No. 32. American Institute awarded them the diploma. Trade supplied.
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STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
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THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
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These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travellers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of the "floating palaces."

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Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE STREET,
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Receive subscriptions for the 7 3-10 notes, and 10-40 bonds, allowing the full Government commission of ¼ per cent., convert the 7-30s. into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
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WATCHES—Of the best American,
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In Silver Hunting Cases.....$35 to $90.
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Carefully put up and ready for pocket use.
Inquiries by letter solicited and promptly answered.
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INSURE YOUR LIMBS OR YOUR LIFE.

THE NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, chartered by the Legislature and Governor of New York, having placed as security in the hands of the General Insurance Agent of the State the sum of $100,000 in U. S. Bonds, as security for all who deal with it, is now issuing policies at its office,

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Officers, Soldiers and Sailors can now, for a small sum, ensure their limbs, so that if either of them is lost, they can immediately secure a large sum of money for their own use. Or any relative, with their consent, can make the insurance.

We believe that nothing has yet been devised of greater value to the soldier. Instead of spending your money in useless amusement or dissipation, make provision, in this sure way, against the day of trouble. Information and circulars sent to all parts of the country free of charge.

ORISON BLUNT, President.
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DIRECT IMPORTATION OF WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.,
No. 203 PEARL-STREET, N. Y.
Sole Agency for PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD & GUIRAUD, of Bordeaux, France.
N. B.—All goods warranted strictly pure, and sent to all parts of the country.

SANFORD'S PATENT CHALLENGE HEATERS,
the best for power of heat, with economy of coal, to warm with pure, hot air, dwellings, churches, hospitals, &c.

MAMMOTH (or GLOBE) HEATERS Very powerful, simple and economical for all places where much heat is wanted.

COSMOPOLITE PARLOR STOVE—A great favorite. Gives a pleasant heat to a large space, with little fuel.

Fire can be kept all Winter in any of the above without going out.

CHALLENGE KITCHEN RANGES, with two large ovens; bake perfectly and do all other work of a family, with a very small supply of fuel. Various sizes for families, hotels, hospitals, &c.

BEACON LIGHT RANGES. Have one oven, and are otherwise all that is stated of the Challenge Ranges.

Also, a variety of other Cooking and Heating Stoves, sold by the manufacturers, who will give full description and ample references.
SANFORD, TRUSLOW & CO.,
239 and 241 Water street.

THE AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDING
COMPANY,
No. 63 WALL STREET.

This Company is now duly organized, in accordance with the general act for the formation of manufacturing, mechanical and mining companies, and have opened their office at 63 WALL STREET, where they are now prepared for the transaction of business. The following are the Directors for the ensuing year:

DAVID OGDEN, HORACE H. DAY,
AUGUSTUS WALKER, MIERS CORYELL,
J. UNDERHILL J. S. VAN DEUSER,
JAMES THOMSON.

President.....DAVID OGDEN,
Vice-President.....HORACE H. DAY,
Treasurer.....JAMES THOMSON,
Secretary.....CHARLES B. NORTON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, November 19, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P.M. on Thursday, the 29th day of December, 1864, for supplying the Light-h use Establishment with thirty thousand gallons of the best quality pure winter strained lard oil, and twenty thousand gallons of the best quality pure winter strained sperm oil, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity, each, of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The lard oil may be delivered at Boston or New York.

Either lot of sperm oil, or both of them, may be delivered at New York, New London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New Bedford Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:

Lot No 1. Ten thousand (10 000) gallons sperm oil on the 5th day of April, 1865, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and guaging can be completed.

Lot No. 2. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons lard oil on the 15th day of April, 1865, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3. Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 1st day of June, 1865, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons lard oil on the 1st day of August, 1865, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure winter strained or bagged oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the sperm oil will be employed, viz.: specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The lard oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect, equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Mass.

The casks must be gauged under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to the advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, Navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for oil for light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be open, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board:
ANDREW A. HARWOOD,
Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
DECEMBER 10, 1864

Notice is hereby given of the readiness of this Department to redeem, on presentation, by payment in lawful money, or by conversion into bonds, as authorized by law, the Three Years' Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum, issued under act of July 17, 1861. Interest will cease on all such Treasury Notes not so presented, after three months from this date; at which time, under the law, the right of conversion ceases.

Holders thereof will govern themselves accordingly.
W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

KISSINGEN & VICHY WATERS
Are prescribed by the faculty in cases of
DYSPEPSIA, DISORDERS OF LIVER,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, &c.
These, and all other mineral waters for which a demand may arise, are kept on draught, and sold in pint and half-pint bottles, at 808 Broadway, and in Caswell and Mack's Drug Store, Fifth Avenue Hotel.
HANBURY SMITH, M.D.

500 MORE AGENTS WANTED
—Soldiers and others make $10 to $20 a day clear without capital. For full particulars address, with stamp, J. W. STEPHENS, 239 Broadway, New York.

MANN'S PATENT ACCOUTREMENTS FOR INFANTRY AND CAVALRY.

LARGE ORDERS NOW BEING FILLED FOR THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

Great relief to the Soldier. Men prefer to carry 100 rounds of ammunition in this manner to 40 in the old way.

Read the following extract from an

OFFICIAL REPORT

made to the Department, based on a trial in the Army of the Potomac during this Spring and Summer's severe campaign:—

"The men were questioned in regard to the following difficulties noticed with the old accoutrements:—

"First. Did the shoulders or breast become chafed?

"Second. Was there any pain in the stomach from pressure of the box?

"Third. How did the weight of the cartridge-box affect them in comparison with the old?

"Fourth. Could they use their arms with more freedom?

"Fifth. Could they breathe with greater ease, and longer respiration?

"Sixth. Was the box in the way, or uncomfortable lying down?

"To these questions the following answers were given:—

"First. In no case was there any chafing or uncomfortableness from the straps on the shoulders, nor did it make them feel anything like so warm.

"Second. The weight of the box was not felt on the stomach, and no pain.

"Third. That the weight of the cartridge-box was not felt, and that they would rather carry one hundred rounds in that way than forty in the old.

"Fourth. The arms are entirely free, as much as if they had nothing on.

"Fifth. The coat can at all times be thrown open, and the fullest respiration can be obtained, the lungs having free scope.

"Sixth. The box was not in the way, and they could sleep comfortably with their accoutrements on.

"They are far more convenient in action. During the campaign my men were, from the sixth of May until the twentieth, without having their accoutrements off, day or night, but once; no complaints were heard of sore shoulders, breasts or stomachs, and men ruptured found them beyond all comparison easier than the old. The box does not interfere with the handling of the piece. I find that these accoutrements are scattered through this division—men threw away the old, and took these from the dead and wounded on the field. This one thing speaks more for them than any and all I can say."

There are no knapsack straps under the arms. The sack is kept up on the shoulders and cannot settle into the hollow of the back. There is no broad cross belt over the breast, so oppressive and hot, with the old style.

Two or three lives were saved in one regiment during the Wilderness Campaign by the box in front stopping the balls.

In the Cavalry the weight of the Ammunition, Pistol and Sabre is all borne on the shoulders, and the waist belt is loose, thus removing the chief cause of rupture and piles, the two most dreadful afflictions of the cavalryman. Ruptured men can wear these accoutrements with ease.

Commanders of regiments newly equipping, and of regiments whose accoutrements are worn out, should make requisition for these accoutrements and knapsacks, and thus confer the greatest good upon their men. Soldiers, ask your officers to draw these accoutrements for issue. Send for book giving full description and the opinion of Lieut.-Gen. Grant and other distinguished officers.

W. D. MANN, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THE DERINGER PISTOL.

TIFFANY & CO.,

550 AND 552 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

SOLE AGENTS FOR NEW YORK AND THE EASTERN STATES,

By a recent arrangement with MR. DERINGER, the subscribers have undertaken the exclusive agency, for New York and New England, of the well-known pocket arm of which he is the inventor and only manufacturer. They propose keeping constantly in store a full assortment, comprising all sizes and finishes of this unique pistol, and will be at all times able to fill Trade Orders with promptness, at manufacturers' prices. The arrangement has become necessary on the part of Mr. Deringer, in order to protect the public from spurious articles assuming to be his wares, and that purchaser only, wholesale or retail, will be safe who appreciates this fact.

TIFFANY & CO.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

In addition to our main business of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, we are Headquarters for the following, viz:

STEREOSCOPES & STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

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GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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THE CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA.

THE glorious campaign in Georgia—the most brilliant military event of the year 1864—has come to its fitting termination in the capture of the city of Savannah. SHERMAN'S neat dispatch, carrying, with characteristic *finesse*, the news of the event, and the supplementary report of General FOSTER, will tell our readers the main facts of the story. SHERMAN'S campaign will elevate the military reputation of the country hardly less than it has already struck consternation through the Confederacy. The London *Herald*, commenting on his march, and anticipating its failure, said—in the language of its New York correspondent:—"The name of the captor of Atlanta, "if he fails now, will become the scoff of mankind, and "the humiliation of the United States for all time. If "he succeeds, it will be written on the tablet of fame, "side by side with that of NAPOLEON and HANNIBAL. "He will either be a XERXES or a XENOPHON."

The siege of Savannah opened with the brilliant storming of Fort McAllister on the morning of December 15th. That strong point was gained, with all its garrison, guns and stores, at the loss of only about 90 men, all in HAZEN'S division of the Fifteenth corps. The enemy's loss was a little less in killed and wounded. The next work to be done was to remove the obstructions in the Ogeechee. This also was accomplished, and the fleet passed up the tortuous stream. Meanwhile, the troops were everywhere pressing their lines in towards the city. This work they prosecuted with the greatest vigor and enthusiasm. Elated with success, and confident in their leader, there instantly sprang up a generous rivalry which corps or division should first reach the doomed capital. Torpedoes, planted by the enemy, were removed by SHERMAN'S device of putting the prisoners in the front, who, knowing best where the machines were buried, could be all the more useful in removing them. Had our troops received equal knowledge of their locality by the enemy's courtesy, doubtless this necessity of employing the superior information of the prisoners would not have occurred. Meanwhile, KILPATRICK'S cavalry and an infantry support moved down the Savannah, Albany, and Gulf Road.

But Savannah (as it will prove with Wilmington, Mobile, Charleston, or any other city on whose defences three years have been expended), was not to be surrounded in a day. The north, west, and south sides were speedily seized by SHERMAN, and the city so far invested. But, on the east side, it was difficult to approach. The enemy had command of the river with his batteries, and had so filled the main ship channel and the south channel with piles and sunken vessels, that our fleet could not get up. Forts Jackson, Lee, and Bartow swept the east side, also, with their guns. But, above all, a wide stretch of swamps and of rice-fields, artificially and skillfully flooded, made the approach arduous. So vigorously, however, had SHERMAN begun his work, that the commander of the city took the alarm, and evacuated it with hardly a show of defence.

On the 16th, SHERMAN saw his way through clearly enough to send a formal demand for the surrender of the city. The next day, Lieutenant-General HARDEE replied, that, as his communications were yet open, and as he was fully supplied with subsistence stores he was able to withstand a long siege, and was determined to hold the city to the last. SHERMAN now rapidly pushed forward his work. By the 19th, his base at Kingsbridge, 28 miles from Ossabaw Sound, on our right, was well established, and supplies came up freely from the fleet over a substantial corduroy road, built rapidly through the almost impassable swamp which intervened. Heavy siege guns were thus transported and fixed on the lines, and the whole city was soon in great danger. The line was said to be, by practicable roads, thirty miles long. But it must be understood that the roads went far to the rear of the investing force. SLOCUM'S column held the left, as always, on the Savannah, and HOWARD the right, on the Ogeechee. The Twentieth corps was on the extreme left, with the Fourteenth on its right. The Fifteenth corps was on the extreme right, with the Seventeenth on its left. Between the Seventeenth and Fourteenth was a wide gap of swamps, and flooded rice-fields extended along a portion of our front. In the Savannah River, the upper part of HUTCHINSON'S island had instantly been seized by SLOCUM on our reaching the city. But a canal divided its upper from its lower half, and the latter the enemy held. Below the island was the Union causeway, running towards Charleston.

Our heavy guns were now in position to tear the city to pieces, and our lines were closing in on the left. On the afternoon of the 20th, the enemy's iron-clads moved up the river and opened a furious fire on our left, supported by many of his batteries. Under cover of their fire, continued all night, HARDEE crossed his troops by steamboats, smaller boats and rafts to Union Causeway. The Navy Yard had been previously partially burned, and such stores as he could not take with him destroyed. The two formidable rams, *Georgia* and *Savannah*, were blown up at night. Early next morning, the 21st, SHERMAN entered the city, and received its surrender from the mayor. It was uninjured, our cannon never having been opened upon it. It was at once put in charge of provost-guards from General GEARY'S division, and all the right of private property held sacred. The city was crowded to excess with people who had fled to it from the interior, and not a few Union officers, prisoners, were found and released. More than a thousand prisoners were taken from the enemy, many having been left on the lines till too late. "The captures include," says General FOSTER, on the 21st, "eight hundred prisoners, one hundred "and fifty guns, thirteen locomotives in good order, "one hundred and ninety cars, a large supply of am- "munition and materials of war, three steamers, and "thirty-three thousand bales of cotton safely stored "in warehouses. All these valuable fruits of an al- "most bloodless victory, have been, like Atlanta, "fairly won. I opened communications with the "city with my steamers to-day, taking up what tor- "pedoes we could see, and passing safely over "others. Arrangements are made to clear the chan- "nel of all obstructions."

Our losses during the whole siege were less than 400. Our release of slaves, in number nearly 20,000, is to be added to the gains of the expedition, as many of them will make good soldiers. General FOSTER'S own boat was the first to go up the river, with that officer on board. It took up torpedoes on the way, and passed over others. It was a feat of no little intrepidity, and resembled the remarkable running of the blockade of Little Washington by General FOSTER when commanding in North Carolina. It is not known precisely where HARDEE now is. Our readers will remember that HATCH'S brigade of FOSTER'S troops was so posted as to command the Charleston Railroad with heavy guns, although the Pocotaligo Bridge was not destroyed.

We have already mentioned the departure of KILPATRICK'S cavalry, with a large infantry support, and with artillery, down the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad, towards the Altamaha River. The common supposition is that this column is going to release our prisoners, removed first from Andersonville to Millen, and then from Millen to a point south of Savannah, as yet unknown to us. The Altamaha is crossed by the railroad about 50 miles southwest of Savannah. About 60 miles further southwest are the adjoining towns of Waresboro' and Glenmore, where, it is conjectured, with some probability, our prisoners may now be. The enemy supposes that SHERMAN'S main force will at once move on Branchville, South Carolina, an important point of junction on the railroad running from Augusta to Charleston. This move is very probable.

CAMPAIGN IN THE SHENANDOAH.

OF late, operations in the Valley have resumed such importance as once more to attract attention; and we will, therefore, in accordance with our custom, review the most prominent of recent events in that region. At the close of November, the enemy made a number of vigorous and successful raids upon our outposts, gathering up some spoils and keeping our troops in alarm. MOSBY, of course, was conspicuous in these affairs. Colonel WITCHER was busy all the month in Western Virginia, and, during his long raid from Princeton into our lines, according to his account, destroyed three forts, two block houses, two steamboats, captured many prisoners, about one hundred horses, three or four hundred beef cattle, one piece of artillery, a large amount of stores, and brought out some recruits and absentees, and lost only two men.

The most dangerous raid, however, upon our outposts, was ROSSER'S move against New Creek, in which he burnt the bridges between New Creek and Piedmont, and, at the latter place, destroyed some machine shops, engines, and rolling stock. General LEE'S report of the affair is mainly correct:

General EARLY reports that General ROSSER, with PAYNE'S and his own brigade, encountered on the 27th ult., near Moorefield, a small party of the enemy and captured forty prisoners and one piece of artillery. On the 28th he surprised and captured Fort Kelly, at New Creek, with four field pieces, four siege guns, between seven and eight hundred prisoners, a large number of horses and mules, and eight stands of colors, and destroyed two hundred wagons and a quantity of commissary and ordnance stores. He brought off the field pieces and some wagons, spiked the siege guns and destroyed the carriages. He also captured Piedmont, destroyed all the government buildings, containing a number of engines, burnt several bridges, did considerable damage to the railroad, and collected several hundred head of cattle. His loss was two killed and two or three wounded.

Early in December, BAYLOR'S company of Virginia cavalry captured our guards at Charleston and Key Switch. On the 6th, Company A of the Twenty-first New York cavalry went out from Winchester to intercept him. The two parties, each about 40 or 50 strong, encountered at White Post, and our men were surprised and defeated, losing several killed and

wounded, and only 13 escaping. BAYLOR carried to Richmond from his trip 85 prisoners and 15 horses. It is claimed that his company is less than 50 strong.

During the same week, the first week in December, MERRITT'S (First) cavalry division crossed the Blue Ridge, and made a grand raid through the upper parts of Loudon and Fauquier counties, which were the chief haunts of MOSBY and his men. Everything was laid waste, barns, houses, farms and mills, many cattle were captured, and others slaughtered and burned. Unfortunately, not a few Union citizens suffered the loss of everything in the general destruction, but most of the people were sympathizers with MOSBY, so that the damage chiefly fell upon the enemy. The raid was in accordance with the policy initiated by GRANT and SHERIDAN, and its results, officially reported, are as follows:—

PROPERTY CAPTURED.

	First Brigade.	Second Brigade.	Reserve Brigade.	Total.
Horses	147	235	86	388
Mules	4	4	—	8
Cattle	2,563	2,483	474	5,520
Sheep	3,607	2,130	100	5,837
Swine	1,033	110	—	1,141

PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Barns	474	464	230	1,168
Mills	19	22	8	49
Factories	—	2	—	2
Distilleries	1	4	1	6
Tons of hay	—	17,620	10,000	27,620
Bushels of wheat	—	26,500	25,000	51,500
Bushels of corn	5,400	57,500	—	62,900
Bushels of oats	—	2,000	—	2,002
Haystacks	990	131	—	1,121
Wheatstacks	—	57	—	57
Tanneries	1	—	—	1
Stacks of grain	104	—	—	104

Estimated value of property destroyed and captured by First brigade, Colonel STAGG.....$857,716
Second brigade, General DEVIN.....1,239,520
Reserve brigade.....411,520

Total.....$2,508,756

Perhaps the statement of a Rebel Commissioner of the revenue in Shenandoah county, made about the same time, will gve a clearer idea of SHERIDAN'S previous cavalry operations in that county alone. He says:

I will now try and give you some idea of the damage done in part of this county by the Yankees in the way of burning of barns, mills, &c. I have been over nearly the whole of my district, comprising all the upper end of the county, from Narrow Passage Creek to the Rockingham county line, and I find there have been burned by SHERIDAN'S Army two hundred and fifteen barns, eighteen dwellings, eleven grist mills, nine water sawmills, two steam sawmills, one furnace, two forges, one fulling mill, one carding machine, besides a number of smaller buildings, such as stables, &c. The quantity of grain destroyed is immense. I cannot give you any idea of the amount of grain, hay, fodder, &c., destroyed, but the quantity is very large.

Soon after the events now recorded, the entire Sixth corps, as is well known, was withdrawn from SHERIDAN, and sent to GRANT at Richmond. But, meanwhile, the greater part of EARLY'S force had been sent down to LEE, and only a few thousand men remained at New-Market, to take care of the Upper Shenandoah, while an unusually large guerrilla force, under MOSBY, harassed our troops and communications, and performed daring and brilliant exploits. On the 17th, a detachment about 100 strong of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, under Captain MILES, was surprised by MOSBY'S men near Millwood, while going out to scout along the turnpike. So far from "scouting," the detachment appears to have been ambuscaded itself. Twenty-five reached camp again, but 12 were known to be killed, 23 wounded, and 40, unaccounted for, were probably captured. MOSBY has proved himself the most remarkable guerrilla leader of the war, and has captured an incredible number of men.

LATER CAVALRY RAIDS.

On Monday, the 18th, an expedition, consisting of MERRITT'S (First) and POWELL'S (Second) cavalry divisions, the former temporarily under DEVIN, and the whole under TORBERT, left the camp at Winchester. The expedition had been carefully prepared for some days, and the troops took six days' rations and one day's forage. No artillery was carried, and an unusually short train, considering that it was a cavalry raid. DEVIN, in advance, was off at daylight, and the expedition marched briskly, though in a heavy rain-storm. At noon, the north fork of the Shenandoah was reached and forded, and Front Royal passed, the column bivouacked at Chester Gap, after a march of 25 miles. A cold and heavy gale during the night blew up a frost. But the troops started at daylight again, on the 19th, and, for the first part of the march, were ordered to ride two miles and walk one, till the sun appeared to warm the atmosphere. A detachment under Captain FARON, of the Twenty-first New York, scouting for that purpose, overtook and captured a herd of cattle, which was under charge of the enemy's soldiers, the guard escaping. Several prisoners were picked up here and there during the day. The troops marched that day through Sperryville. The third day, the 20th, opened with hail and rain. The troops were hurried forward, however, and, reaching Creighsville, found MCCAUSLAND'S camp-fires there still burning. POWELL encamped there, DEVIN keeping on to Madison Court-House, six miles distant. At the latter point, STAGG'S Michigan brigade, in DEVIN'S advance, encountered the enemy's pickets, and drove them back, in a sharp skirmish, through the town. The enemy's loss was 13, including a major and captain, the former killed. Ours was still less. On the morning of Wednesday, the 21st, which was clear and cold, POWELL, in advance, started from Madison Court-House. Soon after, TIBBETT'S brigade overtook the enemy, who had retreated on Stannardsville, and drove him rapidly. The enemy, under LOMAX, retreated over the bridge which crosses the Rapidan to Liberty Mills, and fired it, checking our pursuit, and then opened from the high grounds beyond with artillery. A reconnoissance was made, and, as its result, KELLOGG'S brigade of DEVIN'S division crossed the river by a ford on the right, and CAFHART'S brigade of POWELL'S division on the left. The right had some sharp skirmishing, but the left met little opposition in crossing. The enemy, however, fell back once more to avoid flanking, and CAFHART attacked him with spirit, KELLOGG on the right being equally prompt.

Next morning, Thursday, the 22d, the enemy's two guns were found abandoned, with full ammunition chests and horses. KELLOGG pushed on to within two or three miles of Gordonsville. There he found the enemy very strongly posted in a narrow pass on the turnpike road. TORBERT accordingly turned about and retraced his steps to Madison Court-House, and thence to Warrenton. DEVIN marched thence through Salem to Ashby's Gap and Millwood, and back to Winchester. POWELL marched through New Baltimore, White Plains, Middleburgh, Snickersville, and Perrysville to Winchester. Both columns destroyed forage and cattle on their route, with such other devastation as was possible. They were harassed a little on the return by the enemy, who promptly issued from Gordonsville, but no damage of importance was done to either column. The raid seems to have been quite successful. Our total loss was probably only about 50 men. Our last cavalry fight is the one which the enemy describes as occurring at Jack's Shop, seven and a half miles from Gordonsville. He says that there are no Government stores or property of any kind at Gordonsville, and all we could do there would be to burn the empty buildings, and break the track and switches.

On Monday, the 19th, a coöperative cavalry column consisting of CUSTER'S division, moved out from camp on a reconnoissance up the Valley. A party of scouts under Major YOUNG, preceded the column, and skirmished on Monday and Tuesday with the enemy's pickets, capturing a few of them. On Tuesday night, the 20th, the column had reached and bivoucked at Lacey's Spring, nine miles from Harrisonburgh. Just before daylight, next morning, the camp was surprised by ROSSER'S cavalry, and 40 or 50 of the First New Hampshire, on picket duty were captured. Both brigades, PENNINGTON'S First and CHAPMAN'S Second, became sharply engaged, and eventually fell back down the turnpike, our total loss, however, being only two killed and 22 wounded, with about 40 prisoners. The advance of an infantry column of the enemy is said to have been the cause of our falling back. The enemy were dressed in blue overcoats, probably captured ones, and much confusion resulted, of course, in the fighting. His loss was about the same as ours in killed and wounded. He used the sabre chiefly, as the wounds of our men attested. The column returned to Winchester without further adventure. On the 19th, a guerrilla party dashed into the Fourteenth Pennsylvania cavalry corps of POWELL'S division, on the Front Royal Pike, and burned their forage. The following is EARLY'S version of both our raids:

On the 20th, General EARLY reported one division of the enemy's cavalry, under General CUSTAR, coming up the Valley, and two divisions, under General TORBERT moving through Chester Gap with four pieces of artillery and thirty wagons. On the 22d ROSSER attacked CUSTAR'S division nine miles from Harrisonburgh, and drove it back, capturing forty prisoners. This morning TORBERT attacked LOMAX near Gordonsville, and was repulsed and severely punished. He is retiring and LOMAX preparing to follow.

THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

IT is now a matter of certainty that the enemy's losses in the two brilliant battles at Franklin and Nashville were seventeen general officers, more than 15,000 men, and forty-nine cannon. The pursuit of HOOD still continues. On Sunday night, the 25th, our advance was 21 miles south of Columbia, and daily capturing squads of prisoners. The woods were nearly impassable, and our chase was therefore retarded. The enemy is now fairly out of Tennessee, and has probably secured his retreat. FORREST commanded his rear. The particulars of the movement are given in Mr. STANTON'S dispatch.

General LYON'S raid into Kentucky is not yet completed. He crossed the Cumberland, in his advance, on the 10th of December, at Yellow Creek, 20 miles below Clarksville. His force was reported at 2,500 strong. On the 12th, he reached and captured Hopkinsville, Kentucky, conscripting citizens, and burning and carrying off property. MCCOOK had a slight skirmish with his rear-guard at Elkton. Hattonsville, on the Memphis Branch Railroad, was reached on the 13th, and a large quantity of bacon and tobacco burned there. A column then moved on Russelville. Meanwhile, the guerrilla JESSE was operating in Newcastle, out of which Captain BRIDGEWATER, with 125 men, drove him, inflicting a loss of 13 men. LYON also occupied Eddysville, on the Cumberland, and turned a battery on the steamers in the river. On the 17th, MCCOOK had a sharp skirmish with a part of LYON'S men at Ashbyville, driving them off and capturing one cannon. On the 13th, another of LYON'S columns was repulsed at Hopkinsville. On the 24th, LYON was at Elizabethtown and Heydensville, and the neighboring towns, and there was some skirmishing. On the 23d, LYON was reported to have captured a train containing 200 soldiers, whom he paroled.

WILMINGTON.

AT length, it becomes proper to make some record of the expedition to Wilmington. Ever since the early part of August the great fleet of Rear-Admiral PORTER has been lying in Hampton Roads, ready for this expedition. After the orders to sail were finally given, there was a delay of several days on account of the wind blowing a gale. But, on Monday evening, the 12th, the transports and smaller fleet, about 75 vessels in all, got away. Next morning, all the line of battle ships, the *Ironsides*, and the Monitors, followed. We gave last week a full list (mainly correct, though with some slight inaccuracies) of the vessels engaged, divided into five divisions, and a division of iron-clads. Rear-Admiral PORTER'S flag-ship is the *Malvern*. The land forces were under charge of General BUTLER, and comprised from 8,000 to 10,000 men, the Tenth and Eighteenth corps, both of which have campaigned in the Carolinas.

Off Cape Hatteras, the fleet encountered bad weather, but, on the 14th, the fleet was off Beaufort, North Carolina, into which some of the transports put, for coaling. Next day, the 15th, the fleet arrived off Willmington and prepared for its work. It was several days before wind and weather would allow our fleet to get into position, or the troops to be landed. On the 20th, the enemy reported us off New Inlet. Then the fleet drew off to sea again, reappearing on the 23d.

At noon of Saturday, the 24th, the fleet got into position and opened a furious fire until night on Fort Fisher, the strong earthwarks on the north side of New Inlet, 20 miles below Wilmington, firing an average of 30 shots per minute. The enemy's loss was 23. The torpedo-boat *Louisiana* was successfully exploded near the fort at 2 o'clock, but there is no report yet of the damage, if any, that was done by her. The next day, Sunday, the bombardment was renewed at 10 o'clock, and continued till night. Under cover of this fire, on Sunday afternoon, a portion of our troops landed, advanced up to the fort with great gallantry, and actually gained the parapet and captured the outer flag. But the enemy, rallying again, repulsed us from the works. On the same day, sailors from the *Santiago* captured Pond Hill battery with 65 men, and brought them all to the ships. It is reported that our troops have reëmbarked. But the latest news is that, at all events, the bombardment is still going on. Secretary STANTON'S dispatch contains the latest advices.

THE USE OF FIELD ARTILLERY.

[We translate the following from the German *Kleiner Kriegshandbuch*, for which it was originally translated from the Polish General C * * *. The continuation of the paper will be given in future numbers]:

THE object of Field Artillery is, on the one hand, to assail the enemy at a considerable distance, and so, not allow of his nearer approach with impunity; on the other hand, to support the attack of one's own army; covering its columns with a cross-fire, the purpose of which is either to drive off the enemy's Artillery, or to draw its fire on one's own pieces. From this application of the Artillery, we may deduce its proper proportion to the other troops, and likewise its proper rôle on the battle-field.

The experience of recent wars has established the following as the proper proportion of Artillery to the other arms: *two* pieces of mounted Artillery to every thousand Infantry, and *four* pieces of Horse Artillery to every thousand Cavalry.* This proportion, however, will become changed in the course of every war; because the strength of the Infantry and Cavalry is reduced by all sorts of losses, while those of the corresponding Artillery are reckoned simply and only in terms of lost pieces—a sort of loss which does not very often occur. The losses of men and horses in the Artillery are numerically unimportant, and can be at once more or less completely repaired so as to keep the pieces in service up to their full number. To strengthen the Artillery out of proportion to the other arms, is far from advantageous in war; for, too great a number of cannon diminishes very considerably the mobility of an army, and it is therefore better, should the proportion of Artillery become excessive, to withdraw a certain part of each battery, to send it back to the chief dépôt, and to use the men and horses thus set free for making good subsequent losses in the reduced batteries. This is incomparably the best method, for we must consider that, in the course of a long war, these batteries, although not diminished as to the number of their pieces, are, as a rule, reduced in value, principally from the fact that the men and horses picked up in various directions (as, unless the above plan is taken, they must be) have not always the proper instruction and the desirable qualifications.†

As regards *organization*, Field Artillery is divided into light and heavy—foot and horse Artillery; as regards its *application*, it must be anew divided into *line* and *reserve* Artillery, that is to say, every Corps d' Armée must put back into the reserve a certain part of its pieces which are not to be used, except by special order of the General commanding. As a general rule, at the commencement of a battle, the light pieces serve with the different divisions,‡ while the heavier pieces are kept in reserve. This applies only to the Foot Artillery, for, as is well known, Horse Artillery, (the Russian excepted)§ consists exclusively of light pieces. A goodly number of these in the reserve is, however, of the highest importance.

The reserve should include two-thirds of the Foot Artillery, of which, one-half light pieces, and one-third of the Horse Artillery.‖ In former times there was a "Regimental Artillery," that is, each regiment had its own cannon, but since the wars of 1812–13, this arrangement has been rejected as entirely unsuitable. Now-a-days, it is only a few Cossack regiments in the Russian Army which have their own Artillery.

The formal distinction between Foot and Horse Artillery, consists in the artillerists who serve the pieces being mounted on horseback in the latter, and following their pieces on foot, in the former. From this it follows:

(*a.*) Horse Artillery can carry out its movements incomparably quicker than Foot Artillery, The former, where no special obstacles hinder it, can easily make 187 yards in a minute, and, therefore, three miles in 27 minutes. Foot Artillery, even with considerable exertion, could scarcely accomplish half the distance in the same time.¶

(*b.*) Horse Artillery offers a better mark for the enemy's guns, and needs more time for unlimbering than Foot Artillery.

(*c.*) Horse Artillery is much the more costly and difficult to maintain.

From the difference between the two kinds of artillery, may be declared their separate applications on the battle-field. The special destination of the *Foot-Artillery* is to be used, first, in fixed positions, second, *before* the commencement of a retreat (should one take place), third, in masked batteries; in a word, wherever a prolonged cannonade is expected. In addition, the Foot-Artillery comes into use with the advanced-guard, and by all surprises, for as it needs less time for unlimbering, it can open fire more quickly. Foot-Artillery is commonly employed with infantry. In some particular cases, however, it can be employed in connection with cavalry.

In like manner Horse Artillery, in conjunction with cavalry, special cases excepted, is to be used where the great point is that no time be lost, and on this very account it is necessary to have as large a quantity as possible in reserve, so that it may be at hand in whatever order the battle takes place. Horse Artillery is to be brought into action—first, in in carrying a position; second, for the support and covering of cavalry movements; third, in flanking, or taking in reverse the enemy's lines; and in addition, it is indispensably necessary with a rear guard (in case of a retreat) for the purpose of holding the principal defensive points to the last moment. With an advanced-guard, on the contrary rôle is a subordinate one.

Since the Artillery should cover, with its fire, every movement of the Army, it must seek always to place itself in an advantageous position, both as regards the manner in which the Army is drawn up, and also in relation to the conformation of the ground.

Remark 1st.—In cases where the conformation of the ground does not prescribe any particular arrangement, the Artillery should be so placed among the battalions, that it may be able to maintain a cross-fire, and this in such a way that the enemy could not advance at any point without being under the fire of at least two batteries; in a word, the batteries should be so posted in the line that they may reciprocally sustain each other, and in case of need open a cross-fire. The heavier batteries should be placed behind the wings. Their work is to meet any flanking movement of the enemy, and at the same time to support the centre. For this last reason, whenever the point is much extended, a few of these batteries are placed on the most important points of the centre.

Remark 2d.—The best positions for Artillery are on plains, for then the enemy can be seen a long distance off, and the shot may probably act by ricochet. Slight eminences, sinking gradually toward the enemy, are very advantageous. The pieces should be so placed upon them as to be fully covered—that is, so that the crest of the eminence is some ten paces in front of the gun: so posted, the enemy's batteries will have little effect. A high hill whose foot cannot be commanded from the summit should not be occupied by artillery. Such hills are better defended by pieces placed somewhat to one side. Artillery must have an open view in front, in order that no movements of the enemy may pass unnoticed; hedges and the like obviously interfere with its effect. It should have in front a hard, and not slippery ground, and in rear there should be no obstacles which might interfere with its withdrawal; it also needs space for advancing. For these reasons, it is apparent that the intervals between pieces prescribed by the tactics cannot always be exactly observed. The most damaging of all positions for the effectiveness of Artillery are those where bushes or side-ditches are in the vicinity, into which the enemy's sharpshooters may creep, shoot down the cannoneers, and even take the pieces. Whenever Artillery takes up a position, it should use to the best advantage all tongues of land, hillocks, depressions, and ditches; for all these varieties of ground can offer them a certain protection; they may shelter the pieces, or, at least, the limbers and caissons, a thing of importance even if the position cannot be held for any length of time. With the same purpose in view, such batteries on the wings as might easily be flanked by the enemy throw up breastworks for security from attack, and also to protect themselves against ricochet firing.

The first and most important objects at which Artillery must aim, are the hostile infantry and cavalry columns. Artillery fires on Artillery in order to destroy it or to drive it from its position; and this especially in the following cases: (1) as the hostile Artillery develops its batteries; (2) when its fire is causing much damage; (3) when one's own columns move forward to the attack. In this last case a part of the Artillery must strive to draw the fire of the enemy's batteries upon itself. Artillery must fire at no greater distance than, with the heavy calibres, 1100 yards, and with the light calibres 750 yards.* The further off the enemy is so much the more leisurely should the firing be in order that the aim may be more certain; and the nearer he comes, so much more rapid may it become. As a rule very rapid firing, such particularly as one sees in the Russian Artillery, should not be attempted. A battery does not fire all at once, but, usually by one piece at a time, and, at the most, by sections; excepting, indeed, when the Artillery is charged by cavalry, then the whole battery fires together with canister, and immediately withdraws. The fire of Artillery is, of course, most effective when a number of batteries are directed on one point.

* The proportions here given are different from those adopted in the United States Army. The author seems especially to insist on a large ratio of horse artillery, and for other services than merely accompanying the cavalry.

† It may be mentioned that the author has in view an establishment of eight pieces to the battery.

‡ Original, brigades, but a German brigade equals our division.

§ The Russians have horse batteries of eight 28-pounder howitzers (licornes), the pieces drawn, each, by eight horses.—*McClellan's Report.*

‖ This, it will be seen, gives a larger ratio of light pieces in the reserve than the United States custom.

¶ Of course, this does not include very short distances, when the cannoneers mount the boxes.

* At present rifled guns may take a longer range.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE approach of the holidays has brought an unusually large number of new books to the editorial table, but, unfortunately, the extraordinary activity of all the military campaigns has lately compelled us to reduce our literary announcements to the very smallest compass.

Amongst the most enterprising publishers for the holidays have been the Messrs. J. E. TILTON & Co., of Boston, whose new juvenile books, especially, are worthy of much praise. Amongst these are "The Lifeboat," a tale of our coast heroes, by R. M. BALLANTYNE. This is an interesting and very well-narrated story for boys, and will probably prove a favorite. "Dora Darling, the Daughter of the "Regiment," is another volume of the same series. Both books are patriotic and interesting, and may be recommended as excellent holiday presents.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York, publish an exceedingly entertaining volume called "Arctic Researches, and Life "among the Esquimaux." It is the narrative of an expedition sent in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN during the years 1860, 1861, and 1862, by CHARLES FRANCIS HALL. The volume is one of great interest and instruction. It contains maps and a hundred fine illustrations. Our readers will remember the charm of Dr. KANE's story of his famous expedition in the same direction, and its excellence as a gift-book. Mr. HALL's story deserves a circulation amongst all the readers of Dr. KANE. HARPER & BROTHERS also publish "The Perpetual Curate," by Mrs. Oliphant, authoress of "Chronicles of Carlingford," etc. This is a pleasantly-written story, possessing that quiet charm of home life which distinguishes the works of this authoress. "From "Dan to Beersheba," Dr. NEWMAN'S recent book on Palestine, has excited no little attention, and criticism both favorable and adverse. Of one thing there can be no question: it is a very useful book to all those who are in frequent need of consulting some recent, general book of description of the Holy Land, as it appears to the intelligent and religious traveller. Its value is increased by maps and good engravings. This volume, also, is from HARPER & BROTHERS. To the list of publications of the same house, we must add:—"Margaret Denzel's History," annotated by her husband. A novel. And, also, "Le "Maudit," translated from the French.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston, publish "Studies for "Stories," by JEAN INGELOW—a charming volume, which introduces the rare English poetess in the dress of prose. The imprint is that of the University Press. W. H. APPLETON, New York, publishes a book for boys called "The "Miner Boy and his Monitor," by Rev. P. C. HEADLEY. It is a narrative of the career and achievements of JOHN ERICSSON, the Engineer. Other books lying before us, claim notice, but they must be delayed one more week.

REMINISCENCE OF GENERAL GRANT.

THE following document is on file in the office of the County Clerk of St. Louis county, and is labelled "Appli-"cation of U. S. GRANT for the office of County Engineer" —"Rejected:"—

ST. LOUIS, August 15, 1859.

HON. COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, St. Louis county, Mo.:—

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to submit myself as an applicant for the office of county engineer, should the office be rendered vacant, and at the same time to submit the names of a few citizens who have been kind enough to recommend me for the office. I have made no effort to get a large number of names, nor the names of persons with whom I am not personally acquainted. I enclose herewith also a statement from Professor J. J. REYNOLDS, who was a classmate of mine at West Point, as to qualifications.

Should your honorable body see proper to give me the appointment, I pledge myself to give the office my entire attention, and shall hope to give general satisfaction. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

The above document is signed by several prominent citizens at the present time, and also by a number of individuals who occupy positions in the Rebel Army.

THE following is the text of an order issued by Major-General Ord, from Headquarters Army of the James, under date of December 18th:—"Hereafter, when an application is made for a furlough or leave of absence, except on the ground of disability, the Brigade Commander will direct the applicant to appear before him personally; and if a cavalry soldier, will inspect his horse, arms and equipments, and forward with the application a report of their condition. If an infantry soldier, the man will appear with his arms, ammunition and equipments, and their condition will be reported with the application by the Brigade Commander; and no cavalry-man will be allowed a furlough, unless he has been at least a week sick, whose horse *is* not reported in first-rate condition. If the applicant *is* an officer in command of a company, troop, or regiment, his whole company, troop, or regiment will be inspected by the Brigade Commander at the time of application, and a report of its condition, especially the condition of its horses, if a cavalry command, will accompany the application. In case the applicant *is* an officer in one of the Staff Departments, an inspection will be made of the condition of his office and papers, by the Chief of that Staff Department, at Brigade Headquarters, who will forward the result of his inspection with the application."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GUN-FIRING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Please refer to the English "*Army and Navy Gazette*" of Dec. 3d inst.—p. 777, giving the results of firing rapidly one hundred rounds from the Armstrong 12-pounder breech-loader field-gun, by the Armstrong-Whitworth Committee at Shoeburyness.

Really *our* "trans-atlantic cousins" are making rapid and interesting discoveries in gunnery practice, which are more astonishing when we consider the *very short* time they have been engaged in such amusements.

Your attention was called the other day to the discovery made by the Lords of Admiralty, of an iron gun-carriage and slide, for use on ship board, which indicates a sharpness and close attention to business on their part not to be wondered at. But this extraordinary firing at Shoeburyness by the breech-loading Committee, whose opportunities for experiment with a view to settling the vexed question of Armstrong *vs.* Whitworth breech-loaders *vs.* muzzle-loaders, have been so extensive and varied, must be surprising to the English public, and would be so to us, were it not that our Naval Ordnance records show many instances of much more rapid firing from the Navy 12-pounder *muzzle* loading field-howitzer.

This gun, weighing seven hundred and fifty pounds, has been fired repeatedly from its boat and field carriage *ten times a minute;* frequently, from its field carriage, *four times in eighteen and twenty seconds;* and on one occasion, with a well-drilled crew of ordinary Yankee seamen, *four rounds were fired in fourteen seconds!* In this latter instance, the four shells were most certainly all in the air at the same time—the elevation of the piece being only three degrees.

Therefore, the practice at Shoeburyness, made from a gun constructed especially with reference to rapidity of loading and firing, is by no means "by far the most rapid artillery fire on record," nor is it "more than twice as rapid as ever has been accomplished by any muzzle-loading gun."

Moreover, in our Navy firing, a moist sponge was used at each round, and no "hitch of any sort" occurred.

Now, the continuation of such rapid firing as ten rounds per minute with a muzzle-loading gun, depends *only* upon the endurance of the crew, and we *think* our men could easily stand the strain for fifty rounds; although, when firing from the field carriage, the gun is allowed to recoil freely and must be run up again to position, sponged, loaded and primed before firing.

The article in the English *Gazette* concludes by saying, "the sailors at Portsmouth have been deservedly belauded, "but we think the soldiers should now have their turn." To this *we* certainly do not object. "Palmam qui Sner- "int, ferat." TRUE BLUE.

WASHINGTON, December 24, 1864.

THE LAW OF CAPTURED PROPERTY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—General SHERMAN has captured in Savannah twenty-five thousand bales of cotton, which are probably worth twenty millions of dollars. As an interesting question of ownership may arise, the following legal view of the question may not be without interest:

Personal property of a combatant, non-combatant or alien, within an enemy's lines, is affected in a state of war as follows:—1st—If it belonged at any time during the war to the belligerent government (was public property), no transfer to combatant, non-combatant or alien, will divest the belligerent captor of his right to such property upon capture. 2d—If it never belonged to the belligerent government (was always private property), capture does not divest the owner of his right unless it be captured within a besieged place after assault. To this rule there are the following exceptions:—Personal property found upon the person of a combatant when captured; the military equipment of a combatant in actual hostile use at time of capture; property known as contraband of war in whosever hands it may be found and under all circumstances.

When personal property is found within a besieged place, the rights of the captor depend upon the fact, whether the place surrendered upon summons or was taken by assault. [This is considered under the supposition that no argument as to terms was made by the victor].

If the place was surrendered upon summons, the case is as in (2), with the exceptions.

If the place was captured by assault after summons (or without summons), and after notification, with proper time, to remove non-combatants and their property, all the personal property of combatants and non-combatant citizens becomes the property of the captors.

Is this the rule with aliens? If not the following propositions are true:—

A.—Personal property of an alien within enemy's lines is not forfeited in state of war.

B.—Being within a besieged place forms no exception.

C.—Notice to remove bars claim for damages from injury, but does not transfer property to captors.

If there was no notification to remove, the condition of all personal property is as in 2, with the exceptions. [This would happen in case of a sudden attack on an unfortified place, in which rapidity of movement was indispensable.

If (A) (B) and (C) are correct propositions, the time of transfer of personal property to an alien is of controlling importance in divesting the victor of his capture.

Whether before the siege or before any anticipation of one, would be vital questions.

What classes of property come under (C) seems to be arbitrary as regards our own Rebel citizens.

We declare negroes "contraband of war." [See Butler.]

We seize and destroy much private property of service in keeping alive Rebel armies, and this we do on the ground of military necessity. Unless future legislation should debar owners from making a claim therefor, it may be there is no law of nations, or any other law, to decide against the owner in an action against the officer who orders the destruction.

Whether we are to treat citizen Rebels as foreign belligerents is a question for future consideration. G.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., December 27, 1864.

MUSIC IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Sitting in my tent but a short distance from the works of the enemy listening to a Rebel brass band playing the familiar airs of "Lorena," "Love not," "The Mocking bird," and others, I am led to reflect upon the subject of music in the Army.

Was that a wise policy, or rather, was it *not* a penny-wise, pound-foolish policy, which has so nearly discarded music from our Army? Poor as the Rebels are, they still cling to the luxury of music; though it is long since many of them have tasted coffee or whisky.

The effect of music upon soldiers, for good, isolated as they are, from all home influences and social enjoyments, cannot be estimated. So much depends upon their *spirits*, and faith in the sublimity of the cause for which they are called upon to sacrifice so much, that anything which tends to elevate the soul of man, to swell his heart and revive the memory of better things in life, so well worth fighting for—is good for an army, as an individual. To know this, one has but to witness either a charge or a panic upon the battle-field. Discipline is indispensable; dash is the next best thing. Combine the two, and an army is invincible, is irresistible. While one is enforced, let the other be encouraged. Take a regiment of infantry that has been marched until from exhaustion it seems about to crumble to pieces—and let a band strike up: how quickly all is changed, men who could scarcely walk before, will "close up," "dress files," and step as lightly, and as true to the music, as ever marched a mimic army upon the stage; and will seem a mighty body with but one lofty purpose, and one pair of feet. Music and gallant deeds go together; it is impossible to separate them in the mind. "He that hath not music in his soul, is ripe for treason."

Give us music, music for the million—heavenly music for our Army. FIELD PIECE.

ORDER OF BATTLE—GRAND SQUARE IN A LOZENGE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—When Marshal BUGEAUD advanced to his victory of Isly, with his infantry forming an immense square, or rather lozenge, he was saluted as the inventor of a new order of battle. To readers who have never seen diagrams or descriptions it may be necessary to state that, according to LAVELAINE DE MAUBEUGE, a divisional Grand Square in a Lozenge is a tactical disposition of four battalions in square, in each face in echelons at 70 paces distance. Within such, but a much larger enciente of battalions, representing a series of mutually covering and flanking detached forts, the French Governor-General of Algiers placed, according to rule, his artillery, baggage, ambulances, etc., etc., and even his cavalry, and, like a moving fortified and entrenched camp,—with its garrison within, as it were—all prepared to sally forth at the proper moment,—bore down upon the multitudinous Moorish army of horsemen. As soon as they were disordered by the fire from the living forts and bastions, the cavalry issued forth and completed their discomfiture. This gives a general idea of the battle of Isly,* which was in fact a simple triumph of discipline and civilization, over disorganized, ill-armed, and worse officered numbers. It was NAPOLEON'S battle of the Pyramids on a larger scale as to numbers, on a smaller scale as to the difficulties overcome. It was fought by a French army superior in effectiveness even to that of Egyptian celebrity.

Of this disposition in actual battle of an army in a grand square, in the manner already described, BUGEAUD was saluted as the originator. Imagine the writer's astonishment on reading up authorities for a life of JOHN CAVALIER and "Civil Wars of the Cevennes," to find that the Great Duke of ROHAN, who lived a Christian soldier and leader, and died a hero, adopted the very same order of battle—a Divisional Grand Square in a Lozenge—in 1628, when he commanded the Protestant army, in LOUIS XIII.'s time, in the Cevenal country. The infantry of his army, composed of four regiments, followed the advanced guard (consisting of three cornets or companies of cavalry) in four hollow squares relatively disposed in the shape of a lozenge. The only difference between BUGEAUD'S and ROHAN'S tactics seems to be in the fact that the battalions of the former were, so to speak, in solid squares, doubled on the centre, while the latter's were in hollow squares.

In both cases, at Isly and at Saint Germain, the Generals who commanded were successful, and owed their success not only to the disposition of their forces, but to their able manœurves executed with precision by their subordinates ANCHOR.

* For a popular and interesting account of the battle of Isly, see ALISON'S continuation of his History of Europe, HARPER'S edition.

TACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your paper of August 20th, "Field Officer "of California Vols." advances some good ideas, under the title "A new formation for Infantry." But a mistake occurs in calling the formation "new," as it is only the recital of an old movement described by Marshal MARMONT, who, in his works, points out the same thing, to contract lines by giving them more depth, that they may move with more facility and regularity. He also shows some of the combinations of which such formation is susceptible. The article has merit, inasmuch as it points to the great usefulness of the movement and gives more changes, many of which would be very applicable to practical service.

General CASEY'S "Division Columns at company dis- "tance," are, in my opinion, but the carrying out of the same idea, with the improvement of yet less extended front, which every officer knows is of great value in making quick changes in presence of the enemy.

In discussing movements by "inversion," I would beg to advance an idea not laid down in the "tactics." That is, to double column by inverse means. The companies of the right and left wings to close in front of the centre division in place of the rear. I conceive the movement would be advantageous in the following position: Take, for instance, a defile in front of the centre of a line, which must be passed in the least space of time, and the deployment must be made while the column is debouching from said defile, and by the head of the double column, with the prolongation of the line immediately in front of the obstruction, and not the depth of the column in advance, as it must be in the double column proper.

The ployment could be made by the command, "By "inversion, double column at half distance," etc. Companies would break two files to the front instead of the rear. The deployment would be the same as from double column proper, with the following difference,—the *leading* companies would move off by the right and left flanks as soon as the obstruction was passed, and the rear (centre) division move up to the line indicated by markers. I merely advance the above as an idea for the consideration of older and wiser heads. INSPECTOR.

DEP'T OF THE GULF, Dec. 9, 1864.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—When ANCHOR replied to A. A. H., in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the 3d December, he was not aware that those initials represented a courteous and distinguished officer of the U. S. Naval Ordnance Department, with whom, years ago, he had the pleasure of travelling, and from whom he learned very much concerning the capabilities of shell-guns. The information thus agreeably acquired, taken down in notes of the conversations, the writer afterwards communicated to Lieutenant-General ALESSANDRO DE LA MARMORA, originator of the celebrated Sardinian Bersaglieri, and Governor of Genoa. It proved of great interest to that officer, who was then engrossed with contemplated fortifications on the Gulf of Spezzia. The idea was to construct certain works whose key was to be a fort on the top of an almost inaccessible granite mountain, La Castellana, which dominates that congeries of havens and the adjacent coasts somewhat as Mount Desert proper, on the coast of Maine, commands the surrounding sounds and islands. Thence, columbiads would have enjoyed a range which would have rendered a marine attack on the Sardinian Navy Yards in that haven of havens, an impossibility. The grand experiments of A. A. H. at a time when horizontal shell-firing was, comparatively speaking, just beginning to develope its destructive capabilities, seemed to satisfy General LA MARMORA of the advantage of the plan proposed. Doubtless the Crimean War, his death by cholera at Balaclava, the subsequent Italian War of Regeneration and other immediate wonderful occurrences, nipped in the bud the development of a theory in practice, which only needed the energy of such a chivalric officer, practical soldier, and deep-thinking organizer to render a decided success. The plan of fortifying La Spezzia, described in Vol. I, No. 6, of the *Eclaireur*, has been alluded to in the JOURNAL.

ANCHOR.

AN OMISSION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your issue of the 24th, in giving an account of the "Campaign in Tennessee," you inadvertently made an omission, which some of your friends in Rhode Island think should be supplied. It occurs at the close of the last paragraph in the second column on the first page, where you speak of the great line of rebel communication, "between the East and West, which was destroyed by the campaigns of ROSECRANS and GRANT." Surely, the country cannot so soon have forgotten the brilliant and decisive campaign of General BURNSIDE in East Tennessee; his rapid march over the mountains, his occupation of Knoxville, his capture of Cumberland Gap with its garrison and artillery, his deliverance of all that section from rebel authority, and finally, his persistent and successful defence of Knoxville against LONGSTREET. These are services which deserve the most honorable mention, and contributed very largely to the destruction of the rebel communication between East and West. ROSECRANS' and GRANT'S campaigns would have been partial and indecisive, without BURNSIDE'S operations. It is but fair also to add, that General BURNSIDE in his campaigns, has captured from the enemy 217 guns and several thousand prisoners, and that the Ninth corps which he commanded, has never lost a piece of artillery, nor even a flag, previous to the assault on Petersburgh of July 30th. Pardon me for bringing to your notice these facts. I know that you will be glad to correct any impression which might seem to be an injustice to a very meritorious and distinguished officer.

Believe me, very truly yours, A. W.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., December 28, 1864.

THE Secretary of the Interior has decided on an appeal from the action of the Pension Bureau, that additional Paymasters in the Army are not employed in the military service proper, and hence are not entitled to a continuance of any pension they may have been receiving at the time of their appointment, although enjoying the full rank, pay and emoluments of majors in the Army. The decision involves the withholding of pensions from paymasters as such, and from the widows of those killed in the line of duty, inasmuch as being only in a civil branch of the service, these officers cannot be entitled to the benefits of the pension laws, or their relatives on their behalf. This decision is made in the case of Major Geo. B. Ely, who was a Captain of Volunteers, and pensioned as such prior to being appointed a paymaster.

THERE is now in successful operation, says the Richmond *Examiner*, at the Confederate States laboratory, in Richmond, a machine capable of turning out three hundred and forty thousand percussion gun caps in eight hours, filling and pressing them.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

CONGRESS has been in session but a single day since our last report, adjourning over the holidays, to meet again on the 5th of January, 1865. Additional petitions from Army officers, asking for an increase of pay, were received by the Senate and referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported adversely to the House bill to drop from the rolls certain officers in the Army. The report states that the House bill does not leave any discrimiuation to be used in the matter, while it is evident that much discrimination ought to be used. It alleges that the President has already as much power in the matter as is necessary or expedient. The report was ordered to be printed.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the manner in which the Soldiers' Home has been managed, and whether the benevolent object of the Government in establishing the Home could not be better achieved in some other way; and one calling on the Secretary of War for information as to whether the Militia of Delaware, called out for thirty and one hundred days last July, were exempt from draft.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment to the House bill to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the Army. This amendment provides: First. That it is not within the intent of the Act of March, 1863, entitled "An Act to authorize the Brevetting of Volunteer and other Officers of the United States Service," to make a distinction as to pay between officers of Volunteer and other forces, including the regular Army; but that such brevet rank does not entitle any officer to increase of pay. Second. That if a soldier discharged for wounds received in battle die before receiving the bounty provided by the Act of March, 1863, entitled "An Act to amend an Act to authorize the employment of Volunteers," the bounty shall descend to his heirs, in the same manner and order of succession as if he had died in the service. The amendment was ordered to be printed.

The only business of any kind transacted by the House was the adoption of a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate, if not inconsistent with the public interests, the report of Major-General CANBY concerning the purchase by the United States of the products of the States declared to be in insurrection.

RAID AGAINST THE VIRGINIA SALT WORKS.

[From the Lynchburgh Virginian, December 22.]

ON Monday, the 12th, the enemy—since ascertained to consist of GILLEM'S, STONEMAN'S and BURBRIDGE'S forces, concentrated at Boan's Station, and advanced eastward. VAUGHN was at Greenville and DUKE'S brigade at Rogersville. The movement was rapid, and DUKE being in their route was forced back to Kingsport, when, on the 18th, he was attacked and suffered a repulse. The enemy thus got ahead of VAUGHN, and on the morning of the 14th entered Bristol. On the next night he entered Abingdon. DUKE falling back towards Abingdon. General BRECKINRIDGE, at Wytheville, apprised of the advance, at once began to concentrate his troops for the defence of Saltville. On the afternoon of the 14th he started by train for that point himself; arriving at Glade Spring that night late, he barely escaped capture and reached Saltville next morning, the enemy reaching Glade Spring shortly after daylight on the 15th. The forces of the enemy, after leaving Abingdon, divided into two columns—one threatening Saltville, the other going to Glade Spring and towards Wytheville. At three P. M., the enemy entered Marion, twenty-six miles west of Wythevllle, and detached a force, which was sent southeast, towards the lead mines. Meanwhile General VAUGHN, leaving Bristol to his left, arrived in front of Marion, and, supposing the main column had gone to the lead mines, pursued the detachment with his main force, leaving Colonel GILLISPIE with the remainder of his command at Marion. On the morning of the 16th at daylight, Colonel GILLISPIE was attacked and repulsed, retreating towards Wytheville, sixteen miles distant. There were no troops at this point, the railroad superintendent having failed to send them from Dublin. For want of cars, also, but a portion of the stores could be removed from Wytheville.

The retreat of GILLESPIE was so rapid and the pursuit of the enemy so close that the former arrived at Wytheville at half-past eleven A. M., and passed through the twn in a stampede, all efforts to rally them failing. The enemy appeared at one P. M, their videttes approaching very cautiously. Major JOHNSTON, A. A. G, of BRECKINRIDGE'S staff, with a half dozen officers and men, remained, and, by standing picket at the west end of the town, in sight of the Yankees, detained them from coming in for two hours. The town was by this time cleared. At three P. M., Major JOHNSTON having withdrawn to the east of the town, General GILLEM sent in a flag of truce, which Major JOHNSTON received through Captain SEMPLE and Major MCMAHON, of General BRECKINRIDGE'S staff. The unconditional surrender of the town was demanded, with guarantee of security to private property and citizens. Major JOHNSTON replied, agreeing to surrender the town on those conditions, provided he was allowed half an hour in which to withdraw his forces. After much deliberation, General GILLEM declined to give the time asked, but to respect private property and citizens.

Major JOHNSTON, having thus gained more than an hour for the retreating cavalry and trains, withdrew his forces, six all told, and came on towards Dublin. The enemy adhered to his terms, and disturbed no private property. When GILLEM found out the ruse that had been practiced upon him, he was more amused than incensed.

On Saturday morning, before daylight, the enemy, after burning the railroad depot, ordnance and medical buildings, retired as he came, first sending a detachment of two hundred to the lead mines. General VAUGHN was at this important point, but, believing exaggerated reports of the enemy's strength, retreated on his approach. The damage to the mines was slight, and can soon be repaired. The enemy retired towards Marion, doubtless to effect a junction with the main force and capture Saltville; but at last accounts this important point was safe, and General BRECKINRIDGE had repulsed the enemy on several occasions. The raid is ably conducted, the force moving rapidly and doing but little pillaging.

[From the Lynchburg Virginian, Dec. 18.]

This raid turns out to be an extensive and damaging one. Our account of it yesterday morning left the enemy reported to be advancing on Abingdon. The report unfortunately proved to be correct. They reached that place at half-past nine o'clock on Wednesday night, December 14. We have heard nothing of their operations there. They could not have tarried long, however, as they pushed on and reached Glade Spring depot by nine o'clock yesterday morning, December 17. At this point we learn they captured and destroyed two more trains of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. The losses in rolling stock on the Virginia and Tennessee road sum up, as far as we have ascertained, three locomotives, six passenger coaches and fourteen flats. One of the engines—the A. V. Brown—was probably the finest on the road, and will be greatly missed. On the East Tennessee and Virginia road two engines and a number of cars were destroyed.

Glade Spring is at the junction of the Salt Works branch and the main road, and is distant only eight miles from the salt works.

The loss of the works, should that misfortune occur, would certainly be a severe blow, but not a ruinous one. Phœnix-like, they could be recuscitated from their ashes in time and set to work again.

The last heard from the raiders they were moving in the direction of Marion, Smyth County, and were within one mile of that place, instead of advancing on the salt works, as we had supposed they would. Marion is sixteen miles this side of Glade Spring.

It is supposed that the enemy did not consider themselves strong enough to attack the salt works. BURBRIDGE having had one taste of that place, is willing to give it the go-by this time.

There is a railroad bridge just at Marion, and three within two miles of the place, all considerable bridges, and will doubtless be destroyed. There are also large iron works at Marion.

LETTERS FROM GENERAL LEE.

THE following letters from General LEE, written soon after the outbreak of the Rebellion, have just been made public:

ARLINGTON, Va., April 20, 1861.

GENERAL:—Since my interview with you on the 18th inst., I have felt that I ought no longer to retain my commission in the Army. I, therefore, tender my resignation, which I request you will recommend for acceptance. It would have been presented at once, but for the struggle it has cost me to separate myself from a service to which I have devoted all the best years of my life and all the ability I possessed.

During the whole of that time—more than a quarter of a century—I have experienced nothing but kindness from my superiors, and the most cordial friendship from my comrades. To no one, General, have I been as much indebted as to yourself for uniform kindness and consideration, and it has always been my ardent desire to merit your approbation. I shall carry to the grave the most grateful recollections of your kind consideration, and your name and fame will always be dear to me.

Save in defence of my native State, I never desire again to draw my sword. Be pleased to accept my most earnest wishes for the continuance of your happiness and prosperity, and believe me, most truly yours,

R. E. LEE.

Lieutenant-General WINFIELD SCOTT, Commanding United States Army.

A copy of the preceding letter was enclosed in the following letter to a sister of the General, Mrs. A. M.:

ARLINGTON, Va., April 20, 1861.

MY DEAR SISTER:—I am grieved at my inability to see you. * * * I have been waiting "for a more convenient season," which has brought to many before me deep and lasting regret. Now we are in a state of war which will yield to nothing. The whole South is in a state of revolution, into which Virginia, after a long struggle, has been drawn, and though I recognize no necessity for this state of things, and would have forborne and pleaded to the end for redress of grievances, real or supposed, yet in my own person I had to meet the question, whether I should take part against my native State. With all my devotion to the Union, and the feeling of loyalty and duty of an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, my home. I have, therefore, resigned my commission in the Army, and, save in defence of my native State, with the sincere hope that my poor services may never be needed, I hope I may never be called on to draw my sword.

I know you will blame me, but you must think as kindly of me as you can, and believe that I have endeavored to do what I thought right. To show you the feeling and struggle it has cost me, I send a copy of my letter to General SCOTT, which accompanied my letter of resignation. I have no time for more. * * * May God guard and protect you and yours, and shower upon you every blessing, is the prayer of your devoted brother. R. E. LEE.

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette*, says:—"We are glad to find that the Lords of the Admiralty are quite alive to the importance of an efficient plan for mounting heavy guns upon the broadside, and have been lately considering several methods for attaining this great desideratum. We trust, therefore, that the efforts they are now making will be crowned with success, and that in this matter we shall be far ahead of other maritime nations. In America the present plan of working their 7½-ton 11-inch guns upon the broadside seems to have given so little satisfaction, that doubts have been expressed as to the *Ironsides* and other large vessels being able to fight them in a sea way. As pivot guns, however, these 11-inch have been a decided success, the carriage and slide answering well. In France there is a similar difficulty as to heavy guns, which seems to be due to the retention of the old plan of tackles, which are always in the way, and call off attention from the proper laying of the gun. For these large guns we must begin *de novo*, casting away preconceived notions, and adopt a plan that enables the gun to be securely held and fought in all weathers."

OFFICIAL dispatches received from Mexico state that President JUAREZ entered Chihuahua on the 12th of October, and met with a very enthusiastic reception, not only from the people of the city, but from the inhabitants of other towns of the State. The Mexican President designed to establish his residence in Durango, after that city was occupied by the national forces, but the French having obtained a victory at the Estauzuela on the 2d of September, the Mexican Army had to withdraw to Chihuahua. President JUAREZ is now there busy organizing another army to carry on more effectually the war against the invaders. He writes to a friend of his in this country in the most hopeful way. The general impression in Mexico seems to be that MAXIMILIAN'S rule has so many obstacles in its way that it cannot stand more than six months longer, even in case the Mexican patriots would be hereafter as unfortunate as they have been heretofore in their efforts to oppose the conquest. MAXIMILIAN has set aside the Church party, which was the means by which he went into Mexico, and has exiled its two principal leaders. He wishes to conciliate the Liberals.

[From the Savannah Republican, December 20th.]

IT is reported that the Committee on Military Affairs in the House of Representatives have agreed upon a bill for the increase of the army. It is said that all local preachers not exercising pastoral care by regular appointment over some church, and all physicians who have not been practicing for ten years, if able and within conscript age, will be required to perform military duty. There is an additional provision in regard to physicians under forty-five, who are exempted, which relates to the fees that may be charged by them for professional services. Many ministers of the Gospel took an active part in the secession movement, and it seems to be the opinion of the committee that they should be required to practice their own precepts, and show their faith by their works.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Newark *Advertiser* writes from Plymouth, N. C., that he has lately made a visit to the iron-clad *Albemarle*. He states that a portion of her casemate and a part of her torpedo arrangement on her bow are visible, giving her the appearance of being about 60 feet in length, but the whole length cannot be less than 175 feet. The parties who made an inspection of the ram on the 8th of this month state that it would cost $15,000 or $20,000 to raise her, and that her hull is in good condition in every part, save where the torpedo sprung her sides a distance of ten feet in length by four in breadth. It would seem from this that our Government could do nothing better than to have her raised.

A LETTER from Toulouse, France, gives an account of the retirement from the world of an officer of the Chasseurs à Cheval. The young captain had become a Carmelite, and assumed that livery of woe in the place of his gaudy uniform. His final act, so far as his worldly affairs were concerned, was to give up his sword and the Cross of the Legion of Honor, which he gained for distinguished conduct in the field. As he kissed these loved relics of the life he was about to quit, and gave them to his father, the whole congregation were affected to tears.

A LETTER from General SHERMAN is in Washington, which treats incidentally of our administration of the war and the prospects of the Rebellion, and which closes as follows: "My idea is that every young and middle-aged man "ought to be proud of the chance to fight for the integrity "of his country. I would like to see all trade and com- "merce absolutely cease until this conflict is over; and all "who can fight and won't fight ought to be killed or ban- "ished; and those who won't support those who do fight "should be denationalized."

COLONEL J. H. Baker, of the 10th Minnesota, has been appointed to the position of Provost-Marshal-General for the Department of Missouri. Colonel Davis, who discharged the duties of Provost-Marshal-General during the interval following the resignation of Colonel Darr, is assigned to the position of Inspector in connection with the office. Colonel Baker is succeeded, as post commander, by Colonel M. Welder, of the 1st Missouri.

LATE Nassau papers received at New York report that the blockade runners Old Dominion, Wild Rover, Little Hattie, Banshee and Agnes E. Fry, had arrived from Wilmington; the Syren had arrived from Charleston; the Gem, Marmion and Kenilworth had returned in distress; and the Virginia, Hansa, Ella, Kate Gregg, Charlotte, Will-o'-the Wisp, Stormy Petrel, Little Hattie, Syren and Star, had sailed to run the blockade.

IT is pleasant to record that Colonel HENRY L. ABBOT of the First Connecticut Artillery has been appointed brevet brigadier-general for distinguished and gallant service before Richmond, and especially in the lines in front of Petersburgh, his commission to date from August 1, 1864. General ABBOT is not only an accomplished soldier, but is a thorough scientific scholar.

COMMODORE Wilkes was suspended from duty for three years from May 3, 1864, by the sentence of court-martial. The President has this week remitted two years of his sentence, so that the time of suspension determines on the 3d of next May.

FROM and after December 1st, 1864, the Department of the Susquehanna will be known as the Department of Pennsylvania, headquarters at Philadelphia.

CAPT. W. H. Bailhache, A. Q. M., is on duty in New York city, as disbursing officer, under the direction of Gen. Van Vliet. His office is at No. 18 State street.

ASSIMILATED RANK IN THE NAVY.

THE following report of a Board of Naval officers on the question of assimilated rank in the Navy, though it comes to us at a late date, deserves publication, and will be read with interest by the large class who are deeply interested in the subject. We give the report in full, with the exception of the writer's opinions of the different officers, which opinions are summed up in the concluding paragraphs:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9th, 1864.

SIR:—A plan for the assimilation of rank between the line and staff officers of the Navy having been submitted to the Navy Department by the Board convened for the purpose of revising a code of regulations prepared by Rear-Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH, copies of it were sent to the several squadrons with a view of ascertaining (as is understood) the opinions of the commanding and fleet officers in regard to it. The communications from those officers have been presented to the Board with directions to compile a synopsis of their contents for the information of the Department,

Before proceeding to this work the Board begs leave to state, as succinctly as possible, the grounds upon which its recommendation was based.

For many years this subject of assimilated rank has deeply agitated the Navy; the line officers have felt that their claims for consideration were overlooked and that their services in the most important branch of naval duty were virtually considered as inferior to those of the staff officers, which in fact can only be regarded as auxiliary to those of the line, and as created solely for their more efficient performance.

A glance at the Navy Register for 1861—issued just previous to the commencement of the present war—will disclose the grounds for this agitation and discontent. The junior Surgeon ranking with Commanders, held a commission seven years and a half junior to that of the oldest Lieutenant on the active list, who entered the Navy nearly nine years and a half before the Surgeon. The junior Paymaster ranking with Commanders, held a commission about six years junior to the same Lieutenant, who entered the Navy nearly nineteen years before the Paymaster. The junior Engineer ranking with Commanders held a commission seven years and a half junior to the same Lieutenant, who entered the Navy sixteen years before the Engineer, when the latter was an infant five years and a half old.

This condition of affairs was acquiesced in, though reluctantly, by the line officers, because no assimilation of rank was then contemplated for the staff officers above the grade of Commander. They were consoled by the reflection that if they should live to attain the rank of Captain, there would be no further controversy as far as they were concerned: and they would then be in the position, as regards the staff, to which they considered themselves entitled by virtue of the necessity, which in their opinion exists, in order to secure sound discipline, and to avoid the discussion of vexatious questions of precedence so disturbing to the harmony of the service.

On the other hand, it is frankly admitted that some of the older Surgeons and Paymasters under the operation of the regulation then existing might feel a natural reluctance to have a Commander junior to them on one day, pass them over by promotion, and gain a superior grade. The effect upon their feelings would be precisely the same as upon those of the senior Lieutenant already referred to when his juniors were advanced by the mere lapse of time, and for no necessity of the service, to a higher position than his own—an anomaly which he could not hope to overcome until he had wearily waited for, and obtained, his promotion to Commander, and had worked his way through that grade to a Captaincy. He could then—relieved from a load of mortified feelings, natural and irrepressible—congratulate himself that he had lived long enough to find himself in the relative position which he had held years before, which he had not forfeited through any fault, and which no devotion to duty could have retained for him.

The "extract from the regulations of the Navy," issued over the signature of the Honorable Secretary, under date of March 13th, 1863, sent a thrill of dismay throughout this class of line officers. They found the whole grade of Lieutenants ignored in the assimilation of rank, and that all Surgeons, Paymasters, and Engineers of five years' standing were to rank with Commanders, and after fifteen years, with Captains. It is believed that the provisions of that extract did not receive the concurrence of Rear-Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH, but was inserted in the code compiled by him, on the recommendation of other officers.

The operation of this regulation was to place the twentieth Surgeon, ranking with Captains, upon the Register of 1863, who stood next to the bottom of his list, above every Captain upon the active list recommended for promotion, save the senior. The Captain then standing second upon the list had been nearly thirty-eight years in service, while the Surgeon referred to had been barely twenty-six years. Thus the whole body of Surgeons ranking with Captains, at that period, except the junior, stood above the whole body of actual Captains, except the senior, and will maintain that position until the latter shall reach the grade of Commodore, unless the unequal operation of existing regulations shall be rescinded.

The Surgeon ranking with Commanders, who then stood third from the bottom of his list, took rank above the Commander then standing twenty-sixth from the head, and forty-seventh from the bottom of his list; the latter having been thirty-one years in service, while the former had been only twenty-one years.

The fifth Surgeon from the bottom of the list of those ranking with Lieutenant-Commanders, took rank above every actual Lieutenant-Commander, the senior of whom had been upwards of twenty-four years in the service, while the Surgeon specified had been but four years and two months.

The junior Paymaster ranking with Captains took rank above every actual Captain except the senior, although the Captain standing second on the list had been nearly thirty-eight years in service, while the Paymaster had been not quite sixteen years.

The junior Paymaster ranking with Commanders took rank above five actual Commanders, although he had been five years and five months in service, while the actual Commander next below him in rank had been twenty-four years and two months, and shortly afterwards was appointed Chief of a Bureau in the Navy Department.

The Paymaster on the list ranking with Lieutenant-Commanders, who stood fifth from the bottom, took rank over every actual Lieutenant-Commander, although he had been one year and four months in service, while the senior Lieutenant-Commander had been twenty-four years and two months, and who entered the Navy the same year the Paymaster was born.

The only Engineer ranking with Captains, took precedence over every Captain upon the active list; the former had been seventeen years and nine months in service, while the latter had been forty years and eight months, and was nearly ten years his senior in age. At the same time the *junior* Captain had been thirty-four years and nine months in service, and had been a Lieutenant four years and eight months at the date of the Engineer's first appointment.

The junior Engineer ranking with Commanders took precedence over the Commander then standing twentieth from the head, and fifty-third from the bottom of his list, though he had been somewhat less than fourteen years in the service, while the latter had been nearly thirty-one years.

The junior Engineer ranking with Lieutenant-Commanders took precedence over every actual Lieutenant-Commander, although the former had been six years and a half in the service, while the latter had been upwards of twenty-four years.

Every assistant Surgeon, Paymaster, or Engineer who may be promoted passes instantly over the grade of Lieutenant, and becomes equal in assimilated rank with officers eligible by law to the command of vessels of considerable force and great usefulness. And this, notwithstanding the fact that the Lieutenants would hold a superior rank, according to regulations, the day before such promotions might take place.

Amongst the papers sent to the Board for consideration, there was found an appeal to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, signed by one hundred and sixteen (116) line officers, all of whom were then engaged in active operations afloat against the enemy, requesting him, in the most urgent manner, "as the guardian of their rights," to annul the "apportionment of rank" contemplated in the extract already referred to, and suggesting "as fair to all parties, and as conducive to the welfare of the Navy, that such a basis as the following may be adopted: Surgeons, Paymasters, and Chief Engineers to rank with, but not above Lieutenants by date of commission, and to rise with, but not over them!" This list of officers was composed of one acting Rear-Admiral, nine Captains, twenty-nine Commanders, forty-seven Lieutenant-Commanders, and thirty Lieutenants.

The question of assimilation of rank being presented to the Board by its instructions, which directed it to revise and modify, if, in its opinion, it should be advisable, the code already prepared, from which the "extract" issued March 3d, 1863, was made, it approached the subject with much deliberation; the members, being fresh from service afloat, were fully aware of the necessity for the adoption of some measure to harmonize the discordant, and, in some cases, hostile feeling prevailing in the service. So far as it was possible for them to do so, they endeavored to divest themselves of all class feelings or prejudices, and to act, as their judgment might indicate, with reference solely to the benefit of the service. Several weeks were consumed in the discussion of the plan recommended by them, and they went into a careful and elaborate examination of its practical working, which developed a harmony of age as compared with service not altogether anticipated by them. The result of their labor was adopted by them *unanimously*, and was presented to the Department, not as the best plan which might be devised, but as an improvement on any previously suggested, containing fewer anomalies, and which, if adopted, would, in their opinion, go far to allay the acrimonious feelings prevailing amongst many members of the various classes in the Navy.

In assigning precedence to the several classes, or grades of officers of which the Navy is composed, the object of a Navy was first considered. This, evidently, is for the purpose of conveying a marine army, or detachment, for purposes offensive and defensive, from point to point; guns, then, and a properly organized force to manœuvre them, and develop their power, is of the first importance; with this object in view, it has been, for many years, the policy of the Government to educate officers in the service and art of Naval warfare. To line officers was, therefore, assigned the first place. In the progress of time a new motor took the place of the wind, which was, until recently, the sole means used for moving the batteries containing the guns from place to place. This important element has introduced into the Navy a new class of officers, who, with their subordinates, and the powerful principle which they control, bear the same relation to steamships, as the wind bears to sailing vessels; as the latter cannot move without the wind, so the former cannot move without steam; without either, guns would be useless. Therefore it was considered that Engineers, from the importance of their duties with regard to the first object of a Navy, were entitled to rank next to officers of the line—or the fighting men. The medical officers were considered as entitled to the next place, because fighting men injured in action must be promptly attended to, if the efficiency of guns is to be relied upon in future conflicts. The feeding, clothing, and paying of the men though an object of great importance, was considered as subordinate to either of those already referred to, and therefore to Paymasters was assigned the third place in the staff corps. In this assignment the Board would disclaim any intention to disparage any corps; all are serviceable, and the Board bears cheerful testimony to the zeal and devotion with which each has borne its share in the arduous duties belonging to it, in the whole course of the long experience of its members.

For the commencement of the assimilation of rank, the Board adopted the period when each of the classes—line and staff—should become qualified for usefulness to the service. The Midshipman having finished his probationary course goes on board ship as an ensign, there to learn the practice of what he has been taught theoretically; after a period he undergoes an examination for promotion to the grade of Master. In his new sphere he becomes, for the first time, practically useful and reliable as a watch officer.

The young Engineer, having advanced through two grades, and having passed as a First assistant, becomes competent to take charge of an engine, and eligible to appointment as Senior Engineer of vessels of the smaller classes.

So with the Assistant-Surgeon and Assistant-Paymaster. Each has studied, and qualified himself for the position, and each is ready, or should be, to assume independent duties if they should be assigned to him.

Thus we have four young men starting upon their career at the same time, with equal rank assigned to each. It is not apparent that any particular favor should be shown to either in his advancement. On the contrary, if they run side by side, until they reach the highest grade provided for regular promotions, it is conceived that a greater degree of harmony will be obtained than has existed since the first order for the assimilation of rank was issued.

The Marines as a part of the fighting force of a ship, frequently assigned to great guns, under charge of their own officers, are considered as forming a portion of the line, and, in consequence, their officers, as line officers, with the precedence to them as such. The staff officers of Marines being selected by law from the line of the corps, are as competent for the discharge of military duties as though they belonged to the line, and in case of necessity, they would doubtless be required to act in a military capacity. In reality they are a part of the fighting class, taken to perform particular duties. On that account it was thought that they should precede, in a military organization, staff officers who, as a general rule, are incompetent to the discharge of any duty purely naval, or military.

Practically, however, the precedence of Marine officers is of but little importance to any of the naval staff corps. It is an unusual occurrence when a Marine officer goes to sea with a rank superior to Captain; the law assimilates him with Lieutenants in the Navy, and as a Captain would always be attached to a ship of the larger classes, the chances are greatly in favor of the presumption that all staff officers on board the same ship would be senior to him in rank. No staff officer of the Marine corps holds a rank higher than Major, or Lieutenant-Commander; to attain that rank he cannot be a very young man, and most of the naval staff officers of less rank than himself would be greatly his junior in years.

With these remarks, extended far beyond what was expected, or intended, the communications of the commanding and fleet officers of the several squadrons will now be examined.

We have now before us the comments of six officers in command of squadrons, and of five fleet officers of each of the grades of engineers, surgeons, and paymasters.

One rear-admiral expresses no opinion upon the question under discussion; but it would appear, from the nature of his remarks, that he is opposed to the assimilation of rank.

Another is in favor of granting it in a very qualified degree, and refers to the plan proposed by the Board as "liberal."

One acting rear-admiral is decidedly opposed to the whole system, "except on occasions of ceremony on shore;" but he expresses no opinion of the plan submitted to him.

Another regards the plan as "just to all parties, and "well calculated to restore harmony to the service."

Another thinks that the subject has been "carefully and "tenderly considered," and can imagine "no rule which "can operate with more fairness."

One commodore considers "the proposed assimilation of "rank equitable."

Of the six officers in command of squadrons, two express no opinion, and four refer to the plan in favorable terms.

Of the five fleet engineers, one expresses no opinion, one objects to it on grounds purely personal, one likes it so far as he understands it, one would be willing to accept it if it "would settle a much vexed question," and one expresses himself as "perfectly satisfied" with it.

The fleet engineers, therefore, may be considered in favor of the proposed plan.

Of the five fleet surgeons, three present decided objections, but one only upon grounds having reference "to the "interests of the Navy;" one expresses no opinion, and one thinks the proposition "is eminently fair," though he does not consider that the Board adopted "a proper starting "point."

The fleet surgeons, therefore, are opposed to the proposed plan.

Of the fleet paymasters, three express themselves unfavorably; one expresses no opinion, and one declares that the plan impresses him "most favorably."

The fleet paymasters, therefore, are not in favor of the plan proposed.

Of the seven fleet officers who express opinions in opposition to the proposition of the Board, but one adduces any reason based upon public interest for his dissent; and two of them intimate "suspicions" of the motives by which the Board was actuated.

The Board on Regulations takes this opportunity of stating that it has not, either collectively or individually, taken any steps to secure favor for its proposition in regard to the assimilation of rank. It has frankly given information to all parties who have sought it, but it has never arrayed itself as an advocate for the plan submitted by it to the Department. The officers composing the Board early determined not to permit themselves to be drawn into any controversy upon the point at issue, but to wait until detached from the duty assigned them, before they should assume any active part in the discussion of a subject, in which as individuals, they take the deepest interest.

They feel much gratification in having received messages of thanks, from several of the oldest paymasters, for their recommendation; and they have learned with pleasure that, at least, one of the oldest surgeons, and several of the oldest engineers, have expressed themselves in favor of it.

The Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, have declared to the undersigned their opinion that the recommendation of the Board in regard to the proposed assimilation of rank would be acceptable to their corps.

The latter excepts, however, to the provisions for the two junior grades of assistant engineers, as giving them too

low a position; and the former is not in favor of some of the proposed regulations affecting officers of the staff, which, in the opinion of the Board, are necessary for discipline, and for the safety of ships.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obed't serv't,

(For the Board,) WM. ROGERS TAYLOR,
Captain U. S. N., and Presiding Officer of the late Board on Regulations.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

ASSISTANT-Surgeon E. R. Cutler, of the Army of the Potomac, has received the appointment of Surgeon, to rank as Major.

AMONGST the officers who have lately left the Army of the Potomac are Generals Gregg, Potter, Ayres, Bragg, Mott and McAlister.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Osborne, Division Inspector on Major-General Crawford's Staff, has been mustered out after serving over three years.

MAJOR George B. Drake, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Volunteers, is announced as Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf.

MAJOR-General W. F. Smith and Mrs. Smith and Colonel Nicholas Bowen and wife sailed for New Orleans on the 20th in the steamship *Morning Star*.

FIRST Lieutenant James A. Hopkins of the 17th U. S. Infantry, has been brevetted Captain for gallant conduct in one of the recent engagements before Richmond.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel James A. Cunningham, 32d Massachusetts Volunteers, has been brevetted by the President for gallantry at the battle of Peeble's Farm.

CAPTAIN J. Henry Sleeper of the 10th Massachusetts Light Battery, now in the Second corps of the Army of the Potomac, has received the brevet rank of Major.

LIEUTENANT G. W. Bratton, One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania regiment, has been detailed to supervise telegraphic operations in the Army of the Potomac.

CAPTAIN Henry M. Lazelle, 8th U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to report to the Commanding General, Military Division of the Mississippi, at New Orleans, for assignment to duty.

MAJOR C. F. Davies, additional Paymaster U. S. A. of the Department of the South, is ordered North, he having been relieved by Major A. V. Elliott, Additional Paymaster, U. S. A.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel E. D. Kittoe, Medical Inspector U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters, Department of the Northwest, is announced as Medical Inspector for that Department.

THE Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers have been increased to their maximum number, and Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Fellows, late of the same regiment, has been made its commanding officer.

COLONEL Silas P. Richmond, Third Massachusetts Volunteers, has been detailed by the Governor of Massachusetts, to act as Assistant Provost-Marshal for that State in South Carolina and Florida.

FIRST Lieutenant Peter Hease, Co. A., 7th New-York Heavy Artillery, has been sentenced by Court Martial to be reduced to the rank of a private soldier, to serve out the unexpired term of his regiment.

BREVET Major-General Ayres, commanding Second division, Fifth corps, left the Army last week on a twenty days' leave of absence. Brigadier-General Gwyn takes command of the division during his absence.

THE Navy Department has received intelligence of the death of Acting-Master Charles Thatcher, of Maine, commanding the *Gazelle*, attached to the Mississippi Squadron. He was murdered by guerrillas on Raccoon Island.

SUBSCRIPTIONS have been commenced in the Army of the James to erect a suitable monument over the grave of the late Major-General David B. Birney. The subject is presented to the troops in an order from the Commanding-General.

SO MUCH of General Orders No. 147, current series from Headquarters, Army of the James, as dismisses from the service 2d Lieutenant William B. Gray, 1st U. S. Colored Cavalry, has been revoked; it appearing that Lieutenant Gray acted under a misapprehension of his duties and rights.

FIRST Lieutenant Harry Egbert, 12th regiment, United States Infantry, has been appointed Captain by brevet, for gallant services at the battle of North Anna, Va., and has been appointed Major by brevet for gallant services at the battle of Bethesda Church, Va., both to date from August 1st, 1864.

BREVET Major J. B. Sinclair, late Assistant Adjutant-General of Brevet Brigadier-General Winthrop, has been ordered to join his regiment, the Fourteenth United States infantry, at Fort Trumbull, Conn. Lieutenant J. B. Campbell succeeds Major Sinclair as Assistant-Adjutant-General.

THE following promotions and appointments to be field officers are announced by the Governor of Massachusetts: Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Hooper to be colonel of Twenty-Fourth regiment; Major Albert Ordway to be lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment; Captain Frederick G. Pope to be major of cavalry.

SO MUCH of General Orders, No. 132, current series, from Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, as dismissed from the service of the United States, by sentence of a General Court Martial, 1st Lieutenant S. Gardner Lewis, 74th U. S. Colored Infantry, has been revoked, Lieutenant Lewis having been previously mustered out of the service by virtue of Extract 4, of Special Order No. 215, current series, from the same Headquarters.

THE following officers have been dismissed the service:—Captain Charles H. Willet, Co. H., 2d La. Cavalry; Lieut. Colonel C. E. G. Horn, 65th regiment, U. S. Colored Infantry; First Lieutenant Leonard Hein, Regimental quartermaster, 65th U. S. Colored Infantry; First Lieutenant Robert H. Chauborn, Co. B. 84th U. S. Colored Infantry; Captain John W. Migrath, 25th U. S. Colored Infantry; William F. Lynch, 25th U. S. Colored Infantry; Second Lieutenant August Kruger, Co. G., 97th U. S. Colored Infantry; Lieutenant E. H. Dunning, 7th U. S. Colored Artillery (Heavy); First Lieutenant Weston E. Allen, Co. F., 9th New-York Artillery; Major Harrison M. Hurt, 14th Kentucky Cavalry.

THE following officers are announced upon the Staff of Major-General N. J. T. Dana, commanding Department of Mississippi:—Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Harris, Assistant Adjutant General; Colonel Herman Lieb, Assistant Inspector-General; Colonel Van E. Young, Provost-Marshal-General; Surgeon G. S. Kemble, Medical Director; Major J. O. Pierce, Judge-Advocate; Major Charles Mann, Assistant Chief of Artillery; Captain L. S. Van Vliet, Chief Quartermaster; Captain F. W. Fox, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain J. W. Miller, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain G. H. Dana, Aide-de-Camp; Captain E. L. Sproat, Aide-de-Camp; Captain J. M. Cullers, Acting Chief of Ordnance; Lieutenant A. H. Holgate, Chief Engineer.

IN assuming command of the new Twenty-fifth Army corps, Major-General Weitzel announces the following Staff:—Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Jackson, Assistant Inspector-General and Chief of Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Warberg, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Surgeon A. J. H. Buzzel, Medical-Director; Major A. H. Stevens, Jr., Provost-Marshal; Captain W. V. Hutchings, Chief Quartermaster; Captain C. M. Robins, Chief Commissary Subsistence; Captain G. F. Howard, Ordnance Officer; Captain D. D. Wheeler, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Lewis Weitzel, Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant E. E. Graves, Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant H. B. Fitch, Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant Wm. P. Shreve, Commissary of Musters; Lieutenant H. M. Phillips, Assistant Provost-Marshal; Lieutenant C. O. Phillips, Chief of Ambulances: Lieutenant Benj. Thomas, Acting Assistant-Quartermaster.

MAJOR-General Ord, commanding Twenty-fourth Army corps, has announced the following Staff:—Brigadier-General R. S. Foster, Chief of Staff; Major Theodore Read, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major P. Ord, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major S. S. Seward, Aide-de-Camp; Captain H. G. Brown, Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant T. G. Welles, First Connecticut cavalry, Assistant-Aide-de-Camp: Captain A. B. Sharpe, Aide-de-Camp and Assistant Provost-Marshal; Surgeon Lavington Quick, Medical-Director; Surgeon J. M. Rice, Medical-Inspector; Major C. C. Abell, Tenth New York, heavy artillery, Chief of Artillery and Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Howard, Chief Quartemaster; Major Nelson Plato, Acting Chief Quartermaster; Lieutenant H. F. Gerrish, Acting Assistant-Quartermaster; Captain M. A. Hill, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Lieutenant C. W. Welles, Assistant-Commissary of Subsistence; Lieutenant D. T. Wells, Commissary of Musters; Captain D. P. Barnard, Chief of Ambulances.

THE following are the first appointments of officers in the new First Veteran Corps. They date from the 21st Dec.:—Colonel—Carr B. White; Lieutenant-Colonel—Charles Bird: Majors—Iran Pailoff, Charles A. Johnson, O. F. Middleton, Lyman S. Wilcox; Captains—W. H. Harries, S. W. Bonsall, Wm. McConihe, Savorian Beaulin, J. Mara, Edward H. Root, Loring Farr, William Simpson, A. H. Duganne, Rollin C. Ward, C. J. Ilsley, George W. Connory, H. N. Smith, W. C. Pennywill, P. P. Moriarty, Eugene F. Warren; First Lieutenants—Gustavus A. Van Brausen, Daniel C. Stoddard, B. F. Wickerthan, Patrick O. Kane; Second Lieutenants—J. Ellendorf, Joseph Klempfield, James Smith, Fred. R. Jackson, John H. Benham, Sampson D. Stiles, John W. Eckles, Wm. McLaughlin. The following additional appointments of officers have been announced:—Colonels—Oliver Wood, B. F. Gour; Majors—Lewis R. Stegman, Samuel D. Hopper; Captains—Walter S. Payne, Milton Mills, A. P. Butler; First Lieutenants—Martin R. Connolly, J. M. Waterman, W. F. Still, J. W. Lord, S. F. Dubois, D. Irwin, H. A. Maxwell, Paul Hartley; Second Lieutenants—Joseph J. Howard, Charles G. Gordon, R. F. Holfkill.

THE HOWARD AMBULANCE.

SURGEON B. HOWARD, U. S. Army, upon the staff of Major-General MEADE, has recently invented a new and improved ambulance, which deserves the attention of all who are interested in the proper care of the wounded in battle. It seems to us in every respect eminently adapted to its use, and, beyond doubt, better than any other that has been brought into use in this country. The following are the chief features of this ambulance:—

A frame separate from the body of the vehicle and resting on four stanchions is placed within the body; is of the same length, but not so wide as the body by about two inches, which leaves an interspace of about an inch on either side between it and the body. This space is occupied on each side by two lateral semi-elliptical steel springs, with a rubber block in the centre of the arc.

The stanchions supporting this frame also stand on a similar kind of spring, so arranged that no upward motion communicated to the body of the vehicle can be propagated to the frame, as a counter-force is at once established by the perpendicular spring which is capable only of a downward motion. When this is very violent, the force is received by a block of soft rubber, and in this way the frame is equally balanced on all sides.

Into this frame are fixed transverse seats, which may be either permanent or movable. At the back of each seat is a wooden roller rising about a quarter or half an inch above it, on which, if desired, cushioned beds slide, just clearing the cushions of the seats, and running in rabbits in the wooden frame. When the beds are not needed for severe cases they slide into a small compartment beneath the floor of the ambulance on counter sunk steel rollers, where they are protected from dust and dirt.

A strong tailgate is substituted for the door so commonly used, the upper part being padded so as to form an easy back for the two back seats. For the old fashioned water-cask, which is always shaking about and getting out of order, the Dr. has substituted a tank lined with zinc, which slides into a grooved bed and is made fast by a catch. A secure rack and clasp is also provided for stretchers, preventing all motion and rattling during progression of the ambulance. There is also an arrangement by which a fractured limb can be suspended in a sort of box-splint, and simple and gentle oscillation be substituted for the violent jolting heretofore suffered in such cases.

The entire ambulance is made about six inches lower, without lowering the axle. This facilitates greatly the necessary attention demanded by patients, such as feeding, administering medicines, &c., when on long marches.

Its chief advantage may be summed up as follows:—It is lower; it provides seven corner seats situated transversely; or four patients may be seated and one lying; or two may be lying and one be seated, so that an attendant may be constantly with the patients. The arrangement for securing easy motion seems perfect. Badly wounded men can be picked up from the field, be slid on the litter into the ambulance, and carried right into the hospital without any further shifting. The stretchers are carried more securely. The water-tank on being fastened is motionless during progression, hence not likely to get out of order.

In addition, it possesses a very important *military advantage*; whereas in the common ambulance the body is occupied by nine stanchions, there are only four in this, and these so close to the side as not to be in the way, leaving the entire body of the ambulance free for the transportation of hospital flies, medical and hospital stores, &c. After our principal engagements there has always been a great complaint about the absence of proper supplies during the first few days. This is always caused by the detention of hospital wagons at the rear, to give clear road to ammunition trains and troops. By substituting this style of ambulance for those now in use, a sufficient quantity of supplies could always be on hand with the advance column to supply all the necessary demands for several days, and thus one of the chief causes of suffering at such times would be avoided.

This desideratum is of still greater importance in the cavalry service in which hospital wagons can rarely accompany the commands in their rapid expeditions.

OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT HENRY H. GRANGER.

DIED, at City Point, Va., on Sunday, October 30, of wounds received in the battle of Hatcher's Creek, HENRY H. GRANGER, Senior First Lieutenant Tenth Massachusetts Battery, aged 47 years.

In the death of this gallant soldier, not only the battery, which he so faithfully served, but the whole division sustains severe loss. Inheriting the loyal spirit of his grandfather, Captain JOHN GRANGER (who, in former time of our country's peril, gathered a company of sixty minute men in New Braintree and towns adjoining and marched to Cambridge at the call of General Washington), he but renewed the old record, with others of the same lineage. Upon the day of his last battle, a great grandson of the old patriot, Captain D. A. GRANGER, at the time commanding the Eleventh Massachusetts regiment, fell mortally wounded, while passing the colors from the color-bearer, who had fallen, to another. Lieutenant GRANGER rode over to his fallen kinsman, and promised to send a stretcher for his removal, but was directly ordered into action, and soon after received his own death wound. Captain GRANGER's men endeavored to carry him from the field, but his agony was intense, and he told them to leave him to his fate. During the battle of Hatcher's Creek, the Tenth Battery was exposed, at one time unsupported, to fearful odds, and won special praise for its signal daring and efficiency. It was then commanded by Lieutenant GRANGER. As an officer, he won the confidence of the men to a remarkable degree, and always manifested lively interest in whatever concerned the welfare or comfort of the company. The most obscure private felt that in him he would always find a ready listener, and one as willing to do justice to him as to any of a higher station. But not for goodness of heart alone was he distinguished. In the din and confusion of battle no officer could be braver; seemingly destitute of all regard for his personal safety, he was always to be seen in the thickest of the fight, and as the danger became more imminent, his coolness and good judgment shone out the clearer. In his last battle, where he yielded up his life for his country, these qualities came out most grandly to view. When the impetuous attack of the Rebels behind obliged the cannoneers to turn their guns and fire to the rear, and when our infantry were breaking, he rode up, in a shower of bullets, and gave the characteristic order, "Fire whatever "you've got into the woods! We can whip them alone!" Then, as the retreating line came wavering past the guns, and the Colonel commanding declared he could not rally his men, he drew his sword, and, riding forward, called upon them to "rally and save the "guns!" When the ammunition was all gone, he remained, mounted, till every gun was limbered and brought off in safety. Then he led the battery in a desperate run for life between the two skirmish lines, exposed to the fire of sharpshooters the whole distance, and put the guns into position in the field below. Here a stray shot struck him, and he fell mortally wounded. It was the hardest blow on us yet, and made the darkness of the night, then closing in, more full of gloom. His memory we shall always cherish as that of a friend, and ever as that of a brave soldier. The tribute paid by the Chief of Artillery to his bravery, in special order of thanks, we feel was richly deserved, and our grief at his untimely end is tempered by the reflection that he met his fate where the true soldier ever wishes to die, if die he must, leading his men against the foe.

While lying in hospital, a valued friend in the service, at City Point, was sent for, and remained by him while he could. After bidding this friend "good bye," he called him back. "Tell Uncle," said he, "I am not afraid to die; I was ready to obey my last order." His body was embalmed and brought home to his native town of Hardwick, Mass., to rest amid the scenes of his boyhood. Long will his memory be green in the hearts of his friends and townsmen, who delight to do him honor. His surviving son, Lieutenant LOUIS E. GRANGER, is in his country's service, on the staff of Brigadier-General ULLMANN, at Morganzia, La.

M. C. A.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualities among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their precious address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE know of no English work on the small sword that can be called *good*.

SIGNAL CORPS.—We believe that this corps is considered as part of the Regular Army.

AIDES-DE-CAMP to a Brigadier-General must be taken from subalterns of the line.

WE decline passing an opinion upon an "official interpretation of sec. 11, act of July 17, 1862."

HOSPITAL STEWARDS cannot be reduced to the ranks. See par. 805, Army Regulations of 1863.

UNDER present regulations, two years' service in the Army or Navy exempts one from the National draft.

T. N. B.—The company commander has a right to designate which one of his sergeants shall be 1st sergeant without consulting the regimental commander. See par. 80, General Regulations of 1863.

DIAMOND.—We cannot undertake to pass an opinion upon decisions of the Pay Department. Its officers are just and competent, and you must abide by their decisions unless you see fit to appeal to the Secretary of War.

No. 8.—An officer competent to appoint a court of inquiry upon an application of the accused, is also competent to deny said application, if, in his opinion, it would not be to the interests of the service to order such court.

29TH CONN. VOLS.—There is no authorized system of whistle-signals for the use of skirmishers. Several such systems have been proposed, and they may be used in particular regiments, but the War Department has never recognized them.

SUBSCRIBER.—By law, the President has a right to dismiss any officer of the Army for any cause which he may deem proper. It is not material whether this power be exercised by "dropping an officer from the rolls," mustering him out, discharging or dismissing him.

SPECIAL DUTY.—An officer who is not on duty with his company or regiment, would be reported on *special duty* if he were on duty immediately connected with his proper command; for example, an acting adjutant on duty at a post or in the battalion of which his company composed a component part; but, if he were detached entirely from his company, regiment, or post on duty, he would be on "*detached service.*"

SUBSCRIBER.—"Rank and file" means *non-commissioned officers and privates.* The 1st sergeant is not the proper person to report officers as present or absent at dress parades. This is the duty of the Adjutant. Nor is it usual for the 1st sergeant to report the *number* of men present, but to report such a company as "present or accounted for," or so many men "absent," and the sum total of absentees from the battalion is reported by the Adjutant to the commanding officer of the parade.

BREVET RANK is conferred by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as an honorary distinction or reward for gallant actions or meritorious conduct. Until within the present year it has always been held that brevet rank could only be conferred as an honorary distinction *after* the Senate had advised and consented thereto. No office is created or filled when brevet rank is conferred, and, therefore, strictly speaking, there can be no such thing as a brevet *appointment.* The law which authorizes brevets to be conferred upon volunteer officers, provides that such rank shall not entitle them to any increase of pay or emoluments. But, under the laws authorizing brevets to be conferred in the Regular Army, the officer is entitled to the pay, etc., of his brevet rank *when assigned to duty* [by the President] *and having a command equal to his brevet rank.*

THE British *Army and Navy Gazette* of Dec. 17th, says:—"We have been informed that the action between the *Alabama* and *Kearsarge* made a deeper impression upon the mind of the French Emperor than upon the head of our own War Department, and that this action convinced him that rifled-guns of comparatively small bore were no match for the heavy Dahlgren and Rodman-guns then mounted, or being mounted, in vessels of the Kearsarge class. In consequence, the manufacture of 6-ton steel rifled-guns was delayed, and since then the French Government have, it is said, two of Captain BLAKELY'S 11-inch steel-guns, two heavy guns from Sir W. ARMSTRONG and Co., and two or more heavy guns from America, all muzzle-loaders, the intention being to adopt heavy guns for the French Navy, and gradually to remove the present 30-pounder and 50-pounder hooped guns from their ships."

THE Postmaster-General has issued an order to postmasters, directing that all mail matter intended for Sherman's army shall be sent by way of New York.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1864.

RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.

IT is a practice made legitimate by editorial custom, if not suggested by any inherent necessity or "fitness of things," to review the public history of each year at its close. No logic, indeed, outside of the almanac, can show why things terrestrial should end or pause on the 31st of December, and start afresh upon the 1st of January, especially as Gregorian and other "tinkerings" with the calendar have rendered it doubtful whether the years do not begin at the wrong time. And particularly in military affairs, so far from turning a clean leaf on New Year's Day, it is obvious that spring—March, April, or May—is the ordinary commencement of their year. In our war, however, amongst other notions of the art military got rid of, we have now abolished the habit of going into "winter quarters." There is to be, henceforth, no opening, no closing, of the general campaign; and the 1st of January is as good a day for retrospect as another.

A review of the prominent events of the military year is a mingled story of success and failure. The latter commenced, early in February, with WISTAR'S cavalry dash on Richmond from Fortress Monroe, and the supporting demonstration of MEADE across the Rapidan. Next followed the ill-starred Florida expedition, with the defeat at Olustee. Next came FORREST'S raid through Kentucky, with the affair at Paducah and the horrible massacre at Fort Pillow. Next, HOKE'S capture of Plymouth and Washington, in North Carolina. Last and worst of all, the wretched expedition up the Red River. Then, in May, opened the two great campaigns under GRANT and SHERMAN respectively to Richmond and Atlanta. The former, though conducted with the greatest perseverance by its leader, and the most admirable gallantry by his troops, was destined to meet a weary and avenging series of repulses—at Fort Darling, at Cold Harbor, at the outworks of Petersburgh, on the Jerusalem Road, near Burnside's Mine, and at Hatcher's Run. Add, finally, EARLY'S invasion of Maryland to the very gates of Baltimore and Washington, and our defeat at Monocacy; the supplementary raid of cavalry into Pennsylvania, and the burning of Chambersburgh; the defeat and retreat of SIGEL'S Army in the Shenandoah, and the defeat of HUNTER.

But, casting out the lesser items on both sides of the account, the credit column of the year's ledger contains great victories enough to far out-balance all the year's disasters. First comes A. J. SMITH'S handsome capture of Fort De Russey; next, the surrender of Forts Morgan and Gaines, with all their contents, after FARRAGUT'S glorious sea-fight in Mobile Bay. Next, SHERIDAN'S brilliant campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, and the victories of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. Next, the matchless campaign of SHERMAN against Atlanta, illustrated by a brilliant chain of battle-fields at every point on the long route, by the terrible punishment inflicted on the enemy at Peachtree Creek and Atlanta; and, at last, by the triumphant entrance of that general into the streets of the long-sought city. Then follows the defeat of PRICE in Missouri; then, SCHOFIELD'S skillful battle at Franklin; then THOMAS'S glorious victory at Nashville. Last, and grandest of all, the late campaign of the "conqueror of Atlanta" through the broad State of Georgia, culminating in the assault of McAllister, and the ever-memorable siege and fall of Savannah.

The retrospect is not perfect until the essential difference between our victories and those of the enemy is observed. His were chiefly temporary; ours are chiefly permanent. FORREST raided through Kentucky and captured some of our outposts. Kentucky, with Fort Pillow and the rest, are ours to-day. HOOKER took Little Washington and Plymouth; they are ours to-day. Maryland and Pennsylvania, and all the Lower Shenandoah, thanks to GRANT and SHERIDAN, are safe and sure in our hands, and the good people of Washington, Baltimore, and Harrisburgh, now laugh over the memory of their summer trepidation. The Florida and the Louisiana expeditions were alone clear triumphs for the enemy; even the Virginia campaign gives him little cause for congratulation. Richmond, indeed, is not ours, as the entire North expected it to be to-day. But, whereas one year ago the Army of the Potomac was overpowered at Culpepper, now it lies, patient, but dangerous, around Richmond and Petersburgh. The sanguinary checks on the long road thither, and the loss of so much of the old Army, have been powerless to stay its march against the enemy's capital, and, with an army of fresh troops, GRANT holds his antagonist at bay, and will not let him slip.

But ours are clean victories. Forts De Russey, Morgan and Gaines are still ours. Mobile Bay is ours. Missouri and Tennessee are ours. The Shenandoah Valley is ours from Harper's Ferry to Strasburgh, and the enemy's adjoinining territory lies waste and desolate. Atlanta, alone, has been wrenched from us. But it was not abandoned till all that made it Atlanta was gone, and then it was only exchanged for the greater prize of Savannah, which is and ever will be in the list of Union cities.

The enemy, also, has suffered irreparably during the year in all his resources. First, in his loss of forts and in his loss of important cities and of regions of country won back to our dominion. Next, in the waste and desolation of tracts like those in Northern Virginia and Eastern Tennessee. Next, in the capture or burning of great supplies of food and forage of all kinds. Next, in the capture of material of war, cannon, small arms, and ammunition, and in the destruction of mills, factories, salt-works, arsenals and the like, as in Georgia. In SHERIDAN'S brief campaign, the enemy lost over 100 guns; in THOMAS'S Nashville campaign, 49; and at Savannah alone, SHERMAN captured 152. At Mobile, in Missouri, and elsewhere, our captures of guns and ammunition swell the amount to four-fold what the enemy can boast as his prizes.

Most important of all, in men, the year's work has terribly shattered the enemy. LEE'S Army has been cut down by his long campaign till it is capable of little more than defensive operations. EARLY'S, originally small, was reduced by nearly half in its Shenandoah exploits, and remains quiescent. PRICE escaped from Missouri with a terrible loss in his troops. THOMAS'S admirable battles with HOOD cost the latter 13 general officers and more than 16,000 men. SHERMAN'S Atlanta campaign fairly broke JOHNSTON'S fine Army into fragments, and forced recuperation with raw recruits and conscripts. In his march to Savannah, every available man, graybeard and boy, from Georgia, from South Carolina, and from Alabama, was brought out to the front, and SHERMAN bowled them out of his path like tenpins. After SHERMAN'S march, what avails it for the Richmond *Whig*, by an elaborate jugglery with figures, to declare that there are still 460,000 fighting men to be called into the service of the Confederacy?

Pleasant, upon the whole, as is the year's retrospect, still brighter is the prospect. Long ago, GRIERSON, having marched his cavalry from Tennessee to Louisiana, declared the Confederacy "a shell, with "nothing in it." All the events of the last month are verifying that pithy description. Should we hereafter meet disaster, there are resources enough in the North with which to furnish and equip another million of men; and, in that event, those resources would be poured out more freely, even, than now in the hour of success. But, what prospect has the South? In the veteran columns of SHERMAN it sees its destruction, as the whole North sees in them our hope. SHERMAN'S is an Army of veterans, with the steadiness and experience which must always give tried soldiers the advantage over recruits. Thanks to SHERMAN'S skill in manœuvre, he has brought his men without waste or careless destruction to the seaboard. They are in high spirits, bold and confident, with sublime faith in their leader, in their own constancy, and in the justice of their cause. GRANT can hold LEE fast at Petersburgh. PRICE is defeated in Missouri. SHERIDAN altogether overmatches EARLY. BRECKINRIDGE is well mated in East Tennessee. And THOMAS drives HOOD easily back into Alabama. What is to hinder SHERMAN'S triumphant march? That general keeps his own counsel, and we need not claim to entirely fathom them. But, directly before him, lie Augusta and Charleston. It is by the success of the past that we estimate the possibilities of the future; and the extraordinary results of the now perfected campaign originated at Atlanta by the captor of Atlanta, are the chief harbinger of the New

Year. Glorious as it has been, the march from Chattanooga to Savannah may prove but the mere prologue to the magnificent drama of 1865.

THE FRUITS OF SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

Two months ago, the victorious Army of the Mississippi, lying at Atlanta, the city just won by a brilliant campaign, was startled to find its old opponent recovered from his defeat, raiding on its lines of supply, and threatening to force it entirely out of Georgia. Had our intensest enemy at that time been asked what was the utmost he could fear—had the most ardent patriot been called upon to tell the utmost he could hope—had military critics related what possible feat of arms, what stroke of genius would reflect the greatest credit on the Union banners—the answer would have been, the extrication of the forces at Atlanta, the defeat and rout of HOOD'S Army, and the march of SHERMAN from the mountains to the seaboard. Precisely those results have been accomplished. The whole country has felt their cheering and inspiring influence, nor is there any fear that the general exhilaration will be too great. If New York is only half as jubilant as Richmond is despondent; if we give to our Western Armies and their commanders only as much praise as Europe, habitually hostile and suspicious with regard to our military prowess, already showers upon them, even before she knows the whole story of their achievements, it is all that the heroes of Atlanta and Savannah will ask.

But it so happens that some persons do not understand how anything can be great, unless it is violent—that a campaign is a success unless so badly managed as to barely escape being a failure: as some people do not consider daybreak a great affair because it makes no noise. And the capture of Atlanta and the capture of Savannah, being both accomplished by pure generalship, by skill of manœuvre, do not receive at some hands the credit which they gain at others. General FOSTER, however, appreciates their character and merit, when he pronounces them "al- "most bloodless victories, fairly won." It is easy to see difficulties in the capture of cities when they are too great to be overcome. It is not hard to see how there are obstacles at, for example, to capturing Wilmington, or Mobile. Fort McAllister appeared a very easy work to carry, though Fort Fisher was not. But at all events, we can all understand from the fruits actually reaped by a triumph, what its magnitude has been; and let us, therefore enumerate the results of the second Georgia campaign.

The first result which strikes us is the change in the position of SHERMAN'S Army. At Atlanta, its situation was quite undesirable. A great part of its effective force was required for keeping open the railroad to Chattanooga, and thence to Nashville. That detail left an effective force in HOOD'S front not very much greater than his own. But now, of course, the long railroad line to Chattanooga is abandoned, and our outposts called in. Even with these garrisons, our communications could not be kept intact. Experience showed that cavalry parties could constantly raid upon that line of supply, so wonderfully protracted, and expose us to constant peril. Now our base is at Savannah, and our supplies sure till the Atlantic dries up, or our fleets are driven from its waters.

In extricating the Army from its precarious position at Atlanta, SHERMAN has performed another service. He has put his Army into coöperation with that of GRANT. Before, these two Armies were often out of communication, and always out of coöperation. SHERMAN has now accomplished his mission in Georgia. But what can hinder him from going into South Carolina, or into North Carolina. And the moment he marches into the Carolinas, he becomes a disturbing influence in the campaign of LEE. Indeed, he is so already. LEE was forced to detach HAMPTON with a part of his cavalry from his own command, to defend Southern Georgia. The Northward march of SHERMAN will still further interfere with LEE'S plans; and it is not too much to hope that we may at last find our two greatest Armies crushing the military power of the Rebellion between them, as between the upper and neither millstone.

Suppose HOOD had remained in front of Atlanta, it must have been SHERMAN'S task to press him slowly back to Macon or Augusta, and thence to the seaboard. We would have been many a long month in getting him to Macon, and a time difficult to calculate in pushing him to Savannah; meanwhile, our Army would have found its communications constantly cut, its rear and flanks harassed by FORREST'S powerful corps of cavalry, a strong army daily increased by Georgia militia in our front, disputing every step. How long our advance would have continued is a matter of some speculation; but should we have reached Savannah, at last, it must have been with an Army worn out by fatigue, reduced by hard marching, by the want of supplies, by sickness, as well as by the loss in battle. Savannah would surely have more tardily surrendered to such a force than to the fresh and strong columns which now possess it. But, what it might have been difficult or impossible to accomplish as originally designed, SHERMAN'S strategy has brilliantly effected. On the one hand, HOOD'S Army is more thoroughly beaten than if he had been driven from Atlanta to Savannah: and SHERMAN has gained the seaboard in better condition than when he started.

Nor are the material results of this great campaign of slight importance. First, those accomplished by SHERMAN with his own Army. He has bisected the Confederacy. He has cut off the possibility of HOOD'S Army joining LEE'S, while he has saved himself the liberty of joining GRANT'S. He has absolutely severed Confederate railroad communication between East and West, tearing up and twisting no less than two hundred miles of track, rail by rail, making repair impossible. On his march, he destroyed many dépôts, burned many mills and factories, useful to the enemy's armies, captured or caused the destruction of not a little ammunition and other supplies, "and consum- "ed," as he says, "stores and provisions that were es- "sential to LEE'S and HOOD'S armies." At Savannah, he captured by assault Fort McAllister, with guns, garrison, and stores complete. By siege, he captured a city of twenty thousand inhabitants, with three strong forts, more than a thousand prisoners, one hundred and fifty guns, thirteen locomotives in good order, one hundred and ninety cars, a very large supply of ammunition and materials of war, three steamers, and thirty-two thousand bales of cotton, safely stored in warehouses. The enemy was forced to destroy his Navy Yard, two powerful iron-clads, some smaller vessels, and a vast amount of supplies and military property. More than fifteen thousand slaves have been gathered into SHERMAN'S lines, some of whom will be found useful in the Army. Such are the direct results of the capture of Savannah, and the greatest, perhaps, are in prospect. Meanwhile, that excellent soldier, THOMAS, has handsomely accomplished his share of the task, in defeating and routing HOOD, and inflicting on him a loss of thirteen general officers, more than sixteen thousand men, and forty-nine guns.

We must not forget to note at how little cost these triumphs have been purchased. The whole campaign from Atlanta into Savannah, probably did not cost more than 1,000 or 1,500 men—the price we often pay for a reconnoissance. THOMAS'S losses were, probably, less by 10,000 than those of the enemy, his being more than two to our one. SHERMAN'S campaign was so conducted that, to use his own language, the Army arrived "in splendid order and equal to "anything. The supplies were abundant. Our "march was most agreeable, and we were not at all "molested by guerrillas." So far from the march costing anything in material, it more than payed itself. Our troops lived on the country, and got horses and wagons in plenty. "We have not lost a wagon on the "trip, but have gathered up a large supply of negroes, "mules, and horses, &c., and our teams are in far "better condition than when we started." And it appears, therefore, that we must add to the other results of this fine campaign, a lesson on the true way of making war in this country.

Is Richmond besieged? In the Richmond *Whig* of this month mention is made of there being then on trial by militia court-martial certain printers who had been "caught while attempting to escape to the "Yankees." They were to be tried for *desertion* and as liable on conviction to be shot by an institution called the "Printer's Guard," though "exempt by act of Congress from military service, "and not belonging to any military organization." A later paper speaks of the parties as sentenced to imprisonment. The *Whig* remarks:—"There is a "popular fallacy, which is in a fair way to be ex- "ploded by this trial, that desertion is an offence "which can only be committed by persons belonging "to the land or naval forces." We think a great many notions about law, civil and military, which had extensively prevailed in the civilized world, have appeared in the South to be exploded fallacies. We have not heard of any law of the Confederacy declaring its citizens, who should go into or remain within the enemy's lines, deserters. This trial by court-martial, and by military law, of civilians, can only be equivalent to a confession that the State of Virginia, or, at least Richmond, is in that critical situation known in continental Europe, as *state of siege*, when all persons present are regarded as mere material for the defence of the place.

AN entertaining letter from the Washington bureau of the New York *Herald*, conveyed, on Thursday last, the following intelligence, which, whether true or false, will be of great interest to the Army:—

"It is reported, on pretty high authority, that, on the evening preceding his first day's attack upon General HOOD, General THOMAS received an order from General GRANT relieving him of command, and directing him to turn over his forces to an officer whose name is suppressed for prudential reasons. General THOMAS immediately telegraphed back to the Lieutenant-General and the Secretary of War, asking that the order might be suspended, as he had made all his arrangements for moving out of his works the next morning at daylight and attacking the enemy. He added that he cared nothing for himself, and would ask to be relieved the moment his campaign against HOOD should be ended; but that for the sake of his Army and the public service he did not wish to turn over to another for execution the plans and dispositions which he had made for the next morning's action. Secretary STANTON—the Lieutenant-General being absent—immediately telegraphed back to him to retain his command; and the results of this wise retention are now before the country. It appears that General GRANT was dissatisfied with General THOMAS; first, for having fallen back from Franklin; and, secondly, for his failure to promptly attack HOOD when that Rebel chief attempted the siege of Nashville. General GRANT now rejoices that 'Captain Slow-and-Sure,' as his soldiers call THOMAS, was not deprived of the opportunity of adding this brightest jewel to his dearly-earned crown of fame."

While confessing that this bit of gossip is news to us, we would also express our belief that it is not founded on fact. General SHERMAN at Atlanta undertook the double task of defeating HOOD and capturing Savannah. He could not furnish his personal presence to both his Armies, divided as they were to be by more than 500 miles. But he selected the very best officer among his splendid array of subordinates, to command his second Army. He furnished him the plan, assigned the troops, and all he asked was the proper execution of his designs. Had THOMAS been defeated by the lack of troops or of available strength for opposing HOOD, SHERMAN would have been in no small degree responsible.

But SHERMAN selected THOMAS not for his slowness, or quickness. He selected him for his soldierly excellence, and because he would surely prove equal to either HOOD or BEAUREGARD or both combined. After such a deliberate choice of his men, SHERMAN'S plans for repulsing HOOD might have been entirely overthrown by the removal of the officer appointed to carry them out. Nobody would recognize better than GRANT the peril it might throw into SHERMAN'S campaign to remove his right-hand man. It is true that THOMAS' Army was now entirely independent of SHERMAN'S control, and will probably continue to be so. But the latter's judgment in the choice of men would receive nowhere prompter seconding than at the hands of GRANT. And the glorious result of THOMAS' campaign proves that the right man was selected for the task. Doubtless we shall get a denial "on pretty high authority," as the *Herald* correspondent says, of this singular story.

AN official dispatch from the Secretary of War, published elsewhere, announces the successful result of the raid undertaken by our forces in East Tennessee against the Rebel saltworks in Southwestern Virginia. We are dependent, thus far, for accounts of the movement, upon the Rebel papers, extracts from which we give on another page, in addition to those embodied in the Secretary's dispatches.

THE London *Spectator* concludes a late article on General SHERMAN'S march, written on receipt of American news now four weeks old, with the emphatic declaration:—"There is not a general now alive in Europe who, "if SHERMAN succeeds, will not recognize the addition "of one more name to the short list of first-class leaders of "armies."

IMPORTANT ADMISSIONS CONCERNING THE BRITISH NAVY.

THE following important article showing the necessity of an entire revolution in the British navy we copy from the London *Evening Mail:*

The Admiralty persists in sending to the Mediterranean, as flag-ship of the Admiral in command, a line of battle ship which could not possibly take a place in a line of battle, which could be undoubtedly knocked to pieces by a little iron-clad gunboat, and which, though utterly unserviceable, requires the largest crew and the greatest expenditure known to our navy. The *Victoria* is an immense three-decker, carrying 121 guns, and a complement of about 1,100 men. Her engines are of 1,000 horse-power, she is finely built, is a new vessel, and would, ten years ago, have represented a most formidable man-of-war. But she is now no man-of-war at all. We are not exaggerating the case, or using any extravagant terms of depreciation. It is simply and literally the truth that if a war were to break out this costly ship could not go into action, except on the condition of going straight to destruction. She is a wooden ship, and her enormous armament is composed of guns designed for fighting with other wooden ships, whereas no such vessels would take part in modern warfare. A naval engagement in the Mediterranean would be fought with iron-clads, which iron-clads, while absolutely impregnable to any gun carried by the *Victoria*, would themselves carry guns which in a few minutes they could send the *Victoria* to the bottom, or convert her crowded decks into blazing shambles. There is not the slightest doubt about this. The very people who now propose to commission this vessel for service have for the last week or two been trying the effect of modern projectiles on a target-ship moored within a short distance of the *Victoria* herself. They must have satisfied themselves, as they have satisfied the public, that a wooden vessel exposed to these missiles is simply exposed to certain and summary destruction, and yet they take one of these wooden vessels and send her to one of the principal naval stations to carry the flag af a British Admiral. The *Victoria* is not one bit stronger than the target-vessel on which the experiments were tried; she is not in the least degree more competent to resist attack, and scarcely more competent to return the fire of an enemy. Perhaps one or two of her 121 guns may be rifled Armstrong's, throwing heavy shells, but the chances of her injuring an antagonist before that antagonist had opened chasms in her defenceless sides are forlorn in the extreme. At the same time, such are the requistions made upon the several departments by this huge machine that some of the best ships in the Channel squadron must be dismantled to man her; the crews of two of our largest iron-clads would be absorbed in her complement, and the total expenditures upon her in wages, fuel, and stores would probably be not less than £35,000 a year.

Now, as all this is perfectly notorious, as there is not the least disguise or secret about the matter in any quarter whatever, it will be asked with considerable astonishment what such a proceeding can mean. We cannot answer the question on authority, but we suppose it must mean that the accommodation provided for an Anmiral and his suite on board a three-decker like the *Victoria* is very superior to that offered by one of the new iron-clads. Our modern men-of-war are splendid fighting ships, but they are not very comfortable vessels. The best of them, we fear, are comparatively incommodious, and some of them might be thought, on a fastidious estimate, to be scarcely habitable for any lengthened term of service. They are fitter for the brunt of battle than for ordinary demonstrations of force in time of peace. If war were to come, nothing but iron-clads would serve our purpose, but in the meanwhile we may drop these shells as knights put off their armor and go to sea in undress for the sake of ease and comfort. Even in the Channel squadron the Admiral's flag was carried in a wooden two-decker, though a fleet of iron-clads followed his commands. This we imagine must be the explanation of the affair; at least, we can put no better interpretation on it.

On no hypothesis, however, can we think the proceeding justifiable. Even if it is to be assumed that an Admiral in command should be lodged on board a convenient packet ship rather than a good man-of-war, that would not warrant the employment of the *Victoria*, for she professes to be a man-of-war and not a pleasure yacht, and she will entail enormous charges in a capacity which she can never sustain. If an Admiral for the duties of his office in peace times requires spacious cabins, handsome furniture, and extensive accommodations, better recognize the fact at once and make arrangements accordingly. A good corvette or a roomy old paddle-wheel sloop might be converted into a floating hotel superior to the *Victoria* at a twentieth part of the charge, and without any scandal. The monstrous thing in the present case is that if it is simply for accommodation's sake that the *Victoria* is selected, she is fitted out and dispatched in another character altogether—a character in which she is a mere imposture, but which, nevertheless, makes the most extravagant and inconvenient demands upon the resources of the State. Either the *Victoria* is intended for a fighting ship or she is not. If she is, she is a great deal worse than useless; if she is not, why give her 121 guns, and upwards of a thousand trained seamen.

We are of the opinion that the flag-ship of the Mediterranean fleet should be a fighting ship like all other ships of the squadron. If we maintain a fleet in those waters for any purpose at all, it must be for the purpose of asserting our rights or maintaining our policy by force of arms in case of need. For the most part we may hope there would be no fighting, but we must still be prepared for it. To send to the Mediterranean as part of the British fleet on that station a ship incapable of going into action would be an anomaly as great as sending into garrison at Malta a regiment incompetent to perform military duty. The fleet is on active service, and every vessel in it is presumed to be in fighting order. But if the Victoria is really to go out she will be an exception to the rule. Her crew may be admirably disciplined, and she may be in all respects an efficient man-of-war if measured by the standard of ten years since. That standard, however, is no longer applicable, as every sailor in the fleet would know full well. To take the *Victoria* into action against a modern fighting ship would be simply to make a wanton sacrifice of life. Nor need it be assumed that a first-rate iron-clad would be required to destroy her. Any one of the little iron-plated vessels now afloat, such as even the smaller maritime Powers possess, would suffice to give an account of the British flag-ship. The *Victoria* would not be safe for an hour after the declaration of war; in fact we do not suppose that under such circumstances she would be kept at sea. But this only makes it more extraordinary that she should be sent to sea at all, and present such a spectacle to the eyes of the world as a man-of-war of enormous size, armed to the teeth, making the greatest possible pretensions to fighting power, and yet notoriously incompetent to engage a gunboat. If our iron-clads are at present less commodious than the old wooden ships, that is a defect which the designers of our new iron-clads should be instructed to remedy, but if living in a small cabin is uncomfortable, it is, at any rate, more comfortable than going to the bottom. We can conceive, in short, no justification for commissioning this old-fashioned and now useless three-decker. If all that is wanted is a floating residence for the Admiral, that could be provided far more cheaply, and more effectually, too. If an Admiral's ship should still display the pomp and circumstance of war, that condition is certainly not satisfied by an unserviceable armament and a worthless hull. In short, the flag-ship in the Mediterranean must, on any assumption, be either a pleasure yacht or a man-of-war, but the *Victoria* is neither one nor the other, and will yet cost the country far more than the best specimens of both.

FOREIGN STUDY OF SHERMAN'S MARCH.

[From the London Times, Dec. 7]

THE movement seems, so far as we can judge from very imperfect information, to resemble the celebrated march of NAPOLEON in 1814 to St. Dizier, by which he threw himself upon the communications of the allied armies, then advancing upon Paris, and would, it is said, except for the intervention of Lord CASTLEREAGH, have compelled their retreat at the very moment when the object of all their labors seemed to be within their grasp. In the same way SHERMAN, instead of seeing in the operation of HOOD a necessity to fall back upon his original base of operations, has read it as an invitation to seek a new one, and, instead of falling back on Tennessee and Kentucky in the Northwest, he has turned his face towards the Atlantic, and is marching in a southeasterly direction.

There is a remarkable consent of opinion, probably resting on sure though unavowed information, that the object of the General is principally, perhaps, to destroy the railways which connect the Eastern with the Western States of the federation, and then, dividing his Army into two parts, to attack with one the town of Augusta, situated on the Savannah River, and the seat of the principal powder manufactory of the South, and with the other to advance to the mouth of the river and capture the city of Savannah itself, which, although it was taken by the English in the former revolutionary war, has as yet defied all the efforts of the North to take it by sea.

If this enterprise be brought to a successful termination, *General* SHERMAN *will undoubtedly be entitled to the honor of having added a fresh chapter to the theory and practice of modern warfare.* Instances, no doubt, have occurred where a bold General, under the pressure of some insuperable difficulty or the seduction of some irresistible temptation, has abandoned the basis of his operations, and undertaken a long and toilsome march in search of another base. But history also records very few instances indeed where operations of this kind have been crowned with success. The attempt has generally been made in the hope of raising a country disaffected to its existing government, and with prospect of almost entire security if the point sought for can once be reached. General SHERMAN has neither of these conditions in his favor; the country into which he plunges is entirely hostile to him; he can count on no information or assistance of any kind, but must look, on the other hand, for every opposition that can possibly be offered to his advance by a people *whose very existence is staked on the alternative of his failure or success.* The country through which he is to penetrate is not filled with large towns or populous villages; it is, according to English notions, very thinly inhabited, and there is no reason to suppose that its inhabitants will allow any of the means of subsistence which it is in their power to destroy to fall into the hands of an invader. The railroads which he comes to destroy have rendered almost unnecessary other lines of communication; the country is thickly timbered and intersected with streams and ravines, offering innumerable points where his march may be delayed and his advance harassed; the organization of labor in large plantations, each under the absolute direction of a single chief, is favorable to any scheme that may be devised for throwing obstructions in his path or driving away everything that might contribute to his subsistence. His orders are to devastate and lay waste, and it is reasonable to suppose, without attributing either Spartan fortitude or even Russian self-denial to the inhabitants of Georgia, that they will think it their best policy to anticipate him. There are no roads worthy of the name, and his reliance for facility of transport is said to be on the sandy nature of the soil, which dries up very speedily, and will not, it is thought, be permanently affected by the storms which we may expect at this advanced period of the year. We are not informed whether General SHERMAN takes with him his heavy artillery; nor can we, of course, form the least idea of the amount of resistance, either from regular troops or hastily levied militia, which he has to expect. We can only reason from parallel cases. The assumption of the North seems to be—to use their own simile—that the Southern Confederation is like an egg, possessing, indeed, a hard shell, but when this is once passed, soft and penetrable. Experience has given us more proof of the truth of the first than of the second of those assumptions. There is no doubt that on whatever side it has been attacked, with the single exception of New Orleans, the Confederacy has been proved to have an exceedingly hard shell, much more resembling the armor of a tortoise than the thin covering of an egg. But this proof of one-half the metaphor can by no means be taken to establish the other half.

We have said that in his invasion of Georgia General SHERMAN has left behind him in the Northwest, General HOOD, who, it is natural to suppose, will not be slow to follow in the footsteps of his retreating antagonist. A few days' delay before Macon or Augusta, or before any of the natural obstacles which must be encountered in a march through a wild and trackless country of between three and four hundred miles, would suffice to bring HOOD, possessed of much better information, up with SHERMAN under circumstances which must almost necessarily place the latter between two fires. The worst of such enterprises as SHERMAN'S is that they allow nothing for the chapter of accidents, proverbially so potent in war, and that the slightest and most unfortunate causes may lead to their defeat and ruin. We had our own experience in the tremendous disaster of Saratoga, undertaken, it might be thought, under auspices far more promising than the expedition of SHERMAN; in the ruin which overtook General BRADDOCK, and in the failure of the expedition against Quebec by the brave American General MONTGOMERY. It will be strange, indeed, if the Army of General SHERMAN should arrive before Savannah, after such a march, conducted under such difficulties, in condition to attack and storm a town so well fortified and so strenuously defended; and, if not, it is difficult to conceive a more embarrassing position than that General SHERMAN will occupy, with a wasted and weary Army, a strong town in his front, and an enemy fighting on his own ground in his rear. We do not say that SHERMAN will not overcome all these obstacles. Any one of a hundred contingencies of which we have no knowledge may overthrow all our calculations; but arguing from the usual result of similar enterprises, from the well recognized principles of military art, and from the spirit which the South has never failed to show in less serious emergencies, we cannot see the grounds for that tone of overweening confidence with which the Northern press hails the commencement of an expedition so novel and so hazardous, in which a General abandons one base of communication without, so far as we can see, any very clear or definite idea where he is to find another. We are inclined to agree that the results of SHERMAN'S expedition cannot well be estimated too highly; but we are not at all confident by which of the belligerents that estimate ought to be made.

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURGH LANDING.

LETTER FROM MAJOR-GENERAL SHERMAN.

Professor HENRY COPPEE, Philadelphia:—

DEAR SIR:—In the June number of the *United States Service Magazine* I find a brief sketch of Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT, in which I see you are likely to perpetuate an error, which General GRANT may not deem of sufficient importance to correct. To General BUELL'S noble, able and gallant conduct you attribute the fact that the disaster of April 6, at Pittsburgh Landing, was retrieved, and made the victory of the following day. As General TAYLOR is said in his later days to have doubted whether he was at Buena Vista at all, on account of the many things having transpired there, according to the historians, which he did not see, so I began to doubt whether I was at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing of modern description. But I was at the battles of April 6 and 7, 1862. General GRANT visited my division in person about ten A. M., when the battle raged fiercest. I was then on the right. After some general conversation, he remarked that I was doing right in stubbornly opposing the progress of the enemy; and, in answer to my inquiry as to cartridges, told me he had anticipated their want, and given orders accordingly; he then said his presence was more needed over at the left. About two P. M., of the 6th, the enemy materially slackened his attack on me, and about four P. M., I deliberately made a new line behind MCARTHUR'S drill field, placing batteries on chosen ground, repelled easily a cavalry attack, and watched the cautious approach of the enemy's infantry, that never dislodged me there. I selected that line in advance of a bridge across Snake Creek, by which we all day had been expecting the approach of LEW. WALLACE'S division from Crump's Landing. About five P. M., before the sun set, General GRANT came again to me, and after hearing my report of matters, explained the situation of affairs on the left, which were not as favorable; still the enemy had failed to reach the landing of the boats. We agreed that the enemy had expended the *furors* of his attack, and we estimated our loss; and approximated our then strength, including LEW. WALLACE'S fresh division, expected each minute. He then ordered me to get all things ready, and at daylight the next day to assume the offensive. That was before General BUELL had arrived, but he was known to be near at hand. General BUELL'S troops took no essential part in the first day's fight, and GRANT'S army, though collected together hastily, green as militia, some regiments arriving without cartridges even, and nearly all hearing the dread sound of battle for the first time, had successfully withstood and repelled the first day's terrific onset of a superior enemy, well commanded and well handled. I know I had orders from General GRANT to assume the offensive before I knew General BUELL was on the west side of the Tennessee. I think General BUELL, Colonel FRY and others of General BUELL'S staff, rode up where I was about sunset, about the time General GRANT was leaving me. General BUELL asked me many questions, and got of me a small map, which I had made for my own use, and told me that by daylight, he could have eighteen thousand fresh men, which I knew would settle the matter.

I understood GRANT'S forces were to advance on the right of the Corinth road and BUELL'S on the left, and accordingly at daylight I advanced my division by the flank, the resistance being trivial, up to the very spot where the day before the battle had been most severe, and then waited till near noon for BUELL'S troops to get up abreast, when the entire line advanced and recovered all the ground we had ever held. I know that, with the exception of one or two severe struggles, the fighting of April 7 was easy as compared with that of April 6.

I never was disposed, nor am I now, to question anything done by General BUELL and his army, and know that approaching our field of battle from the rear, he encountered

that sickening crowd of laggards and fugitives that excited his contempt and that of his army who never gave full credit to those in the front line, who did fight hard, and who had, at four P. M., checked the enemy, and were preparing the next day to assume the offensive. I remember the fact the better from General GRANT's anecdote of the Donelson battle, which he told me then for the first time—that, at a certain period of the battle, he saw that either side was ready to give way if the other showed a bold front, and he determined to do that very thing, to advance on the enemy, when, as he prognosticated, the enemy surrendered. At four P. M., of April 6, he thought the appearances the same, and he judged with LEW. WALLACE's fresh division and such of our startled troops as had recovered their equilibrium, he would be justified in dropping the defensive and assuming the offensive in the morning. And, I repeat, I received such orders before I knew General BUELL's troops were at the river. I admit that I was glad BUELL was there, because I knew his troops were older than ours and better systematized and drilled, and his arrival made that certain which before was uncertain. I have heard this question much discussed, and must say that the officers of BUELL's army dwelt to much on the stampede of some of our raw troops, and gave us too little credit far the fact that for one whole day, weakened as we were by the absence of BUELL's army, long expected LEW. WALLACE's division, only four miles off, and from the fugitives from our ranks, we had beaten off our assailants for the time. At the same time our Army of the Tennessee have indulged in severe criticism at the slow approach of that army which knew the danger that threatened us from the concentrated armies of JOHNSTON, BEAUREGARD and BRAGG that lay at Corinth. In a war like this, where opportunities for personal prowess are as plenty as blackberries, to those who seek them at the front, all such criminations should be frowned down: and were it not for the military character of your journal I would not venture to offer a correction to a very popular error.

I will also avail myself of this occasion to correct another very common mistake in attributing to General GRANT the selection of that battle-field. It was chosen by that veteran soldier, Major-General CHARLES F. SMITH, who ordered my division to disembark there, and strike for the Charleston Railroad. This order was subsequently modified by his ordering HURLBUT's division to disembark there, and mine higher up the Tennessee to the mouth of Yellow Creek, to strike the railroad at Burnsville. But floods prevented our reaching the railroad; when General SMITH ordered me in person also to disembark at Pittsburgh Landing, and take post well out, so as to make plenty of room, with Snake and Lick Creeks the flanks of a camp for the grand Army of invasion.

It was General SMITH who selected that field of battle, and it was well chosen. On any other we surely would have been overwhelmed, as both Lick and Snake Creeks forced the enemy to confine his movements to a direct front attack, which new troops are better qualified to resist than where flanks are exposed to a real or chimerical danger. Even the divisions of that army were arranged in that camp by General SMITH's order, my division forming, as it were, the outlying picket, whilst MCCLERNAND's and PRENTISS' were the real line of battle, with W. H. L. WALLACE in support of the right wing, and HURLBUT of the left; LEW. WALLACE's division being detached. All these subordinate dispositions were made by the order of General SMITH, before General GRANT succeeded him to the command of all the forces up the Tennessee—headquarters Savannah. If there were any error in putting that army on the west side of the Tennessee, exposed to the superior force of the enemy also assembling at Corinth, the mistake was not General GRANT's—but there was no mistake. It was necessary that a combat, fierce and bitter, to test the manhood of the two armies, should come off, and that was as good a place as any. It was not then a question of military skill and strategy, but of courage and pluck, and I am convinced that every life lost that day to us was necessary; for otherwise at Corinth, at Memphis, at Vicksburgh, we would have found harder resistance, had we not shown our enemies that, rude and untutored as we then were, we could fight as well as they.

Excuse so long a letter, which is very unusual from me; but of course my life is liable to cease at any moment, and I happen to be a witness to certain truths which are now beginning to pass out of memory, and form what is called history.

I also take great pleasure in adding that nearly all the new troops that at Shiloh drew from me official censure have more than redeemed their good name; among them that very regiment which first broke, the Fifty-third Ohio, Colonel APPEN. Under another leader, Colonel JONES, it has shared every campaign and expedition of mine since, is with me now, and can march and bivouac and fight as well as the best regiment in this or any army. Its reputation now is equal to that or any from the State of Ohio.

I am, with respect, yours, truly,
W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

MAJOR-General Meade has lately directed that each division of the Army of the Potomac shall have a separate lot, securely fenced in, for the interment of its dead. All isolated bodies of deceased soldiers are to be disinterred with as little delay as practicable, and re-interred in the burial ground of the division to which they belonged. Durable head-boards, with proper inscriptions, will be placed over all graves. The inscription will give the name, rank, company and regiment of the deceased soldier. Care will also be taken to prevent any inscription becoming obliterated. Friends and relatives of deceased soldiers will thus always be enabled to learn where their bodies have been laid, and, if desirous of doing so, can have them disinterred and transported North.

THE following-named officers have been cashiered the service: Captain Gottlieb C. Rose, Co. C, Fourth regiment Missouri volunteer cavalry; Major and Aide-de-Camp M. R. Williams; Captain Ferdinand Hausen, Co. D, Fourth regiment Missouri volunteer cavalry; Captain E. H. Trulan, Second Louisiana mounted infantry; Captain William F. Carlton, Second Louisiana mounted infantry; Captain E. S. Rigney, Co. K, Ninety-ninth United States colored infantry.

ARMY GAZETTE.

REPAIR, &c., OF RAILROADS IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, December 26, 1864.

Special Orders No. 47.

Brevet Brigadier-General McCullum. Director and General Manager of Military Railroads, will dispatch a party of officers and operatives to take charge of the railroad stock and property captured at Savannah, and, in conjunction with the officers of the Quartermaster's Department in the Department of the South, make all arrangements necessary for their efficient repair and use in the operations in South Carolina and Georgia.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-Gen., Brevet Maj-Gen.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

DISMISSED.

Second Lieutenant Samuel F. Wilson, 62d Illinois veteran volunteers for disobedience of orders.

Second Lieutenant George W. May, 10th Kansas volunteers, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (playing cards with enlisted men).

First Lieutenant Robert S. Forbes, 172d regiment Ohio national guards, for exciting mutiny, with loss of four months' pay and allowances.

First Lieutenant Edward B. Austin, 50th regiment New York volunteer engineers, for violation of the 5th Article of War (using contemptuous or disrespectful language toward the President of the United States, &c.), and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant Alexander C. McKenzie, 8th Michigan volunteers, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and cowardice—with loss of all pay and allowances now due or hereafter to become due.

Second Lieutenant Corwin J. Holmes, 25th New York cavalry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (borrowing money from enlisted enlisted men of his regiment, and refusing and neglecting to pay the same, and making use of grossly vulgar language when speaking of the wife of an enlisted man in presence of the men of his company).

Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Rugg, 59th New York volunteers, for neglect of duty and disobedience of orders.

Major Gustavus A. Seidel, 7th New York volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and disobedience of orders: found guilty of these charges, and also of neglect of duty.

Second Lieutenant George H. Oakes, 1st Maine heavy artillery, for cowardice in the face of the enemy.

Second Lieutenant J. W. Tunison, 109th New York volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Major Hinman Rhodes, 28th Illinois volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and disrespect to his superior officer: found guilty of the charges; sentence commuted to a reprimand in General Orders by his Commanding General, and suspension from rank and pay for period of two calendar months.

Captain Samuel A Lowe, 4th Illinois cavalry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and breach of arrest.

First Lieutenant Samuel W. Dickerson, 5th United States colored heavy artillery, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline: sentence commuted to a reprimand in orders from the general commanding the District of Vicksburgh.

Second Lieutenant James L. Hardwick, 6th Tennessee cavalry, for neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline (steadily refusing to attend to dress parade after being ordered so to do by his commanding officers), and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. G. Horn, 65th United States colored infantry, for disobedience of orders.

Lieutenant Robert H. Chadbourn, 84th United States colored infantry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline—with the forfeiture of all pay that now is or may become due him, and to be confined at hard labor, at such place within the Department as the Commanding General may direct, for the period of one year.

Captain John W. Migrath, 25th United States colored infantry, for disobedience of orders, violation of 24th Article of War, conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain William F. Lynch, 25th United States colored infantry, for drunkenness.

Second Lieutenant Augustus Kruger, 97th United States colored infantry, for disobedience of orders, contempt and disrespect toward his commanding officer, and tyrannical and capricious conduct—conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

CASHIERED.

Assistant-Surgeon John V. De Grasse, 35th United States colored troops, for drunkenness on duty, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman (misapplying and appropriating to his own use liquors belonging to the medical department)

First Lieutenant Francis J. Eachus, 97th Pennsylvania volunteers, for drunkenness on duty, absence without leave, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (being grossly intoxicated in the presence of enlisted men.

Second Lieutenant James McWilliams, 97th Pennsylvania volunteers, for drunkenness on duty, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain Zenas C. Warren, 5th New Jersey light battery, for misapplication of public property, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (trading Government horses without authority), and breach of arrest—and to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances now due or to become due.

First Lieutenant John J. Devlin, 69th Pennsylvania veteran volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, disobedience of orders, and absence without leave.

First Lieutenant J. S. Steever, 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, for disobedience of orders, violation of the 77th Article of War (breach of arrest), and conduct unbecoming an officer.

First Lieutenant Arthur W. White, Union light guard, Ohio cavalry, for breaking arrest.

Captain Hugh S. Donaldson, independent battalion Minnesota volunteers, for making false muster rolls, and willingly signing muster rolls, knowing they contained false musters.

First Lieutenant Francis A. Young, 20th regiment veteran reserve corps, for drunkenness on duty, in violation of the 45th Article of War, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline (being grossly intoxicated in presence of officers and enlisted men when detailed for duty with a guard escorting prisoners of war to Elmira, New York, and engaging in a disgraceful fight at a public house).

Second Lieutenant Stephen Graffam, 17th Maine volunteers, for absence without leave, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and cowardice—and his crime, name, and place of abode to be published in at least two papers in the State in which he resides.

Surgeon J. H. Thompson, 124th New York volunteers, for cowardice and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline—with the loss of all pay and allowances; this sentence, with the crime, name, and place of abode of the delinquent to be published in at least two newspapers of the State in which he resides.

First Lieutenant Dominick C. Brennan, Quartermaster 69th Pennsylvania volunteers, for drunkenness on duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct prejudicial too good order and military discipline.

Major Henry E. Munson, 210th Pennsylvania volunteers, for drunkenness on duty and absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant Bernhard Loferick, 61st United States colored infantry, for violation of the 45th Article of War (being drunk on duty), and violation of the 49th Article of War (discharging his pistol in camp, contrary to orders).

Captain Sidney Hall, 122d Illinois volunteers, for misapplication of certain araicles of clothing belonging to the United States, making false return to the Government of the United States, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and mutinous conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline—and that the money value of one uniform coat, one pair of pants, two pair of socks, and one pair of shoes be stopped against his pay account.

Assistant-Surgeon Julius W. Benson, 7th Indiana cavalry, for drunkenness on duty, absence without leave, and neglect of duty (wilfully absenting himself from his regiment at a time when an attack was expected from the enemy.

First Lieutenant Leonard Hein, regimental Quartermaster 65th United States colored infantry, for drunkenness while on duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and disobedience of orders.

Captain E. H. Trulan, 2d Louisiana mounted infantry, for absence without leave, disodedience of orders, and breach of arrest.

OTHER SENTENCES.

Second Lieutenant Walter S. Brown, 135th Illinois volunteers, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline (abusing and insulting a citizen): to forfeit the sum of fifty dollars for the use of the General Government, and that he be reprimanded in General Orders by the Commanding General of the District of Central Missouri.

Captain Arthur A. Brandt, 7th New York volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman: to be disbonorably dismissed the service of the United States.

Second Lieutenant James Berry, 14th Kansas cavalry, for desertion and embezzlement: to be shot to death with musketry, at such time and place as the General commanding the District may direct.

Major Charles H. Chapin, 3d United States colored cavalry, for disobedience of orders, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (gambling): to be suspended from all rank and command for three months, with loss of all pay and allowances during that period.

Assistant Surgeon E. W. Owen, 16th New York h avy artillery, for stealing from the United States, and embezzlement, and defrauding the Government of the United State of the property of the United States: to be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, with loss of all pay and allowances due him from the United States, and that the crime. name, and place of abode, and punishment of the said E. W. Owen be published in the *New Regime* newspaper, Norfolk, and in the newspapers of the town of Williamsburgh, Long Island, New York, after which it shall be deemed scandalous for an officer to associate with him.

Captain Richard B. Locke, Assistant Quartermaster United States volunteers, for wrongfully and knowingly disposing of property belonging to the United States, furnished and to be used for the military service of the United States, in violation of the act of Congress approved March 21, 1863: to pay to the United States a fine of five hundred dollars: sentence disapproved, and Captain Locke is, upon the recommendation of the Commanding General Military Division of West Mississippi, dismissed the service of the United States.

Colonel John Ramsay, 8th battalion New Jersey volunteers, for disobedience of orders, and insubordination to the prejudice of good order and military discipline: to be reprimanded in Orders by the General commanding the corps.

First Lieutenant Henry Applegate, 100th Pennsylvania veteran volunteers, for disobedience of orders: found guilty of the charge: to be dishonorably dismissed the service, with the loss of all pay and allowances.

Second Lieutenant James L. Trenor, 113th United States colored infantry, for contempt and disrespect towards his superior officers, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman: to forfeit all pay and allowances due, and be disbonorably dismissed the service of the United States

Captain George E. Hall, 4th company, 2d battalion veteran reserve corps, for neglect of duty: found guilty of the charge: to be reprimanded in General Orders, and to be suspended from all rank, pay, and emoluments for the period of one month.

Major J. L. Plumley, 98th United States colored infantry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline; to be suspended from pay for a period of six months, and to be reprimanded in General Orders by the Commanding General.

Captain E. S. Rigny, 99th United States colored infantry, for mutinous conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and drunkenness on duty: to forfeit three months' pay.

First Lieutenant Ben. L. Smith, 67th Indiana infantry volunteers, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline (making a riotous speech): to be reprimanded in Orders by his Division Commander.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending December 24, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Bowles, 1st Kansas (colored) Vols., to date December 17, 1864, for neglect of duty in not rendering the reports required by paragraph 468, of the Army Regulations: absence without leave, and repeated disobedience of War Department orders, directing him to join his regiment.

Captain W. Angelo Powell, Company A, 1st West Virginia Veteran Cavalry, to date December 17, 1864, for absence without leave, disobedience of orders, and wanton neglect of Government property.

Captain John A. P. Fleming, 54th Illinois Vols., to date December 22, 1864, for inefficiency, worthlessness, and neglect of duty.

Captain H. F. Crossman, 2d battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, to date December 21, 1864.

First Lieutenant Robert Sims, battery B, 1st New Jersey Artillery, to date November 28, 1864, for absence without leave, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission.

The following officers, to date November 28, 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission:

Absence without leave.

Captain John McMenamin, 13th New York Cavalry.
First Lieutenant J. W. McComas, 5th Maryland Vols.
First Lieutenant Thomas Allen, 5th Rhode Island Artillery.
Captain Oscar O. Bowen, 47th New York Vols.
Second Lieutenant George H. Bartram, 183d Pennsylvania Vols.

Disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Allen E. Ellsworth, 118th Illinois Vols.

First Lieutenant Charles Green, 1st Missouri Light Artillery, to date December 22, 1864, for worthlessness, and habitual neglect of duty.

Lieutenant Clarence R. Smith, 1st Arkansas Vols., to date December 22, 1864, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, habitual drunkenness, and maliciously circulating false reports derogatory to the character of the officers of his regiment and the enlisted men belonging te his company, and for inefficiency and incompetency in the performance of his official duties.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

☞ The following named officers of the 18th New York Cavalry, to date November 27, 1864:

Major Albert A. Pitcher.
First Lieutenant and Adjutant John Drought.
First Lieutenant and Quartermaster Charles W. Rogers.
First Lieutenant and Commissary P. D. Byrne.
Captain Jacob Wilsey.
First Lieutenant A. D. Westervelt.
First Lieutenant John Glass.
First Lieutenant Cornelius Van Gilder.
Second Lieutenant W. H. Matthews.
Second Lieutenant Samuel Curran.
Second Lieutenant John Kernan.
Second Lieutenant John Dunn.
Second Lieutenant Patrick Crane.
Second Lieutenant Samuel Gilman, 5th United States Artillery, to date December 6, 1864, for continued drunkenness on duty.

The following named officers of the 16th Indiana Mounted Infantry, to date December 6, 1864, for abandoning their command when on an important expedition, and surrendering to or allowing themselves to be captured by the enemy while thus absent:

Captain Columbus Moore.
Captain James Stevenson.
First Lieutenant William Jordan.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Captain Erasmus D, Witt, 205th Pennsylvania Vols., from date of muster in, for having tendered his resignation on account of physical disability, resulting from his own imprudence.

Second Lieutenant Philo J. Tuttle, 39th New York Vols., from date of muster in, for having tendered his resignation on the ground of incompetency.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers heretofore dismissed have been restored with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:

First Lieutenant George Pidge, 9th New York Heavy Artillery.
First Lieutenant Asa Farnam, 95th Illinois Vols.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby noti

fied that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Dec. 22, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

For retaining money in his hands belonging to substitutes, and using the same for private purposes.

Captain D. S. Caldwell, 123d Ohio Vols.

Desertion.

Captain James Connor, 124th Indiana Vols.

Disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

Captain Thomas M. Gibson, 33d Missouri Vols.

Absence without leave.

Captain J. W. Day, 1st Indiana Heavy Artillery.
First Lieutenant Augustus W. Hoff, 3d Maryland Vols.
Second Lieutenant George H. Sears, 1st New Hampshire Heavy Artillery.
Second Lieutenant John Boker, 15th New York Artillery.
Captain Gasper Wolfe, 15th New York Artillery.
Second Lieutenant David R. S. Wells, 126th Ohio Vols.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases:

Captain William P. Jordan, 29th Maine Veteran Vols.
First Lieutenant Edward Freeman, 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
First Lieutenant Joel M. Straight, 38th Wisconsin Vols.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REVIEW OF ACTION OF COURT-MARTIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, December 7, 1864

General Order No. 43.

A Marine Board, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Ward Marston, President, and Surgeon Charles Eversfield, Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Jones, Surgeon Delavan Bloodgood, and Major George R. Graham, members, was convened at Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 13th of October, 1864, for the purpose of examining such cases as might be referred to it under the 16th and 17th sections of the act approved August 3, 1861, entitled "An act providing for the better organization of the military establishment."

One of the cases referred to the Board for examination and report was that of Captain Edward McD. Reynolds, of the marine corps.

The record of the proceedings of the Board in this case having been received at the Department, it appeared that Captain Reynolds was found to be "physically competent to perform the duties of his office;" but the evidence exhibited on the record tending to show that he might be disqualified, by other than physical defects, for his position on the active list of the service, the case was remanded to the board for revision and further proceedings, with directions that additional witnesses should be summoned and Captain Reynolds be notified of the re-opening of his case.

After a further examination, the Board returned the record to the Department with the following finding:

"The Board, after mature deliberation on the evidence before it, and availing itself of all the lights within its reach, does find that Captain E. McD. Reynolds is mentally, morally, professionally, and physically fit for the performance of all the duties of his office."

The evidence taken in the case of Captain Reynolds presents the following facts:

In September last, after returning in bad health from service in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, he was admitted into the Naval hospital at New York for dyspepsia, caused by "excessive use of tobacco," and *urethritis*, caused by "sexual intercourse."

In the year 1860 he was divorced from his wife on the ground of adultery on his part.

The commanding officer of a vessel to which he was attached, in the Pacific station, in the years 1857 and 1858, testified that his moral character was so bad that he declined to introduce him to ladies visiting the ship. The executive officer of the vessel testified to the same effect.

According to the testimony of an officer of high rank in the corps, with whom he had served in Mexico, he was in the habit of going to balls which were not reputable, and dancing all night with improper women in his uniform.

The evidence as to his immoral character and open practice of vice is cumulative.

The defence made in his behalf admits past immorality to some extent; but says "the evidence shows that for the past five years, by exercise of a powerful will, he has turned aside from those courses which might impair his health and strength." This statement, however, is contradicted by the testimony as to the causes of his resorting to the hospital in September last. There is no evidence of reform on his part.

The Department, not desiring to be governed altogether by its own opinion of the finding of the Board as to the moral fitness of Captain Reynolds, submitted the record to the examination of three officers of high rank, who have reported as follows:

WASHINGTON, November 29, 1864.

"SIR:—We have carefully examined the record of the Retiring Board in the case of Captain E. McD. Reynolds, of the Marine Corps, and, in our opinion, the finding of that Board is supported by the evidence in the particulars of mental, physical and professional qualifications, but that it is not supported by the evidence in the particular of moral fitness.

"We beg leave to return the record in view herewith.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

"L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Rear-Admiral.
"J. L. GARDNER, Commodore.
"J. ZEILIN, Colonel-Commandant, U. S. M. C.

"Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C."

The record in this case could not a second time have been remanded to the Board without seeming to indicate to the members of it a finding which their own moral perceptions did not point out to them after reiterated and mature deliberation; nor can the finding as it is be approved without raising doubts, of injurious tendency, whether any degree or species of immorality would hereafter be considered as unfitting an officer of the Marine Corps for continuance and advancement in it; nor, after such a result, can Captain Reynolds be permitted to remain in the corps a sanctioned example or model for the numerous young officers now attached to it. Captain Edward McD. Reynolds is therefore dismissed from the service, and will, from this date, no longer be regarded as an officer of the Marine Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ward Marston, the President of the Board, and Surgeon Charles Eversfield, Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Jones, Surgeon Delavan Bloodgood, and Major George R. Graham, members of the Board, will be respectively placed on furlough for the term of three months, each from the 15th instant.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Paymaster James D. Murray to the *Princeton*, and also as Paymaster of the Naval Asylum.

Paymaster John G. Gulick to transfer the public stores accounts and money in his charge as Paymaster of the *Princeton* and Naval Asylum, and to regard himself as Paymaster of the Navy Yard and Station at Philadelphia, Pa.

Captain Theodore P. Greene to command the *Richmond*.

Lieutenant William H. Barton to the *Lackawanna*.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles S. Norton to the *Richmond*.

Chief Engineer George R. Johnson to duty at Chester, Penn., under the direction of Rear-Admiral Gregory.

Second Assistant Engineer Philip to the *Dictator*.

Assistant Paymaster G. F. D. Barton to the *St. Louis*.

Chaplain George Jones to the Navy Yard Washington.

Gunner Franklin A. Graham to ordnance duty at New York.

Paymaster T. M. Taylor to duty in paying off the officers and others under Rear-Admiral Gregory's command.

DETACHED.

Second Assistant Engineer Alfred S. Brower from the *Dictator*, and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant Commander Greenleaf Cilley from the North Atlantic Squadron, and placed on leave.

Second Assistant Engineer, Joseph Hoops from the *Passaic*, and ordered North.

Commodore William Smith from the command of the Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla., and placed on leave for three months.

Second Assistant Engineer Richard M. Hodgson from the West Gulf Squadron, and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles J. McDougal from the East Gulf Squadron, and ordered to Mare Island, California, for the command of the *Camanche*, on the reporting of his relief.

Lieutenant-Commander Edward Terry (on the reporting of his relief) from the *Richmond*, and ordered North.

Captain Thornton A. Jenkins (on the reporting of his relief) from the command of the *Richmond*, and ordered North.

Acting Ensign Charles J. Barclay from the *Wachusett*, and a leave for two weeks granted him.

Boatswain Isaac T. Choate from the *Richmond*, and waiting orders.

Paymaster James Hoy, Jr., from special duty under Rear Admiral Gregory.

Second Assistant Engineer William J. Montgomery from the *Onondaga*, and placed on sick leave.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Midshipman James S. Tomkins, of the Naval Academy.
Midshipman F. P. Abercombie, of the Naval Academy.
Gunner H. W. Fitzsbon, on the reporting of his relief

DROPPED FROM THE LIST OF MIDSHIPMEN.

Midshipman Charles C. Hoyt, of the Naval Academy.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Master Michael Hickey, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate E. N. Wild, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. M. Altaffer, to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. C. Brinckerhoff, to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant B. C. Dean, to command the *Gemsbok*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Robert Whitehill, Jr., to the *Winooski*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Lucius Harlow, to the *Peoria*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Campbell, to the *Peoria*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward T. Beardsley, to the *Winooski*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas Fitzgerald, to the *Winooski*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Thomas F. Houghton, to the *Sophronia*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster D. W. Van Houlon, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Isaac Johnson, to the *Cambridge*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Christopher McCormick, to the *Cambridge*.

Actind Assistant Paymaster C. D. Mansfield, to the *Aroostook*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster F. F. Hastings, to the *State of Georgia*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James F. Powers, to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate H. D. Baldwin, to the *Periwinkle*.

DETACHED.

Acting Ensign G. B. Mitchell, from the Potomac Flotilla, and his appointment revoked.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William A. Leavitt, from the *Wyoming*, and ordered to the *Napa*, at Wilmington, Del.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George C. Rogers, from the North Atlantic Squadron, and granted a leave for three weeks.

Acting Assistant Paymaster G. N. Simpson, Jr., from the *Louisiana*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Master L. W. Hill, from the *National Guard*, and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

Acting Master Charles Potter, from the command of the *National Guard*, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Master H. Clay Wade, from the command of the *Gertrude*, and ordered North on the reporting of his relief.

Acting Ensign William A. Beattie, from the *Sunflower*, and ordered North on the reporting of his relief.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. S. Wetmore, from the North Atlantic Squadron, and placed on sick leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Jarvis B. Edson, from the *Fahkee*, and ordered to the *Cambridge*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster L. C. Tripp, from the *Otsego*, and ordered to the *Governor Buckingham*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. St. Clair Clark, from the *Aroostook*, and ordered North to settle his accounts.

Acting Ensign James Courtney, from the *Grand Gulf*, and ordered to the *Muscoota*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William McGloin, from the *Grand Gulf*, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Ensign N. Larsen, from the *Muscoota*, and ordered to the *Grand Gulf*.

APPOINTED.

Thomas Andrews, of Boston, Mass., Acting Master, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Dr. J. H. Wright, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Thomas G Cartwright and John E. Johnston, Acting Master's Mates, for special duty at the Washington Navy Yard, D. C.

Daniel Berrey, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Passaic*.

John A. Floyd, Acting Boatswain, and ordered to the *Richmond*.

William Sloat, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Peoria*.

Charles Lewis Williams, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Winooski*.

Andrew B. Langworthy, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Alfred C. Smith, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Burt Hamilton, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Frederick Lewis Harson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Fah Kee*.

Peter M. Beam, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

John S. Bolles, of Hartford, Conn., Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the *Savannah* for instructions and detail.

George W. Frear, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to remain in the East Gulf Squadron.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Ensign Mandeville P. Powers, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign Henry J. Dunn, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensigns John P. Thomas and P. Thompson, of the *Lebrunum*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Acting Ensign Charles J. Goodwin, and ordered to instruction at New York.

PROMOTED.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Charles F. W. Behm, commanding the Naval Rendezvous, 172 South street, New York, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. N.

Acting Master George E. Nelson, of New York, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, U. S. N.

Acting Ensign David Organ, of the *Rachel Seaman*, to Acting Master, U. S. N.

Oliver O'Brien, of the *Canandaigua*, to Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Acting Master William McGloin, of the *State of Georgia*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, U. S. N.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Master C. M. Marchant, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *National Guard*, he will remain on board the *Ohio*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster John Macmahon, to the *Kensington*, and ordered to the *Napa*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. M. Hart, to the *Governor Buckingham*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign H. E. Tinkham, to the *Restless*, and ordered to the *Bat*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Thomas F. Wade, to the *Vandalia*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster T. F. Houghton, to the *Aroostook*, and is ordered to the *Sophronia*.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting First Assistant Engineer F. A. Bremen.
Acting Master's Mate John Williams.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Stephen T. Brown.
Acting Ensign George Kendall, of the *Crusader*.
Acting Master's Mate Joseph J. Tinelli, of the *North Carolina*.
Acting Master's Mate Daniel A. McCool, of the *Aries*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster William B. Crosby, Jr.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer H. S. Walcott.
Acting Ensign Thomas Tierney, of the East Gulf Squadron.
Acting Master's Mate John A. Seaman, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master's Mate Charles Jordan, of the *Siren*, Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master's Mate E. W. Walton, of Hallowell, Me.
Acting Master's Mate E. A. Turpin, of the *Peosta*, Mississippi Squadron.

DISMISSED.

Acting Ensign A. A. Robinson, of the *Bat*.

LIST OF DEATHS

in the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending December 24, 1864:

De Witt C. Morse, Acting Master's Mate, December 11, U. S. General Army Hospital, Mound City, Ill.

Coleman Sanders, Contraband, August 3, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Frank Jackson, Seaman, August 5, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

James McHenry, (negro), First Class Boy, August 8, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Joseph C. Dugan, Seaman, August 21, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

George Allen, First Class Boy, August 21, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Monroe Street, First Class Boy, September 2, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Michael Cleary, Seaman, September 19, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Virgil Smith, Landsman, September 20, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Thomas B. Taylor, Acting Master's Mate, October 20, U. S. steamer *Mound City*.

John L. Wilson, Ordinary Seaman, October 29, U. S. steamer *Mound City*.

Eli Maker, Landsman, October 29, U. S. steamer *Mound City*.

Edmond Jackson, First Class Boy, May 25, U. S. steamer *Cricket*.

C. D. Harvey, Acting Assistant Paymaster, December 14, New York City.

Frederick E. Brown, Second Assistant Engineer, December 12, New York City.

Kenneth Scudder, (colored), First Class Boy, October 24, Bay Point, S. C.

William Tasker, Landsman, December 14, U. S. steamer *Alleghany*.

James R. Weymouth, Landsman, November 20, U. S. steamer *Pembina*.

John Wilson, Seaman, December 2, U. S. steamer *Commodore McDonough*.

John Tabin, Landsman, November 15, U. S. steamer *Lackawanna*.

Lawrence Smith, Captain After Guard, October 29, U. S. steamer *Princess Royal*.

Jeremiah A. Rickett, Ordinary Seaman, November 17, U. S. steamer *Kickapoo*.

James Duffey, Ordinary Seaman, November 23, U. S. steamer *Hartford*.

Elijah Harris, Seaman, November 23, U. S. steamer *Tennessee*.

Thomas J. McDonald, Second Class Fireman, November 8, Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.

Jacob Dempsey, Landsman, November 13, Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.

Thomas Flynn, (colored), Nurse, November 16, Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.

Moses Jones, (colored), Nurse, November 17, Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.

Haynes Ausburn, Landsman, November 17, Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.

Francis T. Despond, Marine, November 28, Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.

Robert Holliday, Coal Heaver, October 29, Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.

Thomas Alway, Landsman, October 30, Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.

William Gorman, Landsman, October 31, Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.

George Duffy, Landsman, December 6, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

Augustus Ridout, Landsman, December 7, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

Joseph Morris, Ordinary Seaman, December 19, U. S. steamer *Fort Donelson*.

John Longsberry, Seaman, December 20, Annapolis, Md., *Tecumseh*

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE prize schooner *Julia*, of Nassau, with an assorted cargo, was captured off Brazos River on the 5th by the United States steamer *Dacotah*. She had arrived safely at New Orleans.

MR. Patrick J. Ford, of New York, lately Naval reporter of the New York press, died a few days since at the insane hospital on Blackwell's Island. He was at one time a member of the marine corps, and served a cruise on the steamer *Savannah* off the coast of Brazil

ON Saturday last, the new gunboat *Spyrea* made her official trial trip, which proved very satisfactory to all concerned. This vessel is a sister vessel to the *Hybiscus* now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. These vessels are light draught twin-screws, very fast and carry heavy batteries. They were constructed at Fair Haven, Conn., by Samuel H. Pook.

THE Treasurer of the National Sailors' Fair at Boston, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from Admiral Porter's fleet from the officers and crews of the following ships, viz:—*Minnesota*, $744.50; *Sassacus*, $216.50; *Eulaw*, $90.00; *Dawn*, $67.00; *Powhatan*, $115.00; *Colorado*, $463.50; U. S. Marine barracks at Brooklyn, N. Y., from officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, $382.00; from Lieutenant Commander Greenleaf Cilley, U. S. Navy, $100.00; total, $2,178.50; from watchmen, rope-makers, carpenters and boat-builders (additional) $22.50; making a total sum of $2,201.

THE Navy Department has received information of the capture of the schooner *Madeira* in Mississippi Sound on the 8th, by the steamers *Jackson* and *Stockdale*. The *Madeira* was loaded with one hundred and five bales of cotton. Admiral Stribling, commanding the East Gulf squadron, writing to the Department from Key West, reports the capture on the 10th of the British schooner *Sorta*, with seventy-eight bales

of cotton, and the schooner *Peep o' Day*, with seven or eight bales of cotton. The *Sorts* was captured while endeavoring to run the blockade to Anclote Keys, Fla.

THE *Narcissus*, which was destroyed by a torpedo in Mobile Bay on the night of the 7th inst., was a purchased steamer, and was fitted at New York for Admiral Farragut's squadron in the early part of the year. She sailed from the Brooklyn Yard on the 2d of February, 1864. The *Narcissus* was a screw tugboat of 101 tons, and carried a battery of two guns. The casualties by this accident were very small, considering that the steam from the boiler escaped so freely. Only three persons were scalded—two severely, Samuel Neelan, quarter gunner, and George Cussey, seaman.

THE following is a list of the vessels now repairing at the Boston Yard:—*Circassian*, *Chimo*, *Wachusett*, *Dacotah*, (in the dry dock), *Kearsarge*, *Niphon*, *Tallapoosa*, *National Guard*, *Connecticut*, *Paul Jones*, and *Mahaska*. The unexploded shell has been removed from the sternpost of the *Kearsarge*, and she will soon be ready for sea. The vessels building at the Yard are as follows:—*Ammonoosuc*, *Pompanoosuc*, *Kewaydin*, *Guerriere*, *Manitou*, *Nantasket*, (sloop of-war); and *Quinsigamond*. The last named is an iron-clad Monitor, and will be a more formidable vessel than the *Monadnock*, as she will be more than twice as large. She will have two immense turrets with iron plating fifteen inches thick. She is to have six inches of iron on her sides and three on her deck.

THERE is nothing of importance to report this week at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Only one vessel, the *Hybiscus*, has come in, and the bark *Gemsbok* is the only departure. The force of men at work, however, is nearly as great as before the late reduction. The energies of the Yard are devoted to finishing the *Kalamazoo* and *Madawaska*, which are well advanced, and the *Moshella* and *Quinebeau*, the frames of which are not yet complete. Besides these there are a number of purchased blockade runners and other vessels undergoing alterations, and work never flags. There are two supply steamers up for an early departure—the *Newbern* for Fortress Monroe and the *Fort Morgan* for Mobile.

AT the Western Naval Station, Mound City, Illinois, every department is busy, though there are fewer boats at the levee than usual. The excitement at Nashville has drawn all the light draughts belonging to the upper divisions of the squadron into the Cumberland River. At last advices Admiral Lee was at Clarksville, Tenn., with his flag on the *Cincinnati*, a splendid iron-clad. The *Black Hawk* was at Smithland, Ky. The iron-clad *Pittsburg* and veteran *Lexington* arrived from below and left for the Cumberland on the 15th inst. The *Osage* which was grounded on a bar near Helena, last May, while in charge of Lieutenant-Commander Selfridge, has at last floated off and is here being repaired. The Naval General Court-Martial which was in session at the marine barracks, adjourned on the 14th inst. Captain A. M. Pennock, long connected with the squadron, has been relieved by Commander J. W. Livingston and is now on duty with the Naval commission. The smallpox is prevailing in the town to a great extent, but as yet few cases are reported afloat. The steamers *Pawpaw*, *Naumkeag*, *Robb* and *Myrtle* are undergoing repairs.

LETTERS from Panama dated Dec. 16th, reports that the United States steam sloop-of-war *Lancaster*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral George F. Pearson, United States Navy, commanding the United States Naval forces in the Pacific ocean, was to sail the following day for Callao, to watch the Spanish Peruvian trouble. The United States steamer *Saginaw*, Commander Hopkins, sailed on the 6th inst. for San Francisco, via Acapulco, having on board the seven pirates captured on board the *Salvador*, who will be turned over to the custody of the military authorities on her arrival. They will be put on Alcatras Island. A distressing accident occurred on board the *Snginaw* shortly after she had left port. The gunner's mate, while cleaning small arms, snapped a cap on an Enfield rifle that was supposed not to be loaded. The piece went off, the ball passing through the deck, striking Acting Ensign J. H. Brockway in the arm, shattering the bone and lacerating flesh and muscles. The ship at once put back, and on arrival a consultation of surgeons was held and amputation determined upon, which was at once performed, but the wounded man gradually sank from loss of blood and the great shock, and expired the next morning. His remains were interred with proper ceremonies on the Island of Hamenco. The *Saginaw* sailed again on the 7th.

THE following is from the Philadelphia *North American*:—"The condemned Monitor *Tunxis* will, after all, prove a valuable ship. She is now hauled out upon Cramp & Son's wharf, and the defects in her construction are all in course of remedy. It was a titanic task, this hauling from the water of a huge iron-clad of sixteen hundred tons weight. To perform it required a great deal of mechanical skill. Three hundred and twenty five men, with five 'crabs,' performed the work, which was accomplished up 'ways' inclined an inch to a foot, and without an approximation to an accident of any kind. It is the first time in this country that such a feat has been performed upon 'greased ways,' and Philadelphia has another feather in its cap in consequence. The alterations are important. The solid decks are being taken off and the hull raised twenty-two inches. The former will then be replaced. In her previous condition the *Tunxis* drew so much water as to render her valueless. In three months she will be again afloat, and a match for the *Yazoo*, which is also being altered at the same yard. The *Yazoo* was another failure. Of the twenty light-draft Monitors ordered by the Government the same mistakes in construction were made. Some of them have been altered into torpedo boats, with one 8-inch gun on their bows. The *Napa*, the first to be so metamorphosed, is now at the Navy Yard, just finished. The *Yazoo* and *Tunxis* will be as valuable when finished as the Government expected them to be when first ordered. The builders will alter the rest of them at their own expense."

THE U. S. S. *Chocura*, off Galveston, Texas, has had much success lately in capturing prizes, having taken six within eight weeks, and run one ashore. One had 221 bales of cotton. The rest were inward bound with cargoes of iron, steel, blankets, medicines, cigars, &c. The one destroyed had liquors. The total value of these vessels is estimated at over $300,000, and their names and the date of their capture are as follows:—Oct. 12th, off Aransas, British schooner *Louisa*; Oct. 28th, in company with *Sciota*, off Velasco, British schooner *Cora Snyder*; Nov. 24th, off St. Bernard River, near Velasco, a large schooner run ashore; Dec. 4th, off Velasco, Rebel schooner *Lowood*, 221 bales cotton; Dec. 5th, off Velasco, British schooner *Julia*; Dec. 6th, off Velasco, British schooner *Lote Hurley*; Dec. 7th, in company with the *Princess Royal*, off St. Louis Pass, British schooner *Alabama*. The correspondent who sends us these facts says:—The steamer *I. K. Davis*, recently taken off Rio Grande by the *Leon Smith*, is in Matagorda Bay, minus coal and loading with cotton. The *Sachem* ran the blockade of Sabine Pass and reached Vera Cruz some time since. There is also another steamer at Pass Cabello said to be the *Fannie*. The *Itasca* has taken and destroyed several schooners inward bound—one being the schooner *Carrie Mair*, owned by A. S. Mair, of Montreal. The *Lote Hurley* was owned by the same firm. The trade (contraband) is very active on this coast. The health of this division is good—the vessels composing it being now as follows:—*Lackawanna*, (flagship of division) Captain George F. Emmonds; *Bienville*, Commander J. R. M. Mullany; *Seminole*, Commander A. G. Clary; *Pocahontas*, Lieutenant-Commander M. P. Jones; *Penobscot*, Lieutenant-Commander A. E. K. Benham; *Itasco*, Lieutenant-Commander George Brown; *Kanawha*, Lieutenant-Commander B. B. Taylor; *Chocura*, Lieutenant Commander P. W. Meade; *Penguin*, Lieutenant J. R. Beers; *New London*, Acting Master Lyman Willis; *Pembina*, Lieutenant-Commander J. G. Maxwell; *Princess Royal*, Commander M. B. Woolsey; *Virginia*, Lieutenant ———. An exchange of prisoners takes place to-morrow (Dec. 12th). The Army transport *Clinton* has gone into Galveston harbor for that purpose. The steamers now engaged running the blockade from Havana to this coast are the *Susanna*, *Dinhigh*, *Triton*, *Watson*, *Marie*, *Fannie*, and one they call the *Louse*, (so slow is she). They manage most successfully but they will ultimately come to grief. The *Chocura* also captured, 3d of May last, the schooners *Agnes* and *Frederic* both loaded with cotton, 250 bales.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM MR. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, December 25, 8 P.M.

To Major-General DIX, New York:

A dispatch has been received this evening by the President from General Sherman. It is dated at Savannah, on Thursday, the 22d inst., and announces his occupation of the city of Savannah and the capture of one hundred and fifty guns, plenty of ammunition, and about 25,000 bales of cotton. No other particulars are given.

An official dispatch from General Foster to General Grant, dated on the 22d instant, at 7 P.M., states that the city of Savannah was occupied by General Sherman on the morning of the 21st, and that on the preceding afternoon and night, Hardee escaped with the main body of his infantry and light artillery, blowing up the iron-clads and the Navy Yard. He enumerates as captured 800 prisoners, 150 guns, 13 locomotives, in good order, 190 cars, a large lot of ammunition and materials of war, three steamers, and 33 000 bales of cotton. No mention is made of the present position of Hardee's force, which had been estimated at about 15,000.

The dispatches of General Sherman and General Foster are as follows:

SAVANNAH, GA., December 22.

To His Excellency, President LINCOLN:

I beg to present you as a Christmas gift, the city of Savannah, with one hundred and fifty heavy guns and plenty of ammunition, and also about twenty-five thousand bales of cotton.

(Signed), W. T. SHERMAN, Major General.

STEAMER GOLDEN GATE, SAVANNAH RIVER, Thursday, December 22, 7 P.M.

To Lieutenant-General GRANT and Major-General H. W. HALLECK:

I have the honor to report that I have just returned from General Sherman's headquarters in Savannah.

I send Major Gray of my staff as bearer of dispatches from General Sherman to you, and also a message to the President.

The city of Savannah was occupied on the morning of the 21st. General Hardee, anticipating the contemplated assault, escaped with the main body of his infantry and light artillery, on the morning of the 20th, by crossing the river to Union Causeway, opposite the city. The rebel iron-clads were blown up, and the Navy Yard was burned. All the rest of the city is intact, and contains twenty thousand citizens, quiet and well-disposed.

The captures include eight hundred prisoners, one hundred and fifty guns, thirteen locomotives in good order, one hundred and ninety cars, a large supply of ammunition and materials of war, three steamers and thirty-three thousand bales of cotton safely stowed in warehouses. All these valuable fruits of an almost bloodless victory have been, like Atlanta, fairly won.

I opened communication with the city with my steamers to-day, taking up what torpedoes we could see, and passing safely over others. Arrangements are made to clear the channel of all obstructions.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed), J. G FOSTER, Major-General.

The Richmond papers of yesterday state that on the 23d twenty-six vessels of the Wilmington expedition had re-appeared.

The dispatch of General Bragg, as published in the Richmond papers, is as follows:

"WILMINGTON, Friday, December 23.

"Twenty-six vessels of the Federal fleet re-appeared this morning. There has been no change since last dispatch."

This is the latest intelligence received from that expedition.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Tuesday, December 27, 1864, 10 P.M.

Major-General DIX, New York:

The following extracts from Richmond papers of to-day, have been forwarded to the Department by General Grant:

"WILMINGTON, N. C., December 25, 1864.

"The enemy's fleet, over 60 vessels, including two monitors, several armed vessels, and many heavily armed frigates and sloops-of-war, made a furious attack on Fort Fisher about 1 o'clock yesterday, and kept up an average fire of 30 shots per minute until night. Our loss is 23 wounded.

"The attack was renewed at 10 o'clock this morning and has been very furious and continuous. No report of casualties to-day. Colonel Lamb, who is in command of the fort, replied to the enemy's fire slowly and deliberately.

"The enemy, under cover of the heavy fire, landed about three brigades 2½ miles above Fort Fisher. They were immediately engaged by a smaller force. The enemy held the ground at night.

SECOND DISPATCH.

"WILMINGTON, N. C., December 26.

"The enemy's infantry attacked Fort Fisher late last night. They were repulsed with considerable loss. There was heavy rain and wind through the night. Prisoners report the Twenty-fourth corps of the Yankee Army present under Butler."

EDITORIAL.

WILMINGTON.—From our Wilmington dispatches it will be seen that the Yankee fleet attacked Fort Fisher about one o'clock P.M. on Saturday, and bombarded it heavily until nightfall, renewing the bombardment at ten o'clock on Sunday morning, and continuing it throughout the day; that under cover of the fire of the fleet the enemy landed an infantry force above Fort Fisher which attacked this fort on Sunday night and was repulsed. Fort Fisher is situated on a sand spit on the right bank of the Cape Fear River at its mouth twenty miles below Wilmington. The enemy, we presume, reached their position above the fort, not by passing up the river where they would have been obliged to run the gauntlet of the guns both of Fisher and of Caswell on the left bank, but by landing on the beach east of the mouth of Cape Fear River. The enemy having effected a lodgement above the fort is a serious matter. It will cost double the force to dislodge him that would have prevented his landing." EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1864.

To Major-General DIX:

Dispatches from General Thomas represent him still in pursuit of Hood's broken and disorganized force.

"HEADQUARTERS, PULASKI, TENN., Dec. 26, 1864.

"Major-General H. W. HALLECK, Chief of Staff:

I have received the following dispatch from General Wilson:

"'HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, BEYOND PULASKI, Dec. 25, 1864.

"'There seems to be little doubt that the Rebels have gone to Bainbridge, eight miles above Florence, fearing a flank movement from Stevenson, Ala. Two corps, Stewart's and Lee's, went by this road—the Florence road—to Lexington. Cheatham went toward Lawrencberg, striking the old military road eight miles below Lawrenceburg. The people say the Rebels are suffering immensely. Buford's wound is said to be quite severe. A Mr. Coates says the Colonel commanding the pontoon transportation told him he was going to Bainbridge, and left here on Thursday morning.

"'Cheatham's ammunition transportation of fifteen or twenty wagons was abandoned here. The mules were put in to help the pontoons along.

"'General Lee was severely wounded in the foot in the fight at Nashville. His corps is now commanded by Stevenson. The Rebels have lost eighteen Generals killed, wounded, and captured since they started North. They acknowledge sixty-eight pieces of artillery lost. "'JOSEPH H. WILSON, Brevet Major-General.'

"A late dispatch of 6 P. M. 25th inst., states that in pressing the enemy, Harrison's brigade came upon the enemy's infantry, strongly posted in rail breastworks, and so close did he push up that in being compelled to fall back the loss of one gun was involved. The position was however taken ten minutes afterward, but the enemy had run the gun off. The Rebel force was eight brigades of 500 or 600 men. General Wood, commanding the Fourth Corps, is in support of General Wilson, and both will continue the pursuit zealously.

"I have heard from Steadman to-day. He disembarked his troops from cars at Limestone Creek, seven miles from Decatur, and was marching on that place at 7 A M. to-day.

"GEO. H. THOMAS, Major-General Commanding."

The Department has not received from Savannah any reports except the telegrams of General Sherman and General Foster, already published. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Tuesday, December 27, 1864.

To Major-General DIX:

The following extracts from Richmond papers of this day are forwarded by Lieutenant-General Grant:

"An official dispatch from General Beauregard, dated December 25, and received yesterday states that General Hardee reports that a force of the enemy's infantry, artillery and cavalry, has moved from Savannah toward Altamaha River. General Hardee has made a proper disposition to check the column. Its object is probably to destroy the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad, its depots, &c.

"No report has been received from General Hood's army since the 28th of November."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, December 28, 10:30 P. M.

Major-General DIX, New York:

The following extracts from Richmond papers of to-day have been received by the Department:

FROM WILMINGTON.

The following official dispatches were received last night:

WILMINGTON, December 27—6 P. M.

To His Excellency, the President of the Confederate States:

The enemy has re-embarked under the cover of his fleet. His movement is not developed. I have visited Fort Fisher, and find the damage slight, excepting the buildings not necessary for defence. Only two guns were disabled. The marks remaining indicate that the bombardment was very heavy. Major-General Whiting, commanding the defences at the mouth of the river; Colonel Lamb, commanding the fort, and the officers and men comprising the garrison deserve especial commendation for the gallantry, efficiency and fortitude displayed under very trying circumstances.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.

FROM SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Lynchburgh *Virginian* has the following additional in relation to the capture of the salt works, announced officially yesterday: We had been led to hope that these important works were safe. But the source from which the report of their capture comes leaves us no room to doubt its correctness. They were occupied by the enemy on Tuesday, the 20th, and held by them, as is stated, until Thursday, when the Yankees retreated toward Bristol We learn that the place was held by about two hundred reserves, under Colonel Preston, the most of whom escaped capture. The works are reported to be but little damaged, and we understand from persons who have visited them since the occupation of the enemy, think they can be put in working order again by the first of February. A large quantity of salt already gotten out was destroyed, and all the outbuildings at the place were burned. Several pieces of artillery were also captured by them, but they got but little else of any kind. General Breckinridge was, at last accounts, at Saxonville, preparing to follow the enemy on his retreat. A brigade continued skirmishing with the rear guard. No further fighting has taken place than that already reported. A gentleman who passed over the railroad from Bristol to Glade Spring after the enemy advanced, says the bridges between these plades are all burned, but the track is uninjured.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—10:30 P.M.

To Major-General John A. DIX, New York:

The following extracts from the Richmond papers of to-day have been received by the Department:

"The latest official advices from Georgia indicate that Sherman has already followed up the occupation of Savannah by sending a force of cavalry, artillery and infantry upon an expedition, whose destination can only be guessed at from the direction in which it has moved. These troops are reported to have gone toward the Altamaha River, and we shall no doubt next hear that they have crossed that stream and are moving to Southwestern Georgia, in quest of the prisoners of war who were supposed to be at Andersonville.

"Sherman's programme for his grand campaign northward seems to be no secret He will start from Port Royal and move straight for Branchville, the point of junction between the Georgian and Carolina Railroads. He then proposes to follow the main lines of railroad toward Virginia, stealing and murdering as much as he can by the way. All very fine; but if Sherman proposes, Lee disposes."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

BY special order of the War Department, a Board of Officers, to consist of Major Theodore T. S. Laidley and Major John G. Benton, Ordnance Department; Major Henry Maynadier, 12th U. S. Infantry; Capt. John D. O'Connell, 14th U. S. Infantry; Capt. Josiah S. Kellogg, 1st U. S. Cavalry; First Lieut. J. D. Edie, Ordnance Department, will convene at the Springfield Armory on the 4th of January, 1865, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and at such other place or places, and at such times as the Chief of Ordnance or the senior officers of the Board may direct, for the purpose of examining, testing and recommending for adoption a suitable breech-loader for muskets and carbines, and a repeater or magazine carbine.

THE Russian navy has lost one of its most illustrious veterans, Vice-Admiral ROMANOFF, who died a few weeks since. The Admiral's services dated from the year 1813, and last year he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entering the navy. During the war with Turkey he commanded the rowboat flotilla, and on the conclusion of hostilities he resigned, but almost as soon as the war in the Crimea commenced he again went to sea in command of the steam flotilla stationed in the Gulf of Finland. Finding that his sphere of action there was very limited, he went to Sebastopol, where he signalized himself by his valor during the siege.

THE British war corvette *Scout* has been selected by the Admiralty to have her midship sides protected by means of chain cable, on a plan similar to that adopted by the United States steamer *Kearsarge*, when in action with the *Alabama*.

THE following is a list of additional prizes ready for distribution at the Fourth Auditor's office: Linden, captured 42 bales of cotton; Brazileira, captured the Buffalo; Massachusetts and Brooklyn, captured the Nahum Stetson.

A VERY valuable record of Boston soldiers during the present war is in process of compilation at the present time, by GEORGE H. CHILD under the direction of the city authorities. The compilation is made from the returns, so far as received from the seat of War through the office of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts, and comprises the minutest statistical records and returns of every man furnished by the city, from the time of his enlistment to the time of his being mustered out of service, or death. Among the facts given of every man are the residence, time and place of birth, age, occupation previous to enlistment, when mustered into the service, rank, term of service, regiment and company, bounty paid, whether married or single, promotions, if any; whether killed, wounded, or died, with dates and places; whether taken prisoner, returned as missing, deserted, discharged for disability, transferred, and time of mustering out. Careful attention is given in cases of duplicate names, of which many instances occur. Every organization which has been sent from Massachusetts is said to have had one or more Boston men in it. In the year 1863, however, the 34th, 36th, and 37th regiments had no Boston representation. The present year Boston is represented in 60 regiments, 16 batteries, six New York and two Rhode Island regiments, besides several other organizations. It appears that the total number of men furnished by Boston up to November, 1864, so far as they have been gathered from the different descriptive rolls, is over 16,000, including re-enlistments, and those who have joined the Veteran Reserve Corps.

WE observe from a recent speech of Lord CLARENCE PAGET, of the British Admiralty, that as the result of an expenditure of nearly £13,000,000 in the last year on the naval establishment, England has now either built, or in various stages of construction, thirty armor-plated ships, each of which cost "nearer half a million than a quarter of a million pounds sterling. Then respecting the turret system, Lord PAGET states that a considerable degree of perfection has been attained, after many interesting experiments. He said: "It gave him sincere pleasure to state that, as far as experience had gone in the working of the turret system, that system was a great success. It had been found that various difficulties, which were anticipated by many, vanished in practice. He would add one more word on the subject. So impressed were the Admiralty with the success of the turrets, so far as they had worked, that they had now under consideration the conversion of one of the large armor-plated ships, which are now in course of construction, into a ship upon the turret system." Like Mr. COBDEN, Lord PAGET quotes from reports of the United States Secretary of the Navy in support of liberal appropriations for Naval purposes.

AT the Annual Dinner of the New England Society of New York, Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT responded to a toast, thus: "Gentlemen,—I do not know what your expectations may be of Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT, but you certainly have seen enough of Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT to know that he is not very well qualified to make such a speech as you would be prepared to listen to. But, as I have always said, I am ready to return my thanks for the hospitable, kind, and enthusiastic reception I have always received in this hall. When I had the pleasure of seeing you last I promised then to go abroad and do my best to keep up that sympathetic feeling with your Association in another quarter. I only wish that I could return my thanks as the General has done—by a letter. But we have some odd notions in the Navy, and one is, we measure our shots as we do our prize money. Hence the higher the rank the more responsibility we have. This is the reason why I suppose I am called upon to return you my thanks for the compliment to the Navy. I can endorse the sentiment uttered by Mr. BRYANT: 'That the suffering and the blood shed by the people of New England since the war commenced has been great. God knows they poured it out freely.'"

A NEW SPRINGFIELD RIFLE.—The board of army officers, ordered by the War Department at the instance of General DYER, of the Ordnance Bureau, to assemble here next week, to examine all new inventions in the way of rifles and muskets, and especially those that are loaded at the breech, hold in their investigations and dicisions a most important and delicate duty. It is really no less than to discover and fix a model for a new breech-loading musket or rifle, to supersede the present "Springfield musket," as the arm for our infantry service; and the result will mark a new era in the history of the United States armory here, of gun making in America, and in the efficiency of our armies. Major LAIDLEY, the new superintendent of the armory, is the head of the commission. We give a correct list of the commission, whose proceedings will be awaited wich much interest, alike in the armory, the army, and by the public at large; Major T. T. S. LAIDLEY, ordnance; Major James G. BENTON, ordnance; Major JOHN D. O'CONNELL, infantry; Major HENRY E. MAYNADIER, infantry; Captain I. H. KELLOGG, cavalry; Captain T. F. RODENBOUGH, cavalry; Captain I. R. EDIE, ordnance.—[*Springfield Republican, December* 27.

THE *Maine Farmer* understands that the War Department have issued special orders prohibiting the exportation of hay from that State, except for Government account. The immense supplies of hay required for the forage of our armies can now only be obtained by preventing its shipment out of the country, and if need be its summary impressement and appropriation for the use of the Government. The railroad and steamboat companies have been expressly notified to this effect. The Government will purchase all the hay not needed for consumption in the State, paying therefor a fixed rate per ton. We learn that several large lots in process of shipment for Europe was taken possession of last week in Bath and Portland by the Government officials, and immediately forwarded to the army. The price paid by the Government is $26 per ton for common pressed hay and $32 for Beater pressed hay, the latter being preferred for transportation.

THE advertisement of Mr. A. MORTON, in another column, entitled "The Pen is mightier than the Sword," is worthy the attention of all who are in want of Gold Pens. The Pens manufactured by Mr. MORTON are of established reputation, and are not to be classed with the numerous worthless articles which have flooded the market for the last few years.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

COSBY—SPENCER.—At St. Paul's Church Chestertown, Md., on Tuesday morning, December 6th, at half past ten o'clock, by the Rev. James Hubbard, FRANK C. COSBY Paymaster U. S. Navy, to Miss LOTTIE M., daughter of Samuel W. Spencer, Esq., of Chestertown.

NICODEMUS—PETTIT.—At Georgetown, D. C., Dec. 27th, by Rev. John Early, President of Georgetown College, Mr. W. J. L. NICODEMUS to Miss FANNIE E. PETTIT, of the District of Columbia.

HULHOLLAND—DAWSON.—In Philadelphia, on the 25th inst., by Father James E. Mulholland, ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND, Colonel 116th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to Miss MARY R. DAWSON.

DIED.

SWIFT.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 27th inst., Dr. WILLIAM SWIFT, U.S.N., aged 85.

MAY.—In New York, on Saturday, the 24th inst., CHARLES A. MAY, late of the U. S. Army, and son of the late Dr. J. F. May, of this city, aged 46 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty-five cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

JOSH. H. COUSTY, General Furnisher of Navy Messes and Dealer in Choice Condiments, Canned Meats, &c., No. 118 South Second street, Philadelphia. Orders respectfully solicited.

PROPOSALS FOR

$200,000

"NEW YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Thursday, January 5, 1865, at two o'clock P.M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of "The New York County Court-House Stock," authorized by Chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the New County Court-House, on Chambers street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz.:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1889; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1890.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for New York County Court-House Stock," and enclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the County require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
December 22, 1864.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the Subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1 00, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen; and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES WITH PENCILS.

For $1 00, the Magic Pen; for $1 25, the Lucky Pen; for $1 50, the Always-Ready Pen; for $2 00, the Elegant Pen; and for $2 25, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens; *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name, "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only:* No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business Points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For $1 25 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 00 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen; $4 50 a No 7 Pen; $5 75 a No. 8 Pen; $6 50 a No. 9 Pen; $7 50 a No 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $2 00 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 00 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 75 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $4 50 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $5 75 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 75 a No. 4 Pen; for $3 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $4 00 a No. 6 Pen; for $5 75 a No. 7 Pen.
For $7 a No. 8 Pen; for $8 a No. 9 Pen; and for $9 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity, and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the Price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk, and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

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NATIONAL ORCHESTRA.—1st and 2d Violins, Flutes, Clarinet, Cornet and Bass. 33 Nos. Each 60 cents. DITSON'S SELECT BRASS BAND MUSIC. On Cards, for 14 or less number of instruments. 47 Nos. Each $1 00. TERPSICHORE, for 5 to 18 instruments. Small orchestra, 60 cents; large orchestra, $1 00. A list of the pieces sent on application. THE NEW GERMANIA; A collection of Operatic Airs, Marches, Polkas, Waltzes, Quadrilles, &c., for 5 and 6 instruments, by Burditt, $1 50. STAR COLLECTION OF MUSIC, for Wind and Stringed Instruments, by J. W. Moore. Price $2 00.
Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston

GOLD PENS.—We will send to any address one of our large size, fine quality, warranted Gold Pens and Silver-plated Extension Cases, or silver Ebony Holder and Morocco Case, for $1 50. Pens repointed for 50 cents. Send stamp for circular. AMERICAN GOLD PEN CO., No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

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MILITARY AND POLITICAL LIFE OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON. By Baron Jomini, General-in-Chief and Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor of Russia. Translated from the French, with Notes, by H. W. Halleck, LL. D., Major-General U. S. Army. 4 vols., royal octavo. Fully illustrated by an Atlas of Sixty Maps and Plans. Price $25 00, in red cloth; half calf or half morocco, $35 00; half Russia, $37 00.

"General Halleck has laid the professional soldier and the student of military history under equal obligations, by the service he has done to the cause of military literature in the preparation of this work for the press. His rare qualifications for the task thus undertaken will be acknowledged by all.

"It is an imaginary autobiography of the Emperor as conceived and written by Jomini in the name of the Emperor; and whether regarded as a military study or as a study in history, it is equally interesting to professional and unprofessional readers."—*National Intelligencer.*

HOLLY'S TREATISE ON ORDNANCE AND ARMOR. Embracing Descriptions, Discussions and Professional Opinions concerning the Material, Fabrication, Requirements, Capabilities and Endurance of European and American Guns, for Naval, Sea-Coast and Iron-Clad Warfare, and their Rifling, Projectiles and Breech-Loading. Also, the results of Experiments against Armor, from Official Records. With an Appendix, referring to Gun-Cotton, Hooped Guns, etc., etc. By Alexander L. Holly, B. P. Illustrated with nearly 500 engravings on wood. 1 vol. 8vo., 950 pages. Half roan, $10 00.

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"I read the original a few years since, and considered it the very best work I had seen upon the subject. General Cullum's ability and familiarity with the technical language of French Military writers, are a sufficient guarantee of the correctness of the translation."—*H. W. Halleck, Major-General U.S.A.*

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NAVY DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
December 9, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Bureau until meridian, January 10, 1865, for the Iron described in the following classes. Each bid must be made for an entire class, and the price to be a round sum for the class, delivered at the respective Navy Yards. No payment will be made until the whole is delivered; delivery to commence in twelve days after notification of acceptance of bid, to proceed continually, and the whole to be delivered in two months thereafter.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, the right being reserved of rejecting the lowest bid if it be deemed exorbitant.

The usual guaranties will be required, and the contract will be dated the day the notice of acceptance is given.

Printed schedules and instructions can be obtained by application to the Bureau.

Proposals must be directed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and endorsed "Proposals for Iron," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy Yards:

WASHINGTON.
CLASS No. 1.

36	plates	Boiler Iron,	7-16, 46 by 98	inches.
30	do	do	3-8, 84 by 98	do
32	do	do	1-2, 43 by 98	do
48	do	do	1-2, 43 by 100	do
12	do	do	3-8, 30 by 110	do
36	do	do	3-8, 30 by 128	do
16	do	do	5-16, 40 by 96	do
16	do	do	7-16, 35 by 109	do
16	do	do	3 8, 39 by 109	do
16	do	do	5-16, 48 by 109	do
24	do	do	5-16, 46 by 56	do
32	do	do	3-8, 34 by 46	do
32	do	do	3-8, 28 by 45	do
12	do	do	7-16, 61 by 112	do
6	do	do	7-16, 61 by 90	do
32	do	do	7-16, 43 by 43	do
32	do	do	5-16, 43 by 78	do
24	do	do	5-16, 36 by 125	do
24	do	do	5-16, 42 by 136	do
16	do	do	5-16, 50 by 56	do
16	do	do	5-16, 48 by 54	do
16	do	do	5-16, 43 by 48	do
32	do	do	7-16, 50 by 114	do
28	do	do	3-8, 20 by 60	do
12	do	do	3-8, 50 by 109	do
12	do	do	5-16, 48 by 109	do
20	do	do	3-8, 30 by 120	do
12	do	do	5-16, 36 by 120	do

The above to be of the best American flange iron.

WASHINGTON.
CLASS No. 2.

10,000 pounds best American square bar iron, ¾-inch.
10,000 pounds best American square bar iron, ⅝-inch.
2,000 pounds best American square bar iron, ½-inch.
30,000 pounds best American flat bar iron, 2½ by ⅝-inch.
5,000 pounds best American flat bar iron, 2 by ⅝-inch.
14,000 pounds best American flat bar iron, 2 by ½-inch.
1,000 pounds best American flat bar iron, 1¼ by ½-inch.
20,000 pounds best American round bar iron, 1¾-inch.
60,000 pounds best American round bar iron, 1½-inch.
10,000 pounds best American round bar iron, ¾-inch.

In lengths as may be required.

WASHINGTON.
CLASS No. 3.

60,000 pounds best American T iron, 3½ by 4½-inches, 16 feet long.

WASHINGTON.
CLASS No. 4.

4,000 pounds iron rivets, 1¼ by 11-16-inch diameter.
4,000 do do 1¼ by 11-16 do
4,000 do do 1¼ by 11-16 do
4,000 do do 2 by 11-16 do

CHARLESTOWN.
CLASS No. 1.

324,000 pounds best American boiler flange iron, from 5-16 to ⅞-inch thick, in sheets of such dimensions as may be required.

CHARLESTOWN.
CLASS No. 2.

84,000 pounds best American round iron from 1 inch to 1¼ inch diameter, in lengths as may be required.

CHARLESTOWN.
CLASS No. 3.

20,000 pounds best American T iron, 3½ by 4 inches, the 3½-inch part to be ⅜ inch thick, and the 4-inch part ½ inch thick. The length as may be required.

CHARLESTOWN.
CLASS No. 4.

82,000 pounds Boiler Rivets, 1¼ inches long and ⅞-inch diameter.

L. BROWN & CO.,

Late SOMES, BROWN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Collectors of
MILITARY AND NAVAL CLAIMS,
No. 2 PARK PLACE, Broadway Bank Building,
NEW YORK.
Correspondents in Washington,
J. W. FISHER & CO., 478 14th-st.

Careful attention given to collecting all just claims of Officers and Soldiers, and liberal advances made if desired. We Cash and Collect Quartermasters' and Ordnance Vouchers, Certificates of Indebtedness, and Treasury Certificates issued from the 2d Auditor's Office.

We give special attention and great care to obtaining
PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY,
Clothing Accounts, etc., for discharged Officers and Soldiers and the heirs of deceased.
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THE CELEBRATED SWISS CIGARS

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VAUTIER FRERES, GRANDSON, Switzerland.
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JUST PUBLISHED.—UNIFORM

for Officers of UNITED STATES NAVY as prescribed in the present regulations of the U. S. Navy Department. Fully illustrated. Price $2 00. Will be sent by mail, prepaid, to any address in the United States on receipt of $2 24, by
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KEEPERS OF THE CITY TIME,
(Former 5 Wall-st.,)
Importers and Manufacturers of
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No. 171 Broadway, cor. Courtlandt-st., New York.
WATCHES REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

S. W. OWEN,

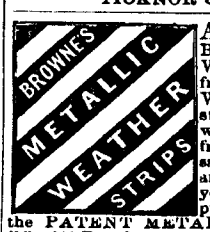
Successor to E. OWEN & SON,
Military and Naval
MERCHANT TAILOR,
212 Pa. Ave., bet. 14th and 15th streets,
WASHINGTON,

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!
On the occasion of this grand annual festival of the people
PERFORMANCES NEARLY EVERY HOUR,
COMMENCING AT 11 A.M.,
will be given of the New and Gorgeous Spectacle
THE RING OF FATE;
or,
FIRE, AIR, EARTH AND WATER.
Produced at an expense of
OVER SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
THE MOST BRILLIANT COSTUMES,
THE MOST SUPERB APPOINTMENTS,
ever introduced upon the Museum Stage. This most Splendid Spectacle fails not to
DELIGHT THE MASS OF VISITORS
at each representation.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS,
will exhibit
TWO GLASS STEAM ENGINES
in full operation.
Three Fat Girls, Three Giants, Two Dwarfs, Albino Boy, Grand Aquaria, Living Otters, Kangaroos, French Moving Figures, Wax Figures, and a million other curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

OLD EYES MADE NEW.—A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free on receipt of 10 cents. Address
E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
1130 Broadway, N. Y.

BEGIN WITH THE NEW YEAR to read that repository of Interesting and Instructive Micellany, the
ATLANTIC MONTHLY.
The prospectus for 1865 is now ready, and will be sent to any address upon application. The new volume will contain
SEVERAL REMARKABLE FEATURES.
Now is the time to subscribe. Terms $4 00 a year, or 35 cents a number. Address the publishers,
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston, Mass.



AND WINDOW BANDS totally exclude Cold, Wind, Rain, Snow and Dust from the crevices of Doors, Windows and Skylights; stops the rattling of sashes without interfering with the free use of the same. They save one-half the Fuel, and are warranted good for five years. For circulars, with prices, references, &c., address the PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP CO., 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Brooklyn agency, No. 4 Court-st., Montague Hall.

DR. TALBOT'S CONCENTRATED MEDICAL
PINEAPPLE CIDER,

is a PREVENTIVE of SICKNESS. The experience that Dr. Talbot has had for the last Twenty-five years convinces him that it is time the public had an article offered that will prevent sickness. The article offered is Dr. Talbot's Medicated Pineapple Cider, designed for all classes, old and young. It is not new to the Doctor, but is entirely new to the public. One quart bottle will last a well person one year. This is rather a new mode of doctoring; nevertheless it will save millions from being sick. Is it not better to pay three dollars a year to keep from being sick, than to pay ten or twenty dollars in doctor's bills, and as much more for the loss of time and the inconvenience of being sick? To prevent sickness, use as follows: Add one teaspoonful of Medicated Pineapple Cider to a tumbler of cold water, and drink the first thing after you rise in the morning, and the same before you retire at night. It will increase the strength and give vigor and action to the system. A celebrated New York merchant, who has made a thorough trial of the Pineapple Cider, assures Dr. Talbot that he gained ten pounds of flesh in one month at the first trial. He continues its use as above directed, and finds it very beneficial; says it has proved an entire preventive to sickness in his case. Also, another well-known gentleman in New York has used the Medicated Cider constantly for ten years, and has not been sick one day during that time.

PRICES:—Three dollars per bottle (full quart.) Two dollars per bottle (full pint.) One dollar per bottle (full half-pint.)

One quart bottle, two pint bottles, or four half-pint bottles sent free by Express on receipt of price. For sale everywhere.

B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent,
64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., N.Y.

ERIE RAILWAY.

7.00 A. M., DAY EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M., MILK and WAY Train, *daily*.
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5.00 P. M., NIGHT EXPRESS.
6.00 P. M., LIGHTNING EXPRESS, *daily*.
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ARTIFICIAL LEGS for Amputations of the Thigh, Knee-joints, Leg and Ankle-joints, (Symes'). Apparatus for Exsections of the Arm. Soldiers and Marines furnished by appointment of the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army. By
E. D. HUDSON, M.D.,
Astor Place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

EDWARD EICKE, Manufacturer of SASHES and all other MILITARY TRIMMINGS. No. 4 Cortlandt-st., New York.
N B.—The quality of my Sashes is equal to the best imported ones.

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STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
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THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH.
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK.
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travellers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of the "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
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WATCHES—Of the best American, Swiss and English manufacture.
In Silver Hunting Cases.....$35 to $90.
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Inquiries by letter solicited and promptly answered.
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HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

INSURE YOUR LIMBS OR YOUR LIFE.

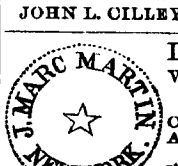
THE NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, chartered by the Legislature and Governor of New York, having placed as security in the hands of the General Insurance Agent of the State the sum of $100,000 in U. S. Bonds, as security for all who deal with it, is now issuing policies at its office,

243 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Officers, Soldiers and Sailors can now, for a small sum, ensure their limbs, so that if either of them is lost, they can immediately secure a large sum of money for their own use. Or any relative, with their consent, can make the insurance.

We believe that nothing has yet been devised of greater value to the soldier. Instead of spending your money in useless amusement or dissipation, make provision, in this sure way, against the day of trouble. Information and circulars sent to all parts of the country free of charge.

ORISON BLUNT, President.
Major WM. E. PRINCE, Vice-Pres't.
Colonel THOS. B. VAN BUREN, Treas.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.



DIRECT IMPORTATION OF WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.,
No. 203 PEARL-STREET, N. Y.
Sole Agency for PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD & GUIRAUD, of Bordeaux, France.
N. B.—All goods warranted strictly pure, and sent to all parts of the country.

SANFORD'S PATENT CHALLENGE HEATERS, the best for power of heat, with economy of coal, to warm with pure, hot air, dwellings, churches, hospitals, &c.

MAMMOTH (or GLOBE) HEATERS Very powerful, simple and economical for all places where much heat is wanted.

COSMOPOLITE PARLOR STOVE—A great favorite. Gives a pleasant heat to a large space, with little fuel.

Fire can be kept all Winter in any of the above without going out.

CHALLENGE KITCHEN RANGES, with two large ovens; bake perfectly and do all other work of a family, with a very small supply of fuel. Various sizes for families, hotels, hospitals, &c.

BEACON LIGHT RANGES. Have one oven, and are otherwise all that is stated of the Challenge Ranges.

Also, a variety of other Cooking and Heating Stoves, sold by the manufacturers, who will give full description and ample references.
SANFORD, TRUSLOW & CO.,
239 and 241 Water street.

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Your attention is called to the large assortment of goods in your line,
HATS, CAPS, SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES
CAMP KETTLES, ARMY VALISES,
STRAPS and
EMBROIDERIES!
All our Straps and Cap Ornaments are made of the finest Bullion and workmanship.
RICH PRESENTATION SWORDS,
from the best manufacturers, including the celebrated Ames' Manufacturing Company.

Wholesale and Retail.

A. W. POLLARD & CO.,
No. 6 Court st., Boston, Mass.

BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS, OFFICERS and SUTLERS can have all their business with Washington and elsewhere attended to through our house with promptness. Refer by permission to

Pres. B. & D. Bk., N. Y.,		Maj.-Gen. J. C. Frement,	
Pres. 3d-av. S. Bk,	"	Hon. I. Harris, U.S. Sen.,	
Pres. S. & L. Bk,	"	Hon. J. Conness, U.S. Sen.,	
Pres. M. & T. Bk.,	"	Ex-Mayor Geo. Opdyke,	
W. E. Dodge,	"	Ex-Mayor S. S. Powell,	
Jno. J. Phelps,	"	J. McL. Murphy, U.S.N.,	
Pres. C. & R.I.R.R.	"	Maj. W. G. Marcy, U.S.N.,	

and many others. Letters containing return stamp answered promptly and willingly.

Collected and purchased by
ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY
Bankers,
No. 248 Broadway, N. Y.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, November 19, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P.M. on Thursday, the 29th day of December, 1864, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with thirty thousand gallons of the best quality pure winter strained lard oil, and twenty thousand gallons of the best quality pure winter strained sperm oil, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity, each, of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The lard oil may be delivered at Boston or New York.

Either lot of sperm oil, or both of them, may be delivered at New York, New London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:

Lot No 1. Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 5th day of April, 1865, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and guaging can be completed.

Lot No. 2. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons lard oil on the 15th day of April, 1865, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3. Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 1st day of June, 1865, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons lard oil on the 1st day of August, 1865, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure winter strained or bagged oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the sperm oil will be employed, viz.: specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The lard oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect, equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Mass.

The casks must be gauged under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to the advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, Navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for oil for light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be open, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board:
ANDREW A. HARWOOD,
Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

DECEMBER 10, 1864.

Notice is hereby given of the readiness of this Department to redeem, on presentation, by payment in lawful money, or by conversion into bonds, as authorized by law, the Three Years' Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum, issued under act of July 17, 1861. Interest will cease on all such Treasury Notes not so presented, after three months from this date; at which time, under the law, the right of conversion ceases.

Holders thereof will govern themselves accordingly.
W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

KISSINGEN & VICHY WATERS

Are prescribed by the faculty in cases of
DYSPEPSIA, DISORDERS OF LIVER,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, &c.
These, and all other mineral waters for which a demand may arise, are kept on draught, and sold in pint and half-pint bottles, at 308 Broadway, and in Caswell and Mack's Drug Store, Fifth Avenue Hotel.
HANBURY SMITH, M.D.

L. W. PAYNE, Printer of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, is prepared to execute every description of PRINTING, in the best style of the art. Office, 27 Park Row, Room 40, Fifth story.

MANN'S PATENT ACCOUTREMENTS FOR INFANTRY AND CAVALRY.

LARGE ORDERS NOW BEING FILLED FOR THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

Great relief to the Soldier. Men prefer to carry 100 rounds of ammunition in this manner to 40 in the old way.

Read the following extract from an

OFFICIAL REPORT

made to the Department, based on a trial in the Army of the Potomac during this Spring and Summer's severe campaign:—

"The men were questioned in regard to the following difficulties noticed with the old accoutrements:—

"First. Did the shoulders or breast become chafed?

"Second. Was there any pain in the stomach from pressure of the box?

"Third. How did the weight of the cartridge-box affect them in comparison with the old?

"Fourth. Could they use their arms with more freedom?

"Fifth. Could they breathe with greater ease, and longer respiration?

"Sixth. Was the box in the way, or uncomfortable lying down?

"To these questions the following answers were given:—

"First. In no case was there any chafing or uncomfortableness from the straps on the shoulders, nor did it make them feel anything like so warm.

"Second. The weight of the box was not felt on the stomach, and no pain.

"Third. That the weight of the cartridge-box was not felt, and that they would rather carry one hundred rounds in that way than forty in the old.

"Fourth. The arms are entirely free, as much as if they had nothing on.

"Fifth. The coat can at all times be thrown open, and the fullest respiration can be obtained, the lungs having free scope.

"Sixth. The box was not in the way, and they could sleep comfortably with their accoutrements on.

"They are far more convenient in action. During the campaign my men were, from the sixth of May until the twentieth, without having their accoutrements off, day or night, but once; no complaints were heard of sore shoulders, breasts or stomachs, and men ruptured found them beyond all comparison easier than the old. The box does not interfere with the handling of the piece. I find that these accoutrements are scattered through this division—men threw away the old, and took these from the dead and wounded on the field. This one thing speaks more for them than any and all I can say."

There are no knapsack straps under the arms. The sack is kept up on the shoulders and cannot settle into the hollow of the back. There is no broad cross belt over the breast, so oppressive and hot, with the old style.

Two or three lives were saved in one regiment during the Wilderness Campaign by the box in front stopping the balls.

In the Cavalry the weight of the Ammunition, Pistol and Sabre is all borne on the shoulders, and the waist belt is loose, thus removing the chief cause of rupture and piles, the two most dreadful afflictions of the cavalryman. Ruptured men can wear these accoutrements with ease.

Commanders of regiments newly equipping, and of regiments whose accoutrements are worn out, should make requisition for these accoutrements and knapsacks, and thus confer the greatest good upon their men. Soldiers, ask your officers to draw these accoutrements for issue. Send for book giving full description and the opinion of Lieut.-Gen. Grant and other distinguished officers.

W. D. MANN, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

In addition to our main business of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, we are Headquarters for the following, viz:

STEREOSCOPES & STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary etc., etc. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,

We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, FREE, on receipt of price.

☞ FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER. ☜

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz: about

100 Major-Generals,	100 Lieut.-Colonels,	550 Statesmen,	
200 Brig.-Generals,	250 Other Officers,	130 Divines,	
275 Colonels,	75 Navy Officers,	195 Authors,	
40 Artists,	125 Stage,	50 Prominent Women,	

3,000 Copies of Works of Art,

including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, etc. Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on the receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, FREE.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent. of the amount with their order.

☞ The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy

SOLDIERS' POCKET ALBUMS, for 18 pictures, 75 cts.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA,

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.

NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

Under instructions from the Treasury Department, this Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the new Patriotic Loan, issued in the form of Three Year Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in Lawful Money on the 15th days of February and August, respectively, of each year. These Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds, interest payable in COIN, and redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

Coupon Notes will be issued in blank or payable to order as may be directed by the subscriber, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000 and $5000.

Interest will be allowed from the date of the subscription to the 15th of August next, the date of the Treasury Note. Those who may subscribe after the 15th of August next, will be required to pay the accrued interest on the Notes.

C. H. CLARK, President.

JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,

BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,

46 EXCHANGE PLACE,

New York.

LEONARD W. JEROME, ELISHA RIGGS, GEO. W. MCLEAN, W. A. SLINGERLAND.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

WILMINGTON.

THE record of the Wilmington expedition is now closed, and it is to be added to the list of failures for the year 1864. The result of the affair was not officially announced at our going to press last week; but, it must be owned, it was sufficiently obvious. Fortunately, this single and comparatively trifling dash of defeat comes in the midst of a great wave of triumph, and it can be borne with equanimity.

Our last summary contained an account of the terrific bombardment of Fort Fisher, the heavy earthwork on the sand and pit along the right bank of Cape Fear River, 20 miles below Wilmington. Some account also was given of the landing of troops above the Fort, to attempt an assault. Admiral PORTER'S and General BUTLER'S official accounts, and Admiral PORTER'S general order for attack, now come in to make the record complete; and these will be found elsewhere in the JOURNAL. We are given to understand that there will be a more elaborate official account of the operations of the Army at Wilmington, not many days hence. Of the series of defences on Cape Fear River, Forts Fisher and Caswell are the most important; and of these, Fort Fisher, with its outer batteries, and rifle trenches, of which the main one is the Half Moon battery, is the only one with which the reports of Admiral PORTER and General BUTLER are greatly concerned. The descriptions of Fort Fisher by various observers strangely conflict. The following is one of the more specific, though doubtless not entirely accurate:

The easterly front carries the main battery of the fort and covers the approach into the channel from seaward. It forms a straight line across the point, its farther angle resting seemingly on the river. The main wall is about eight feet high, with a ditch in front, and is very thick. It carries not less than nine Brooks' rifled guns, of seven and eight-inch bore. Between the guns are very deep and thick traverses of sand, beneath which are bomb-proof quarters for the gunners. These traverses securely protect the guns as well as the gunners except in case of direct firing, and in that instance the guns are run far back, the gunners retire from their pieces, and a continuous cannonading of hours does no harm. On the seaward angle of the fort was a bastion covering the ditch in front of the easterly wall, and also carrying heavy barbette guns. This bastion received the hottest of our fire during the first day's action. The seaward front of the fort is of very peculiar construction. The main wall appears to be from six to eight feet higher than the rest of the work. In front of, and running parallel with it, and flanking its outer wall, or cover, casemated at its eastern end and covered with railroad iron. This cover also protects a formidable battery facing towards the extremity of the point. The main wall of the fort behind this cover carries an escarpment battery as well as several guns in casemates.

It is pleasant to know that, although the expedition failed, it cost us but few men. Our loss in the fleet was 45 men killed and wounded by our guns, and a much smaller number by the guns of the enemy—perhaps 60 in all. Our total loss in the Army was less than 150. The enemy's loss was between 350 and 400, of which 280 are prisoners now in our hands. The Richmond *Sentinel* says:

General BRAGG has issued a congratulatory order on the defeat of the enemy's grand armada before Wilmington, paying a merited compliment to Generals WHITING and KIRKLAND, Colonel LAMB, and the officers and men engaged. The enemy's attack on the first day lasted five hours; on the second day, seven hours—firing, altogether, over twenty thousand shots from fifty kinds of vessels. The Confederates responded with six hundred and sixty-two shots on the first day, and six hundred on the second. Our loss is three killed and fifty-five wounded. The ground in the front and rear of the fort is covered with shells, and is torn in deep pits. Two guns in the fort burst, two were dismounted by ourselves, and two by the enemy's fire, yet the fort is unhurt.

Three steamers have run the blockade since the bombardment ceased.

While the expedition was operating against Wilmington, General PALMER made a coöperative move from Plymouth, North Carolina. On the 9th, an expedition left Plymouth, under command of Colonel FRANKLE, and proceeded to Roanoke River, which it reached at Gardner's Bridge, beyond Jamestown. The Ninth New Jersey, which for three years has maintained an unsurpassed reputation for conspicuous gallantry on every field, charged the bridge in column of platoons, and soon swept away the small force which held it. A similar affair occurred at Foster's Mills, beyond, which was the next point where the enemy maintained himself. At Spring Green Church, the Ninth New Jersey and Twenty-seventh Massachusetts again fell upon the enemy, inflicting considerable loss, and capturing 5 officers and 30 men. On the 19th, our forces were reported as moving on Fort Branch. They proceeded to Rainbow Bluff, on the Roanoke, and found the enemy in force. Unfortunately, our gunboats, which were to have coöperated, could not, an account of the torpedoes in the river. Several of our boats, as already reported, were sunk by them. Colonel FRANKLE'S expedition has returned to Plymouth. The enemy says:

General LEVENTHORPE attacked the enemy's gunboats and barges below Poplar Point, on the Roanoke River, on the 20th. The fight lasted three hours, when the enemy was repulsed with severe loss. The fight was resumed again on the 21st, when the enemy succeeded in landing some sharpshooters. Their main fleet of gunboats and transports remain below the attacking force.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

We are promised a grand movement by LEE at Richmond, and our Army is alert and expectant. But, of late, GRANT seems to have been little disturbed by the threats of his opponent, and many of our officers took advantage of the lull for Christmas furloughs. On the 23d ult., Generals GREGG, POTTER, AYRES, BRAGG and MCALLISTER, with the members of their staffs, were among those that left. On the 19th, a salute of shotted guns was fired in honor of Nashville, and a similar salute on the 26th for Savannah. During the terrific shelling which our forces kept up all day Friday, the 16th, throughout the lines from the Weldon Road to the Appomattox, Lieutenant-Colonel MOSELEY, one of the enemy's officers, was killed. There has been the usual severe picket and artillery firing on the Petersburgh lines during the week. Wednesday and Thursday, especially, the 28th and 29th, the artillery exchanges were rapid, severe, and continuous, day and night, and sharp picket skirmishing accompanied them. There were not a few casualties on each side. At daylight of the 31st, our picket line in the region of Forts Wadsworth and Howard was surprised by about 300 of the enemy, who, charging furiously, yelling, and firing rapidly, drove our men back into their main works, hardly giving them a chance to exchange a shot. Our loss was 2 killed, 3 wounded, and 35 captured. The enemy suffered no loss. He captured the blankets, knapsacks, and other property which our pickets left. Our troops in the main line were soon under arms; but so perfect and successful was the surprise, that the enemy's party was away out of range, with their spoils, before anything could be re-captured.

The principal news from the Shenandoah Valley is the wounding of the great guerrilla leader MOSBY. An expedition consisting of the Thirteenth and Sixteenth New York and Eighth Illinois cavalry started, on the 17th, to scout on the east side of the Blue Ridge. Next day, Captain TAYLOR'S company of the Thirteenth New York surrounded a house near Middleburgh, when a man fired through the window at Corporal KANE. The latter returned it, and dangerously wounded the other. It was MOSBY, who had supposed himself discovered. Our men left the wounded man, without learning that it was MOSBY. At last accounts, he was alive, though in a dangerous condition, at Fredericksburgh. About three weeks before, one of MOSBY'S captains, MONTJOY, was killed between Leesburgh and the Point of Rocks. Previous to that time, MONTJOY had, according to the Richmond *Sentinel*, wounded or captured 83 men, during his raid.

THE CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA.

KILPATRICK'S raiding column has returned to Savannah from its expedition down the Gulf Railroad. It consisted of three commands. The First and Third brigades of the First division, Seventeenth corps, under General FULLER, left Kingsbridge, on the Ogeechee, on the 17th, and began to destroy the railroad about 20 miles west of the river. First and Third brigades of the Second division, Fifteenth corps, followed on the 18th, and destroyed the 20 miles of road which the other column had passed by. 2500 cavalry under Colonel ATKINS marched directly on the Altomaha Bridge, an important structure. The infantry thoroughly destroyed the Albany and Gulf Railroad for a distance of from 40 to 50 miles, and met trifling opposition. Long experience had taught them to make their work complete and irremediable. The cavalry found the bridge was only to be approached by a narrow trestle-work, spanning a very wide swamp; and this trestle was commanded by two earthworks, on an island at the bridge-head. Our guns could not reach the bridge or the fort; but under cover of a fog, the trestle was fired, and a long stretch of it burned. Accordingly, from Savannah to the Altamaha river, the Gulf railroad has been thoroughly destroyed.

At Savannah all is quiet so far; but, unquestionably, we shall soon hear of new movements in a northerly direction. General GEARY is in command of the city, and it is quiet. It is now said that our loss in capturing it was only about 200 men, and only about 1000 during the movement from Atlanta to Savannah. Rice, cotton, flour, meal, salt, &c., have been found in large quantities in the city.

From Tennessee news comes proving very clearly that HOOD is either across the Tennessee, or so commands that river as to cross it when he pleases. Artillery entirely covers his pontoons at Muscle Shoals, near Florence; and our gunboats are unable to get up within shelling distance of them. The water in the river has of late been falling. General STEADMAN has been trying hard to get upon HOOD'S flank, to cut him off before he could reach his pontoons; but the unfortunate condition of the roads has made this move unsuccessful. Meanwhile, railroad communication has been opened again between Nashville and Chattanooga; the first train running through on the 30th. At the same date, General THOMAS'S headquarters were at Pulaski. HOOD is said to have reached the Tennessee on the 21st. A dispatch to the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral LEE, dated

Flagship *Fairy*, Chickasaw, Ala., 27th, says he has destroyed a new fort at that point and all the enemy's visible means of crossing the Tennessee below Florence; and on that day blew up two caissons and destroyed two field-pieces there, knocking one into pieces and the other into the river. Several transports, with supplies for General THOMAS' arrived at Chickasaw on the 27th.

The accounts of the battles before Murfreesboro' during HOOD'S campaign have been greatly modified by more accurate details. The great defensive work of the town is the enormous earthwork known as Fortress Rosecrans, which was garrisoned by a large force under General ROUSSEAU, reinforced by troops withdrawn from many smaller posts, including those of MILROY from Tullahoma, and of Colonel JOHNSTON *from Huntsville. The siege of Murfreesboro'* commenced on the 1st of December, by a part of FORREST'S *cavalry and* BATES' *infantry. On the 4th*, these forces surrounded the blockhouse at Overall's Creek, four miles from the fort, and MILROY, with three regiments of infantry and JOHNSTON'S regiment of cavalry, marched out to its relief. A sharp engagement ensued, without great result, except that the enemy did not further press the blockhouse. Our troops retired again to the fortress. Our loss was about 100, the enemy's about the same. On the 7th, MILROY, with eight regiments made a reconnoissance, and encountered the enemy in a severe engagement. Our total loss was 208; the enemy's in killed and wounded was not quite as great, as he fought behind works. But we captured from him 197 prisoners. Our troops then retired to the fortress. For a week after, there was skirmishing every day, and then the enemy retreated.

Late intelligence represents, whether accurately or not, that HOOD first intended to cross at Decatur, but STEEDMAN was too quick for him, and HOOD, seeing the latter's column approach Decatur, turned off to Florence. There, our gunboats compelled his garrison to take up his pontoons and transport them to Bainbridge, where the water was too shoal for the gunboats, and where they would not be under fire. And some difficulties, it is said, have occurred there also, from the width and rapidity of the river. But the great and important fact is that THOMAS'S whole Army is once more in motion, and all the sick and wounded have been sent to Nashville.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ALABAMA.

On the 27th of November, General DAVIDSON left Baton Rouge with a force of 4,200 men, in two divisions, under General BAILEY and Colonel DAVIS, 96 wagons, and 8 cannon, for an invasion of Mississippi, in coöperation with SHERMAN'S double campaign. On the 1st of December, he reached Tanghipaho, destroyed five miles of the Jackson Railroad, and burned the conscript camp, railroad buildings and bridges. Sparks from the fire lighted the dwelling-houses, and a part of the town was unfortunately consumed. No force resisted him, and he carried off several prisoners and citizens. Governor CLARKE issued a proclamation for his reserves to come out, and Colonel MCCULLOCH'S cavalry was rallied to oppose our march. Franklinville, Columbia and Augusta were next visited, the railroad being destroyed at the former point. SCOTT'S cavalry force now began to oppose us, and, on the 2d, a sharp skirmish occurred between the Second New York cavalry and a force of the enehy, on the Yazoo City and Vicksburgh Road; 23 of our men were captured, but the loss was not great on either side. On the evening of the 12th, the command arrived again at West Pascagoula, after travel on the most wretched of roads, rendered almost impassable by the rains. The troops had passed over 280 miles of swamp and forest in 15 days. It was ascertained that the enemy had not yet built the important bridge over the Big Black, destroyed by a previous expedition, and so useful to HOOD in transporting his supplies. Guerrilla raids along the Mississippi continued to be troublesome, after DAVIDSON'S raid.

On the 13th, a mixed column of three regiments of colored infantry, three squadrons of cavalry, and two guns, under command of Colonel ROBINSON, started from Pensacola, and, on the 16th, cut the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad at Pollard's, 72 miles northeast of Mobile. The dépôt, eight cars, a large amount of stores of various sorts, including 2,000 stand of arms, and a few miles of railroad were destroyed. On the return, ARMSTEAD'S force attacked us, but was severely repulsed, Colonel ARMSTEAD being reported killed. Colonel ROBINSON was wounded, on our part, and our total loss was 75. Seven flags were captured by us.

General GRANGER'S expedition landed at Pascagoula on the 15th, and moved towards Mobile. On the 18th, there was a skirmish at Franklin's Creek, in which our forces repulsed the enemy. The troops then continued the march on Mobile.

STONEMAN'S RAID.

In the last number of the JOURNAL, we published the report of General BURBRIDGE upon the destruction of the Saltville salt works. It will be remembered that STONEMAN'S command embraced the troops of BURBRIDGE and GILLEM, which marched east from Knoxville on the 18th. JONES' command was dispersed at Kingston, and VAUGHAN'S near Bristol, and again at Marion, whither he retreated, and whence he was again driven. The salt works were defended by about 700 men, who were dispersed. Our entire losses were only a little over 2,000 men. We captured 24 officers and 845 men, 13 railroad trains with engines, and some other cars, and destroyed most or all of the bridges from the New River to the Tennessee line. Many dépôts, factories, mills, and storehouses were also destroyed, and two or three thousand horses and mules, and a large quantity of ammunition, saddles and harness captured.

THE report of Chief Engineer KING upon the Navy Yards of Europe was sent to the House on Thursday of last week. He describes at much length the various dépôts, docks, and nautical constructions of England, and upon the Continent, and concludes by saying that we have no such dockyards as are found in England or France, nor such a collection of iron ship building yards as there are in Great Britain. The best of our private yards could not construct one such vessel as the British frigate *Achilles* within three or four years. On account of our low tides, as compared with those of Europe, we need wharf room instead of basins, which are the most expensive of all European dockyard constructions. Of those there are on the Mersey alone eight docks of upward of 400 feet in length; seven of 500, and two of 750—the latter capable of taking in two vessels at once. The interesting fact to ship-building men is stated that, in the estimation of British engineers, fifty per cent. is saved over what was expended in construction twelve years ago by present improved systems of building, separately and collectively—the proper adaptation and distribution of machinery, tools and appliances, and the conveniences within and without the docks, building slips and buildings.

IN another place in this issue of the JOURNAL, will be found a communication from General TRUMAN SEYMOUR, addressed to the retired and disabled officers of the Regular Army, calling their attention to a plan for providing the means of establishing a colony of officers at West Point, or its vicinity, where, surrounded by military associations and the memories of youth, they may be able to pass the remnant of their lives, when sickness or wounds have disabled them, or ripe age has procured their retirement from active service. General SEYMOUR gives the particulars of the plan, and it is not necessary that they be repeated here: our duty and privilege is to endorse the suggestion and to press it upon the attention of the Army.

Doubtless, the large number of generous givers in civil life which has never hesitated to provide means for the comfort of the soldier would be glad of such an opportunity of showing its appreciation of meritorious service; and would readily vie in swelling the fund necessary to be raised to suitable proportions. The officers for whom such a colony is proposed could not be objects of charity, but it would be a delicate and fitting testimonial to their gallantry and devotion, if the people should claim the privilege of aiding in surrounding their declining years with the comforts and elegancies of life. A community so established would furnish, not only fine society, but would be a source from which would flow the very best influences. It becomes the Nation, while mindful of its private soldiers, and jealous of their comfort, to be equally solicitous of the officers who have led them in the hour of danger.

A PARTY of twenty gentlemen of this city improved the occasion of the visit of Major-General Potter, of the 9th corps, to New York, on a ten days' leave of absence, to offer him the compliment of a dinner at the Athenæum Club, of which General Potter was formerly a member. Among the gentlemen present upon the occasion were W. C. Bryant, Esq., Richard Grant White, Esq., Hiram Barney, Esq., John Austin Stevens, Jr., W. T. Blodgett, Esq., Dr. Francis Lieber, and other well known citizens of New York.

THE USE OF FIELD ARTILLERY.

NO II.

THE posting of the batteries when an action is about to take place should be thoroughly in keeping with the objects which the commander-in-chief proposes to himself. In this connection much depends on the Artillery profiting to the utmost by the nature of the ground, and at the same time not interfering with the movements of the army. It is for this reason that the commander-in-chief must necessarily give to the commandant of Artillery some insight into the general plan for the battle.

The heavier calibres serve to reinforce the weakest or the most important points of the front, as also any re-entrant angles formed by irregularities in the line. The lighter calibres support the points of ordinary importance and the salient angles of the point. The reserve batteries are so placed that they shall not be exposed to the enemy's fire until they are called into action, and so that they may be easily thrown to any point as they are needed.

The "line Artillery" commonly opens the action; but their general firing upon the enemy's line is only a demonstration whose object is to conceal as long as possible the real point of attack. A cloud of skirmishers and light pieces precede the line, or columns of battalions, which make for this point, where it is expected to decide the battle. The great art is to busy the enemy, in every direction, and by the employment of the least possible number of one's own troops; and to keep him, up to the latest possible moment, in ignorance of the real point of attack. Only when one has succeeded to some extent in shattering the enemy on his whole front, ought the reserves to be made use of. In order, subsequently, to decide the victory more speedily and surely, it is a good plan to concentrate a great part of one's pieces on one main point. NAPOLEON with this in view, often used 80 or even 100 pieces at once. Notwithstanding, for the possible case of want of success in the grand attack, and in order, then to have a secure protection for the crowded masses of troops as they withdraw, one must have a large amount of Horse Artillery; as it only, by reason of its rapid movements on the field, can check the pursuit of an enemy flushed with success. In every battle the reserves must be kept back for the decisive moment.

One duty of the Artillery is to prepare the way for all bayonet and cavalry attacks; that is, while previously to the actual charge a part draws off, on to itself, the fire of the enemy's pieces, another part does its utmost to shatter the squares, columns or lines which it is proposed to attack.

In all battles VILLAGES* are points of special importance. There are two cases, either one may wish to defend a village which they already hold, or, one may wish to take one held by the enemy.

Remark 1*st.*—Artillery should never be placed inside of the village, excepting the case in which it is to be defended to the last extremity, and then, the village must be fortified or in some special way be put into a state for defence. In other cases the Artillery, in advancing or retreating, since it can only move slowly, would very much hinder the infantry; and, should the buildings take fire there would be little chance of escape. In common cases of defence, the pieces must be placed on both sides of a village so as to protect by a cross-fire the entrance to it; and then even should the columns which have suffered from its fire press on they will be more liable to be driven back by a bayonet-charge of the infantry. In rear of the village, Horse Artillery should be placed, to meet any attempt of the enemy to take it from this direction. In the defence of villages used as *points d'appui* of a line of battle, the conduct of the Artillery will be varied according to, whether they are to be held obstinately; whether they are to used as points from which the main attack upon the enemy is to be supported; or whether they are occupied merely as temporary *points d'appui*. In any case an accurate knowledge of the topographical relations of the place is necessary; of its buildings, hedges, ditches; of the approaches in front and lines of retreat in rear. In the first case (an obstinate defence), the strongest flank positions and such as will give a cross-fire on the roads leading to the village must be taken up; all approaches must be barricaded, and, bodies of infantry must be at hand, in order, should any point be lost, to make certain that the next position will be maintained, until by the speedy arrival of the reserves, an attempt may be made to regain the first one. In the second case (holding a village so as to support the main attack), *communications* to the front must be opened so that the Artillery from the village may not be obliged to crowd into the same roads used by the attacking columns. At the same time the most advantageous positions must be taken up for supporting the advance by a cross-fire. In the third case (that of a village held merely for a temporary point of

* Villages or hamlets (it is well known) occur in Continental Europe every few miles. This is particularly the case in Germany, where the farm laborers all live in them and often walk long distances to their work. Villages are, therefore, so many little fortresses ready to hand on the battle-field, and, of course, their possession as points d'appui is a grand object in every engrgement.

support), all the roads of communication from it must be well secured, so that the Artillery may not be cut off from the main body by some sudden and rapid attack of the enemy.

Remark 2d.—In the taking of villages it may be that the Artillery is employed in order to set them on fire, which is accomplished by means of shells. This, however, is only done when very much depends on driving the enemy out, at any cost. Should the village lie on the line by which one's own army must pass in advancing, it will be the interest of the enemy to set it on fire. Then, the object is to drive him out by the use of solid shot, and pieces of large calibre will be the best. With this last intention, positions must be sought out, from which a ricocheting fire may be obtained, so as to destroy the batteries by which the enemy may seek to hold in check the attacking columns. In the taking of villages it is not enough to attack them in front; they should also be flanked, and if possible attacked in rear; for this purpose Horse Artillery is used.

Every battle is either *won*, *lost*, or of *doubtful* issue.

In the first case, a *battle won*, one must have means at hand wherewith to profit by the victory and to follow up the enemy as closely as it is in any way possible. So soon as the enemy has restored order in his ranks, and can again offer a continued resistance, he must be pursued with Artillery consisting principally of pieces of *large calibre*, the object being to terrify his troops; but while he is in confusion and alarm, then the *Horse Artillery* and cavalry have a fine field for their exertions. The *heavier* Artillery, however, must follow closely, in order, should the enemy find a good position, where he might reëstablish order in his ranks, not to allow him any time to profit by it. In a pursuit it may sometimes be requisite to have light pieces do their best against breastworks, *i. e.*, when heavier calibres are wanting, or with Foot Artillery, by causing a certain number of the cannoneers to mount the boxes to move at greater speed when Horse Artillery is not at hand.

In the second case, *a battle lost*, all depends upon securing the retreat, and using every means for taking up a new position, at some distance off. To this end some heavy batteries must be posted, as early as possible, in a position selected before hand, so that the army under this cover may rally again and form a new line of battle; the rest of the batteries remain with their command and the reserve Artillery covers the rear-guard. A furious pursuit on the part of the enemy in an open country will be checked by the Cavalry and Horse Artillery; in an uneven or wooded country the pursuit will naturally be slower, and the inequalities of the ground will allow the Artillery a prolonged working.

In the third case, the *issue doubtful*, the battle must be again begun, or one of the combatants withdraws under cover of the night; in either case the manner of using the Artilllery is given above.

It has been already mentioned that Horse Artillery is better fitted for service with the rear-guard than Foot Artillery. Commonly the main body of the rear-guard retreats along the principal road, one section of artillery posts itself across the road, while both on the right and left of the road are placed one or more sections. One half the pieces fire solid shot, the other half *loads* with canister, and is thus prepared to drive back any too closely pressed onset of the enemy. The section on the road fires first, and, not until it limbers up, do the sections to each side open a cross-fire, which they then keep up until the first-named section has taken a new position, &c.

When a defile* occurs which must be passed upon the line of retreat, the rear section covers the entrance, and endeavors to hold it to the last extremity; should it have fired its last round of canister, the infantry formed in mass must protect its withdrawal with the bayonet. If despite of all this the enemy gains the defile, the infantry retires to the right and left, so as to unmask the fire of the Artillery which has taken up a new position in rear. The rear-guard should be impressed with the conviction, that it is their duty to devote themselves for the preservation of the rest of the Army.

The chief duty of the advance guard in preparing for a battle is to keep the enemy busy so long that the main body may have time to get ready its line of battle; for this reason every advanced guard must have its advanced and flanking detachments; a principal main body for fighting; and behind this, other bodies of troops, which keep up the connection with the main army. The Artillery which accompanies the advanced guard should be divided into two parts. The *first* part, composed principally of Horse Artillery, marches at the head of the main body of the advanced guard, that is, in rear of the advanced detachment. The *second* part, made up of Foot Artillery, brings up the rear of the main body of the advanced guard. Immediately on a rencontre with the enemy, the Horse Artillery, at a gallop, takes up a position, and with all possible rapidity opens its fire. When the Foot Artillery arrives

* A defile is any narrowing in the road which obliges a line or column to reduce its front.

its pieces take up the combat in the positions occupied by the Horse Artillery, the Horse Artillery ceases to fire and acts afterwards only as a reserve to the Foot Artillery As the battle goes on the use of the Artillery must be adapted to its varied phases.

A part of the army may be detached and ordered on some special undertaking. It may, in this way, be directed to occupy a position much in advance of the main body, with the view of keeping the enemy steadily at a considerable distance, or, by teasing and fatiguing him, to draw him into some disadvantageous movement. Such bodies of troops must then be continually subject to becoming independently engaged in actions which they either bring on or accept. These are called outpost actions (*affaires de postes*). The Artillery which accompanies such bodies must take with it as few train-carriages as possible; and must during an engagement be distributed to the various divisions. These last, if they understand how to make the best use of broken ground, and how to vary and change their positions, will impress the enemy (who thus finds himself attacked from every quarter) with a high idea of the number of batteries opposed to him. On this account the Artillery must engage in no *prolonged* cannonades, for the enemy might profit by such to mask his movements. In such skirmish-battles Artillery must, even more than on any other occasion, adapt itself to the movements of the other troops; otherwise it might easily be cut off, and finally in the selection of positions, it should, on these occasions, give preference to those in which small bodies may fight to the greatest advantage.

The taking and defending of fortified positions has always an exact relation to the locality and to the nature and quality of the defensive works. As relates to the *defence* it can only be said, in general terms, that the Artillery should, so far as possible, cover every point of access with a cross-fire. The weakest points, as well as those at which an attack may be confidently expected, also, all gates, outlets, &c., &c., should be carefully defended with the heavier guns. The lighter pieces on the contrary are assigned to the reserve. These latter may, if brought into action, first at one point, then at another, work with great effect by their cross-fire upon the advancing enemy. Should Horse Artillery be present, its rôle is to accompany all sorties, and, also, should the enemy be driven back, to assist in the pursuit.

As relates to the *taking* of fortified positions, the task of the Artillery is to make breaches in the walls, breastworks, pallisades, &c., and if there be any thing combustible within, to set it on fire by means of shells or rockets. Should the position be one strong by nature, or thoroughly fortified, the batteries intended for breaching the works will need to construct trenches.

When the enemy is on the opposite side of a river, and defends the passage, the Artillery must facilitate the preparations for crossing. With the design of throwing a bridge across a stream, a bend in its course, convex towards one's own side is selected. The batteries on one's flanks can then keep off the enemy, and at the same time have fair play at his batteries.* The troops, as they cross the bridge, can readily form themselves in the opposite concavity, since their flanks are protected by the water and their own batteries. In choosing a point of crossing, attention should be given to having a command from one's own bank of the stream over that opposite; this, however, should not be too considerable, for the descent to the water will then be difficult, and the shot will plough too much. On the opposite side of the stream there should be no hamlet, hedges or ditches near the bank, for the sharpshooters posted in them would very much annoy the pontooneers; there should also be no water courses, for the troops would then after crossing find no room for deploying. All ditches discovered must at once be filled, so as to give passage to the Artillery. The bridges are thrown by preference where the river is narrowest, least rapid, and where islets are found, since it is always easier to build two short bridges than one long one.

Since Artillery is effectual only against the enemy's column and cannon, it can do nothing to hinder the creeping up of individual sharpshooters. To guard against this danger, a few companies of infantry with a couple of guns, at once cross over by swimming. The cannoneers dismount the pieces and put the guns themselves into small boats, which they draw after them by ropes, and, arrived on the opposite bank, they again mount them; the horses likewise swim over. This operation should not occupy more than one hour and a half if the river be of moderate breadth. Should the river, however, be broader than gunshot distance (300 yards?) floating batteries are mounted on rafts.

If one be *opposing* the enemy's passage of a river, the Artillery must fire upon the enemy's columns which collect at the point of crossing. If they are actually engaged in crossing, it must seek to enfilade the bridge with solid

* The grand point is, that whoever holds the convex side may keep the opposite concavity clear.

shot and rake the flanks with canister. It must also endeavor to prevent the deployment of any column which may have succeeded in passing over.

As a *general* rule, Artillery can only defend itself when its pieces are unlimbered, and then its fire can only be to the front. In order to defend itself in rear or at the flanks, the pieces must be moved, and for this purpose, intermediately limbered up. During the time that it is moving, and while the pieces are limbered, Artillery is defenceless, and needs the help of such troops as are instantly and continually ready for defence. For this purpose the little number of its cannoneers is not sufficient, and other troops must be detailed, who are called the *support*. Artillery should never operate in the field without such aid. The supports for Foot Artillery should be of infantry, those for Horse Artillery, of cavalry. It is a general notion of the troops of both these arms that such supporting service is uncommonly dangerous. The danger, whatever it be, will however, be lessened, if they are judiciously posted with reference to the ground, and it seldom happens that the ground is of a nature to require the complete exposure of the supports to the enemy's fire. Infantry can profit by the slightest undulations, and cavalry can always stand a little withdrawn. It should be mentioned that with the batteries on the extreme flanks, the supports must be posted outside, and therefore it would be well to provide them with spades, so that in case of necessity, they may throw up breastworks.

MODIFIED INFANTRY TACTICS.*

At the opening of the great conflict, the majority of our soldiers had not only to make war, but to learn how to make war. Moreover, the conditions under which they were compelled to fight necessitated entirely new adaptations of the existing rules and discipline of warfare. While in a state of peace the tight, constraining uniform, the heavy padded saddle, the large, costly tent, the short-range musket, and the complicated, fatiguing, tedious and imposing rectilinear system of tactics were regarded as sufficiently good, being in imitation of European customs, and our own experience in the field not having suggested useful changes. But the theatre of our present war, covering a vast extent of country containing forests, swamps and mountains, our campaigns differ widely in many respects from those of thickly-settled Europe. Our troops are compelled to take long marches, and frequently to manœuvre and form lines of battle in dense woods, where the only practicable method is to march battalions and subdivisions by their *flanks*, and where simultaneous movements are impossible. Battalion and higher commanders have consequently been forced to adopt "flank movements." A distinguished corps commander at one time remarked, while conversing on this subject: "Here we are "in the field with virtually *no* tactics."

General MORRIS, desiring to increase the efficiency of his command, reduced these movements to a system, which he published under the title of "Field Tactics for Infantry." The work was well received by officers of high rank, and many of them requested the General to make the system complete, by adding the Schools of the Soldier and Company. This he has accordingly done. First discarding everything in the old systems which was not of *use in the field*, he then modified those movements retained, so as to substitute the march of subdivisions by their *flank* instead of by their front, and also to prescribe in all cases, the *shortest* paths, instead of the square work of former days. Besides this, he has added some few movements to make the system complete, and has reduced the work to two volumes containing only about five hundred pages.

At the time "Hardee's Tactics" were prepared from French translations, it was thought that the short rifle would become the general arm for infantry. The manual of arms was consequently made to suit it. The arm in almost universal use at present is the rifled musket. General MORRIS has revised the manual of arms so as to be applicable for this piece. He has simplified the School of the Company, and has omitted much which he regarded as superfluous. The column by company having ceased to be employed, except on occasions of ceremony, many movements have been discarded which were formerly prescribed for that formation. He has taken care to reject what has been found by experience to be superfluous commands, and has omitted such portions of commands as seemed unnecessary. The "fixed pivot" in wheels has been abolished. In the Schools of the Battalion and the Brigade, in order that their object may be more easily understood by the student, the movements and evolutions have been so arranged, when practicable, that each leads to the one *succeeding*.

The habitual march of infantry being in a column of fours—formed by facing the battalion in line, to the right or left—many of the movements are prescribed from a column so marching, in order to avoid the unnecessary de-

* INFANTRY TACTICS; comprising the School of the Soldier; School of the Company; Instruction for Skirmishers; School of the Battalion; Evolutions of the Brigade; and Directions for manœuvring the Division and the Corps d'Armée. By Brigadier-General WM. H. MORRIS, U. S. Vols., and late Second U. S. Infantry. New York: D. VAN NOSTRAND.

lay of intermediate intricate movements; and also not to arrest the march of the column still on the road. The tabular form used by General LE LONTEREL of the French Army, and successfully employed by Captain COPPEE in his admirable abridgment of infantry tactics, is adopted in the brigade evolutions, to distinguish the commands of the general and of the colonels, and the order in which those of the latter follow those of the former. It is an arrangement which has been found valuable also, as an aid for the memory.

Although this system has been prepared for troops in the field where woods and swamps abound and columns have to march along narrow roads, it is equally applicable for open country.

The chief objects which General MORRIS has sought to attain are *celerity, simplicity*, and the *least fatigue to the men.*

General MORRIS is well fitted for the important task of preparing a system of tactics. He has received a thorough military education at West Point, has served in the field throughout the entire war, has commanded the company, the battalion, the brigade, and the division of infantry; and has had under his command, at various times, troops of all the arms in service.

The typography of the book is original and admirable; and every movement is illustrated by simple diagrams.

THE TECHNOLOGY OF WARS AND FACTIONS.

IT will serve a good purpose to briefly consider and define certain words which the present civil war has brought into frequent use, and to point out their proper distinctions and limitations. The importance of this will be manifest, when it is considered that these words, either through ignorance or carelessness, have come to be used in a very loose and inaccurate manner, and that endless confusion and error have been the result. Some of these distinctions are very nice and technical, yet they exist; and a proper understanding of many questions and discussions of public interest requires that they should not be lost sight of.

1. *War.*—This word is not at present used with its ancient signification, *Werra*, its old German origin, signified a *quarrel* or embroilment, and hence might include petty feuds and guerrillas. It signified a contest between warriors rather than between belligerents. At present *fehde*, in the German, signifies a *feudal* or partizan war, and *fehdebrief*, a declaration of such a war; whilst *krieg* (originally from *kriegen*, to lay hold of for the purpose of acquiring), has come to mean war in that large sense expressed by the Latin *bellum*, French *guerre*, and Spanish *guerra*. The strictest modern idea of war is nearly analogous to the Roman *bellum*; which, being another form for *duellum*, signified an armed contest between *two* governments. Thus in belligerent, and in rebellion, was formerly included the idea of *duelling* on an immense scale. Hence, some modern publicists say a "perfect war" is one in which an entire nation in arms contends with another entire nation in arms. Within this definition, the case of a stronger nation overrunning and overwhelming a weaker one which was unable to seriously oppose its invader, would obviously not be included. Hence this latter case would properly fall within the definition of "imperfect "war." So would the case of a war limited in its operations, or waged for a specific purpose, not contemplating the reducing of the enemy to terms. Other kinds of war are defined by the writers; such as "war of conquest," "war of defence," "independence," &c.; but these distinctions are obvious enough from the names themselves. A perfect, or international war is properly preceded by a formal declaration of war, and succeeded by a formal treaty of peace. Each hostile nation is called a *belligerent*; while each individual owing allegiance to one of these belligerents, is, whether citizen or soldier, an *enemy* to the other belligerent.

2. *Civil War.*—This term is used in contra-distinction to international war. It is not necessarily either revolution or rebellion; since rebels or revolutionists may not be opposed by armed forces, in which case there is in strictness no war. In civil wars neutrals have generally insisted that the great parties are belligerents, and that they shall be bound by the same laws of war as are binding in international wars. As civil war is usually in consequence of rebellion, insurrection, or attempt at revolution, a declaration of war is not supposed to be previously made; nor is a treaty of peace supposed to be requisite to its conclusion. The actors in a civil war are punishable or not, accordingly as they are guilty of treason, of unjustifiable rebellion or insurrection.

3. *Guerrilla.*—This word being a diminutive of the Spanish *guerra*, war, signifies *petty war.* Little need be said concerning the actors therein, who are properly called *guerrilleros.* They are lawless and irresponsible; are not enlisted, organized, or paid by the government in whose behalf they assume to act. They are outlaws, and their acts instead of being acts of war, are murder, robbery, &c. Hence when in the hands of their captors, they are not entitled to be treated as prisoners of war; and the government which recognizes them as part of its army, cannot thereafter claim immunity from such acts of its opponent belligerent as would otherwise be prohibited by the laws of war. A guerrillero may be punished in the civil courts like any other individual, according to the nature of his crime in each case.

4. *Revolution.*—This word has been frequently used in an erroneous sense. Perhaps this is because the word rebellion (for which it has been substituted) has been supposed to signify a less meritorious act. A revolution is in strictness a *complete overturning*: hence when applied to a combination of individuals acting against their government, it means the overthrow and deposition (either peaceably, or through the agency of civil war) of the former sovereign power, and the assumption thereof as a *new* government, by the revolutionists. There has consequently never been a revolution in this country; and the phase "War of the "Revolution," as applied to the struggle by which we accomplished our independence, is a misnomer. Had the result of that war been the dethronement of GEORGE III., and the accession of some other person to the throne, then there would indeed have been a revolution. A revolution can occur in this country, only when our PRESIDENT is deposed, and government overthrown. When this shall be done, it will be by the majority, and therefore like all other revolutions, will be justifiable. Unlike a rebellion, a revolution is the act of the *majority*, and is therefore in legal acceptation, the act of the *whole people*, doing what it pleases with its own government. Notable instances of revolutions are those of 1688 in England; 1789-'93 and 1848 in France; 1730 in Russia; and 1852-'53 in Mexico. Of course a revolutionist *as such*, is unpunishable; but a violent and unsuccessful *attempt* to revolutionize is treason.

5. *Rebellion.*—This is sometimes justifiable, and perhaps more often so than otherwise, since it is the act of a conquered people, uprisen in arms against its conqueror. It is therefore a *renewed war* or *duel*, as its name indicates. The rebellions of Hungary in 1848; Ireland in 1798 and 1803; Poland in 1831; Greece 1822-'28; are instances of strict rebellions, justifiable, because the rebels in each case had for their object the regaining of an independence of which they had been deprived by their conquerors. If any were unjustifiable, it was because the rebels formed a minority of the conquered people, a majority of whom preferred to be governed by their conqueror.

We have seen that our colonial war with Great Britain was not "revolution"; neither was it rebellion, although more nearly the latter than the former. We shall presently see that like our civil war it was *insurrection.* One who owes a voluntary allegiance to a government, cannot in strictness be a rebel against *that* government. The negroes of the Haytien rebellion, and the Sepoys of the Indian rebellions, were rebels against France and England respectively. A rebel cannot be a traitor, for he is not making war upon a government to which he owes allegiance of his own choice. Nevertheless, he is guilty of a violation of a law of war, which requires that a people when fairly conquered, without oppression, shall render due submission as subjects to their conqueror. Unless, therefore, the rebels regain their independence, they will be liable to civil punishment, which is in some countries the same as that for treason.

In France, *rébellion* is a name given to what is made a statutory crime, or misdemeanor, according to circumstances. The offence consists of such acts as in this country would constitute *routs, riots*, and *unlawful assemblies*, and its punishment is compulsory labor for a term of years, or close confinement. (*Bouillet, Dict. Univ. des Sci., des Let., et des Arts.*

6. *Insurrection.*—This means an *internal uprising* of a portion of the people in opposition to their government, or a portion thereof. And the uprising need not be *avowedly* against the government, provided it so operates as to imperil its existence or ignore its binding authority. Insurrection is sometimes treason, but not always so. SHAY'S Rebellion, DORR'S Rebellion (both improperly so called), and the present armed opposition of the Secessionists are instances of flagrant and punishable insurrection; and, in the latter case, the voluntary insurgents are undoubtedly guilty of treason. Our insurrection of 1776 (commonly called by us "Revolution," and by the British "Rebel-"lion") was justifiable, because the insurgent colonies arose in *self-defence*, against oppression which was being enforced by fleets and armies. It must be borne in mind that the Colonies did not initiate war by declaring their independence upon Great Britain. On the contrary, independence was not declared until after years of petition and remonstrance to the British throne, and a year of invasion by British hostile forces.

The "Whiskey Insurrection" of 1793-94 was in opposition to an excise law of Congress passed in 1791. The number of insurgents in arms has been estimated at seven thousand. President WASHINGTON after making his third proclamation to the insurgents—reasoning with them, and exhorting them to obey the laws—called out militia to the number of twelve thousand, to suppress the insurrection. Some of the insurgents were indicted for treason, and there were several convictions; but the convicts were pardoned. In Massachusetts there were sixteen capital convictions of treason by assisting "SHAY'S Rebellion" (insurrection), but there were no executions. Under the law of Congress of 1795, the PRESIDENT was authorized to suppress insurrection—using adequate militia therefor, if need be, "until the "expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the "then next session of Congress." And by the law of July 17, 1862, it is provided that if any person shall assist in any "rebellion or insurrection" against the authority of the United States, "such person shall be punished by imprison-"ment not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding "ten thousand dollars," &c. So that insurrection is there recognized as distinct from treason, and meriting a milder punishment. While the leading secessionists are guilty of treason, their followers are guilty of insurrection only.

The question of punishment of rebels, insurgents, and seditionists, is oftener one of expediency, than of right. A foreign publicist (*Principios de Derecho internacional, por Bello, cap.* x, *page* 267) says: "When a sovereign has con-"quered the party which opposed him, and compelled it to "sue for peace, it is customary to grant it a general "amnesty—excepting therefrom the authors and chiefs, "who may be punished according to the laws."

An alien may be guilty of insurrection, since allegiance is not involved in the offence.

As to the incorrect use of the word "revolution" instead of insurrection, as applied to our struggle for independence, it is not probable that such use, now that it has the sanction of custom, will be discontinued. Nor will it perhaps be generally considered that the present civil war is rather insurrectionary, than rebellious.

7. *Sedition.*—This, like insurrection, is an uprising of a portion of the people; but they are *unarmed*, more formal, and less violent and precipitate. Taken literally, it means a *going-astray*; from *sed* (for *se*), *aside*; and *itio* a *going.*

Probably sedition in this country can never amount to treason. Yet the treacherous conspiracy of the insurgents to bring about the present civil war, in its inception was sedition. In England it has long been a punishable offence. In the United States it was provided by the law of 1798, "that if any person shall write, print, utter, publish" . . . "scandalous and malicious writings . . . . against Con-"gress or the PRESIDENT of the United States, or stir up "*sedition* to oppose any law of the United States . . . such "person shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two "thousand dollars, and imprisonment not to exceed two "years." This law by its own terms expired on the 3d March, 1801. Under it there were four convictions and punishments.

An individual may be guilty of this crime without being in league with any other person; but the offence is, of course, greater in degree, where it involves the element of conspiracy. Probably an alien may be a seditionist, as renunciation of one's allegiance does not seem to form a portion of the crime.

8. *Treason.*—The gist of this crime, as appears from its etymology, is *perfidy*, or the *betrayal* of one's government by one who owes *allegiance* to that government. The Constitution prescribes that some overt act of war shall be necessary to a conviction; but it does not declare that *all* such acts shall constitute treason. The law of Congress of April 30, 1790, provides that "if any person or persons *owing* "*allegiance* to the United States of America shall levy war "against them . . . . such person or persons shall be ad-"judged guilty of treason against the United States, "and shall suffer death." In England, however, it was held that the betrayal of such qualified allegiance as was due to HENRY VI. and EDWARD IV. (who were only sovereigns *de facto*) was sufficient to constitute treason. Probably no conviction, or, if a conviction, no execution, could now be had in this country against an alien *as* a traitor. Nor against a citizen who had simply opposed the execution of some particular law, or had done any other act which did not involve the renunciation of allegiance, or the levying of war against the Government. In the case of the United States *v.* Wiltberger (5 Wh. 97) it was held that treason cannot be committed except by one who owes allegiance, either permanent or temporary. Nor can *misprision of treason.* The latter crime is defined and punished by the statute of 1790 above referred to. And there are some decisions which seem to have decided that a forcible and violent resistance, by a riotous assembly, against the execution of a law of the United States, is a "levying of war" within the meaning of the statutes. One who levies war is guilty of treason both against the United States, and against that particular State within which is his field of operations.

9. *Secession.*—This, in politics, signifies a withdrawal by a state or states from fellowship and community of interest with other states, under a claim of right to do so by the terms or construction of the Constitution or instrument of

association. Hence it is not insisted upon as a revolutionary right (JEFFERSON DAVIS said in his inaugural address, it was an "abuse of language" to call it "revolution"); but as existing *under the contract*, or consistently with it; and the seceding party makes itself the sole judge of the opportunity and occasion for secession. In the United States it amounts to the preposterous pretension that the organic instrument of association, which at first established that the "Union shall be perpetual," and afterwards that it shall be still "more perfect," contains by implication a a provision for its own invalidity and destruction.

Until the passage of another sedition law, it is not probable that the mere secessionist will be punishable. It may be, however, that he is punishable under the second section of the act of July 17, 1862, as one who "incites to insur-"rection."

10. *Nullification.*—This is the peaceably, but in an unauthorized manner, *making void* a law of Congress; but one who, without actually succeeding in nullification, uses his voice, pen, and influence in advocacy of this object, is called a nullifier. It is more pardonable than secession, and yet it is quite as unlawful. It may not be uninteresting to some to know, as a matter of history, that Mr. CALHOUN, the father of the doctrine of nullification, "denied "the right of secession." Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON says, "this last (secession) he never with me placed on any other "ground than that of revolution. This, he said, was to "destroy the Government; and no Constitution the work of "sane men ever provided for its own destruction" (Address of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, July 4, 1861).

It is only necessary to add that when a law is unconstitutional, there are two legitimate ways of making it void, by repeal and by a direct decision of the Sepreme Court of the United States.

VICE-ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

IT has passed into a proverb that no man is a hero to those who are most familiar with him. This, like all other rules, however, has wonderful exceptions. One of these is Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT. To know him in private life is to recognize the reality of TENNYSON'S lines descriptive of WELLINGTON. In that case the eulogy was a sketch of the poet's imagination; in this, FARRAGUT'S, it is nothing more than sober truth:

Render thanks to the Giver,
England, for thy son.
* * *
Foremost captain of his time,
Rich, in saving common sense,
And, as the greatest only are,
In his simplicity sublime.
* * *
O, voice from which their omens all men drew,
O, iron nerve to true occasion true,
O, * * tower of strength
Which stood four-square to all the winds that blew!

After an hour's interview, any one who converses with this, our first Vice-Admiral, must understand why he was invariably successful. His rule is undivided command and responsibility, careful preparation and vigorous execution. It is the peculiarity of his mind to extract that which is really useful from the mass of counsel offered, estimating, as he should, that a commander-in-chief ought always surround himself by the best talent his command will afford.

In this way, one has the opportunity of hearing the suggestions of a number of men, each possessing one or more particular gifts, and, of himself, digesting the whole, or selecting that opinion which appears the wisest. Two decisions at which FARRAGUT arrived are sufficient to furnish an estimate of the man. When the chain between Forts Jackson and Philip was cut, and the boats, supporting it, sagged asunder—prevented from swinging by the anchors to which each rode—there was left in the centre a gap or passage-way like the opening of a draw-bridge. Thereupon the Rebels built, lit, and maintained large fires on either side of the river, so that when FARRAGUT should attempt to pass by night, their blaze would not only render his movements visible to every battery, but enable the forts to bring a complete cross-fire to bear upon him. Some of the Admiral's officers suggested that nothing would be easier than to send a few boat-crews ashore and extinguish the fires. "No! no! by no means," said the commander, "those "fires are the light-houses by which I intend to steam "through the gap in the chain; throw a few shells or shot at "them, to give the Rebels an idea that we want them to put "them out, and thus incite them to more strenuous exertions "to keep them bright and alive." The result proved the wisdom of the Admiral's instant decision of mind. The fires burned on throughout that triumphant night, and by their illumination, FARRAGUT laid his course to New Orleans, to victory and to the glory of having won, by his skill and courage, the title of the greatest seaman in the world.

Again, at Mobile, he determined to go in with the strong flood tide, because, in case a vessel was hit and partially disabled, it would not stop and drift astern, but must float onwards into and with the fight. In his triumph at New Orleans, Port Hudson and Vicksburgh, almost the greatest difficulty which he had encountered was the rapidity and adverse force of the Mississippi current. If a vessel was hit it had to drift astern into the fire, or out of the circle of service. This he felt would never do, and the result shows how correct was his judgment. With the flood every ship made its way into the bay; and the *Oneida*, which was last, realized that its position on the rear was the most serious one, since the forts, silenced by the sustained fire of the whole line, reopened upon the sternmost vessel, when the weight and frequency of the leading vessels' broadsides had slackened. FARRAGUT, in assuming the lead, demonstrated the truth of a military aphorism, that audacity and presence of mind constitute armor and arms of proof. "*Fortis non defisit telum*" has grown out of this idea. The fact that the foremost and bravest so often conquer and survive, may explain the fable of ACHILLES, vulnerable only in the heel. Our Vice-Admiral, however, has a stouter shield—Faith. His trust in the God of Battles and Nations is a beautiful trait in the character of our great naval hero.

The fact of the Admiral ascending the rigging and being lashed to the mast is, also, somewhat a subject of misapprehension. This, as everything else, was an instance of his superlative judgment. Fearlessly conspicuous, he first assumed a position upon the rail in order that he might be able to overlook the smoke. As the smoke rose and became denser, so as to interrupt his view of the enemy's movements he gradually mounted higher and higher up the rigging, until he found himself leaning against one of the futtock shrouds, immediately under the top. While, thus there, a marked object aloft, Captain PERCIVAL DRAYTON, who commanded the *Hartford*, fearing that if the Admiral was hit and lost, or was unable to retain his hold, he would be killed by a fall from such a height, sent a quartermaster aloft to request FARRAGUT to allow himself to be lashed fast. Captain DRAYTON had good reason for this anxiety in regard to his commander, since, after the action, quite a large piece of shell was taken out of the flooring of the top, immediately overhead, above where the Admiral stood. FARRAGUT'S position must have been a very ticklish one to an observer, since he actually supposed that the mast had been struck, from the frequent shocks occasioned by the heavy recoil of the howitzer, which by his orders was roaring from the top immediately above him. By the way, it was the Admiral that suggested this arming the tops with artillery; and the guns in them did good execution, having an opportunity to take uninterrupted aim and fire *directly over every obstacle into the forts.*

"Thy country loves thee well, thou famous man,
The greatest sailor since our world began!"

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

THE BATTLE IN MOBILE BAY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I have seen and read with great pain, the communication addressed to your journal, and published in the issue of November 19th, 1864, under the caption of "The Battle in Mobile Bay."

Your correspondent, who bespeaks for himself a favorable impression as to his motives in becoming the advocate of not only his own, but also the claims of others, to a more marked notice than has been accorded in the Admiral's report, seems to have been entirely oblivious of the dangerous ground upon which he was treading, in advancing claims of some at least, named in his list of neglected, who neither authorized him to use their names, nor thank him for his gratuitous, though possibly, well-intentioned interference.

With, possibly the best intentions, your correspondent has been exceedingly unfortunate. His view, or review of Admiral FARRAGUT'S report, instead of being a criticism exhibiting omissions of facts in the detailed report of that great victory, is, unfortunately for the writer, and for that harmony in the service which he no doubt in common with all gallant men desires, a most insidious and unjustifiable attack upon that heroic, gallant, and truly beloved officer, and that, too, apparently, for want of a correct knowledge of the facts to justify either the criticism or attack.

It will not be deemed uncharitable by some of those who participated in the action of August 5th, 1864, in Mobile Bay, to say in reply to your correspondent's statements, that he has either for want of correct information—not having seen as others saw, or by design, laid himself open to the charge of not only the *suppressio veri*, but also of the *suggestio falsi*.

Admiral FARRAGUT needs no defenders. His whole life has been illustrated by acts of kindness, a marked amiability of character, and a faithful and conscientious discharge of every duty, social and official. And since the Government wisely selected him from the then long list of captains in the active list of the Navy, to restore the great Valley of the Mississippi to its rightful owners, and to freedom, he has won for himself and country an imperishable name for heroic deeds and unparalleled naval successes—a name that will adorn the annals of our country so long as there remains a history of this people.

Although I have said, as I truly believe, Admiral FARRAGUT needs no defenders, yet those who have won and shared his confidence, and humbly participated in some of his glorious victories, who know from long association with him, that he is incapable of intentionally doing injustice to any one, would be recreant to every trait of true manhood, if they stood silently by, and permitted him to be unjustly assailed from any quarter.

The history of the action in Mobile Bay, on the 5th day of August, 1864, has yet to be written. When the time comes for writing it, the historian need go little farther, if indeed any farther, than to state that on the morning of that memorable day, Admiral FARRAGUT saved from annihilation and utter destruction, the fleet under his command, by offering himself and the gallant men of his iron ship and those of his consort, as a noble sacrifice for the safety of the rest; and that having safely passed through and over the triple lines of torpedoes placed by the enemy for his destruction, when his retarded fleet had surrounded him, prepared to make every sacrifice for country, flag, and cause, he threw himself and ship, into the thickest of the unequal fight, where he remained until the emblem of rebellion was hauled down. The historian, if he bring to his aid all the facts, might be justified in closing this brief paragraph with the words of MARTIAL (although used with a different reference), for the benefit of those worthy participators, who it would seem had glorious visions of captains', commodores', and, mayhap, admirals' commissions:

"Sunt bona, sunt quaedam mediocria,
Sunt mala plura."

I regretted to see in the columns of your highly respectable and popular journal a communication calculated not only to pain one of the noblest of God's noblemen, but to stir up strife in a service which should be composed only of brothers.

One word more before we part. These candidates (or their officious and indiscreet friends) for newspaper fame or notoriety had better beware lest they unwittingly arouse more than one slumbering lion. VALEAT QUANTUM.

WEST GULF SQUADRON, December, 1864.

A DEFENCE OF THE VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In a news paragraph in one of your late numbers, in regard to cutting off certain commutations, the phrase "that favored corps," is used as referring to the Veteran Reserve Corps. Allow me to ask, why "favored?" In having little duty to perform, and that of an easy and agreeable character? It can be shown by indisputable evidence, that more duty is done by that part of the Corps stationed in the city of Washington, than was ever performed there by the same number of able-bodied men.

When officers and men are on guard, every alternate twenty-four hours, for months, they can hardly be said to enjoy a sinecure. Now *this* is precisely what was and is done by that "favored corps," in that city and elsewhere. As to the second point, is there any duty in the whole round of a soldier's avocations more universally considered irksome and onerous, than strict guard duty? If there is, I *never heard of it.*

Hard work and no credit for it, is the lot of the Veteran Reserve Corps. But all they ask is not to be maligned. Disabled by honorable wounds, and disease contracted in their country's service, they are "favored" by being allowed to perform as severe duty as they can possibly sustain, and to endure the sneers and sarcasms levelled at them by many who ought to be more just and considerate.

V. R. C.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND, O., Dec. 28, 1864.

THE ELMIRA BARRACKS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The following is an extract from an article which I find in your journal of December 17, 1864:

"As a case in point, we are informed that the troops on duty at Elmira, New York, are, during this inclement weather, living in tents; that they are not furnished with straw; that they have only the regulation allowance of fuel, which is entirely inadequate to keep a fire in each tent; that even in that land of plenty they receive no vegetables, and that by some strange process of reasoning the War Department has decided that they do not need as much food as men in the field, and the ration has been reduced accordingly.

"We do not find fault with anybody for this—that is not our purpose. We state simply the facts, and use them as an illustration of the idea we have advanced that many soldiers desert because they feel that they are not receiving their just rights and dues."

Some of the troops on duty here are in tents; not, however because there is not barracks room enough, but that they may be located near the Prison Camp where they are on duty. These tents are of the very best quality, well floored, protected and warmed. Straw is issued when it can be obtained, and at other times an abundance of hay is furnished in lieu of straw. All the wood allowed by the Regulations, together with the extra issue allowed in a northern climate is regularly issued. When this is not sufficient, extra issues besides the extra amount allowed by the Regulations are made. It is not known this side of the city of New York, that there has been any suffering here for lack of wood. By General Order 216, current series, fresh vegetables, dried fruit, etc, may be issued in lieu of other articles; also vegetable cake and compressed potatoes are issued instead of rice, beans, and hominy, when desirable.

After diligent inquiry I have no hesitation in stating that there has been no case of desertion at Elmira on account of ill usage, or for the causes stated in your journal. When men have deserted, it has not been for the want of supplies, or care,—for the Government has been most munificent and watchful towards them,—but because they were the lowest and meanest class, assisted and encouraged by traitors at large. E.

ELMIRA, NEW YORK, JANUARY 2, 1865.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

CONGRESS resumed business on Thursday, the 5th inst., after the adjournment for the holidays, the most important business relating to the military service thus far introduced being the introduction of the joint resolution in the House "that all vacancies in the clerical force in the War, Navy, Treasury, Interior and Post-office Departments, that may hereafter occur, shall be filled proportionally by soldiers and sailors disabled by wounds received in battle, who are competent to perform the duties, or who may be quickly instructed therein; and that the Secretaries and the heads of the said several departments, and the bureaus therein, be required to appoint soldiers and sailors disabled by wounds received in battle in place of the present incumbents in their said several departments and bureaus as rapidly as the change can be made without detriment to the public service."

The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A joint resolution of thanks to Major-General SHERMAN and the officers and men under him, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, was presented, and the Secretary of the Navy was called upon to furnish all the facts relative to the bursting of the guns on Rear-Admiral PORTER'S fleet.

IN the issue of this journal for December 3, 1864, was officially published the names of twenty-two officers of the Second Louisiana cavalry, dismissed from service for declining to be examined for consolidation with First Louisiana cavalry. This order, so far as it relates to First Lieutenant JAMES E. MCBETH, has, by Special Order Number 196, dated Headquarters Military Division West Mississippi, November 26, 1864, been revoked, and the officer has been honorably discharged from the service.

THE FEELING IN RICHMOND.

THE authorship of the following article, appearing in the Richmond *Sentinel*, is charged by the Richmond *Enquirer* upon Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. Whether or not it is to be creditcd to so well-informed a source, it is at least significant, as showing the impression our recent succession of victories has made upon the people of Richmond. No longer able to disguise from themselves that their hope of successful rebellion has passed, in their alarm, may be they are ready to grasp at any of those impossible expedients which present themselves to minds disordered by despair. As the *Examiner* pertinently says of the article in the *Sentinel*:—

"The blind panic of the writer makes him even unable to see that neither England, nor France, nor Spain, nor the three combined, would touch us with the end of the longest pole if we once made so helpless an exhibition of ourselves. Nations are not 'Good Samaritans.' If they see a weaker brother fallen among thieves, wounded and half dead, they do not trouble themselves about his hard fate. They do not even pass by on the other side, but empty his pockets, if peradventure there be somewhat left to take away from him.

If neither England nor France will so much as recognize us, not even know of our existence, while we are vigorously baffling and beating back gigantic invasions year after year, in haughty reliance on our own prowess and good cause, and able, also, to offer them advantageous alliances and reciprocate benefits, how would they receive such an invitation as this, now that we are sinking and perishing under the mighty power of the Yankee nation?"

The following is the article credited to the *Sentinel*:

It becomes us coolly and calmly to look into the circumstances of our condition, and adopt with firmness and energy such a policy as wisdom may point out and our necessity constrain. It is childish to whine under misfortune. It is cowardly to sink under it. It is absurd to be enfeebled by it. A brave man struggling with adversity is worthy of special admiration—a spectacle for gods and men.

We think that our late reverses have done much towards preparing the minds of our people for the most extreme sacrifices, if they shall be adjudged necessary to the success of our cause. And in truth they are not sacrifices at all when compared with our situation. If subjugated, it is a question simply whether we shall give for our own uses, or whether the Yankees shall take for theirs. Subjugation means emancipation and confiscation.

All our servants and all our property yielded up to assist in the defence of our country would mean no more, but it would be far more glorious to devote our means to our success than to lose them as spoils to the enemy. Our situation, too, stripped of our property, but master of the government, would be infinitely better than if despoiled by the enemy and wearing his bonds.

These views have long received the theoretical assent of our people. They are now our practical realizing conviction. A thousand prejudices, a thousand consecrated dogmas, are now ready to be yielded at the bidding of necessity. Any sacrifice of opinion and sacrifice of property, any surrender of prejudice, if necessary to the defeat of our enemy, is now the watchword and the reply. Subjugation is a horror that embraces all other horrors, and adds enormous calamities of its own. The people see this. They have a vivid perception of it. They are ready on their part for the duties which it implies. Now our authorities, State and Confederate, rise to the level of the great occasion.

Troublesome times are upon us. Great exigencies surround us. We need all our strength and all our wisdom. Let there be a conference of our wise men. Let there be a calm investigation of our wants and a catalogue of our resources. Then, by common consent, let all obstacles to to the employment of these resources be removed. So long as we have a man or a dollar, and the man or dollar be needed, let the call be honored.

We must not raise difficulties; it is no time for that. Shall we withhold our sons and thus reserve them as servants for the Yankees? Shall we send our sons and deny our negroes? Shall we spend our blood and refuse our money? Shall we withhold anything from our country when we should be but saving it for our foe? It is a disgrace to a garrison to surrender before its ammunition is exhausted.

It would be adding disgrace to our misery, if we were overcome without having first exhausted every resource of defence. It would be doubly infamous to us, because, with contributions to our defence equal to the spoliations we should suffer if conquered, our success would be assured. We should come out of the contest at least with that which would be worth more than all the rest, our liberties and our country. If we had thrown overboard the cargo we should thereby have saved the ship.

Let the Government determine what it needs and what it can use, and if it be our lands, our houses, our negroes, our horses, our money, ourselves, it must have them. Strange that we shonld cling most tenaciously to what is of least moment! Strange that we should give ourselves and grudge our property! Our patrotism must lay aside such selfishness.

It must be generous as well as brave. Our authorities must do more. They must take care, whatever befall us, to save us us from the Yankees. If adverse gales and devouring billows should constrain our storm-tossed ship into some port, let it be no Yankee port. If an unpropitious Providence should condemn us to a master, let it not be a Yankee master! Of all the people on earth we should have most reason to loathe and to dread them. Any terms with any other would be preferable to subjugation to them.

This is the sentiment of our people. This is their conviction, and it is a wise conviction. Let our rulers remember it and heed it. Our constitution was made as the development of our national life. It may not provide for all the various exigencies of war; questions of state may arise in our experience, as they have arisen in the experience of almost every other nation, when our best welfare will require of our rulers the exercise of a bold responsibility.

The acquisition of Louisiana in 1803 was justified only as a question of state, something over and above the constitution. If in times of peace statesmen have sometimes thus to throw themselves upon the intelligence of their countrymen and seek their advantage by irregular methods, such occasions may well be presumed more likely to arise during a struggle for life with a powerful, unscrupulous and ferocious enemy.

The clouds that have thickened over us admonish us of the possibility that the time may come when statesmanship, if it cannot deliver us, must at least secure to us the utmost palliation of our misery. If it cannot save, it must at least save us from the Yankees.

We lately published, from a thoughtful correspondent, a suggestion that, in the event of being unable to sustain our independence, we should surrender it into the hands of those from whom we wrested or purchased it, into the hands of Britain, France and Spain, rather than yield it to the Yankees.

From the favor with which this suggestion has been received, we are sure that in the dread event which it contemplates, our people would infinitely prefer an alliance with European nations, on terms as favorable as they could desire, in preference to the dominion of the Yankees. We will not dwell upon that subject now. We speak of them not out of gloomy forebodings, but simply as a man in health speaks of his will.

What we ask now, in the name of the people, is, that the government strain every energy and develope every resource for the public defence. Remember that to hold back anything is not to save it. The only question is, shall we have the use of it, or shall our enemies. Such a question leaves no room to hesitate. Upon such efforts and such devotion heaven will surely send its blessing. But if misfortune should still pursue us and our hopes all fail, let us have the election of throwing ourselves into the hands of those who are cold and indifferent rather than to fall under the yoke of malignant enemies raising the wolf's howl for our blood.

We could not have avoided the struggle into which the North has forced us. Long ago Lincoln declared that the republic could not exist half slave and half free. In various forms the people of the North pressed the issue upon us. Our enemies hedged us round and finally drove us to the wall. The worst that can happen to us in prosecuting our defence is the best that they designed for us in the beginning, and far better than they will accord us, if they triumph in their aims. Providence has marked out our path, and both led and urged our steps. It has been to us the inevitable path of duty.

If in pursuing it we fail, this were to fail as nations never failed before. Providence will not suffer us to go down if we show a proper devotion, a proper wisdom and a proper courage. Let our wise men plan, let our brave men fight, and let our good men pray, God will open up a way of escape for us and will disappoint our enemies. Let our faith fail not."

THE FALL OF FORT McALLISTER AND SAVANNAH.

(From the Augusta Chronicle, December 28.)

WE have just had the pleasure of a chat with one of our friends who left Savannah Monday night. He states authentic information has been received in Charleston that Savannah was successfully evacuated Tuesday night.

When he left the city on Monday several hundred families were without anything to eat. Provisions were exceedingly scarce.

During the past week several assaults were made on our lines, but were repulsed signally. Our works around the city were very strong, and the place, in all probability, would have been held, had it not been for the fall of Fort McAllister.

The usual garrison of Fort McAllister numbered about one hundred and twenty-five men. A day or two before it fell, however, about six hundred more troops were sent to their aid. By its fall we lost between seven and eight hundred men. The fort was attacked on the north side by SHERMAN's forces. No particulars of the fight have as yet been received. It is known, however, that no attack was made on the south or water side. It is also known if the fort had been as strong on the land side as it was on the water side it never could have been captured. After SHERMAN captured the fort he communicated with the fleet, and procured a bountiful supply of ammunition—an article which he was deprived of by Providence in Atlanta. SHERMAN also transferred the heavy guns from Fort McAllister to a position from which he could shell the city in case he wished to.

No demand was made for the surrender of the city until Saturday. On that day he demanded the unconditional surrender of the city. General BEAUREGARD in substance informed him that "he knew the way to the city and could take it if he was able." General BEAUREGARD left the city on Sunday.

The residents of Savannah did not expect that the city would be captured. They were totally unprepared for such a result. But very few of them succeeded in getting away. Those who did were obliged to leave most of their effects behind. The best order was maintained throughout the siege. All the whisky was locked up. The stills were all seized by the authorities. The four local companies were assigned to police duty, and kept law-breakers quiet. One or two small fires occurred, but little property, however, was damaged. All the rice on the plantations in the vicinity of the city fell into the hands of the Yankees. Some estimate the amount at five hundred thousand bushels.

The Confederate government succeeded in removing most of its stores. The main loss sustained by it was the loss of the siege guns about the place and the gunboats. One report is that all the gunboats were blown up to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. Some believe, however, that the *Iondago* succeeded in making her way up the river.

The pontoon bridge across which our troops passed was built at the foot of one of the streets of the city. During the siege several attempts to destroy our communications on the Carolina side were made, all of which proved futile.

Bishop ELLIOT was in the city on Monday. Our informant does not know whether he left the place or not. There were two small steamboats at Savannah when the siege commenced. It is reported that the Yankees captured the *Firefly*, and that the *Macon* was scuttled. A large portion of the Central Railroad cars were sent down the Savannah and Gulf Railroad before that line was interrupted.

Both the printing offices in the city fell into the hands of the Yankees. Both the editors left before the capitulation.

A CINCINNATI paper describes a beautiful monument about to be erected to the memory of Major-General Sherman's son who died over a year since, in Memphis, while returning home with his mother from the Black river, where they had been visiting the General, and where, unfortunately, the boy contracted a fever. The monument was made by order of the 13th Regiment United States Infantry, of which General Sherman was Colonel four years since, and of which his namesake-son, the deceased child, was, by general consent, considered a Sergeant, having been elected to that position by the members of the regiment, who were very proud of him. The monument is about two feet square at the base and six feet high. Above the rough ground base, is the marble base, an eight-sided, finely-polished and ornamented block. Upon four of the faces are inscriptions, and upon the other four, between them, the American shield, with its stripes and stars. Surmounting the base is a full sized tenor drum, with straps and sticks complete, and crossed, above this, two flags of the Union—all in beautiful white marble. The inscriptions are as follows;

In Thy tabernacles I shall dwell forever. I shall be protected under the cover of Thy wing.—Psalms l, 1.

Our little Sergeant Willie—from the First Battalion, 13th United States Infantry.

William Tecumseh Sherman, son of William T. and Ellen E. Sherman. Born in San Francisco, California, June 8, 1854; died in Memphis, Tennessee, October 3, 1863.

"In his spirit there was no guile."

Blessed are they undefiled in the way, who walk in the way of the Lord.—Psalms cxviii.

THE Arago, on her last trip North, encountered, Dec. 24th, off Egg Harbor, the bark Mary E. Libby, of Portland, and took from her Captain Marshman, of the steamer North America, foundered at sea, and forty-seven of her officers, passengers and crew. It seems that the North America left New Orleans on the 16th of December, and Southwest Pass on the 18th, having been detained by a fog. She had on board two hundred and three sick soldiers, twelve cabin passengers, and a crew of forty-four men. The weather was pleasant up to the afternoon of the 20th, when a heavy S. S. W. wind commenced blowing. The ship began to leak badly and efforts to stop the leak were of no avail. The Mary E. Libby was spoken on the 22d and it was succeeded it getting six boat loads of passengers off the sinking vessel. The seventh boat load was probably lost. In all 62 passengers were saved and 197 lost with the ship. Among the saved were Captain J. W. Migrath, United States colored infantry; G. M. Wilson, hospital steward, United States Army; W. P. Dismore, United States Navy; E. McClintock, United States Navy. Among those known to be lost were: Purser Charles Pettit; B. D. Walker, hospital steward, United States Army; Lieutenant-Colonel Horn, Sixty-fifth United States colored infantry; Quartermaster same regiment (name unknown); Lieutenant Matthews, Eighteenth New York cavalry.

FROM Savannah papers we gather interesting personal items in regard to the movements of officers:

Brigadier-General John W. Geary, commandant of the post, has his office in the Railroad Bank building, and is gradually getting an acceptable system of military government in operation. Brigadier-General Easton, Chief Quartermaster, has his quarters in a fine house on the corner of West Broad and South Broad streets. He has charge of every building and all quartermaster's property in the city, but the assignment of buildings is in charge of Captain Cadwallader, A. Q. M. General Howard is at the house of Mr. Molynenx, late British Consul here, and General Slocum is at the residence of Hon. John E. Ward. Other officers are quartered throughout the city. Captain John L. Kelly, A. Q. M., so long in charge of marine transportation at Hilton Head, has been appointed to the same position in Savannah, and has his office in Alderman Soullard's cotton commission store. Captain Silas Spicer, also from Hilton Head, is Harbor Master. Major-General Sherman has his quarters in the house of Mr. Charles Green. He is daily visited by hundreds of people, but refers his business, except in important cases, to subordinate officers. He is in good health, and is adored by his army, who believe they can do anything under his lead.

COLONEL LEWIS M. PECK, One Hundred and Seventy-third New York Volunteers, has been restored to the service from which he was some time since summarily dismissed, for alleged misconduct in the Red river campaign. A court-martial was ordered a few weeks since, of which Brigadier-General James D. Fessenden, who was in the campaign, was president. The court has acquitted Colonel Peck and ordered his return to his regiment, and the findings of the court are approved by Major-General Emory.

JOHN N. BATES, Treasurer of the National Sailors' Fair, acknowledges the receipt of $7,440, subscriptions of New York merchants toward a fund for a National Sailors' Home, transferred to him by Captain John L. Worden.

LIEUT.-COL. NICODEMUS, Acting Chief of the Signal Corps, has been dismissed the service for publishing his report in advance af the publication of the Secretary of War's report.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

SURGEON W. J. SLOAN, U. S. A., has been assigned to duty as Medical Director of the Department of the East.

CAPTAIN C. M. Merrett has been temporarily assigned to duty as Quartermaster of the First brigade of the Veteran Reserve corps.

THE commission of Vice-Admiral Farragut was forwarded last week in time to reach the Admiral on Sunday, as a New-Year's present.

SURGEON P. G. S. Ten Broeck has been ordered to the district of Oregon for assignment to duty as Chief Medical Officer of that district.

MAJOR-General Canby has so far recovered from the wound under which he has been suffering, that he now attends personally to to the duties of his position.

THE Army will be pleased to hear that Brigadier-General Asboth has nearly recovered from the wound he received during the late Florida expedition, and that he expects soon again to take the field.

BRIGADIER-General Barry, who has been for several weeks in Buffalo for the recruitment of his health, has so far recovered as to be able to leave New York to rejoin Sherman at Savannah.

SURGEON A. K. Smith, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in charge of the U. S. Laboratory, Philadelphia, and ordered to report in person, without delay, to Major-General Sherman at Savannah.

THE resignations of the following officers have been accepted by the President :—Assistant-Surgeon E. C. Strade, U. S. A., to date December 24 ; Assistant-Surgeon B. Howard, U. S. A., to date Dec. 28.

ASSISTANT-Surgeon C. H. Alden, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty with the Medical Director at Philadelphia, and is ordered to report for duty to Brevet Colonel C. McDougall, Medical Purveyor, Philadelphia.

SURGEON C. McCormick, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty as Medical Director of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and assigned to the position of Medical Director of the Pacific Department.

H. SYDNEY Everett, Esq., of Boston, has been appointed and commissioned Assistant-Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major, and detailed for duty in the Department of the South, under Brigadier-General Saxton.

LIEUTENANT Ludlow, of the Fifth regular artillery, who has been on detached service in the Army of the James since May last, has been ordered to join his battery in the Shenandoah. Lieutenant Ludlow is a brother of General W. C. Ludlow.

ASSISTANT-Surgeon J. H. Kinsman, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and ordered to report in person to the Commanding General, Department of the Pacific, for assignment to duty.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK LEWIS MANNING, of Major-General Butler's staff, has been promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Volunteers, Colonel Murray commanding, in place of Colonel Guion, recently resigned.

CAPTAIN A. Edwards, A. Q. M., having been assigned by the Quartermaster-General to other duties, has been relieved from duty as Military Harbor Master, Port of St. Louis, Mo. Captain Thomas B. Hunt, A. Q. M., has been appointed Military Harbor Master.

MAJOR-General Butler, accompanied by his staff, returned to his headquarters in the Army of the James on the evening of the 28th, from North Carolina, and at once resumed command in place of Major-General Ord, who returns to the head of the Twenty-fourth corps.

COLONEL James C. Biddle, of the staff of Major-General Meade, now on leave, has assumed the duties of chief of the transportation and telegraph department of Pennsylvania, and of military secretary to Governor Curtin, to which position he has been appointed by the governor.

MAJOR Robert Monroe, of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania volunteers, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted, and he has been honorably discharged from the service. Major Monroe is incapacitated for service in the field by reason of wounds received in action.

COLONEL J. H. Baker, Tenth Minnesota Infantry, is announced as Provost-Marshal-General, Department of the Missouri. He will enter upon his duties immediately. Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Davis, Fifty-first Illinois Infantry, is announced as Assistant-Provost-Marshal-General, and Inspector of Provost-Marshal's Department.

CAPTAIN P. A. Davis, Assistant Adjutant-General to General R. S. Foster, who was severely wounded in the action of the 27th of October, on the Darbytown road, after escaping injury from the enemy in many other battles, has returned to the field for duty upon his crutches. Captain Davis will have a position on the corps staff of Major-General Ord.

BREVET Colonel C. McDougall, Surgeon U. S. A., has been relieved from duty as Medical Director, Department of the East, and ordered to Philadelphia to relieve Surgeon Robert Murray, U. S. A., as Medical Purveyor in that city. Surgeon Murray has been ordered to San Francisco, California, to relieve P. G. S. Ten Broeck, U. S. A., Medical Purveyor in that city.

THE Savannah *Loyal Georgian* of December [illegible] General Sherman has his headquarters at the house of Charles Green. General Howard's headquarters [illegible] house of Mr. Molyneaux, late British Consul at [illegible] who is now in Europe. General Slocum's [illegible] are at the late residence of Honorable John [illegible]. General Geary, commandant of the post, has [illegible] in the Bank building, next door to the Custom [illegible]

THE following-named officers [illegible] at Nassau, 2d inst., having escaped from [illegible] bia, S. C.: H. Walpole and Captain J. M. [illegible], One Hundred and Twenty-second New York; Lieutenant Carroll and Captain W. E. Fadden, Fifty-seventh New York; Lieutenant W. L. Bates, One Hundred and Thirty-second New York; and Lieutenant J. Johnson, Ninth Kentucky.

THE following named officers in the Department of the Gulf have been promoted to be Brigadier-Generals :—Colonel Cyrus Hamlin, 80th regiment (colored ;) Colonel Davis, of the Texas cavalry; Colonel Bailey, commanding the Second brigade of the Second Division of cavalry ; and Colonel Lucas, of Indiana volunteers. Captain Sturgeon, chief mustering officer of the department, has been appointed to the colonelcy of the First New Orleans volunteers, a regiment which has recently completed its organization.

THE Richmond *Examiner* of December 28th, reports the late arrival of the following commissioned officers, captured at various points, at the Libby Prison :—Colonel J. S. Hanson ; Thirty-seventh Kentucky Mounted Rifles ; Lieutenant-Colonel B. G. Hutchins, New York Cavalry ; Captain C. N. Degenfield, Twelfth Ohio Cavalry ; Captain J. N. Wallace, Third Delaware Regiment ; First Lieutenant T. H. Trippling, Second New York Mounted Rifles ; First Lieutenant James Evans, Ninety-seventh New York ; L. A. Cowick, Surgeon-in-chief of the Fourth cavalry division, Sheridan's Army of the Valley.

On the 24th of December, a band of Rebel guerrillas in Florida, succeeded in capturing Colonel Noble, of the Seventeenth Connecticut, Lieutenant Rice, Assistant-Provost-Marshal of the District of Florida, and Captain Young, formerly of Brigadier-General Birney's staff, but now discharged the service, while they were on the way from Jacksonville to St. Augustine. Captain Young was released on account of indisposition, which disabled him from marching at the rapid pace the guerrillas considered necessary. Others were retained, and are still in the enemy's hands.

THE following is a list of the Officers who recently arrived at Fort Monroe in the steamer *Arago*, from Port Royal, having made their escape from the Rebel prisons in Columbia, S. C. by bribing the guard of old men and boys placed over them: Major A. W. McDonald, 106 N. Y.; Adjutant E. P. Brooks, 6 Wisconsin; Adjutant P. W. McManus, 27 Massachusetts; Adjutant G. H. Gamble, 3 Illinois; Adjutant H. G. Kendall, 50 Pennsylvania; Adjutant G. Kings, 100 Ohio ; Captain W. J. Barnes, 23 New York ; Captain A. J. Bliss, 10 New York cavalry ; Captain L. D. Tyler, 106 Pennsylvania; Captain H. B. Andrews, 17 Michigan ; Captain Coatz, 85 New York ; Captain Singer, 30 Ohio ; Captain Reynolds, 75 Ohio ; Captain Spencer, 82 Indiana ; Captain Clark, 7 Michigan cavalry ; Lieutenant J. L. Skinner, 27 Massachusetts ; Lieutenant W. G. Davis, 27 Massachusetts; Lieutenant J. V. Patterson, 21 Ohio Volunteers ; Lieutenant J. N. Uptigrave, 72 Indiana ; Lieutenant E. R. Roberts, — Illinois ; Lieutenant E. Schurr, 7 New York Heavy Artillery ; Lieutenant J. N. Davidson, 95 Ohio Volunteers ; Lieutenant A. Allen, 16 Illinois Cavalry ; Lieutenant H. R. Hubbard, 119 Illinois Volunteers ; Lieutenant J. C. Price, 75 Ohio ; Captain J. L. Unthank, 11 Kentucky ; Captain G. Brady, 2 New York Volunteers ; Captain W. A. Collins, — Wisconsin ; Captain Y. J. Ray, 49 Ohio ; Captain W. B. Micker, 25 Ohio ; Captain M. Russell, 51 Indiana ; Captain J. H. Nubling, 27 Massachusetts ; Captain H. Jenkins, 40 Massachusetts ; Lieutenant M. C. Foote, A. D. C. General Wessel's staff ; Lieutenant J. S. Thompson, 10 Vermont ; Lieutenant D. P. Chubbard, 19 Massachusetts ; O. G. Doughton, 100 Ohio ; J. Crops, 77 Pennsylvania ; T. J. Crosby, 57 Pennsylvania ; Lieutenant J. B. Smith, 5 Virginia Cavalry ; Lieutenant A. N. Thomas, 75 Indiana ; Lieutenant J. H. Cane, 104 New York ; Lieutenant J. L. Brown, 73 Indiana ; Lieutenant G. R. Barres, 5 Michigan Cavalry ; Lieutenant M. T. Willams, — Kentucky Cavalry ; Lieutenant F. Moore, 73 Pennsylvania ; Lieutenant F. A. Larkin, 19 Indiana.

PETROLEUM AS STEAM FUEL.—A Mr. Benjamin H. Paul, in a communication to the London *Times*, dated December 12, says :

The account given in the *Times* of this morning of experiments being made at Woolwich Dockyard in relation to the use of petroleum as steam fuel for ships, shows that the erroneous opinions formed as to the practicability of substituting petroleum for coal as fuel in steam vessels have not been abandoned.

A very slender consideration of the character, composition, and cost of petroleum would be sufficient to show the impracticability of using it as a fuel in such a case.

The heating power of petroleum is certainly higher than that of coal, equal 15 : 1. But the price of petroleum varies from £15 to £20 per ton. Its bulk in relation to coal is as 1 : 1.16, for quantities of equal heating power.

Now, sir, these facts will, I believe, be sufficient to convince any one of the impracticability of using petroleum as a substitute for coal in steam vessels, quite independently of any contrivance as to the mode of burning.

I have no knowledge of the plan referred to in the notice which appears in the *Times* of this morning, but the statement it contains that "the oil was utilized so as to be equal for steam purposes to five tons of coals" is so startling, and is so calculated to create an erroneous impression, when given under the sanction of the *Times*, that I take the liberty of submitting to you the facts above stated for your own consideration ; and, as the subject has now acquired public importance from its being under the notice of the Government authorities, I beg to request that you will insert this letter in your columns if you should consider it worth notice.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* announces the death in that city, on the 1st inst., of Colonel Angus W. McDonald, whom the older West Point graduates will remember as a graduate of the class of 1817. His father was major in the United States Army, and died during the War of 1812, at Buffalo, N. Y. Colonel McDonald was captured near Lexington, Va., last summer, by General Hunter, and was exchanged last November, reaching Richmond November 14. Colonel McDonald was promoted on his graduation at West Point to third lieutenant in the artillery corps. February 13, 1818, he was promoted second lieutenant of the Seventh infantry, and April 1, 1818, to first lieutenant in the same regiment. He resigned January 31, 1819, and commenced the practice of law at Romney, Va. He has been a brigadier-general of Virginia militia for many years. His age was sixty-two.

BY the order of Major General Dana, commanding the Department of the Mississippi, all kinds and descriptions of arms and ammunition, military pyrotechnics and the materials used in their manufacture (saving and excepting a single weapon in possession of any citizen who has received the proper military permit to carry it), now remaining in any private hands within the limits of the department of the Mississippi, will be forthwith transported north of Cairo, and no private property of that description will hereafter be brought south of that port. All such property found south of Cairo, on and after the first day of January next, except such lot as may be *in transitu* north, will be seized and confiscated by any Provost-Marshal or commanding officer, and the owner or agent in charge imprisoned until the report is made to headquarters, and the orders in the case are known.

A NEW NAVAL FLAG.—The Swiss flag will shortly be seen at sea. At first sight this fact may appear strange, as Switzerland has no ports, and as yet possesses no colonies. The following decree of the Federal Assembly will, however, furnish an explanation of the matter :—"Considering the petitions of a large number of Swiss citizens domiciled at Trieste, Smyrna, and St. Petersburgh, and the message of the Federal Council of the 25th of November, 1864, the Federal Assembly of the Swiss Confederation decrees:—1. The Federal Council is authorized to permit the use at sea of the Swiss flag for Swiss vessels ; 2 Until an ulterior decision of the Federal Assembly, the Federal Council hereby receives full powers to adopt necessary measures for the execution of the present decree." This is the first instance of such a proceeding.

ON Saturday morning last, Vice-Admiral Farragut was presented with the sum of fifty thousand dollars, recently collected by a committee of New York citizens. The presentation took place in the Custom-House, in the presence of a large number of our most prominent citizens. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Moses Taylor, who, on behalf of the Committee, read the presentation address. Admiral Farragut replied in a few felicitous remarks.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR JOSEPH W. PAINE.

THE knights are dust,
And their good swords are rust,
Their souls are with the saints, we trust.

—COLERIDGE.

ANOTHER has been added to the mighty martyrdom of the Rebellion—another costly gift presented to the American Union—another noble name appended to the long list of those who have fallen in this holy war and modern crusade against rebellion. JOSEPH WARREN PAINE, who died suddenly in New Orleans, La., November 25 1864, was born in Boston, March, 1832. He was a son of ELIAS W. PAINE, an old merchant of that city. For several years he was associate editor and publisher with WILLIAM MATTHEWS (now Professor of Belles Lettres in the University of Chicago) of the *Yankee Blade*, a journal overflowing with the "best things" to be found in the columns of the newspaper press of that day. More recently PAINE was connected with several of the leading life insurance companies of New York, but continued to contribute fugitive pieces - some of great beauty and deep feeling, others abounding in humor - to some of the principal Boston and New York journals. He entered the service in the summer of 1863, as First Lieutenant Thirteenth New York Cavalry, and served with ability and success in Virginia, gaining great credit for the persistence with which he hunted MOSBY, the guerrilla. He on one occasion chased him for one hundred hours. Early in 1864 he received, through the Colonel of the regiment, a commission as Major of the Fourth U. S. Colored Cavalry, and at once proceeded to the Department of the Gulf to join his new command. He probably recruited more men for the *Corps d'Afrique* than any other officer in it. During the Red River campaign he was indefatigable. His plan of recruiting was peculiar. Taking a squad of colored cavalry, he would go outside of the lines, capture all the horses and mules he could lay hands on, and mounting thereon all the recruits he could get, marched back to camp. It was amusing to see him march his "Ebony Brigade" past the "starchy regiments" from Northern States. "Halloa, what have you got there?" would be the salutation. "HORACE GREELEY'S body guard," he would laughingly reply, and march on. And what is more, he would not bring the husband and father and leave the family to suffer. If he promised a negro to bring his family to New Orleans, the family came, general and special orders to the contrary notwithstanding. His perseverance was wonderful. It was no use to say "no." On one pretext or another he would go back until he obtained his desire. On the Red River campaign, he was refused an order which he thought necessary for the good of the corps and his recruits, at least six times, but not discouraged he applied again, and obtained his wishes. The writer of this has seen him "amidst the clangor of resounding arms," and no man could display more dauntless courage. In August it was evident that he had overworked himself and he obtained a furlough and came to the North to recruit his health, but instead of doing so by taking rest, he entered the political campaign, supporting the administration, with pen and voice. The second week of November he returned to New Orleans, before his health was sufficiently restored, and within a week of his arrival there was a corpse. His remains were embalmed and sent to Massachusetts for interment. Such is the story of the short career of a man by nature a philanthropist, on principle an abolitionist—a man who had no enemies but those opposed to the good cause which he supported. Everybody loved him for his warm-heartedness, his sincerity, and his fidelity to principle. His social traits were of the kindest description. Full of song and story, of wit and humor, he was the delight of every circle in which he moved. No officer in his regiment was so popular, and they in common with his troops of friends deplore his early death—as much "dead on the field" as if he had been struck down by a Rebel bullet. A grateful country will honor his memory, for

"Who dies in vain
Upon his country's war fields, and within
The shadow of her altars?"

J. G. W.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be m de payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1865.

THE EXPEDITION TO WILMINGTON.

FEW grand expeditions in our war have been at once so tardy in their inception and yet so brisk in their execution—or rather in their non-execution—as the late one from Fort Monroe to Wilmington. For several months the fleet lay collecting and fitting, in Hampton Roads, waiting for the Army to get ready. As if it had not waited long enough, contrary winds postponed the appointed day of sailing, and more furious gales were near making shipwreck of the whole affair before Cape Fear was reached. But, hardly had news come North that the fleet had opened on Fort Fisher, before the attack was over, the troops reëmbarked, and Admiral PORTER'S dispatches told why the failure had happened.

Precisely why the failure has happened, however, is, unhappily, a question of no easy solution. It is clear, nevertheless, that the question is not whether it was the Army or Navy that neglected to do its work; but simply whether or not the Army was at fault. For the fleet was as vigorous as possible; and the only criticism launched against its share of the operations is that they were hasty and premature: or, to use the phrase of a contemporary, that the bombardment was already "stale" when the troops were landed. But this censure, even if merited, does not controvert the fact that the Navy silenced the fort at the precise time when the assault was made, which was all that it was required to do. The question still continues to be, did the land forces do then and there all that was possible for them to do? If not, then we have reached at once the point for criticism; if they did, the record of the Army on the spot stands every whit as clear and brilliant as the Navy's, and we must go back to the conception and preparation of the expedition to seek the cause of its failure.

At its very inception, there were some bad omens, or, at all events, some unpleasant tokens of carelessness or indifference. There was a great delay at Fort Monroe in getting the Army off, while the Navy fretted to be away. The same appearance of contrast—of tardiness in the troops and eagerness in the fleet—continued to show itself. The Navy opened fire, and exploded its powder-boat, before the transports had arrived; and when, at last, the latter crept up, they seemed a long time in discharging their troops. The flagship *Malvern* is said to have hailed the flagship *Ben Deford* to know why the forces were not landed more rapidly, and the answer came that they were landed as fast as possible. The Navy, at all events, must have been satisfied with the briskness with which the troops were afterwards reëmbarked.

In a word, there was not entire coöperation, perhaps, between the two attacking forces. It was another instance of a difference of opinion between soldier and sailor, examples of which are as old as military history. English annals are fuller of them than our own; and nothing is more gratifying than the manner in which, during our war, soldiers and sailors have united in generous emulation, under the happy influence of a common patriotic ardor. The want of coöperation is the exception with us, not the rule—as Vicksburgh, for example, or Mobile, or Fort Donelson, or the BURNSIDE expedition, will testify. When an exception occurs, as in the unfortunate Red River affair, or in the present one, we shall see that each service expects too much of the other. The Navy is not satisfied unless the Army swims all the water in its path; and the Army expects the gunboats to waddle ashore like so many huge turtles. We cannot always, therefore, look to either service for a correct judgment on the performances of the other.

One chief requisite in all cases where want of coöperation may arise, is to have a single and competent leader for the whole enterprise. Somebody must be in command. Our officers in Charleston harbor, Admirals DUPONT and DAHLGREN, Generals HUNTER and GILLMORE, could give us valuable information on this point. Admiral PORTER himself must be well qualified to speak upon it, after his admirable harmony with GRANT at Vicksburgh, and his less agreeable relations with BANKS at Alexandria and BUTLER at Wilmington. It would be easy to elaborate the argument, but its statement will be sufficient.

With so much comment on the antecedents of the expedition, let us pass to what occurred after the fleet opened fire. Admiral PORTER and all the Navy undoubtedly believe that the troops, however tardily landed, could have gone over the fort. General BUTLER, as leader of the land forces, believes they could not; and that any experiment of that sort would be a useless slaughter of his men. Admiral PORTER says, tersely enough:—"I don't pretend to put my "opinion in opposition to General WEITZEL, who is "a thorough soldier and an able engineer, and whose "business it is to know more of assaulting than I do. "But I can't help thinking that it was worth while "to make the attempt after coming so far."

And again he says to General BUTLER:—"I wish "some more of your gallant fellows had followed the "officer who took the flag from the parapet, and the "brave fellow who brought the horse out from the "fort. I think they would have found it an easier "conquest than is supposed. I do not, however, pre-"tend to place my opinion in opposition to General "WEITZEL, whom I know to be an accomplished "soldier and engineer, and whose opinion has great "weight with me." From these pithy words of the Admiral it is evident what his own opinion is. But these same words recognize an important canon of criticism—the necessity of trusting to the opinion of a soldier in matters military. It would not, in general, be less extravagant for us to follow WEITZEL rather than PORTER as to the amount of injury the fleet could do the fort, than to follow PORTER rather than WEITZEL with regard to what the land forces could do. To take each man's opinion on the art he is versed in, is the ancient, as well as the modern, rule. And even without that professional pride of which we have already spoken, the simple fact of the difference of experience must induce us, in this case, provided other things are equal, to accept the judgment of a good soldier rather than that of a good sailor.

There is one point, however, which should be considered. General BUTLER seems to base his action implicitly upon the opinion of General WEITZEL. It appears that General BUTLER did not himself land to reconnoitre, and to satisfy himself by close, personal inspection with regard to the possibilities of manœuvre and assault. Perhaps, if he had landed, he would have seen reason for risking an assault. There are advantages and disadvantages in adopting the opinion of a subordinate on the simple ground of his excellence as a soldier. A subordinate sometimes cannot fail to recognize the fact that he may receive the chief obloquy in case of failure, but not the chief glory in case of success. Such has sometimes been the case in military history, subordinates naturally, where there is doubt, inclining to the side of prudence. Especially is this the case, often, with engineer offic[illegible] whose opinion rests upon the single point, Is [illegible] place well or ill defended? WEITZEL, an engi[illegible] probably reported, like an engineer, that the wo[illegible] were thoroughly defensible and defended.

Now, very often, while it is the duty of an engineer to report that a place has been fortified with a view to compelling a siege, it is the function and privilege of a commander, nevertheless, to decide to carry it by assault. And hence arises that paradox in military affairs, by which, when the engineer declares a fort can be defended, the general-in-chief replies that it can and shall be taken. Had General MCCLELLAN decided, in that way, to carry the works at Yorktown by assault, he would probably have succeeded. And it is one of the great advantages of supreme command that it can use the knowledge and judgment of a subordinate at pleasure, instead of being bound by them. General BUTLER in the present case decided that WEITZEL was right. And, after putting an officer in so high a position as General BUTLER'S, it would be very singular to quarrel with him for following or rejecting the advice of his subordinates. Either he should not have been sent to Wilmington on account of being incapable of judging upon the exigencies that might arise, or else, having gone, his opinion as to the result of assaulting Fort Fisher should be received with due credit, and especially by persons far removed from the scene of hostilities. It may be added that the Lieutenant-General, who, as the highest officer of the Army, undoubtedly takes general direction of all movements on the Atlantic coast, at least, or, at all events, would take general supervision of a movement so near him as the Wilmington one, and so directly affecting the relations of his own Army, probably gave specific orders to General BUTLER. Until we know what those orders were, it would be the most flagrant injustice to presume they were not carried out. And yet, if they were carried out, General BUTLER and his troops are clear.

General BUTLER'S exact words are these: "Admi-"ral:—Upon landing the troops and making a "thorough reconnoissance of Fort Fisher, both Gen-"eral WEITZEL and myself are fully of the opinion "that the place could not be carried by assault, as it "was left substantially uninjured as a defensive work "by the Navy's fire." Now, it is worthy of remark that the report of the enemy's officers entirely confirms so much of the opinion of Generals BUTLER and WEITZEL as states the fort to be substantially uninjured by the Navy fire. It is true the enemy's story must be taken with proper allowance. It is also true that, as has been explained, we must consider the peculiar positions of our own commanders, in accepting their opinion. But, upon the whole, it seems very singular, with the few facts in our possession, for persons several hundreds of miles distant to decide that so vigorous a commander as General BUTLER and so accomplished and skillful a subordinate as General WEITZEL, must have been wrong in their judgment. It is, undoubtedly, a small performance to go so far for nothing at all, not even injuring the fort attacked. But it would have been a worse performance to have sacrificed the handful of troops which BUTLER carried down, according to that uncommendable practice finding out by costly experiment what brains and genius should teach by a glance. And this, too, is independent of the probability that General BUTLER strictly followed his orders. The military part of the expedition started from General GRANT'S headquarters at City Point, and the troops and their commanders were all selected from the Armies under his direct control.

Probably, the truth of the matter is that no elaborate assault on Fort Fisher was ever intended. To the Navy, it was the great event of the year on the Atlantic coast, but not so to the Army; and hence, the two could not understand each other. The Navy, as Secretary WELLES says, has been ready for two years to take Wilmington, and only waited for the Army. But the Army in Virginia, during these two years, has had several weightier things to do, according to its notions, than the taking of Wilmington—among them, for example, the taking of Richmond. The Navy continued to say, however, again and again, that it would shell the enemy into silence at Fort Fisher, if the Army would only go in afterwards and occupy it. And it was just about as much as this that our troops went down to do. Six or eight thousand men only left the great Army investing [illegible]ond and Petersburgh. Even these were more [illegible]ce promised before they started, and got [illegible]er long waiting, and only in a time of perfect [illegible] PORTER had an elaborate and skillful order [illegible] for his ships, and all things were in high [illegible]on, with great expectation throughout [illegible] [illegible] Army seems to have had no specific plan [illegible]—no picke[illegible]oops, or forlorn hope even. It [illegible]y as ma[illegible]ops as we often send against [illegible]ork thro[illegible] up in a single night; and the [illegible]thing sure is that it had troops enough to "oc-[illegible]y" Fort Fisher in case no formal and desperate

assault were required. There was no provision for a siege, in case accident should favor one, and no provision for reinforcements. General BUTLER expressly says that siege operations did not come within his instructions.

In the present stage of the Rebellion, it was probably thought desirable to keep our works around Richmond well manned; and past experience had taught us that we had no troops to expend against Fort Fisher, unless there was some chance that the place could be taken. When a lull had arrived in the Richmond campaign, General BUTLER, it may be conjectured, was authorized to take such troops as could well be spared, to go down and support the Navy in its projected bombardment of Fort Fisher. None of the troops were detailed from the southside, our main line of advance against Petersburgh; but they were taken from the northside, where the feints occur.

Several things seem to have been made pre-requisites to the expedition—first, that only our lines on the James should be left perfectly strong; next, that no time or men should be wasted in a siege, or, perhaps, in an assault where the chances were doubtful; thirdly, that the affair should be as rapid as possible. Now, none of these pre-requisites could be appreciated by the Navy, with whom the capture of Wilmington was the first, last, and only thing to do—one of those extremely few things, all to be counted on the fingers of one hand, which remain possible to the Navy.

With a speed quite unceremonious, the Army landed on the beach, made a sort of swift New Year's call on the fort, and hurried away again to Fort Monroe, leaving the astonished sailors in great amazement to pound away a little longer at the enemy's works, until they could collect their senses sufficiently to follow in the wake of their allies. However, affairs at Wilmington are not finished yet. We believe that the city and all its forts will be ours upon another Christmas. And we hope that, in the attack from the successful quarter, Admiral PORTER and his fleet may have the pleasure of coöperating.

THE DUTCH GAP CANAL.

IF the Dutch Gap Canal has accomplished nothing else hitherto, it originated a pleasant joke, which has already been the rounds. It is narrated that a court-martial at Bermuda Hundreds, lately passing judgment on some convicted soldiers, sentenced them all to "two years' hard labor on the Dutch Gap "Canal!" and it is added that the court found itself speedily dissolved after the perpetration of its bit of humor. Besides provoking this sharp witticism, the canal has furnished the staple of many sage commentaries to the Richmond editors, whose minds have been far more deeply exercised on that subject than have ours at the North. In addition, the canal has kept employed many contrabands and colored soldiers, has induced an elaborate disposition of the enemy's troops and artillery in that region, and a large expenditure of ammunition on both sides. But here, for the present, its list of benefits ends, and all others possible are benefits prospective. A slight suspicion begins to creep over us that the jocular court-martial was in earnest, or, at all events, that its sentence was only, as the phrase goes, "too much in advance of "the times." On New Year's Day, the bulkhead of the canal was partially blown out by the explosion of mines. The earth rose to a considerable height, but obstinately fell back into the canal, instead of forward into the direction desired. Of course, communication was blocked up as firmly as before, and the canal rendered useless. Dredging will continue to be the order of the day, should the work be prosecuted. Possibly, it may yet be completed, for there is nothing absolutely disastrous in the failure of the explosion. But should it be otherwise, no one will be greatly disappointed. It is true that, on the reception in Wall street of the news of Sunday's explosion, gold soared as majestically, a few points, as the disturbed earth in the bulkhead. But, like the earth, it as speedily resumed its former basis. And, in view of the Vicksburgh experience, most of our people will hardly expect to reduce the enemy's capital by a dike.

On the transfer of the Richmond campaign from the overland route to the river route, it was considered of prime importance to make our base at City Point secure. The enemy had two or three iron-clads and some other gunboats in James River; and it was feared that they might come down, drive off our fleet, which was, however, pretty large, and shell our works at the Point. Admiral LEE thought it advisable to obstruct all possible navigation by sinking vessels across the narrow bend of the river at Trent's Reach, south of Farrar's Island and above Bermuda Hundred. It is sometimes said that General GRANT, as commander-in-chief, also desired this disposition of sunken vessels,—but that assertion has been often denied. At all events, navigation was effectually prevented, our base made secure, and naval operations curtailed. The enemy, though a little surprised at the occurrence, lost no time in throwing up powerful works, with heavy batteries, to command the obstructions, so as to prevent their removal, should a time come when we felt strong enough to take them up, and risk our fleet against the enemy's. That time soon came, and the enemy's works were found very efficient. Of these, the most elaborate is a well-known battery at Howlett's House, opposite the southwestern extremity of Farrar's Island; thence strong entrenchments, running, along the westerly shore of the river to Drury's Bluff. have since been built.

Farrar's Island (so-called from its being *almost* surrounded by water) is a singular tongue of high land, around which the James bends, at a point about 12 miles distant from Richmond in an air line, and much farther as the tortuous river runs. Its narrow neck is only from 160 to 170 yards wide. A glance at the map would give any ordinary observer a desire to cut through the isthmus, and avoid the circuitous passage. The rapidity of the current around the peninsula, and the high winds almost always there prevalent, added to the great length of time required in passing the 13 extra miles, long since made it desirable to commercial men to cut a canal there like the present one. Indeed, a Richmond stock company once began the task; but, like many other Southern improvements, the scheme fell through. General BUTLER undertook it for the purpose of opening a passage for our iron-clads, avoiding the shoals at Trent's Reach, with the obstructions now fatally barring all naval exploits against Richmond. The movement would flank Howlett's battery also, and the others in that neighborhood. Should the canal permit the passage of our iron-clads, and the Rebel fleet there be destroyed, the works of the river could be shelled, and the fleet coöperate with the Army, to some extent.

The preliminary survey for the canal was made on the 7th of August, and workmen commenced digging three days later. At first, the detail was large; but it has varied from 500 to 50. General (then Major) LUDLOW took charge of military and excavating operations, Major MECHI superintending the engineering. The soil, which consisted of various strata of clay and sand, was removed not only by spades but by steam-dredging machines, some of the latter being destroyed, however, by the enemy's shells. He had promptly opened the Howlett battery, and, on the first day of the digging, his shells killed or wounded 35 men. Our casualties have been somewhat serious, reckoned altogether, but, after the first week, the working parties constructed elaborate shelters and bomb-proofs, and made their ungracious task more endurable. Batteries were erected by the enemy on Signal Hill above the canal, and mortars planted at Cox's Ferry, near its upper outlet. With these they still command it. Under this fire, often hot and dangerous, our men have been working four months at their task, and made a canal 522 feet long, about 120 feet wide at the top and 40 feet wide at the bottom, and about 70 feet deep. The water was expected to be 16 feet deep. The labor ended on the 1st of January with the grand explosion to which reference has already been made.

It will be very pleasant to hear that the canal, after so much expenditure, has been successfully put into operation. There are, however, several considerations which warn us not to be too sanguine of its advantages, in any case. First, it will require a long time yet to complete it. Next, it is not clear that our heavy gunboats, or those which are really fit to cope with the enemy's fleet and works, will ever get through. Thirdly, it appears evident that the enemy's works completely sweep the upper mouth of the canal, and a considerable part of its extent. Finally, there is no reason why obstructions may not be sunk above the canal, as well as below, at Cox's Landing as well as at Trent's Reach, and batteries as powerful as those at Howlett's planted to command them.

FROM three points, at least in the field of war, tidings of great interest may be expected. At Savannah, there is no question that SHERMAN, after the briefest pause for regulating the new city he has added to the Union, and for fitting up his troops and his baggage wagons, will be on the march—very soon at all events, and perhaps before our paper goes to press. Doubtless, General FOSTER will receive the immediate command of Savannah which SHERMAN evacuates, adding it to his Department of the South. Probably, also, HOWARD'S and SLOCUM'S Armies—the famous "right and left wings"—will both go with SHERMAN, and General GEARY will probably turn over his present command to some general officer of FOSTER'S department. The wagons will start full, and the troops already are singing "I'm off for "Charleston." It is not difficult to conjecture that one of SHERMAN'S columns, at least, will shortly be heard from on the railroad line between Augusta and Savannah.

THOMAS has taken a fresh start, it would seem, in Tennessee. The problem of entirely cutting off a defeated army in such a country as ours has never yet been solved. It is almost impossible to bring a large and well-appointed force to bay, and surround it, except when it is driven to water commanded by our gunboats, or is cooped up in a city across whose turnpikes and railroads we can draw our cordons. The flanking movement by way of Decatur, which STEEDMAN tried to execute against HOOD, was impeded by the state of the roads. The command of the Tennessee River is passing away from our gunboats by reason of the fall of the water; and HOOD'S pontoons lie across Muscle Shoals. But it is a pleasant reflection that the rain which spoils the roads for THOMAS'S pursuit, heightens the river for Admiral LEE to operate in. At present, the whole Army is in motion, according to the Delphic telegrams, "in "a new direction."

Finally, the apparently scattered raids in Mississippi and Alabama, lately undertaken in succession by A. L. LEE, OSTRAND, DAVIDSON, ROBINSON, and GRANGER, are culminating in an interesting and important movement, which, unless appearances are very deceitful, bears straight on Mobile. After the affair at Wilmington, we shall learn not to give our hopes of Mobile too free a rein. But, after Savannah, we need despair of no city, if properly approached. And, at all events, the movement against Mobile will coöperate effectively with the great campaign in Tennessee, cutting HOOD'S railroad line of supply, distracting his attention, and preventing his Army from reinforcement. It will probably draw him back still further into Alabama.

THE bursting of six 100-pounder Parrotts on the vessels of the Wilmington fleet has had the effect to induce the Ordnance Department of the Navy to issue orders for the suspension of the further manufacture of these cannon until the cause of the bursting is fully discovered and proved to lie in no inherent defect of the ordnance themselves. It is to be feared, however, that the verdict of the competent board of investigation which has been appointed—consisting of Commodores R. B. HITCHCOCK, T. A. HUNT, and JOHN S. MISSROON, and Captains W. N. JEFFERS and J. H. AULICK—will be against the gun itself. It is no new thing, this discovery of the lack of endurance of Parrott's large calibres. General GILLMORE, in his report of the operations against the defences of Charleston harbor, describes six 200-pounder and seventeen 100-pounder Parrotts which were expended by bursting, and he reviews with care the causes, inherent in the gun, which so interfered with endurance. It is scarcely possible to over-estimate the importance of thoroughly investigating this subject, now so sadly and so forcibly pressed upon our attention by the calamitous results of the premature bursting of the guns on Admiral PORTER'S ships. For it should be remembered that we have at the present time upwards of one thousand Parrott rifled cannon on our vessels of war, and there are also hundreds of them in use in the Army. It is due, however, to the ingenious inventor to say that experience has shown his guns of smaller calibres to be both serviceable and enduring. The large guns are the doubtful weapons.

ON the 23d of December the U. S. steamer *Acacia*, commanded by Acting Master Barrymore, off Cape Romain, captured the blockade-runner *Julia*, a steamer, with 400 bales of cotton on board, and other valuable freight. She was from Charleston, bound for Nassau.

ON LARGE CAST-IRON GUNS.

THE interest awakened by the previous extracts we have made from the advance sheets of General GILLMORE's Report induces us to continue them this week. We select the General's remarks on cast-guns of large size:

A safe and advantageous arrangement and distribution of the materials of a large cast-gun—particularly of a rifle-gun—to enable them to sustain the successive strains and shocks to which they will be subject in firing, is incompatible with the condition that the gun shall be composed of a single piece of homogeneous metal. With forged guns of good wrought-iron, like that from Salisbury, Connecticut, the case is somewhat different, particularly if the workmanship be such that the piece will not first give way at the welds. The greatest tensile strength and ductility of the metal are both brought into action. In firing, the bore of the gun rapidly receives a permanent enlargement, within the limit of rupture. The surrounding metal is thus placed under tension, and the piece strengthened to a certain extent. The further stretching of the bore, beyond the power of the metal to bear, is thereby prevented. In a wrought-iron gun there is very little enlargement of the bore after the first fifty rounds, if fired with heavy charges. Such guns should first be bored a little smaller—about two-tenths of an inch—than they are required to be, and should then be fired with a few large charges, and re-bored to the proper calibre.

The forces which act upon a gun, tending to destroy it, are due principally to the explosive force of the powder, and the expansion of the gun by heat.

In smooth-bore guns, the maximum force of the powder—or, in other words, the maximum pressure blowing out in front of the reinforce, was in consequence of the inadequate length of the latter.

It is known, from repeated experiments, that the distending strain upon the metal of a gun, at points equally distant from the muzzle—that is, within the same transverse circular section—varies inversely with the squares of the distances of those points from the axis of the bore. Thus, at five inches from the axis, the strain upon the metal would be about double what it would be at the distance of seven inches, or in the ratio of forty-nine to twenty-five.

If we suppose a cylinder to be made up of a great number of very thin concentric cylinders, in a condition of initial molecular repose, then the strain upon these several cylinders, due to any distending force equally distributed over the inner surface of the inner one, would vary inversely with the squares of their diameters.

Professor TREADWELL illustrates this law of diminution in the following manner:—

"If we make a cylinder of forty-one concentric hoops of equal thickness, disposed one within another, and exactly fitting, so that the particles of each hoop shall be in equilibrium with each other, the diameter of the largest being five times that of the smallest, then the force of each, beginning with the innermost, to resist distension, will be represented by the following numbers:—

1,000	250	111	[illegible]
826	225	104	59
694	207	98	56
591	189	92	54
510	174	87	51
444	160	82	49
391	148	77	47
346	137	73	43
309	124	69	45
277	119	65	41
			40

There is another important fact deduced by mathematical calculation, and sustained by experiments in both this country and Europe, viz.: *that no increase of thickness, however great, can enable a homogeneous cylinder to sustain a distending pressure from within on each square inch, exceeding the tensile strength of a bar of the material one inch square.*

Hence it is useless to attempt to augment the strength of a gun by increasing its thickness beyond a certain point, "because," as Captain BLAKELY remarks, "in cast guns (whether of iron, brass or other metal), the outside helps very little in restraining the explosive force of the powder tending to burst the gun, the strain not being communicated to it by the intervening metal. The consequence is that, in large guns, *the inside is split while the outside is scarcely strained.* This split rapidly increases, and the gun ultimately bursts."

In other words, the exterior part of a homogeneous gun gives way to forces applied by *wedging* and *leverage*, and not to a transmitted tensile strain.

We see, therefore, how inadequately the hooping of old and nearly expended guns accomplishes the object in view, of conferring upon them additional powers of endurance, since the exterior hoop simply reinforces metal that has not only never had its strength impaired by use, but is not liable to be brought under any strain exceeding that which it is well able to bear, except a *splitting* from the inside, which a hoop can but feebly, if at all, restrain.

The only apparently effective way to utilize the strength of the exterior, unimpaired metal of a cast-gun in which cracks have already appeared on the inside, is to replace a portion of the inside metal, throughout the entire length of the bore, by a tube of tough and elastic material, placed under slight compression by cooling the gun upon it.

Initial Tension.—We would conclude from the foregoing that if a gun be compounded of several thin concentric hoops, or cylinders, those on the exterior being under suitable initial tension, increasing according to a fixed law with their several distances from the common axis, so that the aggregate of the initial tension and transmitted strain, per square inch on each cylinder, would be just equal to the tensils strength per square inch bar of the metal, we would obtain a combination satisfying the requisite conditions of maximum strength against statical pressure; for a distending force which would rupture the inner cylinder, would rupture all the others at the same moment. The greater the number of cylinders, their aggregate thickness remaining constant, the greater would be the strength of the combination.

Varying Elasticity.—Let us take another view of the case. If the several thin cylinders be composed of metal possessing different degrees of elasticity, decreasing according to a fixed law from the interior toward the exterior, so that those on the inside would, by their greater elastic expansion, transmit externally a distending strain of such intensity that the metal of the several cylinders would reach the limit of elasticity at the same moment, we would then have a combination of maximum statical strength, so long as the strain was not great enough to give the metal a permanent *set*; that is, so long as the elastic limit was not exceeded. When that point is reached, the advantages of varying elasticity partially disappeared, and are replaced, in a measure, by those of varying tension.

A cannon compounded of many concentric cylinders, combined on either of the foregoing principles of *initial tension* or *varying elasticity*, although possessing great theoretical strength, and although capable in practice of sustaining great statical pressure from within (great, indeed, in proportion to the the number of cylinders used for a given aggregate thickness), does not possess sufficient unity of form to withstand the repeated shocks of firing. While there must be, in some degree, a division of parts, in order that the conditions necessary to resist statical pressure may be imposed to a certain extent, there must also exist in cannon the requisite continuity of mass and structure, to resist the instantaneous wave of force and other vibrations created in firing. Cannon are seldom constructed of as many as four cylinders; generally of not more than two or three.

Captain BLAKELY has attempted to combine the distinct advantages of *varying elasticity* and *initial tension* by using three tubes. The two inner tubes are of steel, that possessing the greatest elasticity forming the bore, while the outer tube is of cast-iron, on which the trunnions are cast. The tubes are shrunk together, so that the outer one is under slight initial tension. The elastic limit of the inner steel is thus favored by bringing it under slight compression. Even should the steel tubes become permanently strained, the gun, if properly constructed, would not be weakened thereby, as the effect would be simply to increase the tension upon the cast-iron jacket. Captain PALLISER makes use of this principle in bringing his large guns under suitable tension on the exterior. He makes the inner tubes of soft metal, the most ductile one containing the bore, and then fires the gun with a charge that will permanently stretch the inside. The gun is then finished by re-boring to the proper calibre. Of course the exterior cylinder is thus placed under initial tension.

Major RODMAN, of the Ordnance Department United States Army, recommends a method, now extensively followed, for placing the metal of cast-iron guns under the proper conditions of initial tension, by casting them hollow and cooling them from the inside; a process which is inapplicable to steel guns, which have to undergo annealing.

In 1856 Professor TREADWELL proposed a method of "constructing cannon of a large calibre," of several tubes, the inner one, containing the breech, being of cast-iron about half a calibre in thickness. Upon this he placed "rings or hoops of wrought-iron, in one, two, or more "layers," by screwing them on. For that purpose a screw or thread was cut upon the exterior of the inner, or cast-iron tube, and upon the interior and exterior of the other tubes, except the outside of the outer one. The hoops are about one-thousandth part of their diameter less than the parts they envelope, and are screwed to their places while hot, to secure the proper tension.

Whether the tubes of a compound gun should be put together on Professor TREADWELL's plan, with screws, or whether a more simple and less expensive method of combination will give the requisite unity of form, is still a question of discussion. For reasons which will not be given here, it is believed that screws are unnecessary, especially if the trunnions are placed upon the outer tube, as in the Blakely and Whitworth guns.

Effects of Heat.—The heat, generated by the burning charge, induces or increases compression on the inside and tension on the outside of a gun; and therefore, within certain undefined limits, strengthens the piece against a distending strain. Another kind of strain is brought upon the exterior of the gun, by the expansion of the bore longitudinally. Against this, a gun composed of two or more tubes can accommodate itself, with less danger of injury to the exterior than if made from a single piece of metal, for the interior tube, instead of forcing the exterior to elongate with it, or yield to rupture, slips through it.

The composition of the armament of land batteries for channel defence, in the present condition of the great question of ships against forts, should, of course, have special reference to the defence against armored vessels. The best proportion for the two kinds—rifles and smooth-bores; the most advantageous calibre for smooth-bores, whether large or medium size, or a mixture of both, are questions upon which a diversity of opinions exist among military and naval men. The invention of a large gun of 12 or 15-inch calibre sufficiently strong to be used effectively as a rifle, and rifled in such a manner as would not impair its qualities as a smooth-bore, would be a great advance in artillery. With such a gun, heavy elongated projectiles would be used with comparatively low velocities, at either long or short range, for their smashing effect upon armor: while solid steel or cast-iron spheres, and bolts and long percussion shells at high velocities, would be very destructive in cutting and punching through armor, and also upon the men and guns and machinery inside.

Batteries for channel and harbor defence should contain some—but in what proportion I am not prepared to suggest—of the largest calibres that can be manœuvred with ease and rapidity. For cutting through unimpaired armor at short range, in order to reach vital parts within as quickly as possible, smaller calibres are better, as they will stand greater relative charges, and yield higher velocities safely.

THE Hartford (Ct.) *Post* says: "At the dinner of the Morgan street school, Tuesday evening, there sat down a bright-eyed boy of about sixteen years, who one year ago sat at the same table ragged, dirty and poor. Tuesday he was clean and well clothed, and, besides this, has a bank account of over two thousand dollars, invested by Allen Francis at his request. He enlisted last spring in the Navy, and this money is his share of the prize money distributed among the crew of his ship."

TO DISABLED AND RETIRED OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

IT has long been agitated, that a colony of officers should be established, in some fitting locality, where they might enjoy the greatest possible amount of independence and comfort, according to the standard of their previous life, and on the limited means now at their disposal. It is proposed that sufficient officers should combine, in order to found such a community in the vicinity of West Point—a locality that probably more than any other in the country would answer the purposes designed, on account of accessibility to those conveniences of society, of which Army service has long deprived them.

Some such plan as this is indicated as a starting point.

I. That a certain number—as many as possible—enter into an understanding and agreement to carry out the objects of the community, under such restrictions as may be deemed essential to the success of its establishment.

II. Let lands be selected and purchased. It is believed that excellent sites can be procured at attainable rates. An average of two or three acres per member, will probably be sufficient—the right of extension being secured. Let these grounds be tastefully laid out—fruit trees and vines be planted freely—a common vegetable garden be arranged for, as at military posts—and such general preparation be made as may be necessary.

III. Let the construction of the residences be contracted for, as many together as possible. By judicious supervision on the part of some officer, such buildings would be had at moderate rates. And cottages, devoid of pretension, but comfortable and substantial, can be constructed much more cheaply than is usually imagined.

IV. By adopting certain joint-stock features, many conveniences, otherwise too costly to be reached, may be ensured. Schools, libraries, reading-room, billiard tables, livery table, etc., etc., are of this nature.

V. There are doubtless many who, after long years of service under every possible disadvantage, have been unable to put aside, for the "rainy day," sufficient to enable them to make a home for themselves, and whose retired pay is insufficient for any such purpose. It is believed that funds can be readily obtained, at low rates, that will, by proper management on the part of a judicious superintendency, or agency, accomplish all that is wished at the most moderate rental. Indeed, it will perhaps suffice that the land alone should be purchased, leaving the buildings subject to some such mode of realization.

VI. A nucleus once formed, and there would probably be a rapid segregation of similar society—at the option of the original founders—charities for the benefit of the widows and orphans of meritorious officers would naturally gather near. The best wishes of the country would accompany the efforts of a well-managed plan for the benefit of those to whom this is addressed.

There are certainly many, already retired, who would be glad to find such an asylum: then there are many now, in service, who would look forward to such a home and such society, when this war shall have been ended, with the greatest longing: there are many families of officers, who would gladly seek the protection of Army friends under the circumstances here suggested.

Correspondence on the subject is invited. Should ten or twelve be willing to move in the matter, there is little reason why some plan should not promptly be carried into effect.

T. SEYMOUR,
Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.
THIRD DIVISION SIXTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

MR. DAVIS ON THE CANADIAN RAIDS.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Dec. 22]

BY AUTHORITY—CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that BENNETT G. BURLEY, an Acting Master in the Navy of the Confederate States, is now under arrest in one of the British North American provinces, on an application made by the Government of the United States for the delivery to that Government of the said BENNETT G. BURLEY, under the treaty known as the Extradition Treaty, now in force between the United States and Great Britain; and whereas, it has been represented to me that the said demand for the extradition of said BENNETT G. BURLEY is based on the charge that the said BURLEY is a fugitive from justice, accused of having committed the crimes of robbery and piracy in the jurisdiction of the United States; and whereas, it has further been made known to me that the accusations and charges made against the said BENNETT G. BURLEY are based solely on the acts and conduct of said BURLEY in an enterprise or expedition, made or attempted in the month of September last (1864), for the capture of the steamer *Michigan*, an armed vessel of the United States, navigating the lakes on the boundary line between the United States and the said British North American Provinces, and for the release of numerous citizens of the Confederate States, held as prisoners of war by the United States at a certain island called Johnson's Island; and whereas, the said enterprise or expedition for the capture of the said armed steamer *Michigan* and for the release of the said prisoners on Johnson's Island was a proper and legitimate belligerent operation, undertaken during the pending public war between the two confederacies, known respectively as the Confederate States of America and the United States of America; which operation was ordered, directed and sustained by the authority of the government of the Confederate States, and confided to its commissioned officers for execution, among which officers is the said BENNETT G. BURLEY.

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do hereby declare and make known to all whom it may concern, that the expedition aforesaid, undertaken in the month of September last, for the capture of the armed steamer *Michigan*, a vessel of war of the United States, and for the release of the prisoners of war, citizens of the Confederate States of America, held captive by the United States of America at Johnson's Island, was a belligerent expedition ordered and undertaken under the authority of the Confederate States of America, against the United States of America, and that the Government of the Confederate States of America assumes the responsi-

bility of answering for the acts and conduct of any of its officers engaged in said expedition, and especially of the said BENNETT G. BURLEY, an Acting Master in the Navy of the Confederate States.

And I do further make known to all whom it may concern, that in the orders and instructions given to the officers engaged in said expedition, they were specially directed and enjoined to "abstain from violating any of the laws and "regulations of the Canadian or British authorities in rela- "tion to neutrality," and that the combination necessary to effect the purpose of said expedition "must be made by "Confederate soldiers and such assistance as they might (you "may) draw from the enemy's country."

In testimony whereof I have signed this manifesto, and directed the same to be sealed with the seal of the Department of State of the Confederate States of America, and to be made public.

Done at the city of Richmond, on the 24th day of December, 1864.

By the President, JEFFERSON DAVIS.
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

ATTACK UPON FORT FISHER.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF REAR-ADMIRAL PORTER.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, U. S. FLAGSHIP MALVERN, }
AT SEA OFF NEW INLET, N. C., Dec. 26, 1864. }

SIR:—I was in hopes I should have been able to present to the nation Fort Fisher and surrounding works as a Christmas offering, but I am sorry to say it has not been taken yet.

I attacked it on the 24th inst., with the *Ironsides*, *Canonicus*, *Mahopac*, *Monadnock*, *Minnesota*, *Colorado*, *Mohican*, *Tuscarora*, *Wabash*, *Susquehanna*, *Brooklyn*, *Powhatan*, *Juniata*, *Seneca*, *Shenandoah*, *Pawnee*, *Ticonderoga*, *Mackinaw* *Maumee*, *Vantic*, *Kansas*, *Iosco*, *Quaker City*, *Monticello*, *Rhode Island*, *Sassacus*, *Chippewa*, *Osceola*, *Tacony*, *Ponkonac*, *Santiago de Cuba*, *Fort Jackson*, and *Vanderbilt*, having a fleet of small vessels consisting of the *Aries*, *Honeysuckle*, *Wilderness*, *Cherokee*, *A. D. Vance*, *Ammonoosuc*, *Eolus*, *Gettysburg*, *Alabama*, *Keystone State*, *Britannia*, *Emma*, *Lillian*, *Tristram Shandy*, *Governor Buckingham*, and *Nansemond*.

Previous to making the attack, a torpedo on a large scale, with an amount of powder on board supposed to be sufficient to explode the powder magazines of the fort, was prepared with great care and placed under the command of Commander A. C. Rhind, who had associated with him on this perilous service Lieutenant S. W. Preston, Second Assistant Engineer A. T. E. Mullan, of the United States steamer *Agawam*, and Acting Master's Mate Paul Boyden, and seven men. So much has been said and written about the terrible effects of gunpowder in an explosion that happened lately in England, that great results were expected from this novel mode of making war. Everything that ingenuity could devise was adopted to make the experiment a success.

The vessel was brought around from Norfolk with great care and without accident, in tow of the United States steamer *Sassacus*, Lieutenant-Commander J. L. Davis, who directed his whole attention to the matter in hand, and though he experienced some bad weather and lost one of his rudders, he took her safely into Beaufort, where we filled her up with powder, and perfected all the machinery for blowing her up. General Butler had arrived at the rendezvous before us, and I hastened matters as fast I could, so that no unnecessary delay might be laid to my charge.

On the 18th instant, I sailed from Beaufort with all the Monitors *New Ironsides*, and small vessels, including the *Louisiana*, disguised as a blockade runner, for the rendezvous, twenty miles east of New Inlet, N. C., and found all the larger vessels and transports assembled there, the wind blowing light from the N. E. On the 20th, a heavy gale set in from S. W., and not being able to make a port without scattering all the vessels, I determined to ride it out, which I did without any accident of any kind except the loss of a few anchors, the Monitors and all behaving beautifully.

Only two vessels went to sea to avoid the gale, and fared no better than those at anchor. The transports, being short of water, put into Beaufort, N. C., and were not suitable for riding out at anchor such heavy weather.

After the southwester, the wind chopped around to the westward and gave us a beautiful spell of weather, which I could not afford to lose, and the transports with the troops not making their appearance, I determined to take advantage of it and attack Fort Fisher and its outworks.

On the 23d, I directed Commander Rhind to proceed and explode the vessel right under the walls of Fort Fisher. Mr. Bradford of the Coast Survey, having gone in at night and ascertained that we could place a vessel of seven feet draft right on the edge of the beach. Lieutenant R. H. Lamson, commanding *Gettysburg*, volunteered to go in with the *Wilderness*, Acting Master Henry Avery in command, and tow the *Louisiana* into position, having assisted in the gale in taking care of the *Louisiana* after she and the *Nansemond* (the vessel having her in tow) had lost all their anchors.

At 10½ P. M., the powder vessel started in towards the bar and was towed by the *Wilderness* until the embrasures of Fort Fisher were plainly in sight. The *Wilderness* then cast off, and the *Louisiana* proceeded under steam until within two hundred yards from the beach, and about four hundred from the fort.

Commander Rhind anchored her securely there and coolly went to work to make all his arrangements to blow her up. This he was enabled to do owing to a blockade-runner going in right ahead of him, the forts making the blockade-runner signals, which they also did to the *Louisiana*.

The gallant party, after coolly making all their arrangements for the explosion, left the vessel, the last thing they did being to set her on fire under the cabin. Then taking to their boats, they made their escape off to the *Wilderness*, lying close by. The *Wilderness* then put off shore with good speed, to avoid any ill effects that might happen from the explosion. At forty-five minutes past one of the morning of the 24th, the explosion took place, and the shock was nothing like so severe as was expected. It shook the vessel some, and broke one or two glasses, but nothing more.

At daylight on the 24th, the fleet got under way, and stood in, in line of battle. At 11:30 A. M., the signal was made to engage the forts, the *Ironsides* leading, and the *Monadnock*, *Canonicus*, and *Mahopac* following. The *Ironsides* took her position in the most beautiful and seamanlike manner, got her spring out, and opened deliberate fire on the fort, which was firing at her with all its guns, which did not seem numerous in the northeast face, though we counted what appeared to be seventeen guns; but four or five of these were fired from that direction, and they were silenced almost as soon as the *Ironsides* opened her terrific battery.

The *Minnesota* then took her position in handsome style, and her guns, after getting the range, were fired with rapidity, while the *Mohican*, *Colorado*, and the large vessels marked on the plan, got to their stations, all firing to cover themselves while anchoring. By the time the last of the large vessels anchored and got their batteries into play, but one or two guns of the enemy were fired, this "*feu d'enfer*" driving them all to their bomb-proofs.

The small gunboats *Kansas*, *Unadilla*, *Pequot*, *Seneca*, *Pontoosuc*, *Pantic*, and *Huron* taking a position to the northward and eastward of the Monitors, and enfilading the works.

The *Shenandoah*, *Ticonderoga*, *Mackinaw*, *Tacony*, and *Vanderbilt* took effective positions as marked on the chart, and added their fire to that already begun.

The *Santiago de Cuba*, *Fort Jackson*, *Osceola*, *Chippewa*, *Sassacus*, *Rhode Island*, *Monticello*, *Quaker City*, and *Iosco* dropped into position according to order, and the battle became general. In one hour and fifteen minutes after the first shot was fired, not a shot came from the fort. Two magazines had been blown up by our shells, and the fort set on fire in several places, and such a torrent of missiles were falling into and bursting over it that it was impossible for anything human to stand it. Finding that the batteries were silenced completely, I directed the ships to keep up a moderate fire, in hopes of attracting the attention of the transports and bringing them in. At sunset, General Butler came in, in his flagship, with a few transports (the rest not having arrived from Beaufort).

Being too late to do anything more, I signalled the fleet to retire for the night for a safe anchorage, which they did without being molested by the enemy.

There were some mistakes made this day when the vessels went in to take position. My plan of battle being based upon accurate calculation, and made from information to be relied on, was placed in the hands of each commander, and it seemed impossible to go astray if it was strictly followed.

I required those vessels that had not followed it closely to get under way and assume their proper positions, which was done promptly and without confusion. The vessels were placed somewhat nearer to the works, and were able to throw in their shot, which were before falling into the water.

One or two leading vessels having made the mistake of anchoring too far off, caused those coming after them to commit a like error; but when they all got into place and commenced work in earnest, the shower of shell (115 per minute) was irresistible. So quickly were the enemy's guns silenced that not an officer or man was injured. I regret, however, to have to report some severe casualties by the bursting of 100-pounder Parrott cannon.

One burst on board the *Ticonderoga*, killing six of the crew and wounding seven others. Another burst on board the *Vantic*, killing one officer and two men. Another on the *Juniata*, killing two officers, and wounding and killing ten others. Another on the *Mackinaw*, killing one officer and wounding five others (men). Another on the *Quaker City*, wounding, I believe, two or three. Another on the *Susquehanna*, killing and wounding seven, I think.

The bursting of the guns (six in all) much disconcerted the crews of the vessels when the accident happened, and gave one and all a great distrust of the Parrott 100-pounders, and (as subsequent events proved) they were unfit for service, and calculated to kill more of our men than those of the enemy.

Some of the vessels were struck once or twice. The *Mackinaw* had her boiler perforated with a shell, and ten or twelve persons were badly scalded.

The *Osceola* was struck with a shell near her magazine, and was at one time in a sinking condition, but her efficient commander stopped up the leak, while the *Mackinaw* fought out the battle, notwithstanding the damage she received. The *Vantic* was the only vessel that left the line to repair damages.

Commander John Guest, at the east end of the line, showed his usual intelligence in selecting his position and directing his fire. Twice his guns cut down the flagstaff on the Mound Battery, and he silenced the guns there in a very short time; the *Keystone State* and *Quaker City* co-operating effectively.

Lieutenant Commander J. R. Davis, with both rudders disabled, got his vessel (the *Sassacus*) into close action, and assisted materially in silencing the works; and the *Santiago de Cuba* and *Fort Jackson* took such positions as they could get (owing to other vessels not forming proper lines and throwing them out of place) and fought their guns well. The taking of a new position while under fire, by the *Brooklyn* and *Colorado* was a beautiful sight, and when they got into place, both ships delivered a fire that nothing could withstand.

The *Brooklyn* well sustained her proud name under her present commander, Captain James Alden; and the *Colorado* gave evidence that her commander, Commodore H. K. Thatcher, fully understood the duties of his position. The *Susquehanna* was most effective in her fire, and was fortunate enough to obtain the right position, though much bothered by a vessel near her that had not found her right place.

The *Mohican* went into battle gallantly and threw rapidly and with effect, and when the *Pawnee*, *Ticonderoga*, and *Shenandoah* got into their positions, they did good service. The *Pawtuxet* fell handsomely into line, and did good service with the rest, and the *Vanderbilt* took position near the *Minnesota* and threw in a splendid fire. The firing of the Monitors was excellent, and when their shells struck, great damage was done, and the little gunboats that covered them kept up a fire sufficient to disconcert the enemy's aim.

The Rebel fired no more after the vessels all opened on them, except a few shots from the mound and upper batteries, which the *Iosco* and consorts soon silenced.

Our men were at work at the guns five hours, and glad to get a little rest. They came out of action with rather a contempt for Rebel batteries, and anxious to renew the battle in the morning.

On the 25th (Christmas) all the transports had arrived, and I directed General Weitzel to see me and arrange the programme for the day. It was decided that we should attack the forts again, while the Army landed and assaulted them, if possible, under our heavy fire.

I sent 17 gun boats, under command of Captain O. S. Glisson, to cover the troops and assist with their boats in landing the soldiers. Finding the smaller vessels kept too far from the beach, which was quite bold, I sent in the *Brooklyn* to set them an example, which that vessel did, relying, as every commander should, on the information I gave him in relation to the soundings. To this number was added all the small vessels that were covering along the coast; and finally I sent some 8 or 9 vessels, that were acting under Commander Guest in endeavoring to find a way across the bar. This gave a hundred small boats to land the troops with. Besides those, the Army was already provided with about 20 more.

At 7 A. M., on the 25th, I made signal to get under way and form in line of battle, which was quickly done. The order to attack was given and the *Ironsides* took position in her usual handsome style, the Monitors following close after her. All the vessels followed according to order, and took position without a shot being fired at them, excepting a few shots fired at the four last vessels that got into line.

The firing this day was slow, only sufficient to amuse the enemy while the Army landed, which they were doing five miles to the east of the fort.

I suppose about three thousand men had landed, when I was notified they were re-embarking.

I could see our soldiers near the forts reconnoitering and sharpshooting, and was in hopes an assault was deemed practicable.

General Weitzel in person was making observations about 600 yards off, and the troops were in and around the works. One gallant officer, whose name I do not know, went on the parapet and brought away the Rebel flag we had knocked down. A soldier went into the works and laid out a horse, killing the orderly mounted on him and taking his dispatches from the body. Another soldier fired his musket into the bomb-proof among the Rebels, and eight or ten others who had ventured near the forts were wounded by our shells.

As the ammunition gave out the vessels retired from action, and the iron-clads and *Minnesota*, *Colorado* and *Susquehanna* were ordered to open rapidly, which they did with such effect that it seemed to tear the works to pieces. We drew off at sunset, leaving the iron-clads to fire through the night, expecting the troops would attack in the morning, when we would commence again. I received word from General Weitzel informing me that it was impracticable to assault, and I herewith enclose a letter from General Butler assigning his reasons for withdrawing the troops. I also enclose my answer.

In the bombardment of the 25th the men were engaged firing slowly for seven hours. The rebels kept a couple of guns on the upper batteries firing on the vessels, hitting some of them several times without doing much damage. The *Wabash* and *Powhatan* being within their range, the object seemed mainly to disable them, but a rapid fire soon closed them up. Everything was coolly and systematically done throughout the day, and I witnessed some beautiful practice.

The Army commenced landing about two o'clock, Captain Glisson, in the *Santiago de Cuba*, having shelled Flag Pond Battery to insure a safe landing, and they commenced to re-embark about five o'clock, the weather coming on thick and rainy. About a brigade were left on the beach during the night, covered by the gunboats. As our troops landed, sixty five rebel soldiers hoisted the white flag and delivered themselves up, and were taken prisoners by the seamen landing the troops, and conveyed to the Santiago de Cuba. Two hundred and eighteen more gave themselves up to the reconnoitering party, all being desirous to quit the war.

I don't pretend to put my opinion in opposition to that of General Weitzel, who is a thorough soldier and an able engineer, and whose business it is to know more of assaulting than I do, but I can't help thinking that it was worth while to make the attempt after coming so far.

About 12 o'clock, I sent in a detachment of double-enders under Commander John Guest, to see if I could effect an entrance through the channel. The great number of wrecks in and about the bar, has changed the whole formation, and where the original channel was, we found a shallow bar.

I sent Lieutenant W. B. Cushing in to sound and buoy out a channel if he could find one, with orders to Commander Guest to drag for torpedoes and be ready to run in by the buoys when ordered. * * *

One boat belonging to the *Tacony* was sunk by a shell, and a man had his leg cut off. Still they stuck to their work until ordered to withdraw for other duty. In conclusion, allow me to draw your attention to the conduct of Commander Rhind and Lieutenant Preston. They engaged in the most perilous adventure that was perhaps ever undertaken, and though no material results have taken place from the effects of the explosion, that we know of, still it was not their fault.

As an incentive to others, I beg leave to recommend them for promotion; also that of Lietenant R. H. Lamson, who piloted them in and brought them off. No one in the squadron considered that their lives would be saved, and Captain Rhind and Lieutenant Preston had made an arrangement to sacrifice themselves in case the vessel was boarded—a thing likely to happen.

I enclose herewith the report of Commander Rhind, with the names of the gallant fellows who volunteered for this desperate service. Allow me also to mention the name of Mr. Bradford of the Coast Survey, who went in and sounded out the place where the *Louisiana* was to go in, and has always patiently performed every duty he has been called on to carry out.

My thanks are due to Lieutenant Commander K. R. Breese, fleet captain, for carrying about my orders to the fleet during the action, and for his general usefulness; to Lieutenant Commander H. A. Adams, for his promptness in supplying the fleet with ammunition. Lieutenant M. W. Sanders, signal officer, whose whole time was occupied in making signals, performed his duty well; and my aides, Lieutenant S. W. Terry and Lieutenant S. W. Preston, afforded me valuable assistance.

I have not yet received a list of the casualties, but believe they are very few from the enemy's guns. We had killed and wounded about forty five persons by the bursting of the Parrott guns * * *

I must not omit to pay a tribute to the officers and crew of the Monitors—rowing out heavy gales on an open coast, without murmuring or complaining of the want of comfort, which must have been very serious. They have shown a degree of fortitude and perseverance seldom witnessed. Equally brave in battle, they take the closest work with pleasure, and the effect of their shells is terrific.

The following are the names of the Commanders, and I hope I shall ever keep them under my command:

Commander E. G. Parrott, commanding *Monadnock*; Commander F. R. Calhoun, commanding *Saugus*; Lieutenant Commander George E. Belknap, commanding *Canonicus*; Lieutenant Commander E. E. Potter, commanding *Mahopac*.

There are about one thousand men left on shore by the Army who have not been got off yet, on account of the surf on the beach. These will be got off in the morning, and the soldiers will then be sent home.

I enclose general order for the attack.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

LETTER OF GENERAL BUTLER TO ADMIRAL PORTER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT VIRGINIA AND }
NORTH CAROLINA, Dec. 25, 1864. }

ADMIRAL: Upon landing the troops and making a thorough reconnoissance of Fort Fisher, both General Weitzel and myself are fully of the opinion that the place could not be carried by assault, as it was left substantially uninjured as a defensive work by the Navy fire. We found seventeen guns protected by traverses, two only of which were dismounted, bearing up the beach and covering a strip of land, the only practicable route, not more than wide enough for a thousand men in line of battle.

Having captured Flag Pond Hill Battery, the garrison of which, sixty-five men and two commissioned officers, were taken off by the Navy, we also captured Half Moon Battery and seven officers and two hundred and eighteen men of the Third N. C. Junior Reserves, including its commander, from whom I learned that a portion of Hoke's division, consisting of Kirkland's and Hagood's brigades, had been sent from the lines before Richmond on Tuesday last, arriving at Wilmington Friday night.

General Weitzel advanced his skirmish line within forty yards of the fort which garrison was kept in their bomb-proof by the fire of the Navy, and moreover that three or four men of the picket line ventured upon the parapet and through the sally port of the work, capturing a horse, which they brought off, killing the orderly, who was the bearer of a dispatch from chief of artillery of General Whiting to bring a light battery within the fort, and also brought away from the parapet the flag of the fort.

This was done while the shells of the Navy were falling about the heads of the daring men who entered the work, and it was evident, as soon as the fire of the Navy ceased because of the darkness, that the fort was fully manned again and opened with grape and canister upon our picket line.

Finding that nothing but the operations of a regular seige, which did not come within my instructions, would reduce the fort, and in view of the threatening aspect of the weather, wind arising from the southeast, rendering it impossible to make further landing through the surf, I caused the troops with their prisoners to re-embark, and see nothing further that can be done by the land forces. I shall therefore sail for Hampton Roads as soon as the transport fleet can be got in order.

My engineers and officers report Fort Fisher to me as substantially uninjured as a defensive work. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding.

To Rear-Admiral PORTER, Commanding North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S REPLY.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, U. S. FLAG SHIP MALVERN, }
OFF NEW INLET, Dec. 26, 1864 }

GENERAL: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, the substance of which was communicated to me by General Weitzel last night.

I have ordered the largest vessels to proceed off Beaufort, and fill up with ammunition, to be ready for another attack in case it is decided to proceed with this matter by making other arrangements.

We have not commenced firing rapidly yet, and could keep any Rebels inside from showing their heads until an assaulting column was within twenty yards of the works.

I wish some more of your gallant fellows had followed the officer who took the flag from the parapet, and the brave fellow who brought the horse out from the fort. I think they would have found it an easier conquest than is supposed.

I do not, however, pretend to place my opinion in opposition to General Weitzel, whom I know to be an accomplished soldier and engineer, and whose opinion has great weight with me.

I will look out that the troops are all off in safety. We will have a west wind presently, and a smooth beach about three o'clock, when sufficient boats will be sent for them.

The prisoners now on board the *Santiago de Cuba* will be delivered to the Provost-Marshal at Fortress Monroe, unless you wish to take them on board one of the transports, which would be inconvenient just now.

I remain, General, respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

To Major-General B. F. BUTLER, commanding, &c., &c.

OFFICERS AND MEN ON THE POWDER VESSEL LOUISIANA.

Commander A. C. Rhind concludes his report as follows:

The following officers and men manned the powder boat:

Commander A. C. Rhind.
Lieutenant S. W. Preston.
Second Assistant Engineer A. T. E. Mullan.
Master's Mate Paul Boyden.
Frank Lucas, coxswain.
Wm. Garvin, captain forecastle.
Charles J. Bibber, gunner's mate.
John Neil, quarter gunner.
Robert Montgomery, captain afterguard.
James Roberts, seaman.
Charles Hawkins, seaman.
Dennis Conlan, seaman.
James Sullivan, ordinary seaman.
Wm. Hinnegan, second-class fireman.
Charles Rice, coal heaver.

The crew were all volunteers from my own vessel, the *Agawam*.

The zeal, patience and endurance of officers and men were unsurpassed, and I believe no officer could have been better supported. To Lieutenant Lamson, Mr. Bradford, and the officers and men of the *Wilderness*, we are indebted for the means of escape; and from the first start from Norfolk we have received every desired assistance. The vessel was towed to Wilmington bar by the *Sassacus*, Lieutenant-Commander J. L. Davis, who gave us at all times a cordial support. The *Tacony*, Lieutenant-Commander Truxton, sent us a relief crew after the gale. Both vessels furnished us a boat.

THE ORDER OF ATTACK.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, U. S. FLAG SHIP MALVERN, }
HAMPTON ROADS, Dec. 10, 1864. }

General Order No. 70.

The chart plan of the proposed attack on the batteries of the enemy at New Inlet, mouth of Cape Fear River, will explain itself, but the order of taking position is as follows:

It is first proposed to endeavor to paralyze the garrison by an explosion, all the vessels remaining twelve (12) miles out from the bar, and the troops in transports twelve miles down the coast ready to steam up and be prepared to take the works by assault in case the latter are disabled.

At a given signal all the bar vessels will run off shore twelve (12) miles, when the vessel with powder will go in under the forts. When the explosion takes place, all the vessels will stand in shore, in the order marked on the plan.

The *New Ironsides* will steam along shore, coming from the eastward until the flagstaff on Fort Fisher bears S. W. by W. ½ W., and anchor (chain ready to slip) with her broadside bearing on the largest of the enemy's works, and open fire without delay. The Monitors will come up astern, anchoring not more than one length apart, directly in line along the shore, leaving space only for a gunboat to lie outside of them and fire between them or over them. The *New Ironsides* and Monitors will lie in not less than three and a half (3½) fathoms water, which will place them about three-fourths (¾) of a mile from Fort Fisher, and a little over a quarter of a mile from the beach.

In the meantime, the large ships will lie, formed in line of battle to the eastward of the iron-clads, and heading parallel with the land in a south one-half west course in five fathoms water.

When the signal is made to "take position," the *Minnesota* (the sternmost vessel) will go ahead slowly, and anchor about a mile from Fort Fisher, opening fire the moment she passes the *New Ironsides* and anchoring so that her stern gun will fire just clear of that vessel. The *Mohican* will then anchor ahead of the *Minnesota*, *Colorado* ahead of *Mohican*, *Tuscarora* ahead of *Colorado*, *Wabash* ahead of *Tuscarora*, *Susquehanna* ahead of *Wabash*, *Brooklyn* ahead of *Susquehanna*, *Powhatan* ahead of *Brooklyn*, *Juniata* ahead of *Powhatan*—with their cables ready to slip, and with not more than fifteen fathoms of chain, the fifteen fathom shackle inside the hawse-hole

The *Seneca*, *Shenandoah*, *Pawtuxet*, *Ticonderoga*, *Mackinaw*, *Maumee*, *Vanlic*, and *Kansas*, will take their position between and outside the different vessels as marked on the plan, anchoring with their cables ready to slip.

When the large ships and intermediate ones get fairly into position, the *Nyack*, *Unadilla*, *Huron* and *Pequot* will take position between and outside the Monitors, in the order marked on the plan keeping up a rapid fire while the Monitors are loading.

The following vessels will next take their positions as marked on the plan:

Commencing with the *Fort Jackson*, which vessel will anchor ahead of the *Juniata*, leaving a space between of three lengths—*Santiago de Cuba*, *Tacony*, *Osceola*, *Chippewa*, *Sassacus*, *Maratanza*, *Rhode Island*, *Monticello*, *Mount Vernon*, *Montgomery*, *R. R Cuyler*, *Quaker City*, and *Iosco*, will pass on slowly, commencing with the rear, until they form the line marked on the plan.

The reserves of each division will form a line (as per plan) out of gun shot ready to act as occasion may require.

This is the main plan of the battle. Circumstances may require some deviation from it; such as a partial attack (before going seriously to work) to feel the enemy's strength, all of which will be regulated by signal or by orders. Great care and coolness will be required to drop the vessels in their right places, and a too early commencement of fire on the part of those going into position, may create confusion.

As we know but little about the calibre and number of Rebel guns, the vessels must concentrate their fires on the heaviest batteries; but get the range before firing rapidly. For instance: the large vessels and iron-clads concentrate on Fort Fisher, while the *Vanderbilt*, *Fort Jackson*, and the vessels in the line with the *Fort Jackson*, will open on the forts within their reach between Fort Fisher and the Mound.

All the reserve vessels will prepare to attack Zekes Island battery, by taking a position where they can enfilade it, which is when the fort bears northwest. Vessels drawing fourteen (14) feet can go within a mile and three-quarters (1¾) with perfect safety and use their rifle guns with good effect. They can also reach the forts on Federal Point, and prevent their firing accurately on the other portion of the fleet in closer range.

All the movements of the different lines will be made by sending orders in a tug, as signals will not be seen in the smoke.

As it is desirable not to have superfluous directions, each commander will be furnished with a plan, and the matter fully discussed, and points explained at a general meeting of commanders.

Vessels in distress and finding it necessary to retire from battle, will steer out southeast, excepting the headmost vessels, *Iosco*, *Quaker City*, *R R Cuyler*, &c., which had better keep on southwest, one-half south course, until they clear an eight (8) foot shoal [at low water] outside of them.

It is not desirable that the vessels of the squadron should show themselves to the enemy until the time comes for them to act, and they will keep off shore about twenty-five miles, or far enough not to be seen, with New Inlet bearing west, in about the latitude of 33 56, longitude 77 20—that will be the rendezvous. Commanders of divisions will assemble the vessels of their divisions, get them into line, and keep them so, each division being far enough from the other to allow them to manœuver without interfering. When the signal is made or given to form in line of battle, every vessel will take her station in line according to the plan on the chart; the first division forming first, and the others dropping in, in order.

As only low steam will be required, those vessels that can move and work handily with half their boilers will only use those on one side, keeping the boilers (on the side near the enemy) full of water and without steam, with water warm only, and ready to make steam in case of necessity.

Slow, deliberate firing is desirable, there will be smoke enough any how; rapid and indiscriminate firing will amount to little or nothing. I hope no shot may be thrown away.

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral,
Commanding North Atlantic Squadron.

ARMY GAZETTE.

FIELD OFFICERS' COURTS.

The following opinion of the Judge Advocate-General of the Army, upon the proceedings under section 7, act of Congress approved July 17, 1862, is published for the information of the Army;

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,
December 7, 1864.

To the Adjutant-General:

The following is respectfully submitted, in reply to the questions suggested by the communication of Major Stickney, 24th Veteran Reserve Corps, and the records accompanying it.

The Field Officers' Court, under the act of Congress of July 17, 1862, supercedes the Regimental Court in all cases when there is a field officer with the regiment. If there are two such officers present the order should be issued by the regimental commander, otherwise, by the brigade, or next superior commander.

The act was intended to provide a means for summary punishment of the lighter grades of offences previously triable by Regimental Courts, and it has not been held to be necessary to make up the records with the formality required in cases tried by court-martial. Though it is preferable to have the record of each case made up separately, it is not considered a fatal irregularity to unite the proceedings in a number of cases, without repeating the order detailing the trying officer in each.

The record should show the charge upon which each prisoner was tried, and the plea, finding, and sentence in the case.

It is not necessary to spread the evidence upon the record, and therefore it need not be set forth that the prisoner had an opportunity to offer evidence and make a statement.

The jurisdiction is confined to cases which were triable before a Regimental Court. The 66th Article of War limits the jurisdiction of Regimental Courts to the trial of offences not capital. The second charge against private John Reilly, is an offence within the 9th Article of War, and should not, therefore, have been the subject of investigation in this proceeding. As, however, the other charge on which the party was tried is one of which the officer clearly had jurisdiction, and as his finding on this will support the sentence, which does not seem at all disproportionate to the offence, it is not recommended that it be disturbed.

J. HOLT, Judge-Advocate-General.

GENERAL BURBRIDGE'S OPERATIONS.

CATLETSBURGH, KY., December 18, 1864.

I have the honor to report that my mounted force, 4,000 strong, in conjunction with General Gillem's brigade, the whole under the command of Major-General George Stoneman, marched from Bean's Station on the 12th of December, at daylight. They met Duke's brigade at Kingsport, where he was drawn up to oppose the crossing of Holston River. I sent two regiments to support General Gillem, who flanked the enemy, routing them, and killing, wounding and capturing 100 rebels, taking a wagon train, pursuing them to Bristol, which place was attacked at 3 o'clock in the morning, and captured, with 250 prisoners, two trains of cars, five engines and immense quantities of stores.

I learned that Vaughn was at Zollicoffer, twelve miles below, and marched to attack him, but he slipped away in a dense fog, and made for the salt works. I discovered his flight in time to head him off at Abingdon, which place I captured on the night of December 14, taking one gun, a large amount of stores, and an engine, with rolling stock.

General Gillem continued the pursuit of Vaughn, coming up with him from a strong position and capturing fifty prisoners. I sent Colonel Brown's brigade to the support of General Gillem, and again came upon the enemy at Mount Airy, and drove him in confusion, capturing some prisoners, seven pieces of cannon, and a large wagon train. Colonel Brown, with his brigade, later in the day, charged the Home Guard at Wythesville, capturing five pieces of cannon and eight caissons.

Major Harrison, of the 12th Kentucky, who had been detached, by order of General Stoneman, with 300 picked men and horses, struck the Virginia Railroad on the 15th near Glade's Spring, cutting it and capturing two trains of cars. He then got in Vaughn's front and continued along the line of the road, destroying all the bridges and depots, as far as Wythesville, and a large amount of rolling stock and the great iron-works near Marion. Colonel Brown destroyed the bridges for ten miles above Wythesville.

When the expedition started on its return, the men and horses being nearly worn out, I came upon Breckinridge, who was following, and an engagement of thirty-six hours ensued, at the close of which, Breckinridge retreated toward Saltville; but Colonel Buckley, with a brigade, having got into his rear, forced him in confusion toward North Carolina. Colonel Buckley effectually destroyed the lead mines near Wythesville. On the night of the 20th, after some resistence, our united forces captured the salt-works, with eight pieces of cannon.

The expedition has been entirely successful, and will be more felt by the enemy than the loss of Richmond. The salt-works and lead mines are in ruins, and cannot be repaired during the war. My forces are now at this place, and safe.

(Signed), S. T. BURBRIDGE, Brevet Major-General.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF SAVANNAH.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, SAVANNAH, GA., December 26, 1864.

Special Field Orders No. 143.

The city of Savannah and surrounding country will be held as a military post and adapted to future military uses; but as it contains a population of some twenty thousand people, who must be provided for, and as other citizens may come, it is proper to lay down certain general principles, that all within its military jurisdiction may understand their relative duties and obligations.

I. During war the military is superior to civil authority, and where interests clash the civil must give way; yet, where there is no conflict, every encouragement should be given to well-disposed and peaceful inhabitants to resume their usual pursuits. Families should be disturbed as little as possible in their residences, and tradesmen allowed the free use of their shops, tools, &c. Churches, schools, all places of amusement and recreation should be encouraged, and streets and roads made perfectly safe to persons in their usual pursuits. Passes should not be exacted within the line of outer pickets; but if any person shall abuse these privileges, by communicating with the enemy or doing any act of hostility to the Government of the United States, he or she will be punished with the utmost rigor of the law.

Commerce with the outer world will be resumed to an extent commensurate with the wants of the citizens, governed by the restrictions and rules of the Treasury Department.

II. The Chief Quartermaster and Commissary of the Army may give suitable employment to the people, white and black, or transport them to such points as they choose, where employment may be had, and may extend temporary relief in the way of provisions and vacant houses to the worthy and needy until such time as they can help themselves. They will select, first, the buildings for the necessary uses of the Army; next, a sufficient number of stores to be turned over to the Treasury Agent for trade stores. All vacant storehouses or dwellings, and all buildings belonging to absent rebels, will be construed and used as belonging to the United States until such times as their titles can be settled by the courts of the United States.

III. The Mayor and City Council of Savannah will continue, and exercise their functions as such, and will, in concert with the commanding officer of the post and the Chief Quartermaster, see that the fire companies are kept in organization, the streets cleaned and lighted, and keep up a good understanding between the citizens and soldiers. They will ascertain and report to the Chief Commissary Subsistence, as soon as possible, the names and number of worthy families that need assistance and support.

The Mayor will forthwith give public notice that the time has come when all must choose their course, viz.:—To remain within our lines and conduct themselves as good citizens, or depart in peace. He will ascertain the names of all who choose to leave Savannah, and report their names and residence to the Chief Quartermaster, that measures may be taken to transport them beyond the lines.

IV. Not more than two newspapers will be published in Savannah, and their editors and proprietors will be held to the strictest accountability, and will be punished severely in person and property for any libellous publication, mischievous matter, premature news, exaggerated statements, or any comments whatever upon the acts of the constituted authorities; they will be held accountable even for such articles though copied from other papers.

By order of Major-General W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON, Aide-de-Camp.

THE COMMAND OF SAVANNAH.

HEADQUARTERS, CITY OF SAVANNAH,
December 23, 1864.

General Orders No. 1.

In accordance with orders received, the undersigned has assumed command of the city. The following staff officers are announced:—

Captain W. T. Forbes, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.
Captain S. B. Wheelock, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Jackson, Inspector.
Captain Moses Veale, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain John J. Cantine, Aide-de-Camp.
Lieutenant William G. Armor, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain Ira B. Seymour, Provost-Marshal.
Captain G. L. Parker, Assistant Quartermaster, Post Quartermaster.
Captain James Gillette, Commissary of Subsistence, Post Commissary.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

The offices of the General commanding and of the Adjutant-General's and Inspector's Department, will be in the Central Railroad Bank building, next to the United States Custom House. Office hours for ordinary business from ten A.M. to three P.M.

The offices of the other staff departments will be in the Exchange building and vicinity. JOHN W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General United States Volunteers.

GENERAL GEARY'S ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, CITY OF SAVANNAH, Dec. 24, 1864.

General Orders No. 2.

I. For convenience in military government, all that portion of the city lying east of Bull street is designated as the Eastern district; that lying west of Bull street, as the Western district. Colonel Wm. B. Woods, Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteers, is announced as provost-marshal of the Eastern district. His headquarters will be in the United States Barracks, on Bull street. Colonel H. A. Barnum, One Hundred and Forty-ninth New York Volunteers, is announced as provost-marshal of the Western district. His headquarters will be near the corner of Barnard and South Broad streets. All applications for protection of persons and private property, or for redress of grievances, will be made to the provost-marshal of the district, or to the nearest officer of the guard.

II. Each regiment on provost duty will be held responsible for the peace and good order of their respective sections. The provost-marshals of districts will number the sections assigned to these regiments.

III. All public and private property will be protected; and whenever necessary for such purpose, special guards will be assigned. No private property will be taken or used against the consent of the owners, except upon an order from proper authority.

IV. Officers and others, entitled to quarters for private or public use, will make application to Brigadier-General Easton, Chief Quartermaster.

V. All persons within the city, who have been in any way connected with the rebel army, will report without delay to Captain Ira B. Seymour, Provost-Marshal, (office in Exchange Building), and there register their names.

VI. No citizen will be arrested except for misdemeanor or upon written orders from these headquarters or from a provost-marshal.

VII. The Fire Department of this city has been represented by the civil authorities as highly efficient. Mr. Casey, Acting Chief of the Fire Department, is authorized to continue operations, and will be held responsible for the faithful performance of his duties. All members of the different fire companies will continue subject to his orders, and neglect of duty on their part will be duly punished. In case of fire, the provost-marshal of the district will send immediately strong detachments of guards to preserve order in the vicinity.

VIII. Those persons connected with the water works and gas works of the city will continue to perform their duties as usual. The manager of these works will apply to the provost-marshal of the district in which they are located for sufficient guards for the protection of the works, together with the fuel and other material pertaining to them.

IX. All soldiers found within the city limits, absent from their camps without passes from their respective commanders, will be arrested and sent to their commands.

X. Captain Silas Spicer is announced as harbor master of this port, and invested with full authority for the transaction of business in his department. Office on Bay, opposite Drayton street.

XI. Citizens desirous of leaving the city to go within the rebel lines, will make application at these headquarters. They will be transported to our exterior picket line.

XII. Citizens destitute of provisions can make application at the city store, where they will be supplied upon the order of Dr. Arnold, Mayor of the city.

XII. Reveille will be beaten at 6 A.M. Tattoo at 8 P.M. Taps at 9. After taps all enlisted men found on the streets who are not on duty, and who have not proper passes, will be arrested by the patrol. Suspicious or disorderly characters will also be arrested after that hour. Care must be taken in carrying out this order not to make improper arrests of citizens who may be attending to their lawful business in an orderly manner. By command of

Brigadier-General JOHN W. GEARY, commanding.
W. T. FORBES, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WEST VIRGINIA,
CUMBERLAND, MD., December 31, 1864.

General Orders No. 85.

The following organization of the troops in this Department is announced:—

The troops commanded by Brigadier-General I. H. Duval will constitute the First infantry division.

The troops west of Hancock, now commanded by Brevet Major-General B. F. Kelley, including the post of Wheeling, West Virginia, will form the Second infantry division.

The troops stationed on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, commanded by Brigadier-General J. D. Stevenson, will constitute the Third infantry division.

The batteries commanded by Captain H. A. Dupont, Fifth United States artillery, and such others as may be assigned, will form the Artillery brigade.

The troops in the Kanawha Valley, commanded by Colonel John H. Oley, Seventh West Virginia cavalry, will form the First Separate brigade.

Division commanders will at once form proper brigade organizations.

By command of Major-General CROOK.
ROBERT P. KENNEDY, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending December 31, 1864.

Major Lymon W. Brown, 11th Missouri Cavalry, to date December 24, 1864, for falsely certifying that a quantity of salt, which he drew from the Subsistence Department, was for his own use, whereas the same was intended for sale, and was so sold, to persons "outside of the lines" in violation of General Orders and trade regulations; and for preferring false charges against the commanding officer of his regiment, and for inefficiency as an officer.

Captain H. Bowen, Jr., 151st New York Vols., to date September 19, 1864, for absence without leave; having been published officially, and failed to make satisfactory defence before the Commission.

The following officers, to date December 5, 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the commission:—

Absence without leave.

Captain Andreas Seelig, 46th New York Vols.
First Lieutenant Charles S. Hazen, 3d New Hampshire Vols.
Assistant Surgeon Peter E. Sichler, 10th New York Cavalry.

Disobedience of orders.

Captain Eli F. Scott, 83d Indiana Vols.

Captain John Logan, 6th Iowa Cavalry, to date December 28, 1864; for allowing the men under his command to pillage, for drunkenness, and for inefficiency as an officer.

Captain John Gregson, Assistant Quartermaster United States Vols., to date December 29, 1864: for conduct unbecoming an officer, neglect of duty, and absence without leave.

Captain Dudley C. Wyman, 11th Wisconsin Vols., to date December 29, 1864; for pillaging and allowing the men under his command to pillage, while in command of an expedition which left Brashear City on the 22d of October, 1864.

Chaplain A. J. Lyon, 11th West Virginia Vols., to date December 24, 1864; for absence without leave and worthlessness.

First Lieutenant Stanley Mourton, 3d United States Infantry, to date December 24, 1864; for desertion, disobedience of orders, and not accounting for public funds and property in his possession.

Lieutenant W. H. Creighton, 25th New York Cavalry, to date December 23, 1864, for absence without leave and failure to answer satisfactorily to infamous charges preferred against him.

Lieutenant Emil Newberger, Quartermaster, 13th Illinois Cavalry, to date December 28, 1864, for fraudulently disposing of a horse, the property of the United States.

Second Lieutenant E. Knapp, 17th Illinois Cavalry, to date December 27, 1864, for absence without leave, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Second Lieutenant Samuel Major, 9th Illinois Cavalry, to date December 28, 1864, for disobedience of orders, and allowing his men to straggle and pillage, thereby losing four men captured by the enemy.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

Captain Orville B. Merrill, 36th Illinois Vols., to date December 13, 1864, for utter worthlessness.

Second Lieutenant Jerome Plummer, 91st Ohio, to date August 4, 1864, for absence without leave and breach of arrest, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Second Lieutenant Lewis Thomas, 80th New York Vols., (20th New York State Militia), from the date of muster in, for having tendered his resignation on the ground of incompetency.

DISMISSAL REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

Major Albert A. Pitcher, 18th New York Cavalry, and he is honorably discharged, to date November 27, 1864.

Captain Simson Hamburger, 91st New York Vols., and he is honorably discharged, to date November 17, 1864.

Lieutenant J. J. Medicott, 2d West Virginia Cavalry, and he is honorably discharged, to date October 8, 1864.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

First Lieutenant William Dunham, 1st Vermont Heavy Artillery, charged with offences, and heretofore published, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 53, series of 1865, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in his case.

The following named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Or-

ders No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that they are exempt for the causes set opposite their respective names:

First Lieutenant Frank Kimball, 75th U. S. Colored Troops, he having been previously honorably discharged on account of physical disability by Special Orders No. 409, November 21, 1864, from this office.

Second Lieutenant H. C. Grossman, 188th Pennsylvania Vols., he having made satisfactory defence before a board of officers convened in the field.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Jan. 2, 1865, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Fraudulent conduct in the enlistment of recruits, and asking money of them for services rendered in procuring them bounty.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Watson, 106th New York Vols.

For defrauding men enlisted by him of their local bounty.

Captain Timothy Pearson, 15th Massachusetts battery.

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant F. D. Martin, 52d New York Vols.
Captain Hugh F. Ozone, 170th New York Vols.
Captain Oscar F. Wisner, 22d New York Cavalry.
Captain Martin Laughlin, 16th New York Artillery.
Chaplain Samuel Day, 8th Illinois Veteran Vols.,
First Lieutgnant David K. Mitchell, 119th Pennsylvania Vols.
First Lieutenant Michael M. McIntyre, 3d Michigan Cavalry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Captain John H. Burton, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, who has been in command of Battery No. 4, on Jordan Farm, has been mustered out of the service, his term of service having expired.

Lieutenant-Colonel John L. Le Conte, Medical Inspector U. S. A., has permission to visit Washington, D. C., to attend the meeting of the National Academy of Science.

George R. Trumbull, of Hartford, Conn., who has been in the Regular Army since last August, has been promoted to be First Lieutenant in the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, and ordered to join his regiment.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Surgeon Nathan P. Rice, U. S. V., relieved from duty in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and ordered to the Middle Department.

Surgeon George S. Kemble, U. S. V., assigned to duty as Medical Director Department of the Mississippi.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. McParlin, U. S. A., according to his brevet rank.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Surgeon C. C. Cox, U. S. V.
Surgeon Jonathan Letterman, U. S. A.
Assistant Surgeon Benjamin Howard, U. S. A.
Assistant Surgeon Edward C. Strocke, U. S. A.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DISPATCH FROM ADMIRAL LEE.

FLAGSHIP FAIRY, CHICKASAW, ALA., December 27.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

I have destroyed a new fort at this point, and all the enemy's visible means of crossing the Tennessee below Florence, and to-day blew up two caissons and destroyed two field-pieces there—knocking one into the river, the other into pieces.

Several transports, with supplies for General Thomas, arrived here to-day. I find from the General's dispatches that my movements have been in good time to meet his movements.

Hood's army is reported broken up, and its parts cannot cross at or below Florence, unless the river falls seriously. It is now falling, which made it impracticable to-day to reach the crossing above Little Muscle Shoals, six miles above Florence.

S. P. LEE, Rear-Admiral.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Carpenter John W. Stinson to the *Constellation*.
Second Assistant Engineer Albert Jackson to the *Spirea*.
Captain John B. Marchand to duty at the Baltimore Naval Station.
Paymaster Frank C. Cosby to the *Alleghany*, and also as Inspector in charge of stores at the Baltimore Naval Station.
Sailmaker Theodore C. Herbert to the Baltimore Naval Station.
First Assistant Engineer William D. Pendleton to duty as Assistant to Chief Engineer John S. Albert at the Morgan Allair Novelty and New York Steam Engine Establishment for duty.

DETACHED.

Carpenter Joseph D. Pinner from the *St. Marys*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home.
Assistant Surgeon Edward R. Dodge from the West Gulf Squadron, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.
Assistant Surgeon Thomas N. Penrose from the *Massachusetts*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.
Carpenter John A. Dixon from the *Constellation*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *St. Marys*.
Assistant Surgeon Edward D. Payne from the West Gulf Squadron, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.
Lieutenant Commander William M. Gambles from the Naval Rendezvous, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.
Commander J. W. A. Nicholson from the *Manhattan*, and waiting orders.
Paymaster T. H. Looker from special duty at Baltimore, Md., and waiting orders.
Passed Assistant Surgeon A. Hudson from the *Onondaga*, and ordered to the *Sabine*.
Passed Assistant Surgeon H. M. Wells from the *Sabine*, and ordered to the *Onondaga*.
Second Assistant Engineer Edward Gay from the *Tacony*, and placed on sick leave.
Commander George M. Colvocoresses from the command of the *Dacotah*, and ordered to command the *Wachusett*.
Commander Napoleon Collins from the command of the *Wachusett*, and waiting orders.
Sailmaker James G. Gallagher from duty at the Baltimore Naval Station, on the reporting of his relief.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Captain J. B. Marchant to duty at the Naval Station, Baltimore, Md., and ordered to duty under direction of Rear-Admiral Gregory at New York city.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Surgeon Alexander M. Vedder, of the *Jamestown*, East Indies.
Midshipman Bowdoin Brown, of the Naval Academy.
Midshipman Walter H. Fox, of the Naval Academy.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. W. Bassett, to the *Patapsco*.
Acting Master J. S. Williams, to the *Spirea*.
Acting Ensign W. A. Byrnes, to the *Spirea*.
Acting Ensign Ezra Bartlett, to the *Spirea*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant G. E. Nelson, to command the *Spirea*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Hollingsworth, to the *Spirea*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Mee, to the *Spirea*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry J. Johnson, to the *Spirea*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon E. R. Hutchins, to the *Massachusetts*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer William T. Goff, to the *Merrimac*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Hopkins, to the *Merrimac*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer John B. Dick, to the *Calypso*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer George M. Smith, to the *Calypso*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Holmes, to the *Hibiscus*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon George M. Hatch, to the *Spirea*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster John E. Frock, to the *Spirea*.
Acting Master J. W. Stapleford, to the *Conemaugh*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster A. F. Hubbard, to the *Commodore Hull*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Benjamin Abrahams, to the *Stettin*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster C. H. Boardman, to instruction at New York.
Acting Ensign F. A. Strandberg, to the *State of Georgia*.

DETACHED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William Clendaniel, from the *Louisiana*, and ordered to the *Nipsic*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Howard M. Rundlett, from the *John Adams*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North for examination for the position of Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N.
Acting Assistant Paymaster W. S. Cressey, from the *Patapsco*, and ordered North to settle accounts.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph G. Ayres, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward W. Seymour, from the *North Corolina*, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.
Acting Master's Mate Henry M. Upham, from the *Suwanee*, and ordered to the *Massachusetts*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster George R. Watkins, from the receiving ship *Alleghany*, and from the Naval Station, Baltimore, Md., on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.
Acting Assistant Surgeon M. C. Drennan, from the *St. Lawrence*, and waiting orders.
Acting Ensign W. B. Trufant, from the Mississippi Squadron, and ordered to the *Shawmut*.
Acting Ensign George Smith, from the *Supply*, and ordered to the *Bat*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles O. Morgan, from the *Grand Gulf*, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.
Acting Assistant Paymaster C. M. Burns, Jr., from the *Stettin*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to settle accounts.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Jonathan Chapman, from the *Commodore Hull*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to settle accounts.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas W. Hineline, from the *Victoria*, and granted sick leave.

APPOINTED.

Charles O. Hodgdon, of Dixon, Ill., and Rufus McConnell, of Warren, Ohio, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.
William Braidwood, of the *Chimo*, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
Aaron Hoag Showerman, of New York, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Spirea*.
Walter A. Webster, Edward G. Park, Robert B. Lincoln, Jr., of Boston, Mass., Alonzo D. Parsons and John M. Young, of Charlestown, Mass., Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.
William H. Coe, of U. S. Army General Hospital, Beverly, N. J., Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *John Adams*.
H. D. Jones, of Baltimore, Md., Acting Marter's Mate, and ordered to the *Sawanee*.
George Dennis, of Boston, Mass., Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to instruction at New York.
William Nelson Gilbert, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Calypso*.
Michael T. Harrigan, of Stoneham, Mass., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Circassian*.
William Thompson, of Philadelphia, Pa., Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Charles W. Creary, of Troy, New York, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.
J. E. N. Graham of the *Circassian*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
Benjamin C. Bourne, of the *Iuka*, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain in the East Gulf Squadron.
Humphrey Gingien, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Fort Morgan*.
Charles Parker, Private Co. B, 9th Maine Vols., 10th Army Corps, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.
Samuel B. Ellis, of Washington, D. C., Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Heliotrope*.
Charles H. Pennington, of Washington, D. C., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Republic*.
Charles S. Cobb, Francis M. Kennedy, of Plymouth, Mass, Joseph W. Goff, of Dighton, Mass., Isaac S. Evans, of Malden, Mass., Charles D. Wrightington, of Fairhaven, Mass., and Corey C. Freeman, of Boston, Mass., Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.
William C. King, of the *Eutaw*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Ensign Charles C. Dunbar, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Ensigns A. J. Kendall and Henry Richdal, and ordered to remain in the East Gulf Squadron.
Acting Ensign John D. Thomas, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Ensign Alfred F. McIntyre, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Ensign George P. Cassedy, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Master's Mate Allen W. Snow, and ordered to instruction at New York.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles H. West.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer George A. Slight.
Acting Master John Dillingham.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Isaac Johnson.
Acting Master's Mate W. H. Hathorne.
Acting Master's Mate Charles S. McCarty.
Acting Master's Mate John C. Constant.

DISMISSED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William J. Gilfillan, of the *Nipsic*.
Acting gunner James Finnigan.
Acting Master's Mate V. B. Gates, of the *Saranac*.
Acting Master's Mate John Thompson, of the *Mistletoe*, Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master and Pilot William Jones, of the West Gulf Squadron.
Acting Ensign John N. Yeaton, of the *Niagara*.
Acting Ensign W. H. Thomas.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James H. Eppes.

PROMOTED.

Acting Ensign Henry Taylor, of the *Lenapee*, to Acting Master, U. S. N.

LIST OF DEATHS

in the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending December 31, 1864:

John L. Follman, Seaman, January 13, U. S. Hospital, Donaldsonville, La.
George Smith, Ordinary Seaman, June 19, U. S. Ram *Samson*.
Derrick Ross, (colored), Fireman, July 1, U. S. steamer *Vindicator*.
Randolph Beattie, Landsman, July 13, U. S. steamer *Louisville*.
John Wippern, Seaman, July 15, U. S. steamer *Peri*.
John Roebard, Coal Heaver, July 27, U. S. steamer *Fawn*;
Oliver J. French, Landsman, August 3, U. S. steamer *Peri*.
Harvey C. Cox, Seaman, August 3, U. S. steamer *Gazelle*.
Michael Qualters, Seaman, August 29, U. S. steamer *Vindicator*.
Neal Williams, Landsman, September 1, U. S. steamer *Samson*.
Daniel Kennedy, Seaman, September 6, U. S. Revenue steamer *Great Western*.
John Broadbeck, Seaman, September 7, U. S. steamer *Fawn*.
Jacob Cambell, Cabin Cook, September 22, U. S. steamer *Tyler*.
Jacob Williams, Landsman, September 22, U. S. steamer *Tyler*.
Carl Bauer, Seaman, September 22, U. S. steamer *Tyler*.
Martin Flanagan, Landsman, September 23, U. S. steamer *Prairie Bird*
George Taylor, First Class Fireman, September 27, U. S. steamer *Ozark*.
Edward W. Truhitt, Landsman, September 27, U. S. steamer *Louisville*.
Cyrus E. Wagoner, Landsman, September 28, U. S. steamer *Juliet*.
William H. Merritt, Ordinary Seaman, October 4, U. S. steamer *Siren*.
James Folger, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, October 7, U. S. G. B. *Silver Cloud*
Richard Ferrers, Landsman, October 10, U. S. steamer *Marmora*.
Crier Anderson, Ordinary Seaman, October 11, U. S. steamer *Judge Torrence*.
Henry Hills, Landsman, October 19, U. S. steamer *Curlew*.
Charles Lewis Landsman, October 19, U. S. steamer *Ozark*.
Buell M. Smith, Landsman, October 20, U. S. steamer *Juliet*.
Edward Kelley, Landsman, October 22, U. S. steamer *Curlew*.
Charles H. Crowell, Seaman, October 24, U. S. steamer *General Bragg*.
William H. Hamilton, Seaman, October 26, U. S. steamer *Sybil*.
William A. Brass, Landsman, November 3, U. S. steamer *Avenger*.
William H. Tanner, Landsman, November 6, Naval Hospital Pensacola.
John E. Nettinger, Ordinary Seaman, November 24, U. S. steamer *General Bragg*.
Julius Evans, Landsman, November 25, U. S. steamer *Juliet*.
Charles Thatcher, Acting Master, November 25, Raccoonci Island, La., U. S. steamer *Gazelle*.
John V. B. Bleecker, Paymaster, November 8, New York City.
William D. McMichael, Acting Master's Mate, December 15th, New Orleans, U. S. steamer *Portsmouth*.
J. H. Brockway, Acting Ensign, December 7, U. S. steamer *Saginaw*.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE United States gunboats *Galetea* and *Neptune* were at Cape Haytien 15th ult. A report came to Cape Haytien prior to the 15th, that a United States gunboat was ashore Northwest part of Inagua.

THE rigorous examinations made necessary by the regulations of the Navy Department, and the comparatively small pay in proportion to the class of men needed, makes it difficult to get surgeons for the Navy. There are still a number of vacancies.

THE Fourth Auditor reports as ready for payment the prize moneys due to the *Jacob Bell*, *San Jacinto*, *Two Sisters*, *Sea Bird*, *Fox*, *Ariel*, *Mount Vernon* and *Octorara* for their respective shares of the lifeboat *Maria Alicia* and *W. Y. Leitch*.

PREPARATIONS are making at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to lay the keel of a new sloop-of-war of peculiar construction and extraordinary power. Her length will be 318 feet, and she will carry guns on both decks. She is to be named the *Ontario*. The *Hartford* was put out of commission last week and the much needed refitting is now in progress. There have been no arrivals or departures during the week. Work in the Yard has been much impeded by the snow and severe cold. The *Fort Morgan*, supply steamer, will leave next week probably for the West Gulf blockading squadron.

THE light-draft Monitor *Squando*, her alterations having been completed, was successfully launched on Saturday last from the yard of McKay & Aldus, East Boston. The launch was attended by many spectators. She sits on the water beautifully, drawing 5 feet forward, and 7 feet aft. Her armor is now out of water 4½ feet forward, 2½ feet aft All of her machinery and boilers are in place. When altogether completed will be out of water two feet, sufficient to make her a good serviceable vessel. The *Squando* will receive her turret, etc., at the works of McKay & Aldus, and be delivered at the Charlestown Yard in six or eight weeks. She is the first Monitor launched since the alterations were ordered.

THE Rebel pirate *Shenandoah*, formerly the British steamer *Sea King*, is actively employed in the destruction of our merchant vessels on the Atlantic. Captain F. W. Hansen, of the brig *Susan*, who was captured on the 4th of November, while on her way from Cardiff to Rio Grande de Sul, with a cargo of coals, arrived in New York on Sunday in the bark *Grace*, of Baltimore. This steamer is a full rigged ship, with roll'g topsails, iron lower masts, bowsprit, steel lower yards, and capable of steaming under full sail eleven knots. She is armed with four 68-pounder smooth bore guns, two 32-pounder rifles, and two 12-pounder smooth bore guns. She had forty-three men on board, nearly all of whom had joined from captured vessels. She was fitted out at sea, or at Funchal harbor, by another steamer, which had been sent out from England for the purpose. She subsequently captured the ship *Kate Prince*, and previous to the capture of the *Susan* had destroyed the barks *Elena*, of Boston, and *E. G. Godfrey*, and schooner *Charter Oak*, of San Francisco. The *Kate Prince* was bonded. The pirate is commanded by a man named Wardell, not a native of Maryland, as some report, but appointed to the Naval Academy from North Carolina.

THE persistent efforts now making in Washington for a large increase in the pay of the clerks of the departments has called forth a counter movement which finds expression in the following resolution, about to be introduced into the House:

"*Resolved*, That all vacancies in the clerical force in the War, Naval, Treasury, Interior and Post-Office Departments, that may hereafter occur, shall be filled proportionally by soldiers and sailors disabled by wounds received in battle, who are competent to perform the duties, or who may be quietly instructed therein; and that the Secretaries and Heads of the said several Departments and the bureaus therein be required to appoint soldiers and sailors disabled by wounds received in battle in the present incurbrances in their said several departments and bureaus as rapidly as the change can be made without detriment to the public service."

THE defences of Boston harbor have been considerably augmented during the past year. Forts Warren and Independence have been strengthened by heavy armaments, and the new fort, Winthrop, on Governor's Island, is approaching completion.

MEMPHIS has had an orphan fair, with an exciting sword voting contest. The weapon was given to Major-General W. J. T. Dana, who received 2,027 votes in a total of 4,551.

SHERMAN.

To bold DEMETRIUS, Greece, in tale and ditties,
Ascribed the title "Capturer of Cities:"
Thine be the appellation, Russian DIEBITSCH* bore,
"The Passer of the Mountains."
Despite of armies, guns, and all the craft of war—
Thou, who, like Leman-born impetuous Rhone,
Fed by far distant Alpine fountains,
Gorg'd by the furious winter rains,
Roll'd through the Apalachian chains,
Whirl'd, tore through Georgia's bulwark zone,
And, in a surge of men, of cannon, steel and flame,
Burst like a pent up flood on Macon's fertile plains.
"He who breaks through the Alleghanies" be thy name
"Atlanta's taken," SHERMAN, expert in ROHAN's† game.

Not pipe, nor sweet recorder, nor yet Doric flute,
Nor reedy hautboy shrill should swell the glad salute,
Which hails thy stooping like the Jovian bird of yore,
Bearing the lambent lightnings in thy mailed claw,
From the far inland mountains to Atlantic's shore:
All peaceful instruments be mute!
But sound the bold clarion's grand and startling note,
Such as the Saxon herald pour'd through war-horn's throat,
When HERMAN rose, and, in the Brunswick forest, smote
The Roman legions' might, responsive to that roar;
Such be thy welcome, SHERMAN, to the Ossabaw!

Let kettle-drum and trump and cannon's shot join in,
With greetings fit, one wild magnificence of din,
Rivalling thunder,
Echo of thy flame-sheeted, death-fraught churm of war;
The cloud-wrapp'd rebel ramparts rent asunder,
Barriers to Freedom nevermore!

No single coronal can thy great feats requite!
With the encrimsoned laurel, for triumphant fight,
Must we the grassy circlet, oak leaf crown unite,
With graceful palm leaves intertwined,
To crown the brow that walls the mind,
Which, to preserve the North, the surest means divined;—
Whose prescient skill and will our Gordian knot untied,
No ALEXANDER's falchion, long since, could divide;—
Who stemmed and turned the tide on Shiloh's doubtful field;
Who, charging, flashed the sword—retreating, proved the shield;
Whose onward march of duty knew nor check nor pause;
Who thought, fought, wrought alike, was pregnant with the cause;
Who, without courting praise, won the whole land's applause;
Thou thunderbolt of strategy in bronze and fires,
With a galvanic brain, flashing o'er nerves like wires,
All the occasion needs, the battle's phase requires.
With mingled wonder and acclaim,
The voice of Freedom, Fatherland and all true men,
SHERMAN, to thee accord the fame,
Of Sweden's bold GUSTAVUS, France's calm TURENNE!

ANCHOR.

TIVOLI, December 12, 1864

* DIEBITSCH ZABALKANSKI—*i. e.*, Passer of the Balkan Mountains.

† HENRY, Prince DE LEON, Duke DE ROHAN, the great Huguenot General-in-Chief of the seventeenth century, stands pre-eminent as a master and teacher of the science of mountain warfare.

HOW WE BURY.

[From an Army of the Potomac Letter.]

THERE is, of course, no parade made in the putting away of our dead, but everything is done "decently and in order." A plain coffin is procured, and the deceased placed in it, prepared as decently for his eternal sleep as his habiliaments will allow. In the coffin with him is put a bottle, and tightly corked; within it is a scrap of paper telling his name, rank, company and regiment, and date and cause of death. Every division hospital has its plat of ground for burial purposes, and in this the worn-out soldier is put to rest. The ceremony is always simple, always brief, but always touching, for around the grave are always gathered some few friends, and no matter how few, to them is read by the chaplain some of those terse passages which make up the Great Book. For them and for him who is gone a prayer is said, and then the earth reverently takes him to its bosom.

The practice of burying with the deceased the bottle containing information priceless to his surviving friends has grown into habitual usage at the Third division (Fifth corps) hospital, presided over by Dr. REAMER, and I am informed it is fast becoming universal in the Army. In addition to this precaution, a headboard is always placed at the grave, giving the same facts; and a recent excellent order from General MEADE has prescribed the minutiæ of burial, all the provisions tending to inculcate respect for the dead and consideration for the survivors, by giving the latter every possible facility for future identification.

ENGLISH VIEW OF OUR NAVY.—The London *Times* of December 21st regards American affairs as of so much importance, that it devotes two of its three leading articles to the department reports; and as between the Navy and the Treasury, it rather gives the precedence to the former. It gives Mr. WELLES great credit for the working of his Department during the war, thinks that he exaggerates the achievements of the Navy, that there have been good admirals before FARRAGUT, but finally makes the admission:

"But if we look impartially at the work which devolved suddenly upon the American Admiralty four years ago, at the resources which then existed for its performance, and at the manner in which it has been actually performed, we must admit that the tone of gratulation pervading the Secretary's report is by no means without justification."

The *Times* is, of course, skeptical as to our iron-clads, and thinks it hard to decide when conflicting statements are so evidently based on personal feeling to some extent, and finds in our experience some argument for retaining the great Government establishments which it has been proposed in England to abandon. It finally censures Mr. WELLES for his remarks upon the Rebel cruisers, contrasting his words with "the moderation and candor "observable in the language of President LIN-"COLN himself:"

"Mr. WELLES must know full well that our Government could not have done more than it did to prevent the sailing of those vessels. The question of right itself was legally debatable, and even if it had not been, the means of evasion were so numerous that the efforts of any authorities might have been defeated."

THE Quartermaster-General, under date of January 3d, publishes an order to the effect that, inasmuch as the armies operating against Richmond, and in the Shenandoah Valley, and the dismounted camps in the vicinity of Washington are amply supplied with horses for artillery and cavalry service, the Secretary of War has approved a recommendation from this office that further purchases of animals intended for such service be suspended at certain points. It is, therefore, directed that purchases of artillery and cavalry horses be suspended at the expiration of ten days from January 3d, and until otherwise ordered, at the following point: Washington, D. C. It is further directed that such purchases be also suspended at the following-named places, at such times and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the chief of the first division of the Quartermaster-General's office, viz.: Augusta, Maine; Brattleboro', Vermont; Boston, Massachusetts; Buffalo, New York; Albany, New York; Syracuse, New York; Elmira, New York; New York City, New York; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Trenton, New Jersey; and Wilmington, Delaware.

THE Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors of New York, having charge of the raising of volunteers, deem it inexpedient to increase the amount paid for volunteering, but will continue, as heretofore, to pay the sum of $300 to the volunteer, and $50 hand-money for three-years men; $200 to the volunteer, and $30 hand-money for two-years men; and $100 to the volunteer, and $20 hand-money for one-year men.

GOV. CURTIN, in his message to the Legislature, says that the troops sent into service from Pennsylvania during 1864 were 91,706, including 17,876 re-enlisted men. The whole number of troops from Pennsylvania since the commencement of the war, including the ninety days' militia, is 336,444, besides 25,000 militia furnished in 1862.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.

Assistant Secretaries of War.

Hon. P. H. Watson and Hon. C. A. Dana—Offices, 3d floor War Department.

General-in-Chief.

Office—in charge of Captain G. K. Leet, Assistant Adjutant General, 29 Winder's Building, 2d floor.

Chief of Staff.

Major General H. W. Halleck—cor. F and 17th streets.

Adjutant General.

Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

Bureau of Military Justice.

Brigadier-General Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Judges Advocate.

Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, &c.—539 17th street.

Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 22d Army Corps—534 14th street

Solicitor of the War Department.

Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department.

Inspector General's Department.

537 17th street.

Bureau of the Signal Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. L. Nicodemus, Acting Chief Signal Officer—Office, 167 F street.

Provost Marshal General.

Brigadier-General James B. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.

Brevet Major General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—Art Union Building, corner Pennsylvania avenue and 17th street.

Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, corner G and 18th streets.

Captain J. M. Moore, Chief Assistant Quartermaster—office corner F and 21st streets.

Colonel M. I. Ludington, Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington—office, 534, 536, 538, and 540 14th street, near New York avenue.

Captain H. L. Thayer, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, Post Quartermaster—office, 232 G street.

Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Store Keeper—304 H, near 17th street.

Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General A. B. Eaton, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Bell, Depot Commissary—Office, 223 G street.

Medical Department.

Brigadier General J. K. Barnes, Surgeon General—Office corner 15th street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Cuyler, Acting Medical Inspector General, U. S. Army—Office, No. 302 H street, corner of 17th street, first floor.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Wilson, Medical Inspector U. S. Army, Inspector of the Army of the Potomac—Office, at Rev. Dr. Samson's Columbian College, Washington, D. C.

Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.

Surgeon Thomas Antisell, to attend officers of the Volunteer Army—Office in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon C. Sutherland, U. S. Army, Medical Purveyor—office, 212 G street, near 18th.

General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

United States Army Medical Museum,

H street, between 14th street and New York avenue. Open daily, except Sundays, from 9 A.M. until 4 P.M.

Examining Board for Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers.

Thomas Antisell, President—Office, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Pay Department.

Brevet Brigadier-General B. W. Brice, Acting Paymaster-General—corner F and 15th streets.

Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 15th street and New York avenue.

Engineer Department.

Brigadier-General R. Delafield, Chief Engineer—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.

Brigadier-General A. B. Dyer, Chief—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.

Major General C. C. Augur, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania Av

Captain H. W. Smith, A. A. G., Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Colonel T. Ingraham, Provost Marshal, District of Washington—corner 19th and I streets.

Defences of Washington.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. S. Alexander, Additional Aide-de-Camp and Major of Engineer—office northwest corner Pennsylvania avenue and 19th streets.

Miscellaneous.

Major-General E. A. Hitchcock, Commissioner for exchange of Prisoners—Office, 28 Winder's Building, second floor.

Brigadier-General Henry W. Wessels, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

148 F street, corner of 20th street.

Brevet Brigadier General D. C. McCallum, Superintendent of Military Railroads—250 G street, near 17th street.

Brigadier General A. P. Howe, Chief of Artillery—corner 19th and H streets.

Cavalry Bureau—Office, 302 H street, under command of Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff; Lieutenant-Colonel Ekin, in charge of purchase and inspection of horses, and quartermaster duties—Office, 374 H street.

Captain Henry Ketcltas, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.

Brevet Colonel C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Colored Bureau—531 17th street, opposite War Department.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

EMORY—TILTON.—At St. Anne's church, Annapolis, Md., on Thursday, December 29, by Rev. J. R. Davenport, Captain CAMPBELL DALLAS EMORY, Ninth regiment United States Infantry, to Miss CLARA, daughter of the late Captain E. G. Tilton, U.S.N.

LORD—FIELD.—In Lowell, Mass., on New Year's Eve., by Rev. F. E. Hicks, Lieutenant CHARLES P. LORD to Miss MARTHA L. FIELD, both of Lowell.

BAKER—BATES.—In Providence, R. I., on the 31st ult., by Rev. S. L. Caldwell, D.D., Captain ALLEN BAKER, Jr., First Rhode Island Cavalry, to Miss HANNAH E. BATES, of Bellingham, Mass.

WESTCOTT—HOWARD.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, December 27, by Rev. William P. Corbit, Mr. BAYSE N. WESTCOTT, U.S.N., to Mrs. M. D. HOWARD, of Newark, N.J. No cards.

HAWES—MILLS.—At Trinity church, Brooklyn, on Saturday, December 31, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, Mr. BENJAMIN F. HAWES, U.S.N., to Miss SARAH L., youngest daughter of the late Stephen F. Mills, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

BROCKWAY.—On board U. S. steamer *Saginaw*, in Panama Bay, December 7, of an accidental gun-shot wound, Acting Ensign JAMES H. BROCKWAY, aged about 34 years.

As a true friend and an excellent officer, he was respected and loved by officers and men; and his country has lost in him a faithful servant and a true and loyal son.

New London, Conn., papers please copy. Information can be had by addressing P. W. Ames, A. A. Paymaster, U. S. steamer *Saginaw*.

DE WITT.—On board U. S. steamer *Saginaw*, in Panama Bay, November 27, of consumption, Surgeon's Steward DOUGLASS DE WITT, aged 27 years.

Madison Co., N. Y., papers please copy. Information received from A. A. Paymaster P. W. Ames, U. S. steamer *Saginaw*.

HARVEY.—At the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, December 14, CLINTON D. HARVEY, Paymaster U.S.N., aged 23 years, 11 months and 2 days.

The remains were conveyed to Albany for interment.

FREEMAN.—At the Naval Academy Hospital, Annapolis, Md., from starvation, HARRY CLAY, son of the late Major Alex. H. Freeman, Co. D, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, recently paroled from Florence Prison, S.C., aged 17 years and 11 months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty-five cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

JOSH. H. COUSTY, General Furnisher of Navy Messes and Dealer in Choice Condiments, Canned Meats, &c., No. 118 South Second street, Philadelphia. Orders respectfully solicited.

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TIFFANY & CO.,

550 AND 552 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

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EDWARD EICKE, Manufacturer of SASHES and all other MILITARY TRIMMINGS. No. 4 Cortlandt-st., New York.

N B.—The quality of my Sashes is equal to the best imported ones.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the Subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1 00, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen; and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES WITH PENCILS.

For $1 00, the Magic Pen; for $1 25, the Lucky Pen; for $1 50, the Always-Ready Pen; for $2 00, the Elegant Pen; and for $2 25, the Excelsior Pen. These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens; *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name, "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business Points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For $1 25 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 00 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen; $4 50 a No 7 Pen; $5 75 a No. 8 Pen; $6 50 a No. 9 Pen; $7 50 a No 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

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36 plates Boiler Iron, 7 16, 46 by 98 inches.
30 do do 3-8, 84 by 96 do
32 do do 1-2, 43 by 98 do
48 do do 1-2, 43 by 100 do
12 do do 3-8, 30 by 110 do
36 do do 3-8, 30 by 128 do
16 do do 5-16, 40 by 96 do
16 do do 7-16, 35 by 109 do
16 do do 3 8, 39 by 109 do
16 do do 5 16, 48 by 109 do
24 do do 5-16, 46 by 56 do
32 do do 3-8, 34 by 46 do
12 do do 3-8, 28 by 45 do
6 do do 7-16, 61 by 112 do
32 do do 7-16, 61 by 90 do
32 do do 7-16, 43 by 43 do
24 do do 5-16, 43 by 78 do
24 do do 5-16, 36 by 125 do
16 do do 5-16, 42 by 136 do
16 do do 5-16, 50 by 56 do
16 do do 5-16, 48 by 54 do
32 do do 5-16, 43 by 48 do
28 do do 7-16, 50 by 114 do
12 do do 3-8, 20 by 60 do
12 do do 3-8, 50 by 109 do
20 do do 5-16, 48 by 109 do
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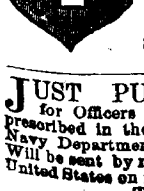
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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE news from the camps along the James is unimportant, except in the single fact of the removal of Major-General BUTLER from his command—a step on which comment is made elsewhere in our columns. On the 2d, the enemy opened on Dutch Gap Canal, and sent their shot all over it, as well as directly through it from the further end. But the laborers had all been called off, and nobody was hurt. On the same evening, Brigadier-General BAXTER received a handsome sword from the officers of his Second brigade, Third division, Fifth corps, with pleasant ceremonies. On the 3d there was a fine review of MILES'S large First division of the Second corps, before General HUMPHREYS. On the same day a lively artillery engagement took place between the Howlett batteries and ours on the north side, nearly opposite ours. There was also firing into the lower part of Petersburgh. On the 4th, a detachment of men from the Potomac Flotilla, under Acting-Master TOLL, landed on the Rappahannock River, about six miles above its mouth, and destroyed two barrels of powder and two torpedoes there collected by the enemy. On the 4th, also, our forces renewed their shelling of the Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad, and were answered briskly by CUMMING'S battery. Guerrillas for the past fortnight have been very troublesome on the Potomac, and constantly fire on our pickets or attempt to cross. On Wednesday, the 4th, ten of them were taken prisoners. On the 6th, there was shelling near the Appomattox; and, on the 7th, twelve or fifteen deserters came in, including four cavalrymen with their horses. On the 8th, there was more firing near Dutch Gap. On the morning of the 9th, the enemy made another raid on our picket line on the right of the Second division of the Sixth corps, completely surprising them and capturing nine men and wounding one. The rest of the picket line escaped, leaving only their haversacks and blankets as spoils to the enemy. The affair was trifling.

We have already announced the return of the Roanoke expedition. The fleet started on the 9th of December from Plymouth, and a land force under FRANKLE left the same day. It will be remembered that WARREN'S movement down the railroad in the direction of Weldon, took place on the 7th, and it can easily be imagined that one expedition coöperated with the other. The fleet consisted of the *Wyalusing*, *Chicopee*, *Valley City*, *Belle*, *Otsego*, *Bazeley*, and *Shamrock*, all under Commodore MACOMB. The river was full of torpedoes, and, on the night of the 2d, the fine double-ender *Otsego* struck on them, and was sunk; saving, however, all her crew. Next morning, the *Bazeley* was sunk in like manner, losing two men. Our fleet now proceeded very slowly, dragging the river for torpedoes, of which over 70 were taken up in a distance of over 30 miles. The fleet and land forces were to have communicated at Jamestown; but, on arriving at the latter point, the fleet found that FRANKLE had pushed ahead alone, with the adventures already related in the JOURNAL. On the 20th, the fleet had got up as far as Poplar Point, a high bluff commanding the river. Here the enemy was found in force, and skirmished with our marines, who were landed. On the 21st and 22d, the fleet continued to shell the enemy's batteries at Poplar Point, but the enemy increased in numbers, and terribly harrassed our boats by their sharpshooters in the woods. The *Valley City* suffered most. Meantime, the land expedition had fallen back to Jamestown, for want of provisions, and Commodore MACOMB sent to FRANKLE to come up and relieve him by clearing the woods. But FRANKLE could not come at once, as was said, for want of transportation, and MACOMB, considering his position too critical, retired down the river. So ended the expedition, which was a sort of Wilmington affair on a very small scale, except that here our land forces did something, as well as the Navy. The expedition was said to have been directed on Fort Branch, and perhaps on Weldon.

THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN.

From Savannah our news is most limited. That SHERMAN is surprising and winning its inhabitants by his wise and conciliatory policy, and by the excellence of his orders, all the Southern papers attest. He has been very busy in strengthening the defences of Savannah in various ways, and arranging for the new march, which, doubtless, has already commenced. Amongst other orders issued in Savannah was one that shade trees should not be cut down for fuel. General HATCH still holds his position near the Charleston Railroad, and has trained new guns on the road. He has never, until lately, entirely commanded the railroad, but will probably do so now. HARDEE took his troops away, of course, by the turnpikes. The latter general reported, on the 2d, that his pickets were driven in at Hardeesville, a station on the railroad 20 miles from Savannah.

The latest news reports SHERMAN as already on the march. On the 5th, a despatch from Macon reported us as moving, one or two thousand strong, with wagons and artillery, on the Oconee River, heading towards southwestern Georgia. On the 6th, our forces crossed New River, near Hardeesville, S. C., on the road to Grahamsville, General WHEELER'S cavalry being pushed off by our advance. Grahamsville is 70 miles from Charleston, and 34 from Savannah, on the railroad, 20 miles from the Combahee. It is the point from which FOSTER was lately repulsed. A despatch from Charleston, S. C., January 8, reports SHERMAN as sending the Seventeeth corps round to Beaufort, to coöperate with FOSTER'S troops between Pocotaligo and Coosawatchie. The following from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 9th, will show that SHERMAN'S South Carolina campaign commences with the same mystification of the enemy as the great Georgia campaign:

> It seems to be well ascertained that a large portion of SHERMAN'S army is advancing in the direction of Charleston, but whether his purpose is to attempt the capture of that city or move towards Branchville, cannot be ascertained until he reaches the Combahee river. The Charleston and Savannah Railroad extends in a westerly direction from the Savannah to the Cambahee (fifty-four miles), and thence to Charleston in a line almost about due east, fifty miles. The South Carolina Railroad from Charleston to Augusta runs from Charleston to Branchville, sixty-two miles, in a northwesterly direction, so that Branchville is due north of Saltketcher's bridge, the point at which the Charleston and Savannah road crosses the Combahee. If SHERMAN forces his way to this river he can move either towards Charleston, fifty miles, or Branchville, due north, forty miles; and in case of any disaster or reverse can fall back to Broad River, above Beaufort, under the cover of the Yankee gunboats. If the railroad from Charleston to Branchville is kept intact, SHERMAN'S purposes, whatever they may be, will probably be thwarted, and we shall not be surprised to hear any day that KILPATRICK has been sent forward to cut it, provided SHERMAN'S infantry are not encountered and driven back west of the Combahee.

The campaign in Tennessee is over; or rather is giving place to a campaign in Alabama and Mississippi. HOOD approached Nashville with something over 40,000 men, and about 100 pieces of artillery. He has escaped across the Tennessee with about 25,000 and a very few batteries. On the north side of the river, just before crossing, FORREST'S rear-guard is said to have abandoned about 150 wagons. STEADMAN'S cavalry, at all events, report that they have captured 100 wagons, 600 mules, and 200 hogs, and burned HOOD'S pontoon train. LYON'S small raiding brigade has left Kentucky, after his audacious and successful raid, passing through McMinnville, and capturing there a company of our cavalry. He then broke the Chattanooga Railroad below Tullahoma, and thence moved on Russelville, where he has joined FORREST. Owensborough, Ky., was occupied by the enemy under Major TAYLOR. The Richmond *Enquirer* says the Confederate forces attacked a party of Yankees near Dalton, and captured about 70 prisoners, 17 horses, and 40 or 50 stand of arms. The same paper says, "Our cavalry, "while compelling the Yanks to remain in Dalton, "are doing the citizens much injury by stealing their "stock and subsistence." Another Richmond paper says that HOOD got some recruits in Tennesssee, over 10,000 hogs and "some" 6,000 beef cattle. As he lost a prisoner, however, for every hog, and his killed and wounded equalled in number the cattle he slaughtered, the march is hardly to be classed among successes. To account for our vast number of prisoners, the Richmond *Dispatch* says:

> General HOOD conscripted all able bodied males from seventeen to fifty years of age; and when he retreated the Yankees seized al they could find between these ages to swell their list of prisoners, and they were included in the nine thousand prisoners claimed by the Yankee General THOMAS.

On the 21st of December, General DANA sent from Memphis about 3,000 cavalry under GRIERSON to cut the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. According to our reports they struck it five miles below Corinth, and had, on the 27th, utterly destroyed it to below Okolona. Twenty-nine bridges, a great deal of trestlework, thirty-two railroad cars, 300 Army wagons, and 4,000 carbines were destroyed. FORREST'S camp of dismounted men at Everona was dispersed. The Vicksburgh *Herald* says GRIERSON had a sharp fight at Egypt, in which many of the enemy were killed and wounded, including their commander, General GHOLSON, killed, and about 500 prisoners taken, including 2 field and 25 line officers. From Egypt, GRIERSON moved westward, destroying several large cloth and shoe factories at Grenada, and 30 miles of track, several locomotives, and 50 cars on the Central Road below Grenada. Some contrabands, horses, and mules were captured. The raid is now over. On the other hand, BEAUREGARD reports, on January 2d, that the raid was over, and the railroad would be repaired in about ten days. Amongst the enemy's loss was General GHOLSON, badly wounded. Probably the railroad was very badly damaged.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Although we have twice compiled accounts of the great STONEMAN cavalry raid upon the Virginia salt works, yet so many new versions of the affair, both from the enemy and our own forces, have come in,

that we will once more review it. Immediately on taking command at Knoxville, STONEMAN commenced his movement. His force consisted of only three cavalry brigades, two under BURBRIDGE and one under GILLEM—the latter the Eighth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Tennessee. The force of BRECKENRIDGE, STONEMAN'S opponent, also consisted of three brigades, under VAUGHAN, DUKE, and MORGAN, respectively located at Jonesboro', Rogersville and Greensville. Our force was about 1,600 strong, the enemy's about 1,500. On the 13th of December the command left Knoxville. The advance brigade, under GILLEM, reached Jonesboro', 98 miles east of Knoxville, on the railroad, on the 12th, and drove the rearguard of VAUGHAN'S cavalry through the town. Thence GILLEM turned north to Kingsport, and with a brilliant charge crossed the Holston River, scaled the bluff on which the enemy, under MORGAN, was posted, defeated him, and drove him several miles, killing and wounding 34, and capturing 86 prisoners. Our loss was only, it is reported, nine men. Eight wagons, and the camp equipage of MORGAN'S brigade posted at Kingsport were captured. BROWN'S brigade of BURBRIDGE'S command now came up, and a forced march was made on Bristol, 130 miles east of Knoxville, which place was reached on the 14th. The efforts of STONEMAN'S skillful manœuvre was, as the enemy himself admits, to entirely cut off communication between DUKE and VAUGHAN, and to actually leave the latter far in our rear below Jonesboro'. The latter made a desperate, but fruitless endeavor to reach Abingdon before us, by a circuitous march. Meanwhile, our forces had captured, without resistance, at Bristol, seven officers and nearly 300 men, and several notoriously malignant civilians; and destroyed a Lynchburgh train loaded with 200 hogs for LEE'S Army, five locomotives, and one or two other trains loaded with subsistence stores.

Fifteen miles more brought the command to Abingdon, 145 miles east of Knoxville, on the 15th, where many supplies and quartermaster and ordnance stores were destroyed, and, after a short skirmish, BURBRIDGE captured 20 prisoners, a gun, a train of cars and a wagon train, and many stores. By very heavy forced marching, VAUGHAN had succeeded in getting on the pike to the left of Bristol. One of our columns had preceded him, and burned the dépôts at Marion and Thomas' Furnace, but had then turned off to the right. VAUGHAN, on reaching Marion, set his brigade at work entrenching; but in a few hours, GILLEM, who had pursued in a hard march of 29 miles, came upon him, attacked him instantly, and, after a very hot and hard fight, drove him back to Wythesville, 30 miles, killing Colonel BEAN (who fell in a hand to hand fight with one of our officers) and 20 men, wounding a proportionate number, and capturing 309 prisoners and 4 or 8 pieces of artillery. This running fight was conducted with the greatest vigor, and, so excited were GILLEM'S brigade with their victory, that they attack VAUGHAN once more 15 miles east of Wytheville at the great lead mines, the most important works of the kind in the Confederacy. Our forces claim to have destroyed the lead works and all the buildings and machinery. The enemy says we did no material damage to the mines or works. Up to this time, GILLEM had captured, besides what is already recorded, several extra caissons, with large quantities of pack-saddles, ammunition, wagons and other property, worth over a million of dollars. A large wagon train was captured at Wytheville. Our forces remained in Wytheville but a few hours, and then retired towards Seven-Mile Ford, 167 miles from Knoxville. GILLEM, however, pushed to Mac's Meadows. One account says:—

All the bridges, railroad bridges, public buildings, manufactories, &c., were entirely destroyed. Between Zollicoffer and Max Meadows, a distance of nearly one hundred miles, all bridges, tanks, culverts, wood-houses, dépôts and warehouses were burned on the railroad, and at least one-half the track was ripped, the rails bent, and the ties burned. The road was swept as with the very besom of destruction, and of burning, leveling and blasting the men took their fill. It is estimated that there were over twenty important bridges destroyed within that space.

No loss was suffered by this raid. The destruction, or partial destruction, of the lead mines will acquire great importance, when BRECKINRIDGE'S orders for husbanding bullets and old lead are remembered.

Meanwhile, BURBRIDGE'S forces, retiring from Wytheville, were encountered near Marion and repulsed by BRECKINRIDGE, who had moved his troops out from Saltville for that purpose on hearing of our withdrawal from Wytheville. But, fortunately, the victorious GILLEM came up with his brigade, on returning from Max Meadows, just as our troops were giving away, restored the fortunes of the day, captured 11 (?) pieces of artillery, 200 prisoners, 150 negroes and 93 wagons, and BRECKINRIDGE'S own headquarters, and drove that General back on Mount Airy. The whole action of the 18th at Marion, which was the principal battle of the campaign, lasted more than a day. Our loss was between 50 and 100, the Rebels quite as great, besides the prisoners we captured. On the morning of the 19th BRECKINRIDGE pushed over towards North Carolina. One detachment of our troops, meanwhile, had moved on Glade Springs, 158 miles from Knoxville, and Saltville, nine miles beyond. At 3 o'clock, P. M., of the 20th, our troops entered Saltville with a mere show of resistance. Soon after, the public buildings and all the machinery and works were fired and totally destroyed. Great quantities of salt were destroyed by trampling it in the mud. The immense works, which turn out, it is said, over 5,000 bushels a day, and are among the largest in the world, were badly destroyed. Nearly all the kettles, according to our accounts, were destroyed by punching out their heavy bottoms, and the vats, engines and boilers demolished. Our accounts say:

The wells are 280 feet deep; three of them are four and a half inches in diameter, one five and a half. These are lined with copper tubes, and into these were dropped shells and shot which fitted closely, and the spaces filled up with bullets and shreds of iron. Railroad iron was also dropped in. The chief engineer of the works, who was captured and retained, gives as his opinion, that it will be easier to bore new wells than to clear these. Besides the almost total destruction of the lead mines and salt works, there were captured and brought away nine hundred prisoners, and eight thousand head of hogs, many cattle, a few sheep, two hundred mules, and about the same number of negroes. Eleven foundries, ninety flouring and saw mills, and thirty bridges were destroyed. Thirteen locomotives and about a hundred cars also met the same fate. There were twenty pieces of artillery captured, nineteen of which were taken by General GILLEM. These, with the exception of two, were spiked and deprived of their trunions. The two brought away were a brace of Napoleons, lost by GILLEM at Russelville two months ago. The total loss to the Rebels of Confederate stores alone will amount to two millions of dollars. GILLEM'S command marched four hundred and sixty-four miles in eighteen days.

The enemy confesses almost all the facts already given. He says:

The largest portion of the negroes were captured and taken away by the enemy, who were there making salt. Also the horses, mules and wagons. The captures of the enemy were comparatively unimportant. At this place, out of seven hundred head of hogs captured, over six hundred have been recovered. Of the four hundred beef cattle captured, only thirty-five are now missing. Of the two engines which fell into their hands, one of them is now running, and the other can be repaired in a few days. Both dépôts, the machine shops, the printing office and one private house were burned. Considerable quantities of salt were destroyed, and all the private storehouses plundered. The dépôt and public buildings were burned at Abindon, by STONEMAN'S order. Some private buildings were destroyed, but this was done by stragglers in the rear of the Army who formerly lived in the place, and who wished to gratify their malice by burning the town. The dépôts at Glade Spring, Marion and Wytheville were burnt, with such public buildings as were used by the Government. At Glade Springs a train of cars and engine were captured; at Saltville, two others. Considerable quantity of ordnance stores fell into their hands at Wytheville, including three pieces of artillery. Large numbers of fine horses and mules were captured in the country, from citizens refugeeing. The largest portion of the fine stock in the country, west of Wytheville and east of this place, was collected by STONEMAN. The rapidity with which he moved enabled him to capture all the stock that the citizens were running before him. The whole country was taken by surprise. When he came to this place he captured the telegraph operator, and forced him to give the "words" or "calls" for the different offices along the entire line. He is said, by this means, to have telegraphed to General BRECKINRIDGE and obtained all the information he desired. His advance on Abingdon and Glade Spring was a complete surprise. The damage done the railroad is serious, and will require some time to repair it. All the bridges of any importance are destroyed, with the exception of those at Zollicoffer and Carter's station.

An investigating committee of the enemy reports, as favorably as possible, as follows:—

We find the wells not seriously damaged. Mr. MENSELWHITE, the mechanic in charge, thinks they may be put in full operation in less than one month. As to the furnaces, the masonry remains as it was, but the sheds are all destroyed by fire. We find, by actual count, 1,820 good kettles, and 788 broken by the enemy, the North Carolina, Georgia and River Works (State of Virginia) suffering about the entire loss. We find the entire amount of salt at the furnaces to be about 92,000 bushels, damaged slightly by fire.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Badeau, Military Secretary to General Grant, replies as follows to inquiries made by the Governor of Vermont:—"I am directed by Lieutenant-General Grant to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th ultimo, and to state that all supplies intended for our soldiers held as prisoners of war, should be forwarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Mulford, Assistant-Commissioner of Exchange, to whom the matter has been committed, and who will be instructed to make application to the Rebel authorities for the appointment of one of our officers (prisoners) to receive such supplies. As Colonel Mulford's address is not permanent, it will be necessary to apply for it at any particular time to the War Department."

THE PREDECESSORS OF FARRAGUT.

"To FARRAGUT be endless praise, the hero, sailor, man,
The boldest sailor trod a deck since history began!"

WITHOUT exaggeration, flattery or natural conceit it may be calmly stated, with a consciousness that disproof is impossible, that Admiral FARRAGUT'S achievements are peerless and unexampled.

Military and naval history proper cannot, justly, be carried back much beyond the commencement of the seventeenth century. A few instances worthy of citation in this day of powder-development did occur previous thereto, but, as a rule, fighting, prior to the mobilization and general introduction of portable artillery, was pretty much an exhibition of barbarous passions and instincts, varied with occasional flashes of genius.

I. The first notable instance on record of a cannon-armed fleet attempting to force a channel lined with fortifications and modern artillery, and relieve a besieged place, was that of LOUIS DE BOISOT, Admiral of Zealand. This prodigy of hazardous valor was undertaken 25th May, 1576, in order to pass the gauntlet of Spanish batteries, hulks, chains, piles, and submerged bulwarks of timber and ballast, in the hope of rescuing Zierikzee, hard pressed by the Spaniards. The intricacy of the channel, the force of the tide, the shallowness of the harbor, and various artificial impediments rendered this audacious marine enterprise very similar to the comparatively recent desperate but fatal undertaking of the English fleet at the mouth of the Peiho. BOISOT, on his flagship, the *Red Lion*, performed miracles of seamanship and bravery, but failed, and perished, leaving behind him the reputation of having been "one of the "most enterprising of the early champions of Netherland "freedom—one of the bravest precursors of that race of he-"roes, the commanders of the Holland navy."

II. The Dutch and English expedition in June, 1596, against Cadiz, had a brilliant beginning, and if JOHN of DUIVENVOORDE, Lord of Warmond, the Holland Admiral, had been listened to, would have ended as gloriously as it began. The English Admiral, Lord HOWARD, of Effingham, showed an utter lack of perseverance in this case, although he had been persevering enough before in combating the invincible armada. ESSEX, who displayed great gallantry, agreed with DUIVENVOORDE, but their resolutions, counsels and designs were overruled. The defences of the port were carried, the Spanish fleet destroyed, the city captured and pillaged, and the great object of the expedition, the destruction of the preparations and revenues of PHILIP III. for the next campaign, was accomplished. Nevertheless, more might have been done, and leaving anything undone which could have been achieved, rendered the whole a comparative failure and a source of great discontent to the Dutch, who, had they been permitted to carry out their own plans, would have made this exploit a magnificent and complete success.

III. The next in order is PETER VAN DER DOES' capture of Allagona, in the Great Canary, on the 26th June, 1599. He entered the port, silenced the Spanish forts and batteries, burned or captured the enemy's war-ships, threw himself at the head of his mariners into the sea, waist deep, landed, and carried the citadel, fortifications and town, sword in hand. The fate of the Admiral of Holland is remarkable. A very obese man, he died of the melting of his fat, in consequence of the heat, at the island of St. Thomas, under the Equator, after his capturing the capital La Cidade or Pavoassan. His sailors, in order to preserve his remains from desecration, after they retired, buried him like ALARIC, and to conceal the place of his sepulture, piled the ruins of the town upon his grave.

His strange mausoleum was thus preserved from the profanation usual to the burial places of departed heroes, and to him can justly be applied the lines of the poet:—

"But thou, O, leader of the free!
That general doom awaits not thee!
Thou, where no step may e'er intrude,
Shall rest in regal solitude."

IV. The fourth glorious example in our series is the total destruction of the Spanish fleet lying under the guns of the fortress and batteries of Gibraltar, on the 25th of April, 1607, by JAMES VAN HEEMSKERCK, Admiral of Holland. This great seaman had accompanied the famous BARENTZ, who first penetrated and wintered within the extreme Arctic Circle. Out of 4,000 combatants the Spaniards lost 2,000. Not one of their magnificent ships escaped. HEEMSKERCK fell, as it were, in the arms of victory, exclaiming "repair the "loss of your captain by the defeat of the enemy!" This glorious victory assured the independence of the Protestant Netherlands.

V. The fifth instance is the Dutch Admiral JACQUES L'HERMITE, who, in 1625, with 14 ships, in the night, forced his way into the port of Lima, Callao, despite the two strong forts, mounting 130 cannon, which defended the entrance, besides other batteries, and annihilated a magnificent Spanish fleet. Infuriated at not getting possession of the treasure on board of one galleon which was laden, among other riches, with 2,000,000 pieces of eight, $2,250,000, which escaped seizure, he steered north, took, plundered, and burned Guya-

quil, and then returned to Callao. A second time he burst into the harbor and took or burned a large fleet, among them the very ship with the $2,250,000 which he had not been able to bring off the first time. This, says the English *Chronicle*, "is a lesson of instruction to all admirals and sea "officers, how far perseverance, seconded by *duty*, may pre- "vail over the best prepared enemy in the world.". L'HERMITE, like the three preceding admirals, perished without affording to his willing country the desired opportunity of overwhelming her hero with rewards and honors. He died at sea, and was buried in a little island of the Pacific, now apparently unknown, styled in the narrative of that era, the Isle de Lima.

VI. On the 8th and 9th November, 1658, JACOB BARON VAN WASSENAAR, Lord of Obdam, Lieutenant-Admiral-General, transferred like the great English Admiral BLAKE, from the land to the sea service, and strange to say, exactly like BLAKE, promoted from a colonelcy of cavalry to the commander-in-chief of the Holland navy,—forced the sound, despite the fortifications on either side filled with veteran troops and mounted, even as we understand the term, with very heavy cannon, and, in the Dutch battle of the Baltic, defeated the Swedish Lord High Admiral WRANGEL, and relieved Copenhagen in the last extremity. This is a far more glorious achievement than the English battle of the Baltic, sung by CAMPBELL in his magnificent ode, echoed and re-echoed by the huzzahs of the British people. A martyr to the gout, OBDAM directed the fight from his arm-chair, placed at the foot of the mainmast of the flagship of the United States of that era, the *Union*, and amid the torturing fires of disease, and the flames which partially enveloped his vessel—subsequently destined actually to prove his funeral pyre—and the danger of sinking, as she had 5 or 6 feet of water in her hold, calmly distributed orders, and set an example which insured a glorious triumph. OBDAM perished in the explosion of his flagship—the same vessel he mounted in 1658 at the battle of Lowestoffe in 1665—fighting heroically to the last.

VII. The sixth instance is RUYTER'S ascent of the Thames, *on the day fixed*, 4th June, 1667. Forts, fortifications, ships, chains, booms, every defence and impediment which could be devised at that time, he silenced, sunk or burned, burst, and defied. The terrified English looked on and saw in their own chief river, within hearing of their capital, the portly Dutchman, perfectly at home, taking his daily exercise in promenading the quarter-deck, quietly riding to her anchor as in a home port, drinking his beer and enjoying his ordinary amusement, feeding his chickens, of which he was very fond, and always had a number on board. This Lieutenant-Admiral General of Holland, the Neptunian Mars or the Pope of the Ocean, like all his predecessors, like TROMP, the "grandsire," himself the "Father" of Dutch sailors, fell in battle (off Syracuse, against the Protestant DU QUESNE, the greatest Admiral France ever had), and died on board his flagship.

RUYTER'S ascent of the Thames, 200 years ago, is, perhaps, the nearest approach to FARRAGUT'S ascent of the Mississippi, of any naval achievement on record. But the dangers encountered in the two instances were not to be compared.

VIII. The relief of Londonderry in July, 1689, was a regular FARRAGUT operation on a small scale. It was bravely conceived and gallantly executed. It is only mentioned as a parallel case as far as regards the resolution and perseverance displayed.

IX. The destruction of TOURVILLE'S fleet at La Hogue, 22d and 23d of May, 1692, was a glorious exploit of the combined English and Dutch navies under RUSSEL and VAN ALLEMONDE. Any one who reads the account in MACAULAY, must be dull, indeed, if his heart does not thrill at the magnificent description of the masterly manner in which the allied seamen did their work. Still, the resistance offered by the French navy and army was no more to be compared with that encountered by OBDAM, RUYTER, NELSON, and others mentioned in this article, than the defence of Fort Gaines, at Mobile, can be compared with that of Forts Jackson and Philip, on the Mississippi.

X. Admiral Sir PETER PARKER'S failure at Charleston, S. C., 28th June, 1776, and his serious repulse and defeat by the fire of Fort Moultrie, should put a stopper on the English in comparing their Admirals with our fighting Commodores, much more with our first Vice-Admiral. The English chronicles acknowledge that they were repulsed with great loss. Nor did the fleet fare any better attempting to force the passage of the Delaware, at Red Bank or Mudfort or Manto Creek, as the action is variously styled, 23d October, 1777. In those cases all the advantages would seem to have been on the side of the British navy. Nevertheless, they were treated so badly they were glad to haul off and abandon their attempt.

XI. Admiral NELSON'S victory of Aboukir or battle of the Nile, 1st August, 1798, and passage of the sound, humiliation of Denmark, and capture of the Danish fleet, 28th March—2d April, 1801, are far inferior achievements to those of the Dutch, already recorded, and not to be compared in audacity and genius to the exploits of our Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT at New Orleans and Mobile. The second British expedition against Copenhagen and capture of the Danish fleet by Admiral GAMBIER and General Lord CATHCART, 7th September, 1806, in a still less remarkable naval enterprise.

DUCKWORTH'S passage of the Dardanelles, 19th February, 1806, and destruction of five Turkish ships of war, was child's play to the other exploits cited; likewise British EXMOUTH and Dutch VANDER CAPELLEN'S bombardment of Algiers, 27th August, 1816.

Of all the great Admirals who have flourished, there is only one, as a man, a comparison to whom would be just to our FARRAGUT. That one was the Dutch RUYTER. NELSON failed or fell short in many particulars. Among other things, his subservience to the interests and views of the Court of Naples, his connection with Lady HAMILTON, the judicial murder of the gallant CARRACCIOLI, are serious blots upon his character. RUYTER, on the other hand, was a Christian republican and born gentleman. Sprung from the lowest rank in life, he never forgot or despised his extraction, and having risen to the highest honors and grade in his country's navy, and won the love and respect of his countrymen, of all Europe, and even of the haughtiest monarchs, he desired neither titles, honors, nor appanages; content to be what he was, the most respected, simple citizen of a republic, the United States of former days, and the greatest of sea captains. He lived a model of Christian simplicity; he died an example of Christian resignation. No aristocratic or mundane idea of Westminster Abbey as a burial place, troubled his death scene. He trusted his weather-beaten, battle-torn body to his country's love and gratitude, his soul to his Maker's mercy, and during his lingering agony, he thought of nothing but his duty and a preparation for another and to him a better world.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A MANUAL for the Medical Officers of the United States Army. By CHARLES R. GREENLEAF, M. D., Assistant-Surgeon U. S. A. The object of this neat and handy little volume is to provide medical officers with a synopsis of the duties required in their profession, the directions for performing them, and, as far as practicable, the blank forms of returns now in use. It is not a volume of criticism, and not even of suggestion; but it is at least a useful compilation of the regulations and forms actually in force, and will save time to medical officers worth double the price of the volume. One of the most valuable parts of the work is its directions for making out Certificates of Disability and Final Statement papers. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT, & Co.

MILITARY MAP, referring to the Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. ATLAS showing the Battles and Engagements of the Campaigns in Virginia. By GUSTAVUS R. BECHLER. These two we consider, upon the whole, as among the best maps yet issued for the ordinary student of the memorable campaigns in Virginia. Of course there are maps of the Topographical Department more accurate, but these are inaccessible, except to a very few persons. Then, there are the Coast Survey maps, which are nearly perfect in their way. BECHLER'S maps, however, are not only commendably full and accurate, but are neat and portable. The military map is neatly colored, pasted upon substantial linen, and folds into a pasteboard case about ten inches square. The scale is five miles to the inch. The Atlas is a neat, thin volume, of about 8½ by 7½, containing 16 different plates or maps, as follows. Washington, Harper's Ferry, Bull Run, Fort Monroe, Yorktown, West Point, Richmond, Harrison's and Westover Landings, Cedar Mountain, Rappahanock Ford, Waterloo and Warrenton Springs, Groveton, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh. We are glad to learn that the Atlas will in time be augmented by an additional series of maps, continuing the history of the Virginia campaigns. Philadelphia: FREDERICK LEYPOLDT.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, January. We congratulate the readers of the *North American Review* that with the year 1865, the best of American magazines passes into the publishing house of TICKNOR & FIELDS. By their enterprise, their intelligence, their skill and long experience, their constant aim at excellence in whatever they undertake, the generous and sumptuous style of their editions, their liberality to authors, their appreciation of foreign copyrights—in a word, by all those qualities which make one bookseller or publisher better than another, Messrs TICKNOR & FIELDS have secured a reputation among literary men unsurpassed in the country. As an author may find his pleasantest recollection in never having written a line which, for the sake of truth or morality he would wish blotted out, so a publisher should have similar cause for congratulation in the character of the books he has communicated to the public. It is impossible to appreciate of how much entertainment and instruction, of how many invaluable thoughts in prose and verse, Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS have been the conduits, so to speak, to the world of readers, without glancing over their descriptive catalogue. And, probably, among this extensive list of volumes, there is not one of which they need be ashamed. Had TICKNOR & FIELDS done nothing else, their management of the *Atlantic Monthly* would bring them the greatest credit; and doubtless the *North American Review*, adopted by them under similar circumstances, will find similar treatment.

In the January number of the *Review*, the editors recount its history during the fifty years it has just completed. A long array of famous names, men famous in politics, literature, art, and science, adorns the list of editors and contributers to the *North American*. It is not too much to say, however, that the *Review* was never under such admirable editorial management as at present. The genius and the perfect taste of Mr. Lowell, himself unsurpassed as a writer of prose by any American author, his perfect capacity for literary appreciation, his keen and prompt detection of merit and fault in ideas or style, his thorough-going justice, his extensive reading, and his wonderful mastery of our English tongue, combine to render him a most fortunate acquisition for the *North American*. Mr. NORTON'S well-known intelligence and taste, his range of knowledge in foreign literature as well as our own, his practice and skill as a writer, and his perfect conscientiousness, make him the worthy associate of Mr. LOWELL.

The *North American Review* is beyond all comparison the *best* review in America, as far as the criticism of literature, past or present, will go. It is only the existence of two or three other excellent magazines, like the *Christian Examiner*, which prevents it from being the *only* critical review in the country; and the *Atlantic Monthly* is not now, since Mr. LOWELL left it, one of these two or three. Most American book criticisms are shallow; and many are also ignorant, or hasty, or else impertinent or prejudiced, or a mere stick on which to display the writer's own knowledge. The *North American's* criticisms are always worthy of study and thought, and its opinions, in nearly every instance, worthy of acceptation. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

WE are under obligations to the Secretary of the Navy for a copy of his voluminous and very valuable Report and Appendix, rendered at the present meeting of Congress. We also presnt our thanks to Adjutant-General N. B. BAKER, Adjutant-General and Acting Quartermaster-General of Iowa, for his annual report of operations ending January 11, 1864. SCHUYLER, HARTLY & GRAHAM, military furnishers, New York, send us a handsome and elaborate illustrated catalogue of arms and military goods, containing Regulations for the uniform of the Army, Navy, Marine and Revenue Corps of the United States.

BREVETS IN THE SECOND CORPS.

BELOW is a full list of the brevets recently conferred upon officers in the Second Army Corps:

T. C. Barlow, Brigadier-General U. S. Vols., Major-General.
A. S. Webb, Brigadier-General U. S. Vols., Major-General.
G. Mott, Brigadier-General U. S. Vols., Major-General.
N. A. Miles, Brigadier-General U. S. Vols., Major-General.
Thomas Egan, Brigadier-General U. S. Vols., Major-General.
S. S. Carroll, Colonel U. S. Vols., Brigadier-General.
G. N. Macey, Colonel 20th Massachusetts Vols., Brigadier-General.
G. W. West, Colonel 17th Maine Vols., Brigadier-General.
H. I. Madill, Colonel 141st Pennsylvania Vols., Brigadier-General.
R. McAllister, Colonel, 11th New Jersey Vols., Brigadier-General.
John Ramsey, Colonel 8th New Jersey Vols., Brigadier-General.
W. R. Brewster, Colonel 73d New York Vols, Brigadier-General.
C. H. Morgan, Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Vols., Brigadier-General.
F. A. Walker, Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Vols., Colonel.
I. S. Hammond, Lieutenant-Colonel, 66th New York Vols., Colonel.
W. G. Mitchell, Major U. S. Vols., Lieutenant-Colonel.
A. N. Dougherty, Surgeon U. S. Vol., Lieutenant-Colonel.
W. R. Driver, Major U. S. Vols., Major.
H. H. Bingham, Major U. S. Vols., Major.
J. Hancock, Major U. S. Vols., Lieutenant-Colonel.
J. G. Hazard, Major 1st Rhode Island Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel.
J. William, Major 8th New Jersey, Vols., Lieutenant-Colonel.
J. B. Parker, Captain U. S. Vols., Major.
W. D. W. Miller, Captain U. S. Vols., Major.
W. P. Wilson, Captain 140th Pennsylvania Vols, Major.
F. F. Brown, Captain 1st Rhode Island Artillery, Major.
J. H. Sleeper, Captain 10th Massachusetts Battery, Major.
N. Church, Captain 26th Michigan Vols., Major.
S. J. Marlin, Captain 148th Pennsylvania Vols., Major.
A. H. Embler, Captain 59th New York Vols., Major.
J. C. Farwell, Captain 1st Minnesota Vols., Major.
C. Smart, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., Captain.
W. S. Perrin, First Lieutenant 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, Captain.
J. D. Black, First Lieutenant 140th Pennsylvania Vols., Captain.
J. B. Hallenbeck, First Lieutenant 61st Pennsylvania Vols., Captain.
B. F. Conlin, First Lieutenant 155th New York Vols., Captain.
C. W. Cowtan, First Lieutenant 10th New York Vols., Captain.
E. M. Du Bois, First Lieutenant 12th New Jersey Vols., Captain.
J. W. Roder, First Lieutenant 4th U. S. Artillery, Major U. S. A.
W. B. Black, Second Lieutenant 5th U. S. Artillery, First Lieutenant U. S. A.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

CONGRESS has been so busy the past week with the constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery, and with the question of repealing the Reciprocity Treaty, that Military and Naval affairs have received comparatively little attention. Both houses united on the unanimous passage of a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Major-General W. T. SHERMAN and his Army. A resolution offered in the Senate to provide more substantial recognition for their services, by distributing the proceeds of the cotton captured at Savannah among the officers and soldiers, was referred to the Military Committee, who unanimously recommended that it be indefinitely postponed, and it was so ordered. The Military Committee also reported a bill, which was passed, providing for the appointment from officers now connected with the War Department, for the term of one year, of a person to be Second Assistant Secretary of War, at a salary of $3,000 per year, his duties to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

The House bill to advance line officers of the Navy fifty numbers in rank for special merit, was called up and passed. Reference was made to the Military Committee of a resolution authorizing and directing an inventory of all articles in the arsenals of the United States; of a bill to repeal the act authorizing recruiting for the United States Army in the Rebel States; a petition asking for an increase of the rations of rice, potatoes and bread issued to the soldiers; and several petitions from officers asking an increase of pay. The Military Committee reported the House bill extending the benefits of the Insane Asylum of the District of Columbia to persons in the employ of the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments, with an amendment restricting its provisions to the continuance of the war. The bill was passed; also the Pension Appropriation bill, and the joint resolution freeing the wives and children of colored soldiers. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the Senate the number of men enlisted in the naval service of the United States that have been credited on the military quotas of the several States, and upon what principles, and in what manner, and upon what evidence, such credits were made.

A communication from the Secretary of War in reply to a resolution calling for the report of General HERRON upon the condition of military affairs in Arkansas was read, stating that the report had not yet been made. In answer to a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that the report of the Coast Survey was ready, twelve hundred copies of the report were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate, and three thousand for distribution from the office of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey. The report of the Board appointed to examine the Naval Academy was laid before the Senate. It recommends an appropriation for providing better buildings, a more general course of instruction, and the best talent for professors that can be secured. It also suggests the creation of a grade of cadets similar to that of the military schools. A bill was introduced by Mr. GRIMES, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, for the better organization of the pay department of the Navy, providing that hereafter the pay corps of the Navy shall consist of one hundred paymasters, and fifty passed assistant paymasters, and fifty assistant paymasters. The pay of passed assistant paymaster is fixed at $1,500 while at sea, on other duty $1,400, on leave or waiting orders 1,100. They are required to give bonds in the sum of $15,000 for the faithful performance of their duties. The penalty for fraud is a fine not exceeding $10,000 and imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years. It was referred to the Naval Committee.

The subject of dropping from the rolls of the Army the names of all general officers who have been off duty for three months or more, was finally set at rest by the indefinite postponement, by a vote of 28 to 8, of the House resolution on the subject. A resolution was passed, calling upon the Adjutant General for a list of the regular and volunteer major-generals and brigadier-generals in the Army on the 1st of January, 1865, and where and how employed, &c.

No military business was transacted by the House beyond the introduction of a variety of bills, and the passage of sundry resolutions. Among the bills was the following, introduced by Mr. GARFIELD, of the Military Committee:

Be it enacted, &c., That, in commissioning officers who shall hereafter enter the military service of the United States, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to date commissions back as many days as the officer has served in the same grade during the present war, and the date so fixed shall determine his relative rank in the service: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall apply only to those officers who have been honorably mustered out of service, and shall not entitle officers so commissioned to any additional pay.

The following were referred to the Military Committee: A bill to increase the pay of officers and soldiers, and also pensioners, twenty-five per cent; a bill to increase the commutation value of rations at general and post hospitals, and a bill providing that the mothers of illegitimate children who die in the military service shall receive arrearages of pay and bounty the same as other mothers.

Resolutions were adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire whether bounties accorded to wounded soldiers, but who die before receiving the same, should not be given to their heirs; providing by law for dispensing with the services of recruiting brokers, and prohibiting them from receiving pay for any such pretended service; instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, which cannot be misinterpreted, requiring that all men enlisted or drafted should be credited to the city, ward, town or district to which they belong, provided they have a legal residence in any enrollment district; instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report at an early day on the expediency of a law to confiscate so much of the property of conscripts who have failed to report for duty as will secure soldiers in their stead; calling upon the Secretary of War to furnish to the House a copy of the rules adopted for appointing naval recruits among enlistment districts; and asking in what provision of the law a man enlisted for three years is made to count as three men for one year; providing that all vacancies in the clerical force in the several departments of the Government shall be filled by soldiers and sailors disabled by wounds, who shall be competent to perform such duty or easily instructed therein, and requiring the heads of departments and bureaus to appoint wounded soldiers and sailors as speedily as changes can be made without detriment to the public service. The last resolution was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The Secretary of the Navy was requested to communicate what information he has in regard to the bursting of the Navy guns in the bombardment of Fort Fisher. The Secretary of War was called to account for not having responded to the resolution of the House, directing him to furnish the documents in regard to mustering out with their regiments the recruits to fill up old regiments. The Secretary was directed to inform the House why the information had not been forthcoming. Mr. BLAINE, of Me., asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing for the appointment of another Lieutenant-General, second in rank to General GRANT. Objection was made by Mr. Cox, of Ohio.

EXPERIENCES WITH THE REBEL ARMY.

AN English cavalry officer contributes to *Blackwood's Magazine* his experience in the South in 1863. We select from his narrative a few of the more interesting portions:—

I went down to Drewry's Bluff with a letter from Major NORRIS to Captain LEE, brother of the general, who is in command there. "The Major," my travelling companion, and a friend of his, accompanied me. Captain LEE kindly showed us over the fortifications, which are very formidable, and would effectually bar the passage up the river against any number of iron-clads or gunboats. Drewry's Bluff is the same place as Fort Darling, where the Yankee gunboats were repulsed last summer. At that time only three guns were there, and those not particularly large ones; but now the place is really very strong, and much more heavily armed. After Captain LEE had shown us the fort we sat down in front of his house, and had a long conversation whilst waiting for the steamer to return to Richmond. I thought Captain LEE spoke rather despondingly about the coming campaign. He dwelt a good deal upon the difficulties General LEE has to contend with—his want of mechanical appliances, pontoons, &c.; no organized corps of engineers; the danger of exposing Richmond if he gets too far away. He gave us some interesting details of their extraordinary difficulties at the commencement of the war, which they began without any material for carrying it on except men, and without the means of supplying their most urgent necessities. But things have greatly improved since then. Now they manufacture their own guns, small arms, gunpowder, clothing, and almost everything they want. The blockade-runners easily supply the rest.

Before we left Drewry's Bluff we went on board the *Richmond*, or *Merrimac No.* 2, as she used to be called. She is built on the same principle as the *Merrimac No.* 1, and is very heavily armed. A banded "Brooke" gun was especially pointed out to us as a great beauty and triumph of art. * * * *

I went out to the camp again, and was presented to General LEE, who invited me to dinner. It was a frugal meal, and simply served. The General has little of the glorious pomp and circumstances of war about his person. A Confederate flag marks the whereabouts of his headquarters, which, are here in a little enclosure of some couple of acres of timber. There are about half a dozen tents, and as many baggage wagons and ambulances. The horses and mules from these, besides those of a small escort, are tied up to the trees, or grazing about the place. The General has a private carriage, or ambulance, as it is called, of his own, but he never uses it. It formerly belonged to the Federal General POPE. I remained sometime at headquarters, and had a good deal of conversation with the officers of General LEE's staff. Major MARSHALL mentioned to me, as one of the greatest misfortunes which has happened to them during the war, (greater, he thought, than the fall of New Orleans,) the accidental loss last year, through carelessness by a general of division, of a very important order of General LEE's. MCCLELLAN, who had been slowly and carefully feeling his way, totally ignorant of General LEE's plans and the whereabouts of his main force, is said to have exclaimed, on finding this order, "Well, if I don't destroy LEE this time, you may call me what you like." Singularly enough the same general lost an equally important order before the seven days' fighting around Richmond, and it was found on a prisoner who was captured at Gaines's Mill. Unaware, perhaps, of its importance, he had not sent it on to headquarters, or it would have done incalculable mischief.

* * * * * *

It was a dismal night. The fire was kept up and protected from the rain by continually piling on of fresh wood, and it was a roaring one, yet I wondered that it was not extinguished. It lighted up the scene with a strange glare.

LEE and LONGSTREET stood apart engaged in earnest conversation, and around the fire in various groups lay the officers of their staff. Tired to death, many were sleeping, in spite of the mud and drenching rain; and I well remember one log of wood—a fence-rail—which was much coveted as a pillow. Once Major MOSES, unable to sleep, got up and politely offered me his share of it.

I accepted and lay down, but the edges were very sharp, and each time I fell off into a dose I began to dream so vividly that my head was being cut off, that at last I could stand it no longer, and returned the Major his part of the bolster with thanks. Again and again during the night reports came in from LAW, MCLAWS, EWELL, &c., stating that the enemy had retreated, and that they had nothing but cavalry in front of them.

General LEE said, a few days afterwards, that he had hesitated whether he should not countermand his own retreat, which he certainly would not have commenced if he had anticipated such dreadfully bad weather. But the wagon trains were now well on their road to the rear, and their safety might have been compromised if the army had not followed them. By eight o'clock next morning the whole wagon train had got past us, and the troops began to move. It had ceased raining, but the road was a sea of slush and mud, and we got along very slowly.

L——— and I visited General LEE in the afternoon, and he spoke very openly on the subject of the late campaign.

Had he been aware that MEADE had been able to concentrate his whole army—for which he deserved great credit—he certainly should not have attacked him: indeed it had not been his interest nor his intention to bring on a great battle at all; but, led away, partly by the success of the first day, believing that MEADE had only a portion of his army in front of him, and seeing the enthusiasm of his own troops, he had thought that a successful battle would cut the knot so easily and satisfactorily, that he had determined to risk it. His want of knowledge of the enemy's movements he attributed to STUART having got too far away from him with his cavalry.

Had the strong position at Gettysburgh been stormed, no doubt cannon and colors and prisoners would have been taken, but at a great sacrifice of life. The Federals would have fallen back, and probably taken up a still stronger position a few miles to the rear. LEE would have had to retreat all the same, especially as, after the third day's fight, ammunition—particularly small arms ammunition—was getting short. Had there been only a portion of MEADE's army at Gettysburgh, and that portion had been overwhelmed, of course it would have been a different thing; and, as General LEE said himself, it was under the impression that he had only a part of MEADE's army to deal with that he fought the battle.

PETROLEUM vs. COAL.

[From the London Times, Dec. 12]

AN elementary course of experiments was commenced last week in the factory department of Woolwich dock-yard, with a view of testing the capacity of petroleum to supersede coal and other fuel on ship-board, and also in propelling steam machinery in factories. The method adopted is totally distinct from that attempted some time ago in the United States of America, and is the patented invention of Mr. C. J. RICHARDSON, an engineer, residing at Kensington. He has submitted his plans to the Lords of the Admiralty, and has obtained permission to carry out his suggestion for the benefit of Her Majesty's service. The method is exceedingly simple, and, as stated by Mr. RICHARDSON during the trials, it originated mainly from some comments on the subject contained in an article which appeared in the *Times* on the 7th of April last. If the experiments should prove successful, there is no doubt a reconstruction of the navy will be the result, as an enormous economy will be obtained both in the cost of fuel and in the saving of the immense space now occupied by the coal bunkers, to be applied to other purposes.

The plan under trial is simply to burn the petroleum through a porous material, which is placed in an iron chamber, dipped into a water vessel, also of iron. The oil admitted into the chamber soddens the porous material, and rises by a sort of capillary attraction. The surface then catches fire and burns rapidly, as long as the oil is supplied. The effect of the flame is so great, that with the small apparatus, which is only two feet superficial area, and affixed to a boiler, the oil on Saturday was utilized so as to be equal for steam purposes to five tons of coals. A third advantage is obtained by the employment of the petroleum, namely, that no stokers are needed, and the boilers can be supplied with several fires one above another. The small grate used in the experiments was placed under a boiler of 17-horse power, and in two hours it raised the steam to 10 pounds pressure. The only objection seems to be the fear of explosive qualities, but these Mr. RICHARDSON states he is prepared to guard against effectually.

MILITARY BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

THE following Bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives, read twice, ordered to be printed, and recommended to the Committee on Military Affairs:—

A BILL for the better organization of the Subsistence Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, during the continuance of the present Rebellion, the Secretary of War may, when in his judgment it is necessary, assign to each geographical military division, to each separate Army in the field consisting of more than one army corps, and to each principal subsistence dépôt, not exceeding ten in number, an officer of the Subsistence Department to act as chief commissary of such military division, army, military department or dépôt, and also an officer of the Subsistence Department as an assistant in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, each of whom, while so assigned and acting, shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of the Subsistence Department; and, in like manner, may assign, for purposes of inspection or other special duty in the Subsistence Department, commissaries of subsistence, not exceeding six in number, each of whom, while so assigned and acting, shall have the temporary rank, pay and emoluments of a lieutenant-colonel of the Subsistence Department; and, in like manner, may assign to each division of two or more brigades a commissary, who, while so assigned and acting, shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a major in the Subsistence Department: *Provided*, That when any one of said officers is relieved from such duty, his rank, pay and emoluments shall cease, and he shall return to his commissioned rank in the Subsistence Department: *And provided, further*, That at least two-thirds in each grade of the officers authorized to be assigned by this act shall be selected from the commissaries of subsistence who hold commissions or rank in the volunteer service only: *And provided, further*, That when within the limits of any geograpeical department there shall be not more than one army corps, in such case the chief commissary of the army corps shall perform the duties of the department commissary.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, during the con-

tinuance of the present Rebellion, the President of the United States may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as many commissaries of subsistence of volunteers, with the rank of captain, as the exigencies of the service may require.

THE following act passed the House December 20, 1864, and has been read twice in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:—

AN Act to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and for other purposes," approved June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section four of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and for other purposes," approved June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be so amended as to read as follows: That all persons of color who have been enlisted and mustered into the miltary service of the United States shall, from the time of their enlistment, be entitled to receive the pay, bounty, and clothing allowed to such persons by the laws existing at the time of their enlistment; and the Attorney General of the United States is hereby authorized to determine any question of law arising under this provision, and if the Attorney General aforesaid shall determine that any of such enlisted persons are entitled to receive any pay, bounty, or clothing, in addition to what they have already received, the Secretary of War shall make all necessary regulations to enable the Pay department to make payment in accordance with such determination.

FROM the British *Army and Navy Gazette*, of December 24th, we take some remarks, disposing of the enemy's assertion, that General SHERMAN'S march to the seaboard was forced upon him by HOOD'S tactics, and that, therefore, it partook of the nature of a retreat:

"Before writing a word about his audacious march, we must at once dispose of the oft-repeated figment, that SHERMAN was forced to move because his communications were cut off. The truth is, that SHERMAN could have moved northwards or northeastwards, just as readily as he could have moved southwards, and that at no time were his communications permanently destroyed. After HOOD moved round him and took some of his chain of posts, SHERMAN sent a corps northwards which restored every post that had been taken and strengthened all the others, and HOOD was so little able to prevent it, and was so fearful of attack, that he moved off westwards, and seemed to be making for Memphis till he heard SHERMAN had left Atlanta and was striking across Georgia. There is not the smallest pretext for saying SHERMAN was obliged to leave Atlanta, or that he could not have turned northwards and eastwards and joined GRANT without opposition, had he been so minded. But the Northern people expected something more from the Western Army than the capture of Atlanta and an inglorious return 'on their tracks.' Macon, Augusta, Savannah, Mobile, were open to him, and he probably turned his face towards the Atlantic because his march across Georgia in that direction would be attended with the largest amount of damage to the enemy, and might be productive of the most decided results to the Federals. We do not mean to assert that the line between Atlanta and Chattanooga was not severed, but we do very plainly assert that SHERMAN could have restored communications with the utmost facility had he laid stress in doing so. But he had nothing to gain by staying at Atlanta; he rested there to preen his wings, and prepare for another flight."

A BOARD, consisting of Surgeon Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. V. DOUGHERTY, United States Volunteers, Medical Director of the corps; Surgeon B. B. WILSON, United States Volunteers, and Assistant Surgeon ALFRED DELANCEY, United States Volunteers, is in session at the Stanton United States General Hospital, in Washington, for the examination of applicants for appointments as surgeons and assistant surgeons in General HANCOCK'S First Army corps. Applications, accompanied with proofs of two years' service in the Army or Navy, and testimonials of fitness, should be forwarded to the Surgeon General of the Army. The examination, which is a fair, plain, practical one, is intended not only to prevent the entrance of unfit men, but also to determine the relative merit of the successful candidates, who will be commissioned as far as practicable in the corresponding order. The detention in Washington is very brief, not over two or three days at most. Most of the applications thus far received are from men of established reputation and of three years' experience in the field.

A FINE military ball was given at Hart's Island, New York harbor, on Monday evening last. The large number of invited guests from the city were conveyed to the island in a special steamer. The building used by the subsistence department was handsomely fitted up for the ball-room, being completely tented with the national colors, while ranged around the walls were portraits of Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Sedgwick, Wadsworth and others, living and departed. There were upwards of two hundred couples present, among whom were very few civilians. Dancing commenced at eight o'clock. The following gentlemen composed the Committee of Reception: Brigadier-General E. W. Hinks, Captain J. H. Chase, Lieutenant J. A. Grier, Colonel C. Campbell, Major C. A. Wells, Major M. S. Ewen. The supper was also a handsome affair, and was done adequate and appreciative justice. When the cloth was removed General Hinks, commandant of the post, was called upon for a toast, when he arose and proposed "The Army and Navy of the United States." This toast he coupled with a few remarks in regard to his experience in the field. He had commanded a brigade of negro troops before Petersburgh, and had led them to the charge in the first assault upon that stronghold, and, while according all honor and glory to our white soldiers, he wished to pay a fitting tribute to the devotion, bravery and fortitude of the black troops. He had himself been prejudiced against them at one time, but now knew them well, and could not accord them too much praise. Other patriotic toasts were drunk, and these over dancing was resumed.

MAJOR-General Lew Wallace, commanding the Middle Department, has reöganized his staff as follows: Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel B. Lawrence, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Oliver Matthews, Assistant-Adjutant-General; Major James R. Ross, Aide-de-Camp; Major Wm. M. Este, Aide-de-Camp; Captain Dickinson Thruston, Aide-de-Camp; Major W. L. Marshall, Judge-Advocate; Lieutenant-Colonel Lynde Catlin, Assistant Inspector-General; First Lieutenant W. W. Lobdell, Acting Assistant do.; Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Bliss, Quartermaster; Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph G. Crane, Commissary of Subsistence; Major Josiah Simpson, Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director; Assistant Surgeon C. R. Greenleaf, U. S. A., Assistant to Medical Director; Brevet Major Charles N. Turnbull, U. S. A., Corps of Engineers; Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. French, 2d U. S. Artillery, Inspector and Chief of Artillery; Lieutenant Charles Isaacs, 104th New York Volunteers, Acting Ordnance Officer; Lieutenant Colonel John Woolley, 5th Indiana Cavalry, Provost-Marshal; Captain W. H. Wiegel, U. S. Volunteers, Assistant Provost-Marshal; Major H. W. Wharton, U. S. A., Commissary of Musters; Captain R. H. Offley, 1st U. S. Infantry, Assistant Commissary of Musters.

A NEW time fuse, the invention of Sir W. Armstrong, was lately tried at Shoeburyness. It is intended to combine evenness as to time of burning with freedom from liability to premature explosion in all descriptions of rifled guns. The results showed that the difficulties attached to the fuse manufacture have not yet been overcome, for one of the shells fired from the breech-loading 110-pounder burst in the chamber and split the gun through the breech, and the other fuses fired from the 12-ton rifled gun of 9-22 inches bore, showed great inequality in the time of burning, one or two premature explosions occurring close to the muzzle of the gun.

M. NABEL proposes, says the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, to make use of pyroglycerine (explosive glycerine) to increase the force of gunpowder for blasting purposes. It is said that experiments, made in the presence of a commission, prove that such a mixture is three times as effective as gunpowder alone. The cartridges made use of were zinc; these were filled with gunpowder, and as much pyroglycerine was added as the powder would absorb. The detonation is said to be much less than that of gunpowder alone, but, on the other hand, the danger from accidental explosion is much greater, and, moreover, pyroglycerine is a powerful poison.

IT is reported, upon apparently reliable authority, that the Emperor of Austria is resolved to make a strenuous effort to put his navy on a respectable footing. The very severe lesson which the Austrians received during the war in which they were lately engaged with Denmark, and the fact that Italy and Turkey possess a number of powerful iron-clad men-of-war, would seem to afford sufficient reasons to his Imperial Majesty to set about a work of "reconstruction."

A PROJECT is said to be in preparation at the French Ministry of War for the creation of a body of Army Chaplains. They would be divided into two sections, one for field service and the other for the hospitals. The former is to be composed of a head Chaplain, twelve others of the first-class, and twelve of the second. The chief Chaplain alone would be appointed by imperial decree.

AMONG the papers read at a recent session of the National Academy of Sciences, at Washington, were three, on the following subjects: On a method of exhibiting certain statistics of hospitals, by Doctor John L. Le Conte; on the changes that have taken place on Charleston bar since the sinking of obstructions in the main channel, as developed by Professor J. E. Hillgard, of the Coast Survey; on the dimensions and proportions of American soldiers, by Doctor B. A. Gould.

THE Richmond *Examiner*, of the 6th, says:—Yesterday a commission from Grant's lines arrived at Varina, under flag of truce, with 1,500 blankets for distribution among the Federal prisoners in Richmond, in addition to 1,000 received last week. Of the fifty odd thousand Yankees prisoners held in the South, not over 2,000 are confined in Richmond, and more than half of these are in the hospital. For a year past the great body of them have been shifting South. Richmond is hard pressed to feed its superabundant population, and the large armies defending its gates are relieved from the incubus of an overstocked prison post in its midst.

THE Rebel General Page, in a note to the New York *Times*, dated Fort Lafayette, December 27, denies the report that Commodore Rodgers had refused his assistance in getting him exchanged, on the ground that he (Page) neither defended Fort Morgan like a man, nor surrendered it like a soldier. On the other hand, the general confesses that the commodore has thus far taken no notice whatever of the communication sent to him.

THE board to investigate the causes of the explosion of the Parrott guns on board the fleet in the recent attack on Fort Fisher has commenced its sessions. Norman Wiard, Esq., and most of the prominent manufacturers of heavy ordnance in the United States have been summoned before the board. The investigation promises to be an interesting one. The board holds its session in the Navy Department building.

DEPUTY Commissioner of Internal Revenue E. A. Rawlins, has decided that the five per cent. salary tax should be withheld on payments of prize money, the accounts of which were adjusted by the Controller subsequently to June 30, 1864.

COLONEL GEORGE E. CHURCH, formerly of the Eleventh Rhode Island Volunteers, has been appointed Colonel of the Second Rhode Island Volunteers; and will soon be at the head of his regiment in the field. Colonel CHURCH shows a clean and creditable record. At the outbreak of the rebellion, he left a lucrative engineering position in the Argentine Republic and returned home and entered the Seventh Rhode Island as a captain; was made a lieutenant-colonel on the field of Fredericksburgh, and soon after received his commission as Colonel of the Eleventh Rhode Island Volunteers, which regiment he commanded until it was mustered out of service about a year since. Since then Colonel CHURCH has built a railroad, and has been offered great inducements to remain in civil pursuits, but he prefers to serve his country as a soldier in the field.

WE print, this week, the advertisement of the California Petroleum Company, and depart from our usual custom in calling to it the careful attention of the readers of the JOURNAL. The managers of the enterprise are men of the highest business and moral character, and what they say may be depended upon. Their business experience also gives satisfactory assurance that the affairs of the Company will be discreetly, economically, and honestly conducted. No similar company comes before the public under better auspices than that to whose very interesting advertisement we here direct attention.

IT is well understood that Major-General THOMAS has been appointed Major-General in the Regular Army, *vice* JOHN C. FREMONT, resigned, to date from Dec. 15, the day of his victory at Nashville. Some time ago we alluded to the rumor that, on the day preceding the date of his new commission, he received a message of quite a different kind—to turn over his command to another officer. This new and splendid promotion will doubtless make amends for any past criticism upon General THOMAS'S over-caution, and it is an appointment eminently "fit to be made."

THE Army and Navy will be gratified to hear that the publication of that valuable compilation of documents relating to the history of the war which has gained so great a reputation under the name of "The Rebellion Record," has passed into the hands of Mr. D. VAN NOSTRAND. His wide experience and great facilities ensure its constant growth in value and interest.

THE Red River Expedition is undergoing investigation by the Committee on the Conduct of the War. Among those recently examined on the subject were Major-General Franklin, Lieutenant-Colonel George B. Drake, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of the Gulf. Admiral Porter is expected to be summoned when his duties will permit his absence from his fleet.

BRIGADIER-General John Ewen, commanding the Fourth brigade, First division, New York State Militia (National Guard) has resigned his commission and been honorably discharged. Colonel Maidhoff, of the 11th regiment, is ordered to assume command of the brigade until an election can be held.

THE disability resting upon Mr. C. W. Rudyard, late Captain 133d New York Volunteers, resulting from his dismissal by special orders No. 1, January 2, 1865, headquarter Department of the Gulf, has been removed by the Adjutant-General's Office, and he is allowed to be recommissioned.

THE President has approved the joint resolution tendering the thanks of the people and Congress to Major-General William T. Sherman, and the officers and soldiers of his command, for their gallant conduct in the late brilliant movement through Georgia.

COLONEL Wright, 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, has returned to Washington from special duty as Superintendent of Military Railroads in Tennessee, and will soon leave to perform the same duty at the South.

AMONG the London announcements we find "The History of the Present American War from its Commencement to the Conclusion of the Campaign of 1863," by Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, of the Fusileer Guards.

THE steamer *Magenta*, at Cairo, from New Orleans, brings the announcement of the arrival of the steamship *Morning Star*, with General T. W. Sherman and staff.

MAJOR Benjamin F. Fisher has been made colonel and chief signal officer, vice Myer, whose term has expired by constitutional limitation.

BRIGADIER-General J. E. Bartlett has been breveted Major-General for gallant and distinguished services in the campaign before Petersburgh.

SECOND Lieutenant Jacob Mills, 183d Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been dismissed the service by order of Major-General Parke.

BREVET Major-General Joseph D. Cox has been made major-general.

IT is understood that Commodore Wilkes will be restored to active duty after the 4th of March.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

A SIMPLE PRECAUTION AGAINST DESERTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In 1862 I recruited a company of 141 men for the artillery service. The Citizens' County Committee (of Philadelphia) paid, at that time, to the men of a company, after it was completed and the captain mustered into the service, a bounty of $50 each. To obtain this bounty, the men had to be sworn again before an alderman, that they would serve honestly and faithfully, etc., a formula prescribed by the Citizens' Bounty Committee; and, on the certificate of the alderman, that the men had subscribed and sworn to that formula, the $50 was paid to them. By the time I had the names of 141 men on my muster-in-roll, some thirty men already paid deserted from the rendezvous camp. I was naturally anxious enough that no more should desert to leave me without a company, after all my trouble and expense.

On taking the men by tens into the alderman's office, reading the formula to them, concluding with the words—"So help me God," I observed, after swearing three squads of tens, that none of them said—"So help me God;" but, simply lifted up their hands and dropped them on the conclusion of the reading of the formula. On coming to the fourth squad, I ordered them, one after another, to say aloud and distinctly—"So help me God." The dropping of the countenances of some of them, the turning red and white of others, convinced me at once that my experiment would prove more or less successful. All my men then received the $50 bounty; but, before a week was over 20 of the three first squads of tens who had not said aloud the concluding words, were missing, and had, most likely, enlisted again in some other town. Three or four more of them subsequently deserted, while those of whom I forced to say the words aloud and distinctly, to the number of 80 to 90, but six have deserted the service. The rest are still serving the Government as soldiers. One man has since admitted to me that if I had not forced him to repeat the solemn words he would have deserted with a friend of his, who was among the first squads.

Again, in 1863, I filled up my company to the maximum strength—147 men—by enlisting fifty-two men, from among prisoners of war, being stationed at the time, at one of our prison camps. Here I took again the same precaution. A number of them would not repeat the words, and I sent them back to the barracks. Out of those fifty-two, but one has deserted since, to my knowledge; and, over twenty of them have been with me through this summer's campaign, where they had every opportunity to desert.

It is well-known, that our mustering officers frequently omit to make the men repeat the words—"So help me "God," on swearing them in. The men justify their desertion, by persuading themselves in their own minds, that they never swore, because they did not repeat the oath!

Now, if this little experiment produced such a good result in one company, what result may not be achieved by forcing every man to say audibly those words, on being mustered into the service?

Let an order be issued for our mustering officers to enforce this; and no doubt the result will prove the wisdom of this simple remedy against desertion. FRONT.

ARMY OF THE JAMES, NEAR FORT BURNHAM, VA., December 29th, 1864.

A RAID OF THE PAST.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In one of the late numbers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL you alluded to the remarkable activity of the guerrilla MOSBY. There is no doubt that he is a dashing cavalry partisan; but there have been troopers so much more remarkable than he that his name will scarcely live as a great guerrilla leader.

One of the most remarkable partisan efforts which history records, was that of a Dutch or Hollander colonel, named QUIMTEM. He was serving with the Anglo-Imperial Army, besieging Lisle, when he determined upon making a raid upon Paris, in order to seize one of the princes of the royal family and carry him off prisoner. His intentions rose even as high as to dare to contemplate carrying off the Dauphin, the heir to the crown of France. QUIMTEM had lived some time in France, and it is likely spoke the language well. As assistants in the enterprise, he selected 16 officers, whom another authority states were refugee Huguenots, and 14 dragoons. They had the address to obtain appropriate passports; and, then, with superlative audacity they made a dash of 150 miles, from Courtray to the very gates of Versailles, sweeping completely around Paris to the west. Taking different roads, they drew near to Versailles and divided themselves into three ambuscades, 10 of the party concealing themselves at Sevres, 10 at St. Ouen and 10 in the forest of Chantilly. The first party beheld the Dauphin and the royal princes pass over the bridge of Sevres on their way to hunt in the wood of Boulogne. They had too strong an escort, however, to justify an attack. This was on the 21st of March, 1707. They, likewise, saw the Duke of Orleans pass by, but his party was so numerous that it would have been madness to attack him. Finally, on the 24th of March, they perceived a carriage drawn by six horses, with servants in the royal liveries, crossing the bridge of Sevres. This carriage belonged to and contained M. DE BERINGHEM, first equerry to the king. Supposing from the equipage, livery and pomp that this gentleman was the Dauphin, they pounced upon him and carried him away prisoner. Meanwhile the person who acted as spy and knew all the roads had been arrested. This was in a great part the reason why their enterprise was not perfectly successful. What delayed them the most, however, was the infinite attentions which they lavished upon M. DE BERINGHEM, since they supposed he was heir to the crown.

At first, they had mounted their prisoner on horseback, but, mistaking the road, they arrived too late at St. Ouen to carry out their digested plan. Here they placed their captive in a carriage, and, through an extreme of courtesy halted from time to time for whole hours to enable him to recuperate from his fatigue and fright. LOUIS XIV., fairly roused by this audacious seizure, sent out a detachment of his body guard to pursue the partisans, and all the royal equerries took horse to follow the trail of the raiders. These gentlemen caused the alarm bell to be sounded from village to village, and thus they were enabled to take several of the Dutch troopers whose horses had given out. Finally they overtook QUIMTEM near Ham, and, overpowered by numbers, he was forced to surrender. He was brought back in company with M. DE BERINGHEM, to Versailles. There the latter made his Dutch captive-captor sup with him, and his wife recompensed QUIMTEM's humanity with a handsome gift. Meanwhile DE BERINGHEM related the courtesies which he had received and the attentions paid to him under the supposition that he was a royal personage. These facts, doubtless, touched LOUIS XIV. in his weakest point, his pride, and QUIMTEM was recognized as an honorable prisoner of war, instead of a raiding partisan. He was conducted to Rheims, where he was very well treated, and there he died some years afterwards. What happened to his comrades, and whether any of them made good their escape, is nowhere mentioned. The details of this remarkable raid are furnished in CERISIER'S General History of the United Provinces, ix. 129–131. BOYLE mentions it in his Universal Chronological History, 11. 733.1. *Note.* This was a perfect slap in the face to such a haughty monarch as LOUIS XIV. on the part of those bold republicans, the Dutch. Their reckless dash is scarcely conceivable, when we consider that this handful of men, 30 officers and privates, actually penetrated a distance of over 150 miles into a hostile country, with a population speaking an entirely different language, and swept around its capital like a hawk around a farm-yard. To give an idea of its grandeur, imagine a platoon of Federal dragoons making a dash from Washington to Raleigh, and carrying off one of the members of the cabinet of the Rebel DAVIS. It is to be regretted that the names of such brave men should not have been preserved for the admiration of all ages. ANCHOR.

OFFICERS' PAY—STILL ANOTHER POINT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Permit me, through your columns, to add a few strictures on the much-mooted topic of officers' pay. That officers' pay is now substantially not half as much as it was when the war began, owing to the depreciation of currency, the advance in the prices of the necessaries of life, and the extortionate sums demanded for officers' outfits, as well as from other causes, has been fully detailed in your paper. But there is another hardship which we are subjected to, that I have not seen written about, although many, doubtless, have experienced it.

An officer is continually shaved on account of being out of money. Our regiment has not been paid for over six months, and during that time all we eat or wear must be bought from the sutler. We may be met with the question, "Why not buy from the commissary?" The commissary don't credit, and, once out of cash, we are obliged to pay the sutler his prices (on credit) for articles we must have or starve.

However, if, after all this shaving and robbery by these Army sharks, and the practice of a severe economy, an officer should have money left to invest in 5-20's or 7-30's, he is compelled to wait, at times, for periods of six or eight months before Government pays him his dues, and then pay the *accrued interest on the bonds* up to the time he makes the investment., e. g., the bonds are dated August 1, 1864, Major A. is not paid till the 15th of November, having pay due from the 1st of May, he is compelled, "so the bond says," to pay interest on it from the 1st of August up to the time he invests—say December 1. Yet the Government has in its use the very money which it receives interest on, and which was due Major A.

If troops were paid at regular periods, as the regulations designed, the last difficulty would not occur, and much anxiety would be taken from the poor soldier and his poorer family. The Army does not complain, but would like to be heard when it points a truth. ILDEW.

MORGANZA, LA.

AN EXPLANATION FROM CAPTAIN PARROTT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Will you permit me to say, in reference to the remarks in your last number upon Parrott Guns, that the well-known explosions at Morris' Island can hardly be reconciled with the continued use of the heavy guns, unless the failures have been considered attributable to accidental circumstances, occurring in the service of guns of a naval kind, rather than to their inherent defects

My rifle cannon have been largely called for because of the estimation put upon them by others than myself. That so many are in service is owing to their general efficiency, to their very moderate cost, and to my own exertions to meet the demand made upon me.

A great proportion of them, however, consists of the 30-pounders and lighter calibres, the merits of which you do not consider doubtful.

Whether my belief that the failures in the larger guns have been generally, if not always, preceded by injuries from the accidental bursting of loaded shells, will prove correct, it is not for me to say; but I can state that the theory referring the bursting of rifle cannon to premature explosions of the shells, is signally confirmed by the *heaviest* of my guns. Very respectfully,

COLD SPRING, January 11, 1865. R. P. PARROTT.

THE Senate has instituted an investigation into the slaughter of Indians near Fort Lyon, in Colorado, by Colonel CHIVINGTON, and is prepared to make a most rigid examination of the affair. The impression generally prevails that the attack was wholly unjustifiable, and that those responsible for it should be rigorously punished immediately. Orders have been telegraphed to Denver City for the arrest of Colonel CHIVINGTON. Orders have also been sent to seize all the property taken from the Indians, and to gather in the remnant who escaped slaughter and have them taken care of and provided for at the expense of the Government until some disposition can be made of them.

THE WOUNDING OF MOSBY.

THE UNION VERSION.

COLONEL W. GAMBLE, commanding cavalry brigade:—

COLONEL—In obedience to your command I have the honor herewith to report what I know concerning the wounding of Colonel MOSBY. He was shot by a man of my advance guard, under Captain BROWN, Thirteenth New York cavalry, in Mr. LAKE'S house, near the Rector Cross-roads, on the evening of the twenty-first ultimo, about nine o'clock, at which time I was in command of the Sixteenth and Thirteenth New York cavalry. Several shots were fired, and I was informed by one of the advance guard that a Rebel lieutenant had been shot. I immediately reinforced the advance guard and dismounted and entered the house, and found a man lying on the floor, apparently in great agony. I asked him his name. He answered Lieutenant Johnson, Sixth Virginia cavalry. He was in shirt sleeves (light blue common shirt), no boots and no insignia of rank—nothing to denote his position or rank in service. I told him I must see his wound, so as to make up my mind whether to bring him along or not. I opened his pants and found that a pistol bullet had entered the abdomen, about two inches below and to the left of the navel—a wound that I felt assured must be mortal. I, therefore, ordered all from the room, and being behind time, on account of skirmishing all the afternoon with the enemy, I hurried to meet Lieutenant-Colonel CLENDENNIN, Eighth Illinois, at Middleburg, according to orders received. Nearly every officer of my command, if not all, saw this wounded man, and no one had the slightest idea that it was MOSBY. Major BIRDSALL and Captain BROWN were both in the house and room when this occurred. After arriving at Middleburg I reported the fact of wounding a Rebel lieutenant to Lieutenant-Colonel CLENDENNIN. As soon as the camp fires were lit, so that things could be seen, an orderly brought me MOSBY'S hat, trimmed with gold cord and star. I immediately knew it must be a field officer. I took the hat immediately, and, although late in the night, went in among the prisoners. I had captured eight in number of MOSBY'S men, and told them that the man who wore that hat was shot dead, and asked them if it was MOSBY, stating that it was no use to conceal it, as he was shot dead. They all said no, and said that he never wore such a hat, &c. Some of them said that it was Major JOHNSON, Sixth Virginia cavalry, home on leave.

In the morning I reported the facts and showed the hat to Lieutenant-Colonel CLENDENNIN and Mr. DAVIS, the guide. All this while I considered, as did all my officers, that the wound was mortal. From Middleburg we came to camp.

On this scout, from which I have to-day returned, I have the honor to state that the man shot in LAKE'S house was Colonel MOSBY. He was moved half an hour after he was shot to QUILLY GLASSOCK'S, about one and a half miles distant where he remained three days. The ball was there extracted, having passed round and perhaps through the bowels, coming out behind the right thigh. I conversed with persons who saw him. He was reported as very low the first two days, but better the third. I then tracked him to Piedmont, thence to Salem, and out of Salem towards the Warrenton pike. I met pickets in various parts of the country, and understand that till within a few days they have extended as far down as Aldie. Various signalizing was carried on with white flags near Piedmont. Several persons were saw him in the ambulance report his spitting blood, and it seems to be the general belief that he cannot live. There is no doubt in my mind that he is yet concealed in the country, severely, if not fatally wounded. In these two scouts I captured nine prisoners, without the loss of one horse or man.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DOUGLAS FRASER.
Major Thirteenth New York cavalry.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, December 31, 1864.

REBEL VERSION.

[From the Richmond Sentinel Jan. 7.]

The country will rejoice to be assured, not only of the certainty of MOSBY'S arrival at a place of safety, but also of the comparatively light character of his wound. His attendants say we may confidently expect to see him in this city within thirty days, ready for work again. The circumstances attending his wounding were as follows:—He had been skirmishing, during the 21st, with the enemy, and at night was getting some supper at a farmer's house. The enemy, who were supposed to have retired, suddenly surrounded the house in large numbers. Colonel MOSBY, hearing their footsteps, passed out of the room in which he was, and found himself confronting a squad that had entered the house. At the same moment he was shot through the window by some one without. The ball entered just under the ends of the ribs, on the left side, and passed out at a similar point on the right side, without wounding the bowels. He walked into a room and lay down. The Yankees rolled him over and examined his wound, declaring that it was mortal, in which opinion Colonel MOSBY expressed his concurrence. They robbed him of his hat, his talma, his overcoat, and his boots.

A LETTER from Rome, under date of December 17, says:—"The usually peaceful repose of the troops of noble guards has been disturbed by a duel between two of its members, the Marquis del Monte and the Duke Lante, who fought with sabres last week, fortunately without other result than a slight cut on the Duke's hand. The Pope was very angry at such a flagrant infringement of his positive prohibition of duelling, and, in spite of the interposition of the Duke of Castelvecchio, Commandant of the Corps, insisted upon their immediate dismissal. The duel arose out of a box on the ears inflicted by young Prince Orsini on another scion of a princely Roman house, a member of the noble guard, in a public *cafe*. It was expected that a duel would have been the result of so open an affront, but when it was known on the following morning that a reconciliation had taken place, forty of the guards waited on the Duke of Castelvecchio to demand the expulsion of their comrade from the corps. His voluntary resignation having rendered this

unnecessary, something more was considered requisite for the honor of the corps, and consequently the above-mentioned duel was enacted. Duelling is severely punishable by the laws of Rome, but as the commandant demonstrated to the Pope that, in the present instance, the transgression arose only from zeal for the honor of the corps, his Holiness was pleased to remit any penalty beyond the dismissal of the two combatants. The Pope's noble guards are cadets of noble Roman and provincial families. The pay of a private, who, by courtesy, ranks with an officer of the line, is about a guinea a week. The commandant ranks as a general of brigade, and has proportionate pay. The duties of the guards are light, consisting in escorting the Pope's carriage and waiting in his ante-chamber."

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

VICE-Admiral Farragut is in Washington.

MAJOR-General J. J. Reynolds assumed command of the Seventh Army Corps, 22d December, 1864.

HON. Wm. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, has returned to Washington from a visit to Boston.

MAJOR-General Godfrey Weitzel, commanding Twenty-fifth corps, has been granted thirty days' leave of absence.

THE Philadelphia Board of Underwriters have presented to Captain Winslow, of the *Kearsarge*, a very handsome and valuable watch.

COLONEL DAVIS, of the First Louisiana cavalry, has been appointed brigadier-general and ordered to report to Major-General Canby.

DURING the temporary absence of the Surgeon-General, Surgeon Charles H. Crane, U. S. A., will perform the duties of Surgeon-General.

THE gold medal authorized by Congress to be struck for Lieutenant-General Grant, after the fall Vicksburgh, is finished and has reached Washington.

IN the absence of Secretary Stanton upon inspecting or investigating duty at the South, Mr. Dana, Assistant Secretary, will act as Secretary of War.

MAJOR-General Warren, of the Fifth corps, is away from his command on fifteen days leave of absence. Major-General Crawford commands in his absence.

THE residents of Hastings, on the Hudson River, gave Vice-Admiral Farragut a public reception on the occasion of his recent return to his home in the village.

MAJOR Wm. V. Porter, Paymaster U. S. A., has been assigned to duty at Camp Cadwalader, for the purpose of receiving and distributing all moneys of enlisted men.

COLONEL Isaac O. Barnes, who has been for several years United States Pension Agent at Boston, died in that city on the morning of the 7th instant, after a tedious illness.

COLONEL Madison Mills, the newly appointed Medical Inspector-General United States Army, has arrived in Washington and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

CAPTAIN G. W. McLean, formerly connected with Captain Tompkins' Bureau, of the Quartermaster's Department, has been appointed Assistant Paymaster in the Navy.

FIRST Lieutenant William Goodrich, Jr. 15th Connecticut Volunteers, has been detailed as Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Palmer, commanding District of North Carolina.

ASSISTANT-Surgeon C. H. Osborne, for a long while connected with Stanton Hospital, Washington, has resigned, after active service for over three years, for the purpose of going into private practice in Washington.

MAJOR J. K. Oberine, of the Veteran Reserve corps, but formerly of the Thirty-seventh New York regiment, has entered upon his duties as Provost-Marshal of the District of Columbia, in place of Captain Putnam, resigned.

MAJOR-General Hurlbut, commanding at New Orleans, has issued an order prohibiting officers and soldiers from attending theatres, billiard saloons and drinking saloons on the Sabbath, denouncing the habit as dishonorable and contrary to the duties which soldiers owe to themselves and country.

COLONEL J. L. Chandler, Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of Arkansas and Seventh Army Corps, has resigned from the service, and his resignation has been accepted. The Army loses in Colonel Chandler an efficient and energetic officer. He remains for the present at Little Rock, Arkansas.

THE President has removed the disability in the case of Lieutenant W. H. C. Ryan of the One Hundred and Thirty-Second New York Infantry, for writing and publishing comments on the management of the sick and wounded soldiers in the Ladies' Home Hospital in the city of New York, under the charge of Dr. Mott.

MAJOR-General Crook and staff, Major-General Kelly and staff, Brigadier-General Duval and staff, and Brigadier-General Hays and staff are now at Cumberland, Maryland, the point being regarded as the most convenient for the management of the different commands to which the officers named have respectively been assigned.

THE arrival of the following named army officers in Washington, during the week, is reported: Brigadier-General R. B. Ayres, Major-General William B. Franklin, Colonel Doubleday, of the Twenty-fifth Army corps; Colonel Bankhead, Inspector-General of the Fifth corps; Major-General Nelson A. Miles, commanding First division, Second corps, Army of Potomac.

THE following officers were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Monday of this week: Major-General Hancock, Major-General Averill, Major-General Burnside, General Baxter, Colonel J. Grant Wilson and Major J. Schuyler Crosby, of General Banks' staff; Major W. P. Wilson, of Hancock's staff; General C. B. Stewart, Captain Larned, of General Burnside's staff; Major Jose R. de Olaneta, of Spanish Army; Captain C. B. Cornish and Captain Hitchins, of English Army.

THE following appointments have been made in General Hancock's First Veteran Corps, to date from December 29, 1864:—Major—Elliot M. Curtis. Captains—George W. Wilford, John T. McCullough. First Lieutenants—Phineas W. Crawford, Ralph W. Buchanan, John W. Hogue, Elliott H. Benton, John W. Roney, John P. Kinney, Jacob Marty, George W. Shinn, William Harman. Second Lieutenants—Joseph Pearson, Almon L. Goss, late Tenth Maine volunteers; J. F. Munson, Charles Sherman.

ON the evening of January second a large convocation of officers, principally from the brigade, assembled at the headquarters of Bridadier-General Baxter, commanding the Second brigade, Third division, Fifth corps, to witness the presentation to him of a sword, sash and belt. It is a fine sword and was paid for by the officers exclusively of the brigade. Brevet Brigadier-General Coulter made the presentation speech, to which General Baxter most feelingly and eloquently responded. Major-General Warren subsequently made some remarks.

THE following officers have been dismissed the service:—Doctor M. C. Hoyt, Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment, First District of Wisconsin, and to be fined the sum of three hundred dollars; Lieutenant H. Clay Stewart, Company M, Twentieth New York Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Heber Carroll, Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery; Second Lieutenant George S. Wescott, Company H, 10th Regiment, United States Colored Troops; Captain J. L. McIlhenney, Twelfth New York Volunteers; First Lieutenant William B. Patterson, and Second Lieutenant George A. Copway, Third New York Artillery; Lieutenant Marcus L. Pelham, Eighth Connecticut Volunteers.

MAJOR John S. Fillmore, Paymaster U. S. A., died suddenly on the 25th of December, at his residence in Denver, Colorado Territory. Major Fillmore was a native of the State of New York; was appointed Paymaster by the Governor of Colorado, August 26th, 1861, and was commissioned Paymaster U. S. A. by the President of the United States, November 8th, 1862. He faithfully performed the duties of his important and responsible position; and by his promptness, and uniform courtesy in the transaction of business gained the highest respect and esteem of his brethren in arms, who will long mourn his loss. As a token of respect to his memory, the officers of the District of Colorado have been ordered to wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm for thirty days.

THE following officers have been cashiered the service:—Captain Fred. Stuart, Company M, Twentieth New York Cavalry; Captain Gottlieb C. Rose, Company C, Fourth Missouri Cavalry; Major and Aide-de-Camp M. R. William Greebe, on the staff of the Governor of Missouri, and Captain Company F, Fourth Missouri Cavalry; Captain Ferdinand Hanson, Company D, Fourth Regiment, Missouri Cavalry; Captain Perry J. Tate, Company I, 210th Pennsylvania Volunteers; First Lieutenant Charles J. Sefton, Company I, 210th Pennsylvania Volunteers; First Lieutenant John Ney, Company B, 210th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieutenant Charles Martin, Thirty-sixth United States Colored Troops, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances from the 24th day of October, 1864, the date of the commission of the offence.

THE following named officers have been detailed for Court-Martial duty at Baltimore, Maryland:—Major-General Julius Stahl; Captain G. A. Yeager, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Captain Thomas D. Norris, One Hundred and Seventieth New York Volunteers; Captain William J. Nicoles, Fifteenth Western Virginia Infantry; Captain W. H. Lewis, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery; Captain J. McConvey, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New York Volunteers; Captain W. H. Corsa, One Hundred and Thirty-first New York Volunteers; Captain William Hyser, Sixth Michighan Cavaly; Captain L. M. Marsh, Tenth Vermont Volunteers; Lieutenant J. H. Bloyd, Eleventh Western Virginia Volunteers; Second Lieutenant W. B. Kinney, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth New York Volunteers. Captain A. G. Hennisee, First Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteers, is appointed Judge-Advocate of the Court.

BRIGADIER-General Thomas Ewing, junior, commanding St. Louis District Department of Missouri, announces the following gentlemen as composing the district staff:—Lieutenant-Colonel Murphy, Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers, Inspector; Major S. D. Carpenter, Missouri State Volunteers, Surgeon-in-Charge; Major H. H. Williams, Tenth Kansas Veteran Volunteers, Provost-Marshal; Major W. Fischer, Fifth Missouri State Militia., Topographical Engineer; Major C. H. Gregory, Seventh Kansas Veteran Cavalry, Chief of Cavalry and Acting Ordnance Officer; Major H. Hannahs, Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General (in charge of office); Captain H. Cravens, United States Volunteers, District Quartermaster; Captain G. W. Gilson, Fortieth Missouri Volunteers, Assistant-Inspector; Captain C. L. Porter, Eighteenth Infantry (colored) in charge of Permit Office; Captain J. G. Forman, First Infantry Missouri State Militia, Superintendent of Refugees and Contrabands; First Lieutenant Wm. Ewing, United States Artillery, Assistant Commissary of Musters; First Lieutenant A. Vezin, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.; Second Lieutenant G. E. Hodgdon, Veteran Reserve Corps, Judge-Advocate; Second Lieutenant T. F. Oakes, Eighteenth U. S. I., C. A. D C.

THE following is a list of United States prisoners of war in Libby Prison Hospital, Richmond:—Colonel H. S. Hanson, 39th Kentucky; Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Strong, 19th Wisconsin; Captain W. H. Chambers, steamer *Smith Briggs*; Lieutenant G. J. Keyser, 195th Pennsylvania; Lieutenant J. S. Hopenberg, 4th New York cavalry; Engineer P. D. Edwards, steamer *Smith Briggs*; Captain J. A. Caho, 8th Indiana; Lieutenant F. R. Carpenter, 8th Vermont; Lieutenant H. F. Brewster, 5th United States artillery; Captain James Jackson, 14th Pennsylvania cavalry; Lieutenant James Bagle, 1st Pennsylvania artillery; Lieutenant William N. Dickinson, 108th New York; Captain E. E. Beebee, 1st New Hampshire; Lieutenant J. G. Burry, 19th Wisconsin; Lieutenant J. O. Wheeler, 1st Vermont cavalry; Lieutenant J. C. Duff, 36th Massachusetts; Captain G. W. Klihmer, 14th Pennsylvania; Lieutenant John Cunningham, 170th New York; Captain Daniel Brady, 155th New York; Lieutenant J. C. Barkley, 14th Pennsylvania; James Gillis, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army; Captain J. McDuval, 155th New York; Lieutenant A. C. Linch, 5th New York; Lieutenant Philander Smith, 8th Indiana; Major H. S. Murry, 124th New York; Lieutenant J. F. Hagar, 7th Virginia Loyal; Captain Orange Lells, 12th Ohio; Lieutenant G. W. Cuttler, 11th Michigan cavalry.

CAPTAIN J. B. Campbell, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty as Quartermaster 3d Division, 23d Army corps, and assigned as Assistant Chief Quartermaster 23d Army corps; Lieutenant G. A. Lyons, 23d Michigan Infantry, and A. A. Q. M., is assigned as Quartermaster of Transportation of the corps, and will have charge, under the direction of the Assistant Chief Quartermaster, of the supply train and the corps ordnance train; Captain E. B. Whitman, A. Q. M., is assigned as Quartermaster 4th Division, 23d Army corps, and Chief Quartermaster District of East Tennessee; Captain D. W. H Day, A. Q. M., is assigned as Quartermaster 5th Division, 23d Army corps, and Chief Quartermaster District of Kentucky; Captain George C. Winslow, A. Q. M., is relieved as Quartermaster 2d Division, 23d Army corps, and assigned as Disbursing Quartermaster for the District of Kentucky, and will report for duty to Lieutenant-Colouel J. F. Boyd, Chief Quartermaster Department of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky; Captain Tyler P. Rood, A. Q M., is assigned as Quartermaster 2d Division, 23d Army corps.

THE Chesapeake and Albemarle canal has of late been placed in good condition—the various breaks thoroughly repaired and mails and passengers sent through regularly every day. Captain A. P. Blunt, Chief Quartermaster at Norfolk, has placed several fine boats on this line, which leave Norfolk daily at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the arrival of the mail boat from Baltimore. Provost-marshals' passes are required from passengers, and the fare for those not entitled to transportation must be paid to Captain Blunt. The route is entirely free from rebel guerrillas.

OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE WELLS, U. S. N.

THIS gallant officer, in the pride and prime of life, and with the promise of a most brilliant professional career, contracted fever while serving on the African coast, causing paralysis, under which he lingered for years, deprived of reason, until at last death released him from his sufferings on the 27th of October, 1864, at Bellow's Falls, Vermont.

His kind and genial nature endeared him to his brother officers, while his many accomplishments and unwavering devotion to duty, rendered him an ornament and example to the service. Would that he had been spared, in health and vigor of manhood, to do battle for the flag he always loved so well! To have fallen in its defence would have been a glorious ending of his once bright career. But God ordained it otherwise; and by the slow decay and paralysis of mind and body, brought on by sickness incurred in the line of duty, he has passed away, lamented by all who knew him. H. A. W.

REPORTS OF TRIALS BEFORE NAVAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

CASE OF ACTING VOLUNTEER LIEUTENANT F. S. HILL.

PHILADELPHIA, June, 1864.

CHARGE—Scandalous conduct tending to destruction of good morals.

SPECIFICATION.—That on or about September 1, 1863, the accused then in command of the United States bark *W. G. Anderson*, and having captured the schooner *America* off the coast of Texas, took from the captured vessel about 40 bales of cotton, and on or about September 25, 1863, shipped said cotton to Boston, consigned to a mercantile firm in that city for sale, and subsequently, without authority of law, caused the proceeds thereof to be paid to himself and the officers and crew of the *W. G. Anderson* for their individual benefit, and failed to report to the commanding officer or to the Navy Department the facts of the taking and sale of said cotton and distribution of the proceeds; [and further to conceal his proceedings in relation to said cotton, prevented the fact of the taking of said cotton, and other facts in relation to the capture of the schooner *America* from being duly entered on the log-book of the *W. G. Anderson*.]

It appeared on the trial that the *W. G. Anderson*, under command of the accused, while attached to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, about September 1, 1863, captured the *America* loaded with cotton. A prize crew was put on board, and the *America* taken in tow. During the night, the *America* capsized, tow line parted, the prize crew were barely saved, and the prize was lost sight of. In the course of the next day's cruise several bales of cotton, part of the deck-load of the *America* were picked up, and towards night the vessel herself was discovered, bottom upwards. The *G. W. Anderson* lay by her all night, and in the morning efforts were made, without success, to right her She was then scuttled, and, with great labor, most of the cotton got out of her hold in a wet and damaged condition While cruising up the Gulf the cotton was picked over and dried. The prisoners captured were put ashore at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and the *W. G. Anderson* sailed for the South West Pass, where bagging, &c., was purchased by the accused, who had the cotton repacked and shipped to Boston, where it was sold, and the whole proceeds, after deducting expenses, were divided among the officers and crew of the *W. G. Anderson* in the same proportion as they would have received prize money.

No report of the capture of the *America*, or of the disposition of the cotton, was received by the Department or by the commanding officer of the Squadron: but there was evidence to show that reports had been written by the accused shortly after the occurrences, and that a mail from that Squadron had been lost about that time.

It appeared that the accused upon consultation with his officers, had, with their unanimous assent, determined that the cotton had, under the circumstances, lost its character of prize, and become wreck or drift cotton, and that as such it was not liable to adjudication as prize.

The good character of the accused was strongly established.

FINDING.—That the specification was proven except the last clause included in brackets; and that in the commission of the acts found to be proven, the accused was not "morally guilty," said acts having been committed through misconception of his duty in the premises, rather than from any desire or intention to evade the requirements of the law, or to act fraudulently in the transaction; and that therefore, of the charge, the accused was "Not Guilty."

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be m de payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1865.

THE NEW CAMPAIGNS.

THE old year finished up three great campaigns on which the gaze of the country was fixed; and the coöperative raids of smaller columns are now also completed. The campaign in Tennessee is over, and both HOOD and THOMAS are out of the State with their main forces. The campaign in Georgia is over, and SHERMAN and HARDEE both, if reports are true, beyond its limits. The campaign in North Carolina, too, is ended for the present, and the troops detached from GRANT'S Army to operate on Weldon and Wilmington, have returned to their entrenchments at Plymouth and Petersburgh. Henceforward, we may look for new movements on other fields—in Mississippi, in South Carolina, and on the battle-ridged soil of Virginia. The slate is clean, and there is opportunity for fresh combinations and fresh triumphs. General THOMAS starts his new campaign under the happiest auspices. Commissioned by General SHERMAN to the defence of that broad tract of country for which the latter was still responsible, when he cut loose from Atlanta and plunged through Georgia to the seaboard, he more than accomplished his task. Henceforward, he will probably be free from the command of General SHERMAN, and subject only to that of General GRANT. He has an Army already more than 40,000 strong, which will be augmented in a few days to more than 50,000. For large garrisons, which were of necessity left on the Mississippi River, and particularly at Memphis, while our Army was hemmed in at Nashville, are now set free, since THOMAS'S new position covers our Mississippi posts. The expulsion of HOOD from Tennessee relieves many troops held in garrison in detached places through that State and Kentucky. On the other hand, HOOD'S terrible losses have fatally reduced his Army. Official and perfectly trustworthy reports show that his Tennessee campaign cost him from 18,000 to 20,000 men, while our losses were less than 8,000, leaving a balance of from 10,000 to 12,000 in our favor. Official statistics prove that we captured from him more than 10,000 men. He left in our hands, by official count, 68 cannon—BEAUREGARD'S story of the single battle of the 16th saying "50 pieces of artillery and "several ordnance wagons were lost by us on that "day." To appreciate his loss in valuable commanders, it is only needful to add the official report that it included no less than 19 general officers, besides his field and line. Of material in wagons, ammunition, provisions, and the like, we took from him a large amount, 150 wagons being abandoned by his cavalry before the crossing of the Tennessee.

It has often been asked how HOOD escaped at all. To this query abundant answer can be given, independent of the fact that it is always a sufficiently difficult problem to surround and capture a fugitive army not vastly inferior to its pursuers, especially in the interior of such a country as ours. First, for ten days after the battle of Nashville, heavy rains made the roads almost impassable, rendering it impossible for THOMAS to follow, as it was almost impossible for HOOD to escape. In HOOD'S case, however, the roads were not cut up by a great army which had already passed over them. General THOMAS, also, probably did not intend to press HOOD'S rear closely until STEADMAN'S flanking column had got well on its way towards Decatur. STEADMAN, however, found rain and mud as troublesome to him as to THOMAS, and neither flank nor rear pursuit availed to keep HOOD this side the Tennessee. It should be added that a blunder is said to have occurred on our part: that our Army marched rapidly to Duck River, 40 miles from Nashville, where it halted for its pontoons. But, by the error of a word in the order, the train had been sent to Murfreesboro' instead of Franklin, causing a day or two's delay. One chief cause of HOOD'S escape, however, was the admirable manner in which FORREST covered the retreat. With his large, well-mounted, and formidable cavalry corps, he succeeded in keeping off all the assaults of our own horsemen, and preserved most of HOOD'S troops and trains.

From an Army of 50,000 troops, well-disciplined, vigorous, and flushed with recent triumph, and all under the command of a very able general, we may expect great results. HOOD cannot have left Tennessee with more than 20,000 or 25,000 men. The drained resources of Alabama and Mississippi can hardly carry his army over 35,000. It is possible that, seeing this discrepancy of forces, GRANT may call a part of THOMAS'S forces to solve the knotty problem in Virginia, and this might be effected either by transporting those surplus troops directly to Washington, or by a regular campaign through Southwestern Virginia to Lynchburgh, along the track recently pursued by STONEMAN. Our own belief, however, is that no such subtraction will be made from THOMAS'S command. Undoubtedly a certain number of troops left in garrison in Tennessee have been recently sent on transports to SHERMAN; but THOMAS'S Army, let us hope, will be left for him to operate with.

THOMAS'S new campaign will be in Mississippi and Alabama. His base for the present will be the broad Tennessee River, which is commanded by our gunboats. His infantry and artillery are chiefly massed at Eastport, a village in the Northeastern corner of Mississippi, on the Tennessee River, and near the junction of the three State lines. His cavalry scours the banks of the river and the regions of Florence and Bainbridge. There is no reason why THOMAS may not henceforth hold Northern Mississippi and Alabama at his mercy, and break up the military resources of those States, by a march like that of SHERMAN, in Georgia. It is not too much to hope for the possession of both Mobile and Montgomery, if those positions are deemed desirable to hold, before the end of the new campaign. General GRANGER already seriously threatens the former city, aided by a coöperating move of General DANA from Vicksburgh. Should Mobile fall, our boats can ascend to Selma, and Montgomery will soon be ours.

SHERMAN'S grand South Carolina campaign has already opened. His iron men are starting, fresh and elated from their recent victories, to the pursuit of new ones. Already his advance has seized Hardeesville and moved on Grahamsville. We judge that he will at once make a bold push for the railroad between Augusta and Charleston. To follow the coast along the line of the Charleston and Savannah railroad would be almost a matter of impossibility. The railroad and turnpikes in that region are narrow causeways cut through dense swamps. Our columns, marching over such roads as these, and opposed by HARDEE'S powerful army, would be terribly handled. In the interior, however, the land grows higher. The enemy doubtless knows that SHERMAN will strike inland, and will be found to occupy Branchville, the important railroad junction, with a strong and well-entrenched force. From the difficulty of pushing out along the coast from Savannah, the story that a considerable part of SHERMAN'S Army will be transported to Beaufort seems quite plausible. The new campaigns are now well started, and, after a lull of a few weeks, we may hope to hear, as in December, "thunder all "around the sky."

DURING the course of the Senate debate on the House Bill, mustering out of service those general officers who, being fit for duty, have, for a certain fixed period, been without commands suitable to their rank, the fact was brought out by Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, who spoke in favor of the measure, that there are now 162 colonels who command brigades in the Army. The honorable Senator was desirous that room might be made for the promotion of these acting-brigadiers, who are now restrained from advancement by the fact that there are no vacancies to fill. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, thought the duty of dismissing general officers was with the President, and he intimated that "a dozen or fifteen who "were believed to be unworthy," would have their stars recalled before long. This foreshadowing of the course of the President will cause much uneasiness among that already large class of general officers who are now out of active service. It is to be hoped that the President will use his power with great discretion, for some of the worthiest officers in the service have been long awaiting with impatience a summons to the field. It would be a grievous hardship if, instead of such a summons, they should be notified, like useless servants, that their services were no longer required.

DRAFTS AND DESERTIONS.

LAST summer, as the Eastern Army, drew nearer Richmond, and the cause of the Rebellion looked desperate, desertions from the Rebel lines beame abundant. The exodus was hailed as a good omen, for one of the commonest of homely proverbs is—"Rats "leave a sinking ship." And, besides, this process really bade fair by an insidious undermining to procure the enemy's exhaustion more effectually, or, at all events, far more cheaply than our sanguinary attacks upon him in the field. Accordingly, a manifesto was prepared by General GRANT, offering increased inducements to desert; and copies of the circular were spread in every possible way, and sometimes quite ingeniously, in the Rebel Army. A counter-blast was speedily issued by General LEE, the "Or-"der No. 65," offering equal inducements for *our* men to desert; but it at first only excited amusement at the North, by whom it was considered one of that series of astute attempts on the enemy's part to put his cause, his measures, and his prospects on an equality with ours—like, for example, his forged stories of cruelty and starvation practiced by us towards prisoners, whereby, to European eyes, he covered up his own enormities at Libby, Belle Isle, and Andersonville. It was sufficiently obvious why the enemy's troops should desert. First, because there were many true Union men in his ranks, whom nothing but compulsion had kept out of ours. Next, because he had thousands of conscripts, who desired only life and peace, and would desert either Army to find them in the lines of the other. Next, there were many who sought to make good their escape from the "sinking ship" of the Confederacy. Finally there were those who had suffered too much from the rough usage or constant exposure of Confederate service, the want of pay, food, or clothing, or from ill-usage or hard discipline. And, as the strength of the Rebellion wanes, these incentives to desertion will wax; and every victory is the precursor of a new shoal of deserters to our lines.

But what cause should there be for *our* soldiers to desert? The most terrible menace we could utter against disloyal people at home would be to send them South, where they would quickly find their way to the ranks, and have opportunity to show in works the reason of the Confederate faith that is in them. And yet, strange as it may seem, desertions from our Eastern Army occur; and occur in serious numbers. Within two months the evil has grown outrageous, as many facts establish. For example: on the 18th of November, according to the Richmond *Examiner* of the day following, over 100 deserters from our lines were sent off, under escort, to the North; and a "large "number" had just come in "and were consigned to "Castle Thunder to await their turn to be forwarded "home." A month later desertions had become still more abundant. The Associated Press dispatch, dated from Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Dec. 21st, 1864, says:—"For the week ending the "18th inst. one hundred and eighty deserters from "the Union Armies had reached Richmond. They "would be forwarded to the border, to start for their "homes on blockade runners."

Many deserters have even joined the Rebel Army. SHERIDAN'S cavalry, for example, are said to have lately captured about 50, most of them "substitutes," who, having deserted our lines at Petersbugh, and joined the Rebel cause, had been sent to the Shenan-

doah Valley that they might the more easily escape identification if captured. But it is consoling to know that these fifty, at least, will receive prompt punishment at City Point, whither they were sent. About three weeks since an expedition from Fort Monroe made a raid for the purpose of breaking up a regular "underground line," by which substitutes and bounty-jumpers passed from our lines to the enemy's, and captured some deserters in the act.

But these are only a few examples of what has grown to be a monstrous evil. If the records of our regiments in the various armies in Virginia (for it is there that the evil is most palpable) were examined, our losses by desertion within the last six months would be reckoned not by thousands, but by tens of thousands. A correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

As an illustration of how some of them disappear, here is the record of one single regiment among those that have come to my notice: Of three detachments of substitutes sent from Concord, N. H., to join the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, amounting to 625 men, 137 *deserted on the passage*, leaving only 488 to arrive at the regiment. Of the 488 who got to the regiment and were assigned to companies, 82 deserted to the enemy from picket line; 36 deserted to the rear; 4 have been discharged as utterly worthless, their physical incapacity being so glaring, and of such long standing, that they must have been known at the time of enlistment; 5 have been sent back to Concord to have their cases of enlistment investigated, by order of the War Department; and 2 have been discharged by order of the War Department. Thus, out of 625 of these bounty-tempted warriors sent to *one* regiment only since August last, there are only 359 left; and, as these have come to the Army through the same venal influences, and probably gone through the same loose or fraudulent examination, it is impossible to tell how many more may follow suit, in spite of the death penalty before them. I use the term *fraudulent* advisedly; for out of the four discharged as utterly worthless, one man had one leg several inches shorter than the other; one had hernia, that had made him a cripple for many years past; and the two others were such impracticable imbeciles, that any imbecile, without one particle of medical knowledge, must have seen at a glance that they were utterly incapable of any duty whatever, mental or physical. These are shameful revelations, but the sooner the public are made acquainted with the existence of such monstrous abuses, the sooner do we stand a chance of seeing them rectified.

In our correspondence columns this week, there is additional evidence of the almost incredible number of desertions lately occurring, if more were required. Now, at length, the death penalty is enforced with frequency. On Friday, December 16th, three men; on Friday, the 23d, four; on Friday, the 30th, one; on Friday, January 6th, four; were executed for desertion.

The prime cause of this terrible and disgraceful condition of affairs in the Eastern Army is in the system of recruiting. We do not deny the existence of petty grievances in the occasional failure of Government to fulfill its agreement with the soldiers in the matter of pay, rations, and clothing. Of this great mistake we have endeavored to show the tendency in a former article; but it is only a drop in the bucket as an incentive to desertion. The rations, clothing, and camp and garrison equipage are wonderfully good, considering the immense Armies the country has been forced to suddenly raise and to maintain, and with remarkably few exceptions, the words of a late correspondent of the JOURNAL hold true: that, "when "men have deserted, it has not been for the want of "supplies or care—for the Government has been most "munificent and watchful towards them—but because "they were the lowest and meanest class, assisted and "encouraged by traitors at large." Even in the matter of the abominable detention of pay—which sometimes has actually extended through a period of twelve or fifteen months, though now the evil is partially corrected—every officer or soldier feels certain that his debt will be paid in time. Whatever the suffering at home from the want of remittances, or however keenly he may feel that, in the vicissitudes of battle, he may never enjoy his wages, already so richly earned—yet no soldier is base enough to make this a plea for the greatest of crimes, the desertion of his colors.

The truth is, that our recruiting system is chiefly accountable for desertions. It is not so much the men actually drafted (though, really, drafted men are rather rare) as the *substitutes* that furnish the shoals of deserters. Towns, anxious to fill up their quotas, entrust the matter to that wretched class of men, substitute-brokers. The latter buy and sell men like merchandise, and with all the tricks of mercantile employments. Thieves, convicts, diseased men, all things in the shape of humanity that can be pushed into the ranks, are sent to be the companions of our gallant old army of patriots and soldiers. Many of the recruits forwarded to the Army of the Potomac are worthy of the magnificent material of which it was composed in its palmy days. But good officers find that many others have added weakness rather than strength by their presence. They cannot rely so well on the charges they order, on the outpost duty they maintain. And, in the criticisms often made and justly made on the achievements of this brigade, this division, this corps, while it would be unmanly to misrepresent the fact of failure, it is often flagrantly unjust to lay the fault on the commanders or on the fragment of splendid soldiers who do their entire duty. In the coming draft, let us hope that more care will be taken with regard to the quality of men, that they may be worthy of the old heroes of the Virginia campaigns.

THE REMOVAL OF GENERAL BUTLER.

GENERAL BUTLER'S star, so lately in the zenith, has sunk below the horizon. And yet, if the public press be an index of popular opinion, his removal from command has been received with general approval. For ourselves, as we have never considered it well, in former instances, to laud any high officer in one breath as a demi-god, and in the next to vilify him as a traitor or an idiot, so we do not now think it in good taste to sneer at the late commander of the Army of the James. His apotheosis was never to our fancy; but we hold that to have been no performance of his own. He did not voluntarily soar to that great height, which has made his Icarian fall so conspicuous and fatal. The American people are at first more taken with noise, dash, vigor, and its favorite quality *smartness*, than by sterling merit and solid professional acquirements. How many, until lately, outside of the Army and the circle of judicious and penetrating observers, would have mentioned in the same day the name of THOMAS with the name of BUTLER? Charlatanry in military affairs has often, at first, secured the precedence of knowledge and long experience; and particular skill in the art of disciplining and handling troops waited on general strength of character and discipline. But the American people come to appreciate true merit at last; as the fact that GRANT, SHERMAN, and THOMAS command their three great Armies, may testify.

Regular Army officers were not so much displeased at General BUTLER'S undertaking a military career as is sometimes asserted. They were glad to have him come among them. They were pleased with the remarkable energy, keen insight, and vigor he manifested, and desired them to be turned to the profit of the country. They said that if he were not pushed too rapidly, if he were not forced to handle affairs in the gross before he was familiar with details, if he were not expected to do that without training, experience, and observation which other men of equal ability would not presume to attempt, except with more advantages, he would prove a good officer, and be of excellent service to our flag and our cause. But they held to the theory on which our fundamental ideas of education and training are based; and declared that the hero-worship of General BUTLER'S friends might, at some day, and in the long run of constant service, prove fatal to him. The head and front of General BUTLER'S offending was, that ignorant or prejudiced men, and men who, influenced by the wishes of the ignorant or prejudiced, ordered him to duties for which experience had not fitted him, while he, in turn, never declined any such enterprises. There are many most important tasks in our struggle in the execution of which General BUTLER would have been unequalled, had he been assigned to them.

But very often it happens that a want of ability in selecting "the right man for the right place," in determining what an officer can do and what he cannot, has been apparent in the administration of our affairs. General BUTLER, able as he is in himself, will go down to history as one of that third class of great men, who "have greatness thrust on them." He will have, however, the consciousness of having played a distinguished *rôle* in our war, with whose history his name is inseparably connected. Everybody must concede his excellence as an executive officer, as a man of shrewdness, vigor, administrative ability, and skill and practice in state-craft. But all these inestimable qualities, as we have said, may consist without the knowledge derived from long study of the theory of war, or the practice in tactics which a regular passage through the gradations of military command must give. A tyro is not equal to a master in the labor of assaulting, besieging, or defending fortified places, or of thinking out the proper conduct of a battle, through all the exigencies of its shifting phases, and under a hail of shot and shell. It is not discreditable to Mr. SEWARD or Mr. WELLES that they might make very bad generals or admirals, nor to General GRANT that he might fail as a Secretary of State.

Perhaps it is not wholly absurd to surmise that the affair at Wilmington the other week was quite as much the occasion as the cause of General BUTLER'S removal: in other words, that this one lapse would not have been fatal had his previous record been entirely clear. His record in the war commenced with his instantaneous offer, as promptly accepted, on the outbreak of the Rebellion, to take charge of the Massachusetts troops, which, as is well known, were the first armed and equipped soldiers to arrive at the national capital for its defence. The vigor he then manifested procured him great credit and his easily-secured commission as major-general of volunteers. He was then assigned to command at Baltimore, and next at Fortress Monroe. At the latter point, he gave the word "contraband" its world-wide signification as applied to captured slaves, and discussed the relations of slavery and the Rebellion with much skill. Then occurred the affair at Big Bethel, for which he was greatly censured. Though a blundering performance, as far as it went, it was but a slight skirmish, which now would make only a day's talk. Most of our leading generals have committed quite as serious errors since. In the subsequent affair off Hatteras Inlet, when the Navy took the forts, BUTLER'S forces were not required to actively coöperate. In like manner, his troops were not called for at the capture of New Orleans, and, during his command in Louisiana, there were few military operations of importance. It will, therefore, be observed that, at the opening of the present campaign, General BUTLER'S actual experience in field service had been very limited; and it was with some surprise that, with such able soldiers as W. F. SMITH and GILLMORE under him, the country learned he would personally direct all operations. City Point was seized handsomely. But the operations at Fort Darling and again at Petersburgh showed a lack of military experience.

The late affair at Wilmington was still more damaging to General BUTLER. We have already pointed out that he neglected to go ashore to reconnoitre. General BUTLER, by implication, puts his dismissal on the ground that he declined to assault Fort Fisher. "I have refused," says his farewell address, "to order "the useless sacrifice of the lives of such soldiers, and I "am relieved from your command." No keener Parthian shaft than this could General BUTLER have twanged from his bow, as he well knew, in retiring from immediate association with General GRANT. The early relations of intimacy and confidence between these two officers, have long been noticed. General BUTLER has been entrusted by his superior with many important tasks, and has received the commendation of the Lieutenant-General, as some of the former's dispatches attest. In the famous difficulties which rose, on points of opinion and judgment, between General BUTLER and Generals GILLMORE and W. F. SMITH, the decisions were in favor of the former, and the latter left their commands. But of late there have been whispers that the Lieutenant-General was convinced he had drawn an elephant, and that he would get rid of him. Perhaps, then, Wilmington was the occasion, not the cause, of General BUTLER'S fall.

In giving this little sketch of General BUTLER'S career we did not intend it as an obituary. We trust that he will yet be of use to the country. The Washington telegrams say that, at present, he is not to be appointed to command. But those same Washington telegrams sportively declared, not so many months ago, when our troops carried Fort Harrison, that "bets are freely offered here that General BUTLER "will be in Richmond before General GRANT." Whether the friends of the former General are now disposed to "hedge," or whether they consider that it will take some time yet to decide their wagers, it is hard to say. But, at all events, General BUTLER is not likely to be reïssigned for duty in either Virginia or North Carolina, and certainly not to the operations in front of Richmond. Elsewhere in our service, and in a more congenial and appropriate sphere, we hope he will be of benefit to the cause.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF OUR NAVY.

WE last week briefly alluded to an important article in the London *Times* on the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy. The article is of such interest that we now reprint it entire:

Mr. GIDEON WELLES, the Secretary of the Federal Navy, is undoubtedly entitled to claim credit for the exertions of his department during the great civil war. He falls into the exaggeration characteristic of his countrymen when he ascribes to the American marine achievements without parallel or precedent in any navy history; for good admirals have lived before FARRAGUT, though they did not go into battle with iron-clads, and great naval expeditions have been undertaken, though the means were adapted to the age and occasion But if we look impartially at the work which devolved suddenly upon the American admiralty four years ago, at the resources which then existed for its performance, and at the manner in which it has been actually performed, we must admit that the tone of gratulation pervading the Secretary's report is by no means without justification.

In the month of March, 1861, when Mr. WELLES entered upon his duties as head of the Naval Department, the Navy of the United States contained but 76 vessels of all descriptions available for service It now contains 671, a large proportion of which are vessels newly constructed, on the principles suggested by modern warfare. In this powerful fleet there are no fewer than 71 iron-clads, and 559 ships out of the 671 are propelled by steam. At the commencement of the war the Government had but 7,600 seamen in its pay, and of these only 207 were in the home ports. In the present month the number of men borne on the estimates is 51,000, while during the present year, though 26 vessels have been lost to the Federals by shipwreck, battle, or capture, the Navy List still shows an increase of 83 vessels over the fleet of 1863. Nor has this provision for the exigencies of the war been upon any excessive scale. The blockade maintained by the Federals extends over a coast line of 3,500 miles, and this service, at any rate, is really unprecedented in magnitude. The "squadrons" maintained on the several stations occupied by the fleet deserve the epithet of "immense," which Mr. LINCOLN gave them.

The Mississippi itself is divided into ten naval districts, each under a separate command, and the incidents of the war have taught us how skillfully and serviceably the Navy has coöperated with the Army, even in the interior of the continent. The whole war, in fact, on the Federal side has been a half naval war, and the gunboats of the Union have enabled its land forces to attempt and execute what would otherwise have been impracticable enterprises. In the face of so much success it would be invidious to insist upon failures; but we cannot forget that all the chief seaports of the Confederacy, with the exception of New Orleans, are still in Confederate hands, that the formidable Navy of the Federals had no enemy to deal with, and that the depredations on American commerce, which Mr. WELLES charges so bitterly to the account of British malice, were due only to the temporary inability of the Northerners to keep the police of the sea.

If Mr. LINCOLN's statistics are correctly reported we may say something more of the Federal Navy, and admit that it has been economically raised and thriftily maintained. The President's message gives the entire cost of the Navy, from the beginning of the war to the present time, as less than £50,000,000, which would represent an annual expenditure of some £12,000,000 only—a charge hardly exceeding our own. But there is either some mistake in these figures, or the Federal Navy estimates must be increasing at an enormous rate, for Mr. WELLES now informs us particularly that the charge for the approaching year will be upwards of £22,000,000, or nearly double the average of former years. Still, even that sum appears moderate in comparison with the prodigious expenditure upon the army, especially if we recollect that the American estimate includes the cost of the ordnance stores, which in our own estimates are separately provided for. Mr. WELLES, however, contemplates spending no less than £11,000,000 in the construction, repair and equipment of vessels during the coming year.

It will not have escaped the notice of attentive readers that at the moment when we are urged in this country to abandon or curtail our Government establishments for the maintenance of the Navy, the head of the Navy Department in America is strenuously insisting on the absolute necessity of such establishments. What Mr. GIDEON WELLES said in previous years he says again now, and reiterates more eagerly than ever his conviction that the Federals must have such yards and arsenals as would place the Government above the necessity of depending on contracts with private builders. He has argued this question, indeed, not only on the score of exigency, but on that of economy; asserting that it would be cheaper as well as better for the country to manufacture for itself the vessels and machinery which it is now compelled to buy. We have remarked on former occasions that these opinions are to be received, perhaps, with some qualification as proceeding from the pen of an official; but it was impossible not to perceive, from the more detailed statements given in some of his previous reports, that the service and the Treasury were really suffering together from the system which has been recommended for our own adoption.

The instruction which we might otherwise derive from the experience of the Americans in marine armor and projectiles is materially diminished by the circumstances under which the chief reports have been made. The great trial of the Federal iron-clads took place in the attack upon Charleston, and the failure of that attack was attended with so much quarreling and recrimination among the officers concerned as almost to invalidate the accounts received of the engagement. The Admiral in command reported disparagingly of the Monitors and their performances; other officers differed entirely from him in their estimates of facts, and the Federal Government was disposed to reject reports tending to depreciate the new Navy of the nation, and to give corresponding encouragement to the Confederates. These contests led all parties to speak with so much personal feeling on the subject that it is natural to suspect their statements of bias, and we feel unable to say whether the model on which the Federals have constructed an iron fleet is or is not successful. We do, however, know that the Monitors are, at any rate, unfit for sea service, and that Admiral FARRAGUT has persisted, hitherto with impunity, in hoisting his flag on board a wooden frigate.

It should not be forgotten in looking at the expenditure of the Americans upon their Navy that they have hitherto been exempted from the charge for the non-effective service by which our own estimates are necessarily swelled. Our effective Navy costs us at present only £8,700,000, to which £1,400,000 must be added for half pay and pensions. But it is obvious that no navy can be actively employed without creating claimants entitled to this consideration, and Mr. WELLES is already obliged to introduce the item into his accounts. The "pension roll," he tells us, comprised at the date of his report 769 invalids, and 840 widows and orphans. Whether these are provided for in the "miscellaneous" vote, or whether the "pension fund" suffices to defray the charge, we do not know, but the fund in question seems to be rapidly increasing. It is constituted from a moiety of all the prize property forthcoming from the war, an amount rendered very considerable by the incidents of the blockade. No fewer than 324 vessels were captured during the past year, and the whole number of prizes since the beginning of the war amounts to 1,379. Half of the proceeds go to the captors, half to the pension fund; so that if the fund is judiciously preserved, the American estimates will be lightened of some of their burden.

The extreme acrimony displayed by Mr. GIDEON WELLES in his remarks upon the Confederate cruisers is doubtless due in some measure to the susceptibilities of his Department, but it may be usefully contrasted with the moderation and candor observable in the language of President LINCOLN himself. Mr. WELLES must know full well that our Government could not have done more than it did to prevent the sailing of these vessels. The question of right itself was legally debatable, and, even if it had not been, the means of evasion were so numerous that the efforts of any authorities might have been defeated. The real source of the mischief was the inefficiency, or rather the pre-occupation, of that Navy over which Mr. WELLES presides. For some time the Federals had more than enough to do in giving a character of efficiency to the prodigious blockade which they had undertaken, and in the interval a couple of Southern cruisers ranged the seas uncontrolled. The event might have been unavoidable, but its consequences should not be laid thus unjustly at our door.

VISIT OF A BRITISH OFFICER TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

[From the London Star, Dec. 24th.]

THE following letter, addressed to a member of Parliament by a British field officer in active service, who has recently visited the Army of the Potomac, will be found to contain some valuable information, and many interesting criticisms from a professional point of view:—

I proceeded to the front, after procuring the necessary letters of introduction at Washington. While at the latter place I visited Arlington Heights, Fort Whimple and the line of defences, which consisted mainly of earthen forts connected by a line of rifle pits. The lines appeared very extensive, and would require a large army to occupy them, failing which they would be as useful to the enemy as the defenders; for the forts are closed all round and not liable to be raked from the rear. While at Washington I also visited the Lincoln Hospital, constructed for twenty-five hundred patients. The arrangements are strikingly complete. The meals are conveyed to the several wards on heaters, running on rails. The washing is done by steam, and the drying by centrifugal motion. Sisters of Charity reside in the hospital, attending the sick, and especially overlooking the cooking, &c.

I took the steamer at Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, en route for the headquarters of General GRANT, at City Point, passing several Monitors, and quite a fleet of vessels in Hampton Roads. City Point is a beautiful spot, at the confluence of the Appomattox and James Rivers. It will certainly be one day the site of a large town. It struck me as very strange that being the terminus of the railway from Petersburgh, it should have been left undefended by the Confederates. I visited the wharves, storerooms, &c., which are large, and appeared to contain every essential for an army. From hence MEADE's Army of the Potomac is supplied by railway. Trains run three times a day, stopping opposite each corps or division, where mule wagons receive and take the supplies to batteries, regiments, &c. They use seven miles of the old railway from City Point to Petersburgh, and they have made several miles more in a southerly direction. Every man I saw appeared well clothed and fed.

On presenting myself at headquarters and delivering my letter of introduction for the Commander-in-Chief into the hands of the Adjutant General, I was received, without a moment's delay, by General GRANT, who gave me a most cordial welcome, assigned me a tent next to his own, and asked me to live with him during my stay. At six we dined in a plank hut, sitting down ten in number, the whole party, with the exception of myself, belonging to the General's staff. The General is taciturn, which gives the cue to his party. He must certainly have enough on his mind to occupy his thoughts, though he does not show any signs of wear. In person he bears a very strong likeness to the late Lord Charles Wellesley, with whom I was personally acquainted. Indeed, on coming out of my tent next morning and seeing the General standing, cigar in mouth, in front of his, so striking was the resemblance in countenance, figure, and appearance, that had I not known that the second son of the Duke of Wellington is no longer living I could have almost sworn he stood before me. General GRANT is about forty-two years of age, and was regularly educated for the service at West Point, but finding promotion slow, he quitted the Army, and had been for five years engaged in private pursuits when the civil war broke out. After dinner he took me to his tent, gave me a cigar, and chatted freely. Here I had an opportunity of witnessing the display of his very remarkable facility for the dispatch of business, which alone could prevent a person in his position from being overwhelmed. We were incessantly interrupted by messengers bringing letters, messages, &c. Without being in the least disconcerted, he at once attended to the matter before him, wrote the necessary instructions, and then resumed his conversation. Twice I rose to leave him, but he begged me to be seated. I felt bound to tell him that I must be very much in his way, and that I hoped he would not consider it necessary to do more than hand me over to a staff officer, and afford me facilities for seeing the armies, lines, &c.

The night was cold, and I was frequently awaked by the firing of guns, and I concluded that shelling was going on. The next morning after breakfast, the weather being most beautiful, the General offered to send me, accompanied by an aide-de-camp, to see the lines opposite Petersburgh. Accordingly, Colonel —— and I, and two orderlies, with four horses, started by the train, and passed about a mile and a half from Petersburgh, where occasionally a train is fired at, to prevent which, in the most exposed places, small mounds have been thrown up. I observed as we passed along a circular saw at work driven by a moveable steam engine. By this means four men were cutting and piling up wood at an incredibly rapid rate. The Americans are very ingenious in labor-saving contrivances. Of all the fatigue duty to which our men are subjected, that of cutting wood is about the most distasteful, and I venture to say that a whole regiment would not perform the work which this little engine was doing.

General GIBBON joined the train opposite his division, and we all went on together till it stopped near General MEADE's headquarters. The General received me most hospitably and kindly, mounted his horse, and, attended by his aide-de-camp, escort, &c., accompanied me to various points of interest.

General WARREN also joined us, and pointed out the scenes of some battles which took place two months ago. The country was wooded, with the exception of a large field of Indian corn, which, being eight feet high, gave concealment to thousands of Confederates. The fighting here lasted about three days; but, excepting the trampled state of the ground and the carcasses of a couple of horses, there was nothing to indicate so fearful a struggle. The trees had since been generally cut down, to allow of the space being commanded by cannon. It is a marvel to me how troops move at all in this thickly wooded country. It is impossible to employ artillery, and cavalry are useless in any mass, serving merely as scouts, foraging parties, &c. Then the danger to the mounted officers from the ambuscades to which they are exposed, and the deadly character of the *armes-de-precision* now in use are so great that it is wonderful how any of them escape. Just before my arrival here a most gallant Massachusetts officer, Colonel LOWELL, was killed at Cedar Creek, who, in the course of his career, had twelve horses shot under him. We crossed the Weldon Railroad, where five guerrillas, in Federal uniform, stealing horses, had been killed two days previously. The generals now dispensed with their escorts, and we rode along near to the pickets until it was time to return towards the train which was to carry me back to City Point. Several regiments drew up and presented arms as General MEADE passed, but we did not ride close enough to judge their appearance. I understood it was a day for regimental inspection, and so they chanced to be under arms and paid the usual compliment. I think the men are not troubled with much drill. Indeed, it would be out of place in the presence of an enemy.

Before starting by train on my return to City Point I had time to visit the divisional hospital, which I found very clean and comfortably arranged. The system appeared to be that if a wounded man was likely to be fit for duty in three weeks he was treated in the camp hospitals. If seriously wounded, he was moved by ambulance and train to the James River, and thence conveyed by hospital transports to Washington or Baltimore. The health of the army was said to be excellent, and certainly nothing could be more delightful than the climate during the time of my visit. But I suspect there is another cause to account for this satisfactory sanitary report. I was given to understand that the men got no spirits whatever, either directly from Government or by purchase from sutlers, and that consequently the conduct of the army was very good. This, although convenient for commanding officers, struck me as a specimen of high-handed discipline which we should never dream of enforcing towards our troops. So rigidly is the rule carried out here that I was told that if a sutler is detected selling spirits all his goods are forfeited.

The following day, one of the most lovely mornings I ever beheld, and just the weather for exercise—a cool breeze with a warm sun—I proceeded to visit General BUTLER's army and lines of the James river. Accompanied by Captain ——, Aide-de-Camp to General GRANT, with two orderly dragoons and four horses, I embarked in a large steamer, and proceeded up the river, passing Bermuda Hundred, where I observed some Monitors at anchor. These queer little vessels, showing only a few inches above water, are picketed on lookout duty at different points of the James River, and I was told that changes take place occasionally, for that, like salmon they require to be removed from salt to fresh water. I passed by Malvern Hill and the Strawberry Plains, near where MCCLELLAN'S struggle for seven days, in 1862, occurred. Our steamer passed through two pontoon bridges, and disembarked ourselves and horses at Aiken's Landing, below the Dutch Gap, not above it, as in the maps. As we approached the working party engaged in this huge excavation we found that they were being shelled by the enemy's batteries. We therefore left our orderlies and horses at a safe distance, and Captain —— and I crept along the river's bank, and a shell burst in the river, throwing up a column of water. Curiously enough FRANK LESLIE (the *Illustrated News* of the States) has, in his paper of the 19th November and 26th of November, given two sketches, which I enclose, as affording a far better elucidation of what I witnessed than is possible by any description with the pen. The interior of the cutting was in such a state of forwardness that it seemed to me as if a week would complete the work, and it was rumored that General GRANT was only waiting until the required gunboats were ready to act with the assaulting force. I saw none but colored troops in or near the Gap. These men relieve the white

troops from fatigue duties and other work which is distasteful, and thus render the volunteer soldier's life comparatively comfortable. I understand the engineers propose to blow out the end of the Gap whenever the time comes to use the canal. If so, I shall not be surprised if so much of the earth is blown from the sides into the channel as to choke it, and thus prevent its immediate or early use. However, it is possible that this idea of a grand *feu d'artifice* and consequent blaze and shaking may be abandoned.

We mounted our horses and proceeded through an open country to General BUTLER's headquarters. We passed near a planter's house, apparently in perfect preservation. I had likewise observed along the river's bank, in steaming up, some houses apparently untouched, and others razed to the ground, and I was given to understand that wherever the proprietors had remained, even as neutrals, their houses and property had been respected. If so, the discipline must have been marvellous; nay, more, it is difficult to imagine that white or colored ruffians, from one army or the other, would not have played the part of robbers and incendiaries However, the fact remains that I saw the houses, and rode within fifty yards of one mansion which was apparently intact.

General BUTLER was in New York, and so, having partaken of the hospitality of his Adjutant-General, I rode off about six miles further to the nearest point to Richmond in possession of the Federal Army. This place I understood to be called Fort Harrison. But if I am right in the name (and certainly in speaking of it to General GRANT and his staff I used no other name) the maps are wrong, including the one issued by our War Office. It is about six miles and a quarter from Richmond, a strong earthen fort, and so placed that the taking of it is quite unaccountable. It is on a hill with a natural glacis of six or seven hundred yards, and which good gunners should sweep against all comers—taking into account an extensive abattis, which is constructed by merely felling the trees and pointing them outwards. It should have been toilsome, dangerous work to have traversed that long slope. However, there is the fort in the hands of the Federals, be it attributable to pluck, luck, surprise, treachery, scare, or whatever other explanation. Then comes nearly as strange an affair. The enemy are raising a somewhat similar work within six hundred yards, on a slightly lower level. The pickets standing in the open ground are only about one hundred and fifty yards apart. I could see the men working in one fort while standing in the other. Near this fort I saw several squads of men at drill, and certainly some of them were novices. Being so close to the enemy, it struck me as somewhat strange not to have older hands.

The colonel commanding at this fort kindly gave me three Richmond papers of that morning's issue. I enclose two advertisements, announcing the sale of negroes by auction, which I cut from the Richmond *Whig*:—

AUCTION SALES—THIS DAY.

SALE OF NEGROES, CROP, STOCK AND PLANTATION UTENSILS AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold Monday, November 14, 1864, at Ward's Fork, two miles from Charlotte Court-House, 88 negroes, including some good mechanics, 70 sheep, 61 hogs, 25 head cattle, 11 horses and mules, 30 stacks of oats, 17 stacks fodder, about 250 barrels corn, plantation utensils, kitchen furniture, one carriage and buggy.

TERMS.—Credit of six months, except for all sums of $100 and less, purchaser giving bond with approved security.

RICHARD V. GAINES, } Executors of R. J. Gates,
ROBT. H. GAINES, } deceased.

TWENTY NEGROES AT AUCTION.—I will sell at auction this morning twenty likely negroes.

S. N. DAVIS & Co., Odd Fellows' Hall.

Now, I think I came here a very good neutral, though I confess I am more disposed toward the North than before I visited it. But the perusal of this public announcement of the sale of human beings by auction, in company with hogs, furniture and fodder, at the present time, and in the actual state of Richmond, too, makes neutrality impossible, unless we steel our hearts against every feeling of justice, religion and humanity. Every one must wish to see that foul blot wiped out by some means or other; and, as General GRANT's Army is battling for the destruction of slavery, he has my hearty wishes for his success.

We rode from this point to a pontoon bridge a little below Aiken's Landing, then proceeded about two miles and a half along a not over-well defined path, through a forest to a hill, on which was erected a crow's nest, reached by about one hundred and twenty-five feet of roughish ladder. This exploit, after riding so many miles in a military saddle, I found stiffish work. I was, however, amply repaid. The day was wonderfully clear, and with my own race-glass I saw the steeples of Richmond and the fleet in the James. While at this elevated lookout I may remark that ballooning as a military resource has been abandoned, and is considered quite useless, except for ascertaining the interior works of a beleaguered city. As we rode back through the wood to the pontoon bridge my companion observed, "Well, you have been fortunate in the weather, and in finding us disengaged, and I really think you have seen everything of interest that we could possibly show you." I laughed, and said I thought I had seen everything but a torpedo, which he was so good as to set about explaining to me; but just as we reached the bridge a boat was landing seven torpedoes which had been fished up out of the river. We reëmbarked ourselves, horses and orderlies, and reached City Point too late for dinner, and were glad to sit down by ourselves to a *rechauffee*. The following day I left for Baltimore. My visit had been a pleasant one. I was kindly received everywhere, and would have gladly prolonged my stay if it had been possible. The inducement of a friendly invitation was not wanting. The General commanding is, as I have said, reticent—and most wisely so. The opinion I formed of his plans was that he expects, by the long lines he occupies, to wear Lee's army out, without much fighting. He can obtain as many men as he requires. Indeed, I consider the facility of getting men has caused these armies to be too large to move about or work expeditiously; and then the system of entrenching makes them reluctant to break up "a home!"

In passing through Washington I presented myself at the White House, and it happened that just before I was received by the President, news had reached him of the Confederate raid from Canada, and the robbery of the St. Alban's Bank. This furnished an occasion to Mr. LINCOLN for indulging in a good-humored and characteristic sally:—"We are not so well off for money," said he, "that there "is any necessity for parties from across the border to come "and rob the banks."

On going from Baltimore to New York I was struck with a feature in the character of the Americans which has often been remarked upon by English travellers—the patience and resignation with which they submit to inconveniences and discomforts which in England would be resented as an invasion of personal privileges or a breach of positive engagement. The cars were so crowded that many passengers stood the greater part of the way. Think of persons, after paying for seats from London to Liverpool, submitting to such treatment from the railway company! Beyond the request to some one to rise and give a seat to a one-legged officer, no attempt was made to displace occupants. The Americans are becoming very French in their appearance and manners, wearing uniforms in the streets, steamers, hotels, cafes, &c. They take a good deal of license as regards dress, especially in their fancy hats, some of them resembling the old cavaliers, and really very comfortable and picturesque. I cannot conceive of them in future other than a military people; but, whenever I inquired what, after the war, was to become of the young generals I met in all directions, some under twenty-five years of age, I was told they would return to their former pursuits, "for "we are a peculiar people, and can adapt ourselves to circum-"stances." I found, however, that if this topic was pursued and they were encouraged to talk on they would generally end by intimating that NAPOLEON's *protege* would have to be driven out of Mexico. That seemed to be a fixed resolve with a great many to whom I spoke regarding the future career of the American Armies.

Before this struggle closes there will be so great a development and improvement in all kinds of arms, both for military and naval warfare, that the world will act wisely in leaving itself open to profit by American ingenuity. I visited the famous foundry for casting Parrott guns, and the whole process was explained to me by the proprietor. I saw a three-hundred pounder cast, and was told the establishment could produce three guns a day. The strengthening the guns by bands or coils seems to have been so successful that (as I was told) no accident had happened to a "Parrott" in either the military or naval service. I also visited a manufactory of seven-shooters, not revolvers, but rifles, loaded through the butt, each cartridge being forced up by a wire similar to what we see used in carriage lamps. I inquired respecting these guns when I was with the Army. In action they lead to a waste of ammunition, especially in the hands of raw troops; but they are very destructive when entrusted to known cool shots, and would enable a very few men to defend a narrow pass, a gateway, &c.

I have travelled upwards of three thousand miles in the Federal States, and saw very little to remind me that the country was involved in war, and certainly nothing indicative of suffering or exhaustion. I saw the return of some one hundred days' regiments, a force most admirably planned for spending money uselessly, enriching clothiers, and unsettling young men. They are very unfavorably regarded by the regular Army at the front. I have come to the conclusion that the resources of the Federals, both as regards men and money, are practically inexhaustible. And so great is the advantage they possess in their Navy and in the monopoly of water transportation, that it will in no way detract from the pluck and endurance displayed by the Confederates whenever they do agree to terms. LEE, in particular, has displayed the very highest order of generalship, and, making every allowance for the assistance he has derived from a thorough knowledge of the country, and from the facility with which earthworks, the marked feature of this war, are now improvised, the length of time he has held the Federals at bay in Virginia will forever redound to the credit of his military genius.

ARMY GAZETTE.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Transmitting, in answer to a resolution of the House of December 7, the report of Colonel Key relative to the exchange of prisoners of war.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, January 9, 1865.

SIR:—I transmit herewith the letter of the Secretary of War, with accompanying report of the Adjutant-General, in reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated December 7, 1864, requesting me "to communicate to the House the report made by Colonel Thomas M. "Key of an interview between himself and General Howell Cobb on the "14th day of June, 1862, on the banks of the Chickahominy, on the "subject of the exchange of prisoners of war."

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, January 5, 1865.

MR. PRESIDENT:—I transmit herewith the report of the Adjutant-General, giving an extract from a report made by Colonel Thomas M. Key of an interview between himself and General Howell Cobb, on the banks of the Chickahominy, June 14, 1862, called for by resolution of the House of Representatives dated December 7, 1864, which was referred to me by the President.

The extract contains all that relates to the subject of exchange. As the discourse with Howell Cobb on the subject of the existing contest was improper, it is believed that its publication would also be improper.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTATANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, January 5, 1865. }

SIR:—In compliance with your instructions in regard to "the report "made by Colonel Thomas M. Key, of an interview between himself "and General Howell Cobb on the 14th day of June, 1862, on the bank "of the Chickahominy, on the subject of the exchange of prisoners of "war," called for by resolution of the House of Representatives, dated December 7, 1864, I have the honor to submit the annexed extract from the said report.

The residue of the paper consists of a report of what Mr. Key terms the drift of a discourse between himself and Howell Cobb upon "the "subject of the existing contest," which, when the report was made, was disapproved by the Department in a letter, a copy of which is hereto attached.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
CAMP LINCOLN, BEFORE RICHMOND, VA., June 15, 1862. }

SIR:—I am instructed by Major General McCLELLAN to report to you the substance of an interview held on yesterday by me with the Hon. Howell Cobb, now acting as a brigadier-general in the Rebel Army at Richmond. I was ordered to proceed with a flag of truce to the bridge crossing the Chickahominy upon the Mechanicsville Road, where I would be met by General Cobb at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of a conference in regard to an exchange of prisoners, my instructions being to learn the views of the Rebel Government and report them to General McClellan, making arrangements for a second meeting. I also received permission to converse with General Cobb upon the general subject of the existing contest, informing him, however, that all such conversation was purely personal, and not in any respect of an official or representative character. I went to the place appointed, and there was met upon the bridge by General Cobb.

We availed ourselves, as suggested by General McClellan, of the shelter of a little hut, made by our pickets, a few feet from the bridge, and talked together for several hours; the conversation being carried on chiefly by him.

In regard to the exchange of prisoners, he exhibited written authority from General R. E. Lee, the commander of the whole Army of the Confederate States, giving him full power to make any convention on the subject, as to any or all prisoners of war, wherever captured.

He expressed a readiness to make an agreement embracing all prisoners now held by either side, or one including only those taken by the respective armies confronting each other before Richmond; and to make such agreement applicable either to existing prisoners, or also to those hereafter captured. He stated that he would sign any cartel which was based upon principles of entire equality, and he proposed that exchanges should take place according to the date of capture—first, however, exhausting the list of officers. The scale of equivalents to be any one which we might present and which would operate equally; for instance, the one exhibited to him by General Wool at a conference between them, and which was taken from a cartel between the United States and Great Britain in 1812. The exchanged prisoners to be conveyed by the captors (at the captors' expense) to some point of delivery convenient to the other party. The rule of exchange to operate uniformly, without any right of reservation or exception in any particular case. He professed ignorance of any complaint against his "government" in any matter of exchanging prisoners, and pledged himself for the removal of any cause of complaint upon representation being made. He suggested the propriety of releasing upon parole any surplus of prisoners remaining after exchanges had exhausted either party.

* * * * * * * * *

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS M. KEY, Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, January 4, 1865.

I certify that the above is a true extract.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, June 21, 1862.

GENERAL:—Your letter, with the accompanying letter of Colonel Key, respecting his conference with Howell Cobb, acting as brigadier-general in the Rebel Army, has been received, and laid before the President, according to your request.

The President's instructions respecting any further effort at exchange will be speedily communicated to you. I will only remark now that it is not deemed proper for officers bearing flags of truce in respect to the exchange of prisoners to hold any conference with the Rebel officers upon the general subject of the existing contest, or upon any other subject than what relates to the exchange of prisoners.

Yours, truly, EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Major General MCCLELLAN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, January 4, 1865.

I certify that the above is a true copy.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

DISMISSED.

Assistant Surgeon James Henderson, 201st Pennsylvania volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, (misapplying and appropriating to his own use medical supplies, and appearing before officers and enlisted men in a state of intoxication), and neglect of duty.

Captain Henry C. Miles, 38th Wisconsin infantry volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, disobedience of orders, absence without leave, and neglect of duty.

Lieutenant H. B. Dennison, 127th New York volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (selling whisky to an enlisted man.

Second Lieutenant Zebina Streeter, 1st native California cavalry battalion, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to and highly subversive of good order and military discipline (exhibiting himself in the public streets in a state of gross intoxication).

Captain F. B. Hawkins, 48th Kentucky volunteer infantry, for gross neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline (suffering a party of guerrillas to enter the town where he was posted, and not endeavoring to capture them), and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (visiting houses of ill fame in open daylight in the uniform of an officer, and appearing in a buggy with a well-known prostitute.

Hospital Chaplain A. Gregory, United States Army, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (misapplying and appropriating to his own use certain articles obtained by him from the Sanitary Commission for the inmates of a United States Army general hospital.

Captain Warren Luce, 96th New York volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (becoming intoxicated, and using profane and boisterous language in the presence of enlisted men), and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (drinking to intoxication with enlisted men, and using disrespectful language to his superior officer.

First Lieutenant George W. Webster, 8th New York heavy artillery, for misbehavior in the presence of the enemy, and absence without leave: and to have his crime, name, place of abode, and punishment published in three newspapers of the State of New York, one of which papers shall be published in the county in which the said Webster resides.

Second Lieutenant John E Owen, 8th New York heavy artillery, for misbehavior in the presence of the enemy, and absence without leave.

First Lieutenant John J. Bargfield, 3d New Jersey battery, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and misapplication of property belonging to the United States.

CASHIERED.

First Lieutenant Melvin H. Fenno, 12th Pennsylvania cavalry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and misapplication and embezzlement of money, in violation of the 38th Article of War: to forfeit to the United States Government the sum of two hundred and twenty dollars, and be cashiered the service of the United States.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Walton, 40th New York volunteers, for drunkenness on duty and disobedience of orders.

First Lieutenant John L. Hammil, 91st Pennsylvania veteran volunteers, for drunkenness on duty.

Captain Hugh A. McDonald, 1st Pennsylvania cavalry, for uttering false and counterfeited Treasury notes of the United States, and false and counterfeited bank notes upon the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Bucks county, Pennsylvania: and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, and that he be imprisoned with hard labor for the term of ten years in Albany State penitentiary, and pay a fine of five thousand dollars, and that the charges and this sentence be published in at least three newspapers in the State of Pennsylvania.

First Lieutenant G. F. Cunningham, regimental commissary, 13th Kentucky cavalry, for mutinous and seditious conduct, in violation of the 7th Article of War, and failing to suppress mutinous and seditious conduct, in violation of the 8th Article of War.

Captain Gottlieb C. Rose, 4th Missouri cavalry volunteers, for promoting a challenge to fight a duel, and aiding and promoting a duel, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Captain M. R. William Grebe, 4th Missouri cavalry volunteers, for accepting a challenge from another officer to fight a duel, and dueling, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Captain Ferdinand Hanson, 4th Missouri cavalry volunteers, for sending a challenge to another officer to fight a duel, and dueling, to the prejudice of good order add military discipline.

Captain Alexander H. Stanton, 16th United States infantry, for drunkenness on duty.

OTHER SENTENCES.

Captain Richard Taylor, 3d United States colored cavalry, for neglect of duty (having his arms and accoutrements off while in charge of a picket guard); to forfeit to the United States two months' pay proper.

First Lieutenant Henry L. Vinsant, 49th Kentucky infantry for drawing a weapon upon and offering violence against his superior officer, and assault with intent to kill: to be dishonorably dismissed the service.

Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Comegys, 1st regiment Eastern Shore Maryland volunteers, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline (selling watches to enlisted men under his command): to forfeit to the United States his pay proper for two months.

Lieutenant George W. Limbocker, 3d regiment veteran reserve corps, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline (reenlisting in the service of the United States a man who was at the time awaiting the sentence of a general court martial): to be publicly reprimanded in orders by the commanding officer of his regiment.

FAREWELL ORDER OF MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES.
Sunday, Jan. 8, 1865.

Soldiers of the Army of the James:

Your Commander, relieved by order of the President, takes leave of you. Your conduct in the field has extorted praise from the unwilling. You have endured the privations of the camp and the march without a murmur. You have never failed to attack when ordered. You have stormed and carried works deemed impregnable by the enemy. You have shown the positions to be so by holding them against his fiercest assaults in the attempt to retake them. Those skilled in war have marvelled at the obstacles overcome by your valor. Your line of works has excited the wonder of the officers of other nations, who have come to learn defensive warfare from the monuments of your skilled labor. Your deeds have rendered your name illustrious. In after times, your General's proudest memory will be to say, with you, "I, too, was of the Army of the James." To share such companionship, is pleasure; to participate in such acts, is honor; to have commanded such an Army, is glory. No one could yield it without regret. Knowing your willing obedience to orders, witnessing your ready devotion of your blood in your country's cause, I have been chary of the precious charge confided to me. I have refused to order useless sacrifices of the lives of such soldiers; and I am relieved from your command. The wasted blood of my men does not stain my garments. For my action I am responsible to God and my country.

To the Colored Troops of the Army of the James:

In this Army you have been treated, not as laborers, but as soldiers. You have shown yourselves worthy of the uniform you wear. The best officers of the Union seek to command you. Your bravery has won the admiration even of those who would be your masters. Your patriotism, fidelity, and courage have illustrated the best qualities of manhood. With the bayonet you have unlocked the iron-barred gates of prejudice, opening new fields of freedom, liberty, and equality of rights to yourself and your race forever.

Comrades of the Army of the James, I bid you farewell, farewell!

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Major-General.

EXCELLENT CONDITION OF SHERMAN'S ARMY.

January 4, 1865.

General Orders No. 2.

The following extract from a dispatch from Major-General Sherman, dated at Savannah immediately after his march from Atlanta to that place, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department:

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, December 15, 1864.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

You may use my name in any circular addressed to the Quartermasters of the Army to the effect that every part of the Southern country will support their animals by a judicious system of foraging. More animals are lost to your Department while standing idle, hitched to their wagons, than during the long and seemingly hard marches into the interior.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Your friend and servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

During this remarkable march, the cavalry and train found an abundance of forage and of remounts, and the Chief Quartermaster, brevet Brigadier-General Easton, reports from Savannah that the transportation is even in better condition than when the march commenced, better than he had ever before seen it.

No horses or mules are required from the within depots to refit this army after a march of nearly three hundred miles through a hostile district.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Brevet Major-General.

DISMISSAL OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NICODEMUS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, December 26, 1864.

General Orders No. 304.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. L. Nicodemus, Acting Assistant Chief of the Signal corps, having, contrary to the regulations, and disregarding his duty as an officer, published, without authority and without the knowledge or sanction of the Secretary of War, a document relating to the branch of service under his charge, purporting to be the annual report of the Signal corps, which contains information useful to the enemy and prejudicial to the service of the United States, for such irregular and improper conduct he is dismissed the service.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND Assistant Adjutant-General.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending January 7, 1864.

Captain Albert F. Ransom, Commissary of Subsistence United States Vols., to date December 30, 1864, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Captain Gilbert H. Barger, 122d Ohio Vols., to date October 23, 1864, for shamefully deserting his company and regiment while engaged with the enemy in the battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864.

The following officers, to date December 13, 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission:

For neglect of duty in losing certain important papers necessary for the trial of Captain R. B. Hoover, 200th Pennsylvania Vols., charged with defrauding the Government, Captain J. M. Opdyke, 53d Pennsylvania Vols.

Disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

Captain Charles J. Quinn, 53d New York Vols.

Absence without leave.

Captain Charles A. Osborne, 11th Michigan Cavalry.
First Lieutenant James A. Russell, 140th Pennsylvania Vols.
Lieutenant William Goeffry, 182d New York Vols.
Lieutenant E. T. Lewis, 1st New York Mounted Rifles.
First Lieutenant Felix Vanderbury, 178th New York Vols.
First Lieutenant Louis Menzel, 119th New York Vols.
Second Lieutenant Ferd Maggi, 39th New York Vols.
Captain Francis J. Matther, 86th Indiana Vols.
Captain Henry McIntire, 35th United States Colored Troops, to date November 20, 1864.
Assistant Surgeon La Fayette Avery, 3d Missouri Cavalry, to date December 30, 1864, for habitual drunkenness and neglect of duty.
First Lieutenant Edward McCaffrey, 79th Pennsylvania Vols., to date January 5, 1865, for absence without leave.
First Lieutenant Thomas H. Y. Bickham, 19th United States Infantry, to date January 5, 1865, for disobedience of orders, absence without leave, and not accounting for public money in his possession.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

First Lieutenant Henry P. George, 2d Wisconsin Cavalry, to date November 28, 1864, for neglect of duty and gross mismanagement, which led to the retarding of operations, delaying a forced march, and endangering the command.

First Lieutenant W. A. McMillan, Adjutant 4th United States Colored Cavalry, to date December 13, 1864, for refusing to appear before a Board convened to examine the capacity, qualifications, propriety of conduct and efficiency of the officers of that Regiment.

Lieutenant D W. Overlander, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to date December 28, 1864, for absence without leave, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

DISMISSAL APPROVED.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the case of First Lieutenant Gilbert B. Harvey, 10th Tennessee Cavalry, to date September 12, 1864, has been approved.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Captain Augustus Hani, 204th Pennsylvania Vols., (5th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery,) to date January 3, 1865, for having tendered his resignation on the ground of incompetency.

DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE CONFIRMED.

The order heretofore issued dishonorably discharging Major William Kesley, 3d Maryland Cavalry, to date December 15, 1864, for refusing to be examined before a Board of Officers, in compliance with instructions from Headquarters Department of the Gulf, has been confirmed.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the case of Second Lieutenant Jerome McBride, Veteran Reserve Corps, has been revoked.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

Chaplain Asa S. Fiske, 4th Minnesota Vols, heretofore dismissed, has been restored with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled, evidence of which must be obtained from the regimental commander.

Second Lieutenant Justus E. Bell, 6th Minnesota Vols., heretofore dismissed, has been restored, with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled, evidence of which must be obtained from the Governor of his State.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Jan. 10, 1865, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

Surgeon D. B. Davendorf, 19th Wisconsin Volunteers.

Absence without leave.

Captain Peter Litzel, 89th Indiana Volunteers.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

Chaplain Leonard T. Foote, 151st New York Volunteers, charged with offences, and hitherto published, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, he having been tried and exonerated from the charge of absence without leave by a Military Commission convened in the field.

First Lieutenant Hanson E. Weaver, 8th United States Infantry, heretofore published for absence without leave, is hereby notified that he is exempt from dismissal from the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by special orders No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in his case.

The following-named officers, charged with offences, and hitherto published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by special orders No. 53, series of 1868, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases:

Second Lieutenant George H. Sears, 1st New Hampshire Heavy Artillery.

Second Lieutenant David R S. Wells, 116th Ohio Volunteers.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

U. S. A. GENERAL HOSPITALS.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, December 31, 1864.

Circular Letter.

The following General Order from the War Department is respectfully furnished for the information and guidance of Medical Officers in charge of U. S. A. General Hospitals:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, December 27, 1864.

General Orders No. 306.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING HOSPITALS.

I. U. S. General Hospitals are under the exclusive control of the Surgeon-General, and will be governed by such regulations as the Secretary of War shall approve, upon his recommendation.

II. Medical officers, commissioned in the Regular Army or Volunteer service, assigned to duty in charge of U. S General Hospitals, acting under the instructions of the Surgeon-General, and not subjected to the orders of local commanders, other than those of geographical military departments, or divisions, are charged with all the duties of commanding officers, and will be obeyed and respected as such.

III. Repairs, additions and alterations, involving expenditure of public funds, will in no instance be ordered by Surgeons in charge, who will refer all necessary requisitions for these purposes, through the Medical Director, for the recommendation of the Surgeon-General and the action of the War Department.

IV. Enlisted men, fit for duty in the field, will not be detailed to or retained in General Hospitals in any capacity. Companies of the Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, will be detailed, with or without commissioned officers, as the Surgeon-General may direct, for guards, attendants, nurses, cooks, &c., at General Hospitals. Companies and detachments so detailed will be regularly mustered by Surgeons in charge, commissioned in the Volunteer or Regular service, and will not be relieved or transferred, except by order of the Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

By order of the Surgeon-General:

C. H. CRANE, Surgeon U.S.A.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Surgeon William Hayes, U. S. V., relieved from duty in the Department of West Virginia, and ordered to the Middle Department.

Surgeon James H. Currey, U. S. V., relieved from duty in the Middle Department, and ordered to duty in charge of General Hospital at Davenport, Iowa.

Surgeon A. Heger, U. S. A., relieved from duty in the Department of Washington, and ordered to duty at Philadelphia, Pa.

Assistant Surgeon John B. Petherbridge relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and ordered to the Department of Pennsylvania.

Brevet Colonel C. McDougal, Surgeon U. S. A., relieved from duty as Medical Director, Department of the East, and ordered to duty as Medical Purvey at Philadelphia, Pa.

Surgeon Robert Murray, U. S. A., relieved from duty as Medical Purveyor at Philadelphia, Pa., and ordered to duty as Medical Purveyor at San Francisco, Cal., to relieve Surgeon P. G. S. Ten Broeck, U. S. A.

Surgeon W. J. Sloan, U. S. A., ordered to duty as Medical Director, Department of the East.

Assistant Surgeon C. S. Alden, U. S. A., relieved from duty with the Medical Director at Philadelphia, and ordered to duty with Brevet Colonel C. McDougal, Medical Purveyor, Philadelphia.

Surgeon C. McCormick, U. S. A., relieved from duty as Medical Director, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and ordered to relieve Surgeon P. G. S. Ten Broeck, U. S. A., in his duties as Medical Director, Department of the Pacific.

Surgeon A. K. Smith, U. S. A., relieved from duty in charge of the U. S. Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa., to duty with Major-General Sherman, U. S. A., at Savannah, Geo.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Kinsman, U. S. A., relieved from duty in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and ordered to the Department of the Pacific.

Surgeon Zanas E. Bliss, U. S. V., relieved from duty in the Middle Department, and ordered to duty as Medical Purveyor at Baltimore, Md.

Assistant Surgeon George E. McGill, U. S. A., relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to the Middle Department.

Assistant Surgeon John S. Billings, relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to duty in the office of the Surgeon-General at Washington, D. C.

Assistant Surgeon M. Hillory, U. S. A., relieved from duty in the Department of Virginia, and ordered to the Department of the East.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph P. Wright, U. S. A., relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland, and ordered to the Department of the Mississippi.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. G. Happersett, U. S. A., relievd from duty in the Department of the Mississippi, and ordered to report to the Assistant Surgeon-General at Louisville, Ky.

Hospital Steward Henry Vallier, 132d New York Volunteers, is hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, with a view to his enlistment as Hospital Steward, U. S. A.

Medical Cadet G. H. Bosley, U. S. A., is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to enable him to accept the position of Assistant Surgeon of a New York regiment.

Hospital Steward William A. Kalusouski, U. S. A., relieved from duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Frederick, Md., and ordered to duty in the Army of the Potomac.

Surgeon George S. Kemble assigned to duty as Medical Director Department of the Mississippi.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED.

Ensign John C. Pegram to the *Dictator*.

Surgeon George Clymer to duty as medical attendant on officers on duty in this city.

Third Assistant Engineer Jefferson Brown to the *Wachusett*.

Third Assistant Engineer J. H. Harmany to the *Agawam*.

Second Assistant Engineer John McIntyre to the *Wachusett*.

Lieutenant-Commander E. P. Williams to temporary ordnance duty at Boston, Mass.

Surgeon Philip Lansdale to the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chief Engineer James F. Lawdin to the *Saranac*.

Lieutenant-Commander William M. Gamble to the West Gulf Squadron.

Boatswain Isaac T. Choate to temporary duty at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

First Assistant Engineer E. B. Latch to the *Wachusett*.

Third Assistant Engineer James E. Speights to the *Wyoming*.

First Assistant Engineer F. A. Wilson to the *Wyoming*.

Lieutenant-Commander James A. Greer to the Naval Academy.

DETACHED.

Third Assistant Engineer H. D. McEwen from the *Wachusett*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to examination.

Lieutenant Hayden T. French from the *Dictator* and ordered to the *Dictator*.

Acting Ensign Nicoll Ludlow from the *Wachusett*, and ordered to the *Dictator*.

Chief Engineer Montgomery Fletcher from the *Saranac* and ordered home.

Surgeon Lewis B. Hunter from the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Second Assistant Engineer Henry W. Scott from the *Sagamore*, and ordered to duty as Assistant to Chief Engineer Newell at Philadelphia, Pa.

Paymaster Casper Schenck from the *Juniata*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Nathaniel Green from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Second Assistant Engineers Francis G. Smith and G. W. Stivers from the *Augusta*, and ordered to the *Wyoming*.

Chief Engineer W. H. Rutherford from the *Wachusett*, and waiting orders, on the reporting of his relief.

First Assistant Engineer H. B. Nones from the *Ascutney*, and ordered to the *Connecticut*.

Second Assistant Engineer George W. Senener from the Naval Station, Baltimore, Md., and ordered to the *Wyoming*.

REINSTATED.

Midshipman Frank W. Perkins, of Connecticut.

PROMOTED.

Rear-Admiral David G. Farragut to Vice-Admiral U. S. N.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Ensign John C. Pegram to the *Dictator*, and ordered to the *Wachusett*.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED.

Acting Ensign A. D. Stover, to the *Savannah*.

Acting Ensign Peter Howard, to the *Vermont*.

Acting Ensign Christopher Carven, to the *Niphon*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Gavagan, to the *Chenango*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George E. Whitney, to the *Chenango*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James McCauley, to the *Chenango*.

Acting Volunteer-Lieutenant Geo. D. Upham, to command the *Donegal*.

Acting Master F. W. Partridge, to the *Donegal*.

Acting Ensign J. D. Hademan.

Acting Master William Rogers, to the *Helzel*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster G. W. Morton, to the *Juniata*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. H. Boardman, to the *Fah Kee*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Thomas A. Swords, to the *Niphon*.

Acting Master's Mate A. Vanderbilt, to the *Malvern*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. Bulkley, to the *Vicksburg*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Paul H. Kendrickson, to the *Circassian*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles H. Pennington, to duty on boiler experiments, at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. C. Van Gieson, to the *Nipsic*, as a relief to Acting Assistant Surgeon W J. Gilfillan.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Alexander D. Renshaw, to the *Juniper*.

Acting Master's Mate William H. Kitching, Jr., to the *Savannah*, for instruction and detail.

Acting Master's Mate David Fader, to the *Savannah*, for instruction and detail.

DETACHED.

Acting Master's Mate J. S. Reynolds, from the *Tulip*, and placed on sick leave.

Acting Master's Mate John R. P. Atkins, from the *Fort Morgan*, and permitted to be treated at the Hospital, New York.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James H. Blessing, from the *Newbern*, and placed on sick leave.

Acting Ensign R. R. Barclay, from the *Augusta*, and ordered to the *Dictator*.

Acting Ensign Thomas Nickerson, from the *Augusta*, and ordered to the *Bermuda*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Samuel H. Sinn, from the *Aries*, and ordered to duty at Baltimore, Md.

Acting Volunteer-Lieutenant B. W. Loring, from the *Wave*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign George Y. Miller, from the *Dictator*, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensign P. N. Luce, from the *Augusta*, and ordered to the *Donegal*.

Acting Ensign Frank P. Bibles, from the *Cornubia*, and ordered to the *Donegal*.

Acting Ensign E. B. J. Singleton, from the *Vermont*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *Niphon*.

Acting Ensign C. F. Dunderdale, from the *Savannah*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *Calypso*.

Acting first Assistant Engineer R. A. Davisson, from duty as assistant to Chief Engineer at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Acting Master G. B. Thompson, from the *Helzel*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers Arthur M. Sawtelle, Edward Allen, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Atwood Slater and William J. Faul, from the *Augusta*, and ordered to the *Donegal*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Samuel H. Towne, from the *Augusta*, and ordered to the *Nipsic*.

Acting First Assistant Benjamin F. Beckett, from the *Mercedita*, and ordered to the *Donegal*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Eastwood, from the *State of Georgia*, and ordered to the *Lenapee*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Abraham W. Harris, from the *Saco*, and ordered to the *Bat*.

Acting Master's Mate E. L. Estabrook, from the *Augusta*, and ordered to the *Massachusetts*.

Acting Master's Mates George W. Marchant and E. D. Conover, from the *Augusta*, and ordered to the *Combridge*.

Acting Ensign William Brown, from the *Constellation*, and ordered to the *Cambridge*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Martin Duane, from the *Augusta*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Louis Michel, from the *Augusta*, and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Doyle, from the *Circassian*, and ordered to the *Niphon*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Patrick Malony, from the *Circassian*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *Niphon*.

Acting Master W. B. Heath, from the *Augusta*, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate James West, from the *Richmond*, and ordered to instruction and detail on board the *Savannah*.

Acting Master's Mate Nelson Richmond, to instruction and detail on the *Savannah*, as soon as discharged from the Naval Hospital, New York.

Acting Ensign Charles E. Beck, from the *Cambridge*, and granted sick leave for fifteen days.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stephen C. Bartlett, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *State of Georgia*.

APPOINTED.

William R. Campbell, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

Stephen C. Bartlett, of the U. S. Army Hospital, New Haven, Conn., Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

William H. Fogg, of the *Muscoota*, Acting Ensign, and detached from that vessel, and ordered to the *Calypso*.

J. F. Reeves, of Indiana, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Samuel Ames Shean, of Green Point, Long Island, New York, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Chenango*.

Charles Tengwall, of the *Commodore Perry*, and J. J. Kelleher, of the *Samuel Rotan*, Acting Ensigns, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

John Price Cooper, of Moorestown, N. J., Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Norwich*.

John McCheny, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Niphon*.

Thomas B. Dooley, of Boston, Mass., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Newbern*.

William Howe Fisher, of Philadelphia, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Dai Ching*.

Edward Kelley, of the *A. D. Vance*, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

B. H. Lawson, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Thomas Bentley, of the *Don*, and James A. Brown of the *Stepping Stones*, Acting First Assistant Engineers, and ordered to remain in the Potomac Flotilla.

Daniel W. Chipman, of the *Proteus*, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and Albion Buckman, of the *Magnolia*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain in the East Gulf Squadron.

James P. McDonald, of Charlestown, Mass., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Circassian*.

Lawrence M. Caflin, of Washington, D. C., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Republic*.

R. N. Taylor, of the *Saranac*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain in the East Gulf Squadron.

William S. Bond, of Boston, Mass., Acting Boatswain, and ordered to the *Kearsarge*, for the cruise of that vessel.

George Onsine Hall, of the *Juniper*, Potomac Flotilla, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, for duty in the Mississippi Squadron.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Master's Mates George H. Russell, of the *Connubia*, Thomas S. Flood, of the *Portsmouth*, Charles Heath, of the *Glide*, and Charles Harcourt, of the *Metacomet*, and ordered to remain in the West Gulf Sqadron.

Acting Ensigns Albert A. Davis, and C. M. Jones, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensigns and Pilots James Hobbs and William F. Gragg, of the North Atlantic Squadron, for special duty as such.

Acting Ensign John E. Smith, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Masters and Pilots Jesse L. Forlaw and James W. Taylor, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron, for special service.

Acting Ensigns William J. Lewis, of the *Lackawanna*, H. D. Packard, of the *Pink*, and F. R. Iaschke, of the *Tritonia*, and ordered to remain in the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Ensign Edward J. Maitland, and ordered to instruction at New York

Acting Ensign George Thomas of the *Juniper*, and ordered to remain in the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Ensign George A. Thompson, and ordered to remain in command of Picket Boat No. 3.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Thomas Kennedy and Thomas R. Thompson, and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Charles R. Patterson of the *Don*, and ordered to remain in the Potomas Flotilla.

PROMOTED.

Acting Ensign John K. Barker, of the *Roanoke*, to Acting Master, U. S. N.

Acting Master's Mate Paul Boyden, of the North Atlantic Squadron, to Acting Ensign.

Acting Ensign Thomas Stothard, of the *Eolus*, to Acting Master, U. S. N.

Acting Ensign Henry Welton, of the *San Jacinto*, to Acting Master, U. S. N.

Acting Ensign George W. Wood, of the South Atlantic Squadron, to Acting Master, U. S. N.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Master's Mate Thomas Topliff, of the *Delaware*.
Acting Ensign John M. Richards, of the *Bermuda*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon William Clendaniel.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Joseph P. Phillips.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Quintz A. Hooper.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Michael Doyle.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Frank McCartley.
Acting Ensign Marcus Baird.
Acting Master's Mate Herman Alms, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master David H. Sumner.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Hiram Warner, of the *Commodore Barney*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Theodore E. Smith.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Master's Mate Henry E. Holbrook.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John A. Hughes.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Reilly.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Slack.

DISMISSED.

Acting Master's Mate Dennis Carroll, of the *Vandalia*.
Acting Ensign James R. Smith, on board the *North Carolina*.

LIST OF DEATHS

in the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending January 7, 1865:

Wilson Chaus, Coal Heaver, December 2, 1864, U. S. steamer *Magnolia*.

Albert Cannon, Seaman, December 25, 1864, U. S. seamer *San Jacinto*.

James H. Challice, Ordinary Seaman, December 26, 1864, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Charles Lyman, Landsman, December 25, 1864, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Bob Macator, Landsman, December 25, 1864, Haval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

William Brown, Landsman, October 24, U. S. steamer *Constellation*.

Benjamin O. Van Tassell, Ordinary Seaman, October 14, U. S. steamer *Constellation*.

Thomas Pepper, First Class Boy, December 23, 1864, U. S. steamer *Jacob Bell*.

James Martin, Chief Boatswain's Mate, December 21, 1864. U. S. steamer *Fort Jackson*.

William Suttle, Landsman, December 28, 1864, Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

James Horton, Boatswain's Mate, December 24, 1864, U. S. steamer *Pantic*.

Edward Winnemore, Acting Ensign, December 24, 1864, U. S. steamer *Yantic*.

William McCausland, Coal Heaver, December 25, 1864, U. S. steamer *Yantic*.

John W. Jones, (colored), Landsman, November 11, 1864, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire*.

Joseph Graves, (colored), Landsman, November 20, 1864, U. S. steamer *Ethan Allen*.

Peter Campbell, Second Class Fireman, December 6, 1864, Naval Hospital, St. Helena Island, S. C.

Peter McCloud, Landsman, December 18, 1864, U. S. steamer *Pawnee*.

Edward Ashworth, Private, Marines, December 24, 1864, U. S. steamer *New Ironsides*.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE blockade-runner *Julia*, from Charleston for Nassau with 450 bales cotton, was captured 26th ult., by screw steamer *Acacia*, 5.

THE screw steamer *Albatross*, 7, was lying off the Portsmouth Yard, Jan. 7th, and will soon leave for Fortress Monroe. About 2,300 men are now employed at the Portsmouth Yard, ten per cent. of the number formerly employed having been recently discharged.

THE steamer *Wando*, Acting Master F. T. King, commanding, from Boston December 25th, bound to Port Royal, sprung aleak during a southwest gale of Cape Hatteras, and put into Beaufort, N. C., with three feet of water in her hold. The vessel is badly strained.

LIST of additional prizes ready for distribution at the Fourth Auditor's Office, January 7, 1865: *Keystone State* and *James Adger* captured the *Elizabeth*; *Keystone State* and *Quaker City* captured the *Elisie*; *Sagamore* captured the *Meteor*; *Union* captured the *Linnet*; *Nantucket* and *Cimarron* captured the *Jupiter*.

THE double-ender *Tallapoosa*, Lieutenant-Commander De Haven, arrived at Key West on the 2d. She saluted the Admiral, and the salute was returned by the flagship *Dale*. Earlier in the day the gunboat *Galatea*, Commander Nickerson, entered the harbor, and salutes were also exchanged.

COMMANDER F. A. Parker, of the Potomac flotilla, writing to the Navy Department under date of January 4th, states that he landed a party of seamen, under Acting Master Tole, on the right bank of the Rappahannock river, six miles from the mouth, and succeeded in capturing two barrels of powder and two large torpedoes. The Rebels who were in charge of them made their escape.

A MATAMORAS paper gives an account of the wreck of the Rebel steamer *R. E. Lee*, from Matamoras, off the mouth of the Rio Grande. Twenty-two of the crew were drowned, and others were picked up on cotton bales by the French bark *Castellona*. The same paper also notices the destruction ef six hundred bales of cotton, belonging to merchants in Matamoras.

THE sloop-of-war *Constellation*, 24, was at Fortress Monroe about the 5th instant. She is one of the few relics left us of the days of sailing war vessels. She was launched in 1798, and is still seaworthy. She is now likely to be converted into an ordnance or practice ship. She is commanded by Captain Stellwagen, who, notwithstanding that he has been absent from home and friends for three years, wishes to forego the leave of absence to which he is now entitled, and has asked the Navy Department to give him immediate active service.

THE number of registered sailing and steam vessels (exclusive of the river steamers) of the United Kingdom, classed according to their tonnage, which were employed last year in the home and foreign trades respectiully, was 20,877. The aggregate burden was 4,795,279 tons, and they carried 184,727 men (exclusive of masters). Of these vessels, 19,757 were sailing ships, carrying 158,651 men, and of the aggregate burden of 4,283,528 tons. It follows that the number of steam vessels was 1 120, carrying 31,076 men, and of the aggregate burden of 511,751 tons.

THE prize steamers *Hope* and *Lucy* were sold at auction on the 4th. The *Hope* is a side-wheel boat of about 650 tons, English measurement. She was built in England in 1863 and '64, by Jones, Quigger & Co., and hailed from Wilmington, N. C., being principally owned by Southerners, engaged in running the blockade at that port. She was purchased by Arthur Leary, of New York, for $127,500. The *Lucy* is an iron side-wheel steamer, less than two years old, built on the Clyde, 220 feet in length, and is in good condition. Messrs. Benner & Brown, of New York, purchased her for $28,000.

THE Swedish frigate *Venadis*, which had been anchored in Hampton Roads for the past few days, has gone to Norfolk, whence she soon departs for sea. Her officers have received much attention from the officers of the Third Pennsylvania heavy artillery, garrisoning the post at Fort Monroe, which they have reciprocated by inviting the officers of the regiment and their wives on board, to inspect their vessel and partake of their hospitalities. Commodore Melander, with a number of the other officers of the *Venadis*, paid a visit to General Grant and the Army of the Potomac.

THE U. S. supply steamer *Union*, which arrived at New York on the 11th, from the East Gulf blockading squadron, left the following vessels at Pensacola and Key West.—At Pensacola, the United States frigate *Potomac*, United State steamers *Ossipee*, *Pinola*, *Owasco*, *Sciota*, *Kennebec*, *Aroostook*, *Penguin* United States barks *Arthur*, *Kuhn*, *Anderson*- United States brig *Boheo*, United States schooners *Sam Houston*, *Rettimar*, *Corypheus*, *Pennington*. At Key West, United States steamers *Stars and Stripes*, *Clyde*, *Tallapoosa*, *Marigold*, *Galatea*, United States sloop-of-war *Dale*, United States bark *Restless*.

NEWS from Havana to Jan. 7th, is to the following effect: Last Thursday afternoon the Rebel steamer *Coquette* left this harbor for Nassau, flying the Rebel flag. She is the only one that for a long time has shown that flag here. On the same day the blockade-runner *Maria* entered from Galveston with a load of cotton. She was chased by our cruisers, and had to throw over her deck load. The *Lima* has made another successful trip from Galveston, and loaded with cotton. The *Neva*, another blockade-runner, is to leave Havana to-day. The *Frances*, a first-class blockade-runner, is due here to-day.

THE arrivals at the Brooklyn Navy Yard during the week past are the *Kensington* and *Union*. The departures are the *Fort Morgan*, supply steamer for Mobile, and *Hybiscus*. The *Newbern* has gone to New York for repairs. A sad mishap occurred on the cob dock last Sunday. A private of the marine corps attached to the receiving ship *North Carolina*, committed suicide on that morning by shooting himself with his musket. He had been placed on guard upon the cob dock, and when the relief came at 6½ o'clock in the morning, he was found weltering in blood. He had at times showed occasional evidences of insanity, and it is supposed the act was committed while suffering from one of these attacks.

A VERY satisfactory trial trip of a new steam vessel of war built in Boston by Mr. R. B. Forbes, and called the *Meteor*, took place last week. The trial was under the direction of Captain Boggs and Chief Engineer W. W. Wood and the ship was run four times over the two measured knots now used as a race course in the lower bay of New York. The result was that a uniform speed of sixty-three revolutions a minute could be maintained on a twenty-three pitch, driving the ship twelve knots, or fourteen miles an hour. The *Meteor* is of the same size as the large sloops-of-war of the *Ticonderoga* class, measuring about 1,400 tons, having a midship cross-section immersed of about 485 square feet. Her boilers are of the horizontal tubular variety, having 204 square feet of grate surface only, without blowers, and the cylinders are 62¾ inches in diameter and three feet stroke, with an independent cut-off, cutting off at about one-third of the stroke. The safety valves were set so as to blow off at 22 pounds' pressure, and although the boilers were tested up to 53 pounds, the valves could not be loaded heavier on the trial, on account of their location, so that the test had to be made with less steam than the machine is entitled to carry.

THE Naval Brigade of the South Atlantic squadron under Commander George H. Preble, which has so brief but so brilliant a record, has been dissolved. The officers, marines and bluejackets have been sent back to their respective vessels, except about sixty bluejackets who constitute the Naval battery on Morris Island. The entire losses of the brigade in the late expedition are trifling, considering the amount of service performed, viz:—Killed, two; wounded, thirty-four; missing, three. The missing are prisoners. Lieutenant-Commander E. O. Matthews, having been relieved of the command of the Naval battery, is now on duty on the staff of Admiral Dahlgren. Lieuteuant G. W. Hayward is now in command of the Naval battery, assisted by Acting Ensigns Everdine and Edgarine. The latter is now lying sick in the hospital at Bay Point. Lieutenant James O'Kane has also been added to the Admiral's staff.

CAPTAIN Winslow gives the following as the correct statement in regard to the prize money due the crew of the *Kearsarge*: "The law regulating prize money applicable to this case, is two hundred dollars a head for each person on board the *Alabama*. This will give the crew a little over thirty thousand dollars. Had the *Alabama* been brought into port and not sunk, the whole value of her, by the prize law, would have belonged to the crew, which, as she cost fifty-eight thousand pounds, would be nearly three hundred thousand dollars. It will be seen by this that it is rather a losing business to Jack to sink ships at sea, and when he learns the recent law made he will be reading it that he must put his shot in above the water line, and never below. We learn that the amount raised to be equally divided among crew and officers of the *Kearsarge* is something less than twenty-five thousand dollars in New York, and about eight thousand dollars in Boston. The crew had a letter read to them when in the channel, from the Secretary of the Navy, that it was the intention of the President to ask Congress to appropriate a sum equal to the full value of the *Alabama* for distribution as prize money, as it was judged that the service rendered to the country fully warranted it."

A LETTER from the North Carolina coast, dated at Beaufort, Dec. 28th, says: "The United States steamer *Lillian* (lately the captured blockade runner by that name) has just arrived here for coal, and reports having fallen in with the pirate *Olustee*, that vessel having run out of Wilmington on the night of the 25th of December, at the Western bar, while the Naval fleet was engaged with Fort Fisher. On the morning of the 26th, the *Lillian* discovered black smoke to seaward, and gave chase, coming within gunshot of the supposed blockade-runner. The vessel did not seem disposed to heave to. The *Lillian* accordingly opened upon the stranger with her forward pivot gun, and fired two guns. Upon nearing the stranger it was discovered that she had flying at her masthead the Rebel ensign and carried five large guns. As the *Lillian* carries but two small guns, it was wisely considered prudent not to fight the Rebel. The *Lillian* then put about and stood in for the fleet. The Rebel followed for some distance, but finding that the gallant little *Lillian* was far outdistancing her, and that she was approaching the blockading fleet, the Rebel changed her course and started in another direction.

A LETTER from the gunboat fleet on the Tennessee, dated off Eastport, Ala., Dec. 28th, says that there had been three days' fighting between the Rebels and the gunboats. On Christmas day the iron clad *Neosho*, tin-clad *Reindeer*, and the *Fairy* went up to Florence. On the bluff opposite Florence the Rebels opened with infantry, and on the city side with two four-gun batteries. After half an hour's firing the Rebel batteries were silenced, and next day the boats moved above the bridge. While on Muscle Shoals three Rebel bateries fired on the boats, hitting the *Neosho* twenty-seven times. Three men were killed and five wounded on the fleet. The Rebel batteries were, however, finally silenced. The fleet then turned down river again, but had not gone more than nine miles when it was again fired at from two batteries. A fight ensued, in which the Rebels were once more beaten. The assailants of the fleet are supposed to be detachments of Hood's men left to protect his crossing. His forces are passing over in squads. A considerable number are reported six miles above Eastport, and it was intended that the fleet should go up and attack them. The iron-clads *Pittsburg* and *Cincinnati* draw too much water to allow them to move further up stream.

WE quote from the Richmond *Dispatch* of Jan. 3d, some remarks on blockade-running, especially at Wilmington: "The special report of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the matter shows that there have been imported into the Confederacy at the ports of Wilmington and Charleston, since October 26, 1864, 8,632,000 pounds of meat, 1,507,000 pounds of lead, 1,933,000 pounds saltpetre, 546,000 pairs of shoes, 316,000 pairs of blankets, 520,000 pounds of coffee, 69,000 rifles, 97 packages of revolvers, 2,639 packages of medicine, 43 cannon, with a large quantity of other articles of which we need make no mention Besides these, many valuable stores and supplies are brought by way of the Northern lines into Florida by the port of Galveston and through Mexico across the Rio Grande. The shipments of cotton made on Government account since March 1, 1864, amount to $5,296,000 in specie. Of this, cotton to the value of $1,500,000 has been shipped since the 1st of July and up to the 1st of December. It is a matter of absolute impossibility for the Federals to stop our blockade-running at the port of Wilmington. If the wind blows off the coast, the blockading fleet is driven off. If the wind blows landward, they are compelled to haul off to a great distance to escape the terrible sea which dashes on a rocky coast, without a harbor within three days' sail. The shoals on the North Carolina coast are from five to twenty miles wide, and they are, moreover, composed of the most treacherous and bottomless quicksands. The whole coast is scarcely equalled in the world for danger and fearful appearance, particularly when a strong easterly wind meets the ebb tide. It is an easy matter for a good pilot to run a vessel directly out to sea or into port; but, in the stormy months, from October to April, no blockading vessel can lie at anchor in safety off the Carolina coast. Therefore supplies will be brought in despite the keenest vigilance."

ANGLO-REBEL PIRATES.

THE London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes as follows about Rebel privateering in general:

Those best informed on these matters think that SEMMES was recalled because the Richmond Government has been dissatisfied with him since the loss of the *Alabama;* that it proposes employing him in some other branch of the Naval service, as giving him the berth of Commodore BUCHANAN, or something of the kind. But it hardly intends abandoning piracy. Here is some news in corroboration:

It has recently purchased the *Rattlesnake*, a double-screw steamer, sister to the *Tallahassee*, now lying at the Victoria Dock, at this port of London. The vessel, built by DUDGEON, the great man for double-screws and Government gunboats, is very fast, having made seventeen knots an hour. There is no doubt she is now owned by Rebel agents here. She may be intended for either a blockade-runner or a pirate; in the latter case receiving her armament when away from an English port, in accordance with—I had almost said the *suggestion* of the Attorney General, when defending the Government for permitting the *Georgia* to take refuge in Liverpool.

They have also, at MAYER'S yard, Gravesend, thirty miles down the river, and very nearly completed, the *Viper*, a side-wheel steamer, wide and of shallow draught, admirably calculated for blockade-running. The evidence is, perhaps, less palpable in this case than that of the *Rattlesnake*, but warrants much more than suspicion. Perhaps the only person beside the Rebel agent thoroughly well informed on the subject is our counsel, Mr. MORSE, who could, I imagine, write a curious volume on the Secret History of British Neutrality as concerns the United States during the Slaveholders' Rebellion. But for that "d—d Yankee"—I am quoting the eulogium passed upon him by the amiable MASON when moved to wrath by the stoppage of the *Rappahannock*—we should have had just as many Anglo-Rebel pirates afloat and preying on our commerce as the purses of our enemies at home and abroad could compass. British maritime law is so hideously defective that you might almost sail a line-of-battle-ship through it; only, happily, we have a zealous, quiet, hard-working consul to bring all the faculties of his busy brain to bear on the subject.

A few additional items. Sailed from Liverpool, just two weeks ago, the brig *Babthorpe*, with a cargo of arms and ammunition; among the former a number of 68 and 32-pounders, sufficient indeed to arm and fit out two vessels. Purchased by rebel agents; destination unknown.

THE *Shanghai* and *San Francisco*, built in French ship-yards for the Rebels, have been definitely disposed of to a neutral Government. Our enemies never could get them out. They lay at St. Nazaire, near Bordeaux, until last week, since which time one has departed on an honest voyage.

THE Rebel agent at Queenstown, one DAWLING, a naturalized American citizen, once United States consul to that port, has been obliged to run off in consequence of debts and impecuniosity. He manufactured the charge of "Federal recruiting" brought against the *Kearsarge*, and was very active in getting up signatures to the peace address.

MAJOR-General CANBY has furnished the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, which is now considering the subject of trade with Rebel States, important information. This letter says that the city of New Orleans, since its occupation by the United States forces, has contributed more to the support of the Rebel arms, more to the purchase and equipment of privateers which are preying upon our commerce, and more to maintain the credit of the Rebel Government in Europe, than any other port of the country, with the exception of Wilmington. He says he has no doubt that many of the persons engaged in traffic in the rebellious States are loyal and honorable, and he knows that intermediate agents are either Rebels, unprincipled men, or actuated only by the instincts of gain. He says he has not sent an expedition into the enemy's lines without finding agents of this character in communication with the Rebels, giving them information regarding our movements, and that nearly every expedition has been foiled to some extent in some of its objects by information so communicated. He speaks of them as a class who follow in the track of the Army, traffic in its blood, and betray the cause for which it has fought, with all the baseness of Judas Iscariot, but without his remorse.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

KIMBALL—CREIGHTON.—In New Orleans, Oct. 22, 1864, by the Rev. Dr. Newman, Captain HORACE E. KIMBALL, U. S. V., of New York city, to Miss MARY W. CREIGHTON, of New Orleans.

RUSH—DAVIS.—On Tuesday, 27th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, James Jeffery, Sunny Mound, Harford county, Md., by the Rev. J. K. Cramer, D. G. RUSH, Surgeon U. S. Army, to Mrs. LYLE J. DAVIS.

UPHAM—THAYER.—At Charlestown, Mass., 8th inst., by Rev. J. B. Miles, Mr. WILLIAM B. UPHAM, U.S.N., to Miss MARY JANE THAYER, of Charlestown.

BRAINERD—BOIES.—At Saugerties, N. Y., January 5th, 1865, Mr. T. C. BRAINERD, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, to MARI L., daughter of Jos. M. Boies, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

PERKINS.—In Georgetown, D. C., on Friday, January 6th, Major D. D. PERKINS, U. S. Army, aged 38 years.

GORDON.—On the 4th instant, at the U. S. Insane Asylum, Captain EDWARD C. GORDON, late of this city, and formerly of the United States Navy.

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"First. Did the shoulders or breast become chafed?

"Second. Was there any pain in the stomach from pressure of the box?

"Third. How did the weight of the cartridge-box affect them in comparison with the old?

"Fourth. Could they use their arms with more freedom?

"Fifth. Could they breathe with greater ease, and longer respiration?

"Sixth. Was the box in the way, or uncomfortable lying down?

"To these questions the following answers were given:—

"First. In no case was there any chafing or uncomfortableness from the straps on the shoulders, nor did it make them feel anything like so warm.

"Second. The weight of the box was not felt on the stomach, and no pain.

"Third. That the weight of the cartridge-box was not felt, and that they would rather carry one hundred rounds in that way than forty in the old.

"Fourth. The arms are entirely free, as much as if they had nothing on.

"Fifth. The coat can at all times be thrown open, and the fullest respiration can be obtained, the lungs having free scope.

"Sixth. The box was not in the way, and they could sleep comfortably with their accoutrements on.

"They are far more convenient in action. During the campaign my men were, from the sixth of May until the twentieth, without having their accoutrements off, day or night, but once; no complaints were heard of sore shoulders, breasts or stomachs, and men ruptured found them beyond all comparison easier than the old. The box does not interfere with the handling of the piece. I find that these accoutrements are scattered through this division—men threw away the old, and took these from the dead and wounded on the field. This one thing speaks more for them than any and all I can say."

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Sealed proposals will be received at this Bureau until meridian, January 10, 1865, for the Iron described in the following classes. Each bid must be made for an entire class, and the price to be a round sum for the class, delivered at the respective Navy Yards. No payment will be made until the whole is delivered; delivery to commence in twelve days after notification of acceptance of bid, to proceed continually, and the whole to be delivered in two months thereafter.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, the right being reserved of rejecting the lowest bid if it be deemed exorbitant.

The usual guaranties will be required, and the contract will be dated the day the notice of acceptance is given.

Printed schedules and instructions can be obtained by application to the Bureau.

Proposals must be directed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and endorsed "Proposals for Iron," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy Yards:

WASHINGTON.
CLASS No. 1.

36 plates Boiler Iron, 7-16, 46 by 98 inches.
30 do do 3-8, 84 by 98 do
32 do do 1-2, 43 by 98 do
32 do do 1-2, 43 by 100 do
48 do do 3-8, 30 by 110 do
12 do do 3-8, 30 by 128 do
36 do do 5-16, 40 by 96 do
16 de do 7-16, 35 by 109 do
16 do do 3 8, 39 by 109 do
16 do do 5 16, 48 by 109 do
24 do do 5-16, 46 by 56 do
32 do do 3-8, 34 by 46 do
32 do do 3-8, 28 by 45 do
12 do do 7-16, 61 by 112 do
6 do do 7-16, 61 by 90 do
32 do do 7-16, 43 by 43 do
32 do do 5-16, 43 by 78 do
24 do do 5-16, 36 by 125 do
24 do do 5-16, 42 by 136 do
16 do do 5-16, 50 by 56 do
16 do do 5-16, 48 by 54 do
16 do do 5-16, 43 by 48 do
32 do do 7-16, 50 by 114 do
28 do do 3 8, 20 by 60 do
12 do do 3 8, 50 by 109 do
12 do do 5-16, 48 by 109 do
20 do do 3-8, 30 by 120 do
12 do do 5-16, 36 by 120 do

The above to be of the best American flange iron.

WASHINGTON.
CLASS No. 2.

10,000 pounds best American square bar iron, ¼-inch.
10,000 pounds best American square bar iron, ⅝-inch.
2,000 pounds best American square bar iron, ½-inch.
30,000 pounds best American flat bar iron, 2½ by ⅝-inch.
5,000 pounds best American flat bar iron, 2 by ⅜-inch.
14,000 pounds best American flat bar iron, 2 by ½-inch.
1,000 pounds best American flat bar iron, 1¼ by ½-inch.
20,000 pounds best American round bar iron, 1⅝-inch.
60,000 pounds best American round bar iron, 1½-inch.
10,000 pounds best American round bar iron, ⅞-inch.

In lengths as may be required.

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CLASS No. 3.

60,000 pounds best American T iron, 3½ by 4½ inches, 16 feet long.

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CLASS No. 4.

4,000 pounds iron rivets, 1⅝ by 11-16-inch diameter.
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4,000 do do 1⅞ by 11-16 do
4,000 do do 2 by 11-16 do

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The Directors of the California Petroleum Company submit to the public the following evidence with regard to the value of their property, which covers an area of 18,000 acres, located on the Ranch of Ojai, near Buenaventura, in Santa Barbara Co., California, and on which are, at present, at least twenty NATURAL OIL WELLS of the largest size. The report of Professor Silliman shows that this is the most valuable Oil property ever put on this market, if not in the world.

In the Summer of 1864, Professor Silliman examined this locality, and in a letter, dated at Buenaventura, Santa Barbara county, July 2, 1864, he thus communicates the results of his observations to his friends in New York:

"The property covers an area of 18,000 (eighteen thousand) acres in one body, on which are at present at least twenty natural oil wells, some of them of the largest size. The oil is struggling to the surface at every available point, and is running away down the rivers for miles and miles. Artesian wells will be fruitful along a double line of thirteen miles, say, for at least twenty-five miles in linear extent. The ranch is an old Spanish grant of four leagues of land, lately confirmed, and of perfect title. It has, as I said, about eighteen thousand acres in it of the finest land, watered by four rivers, and measuring, in a right line, in all near thirteen miles. As a ranch, it is a splendid estate, BUT ITS VALUE IS ITS ALMOST FABULOUS WEALTH IN THE BEST OF OIL."

The following extract from the report of Prof. Silliman herewith appended, fully confirms his first impressions and presents more complete details of the wonderful resources of this property. According to his advice, and that of other competent judges in California, arrangements were made to purchase the estate by parties in New York, in October, 1864. But before effecting this, it was deemed expedient to obtain from Professor Silliman a decided statement that the oil was, in his opinion, fully equal to that of Oil Creek, Pennsylvania, and from able counsel in San Francisco a professional opinion as to the validity of the title. Instructions were accordingly sent to close the purchase, provided the oil was pronounced by Prof. Silliman equal to the best Pennsylvania oil, and the title perfect. Prof. Silliman telegraphed confirming his letter above quoted, and the title being pronounced by counsel undoubted, the property was purchased and paid for.

To indicate the magnitude of the Petroleum interests of this country, it may be stated that the product of its Oil Wells has amounted in value the last year to more than $25,000,000, while that of the California mines for the year 1863, according to the San Francisco *Mercantile Gazette*, amounted to about $44,000,000.

[Extract from a subsequent report of Professor B Silliman Prosessor of General and Applied Chemistry in Yale College.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 1, 1864.

THE PETROLEUM WELLS—OR NATURAL OUTCROPS OF ROCK OIL ON THE OJAI RANCH.

No. 1 is a well 30 feet in diameter, full of tarry oil, boiling with the escape of marsh gas. It is situated in the midst of a gentle slope, forming part of a terrace or plain, elevated at least 1,000 feet above the sea. This plain, which is about one and a quarter miles long by three-fourths of a mile wide, appears to have been formed by the long accumulation of asphaltum, from the evaporation of the overflow of this great oil spring. The depth of this great mass of asphaltum is, of course, a matter of conjecture, as no explorations have been made upon it; but it is probably safe to estimate its contents on a mile square at one yard in depth, which would give over three millions cubic yards of fuel, from which a good coke is readily produced, or which is even capable, by distillation, of yielding a large return of oil. Over this area there are several minor points of tarry outflow, but we consider the whole as one great oil spring. The present contents of the spring are foul with the decomposition of numerous cattle mired and drowned in the petroleum—an accident of frequent occurrence in dry seasons, when the half famished and thirsty animals wander to browse, or drink the sulphurous water, along the margin of these dangerous places, and when once involved, they never escape. * * *

ESTIMATE OF THE OIL IN ONE SQUARE MILE OF ASPHALTUM ONE YARD THICK.

In the description of the great spring, marked No. 1 on the map, it is stated that the deposits of asphaltum produced from the former overflow of this spring is probably one yard thick over one mile square, expressly stating, however, that the thickness (not the area) of the deposit is conjectural.

To show those not accustomed to contemplate the enormous products resulting in the combination of a few simple measurements, when applied to such large units as a square mile, let us observe, that in the 640 acres contained in a square mile there are in one yard of depth 3,400,000 cubic yards. * * * * * * * * * *

We may calculate that this deposit will yield 2,890,000 tons. If each ton yields 50 gallons of oil, the product of this large quantity of asphaltum turned into oil would be 144,500,000 gallons of oil, and an amount of coke which will correspond to at least one-third of the original weight of the asphaltum.

If an effort is made to estimate the money value of this product, calling the coke nothing, it will be found to reach a figure ALMOST FABULOUS.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE EXPEDITION TO WILMINGTON.

THE surprising, brilliant, and unqualified victory on the North Carolina coast by our gallant Army and Navy, is the all-absorbing theme of the week. The official reports of the action have electrified the country with their intelligence. They need only to be accompanied by a compilation from the most trust worthy reports of the spectators of the attack.

On the night of the 5th, and the morning of the 6th of January, the transports designed to coöperate with Admiral PORTER's fleet, then off Beaufort, left Fortress Monroe. They contained the troops which made the former expedition three weeks previous, reinforced by one brigade, about 9,200 in all, under General TERRY: AMES's Second division of the Twenty-fourth corps, and HAWLEY's Second brigade (now under ABBOTT), of TERRY's First division; and PAINE's division of the Twenty-fifth (colored) corps, with MYRICK's and LEE's batteries. At sunset of the 6th, a gale sprang up, which blew with great severity until noon of the 7th; but, fortunately, occasioned no damage. On the 8th, the fleet arrived at Beaufort, N. C., joining the iron-clads. That day, and the 9th and 10th, the joint fleet was detained at Beaufort by contrary winds and other causes, and another severe gale was encountered by it on the 11th. On the morning of Thursday, the 12th, the whole fleet got away, in clear and calm weather, and anchored above Fort Fisher about 11 o'clock at night.

At dawn of day on Friday, the 13th, the fleet started again, and moved down towards Fort Fisher. At 6¾ A. M., Admiral PORTER signalled to form line of battle, which was done, the *Brooklyn* leading off her column, and taking position close to the beach, with the other two columns ranged outside, nearly parallel to each other, and to the shore. The order of battle was as follows:

THE INNER COLUMN.

Brooklyn, 26 guns	Captain Alden.
Mohican, 7	Commander Ammen.
Tacony, 10	Lieutenant-Com'd'r Truxtun.
Kansas, 8	Lieutenant-Com'd'r Watmough.
Unadilla, 7	Lieutenant-Com'd'r Ramsay.
Huron, 4	Lieutenant-Com'd'r Selfridge.
Maumee, 5	Lieutenant-Com'd'r Chandler.
Pawtuxet, 10	———
Seneca, 4	Lieutenant-Com'd'r Sicard.
Pontoosuc, 10	Lieutenant-Com'd'r Temple.
Yantic, 7	Lieutenant-Com'd'r Harris.
Nereus, 11	Lieutenant Com'd'g Howell.

THE MIDDLE COLUMN.

Minnesota, 52	Commodore Lanman.
Colorado, 52	Commodore Thatcher.
Wabash, 48	Captain M. Smith.
Susquehanna, 10	Commodore Godon.
Powhatan, 21	Commander Schenck.
Juniata, 9	Lieutenant-Commander Phelps.
Shenandoah, 10	Captain Ridgely.
Ticonderoga, 20	Captain Steedman.
Vanderbilt, 15	Captain Pickering.
Mackinaw, 10	Commander Beaumont.

THE OUTER COLUMN.

Santiago de Cuba, 11	Captain Gibson.
Fort Jackson, 7	Captain B. F. Sands.
Osceola, 10	Commander Ohlz.
Sassacus, 10	Lieutenant-Commander Davis.
Chippewa, 4	Lieutenant-Com'd'r Potter.
Maratanza, 6	Lieutenant-Com'd'r Young.
R. R. Cuyler, 10	Commander Caldwell.
Rhode Island, 12	Commander Trenchard.
Monticello, 7	Lieutenant W. B. Cushing.
Alabama, 10	———
Quaker City, 7	Commander Spicer.
Keystone State, 18	Commander Rolando.
Montgomery, 6	Act'g Vol. Lieut. Dunn.
Iosco, 10	Commander John Guest.

IRON-CLAD COLUMN.

New Ironsides, 20	Commodore Radford.
Monadnock, 4	Commander Parrott.
Saugus, 2	Commander Colhoun.
Canonicus, 2	Lieut.-Commander Belknap.
Mahopac, 2	Lieut.-Commander Weaver.

THE LANDING COLUMN.

A. D. Vance	Lieut.-Commander Upshur.
Governor Buckingham, 6	Act'g Vol. Lieut. McDearmid.
Gettysburg, 5	Lieutenant Lamson.
Tristam Shandy	Act'g Vol. Lieut. Green.
Lillian	Act'g Vol. Lieut. Harris.
Fort Donelson, 5	Act'g Master Frost.
Nansemond, 4	Act'g Master Porter.
Wilderness	Act'g Master Avery.
Little Ada	Act'g Master Crafts.
Republic	Act'g Ensign Bennett.
Aries, 7	Act'g Vol. Lieut. Wells.

Meanwhile, Admiral PORTER opened the bombardment by sending the iron-clad column, with the *New Ironsides* at its head, directly upon Fort Fisher. "At "7:30 A. M., the forts opened on them as they ap- "proached, but they quietly took up their old posi- "tions within 1,000 yards of Fort Fisher," and began to fire about 8:30. The Inner Division had meanwhile been shelling the woods (without provoking a reply) near the point selected for landing the troops, about three miles and a half above the fort, near the deserted half-moon battery. The boats of the fleet were then called away for landing the troops, and, starting simultaneously, at 9 o'clock, from all the transports, soon carried them through the surf, some of the men eagerly jumping into the water, waist-deep. The first boats to reach the shore contained a part of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York, and BELL's Third brigade of AMES' division was soon ashore, followed quickly by the First. In about an hour, enough troops were landed to push out a skirmish line, and all the force designed for the attack was ashore before 3 P. M. The proper line was now formed, and our troops retook possession of Half Moon battery.

Before 4, the troops started down the beach towards Fort Fisher, with skirmishers out. The iron-clads had already made sad work with its southern angle, and only one heavy gun responded. At 4.30 P. M., Line No. 1 and Line No. 2 of the fleet opened fire, and commenced a terrific bombardment, completely silencing the fort. About dark, the bombardment ceased, the dense smoke furled off, and the wooden vessels dropped out to their anchorage; but the *Ironsides* and Monitors lay all night within 1,000 yards of the fort, and one of the latter within 700, firing a shell about once in ten minutes. At dusk, the troops had paused, out of range of Fort Fisher. Under cover of the darkness, however, they moved on again, and, at 10 P. M., their camp fires showed the long bivouac line across the sand-spit, about two miles from the fort. Their right flank seemed to be well covered by a sort of lagoon, running between it and the woods beyond. The enemy's two gunboats, the *Tallahassee* and the *Chickamauga*, shelled our lines from Cape Fear River.

So ended the first day's operations. Nothing can describe the terrific thunder of the grand bombardment—one incessant crash of heavy guns and broadsides. Every vessel shook with the fearful concussion, while shells from more than 300 guns playing around the fort, made it a fearful hell to its occupants. An observer reckoned that in the splendid eight hours action between the iron-clads and the fort, from eight till four, the former threw in their immense shells at the rate of four per minute, to the number of not less than 2,000 shells. About 300 shells, it is surmised, were thrown in return, leaving their marks on all our iron-clads, but not essentially injuring them. In the grand bombardment lasting from 4.40 P. M. to 6.10 P. M., when more than 300 guns from the wooden ships joined their fire to that of the iron-clads, it is reckoned by one observer, that four shots were fired by us each second, or more than 20,000 in all. Of course the fort did not reply, and the fleet was uninjured. Admiral PORTER's account of this day's work is terse and descriptive. "On the "14th I ordered all the vessels carrying 11-inch guns "to bombard with the *Ironsides*, the *Brooklyn* taking "the lead. By sunset the fort was reduced to a pulp. "Every gun was silenced by being injured or covered "up with earth, so that they would not work."

Next morning, Saturday, the 14th, was comparatively quiet; and at 8 o'clock the enemy got up his flag again. More troops and the batteries were sent ashore. The enemy, on the evening previous, was strengthened, as General LEE reports, with fresh troops. During the forenoon, a steamboat of the enemy, towing a barge with ammunition, on the Cape Fear River, was captured by our forces; but one of his gunboats, coming down, drove our troops away again with some loss. During the morning our troops entrenched themselves with very handsome breastworks, thrown up rapidly and compactly. Dispositions of forces were made so as to prevent an attack in the rear from the direction of Wilmington, and a second line of breastworks was thrown up facing in that direction. With busy work of this sort, and the landing of provisions, and shelling the woods on our right flank, the day passed. Meanwhile, the Ironsides and Monitor fleet, commencing about noon, kept up a moderate fire on the fort, to which it made little reply. By Saturday evening, TERRY's reconnoissance was completed.

On Sunday, the 15th, the assault was arranged by General TERRY and Admiral PORTER. ABBOTT's brigade and PAINE's colored division, the latter about 4,000 strong, were placed in the entrenchments facing Wilmington; making our rear impregnable, against HOKE's division, which, reported 5,000 strong, threatened us from the direction of Wilmington. AMES' division was drawn up to assault the west end of the fort, the most difficult and arduous point. A column of 1,400 sailors and marines, under Captain BREESE, was detailed from the fleet to assault the sea-front, which had been so terribly demolished by the bombardment that it was thought a lodgment might more easily be effected there. At daybreak, the iron vessels, the *Brooklyn*, and the 11-inch gunboats commenced a terrible fire, under cover of which, AMES moved his men up to within 150 yards of the fort. At 10, all the rest of the fleet joined in the tremendous cannonade, which was kept up, almost without intermission, until 3 P. M., when the ships changed their fire from the path of the assaulting columns to other works. At 3.30 P. M., the signal for the assault was made. The gallant column from the fleet dashed at the sea-front with desperate energy, and gained the parapet. But after a short conflict and heavy loss it was checked and driven back in disorder. When reformed, it was sent to the defensive or Wilmington line, to take the place of ABBOTT's brigade, which had joined AMES. The attack on the sea-front, though a failure, diverted a part of the enemy's attention, and made the attack of the main storming column by so much the easier. Admiral PORTER's fleet, also, aided the assault by a rapid fire in response to a frequent exchange of signals.

Promptly at the word of command, our gallant column of between 3,000 and 4,000 men, principally of the old Tenth corps, rushed upon the works. The enemy's force in the fort was over 2,200 strong. Colonel CURTIS led the attack with his gallant brig-

ade, and, after a splendid assault, effected a lodgment on the west end of the land front. PENNYPACKER instantly followed with his brigade, and then BELL with his. Every one of these leaders fell wounded, the former severely, the second dangerously, and BELL mortally. At 5 o'clock, after the most desperate fighting, foot by foot, and with the severest loss, we got possession of about half the land front. Then ABBOTT came up from the defensive line, the marines taking his place. Once more, the attack went on. At 10 o'clock, after 6½ hours of splendid fighting, the last trenches were cleared of the enemy, and Fort Fisher was ours. Admiral PORTER says:—

The Rebels met us with a courage worthy of a better cause, and fought desperately. About thirty of the sailors and officers succeeded in getting to the top of the parapet amid a murderous fire of grape, canister and musketry. They had planted the flag there, but were swept away in a moment. Others tried to get up the steep pancopee. The marines could have cleared the parapet by keeping up a strong fire, but they failed to do so, and the sailors were repulsed. Many a gallant fellow fell trying to emulate his brothers in arms who were fighting to obtain an entrance on the northeast angle, as it appears on our charts. The enemy mistook the seamen's attack for that of the main body of troops, and opposed a most vigorous resistance there. But I witnessed it all, and I think the marines could have made the assault successful. In the meantime our gallant soldiers had gained a foothold on the northeast corner of the fort, fighting like lions, and contesting every inch of the ground. The *Ironsides* and Monitors kept storming their shells into the traverses not occupied by our men, but still held by the Rebels. In this way our troops fought from traverse to traverse, from three o'clock in the afternoon until ten at night, when the joyful tidings were signalled to the fleet. We stopped our fire and gave them three of the heartiest cheers I ever heard. It has been the most terrific struggle I ever saw, and there was very much hard labor.

The enemy, of course, fell back to Federal Point, down the peninsula. One brigade followed and captured them. General WHITNEY and Colonel LAMB, the commanders of the fort, with their officers and men—over 1,800 in all—surrendered to us unconditionally about 12 at night. All the works south of Fort Fisher fell also into our hands. The enemy's loss was, first, Fort Fisher and all its chain of outworks, with all their contents—72 guns, some of large calibre and rifled, and one Armstrong gun—and the camp and garrison equipage and stores, including sixteen days' rations: second, the loss of Cape Fear River and its inestimable facilities for running the blockade: third, a garrison of 2,200 men, of whom 400 were killed and wounded, and 1,800 captured. General WHITNEY and Colonel LAMB were wounded. On our side, not a ship nor a transport was lost, and but little damage was done to the fleet. Our loss in gallant officers and men was very large—something over 1,000 in all, of which about 900 fell upon the Army, and 200 on the fleet. Amongst these were the gallant Colonels BELL and MOORE, and Lieutenant-Colonel LYMAN, killed, and Colonels CURTIS, PENNYPACKER, and Lieutenant-Colonel COAN, badly wounded. In the fleet, the gallant Lieutenants PRESTON and PORTER were killed, and Lieutenants LAMSON, BACHE, and others wounded. Two 15-inch guns burst on the monitors, killing and wounding a few men. We grieve to add that, on Monday morning, the magazine in Fort Fisher exploded, probably by accident or neglect, and about 300 of the brigade we had left there as its garrison were killed or wounded.

So fell Fort Fisher. "The capture of this fort" as the Richmond *Whig* says, "is equivalent to the "closure of the harbor of Wilmington by the enemy's "fleet." And what the closure of Wilmington harbor is equivalent to, may be judged by the words of another Richmond paper, the *Dispatch*, written after BUTLER and WEITZEL had failed, and before PORTER and TERRY had succeeded. The enemy will now try to belittle, as usual, the capture, but out of his own mouth he will be judged:

"The special report of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the matter shows that there have been imported into the Confederacy at the ports of Wilmington and Charleston, since October 26, 1864, 8,632,000 pounds of meat, 1,507,000 pounds of lead, 1,933,000 pounds salt, etre, 546,000 pairs of shoes, 316,000 pairs of blankets, 520,000 pounds of coffee, 69,000 rifles, 97 packages of revolvers, 2,639 packages of medicine, 43 cannon, with a large quantity of other articles of which we need make no mention. Besides these, many valuable stores and supplies are brought by way of the Northern lines into Florida by the port of Galveston and through Mexico across the Rio Grande. The shipments of cotton made on Government account since March 1, 1864, amount to $5,296,000 in specie. Of this, cotton to the value of $1,500,000 has been shipped since the 1st of July and up to the 1st of December. It is a matter of obsolute impossibility for the Federals to stop our blockade-running at the port of Wilmington. If the wind blows off the coast, the blockading fleet is driven off. If the wind blows landward, they are compelled to haul off to a great distance to escape the terrible sea which dashes on a rocky coast, without a harbor within three days' sail. The shoals on the North Carolina coast are from five to twenty miles wide, and they are, moreover, composed of the most treacherous and bottomless quicksands. The whole coast is scarcely equalled in the world for danger and fearful appearance, particularly when a strong easterly wind meets the ebb tide. It is an easy matter for a good pilot to run a vessel directly out to sea or into port; but, in the stormy months, from October to April, no blockading vessel can lie at anchor in safety off the Carolina coast. Therefore supplies will be brought in despite the keenest vigilance."

About eleven o'clock on Monday morning a heavy cloud of smoke was observed over Fort Smith, on the south side of New Inlet. The naval officer commanding that station reported that the enemy had fired their barracks and evacuated that fort.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

FEW operations of importance, except that at Wilmington, remain to be recorded. The very heavy rains which fell for a week in Virginia swelled the James to several feet above its ordinary height, and flooded the low grounds along its banks. The high tides broke through the bulkhead of the unfortunate Dutch Gap Canal, and let in a stream of water several feet deep, washing in some earth, and washing out more. The pontoon bridges at Aiken's Landing and Deep Bottom were both torn away from their moorings, but afterwards replaced. The heavy rains of the 12th and 13th not only filled the James with débris, but badly damaged some of the rifle pits in each Army. Several of the enemy's bomb-proofs, on his left, caved in, on the 12th, killing three men and severely wounding others. The rains also washed down the trestle-work on the Piedmont Railroad, between Reedsville and Benaga, and between Greensboro' and Sepinaw, so that trains cannot pass over that portion of the road. It will require several days to repair the damage done.

On the afternoon of the 13th, our forces renewed with severity the shelling of the Chesterfield batteries, and threw heavy shells also against the enemy's left. The enemy reports constant reinforcements to GRANT coming up James River, and trains arriving day and night along the City Point Railroad to our left, carrying troops and stores there.

On the 11th, a foraging party 250 strong, with 8 wagons, started out on the Jerusalem Plank-road, under Captain PRICE, of General GRIFFIN'S staff. About two miles beyond our picket lines, it was surprised and instantly dispersed by an audacious company of mounted men. Captain PRICE was murdered, but his command escaped to camp, with only a few wounded. Another foraging party, which started out a few days earlier, under Captain BENNETT, is supposed to have been captured entire.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

A few raids by one party or the other, keep the Shenandoah Valley from becoming again peaceful and quiet. MOSBY is recovering from his dangerous wound. He had just been engaged in making up, it is said, an elaborate plan for guerrilla organization and operations in the Valley, when he was wounded. On the 27th ultimo, our cavalry visited Loudon County, in the neighborhood of Upperville and Middleburgh, and carried off some property of disloyalists. Some arrests were made in the county soon after by another cavalry party. DEVIN'S brigade, with cavalry and artillery, appears to have gone into winter quarters near Lovettsville. Early in January, a captain, lieutenant, and seven men of MOSBY'S command were captured at the Relay House, on their way to Point of Rocks. Money and valuable papers are said to have been captured upon them. One of the enemy's papers says that, about a week ago, "Captain RICHARDS, of "MOSBY'S command, with 69 men, attacked, near Berry's Ferry, 120 Yankees, and, without losing a man, "captured 7 and wounded between 40 and 50."

The First New York and First Virginia cavalry, under Colonel ADAMS of the former, scouted, on the 10th, along the Winchester Pike, passing to Berryville, thence to Milwood, thence to Berry's Ferry. None of the enemy were seen, except a few guerrillas; and the command returned at night. At daybreak, on the 11th, a part of ROSSER'S division surprised our garrison at Beverly, West Virginia; and, after a short skirmish, carried the town. It is said that over 400 of our men were captured, and the rest dispersed. The enemy afterwards moved out to Lewisburgh. A court-martial is to investigate the affair.

THE WESTERN CAMPAIGNS.

Nothing important of late has been heard from THOMAS, who is still organizing his troops at Eastport. SHERMAN, also, at latest accounts, was still in Savannah, working vigorously, to regulate the affairs of the city, and to prepare his troops for the next campaign. Some splendid reviews have been held by him. The Charleston papers reported, lately, that SHERMAN'S advance had crossed New River, on the road to Grahamsville; but the latest story is that our advance has retired from Hardeesville towards the Savannah. Not only are our papers, but the enemy's, are filled with astonishment at the admirable skill and justice of SHERMAN'S rule in Savannah. The Augusta *Chronicle* says:—

The most perfect order is maintained in the city. No soldier is allowed to interfere with the citizens in any particular. A citizen was arrested by a drunken soldier a few days since. The citizen knocked the soldier down. The officer of the guard, as soon as he arrived, said nothing to the citizen, but had the soldier taken to the barracks, gagged and soundly whipped for his misbehavior. A drunken soldier, who undertook to create a disturbance recently, and who refused to allow himself to be arrested, was shot down at once by the guard. The soldiers are not allowed under any circumstances whatever to enter private residences. The negroes in most cases are orderly and quiet, remaining with their owners and performing their customary duties. A majority of the citizens have provisions for some time to come, but there is a scarcity of wood, but General SHERMAN has announced that he will soon remedy this last difficulty by getting wood via the Gulf Railway, and hauling it to the citizens. Eleven hundred loaves of good baker's bread, which had been collected for the soldiers of SHERMAN'S Army, but for which authorized agents did not call, were on Thursday turned over to the Poor Association of Savannah by the Committee acting in behalf of the Soldiers' Dinner, and were yesterday distributed to the poor of the city. It was truly a kind and providential gift, for the city is entirely out of breadstuffs of every kind.

Secretary STANTON'S last dispatch says:—

"General SHERMAN renewed the movement of his forces from Savannah last week. The Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps went in transports to Beaufort on Saturday, the 14th. The Seventeenth corps, under Major-General BLAIR, crossed Port Royal Ferry, and, with a portion of General FOSTER'S command, moved on Pocotaligo. General HOWARD, commanding that wing of the Army, reported on Sunday that the enemy abandoned his strong works in our front during Saturday night. General BLAIR'S corps now occupies a strong position across the railroad, covering all approaches eastward to Pocotaligo."

Slight skirmishing is going on near Mobile, but nothing important. At the latest dates, our forces, 4,000 strong, were reported by the enemy as impregnably entrenched at Franklin Mills, on Dog River. In the late raid of GRIERSON on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, of which nearly 40 miles were destroyed, his loss was 25 killed and 80 wounded. In Colonel ROBINSON'S raid on Pollard, Ala., also, our loss was only about 75. Some flags were captured in this affair. Both these raids were described in our last issue.

SOME time since, we undertook to catalogue the more prominent immediate results of the great double campaign of SHERMAN, which that General devised at Atlanta. It was suggested that the impalpable advantages in prospect would prove greater than his captures of cities, forts, guns, and men. The last steamer from Europe brings news that there has been a change in public sentiment with regard to our affairs since receiving the tidings of the victories in the "Department of the Mississippi." Their influence is already obvious in the decline of the Confederate loan, and the advance of United States securities. On this side of the Atlantic, we have startling rumors of peace propositions, coming from quarters too high to be laughed at. Mr. GREELEY'S faith that the enemy was really considering the chances of peace, so often ridiculed, is now vindicated in a surprising manner. It is now no longer an affair of an unaccredited set of commissioners to a Niagara conference, but of State legislatures and of the Confederate Congress itself. Several weeks ago, a story was told that, when SHERMAN captured Milledgeville, he was asked if he wished the State House destroyed. He replied that he did not, for a Union legislature would soon want it for its own use. The story may be fictitious, but it illustrates that general's well-known idea that Georgia can be plucked out of the Confederacy, and, even though all alone, be restored to the Union. We must be careful, however, while watching the first indications of the dawn of peace, not to relax any effort for the prosecution of the war. It is disaster in the field which has caused dissension in the councils of the enemy.

VOLUNTEERS for HANCOCK'S new corps of veterans, the First corps, will be pleased to hear the report that the corps will be armed with new breech loading rifles, and will wear a new style of equipment; and that each man will have his own name marked on his gun, and will retain it as his own on the expiration of his term of service.

RETALIATION IN CIVIL WAR.

GOOD POLICY RESPECTS HUMANITY.

IT is an evidence of human progress in this 19th century, as well as a crowning honor to the people of the Northern States, that the war of the rebellion has been waged by our Government with so little of the reckless barbarity usually accompanying a civil contest. While the Richmond authorities have recalled, by their infamous treatment of our prisoners, all the historic instances of deliberate cruelty to the conquered which blot the world's annals, our Army and our rulers have carried on the conflict with a forbearance from revenge, with an honorable conformity to the usages of war, absolutely unexampled in history. Let us pause for one moment, at some of the more recent examples of intestine war in human history, for comparison, in this respect, with our own. Spain, Naples, Austria and France, blotted out Protestantism for the time being, and damned alike the sovereigns who authorized such barbarities, and all the instruments of priestly and military tyranny, implicating the nations which looked on and abetted the crimes, in the guilt of the immediate actors. Madrid, Naples and Rome, are synonymous with bigotry and religious persecution: Austria with cold-blooded tyranny: anti-revolutionary France, with intolerent ferocity.

People of the present talk of the devastations of the current war. Justly, no doubt; but what are they to the ravages of the civil wars of Germany, when a single night consigned 100 castles and villages to the flames, and the fiercest applications of fire and sword extended with scanty intervals through nearly 30 years, and over all Germany from the Rhine to the Oder and March, from the Baltic to the Lake of Constance and the Danube? What are the Federal ravages, unavoidable, taken all together over a continent, as it were, when compared to the desolation, the twice-repeated ruin of the Palatinate, proper, and the four-fold ruin of the German circles on the Rhine, by the orders of LOUIS XIV., by the "humane" TURENNE, offered a cardinalship for his tender mercies and his perversion, in 1674; by the Dauphin of France, in 1688-'9; and by the "paternal" DE LORGES, in 1693? During these iniquitous hostilities, about 50 proud cities, an "infinitude" of populous villages were laid in ashes; the magnificent residences and the superb mausoleums of princes were burned, thrown down and violated; women subjected to worse than Tartar brutality; a lovely, luxuriant country, the finest territory of Germany, depopulated and laid waste. Well might the French historian exclaim, in narrating these horrors, "What reprisals must we not expect, if the enemy penetrate into France! Good policy respects humanity." What, to continue, are our devastations of Tennessee and Virginia to those of the "French tyranny," the atrocities authorized by Marshal LUXEMBURG, in 1672, in Holland, or to the revengeful ravages of the "honest, philosophical" CATINAT in Piedmont, in 1691-'3—or even to the devastation in 1703-'4 of the Cevennes, French territory, by the orders of a French, the same most Christian, king, through his civil and military representatives? Our people would scarcely believe with what severity a monarch visited his own most faithful people, simply because they would not believe as to religious matters as he did. They were loyal, patriotic, simple, industrious and willing, but they were Protestants, and LOUIS XIV.'s lieutenant spent $25,000,000 to ruin and destroy them, besides a sum estimated at a like amount, which the royal treasury disbursed upon the regular armies employed. The history of the persecutions of the Vaudois of Piedmont, have filled many an eye with tears, many a heart with horror, many a brain with projects and vows of vengeance. The sufferings of the Waldenses, horrible as they were, still were trifles to those of the Cevenols or Protestants of Languedoc. Twelve thousand perished in the fires and upon the scaffolds of the place of execution, and eighteen thousand more defending their homesteads. A triangular mountain district, rich in nothing but loyalty, valor and piety, containing 466 villages and hamlets was rendered a desert waste, every building was razed and every inhabitant expelled. Twenty thousand people went forth from comfort and comparative wealth to poverty and exile. A circle, with a radius of 36 to 45 miles, was left literally a howling wilderness. Moreover, when the royal troops, the French, discovered the mountain grottos, which served as hospitals to the rebels, they slaughtered all, sick, wounded, nurses, attendants, and likewise even all those suspected of furnishing the sick or disabled with supplies or assistance. Yes! in one case the governor of Languedoc walled up the hospital caves, and in recent days when the crumbling walls permitted exploration, the bones of the murdered still lay as they perished to bear witness to the mercy of the most magnificent LOUIS, and of that subordinate, who, for 31 years, never left his jurisdiction, and never rested from his labor of sentencing or execution.

IT will be observed, that, while contrasting the conduct of other wars with that of our own, and showing with how little comparative devastation and cruelty it has been conducted on our part, we have also shown the horrible evils which spring up from the practice of what is known as retaliation. If ever such a policy were advisable, surely it would be justified on our part, after the ferocious treatment of our prisoners by the rebel authorities at Andersonville and elsewhere. The bloody circuit of KIRKE and JEFFREY after Sedgemoor, in 1685; the massacre of Glencoe, February 13, 1692; even the massacre of Scio, April 11—May 10, 1822; aye, PELISSIER'S recent stifling the Arabs to death in the caves of the Atlas, and PRETORIUS' smoking the Caffres in the caverns of their mountains at the Cape of Good Hope; acts of horrible but impulsive barbarism, find their worthy parallels in the premeditated, cold-blooded deviltry evinced in the treatment of our imprisoned soldiers by the rebel authorities. Hypocrites of blood-stained monarchies, hypocrites of Europe, of France, of England, cease to accuse us of severity when your garments are stiff with the blood of victims, and your feet upon piles of the ashes of martyrs and loyal subjects! Never has such forbearance tempted the sword of justice, as since the North rose to restore a compact violated without excuse, by a people whose cruelties have disgraced the name of America.

But while the perpetrators of the horrid crimes at Andersonville deserve all the punishment that the North could inflict, the guilty either in execution, instigation or toleration—unfortunately we cannot yet reach the culpable—indiscriminate severity has never been able either to arrest, cure, or mitigate the horrors of civil war, except by the extinction or expulsion of a population. Reprisals, even on a graduated scale, legitimately applied, seldom accomplished their object No great civil war was ever successfully combatted except by justice tempered with mercy, or successfully closed except by an act of judicious amnesty. Not by an act of amnesty which permitted the leaders to escape their merited punishment, but one which spared the misled in consideration of that weakness of human nature which permits ignorant men to become the facile dupes of designing villains like JEFFERSON DAVIS and his myrmidons. Neither ST. RUTH, the 13th, or "booted" apostle, nor BARILLE, "the vulture of Languedoc," nor MONTREVEL, insane in his polished ferocity, nor any fiend like the Duke of Alva could appease the insurrection of the Cevennes, the bloodiest civil war on record. But when VILLARS came, with his astute courtesy, his politic moderation, his French affectation of generosity and clemency, he allayed the fever, and calmed, if he did not utterly eradicate the evil. By dividing, he broke the power of the revolt, by sparing, he revived hope and confidence, and achieved a peace which, even if it was no peace to the wronged, accomplished his object, the restoration and strengthening of the royal authority. La Vendeé, sabred, shot, decimated, was still fermenting with passion, wild with fury, in arms, unsubdued, when the politic HOCHE was sent to supersede the wild demon leaders, civil and military, who had caused so many thousands to perish by the scaffold, by drowning, by steel, by bullet, grape and cannon-shot. Gentle and generous by nature, clement and merciful by reason, forgiving and excusing by policy, he alone accomplished more for the Convention than they could have achieved for themselves with all the military force at their disposal. He disarmed the Breton insurrection, he pacified La Vendeé, he restored comparative peace, and "caused fertility, industry "and hope to revive again" within the districts wherein retaliation had done its utmost and had failed to destroy individual life and property. Clemency and mercy conquered a belligerent, fanaticised population.

Two illustrations more. In 1695, LOUIS XIV. was yet at the zenith of his glory. VILLEROY, his favorite Marshal, took DIXMUYD and DEYNSE, in the Netherlands, and, in violation of a convention which had been made for the exchange of prisoners, sent them as prisoners of war into France. This was in July 28, 1695. WILLIAM III. was besieging Namur at this date. On the 2d September, 1695, he took it, and among the trophies was the celebrated BOUFFLERS, Marshal of France, who surrendered on terms. He and his garrison were to be allowed to retire. Now it was sagacious WILLIAM struck home. He retained BOUFFLERS, humiliated at having to give up his sword, and transported with rage at his arrest, as a prisoner until the garrisons VILLEROY had dishonorably sent as captives into France should be liberated. LOUIS was checkmated, he had to yield, and the allied prisoners were set free. Here is an exemplication of the good effects of just and temperate retaliation. Punish the most exalted, strike at the chiefs, spare the poor privates, be gentle to those whose only alternative is to obey.

Again, in April, 1709, the Cevenol Chief, ABRAHAM, beat the Royal Swiss at *Saint Fortunat*, in the Vivarais on the Rhone. General, afterwards Field-Marshal, the Duke DE ROQUELAURE, commanding-in-chief the Royal troops in Languedoc, together with Lieutenant-General LA LANDE, made arrangements together with Brigadier De COURTEN, commanding the Swiss troops just beaten, to surround the insurgent leader. He stood at bay near Saint Pierreville. Brigadier DE COURTEN came up and prepared to attack his positions, to retrieve the honor of his Swiss mercenaries; this COURTEN, who, as their Colonel, commanded the regiment, desired to charge at their head. The Swiss refused to fire! no want of courage, no religious fraternization, for they comprised very few of the same belief, actuated them. Their tacit sympathy arose from generosity of sentiment. ABRAHAM had captured four of them at Saint Fortunat. They expected to be shot in retaliation for the universal merciless shooting of the insurgent prisoners at the hands of the government troops. Instead of killing them, ABRAHAM carried them into his camp, gave them excellent treatment, food without stint, wine—and delicious Rhone wine at that. Set free, they related what had passed to their comrades, and the good-hearted Swiss unanimously resolved not to fire again upon such generous enemies. They reasoned with their simple Swiss astuteness, that the cause of a Rebel for principle was as near to them as that of a King who showed, as was the fact, but little respect for the feelings or sufferings of his troops. They kept their word, and withheld their fire. ABRAHAM perceived their hesitation—"spare "the privates" he cried to his marksmen; "pick off the offi-"cers!" Like hail the bullets rained on the proud, ferocious leaders. Many fell, the rest retired badly cut up. Then ABRAHAM charged and gained a complete victory. ROQUELAURE, who arrived too late to take part in the engagement, fearing that the Swiss might go further and join the Camisards, withdrew them from the theatre of action, the Vivarais, marched them off to the depots of their battalions, sent them before court martial, and the Swiss were decimated. Such are the results of well-timed generosity. There is no human being, however degraded, in whom there is not a hidden spark of the Divinity. Kindle that into life and the man may be regenerated and converted from a barbarian into a good citizen. A halter to the rebel leaders, but mercy to the multitude misled by their cunning.

PETITION

OF captains, commanders and lieutenant-commanders on the active list of the United States Navy, for a restoration of the pay allowed to their respective grades and ranks prior to the breaking out of the present Rebellion, and of the passage of the act of Congress to establish and equalize the grades of line officers of the United States Navy, approved July 16th, 1862:—

To the Honorable, the Senators and Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

Your petitioners, the undersigned captains, commanders and lieutenant-commanders, on the active list of the Navy of the United States, would respectfully represent to your honorable bodies that the pay of their respective grades and duties, as established by law, for a naval peace establishment prior to and at the beginning of the present war with Rebels, was greatly reduced by the act of Congress approved July 16, 1862, which was passed while they, or nearly all of them, were engaged in the arduous duties consequent upon an extended blockade, or in active hostilities with the enemy.

Your petitioners have not, heretofore, complained of the large reduction made to their pay, in addition to the monthly and annual tax upon it, although it has subjected them to great inconvenience and hardships, believing that it was their duty to share the common burden of war with all their fellow-citizens; and although the same act of Congress that made so great a reduction in their pay increased largely the annual pay of all the line officers below them in rank; and subsequent acts of Congress have increased the pay of other officers and employés in the Naval service.

Your petitioners would further respectfully invite the attention of your honorable bodies to the fact that, by the reduction of the previously legalized numbers in the grades of captain and commander in the active list of the Navy, promotion has been virtually stopped, and, at the present rate of advancement, many of your petitioners can never hope to reach even the rank of captain before the age of retirement arrives.

At the date of the passage of the act of July 16, 1862, there were on the active list of the Navy 68 captains and 97 commanders, with only about 75 vessels of war. By the act of July 16, 1862, there were authorized to be on the active list of the Navy 36 captains and 74 commanders, with about 600 vessels of all descriptions.

The aggregate of captains and commanders, as authorized for the United States Naval peace establishment, on the active list, was, with a naval force of about 75 vessels, 165.

The aggregate of rear-admirals, commodores, captains, and commanders, authorized by the act of July 16, 1862, for a naval force of nearly ten times the number of vessels that existed at the breaking out of the Rebellion, and for active war is 137.

Your petitioners, and their families, are ever ready to share in the country's cause every hardship, by taxation or otherwise, which the exigencies of war may demand, but they must be permitted to pray that your honorable bodies will see that that justice which is meted to those who have not served their country so long or periled their lives so often in the defence of its flag, be not withheld from them. They, therefore, respectfully ask your attention to their case, and, if found to be as they believe it to be, a simple act of justice, that so much of the act of Congress to "Establish "and equalize the grade of the line officers of the Navy, "approved July 16, 1862," as relates to the pay of captains and commanders, and of the pay at sea of lieutenant-commanders (previously recognized as lieutenants commanding), may be repealed so as to restore to their respective

grades and duties the pay to which they were entitled and received prior to the passage of that act.

The undersigned, your petitioners, respectfully ask your attention to the table below, as an illustration of their case, and as in duty bound they will ever pray.

	CAPTAINS.				COMMANDERS.				LIEUT. COM'DRS.
	Commanding Squadrons.	All others at sea.	On shore duty.	On leave or Waiting orders.	First 5 years at sea.	Second 5 years at sea.	First 5 years on shore.	Second 5 years on shore.	On leave or Waiting orders	At sea.
Pay per annum as established by law prior to the commencement of the present rebellion.....	5000	4200	3600	3000	2625	3150	2662	2625	2250	2500
Pay established by the Act of July 16, 1862.	No provis'n made.	3500	2800	2100	2800		2240		1680	2245

Those of the three grades who have not signed and forwarded this petition are requested to do so.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

THE subject of arbitrary arrests and punishments has occupied the attention of both Houses of Congress during the past week. In the Senate it was called up by the case of General PAYNE, of Illinois, which awakened a sharp discussion, which terminated however in no action upon the case, which is still in the hands of the Military Committee, to whom was referred the call for the record of the proceedings in the case of General PAYNE. In the House, Mr. GANSON (opp.), of New York, offered the following resolution which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the Military Committe be and they are hereby directed to ascertain and report to this House, as soon as possible, the number of persons now confined in the Old Capitol and Carroll prisons; when such persons were respectively arrested and confined, and upon what charges their arrests were made; whether any of such persons are officers of the Army, and have been confined, without a trial, beyond the time in that respect prescribed by law or by the regulations in the military service; and whether any persons so in prison are confined without any written charges made against them; and whether there are any persons now in said prisons who have not had any trial; if so, report the names of such persons, the time when they were arrested, and the alleged cause of arrest respectively; and that the said Committee be and are hereby authorized to send for persons and papers.

A subsequent motion to reconsider in order to instruct the Committee to inquire into the expediency of the inquiry was laid on the table by a vote of 136 yeas to five nays. The debate it awakened indicated a determination on the part of the House to thoroughly investigate the charges of illegal and arbitrary conduct brought against the Secretary of War. As General GARFIELD said in a speech on the subject, Congress had passed a law for the summary dismissal of officers from the Army—for there were traitors in the Army—and this can enable them to be driven out. But it was afterwards thought by the House of Representatives that the law might be safely repealed. This law was mischievous. If an officer could now be dismissed without trial, merely on the recommendation of his superior officer, it had the tendency to make the subordinate a sycophant and toady. The Senate, however, had not yet acted upon the bill. It had always been the law that when an officer was arrested and confined for eight days, the charges against him must be put into his hands. As to the prisoners in the Old Capitol, one man, a major, says he has been confined five months, and has tried in vain to learn for what cause he is detained. Swift vengeance has fallen upon him like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. Similar cases are numberless, where one man calling himself a colonel or agent of the War Department, lays his hands on persons and thrusts them into prison; and the victims are kept there until the same agent of the War Department or some other power releases them. If we are not men in our places, let the War Department do as it pleases. He did not say the War Department was responsible for these abuses or knew them. But they might be traced to its subordinates. He made no accusation. The business of the House was to see that the laws were respected, and to stand up for men who have no friends at court.

In the Senate Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported the joint resolution to authorize and direct an inventory of the articles in the arsenals of the United States, with the following amendment as a substitute :—

That the Secretary of War be and is hereby directed to cause a strict inspection to be made of the Quartermaster's Department, as soon as practicable after the passage of this resolution, and a comparison to be made between the reports of the officers in charge of the Quartermaster's dépôts at New York, Philedelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, and an account to be rendered of the articles actually on hand.

This resolution was passed with an amendment instructing the Secretary of the Navy to cause all naval storekeepers to make a return of all articles in their possession. Resolutions were passed for the printing three thousand copies of the Naval Register, inquiring into the cause of the delay in the publication of the report of the operations of the Army and of the Army Register and other public documents, directing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the causes of the failure at Fort Fisher. Mr. BROWN, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to repeal an act to provide for the removal of the United States arsenal from St. Louis and the sale of the land on which it is located, which was ordered to be printed. Mr. HOWARD (rep.), of Michigan, presented a petition from ex-Surgeon-General HAMMOND, complaining that injustice was done him in the court-martial before which he was tried recently, and asking Congress to inquire into this matter before confirming his successor. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A petition asking for a ship canal across Niagara Falls on the American side, and for an increase of Army officer's pay, and a memorial of medical storekeepers of the Army, asking that they have the rank and pay of surgeons, were referred to the Military Committee. The Senate ratified the notice given by the PRESIDENT to Great Britain of the termination of the treaty of 1817, limiting the naval force on the lakes.

The House amended the Military Appropriation bill by repealing the section in the Appropriation bill of last year which forbade the re-admission of cadets found deficient, except on recommendation of the Academic Board. The effect of the amendment is to restore to the Secretary of War the power of restoration in the case of meritorious cadets. A bill was introduced providing for a donation of public lands to the several States and Territories, to the extent of thirty thousand acres for each Senator, Representative and delegate, for the founding of homes for disabled soldiers and seamen, and for the support and education of the orphan children of deceased soldiers and seamen; and a bill, which was referred to the Military Committee, increasing the pay and emoluments of provost-marshals to those of a major of cavalry, and providing that they shall receive commutation for transportation, forage, fuel and quarters.

GENERAL SHERMAN ON THE REBELLION.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI IN THE FIELD,
SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 8, 1865.

N. W. ——, *Esq., County* ——, *Ga.* :

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 3d instant is received, and in answer to your inquiries, I beg to state I am merely a military commander, and act only in that capacity; nor can I give any assurances or pledges affecting civil matters in the future. They will be adjusted by Congress when Georgia is again represented there as of old.

Georgia is not out of the Union, and therefore the talk of "reconstruction" appears to me inappropriate. Some of the people have been and still are in a state of revolt; and as long as they remain armed and organized, the United States must pursue them with armies, and deal with them according to military law. But as soon as they break up their armed organizations and return to their homes, I take it they will be dealt with by the civil courts. Some of the Rebels in Georgia, in my judgment, deserve death, because they have committed murder, and other crimes, which are punished with death by all civilized governments on earth. I think this was the course indicated by General WASHINGTON, in reference to the Whiskey Insurrection, and a like principle seemed to be recognized at the time of the BURR conspiracy.

As to the Union of the States under our Government, we have the high authority of General WASHINGTON, who bade us be jealous and careful of it, and the still more emphatic words of General JACKSON, "The Federal Union, "it must and shall be preserved." Certainly Georgians cannot question the authority of such men, and should not suspect our motives, who are simply fulfilling their commands. Wherever necessary, force has been used to carry out that end; and you may rest assured that the Union will be preserved, cost what it may. And if you are sensible men you will conform to this order of things or else migrate to some other country. There is no other alternative open to the people of Georgia.

My opinion is that no negotiations are necessary, nor commissioners, nor conventions, nor anything of the kind. Whenever the people of Georgia quit rebelling against their Government and elect members of Congress and Senators, and these go and take their seats, then the State of Georgia will have resumed her functions in the Union.

These are merely my opinions, but in confirmation of them, as I think, the people of Georgia may well consider the following words referring to the people of the rebellious States, which I quote from the recent annual message of President LINCOLN to Congress at its present session :

They can at any moment have peace simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution. After so much, the Government could not, if it would, maintain war against them. The loyal people would not sustain or allow it. If questions should remain, we would adjust them by the peaceful means of legislation, conference, courts and votes. Operating only in constitutional and lawful channels, some certain and other possible questions are and would be beyond the Executive power to adjust, as, for instance, the admission of members into Congress and whatever might require the appropriation of money.

The President then alludes to the general pardon and amnesty offered for more than a year past, upon specified and more liberal terms, to all except certain designated classes, even these being "still within contemplation of "special clemency," and adds :

"It is still so open to all, but the time may come when "public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that in "lieu more vigorous measures than heretofore shall be "adopted."

It seems to me that it is time for the people of Georgia to act for themselves, and return, in time, to their duty to the Government of their fathers.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

BURSTING OF THE PARROTT GUNS.

IT has been said that the bursting of the Parrott guns was due to carelessness in cleaning them; but we cannot believe the story. The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance had months ago called the attention of the Navy to this matter, in the orders given below, and the guns were under the charge of careful and experienced officers :

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 29, 1863.

Circular.

The Bureau desires to impress upon all officers who may be placed in charge of naval batteries on shore, whether co-operating with the Army or otherwise, the importance of exercising great care to prevent sand or dirt from being blown into the muzzles of rifled guns, and the exposure of rifle projectiles to sand or dirt before loading.

To guard against the drifting or whirling of sand into the bore, after the piece has been sponged and cleaned, a mask of cloth or canvas should immediately be placed over the face of the muzzle; and after the projectile is introduced, the same course should be adopted until the word "ready" is given, when the mask is to be withdrawn.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, July 9, 1863.

Cirdular.

In order to insure greater accuracy of fire from rifle guns of the Navy, the Bureau directs:

1st. That the base of every rifle projectile, especially the Parrott shall be thickly greased before entering it into the gun. For this purpose common pork slush, prepared by several washings in hot water, may be used.

2d. That the bores of all guns shall be frequently washed, the grooves of rifled guns cleaned of *all* residuum and dirt, and a *mois sponge invariably used.*

The attention of commanding officers is especially called to the requirements of this Circular; and the Bureau desires that the action of Parrott's and other rifle projectiles fired under the above conditions may be carefully observed and reported; for it is believed that nearly all the failures in actual service result from the grooves being filled, after a few rounds, with a hardened residuum of powder.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR DAVID F. COLE.

HEADQUARTERS, 107th REGT., U. S. COLORED INFANTRY,
IN THE FIELD, VA., January 9, 1865.

AT a meeting of the officers of this regiment, called in consequence of the death of our lamented friend and brother officer, Major DAVID F. COLE, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Whereas, Almighty God, in His divine wisdom has deemed proper to remove from our midst, after a brief illness, the highly esteemed, respected and much beloved Major D. F. COLE, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death the service has lost one of its most valuable and efficient officers; society one of its brightest gems. Though our association with him has been brief, yet in that short period we learned to love him for the noble qualifications of mind and soul that he possessed. But he is gone, as the true man and the patriot goes, having won a prouder badge of distinction by his noble and exalted manhood, than any scraps of tinselry ever conveyed. As the bright glittering star fades away in the sunlight of the morning, so has our dear friend and companion in arms passed away forever into the sunlight of eternity.

Resolved, That we condole with, and tender our deep sympathy to his bereaved family and friends, trusting that a kind Providence, in His tender mercy, will soften their grief and soothe their sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and furnished for publication to the Cleveland *Herald* and *Morning Leader*, and to the UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Colonel WILLIAM H. REVERE, Jr., President.
Lieutenant ELLIS T. LAMBERTON, Secretary.

LIST OF DEATHS

in the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Deparment, during the week ending January 14, 1865:

Maser Hand, Landsman, December 27, 1864, Naval Ho pital Memphis.

George Jackson, (negro), First Class Boy, December 30, 1864, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

John Lawrence Fox, Surgeon, December 17, 1864, Roxbury, Mass.

Adam Barley, Coxswain, December 13, 1864, U. S. steamer *St. Marys.*

Isaac Underhill, Landsman, December 24, 1864, Newburgh, New York.

P. McCauley Brower, Acting Assistant Paymaster, December 26, 1864, U. S. steamer *A. D. Vance.*

Daniel Lester, Acting Ensign, January 2, 1865, Naval Hospital, New York.

Jerry P. Grove, Private, Marine, January 8, 1865, U. S. steamer *North Carolina.*

Henry Baker, Ordinary Seamen January 4, 1865, U. S. steamer *New Ironsides.*

Alexander Brown, Landsman, January 6, 1865, U. S. steamer *Roanoke.*

David Howell, Pensioner, January 9, 1865, Naval Asylum.

Charley Henry, Ordinary Seaman, December 10, 1864, U. S. steamer *Kensington*, at sea.

Thomas McDonnell, Seaman, December 8, 1864, U. S. Army General Hospital, Hilton Head, S. C., U. S. steamer *Saratoga.*

William Patt, Seaman, December 24, 1864, Marine Hospital, Key West.

John Morrison, Seaman, January 3, 1865, Marine Hospital, Key West.

George G. Coffin, Acting Ensign, October 11, 1864, U. S. steamer *Owasco.*

John Girrard, First Class Boy, December 10, 1864, U. S. Tug *Barley*

William C. Russell, Landsman, December 10, 1864, U. S. Tug *Barley.*

William F. Gragg, Surgeon's Steward, December 24, 1864, Bedford Mass.

John Mentor, Landsman, January 2, 1865, U. S. bark, *Restless.*

John Lang, Gunner's Mate, January 6, 1865, U. S. steamer *General Putnam.*

William T. Wiley, Landsman, January 5, 1865, Naval Hospital, New York.

Harrison Lamplear, Boy, January 6, 1865, Naval Hospital, New York.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE iron-clad *Camanche*, 2, is to make her trial trip from San Francisco this week.

THE side-wheel steamer *De Soto*, 10, arrived at Baltimore on Thursday, January 12th, from the Portsmouth Yard, for the purpose of receiving new boilers.

A PETITION very numerously signed by the citizens of Chelsea, Mass., and endorsed by the city government, has been forwarded to President Lincoln, for the exchange of George H. Rice, of Chelsea, a prisoner in Texas, where he has been confined for two years. He was acting master on the ship *Morning Light*, and distinguished himself on several occasions.

THE gunboat *Rattler*, was destroyed by fire on the Mississippi River on the 30th ult., by a party of Rebels. During a severe storm she broke from her moorings between Natchez and Vicksburg, drifted about for some time, and finally grounded. A gang of guerrillas discovered her in this situation, when they boarded and set fire to her. She was burned to the water's edge.

THE prize steamer *Julia*, Acting Master Wm. Barrymore, which arrived at New York on Sunday evening from Norfolk, was captured December 23d, five miles North of Cape Romar, by the United States steamer *Acacia.* She was from Charleston, with a cargo of cotton, bound to Nassau, N. P. She is an iron side-wheel steamer of about 250 tons, built in Glasgow, in 1863.

Two large delegations, representing Chicago and Milwaukee, have arrived in Washington, for the purpose of securing the establishment of a Navy Yard on Lake Michigan. The recent complication of affairs between the United States and the British Provinces has afforded a long sought opportunity for communities contiguous to the lakes to operate upon Congress in favor of their interests.

ON the night of the 26th ult., the blockade-running schooner *Belle*, laden with one hundred and twenty bales of cotton, was cut out from the harbor of Galveston, Texas, by a boat's crew from the United States steamer *Virginia*, in charge of Acting-Ensign Blume. At the time the *Belle* was lying within five hundred yards of the guard ship. This, as well as shore batteries and the Rebel forts, were passed without cau-

ing any alarm, and the prize arrived alongside the *Virginia* before the enemy were aware of the nature of the movement. A few months previous, Acting-Ensign Blume escaped from Galveston, where he was confined as a prisoner of war.

INFORMATION has been received at the Navy Department from Acting Master Gillespie, of the U. S. bark *Brazileria*, on duty in St. Simon's Sound, Ga., that the boats of that vessel have made several excursions inland, destroying salt works, consisting of ten kettles, of 700 gallons each; 12 kettles, of 500 gallons each; 20 pans, 4 by 6 feet, and 300 bushels salt. The boats also liberated 30 negroes, and captured a number of Confederate prisoners. The salt works were situated some 18 miles up Turtle River, on the creeks leading into Buffalo swamps. The enemy's force in that portion of the country consists of 100 Confederate soldiers and 75 militia men.

A LETTER from an officer of the screw steamer *Iroquois*, 9, states that as that vessel approached the harbor of Rio Janeiro, on the 13th of October, a boat came outside to board her, under the impression that she might be the *Wachusett*. As they passed Fort Santa Cruz the garrison was at the guns ready for action. The reception of the officers of the *Iroquois* by the Brazilian authorities was not only civil but cordial; salutes were exchanged with the city and Naval authorities, and there was a manifest desire to show a good feeling towards the United States. The *Iroquois* was to have proceeded from Rio to Montevideo, where hostilities were imminent between Brazil and the Banda Oriental.

THE captors of the prize steamer *Lillian* have had a somewhat protracted legal contest to determine as to their respective claims to a share in the prize money. An attempt was made to rule out the officers and crew of the United States steamer *Massachusetts*, Lieutenant West, commanding, on the ground that she was not in signalling distance when the capture was made. The matter was submitted to Prize Commissioner Flanders, who, after a thorough examination of it, has reported in favor of the claim put in by the officers and crew of the *Massachusetts*. His decision is based on the fact, clearly established, that the *Massachusetts* was engaged in the chase of the *Lillian*. The large amount involved makes the decision of considerable interest to the parties concerned.

AT the Brooklyn Navy Yard work is being rapidly pushed forward on the *Madawaska* and preparations are making for her launch. The sloop of-war *Pensacola*, having been thoroughly overhauled and planked as far as possible while lying in the water, has been taken into the dry dock to have her lower planking taken off and replaced. The *Miantonomah*, wooden Monitor, has returned to the Yard from New York. The *Julia*, a captured blockade-runner, arrived on the 15th. She is a fine Clyde built fast sailing iron steamer, of two hundred tons burthen Her cargo consists of over four hundred bales of upland cotton, and both ship and cargo are in excellent condition. She is a prize to the *Acacia*, Acting-Master Barrymore, commanding. The *Julia* sailed on Tuesday for Boston. The other departures of the week are the *Lenapee*, *Muscoota* and *State of Georgia*. The supply steamer *Union* sailed Friday morning for Key West and the *Newbern*, supply steamer, will leave on the 28th for Fortress Monroe.

IN a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, responding to the resolution of the House, he says the exchange of prisoners belongs both to the Army and Navy. It is a matter which has been and is now under the control of the military authorities. An attempt was made by the Navy Department during the Summer of 1864 to effect an exchange of Naval prisoners, but exception was taken to distinct Naval action. With this exception, the action of the Navy Department has not extended further than to make propositions and suggestions for the exchange of Naval prisoners, and to submit to the War Department or the Commissioner of Exchange lists of such prisoners in the hands of the Rebels. Those by whom the matter of exchange has been controlled are cognizant of the measures that have been taken to exchange such officers and men belonging to the Navy now held prisoners by the Rebels.

LIEUTENANT-Commander George Brown, of the steamer *Itasca*, off Cuballo, Texas, reports to the Navy Department that on the 29th of December chased and drove ashore a schooner of 100 tons. She was afterwards destroyed. On the 30th of December, captured the English schooner *Carrie Mair*, while attempting to run the blockade. She was sent to New Orleans for adjudication. On the 8th of December, chased and run ashore the sloop *Mary Ann*, of Galveston. She had a cargo of 21 bales of cotton, which was sent to New Orleans for adjudication. The Department has also received intelligence from Commander Woolsey, of the steamer *Princess Royal*, off the coast of Mexico, of the capture, on the 27th of December, of the English schooner *Flash*, with a cargo of 41 bales of cotton. The captain confessed that she was from Galveston and bound for Tampico. She was sent to New Orleans for adjudication.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says the unfavorable weather of the past and present month has retarded the work on the iron-clad *Shackamaxon*, which is building at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The frame of this vessel, which is of great strength, was finished a short time ago, and the planking was commenced, but as the work is done in the open air, but little progress has been made. Judging by the length of time consumed on the *Tonawanda*, of similar construction with the *Shackamaxon*, but not so large, before she was ready for planking, the completion of the *Shackamaxon* need not be looked for during the present year. Considerable progress has been made on the gunboat in the small shiphouse, and she will be ready for launching in a couple of months. The frigate *Neshamony*, in a large shiphouse, will be launched about the close of February. Two other vessels are to be built at the Yard in the course of the coming Spring and Summer, but the frames will not be put up until those now on the stocks are launched.

THE steam sloop-of-war *San Jacinto*, Captain R. W. Meade, commanding, was lost on the morning of the 1st inst., on a reef off No-Name Key, on the Bahama Banks. The day previous to her wreck she had been chasing a blockade runner, which escaped by reaching neutral waters. Darkness coming on, the *San Jacinto* stood in shore with the hope that during the night the blockade runner would stand out for the Hole-in-the-Wall. The night being very dark, and the current uncertain, the vessel overran her reckoning, and instead of being twenty miles from shore, as was supposed by the commanding officer, she was close on the reef, which she struck at 12:40 o'clock A.M. Every effort was made to get her off by running anchors out, but a heavy gale setting in from the eastward, frustrated all attempts, and at 10 o'clock the next day she "bilged"—her sides being crushed in. The captain finding it impossible to save the ship, turned his attention toward saving the lives of the crew and the public property. With his boats and the assistance of the wreckers who had congregated around the vessel, he managed to land his crew without loss of life. He also succeeded in saving the guns and most of the stores, consisting of sails, rigging and provisions. Soon after the accident the captain dispatched a smack to Nassau, informing the United States Consul of his condition. The English Naval authorities, being informed of the circumstances, sent a steam sloop-of-war to the assistance of the *San Jacinto*. When the news reached Key West the gunboat *Honduras* was immediately dispatched to render what assistance she could. The *San Jacinto* was wrecked near the same spot where the sloop-of-war *Adirondack* was lost about two years ago, and probably from the same cause. The *San Jacinto* was a screw steam sloop-of-war of the second class. She was built in 1850 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and made her first cruise to the Mediterranean. She was afterward sent to Havana in anticipation of trouble with Spain, in consequence of the *Black Warrior* affair. Subsequently she went to China, bearing the pennant of Commodore Armstrong. After this she cruised on the coast of Africa. Returning from that station under the command of Commodore Wilkes, she overhauled the English mail steamer *Trent*, and took from that vessel the Rebel Commissioners, Slidell and Mason. Since that time she has been variously employed, mostly in cruising to intercept blockade-runners, in which duty she was eminently successful. At the time of her loss she was the flagship of the East Gulf blockading squadron, having successively borne the flags of Admirals Lardner, Bailey and Stribling.

ORDERS AND DIRECTIONS TO QUARTER-MASTERS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, January 6, 1865.

General Orders No. 3.

The following memorandum of Orders and Instructions during the month of December, 1864, is published for the information of officers in the Quartermaster's Department. CHARLES THOMAS,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Acting Quartermaster General.

ORDERED.

Captain G. W. Marshall, to report at once by letter to the Commanding General, and in person to the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Cumberland, for assignment to duty.

Captain W. J. Colburn, to report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General, and to the Chief of Artillery Department of the Cumberland, for assignment to duty as Quartermaster of the artillery in that department.

Captain R. R. Corson, to report in person, without delay, to Major-General Hancock, United States volunteers, commanding First Army corps, for assignment to duty as Quartermaster of the Sixth division of that corps.

Captain J. R. Del Vecchio, to report in person to Brigadier-General Allen, Senior Quartermaster Valley of the Mississippi, at Louisville, Kentucky, for assignment to duty.

Captain A. V. Barringer, having reported in arrest to the Quartermaster-General, will proceed to Annapolis, Maryland, to await further orders. He will report on his arrival to Brigadier-General Graham, United States volunteers, and by letter to the Adjutant General.

Captain C. S. McEntee, to report in person, without delay, to Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster, and by letter to the Commanding General Military Division of the West Mississippi for assignment to duty.

Captain G. W. Mason, to report in person, without delay, to the Chief Quartermaster of the Armies operating against Richmond for assignment to duty.

Captain Lewis Todhunter, to report in person to the Chief Quartermaster Armies operating against Richmond for assignment to duty.

Captain M. T. Sappington, to report in person to the Chief Quartermaster of the Armies operating against Richmond, for assignment to duty.

Captain William Holden, to report in person to Brevet Brigadier-General Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster United States Army, at New York city, for assignment to duty.

Captain A. B. Dunham, having reported at these headquarters for assignment to duty, in compliance with Special Orders No. 348, dated Adjutant-General's Office, October 15, 1864, will report to the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Gulf, for assignment to duty in the District of West Florida and Southern Alabama.

Captain F. J. Crilley, in pursuance of authority from the Secretary of War, dated Washington, District of Columbia, December 8, 1864, is directed to assume charge temporarily of all disbursements for United States Military Railroad at Nashville, Tennessee, relieving both Captain A. R. Eddy, A. Q. M., and Colonel J. C. Crane, Inspector Quartermaster's Department, of their duties and the funds and property now in their hands.

Captain George Q White, late Chief Quartermaster Mississippi Marine Brigade, having reported at these headquarters for duty, is hereby ordered to report to the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Gulf, for assignment to duty in that department.

Captain J. M. Robertson, to report by letter to Colonel J. A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Bureau, for assignment to duty as Inspector of Horses.

Captain James Galt, leave of absence for ten days, with permission to remain in Washington city, District of Columbia, at the expiration of which to report in person to Commanding General and the Chief Quartermaster Sixth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

M. S. K. W. G. Hodges, to report in person, without delay, to Major C. W. Thomas, Acting Chief Quartermaster Department of the South, at Hilton Head, South Carolina, for assignment to duty at that place.

M. S. K. John F. Rodgers, to report in person, without delay, to the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Gulf, at New Orleans, Louisiana, for assignment to duty at that place.

Captain Prosper Shubert, to report in person to Brevet Major-General Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster armies operating against Richmond, at City Point, Virginia, for assignment to duty.

Captain A. Shimmel, to report in person to the Chief Quartermaster, and by letter to the Commanding General Department of the South, for assignment to duty.

The following officers will report in person, without delay, to the Chief Quartermaster of the armies operating against Richmond, for assignment to duty:

Captain J. W. Pearman, A. Q. M. volunteers;
Captain A. H. Comstock, A. Q. M. volunteers;
Captain H. H. Gillum A. Q. M. volunteers;
Captain J. H. Ball, A. Q. M. volunteers;
Captain Amos Webster, A. Q. M. volunteers.

The following officers will report in person, without delay, to Brigadier-General Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster armies operating against Richmond, for assignment to duty:

Captain M. H. Alberger, A. Q. M. volunteers;
Captain J. R. Webster, A. Q. M. volunteers.

M. S. K. A. W. Norcross, to report in person, without delay, to Captain John W. McKim, A. Q. M of volunteers, at Boston, Massachusetts, for assignment to duty.

Captain A. S. Carmer, to report by letter to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Army of James, for assignment to duty.

Captain M. D. Wickersham, to report by letter to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Army of Cumberland, for assignment to duty.

The following officers will report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Army of the James, for assignment to duty with Brigadier-General Birney, United States volunteers:

Captain George W. Carpenter, A. Q. M. of volunteers;
Captain S. Harned, A. Q. M. of volunteers.

Captain James C. Slaight, to report in person to the Chief Quartermaster armies operating against Richmond, for assignment to duty.

The following officers will at once report by letter to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the West Mississippi, for assignment to duty:

Captain T. F. Purnell, A. Q. M. volunteers;
Captain R. S Coverdale, A. Q. M. volunteers.

Captain George Isenstein, to report by letter to Brevet Brigadier-General McCallum, General Manager and Superintendent United States military railroads at Washington, D. C., for assignment to duty.

Captain H. S. Clubb, to report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Mississippi, at Savannah, Georgia, for assignment to duty.

Captain John H. James, to report at once by letter to the Commanding General, and in person to Brevet Brigadier-General Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster Department of the Cumberland, Nashville, Tennessee, for assignment to duty.

Captain A. Mason, to report by letter to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of West Mississippi, for assignment to duty.

The following officers will report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Department of Arkansas, for assignment to duty:

Captain J. R. Whitcomb, A. Q. M. volunteers;
Captain J. O. Churchill, A. Q. M. volunteers;
Captain J. C. Hayes, A. Q. M. volunteers.

Captain A. Skinner, to report by letter to the Commanding General and the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Cumberland, for assignment to duty.

Captain Lawrence J. J. Nissen, having reported for duty in this Department, will proceed to Fort Craig, New Mexico, and relieve Captain Herman Miller in his duties at that post.

Captain C A. Reynolds, to repair at once to Wilmington, Delaware, and report for examination to Major-General Franklin, United States volunteers, President of the Retiring Board, convened by Special Orders No 427, December 2, 1864, from this office.

ASSIGNED.

Brevet Brigadier-General L. C. Easton—By direction of the President, Brevet Brigadier-General L. C. Easton, United States Army, is assigned to duty according to his brevet rank of brigadier-general, to date from September 17, 1864.

Brevet Brigadier-General Charles Thomas—By direction of the President, Brevet Brigadier-General Charles Thomas, United States Army, is assigned to duty according to his brevet rank of brigadier-general, to date from July 5, 1834, and will be paid accordingly.

Captain R. T. Coverdale, pursuant to orders from the Major-General Commanding in the field, is assigned to duty at Headquarters Military Division Mississippi, Nashville, Tennessee, to take effect from September 23, 1864.

Captain H. L. Jones, lately attached to Nineteenth Army corps, is assigned to duty with the First brigade reserve corps, Military Division West Mississippi, and will report in person to Brigadier General M. K. Lawler, commanding brigade at Memphis, Tennessee.

RELIEVED.

Captain J. M. Robertson, relieved from duty at St. Louis, Missouri, as Inspector of Horses, and will proceed at once to join his battery, B, in the Middle Military Division.

Captain U. S. Lowe, relieved from special duty with the Assistant to the Provost Marshal-General at Elmira, New York, and will report in person to the Quartermaster-General, United States Army, for orders.

Lieutenant Colonel John G. Chandler, relieved from duty as Chief Quartermaster reserve corps (late Nineteenth Army corps) of the Military Division of West Mississippi, and will report by letter to the Quartermaster-General of the Army for orders.

Captain Harry Brownson, relieved from duty in Department of the East, and will report in person to Brigadier-General Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster armies operating against Richmond, at City Point, Virginia, for assignment to duty.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Major J. H. Tallman, for fifteen days.

Captain C. H. Gallagher, for two days, with permission to visit Washington city, D. C.

Captain John Stewart, for twenty days, with permission to proceed beyond the limits of this Military Division, and with leave to apply to the War Department for an extension of twenty days, which is hereby recommended.

Colonel George V. Rutherford, for three days from the 24th instant.

Captain Charles E. Russ for twelve days.

Captain A. J. Lloyd, for seventy days from December 20, 1864, to enable him to take his seat in the Legislature of the State of Missouri, of which he is a member.

First Lieutenant Horatio Pitcher, 1st Maine heavy artillery, for ten days.

Colonel W. H. Owen, for twenty days, to date from December 16, 1864.

Brevet Brigadier-General Stewart Van Vliet, permission to visit Washington, District of Columbia, for one day.

Captain H. R. Pierson, for twenty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Captain Jerome Bradley, extended for twenty days.

ORDERS AMENDED OR REVOKED.

Captain E. M. Greene—Special Orders No. 149, Paragraph one, current series, from Headquarters Military Division West Mississippi, is, upon the recommendation of the Chief Quartermaster of the division, so far modified as to permit Captain Elias M. Greene, A. Q. M. volunteers, to proceed to New York city, there to await the action of the War Department upon his tender of resignation.

Captain A. V. Barringer—So much of Special Orders No. 431, December 5, 1864, Adjutant General's Office, as relates to Captain A. V. Barringer, A. Q. M. United States Army, is hereby amended so as to read "Captain A. V. Barringer, A. Q. M. volunteers."

Captain T. R. Dudley—So much of General Orders No. 343, Adjutant-General's Office, October 12, 1864, as relates to Captain T. C Dudley, A. Q. M. volunteers, is hereby amended so as to read "Captain T. R. Dudley, A. Q. M. volunteers."

Captain John J. McClellan—So much of Special Orders, No. 271, August 15, 1864, Adjutant General's Office, as directed Captain John J. McClellan to report in person to Captain Lee, at Detroit, Michigan, for temporary duty, is revoked, and he will report to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Northern Department for assignment to permanent duty at Johnson's Island, Sandusky, Ohio.

Captain R. P. Johnson—So much of Special Orders No. 400, November 16, 1864, Adjutant General's Office, as directs Captain R. P. Johnson to report in person to the Chief Quartermaster, and by letter to the Commanding General Department of Cumberland, for assignment to duty, is hereby suspended twelve days.

Captain J. G. McNutt—So much of Special Orders, No. 271, Adjutant General's Office, August 16, 1864, as directed Captain J. G. McNutt to report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Northern Department for assignment to duty at Johnson's Island, is revoked, and he will report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Northern Department, for assignment to duty.

Captain William Holden—Paragraph 19 of Special Orders, No. 442, December 12, 1864, Adjutant General's Office, directing Captain William Holden, A Q.M. of volunteers, to report in person to Brevet Brigadier-General Van Vliet, Chief Quartermaster New York city, for assignment to duty, is hereby revoked, and he will report in person to Colonel Herman Biggs, Depot Quartermaster at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to relieve Captain W. W. Van Ness, A.Q.M. of volunteers, in his duties at that place. On being relieved Captain Van Ness will report in person to Brevet Brigadier-General Van Vliet, Chief Quartermaster New York city, for assignment to duty.

Captain C. E. Bliven—So much of Special Orders, No. 423, November 29, 1864, Adjutant General's Office, as directed Captain C. E. Bliven, Assistant Quartermaster, to report in person to the Chief Quartermaster armies operating against Richmond, for assignment to duty, is revoked, and he will report in person to Colonel W. W. McKim, Depot Quartermaster at Cincinnati, Ohio, for assignment to duty.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Captain Leander C. Noble, to take effect December 15, 1864, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Captain Lorenzo D Myers, to take effect December 21, 1864, on condition that he recieve no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Captain J. W. Clark, to take effect December 6, 1864, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Captain T. E. Hall, to take effect December 5, 1864, on condition that he receive no final payment until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Captain James R. Hosmer, to take effect December 13, 1864, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Captain Andrew H. Young. [Accepted appointment as Add. Paymaster]. Having on the 1st July, 1864, accepted the appointment of Additional Paymaster of Volunteers to rank from May 28, 1864, his commission as Assistant Quartermaster is vacated from the last-named date.

Captain A. U. Runyon. [Mustered out of service]. By direction of the President, mustered out of the service, to take effect December 15, 1864.

Captain John Gregson. [Dismissed the service]. Dismissed the service of the United States, by direction of the President, for conduct unbecoming an officer, neglect of duty, and absence without leave.

Captain Morris H. Alberger. [Honorably discharged the service]. Having tendered his resignation is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date from December 4, 1864, he having accepted an appointment as A.Q.M. of volunteers, December 5, 1864

Mark L. DeMotte. [Appointment cancelled]. Having declined to accept his appointment of Assistant Quartermaster United States volunteers, the appointment has, by direction of the President, been cancelled.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

RANK OF WARRANT OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—A bill having passed at the last session of Congress, authorizing the President when he shall judge expedient, to confer rank upon the warrant officers of the Navy, various articles have recently appeared in the papers, endorsing the claims of this body of officers to such distinction. It is proposed to confer upon them assimilated rank with Ensigns until five years of service, when they will take rank with masters. If the matter amounted only to this honorary mention on paper, it would be well enough, but other grave issues are consequent upon its enactment.

As men-of-war are at present officered, with a Lieutenant for executive and one or more masters with several ensigns as watch officers, it would not infrequently happen that these warrant officers would outrank those in the ward-room—often all but the executive. On all public occasions, therefore, and these occasions are numerous enough on foreign stations, these officers would very justly claim precedence over the masters and ensigns of junior date. They would be entitled to the honors of the side, to precedence on the quarter-deck, and in boats, and to a participation in all public entertainments abroad or at home. The naval officer on foreign service, besides his strictly professional duties, is a national representative, and as such has to take part in balls, presentations, dinners, processions, etc. Setting aside their unfitness, through lack of education and want of intercourse with polite society, it is certain that foreign military, naval and diplomatic bodies would not consent to receive this class of officers on the terms of equality they have always awarded our Navy. Many worthy acting officers, who have been attached to vessels on European stations during this war, have frankly expressed embarrassment at being placed in such situations. Would the boatswain, whose apprenticeship had been or should have been passed in the forecastle, be any the less misplaced?

But an issue far more serious than this is involved. Boatswains and gunners are of the class called "line officers." They are now entitled to assume command and perform the other duties peculiar to line officers, when all other grades of this class have been placed *hors de combat*; but give them rank, what is to prevent them exercising these duties according to their seniority? Suppose the executive officer of a vessel, whose boatswain outranks all the masters and ensigns, is disabled in action, why should not her boatswain, the next line officer in rank, assume his station on the quarter-deck; or let the executive be merely incapacitated by illness or simply absent himself from the ship by a visit on shore, how can he as at present transmit his executive authority to the senior watch officer, while there is a ranking line officer on board? I can name a vessel, whose gunner outranks all her watch officers. Rank carries with it privileges. Grant these gentlemen rank and the attendant honors, they will, of course, claim quarters. With what propriety could the second line officer in rank on board ship be required to live on the berth-deck, messing under the circumstances of irremediable discomfort as warrant officers now do, while four or five of his juniors were living in the ward-room, while even the clerks and mates in the steerage were far better situated than himself?

There is one solution to this question that I have never seen propounded. The Navy is now in a transition stage. Its organization is being altered and adapted to its future larger dimensions. The plan I propose can, therefore, be instituted better now than at any other time. Is is simply to *abolish* the system of warrant officers. There appear on the register for 1864, forty-nine Boatswains, seventy-one Gunners, fifty-three Carpenters and forty Sailmakers, of whom only twenty-nine Boatswains, twenty-four Gunners, thirty-three Carpenters and twenty-eight Sailmakers have been in the Navy over *three years*; yet there are about five hundred vessels in commission, and excepting upon tugs and tenders, the duties of warrant officers require to be performed on them all by somebody. I propose that the somebodies who do these duties on board these vessels and do them well, should do them on all. Boatswain's, gunner's, carpenter's and sailmaker's mates have not only represented their principals on all small vessels but on many of the largest ships of the service. Doubtless the experience of every officer of the old Navy will suggest many instances where this has been the case, and perhaps others where the deficiencies of the warrant officers were supplied by the superior knowledge and ability of his mate. I have no hesitancy in asserting that the boatswain, carpenter and sailmaker may be dispensed with on every vessel in the service. The gunner's duties are, on the other hand, too important to be intrusted to that class of officials. They should be assigned to a properly educated graduate of the Naval Academy, included in every ship's complement as ordnance officer. This would not necessitate a distinctive ordnance or gunnery corps. That would be retrogressive. The British service has just been imitating us in its attempt to abolish its master's corps, and our own honorable secretary has recommended measures for amalgamating the engineer and sailing branches. The warrant officer's establishment has come down from old times, and like hemp cables and bentick shrouds, finds itself now out of place.

Any argument in favor of retaining these officers and granting them rank as a reward for superior professional attainments, would apply to a large number of equally deserving employees on board our naval vessels. I have already intimated that, in many cases, the mates are better mechanics than their uniformed principals. The yeoman, who keeps the accounts and stores of the warrant officers and therein, by the by, discharges the only part of their duties not performable by enlisted mates, is a responsible person, required to have a knowledge of accounts and to be a good penman, which few warrant officers ever presume to be. The paymaster's steward, in smaller vessels, discharges the duties of the clerk of the larger, while the surgeon's steward is required to have a scientific education. The Navy now has messing on its berth-deck in such positions, men whose educational attainments and qualifications for social intercourse, would shame any warrant officer on the list.

The abolition of warrant officers will enable us, first, to dispense with their rooms which now cumber up the berth-deck; secondly, by it we would get rid of one extra mess of officers, now provided with a special cook and steward; and thirdly, it would permit the creation of a superior class of petty officers, analogous to the non-commissioned officers of the Army—the want of which has long been felt with us. Let the four mates, representing the warrant officers, the surgeon's and paymaster's stewards, the yeoman, the master-at-arms, and sergeant of marines, constitute a non-commissioned or "warrant officer's mess," bestowing on them a distinctive uniform, mess appointments and certain honorable privileges, but without rank or shoulder-straps. These persons are now as much too low in standing as warrant officers are too high. Qualified men are prevented from entering the service as yeoman, policemen and apothecaries, who would unhesitatingly do so under such an arrangement.

A writer in your number of December 10, claiming rank for warrant officers, says, "*many* of them have grown gray in the service, and have been identified with the Navy, through weal and woe, for the last thirty years." The new register for 1865 will contain the names of *one* boatswain, and he retired; no gunner, four carpenters, one of them retired, and six sailmakers, three being retired, who have been thirty years in the service,—and eight boatswains, two being retired; seven gunners, five being retired; twelve carpenters, one of them retired; and five sailmakers, of whom one is retired, betwen twenty and thirty years. It would be hard to throw even this handful of worthy and faithful men upon the world. They might, therefore, be retained on the list during their lifetime, as was done with the old corps of "masters not in the line of promotion," and be employed in Yards and Arsenals in lieu of civilians; or if Congress should hesitate to institute so sweeping a measure of reform as the abandonment of the warrant officer's establishment, let them be ordered only to first and second rates without rank, and subjected to a rigid preliminary examination for qualification, though I fear that the skilled mechanic, who could pass such an examination would find far greater pecuniary inducement to remain ashore. Those individuals, who have been but three or four years on the list, about one-half the whole number, would be amply recompensed by a year of extra pay on being discharged. The reduction of the Army and Navy after this war will bear far more onerously on thousands of volunteer officers, who have no mechanical occupation like these men by which to obtain a livelihood.

The writer of this article is one who has devoted his life to the interests of the Navy and who desires only its prosperity and renown. His position is such that he is in no way personally interested by the measure he proposes, so that he can assure the public as well as the gentlemen to whom he has referred, that only a wish to contribute to the good of the service has induced him to pen it, and only the knowledge that his views meet the approbation of many brother officers, has induced him to publish it.

U. S. N.

NAVAL ORDNANCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Of the reports made by the different Government Bureaus, none is more important or instructive, than the Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department. The scientific interest of the document is greatly enhanced by the fact, that Naval Ordnance is at present an all-engrossing subject of discussion with the great naval powers. The Report will, therefore, be eagerly scrutinized, to ascertain the efficiency of our Navy in this vital point.

The numerous conditions, both for ordinary and iron-clad fighting, which it is essential naval ordnance should meet, appear to be completely satisfied by the various guns now in service. The present perfection of our naval artillery and its appurtenances, is, in large part, due to the skill and untiring industry of Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN. He early foresaw that horizontal shell firing from the batteries of ships would be the rule in all the navies of the world. Thoroughly impressed with this idea, he devoted himself to the perfection of shells and shell-guns, with the result now universally acknowledged, of placing the American Navy ahead of the world in the perfection of this terrible arm. The increase in the calibre and weight of the guns necessary to carry out the Admiral's plans, entailed corresponding changes in the means for handling them, checking the recoil, &c.; these conditions were so judiciously fulfilled that the severe practical trials in battle during the present war prove that there is but little room for improvement in this particular. The pivot carriage for the new XI. inch, may be mentioned as eminently successful.

The Dahlgren guns are often spoken of sneeringly, as having nothing peculiarly novel about them. Perhaps this may be true, and if so, it is the very thing which should excite the most admiration—it is in fact the very first *common-sense* cast-iron gun ever made. It is devoid of all excrescences; no sudden changes of size, which are well understood to be great sources of weakness, mar its beautifully-curved outline. It impresses one with the idea that it was made for use.

The IX. and XI. inch. Dahlgrens, although intended, when designed, chiefly for shell-firing with moderate charges, have since the exigencies of the service demanded it, exhibited a degree of endurance under heavy charges with solid shot heretofore unprecedented in the history of artillery. If the strength of the XI. inch. guns with which the original Monitor was equipped, had been known at the time of the *Merrimac-Monitor* fight, a more decisive result would have been the consequence. This gun is now permitted to be fired with 30 lbs. of cannon powder and solid shot against iron-clads; it has penetrated 4½ inch. solid plates with the usual backing.

The opinion of those not deluded by *range* alone, who thought that too high an estimate had been placed on the anticipated power of rifle cannon, and that it could not displace the smooth-bore, has been amply corroborated by the practice of this war. Both for ordinary and iron-clad warfare the smooth-bore still maintains its position, indeed, under most circumstances, it is the most powerful gun. The combat between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*, is a case in point. As Captain WISE justly remarks:—"There can be "no question with regard to the superiority of the XI. inch. "guns over the Blakely 120-pounder and the 68-pounder of "the English pivot system, either in penetration, smashing "effect of the shot, or explosive power of the shells."

The *Alabama* was the match of the *Kearsarge* in tonnage, motive power, number of men and guns. She was equipped with, what was considered in England by the very best naval authorities, a *crack* battery. Before this engagement it would have been lauded to the skies, as perfection itself for a vessel of her character, but the accuracy, penetration and *certainty* of the XI. inch. *shells*, proved at once and forever, the great superiority of large spherical time-fuse shells against non-impregnable vessels over the clumsy and complicated rifle projectiles

The XI. inch. guns being provided with an accurate sliding sight-bar, it required but a few rounds to approximately determine the distance of the *Alabama*, and that once determined, her fate was sealed. The fatal time-fuses exploding the spherical shells of the *Kearsarge*, with deadly certainty, within the enemy's vessel, and opening large chasms in her sides, soon settled the day. It was, in short, the American system pitted against that of the English navy.

For an iron-clad gun, we have the powerful XV. inch. The introduction of this monster gun is due solely to the judgment and boldness of Assistant-Secretary FOX. Without it, our impregnable turrets would indeed be toothless. The success of this gun is one of the most, if not the most, brilliant achievement in the way of ordnance on record.

When this gun was first installed in the Monitor turrets, many felt apprehensive of its success on account of the comparatively low charge of powder to which it was limited. But the moment subsequent trials proved this piece to be capable of firing with safety the enormous charges necessary for its entire success, you, Mr. Editor. I remember, were among the very first to recognize it, as the following extract from the JOURNAL of April 23, 1864, will very satisfactorily show:

"The use of *fifty* pounds of powder as a service charge in the fifteen inch guns with which the Moniters are equipped, has inaugurated a new era in naval warfare. All experiments with guns against iron targets have clearly shown that all attempts to produce a gun to be really effective on iron-clad vessels, except by making them capable of being fired with enormous charges of powder, have been and will be futile. Patent projectiles and ingenious methods of rifling will not *crush in* the sides of the iron-clad; that wonderful agent, gunpowder, and plenty of it, too, alone can accomplish this. The engineer may as well attempt to propel a large steamer at high speed without consuming coal in proportion to the result obtained, as for the artillerist to produce the effect he is striving for on the sides of the iron-clad without using enormous charges of powder.

"The effect of the four hundred and thirty pound spherical ball fired from the fifteen-inch gun within the impregnable turret of the *Weehawken*, with a charge of thirty-five pounds, on the sides of the iron-clad *Atlanta*, is well known. It was the *smashing* effect of the enormous projectile that carried the day."

This great gun is now permitted to be used with *sixty* pounds of cannon powder with solid shot against iron-clads. Well may every one interested feel satisfied with this remarkable success. Without a dollar spent in experiments, while England has fruitlessly wasted millions, our iron-clads are provided with ordnance which make them invincible against any floating structure. I.

A CASE OF REBEL BARBARITY.

TREATMENT OF OFFICERS OF COLORED TROOPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I send you the following report of Mr. FITCH, made during my absence to my Assistant, Major INNESS. No comment upon such a murder is necessary; nay, no comment is endurable, so bold is the horror excited by such diabolism.

His treatment is neither universal nor exceptional. For there is no rule governing the Rebel soldiers in their demeanor to captured officers and soldiers of Colored Troops. Several officers of Colored Troops with whom I have conversed, who were captured by the Rebels, have declared that they were treated with as much consideration as the officers of White Troops. A lieutenant of an Eastern regiment, who was a prisoner in most of the Southern prisons, and passed through here a few weeks ago, having escaped, stated that at one place, where he was in captivity, an officer of Colored Troops was compelled to work as a scavenger in the streets of the city with his men. No distinction of rank whatever was made.

The treatment of the captured privates has grown more humane since the exposure of the Fort Pillow Massacre. They are chiefly, so I learn from those who have escaped, employed as officers' servants, as teamsters, &c. Some, whose owners could be reached, have been restored to slavery. The disintegration of HOOD's Army released a number who had been serving at officers' messes, &c. Very few of them when captured were put to death. They are too valuable as property to be destroyed for nothing—so the Rebels reason.

Caprice—the feeling of the moment—alone decides their fate—whether to live or die.

Lieutenant FITCH, I am happy to say, has so far recovered from his wound that he was able to go North this morning. Nothing has been heard of the white men alluded to in his report.

I am, &c.,

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 10th, 1865. R. D. MUSSEY, Colonel, &c.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan., 3d, 1865.

MAJOR:—The following report of my capture and subsequent attempted murder is respectfully submitted for your information.

I was captured on the 20th of December, 14 miles in a southeasterly direction from Murfreesboro, in company with two other officers, Lieutenant D. G. COOKE, Seventeenth United States Colored Infantry, and Captain C. G. Penfield, Forty-fourth United States Colored Infantry, by a company of scouts belonging to FORREST's command, numbering 36 men commanded by Captain HARVEY. As soon as captured we were robbed of everything of any value, even to clothing. We were kept under guard for three days with some

other prisoners (private soldiers of General STEADMAN's division who were captured near Murfreesboro') until we reached a small town, called Lewisburgh, some 18 miles south of Duck River. There the officers were sent under a guard of four men, to report, as I supposed, to General FORREST's headquarters. The guards told us that was their destination; they took us along the pike-road leading from Lewisburgh to Mooresville, about four miles; and then left the road and turned to the right, for the purpose, as they said, of stopping at a neighboring house for the night. After leaving the road about half a mile as we were walking along through a wooded ravine, the man in advance of us halted, partially turned his horse, and as I came up drew his revolver and fired on me without a word. The ball entered my right ear just above the centre, passed through and lodged in the bone back of the ear. It knocked me senseless for a few moments. I soon recovered, however, but lay perfectly quiet, knowing my only hope lay in leading them to believe they had killed me. Presently I heard two carbine shots and then all was still. After about fifteen minutes I staggered to my feet and attempted to get away, but found I could not walk. About that time a colored boy came along and helped me to a house near by. He told me that the other two officers were dead, having been shot through the head. That evening their bodies were brought to the house where I lay. Next morning they were decently buried on the premises of Colonel John C. Hill near by.

The shooting occurred on the 22d; and on the 23d about midday, one of FORREST's men came to the house where I was lying, and enquired for me, saying he had come to kill me. The man of the house said that it was entirely unnecessary as I was so severely wounded that I would die any way; and he expected I would not live over an hour. He then went away, saying that if I was not dead by morning that I would be killed. After he left I was moved by the neighbors to another house; and was moved nearly every night from one house to another until the 27th, when I was relieved by a p.. ty of troops sent from Columbia, and brought within t.. Federal lines.

The privates were sent off on a road leading to the right of the one we took, about in the direction of Columbia, I should judge. I cannot but think they were killed, as about that time our forces occupied Columbia, the Rebel Army having retreated. There were 12 privates belonging, I think, to CRUFF's brigade.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
(Signed) GEORGE W. FITCH,
1st Lieut. 12th U. S. C. I. and A. A. Q. M.

MAJOR WM. INNESS, A. C. Org. U. S. C. T.

REPORTS OF TRIALS BEFORE NAVAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

CASE OF CHIEF-ENGINEER JAMES F. LAMBDIN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1864.

Charge 1.—Drunkenness.

Specification.—On or about October 2, 1863, on board U. S. steamer *Juniata* at Cape Haytien.

Charge 2.—Scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals.

Specification.—That on or about October 2, 1863, on board U. S. steamer *Juniata*, at Cape Haytien, the accused was under the influence of intoxicating liquor, in violation of a written pledge given by him, September 18, 1863, to his commanding officer, that he would abstain totally from the use of intoxicating liquors of all kinds during the remainder of the cruise.

Finding.—Specification of first charge "Not Proven"; that of the first charge accused .. "Not Guilty." Specification of second charge "Proven in part, inasmuch as the "accused did not" abstain totally from the use of intoxicating liquors of all kinds during the remainder of the cruise, after having given the pledge mentioned in the Specification; and that of the second charge accused is "Guilty."

Sentence.—"To be suspended six months from the approval of the sentence, with the forfeiture of half his pay during that time, and to be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy."

The sentence was approved.

CASE OF ACTING-CHIEF-ENGINEER JOHN N. GALLAGHER.

June 18, 1864.

Charge.—Drunkenness.

Specification—That on or about June 10, 1864, accused being acting-chief-engineer of U. S. ship *Manhattan*, was drunk on board said vessel at New York, and continued for several days thereafter drunk, or so much under the influence of intoxicating liquor as to be unfit for duty.

It appeared in evidence that the accused had only been in the Navy since Febuary 1864, that prior to his appointment he had been for some years foreman of the Morgan Iron Works, N. Y., and had last been engineer on a merchant vessel during her voyage to China and back; and that his previous character had been good.

Finding.—That the Specification is proven, and that of the charge accused is "Guilty."

Sentence.—"To be dismissed the Navy."

The sentence was approved.

CASE OF JOHN E. BOYER, LANDSMAN.

June 27, 1864.

Charge 1.—Desertion in time of war.

Specification—On or about August 30, 1863, from the U. S. Receiving ship *Alleghany* at Baltimore, accused having been previously apprehended and delivered on board that vessel as a deserter from the U. S. steamer *National Guard.*

Charge 2.—Scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals.

Specification.—That on or about March 28, 1864, at Baltimore, Md., accused falsely made oath that he belonged neither to the Army nor Navy of the U. S., and that the Government had no claim upon him whatever, in consequence of which false oath he was reinlisted and obtained an advance of pay, being at the time of taking said oath a deserter from the Navy.

Finding.—Specifications of both charges "Proven," and that of both charges, accused is "Guilty."

Sentence.—"To forfeit all pay now due him, and to be confined for one year at hard labor in any penitentiary or prison that may be designated by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, without pay, except so much as may be necessary to provide him with suitable clothing."

The sentence was approved.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

CAPTAIN Elias M. Greene has tendered his resignation.

MAJOR-Generals Steele, Gillmore and W. F. Smith were all in New Orleans on the 6th.

MAJOR-Generals Schofield and Cox arrived at Cairo, Illinois, on the 15th.

COLONEL C. L. Kilburn is announced as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department of the South.

BRIGADIER-General Bragg, commanding a division in the Army of the Potomac, arrived in Washington, this week.

BRIGADIER-General Joseph Bailey, of Red River fame, is appointed to the command of the district of Baton Rouge.

BRIGADIER-General E. B. Brown, United States Volunteers, has been assigned to the command of the District of Rolla, Mo.

MAJOR-General Sickles and staff were passengers in the steamer *Costa Rica* which sailed from New York on the 13th for Aspinwall.

BRIGADIER-General Luthur P. Bradley, who was wounded in Sherman's campaign against Hood, is slowly recovering.

MAJOR-General Sheridan and Crook, with a portion of their staff, are now upon an inspecting tour in the Department of West Virginia.

BREVET Brigadier-General John Barney has been assigned to the command of the Fourth brigade of the First division of the Second corps.

BREVET Major-General Alexander S. Webb, formerly commanding the Second division of the Second corps, has been assigned to duty as chief of staff to Major-General Meade.

CAPTAIN C. J. Walker, Second U. S. Cavalry, has been assigned to duty in the Department of the Gulf, as Special Inspector of Cavalry.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel J. M. Conley, Twenty-third, Ohio Volunteers, has been promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment, vice Hayes promoted to Brigadier-General.

FIRST Lieutenant Horace L. Piper, Fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, has been honorably discharged the military service of the United States, on account of physical disability, by Special Orders, No. 15, War Department.

THE disability resting upon H. L. Porter, late colonel of the Seventy-first N. Y. Vols. by reason of his dismissal from the service, has been removed, by order of the President.

SURGEON George Suckley has been appointed Medical Director of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, in place of Surgeon Charles McCormick, relieved by orders from the War Department.

BRIGADIER-General J. H. Brisbane, of Kentucky, is in Washington. CAPTAIN W. C. GOFF, A. Q. M., has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted by the President.

SURGEON George Suckley has been appointed Medical-Director of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, in place of Surgeon Charles McCormick, relieved by order of the War Department.

CHARLES Winship Richardson, Co. B., First Massachusetts Cavalry, has been appointed to the position of Acting Ensign in the Navy, with orders to report to Rear-Admiral Paulding at New York.

MAJOR-John Cassell has been relieved as Provost-Marshal of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and Captain Gilchrist, of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Volunteers, appointed in his place.

W. H. DENNIS, Esq., Assistant, United States Coast Survey, having reported to Headquarters, Department of the South, for duty, is announced on the staff of the Major-General Commanding, with the assimilated rank of Captain.

SURGEON S. S. Schultz of the United States Volunteers, has been appointed Surgeon-in-Charge of the Tripler General Hospital, and Superintendent of General Hospital at Columbus, Ohio.

BRIGADIER-General Wm. H. Powell, commanding Cavalry Department, West Virginia, has resigned his commission as Brigadier-General of Volunteers. General Powell is not tired of the service, but resigns on account of family reasons.

COLONEL R. B. Hayes, Twenty-third Ohio Vols., serving in Department of West Virginia, has been appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Middletown, Va.

FIRST Lieutenant John Walker, One Hundred and Thirty-second New York Volunteers, has been appointed Assistant Provost-Marshal of the District of North Carolina, *vice* Lieutenant Wm. Goodrich of the Fifteenth Connecticut Volunteers, appointed Aide-de-Camp on Brigadier-General Palmer's staff.

MAJOR James H. Tallman, Quartermaster of Merritt's cavalry division, who has been on trial by Court-Martial for disobedience of orders in the movement of the cavalry trains from Washington to Harper's Ferry, last August, has been acquitted, and, by the order of the Secretary of War, is released and restored to duty.

SURGEON E. H. Abadie, of the United States Army, Chief Medical Officer of the Military Division of West Mississippi, has been ordered to proceed to the Department of Arkansas for the purpose of examining into the working of the medical service of that Department.

THE President has nominated for promotion by Brevet Colonel George D. Wells, of the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, to date October 12th, 1864, for gallant and distinguished services at the battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia. Colonel Wells, it will be remembered, was wounded in that action.

AMONG the promotions in the Medical Department sent to the Senate by the President are the following:—Medical Inspector-General Joseph K. Barnes, to be Surgeon-General, with the rank of brigadier-general, August 22nd, 1864, *vice* Hammond, dismissed. Surgeon Madison Mills, to be Medical Inspector-General, with the rank of colonel, December 1, 1864, *vice* Barnes, appointed Surgeon-General.

FIRST Lieutenant W. B. Dean, 127th Regiment of New York Volunteers, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the South, having received a leave of absence for thirty days, on account of disability from wounds received in action, Captain Thorndyke D. Hodges, Thirty-fifth United States Colored Troops, was announced as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department, during the temporary absence of Lieutenant Dean.

A GENERAL Court-Marshal, for which the following detail of officers has been ordered, has been directed to convene at Fort Lafayette for the trial of four men lately arrested as Rebel spies and incendiaries:—Brigadier-General Fitz-Harvey Warren, United States Army; Brigadier-General Wm. H. Morris, United States Volunteers; Colonel M. S. Howe, Third United States Cavalry; Colonel H. Day, United States Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. O'Beirne, Fourteenth United States Infantry; Major G. W. Wallace, Sixth United States Infantry; Major John A. Bowles, Judge-Advocate.

MAJOR-General John Gibbon, who, for nearly two years past, has commanded the Second division of the Second corps, has been relieved and ordered to report to the Lieutenant-General commanding for assignment. General Gibbon is to take command of the Twenty-fourth Army corps, Army of the James, in place of Major-General Ord. The following members of his staff accompany him to his new sphere of duty:—Major A. H. Embler, Eighty-second New York; Captain Edward Moale, Nineteenth infantry, and Captain Potter, Twelfth New Jersey. Brigadier-General Smythe, of the Third brigade, assumed command of the division on the departure of General Gibbon.

THE First brigade of the First division of the Twentieth corps, is commanded by Brevet Brigadier-General A. G. Draper, whose staff is announced as follows:—R. W. Simpson, First Lieutenant of the Twenty-second U. S. C. T., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Wm. D. Milliken, First Lieutenant of the Twenty-second U. S. C. T., Acting Assistant Inspector-General; O. M. Clemens, Captain and C. S. Vols., Commissry of Subsistence; G. C. Prichard, First Lieutenant and R. Q. M., Thirty-eighth U. S. C. T., A. A. Q. M.; S. C. Hawkes, First Lieutenant of the Thirty-eighth U. S. C. T., A. A. D. C.; D. L. Way, First Lieutenant of the Fifth U. S. C. T., A. A. D. C.; E. F. Hynes, First Lieutenant of the One Hundred and Eighteenth U. S. C. T., Assistant Provost-Marshal; Wm. H. Rock, Second Lieutenant Thirty-sixth U. S. C. T., A. D. C.

A GENERAL Court-Martial was appointed to meet at Annapolis, Md., on the 12th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of James Wade, private Co. "F," First Battalion Eleventh U. S. Infantry, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. The following is the detail for the Court:—Captain P. Twichell, Third Mass. Cavalry; Captain B. D. Riddle, Eighth Md. Vols., Captain T. M. Canton, Sixty-ninth N. Y. Vols.; Captain A. H. Brown, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Pa. Vols; Captain George W. Guss, One Hundred and Thirty-Eighth Pa. Vols.; First Lieutenant E. H. Johnson, First Md. P. H. B.; First Lieutenant J. A. Everett, First Maine Veteran Vols; First Lieutenant J. B. Viers, Fifth U. S. C. T.; Second Lieutenant John Anderson, Fifty-seventh Mass. Vols.; Second Lieutenant C. B. Cutler, Thirty-fourth Mass. Vols; Second Lieutenant Theodore Tyrer, Sixty-fourth N. Y. Vols.; Second Lieutenant W. F. Smith, First Mass. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant W. W. Rogers, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth N. Y. Vols.; Captain E. B. Parker, First New Hampshire Cavalry, is appointed Judge-Advocate of the Court.

GRANT ON SHERMAN.

THE following letter from Lieutenant-General GRANT was read at the meeting regarding the "Sherman Testimo-"nial," which was held in Columbus, the other day:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
CITY POINT, VIRGINIA, Dec. 22, 1864.

H. H. HUNTER, D. TALLMADGE, JOHN T. BRASEE:

DEAR SIRS:—I have just this moment received your printed letter in relation to your proposed movement in acknowledgment of one of Ohio's greatest sons. I wrote only yesterday to my father, who resides in Covington, Ky., on the same subject, and asked him to inaugurate a subscription to present Mrs. SHERMAN with a house in the city of Cincinnati. General SHERMAN is eminently entitled to this mark of consideration, and I directed my father to head the subscription with five hundred dollars for me, and half that amount from General INGALLS, Chief Quartermaster of this Army, who is equally alive with myself to the eminent services of General SHERMAN.

Whatever direction this enterprise in favor of General SHERMAN may take, you may set me down for the amount named. I cannot say a word too highly in praise of General SHERMAN's services, from the beginning of the Rebellion to the present day, and will, therefore, abstain from flattery of him. Suffice it to say, the world's history gives no record of his superiors, and but few equals.

I am truly glad for the movement you have set on foot, and of the opportunity of adding my mite in testimony of so good and great a man.

Yours truly,
U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

IN accordance with orders from the Lieutenant-General commanding, General PATRICK has informed all embalming surgeons that they will be no longer allowed to carry on their business within the lines of the Army of the Potomac, and directed all thus engaged to leave the Army with the least practicable delay. It is understood that this is owing to the very unskillful manner in which many of them have performed the duties of their profession.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualities among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be m de payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1865.

THE STORMING OF FORT FISHER.

THE dashing and brilliant assault of Fort Fisher, considering the daring of the attempt, the obstacles to be overcome, the gallantry of the execution, and the triumphant and complete success attending it, is worthy of unqualified praise. To Generals GRANT and TERRY, and to all the heroic officers and soldiers of the storming party, and to Admiral PORTER and his gallant sailors and marines who were not satisfied with "substantially injuring the fort as a defensive work," by their tremendous fire, but must have a hand in the land attack as well, the country is profoundly grate ful. The brilliancy of the successful experiment shone in brighter relief by contrast with the failure which directly preceded it. The conjunction of the two attempts exhibits more prominently than before the quality of persistency in Lieutenant-General GRANT'S character. If he does not always succeed the first time, in his manœuvres and schemes, he will always try a second. If he fails in a second, he will try a third, and a fourth, and so on, until some other person than himself desires a cessation. His chosen number, in such cases, seems to be, not seven but seventy times seven; nor is he ready to pause until the successful method is reached. A French magazinist lately said that if GRANT had been a general of the Romans, they would have called him *Pertinax*.

In this affair at Fort Fisher, GRANT'S pertinacity has been of benefit to the country. The maladroitness of General BUTLER (or of WEITZEL, or of BUTLER and WEITZEL, for the honor is in the dispute), had undoubtedly rendered a second attempt far more serious than the first. "They will find the fort in much "better condition for resistance than when BUTLER "made his attempt upon it," said the Richmond *Dispatch*, not long since, and LEE officially acknowledges that, after the final assault of Sunday had commenced, the garrison was strengthened with fresh troops. But General GRANT recovered with so much elasticity from the first failure that the second bombardment was opened before the North had ceased to argue about the first. That first attack, in consequence of the diverse official reports from Generals GRANT and BUTLER, had already started an ominous controversy, something like the famous triangular duel in Midshipman Easy—with GRANT in one corner, BUTLER seconded by WEITZEL in another, and PORTER in the third. GRANT'S report threw an entirely new light upon the question of the Fort Fisher failure. Before, we had only a conflict of opinion as to the strength of the fort. Now, we had a contradiction also in assertions of fact. Fortunately for the country, GRANT proceeded instantly to settle what might have proved a mortifying dissension, by showing that Fort Fisher could be taken. TERRY'S brilliant exploit ends the triangular duel, and we think the universal verdict will be that BUTLER and WEITZEL were winged.

It is well that the verbal commentary of GRANT and the practical commentary of TERRY on BUTLER'S reports have now been made; for hitherto their statements of substantial facts, at least, had perforce to be accepted as correct, as a basis of criticism. Our inevitable conclusions, even from BUTLER'S point of view were, first, that there was not proper coöperation between the land and naval forces; second, that their two leaders had considerable distrust, each of the other's professional skill, not to say of his courage; third, that, while the Navy went into the affair with its whole soul, the Army, apparently, was careless or indifferent, made fatal delays before starting, and drew back from assaulting when there was a chance of success. We think those friends of the JOURNAL who have suggested that we were too severe in our implied censure upon the Army's part in the first expedition, and, again, in a subsequent article, will now be satisfied that we were only too lenient in those criticisms. One thing most important is now clear: that General GRANT fully and energetically equipped the expedition the first time, and had no thought of its failure.

The success of General TERRY establishes the fact that Generals BUTLER and WEITZEL were alone at fault in the previous failure. General BUTLER elaborately showed how the delay of the Navy had caused the failure in the first instance by allowing the fort to be reinforced. General GRANT replies that he had been repeatedly urging General BUTLER to hurry, and that, in any event, the latter had delayed more than Admiral PORTER. And he adds that the fatal loss of time should be ascribed to BUTLER'S preparation of his powder ship. As a matter of fact, this disputed delay was not the real trouble at all; for TERRY, with only a third more troops than WEITZEL, carried Fort Fisher strengthened by a garrison double its former size. The real failure was in General BUTLER'S incorrect decision as to whether the fort could or could not be taken. It appears that General BUTLER did not himself land to reconnoitre, and to satisfy himself by close, personal inspection with regard to the possibilities of manœuvre and assault. Perhaps, if he had landed, he would have seen reason for risking an assault. WEITZEL, an engineer, probably reported, like an engineer, that the works were thoroughly defensive and defended. But very often when his engineer declares a fort can be defended, the general in chief replies that it can and shall be taken! To General BUTLER, reconnoitring along the shore in the gunboat *Chamberlain*, the long, dangerous sand-spit looked like Cape *Fear;* to General TERRY, ashore, directing his storming columns, it looked like Cape *Try*.

Several other singular facts are brought out by the dispatches of General GRANT and Admiral PORTER, but we can only notice the two leading ones. The first is that General BUTLER seems to have entirely misunderstood the orders of General GRANT. The latter says: "My dispatches to Gen- "eral BUTLER will show his report to be in error "where he states that he returned after having effect- "ed a landing in obedience to my instructions. On "the contrary, these instructions contemplated no "withdrawal or a failure after a landing was made." The second is with regard to the very singular and awkward position in which General GRANT is inclined to put General BUTLER, by suggesting that he did not expect or desire the latter to accompany the expedition at all. He might well have gone to witness the bombardment as "a looker-on here in "Vienna," or like a military TURVEYDROP, to see that everything was done in proper style and according to the rules of deportment; but he was not expected to be the chief actor in the affair.

Let us turn, however, from this hasty glance at the failure to the pleasanter subject of the success. Here we have an example of what the combined Army and Navy can do, working together in complete harmony. The storming of Fort Fisher will go down to history as one of the most gallant achievements of the war. Let it be remembered that Fort Fisher was an earthwork of enormous strength—a square, bastioned work, according to BUTLER and WEITZEL, of fourteen or fifteen feet relief, surrounded by a wet ditch nearly as wide, and protected from being enveloped by an assaulting force by a stockade, which extended from the fort to the sea on the one side, and from the marshes of the Cape Fear River to the salient on the other. Seventeen heavy guns bore up the beach, protected from the fire of the Navy by traverses eight or ten feet high, which were bomb-proof. It was, says Secretary STANTON, "a work unsurpassed, if ever "equalled, in strength, and which General BEAURE- "GARD a few days before pronounced impregnable." Within this tremendous fortress, lay 2,200 troops, most of them LEE'S veterans, tried in the fire of Richmond campaigns, ably led, and ready to fight, as they actually did fight, with the utmost desperation. Our gallant storming column (exclusive of the marines who were drawn off from the fort) numbered less than 4,000 men. Yet, through the torrent of bullets and shells which greeted them, they swept up the narrow approach, scaled the fort, and, after some hours of desperate and sanguinary fighting, contesting the ground from traverse to traverse, foot by foot, they carried it with all that were left of its resolute garrison.

The fall of Fort Fisher ends the chapter of blockade-running to the port of Wilmington. It is, of course, a very great disaster to the Confederacy. But so astute have the enemy's leaders become, by long experience, in ciphering victories out of defeats, that our people now look as expectantly as Prince HAL did to FALSTAFF for some new device for covering each fresh disaster. The Richmond *Dispatch* has the honor of taking the initiative in this direction, by announcing that the loss of Fort Fisher is a "blessing "in disguise." A "numerous and sensible class "contend that Wilmington as a seaport has, from "the start, done us more harm than good. They say "that the goods imported through it have been of "little good to us, while millions of dollars' worth of "cotton has thence found its way into the hands of "our enemies." *Punch* had a cartoon representing an English tar in the Crimea, smoking his pipe, with a gratified countenance, while a valuable clock lay on his knee, and other rich spoils were collected around him, already appropriated by JACK as his own share of what GORTSCHAKOFF had described as the "blood- "stained ruins of Sebastopol." Whether the Russian general could have arrived at the pitch of Richmond audacity, and called the capture of his citadel "a blessing in disguise," it is hard to say. At any rate, we wish the Confederacy any number of such blessings. At present, we doubt if that particular blessing known as the fall of Fort Fisher is not so effectually disguised that none but a Richmond editor would recognize it.

THE ENEMY AT BAY.

THE thrilling series of victories which have crowned our banners during the last month, and the splendid promise of the month to come, make the prospects of the Union cause altogether brighter at this moment than at any previous period in the history of the war. Neither after Fort Donelson and Roanoke Island in February, 1862, nor after Island No. 10 and New Orleans in April of the same year, nor after Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh, and Port Hudson in July, 1863, nor after Chattanooga, nor yet after Atlanta, even, did the cause of the enemy appear so desperate as it does now. We express the conviction that, if our arms are managed in the future with the skill, vigor, and prudence that have lately gained, under our three great generals, the three great victories of Nashville, Savannah, and Fort Fisher, this year of grace 1865 will make the overthrow of the Rebellion a certainty, and the difficult work in that overthrow will be substantially accomplished.

Indeed, the only fear is, that our people, always confident and buoyant, shall relax a little their exertions, under the impression that their work is done. Let no word of peace be spoken until we are in that position where an armistice to talk of terms shall weaken the enemy, instead of giving him breath. Let us not think of resting one moment until the military possibilities of the Rebellion are exhausted. Very often, it has endured defeat only to rise, Antæus-like, refreshed, from the earth to which our strong arms have dashed it. Since this is the hour of triumph for us and of disaster to the enemy, it behooves us to be on that very account the more vigilant and active. It is related of SANTA ANA that, after a severe defeat, he rallied his troops again, and ordered another attack for the same night. When his officers objected, he answered: "I know the Span- "iards, and that we shall find them carousing over "their victory." The success of his night-attack proved the correctness of his anticipations.

When the cause of the Rebellion shall be the most desperate, we must look for its most desperate and unexpected struggles. The enemy may yet have unexpended shafts in his quiver. Suppose, for a single example, nerved by a consciousness that his cause was lost, he should stake all his fortunes on a final in-

vasion of the North. We must suppose he would abandon Richmond and Petersburgh, leaving only a strong picket line of a few thousand men around the latter city, to blind his purposes. These he would sacrifice. Then, suppose he should collect all available troops from North Carolina and Virginia, from the commands of BRAGG and BEAUREGARD, as well as from his own outposts. He would reduce and mobilize these to a compact, formidable column. Then, stealing away from Richmond, he might get several days the start of our troops before his movement was discovered. In our present position, all the region immediately north and west of Richmond is known to him. He could march out from "the back-"door" of the city, so to speak, transport his troops to Lynchburgh, or by the Virginia Central Road to Gordonsville, and be in Northern Virginia before we had pierced his picket lines and found him vanished. Should he be able to penetrate the Shenandoah Valley, he would overwhelm our troops there as they have been more than once overwhelmed in similar circumstances. Then, Maryland and Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Washington, might feel the weight of this desperate stroke. Meanwhile, GRANT would doubtless be summoned in hot haste to the capital, leaving behind perhaps only troops enough to take and hold Petersburgh and Richmond. Or, suppose LEE should turn into the Kanawha Valley from Lynchburgh. What would stop his course to Wheeling and to Pittsburgh? Columbus and Cincinnati could be reached by him, and Ohio and Kentucky might be devastated, his raiding columns forcing their way in different directions.

To pause in our hypothesis—the question will come, could this daring expedition ever return? Perhaps not: for our supposition is that Rebeldom was at its last prop, and its Armies only disposd to die with the harness on. For some such conceivable final struggle as that just hastily sketched, we want our Armies prepared; and a hearty response to the draft will do it. But, otherwise, the vindictive enemy may give us a bloody thrust in his own death-struggle. Nor is it certain that the invading column would not return. Why could it not push bach again through Kentucky and Tennessee to the Central Confederacy? It would have had the coöperation of the Armies of HOOD and KIRBY SMITH. These, advancing on THOMAS, might help the return of LEE, and allow his escape to the interior mountain ranges of the Confederacy, or across the Mississippi, if all should fail, for a final campaign there. It will be said that we should draw so tight a cordon round the desperate column that it could never break through. But NAPOLEON said that 50,000 men, ably led, could push through any cordon. 50,000 men, ably led, need never be forced even to fight a great battle, if they choose only to move and to retreat in such a country as ours. Such an invasion of the North would not contemplate a great battle, except when veteran troops were opposed to emergency men, militia, or one-hundred days' men, who would be called at to meet it. It would not be over-nice about the rules of civilized warfare; but would plunder and burn everywhere, leaving desolation, and flaming towns and cities in its trail. It would be forced to keep constantly in motion, to strike points where it could supply itself with provisions; and, if driven to expend its ammunition in battle, it must aim also on points to whence ammunition could be obtained. But its design would be a terrific swoop, only; for the question of supplies of forage, food and ammunition would not permit a deliberate campaign.

This is merely one of many speculations which might be indulged as to the last throes of the Rebellion. It supposes several things:—First, that the cause of the Rebellion is desperate enough to essay the experiment; second, that LEE is bold enough, and bad enough, to try it; third, that, of the forces under his control, 50,000 able and veteran men would follow him. Our own opinion is that the fortunes of the Rebellion are not yet considered desperate enough for such a resort. If that theory of "dying in the last "ditch" is not all idle talk, however, the Waterloo of the war may yet, possibly, be fought on Northern soil. Perhaps a more plausible supposition may be that the Rebel leaders, when all is over, will strive, rather than submitting to be hemmed in at Richmond, to make their way with their faithful adherents to some quarter where, in a smaller region, and with such advantages of country as may be had, they may commence a long struggle before extirpation, striving, while their own lives last, at least, to play a stalemate upon us in this gigantic game of war.

These suppositions we throw out for the simple purpose of keeping the people up to the point of constant endeavor, so that, by thinking and forecasting, we may make our work of destroying the Rebellion perfectly sure. Let no effort fail, as the crisis draws near.

ONE of the pleasantest circumstances connected with the storming of Fort Fisher is that the heroic old Army of the East, so long and so bravely contending in vain, while their comrades in the West, equally but not more gallant, carried off most of the honors of the year's campaign, can now rejoice in a substantial, lasting, and magnificent victory to their own arms. Through the conduct of the first leader of the expedition (as it had often before happened in their history), of the three opportunities for glorious success, at Nashville, Savannah, and Wilmington, theirs was the only one that failed. The contrast was painful, even in their rejoicings over the laurels of their Western comrades. Now, thanks to a kinder fortune, they have achieved a complete and lasting triumph. To most of the battles of the tremendous Virginia campaign—unparalleled, perhaps, for obstinate fighting in the history of the war—it had been objected that even the fruits of our victories were only temporary. WARREN'S seizure of the Weldon Railroad, the most valuable of all, was afterwards partially neutralized by the enemy's employment of wagon roads, to complete his line of transportation between Stony Grove Station and Petersburgh. But the importance of closing the port of Wilmington cannot be overestimated. It would have repaid treble its cost, and will materially shorten the war.

It is well, too, to notice that the capture of Fort Fisher is a direct defeat of LEE himself on his own ground. Neither GRANT nor LEE, it is true, were personally present to direct operations. But the former was responsible for the assault, as the latter was for the defence of Fort Fisher. The Richmond *Sentinel* expressly stated that LEE commanded all the country on the coast as far southward as Cape Fear. The troops which garrisoned and those which reinforced Fort Fisher were from HOKE'S division of LEE'S Army. And the troops which carried Fort Fisher were from GRANT'S Army. GRANT, then, and the gallant Eastern Army may count this as a clean and decided victory over their old opponent and his veteran troops.

GENERAL TERRY, the hero of Fort Fisher, is not a West Pointer. His brilliant success shows that the path of glory is as open and free to good soldiers from civil life as from the professional schools. It so happens, however, that General TERRY was well-known to us before his career at Fort Fisher, as one of the most careful students of military movements amongst our young Generals. He is, in fact, an educated military man—educated first by an invaluable experience, and by a passage through the regular gradations of the service; and, second, by constant reading, study, inquiry, and observation.

THE official accounts of the two attacks on Fort Fisher—the one a record of halting attempt and mortifying failure, the other of gallant and determined effort and triumphant success—are given in full in this issue of the JOURNAL. The reports are very voluminous, and crowd out a large amount of more varied matter from our columns; but the reader who wishes to possess a full and connected account of one of the most important achievements of the war will find it presented to him for the first time in these pages.

IN reply to the question, whether or no the brevets recently conferred by the PRESIDENT on officers of the Regular Army, will be confirmed by the Senate, Mr. WILSON, chairman of the Military Committee, responds as follows: "The brevets in ques-"tion are not being confirmed by the Senate, nor are "such brevets likely to be so confirmed, at present."

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN GIBBON, his friends will be pleased to learn, has been relieved from the command of the Second division of the Second corps, and been assigned to the command of the Twenty-fourth corps, in the Army of the James. For two years and three months he has commanded a division, and for two years, less two months, the one he now resigns. If experience in the handling of a division on many a hard-fought field is a qualification for the command of a corps, surely General GIBBON'S appointment is an excellent one. When the troops crossed the Rapidan, in May, GIBBON'S old division was distinguished for the admirable drill and discipline of some of the brigades it embraced. It showed the effect of its training in the battles which ensued through all the Virginia campaign to the arrival at Petersburgh. Then it suffered, in common with others, from the introduction of recruits, but is now again in excellent condition. Brigadier-General SMYTHE is at present in command of the Second division.

IN Admiral PORTER'S report, of December 26, 1864, reference is made to the *Yantic* as being the only vessel that left the line to report damages. As a wrong impression might otherwise be given as to the conduct of a meritorious officer, we append Admiral PORTER'S letter to Lieutenant Commander HARRIS, which is a full and complete vindication and an endorsement of his course:

FLAGSHIP MALVERN, BEAUFORT, N. C., January 6, 1865.

SIR—I have received your communication of the 4th of January, 1865, in relation to the report I made of the action of the 24th ultimo, in which the *Yantic* was mentioned as having been the only vessel that left the line to report damages.

If any wrong impression should be given out by this report, it is corrected in my letter to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, of the 31st ultimo.

My mentioning your leaving the line was to show the little damage that had been done to the vessels of the squadron by the enemy's fire, and not to reflect on yourself, officers or crew.

As the enemy was not firing at the time, there was no particular danger to be apprehended from his guns. I don't suppose that any one will attach any importance to the fact that you left the line to report damages, as the damages may naturally be supposed to be serious, and a paragraph in my General Order of battle provides for such an emergency.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

Lieutenant Commander T. C. HARRIS, Commanding U. S. S. *Yantic*, off Beaufort, N. C.

THE Secretary of War has accepted the resignation of Colonel Henry T. Noyes, Thirty-eighth U. S. colored infantry, who is disabled by reason of disease contracted in the service. Colonel Noyes was formerly Major One Hundred and Forty-eighth N. Y. S. volunteers, and served on the staff of General Martindale as Inspector-General, and was promoted during the campaign of last year for gallant conduct in the field.

CAPTAIN Charles B. Davereux, C. S. of Volunteers, has been assigned to duty and announced as Chief of the 4th Division, 23d A. C., District of East Tennesee, and ordered at once to report to Brigadier-General Jacob Ammen, commanding district, for duty. Baptain M. P. Chapin, C. S. of Volunteers, is assigned to duty as Commissary of Subsistence 2d Brigade, 4th Division, 23d A. C., and ordered at once to report to Brigadier-General Davis Tillson, commanding brigdade, for duty.

THE President has nominated Brigadier-General Ames Brevet Major-General, and Colonels Pennypacker, Curtis and Bell Brevet Brigadier-Generals, for gallantry at the capture of Fort Fisher. The Senate has confirmed the nomination of General Terry as Brevet Major-General, and he will shortly be promoted to be a full Major-General of Volunteers.

BISHOP Potter and the Episcopal clergymen of New York and vicinity have sent a petition to the President for the relief of the Rev. Mr. Hudson, the Shakespearean lecturer, who is a chaplain in the Army of the James, and has been confined forty days, by order of General Butler, for some offence which the petitioners represent as trivial.

CAPTAIN S. Prentice, Twelfth infantry, U. S. A., has lately received the appointment of major by brevet, "for "gallant services in the battles of the Wilderness and "during the present campaign before Richmond."

CONTRACTORS for marine machinery are urging the passage of a bill empowering the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a commission to hear their case and give them additional compensation not exceeding 20 per cent. of their contracts,—aggregate about $20,000,000.

SURGEON John F. Randolph, of the United States Army, has been assigned as Medical-Director of the Department of the Missouri, relieving Colonel Madison Mills, Medical Inspector-General.

MAJOR-General Custer arrived in Washington on Wednesday from the Shenandoah Valley, *en route* for Michigan, on a fifteen days' leave of absence.

EXPEDITIONS AGAINST FORT FISHER.

THE FIRST EXPEDITION.

GENERAL GRANT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, / CITY POINT, VA., Jan 7, 1865. \

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

SIR:—Herewith I have the honor to forward Major-General Benjamin F. Butler's and subordinates' reports of the expedition against Fort Fisher, N. C. As the report of Rear Admiral D. D. Porter has been published in the papers, I would respectfully request that General Butler's report, with all the papers accompanying it, be also given to the public.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

MAJOR GENERAL BUTLER'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH / CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, / IN THE FIELD, Jan. 3, 1865. \

Lieutenant-General U. S GRANT, Commanding Armies of the United States:

GENERAL:—On the 7th of December last, in obedience to your orders, I moved a force of about sixty-five hundred (6,500) effective men, consisting of General Ames' division of the Twenty-fourth corps and General Paine's division of the Twenty-fifth corps, under command of Major-General Weitzel, to an encampment near Bermuda.

On the 8th the troops embarked for Fortress Monroe.

On the 9th (Friday) I reported to Rear-Admiral Porter that the army portion of the conjoint expedition directed against Wilmington was ready to proceed.

We waited there Saturday, the 10th; Sunday, the 11th, and Monday, the 12th.

On the 12th Rear-Admiral Porter informed me that the naval fleet would sail on the 13th, but would be obliged to put into Beaufort to take on board ammunition for the Monitors.

The expedition having become the subject of remark, fearing lest its destination should get to the enemy, in order to direct from it all attention, on the morning of Tuesday, the 13th, at three o'clock, I ordered the transport fleet to proceed up the Potomac during the day to Matthias Point, so as to be plainly visible to the scouts and signal men of the enemy on the Northern Neck, and to retrace their course at night, and anchor under the lee of Cape Charles.

Having given the Navy thirty six hours start, at twelve o'clock noon, of the 14th (Wednesday), I joined the transport fleet off Cape Henry and put to sea, arriving at the place of Rendezvous off New Inlet, near Fort Fisher, on the evening of the 15th (Thursday).

We there waited on the Navy Friday, the 16th; Saturday, the 17th, and Sunday the 18th, during which days we had the finest possible weather and the smoothest sea.

On the evening of the 18th Admiral Porter came from Beaufort to the place of rendezvous. That evening the sea became rough, and on Monday, the 19th, the wind sprang up freshly, so that it was impossible to land troops, and by the advice of Admiral Porter, communicated to me by letter, I directed the transport fleet to rendezvous at Beaufort. This was a matter of necessity, because the transports, being coaled and watered for ten days, had already waited that time—to wit: from the 9th (the day on which we were ready to sail) to the 19th.

On the 20th (Tuesday), the 21st (Wednesday), 22d (Thursday) and 23d (Friday), it blew a gale. I was occupied in coaling and watering the transport fleet at Beaufort. The *Baltic*, having a large supply of coal, was enabled to remain at the place of rendezvous with a brigade on board of twelve hundred men, and General Ames reported to Admiral Porter that he would co-operate with him.

On the 23d I sent Captain Clark, of my staff, from Beaufort, on the fast sailing armed steamer *Chamberlain*, to Admiral Porter, to inform him that on the evening of the 24th I would again be at the rendezvous, with the transport fleet for the purpose of commencing the attack if the weather permitted.

At four o'clock on the evening of the 24th, I came in sight of Fort Fisher, and found the naval fleet engaged in bombarding it, the powder vessel having been exploded on the morning previous, about one o'clock.

Through General Weitzel I arranged with Admiral Porter to commence the landing under the cover of the gunboats as early as eight o'clock the next morning if possible, as soon as the fire of the Half Moon and Flag Pond Hill batteries had been silenced. These are up the shore some two or three miles above Fort Fisher.

Admiral Porter was quite sanguine that he had silenced the guns of the Fort Fisher. He was then urged, if that were so, to run by the Fort into Cape Fear river, and then the troops could land and hold the beach without the liability of being shelled by the enemy's gunboats, the *Tallahassee* being seen in the river.

It is to be remarked that Admiral Farragut even had never taken a fort except by running by and cutting it off from all prospect of reinforcement, as Fort Jackson and Fort Morgan, and that no casemated fort had been silenced by a naval fire during the war; that if the Admiral would put his ships in the river, the army could supply him across the beach as we had proposed to do Farragut at Fort St. Philip; that at least the blockade of Wilmington would be effectual, even if we did not capture the fort.

To that the Admiral replied that he should probably lose a boat by torpedoes if he attempted to run by. He was reminded that the army might lose five hundred men by the assault, and that his boat would not weigh in the balance, even in a money point of view, for a moment with the lives of these men. The Admiral declined going by, and the expedition was deprived of that essential element of success.

At twelve o'clock noon of the 25th (Sunday), Captain Gleason, commanding the covering division of the fleet reported the batteries silenced and his vessel in position to cover our landing. The transport fleet following my flagship stood in within eight hundred yards of the beach, and at once commenced debarking. The landing was successfully effected. Finding that the reconnoitering party just landed could hold the shore, I determined to land a force with which an assault might be attempted. Brevet Brigadier-General Curtis, who deserves well for his gallantry and conduct, immediately pushed up his brigade within a few hundred yards of Fort Fisher, capturing the half-moon battery and its men, who were taken off by the boats of the Navy. This skirmish line advanced to within seventy-five yards of the fort, protected by the *glacis* which had been thrown up in such form as to give cover—the garrison being completely kept in their bombproofs by the fire of the Navy, which was very rapid and continuous, their shells bursting over the work with very considerable accuracy. At this time we lost ten men wounded on the skirmish line by the shells from the fleet. Quitting my flagship I went on board the *Chamberlain*, and run within a few hundred yards of the fort, so that it was plainly visible. It appeared to be a square bastioned work of very high relief, say fifteen feet, surrounded by a wet ditch some fifteen feet wide. It was protected from being enveloped by an assaulting force by a stockade, which extended from the fort to the sea on the one side, and from the marshes of the Cape Fear river to the salient on the other.

No material damage to the fort, as a defensive work, had been done. Seventeen heavy guns bore up the beach, protected from the fire of the Navy by traverses eight or ten feet high, which were undoubtedly bomb-proofs. It was easy to maintain this position; but the shells of the Navy, which kept the enemy in their bomb-proofs, would keep up troops out. When these ceased falling the parapet was fully manned.

Lieutenant Walling, of the One Hundred and Forty-second New York, pressed up to the edge of the ditch and captured a flag which had been cut down by a shell from the Navy. It is a mistake as was at first reported to me, that any soldier entered the fort. An orderly was killed about a third of a mile from the fort, and his horse taken.

In the meantime the remainder of Ames' division took two hundred and eighteen men and ten commissioned officers of the North Carolina Reserves, and other prisoners. From them I learned that Kirkland's and Hapgood's brigades, of Hoke's division, had left the front of the Army of the James, near Richmond, and were within two miles of the rear of my forces, and their skirmishers were then actually engaged, and that the remainder of Hoke's division, had come the night before to Wilmington, and were then on the march. I also learned that these troops left Richmond on Tuesday, the 20th. Knowing the strength of Hoke's division, I found a force opposed to me outside the works larger than my own. In the meantime the weather assumed a threatening aspect. The surf began to roll in so that the landing became difficult.

At this time General Weitzel reported to me that to assault the works, in his judgment and in that of the experienced officers of his command, who had a skirmish line, with any prospect of success, was impossible. This opinion coincided with my own, and, much as I regretted the necessity of abandoning the attempt, yet the duty was plain. Not so strong a work as Fort Fisher had been taken by assault during this war; and I had to guide my experience of Port Hudson, with its slaughtered thousands in the repulsed assault, and the double assault of Fort Wagner, where thousands were sacrificed in attempting to take a work less strong than Fort Fisher after it had a continued and fully as severe a fire; and in neither of the instances I have mentioned had the assaulting force in the rear, as I had, an army of the enemy larger than itself.

I therefore ordered that no assault should be made, and that the troops should re-embark. While superintending the preparations of this, the firing of the Navy ceased. Instantly the guns of the fort were fully manned, and a sharp fire of musketry, grape and canister swept the place over which the column must have advanced, and the skirmish line was returning. Working with what diligence we could, it was impossible to get the troops aboard before the sea ran so high as to render further embarkation, or even the sending of supplies ashore impossible. I lay by the shore until eleven o'clock the next day (Monday), the 26th, when, having made all proper dispositions for getting the troops on board, I gave orders to the transport fleet, as fast as they were ready, to sail for Fortress Monroe, in obedience to my instructions from the Lieutenant-General.

I learned from deserters and prisoners captured that the supposition on which the Lieutenant-General directed the expedition, that Wilmington had been denuded of troops to oppose General Sherman, was correct; that at the time when the Army arrived off Wilmington there were less than four hundred men in the garrison of Fort Fisher, and less than one thousand within twenty miles; but the delay of three days of good weather, the 16th, 17th and 18th, waiting for the arrival of the Navy, and the further delay from the terrible storm of the 21st, 22d and 23d, gave time for troops to be brought from Richmond, three divisions of which were either there or on the road.

The instructions of the Lieutenant General to me did not contemplate a siege. I had neither siege trains nor supplies for such a contingency. The exigency of possible delay, for which the foresight of the commander of the Armies had provided, had arisen, to wit—the large reinforcement of the garrison, with the fact that the Navy had exhausted their supply of ammunition in the bombardment—left me no alternative but to return with my Army to the Army of the James.

The loss of Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the 16th, 17th and 18th of December, was the immediate cause of the failure of the expedition. It is not my province even to suggest blame to the Navy for their delay of four days at Beaufort. I know none of the reasons which do or do not justify it. It is to be presumed they are sufficient. I am happy to bring to the attention of the Lieutenant-General the excellent behavior of the troops, officers and men, which was all that could be desired. I am under especial obligations to Captain Gleason, of the *Santiago de Cuba*, for the able and effectual manner in which he covered our landing; to Captain Aiden, of the *Brooklyn*, for his prompt assistance and the excellent gunnery with which the *Brooklyn* cleared the shores of all opposers. At the moment of debarkation Lieutenant Farquhar, of the Navy, having in charge the Navy boat which assisted in the landing, deserves great credit for the energy and skill with which he managed the boats through the rolling surf. Especial commendation is due to Brigadier-General Graham, and the officers and men of his naval brigade, for the organization of his boats and crews for landing, and the untiring energy and industry with which they all labored in re-embarking the troops during the stormy night of the 27th and the day following. For this and other meritorious service during the campaign since the 1st of May, which have heretofore been brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-General in my official reports, I would respectfully but earnestly recommend General Graham for promotion.

The number of prisoners captured by us was three hundred, including twelve officers; also two heavy rifled guns, two light guns and six caissons. The loss of the Army was one man drowned, two men killed, one officer captured, who accidentally wandered through our pickets, and two more wounded while upon the picket line by the shells of the Navy.

Always chary of mentioning with commendation the acts of my own personal staff, yet I think the troops who saw it will agree to the cool courage and daring of Lieutenant Sidney B. DeKay, A. D. C., in landing on the night of the 25th and remaining and aiding in the re-embarkation on the 27th. For the details of the landing and the operations I beg leave to refer you to the reports of Major-General Weitzel, commanding the troops, and Brigadier-General Ames, commanding the division, landed, which are hereunto appended.

Trusting my action will meet with the approval of the Lieutenant General, this report is respectfully submitted.

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General.

MAJOR-GENERAL WEITZEL'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS, TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS, / IN THE FIELD, Virginia, Dec. 31, 1864. \

Brigadier-General J. W. TURNER, Chief of Staff, Department of Virginia and North Carolina:—

GENERAL—In accordance with orders I moved on the evening of the 7th inst with about seven thousand men of General AMES' Second Division, Twenty-fourth corps, and General PAINE'S First Division, Twenty-fifth corps, to the rear of the left of our lines at Bermuda Hundred, and bivouacked for the night at the signal tower. During the night I received an order from the General commanding to move my command at daylight next morning to Bermuda Hundred and embark it on transports that would be furnished, and then rendezvous at Fortress Monroe. This was done. We lay there until the 13th inst., waiting for the Navy to get ready and the weather to improve.

At three o'clock A. M. on the 13th the transport fleet, by direction of General BUTLER, moved up the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River to Matthias Point, and returned the next day, and proceeded to sea, arriving off the rendezvous at Masonboro Inlet on the evening of the 15th. We lay there until the evening of the 18th, when Admiral PORTER arrived. The weather during sixty hours of this period had been perfectly calm and the sea smooth; but on the evening of the 18th there was quite a rough sea, making it impossible for the troops to be landed on the beach. Admiral PORTER was therefore requested to delay his attack until the sea became smooth, so that we could co-operate with him. The weather became more stormy, the sea rougher, and on the 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d it blew a gale, compelling most of the vessels of the transport fleet to seek shelter in Beaufort harbor, and to get a fresh supply of coal and water.

On the 24th, at as early an hour as possible, we left Beaufort harbor for New Inlet, and found on our arrival, just before dark, the navy engaged in shelling Fort Fisher. Shortly after dark, by direction of the Commanding General, I proceeded on board the flagship, in company with Lieutenant-Colonel COMSTOCK, Aid de-Camp on General GRANT'S staff, and learned from Admiral PORTER that the powder vessel had exploded at forty minutes past one A. M. that day, close to Fort Fisher, and that he had commenced the attack at daylight, firing his first shot after 12 M., and that the rebels had replied with little or no spirit to his fire, and he seemed sanguine of an easy capture of the work. I reported this to General BUTLER upon my return, and I was then directed to land a reconnoitring party of about five hundred men on the following day, to push as close as possible to Fort Fisher, ascertain its true condition, and to report, so that if it were found practicable to assault, all the troops could be landed and the assault made. At half-past six the next morning I saw Admiral PORTER, and arranged with him the details for covering the landing, and also for landing the troops. As soon as all the transports arrived and the preparations were ready, five hundred men of the One Hundred and Forty-second New York Volunteers, and about fifty men of the One Hundred and Twelfth New York Volunteers, of General CURTIS' brigade of AMES' division, all under the command of Brevet Brigadier General CURTIS, were landed on the beach about three miles above Fort Fisher. I also accompanied this body of men in person. We were covered in our landing by a division of twelve gunboats, under the command of Captain GLEASON, United States Navy, and the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, Captain ALDEN commanding. We were assisted by the boats of these vessels, and those of the other vessels. As soon as the landing was made, I directed General CURTIS to push his command down the beach as far as he could go. He pushed his skirmish line within a few yards of Fort Fisher, causing on his way the surrender of the garrison of Flag Pond Hill battery. The flag of this battery and the garrison were taken possession of by the Navy immediately after the white flag was raised and before our men, moving at a double quick, could get up to it. I proceeded in person, accompanying the One Hundred and Forty-second New York Volunteers, to within about eight hundred yards of Fort Fisher, a point from which I had a good view of the work. From what I saw there and before that time, and from what I had heard from what I considered reliable sources, I believed the work to be a square bastioned work. It has a high relief, a wide and deep ditch, excepting on the sea front a glacis; has casemates and bombproofs sufficiently large to hold its garrison. I counted seventeen guns in position, bearing up the beach, and between each pair of guns there was a traverse so thick and so high above the parapet that I have no doubt they were all bombproofs. A stockade run from the northeast angle of the counterscarp of the work to the water's edge on the seaside. I saw plainly that the work had not been materially injured by the very accurate shell fire of the Navy; and having a distinct and vivid recollection of the bombardment of Fort Jackson, of Vicksburg, of Charleston and of Fort Wagner, in all of which instances an enormous and well directed shell fire has done but little damage; and having a distinct and vivid recollection of the two unsuccessful assaults on Fort Wagner, both of which were made under four times as favorable circumstances as there under which we were placed, I returned, as directed, to the Major-General commanding; found him on the gunboat *Chamberlain*, within easy range and good view of of the work, and frankly reported to him that it would be butchery to order an assault on that work under the circumstances. After examining it himself carefully, he came to the same conclusion, and directed the troops to be re embarked. This was accomplished by Tuesday morning. In the interval between my leaving General CURTIS' command and their re-embarkation, General CURTIS performed several operations, resulting in the capture of seven officers and two hundred and twenty privates, making a total of nearly three hundred prisoners.

Lieutenant W. H. WALLING, One Hundred and Forty second New York Volunteers, is reported as having gone on the parapet of Fort Fisher and captured its flag. He deserves prompt promotion for this act of personal gallantry.

General Curtis, personally, and his whole command were under my eye, and they all behaved splendidly and deserve commendation.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Jackson, Inspector General and Chief of Artillery on my staff, remained on the skirmish line near Fort Fisher until after dark, and deserves reward for his gallantry.

I would respectfully refer to the accompanying reports of Generals Ames and Curtis for further details.

From these you will see that our total loss was one officer captured, one man wounded in re-embarking, and fifteen men wounded, nearly all the latter by our own Naval force.

The garrison of Flag Pond Hill battery belonged to Kirkland's brigade of Hoke's division, and unanimously reported that they left Richmond on the Tuesday previous. From some of these and other prisoners we learn that Kirkland's and Hapgood's brigades had already arrived, and that the remainder of Hoke's division was on the way.

Brigadier General Graham, with his command, had charge of our boats and landing material, and deserves the greatest credit for his industry and energy in getting these into system and organizing them, and for the efficient services he and his command rendered during the disembarkation and re-embarkation of the troops. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WEITZEL, Major General Volunteers.

BRIGADIER GENERAL AMES' REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND DIVISION, / TWENTY FOURTH CORPS, Dec. 28, 1864. \

CAPTAIN—I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of this division since the 7th:—

At sunset on the 7th this command, numbering about thirty five hundred officers and men, left its camp and marched to the left of our lines, near the Appomattox river. Early the next morning it moved to Bermuda Hundred, where it embarked on ocean transports.

The First brigade, commanded by Brevet Brigadier General A. M. Curtis, was put on board the steamers *C. Thomas* and *Weybossett*; the Second brigade, commanded by Colonel G. A. Pennypacker, on board the steamers *Perrilt*, *L. Moore* and *Idaho*, and the Third brigade, commanded by Colonel I. Bell, on board the *Baltic* and *Ilize*; the Sixteenth New York battery, Captain Lee, on the steamer *Starright*.

At three o'clock on the morning of the 13th the transport fleet sailed from Fortress Monroe for Matthias Point. Arriving at this point about dark, it turned about and directed its course for Cape Henry. Before getting to sea it was intercepted and ordered to anchor near the eastern shore. It remained here until about midday, when it got under way and went to sea.

We arrived at the rendezvous, twenty miles east of Masonboro Inlet, N. C., on the evening of the 15th. Here we remained until the evening of the 20th, when a storm commenced, which caused most of the transports to put into Beaufort, N. C., for safety. On the morning of the 24th the fleet under Admiral Porter moved in towards New Inlet. Hearing that the Navy was to open fire on Fort Fisher, I reported to Admiral Porter that I had with me about 1,000 or 1,200 men, and was ready and anxious to co operate with him.

On the morning of the 25th all four vessels anchored near the shore, about two and a half miles north of Fort Fisher, and immediately began preparations for landing. Brevet Brigadier-General Curtis and five hundred of his brigade were the first to land. During the landing of my Second brigade I went ashore. Shortly after my arrival the enemy opened a slight infantry fire. This was quickly suppressed by our own skirmishers. Soon after a deserter came in and reported that Kirkland's brigade of Hoke's division was in our front. This man I sent at once to the Major-General commanding the department.

As soon as Colonel Bell's brigade had landed, I moved with it along the shore to the support of Brevet Brigadier General Curtis, leaving to the troops then ashore and to those rapidly coming the task of repulsing any attack the enemy might make. Reports indicated a heavy force of the enemy near at hand. It was dusk when I reached the front. I there heard that the First brigade was to remain where it was until further orders, and that if an attack was made on the fort the responsibility would rest with the officer in immediate command. At this time I did not know that it had been decided not to attack the fort, and that the troops were to re-embark. Upon the report of Brevet Brigadier General Curtis that he could take the fort, I sent his brigade forward to make the attempt. By the time he reached his position it was dark, and the Navy had almost entirely ceased its fire. The troops, which during the day had to seek shelter, now boldly manned their guns. Had the attack been made it would have failed. It was not made. An order reached me at this time to return and re-embark. All returned to the transports except a part of the First brigade, which, owing to the surf, was forced to remain on shore till the 27th, when the sea had sufficiently subsided to allow its re-embarkation.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the officers and men, not only while uncomfortably crowded on shipboard, but when on shore in contact with the enemy. Lieutenant H. Walling, of the One Hundred and Forty-second New York Volunteers, took from the parapet of Fort Fisher its flag. He deserves some adequate reward. General Curtis recommends that Lieutenant Walling be brevetted major. I heartily approve it. Colonel Dagget, commanding the One Hundred and Seventeenth New York Volunteers, captured some two hundred and twenty prisoners. I inclose brevet Brigadier General Curtis' report.

The command is deeply indebted to the Naval Brigade for efficient and hazardous service in taking the troops from the shore through a heavy surf. We lost one officer, who, by accident passed through our pickets into the enemy's, and a soldier drowned in the surf. Some ten or fifteen men were wounded. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. AMES, Brigadier-General Volunteers.

Captain Wheeler, Assistant Adjutant General to General Weitzel.

ENDORSEMENT BY GENERAL GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES. / CITY POINT, Va., Jan. 7, 1865. \

To avoid publicity of the time of sailing and destination of the expedition against Fort Fisher, my orders to General Butler to prepare it were given verbally, and the instructions to the commanding officer of the expedition were made by him and submitted to me. I append to the report a copy of General Butler's instructions to General Weitzel, together with copies of my dispatches and instructions to General Butler, relating to the expedition. It will be perceived that it was never contemplated that General Butler should accompany the expedition, but that Major-General Weitzel was especially named as the commander of it.

My hopes of success rested entirely on our ability to capture Fort Fisher, and I had even a hope of getting Wilmington before the enemy could get troops there to oppose us. I knew that the enemy had taken nearly the entire garrison of Wilmington and its dependencies to oppose Sherman. I am inclined to ascribe the delay which has cost us so dearly to an experiment. I refer to the explosion of gunpowder in the open air.

My dispatches to General Butler will show his report to be in error where he states that he returned after having effected a landing, in obedience to my instructions. On the contrary, these instructions contemplated no withdrawal or a failure after a landing was made.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

GENERAL BUTLER'S INSTRUCTIONS TO GENERAL WEITZEL.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, IN THE FIELD, DEC. 6, 1864

Major-General G. WEITZEL, Commanding Twenty-fifth corps:—

GENERAL—The Major General Commanding has entrusted you with the command of the expedition about to embark for the North Carolina coast. It will consist of about six thousand five hundred infantry, two batteries of artillery and fifty cavalry. The effective men of General Ames' division of the Twenty-fourth corps and General Paine's division of the Twenty-fifth corps will furnish the infantry forces. General Paine is under your orders. General Ames will be ordered to report to you in person immediately. You will confer with these officers, and arrange details, instruct them to select their best men, making your total force about six thousand five hundred men. The Chief of Artillery, in conference with you, will designate the artillery to be taken. The horses of the batteries, except one horse for each officer and chief of piece, will be left. Take one set of wheel harness. Fifty men of the Massachusetts cavalry will be ordered to report to you. Forty ambulances (two horse) with the necessary medical stores, have been selected for the expedition, which will be distributed on at least two boats. Take sixty rounds of ammunition on the men, one hundred rounds in boxes to be distributed through the fleet. If your division trains do not furnish the necessary amount, the balance required will be furnished by the Chief of Ordnance at the point of embarkation. Three hundred rounds of artillery ammunition per gun will be taken. So much of it as is not contained in limber boxes and caissons will be loaded in boxes at the point of embarkation. Let each regiment draw and take with it on transports five days' rations, three days' cooked meat. Twenty days' additional will be taken in at Fortress Monroe, distributing it through the fleet. Field rations only will be taken. Two pack mules for division and brigade headquarters will be allowed. Mounted officers will take but one horse for personal use. The Chief Quartermaster has been instructed to furnish 150 mules' harnesses. It is expected to obtain the animals from the enemy's country. The Chief Quartermaster will also furnish a party of wharf builders and a small amount of material for a landing, &c. Thirty launches will be taken on board at Fortress Monroe. The Chief Signal Officer has been instructed to order signal officers and men to report to you. Lieutenant Parson, with a company of engineer soldiers will report to you. Five hundred shovels two hundred and fifty axes and one hundred picks have been prepared. It is expected that the necessary transportation will be ready to morrow at Deep Bottom.

You will report in person to the Major-General commanding for further instructions.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. TURNER,
Brigadier General and Chief of Staff.

H. C. CLARK, Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

ENDORSEMENT.

Respectfully forwarded to Lieutenant-General Grant for his information, and with the earnest request that he will make any suggestions that may occur to him in aid of the engagement.

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

T. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM GENERAL GRANT TO GENERAL BUTLER.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, NOV. 30, 1864.

Major-General BUTLER:—

I have files of Savannah and Augusta papers by Colonel Mulford, from which I gather that Bragg has gone to Georgia, taking with him what I judge to be the most of the forces from about Wilmington. It is therefore important that Weitzel should get off during his absence; and if successful in effecting a landing, he may, by a bold dash, succeed in capturing Wilmington. Make all the arrangements for his departure, so that the Navy will not be detained one moment for the Army.

Did you order Palmer to make the move proposed yesterday? It is important that he should do so without delay.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

T. S. BOWERS, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, DEC. 4, 1864.

Major-General Butler:—

I feel great anxiety to see the Wilmington expedition off, both on account of the present fine weather, which we can expect no great continuance of, and because Sherman may now be expected to strike the sea coast any day, leaving Bragg free to return. I think it advisable for you to notify Admiral Porter, and get off without delay, with or without your powder boat.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

T. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, VA., DEC. 6, 1864.

To Major-General B. F. BUTLER, Commanding Army of the James:—

I had sent you a cypher dispatch before receiving your instructions to General Weitzel. I think it advisable that all embarkation should take place at Bermuda. The number of entrenching tools I think suould be increased three or four times.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

T. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, DEC 6, 1864.

Major-General BUTLER, Commanding Army of James:—

GENERAL—the first object of the expedition under General Weitzel is to close to the enemy the port of Wilmington. If successful in this, the second will be the capture of Wilmington itself. There are reasonable grounds to hope for success, if advantage can be taken of the absence of the great part of the enemy's forces, now looking after Sherman in Georgia. The directions you have given for the number and equipment of the expedition are all right, except in the unimportant ones of where they embark and the amount of entrenching tools to be taken. The object of the expedition will be gained by effecting a landing on the mainland between Cape Fear river and the Atlantic, north of the north entrance to the river. Should such landing be effected, whether the enemy hold Fort Fisher or the batteries guarding the entrance to the river there, the troops should entrench themselves, and, by co-operating with the Navy, effect the reduction and capture of those places. These in our hands, the Navy could enter the harbor, and the port of Wilmington would be sealed. Should Fort Fisher and the point of land on which it is built fall into the hands of our troops immediately on landing, it will be worth the attempt to capture Wilmington by a forced march and surprise. If time is consumed in gaining the first object of the expedition, the second will become a matter of after consideration. The details for the execution are entrusted to you and the officer immediately in command of the troops. Should the troops under General Weitzel fail to effect a landing at or near Fort Fisher, they will be returned to the Army operating against Richmond without delay.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

T. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, VA., DEC. 7, 1864.

Major-General BUTLER:—

Let General Weitzel get off as soon as possible. We don't want the Navy to wait an hour.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

T. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, VA., DEC. 11, 1864.

Major-General BUTLER, Fortress Monroe:—

Richmond papers of the 10th show that on the 7th Sherman was east of the Ogeechee and within twenty-five miles of Savannah, having marched eighteen miles the day before. If you do not get off immediately you will lose the chance of surprising a weak garrison.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

T. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, VA., DEC. 14, 1864.

Major-General BUTLER, Fortress Monroe:—

What is the prospect for getting your expedition started? It is a great pity we were not ten or twelve days earlier. I am confident it would have been successful. Have you heard from Palmer? The Richmond papers give no account of any Federals on the Roanoke or Weldon road south of Weldon.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

T. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE SECOND EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 17—10:40 A. M.

Major-General J. A. DIX:

The following official dispatches have just been received at this Department:—

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES ON FEDERAL POINT, N. C., Jan. 15, via FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 17.

Brigadier General J. A. RAWLINS:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to report that Fort Fisher was carried by assault, this afternoon and evening, by General Ames' division and the Second brigade of the First division of the Twenty-fourth Army corps, gallantly aided by a battalion of marines and seamen from the Navy. The assault was preceded by a heavy bombardment from the Federal fleet, and was made at 3:20 P. M., when the First brigade—Curtiss', of Ames' division—effected a lodgment upon the parapet, but full possession of the work was not obtained until 10 P. M. The behavior of both officers and men was most admirable. All the works south of Fort Fisher are now occupied by our troops. We have not less than 1,200 prisoners, including General Whiting and Colonel Lamb, the commandant of the fort. I regret to say that our loss is severe, especially in officers. I am not yet able to form any estimate of the number of casualties.

(Signed) ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Expedition.

FORT FISHER, Monday, Jan. 16—2 o'clock A. M.

After a careful reconnoissance on the 14th it was decided to risk an assault on Fort Fisher, Paine's division with Colonel Abbott's brigade to hold our line, already strong, across the peninsula, and facing Wilmington against Hoke, while Ames' division should assault on the west end. After three hours of heavy Navy firing, the assault was made at 3 P. M. on the 15th Curtis' brigade led, and as soon as it had made a lodgment on the west end of the land front it was followed by Pennybacker's and the latter by Bell's. After desperate fighting, gaining foot by foot, and severe loss, by 5 P. M., we had possession of about half the land front. Abbott's brigade was then taken from our line facing Wilmington, and put into Fort Fisher, and on pushing it forward, at 10 P. M., it took the rest of the work with little resistance—the garrison falling back to the extreme of the peninsular, where they were followed and captured, among others General Whiting and Colonel Lamb, both wounded. I think we have quite 1,000 prisoners. I hope our own loss may not exceed 500; but it is impossible to judge in the night. Among the wounded are the commanders of the three leading brigades; General Curtis being wounded, not severely; but Colonels Pennybacker and Bell dangerously. The land front was a formidable one, the parapet in places, fourteen or fifteen feet high; but the men went at it nobly, under a severe musketry fire. The marines and sailors went up gallantly; but the musketry fire from the east end of the land front was so severe that they did not succeed in entering the work. The Navy fire on the work, judging from the holes, must have been terrific. Many of the guns were injured. How many there were on the point I cannot say, perhaps thirty or forty.

(Signed) C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. C., and Chief Engineer.

Another dispatch estimated the number of prisoners captured at 2,500, and the number of guns at 72.

General Grant telegraphed to his department that in honor of this great triumph, achieved by the united valor of the Army and Navy, he has ordered a salute of one hundred guns to be fired by each of the Armies operating against Richmond.

C. A. DANA, Assistant Secretary of War.

THE NAVAL DISPATCH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 17.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

The *Atlantic* is just in from Wilmington.

Fort Fisher and the works on Fed ral Point are in our possession.

The assault was made by the Army and sailors on Sunday afternoon, and by 11 P. M. the works were ours.

The losses are heavy.

Lieutenants S. W. Preston and B. H. Porter, of the Navy, are killed.

Our captures were 72 guns and about 2,500 prisoners.

Generals Whiting and Lamb (Rebels) are prisoners and wounded.

The *Vanderbilt* is on her way North with dispatches.

Two fifteen-inch guns burst on the Monitors.

(Signed) E. T. NICHOLS, Commander.

THE REBEL ACCOUNT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Tuesday, Jan. 17—9 P. M.

Major-General DIX, New York:

The Richmond *Whig* of this morning contains the following account of the capture of Fort Fisher, by the naval and land forces of the United States:—

FALL OF FORT FISHER.

The unwelcome news of the fall of Fort Fisher, commanding the entrance to Cape Fear River, was made this morning, and occasioned a sensation of profound regret. The capture of this fort is equivalent to the closure of the harbor of Wilmington by the enemy's fleet. It is situated about eighteen miles below the city, but was the main defence of the entrance to the river, and its fall, therefore, will prevent in future the arrival and departure of blockade-runners. How far this reverse may prove injurious to our cause, remains to be seen, but at present we regard it rather an unfortunate than a disastrous event. The following is the official report:—

HEADQUARTERS, NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Monday January 16.

Hon. J. H. SEDDON:

General Bragg reports that the enemy bombarded Fort Fisher furiously all day yesterday.

At 4 P. M. their infantry advanced to the assault, a heavy demonstration at the same hour being made against their rear by our troops.

At 6:30 P. M., General Whiting reports that their attack had failed, and the garrison was being strengthened with fresh troops.

At about 10 P. M., the fort was captured with most of the garrison.

No further particulars at this time known.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

No dispatches have been received from General Terry since that of Sunday night announcing the result of the assault.

C. A. DANA, Assistant Secretary of War.

REPORT OF REAR-ADMIRAL PORTER.

FLAG SHIP MALVERN, OFF FORT FISHER, N. C., January 14, 1865.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that operations have been resumed against the forts at the entrance of Cape Fear River. Since the first attack on that place and the subsequent withdrawal of the troops, I have been employed in filling the ships with ammunition and coal. The difficulties we have encountered no one can conceive, all our work had to be done with the larger vessels, anchored on the coast, exposed, you may almost say at sea, to the violent gales that blow here almost incessantly—on those gales the enemy depended to break up our preparations, we will see. We have gone through the worst of it. Have held on through gales heavy enough to drive anything to sea, and we have sustained no damage whatever. After the troops arrived the weather set in bad and the gale was very heavy, as soon as it was over I got under weigh on the 12th instant, and forming the vessels in three lines, with the transports in company, I steamed for Fort Fisher. On the morning of the 13th the fleet took its station in three lines close to the beach, and the boats were sent at once to take off the troops. These were landed with about twelve days' provisions, at about 2 o'clock, P. M. This time I pursued a different plan in attacking the rebel works. I sent in the *New Ironsides*, Commodore Badford, leading the Monitors *Saugus*, *Canonicus*, *Monadnock* and *Mahopec*. At 7:30 A. M., the forts opened on them as they approached, but they quietly took up their old positions within one thousand yards of Fort Fisher, and when ready they opened their batteries in this way: I tempted the enemy to engage the Monitors, that we might see what guns they had; and seeing where they were, be able to dismount them by fire. Quite a spirited engagement went on between the forts and the *Ironsides*, and Monitors; it was soon apparent that the iron vessels had the best of it. Traverses began to disappear, and the southern angle of Fort Fisher, commenced to look very dilapidated. The guns were silenced one after the other, and only one heavy gun in the southern angle kept up its fire. The fire of this gun was not at all accurate, as it inflicted no damage on the iron vessels. They were hit, though, several times. By way of letting the enemy know we had some shell left on board the wooden ships, and did not intend to take any unfair advantage of him by using the iron vessels alone, I ordered line No. 1, on the plan led by Captain Alden, of the *Brooklyn*, and line No. 2, led by Commodore Thatcher, of the *Colorado*, to go and attack the batteries. This was done in the handsomest manner; not a mistake was committed, except firing too rapidly and making too much smoke.

The heavy fire of the large vessels shut up the enemy's guns at once, and after firing till after dark, the wooden vessels dropped out to their anchorage. The *Ironsides* and Monitors maintained their position through the night, firing a shell now and then. They are now lying within one thousand yards of the fort, and the Monitors within seven hundred yards, and the fort does not fire a gun at them, thinking no doubt that it was a waste of powder.

The firing from the fleet will commence as soon as we get breakfast, and will be kept us long as the Ordnance Department provides us with shells and guns. There is perfect understanding between General Terry and myself. I believe everything has been done to suit him. I have heard no complaints, and have felt every disposition to help the Army along.

A detailed report of our operations here will be sent in when we get through. I see no reason to doubt our success, the forts will be used up so.

We have a respectable force landed on a strip of land which our naval guns completely command, and a place of defence which would enable us to hold on against a very large army.

I will report to you every opportunity.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF REAR-ADMIRAL PORTER.

U. S. FLAGSHIP MALVERN, OFF FORT FISHER, January 15, 1865.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that we have possession of Fort Fisher, and that the fall of the surrounding works will soon follow.

As I informed you in my last, we had commenced operations with the iron vessel, which bombarded while we landed the troops. On the 14th, I ordered all the vessels carrying 11 inch guns to bombard with the *Ironsides*, the *Brooklyn* taking the lead. By sunset, the fort was reduced to a pulp. Every gun was silenced by being injured or covered up with earth, so that they would not work.

On the 15th, General Terry and myself arranged for the assault, and I ordered fourteen hundred sailors and marines to participate. At daylight, the iron vessels, the *Brooklyn*, and the 11 inch gun boats commenced battering the work, while the troops made a lodgment within one hundred and fifty yards of the fort. At ten o'clock, all the vessels steamed in and took their stations, opening a heavy fire, which was kept up until three P. M., when the signal was made to assault, the soldiers taking the land side, the sailors the sea face, and the ships changing, but not stopping their fire to other works.

The Rebels met us with a courage worthy of a better cause, and fought desperately. About thirty of the sailors and officers succeeded in getting to the top of the parapet amid a murderous fire of grape, canister, and musketry. They had planted the flag there, but were swept away in a moment. Others tried to get up the steep parapet. The marines could have cleared the parapet by keeping up a strong fire, but they failed to do so, and the sailors were repulsed. Many a gallant fellow fell trying to emulate his brothers in arms who were fighting to obtain an entrance on the northeast angle, as it appears on our charts. The enemy mistook the seamen's attack for that of the main body of troops, and opposed a most vigorous resistance there. But I witnessed it all, and I think the marines could have made the assault successful.

In the meantime, our gallant soldiers had gained a foothold on the northeast corner of the fort, fighting like lions, and contesting every inch of the ground. The *Ironsides* and Monitors kept storming their shells into the traverses not occupied by our men, but still held by the Rebels. In this way our troops fought from traverse to traverse, from three o'clock in the afternoon until ten at night, when the joyful tidings were signalled to the fleet. We stopped our fire, and gave them three of the heartiest cheers I ever heard.

It has been the most terrific struggle I ever saw, and there was very much hard labor. The troops have covered themselves with glory, and General Terry is my *beau ideal* of a soldier and a general. Our co-operation has been most harmonious, and I think the General will do the Navy the credit to say that this time, at least, we substantially injured the fort as a defensive work.

General Terry had only a few more troops than we had on the last occasion, when the enemy had only one hundred and fifty men in the works. This time, the works were fully manned, and contained about eight hundred men at the time of the assault.

It is a matter of great regret to me to see my gallant officers and men so cut up; but I was unwilling to let the troops undertake the capture of the works without the Navy sharing with them the peril all were anxious to undergo; and we should have had the honor of meeting our brothers-in arms in the works had the sailors been properly supported.

We have lost about two hundred in killed and wounded, and amongst them some gallant officers. I regret to announce the death of Lieutenant T. W. Preston and Lieutenant B. H. Porter. They were both captured together in the attack on Fort Sumter, and died together in endeavoring to pull down the flag that has so long flaunted in our faces.

Lieutenant R. H. Lamson was severely wounded. He was lately associated with Lieutenant Preston in his perilous adventure on the powder boat. Lieutenant George M. Bache and a number of others were wounded, the former not dangerously.

The assault only took place a few hours ago, and I am unable to inform you of our casualties. They were quite severe from the assault, but we had no casualties from the enemy's cannon.

Knowing the impatience of the department to receive news from Fort Fisher, I have written these few hurried lines. No one can conceive what the Army and Navy have gone through to achieve this victory, which should have been ours on Christmas Day without the loss of a dozen men.

This has been a day of terrific struggle, and is not surpassed by any event of the war.

We are all worn out nearly, and you must excuse this brief and unsatisfactory account. I will write fully by the *Santiago de Cuba*, which goes North to-morrow to carry the wounded.

Besides the men in Fort Fisher there were about five hundred in the upper forts, and a relief of about fifteen hundred men was brought down by steamers this morning. So far, I believe, we have only captured the garrison of Fort Fisher.

I do not suppose there ever was a work subjected to such a terrific bombardment, or where the approach of a fort was more altered. There is not a spot of earth about the fort that has not been torn up by our shells.

I don't know yet the number of killed and wounded by our fire; but one fifteen inch shell pierced a bombproof and killed sixteen and severely wounded twenty-five.

I presume we are in possession of all the forts, as Fort Fisher commands them all. It is so late now that I can learn nothing more until morning.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

SECRETARY WELLES'S CONGRATULATION.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, January 17, 1865.

Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, Commanding N. A. B. Squadron, off Wilmington, N. C.:

SIR:—The Department has just received your brief but highly gratifying dispatch, announcing the fall, on the 13th instant, of Fort Fisher, under the combined assault of the Navy and Army, and hastens to congratulate you and General Terry, and the brave officers, sailors and soldiers of your respective commands, on your glorious success.

Accept my thanks for your good work.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

The following telegram was sent, immediately upon receipt of the news, to the commandants of each of the Navy Yards:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, January 17, 1865.

Fire a national salute in honor of the capture, on the 15th instant, of the rebel works on Federal Point, near Wilmington, by a combined attack of the Army and Navy.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

SECRETARY STANTON TO THE PRESIDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 17—10 P. M.

TO THE PRESIDENT—

The rebel flag of Fort Fisher was delivered to me on board the steamer Spaulding, off that place, yesterday morning, January 16, by Major General Terry. An acknowledgment and thanks for their gallant achievement was given in your name to Admiral Porter and General Terry, from whom the following particulars were obtained :—

The troops arrived off Fort Fisher Thursday night. Friday they were all landed, under cover of a heavy fire from the squadron. A reconnoissance was made by General Terry on Saturday. A strong defensive line against any of the enemy's forces coming from Wilmington, was established on Saturday, and held by four thousand men, chiefly colored troops, and an assault was determined on.

The assault was made on Sunday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock. The sea front of the fort had been greatly damaged and broken by a continuous and terrible fire of the fleet for three days, and the front was assaulted at the hour mentioned by a column of seamen and marines, one thousand eight hundred strong, under command of Captain Breese. They reached the parapet, but after a short conflict this column was checked, driven back in disorder, and was afterwards placed on the defensive line, taking the place of a brigade that was brought up to reinforce the assaulting column of troops. Although the assault on the sea front failed, it performed a very useful part in diverting the attention of the enemy, and weakening their resistance to the attack by the troops on the other side.

The assault on the other and most difficult side of the fort was made by a column of three thousand troops of the old Tenth corps, led by Colonel Curtis, under the immediate superintendence of General Terry. The enemy's force in the fort was over twenty two hundred. The conflict lasted for seven hours. The works were so constructed that every traverse afforded the enemy a new defensive position, from whence they had to be driven. They were seven in number, and the fight was carried on from traverse to traverse for seven hours. By a skilfully directed fire thrown into the traverses, one after another they were evacuated by the enemy.

Admiral Porter contributed to the success of the assaulting column by signals between himself and General Terry at brief intervals. This fire was so well managed as to damage the enemy without injury to our own troops.

At about ten o'clock at night the enemy were entirely driven from the fort, and forced down towards Federal Point, followed by a brigade of our troops; and about twelve o'clock at night General Whiting surrendered himself and his command to General Terry, unconditionally, as prisoners of war, numbering over eighteen hundred, the remainder of his force being killed and wounded.

Our loss was not accurately ascertained on Monday afternoon, but was estimated at between seven hundred and eight hundred in killed and wounded, besides the naval loss, which was slight, not exceeding one hundred killed and wounded. Not a ship nor a transport was lost.

Colonel Curtis was severely, but not mortally, wounded. Colonel Bell died of his wounds on Monday morning. Colonel J. W. Moore and Lieutenant Colonel Lyman were killed. Colonel Pennypacker was badly wounded, also Lieutenant Colonel Coan A complete list of the killed and wounded will be forwarded as soon as it can be prepared,

General Terry reported to Surgeon General Barnes that he had ample provision of surgeons and nurses and hospital supplies for the wounded. They will be sent North to their respective States as fast as they can be placed on transports, of which there was ample supply.

On Monday morning, between six and seven o'clock, the magazine of Fort Fisher exploded, killing and wounding two or three hundred persons.

After the capture of the fort, all the troops were withdrawn except one brigade left in charge of the works.

How the explosion occurred was not known, but General Terry believed it was occasioned by accident or neglect.

General Hoke's division, reported as five thousand, was at Wilmington. A portion of it was thrown into the fort not long before the assault, and while that was going on a demonstration was made by General Hoke against our defensive position; but it was found too strong for anything more than a skirmishing attack.

About eleven o'clock on Monday morning a heavy cloud of smoke was observed over Fort Smith, on the south side of New Inlet. The naval officer commanding that station reported that the enemy had fired their barracks and evacuated that fort.

You will be pleased to know that perfect harmony and concert of action existed between the land and naval forces and their respective commanders. Admiral Porter and General Terry vied in their commendation each of the other. Each seemed more anxious to do justice to the other than to claim anything for himself, and they united in the highest commendation of the naval and military officers and the forces engaged. To this harmony of feeling, and the confident spirit inspired, may, perhaps, be attributed in some degree the success of our attack, with nearly equal numbers, against a resolute enemy, in a work unsurpassed, if ever equalled, in strength, and which General Beauregard a few days before pronounced impregnable. The armament of the fort was seventy-two guns, some of large calibre and rifled, and one Armstrong gun. The troops in the fort had rations for sixteen days. Their loss in killed and wounded was between four and five hundred. General Whiting had three wounds in the thigh. Colonel Lamb, also, who had gone into the fort with reinforcements and to relieve General Whiting, on Sunday, is wounded.

On Monday everything was quiet as a Sabbath day. The dead were being buried and the wounded collected and placed in transports and field hospitals.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE PLAN FOR LANDING.

THE NAVY ORDERS.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, FLAG SHIP MALVERN, January 9, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 10.—The following vessels will form a separate line under command of Lieutenant-Commander Upshur, for the purpose of landing the provisions and stores of the army, viz.: A. D. Vance, Fort Donelson, Aries, Emma, Lillian, Tristram Shandy, Britannia, and the Wilderness. The Nansemond, Moccasin, and Little Ada will act as messengers, as before.

It is proposed now that the troops shall first be landed before any attack is made on the fort by all the vessels. The Brooklyn will lead in with the vessels attached to her line, and anchor in a position to cover the landing, and drive away the rebels, if any be there. The landing will probably be made at the same place as before.

Line No. 2 will anchor where their guns can reach, (somewhere in about five fathoms water, and not less,) and where they can fire clear of the first line.

Line No. 3 will keep under way a short distance outside the other lines, ready to act as circumstances may require.

The transports will anchor in line outside of line No. 1, and be ready to deliver their troops as fast as the boats come along side. All the vessels will lower their boats as quick as they anchor and send them to the transports, line No. 3 doing the same.

When the troops are all landed the boats will be hoisted up on the port side, and those belonging on the starboard side will be secured alongside for towing, so that they can be manned at a moment's notice when the assault comes off.

If practicable, the New Ironsides and the monitors will be ordered on to bombard the fort and dismount the guns while the troops are getting on shore. This will be done when the signal is made to the Ironsides to attack, the monitors following her.

While the vessels are firing, the commanders will keep an intelligent officer at the main topmast head to regulate the firing and tell the effect of the shot. The commanders of the smaller vessels will have a look-out kept at the mainmast-head. The officers aloft will note all information that may be valuable, as they can see what is going on in the river inside.

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral,
Commodore commanding North Atlantic Squadron.

January 4.

Before going into action, the commander of each vessel will detail as many of the men as he can spare from the guns as a landing party, that we may have a share in the assault when it takes place. Boats will be kept ready lowered near the water on the off side of the vessels. The sailors will be armed with cutlasses well sharpened, and with revolvers. When the signal is made to man the boats, the men will get in, but not show themselves. When the signal is made to assault, the boats will pull round the stern of the monitors, and land right abreast of them, and board the fort on the river in a seaman-like way. The marines will form in the rear and cover the sailors. Whilst the soldiers are going over the parapet in front, the sailors will take the sea-face of Fort Fisher. We can land two thousand men from the fleet and not feel it. Two thousand active men from the fleet will carry the day. Two boat keepers will be kept in each boat.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral Commanding.

THE ARMY ORDER.

HEADQRS. EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, FLAG-SHIP MCCLELLAN, Jan. 10, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 3.—I. On sailing from this point the transports will follow the naval vessels in the following order :

McClellan,	Euterpe,
Atlantic,	Livingston,
Varuna,	Prometheus,
Tonawanda,	Gen. Lyon,
De Molay,	California,
Thames,	Weybosset,
Champion,	North Point,
Com. Dupont,	Russia,
Montauk,	Blackstone.
Idaho.	

The distance between the ships will be as small as consistent with safety. Due notice will be given of the time of sailing. In case of the dispersion of the fleet, the vessels will proceed to a point from four to five miles above New Inlet, N. C. When the troops are to be disembarked, Admiral Porter intends to place a division of his fleet close to and parallel with the beach, to cover the landing of this division. The Brooklyn will be the leading (southern-most) vessel. As soon as this division has taken up its position and anchored, the transports, except the North Point and Blackstone, will move in and anchor in a line parallel with and 200 yards outside of it—the Atlantic opposite the Brooklyn, and the other vessels following the Atlantic in the order prescribed for sailing from here. The North Point and the Blackstone (hospital vessels) will lay on the right of the second line of naval vessels, and await orders.

Should any vessel be missing, the next in order will close up and occupy her position.

II. The troops will be landed in the navy boats, and the surf boats placed on the transports; these last named boats must have their hoisting tackle ready hooked on as the shore is approached, and must be got into the water as soon as the anchors are dropped. Details of sailors will be sent from the navy to man them.

Probably the steam-tug Eliza Hancock will be sent to the Atlantic to receive the troops aboard of her, and take them close to the shore before they are put into the boats; the Hancock, however, must not be waited for.

III. The men will land in heavy marching order, with three days' cooked rations and forty rounds of ammunition. The utmost expedition must be used in landing, and as soon as they are on shore the regiments will be formed ready to move. Commanding officers are cautioned to get their men in hand as rapidly as possible, and under no pretense to permit straggling from the ranks. By command of Brevet Major General TERRY.

ADRIAN TERRY, Assistant Adjutant-General.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER TEMPLE.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, U. S. FLAG SHIP MALVERN, BEAUFORT, N. C., January 7, 1865.

SIR—I have the honor to enclose you a letter received from Lieutenant Commander Temple, containing interesting matter relating to Fort Fisher. It is important as a matter of history, and tells the whole story.

I am, sir, respectfully your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear Admiral.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D. C.

U. S. STEAMER PONTOOSUC, OFF NEW INLET, January 2, 1865.

REAR ADMIRAL DAVID D. PORTER, U. S. N., *Commanding N. A. Squadron:*

SIR—It may be of assistance to you to receive (together with the six rebel deserters mentioned in my letter of this date) the following memorandum of information elicited from one of their number, Corporal Thomas Lawley, of marines.

He says he was stationed, both during and since the bombardment, in naval battery Buchanan, commanded by Lieutenant Chapman, and situated near the Mound; that there were between five and six hundred men in the forts on the two days of the attack, and no troops in Wilmington or its vicinity to reinforce them; that the fire from the fleet was so fierce as to drive the rebels from their guns and into the bomb-proofs, throughout the greater portion of their works, soon after the commencement of the action; that two of their Brooke's guns burst, killing and wounding some twenty-five men; that we dismounted 8 of their guns, besides wounding several other of their carriages, killing 13 men and wounding about 30; that General Whiting supposed the boats which were sent into the bar on the 25th, to be a storming party of seamen, to which he would have been obliged to surrender; that the subsequent rapid bombardment at sunset of the same day was so terrific that when our troops appeared in front of the fort immediately afterward, the garrison only waited their assault to surrender without resistance; that they could not imagine why the attack had been abandoned; that matters remained in the same condition on the morning of the 26th, and throughout that day; that we could easily have possessed ourselves of the forts, until late in the afternoon, when General Bragg arrived at Wilmington with six thousand men from Lee's army at Richmond; that finding our troops re-embarking, Bragg decided not to molest us.

* * * Respectfully,
WM. G. TEMPLE, Lt. Commander.

ARMY GAZETTE.

HOOD'S CROSSING OF THE TENNESSEE.

DISPATCH FROM REAR-ADMIRAL LEE.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAGSHIP FAIRY, CLIFTON, Tenn., Jan. 3, 1865.

SIR—Intelligent escaped prisoners report that Hood crossed the Tennessee at Bainbridge, six miles above Florence, above Little Muscle Shoals, and at the foot of Big Muscle Shoals. Florence is the head of steamboat navigation, and there Hood crossed last fall, securing his pontoons to the piers of the railroad bridge. General Jackson crossed either at the military ferry one mile below Florence, or above the Muscle Shoals. Bainbridge is not a regular ferry.

The Rebels boasted to the escaped prisoners that the gunboats could not cross the shoals to reach them, and my pilot declared it was impracticable for the enemy to cross there, owing to the swift water, or for me to get there with the *Neosho*, drawing five feet, owing to the swift and shallow water on the Little Muscle Shoals, which are rocky, uneven and dangerous. I made a reconnoissance, however, and believe I should have succeeded in reaching Bainbridge with an effective force, capable of destroying Hood's pontoons, in spite of all the opposition he could make, had not the sudden and rapid fall of the river and the prevalence of a fog constrained the pilot to decline going on Little Muscle Shoals.

I am gratified to enclose a copy of General Thomas' last dispatch, dated December 30, in which he is kind enough to say that the efficient co-operation of the Navy on the Tennessee has contributed largely to the demoralization of Hood's army; and the General tenders his hearty thanks for the cordial co-operation of the Navy during the last thirty days.

General Smith informs me he never knew such bad weather as General Thomas' Army encountered in the pursuit of General Hood. General Croxton, of the cavalry, makes the same report of the bad condition of the roads. Hood is indebted for the safety of his shattered army to the worst description of winter weather and roads, and to crossing the shoals when the river was falling fast and in a fog. It is confidently predicted that he will not again attempt to recross the Tennessee River.

I ought to mention that the destruction of pontoons and ferry flats at Garret's Ferry, twelve miles below Florence, and indeed all along the river from the vicinity of Johnsonville to Florence, a distance of one hundred and seventy-five miles, has cut off the retreat of Hood's demoralized and shattered army, and filled the woods, as General Croxton informs me, with stragglers, whom his cavalry are constantly capturing.

The operations of the Navy have been active and untiring.

I have the honor to be sir, very respectfully yours,
S. P. LEE, Acting Rear-Admiral
Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary, &c.

DISPATCH FROM GENERAL THOMAS.

The following is the dispatch from General Thomas, referred to in Admiral Lee's report :—

PULASKI, Ky., Dec. 29, 1864.

To Rear Admiral S. P. LEE, &c., Chickasaw, Ala.:

Your two telegraphs have been received. We have been pressing the rear rank as hard as the condition of the roads would permit, and have succeeded in taking some few prisoners—probably some five or six hundred—since the enemy crossed Duck River.

From the best information I have at this time Hood's losses, since he invaded the State of Tennessee, sum up as follows :—Six general officers killed, six wounded, and one taken prisoner at Franklin—thirteen in all; and about six thousand men killed, wounded and taken prisoners at the same battle. On the 8th inst., at Murfreesboro', he had one general officer wounded about one thousand men killed and wounded, and two hundred and seven taken prisoners, and losing two pieces of artillery. In the two battles of the 15th and 16th inst., before Nashville, he had one lieutenant-general severely wounded, one major-general and three brigadier-generals, with four thousand four hundred and sixty-two officers and men made prisoners, besides losing fifty-three pieces of artillery and over three thousand stand of small arms.

During his retreat we have captured fifteen more guns, and from fifteen hundred to two thousand prisoners, and a large number of small arms have been picked up by the way.

Citizens report that he passed this place with his army completely disorganized, except the rear guard, composed of about five thousand men. He destroyed a considerable quantity of ammunition at this place, besides abandoning an ammunition train of fifteen or twenty wagons about a mile beyond.

Your efficient co-operation on the Tennessee River has contributed largely to the demoralization of Hood's army.

G. H. THOMAS, Major-General.

RELIEF OF MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, VA., January 7, 1865.

Special Orders No. 5.

I. In pursuance of General Orders No. 1, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., January 7, 1865, Major-General E. O. C. Ord, U. S. Vols., will relieve Major-General B. F. Butler, in the command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, temporarily.

II. Major-General B. F. Butler will turn over to Major-General E. O. C. Ord, the records and orders of the Department, and all public money in his possession or subject to his order, collected by virtue of rules and regulations which he may have established.

III. The Department Staff will report to Major General Ord for duty.

By command of
Lieutenant-General GRANT.

T. S. BOWERS Assistant Adjutant-General.

To Major-General E. O. C. Ord, through Major General B. F. Butler.

GIBBON'S FAREWELL.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS, January 14, 1865.

SOLDIERS OF THE SECOND DIVISION:—The order which separates us has arrived. For nearly two years you have served under my command, and during this period we have passed through many bloody battles together. I have ever found you faithful, patriotic and brave. The bones of your dead and the maimed forms of your wounded comrades testify to your gallantry on many hard fought fields. Your reputation as a division will always be dear to me. Continue to exercise and cherish those sound doctrines of military discipline which it has been my highest ambition to instil, and you will be sure to add glory to your colors in the struggle which our dear country is now passing.

JOHN GIBBON, Major-General of Volunteers.

JOHN M. NORVELL, Major and Assistant Adjutant General.

DISPATCH FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 17—10 P.M.

To the President.

General Sherman renewed the movement of his forces from Savannah, last week. The Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps went in transports to Beaufort on Saturday, the 14th. The Seventeenth corps, under Major General Blair, crossed Port Royal ferry, and, with a portion of General Foster's command, moved on Pocotaligo. General Howard, commanding that wing of the Army reported, on Sunday, 15th, that the enemy abandoned his strong works in our front during Saturday night. General Blair's corps now occupies a strong position across the railroad, covering all approaches eastward to Pocotaligo.

All the sick of General Sherman's Army are in good hospitals at Beaufort and Hilton Head, where the genial climate affords advantages for recovery superior to any other place.

The peace and order prevailing at Savannah since its occupation by General Sherman, could not be surpassed. Few male inhabitants are to be seen on the streets. Ladies and children evince a sense of security. No instance of disorder, or personal injury, or insults has occurred. Laboring men and mechanics, white and black, are seeking employment. The troops are cheerful and respectful toward every one, and seem to feel themselves much at home and on good behavior as if in their native towns.

Trade is restricted, for the present, to actual military necessity. Many ships with merchandise from the North are waiting at Hilton Head for permission to go to Savannah, but General Sherman has admitted only a limited quantity of supplies required by his troops.

A mistake prevails at the North as to the present inducement for commerce at Savannah. There is not yet any large population to be supplied, no credit or money, no commodities of exchange and there can be no great amount for a considerable period.

All the cotton and products now within Savannah belong to the Government, as captured property.

Stringent precautions against supplies that might go to the enemy have been made, and will be enforced by General Sherman.

The cotton captured in Savannah, of which there is a good deal of Sea Island, has been turned over by the Quartermaster to Mr. Draper, Special Agent of the Treasury The Quartermaster-General remains at Savannah, to execute the arrangements for shipping.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

Brigadier-General William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, Major-General of Vols., to be Major-General, August 12, 1864, vice Wool, retired.

Brigadier-General Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, Major-General of Vols., to be Major-General, November 8, 1864, vice McClellan, resigned.

Brigadier-General George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, Major-General of Vols., to be Major-General, December 15, 1864, vice Fremont, resigned

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Quartermaster U. S. Army, and Major-General of Vols., to be Brigadier-General, August 12, 1864, vice McPherson, deceased.

Captain Philip H. Sheridan, of the 13th U. S. Infantry, Major-General of Vols., to be Brigadier-General, September 20, 1864, vice Sherman, appointed Major-General.

J. B. M. Potter, to be a Paymaster in the Army of the United States, with the rank of Major.

Alfred H. Terry, Brigadier-General of Vols., to be Brevet Major-General of Vols.

James Drummond, of West Virginia, to be Hospital Chaplain for General Hospital, Wheeling, West Virginia.

APPOINTMENT OF BRIGADIER-GENERALS, BY BREVET, IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

The following named officers have been promoted by the President to be brevet Brigadier-Generals in the Regular Army for the reasons given :

Brevet Colonel Richard S. Satterlee, U. S Army, for dilligent care and attention in procuring proper Army supplies as Medical Purveyor, and for economy and fidelity in the disbursement of large sums of money, to date from September 2, 1864.

Colonel Alexander E. Shiras, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, for meritorious and distinguished services in the Subsistence Department, and in supplying the Armies during the war, to date from September 17, 1864.

Major Langdon C. Easton, Quartermaster U. S. Army, for distinguished and important services in the Quartermaster's Department in the campaign terminating in the capture of Atlanta, Georgia, to date from September 17 1864.

Colonel Edward D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S.

Army, for meritorious and faithful service during the war, to date from September 24, 1864.

Colonel William Hoffman, of the 3d U. S. Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from October 7, 1864.

Brevet Colonel David H. Vinton, U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from October 28, 1864.

Brevet Colonel Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from October 28, 1864.

Brevet Colonel Rufus Ingalls, U. S. Army, for meritorious and distinguished services during the war, to date from July 6, 1864.

Colonel Edmund Schriver, Inspector-General U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the field, to date from August 1, 1864.

Brevet Colonel Benjamin W. Brice, U. S. Army, to date from December 2, 1864.

Colonel George Wright, of the 9th U. S. Infantry, for long, faithful and meritorious services, to date from December 19, 1864.

TO THE MEMORY OF HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, January 16, 1865.

General Orders No. 4.

In obedience to the order of the President directing that appropriate honors be rendered to the memory of the late Edward Everett, the offices of the War Department will be draped with the usual insigna of mourning, and will this day be closed to the public; and all military posts, forts, and arsenals, will display their flags at half-staff during the day following the receipt of this order.

By order of the Secretary of War.

W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending January 14, 1865.

Major Henry Plessner, 9th Ohio Cavalry, to date January 11, 1865, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, incompetency, cowardice, and utter worthlessness as an officer.

Major Napoleon B. Brown, 101st Illinois Volunteers, to date January 12, 1865, for incompetency and worthlessness

Captain Robert L. Orr, 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers, Assistant Commissary of Musters, Second division, Sixth corps, to date January 7, 1865, for, while in the city of Philadelphia absented from his command, and not in the execution of his office, violating the mustering regulations by mustering into an advanced grade an officer physically unfit for duty with his regiment, thereby creating a vacancy in the grade of Major, into which he, the said Orr, caused and permitted himself to be mustered

Captain E. M. Ives, 42d United States Colored Troops, to date January 7, 1865, for having tendered his resignation while under charges (conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and appropriating to his own use rations issued to his company.)

Captain James D. Austin, 53d United States Colored Infantry, to date January 9, 1865, for having tendered his resignation "for the good of the service."

The following officers, as of the dates set opposite their respective names, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission:

Desertion.

Captain James Connor, 124th Indiana Volunteers, to date October 4, 1864.

Disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

Captain Thomas M. Gibson, 33d Missouri Volunteers, to date December 22, 1864.

Absence without leave.

Captain J. W. Day, 1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, to date December 22, 1864

First Lieutenant Augustus W. Hoff, 3d Maryland Volunteers, to date December 22, 1864.

Second Lieutenant John Boker, 15th New York Artillery, to date December 22, 1864.

Captain Gasper Wolfe, 15th New York Artillery, to date December 22, 1864.

First Lieutenant William S. Mead, 69th Ohio Veteran Volunteers, to date January 7, 1865.

First Lieutenant Clinton Beach, Regimental Quartermaster 16th United States Colored Troops, to date January 7, 1865, with a forfeiture of all pay and allowances now due or that may become due, for having tendered his resignation on the ground of incompetency, and having acknowledged over his own signature to the selling of two barrels of United States coffee to a trader, the same having been drawn by him for issue to his regiment.

First Lieutenant Albert St. Clair, 10th Tennessee Volunteers, to date January 10, 1865, for drunkenness and desertion.

First Lieutenant William H. Castle, 105th Ohio Volunteers, to date January 10, 1865, for desertion.

First Lieutenant James C. Weems, 8th Tennessee Volunteers, to date October 27, 1864, for having tendered his resignation for the good of the service, while his command was in the face of the enemy.

The following officers of the 16th Kansas Cavalry, to date January 10, 1865, for withdrawing from the lines, without proper leave, in the presence of the enemy:

First Lieutenant Henry T. Stith.

Second Lieutenant Silas Dexter.

Second Lieutenant Peter Gordon, 16th United States Colored Troops, to date January 7, 1865, for having tendered his resignation on the ground of dissatisfaction with the branch of the service with which he is connected.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following named officers having been reported to the headquarters of the Army for failing to render the reports called for by paragraph 5, General Orders 165, June 5, 1863, and paragraph 2, General Orders 244, July 28, 1863, from this office, are hereby notified that unless, within 30 days from Jan. 14, 1865, they comply with the requirements of said orders, they will be dropped from the rolls of the Army, viz:

Captain H. M. Smith, Assistant Quartermaster of Vols.

Captain J. P. Finley, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster of Vols.

Captain J. J. Hooper, Assistant Quartermaster of Vols.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Jan. 14, 1865, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Desertion.

Second Lieutenant William P. Williams, 10th New Hampshire Vols.

Absence without leave.

Major Charles Burgess, 9th New York Artillery.

Second Lieutenant Robert Potts, 99th Pennsylvania Vols.

NAVY GAZETTE.

CONFIRMATIONS IN THE NAVY.

Acting Lieutenant Joseph D. Daniels, United States Navy, to be an Acting Lieutenant-Commander from 2d August, 1864.

Acting Lieutenant Edgar Broadhead, United States Navy, to be an Acting Volunteer Commander from 22d October, 1864.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William C. Rogers, United States Navy, to an Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander from 24th October, 1864.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenants Charles F. W. Behm, William B. Eaton, Edward Conroy, William West, William Budd, Thomas Boynton Ives, Theodore B. Du Bois, Pierre Girand, Joseph B. Buck, to be Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commanders from the 5th of November, 1864.

Also the following Acting Masters to be Acting Volunteer Lieutenants, viz.:—

Charles G. Arthur, Ezra Leonard, James Sherrill, Eben Hoyt, Charles A. Boutelle, Alonzo W. Maldam, Walter H. Garfield, Edward Baker, G. W. D. Patterson, W. E. Dennison, W. L. Churchill, W. P. Rogers, H. J. Sleeper, W. D. Urann, Frederick John Gover, J. S. French, T. E. Baldwin, Wm. H. Latham, Alvin Phinney, Henry Churchill, John W. Balch, Charles DeBevoise, Charles P. Clark, Thomas C. Dunn, George Taylor, D. A. Campbell, James H. Magurre, F. T. Baury, George B. Livingston, Robert B. Ely, Wm. B. Sheldon, L. D. D. Voorhes, L. Gusta Vasalle, Felix McCurley, Frederick D. Stuart, Henry J. Coop, Wm. L. Martine, B. C. Dean, William McGloia, George E. Nelson.

Martin Freeman, to be an Acting Volunteer Lieutenant and Pilot.

MARINE CORPS.

First Lieutenant John A. Burroughs, to be a Captain in the Marine Corps from the 1st September, 1864, and to take rank next after J. F. Baker, vice Captain P. C. Kennedy, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Frederick T. Peet, Jr., to be a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 1st September, 1864, vice J. A. Burroughs nominated for promotion.

Second Lieutenant Edward P. Meeker, to be a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 17th November, 1864, vice First Lieutenant Charles H. Nye, dropped.

Captain John L. Broome, to be a Major in the Marine Corps from the 8th December, 1864, to fill a vacancy in that grade.

First Lieutenant Wm. H. Parker, to be a Captain in the Marine Corps from the 8th December, 1864, vice Captain J. L. Broome, nominated for Major.

Second Lieutenant Louis E. Fagan, to be a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 8th December, 1864, vice First Lieutenant Wm. H. Parker, nominated to be a Captain.

Francis H. Harrington, of the District of Columbia, to be a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 8th December, 1864, vice Second Lieutenant L. E. Fagan, nominated for First Lieutenant.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE POWDER BOAT.

FLAG SHIP MALVERN, BEAUFORT, N. C., January 11, 1865.

SIR:—I have to report that in obedience to your orders I went on board the *Ben Deford*, on the evening of the 18th ultimo, and informed General Butler that the powder vessel would be exploded that evening, and that you would be ready to follow it up at daylight in the morning by an attack with the fleet.

General Butler, up on discussion of the matter with General Weitzel and Colonel Comstock, directed General Weitzel to call upon you and request a postponment of several days, and I so heard General Weitzel state it to you in your cabin.

I have also to state, that as soon as possible thereafter the *A. D. Vance*, carried in the orders countermanding the explosion, and to direct the powder vessel to return to her anchorage.

Respectfully, &c., your obedient servant,

K. R. BREESE, Fleet Captain.

To Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER, Commanding North Atlantic Squadron.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED.

Boatswain Robert Dixon, to the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieutenant-Commander James W. Shirk, to special duty under the direction of the Bureau of Navigation at Philadelphia, Pa.

Assistant Surgeon William Commons, to the *Patapsco*.

Assistant Surgeon William K. Van Reypen, to duty at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

DETACHED.

Lieutenant-Commander John G. Walker, from the command of the *Saco*, and ordered to command the *Shawmut*.

Boatswain A. Hingerty, from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and waiting orders, on the reporting of his relief.

Lieutenant-Commander G. U. Morris, from the command of the *Shawmut*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the command of the *Chenango*.

Lieutenant-Commander H. N. T. Arnold, from the command of the *Otsego*, and waiting orders.

Ensign R. P. Huntington, from the *Mohican*, and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles H. Greene, from the command of the *Vincennes*, and ordered to report to Commodore Palmer for duty.

First Assistant Engineer William G. Buehler, from the *Galena*, and ordered to the *Suwanee*.

Commander John J. Almy, from special duty at New York, and ordered to command the *Juniata*.

Assistant Surgeon David Mack, Jr., from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the *Suwanee*.

Assistant Surgeon S. H. Peltz, from the *Patapsco*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North

Assistant Surgeon C. H. Page, from the *Eutaw*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. Matthewson, from the *Saco*, and ordered to the *Shawmut*.

Second Assistant Engineer Truman Jones, from the *Agawam*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to duty at Baltimore, Md., as Assistant to Chief Engineer Peltz.

Second Assistant Engineer William D. McIlvaine, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the *Agawam*.

Second Assistant Engineer George W. Stivers, from the *Wyoming*, and ordered to duty as an Assistant to Chief Engineer DeLuce, at New York.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Carpenter J. W. Stimson, to the Naval Academy, and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant H. T. French, to the *Juniata*, and placed on sick leave.

APPOINTMENTS.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles F. Guild, an Assistant Paymaster U. S. N.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Lannon, to the *Commodore Barney*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George W. McLane, to the *Magnolia*.

Acting Ensign E. N. Seamon, to the Naval Rendezvous, 14 State street, New York.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Bartram, to the *Chenango*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster L. G. Billings, to the *A. D. Vance*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Frank Miller, to the *A. D. Vance*.

Acting Master J. F. Alcorn, to the *Isonomia*, to relieve Acting Master Cornell, whose resignation has been accepted.

Acting Master E. M. Stoddard, to duty at the Naval Rendezvous, 173 South street, New York.

Acting Ensign William Symonds, to the *North Carolina*.

Acting Master C. H. Baxter, to the *North Carolina*.

Acting Ensign E. T. Strong, to duty at the Naval Rendezvous, Brooklyn, New York.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles O. Hodgdon, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. S. Giraud, to instruction at New York.

DETACHED.

Acting Ensign (on special duty) Richard Bates, from the North Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign Oliver P. Knowles, from the *Stepping Stones*, and Acting Ensign Thomas J. Rollins, from the *Saco*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign Charles E. Kinan, from the *Somerset*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Ensign Orlando S. Roberts, from the *Stars and Stripes*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Ensign W. A. Abbott, from the *National Guard*, and ordered to the *Stars and Stripes*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John D. Malone, from the *Shaumut*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *Eutaw*.

Acting Ensign James F. Sowling, from the *Magnolia*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Andrew J. Homan, from the *Augusta*, and ordered to the *Mercedita*.

Acting Master H. L. Sturges, and Acting Ensign Arnold Harris, from duty with the United States Army, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron for duty.

Acting Ensign C. F. Dunderdale, from the *Calypso*, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

APPOINTED.

Alvin H. Humphrey, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

William R. Call, of the *Monticello*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

George Emerson, of the *Iosco*, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

A. J. Holtzman, of Washington, D. C., Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

R. A. Villas, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

William Ashley Leavitt, of the *Napa*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Henry J. Johnson, or the *Spirea*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Harry Setty, of Camden, New Jersey, Acting Master's Mate, for duty in the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Ensigns F. W. Worstell, of the *Tacony*, and William H. Brown, of the *Wyalusing*, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

John C. Howrrd, of the *Shamrock*, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

Isaac McAllister, of the *Honduras*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

William H. White, of East Baltimore, Md., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Mercedita*.

Edwin C. Brooks, of East Boston, Mass., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Marigold*.

Martin B. Patterson, of Washington, D. C., Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Dr. James C. Bassett, of Kittery, Maine, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

William S. Bowen, of Boston, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

William A. Carpenter and George H. Read, of Washington, and Chester N. Case, Jr., of Norwalk, Conn., Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Ensign Alfred H. Martine, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate Frank W. Turner, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master and Pilot John Sagus, of the North Atlantic Squadron, for special service as such.

Acting Ensign Charles B. Pyne, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate George H. Fletcher, of the *Constitution*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Acting Master and Pilot Forrest B. Owens, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron, for special duty as such.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Francis E. Hosmea, of Nashua, N. H., and ordered to remain on the *Panola*.

Acting Master's Mates William C. Davis and Henry M. Page, and ordered to instruction at New York.

PROMOTED.

Acting Ensign D. Rodney Brown, of the *Circassian*, to Acting Master, U. S. N.

Acting Ensign Henry Pease, Jr., of the *St. Louis*, to Acting Master, U. S. N.

Acting Ensign James M. Alden, of the Mississippi Sqadron, to Acting Master on the staff of Rear-Admiral David D. Porter.

Acting Ensign George W. Adams, of the *Vandalia*, to Acting Master, U. S. N.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Master W. B. Heath, from the *Augusta*, and ordering him to the WestGulf Squadron. He will remain on board the *Augusta*.

Acting Master Charles Potter, to the West Gulf Squadron, and he is placed on sick leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster L. G. Billings, to the *A. D. Vance*, and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Assistant Surgeon C. S. Eastwood, to the *Lenapee*, and ordered to the *State of Georgia*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stephen E. Bartlett, to the *State of Georgia*, and ordered to the *Lenapee*.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James McCaulley, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Acting Master R. M. Cornell, of the *Isonomia*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. J. Colt, of the *Magnolia*, on the transferring the public stores, accounts, and money in his charge to his successor.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Lewis E. Williams.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward W. Maples, of the *Marigold*.

Acting Ensign G. W. Hammond, on the staff of Rear-Admiral Dahlgren.

Acting Master's Mate J. G. Biche, of the *Somerset*.

Acting Master William L. Pease, of the *Osage*, Mississippi Squadron

Acting Master's Mate A. J. Emery, of the *Elk*, West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Carpenter Christopher C. Gilliland, of the *Osage*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Silas T. Savage, of the *Casco*, on the reporting of his relief, to whom he will transfer his accounts, &c.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles Green, of the *Banshee*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Jennings, at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. W. Bassett.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Gunner James Hamilton, of the *Galena*.

Acting Master's Mate P. M. Frost, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign Horace T. Draper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The order of December 6, 1864, dismissing from the naval service Acting Assistant Paymaster H. D. Kimberley, of the U. S. steamer *Kensington*, is hereby cancelled, and he will remain on board that vessel.

DISMISSED.

Acting Gunner Charles Clifford, of the *Augusta*.

CASUALTIES AT FORT FISHER.

We have but a very incomplete list of the casualties amongst officers in the last attack upon Fort Fisher. We give them as they come to us, not being able to warrant the accurate spelling of names:—

IN THE ARMY.

Brevet Brigadier-General N. M. Curtis, wounded in the head: Colonel John T. Smith, 112th New York, bowels; Colonel Louis Bell, commanding Third brigade, Ames' division, severely through shoulder, since dead; Colonel Pennypacker, commanding Second brigade, Ames' division, in the groin; Colonel Litell, 76th Pennsylvania, thigh and groin; Colonel Alden, 169th New York, probably wounded; Colonel Moore, 203d Pennsylvania, killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Myer, 117th New York, mortally wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Barney, 142d New York, slightly; Lieutenant-Colonel Cone, 48th New York; Major Bagg, 117th New York, shoulder; Captains Dawson, Lockwood and Lawrence, all of General Ames' staff, severely; Major J. H. Allen, 169th New York, shoulder; Captains Kellogg, 112th New York, arm, flesh wound; Captain Thompson, 7th Connecticut; Captain Smallwood, 203d Pennsylvania, killed; Captain McCunn, 203d Pennsylvania, head, slightly; Captain Reeve, commanding 3d New York, right leg off; Lieutenant H. B. Utter, 142d New York, leg, severely; Lieutenants Fairbanks and Skinner and Captain Thomas, 117th New York, severely wounded; Captain Amos Wells, 142d New York, head, slightly; Captain A. E. Smith, General Terry's staff, arm, Lieutenant Smedley, 97th Pennsylvania, right arm; Lieutenant Duncan, 203d Pennsylvania, right arm, slightly.

IN THE NAVY.

Killed—Lieutenant B. H. Porter, *Malvern*; Lieutenant W. S. Preston, *Malvern*; Ensign Wiley, *Montgomery*; Surgeon William Longshaw, *Minnesota*; Surgeon Blackmer, *Montgomery*. Wounded—Lieutenant William Wallace, Marine corps; Lieutenant-Commander W. N. Allen, elbow; Lieutenant George N. Bache, shoulder; Lieutenant R. H. Lampson, arm; Lieutenant-Commander O. H. Cushman, leg; Ensign Ira Harris, leg; Ensign R. D. Evans, both legs; Master's Mates—A. F. Eldridge, left thigh and right side; Joseph M. Simms, right thigh; Lewis R. Chester, right thigh; John F. Merry, both thighs.

OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT S. W. PRESTON, U. S. N.

LIEUTENANT SAMUEL W. PRESTON, killed in the attack on Fort Fisher while acting as Flag Lieutenant of the fleet of Rear-Admiral PORTER, was a young officer who had more than once distinguished himself by his gallantry. He was born in Canada, but at an early age removed to Illinois, from which State he was appointed (October 4, 1858) to the Navy. He served as midshipman and ensign until August 1, 1862, when he was promoted lieutenant. During the first attack on Charleston by the fleet under Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN, Lieutenant PRESTON was Flag Lieutenant of the *Wabash*, and afterwards commanded the *Ironsides*. In the attack which was subsequently made on Sumter he acted on the staff of Rear Admiral DAHLGREN, and was captured on the ruins of the fort. He had been the first to land and was captured. He was sent to Columbia, S. C., where he remained in prison for fourteen months. He had just returned from his imprisonment, when he was assigned to duty with the North Atlantic squadron. He was offered a long furlough, in consideration of his confinement, but declined it and reported at once for duty.

LIEUTENANT B. H. PORTER.

Lieutenant BENJAMIN H. PORTER, reported killed while in command of the *Nansemond*, was one of the most promising of the many young officers of the Navy developed by the war. He was born in New York, in 1845, and, after the usual attendance at the Naval School, entered the Navy, November 29, 1859. During the Burnside North Carolina expedition he was acting as midshipman in the frigate *Roanoke*; and during the battle of Roanoke Island he commanded the launch of six Dahlgren howitzers from his vessel, in the advance of the centre. These he dragged through a swamp, the mud up to the hubs of the wheels, took his position "under a galling fire from the enemy," which he maintained, returning fire until most of his men had fallen, when one of the guns exploded, and one man alone remained with him, of whom he thus wrote (boy-like, of seventeen years) to his mother:—"He alone remained, when a slug passed into his throat, from which the blood streamed out; he looked in my face, choked, fell down and died. This made me madder than ever, and I then went in on my muscle." He bravely remained alone with his battery, cleaning, loading and firing his guns himself, until, with HAWKINS' Zouaves, they won the day. His truly wonderful conduct elicited the admiration of all who beheld it. A testimonial was written, signed by his commander and officers. He was, in consequence of his gallant conduct on this occasion, promoted, on November 8, 1862, when only seventeen years of age, to be an ensign in the Navy. He was subsequently captured by the enemy, and during the most of 1863 was a prisoner in their hands. He had been released but a short time when he reported to Admiral PORTER, was assigned to duty, and met his death in the grand attack on Fort Fisher.

HOOD'S NEW LINE OF DEFENCE.

THE Montgomery *Appeal*, of the 27th ult., admits that HOOD has been defeated, and is making his way out of Tennessee, and says:—

Although this may be a source of regret, it cannot be a cause of surprise. Under present circumstances, it would be extremely hazardous, if not suicidal, for HOOD to hold his present position, through the winter. When he entered the State he had no hopes of remaining, and so expressed himself to his Army, except upon the condition of SHERMAN'S defeat or THOMAS' discomfiture. Neither of these contingencies has happened. SHERMAN has accomplished his purpose and saved his Army, while THOMAS effected his retreat upon Nashville with less of damage to his forces than was sustained by his adversary.

Under this state of facts, we see no alternative left General HOOD but to place himself on this side of the Tennesee River with as little delay as possible. The enemy is rapidly gathering in strength in his immediate front, while his rear is seriously threatened by a large force from Memphis. He thus stands in great danger of being entirely cut off from his base of supplies at Corinth. Such a thing would be disastrous in the extreme, and we feel persuaded that General HOOD is but acting the part of a wise and discreet general in withdrawing his forces to this side of the Tennesee River.

While this circumstance, doubtless, will afford a fruitful theme for the croakers to harp upon, it should by no means discourage the faithful and those who are constant in hope. With his Army at Corinth, General HOOD will occupy the line of defence selected by General A. S. JOHNSTON in 1862, and the enemy will find much of his work for the last two or three years to do over a second time. To the courageous and hopeful these facts are full of cheerful import, and it is only those who are "weary in well-doing" that will give way to gloomy forebodings. The Confederacy is still far more vigorous and powerful for defence than is the North for aggression. HOOD is in a much better position for defence at Corinth than he would be at Palmetto or Lovejoy's Station in Georgia, while SHERMAN is less powerful for mischief at Savannah than he would be at Atlanta. The heart of the Confederacy is at least free from the presence of the enemy and the trail of hostile Armies, and by proper vigilance on the part of our authorities and the people it may be kept so.

THE FEELING AT CHARLESTON.

[From the Charleston Mercury, Jan. 12.]

THE grand crying deficiency in our affairs, political and military is, and has ever been, the want of nerve—demagogism in politics, and demagogism in the armies—fear of the populace and fear of the soldiery.

What we most want now, and have ever needed, is nerve—nerve, not to run into excess and illegality, but to maintain an inflexiblo obedience to law and duty. Nerve to be steady and unalterable, not the presumptuous arrogance to outstep law and assume power; nerve to face the enemy, not nerve to bully and oppress friends. We want nerve in Congress, we want nerve in our Generals. It is *nerve* that has carried SHERMAN to Savannah—it is that which is now carrying him to cut the Confederacy in half. His is an army of discipline—an army of *soldiers*—not a mob of ragamuffins. He has no generals with rolls of twenty or thirty thousand men, and twenty or thirty hundred in the field. His men stand to their guns—not to people's chicken-coops and barn-yards. His men are full in hand at their posts. He holds them there. He is a General. The condition of the Confederate soldiery in this department (and others are little better) is a disgrace to the cause, to the country, and to the whole science of war. Is there any incompatability between a Confederate soldier and the discipline of law? We say no. It is demagogism that says yes; or worse, it is cowardice. The Almighty never made a race of men that cannot be made subject to discipline. The world has no use for such suffians. Law is supreme. Obodience to law, is civilization. Are we not civilized? We are. Yet everywhere does lawlessness and disregard of authority prevail. And why? Because everywhere, in the army, and in the Government, is lacking the nerve to enforce the performance of duty. * * *

[From the same, same date.]

We presume there is no one in this department to whom the condition of our present military organization is less satisfactory than to the General commanding. Probably there is no one so thoroughly aware of the lamentable disorganization that prevails in certain corps and sections of his command. Yet it would scarcely be fair to hold him responsible for this condition of things. His department has been newly turned into his hands, and many of the troops are new to him and to this department. They came to him under the command of imbeciles; he has received them, a herd of stragglers and outlaws. What has been done to eradicate this fatal evil we shall not stop to inquire. The time has been short to do much, and the forces have been much scattered. But the very last moments are arriving, when all must be done that can to be done. The enemy does not intend to wait upon our leisure. And there is much to do.

MARRIED.

Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

WEITZEL—BOGEN.—On the evening of the 12th inst., at the English Lutheran church, by its pastor, the Rev. Wm. H. Harrison, D.D., Major-General GODFREY WEITZEL to Miss LOUISA BOGEN, daughter of Peter Bogen, Esq., of Cincinnati, O.

HALL—BARRICK.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 12th, at York street chapel, by Rev. James T. Bails, THOS. N. HALL, U. S. Navy, to Miss LOUISA BARRICK, both of Cincinnati, O. No cards.

GRAY—GREGO—At the residence of W. S. Banker, Esq., on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Paddock, Adjutant J. S. GRAY, Third Kentucky Cavalry, to Miss MARTHA GREGO, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

CURTIS—DODGE.—At Salem, Mass., 1st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, HALL CURTIS, M.D., of Boston, late Surgeon of the Second Massachusetts heavy artillery, to Miss ALICE DODGE, daughter of John H. Silsbee, Esq., of Salem.

RINEHART—GAINES.—At Oregon City, Oregon, October 17th, 1864, by Rev. C. C. Stratton, Captain WILLIAM V. RINEHART, First Oregon Cavalry, to Miss AMANDA S. GAINES, of Dayton.

DIED.

DUNCAN.—At Knoxville, Tenn., on the 11th November, by drowning in the Holston River, Lieutenant ORIN C. DUNCAN, of the First U. S. Heavy Artillery (formerly member of the Twenty-third Regiment N.G.S.N.Y.), and only son of Samuel and Lucinda Duncan, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 23d year of his age.

GRISCOM.—Killed at his gun, in action, on board the United States steamer *Mackinaw*, at Fort Fisher, North Carolina, December 25th, 1864, JOHN SERGEANT GRISCOM, eldest son of George and Mercy B. Griscom of Philadelphia, in the 27th year of his age.

WELD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 10th, at Point of Rocks, on the Appomattox River, LEWIS LEDYARD WELD, Lieutenant-Colonel 41st U.S.C.T., aged 31 years.

HAYNES.—In Brooklyn, On Saturday, Jan. 14th, of disease contracted in the Army, HENRY C. HAYNES (formerly Jr. First Lieutenant Fourth Maine Battery) second son of the Rev. D. C. and Lydia Haynes, in the 23d year of his age.

WEMPLE.—Killed in action, on board the U. S. S. *Juniata*, Dec. 24th, 1864, Lieutenant DAVID D. WEMPLE, U.S.N., aged 21 years.

PILE.—Killed in action, on board the U. S. S. *Juniata*, Dec. 24th, 1864, Second Lieutenant JONES PILE, U. S. Marine Corps, aged 24 years.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War.
Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.

Assistant Secretaries of War.
Hon. P. H. Watson and Hon. C. A. Dana—Offices, 3d floor War Department.

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Office—In charge of Captain G. K. Leet, Assistant Adjutant General, 29 Winder's Building, 2d floor.

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Major General H. W. Halleck—cor. F and 17th streets.

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Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

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537 17th street.

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Lieutenant-Colonel John Wilson, Medical Inspector U. S. Army, Inspector of the Army of the Potomac—Office, at Rev. Dr. Samson's Columbian College, Washington, D. C.
Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—132 Pennsylvania avenue.
Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.
Surgeon Thomas Antisell, to attend officers of the Volunteer Army—Office in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.
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Brigadier-General Henry W. Wessels, Commissary-General of Prisoners.
148 F street, corner of 20th street.
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Brigadier General A. P. Howe, Chief of Artillery—corner 19th and H streets.
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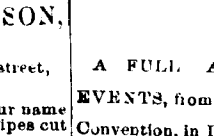
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The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

NO doubt now remains of the actual march of the triumphant SHERMAN in the direction indicated by us a fortnight since. Like everything else undertaken by that matchless soldier, his first move has been simple, noiseless, bold and successful. It has already been recorded that a part of LOGAN'S Fifteenth and BLAIR'S Seventeenth corps, of HOWARD'S wing, had been moved across from Savannah to Beaufort in transports. While SHERMAN was coming down through Georgia, General FOSTER organized his troops for a grand coöperative movement, to seize the Charleston and Savannah Road. He did not succeed in getting it; but, after two attempts, the first of them ending with the check at Honey Hill, his troops, Admiral DAHLGREN coöperating, conquered a position by which the road could be partially commanded. The great position, however, to be seized was the celebrated Pocotaligo Bridge, the most important military point on the railroad. Here the enemy had always kept a strong garrison, which repulsed us with severe loss whenever we attempted to seize the bridge. On arriving at Savannah, SHERMAN undertook to carry the bridge, as the first step in the campaign: it need hardly be added that it at once fell into our possession, with but small loss to our Army.

On Friday, the 13th, the advance from Beaufort commenced. HATCH'S division was already occupying a position not far from the bridge, with their guns turned on the railroad. The Seventeenth corps crossed Port Royal Ferry on a pontoon bridge laid by the Engineer corps; and marched swiftly, but cautiously, to the railroad. The enemy's pickets were soon aroused, and attempted some skirmishing, but were pushed off without trouble. On the 15th, with the Seventeenth corps on the left, and HATCH'S troops on the right, after slight resistance, the railroad was gained, a little south of the bridge. Our skirmishers dashed lightly ahead, encountered the enemy's, who were supported with light artillery, swept them off, gained the bridge, and a brigade of the Seventeenth charged and carried it, together with the earthworks at the further end. According to some accounts, no less than 12 heavy guns (which the enemy had spiked) fell into our hands; one of the earthworks carrying seven, and the other five. The great bridge, which, with the trestle-work in the swamp on either side is fully a mile in length, fell into our hands. The enemy, finding he must give up the work he had so long defended, tried to burn it. But our men were too quick for him and saved it. Our loss was only about 50 killed and wounded. Lieutenant CHANDLER, of General BLAIR'S staff, was killed while leading a gallant and victorious charge.

The enemy's force consisted of General MCLAWS' detachment of HARDEE'S forces; and were pushed out of Pocotaligo, the Seventeenth corps occupying the railroad from the Coosawatchie to the Tallahatchie. So soon as this lodgment was effected, SHERMAN sent the First and Third divisions of GEARY'S Twentieth corps, of SLOCUM'S column, across the Savannah, so as to hold the railroad continuously from Savannah to the lines of the Seventeenth corps. On the 16th, also, the Fifteenth corps embarked at Thunderbolt for Beaufort, whence, doubtless, it will march up to take its appointed position near the Seventeenth corps. And probably the Fourteenth corps and the Second division of the Twentieth corps will cross the Savannah River and extend along the railroad, so soon as reinforcements come down from the North, to garrison Savannah effectually. The enemy has gone across the Salkehatchie; and our cavalry has already trodden close upon his pickets. His main force, outside of Charleston, seems to be at Ashepoo, a point on the railroad, 30 miles south of that city. All our troops are deploying for the grand campaign.

From our Army at Eastport, under General THOMAS, there is little news of importance. It is reported that most of it has gone into winter quarters; and it is rumored that the Twenty-third corps has reinforced Armies on the Atlantic coast. Some of the Tennessee garrisons have rejoined SHERMAN. General MEAGHER has left Chattanooga with a considerable force, ostensibly for Savannah. HOOD'S locality is a little uncertain, but its most probable position is at Okalona, Mississippi. It is well-known that HOOD'S rear guard suffered severely in its retreat from Tennessee; and that, besides its fatigue and want of supplies, it lost heavily from desertion. On the 28th of December, CHEATHAM'S corps was at Iuka, 14 miles from Corinth. General D. H. HILL arrived in Charleston on the 1st, to report to BEAUREGARD. Both left the next Monday on a special train for Montgomery, from whence they will communicate with HOOD. On the 18th, a company of Tennessee cavalry encountered a small force of the enemy, 10 miles out of Columbia, Kentucky, and had a sharp half-hour's skirmish with them, the enemy losing 8, and our men none.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

It is well known that the enemy has been lately striving to complete that portion of railroad known as the Piedmont connection, and to reduce it to the same gauge as others. In their great line of Southern communication, extending from Richmond to Augusta, the road is of the same gauge, excepting the Piedmont link, which extends forty-eight miles. It is only necessary to conform the gauge of this forty-eight miles of railroad to that of both its connections, by moving one of its rails three inches and a half, to have a single gauge from Richmond to Atlanta, over which trains may pass without breaking freight. The late heavy rains and the freshet which resulted, broke up temporarily the Piedmont Road between Danville and Greensborough, and thus seriously threatened the main road by which Richmond supplies were obtained. The repairs have now been completed. In the same freshet, the bridge over the Roanoke at Weldon was partially carried away.

On the 16th there was a slight demonstration by a forage party of the enemy on our rear lines, at Wyatt's Farm, on the extreme left, which put apart of the Second corps under arms. They escaped with their forage without provoking a fight. On the 17th, MOTT'S Third division of the Second corps passed a very handsome and creditable review before General HUMPHREYS, each brigade being reviewed separately. A salute of 100 guns was fired on the right in honor of the victory at Fort Fisher. On the 18th, a foraging party went out beyond MOTT'S picket line, and gathered some of the corn on Colonel WYATT'S farm which the enemy had left. On the 19th and 20th, there was continuous picket firing and shelling in front of Petersburgh, and, on the former day, about forty deserters, many badly clothed, came into our lines.

Since the departure of Admiral PORTER'S fleet to Wilmington, the enemy has been preparing his iron-clads in the James for a descent on City Point. Taking advantage of the late freshet, just after midnight on the morning of the 23d, a fleet composed of two or three iron-clads (including the *Richmond* and *Fredericksburgh*) and three other vessels, dropped down the river from their anchorage above the Howlett batteries, ran Fort Brady without being observed, and attempted to pass the obstructions sunk in the river by us, so as to reach City Point. They immediately went to work blowing up the obstructions with torpedoes, and trying to raise the hulks. One or more iron-clads at length got by and engaged our batteries, which were now aroused. Few guns troubled the enemy from the north of the James, but Fort Parsons, on the right of FERRERO'S line, on the south side, opened heavily, and succeeded, it is said, in sinking one gunboat. Fortunately, the whole of the enemy's fleet could not get by the obstructions, and he drew off. The particulars of this affair are confused so far; but what is certain is, that there was some negligence on our part, and but little damage effected by the enemy.

It is now established that our total loss in the assault on Fort Fisher and in the subsequent explosion of the magazine was only about 1,100. Of these casualties, 309 fell upon the Navy. The largest loss sustained by any one regiment was that of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York, which was 139. On the 16th, the enemy blew up Forts Caswell and Campbell, and abandoned them and the works on Smith's Island, and those at Smithville and Reeves' Point. These places were occupied by the Navy. The whole number of guns captured amounts to 162. A large number of small arms also fell into our hands, besides quantities of ordnance and commissary stores. The enemy still holds Fort Andrew. Our forces are actively engaged in removing the torpedoes along the banks of the river, and getting up obstructions. The frigates *Minnesota*, *Wabash*, and *Colorado*, and most of the larger vessels of Admiral PORTER'S fleet have returned, and are now anchored in Hampton Roads.

On the 18th, General PAINE reconnoitred in force towards Wilmington and found the enemy about two miles distant. After a slight skirmish, he fell back to his entrenchments. The same night, three fine steamers, blockade-runners, were captured by the Navy, having unfortunately run into the river before hearing the news from Fort Fisher. A fourth was captured in the same way the evening following. On the 19th, one of our dispatch boats was severely handled by the guns of Fort St. Philip, on the south bank of the river, and forced to return. The same day, General PAINE made another reconnoissance, found the enemy, as before, two miles distant, had another severe skirmish, and retired. In Wilmington, every preparation is making to evacuate, and much public property has already been removed. The Richmond *Examiner* makes a sharp point upon the hero of "a little more "grape." It says: "It is rumored General BRAGG "telegraphed to the War Department, on yesterday,

"that he is confident of his ability to hold Wilming-
"ton. His telegram has rendered many people quite
"uneasy, and at once gave occasion to reports about
"the insecurity of Wilmington, which have no other
"foundation."

We are happy to supply the name of the commander of the *Tuscarora*, which was with the middle division in the bombardment—Captain JAMES MADISON FRAILEY. We were unable to recall it last week.

From the Valley news comes that the cavalry expedition of 500 men, consisting of detachments of the Eighth Illinois, under Colonel CLENDENIN, and the Thirteenth and Sixteenth New York, under Colonel GANSEVOORT, which started from Prospect Hill, has returned, having scouted through Fairfax and Loudon counties, as far up as Warrenton. They found no large bodies of Rebels in arms, but brought in 52 horses and eleven prisoners. General EARLY, before the Richmond Senate, lately said that the charge of drunkenness brought against him is utterly baseless. He says that since he recrossed the Potomac, his troops have fought five battles and had a great number of skirmishes. In the first two of these battles the enemy was defeated; in the second two his troops were defeated by overwhelming numbers; but he affirms that the enemy's loss was more than three times his own. In the fifth and last battle he states that a victory was obtained which would have more than compensated for the previous defeats had the troops remained steadfast; but it was lost and given up by the bad conduct of the troops, resulting from a want of discipline which is inherent in their whole system of organization.

Our readers have already learned that General ROSSER crossed the mountains, and captured Beverly, Randolph county, including its garrison of seven hundred men, a large amount of commissary and quartemaster's stores, and a great number of horses. Of this disgraceful affair the Wheeling *Intelligencer* gives the following details:—"The attack was made "about three o'clock on Wednesday morning the 11th. "The garrison was asleep in their winter quarters and "there were no pickets out further than three hun-"dred yards from the camp. The Rebels charged "right into the midst of the sleeping soldiers, and "captured one half of the garrison before the other "half knew anything about the attack. It is said "that the Rebels actually went about kicking on the "doors of the huts, rudely requesting the 'd——d "blue bellies' to get up and take a trip to Rich-"mond. One lieutenant belonging to the Eighth "Ohio cavalry rallied a number of men, engaged the "Rebels and drove them from the bridge, allowing a "hundred or so of our confused soldiers to escape. "In this fight a few men were killed upon each side, "and a Rebel colonel named CASHAW, who is still "at Beverly, was seriously wounded. A portion of "the enemy remained in Beverly until the afternoon "of Thursday, and robbed the citizens of money, "clothing and valuables. They destroyed the bridge "over the Valley River, and set fire to the town in "several places; but some of his soldiers had former-"ly resided in Beverly and the fire was extinguished "by these men. It is asserted that the enemy had "nearly as many prisoners as he had men to guard "them. No doubt is entertained but the garrison "could have handsomely defeated the attacking party "if they had the slightest intimation of their ap-"proach."

From Newbern we learn that on the 14th instant, the enemy appeared in front of the Twelfth New York cavalry pickets, with a small force of cavalry, artillery and infantry. About midnight the vidette deserted, and came into our lines with their horses and equipments. The enemy then fell back. Deserters are coming into our lines every day. Last week a lieutenant and eleven men came into the post at Bachelor's Creek with their horses and equipments. The steamer *Mystic*, sent out from Newbern to Washington, N. C., having on board several women and citizens, when by the wharf of the town was fired upon. Although the range was short, and the enemy fired upwards of a hundred shots, there were but two casualties to the passengers of the boat. Colonel MCCHESNEY and a citizen were slightly wounded.

THE Department of the South, under the command of Major-General FOSTER, has been extended so as to embrace the States of Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina.

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

IN answer to many inquiries, and for the information of the service generally, we give below a digest of the laws, articles of war and general orders of the War Department, on some points relating to courts-martial:

Who may appoint a General Court-Martial.

1. The President of the United States, whose orders in this respect are usually issued in the name of the Secretary of War.
2. A general officer commanding an army.*
3. A Colonel commanding a separate Department.*
4. In time of war, the commander of a division or separate brigade.†
5. The commander of a post or district having no brigade organization, where the command is composed of mixed troops equivalent to a brigade, and the commanding officer of the department or army designates it in orders as "a separate brigade." A copy of such order must accompany the proceedings of every general court martial convened by such brigade commander.‡

Action of the authority that appointed the court on the record of its proceedings.

No sentence of a general court-martial shall be carried into execution until after the whole proceedings shall have been laid before the officer ordering the same, or the officer commanding the troops for the time being, for his action.* If the proceedings are approved by him, and he has legal authority to order the execution of the sentence, he should endorse on the record his confirmation of the proceedings, and orders for the execution of the sentence, and promulgate his action in general orders. If he approves the proceedings, but has not the legal power to confirm and order the execution of the sentence, he should endorse his approval, and forward the record to the authority having the power of confirmation and execution.

A disapproval of the proceedings by the appointing authority terminates the case, and the accused is thereupon entitled to be released from arrest, and, if an officer or soldier, to be restored to duty. The disapproval and proper orders should be endorsed on the record and promulgated in general orders.

Action on records referred by the authority appointing the court in cases where the confirmation of the sentence is not within his jurisdiction.

Where the confirmation of a sentence is not within legal jurisdiction of the authority that appointed the court, and is referred to higher authority having such jurisdiction, the authority having such jurisdiction should review the proceedings, and, if he approves, should confirm them and order the sentence to be carried into execution; if he disapproves the proceedings, the accused should be released from arrest, and, if an officer or soldier, restored to duty. The decision and orders should be endorsed on the record, and promulgated in general orders.

Jurisdiction of commanders as to confirmation and execution of sentences.

1. No sentence respecting a general officer shall be carried into execution until after the whole proceedings shall have been transmitted to the Secretary of War, to be laid before the President of the United States for his confirmation or disapproval, and orders in the case.*
2. No sentence of death by such court shall be carried into execution until the sentence shall have been approved by the President, and its execution ordered by him,* except such sentence be against a person convicted as a spy or deserter, or of mutiny or murder. Sentences of death in punishment for these specified crimes may be carried into execution upon the approval of the commanding general in the field, or the commander of the department, as the case may be.§
3. A sentence of such court extending to the dismission of a commissioned officer, in order to its execution, shall require the confirmation of the general commanding the army in the field to which the division or brigade of the officer appointing the court belongs.†
4. All other sentences may be confirmed and executed by the officer ordering the court to assemble, or the commanding officer for the time being, as the case may be.*

Thus it appears there are but three sentences which any officer having authority to appoint a general court-martial may not confirm and execute: 1st, A sentence respecting a general officer; 2d, A sentence of death; and 3d, A sentence of dismission of a commissioned officer.

Who may pardon or mitigate punishment.

1. The President of the United States.
2. Every officer authorized to order a general court-martial has power to pardon or mitigate any punishment ordered by such court, except the sentence of death or cashiering or dismissing an officer, which sentences it shall be competent during the continuance of the present Rebellion for the general commanding the army in the field or the department commander, as the case may be, to remit or mitigate.‖

THE War Department has issued an order prohibiting, under pain of dismissal from the Army, officers from giving information concerning the sentence of civilians by military commissions before the execution of the sentence. Upon the representation of the facts a number sentenced to the penitentiary have been pardoned by the President, and this order is calculated to get the prisoners fully incarcerated before their friends may be able to ascertain the necessity of appealing to the Executive.

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* 65th Article of War.
† Act of Congress, App. Dec. 24, 1861, Rev. Reg's, p. 528.
‡ General Orders 251, of 1864, War Dep't.
§ 21st Sec. of Act of Congress, App. March 3, 1863. Rev. Reg's, p. 541. Also 1st Sec. of Act App. July 2, 1864, G. O. 231 of 1864, War Dept., p. 4.
‖ 2d Sec. of Act of Congress App. July 2, 1864, G. O. 231 of 1864, War Dept., p. 4.

THE PAY OF OFFICERS.

THE subject of the increase of pay of officers of the Army has been undergoing discussion for several months, yet it does not appear that members of Congress have been fully convinced of either its necessity or justice. One argument used in opposition is that, if the pay of officers is increased, that of enlisted men must also be increased, and then, proceeding upon this hypothesis, it is said "that the Govern-"ment cannot stand it." To this argument we beg to reply that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and that the Government should never require men to render services for less than they are worth. The Government is truly in a deplorable condition if it cannot afford to pay men qualified to discharge the duties of high and responsible positions, salaries commensurate with the services rendered. To fail in this is to be unjust in the highest degree, and to act in direct antagonism to the genius of our institutions. It is true that men should sacrifice much to their country in times of great trial; but in this, certainly, the officers of the Army have not been found wanting. They have not only sacrificed the comforts of home and home ties, but many have sacrificed life, many limb, and many health. Many of them, too, on entering service, gave up lucrative positions or business. They have never hesitated to risk their all for their country, neither have they neglected or refused to pay the assessments made against them, or to give of their means to as great an extent as any other class of individuals.

The argument that Congress dare not increase the pay of officers without increasing the pay of enlisted men, is made up of very flimsy material, for the truth is, this same Congress has heretofore increased the pay of enlisted men, and they are now only asked to do for the officer what they have already done for the man. If the argument is good in one case it is in the other, yet it was never made in favor of the officer. It is not generally understood that there has been any large increase of pay to the enlisted men of the Army, but it has been several times increased since the commencement of the present war, and we now propose to show when, how, and to what extent.

On the 15th of April, 1861, when the PRESIDENT made his first call for troops, the pay of a private soldier was eleven dollars per month for infantry, and twelve for cavalry, clothing two dollars and fifty cents per month, and one ration in kind; but as we do not propose to bring clothing and rations into the account, we will drop them, merely observing that the clothing allowance was increased May 25, 1861, to three dollars and fifty cents per month, and that the price of the ration to the Government has nearly or quite doubled without any increased cost to the soldier. As the pay of infantry and cavalry was assimilated soon after the war commenced, we will only speak of the pay of the private soldier or enlisted man.

Let us commence then with the first call of the PRESIDENT, which offered to volunteer soldiers a bounty of $100. April 15th, 1861, the pay of a private was $11 per month, and $100 bounty, making the whole pay for three years $496. On the 22d of July, 1861, a law was passed providing for the payment of the bounty to volunteers, and about the same time a law granting $100 bounty to regulars, enlisting after July 1st, 1861. On the 6th of August the pay was increased to $13 per month, bounty $100, making the whole pay for three years $568.

This law remained in force until June 20th, 1864, when another law referring back to May 1st, 1864, was passed, increasing the pay to $16 per month. In the meantime, however, June 25th, 1863, a general order was issued providing for the enlistment of able-bodied men who had served at least nine months, and giving them a bounty of $400 for three years' service, payable in installments. The pay being $13 per month, or $468 for three years, and the bounty $400, the whole pay for three years amounted to $868.

September 11, 1863, a general order was issued authorizing the reënlistment of all men then in service who had less than one year to serve after the 25th of that month, and allowing them the bounties prescribed in General Order 191 of June 25th, 1863, making the total pay and bounty for three years' service under this order $868. Such men, having served two years under their original enlistment, received $312 pay and $100 bounty, being in all $412 for two years' service.

After October 24, 1863, recruits, *not veterans*, for old regiments, were allowed $300 bounty, payable in installments, and after December 24, 1863, recruits, *not veterans*, for new regiments, were allowed the bounty of $300 payable in instalments, being $468 pay and $300 bounty; in all for three years' service, $768.

Enlistments under these several orders continued until April 1st, 1864. They were commenced under general orders without any act of Congress authorizing them, but in December, 1863, Congress passed a joint resolution endorsing the action of the Secretary of War, and continuing them until the date above given, thus virtually by their own act, increasing the pay of private soldiers.

On the 20th of June, 1864, Congress passed the law before referred to, increasing the pay of the private soldier to $15 per month, so that the two classes referred to, veterans and veteran recruits, receive after that date pay at the rate of $576 and $400 bounty for three years, or in all $976, and the third class, recruits *not veterans*, receive $16 per month, $576 for three years, and $300 bounty, in all $876.

On the 18th July, 1864, by authority of Congress, the PRESIDENT called for three hundred thousand troops, to serve one, two, or three years, as they might elect, giving $100 bounty for one year, $200 for two years, and $300 for three years, payable in installments, one-third at beginning, one-third at middle, and one-third at end of service, or $876 for three years.

On the 1st of December, 1864, General HANCOCK'S veteran corps was authorized, giving $300 *bonus*, $300 bounty, $16 per month, in all $1176.

In ordor that the increase may be more readily comprehended, we attach the following synopsis:

Class of Troops—Private Soldier.	Date when rate of pay commenced.	Monthly Pay.	Bounty for 3 years.	Total pay & bounty, 3 years.	Average pay per month.
Volunteers	April 15, 1861.	$11	$100	$496	$13 77
Regulars (no bounty allowed before)	July 1, "	11	100	496	13 77
Regulars and Volunteers	Aug. 6, "	13	100	568	15 77
Veteran Recruits for Reg's and Vols.	June 25, 1863.	13	400	868	24 11
Veterans—men in service—re enlisting.	Sept. 25, "	13	400	868	24 11
Vols. discharged to re-enlist, having served 2 years	" "	13	100	412	17 16
Recruits for old reg'ts—not vet's	Oct. 24, "	13	300	768	21 33
" " new " "	Dec. 24, "	13	300	768	21 33
Vets. and Vet. Recruits	May 1, 1864.	16	400	976	27 11
Recruits—not veterans	" "	16	300	876	24 33
Under President's Call for 300,000	July 18, "	16	300	876	24 33
General Hancock's Veteran Corps	Dec. 1, "	16	600	1176	32 66

Thus it will be seen that Congress has since the commencement of the war several times increased the pay of the private soldier. They now receive, with the increase of clothing allowance, *from the United States*, more than twice the amount they did under the laws and orders of April 15, 1861.

In addition to the largely-increased pay granted by Congress, nearly every enlisted man receives a large local bounty. The local bounty paid ranges from $300 to $1,200, and this may be fairly counted as a portion of the pay of the private soldier. In nearly all of the States, laws have been passed, levying a tax for the support of soldiers' families, and in every county, town and village are aid and relief societies. It is true that the Government does not sustain these societies or pay the local bounties, but in all cases the money is provided by those who must eventually redeem our paper currency, so in fact it all comes from the same fountain head, and *is* the pay of the soldier. We do not complain of this, we endorse it, yet we do not think it just that all increase of pay should be to the enlisted man.

Congressmen say they dare not increase the pay of the officers without also increasing that of enlisted men. Do they forget that they have already doubled the pay of the enlisted man by legislation and trebled or quadrupled it by the payment of local bounties? As they have *dared* to do this, why not *dare to do justice* to men who have been serving their country for three years for inadequate compensation, and now for the first time petition for an increase?

The position of an officer is not only a responsible, but also a respectable one, and any one filling such a position should receive sufficient compensation to enable him to live respectably. There is a distinction between a private soldier and a commissioned officer that must be kept up, else discipline ceases. The officer should not be compelled to beg the private's rations or borrow his money, but without sufficient pay to support himself and family, he is frequently compelled to do it or go hungry. The sutler will credit him if he agrees to pay the prices demanded, but the credit only lasts until the amount of his two months' pay is reached. The commissary, having only government supplies, dare not sell to him upon credit without a special order to do so. The family of the officer receives no relief from the aid societies, or from the State fund, because every body supposes that a commissioned officer can live upon his salary. So he could, had not prices doubled to his family and trebled to him. The consequence is, that he is not able to live as he wishes to, as he is expected to, or as he should.

Officers do not ask for an increase of pay in proportion to that granted to enlisted men, but they are entitled to a reasonable increase, have a right to ask for it, and it is the duty of Congress to grant it.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR OF THE PEASANTS OF GERMANY, in the time of LUTHER, during the years 1525–6, by ALEXANDER WEILL, published at Paris in 1862. The peasant war was a perfect type of the great French Revolution. It originated in the same oppressions of castes, hierarchies and aristocracies. The story of the German peasants' wrongs and sufferings is a repetition of the bitter experiences of the laboring classes of France, the merciless persecutions, oppressions, and exactions of privileged classes. Think of a petty country squire having the right to call upon an executioner to cut off the head of a poor country laborer for taking a few shrimps out of a pond on his domains, and of the judicial murder being carried into effect! This is one instance among a million, and by no means as revolting as a thousand other of the atrocities which roused up the sympathies of men competent to lead, and the passions of thousands competent to feel, both of whom witnessed and felt such wrongs. The great German peasant war, like the last war of the Cevennes or peasants' war of Languedoc, in France (1702–10), was a purely people's war, a war carried on in support of human rights. It failed because LUTHER was untrue to his own principles, or rather too much terrified by the storm he had raised to meet it like a man, and regulate and guide it like a Reformer. He displayed neither justice nor moral courage, and his disciples emulated his timidity, forgetting that LUTHER himself was the son of a peasant and a laborer. He cast his lot with the princes who crushed the very class from which he sprang. "The world's history is the world's consistory," says SCHILLER. The true men of the people, the honest disciples of truth, the veritable apostles of liberty, will yet receive the righteous judgment due to their merits and their sacrifices.

The history of the great German peasant war is the history of every people's war which deems that it can clasp hands with the classes who must suffer by its triumph. It undertook to lean upon the professed amity of the intolerant self-seeking burghers and the delusive sympathy of oily-tongued nobles, and found the prop a PHARAOH'S reed. The German revolution of 1525 failed, and the seed was trampled deep into the soil which was enriched by its blood and its carcasses. That seed has germinated here and there, but much of it still remains hidden. One of its crops was the Thirty Years' War, another the French Revolution, another the political regeneration and struggles of recent years. The great harvest still remains to grow and ripen, although some of the seeds, wafted by the winds of heaven, are now bearing fruit an hundred fold upon this continent. Perhaps the recent Bull of the Pope will serve as a flash of lightning to set loose the shower destined to soften the glebes and permit the seed once more to shoot forth in Europe. Men talk lightly of an "irrepressible conflict," without thinking whence and where that conflict originated. Its origin is Divine, its result must be universal, and liberty throughout the world will be the consummation of all things as regards man, and this his sphere.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN NAVY-YARDS.

AMONGST the documents accompanying the Report of the Secretary of the Navy is a carefully prepared report by Chief Engineer J. W. KING, U. S. N., on the dockyards and iron works of Great Britain and France. Mr. KING was sent to Europe by the Navy Department with especial reference to obtaining information which might be used in establishing our proposed iron-clad navy-yard. The length of the report forbids our giving more than its concluding words:

We have neither such dock-yards as are to be found in England or France, nor such a collection of iron ship building yards as there is in Great Britain; the combined capabilities of all the iron yards within our limits not being equal to the first of the great iron ship building yards on the river Thames. The materials, of superior variety, we have in abundance, the resources of the Nation in iron and coal being unlimited; but a proper constructive yard capable of turning out iron ships of any class is wanting. Under existing circumstances the best of our private yards could not construct one such vessel as the British frigate *Achilles* within three or four years; several iron gunboats, which were contracted for more than two years ago, are not yet completed, and will not be for some months. Truly, therefore, may it be said, the want of a proper constructive iron yard is a national misfortune.

For the location of such a yard we have advantages, in our great rivers, not possessed by any European nation. *In an entirely secure position, far from the sea, in fresh water, and within easy reach of iron and coal*, an iron yard may be erected. These advantages are weighty, and cannot be overestimated; still we have another advantage, the rise and fall of our tides being comparatively so small, we do not necessarily require basin accommodations—the most expensive of European dock-yard constructions—all we need in this regard being a position affording ample wharfage room.

Location does not belong properly to the subject-matter of this report, but cannot be considered entirely foreign to it, because it is the first and most important consideration. Government officials in England and France were free in expressing their opinions to me, that since the invention of guns capable of propelling destructive projectiles several miles, and the construction of armored ships, an inland location for a great dock-yard becomes almost imperative.

The advantages of fresh water for iron vessels to lie in when repairing and fitting out is another point to be considered, for it must be remembered that the adhesion of barnacles, oysters and muscles to the bottoms of iron vessels, whilst lying still in sea-water, is rapid and excessive; in fresh water the iron is entirely free from them.

In England, after an iron war vessel is prepared for sea it becomes a necessity to dock her previous to sailing, for which there is ample provision, each dock-yard having a number of stone dry docks, at present 32 in all, but will soon number 44, besides as many belonging to private yards. On the Mersey alone are 24 dry or graving docks, eight of which are each upwards of 400 feet long; seven, each 500 feet; and two, each 750 feet; the latter capable of taking in two vessels at a time.

At present we have three stone dry docks and three floating docks belonging to the Navy. Location being decided on, the second subject for consideration is the plan, and the creation of the works the third. Here grave responsibilities have to be incurred; such an important subject, in the shape of construction, has never yet been presented for the consideration of the Department.

Our present navy yards have become what they are by gradual process of accretion, partly of permanent and partly of make-shift additions; the latter forced by war, the former in the more orderly schemes of peace. The total expenditure has been large, but the results comparatively small. None of them are sufficient for present requirements, being of small dimensions, and not possessing facilities for rapid and economical construction or repair and equipment.

The navy yard at Philadelphia does not cover as much ground as the basin water area in any one of the principal European dock-yards; it has only two covered building slips, with the necessary wood-work shops and storehouses; and is not provided with any stone docks or means of repairing steam machinery.

The New York yard, the most important, does not at present cover more than twelve acres; it is provided with one stone dry dock and two building-slips, with shiphouses over them; the necessary wood-work shops, including a saw-mill, improperly prepared for heavy work on the upper, and light work on the lower floor; a smithery, foundry, boiler shop and machine shop; all improperly located, inferiorly arranged, and not possessing facilities for conveying materials and finished work to the vessels at the wharves or from one to another.

The smithery was formerly always filled with smoke, and the machine-shop building was, until I caused several internal alterations to be made, unfit for the purpose, and after all, is but a make-shift. Our new navy yard should therefore be a magnificent establishment, with capacity commensurate with, and sufficient to meet the demands of, a great naval power. It should be a model in perfection of detail in all its branches and as a whole, and so substantial as to endure for generations. In laying out the works, the judicious arrangement of the building, separately and collectively, the proper adaptation and distribution of machinery, tools and appliances, and the conveniences within and without the docks, building-slips and buildings, will in a very large degree depend on whether ships of war are to be built and equipped rapidly and economically, or slowly and extravagantly.

It is estimated by the British dock-yard engineers, that with the same number of men, and in a given time, 50 per cent. more work is accomplished by means of their improved facilities than was twelve years ago. The importance, therefore, of exercising great care in laying out and constructing the new works must be seen.

The mode adopted by the British admiralty for securing plans for their great Chatham factory works was as follows:—An able dock-yard chief-engineer was selected and ordered to examine all the important engine factories and iron works in Europe, after which to make the general plans; this being accomplished and the drawings submitted to the admiralty, a board of five competent engineers were ordered to examine and decide on their merits and alter or revise or make new plans. The board adopted the original plans with alterations, after which they were approved and the works commenced. As previously stated, these works are designed to excel in capacity and completeness all similar works in Europe or elsewhere. The plans are good, but not free from criticism. We can, doubtless, originate an establishment that will excel the Chatham works.

In the creation of plans a better course might be pursued, viz: a commission of competent officers entrusted with the work instead of confiding it to one; for, however well qualified one officer may be to plan and arrange a specialty, yet when many branches are to be provided, each requiring peculiar knowledge, attainable only by study and experience, all to harmonize, and the whole, when completed, be faultless, the experience and judgment of several is more than desirable.

THE Senate has ratified the treaties with the Northwestern bands of Shoshoonee Indians establishing peace and friendship; the several bands stipulating that hostilities and all depredations upon the emigrant trains, the mail and telegraph lines, and upon citizens of the United States within their country shall cease. The boundaries of their country as claimed and occupied by them are as follows: On the north by the middle of the Great Desert; on the west by Steptoe Valley; on the south by Toedoe or Green Mountains, and on the east by Great Salt Lake, Tuilla and Rush Valleys. The Indians agree to remove to the reservations whenever the PRESIDENT shall deem it expedient for them to do so, and become herdsmen or agriculturists, the Government paying them certain annuities in money, provisions and goods. The Indians also agree that the Pacific Railroad shall not be molested, that military posts, etc., may be constructed, the gold and silver mines worked, and mining and agricultural settlements formed, and rancheros established whenever they may be required.

THE Washington *National Intelligencer* says: "The expedition recently fitted out by the government of Nicaragua for the survey of the river and harbor of San Juan Del Norte (to the importance of which allusion was made in the PRESIDENT'S last annual message) sailed from New York on the 20th instant in the Central American Transit Company's steamer *Golden Rule*. The engineer in charge of this expedition is Captain PRESTON C. WEST, of the Coast Survey, who, since the commencement of the war, has been acting as engineer officer in our Army, the greater portion of the time having been spent on the staff of Major-General W. F. SMITH. The ability and intrepidity which fit Captain WEST for his new position are attested by official reports of the various commanders with whom he has served, and to the reports of the Coast Survey during the past ten years.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

THE great anxiety for a speedy termination of the war which exists both here and at the South, is leading many people to over-rate the importance and probable results of the "overtures" now making through the medium of Mr. FRANCIS P. BLAIR—though it is doubtful if they are even worthy of being called "overtures," inasmuch as that implies a readiness on the part of those making them to abandon the arbitrament of arms and depend wholly on a settlement through negotiation. We are quite sure that no one connected with our Government, whose position qualifies him to judge, entertains the serious belief that anything tangible will grow out of the very delicate diplomacy going on between Washington and Richmond. According to our best information, Mr. BLAIR'S mission is undertaken with the *permission* simply of the PRESIDENT, and with no endorsement or authority from him. An experienced politician, like Mr. BLAIR, cannot fail, of course, through those manipulations so expertly used in diplomatic life, to ascertain precisely the views and sentiments of Mr. DAVIS and the other leaders of the Rebellion. We hazard little in predicting that those views will be a reiteration of the demand for independence and recognition. Whether this demand will be made simply as the confirmed and unalterable determination of the insurgent leaders, or for the purpose of extorting ultimately the most liberal concessions from their conquerors, time can only tell. Certainly we need not look for anything but the boldest front from the enemy, whether we encounter him in the field of arms or in the paths to peace.

But the most significant thing connected with this peace question, is the fact that it is agitated so vigorously, not to say vehemently, far and wide, among the people, and to some extent among the public men, of the South. Whatever may be DAVIS'S personal action and desires, this agitation must seriously embarrass him, and in the end give him an enemy to fight to which he must succumb. It is the most encouraging development of public sentiment yet made in the progress of the war. It is an index of the breaking down of the will, the moral strength, of the people of the South, which has been effected by our grand military successes of the past six months. A war simply upon the physical resources of the South could never produce such an effect, but achievements like the fall of Atlanta, the march through Georgia, the fall of Savannah, the rout of HOOD, the capture of Fort Fisher and the consequent closing of the port of Wilmington, together with the ominous opening of SHERMAN'S new campaign, all combine to produce that mental despondency on the part of the people, the result of which is this shattering of the *will*, which has thus far sustained the Rebellion; and in its train we may look for the consequent dissensions, confusion and disruption. It is hardly necessary, therefore, to point to the conclusion which inevitably follows, that a continuation of the military success which has brought about the present state of affairs, must necessarily prove the most potent peace-making influence which can be brought to bear at this time. The "last ditch" idea of the Southern people was always a fallacy, as regards the chief part of the population, and could only apply to a desperate few. Like all other combatants, both ancient and modern, the Southern people, as a nation, will stop fighting when they are well whipped.

In this connection, the new campaign of General SHERMAN, now successfully inaugurated in South Carolina, assumes a vital importance. The enemy appreciates it. The reinforcement of HARDEE by the South Carolina troops from LEE'S army, and the appointment of LEE as general-in-chief of all the Rebel armies, have especial reference to the defeat of SHERMAN, and, unless speedily defeated, he will march through the Carolinas and into Virginia, as he marched through Georgia. And as the moral effect of the march through Georgia has been the most potent influence yet exercised to convince the enemy of his internal weakness, so a repetition of that campaign through the seaboard States would prove a still greater calamity, more especially if, in its denouement, the combined Armies of SHERMAN and GRANT should succeed in confronting LEE in Richmond.

The shedding of a drop of blood, or the prolongation of this war one hour unnecessarily, is tantamount to a crime. But if there is any virtue at all in the present unofficial peace talk, or any contingency through which anything favorable can result from it, it can be most effectually aided by the steady progress of our Armies in the field, and particularly the Army of SHERMAN. As that advances northward, the enemy in Richmond will feel his doom drawing nigh; and he has but two alternatives—either to grimly await its coming, or to rush desperately to meet it, at the risk of abandoning Richmond, and of being assailed in the rear by the watchful leader who has so long held him to bay on the James. Undoubtedly, DAVIS now wants nothing so much as a cessation of hostilities, and would sacrifice much to achieve it. We are doing what has never been done before during the war, carrying on a gigantic system of military operations throughout the winter season; giving the enemy, as he himself declares, "no rest "night or day." The opening of the spring campaign will find him comparatively exhausted in men and munitions, instead of recruited and supplied, ready for a fresh campaign, as heretofore. The approaching summer campaign, it is frankly admitted by the enemy, must witness the final culmination of the struggle, and peace through negotiation, even should present efforts be prolonged, could hardly come sooner than that; and certainly with not half the lustre that will then attend the complete triumph of our arms.

DISABLED SOLDIERS.

THE people of the United States warmly and sincerely sympathise with the sufferers who leave the Army or Navy unfitted for future military service, as well as for active or laborious employments in civil life. Yet the public cannot furnish disabled men with energy, honesty or self-respect, and will not forever help men who are unwilling to help themselves. The steady current that flows from the field of battle naturally produces an accumulation of disabled men. The numbers who thus return, to be cast upon their own resources, render it more than ever the duty of company commanders to talk plainly to their discharged men, and advise them freely on this most important subject. To all discharged, and especially to all seriously disabled, men we would say:

1st. *Preserve a soldierly bearing.* The public have no prejudice against a soldier; they have strong prejudices against a dirty loafer "who has been in the Army." The drift of public opinion in this country just now is strongly military. Employers already find that soldiers from well-disciplined regiments come back better employees than they were before they went away. Such men, they say, are more prompt, more respectful, ask fewer questions, execute orders without unnecessary comment or discussion, can stand erect without leaning against a desk or door-post; move quickly, listen attentively, dress neatly; in short, do things in a soldierly way. Men from such regiments, and particularly "good character" Regulars, have met with little difficulty in finding employment.

2d. *Select quickly some fitting employment.* Do not trust this to luck or chance. There is an immense number of men, like yourself, without an arm, without a leg, or broken in health. All cannot be messengers, or clerks, or doorkeepers, and probably you will be driven sooner or later to other occupations.

3d. *Fit yourself for such employments immediately.* There are hundreds of good clerks who have lost a right hand but who are too inert to learn to write with the left. There are thousands of bad writers who have lost a leg, yet do not take the trouble to make themselves good penmen. There are multitudes of intelligent men fitted to work at some mechanic art, yet who spare themselves the pains of learning. Do not be guilty of this folly. If necessary, go through an apprenticeship at apprentice wages before your back pay be spent.

4th. *What you have lost in body, try and make up in energy decision, and mental vigor.* Painful as is your loss, and helpless as is your present condition, still it can be changed and almost remedied by a resolute will.

A reasonable compliance with these four rules will secure to you a livelihood, an independence, and the respect of your countrymen.

To aid our disabled soldiers in finding employment, bureaus of employment, by means of which they can be brought gratuitously in communication with employers, should be established in all the great cities. Such a bureau, indeed, has been already established in New York. It is the work of several estimable gentlemen, prominent among whom are the Executive Committee—Messrs. HOWARD POTTER, WM. E. DODGE, Jr., and THEO. ROOSEVELT. The Secretary is Colonel CHARLES C. NOTT, formerly a Captain in the Fifth Iowa cavalry, subsequently Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-first New York, and more recently Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New York. The office of the Bureau is at 35 Chambers-street. Its effect cannot but be good, and its example we hope to see followed in other cities.

ANY one who was present at the first encampment of the Army of the Potomac at Cumberland Landing, on the Pamunky River, in the days of the Peninsula Campaign, will not fail to recall the magnificent scene presented by our Army, as viewed from the high ground to the east, while it lay stretched upon the broad plain running back from the river. Never before was there, and never since has there been, so favorable an opportunity for taking in at a glance the whole of that grand Army, and never a finer opportunity for viewing any Army since XERXES reviewed his host on the borders of the Hellespont. We well remember how that historical scene was called to our mind at Cumberland Landing, and how, like the Persian conqueror, we sighed to think how soon that multitude must pass away. It was fortunate that the Army of the Potomac had among its own number an artist capable of grasping the rare picture, and a general who could appreciate the importance of preserving it. The artist was Captain JAMES HOPE, of BROOKE'S Vermont brigade, whose twenty years of patient study have given him a rare skill in his profession as an artist. The general was W. F. SMITH, who, appreciating the beauty of the scene, sent at once for Captain HOPE, and requested him to set his pencil at work to preserve it. The result of Captain HOPE'S labors was a picture which must become historical. It has been for some weeks on exhibition at the Derby Gallery, in New York, and none who have seen it can fail to share our surprise at the remarkable success which the artist has achieved—the more unexpected to those who were not familiar with the modest fame of Mr. HOPE. If the scene was complete, the picture is, in its way, not less so. On the hill, in the immediate foreground, is the well-remembered figure of General SMITH, who halts his horse to receive General MCCLELLAN, as he rides by with his staff, among whom the Prince DE JOINVILLE, in fur cap, stands conspicuous. On the plain beneath are the white tents of the Army, its artillery, its trains, and all the paraphernalia of war. To the right is the winding Pamunky, almost hidden by the forest of masts which blend in with the foliage of the woodland that skirts the borders of the stream, and shuts in the view on all sides. In its grasp of the subject, as well as in all the essentials of artistic effect, the picture has seldom been equalled in American art, while the subject itself is one that gives it rare historical value. It should in some way be made the property of the Nation, and placed in our National Capitol.

GENERAL and Mrs. McClellan sailed for Europe on Wednesday in the steamship *China*, from New York. A large number of personal friends assembled on the wharf to bid adieu to the travellers, among them General Andrew Porter, Colonel Peterson, Colonel Lansing, Colonel Wingate, of New Jersey; Adjutant-General Downing and Captain Raymond, formerly of General McClellan's staff.

THE following is a list of officers of the Regular Army who have thus far been retired by the Board in session at Wilmington, Del., on account of disabilities caused by wounds or sickness contracted while in the line of duty:—Major D. Chase, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry; Major A. T. Lee, Second U. S. Infantry; Captain C. B. Stivers, Seventh U. S. Infantry; Captain T. T. Brandt, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry; Captain Wm. Quimby, Twelfth U. S. Infantry; Captain W. H. Walcott, Seventeenth, U. S. Infantry; Lieutenant W. O. Douglass, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry; Lieutenant Paul Quirk, Second U. S. Cavalry.

AMONGST the promotions which followed so rapidly and so justly upon the storming of Fort Fisher is that of Lieutenant-Colonel COMSTOCK, of the Engineers, senior Aide of General GRANT. He accompanied General TERRY to Cape Fear River, with the purpose of examining the fortifications from his professional point of view, as General WEITZEL had done for General BUTLER. It is one of those little circumstances interesting to paragraph, that WEITZEL and COMSTOCK were classmates at West Point. COMSTOCK, a native of Massachusetts, graduated from the Point in 1855, at the head of his class, and WEITZEL was second. Both, naturally, entered the Engineer service, and both, though young, have acquired much celebrity for professional skill.

MAJOR JOHN W. HUDSON has been promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Nov. 14, 1864, of the 35th Massachusetts Infantry, *vice* KING, promoted to be Colonel of the 4th Massachusetts Heavy Artillery.

IN the Bureau of Military Statistics at Albany it is estimated that $65,000,000 in local bounties was paid to volunteers in the State of New York the past year.

THE health of Major-General JOHN E. WOOL, United States Army (retired), is said to be fast failing. This veteran officer is now far advanced in years, and keeps well to his official residence in Troy, spending most of his time in retirement, in the preparation of his memoirs and other writings.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. G. BARNARD, Chief Engineer United States Army, and Major F. R. MUNTHER, Aide, came passengers in the *Fulton*, and landed at Fort Monroe on the 19th inst.

WE call attention to the advertisement of the American Gold Pen Company in another column of this issue. The Company has made extensive arrangements for satisfying the demands and tastes of the public.

THE Richmond *Whig* of the 17th, speaking of the Confederate States steamers *Olustee* and *Shenandoah*, says:—In order that there should be no mistake in the matter, we wish to say that the *Olustee* and the *Shenandoah*, at present doing "the State some service" on the high seas, are regularly appointed men-of-war, fitted out and placed in commission by the Confederate Government, and with Naval officers commissioned by the President.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

BOTH Houses of Congress have united, by a unanimous vote, in the passage of a joint resolution of thanks to General TERRY and Admiral PORTER and their officers and men for their conduct at Fort Fisher. A similar resolution passed the House with but two dissenting voices, tendering the thanks of Congress to General SHERIDAN for his gallantry, military skill and brilliant series of victories in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and especially at Cedar Run, in October, which retrieved the fortunes of the day and averted a great disaster, and that the PRESIDENT cause to be communicated to General SHERIDAN a copy of the above resolution, and through him to the officers and men under his command. A joint resolution, introduced into the House by Mr. COX, of Ohio, tendering the thanks of Congress to General THOMAS and his Army, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

In the Senate a bill was passed to amend the act defining the pay of Army officers so as to define that a brevet rank shall not entitle the holder to any increase of pay.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill, entitled an act to increase the compensation of certain officers in the field. The first section provides that the commutation price of rations to all officers below and including brevet brigadier-generals, shall be fifty cents after the first of March, instead of thirty cents, as at present; but this shall not apply to officers who are entitled to commutation for quarters or to officers of the Veteran corps. The second section relieves all officers of the Army and Navy from the payment of the income tax. The third section provides that every officer who remains in the service, except those of the Veteran Reserve corps and those on detached duty, who get commutation for quarters, shall, at the close of the war, be entitled to three months' pay on being honorably mustered out of the service. This applies to Volunteer officers only.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, as was also a bill introduced by the same Senator to amend the Enrollment act. It provides, 1st. That persons enrolled and liable to be drafted may be accepted as substitutes. 2d. That no one furnishing a Navy substitute shall be exempted unless that substitute is brought in person to the Board of Enrollment and is accepted there. 3d. That any person who knowingly brings for enlistment a convict, or insane or drunken person, or deserter, or shall defraud in the matter of bounty, shall be liable to one thousand dollars fine and two years imprisonment. 4th. That any mustering officer who shall muster such person, shall, upon conviction, be dishonorably dismissed the service. 5th. That all State or local bounties shall hereafter be paid in installments, one-third at mustering in, one-third at the middle of the term of service, and one-third at the end, unless sooner discharged honorably; if killed, the brlance to be paid to the widow. 6th. That every district shall make up by additional draft or recruiting its loss from desertions and discharges on account of physical disability existing before enlistment. 7th. That all deserters shall be disfranchised forever, including all who have deserted heretofore who shall not report within sixty days.

The following was referred to the Committee on Finance:—

Resolved, That the special income tax, authorized by the joint resolution, approved July 4, 1864, now remaining unpaid by persons in receipt of salaries from the United States Government, shall be levied and collected in monthly installments of equal amount by the disbursing officers during the year 1865, the first installment thereof to be deducted from payment next following the passage of this resolution; *Provided*, That if any persons now in the employ of the Government shall resign or be discharged prior to the 1st of January, 1866, the amount of such special tax remaining unpaid at the date of such resignation or discharge shall be deducted from the final payment to be made to such persons.

The case of General PAYNE was disposed of by the adoption of the resolution calling on the Secretary of War for the publication of the report of the commission that investigated the conduct of General PAYNE at Paducah, with an amendment so as to add all papers connected with said investigation. The Secretary was also called upon to state why he had not appointed commissioners to compensate loyal owners for slaves enlisted in the military service. A communication was received from Secretary STANTON stating that the several resolutions calling for information in his possession had been handed to him on his return to the city, and that information would be sent in as speedily as possible. Also another in reply to the Senate resolution of January 5, asking information as to the number of men enlisted in the naval service of the United States that have been credited on the military quotas of the respective States. It appears, on the authority of the Provost-Marshal-General, that the number of such credits was 67,687. This includes all naval enlistments from April 17, 1861, to February 24, 1864.

The Militaay Committee reported back the memorial of ex-Surgeon-General HAMMOND asking for an investigation into the circumstances of his court-martial, and asked that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject, and it was so ordered.

A petition was received from Chaplains in the Army asking that they have the same pay as line officers of the same rank, and one from citizens of Ohio asking for an exchange of prisoners. Both were referred to the Military Committee. The subject of retaliating for the treatment of our prisoners was considered at length by the Senate, but without reaching any conclusion.

The House has occupied a large space of its time with a personal controversy growing out of an attack made on Major-General BUTLER by Mr. BROOKS of New York, who assailed him with the title of "gold robber" and other equally unpalatable epithets. A letter from General BUTLER asking the authority for these statements, Mr. BROOKS chose to interpret as a quasi challenge, and he sought protection accordingly behind his privileges as a representative, and laid the matter before the House, to whom General BUTLER also appealed in a letter, accompanied by documents, furnishing evidence of his innocence of the specific charge brought against him. An exciting debate grew out of the matter, in which General BUTLER was ably defended by Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, and others.

The House passed the bill, as amended by the Senate, authorizing the advance of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps for distinguished services, not exceeding thirty numbers in rank. Also a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to state what terms and with what understanding men were accepted from Ohio and other States in 1864, and received into the Army for one hundred days, and whether there exists any reason why credits should not be given to States and districts in proportion to the time of service; and a resolution asking why commutation has not been refunded to men who were illegally drafted, and requesting the Secretary to refund the same.

A bill for the reconstruction of the Medical Department of the United States Navy, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE FORTS ON CAPE FEAR RIVER.

THEIR EVACUATION AND POSSESSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON,
U. S. FLAGSHIP MALVERN,
OFF SMITHVILLE, N. C., January 20.

SIR:—In my last I informed you that Fort Caswell had been blown up and evacuated in consequence of the fall of Fort Fisher.

I sent Lieutenant W. B. Cushing around in the *Monticello* to the western bar to ascertain what had taken place, and to obtain aid from the officers in command of the *Nyack* and *Vicksburgh*, and take advantage of the occasion.

Lieutenant Cushing did not obtain the aid he required, for what reason I have not yet learned, but with his usual energy he pushed on in his boats, and found that Fort Caswell had been blown up, Bald Head Fort destroyed, Fort Shaw also, and Fort Campbell, to the westward of Caswell, had been abandoned. All these forts mounted nine and ten-inch guns and Armstrong one hundred and fifty pounders.

Lieutenant Cushing then pushed into Smithville, after hoisting the flag of the Union over Caswell.

The next thing I saw was the flag waving over Smithville, which the rebels had left in a great hurry after they saw our boats approaching, leaving everything in the beautiful and heavy fort uninjured, and two nine-inch guns only spiked, in the fort at Deep-Water Point.

In the meantime I had succeeded in getting one gunboat, the *Tacony*, over the rip, or interior bar, and sent her up to Reeve's Point, to disable the guns at that place, about three miles above Fort Fisher, on the west side of the river.

Thus in twenty-four hours after the fall of Fort Fisher and its outworks all the formidable chain of forts in this river, at its entrance, built to keep out anything we had, have fallen into our hands. They are garrisoned for the present with sailors.

I can scarcely give a description of the works. They are certainly the most formidable and the best built earthworks I ever saw, and do credit to the engineer who planned them. One would suppose that the whole Southern Confederacy had been at work throwing up mud and sand; and General WHITING, the engineer, certainly had an abiding faith in the durability of the Confederacy, as he shows his opinion by his works, which have been four years building, and were taken in as many days.

Fort Caswell is of the same shape as it was before it fell into the Rebel hands, except that the Rebels have covered its walls with earth on the outside, and made them almost impervious to shot and shell. It is in many respects stronger than Fisher, and harder to take by assault. Still it could be taken, and the Rebels know it. Three or four gunboats inside would soon have started them out.

I have had a great deal of difficulty in getting the gunboats over the bar and the Rips, and only succeeded this morning in getting the last one through. The Rebels left plenty of good stores and provisions, and our men are now subsisting on them.

I send you a list of the forts that have fallen into our hands since Fort Fisher fell, with the number and calibre of their guns. We have found here in each fort an Armstrong gun, with the "broad arrow" on it, and the name "Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG" marked in full on the trunnions. As the British government claims the exclusive right to use these guns, it would be interesting to know how they came into forts held by the Southern Rebels. I find that immense quantities of provisions, stores and clothing have come through this port into Rebeldom. I am almost afraid to mention the amount, but it is enough to supply over sixty thousand men. It is all English, and they have received the last cargo; no more will ever come this way.

We picked up a telegram from General LEE to his subordinate here, saying that if Forts Fisher and Caswell were not held, he would have to evacuate Richmond. He says most truly, and I should not be at all surprised if he left it at any moment.

We have plenty of force to hold this place against the whole Southern Confederacy. I have two hundred and fifty guns bearing on the narrow strip of land where our troops are heavily entrenched. There are vessels in the river and outside, and we only hope they will attempt to retake it.

Ten thousand men in Fort Fisher, with the guns of the squadron, would hold this place a long time.

We find this a better place to catch blockade-runners than outside. I had the blockade-runners' lights out last night, and was obliging enough to answer their signals, whether right or wrong, we don't now. Two of them, the *Stag* and *Charlotte*, from Bermuda, loaded with arms, blankets, shoes, &c., &c., came in and quietly anchored near the *Malvern*, and were taken possession of.

The *Stag* was commanded by Richard H. Gayle, a lieutenant in the Rebel Navy, and belonging to the Rebel Government. A number more are expected, and we will, I hope, catch a portion of them. I entrusted this duty to Lieutenant Cushing, who performed it with his usual good luck and intelligence. These two are very fast vessels, and valuable prizes. They threw a portion of their papers overboard immediately on finding they were trapped.

I enclose a list of guns captured by the Navy since the surrender of Fort Fisher, and the names of the different works. This number, added to those taken around Fisher, makes one hundred and sixty-eight guns in all, most of them heavy ones, that have been taken.

I enclose a few papers that may be interesting. The *Charlotte* brings five English passengers, one of them an English army officer. They all came over, as they expressed it, "on a lark," and were making themselves quite "jolly" in the cabin over their champagne, felicitating themselves on their safe arrival. The *Stag* received three shots in her as she ran by our blockading squadron.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

List of forts taken possession of by the Navy since the fall of Fort Fisher, with their armament:

Reeve's Point—Two ten-inch guns.
Above Smithville—Two ten-inch guns.
Smithville—Four ten-inch guns.
Fort Caswell—Ten ten-inch guns, two nine-inch, one Armstrong, and four thirty-twos (rifled), two thirty-twos (smooth), three eight-inch, one Parrott (twenty pounder), three rifled field-pieces, three guns buried: Twenty-nine guns.

Forts Campbell and Shaw—Six ten-inch, six thirty-twos (smooth), one thirty-two (rifled), one eight-inch, six field-pieces, two mortars: Twenty-two guns.

Smith's Island—Three ten-inch, six thirty-twos (smooth), two thirty-twos (rifled), four field-pieces, two mortars and seventeen guns. Reported at the other end of Smith's Island, six guns.

Total captured, eighty-three guns.

PROMOTIONS IN SHERMAN'S ARMY.

MR. SECRETARY STANTON, during his recent visit to Savannah, conferred the following full and brevet promotions on officers of SHERMAN'S Army:

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS BY BREVET.—William B. Hazen, 15th Corps; J. M. Corse, 15th Corps; Charles Woods, 15th Corps; J. M. Leggett, 17th Corps; John E. Smith, 17th Corps; Giles A. Smith, 17th Corps; A. S. Williams, 20th Corps; John W. Geary, 20th Corps: W. F. Barry, Artillery; Absalom Baird, 14th Corps; J. H. Kilpatrick, Cavalry.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS.—Col. J. S. Robinson, 82d Ohio, 20th Corps; Col. Oliver, 15th Corps; Col. Mitchel, 113th Ohio, 14th Corps; Col. Potts, 32d Ohio, 17th Corps.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS BY BREVET.—Col. H. A. Barnum, 149th N. Y., 20th Corps; Col. A. Pardee, 147th N. Y., 20th Corps; Col. William Coggeswell, 2d Mass., 20th Corps; Col. Ketchum, 5th Conn., 20th Corps; Col. Buell, 58th Ind., 20th Corps; Col. A. Beckwith, Chief Commissary; William Woods, 76th Ohio, 15th Corps; Col. Fearing, 92d Ohio; Col. Parry, of Ohio.

OTHER PROMOTIONS.—Capt. J. M. Dayton, A. A. G. on Major-General Sherman's staff, Major and A. A. G.; Capt. T. J. Baylor, Ordnance Officer, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. O. M. Poe, Chief Engineer Gen. Sherman's staff, Brevet Colonel of Engineers; Capts. J. C. Audenried and G. W. Nichols, Aides to Gen. Sherman, Brevet Majors and A.D.C.; Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, Assistant-Adjutant-General Army of the Tennessee, Brigadier-General; Captain Dunbar, Assistant Quartermaster of Kilpatrick's staff, Major and Assistant Quartermaster.

In addition to these, the following promotions in SHERMAN'S Army are reported:

Captain Finley, 74th Ohio, Major commanding: Adjutant Captain H. F. Perry, 38th Indiana, Major; Major Coster, 38th Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel; Sergeant William Shaw, 38th Indiana, Captain Co. B.; Sergeant Charles Dewees, 38th Indiana, First Lieutenant Co. C.; Lieutenant Brinkworth, 38th Indiana, Captain and Aide-de-Camp to General Corlin; Sergeant Robert Middleton, Company C, First Lieutenant.

THE work at the Brooklyn Navy Yard is sufficient to employ about 4,000 men. Five vessels are on the stocks, and the stream and wharves are always full of vessels requiring various degrees of repair, or purchased blockade-runners to be overhauled and refitted for active service. The rules lately established in regard to visitors continue rigidly in force. Two batches of Naval recruits are regularly escorted into the Yard every day to go on board the recruiting ships. A board of Naval officers has been in session to examine apprentices and minors at various trades pursued at Navy Yards, and ship-buildings. Applicants for admission are also examined, who are to serve until they are 21 years of age, when a certificate is given which entitles them to precedence in workshops at all Yards in the United States. This is a regular board and is now holding its semi-annual session. It consists of Surgeon J. M. Browne, Lieutenant-Commander Paulding, Messrs. Davidson, Dodge and Rose. A court-martial is held continuously at the marine barracks to try minor cases; president, Commodore Breese; members, Commodore Nicholson, Captain Prentice, Lieutenants Doyle and Wescott; Mr. Hambleton, Judge-Advocate. The *Vanderbilt*, Captain C. W. Pickering, *Brooklyn* and prize steamer *Emma Henry* arrived during the week. The *Chenango* also came from New York. The *Muscoota*, which sailed a week ago, was obliged to return on account of some defects in her machinery. The departures are the *Kensington* and *Spirea*. The wooden Monitor *Miantonomah*, built at the Yard, is so far advanced that when the deck plating is laid and the turrets finished she will be ready for service.

TESTIMONIAL.

At a meeting of the Assistant Engineers of the U. S. steamer *Mound City*, held on board this 5th day of January, 1865, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed:

Whereas, Our worthy Chief Engineer Edward Merriman has resigned the position he has so long held and so ably filled, we feel it our duty to express in some tangible form the loss we are about to sustain.

Be it therefore resolved, That in the person of Acting Assistant Chief Engineer Edward Merriman, we have ever found a firm and steadfast supporter of the Government, and a thorough gentleman in the full acceptation of the term. In his official associations with his assistants he has had our full confidence as to his ability and efficiency; and we know he has enjoyed the confidence of Admiral Porter in a peculiar degree when the latter was commander of this squadron. We unite in expressing our regret at parting with him, wishing him as glorious a future and as well earned, as he has earned the respect and confidence he has enjoyed from the large circle of friends he has made while an officer in the United States Navy.

ALEXANDER MAGUS,
JOHN M. HARTWELL,
J. B. ATWOOD,
GEORGE N. HEISEL,
JAMES VANZANT.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

RANK OF WARRANT OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I see in your paper of the 21st inst. an article headed "Rank of Warrant officers," signed "U. S. N." Your correspondent, without any just cause, makes some sweeping remarks relative to this class of Navy officers. In the first place, he appears to be very much grieved that the warrant officers have obtained a uniform and assimilated rank with ensigns and masters. In consequence of this, he thinks that upon certain occasions they will take precedence on the quarter-deck and in the ward-room. I will state to "U. S. N." (if he does not know it) that when the warrant officers petitioned for a uniform and rank, to know exactly where they did belong, or whether they were officers in the Navy or not, it was particularly understood there should be no change in their quarters or in their duties, and that they should take no precedence over ward-room officers. "U. S. N." appears to be a little alarmed lest some warrant officer should get in the ward-room mess, which, no doubt, he thinks would be a lasting disgrace on his grade. Yet the ward-room officers during this war do not hesitate to sit down at table with acting masters made from gangs of laborers from Navy yards, from city railroad cars, from deck hands on ferry boats, and from almost any other business where they had influence enough to get an appointment.

The next thing which seems to trouble "U. S. N." is, that a boatswain will have to be presented at balls, dinners, processions, &c., on account of his ranking with a master; and that, inasmuch as his educational attainments and social intercourse do not qualify him for such occasions, the country will be disgraced. A boatswain who, as "U. S. N." says, has served an apprenticeship in the forecastle, is not supposed to be the Nation's representive at balls, dinners, &c.; but, notwithstanding, I think there are many warrant officers in the Navy whose qualifications for social intercourse will compare favorably with any other grade in the service. "U. S. N." then says he has seen men messing on the berth-deck whose educational attainments would shame any warrant officer on the list. All of which may be very true. I will also state, for "U. S. N.'s" information (if he is not aware of it), that there can always be found men messing on the berth-deck (particularly of large vessels) whose scholastic acquirements would put to shame many of the ward-room officers who have been educated at the Nation's expense.

"U. S. N." next proposes to substitute in the place of warrant officers their mates, or those "somebodies" who have done the duties on smaller vessels during the war. If "U. S. N." would give his name, we might find a substitute for him from among the subordinates of his own grade, who would be his equal in efficiency. He next proposes to abolish the grades of boatswains, carpenters and sailmakers, because these "somebodies" are now doing the duty on many of the smaller vessels of the Navy; and he also knows of instances "where the deficiencies of the warrant officers were supplied by the superior knowledge and ability of their mates." If "U. S. N." has known instances of this kind, he must also know instances where the executive officer has had superior knowledge and abilities to his commander, and also where the junior lieutenants have been far superior in knowledge to the executive. Such things happen on almost every vessel. If it is indispensably necessary to dismiss from the service the boatswains, carpenters and sailmakers, because there are instances of an inferior having more knowledge and ability than his superior, why not dismiss those officers of a higher grade; for there are many officers of lower rank much their superiors in ability, and more efficient in every way?

"U. S. N." says also that the days of those old warrant officers have passed away, like hemp cables and bentick shrouds. If "U. S. N." ever knew the use of bentick shrouds, I can inform him it was through the suggestions of our oldest boatswains that they were dispensed with; and, moreover, those old boatswains of the Navy are men who have kept pace with the times, and some of the neatest rigged vessels that ever left a port have been our first-class gunboats, rigged by those same old boatswains that "U. S. N." says are now out of date.

VETERAN WARRANT OFFICER.

[We select the above letter from among several communications which have been received from warrant officers in reply to the letter of "U. S. N." The authors of the letters not published will find their ideas well expressed in the one we have chosen. Both sides having now been heard, the controversy may as well close.—EDITOR.]

SURGEONS IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The recent report of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery contained a recommendation, endorsed by the Secretary of the Navy, that the pay and commission of the surgical corps of the Navy should be made more desirable than at present, it being almost impossible to procure the requisite number of medical officers for the service. The present session of Congress is now near its close, and nothing has been done in the matter, nor has any disposition to act been manifested.

The pay department of the Navy has, however, been more fortunate. A bill has passed one House, almost without opposition, reorganizing their corps, providing for the grade of passed assistant paymaster, and the immediate promotion of *one hundred* acting assistant paymasters to the new grade. While this is about becoming a law, and these officers in all probability are soon to be promoted, there are at least *sixty* regular assistant surgeons *entitled to examination for promotion*, and so entitled for periods varying from six to eight months, and who, if not speedily submitted to the ordeal, will take rank below this newly-created band of one hundred passed assistant paymasters.

Members of the paymaster's and surgeon's corps are the only staff officers often contrasted in the Navy—as engineers are not entitled to the ward-room below the grade of chief engineer—and assistant surgeons have most keenly felt the disproportionate promotion in the two ranks, arising from the fact of one so largely outnumbering the other. This is exemplified in the last Naval Register, where it will be seen that the original entry into the service of the last twenty five paymasters ranking with lieutenant-commander was later, in every case, than that of twenty-six assistant surgeons of the first class of 1861, and later than the entrance of several members of the second class of the same year. The members of the former class have been promoted to the rank of passed assistant within the last year, but will not probably become full surgeons for a number of years to come. The last class is still unpromoted, as before stated.

I speak for my corps when I earnestly call the attention of the Naval Committee and Congress to the recommendations of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

ASSISTANT SURGEON.

NORFOLK, Va., January 24th, 1865.

THOUGHTS ON THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I send you herewith some simple thoughts for the consideration of your readers, in relation to the coming spring campaign. It may serve to develope one less eccentric and more practicable. As "Paris is France," so is Richmond, at present, the Southern Confederacy. Now, Richmond, as a city, is not of much importance to either side, but as the point of concentration of the great railroads of the South it possesses such a value to the Rebels, that they keep one hundred thousand men, comparatively inactive, holding it, whilst our columns are penetrating unopposed through the most fertile and populous of the Southern States, and while disaster after disaster is scattering their armies in all directions.

It is apparent then, that, Richmond or rather the army which holds it, must be disposed of. It is the grand objective point against which all our combinations must be directed in the campaign that will open at the commencement of spring. Experience has demonstrated that with equal numbers that army, whether Federal or Rebel, that operates offensively, against the other on the defensive, invariably gets the worst of the bargain. Such at least has been the experience of the Army of the Potomac. To obviate this difficulty it is apparent that we must combine our forces to give an overwhelming superiority at the decisive point. The wonderful march of SHERMAN, the brilliant success of General THOMAS, and the telling blows inflicted by SHERIDAN, have happily placed our Government in a position to make such a disposition of its Armies.

SHERMAN demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt the exhaustion of the Confederacy. He has no enemy in his front, flank, or rear that causes him the slightest uneasiness. THOMAS sprang upon the disjointed, undisciplined army of HOOD, with its rash, impracticable commander, and hustled both out of Tennessee with the loss of many pieces of artillery and prisoners, and threw it off its line of operation completely. Whether that army will ever again appear in the arena as a formidable power is a question which the future must decide.

SHERIDAN, in two decisive pitched battles, inflicted a punishment on the Army of the Shenandoah (EARLY'S), from which it has not yet recuperated, probably never will. That army is also ruled out, as an army, in the approaching struggle; and this brings us to the Army of Northern Virginia (LEE'S), which is really a fine army, and the only one on which the Confederacy can rely to make head against the vast force which General GRANT intends to mass against it.

Our Armies are hundreds of miles apart, but not so far that they are not available against the central enemy. How are they to be brought together in one gigantic effort, is the question. Now, it appears to me absurd to ask SHERMAN to operate against Charleston and Wilmington, cities which have no strategic importance, or to exhaust his men by raids into the interior of Georgia or the Carolinas. It is equally ridiculous to send THOMAS into the miasmatic and depopulated swamps of Alabama. So it is contrary to all good policy and military common-sense to leave SHERIDAN with his immense force guarding the desert which he has made of the Shenandoah Valley.

General SHERMAN should leave six thousand men in Savannah, and embark the remainder of his Army, bringing it to Virginia and landing on the north bank of the James. THOMAS should be directed to establish a secondary base at Knoxville and march on Lynchburgh. SHERIDAN ought to reconstruct the Orange and Alexandria Railroads to Gordonsville, capture the latter place, and when these dispositions are completed, establish a secondary base at that point. SHERMAN, directing the movements of the Army of the James combined with his own troops (this combination giving him an equal force or a superiority, in point of numbers, to the army that LEE would have available to act on the offensive), should push out nearly, or quite, to Hanover Junction, crossing the Chickahominy at a convenient point and establish his connection with SHERIDAN advancing from Gordonsville. THOMAS moving forward on Richmond, either taking or masking Lynchburgh, under the protection of the vast armies of SHERMAN and SHERIDAN; whilst the Army of the Potomac should demonstrate strongly against the Danville Road, and even advance quite to it. Our *combined* cavalry (constituting a force far outnumbering anything the Rebels could bring in the way of mounted men) should be ordered to break down bridges, destroy railroads, &c., and execute generally the duty assigned to that arm of the service, and the problem is solved. For, with all the communications destroyed, Richmond must fall. THOMAS, SHERIDAN and SHERMAN, with his two Armies, would make a force far beyond the power of LEE to attack. The Army of the Potomac, fortified near Burkville Junction, with ten days' rations, could not be operated against with any hope of success. The instant General LEE abandoned his defensive position at Richmond, the alternative to an unconditional surrender, he would be lost. In the open field, with the vast armies against him, with our large cavalry commands harassing him in all directions, his army would disappear from the face of the earth. The Rebellion would be crushed at a blow, peace would follow as "day the night," and prosperity would dawn once again on our country.

S.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 14, 1865.

PETITION FOR INCREASE OF PAY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I transmit you herewith a copy of a petition of the Assistant and Acting-Assistant Paymasters of the South-Atlantic Squadron, to Congress, soliciting increase of rank and pay. It is signed by forty-six pay officers of those grades. Will you have the goodness to give it place in your columns?

The document, with its signatures, was brought north by myself this trip, and is forwarded to Hon. A. H. RICE, Chairman Naval Committee, House of Representatives, Washington.

U. S. S. MASSACHUSETTS,
PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1865.

SOUTH ATLANTIC BLOCKADING SQUADRON,
December 15, 1864.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

GENTLEMEN:—We, the undersigned, Assistant and Acting Assistant Paymasters attached to the squadron, earnestly call your attention to the following facts:—

We perform the duties of Paymaster, Quartermaster and Commissary for the vessels to which we belong, receive a salary of from $800 to $1,469 50 (ration included) per annum, rank with Masters which assimilates with First Lieutenants in the Army, and give two securities of $10,000.

Assistant Quartermasters and Commissaries in the Army receive a salary of $1,662 per annum, rank with Captain (which is equivalent to Lieutenant in the Navy), and give security respectively of $10,000 and $6,000; and regimental Quartermasters and Commissaries receive a salary of $1,542 per annum, rank with First Lieutenants, and give no security whatever.

Nor is our pay sufficient as compared with that of other officers of the Navy. Though we rank with Masters, our annual sea pay is $200 less than theirs, and nearly $300 less than that of Lieutenants. Our responsibilities, being immediate, pressing and pecuniary, much exceed in weight and importance their general and indefinite ones; and our pay, such as it is, is more or less precarious and nominal, exposed as we are to so many risks of loss. The lowest class of clerks of any bureau in any department at Washington receive more than we do, taking our share or "other duty" pay of $1,000 per annum as a standard.

Furthermore, such of us as are in the Volunteer service have no chance of promotion whatever, while all other officers in said service, with the exception of Acting Assistant Surgeons, have such opportunity.

Under all these circumstances we think that the rank and pay of Lieutenants in the Navy is not immoderate compensation for us; and this we therefore most respectfully and urgently solicit.

RETALIATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I would like to submit to public consideration, through your columns, a few short considerations and suggestions on the subject of retaliation upon the prisoners of war now in our hands, as a means of protection from inhuman treatment of our prisoners in the hands of the enemy. The conclusions to which I shall arrive are the results of much reflection during a long tour of duty, as an officer at one of our principal dépots of prisoners; and while I can vouch for the good treatment our own captives receive, I have also some knowledge of the brutal treatment received by our captive soldiers at the hands of the enemy. An easy recurrence to first principles will, in this matter, materially aid in an arrival at correct conclusions. Those principles, as affecting the question now before the Government, are two in number, and they are apparently in conflict.

1. All parties in warfare, and especially all parties in civil warfare, are bound by every consideration, both of interest and humanity, to extend all reasonable good treatment to prisoners of war in their hands.

2. Every government, in carrying on warfare, is absolutely bound to protect, by all means in its power, its own soldiers and citizens from the violation by the enemy of the recognized rules of civilized warfare.

A double duty has, then, now devolved upon our Government, and it is morally bound, while exercising humanity towards its own prisoners, yet by all means in its power to exact the same treatment from the enemy towards our prisoners in their hands. To accomplish this, retaliation is the readiest, most effective and most universally recognized means. Retaliation, however, is of two kinds—universal and specific. If one party to warfare inflicts improper usage on certain prisoners in their hands, the other party is justified only in retaliation upon equal or specifically greater numbers in their hands, but not upon a number greater than the least which will effect the end desired. The correct principle of retaliation would seem to be: the effectual prevention of harsh treatment upon certain beings out of our power by the infliction of the least possible degree of harsh treatment upon certain other beings within our power.

Let these principles be applied in the present case. It is conceded that retaliation is the usual and most effective means in our hands to remedy the ill treatment of our prisoners in the hands of the enemy. It is, therefore, to be made use of. The only question then remaining is, What is the least possible degree of harsh usage towards the prisoners in our hands which will insure good treatment towards the prisoners in the hands of the enemy?

It has been stated in debate in Congress that we held double the amount of prisoners in our hands that the enemy hold in theirs. In this case, retaliation upon equal numbers would almost certainly accomplish the end desired. A greater degree of retaliation, if that is the case, cannot be justified. The correct course, therefore, and that most in accordance with the usages of civilized warfare, would seem to be the organization by our Government of a new prisoners' dépot—a dépot which might well be known as "Camp Retaliation." Into that camp a number of the prisoners in our hands should be drafted, equal, as near as can be ascertained, to the number of our prisoners in the hands of the enemy. These unfortunates should then receive precisely the same treatment which may hereafter, as nearly as can be ascertained, be extended to our prison-

ers by the Confederates, and their fate be upon the heads of the Confederate leaders.

This degree of retaliation on our part, as the least infliction of cruelty for the necessary accomplishment of a solemn obligation we are under, would be strictly in accordance with the usages of civilized warfare. Humanity would be satisfied by the continued good treatment of one half of the prisoners in our hands, and justice would not cry out against us for our failure to extend to our own soldiers the protection we had promised them.

The course proposed would also enable us to discriminate among the prisoners in our own hands. Any one who knows anything of those prisoners, knows that among them are to be found all shades and descriptions of men. Many thousands of them are eager to take, and would faithfully keep, the oath of allegiance; others are poor invalids, or mere boys, or aged men—on all such no human being could bear to inflict the horrors of retaliation. In the future, as in the past, let such be tenderly cared for. Beside these, and constituting more than half the prisoners in our hands, we have the robust, bitter, vindictive soldier of the Confederacy—the men who declare that they "will rot before "they will take the oath." Such should be the first inmates of "Camp Retaliation," and such should become a buckler and a shield to our soldiers in the prison pens of the South.

BOSTON, January 24, 1865. C. F. A., JR.

REAR-ADMIRAL PORTER ON THE CONDUCT OF THE MONITORS.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON,
FLAGSHIP MALVERN,
OFF FORT FISHER, N. C., January 15, 1865.

SIR:—My late experience with the Monitor class of vessels under fire at sea and in riding out heavy gales, justifies me in making a special report in the matter. I feel the importance of the Government's receiving accurate information in relation to a class of vessels about which there has been a difference of opinion, and of which we are building quite a number.

My experience has been with the *Monadnock*, *Saugus*, *Mahopac* and *Canonicus*, all vessels of some difference of construction, and built, I believe, by different contractors.

Before leaving Hampton Roads, and while waiting for the Army to provide troops for the land part of this expedition, I sent the Monitors *Canonicus*, *Mahopac* and *Saugus* up the James River, to try what they could do with the Rebel batteries at Howlett's, and above that point. At Howlett's the enemy had a heavy gun mounted (a two hundred-pounder Brooke's rifle), which was frequently fired at the Monitors, but seldom hitting them. One of their shells or shot, however, struck the *Saugus* fair on the turret, and knocked out and loosened forty of the bolts.

This was owing to the bolts being driven from inside to out, instead of from outside to in. The turret was not materially injured, and was repaired again in about two (2) weeks, and I have been using the *Saugus* here against these works, where she has done effective service.

The *Canonicus*, *Mahopac* and *Monadnock* left Hampton Roads on the 18th ult., the former two in tow of steamers—the *Monadnock* going under steam with a steamer in company. The weather was quite rough, and at times the sea would go over the turrets and down the funnels; but I passed them while at sea, and they were making excellent weather of it. On asking their commander, afterward, how they got along, the answer was: "Oh, quite well, "Sir; only a little damp."

On arriving at Beaufort, N. C., I filled them up with coal and ammunition. I found a defect in a pump on board the *Canonicus* (a "centrifugal pump" they called it), which did not fetch the water until there was a foot or more in the vessel. This was a serious defect, and one for which the constructors were very culpable. The *Mahopac's* decks leaked considerably, and made the officers and crew very uncomfortable.

The Monitors started from Beaufort on the 18th ultimo, the *Canonicus* and *Mahopac* being towed, the *Monadnock* declining such assistance. Indeed, she did not require it, outrunning the largest vessels easily, and keeping ahead of all except the very fastest.

On the 21st ultimo, it came on to blow hard from the southwest, and a very heavy sea commenced rolling in. The vessels were all anchored in thirteen (13) fathoms of water, with a long scope of chain out. Most of the large vessels dragged during the gale. The *Tuscarora* and *Juniata* put to sea (I think unnecessarily), while the Monitors rode out beautifully. I was anchored quite near them, and witnessed their performance. I at first thought I had been imprudent and had unnecessarily risked the lives of officers and men, but I went to sleep the first night of the gale quite easy in my mind in regard to the Monitors.

I saw that they were making the best weather, and riding easier than any of the other vessels in the fleet. All the transports cut and ran, though I think that was quite unnecessary. After the gale I inquired of the commanders of the monitors, how they passed through the ordeal, and they seemed to think they got along very well. The smaller Monitors, *Mahopac* and *Canonicus* at times almost disappeared from view, and the commander of the former vessel complained of discomfort, owing to the decks leaking, but the vessels were in no danger at the time. As to the *Monadnock*, she could ride out a gale at anchor in the Atlantic Ocean. She is certainly a perfect success so far as the hull and machinery are concerned, and is only defective in some minor details, which in the building of these vessels require the superintendence of a thorough seaman and a practical and ingenious man.

The *Monadnock* is capable of crossing the ocean alone, (when her compasses are once adjusted properly) and could destroy any vessel in the French and British Navy, lay their towns under contribution, and return again (provided she could pick up coal) without fear of being followed. She could certainly clear any harbor on our coast of blockaders, in case we were at war with a foreign power. As strong and thick as the sides of this vessel are, one heavy shot from Fort Fisher indented the iron on her side armor, without, however, doing any material damage. These vessels have laid five (5) days under a fire from Fort Fisher, anchored less than eight hundred (800) yards off, and although fired at a great deal, they were seldom hit, and received no injury, except to boats and light matter about the decks, which were pretty well cut to pieces. Compared with the *Ironsides*, their fire is very slow and not at all calculated to silence heavy batteries, which requires a rapid and continuous fire to drive men from the guns, but they are famous coadjutators in a fight, and put in the heavy blows which fell on casements and bomb-proofs.

The smaller class of Monitors, as at present constructed, will always require the aid of a steamer to tow them and take care of them. In smooth weather they ought to go along by themselves, and when towed the tow-rope should never be less than two hundred (200) fathoms in length. It strains them very much to have a short tow-line.

I do not know yet what their real durability is or would be in a continuous fire against their turrets. Solid 11-inch or 200-pounder rifles are apt to break something when they strike, and I should be much better satisfied myself behind wooden bulwarks, and take what comes, than to be shut up in an iron turret, not knowing whether it is properly constructed. This, though, is the prejudice of a sailor, and should have no weight whatever.

The commanders of the Monitors seem to feel quite at home and safe in them, and apprehend no more danger at sea than in any other kind of vessel. Commander PARROTT, of the *Monadnock*, remarked he did not see any difference between her and anything else. The *Saugus* joined me after the first day's fight, off Fort Fisher, and was towed round from Norfolk by the *Nereus*, in very rough weather. The vessel leaked a good deal through her bows, and some uneasiness was felt for her on that account; but her sea-going qualities were spoken of as good. The difficulty was a mechanical one, and in no way detracts from the qualities of the vessel. There is no great amount of comfort on board these vessels at sea; that is conceded on all sides, but they are seldom at sea, and only exposed when making a voyage. This is the first time, I believe, that the Monitors have ridded out heavy gales, in an open sea at anchor, though they have ridden out gales in Charleston Roads.

I have only to remark that the principle is a good one, if the vessels are all built like the *Monadnock*. The fire of these vessels combined with the fire of such vessels as the *New Ironsides* and heavy frigates, is very effective, particularly against heavy-plated vessels, bomb-proofs, and stone or brick walls. I have never yet seen a vessel that came up to my ideas of what is required for offensive operations so much as the *Ironsides*. She combines very many good qualities. The most important is the comfort with which the people on board of her live, though she would be no match for the *Monadnock* in a fight, the latter having more speed.

The accuracy of fire is, I think, in favor of the *Ironsides*, judging from what I have seen. The turrets get filled with smoke, and do not clear as quick as the *Ironsides*, though that defect could be avoided by not firing both guns so near together. These impressions of mine are formed from a short experience with Monitors, but I think they will be found correct, provided the Monitors are properly built.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

A TESTIMONIAL TO GENERAL GRANT.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1865.

Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT, commanding United States Army:

DEAR GENERAL:—Having learned that MRS. GRANT was looking for and unable to obtain a house in this city, which you have concluded to make your place of residence, it affords us great pleasure to present to yourself and family a house furnished and ready in our City of Homes.

As citizens of the United States, we beg your acceptance of this slight testimonial of the gratitude we feel, in common with all loyal citizens, for the eminent services you have rendered to the nation during its present struggle for the suppression of the Rebellion, and of our appreciation of your distinguished military ability and patriotism and moral worth.

As citizens of Philadelphia, feeling that it would be a high honor to have you a fellow townsman, we present it as a token of the welcome which our entire city extends to your family, while you are still fighting the battles of the nation, and which we will most heartily extend to yourself when the war shall be over. In requesting your acceptance of the title deed, let us express the hope that, through the instrumentality of yourself and other tried and trusted heroes, the time may soon come when the blessings of Union and peace, founded on the principles of justice and freedom, shall crown the efforts now so nobly made.

That our country may come forth from the terrible ordeal stronger, better, purer and freer, is our earnest wish, and to this we pray that God may long spare your valuable life, and continue your invaluable services for our national prosperity and peace.

On behalf of the subscribers, very truly yours,

GEO. H. STUART, E. C. KNIGHT,
A. C. BORIE, DAVIS PEARSON,
WM. C. KENT, GEO. WHITNEY,
JAMES GRAHAM, Committee.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
CITY POINT, Va., Jan. 4, 1865.

Messrs. GEORGE H. STUART, A. C. BORIE, W. C. KENT, E. C. KNIGHT, DAVIS PEARSON, GEORGE WHITNEY and JAMES GRAHAM, Committee:—

GENTLEMEN:—Through you the loyal citizens of Philadelphia have seen fit to present me with a house, lot and furniture in your beautiful city. The letter notifying me of this is just received.

It is with feelings of gratitude and pride that I accept this substantial testimonial of the esteem of your loyal citizens—gratitude, because it is evidence of a deep-set determination on the part of a large number of citizens that this war shall go on until the Union is restored—pride, that my humble efforts in so great a cause should attract such a token from a city of strangers to me.

I will not predict a day when we will have peace again, with a Union restored. But that that day will come, is as sure as the rising of to-morrow's sun. I have never doubted this in the darkest days of this dark and terrible Rebellion.

Until this happy day of peace does come, my family will occupy and enjoy your magnificent present. But until then I do not expect nor desire to see much of the enjoyments of a home fireside.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT,
Lieutentant-General, United States Army.

The house selected is the new one, No. 2,009 Chestnut street, which is now being furnished.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Caughlin has been appointed Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

CAPTAIN N. D. Badger, Assistant-Inspector-General of Cavalry in Sheridan's Army, has been promoted to a majority in the Eighth Ohio cavalry.

BRIGADIER-General J. H. Fessenden has succeeded Colonel Edwards, of the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, as commander of the post of Winchester, Va.

THE vacant brigadier-generalship, made by the death of Charles Russell Lowell, has been filled by the appointment thereto of Colonel Forsythe, of Major-General Sheridan's staff, formerly of the 8th Illinois cavalry.

BRIGADIER-General Carroll, who has been laid up for some time by wounds, has arrived in Washington and been assigned to the command of Camp Stonemen, the rendezvous of recruits for Major-General Hancock's veteran corps.

CAPTAIN J. F. Fritts, Commissary of Musters of the First division, Nineteenth corps, has been appointed to succeed Captain Yorke, as Corps Commissary of Musters. Captain Yorke has recently received his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventy-fifth New York Volunteers.

CAPTAIN Eugene McGrath, of the Fifth New York heavy artillery, has been promoted to a majority in his regiment for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Opequan, Sept. 19, 1864, in which he was severely wounded in the hand and suffered the amputation of two of his fingers.

BY direction of the War Department, officers of the Quartermaster's Department on duty at or in the vicinity of Military Hospitals will, upon the requisition of the medical officer in charge, furnish coffins and other proper facilities for the interment of officers who die in hospitals.

BREVET Brigadier-General H. L. Abbot, commanding a brigade in Terry's First division of the 24th corps, was on the point of coming North on a short leave of absence when he was recalled by a telegram from General Grant, ordering him to take part in the Fort Fisher Expedition, where he won his brevet.

A BOARD, to consist of the following officers: Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Whitman, Thirtieth New York Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel M. T. Holbrook, One Hundred and Seventy-third New York Volunteers; Major George Washburn, One Hundred and Thirty-third New York Volunteers, has been ordered to determine and establish a price for each article sold in the town of Winchester, Va., by sutlers and storekeepers.

THE names of the division and brigade commanders promoted for Fort Fisher are: Brevet Major-General Alfred H. Terry, to be major-general; Brigadier-General Adalbert Ames, to be brevet major-general; Brevet Brigadier-General Curtis, to be brigadier-general; Colonel Louis Ball (dead), to be brevet brigadier-general; Colonel Pennypacker, to be brevet brigadier-general; Colonel H. L. Abbot, to be brevet brigadier-general.

THE following officers in Sheridan's Army have been recommended for brevet promotions: Major Thomas Gibson, Fourteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel, by brevet, to rank from August 7, 1864, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Moorfield, Va.; Captain Joseph Ankrom, Second West Virginia cavalry, to be major, by brevet, to rank from July 24, 1864, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Winchester, and for faithful discharge of duty during the campaign; First Lieutenant Samuel Grim, First West Virginia Veteran cavalry, to be captain, by brevet, to rank from June 14, 1864, for gallant and meritorious conduct in leading two hundred men from Lexington, Va., to Concord Station, on the Southside Railroad, and bringing back his command safely, passing through the midst of General Imboden's camp; First Lieutenant John J. McDonald, First Virginia Veteran cavalry, to be captain, by brevet, to rank from September 6, 1864, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Winchester, July 24, and Bunker Hill, September 6, 1864; First Lieutenant W. W. Murphy, Fourteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, to be captain, by brevet, to rank from June 5, 1864, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Piedmont, Va.; Second Lieutenant Charles A. Benjamin, Twenty-first New York cavalry, to be first lieutenant, by brevet, to rank from July 24, 1864, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Winchester, and throughout the entire campaign.

BRIGADIER-General WM. H. POWELL, commanding the Second Cavalry Division of SHERIDAN'S Army, has tendered his resignation, and it has been very reluctantly accepted. In his farewell order to his division General POWELL says: "To the Second brigade of the division, "now commanded by Colonel H. CAPEHART, formerly "commanded by me from the 10th day of June, 1864, to "the 24th of September, 1864 (at which time I assumed "command of the division), I owe much of my success as "an officer, and for which it has my thanks. To the di-"vision, as a whole, I can say, with great pleasure, that "through the unparalleled, active and successful campaign "in the Shenandoah Valley, success has crowned all our "efforts."

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE JOURNAL.

THE Publisher of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has hitherto been unable to meet the large and unexpected demand for the first bound volume of the paper. To supply this demand it became necessary to stereotype the greater part of the numbers for 1863 and '64. This caused much vexatious delay in responding to orders for the bound volumes. Now, however, the work of stereotyping has been completed and a full supply of the first volume, handsomely bound in cloth, has been obtained. The price of this volume bound in cloth is $7 50; in half morocco $10. Gentlemen in the Army, who wish the volume sent to them by express, should enclose the amount of the express charges, which average about $1 60, as these are required by the companies to be paid in advance.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1865.

THE FINAL PROBLEMS OF THE WAR.

WHAT progress has been made in subduing the Southern Rebellion? That is the great and pertinent inquiry after each elaborate movement in the war has been consummated. A retrospective glance at this moment over its course will show that the Nation has reached another great landmark in its appointed track. Its first great aim was to gather from city and hamlet its patriotic millions, to train them into soldiers, and to teach them the art of waging grand war. After much time spent and resources wasted, the second great crisis burst upon us, in repelling the dangerous aggressive rush of the insurgents, who already armed and equipped with a speed surpassing our Northern sluggish deliberation, threatened to overwhelm everything in a mighty surge. The danger lurked in their chances of obtaining, by a temporary prostration of our Armies, the sympathetic recognition and aid of European Powers. That peril safely passed, our third grand point was still distant—to achieve a palpable military superiority over the Rebellion, so that it might be clear to all eyes that we had mastered the approaches, had snatched the key to the innermost recess of the Rebellion. That is now done: on this third table-land we stand. It is true that we have often before boasted of our mastery over the Rebellion. It is related, whether veraciously or not, of General HOOKER, that he at one time supposed himself to have "the key of Richmond in his "breeches' pocket." And the same anecdote is told of General BUTLER. But we believe that with all that remains to be accomplished, that famous phrase which got worn out by premature circulation, can at least claim to be freshened and accepted as the pithiest description of our national affairs—"the crushing of "the Rebellion is only a question of time." Let Charleston fall, and we have got the Southern Confederacy under a glass case, which the world may look at, but from which henceforth, they must keep "hands off."

Whoever desires to know what real progress is making in the war, should inquire what the most prudent of our people are everywhere discussing. Involuntarily they glance at the final problems of the Rebellion; and, not only involuntarily, but wisely. As for those disloyal souls who, in its dubious hours, committed the inexplicable crime of despairing of the Republic, their opinions of its present prospects, whether favorable or adverse, are of little importance. But it is true that even the deliberate and reflective of our people feel that we have come at last to where the threads of political and military questions intertwine, and must be disentangled together. How shall we secure its object and its true fruits from this long struggle, with its rivers of blood and shipwreck of a nation's treasures, and how end it thoroughly and well? That will soon be the question of the hour: the question of pursuit after victory, of gathering the advantage of triumph, after triumph is won. There is now a pleasurable excitement in the intellectual friction of the country on these topics, in the novel, extravagant, or sensible ideas, and the new theories and strange proposals for national adjustment each day brings forth.

Perhaps it is a little premature to consider these complicated questions of reconstruction. For time, that wonderful element in human fortunes, was wont to cut Gordian knots, before ALEXANDER was cradled. And time and events will save the country the labor of solving many vexatious problems. But, very soon, the question of rehabilitating the Nation will be upon us. In considering this, it must never be forgotten that the Southern idea—or, at least, the Southern idea as developed during the last five years—is, in those points which distinguish it from the Northern idea, now adopted as the National idea, repugnant to our Government and our institutions. The aristocratic sentiment, long sleeping without material progress, sprouted suddenly to fruition in the Rebellion. Visionary schemers joyfully discovered that their Utopia was at hand—a government founded on the corner-stone of Slavery. Slavery now is buried in a grave as deep as the grave of JOHN BROWN, whom, with short-sighted frenzy, it was foolish enough to hang under State laws against inciting insurrection, instead of under the greater laws of the Union which he had equally violated. With the appointment of General LEE as commander of all the Confederate Armies, and the implied sanction therein of the Richmond Congress to the emancipation of conscripted negroes, Slavery is dead, South as well as North. Peace to its ashes, If Mr. STEPHENS did not err four years since in speaking of its position in his new experiment in state-craft, all the cement of the Confederate arch has now dropped out.

But, so far as our national integrity was concerned, and aside from speculations of humanity, it was the impulse to desert the Union through annoyance at its sway, in search of independence, that provoked the war. That insubordinate spirit is fatal to us now, and ever will be. We can subjugate territory, but we cannot subjugate ideas. This terrible intestine war will surely end in breaking the armed force of the Rebellion. It will disperse troops, re-possess forts, level magazines and arsenals, wrest away the arms seized for unlawful purposes. It will have crushed into the soil a hundred thousand men who lifted up their hands against the Republic. And after all the insubordinate idea might remain.

It is certain, however, that, with the fall of Slavery, one great source of dissatisfaction with the General Government will be removed; and, should another rebellion be incited, it will have to go to another quarry than its predecessor, for its corner-stone. All that jealousy, and the suspicion with which the South was wont to watch encroachments on its domestic institutions will be gone, and so will all the accompanying greed, which impelled the owners of slaves to hate the North. It is certain, too, that the tremendous slaughter of the present war has laid at rest for ever many a turbulent spirit, many a factious demagogue and fire-eater. And, finally, it is more than probable that, with a constant life of toil, excitement, and hardship, of flame and carnage, the great majority of the Southern people will quietly return their allegiance to the old Government, which sad experience will have taught to be less odious than the new. There will still be a residue of relentless enemies of the Union. For these nothing remains but extirpation. But this will be accomplished doubtless by a voluntary, rather than a forced expatriation of the leaders. We shall wish Europe, Canada, Cuba, and Mexico joy of their acquisitions in citizens.

But upon this very threshold of the subject, we pause; our only object being to indicate to what point the national thought must soon tend. It would have been an inestimable blessing, if this war had brought out for the councils of State men as great as military exigencies produced for the field. A GRANT and a SHERMAN in the masses of diplomacy is precisely our country's need.

EARTHWORKS.

THE Crimean War inaugurated a new era in the history of defence. The gallant defence of Silistria and the little redoubt of the Arab Tabia, for months, by the Turks against the Russians, the formidable works thrown up by TODLEBEN in the very face of his enemies, the assaults they sustained, and their final surrender only when all the material resources of France and England had been brought to bear against them, and their works had been subjected to a *feu d'enfer* until that time without a parallel in history—these were all new experiences. At the commencement of this war, there were no regularly fortified places in America. A few small forts, chiefly casemated masonry constructions, protected our leading ports, but not one of these was capable of serious resistance either to fleet or land forces armed with modern artillery. Yet no war has furnished more examples of the attack and defence of fortified places. Vicksburgh, Port Hudson, Charleston, Richmond, have successfully resisted all attempts at capture by assault. Fort Donelson, Atlanta, Savannah and Fort Fisher, have succumbed to the bravery and determination of our troops. All the works in all these places, except Fort Sumter at Charleston, would come under the catalogue of what are called temporary or field fortifications, yet the history of the sieges of the world does not give any instances of more brilliant and successful defences or more daring assaults. The great and distinctive difference between field and permanent fortification consists in this: that, in the latter, time and labor are spent in providing a permanent obstacle of such a nature that it shall be impossible for the enemy to surprise the work or to approach it for assault except by regular siege operations.

The difficulty with all such permanent obstacles is that none have been hitherto devised not liable to be destroyed by the enemy's artillery from a distance, except two,—a wet ditch—the best of all obstacles when of sufficient depth, but not everywhere available—and a deep counterscarp wall. The escarps of modern European works, especially of those on the French bastioned system, could all be breached from a distance by modern artillery. The great power of resistance which has been developed both in this war and in the Crimean by earthworks, is due chiefly to an almost entire emancipation of the minds of their constructors from the erroneous and fanciful systems of fortification over which so much time is spent in military instruction. The works have almost of necessity been built just where the ground demanded, and built for one specific purpose; and for that very reason have almost invariably accomplished their purpose. Their defect is, that they are always liable to assault. Hence where the assaulting party can get within charging distance before advancing, and is sufficiently strong and well supported, the work has, as at Fort Donelson and Fort Fisher, been captured. If Fort Wagner was not captured, it was because the assaulting party was not supported as it should have been. If Richmond has not succumbed, if Port Hudson and Vicksburgh did not fall before the daring assaults made upon them, it is because the vast extent of the works, and the size of the garrisons rendered it impossible to form and project assaulting columns with sufficient preponderance of force.

The successful assault upon Fort Fisher is a model of good management and brilliant and daring military enterprise. The discipline of our Armies, the strategetical manœuvres of our generals, with a single exception, and even the fighting qualities of our soldiers, have been very severely criticised by those trans-Atlantic friends of ours who talk our language. The last act of their military history affords in all but its failure a parallel to the assault on Fort Fisher. At the same time that the French entered the Malakoff, the English assaulting party left their trenches for the Redan. As at Fort Fisher, the prodigious artillery fire which had driven the defenders to their bomb-proofs had to be stopped, in order that it might not strike equally friend and foe. As at Fort Fisher, the assaulting column reached the salient of the work with great loss, and the defenders retired behind their traverses; but here the parallel fails. After waiting, halting, hesitating, and, at last, refusing to follow their leaders, who sent back time after time for reinforcements, the mob of assailants rushed back from the Redan, defeated and demoralized. At Fort Fisher, on the contrary, for seven hours, from traverse

to traverse, the enemy was pursued, grappled, and driven by our determined soldiers.

From the history of the defence of works in this war, certain definite principles may be very clearly laid down.

First. That the European system of constructing large fortresses for the defence of a frontier is useless. If they are small, their garrisons cannot act aggressively; if they are large, they are more useful in the field.

Second. That the best defensive works to enable an army to resist successfully a force not greater than twice their number, are those thrown up by the troops.

Third. That in such exceptional positions as it may be necessary to hold with works having a permanent obstacle to resist assault—as, for instance, a work commanding a series of open shore batteries, and intended to protect them from assault—the nearer the exposed portion approaches to the construction of field fortifications the better.

Fourth. That as sand, especially quartz sand, has been proven to possess a resisting power to shot superior to that of any other dense earth, works prepared beforehand should have their parapets constructed of this material.

Fifth. That too great care cannot be exercised in the choice of both troops and commander, either of the defence or assault of important works—for there are no operations of war which demand more judgment in their preparation or more daring and determination in their execution. A general can only be successful in them, when, like GRANT, he "does not "contemplate a failure."

WAR has often been likened to the game of chess. From the commencement of the grand advances from Nashville to Chattanooga, and from Warrenton upon Richmond and Fredericksburgh, the moves of the rival players could almost be predicted with certainty. The features of the country, the political and military importance of the different strategetic points, the systems of railroad and river communication, and the known laws regulating aggressive and defensive military movements rendered all these operations like those of a well-studied opening of which each move was predicable when the forces on either side were known. With SHERMAN'S advance through Georgia, the game assumed an entirely new aspect. Here was something not laid down in the books; something to which military history furnishes no parallel. The opposing peoples held their breath in suspense; their hopes and fears influenced rather by their desire for the success or failure of our Armies than by any possibility of predicting the result. Would this daring advance be successful? Might not its advantages, even if successful, be more than neutralized by the abandonment of hardly-earned Tennessee? SHERMAN'S triumphant entry into Savannah, THOMAS'S crushing defeat of HOOD and energetic pursuit of him beyond the Tennessee; the brilliant capture of Fort Fisher, have filled all loyal hearts with confidence, and have altered the whole aspect of affairs. Hardly halting to secure his new base of operations, SHERMAN is already in motion; THOMAS is forwarding to the new field every man not absolutely necessary to hold the crippled and demoralized forces of HOOD in check; and every sign from GRANT and from LEE indicates an impending contest. The opportunity is favorable—before the blow is struck—for reviewing the new appearances and casting an augury for the future. Richmond has always been the seat and is now the centre of continued armed resistance to the enforcement of the laws and the Constitution of the United States; and against it all the forces of the country are now brought into combined operation. The very peculiar nature of the ground, the formidable character of the Rebel works, and the large Army of well-trained and disciplined soldiers under LEE which garrisons it, have rendered all direct assaults upon it by GRANT comparatively unsuccessful. Its lines of supply were once and again damaged when Chattanooga and Atlanta fell into our hands. With SHERMAN'S capture of Savannah, a position is obtained from which its only other line of communication with the rest of the States in rebellion is easily assailable. Branchville is but 40 miles from Pocotaligo, now in SHERMAN'S hands; Charleston, the birthplace and nursery of rebellion, is but 50 miles. With the possession of the former, the last railroad link that connects Richmond with Georgia is severed. With the possession of the latter, the prestige of rebellion in South Carolina is gone. If the enemy has any force capable of preventing SHERMAN'S successful advance upon these places, would it not have been given to HARDEE to defend Savannah? GRANT, by pressing and watching LEE, ought to be able to prevent him from detaching any of the troops for the relief of Charleston. If GRANT can hold LEE where he is, SHERMAN will take care of Charleston and all South Carolina. From what source then is serious, long-continued opposition to SHERMAN to be derived? We see neither in the military nor the moral condition of the enemy any means for the organization of a force which can even afford promise of a successful opposition to SHERMAN'S onward career. In the capture of Fort Fisher GRANT has already prepared another foothold for SHERMAN upon the coast. Had BUTLER, like GRANT not "contemplated a failure," Wilmington would, doubtless, have been ours with less loss than was suffered in the second assault. But, as it is, the fall of the city cannot long be deferred. BRAGG, to whom its defence has been entrusted, never has been nor can be successful. He has never had confideuce in his troops, nor they in him: and without this the greatest military talent is unavailing. His very name is to us an augury of success, to our enemies of failure.

That every known resource will be brought in play to defer this inevitable catastrophe we do not doubt. That DAVIS and LEE will give up the struggle even when it seems hopeless to all but themselves we cannot conceive. Virginia, if the last to espouse the Rebel cause, has been its main stay throughout the struggle. Without it the war would not have continued twelve months. Its soldiers and its generals have nobly sustained, though in a bad cause, the reputation of the "mother of presidents." Determined attacks upon GRANT and SHERMAN, prolonged defences of every available point in the advance of the latter, and, when these are no longer possible, a great expeditionary raid, such as SHERMAN has taught our enemies, as well as our own generals, to be possible in a fertile and flourishing country—all these things we must expect, and with them those violent oscillations of hope and fear which no experience of the uncertainties of war can teach our people to avoid. But of this we may be certain; that the end is now clearly at hand, the goal in sight, and no temporary reverses can prevent the impending fate which the successful moves of our brilliant commanders have prepared.

HOW intimately what is profanely called red-tape is connected with the life and reputation of great officers, has been shown in the case of General BUTLER during the present week. For months he has been charged by his enemies with having abstracted and converted to his own use fifty thousand dollars in gold, belonging to a mercantile firm in New Orleans. The explanation given in the House of Representatives, of the facts upon which this charge was founded, show clearly that he was not guilty or blamable in act or intention. He took the money at the instance of civil officers; he applied it irregularly to a useful public purpose; and having done well, he received only cruel blame. This was the penalty, not of the act, but of the irregular manner in which it was done. So of another case related of him, that of a certain "sugar speculation," as it was called by his enemies. In that affair, too, General BUTLER appears to have been animated solely by regard for the public good; more than that, the end completely justified his action; he not only meant but actually accomplished good. But the irregularity of the act subjected him to the most injurious aspersions.

He cut red-tape, and red-tape was revenged upon him. Was he therefore to blame? It is difficult to judge in such cases; certainly it is impossible to lay down a general rule. A commander must judge for himself—but let him remember that he takes his reputation in his hands, whenever he determines to "cut red-tape." Nor is this wrong; for if men were easily excused for violating, even for good ends, those rules and forms by which public business is carried on, we should presently come to disorders of all kinds; and the door would be opened for all kinds of usurpations of power.

The case of General BUTLER has been recently discussed a good deal; his friends have defended him vigorously; and the injustice which the public came near doing him, is, we think and hope, put aside. Men judge him more discriminatingly, and remember his good qualities, as well as his faults and errors. Yet, unless we misjudge the public opinion, there is a general acquiescence in his removal; a very general consent that he shall be set aside, at least for the present.

And this acquiescence and consent are not caused by his failure at Fort Fisher, or at Dutch Gap. It is absurd to say that anybody expected success from any military enterprise with which General BUTLER was entrusted. The public expected failure from him in such affairs, because it was convinced that his great abilities lay not at all in that direction. It has always struck us with surprise that a man as shrewd and clear-headed as BUTLER should be ready to attempt tasks for which he must or ought to know himself unfitted. An administrator of great and undoubted talent, his management of affairs in Baltimore, in New Orleans, and in New York has reflected high credit upon him. At the same time, whenever he has taken upon himself the duties of a general in the field, he has failed. From Big Bethel to Fort Fisher, he has not a military victory to his name. Nor is this surprising. He has never had experience. While other volunteer officers were learning the art of war in the field, BUTLER was, as we think, more usefully employed in labors of civil administration.

The satisfaction at his retirement comes, not from surprise and discontent with his military failures, but from the feeling that the possession of power had had a bad effect upon him, and that he had ceased to be a safe servant for a free people.

A man of immense energy, of powerful will, and of a hasty temper, he has, according to the testimony even of his friends, become arbitrary, tyrannical, imperious, regardless of laws and regulations, riding too roughly and too readily over established forms and usages. That so many, even of those who heartily admire his talents and are grateful for his services, view with quiet satisfaction his fall, arises probably, for the most part, from the fact that the tales of his arbitrary, reckless, and unscrupulous use of power had undermined their confidence in him as the servant of a free people.

And herein let his fall be a warning to others as well as to himself. However patiently the American people may bear, in great emergencies, with the exercise of arbitrary power; whatever price they may be willing, temporarily, to pay for efficiency and vigor, they never fail to resent, and to punish, at the proper time, those who have in this way offended against their rights and dignity. They do not forget, and they ought not. In the almost universal acquiescence in General BUTLER'S removal, men of his mould and temper may see the fate which is surely theirs. It would be a fatal sign of the decadence of liberty amongst us, if the mass of our people could view with patience or with approval such irregular efficiency, such unbalanced qualities as General BUTLER'S. Something a free nation must always lack, which a despotism has, and just the kind of reckless efficiency which General BUTLER has, is the quality by which despotisms often become for a while successful and powerful—only to fail in the end, as all history tells us.

THE recent congratulatory order of SHERMAN to "the troops composing the Military Division of the "Mississippi," published elsewhere in our official columns, will repay attentive perusal. It is his own judgment upon that ever-memorable double campaign projected by him at Atlanta—"the campaign just "closed," as he phrases it, "resulting in the capture "of Savannah and the defeat of HOOD'S army in Ten-"nessee." SHERMAN takes pains to divide all the praise of the campaign equally among the great Armies to whom he entrusted its fortunes, and even "em-"braces in the same general success the operations of "the cavalry column under Generals STONEMAN, "BURBRIDGE and GILLEM, that penetrated into "Southwestern Virginia." He refers to the happy simultaneousness of the two great victories of this campaign, "extending over half a continent," by saying: "Almost at the moment of our victorious entry "into Savannah came the welcome *and expected* news "that our comrades in Tennessee had also fulfilled, "nobly and well, their part." And, that the soldiers in both Armies may rejoice in each others successes, in a generous, brotherly sympathy, he adds: "The Ar-"mies serving in Georgia and Tennessee, as well as "the local garrisons of Decatur, Bridgeport, Chat-"tanooga and Murfreesboro,' are alike entitled to "the common honor, and each regiment may inscribe "on its colors at pleasure the words 'Savannah' or "'Nashville.'"

OBITUARY.

ACTING ENSIGN JOHN S. GRISCOM.

At a meeting of the officers of the U. S. steamer *Mackinaw*, held this day, ABRAHAM J LOUGH, Executive Officer, was chosen Chairman, and Dr. J. F. COTTRELL, Secretary, when the following preamble and resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His all-wise Providence, to take from us our beloved brother officer, Acting Ensign JOHN S. GRISCOM, while in the discharge of his duty in the action against the Rebel stronghold, Fort Fisher, on the 25th inst., and

Whereas, Our esteemed friend had endeared himself to us by his kind disposition, unflinching courage, and manly deportment, it was

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the loss of our deceased brother, kind friend and associate.

Resolved, That in the death of our deceased brother the naval service has lost one of its most unflinching officers and brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his family and friends in their sad affliction, who are left to mourn the loss of a kind husband, affectionate father, and dutiful son; trusting that God, in His infinite mercy, will give them strength to bear up in this, their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That we procure a metallic burial case for his remains and forward them to his family.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the Philadelphia *Presbyterian, Inquirer* and THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

ABRAHAM J. LOUGH, Executive Officer, Chairman.

J. F. COTTRELL, Secretary.

U. S. STEAMER MACKINAW, December 29, 1864.

TRIALS BEFORE NAVAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

CASE OF ACTING THIRD ASSISTANT ENGINEER GEORGE W. LATHAM.

NEW YORK, July 20, 1864.

CHARGE 1.—Absence without leave.

SPECIFICATION.—March 31, 1864, from U. S. steamer *Newbern*, at New York.

CHARGE 2.—Drunkenness.

SPECIFICATION.—March 31, 1864, on board U. S. steamer *Newbern* at New York.

CHARGE 3.—Assaulting and abusing an officer.

SPECIFICATION.—March 30, 1864, on board U. S. steamer *Newbern*, at New York, accused assaulted and abused Acting Master's Mate ADOLPHUS LANDERGREN.

It appeared in evidence that the accused, who was attached to the *Newbern*, then lying at the Navy Yard, New York, came on board the vessel on the morning of the 30th or 31st of March, 1864, and sat down at the breakfast table in the steerage. Acting Master's Mate LANDERGREN, who was the caterer of the mess, asked him for his mess bill, having heard that he had received money from the Paymaster the day before, and owing the mess some $22. The accused flew into a passion, and told Mr. LANDERGREN not to throw that up in his face again, and called him "a Dutch lousy son of a bitch," and then threw a cup of coffee in his face, throwing the cup immediately afterwards, which broke on Mr. LANDERGREN's arm. Other officers present then interfered and put a stop to the disturbance. The accused was intoxicated at the time. Efforts were made to settle the matter amicably, but the accused declined to apologize, and was reported to the Executive Officer, who ordered him under arrest. The same day, or the next, he attempted, but without success, to escape from the charge of the sentry while going to the round house, being still intoxicated.

His previous character for sobriety and quietness and general conduct had been good. He was sent on board the *North Carolina* about April 1st, and confined on the orlop-deck, below the waterline, until about April 27th, after which he was taken up to the gun-deck and messed with the officers of his grade. He remained on the *North Carolina* till about July 1st, when he was sent to Philadelphia for trial, and on the removal of the Court to New York July 17th, was returned to the *North Carolina*.

FINDING.—Specification of first charge "Not proven;" that of the first charge is "Not Guilty;" specifications of 2d and 3d charges "Proven," and that of both these charges accused is "Guilty."

SENTENCE.—"To be suspended from duty two months from the date of sentence, and during that time to be confined within the limits of the U. S. Receiving Ship at the New York Navy Yard, and to be reprimanded by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy in General Orders."

The sentence was disapproved, and the accused relieved from arrest and ordered to duty. (See General Order No. 40, Series of 1864, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Vol. I., p.)

CASE OF WILLIAM M'KAY, ORDINARY SEAMEN.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1864.

CHARGE.—Desertion.

SPECIFICATION.—December 14, 1863, from U. S. steamer *Mohican*, at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.

It appeared in evidence, that the *Mohican* was lying at Cape Town, coaling from lighters. The accused got drunk and went on shore in one of the lighters. The coxswains were all called up and ordered not to allow the accused in the boats or to bring him off to the vessel. Three or four days afterwards, on the day when the vessel was to sail, accused came off in a shore boat. The commander of the *Mohican*, Captain GLISSON, told the sentry not to allow accused to come on board. Accused said to Captain GLISSON, that he had $200 in gold in the hands of the Doctor (which was a fact), that he wanted to get this money and he would then go ashore again. Captain GLISSON then ordered the sentry to let accused come on board, when he was put in double irons in the "brig," and kept there till the 15th of April, 1864, when the *Mohican* arrived at New York. He was then transferred to the Receiving Ship *North Carolina* and kept in double irons in the "brig" on the orlop-deck, till he was sent to Philadelphia for trial July 10th or 12th, and was there in single irons till the removal of the Court to New York, July 17th, when he was returned to the *North Carolina*, and again confined in the "brig," but in single irons.

He was a good seaman, had a good character when sober; and had been for awhile captain of the foretop. His time had expired some months at the time the offence was committed.

FINDING.—Specification "Not Proven" so far as it alleges "Desertion;" but that it is proven that the accused at time and place mentioned was "absent without leave" from the *Mohican*. That of the charge accused is "Not Guilty," but that he is "Guilty" of "absence from his duty without leave."

SENTENCE.—"To forfeit one month's pay."

The Court, in view of the long and severe imprisonment of the accused, "strongly" recommended him to mercy.

The sentence was approved.

FORT FISHER.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF REAR-ADMIRAL PORTER.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON,
UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP MALVERN,
OFF FORT FISHER, Jan. 17, 1865.

SIR:—I had the honor to make you a short report on the 15th, stating to you that Fort Fisher had been captured by the military and naval forces now here. I beg leave to submit now a detailed report of the operations, having received all or nearly all, the information required to make out a complete report

As soon as Major-General Terry arrived at Beaufort, N. C., which he did on the 8th of January, we arranged together a plan of operations, which has proved successful.

The weather was threatening, and I advised the General to get his transports inside the harbor to avoid the violence of the coming gale. Most of them, however, laid outside.

The gale blew very heavy for two days and nights—the ships of war all held on, and rode out at their anchors, except the *Colorado*, which vessel was obliged to go to sea, having only one anchor left, with which alone she could not possibly have ridden out the gale, the sea being very heavy from the southwest, and breaking clean over the vessels Knowing that the transports had arrived, the commanders all made strenuous exertions to keep their vessels at anchor off Beaufort, to be ready for the move that was about to be made.

Having expended almost every shot and shell in the first bombardment, it became necessary to take in about fifteen thousand more, and fill up with coal, which was done under the most adverse circumstances, the large vessels all laying outside in a heavy sea, and filling up as best they could

The fleet, accompanied by the transports, steamed away on the 12th for Fort Fisher, and the wind being fair and moderate, I was in hopes that we would be able to land the troops by 9 or 10 o'clock that night; the wind changing to southwest, we were obliged to anchor off Half-moon Battery for the night. The fleet sailed in three columns.

Line No. 1, led by the *Brooklyn*, Captain James Alden, consisted of the *Mohican*, Commander Daniel Ammen; *Tuscony*, Lieutenant-Commander W. T Truxton; *Kansas*, Lieutenant-Commander G. P. Watmough; *Yantic*, Lieutenant Commander T. C Harris; *Unadilla*, Lieutenant-Commander F. M. Ramsay; *Huron*, Lieutenant-Commander C. O. Selfridge; *Maumee*, Lieutenant Commander Ralph Chandler; *Pequot*, Lieutenant Commander D. L. Braine; *Pawtuxet*, Commander J. H. Spotts; *Seneca*, Lieutenant-Commander M. Scard; *Pontoosuc*, Lieutenant Commander W. G. Temple; *Nereus*, Commander J. C. Howell.

Line No. 2, *Minnesota*, Commander Joseph Lanman, leading, consisted of the *Colorado*, Commodore H. K. Thatcher; *Wabash*, Captain M. Smith; *Susquehanna*, Commodore S. W Gordon; *Powhatan*, Commodore J. F. Schenck; *Juniata*, Lieutenant Commander F S Phelps; *Shenandoah*, Captain D. B. Ridgeley; *Ticonderoga*, Captain Charles Steedman; *Vanderbilt*, Captain C. W. Pickering; *Mackinaw*, Commander J. C. Beaumont; *Tuscarora*, Commander J. M. Frailey.

Line No. 3, *Santiago de Cuba*, Captain O. S. Glisson, leading, consisted of *Fort Jackson*, Captain S. F. Sands; *Osceola*, Commander J. M. B Clitz; *Sassacus*, Lieutenant-Commander J L. Davis; *Chippewa*, Lieutenant-Commander E. E. Potter; *R. R. Cuyler*, Commander C. H. B. Caldwell; *Maratanza*, Lieutenant-Commander George W. Young; *Monticello*, Lieutenant W. B. Cushing; *Alabama*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant T. C. Dunn; *Rhode Island*, Commander S. D. Trenchard; *Iosco*, Commander John Guest. The reserve division, under Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Upshur, in the *A. D. Vance*, consisted of the *Britannia*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. B. Sheldon; *Tristram Shandy*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant F. M. Green; *Lillian*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant T. A. Harris; *Fort Donelson*, Acting Master G. W. Frost; *Wilderness*, Acting Master H. Arey; *Aries*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant F. S. Wells; *Governor Buckingham*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. McDonald.

The *Nansemond*, Acting Master J. H. Porter; *Little Ada*, Acting Master S P. Crafts; *Eolus*, Acting Master E. S. Keyser, and *Republic*, Acting Ensign J. W. Bennett, being used as dispatch vessels.

Great enthusiasm was displayed in the fleet when it was ascertained that troops had come to renew the attack on Fort Fisher, for great was the disappointment on account of the late failure.

Some of the vessels that accompanied the expedition were badly damaged in various ways. The *Sassacus* had both her rudders disabled, but her energetic commander, Lieutenant-Commander J. L. Davis, was ready in time The *Mackinaw*, Commander J. C. Beaumont, had one of her boilers knocked to pieces, but her commander would go on one boiler. The *Osceola*, Commander J. M. B. Clitz, in the same condition, one boiler smashed up with shot, and a hole near the bottom was ready for anything, and I heard no complaints from any one. With such a disposition on the part of the officers, I anticipated the most favorable result.

At daylight on the 11th instant Line No. 1 took position within six hundred yards of the beach, to land the troops, Lines No. 2 and No. 3 anchoring close to and outside of them, and the reserves taking charge of the provision vessels.

At 8:30 A. M., signal was made to the fleet to send boats to transports to land troops. At 2 P. M., we had landed 8,000 men, with twelve days' provisions and all their entrenching tools

In the meantime, the *New Ironsides*, Commodore William Radford; *Sangus*, Commander E. R. Calhoun; *Canonicus*, Lieutenant-Commander George E. Belknap; *Mahopac*, Lieutenant-Commander A. W. Weaver, and *Monadnock*, Commander E. G. Parrott, were ordered in to take a nearer position, the outside vessel, the *Ironsides*, being one thousand yards from Fort Fisher, which was the principal work, and on which the iron vessels were ordered to pour all their fire, and endeavor to dismount all the guns. They got into position about 8 A. M., and opened fire deliberately.

The troops having all landed without opposition, at 3 P M. I signalled Line No. 2 to get under way, and go in and attack. Line No. 1 was signalled to take position in front of the batteries, and Line No. 3 was to remain and cover the landing party, and get the field artillery on shore.

The different lines, having formed into line of battle, steamed toward Fort Fisher—the *Colorado* leading, the *Minnesota* having got a hawser around her propeller. The vessels took their positions handsomely (having had some practice at that place), and delivered their fire as they fell in. The rapid fire of the Monitors and *Ironsides* kept the Rebels partly away from their guns, and they inflicted no damage on the fleet, the firing being very unsteady; indeed, I do not see how they could fire at all after Lines Nos. 1 and 2 got fairly anchored in position. The bombardment was very rapid and severe. This was continued without intermission from 4 P M until some time after dark, when the wooden vessels were ordered to haul out and anchor. The Monitors and *Ironsides* were directed to keep up the fire during the night. The enemy had long ceased to respond to our fire, and kept in his bomb-proofs.

I could see that our fire had damaged some of their guns, and I determined that before the Army went to the assault, there should be no guns within our reach to arrest their progress.

Having found that the Rebels could still bring some heavy guns to bear, I determined to try another place, and on the morning of the 14th, ordered in all the small gunboats carrying 11-inch guns, to fire slowly and try and dismount the guns on the face of the work where the assault was to be made. The *Brooklyn* was ordered to throw a pretty quick fire to keep the Rebels from working their guns The attack was commenced at 1 P. M., and lasted until after dark.

One or two guns only were fired this day from the upper batteries, inflicting no serious damage on any of the vessels, except cutting away the mainmast of the *Huron*, and hitting the *Unadilla* once or twice. These guns were always silenced when a rapid fire was opened. The attack of the gunboats lasted until long after dark, and one vessel was employed firing (an hour each) throughout the night.

On this evening, General Terry came on board to see me, and arrange the plan of battle for the next day. The troops had got rested after their long confinement on shipboard and sea-voyage, and had recovered from the drenching they received when landing through the surf. Having been long enough on their native element, they were eager for the attack.

It was arranged between the General and myself that the ships should go in early, and fire rapidly throughout the day, until the time for the assault arrived. The hour named was 3 P. M. I detailed 1,600 sailors, and 400 marines to accompany the troops in the assault—the sailors to board the sea face, while the troops assaulted the land side.

Most all of the sailors were armed with cutlasses and revolvers, while a number had Sharp's rifles or short carbines. I herewith enclose the order of attack on the fort, and the manner of approaching it. There was a perfect understanding between the General and myself, and a system of signals established (by the Army code) by which we could converse at our pleasure, though nearly a mile apart, and amid the din of battle.

At 9 A. M. on the 15th, the squadron was signalled to attack in three lines, or assume position marked on the plan herewith enclosed.

All the vessels reached position at about 11 A. M., and opened fire as they got their anchor down.

The same guns in the upper batteries opened again this day with some effect, as you will see by reference to the reports of the different commanders; but no vessel was injured sufficiently to interfere in the least with her efficiency. The fire was kept up furiously all day. The Mound Hill Battery kept up rather a galling fire with its two heavy guns, but the Rebels were driven away from their works into their bomb-proofs, so that no vessel was in the least disabled.

At 2 o'clock, I expected the signal for the vessels to "change the direction of their fire," so that the troops might assault. The sailors and marines had worked, by digging ditches or rifle-pits, to within two hundred yards of the fort, and were all ready. The troops, however, did not get into position until later, and at 3 o'clock the signal came.

The vessels changed their fire to the upper batteries, all the steam-whistles were blown, and the troops and sailors dashed ahead, nobly vieing with each other to reach the top of the parapet. We had evidently (we thought) injured all the large guns so that they could not be fired to annoy any one. The sailors took the assault by the flank, along the beach, while the troops rushed in at the left, through the palisades that had been knocked away by the fire of our guns.

All the arrangements on the part of the sailors had been well carried out; they had succeeded in getting up to within a short distance of the fort, and laid securely in their ditches. We had but very few killed and wounded to this point. The marines were to have held the rifle-pits and cover the boarding party, which they failed to do. On rushing through the palisades which extended from the fort to the sea, the head of the column received a murderous fire of grape and canister, which did not, however, check the officers and sailors who were leading. The parapets now swarmed with Rebels, who poured in a destructive fire of musketry. At this moment, had the marines performed their duty, every one of the Rebels on the parapet would have been killed.

I witnessed the whole affair; saw how recklessly the Rebels exposed themselves and what an advantage they gave our sharpshooters, whose guns were scarcely fired, or fired with no precision. Notwithstanding the hot fire, officers and sailors in the lead rushed on, and some even reached the parapet, a large number having reached the ditch.

The advance was swept from the parapet like chaff, and, notwithstanding all the efforts made by the commanders of companies to stop them, the men in the rear, seeing the slaughter in front, and that they were not covered by the marines, commenced to retreat; and, as there is no stopping a sailor if he fails on such an occasion on the first rush, I saw the whole thing had to be given up. In the meantime the troops were more successful on their side. The Rebels, seeing so large a body of men coming at them on the sea side, were under the impression that it was the main attack, and concentrated the largest part of their forces at that point; and, when they gave three rebels cheers, thinking that they had gained the day, they received a volley of musketry in their backs from our gallant soldiers, who had been successful in gaining the highest parapet. They commenced such a system of fighting as has never been beaten. Our soldiers had gained two traverses, while I directed the *Ironsides* to fire on the traverses occupied by the Rebels. Four, five and six traverses were carried by our troops in the space of an hour.

These traverses are immense bomb-proofs, about sixty feet long, fifty feet wide, and twenty feet high—seventeen of them in all—being on the northeast face. Between each traverse or bomb-proof are one or two heavy guns. The fighting lasted until 10 o'clock at night, the *Ironsides* and Monitors firing through the traverses in advance of our troops, and the level strip of land, called Federal Point, being enfiladed by the ships to prevent reinforcements reaching the Rebels.

General Terry himself went into the fort, and I kept up constant communication with him, until three hearty cheers, which were taken up by the fleet, announced the capture of Fort Fisher. Finding that the General felt anxious about the enemy receiving reinforcements, I directed the sailors and marines to relieve the troops in the outer line of our defences, and a large number of soldiers were thus enabled to join our forces in the fort.

It will not be amiss for me to remark here, that I never saw anything like the fearless gallantry and endurance displayed by our troops. They fought like lions and knew no such word as fail. They fiercely fought and chased the Rebels from traverse to traverse, until they reached Battery Lamb at the Mound—a face of work extending about 1,400 yards in length. At this point the Rebels broke and fled to the end of Federal Point. Our troops followed them up, and they surrendered at discretion.

Thus ended one of the most remarkable battles on record, and one which will do more damage to the Rebel cause than any that has taken place in this war. Twenty-three hundred Rebels manned Fort Fisher; nineteen hundred were taken prisoners, the rest were killed and wounded.

I may have stated some inaccuracies with regard to these military matters, which I will leave to General Terry to supply.

I have since visited Fort Fisher and its adjoining works, and find their strength greatly beyond what I had conceived. An engineer might be excusable in saying they could not be captured, except by regular siege. I wonder even now how it was done. The work, as I said before, is really stronger than the Malakoff Tower, which defied so long the combined power of France and England, and yet it is captured by a handful of men, under the fire of the guns of the fleet, and in seven hours after the attack commenced in earnest.

I cannot say too much in praise of the conduct of the fleet during the time we have been engaged in these operations I do not know an officer in command who has not performed his duty to the best of his ability. There may be some who have done better than others, but after all, that may be a mere matter of opinion, or a matter of prejudice or partiality. All did their best, and we can ask no more.

To make invidious distinctions in a report of this kind, would be causing matter for dispute, and I shall content myself with saying that the Government may well be proud of those whom it has entrusted here with the command of the vessels.

I leave each commander to tell what his subordinates have done, and refer the Department to the reports of divisional commanders for an account of what they saw and did. I will, however, make a special report of what I consider due to those who have been engaged in this contest, and have persistently fought for the Union.

I refer you to Lieutenant-Commander K. R. Breese, who led the assault. The result was not what I expected when I planned the attack, but it would have succeeded without severe loss had the marines performed their duty. As it is we have lost heavily, and the country has lost some gallant officers who fell on the enemy's ramparts.

The success is so great that we should not complain. Men, it seems, must die that this Union may live; and the Constitution under which we have gained our prosperity must be maintained. We regret our companions in arms, and shed a tear over their remains; but if there Rebels should succeed, we would have nothing but regret left us, and our lives would be spent in terror and sorrow.

As soon as the forts were taken, I pushed the light-draught gunboats into the river—that is, as soon as I could find and buoy out a channel and take up the torpedoes, which were very thick. We found the wires leading to many and underrun them with boats. We found the torpedoes too heavy to lift with our ordinary boats, and they must have contained at least a ton of powder. The Rebels seemed disposed to pay us back for the famous torpedo *Louisiana*, which exploded in their harbor and did them no harm.

We had some difficulty in getting the vessels across the bar into the river, as the channel is very narrow and the bar very shoal; a few of them got stuck, but were got off again with the tide. We all came to the conclusion that we had followed the right plan to capture Fort Fisher, one in which the nautical man of any sense will concur. After I got three of the gunboats inside of the bar and under the Mound, the Rebels prepared to evacuate Fort Caswell. Two steamers near the fort, which, I think, were the *Tallahassee* and *Chickamauga*, were set fire to and blown up, after the Rebels had set fire to the fort. That blew up last night, with a heavy explosion, followed by some minor ones. The barracks were apparently in flames all night, and some little works between this and Caswell blown up. I have sent vessels to see what had been done, and shall be governed accordingly. I think they are burning up everything in Wilmington, and are getting away as fast as they can. In the meantime, a large force of gunboats occupy the river between Caswell and Wilmington; that place is hermetically sealed against blockade-runners, and no *Alabamas*, or *Floridas*, or *Chickamaugas*, or *Tallahassees*, will ever fit out again from this port, and our merchant vessels will soon, I hope, be enabled to pursue in safety their avocations.

I send you a list of killed and wounded. We have lost more than I at first estimated.

We expended in the bombardment about fifty thousand shells, and have as much on board.

I feel much indebted to the Bureau of Ordnance for so promptly supplying us with ammunition and guns. I regret that some one stopped our supply of coal—which should have been doubly increased—for it came very near defeating this expedition. Had we not been supplied by the Army this expedition would have been a failure.

We shall move along carefully—have no vessels blown up with torpedoes, if I can help it, and I think we will be in Wilmington before long.

You may rest satisfied, sir, that the gate through which the Rebels obtained their supplies is closed forever, and we can sit here quietly and watch the traitors starve.

I enclose you a number of reports—dry, though necessary details—with which I will not overload my report (already too long) on such an interesting occasion.

The number of guns captured in these works amount to seventy five, many of them superb rifled piec s of very heavy calibre. All those facing the ships were dismounted, or injured, so they could not be used, or the muzzles were filled up with sand or dirt, which rendered them useless.

I only saw two that were not rendered useless.

I believe we have burst all the rifled guns left in the fleet—one on the *Susquehanna*, one on the *Pequot*, and one on the *Osceola*—and I think the reputation of these guns is now about ruined.

I shall take occasion, in another dispatch, to call your attention to those officers who I consider worthy of the most praise, and the approbation and notice of the Department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretry of the Navy.

REPORT OF FLEET CAPTAIN K. R. BREESE.

THE NAVAL ASSAULT ON FORT FISHER.

FLAGSHIP MALVERN, OFF FORT FISHER, N. C, January 16

Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, commanding North Atlantic Squadron:

SIR:—I have to report that in obedience to your order I represented your flag in commanding the assault on Fort Fisher and beg leave to state as follows:

Lieutenant S. W. Preston had charge of a force of about ten men from each ship, with shovels and picks, and threw up within six hundred yards of the fort a well protected breast work, and from that gradually advanced to within two hundred yards a succession of rifle pits, which were most promptly occupied by a line of skirmishers composed of marines, under Second Lieutenant L. E. Fagen, U.S.M.C. The manner in which this was done reflects most creditably upon Lieutenant Preston. As the advance was made he came to me and reported his work finished, and asked that he might be employed in any way. Lieutenant Preston's services were most useful to me, and in his last moments he attempted to send me word that he had carried out my orders.

The assaulting party was composed of about sixteen hundred seamen and four hundred marines, divided into four lines, as follows: First line, composed of marines, Captain L. L. Dawson, U.S.M.C., commanding. Second line, composed of the landing party of the first and fourth divisions of the squadron, Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Cushman, commanding. Third line, composed of the landing party of the second division of the squadron, commanded by Lieutenant-Commander James Parker, who most generously waived his seniority upon reading your orders that I should represent you on shore. Fourth line, composed of the landing party of the third division of the squadron, commanded by the Lieutenant-Commander T. O. Selfridge. The second, third, and fourth lines were of about equal strength.

It was intended that the men should assault in line, the marines acting as sharp shooters, and the different lines were to charge over them; but from the difficulty I had of informing myself of the time when the Army was to assault, which was to guide our movements, that moment found us too far off to move to the attack unless under cover. When I discovered that the Army was moving to attack the fort, I ordered the men to advance by the flank, along the beach, hoping to be able to form them for the assault under cover of the marines; but four hundred yards distant, exposed to a most galling fire of musketry, threw a portion of the marines into the first line and the rest of them did not take position as they should.

The second and third lines came along and the heads of the three lines joined and formed one compact column, which, filing up to the sea face of Fort Fisher, assaulted to within fifty yards of the parapet, which was lined with one dense mass of musketeers, who played sad havoc with our men. Although exposed to a most severe fire from the enemy, the men were rallied three times under the personal encouragement and exposure of their commanding officers, but failed to gain much ground. A few officers and men reached the parapet. I don't know their names, but they will doubtless be found in the report of the officers accompanying the party.

The marines, having failed to occupy their position, gave the enemy an almost unmolested fire upon us.

Men armed with Sharps' rifles and the few marines in the front opened the fire, but it was too feeble to be of avail. Finding the rear of the men retreating, I hastened toward it to form them under cover and have them use their rifles, but they were too far distant for me to reach them and I accordingly returned to a position near the works. As I did so the remaining men, notwithstanding all attempts to stop them, fled, with the exception of about sixty, among whom were Lieutenant Commanders James Parker, C. H. Cushman, T. O. Selfridge, and M. Sicard, and Lieutenants N. H. Farquhar and R. H. Lamson, the latter of whom was wounded, and several volunteer officers whose names I unfortunately do not know.

The fire of the enemy was so severe that the few of our men remaining had to seek such cover as they could, and there remained until dark, when a demonstration upon the part of the Rebels induced all to make a rush, and most succeeded in escaping.

The country will regret the death of Lieutenant S. W. Preston, acting as my aide in carrying orders, who was killed in front; and of Lieutenant B. H. Porter, killed in the early assault, at the head of the column; and of several volunteer officers, seamen, and marines, killed during the attack.

Of Assistant Surgeon William Longshaw special mention should be made, on account of his great bravery and attention to the wounded under the hottest fire, until finally he fell a victim in the very act of binding up the wounds of a marine.

I can but attribute the failure of the assault to the absence of the marines from their position, as their fire would have enabled our boarders to use their cutlasses and pistols most effectively. By this I would imply that the lack of proper organization, it being impossible in the short space of time, on account of throwing so many small squads of men from the different vessels together in one mass, lacking proper company formations, and wholly unacquainted with each other, to secure such organization.

This led to the confusion exhibited, for it was not due to any want of personal valor on the part of the officers or men.

Although the officers and men were exposed to a severe fire from the enemy, to them of a novel character and upon a novel element, which would have tried veterans, yet they advanced nobly, and the survivors must be satisfied that they contributed, in no small degree, to the success of the Army. The enemy believing, as I am informed, that the main assault was to come from us, were much surprised upon looking to their rear to find the Army so far advanced in their works.

The medical officers sent on shore with the landing party established their field hospital at a work about a mile from the fort, where Assistant Surgeon B. H. Kidder took charge of the wounded who were conveyed there, and their wants attended to as well as circumstances would permit.

As near as I could estimate, there were about sixty-five killed and two hundred wounded.

Lieutenant-Commander W. R. Cushing in the extreme front, finding nothing could be done, left with the retreating men and succeeded finally in rallying them and at the request of General Terry, occupied the lines near his headquarters, which enabled him to withdraw men to reinforce his force in the fort.

Being a witness to the assault of the Army after our repulse, I cannot but express my admiration of the extreme gallantry of its attack.

Where one act of personal bravery was displayed on the part of the enemy, a dozen or more were conspicuous on our part; and it was a most imposing sight to see how splendidly our brave soldiers did their work.

In conclusion I would say that I may have omitted the names of officers who have distinguished themselves by their gallantry, yet I could not fail to mention those above named who came personally under my notice, and I trust that the commanding officers of the assaulting lines will do justice to all.

To Lieutenant-Commander James Parker, I would say that I was a witness to his efforts to advance the men to the free exposure of his person, and, although ranking me, he would let no obstacle of that nature interpose and check his endeavors to do his utmost to capture the fort.

To your Secretary, Mr. C. P. Porter, acting as my aide, I am very much indebted. Though frequently sent in the rear with orders, he was most promptly back, and, at the assault, he was found at the front.

Although the assaulting party failed, I think it but due to those who advanced, and to the memories of the slain, to claim for them, through their strong demonstration, a corresponding resistance from the enemy, and a weakening of the Rebel defence toward our Army.

I have been informed by the officers who conversed with prisoners, that the enemy believed ours to be the main assault, and concentrated against us their main force. In saying this I would not wish to be understood in the least to detract from the splendid gallantry exhibited by our Army, which was worthy of the highest commendation that can be bestowed. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. R. BREESE, Fleet-Captain.

REPORT OF GENERAL AMES.

OPERATIONS OF THE SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS, AT FORT FISHER.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY FOURTH ARMY CORPS, FORT FISHER, N. C., January 16, 1865.

Captain A. TERRY, Assistant Adjutant-General:—

I have the honor to submit the following report of the late movements and operations of this division:

On the night of the 21 the division, which had just returned to its camp from a demonstration against this point, received orders to prepare for a second expedition. It left camp on the 3d, and embarked on ocean transports at Bermuda Hundred between the hours of seven and nine P. M., on the 4th instant.

The transport fleet sailed from Fortress Monroe on the morning of the 6th, and the troops disembarked some four miles north of Fort Fisher on the 13th instant.

At three o'clock P. M. on the 15th we stormed Fort Fisher. Brevet Brigadier-General N. M. Curtis' brigade (the First) made a lodgment on the northwest angle of the fort. I immediately ordered up Colonel G. A. Pennypacker's brigade (the Second). The enemy was at once driven from behind the palisading extending from the fort to the river, and about one-third of the work—its northwest angle—occupied by us. I then ordered up Colonel L. Bell's brigade (the Third), and moved it forward against and in rear of the sea face of the work, the ground being much obstructed by the ruins of the barracks, lumber and other rubbish; and the enemy, being protected by traverses and taking advantage of the cover afforded by magazines, &c., checked our advance.

Fighting of a most obstinate character continued till after dark, during which time we made considerable advancement on the left, and captured about four hundred prisoners.

About eight o'clock P. M., Colonel Abbot, with his brigade, completed the occupation of the face of the work, extending from the ocean to the river. A general advance was now made, and the fort occupied without opposition.

The conduct of the officers and men of this division was most gallant. Aided by the fire of the Navy and an attacking column of sailors and marines along the sea beach, we were able to cross over the open ground in front of the fort through the gaps of the palisading in the ditch made by the naval fire, and finally to carry the work.

The name of every officer and man engaged in this desperate conflict should be mentioned; but I shall at present only be able to give you a few of the most conspicuous. It is to be hoped they all may be properly rewarded.

Brevet Brigadier General N. M. Curtis, commanding First brigade, was prominent throughout the day for his bravery, coolness and judgment. His services cannot be overestimated. He fell a short time before dark, seriously wounded in the head by a canister shot.

Colonel G. A. Pennypacker, commanding Second brigade, was seriously wounded when in the ditch of the work. This officer was surpassed by none, and his absence during the day was most deeply felt and seriously regretted.

Colonel L. Bell, commanding Third brigade, was mortally wounded while crossing the bridge in advance of the palisading. He was an able and efficient officer, and not easily replaced.

I here submit the names of the regimental commanders, and to them, in connect on with the brigade commanders, is the credit due for the heroic conduct of their men:—

Regimental Commanders First Brigade—One Hundred and Forty-second New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Burney; One Hundred and Seventeenth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Meyer; One Hundred and Twelfth New York Volunteers, Colonel J. F. Smith; Third New York Volunteers, Lieutenant E. A. Behan. Second Brigade—Forty-eighth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Coan; Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel J. S. Littell; Forty-seventh New-York Volunteers, Colonel J. M. McDonald; Two Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel J. W. Moore; Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, First Lieutenant J. Wainwright. Third Brigade—One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, Colonel Alonzo Alden; Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel S. M. Zent; Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, Captain J. H. Roberts; One Hundred and Fifteenth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel N. J. Johnson. Colonel J. W. Moore, Two Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, behaved with the most distinguished gallantry. He was killed within the fort, in advance of his regiment. Few equal, none surpass this brave officer.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. M. Zent, in command of the Thirteenth Indiana, with his own regiment and a detachment of volunteers from the First brigade, numbering in all one hundred men, deployed within two or three hundred yards of the fort, and by their fire materially aided our advance.

Major J. R. Lawrence, Thirteenth Indiana volunteers, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Colvin, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York volunteers, also behaved in the most gallant manner, and rendered efficient service in collecting and organizing the troops which had become separated from their commands in the charge, and in leading them to positions where important advantages were gained. Captain G. W. Huckins, Fourth New Hampshire volunteers, and First Lieutenant J. Konig, Seventh United states colored troops, aides on the staff of Colonel L. Bell, commanding Third brigade, were untiring in their labors, and rendered valuable services in the absence of my staff officers, who had been stricken down in the early part of the engagement.

Privates Aaric Chapin, James Spring, Company G, One Hundred and Forty-second New York volunteers, and D. C. Hotchkiss, Company A; O. R. Kingsland, Company D, One Hundred and Twelfth New York volunteers, volunteered to approach to a point considerably in advance of our skirmish line, which they did do, and by this step, valuable information with reference to the ditch was gained. Privates James Cadman, wounded; Wm. Cabe, Company B; George Hoyt, S. R. Porteus, Company C; D. H. Morgan, Edward Pettue, Company E; E. H. Cooper, Company G, wounded; Silas Baker, Company H, missing; Geo. Merrill, W. J. McDuff, Company I; Z. C. Neahd, Bruce Anderson, Company K, all of the One Hundred and Forty-second New York volunteers, volunteered to advance with the head of the column and cut down the palisading.

Copies of the reports of the brigade commanders will be forwarded. In them will be found lists of officers and men who particularly distinguished themselves.

It is recommended that medals be bestowrd upon all enlisted men mentioned.

To my staff officers am I particularly indebted for their zeal and gallantry throughout the day. They were constantly passing to and fro, and exposed to the hottest fire. I would respectfully recommend that they be brevetted for their services. Captain Charles A. Carleton, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain A. G. Lawrence, Acting Aide de Camp; Captain H. C. Lockwood, Aide-de-Camp; Captain R. W. Dawson, Assistant Inspector-General; Captain J. S. Mathews, Provost-Marshal; Captain B. B. Keeler, Mustering Officer.

Captain Lawrence was the first man through the palisading, and while extending his hand to receive a guidon, which he intended to place on the parapet of the work, a shell exploded near him, taking off his left arm and seriously injuring his throat; he was afterwards shot in his right arm. For his services on this occasion, as well as on a former one, I most earnestly urge his promotion. Captain Dawson was disabled by a wound in his left arm. To Captain Lockwood, General Whiting and Colonel Lamb surrendered, with the garrison, at Fort Buchanan.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. AMES, Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, FLAGSHIP MALVERN, OFF FORT FISHER, Jan. 16, 1865.

SIR:—I wrote you yesterday. We have all the forts. The Army have captured 1,800 men and a large number of officers, including General Whiting and Colonel Lamb.

The gunboats are now in the river, and Wilmington is hermetically sealed against blockade runners.

The Rebels have destroyed the works on Smith's Island, and if they don't destroy Fort Caswell, it is of no use to them. We will get that after a little while. You must not expect too much of us at one time.

These works are tremendous. I was in Fort Malakoff a few days after its surrender to the French and British. The combined armies of those two nations were many months capturing that stronghold, and it won't compare either in size or strength to Fort Fisher. The fort contained 75 guns, and many of them were heavy ones.

I have not yet learned what our casualties are in killed and wounded, but I think 300 will cover them all. We had a bad explosion in the fort this morning, which killed and wounded a number of men—about one hundred. Some of our seamen were blown up, and Acting Assistant-Paymaster R. H. Gillett, of the *Gettysburg*, was killed.

I will send a detailed report as soon as I can get off the wounded, and arrange matters generally. The world never saw such fighting as our soldiers did.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM MR. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, January 24, 1865.

Major-General DIX, New York:

The following telegram has been received by this Department from Lieutenant-General Grant.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GENERAL GRANT TO SECRETARY STANTON.

CITY POINT, VA., January 23, 1865.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

One of my staff has just returned from Fort Fisher with dispatches from General Terry, from which I extract the following:

On the 16th the enemy blew up Forts Caswell and Campbell, and abandoned them and the works on Smith's Island, and those at Smithville and Reeves' Point. These places were occupied by the Navy. The whole number of guns captured amounts to one hundred and sixty-two. A large number of small arms also fell into our hands, besides quantities of ordnance and commissary stores. Our casualties prove smaller than at first reported. They foot up thus—Twelve officers and one hundred and seven men killed; forty-five officers and four hundred and ninety men wounded.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

LIST OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED DURING THE ATTACK UPON FORT FISHER.

KILLED IN THE ASSAULT.

Lieutenant S. W. Preston, Flag-Lieutenant.
Lieutenant B. H. Porter, commanding flag ship *Malvern*.
Assistant Surgeon William Longshaw, of the *Minnesota*.
Acting Ensign Robert Kiley, of the *Montgomery*.

KILLED BY EXPLOSION OF MAGAZINE IN FORT FISHER, JANUARY 16.

Acting Assistant Paymaster R. H. Gillett, of the *Gettysburg*.
Acting Ensign J. S. Leighton, of the *Gettysburg*.

WOUNDED IN THE ASSAULT.

Lieutenant-Commander W. N. Allen, of the *Tuscarora*.
Lieutenant G. M. Bache, of the *Powhatan*.
Lieutenant R. H. Lamson, commanding the *Gettysburg*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant F. F. Baury, of the *Colorado*.
Ensign R. D. Evans, of the *Powhatan*.
Ensign Ira Harris, of the *Powhatan*.
Acting Ensign L. B. Chester, of the *Pontoosuc*.
Acting Ensign James Bertwistle, of the *Minnesota*.
Acting Ensign F. A. O'Connor, of the *Minnesota*.
Acting Ensign G. W. Coffin, of the *Gettysburg*.
Acting Ensign R. Wood, of the *Tristram Shandy*.
Acting Master A. J. Louch, of the *Mackinaw*.
Acting Master's Mate E. K. Green, of the *Mackinaw*.
Acting Master's Mate J. M. Simms, of the *Minnesota*.
Acting Master's Mate A. F. Aldridge, of the *Tuscarora*.
Total officers killed and wounded, 21.

The following is the number of killed, wounded and missing in the attack upon Fort Fisher, including the explosion of the magazine:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Flag-ship Malvern	3	1	..
Sangus	..	1	..
Pontoosuc	..	7	..
Kansas	..	1	..
Tacony	2	12	..
Canonicus	..	3	..
Ticonderoga	1	6	..
Iosco	2	12	..
Shenandoah	6	..	5
Tuscarora	3	12	..
Rhode Island	3	2	..
Huron	..	5	..
Montgomery	2	4	..
Monticello	4	4	..
Wabash (incomplete)	..	12	..
Tristram Shandy	..	2	1
Susquehanna	3	15	..
Juniata	5	10	..
Santiago de Cuba	1	9	..
Fort Jackson	1	10	..
Yantic	2	1	..
Powhatan	3	19	3
Minnesota	13	23	..
Colorado	3	14	3
Nereus	3	3	..
Pequot	3	5	..
Gettysburg	6	6	..
Mackinaw	..	2	..
Mohican	..	12	..
Total	74	213	22

Total killed, wounded and missing, 309.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS OF FIELD OFFICERS IN THE NEW YORK VOLS.

The following promotions and appointments to be field officers are announced by the Governor of New York:

John H. Edson to be Colonel, 3d regt., December 31, 1864, vice E. G. Floyd, discharged.

Captain Jacob Scehu to be Major, 7th regt., December 8, 1864, vice G. A. Scheidel, dismissed.

Captain Sewell Sergeant to be Major 15th regt. (Engineers), November 1, 1864.

Captain William Henderson to be Major, same regt., November 1, 1864.

Captain Samuel Davidson, to be Major 43d regt., September 21, 1854, vice C. A. Milliken, promoted.

Lieutenant-Colonel William B. Coan to be Colonel, 48th regt., December 3, 1864, vice W. B. Barton, mustered out.

Major Nere A. Elfwing to be Lieutenant-Colonel, same regt., December 3, 1864, vice W. B. Coan, promoted.

Captain Albert F. Miller to be Major, same regt., July 30, 1864, vice N. A. Elfwing, promoted.

Captain James H. McDonald to be Major, 50th regt. (Engineers) October 27, 1864, vice O. Beers, mustered out.

Captain William W. Folwell to be Major, same regt., October 15, 1864, vice W. Brainard, promoted Colonel 15th regt (Engineers)

Captain (U. S. Vols) Gilbert McKibben to be Colonel, 51st regt., December 9, 1864, vice C. W. Le Gendre, discharged.

1st Lieutenant (2d U. S. Art.) Samuel H. Benjamin to be Lieutenant Colonel, same regt., December 9, 1864, vice —— Mitchell, resigned.

Major John G. Wright to be Lieutenant Colonel, same regt., December 31, 1864, vice S. H. Benjamin, declined.

Lieut.-Col. Henry N. Karples to be Colonel, 52 regt., November 9, 1864, vice P. Frank, mustered out.

Late Lieutenant-Colonel (57th regt,) James C. Bronson, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, same regt., December 30 1864, vice H. M. Karples, promoted.

James A. Jewell to be Lieutenant-Colonel, 59th regt., December 7, 1864, vice H. P. Rugg, dismissed.

Michael H. Donovan to be Major, same regt, December 17, 1864, vice William A. McFadden.

Captain (91st regt.) George W. Schaffer to be Major, 61st regt., December 16, 1064, vice R. A. Brown, promoted.

1st Lieutenant Theodore Tyrer to be Major, 64th regt., December 9, 1864, vice Hunt, declined.

John Garrett to be Lieutenant-Colonel, 69th regiment, December 30, 1864, vice J. E McGee, mustered out.

Lieutenant-Colonel Michael W. Burns to be Colonel, 73d regiment, October 27, 1864, vice W. R. Brewster, mustered out.

Captain James McKenna to be Lieutenant-Colonel, same regiment, December 16, 1864, vice M. W. Burns, promoted.

A. C. M. (19th A. C.) R P. York to be Lieutenant-Colonel, 75th regiment, December 19, 1864, vice W. Babcock, died of wounds received in action.

Captain Charles A. Watkins to be Lieutenant-Colonel, 76th regiment, October 17, 1964, vice J. E. Cook, mustered out.

Major David J. Caw to be Lieutenant-Colonel, 77th regiment, December 13, 1864, vice N. S. Babcock, mustered out.

Captain David J. Caw to be Major, same regiment, November 19, 1864, vice N. S. Babcock, promoted.

Lieutenant Colonel Jacob B. Hardenbergh, to be Colonel, 80th regiment, November 22, 1864, vice Theodore B. Gates, mustered out.

Captain John McEntee to be Lieutenant-Colonel, same regiment, November 22, 1864, vice Jacob B. Hardenbergh, promoted.

Captain John R. Leslie to be Major, same regiment, November 12, 1864, vice Walter A. Van Rensselaer, mustered out.

Captain Edward A. Stimson to be Major, 81st regiment, December 7, 1864, vice D. B. White, term expired.

Major Nathan H. Vincent to be Lieutenant Colonel, 86th regiment, December 2, 1864, vice M. B. Stafford, died of wounds received in action

Captain (131st Vols) Frederick Van Tine to be Major, same regiment, December 9 1964, vice N. H. Vincent, promoted.

Captain John Smith to be Lieutenant-Colonel, 88th regiment, November 15, 1864, vice D. F. Burke, promoted.

Major Samuel McConihe, to be Colonel, 93d regiment, September 7, 1864, vice J. S. Crocker, discharged.

Captain Henry P. Smith to be Major, same regiment, December 24, 1864, vice McConihe, promoted.

Captain Henry M. Jennings to be Major, 95th regiment, December 29, 1864, vice ——— Gurnee, resigned.

Captain Samuel C. Timpson to be Major, same regiment, December 24, 1864, vice H. M. Jennings, declined.

Captain James H. Dandy to be Major, 100th regiment, December 9, 1864, vice D. D. Nash, discharged.

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew N. McDonald to be Colonel 106th regiment, December 20, 1864, vice L. T. Barney, declined.

Major Henry C. Allen to be Lieutenant-Colonel, same regiment, vice A. N. McDonald, promoted.

Captain (162d regiment) William P. Huxford to be Major, same regiment, December 24, 1864, vice H. C. Allen, promoted.

Captain William H. Andrews to be Major, 108th regiment, August 7, 1864, vice H. S. Hogeboom, discharged.

Major E. A. Ludwick to be Lieutenant-Colonel, 112th regiment, November 25, 1864, vice W. A. Chaddock, discharged.

Brevet Captain Lewis C. Bartlet to be Major, 121st regiment, December 24, 1864, vice H. M. Galpin, promoted.

Captain Alonzo H. Clapp to be Major, November 7, 1864, vice ——— Brower, killed.

Lieutenant-Colonel James C. Rogers to be Colonel, 123d regiment, November 19, 1864, vice A. Stevens, appointed Colonel of 176th regiment.

Major Adolphus H. Tanner to be Lieutenant-Colonel, same regiment, November 19, 1864, vice J. C. Rogers, promoted.

Captain Henry Gray to be Major, same regiment, November 19, 1864, vice A. H Tanner, promoted.

Ambrose S. Cassidy to be Colonel, 125th regiment. December 2, 1864, vice Levi Crandell, resigned.

Captain Nelson Penfield to be Major, same regiment, December 31, 1864, vice J. Egolf, not mustered.

Captain John B. Geddes to be Lieutenant-Colonel, 126th regiment, June 17, 1864, vice J. S. Brown, promoted.

Major Anthony J. Allaire to be Lieutenant-Colonel, 133d regiment, November 20, 1864, vice J. Hopkins, deceased.

Captain George Washburn to be Major, same regiment, November 20, 1864, vice A. J. Allaire, promoted.

Major James Grindlay to be Lieutenant-Colonel, 146th regiment, December 1, 1864, vice H. H. Curran, killed in action.

Captain Peter Claesques to be Major, same regiment, December 1, 1864, vice J. Grindlay, promoted.

Captain James Coey to be Major, 147th regiment, October 26, 1864, vice D. Farling, discharged.

Captain Charles Rogardus to be Lieutenant-Colonel, 151st regiment, November 5. 1864, vice F. M. Fay, resigned.

Captain Joseph G. McNutt to be Major, 159th regiment, October 19, 1864, vice Robert McD. Hart, killed in action.

Captain John B. Babcock to be Major, 162 regiment, December 1, 1864, vice F. W. Coleman, discharged.

Captain John B Gandolfo to be Lieutenant-Colonel, 178th regiment, August 20, 1864. vice C. F. Smith, discharged.

Captain Robert P. Bush to be Major, 185th regiment, December 3, 1864, vice J. Lee, deceased.

Captain (14th U. S. Infantry) John J. Cappinger to be Colonel, 189th regiment, December 31. 1864, vice W. W. Hays, deceased.

Captain Jaynes C. Battersby to be Major, 1st cavalry, October 6, 1864, vice D. H. Maskins, mustered out.

John F. L. V. Danesi to be Major, 2d cavalry, December 28, 1864, vice M. B. Birdseye, promoted.

Captain Samuel C. Pierce to be Lieutenant-Colonel, 3d cavalry, October 17, 1864, vice F. Jacobs, Jr., mustered out.

Captain John Ebbs to be Major, same regiment, October 10, 1864, vice N. Hall, mustered out.

First Lieutenant (U. S. Art'y) Charles L. Fitzhugh to be Colonel, 6th cavalry, December 24, 1864, vice T. C. Devine, promoted Brigadier-General.

Captain Hartwell B. Compson to be Major, 8th cavalry, November 20, 1864, vice A. L. Ford, mustered out.

Captain Collins Chesebrough to be Major, 14th cavalry, August 10. 1864, vice A. Bassford, promoted.

Captain John F. Porter, Jr., to be Major, 18th cavalry, December 27, 1864, vice A. A. Pitcher, discharged.

Major John Tracey, Jr., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, same regiment, November 25, 1864, vice S. W. Stryker, dismissed.

B. L. Power to be Major, same regiment, December 28, 1864, vice J. Tracey, Jr., promoted.

Captain (2d cavalry) Charles F. Willard to be Major, 25th cavalry, December 31, 1864, vice J. F. L. V. Danesi, declined.

Captain Edward A. Selkirk to be Major, 2d artillery, December 19, 1864, vice G. Dawson, died of wounds.

Captain Oscar F. Huber to be Major, same regiment, October 20, 1864, vice T. J. Clarke, declined.

Major George Hogg to be Lieutenant-Colonel, same regiment, December 7, 1864, vice J. Palmer, mustered out.

Captain Seward F. Gould to be Major, 4th artillery, November 5, 1864, vice T. D. Sears, discharged.

George C. Kibbe to be Lieutenant Colonel, 6th artillery, December 1, 1864, vice E. B Williston, declined.

Captain (1st U. S. Art.) Richard C. Duryea to be Colonel, 7th artillery, December 28, 1864, vice E. A. Springsteed, killed in action.

Captain Henry M. Starr to be Major, 8th artillery, November 5, 1864, vice E. M. Spaulding, discharged.

Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Snyder to be Colonel, 9th artillery, November 28, 1864, vice E. P. Tafft, discharged.

Major William Wood to be Lieutenant-Colonel, same regiment, November 28, 1864, vice J. W. Snyder, promoted.

Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Platner to be Colonel, 1st veteran cavalry, December 3, 1864, vice R. F. Taylor, dismissed.

Major Charles H. Wells to be Lieutenant-Colonel, same regiment, December 3, 1864, vice J. S. Platner, promoted.

Captain J. M. Guion to be Major, same regiment, December 1, 1864, vice J. E. Williams, dismissed.

Jasper N. Raymond to be Lieutenant-Colonel, 2d mounted rifles, August 31, 1864, vice Jasper N. Raymond, honorably discharged.

Louis Siebert to be Colonel, same regiment, December 31, 1864, vice J. Fisk, discharged.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas J. Thorp to be Colonel, 1st dragoons, December 17, 1864, vice A. Gibbs, promoted Brigadier-General.

Major Rufus Scott to be Lieutenant-Colonel, same regiment, December 17, 1864, vice T. J. Thorp, promoted.

Captain Jacob W. Knapp to be Major, same regiment, December 17, 1864, vice R. Scott, promoted.

A LIST of recent donations to the Christian Commission includes the sum of $3,961, from the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, to be Assistant Secretary of War, in place of P. H. Watson, resigned.

R. C. Rutherford, of Illinois, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, in the volunteer force.

Francis W. Noblett, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain, in the volunteer force.

SHERMAN'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER TO HIS ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, SAVANNAH, Ga.,
January 8.

Special Field Orders No. 6.

The General commanding announces to the troops composing the Military Division of the Mississippi, that he has received from the President of the United States and from Lieutenant-General Grant, letters conveying the high sense and appreciation of the campaign just closed, resulting in the capture of Savannah and the defeat of Hood's army in Tennessee.

In order that all may understand the importance of events, it is proper to revert to the situation of affairs in September last. We held Atlanta, a city of little value to us, but so important to the enemy that Mr. Davis, the head of the rebellious faction in the South, visited his army near Palmetto, and commanded it to regain it, as well as to ruin and destroy us by a series of measures which he thought would be effectual.

That army, by a rapid march, first gained our railroad near Big Shanty, and afterward about Dalton. We pursued, but it marched so rapidly that we could not overtake it, and General Hood led his army successfully far toward Mississippi, in hopes to decoy us out of Georgia. But we were not then to be led away by him, and purposed to control and lead events ourselves. Generals Thomas and Schofield, commanding the department to our rear, returned to their posts, and prepared to decoy General Hood into their meshes, while we came on to complete our original journey.

We quietly and deliberately destroyed Atlanta and all the railroads which the enemy had used to carry on war against us; occupied his State capital, and then captured his commercial capital, which had been so strongly fortified from the sea as to defy approach from that quarter.

Almost at the moment of our victorious entry into Savannah came the welcome and expected news that our comrades in Tennessee had also fulfilled, nobly and well, their part; had decoyed General Hood to Nashville, and then turned on him, defeating his army thoroughly, capturing all his artillery, great numbers of prisoners, and were still pursuing the fragments down into Alabama. So complete a success in military operations, extending over half a continent, is an achievement that entitles it to a place in the military history of the world.

The armies serving in Georgia and Tennessee, as well as the local garrisons of Decatur, Bridgeport, Chattanooga, and Murfreesborough, are alike entitled to the common honor, and each regiment may inscribe on its colors at pleasure the words "Savannah" or "Nashville."

The General commanding embraces in the same general success the operations of the cavalry column, under Generals Stoneman, Burbridge and Gillem, that penetrated into Southwestern Virginia, and paralyzed the efforts of the enemy to disturb the peace and safety of the people of East Tennessee. Instead of being put on the defensive, we have, at all points, assumed the bold offensive, and completely thwarted the designs of the enemies of our country.

By order of Major-General W. T. SHERMAN.
L. W. DAYTON, Aide-de-Camp.

REGULATIONS BY GENERAL SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA,
January 14.

It being represented that the Confederate army and armed bands of robbers, acting professedly under the authority of the Confederate government, are harassing the people of Georgia and endeavoring to intimidate them in the efforts they are making to secure to themselves provisions, clothing, security to life and property, and the restoration of law and good government in the State, it is hereby ordered and made public:

First. That the farmers of Georgia may bring into Savannah, Fernandina or Jacksonville, Fla., marketing, such as beef, pork, mutton, vegetables of any kind, fish, &c., as well as cotton in small quantities and sell the same in open market, except the cotton, which must be sold by or through the Treasury agents, and may invest the proceeds in family stores, such as bacon and flour, in any reasonable quantities; groceries, shoes and clothing, and articles not contraband of war, and carry the same back to their families. No trade store will be attempted in the interior, or stocks of goods sold for them, but families may club together for mutual assistance and protection in coming and going.

Second. The people are encouraged to meet together in peaceful assemblages to discuss measures looking to their safety and good government, and the restoration of State and national authority, and will be protected by the National Army, when so doing; and all peaceable inhabitants who satisfy the commanding officers that they are earnestly laboring to that end, must not only be left undisturbed in property and person, but must be protected as far as possible consistent with the military operations. If any farmer or peaceable inhabitant is molested by the enemy—viz: the Confederate army of guerrillas—because of his friendship to the National Government, the perpetrator, if caught, will be summarily punished, or his family made to suffer for the outrage; but if the crime cannot be traced to the actual party, then retaliation will be made on the adherents to the cause of the Rebellion. Should a Union man be murdered, then a Rebel selected by lot will be shot; or if a Union family be persecuted on account of the cause, a Rebel family will be banished to a foreign land. In aggravated cases, retaliation will extend as high as five for one. All commanding officers will act promptly in such cases, and report their action after the retaliation is done. By order of Major-General W. T. SHERMAN.

L. M. DAYTON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONGRATULATION FOR FORT FISHER.

STEAMER S. R. SPAULDING,
OFF FORT FISHER, January 16, 1865.

To Major-General TERRY and Rear-Admiral PORTER, Commanding, &c.:

The Secretary of War has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the rebel flag of Fort Fisher, and in the name of the President of the United States congratulates you and the gallant officers and soldiers, sailors and marines of your commands, and tenders you thanks for the valor and skill displayed in your respective parts of the great achievements in the operations against Fort Fisher and in its assault and capture. The combined operations of the squadron and land forces of your commands deserve and will receive the thanks of the Nation, and will be held in admiration throughout the world as a proof of the naval and military prowess of the United States.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE FOURTH CORPS AT THE BATTLE OF NASHVILLE.

HEADQUARTERS, FOURTH ARMY CORPS.
HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Jan. 6, 1864.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Fourth Army Corps:

You have received the commendation of his Excellency, the President of the United States, for your glorious deeds in the various conflicts around Nashville on the 15th and 16th ult. You have also received the commendation of the Commanding General of the forces engaged in those conflicts, not only for your splendid achievements on the field of battle, but for your cheerful endurance of privations and hardships, in the most inclement weather, during the long and vigorous pursuit which followed the rout of the enemy in the vicinity of Nashville.

As your actual commander on the field and in the pursuit I desire to add my commendation to the high encomiums you have already received, and to tender you my grateful thanks for your soldierly conduct, both on the field of battle and in the trying pursuit.

Without faltering, at the command of your officers, you repeatedly assaulted the enemy's strongly entrenched positions and drove him from them in confusion and dismay. When he was utterly routed and no longer durst confont you in battle, you at once commenced the most vigorous pursuit, continued it more than a hundred miles at the most inclement season of the year, over the most miserable roads and across deep and difficult streams, which were passed by your labor alone, and until the enemy was driven in utter disorganization across the Tennessee River.

The substantial fruits of these glorious deeds were twenty-four pieces of artillery, five caissons, several stands of colors, many thousand stands of small arms and two thousand four hundred and eighty-six prisoners. Such noble services entitle you to the lasting gratitude of the Nation. Fortunately this great success was achieved with comparatively slight loss to the corps. Seven hundred and fifty killed and wounded will cover the entire casualties of the corps in the two days conflict.

To the friends of the gallant dead and to the wounded—and I am sure you will join me in this tribute of comradeship, I offer my sincere sympathy and condolence.

T. J. WOOD, Brigadier-General Vols.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Jan. 23, 1865, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

For making requisitions for fuel, with intention of selling the same, thereby attempting fraud upon the Government.

Captain William B. Snell, 13th Maine Volunteers.

Disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Alexander Anna, Quartermaster 103d New York Volunteers.

Absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant James E. C. Covel, 16th Iowa Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Harry W. Lee, 16th Iowa Volunteers.
First Lieutenant James J. Bumpas, 21st Ohio Volunteers.
Captain Albert M. Green, 6th Kentucky Cavalry.
First Lieutenant Christopher T. Bybee, 6th Kentucky Cavalry.
First Lieutenant Erastus C. Root, 2d New York Heavy Artillery.
Second Lieutenant Michael H. Kenneally, 63d New York Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Alexander Gray, 157th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Washington A. Huntley, 9th United States Colored Troops.
Surgeon William Urjohn, 7th Michigan Cavalry.
First Lieutenant George W. McCormick, 7th Michigan Cavalry.
Second Lieutenant Samuel S. Simond, 36th United States Colored Troops.

TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

The following named officers, having been reported to the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that unless, within (15) fifteen days from Jan. 23, 1865, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them, they will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States:

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant John Simons, 4th United States Infantry.
First Lieutenant Jacob L. Stough, 12th United States Infantry.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following-named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by special orders No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases, viz.:

Colonel William T. Lynch, 58th Illinois Volunteers.
Chaplain Samuel Day, 8th Illinois Volunteers.
Surgeon Charles E. Cady, 138th Pennsylvania Volunteers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, he having made satisfactory defence before a board of officers, convened by General Orders No. 33, November 16, 1864, from headquarters 6th Army Corps.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissals heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Major William S. Burnett, 8th Tennessee Volunteers, to date June 6, 1864, "with loss of all pay and emoluments," for absence without authority.

Captain David S. Aberdeen, 3d New York Artillery, to date December 22, 1864, for "having been disgracefully drunk while on duty as general officer of the day, in the streets of Newbern."

First Lieutenant William P. Mount, 79th Indiana Volunteers, to date December 15, 1864, for "tendering his resignation for incompetency, when his commanding officer certifies that such incompetency is the result of willful neglect of duty."

First Lieutenant James B. Fogle, 14th West Virginia Volunteers, to date January 3, 1865, for "utter worthlessness as an officer, drunkenness, and publicly exposing himself while in a state of beastly intoxication in the presence of commissioned officers, enlisted men, and citizens, in the public office of the 'Revere House,' at Cumberland, Maryland."

First Lieutenant Alfred E. Chaffee, 13th Wisconsin Battery, to date December 28, 1864, "for gross drunkenness, for playing cards with enlisted men in a public bar-room, and for using obscene and insubordinate language concerning his commanding officer in the presence of the enlisted men of the battery."

Second Lieutenant William A. Tefft, 3d Rhode Island Cavalry, to date December 21, 1864, for "gross misconduct and violation of military orders, he having while on a scout allowed himself and detachment of thirteen men to be surprised and taken prisoners, from want of proper vigilance and precaution."

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the case of Second Lieutenant P. J. Champion, Veteran Reserve Corps, has been revoked.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED.

Gunner Elijah Haskell, to the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill.

Lieutenant G. K. Haswell, to temporary duty at Naval Rendezvous, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lieutenant-Commander John Madigan, to temporary ordnance duty at Boston Yard.

Boatswain Paul Atkinson, to the *Wachusett*.

DETACHED.

Captain A. K. Long, from the Court in session at Boston, on the reporting of his relief.

Second Assistant Engineer H. Missiner, from the *Monticello*, and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Gregory.

Commander E. W. Carpenter, from duty as member of Court-Martial and also as Prize Commissioner at Key West, Fla.

Captain Wm. Rogers Taylor, from command of the *Juniata*, and granted sick leave.

Commander M. C. Main, from ordnance duty at Boston, and ordered to duty as member of Court-Martial.

Carpenter Daniel Jones, from the *St. Louis*, and ordered North.

Gunner G. P. Cushman, from the *St. Louis*, and ordered North.

Sailmaker Samuel Tatem, from the *Constellation*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon Stephen J. Clark, from the *Constellation*, and waiting orders.

Captain H. S. Stellwagen, from the command of the *Constellation*, and waiting orders.

Carpenter H. R. Philbrick, from the *Constellation*, and waiting orders.

Paymaster H. H. Pangborn, from the *Constellation*, and settling accounts.

Gunner John R. Grainger, from the *Constellation*, and waiting orders.

Surgeon John S. Messersmith, from the *Constellation*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Sylvanus Backus from the *Constellation*, and waiting orders.

Commander Edward Donaldson, from ordnance duty at Boston, and ordered to command the receiving ship *Constellation* at Norfolk, Va.

Boatswain Joseph Lewis, from the *Wachusett*, and granted sick leave.

RESIGNED.

Assistant Surgeon William Longshaw, Jr., of the *Minnesota*.
Second Assistant Engineer T. C. Brecht.
Ensign R. P. Huntington.
Midshipman Charles C. Eames.
Third Assistant Engineer D. M. Egbert, of the *Chicopee*.

REVOKED.

Midshipman Zachary T. Cole.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Pierre Giraud, to command the *Huntsville*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Theodore Barker, to the *Maratanza*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer David Frazer, to the *De Soto*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Frederick D. Stuart, Jr., to the *De Soto*.

Acting Ensign J. W. Almy, to the *Chimo*.

Acting Ensign O. P. Knowles, to the *National Guard*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Louis Michael to the *Neptune*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. M. Hart, to the *St. Marys*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Charles Hickey, Benjamin F. Teal, William P. Ellis and David J. Lanahan, to the *Annie*.

Acting Master William F. North, to the *Constellation*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Benjamin W. Loring, to the *North Carolina*.

Acting Master J. R. Wheeler, to command the *Annie*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles P. Thompson, to report for special duty in the Navy Department.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles W. Crary, to the *Dunbarton*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. M. Case, Jr., to the *Casco*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Rufus McConnell, to instruction at New York.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles C. Ward, to the *Flambeau*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Looby, to the *Squando*.

Acting Master's Mates Charles P. Weston and W. C. Howard, to the *Sea Foam*.

DETACHED.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenants E. H. Fancon, T. A. Harris, and Francis S. Welles, from the North Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George C. Raynolds, from the (late) *Otsego*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George W. Hatch, from the *Spirea*, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William H. Woodward, from the *Saco*, and ordered to experimental duty at the Washington Navy Yard.

Acting Ensign Edward Ryan, from the *Para*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Ensign Henry D. Whittmore, from the *Savannah*, and ordered to the *Calypso*.

Acting Masters Abram Allen, A. W. Kempton and E. B. Mallett, from the *Constellation*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensigns E. H. Miller and George H. Drew, from the *Constellation*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensigns W. H. McLean and H. D. Foster, from the (late) *Otsego*, and granted leave, on the expiration of which they will report for duty on board the *Constellation*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster John Macmahon, from the *Napa*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William J. Barron, from the *Saco*, and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James A. Cronthiers, from the *Saco*, and ordered to the *Chenango*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John P. Cloyd, from the *Saco*, and ordered to the *Annie*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William S. Bowen, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *J. L. Davis*.

Acting Ensigns William H. Potter and A. H. Ostrander, from the *Saco*, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Ensign O. F. Nixon, from the *Saco*, and ordered to the *Mohican*.

Acting Master W. F. Hunt, from the *Saco*, and ordered to the *Annie*.

Acting Ensign A. D. Stover, from the *Savannah*, and ordered to the *Annie*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles H. Hill, from the *Saco*, and settling his accounts.

Acting Ensign Charles E. Rich, from the *Eutaw*, and ordered to the *Constellation*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Bertram, from the *Chenango*, and ordered to the *Squando*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. W. Holmes, from the *Dunbarton*, and settling his accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster F. N. D. Horton, from the *Flambeau*, and settling his accounts.

Acting Master's Mates Stephen Jones, P. M. Ryder, George H. Fletcher and M. H. Wilson, from the *Constellation*, and waiting orders.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenants Thomas E. Smith and Henry A. Gorringe, from the Mississippi Squadron, on the reporting of relief, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

APPOINTED.

J. Bayard Redfield, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Thomas Brown and G. L. Sands, Acting Ensigns, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

G. H. Dexter, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

James W. Hanson and Thaddeus Bell, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.

Samuel A. Livingston, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

Charles A. Manson, Acting Assistant Surgeon and ordered to the *Ohio*.

Theodore C. Brecht, Acting First Assistant Engineer and ordered to remain attached to the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

John R. P. Atkins, Acting Ensign, and ordered to to the *Savannah*.

George F. Brickett, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

Charles A. McDaniel, Charles P. Tompson and L. G. Morrow, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.

Granville B. Le Compte, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Kanawha*.

Robert H. Mansfield, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Annie*.

H. Trumbull Stancliff and Lewis F. Whitin, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.

Leander F. Woodbury, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Connecticut*.

Henry B. Goodwin, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to to the South Atlantic Squadron.

E. P. Sheldon and Matthew T. Trumpbour, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Master and Pilot John A. Wilson, of the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensigns and Pilots John Brown and Samuel Weskett, of the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensign Charles W. Richardson, and ordered to instruction in gunnery at New York.

Acting Ensigns L. Granville Sampson and Allen W. Snow, and ordered to instruction in gunnery at New York.

Acting Ensigns George W. Beverly and G. H. Barry, and ordered to the *Savannah* for instruction.

Acting Master's Mate E. F. Crawford, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate G. T. Hohn, and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Anthony T. Jennings, and ordered to instruction at New York.

RESIGNED.

Acting Master's Mate E. D. W. Parsons, of the *North Carolina*.
Acting Gunner A. P. Snyder.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William H. Brown, of the *Keystone State*.
Acting Ensign Thomas S. Russell.
Acting Master and Pilot William Reed, of the *Philadelphia*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster C. H. Noyes, of the *Maratanza*, to take effect on the reporting of his relief.
Acting Assistant Surgeon William H. Taggart.
Acting Assistant Paymaster James Garnett, of the *St. Marys*, to take effect on the reporting of his relief.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Franklin W. Brigham, of the *Kanawha*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. F. A. Adams, of the *G. L. Davis*
Acting Ensign William Symonds.

PROMOTED.

Acting Ensign Abraham Rich, of the *Elk*, to Acting Master.
Acting Ensign F. A. Miller, of the *Princess Royal*, to Acting Master.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. T. B. Harris, to the *Naubuc*, and ordered to the *Napa*.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Ensign George Gairy, of the *New Hampshire*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer T. M. Mitchell.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer, John W. Reed, of the *Mackinaw*.
Acting Ensign Benjamin F. Macintire.

DISMISSED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster A. B. Thornton, of the *North Carolina*.
Acting Master Enos O. Adams, of the South Atlantic Squadron.

LIST OF DEATHS

in the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Deparment, during the week ending January 21, 1865:

John Wilson, Seaman, December 2, 1864, U. S. steamer *Commodore McDonough*.

Adam Bigg, Landsman, December 12, 1864, U. S. steamer *Pampero*.

William B. McMichael, Acting Master's Mate, December 15, 1864, U. S. steamer *Portsmouth*.

James Woods, Seaman, December 27, 1864, U. S. sloop *Vincennes*.

Francis Rowe, Captain of Hold, January 1, 1865, U. S. bark *Restless*.

William T. Wiley, Landsman, January 5, 1865, Naval Hospital, New York.

John Ferguson, Seaman, January 12, 1865, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

Samuel Jackson, Landsman, January 13, 1865, Naval Asylum.

Michael Higgins, First Class Boy, December 13, 1864, U. S. steamer *Carrabassett*.

James Robinson, (colored), First Class Boy, January 10, 1865, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Kent D. Davis, Second Lieutenant Marine Corps, January 11, 1865, Washington City.

Thomas Nelson, Seaman, January 6, 1865, Naval Hospital, New York.

John Barker, Landsman, January 10, 1865, Naval Hospital, New York.

Daniel S. Smith, Seaman, January 12, 1865, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Harvey L. Ranson, Acting Ensign, January 14, 1865, Kingston.

Oscar Bailey, Captain of Hold, September 21, 1864, U. S. brig *Sea Foam*.

John Wildey, (colored), Cook, December 23, 1864, New York.

Richard Lee, (colored), Landsman, December 20, 1864, U. S. steamer *Young Rover*.

John Haynes, (colored), Seaman, December 29, 1864, General Hospital for the insane, Washington City.

Charles Franklin, Ordinary Seaman, January 14, 1865, Naval Hospital, New York.

Prince Martin, Contraband, Boy, January, 2, 1865, U. S. steamer *Merrimac*.

John H. Carr, Quartermaster, January 3, 1865, U. S. sloop *Macedonian*.

Charles Marvine, Landsman, January 16, 1865, U. S. steamer *Powhatan*.

Basley Jones, (colored), Landsman, January 16, 1865, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Surgeon E. H. Abadie, to duty in examining the working of the medical service of the Department of Arkansas.

Surgeon John N. Randolph, U. S. A., to duty as Medical Director, Department of the Missouri, relieving Colonel Madison Mills, Medical Inspector-General.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Surgeon William Dickinson, U. S. Volunteers.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE screw frigate *Niagara*, 15, was at Deal on the 3d inst.

THE screw steamer *Sacramento*, 14, was at Lisbon December 29.

THE supply steamer *Supply* sailed from Boston on the 24th.

THE Monitor *Mahopac* arrived at Fort Monroe, January 18th, from off Wilmington, in tow of the United States gunboat *Rhode Island*.

THE gunboat *Lenapee* sailed from Fort Monroe, January 19th, for the South.

THE supply steamer *Massachusetts*, Lieut. West commanding, arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday from the South Atlantic squadron.

THE hull of the gunboat *Indianola*, sunk in the lower Mississippi by the Rebels two years ago, has been raised and found to be in excellent condition. She will be rebuilt.

IT is said that the Navy Department designs establishing a European squadron, under command of Rear-Admiral Goldsborough, and will largely increase the Brazil and East India squadrons.

THE screw steamer *Colorado*, 52, is to come to the Boston Yard for repairs, and will go thence to Europe as the flagship of Rear-Admiral Goldsborough.

THE class of midshipmen recently graduated at the Academy at Newport is to be distributed among the vessels of the Mediterranean fleet. They will be taken out in the *Kearsarge* and *Colorado*.

THE English man-of-war *Galatea* arrived at Fort Monroe on the 19th, and saluted the flag, and the salute was responded to from the fort. She carries twenty-six guns, and is commanded by Captain McGuire. She is last from Halifax and Bermuda.

A DISPATCH from Fort Monroe, Jan. 20th, says:—The frigates *Minnesota*, *Wabash*, and *Colorado*, and the greater portion of the larger vessels of Admiral Porter's fleet recently operating against Fort Fisher, have returned, and are now anchored in Hampton Roads.

A SAN Francisco telegram, dated Jan. 21st, says:—The Monitor *Camanche* steamed into the bay to-day, and has sailed on her trial trip to the Mare Island Navy Yard, where she will be fitted up for service. Commander Woodworth will probably take charge of her.

FROM a report of the Provost-Marshal-General, presented to Congress, it appears that there were 67,687 Naval enlistments from the 17th of April, 1861, till February 24, 1864, all of which were credited to the quota of the several States in which the enlistments took place.

ACTING Assistant Paymaster Frank H Swan, one of the officers who volunteered for the expedition to destroy the Rebel ram *Albemarle*, has been exchanged, and will soon return to his home in Dorcester, Massachusetts.

THE Naval rendezvous at New Bedford was closed on Saturday of last week, Commander Totten, with the officers in charge, having been ordered to Hoboken, N. J., to organize a rendezvous at that place. It is understood that the suspension will be but temporary, the office rooms being still retained by the Government.

THE United States gunboat *Albatross*, from Portsmouth, N. H., bound to Mobile Bay, was towed up to Philadelphia, 17th inst., in consequence of having encountered a violent hurricane from northwest on the 14th instant, during which she lost smoke stack, foretopmast, and sustained other damage, which compelled her to put into Philadelphia for repairs.

THE following is a list of additional prizes ready for distribution at the Fourth Auditor's office, January 21:—*New London* captured the *Zulina*, *Port Royal*, captured twelve bales of cotton; *Roebuck*, captured the *Gopher*; *Santiago de Cuba*, captured the *A. D. Vance*; *Pittsburg*, captured six bales of cotton; *George Mangham*, captured canoe and cargo; *Colorado*, *Samuel Rotann*, and *Rachel Seaman*, captured the *Cuba*, alias *Calhoun*.

THE American Consul at Havana, sends to Collector Draper, New York, a curious piece of intelligence—a report that the Rebels are staking out the harbor of St. Marks, on the western coast of Florida, in order to make it available for blockade-runners St. Marks is on the St. Marks river, and is the seaport of Tallahassee, the capital of Florida, with which it is connected by a railroad twenty-six miles long. Vessels drawing eight feet of water can enter the harbor.

THE light-draft iron-clad *Sandusky*, which has been for the past two years building at Pittsburg, Pa., was successfully launched on Tuesday of last week. But few persons were present to witness the launch, owing to the fact that no public announcement that it was to take place was made. The boat is similar in every respect to the *Marietta*, which was launched from the same Yard some weeks since. Both boats will be towed to the Point, where the turrets and armament will be placed aboard.

WE have the following facts from the Boston Navy Yard;—The iron-clad *Chimo*, a torpedo boat, sailed on Sunday for New York, in tow. Storeship *Supply* is about to sail for Beaufort, and will soon be followed by supply brig *Sea Foam*. Side-wheel steamer *Connecticut*, 10, is coaling for a Southern voyage. Side-wheel steamers *Paul Jones*, 7, and *Mahaska*, 8, and screw steamer *Circassian*, 5, are preparing for sea. Screw steamer *Wachusett*, 10, is having her bilge keel taken off at Simpson's dock, East Boston.

THERE has recently been added to the fleet of steam tugs, by the bureau of construction, two vessels, the *Palos* and *Leydon*, named in honor of the ports from which Columbus set out in discovering this continent. Their cylinders are 44 by 30 inches. The contractor is Jas. Tetlow, of Boston, who has already four contracts of vessels of the same class. The tugs *Pilgrim* and *Pinta*, the former building at Wilmington, Del., and the latter at Chester, Penn., will be completed in hull and machinery before the 1st of February. The contractors give them a thorough outfit.

THE steamship *Atlanta*, Captain John Pennington, from Mobile Bay 16th inst., arrived at this port on the 24th, having on board one thousand bales of cotton on account of the Rebel Government, the proceeds of which are to be expended in purchasing blankets, clothing, &c., for the Rebel prisoners now held by our Government. The cotton is in charge of Captain Frank G. Noyes, of Major-General Granger's staff, and was delivered to him on the 13th, by the Rebel authorities at Mobile, outside of their obstructions, from their steamer *Waverley*.

CAPTAIN Corbett, ex-commander of the steamer *Sea King*, alias *Shenandoah*, was brought before the magistrate at London on the 5th, charged with having enlisted, or attempted to enlist, British subjects for service in the "Confederate Navy." The solicitor who appeared on behalf of the Government to prosecute, stated the case against the prisoner, who took the vessel to Madeira, and there announced to the crew that she was intended and sold for a cruiser, and urged them to enlist in the service. Evidence was given in support, when the case was remanded, the prisoner being admitted to bail in £500, and two securities of £2,000 each.

THE fine prize steamer *Julia*, which arrived at Boston on the 19th, was captured about fifty miles south of Charleston on the 20th ult. She had put into Alligator Creek for fuel, when she was discovered by screw steamer *Acacia*, 5, and thus made an easy prize. The officers and crew of the blockade-runner made their escape before her capture. The *Julia* was brought North by Acting-Master Barrymore of the *Acacia*, who has distinguished himself in various actions, and has risen from a cabin boy to his present rank. Fleet Judge Cowley, of Admiral Dahlgren's staff, and Captain W. S. Gillespie, of the *Brasiliera*, came home in the *Julia* as passengers.

THE United States Monitor *Patapsco* was destroyed off Charleston at two o'clock A.M. on the 17th inst., while on picket duty, by a Rebel torpedo. For some time past the Navy had been engaged in removing torpedoes from Charleston harbor, by dragging for them in small boats. Since the capture of Savannah the work had greatly increased, as the Rebels had sown torpedoes in the harbor, in the greatest number, to prevent the Navy from aiding in the siege of Charleston that they expect General Sherman to inaugurate. On the night of the 16th, as usual, a number of boats were sent up to drag for these machines, and the Monitor *Patapsco*, Lieutenant-Commander Quackenbush, was sent up to a point near Fort Sumter to cover the boats. She came to an anchor and the regular watches were stationed as usual at their respective places. Nothing unusual occurred until the *Patapsco* swung to an ebb tide, at about 2 o'clock in the morning, when she passed over a torpedo, exploded it, and went to the bottom like a piece of lead, carrying down with her seven officers and about 65 men. The names of the officers saved are: Lieutenant-Commander Quackenbush; Lieutenant Sampson; Acting-Ensign H. P. Bashford; Assistant Engineer Reynold Drives; Assistant Engineer Ryan.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL LOUIS BELL.

COLONEL LOUIS BELL, of the Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, recently acting Brigadier-General, was severely wounded while gallantly leading his brigade at the victorious attack upon Fort Fisher on Sunday last, and died of his injuries on Monday morning. Colonel BELL was a native of Chester, N. H., son of the late Governor SAMUEL BELL, and was twenty-eight years of age. He graduated at Brown University in 1853, and commenced practice at Farmington, N. H., in 1857, where he was located at the opening of the war. In 1860 he was Solicitor for Strafford county.

In April, 1861, Colonel BELL was offered and accepted the captaincy of a company of the First New Hampshire regiment of three months' men, and served during the campaign of that organization. Returning home, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, and upon the resignation of Colonel WHIPPLE in March, 1862, was made commander of the regiment. Colonel BELL was for some time a member of General SHERMAN'S staff, and was Inspector-General of the "Department of the South" from November, 1861, to March, 1862. Previously to the Wilmington expedition he was several times a temporary brigade commander, and served bravely at Pocotaligo, S. C., and during the memorable siege of Fort Wagner. By long and faithful service, the deceased proved himself a brave and noble soldier, and his death will carry sorrow to many hearts.

Colonel BELL leaves two brothers—Chief Justice BELL, of Manchester, and Dr. JOHN BELL, a surgeon in the United States Army. Another brother was the lamented Dr. LUTHER V. BELL, of the McLean Asylum. The deceased married a daughter of the Rev. Dr. BOUTON, of Concord, N. H. She survives him, together with two small children.

THE REBEL NAVY.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 21.]

AT the present time the United States has the most formidable Naval force afloat. Great Britain has about fifty line-of-battle ships and forty frigates ready for service. France commands about forty-six screw liners, six iron-plated ships and fifty steam frigates. Both these Powers have also a great number of vessels of various other classifications. But the United States has nearly six hundred war vessels in commission just now, mounting 4 443 guns and measuring 467,967 tons; or half as much as was the total registered commercial tonnage of the whole country in 1843. Thus, in numbers, in measure, and in ostensible strength, this is a more imposing array than France and England can conjointly bring together, on a sudden notice, at the present time: whether it is equally formidable in the grand essentials of Naval warfare is much doubted. But there can be no doubt of the fact that we have nothing, or next to nothing, in the shape of a Navy, to put in contrast with a force so stupendous. If we had it must have been by a miracle. How else could we master the countless and overwhelming obstacles in the way? And, yet we have a Navy—a working, resultful, gallant Navy. Amazing as the fact may seem—miracle or no miracle—the fearful impediments in the way have not left us without a Navy; a small, resolute, but damaging Navy, as the enemy have found to their cost. The monstrous magnitude of the Naval force operating against us may, in itself, be calculated to overshadow our own; yet we have it, and have reason to be proud of it—none the less that so little has accomplished so much.

The circumstances connected with our naval enterprise require a reticence that mantles much of the merit of our achievements. These circumstances make of the Secretary of the Navy's reports a sealed book, and frequently subject all connected with the service to temporary obloquy. But the time of triumphant explanation will come some day. Meanwhile, there are some things which may now be said; some facts which ought to be now mentioned, because they can be safely mentioned. Some days ago we exhibited some statements of an exceedingly gratifying character touching the operations of our Navy. We have since extended our inquiries, and will now lay before our readers and the country some additional particulars, which will show that if our Navy is "a myth" in popular estimation, it is practically "a power" which has smitten the enemy sorely in his tenderest point.

The total expenditures on account of our Navy, since the beginning of the war, does not exceed $80,000,000, or as much as it had cost the enemy to build its condemned Monitors up to June 1864. What have we to show for this sum? In noble efforts, that the open hostility, if not the secret perfidy of foreign powers have frustrated, we could show enough to do full credit to the whole amount. That, however, would be profitless in all except proof of glorious endeavor. But we can show this—the destruction of one hundred and ninety-one vessels belonging to the enemy's commerce. That for a direct blow, dealt at the very vitals of our foe, is much; there is much more within it and beyond it, and because of it, of an equally telling character.

We have come to be concise and cautious, but may be precise at the same time. Take, then, a hurried *resumé* of some particulars to which we have gained access. The steamer *Sumter*, under the gallant SEMMES, captured seventeen vessels in her cruise, from July 3, 1861, to January 17, 1862—three ships, five brigs, six barks and three schooners, for a half year's work. The *Alabama*, under the same naval hero, captured sixty-three vessels from September, 1862, to January, 1864. The greater number of these were very valuable ships, and all but nine of them were burned at sea. In the number is included the United States gunboat *Hatteras* (eight guns, one hundred and eight men and eighteen officers) which was sunk in open fight, on the 11th of January, 1863. To this list of the *Alabama's* captures have to be added two vessels brought by her tender, the *Tuscaloosa*. One of her captures was subsequently commissioned as a cruiser under our flag, as in the case of other captures by other cruisers.

The steamer *Tallahassee*, under the command of the intrepid TAYLOR WOOD, captured thirty-three vessels during the month of August, 1864. His dashing cruise along the American coast, northward, was shorn of its richer fruits by the chilling courtesy of the British authorities in Nova Scotia, on whose unfair conduct we had occasion to animadvert at the time. Of the captures made by Commander WOOD, two were ships, four brigs, and four barks, the remainder being, for the most part, sea-going and large-tonnaged schooners. Only five of the whole number were bonded, and two released, all the rest having been either burned or scuttled.

The *Chickamauga*, under the command of JOHN WILKINSON, who has no professional superior in the service, in a short cruise last November, captured seven vessels—one ship, four barks, and two schooners. The *Georgia*, in a few weeks, captured and destroyed seven ships and two barks. The *Florida*—but enough of such details. Here are the shorter mathematical results of all:—Fifty-eight ships, thirty-two brigs, forty-one barks, fifty-seven schooners—pilot boats and and small steamers "extra"—all disposed of at sea since the war by a power which has, popularly, "no Navy."

THE Society of California Pioneers in San Francisco, having elected General SHERMAN an honorary member of that body, the General thus replied:—"I recall with exceeding pleasure my early adventures in that land of gold. I think I learned during my wanderings over its plains and mountains the lessons of patience and endurance which have enabled me to lead armies successfully in this war. I beg you will convey to the members of your society my grateful remembrance of their many acts of kindness and favor; and I beg that you will personally accept my thanks for the very happy manner in which you have communicated their kind action."

ANOTHER fine work of art has just been placed in the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. It represents Commodore PERRY leaving his flagship after the destruction of that vessel, and making his escape to another ship of the squadron. There are nine life-like figures in the boat, and the Commodore is in the midst of them, standing erect, undaunted and firm, in all the conscious dignity of a great soul amid imminent peril and danger. The artist is WM. H. POWELL.

GENERAL GILLMORE dedicates his recent report to "The Honorable EDWIN M. STANTON, for his truth and candor as a man, his purity as a patriot, and his wisdom, energy, and justice as a public officer."

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MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

WHITE—HOPKINS.—In Boston, January 17, by Rev. George W. Gardner, ELISHA M. WHITE, Surgeon of the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, to Miss AMELIA, daughter of Franklin Hopkins, Esq.

HARTWELL—TOWNSEND.—On Saturday, January 21, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, Colonel CHARLES A. HARTWELL, U.S.A., to Miss GUSSIE, youngest daughter of Timothy Townsend, Esq., all of New York.

JOHNSTON—JENKINS.—At the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, January 21, by Rev. Dr. G. H. Houghton, Lieutenant Louis M., youngest son of the late Francis Upton Johnston, M.D., of New York, to Miss MARY, youngest daughter of the late John O. Jenkins, M.D., Elgin, Natchez, Miss.

ELY—GREENE.—In Norwich, Conn., January 13, Colonel WILLIAM G. ELY, late of the Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers, to Miss AUGUSTA E., youngest daughter of the late William P. Greene, Esq.

CROWELL—SLAIGHT.—In Bergen, at the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, January 19, by Rev. C. Larew, Major ROBERT C. CROWELL, U.S.A., of Missouri, to Miss MARIA H., daughter of B. Slaight, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

PORTER.—Killed in the naval assault on Fort Fisher, Sunday, January 15, Lieutenant BENJAMIN H. PORTER, U.S.N., son of James G. and Sarah G. Porter, of Lockport, N. Y.

COGSWELL.—At Albany, on Saturday, January 21, MASON F. COGSWELL, M.D., Assistant Surgeon, in charge of the U. S. hospital at that place.

WHEELOCK.—In Washington, January 21, Brevet Brigadier-General CHARLES WHEELOCK, U.S.V., aged 52 years.

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Office—in charge of Captain G. K. Leet, Assistant Adjutant General, 29 Winder's Building, 2d floor.

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537 17th street.

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Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—132 Pennsylvania avenue.
Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.
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Ordnance Department.
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Major General C. C. Augur, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania Av.
Captain H. W. Smith, A. A. G., Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania avenue.
Colonel T. Ingraham, Provost Marshal, District of Washington—corner 19th and I streets.

Defences of Washington.
Lieutenant-Colonel B. S. Alexander, Additional Aide-de-Camp and Major of Engineer—office northwest corner Pennsylvania avenue and 19th streets.

Miscellaneous.
Major-General E. A. Hitchcock, Commissioner for exchange of Prisoners—Office, 25 Winder's Building, second floor.
Brigadier-General Henry W. Wessels, Commissary-General of Prisoners.
148 F street, corner of 20th street.
Brevet Brigadier General D. C. McCallum, Superintendent of Military Railroads—250 G street, near 17th street.
Brigadier General A. P. Howe, Chief of Artillery—corner 19th and H streets.
Cavalry Bureau—Office, 302 H street, under command of Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff; Lieutenant-Colonel Ekin, in charge of purchase and inspection of horses, and quartermaster duties—Office, 374 H street.
Captain Henry Ketchum, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.
Brevet Colonel C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Colored Bureau—531 17th street, opposite War Department.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE expedition of the enemy's fleet down the James, recorded in our last, was evidently undertaken for the purpose of breaking our pontoon bridges and cutting communication between our forces on the two banks. It would doubtless have been followed, if successful, by an attack on the forces on the north side, with a view to retake Fort Harrison, and to capture or destroy the troops on that side. The time chosen was when nearly all our naval forces had gone to Wilmington. The attack of the enemy's iron-clads, on the 24th, was accompanied by a cannonading of Battery Harrison from his mortars.

The enemy's flotilla, according to our accounts, consisted of the *Virginia*, *Fredericksburgh*, and *Richmond*, iron-clads, mounting four guns each; the wooden vessels *Drewry*, *Nansemond*, and *Hampton*, of two guns each; the *Bedford*, one gun; the steamer *Torpedo*, and three torpedo boats. At about midnight, this fleet ran past Fort Brady, and began to move over the obstructions in the river. The attempt was at last discovered in the fort, and a lively cannonading went on, which ended by the enemy's dismounting a 100-pounder gun in the fort, and escaping beyond its range. The iron-clad *Onondaga*, a double-turretted Monitor, is said to have withdrawn from the scene of action; but we do not wish to pass any opinion upon this matter until the facts are ascertained. At length, as our accounts proceed, the enemy succeeded in cutting the chain in front of our obstructions beyond the lower end of Dutch Gap Canal, when the *Fredericksburgh*, under full head of steam, passed through them. The *Richmond*, *Virginia*, and *Drewry*, in attempting to follow, grounded, when the *Fredericksburgh* had to go to their assistance. The *Drewry* could not be got off, and was obliged to be abandoned, as it was now daylight, and they were in range of Battery Parsons. As soon as it became light, the battery opened on the *Drewry*, one of the shells falling in her magazine, which exploded, completely demolishing her; and the remainder of the fleet again made their way back up the river. The loss by the *Drewry* was reported at three, and four deserters swam to our lines from the fleet. The enemy puts his total loss at five killed and fourteen wounded; ours were about the same. The enemy's account is as follows:

The flagship of the expedition was the *Virginia*, commanded by Lieutenant DUNNINGTON. The *Richmond* was commanded by Lieutenant BELL, who was at First Lieutenant on the *Alabama* at the time of her fight with the *Kearsarge*. The *Fredericksburgh* was commanded by Lieutenant SHEPPARD. The latter vessel being of light draught passed clean through the obstruction, but the others found a lower tier of obstructions deeply submerged, and which had not been moved by the freshet; the depth of water over them being impassable by vessels of their draught. The *Virginia* received a shot in the centre by a three hundred pounder Parrott shell, fired from a Yankee Monitor, being struck while trying to get off sunken obstructions in the river. The shot displaced a few of her bolts, and killed five of her crew. No other damage was done, but it was found that her engines was fouled, not in consequence of the shot, and that she was not in fighting order; in the meantime the fire of our vessels had completely silenced the Yankee shore batteries, and a number of shots were exchanged with the Monitor, with what effect is not known. In consequence of the condition of the *Virginia's* engine, it was decided, on a consultation of the officers of the flotilla, to withdraw all vessels, which was done without further casualty. It had been impossible to survey the channel to any great extent on account of the enemy's picket fire, and the submerged obstructions of the river were found to be more effectual than they were supposed to be.

Throughout the day, the enemy's batteries on the James shelled ours furiously. Soon after midnight, the firing was resumed, and continued till daylight of the 25th, the enemy's iron-clads then repassing Fort Brady up the river. Great dissatisfaction is expressed at the conduct of the *Onondaga*, whose commander is said to have been relieved. Had not the *Richmond* grounded, our entire fleet of transports might have been destroyed, our base temporarily broken up at City Point, and immense destruction caused.

On Friday, the 27th, there was another execution for desertion in front of Petersburgh. There has been the usual desultory picket firing in front of the Ninth corps. The enemy reports a raiding column of between 6,000 and 10,000 men advancing up the Chowan River towards Weldon. He also says that some of Colonel PALMER'S scouts encountered KIRK, with 300 or 400 men, near the Chunky River, a few days since, and a skirmish followed, in which the scouts had three or four wounded. Being largely outnumbered, the scouts fell back. Colonel PALMER, with a sufficient force, had gone up into that section.

From Fort Fisher, there is little of importance. HOKE'S division of LEE'S troops opposes our advance on Wilmington. The enemy admits his loss to be nearly 3,000 in all, in the capture of Fort Fisher. Our official figures for the loss in the assault are:

	Killed		Wounded		Missing.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Men.
Curtis' brigade	2	35	18	166	9
Pennypacker's brigade	7	24	15	183	72
Bell's brigade	2	15	4	105	—
Abbott's brigade	—	3	2	18	11
Total	11	77	39	472	92
Aggregate					691

To these must be added the loss in the fleet, 309 men, making a round 1,000 in all. Unhappily, we lost 200 or 300 men in the explosion, the day after the assault.

Peace propositions are the great talk of the hour on the Petersburgh lines. An interesting story from Petersburgh says that, when Messrs. STEPHENS, HUNTER, and CAMPBELL passed through their lines, on their way to Washington, shouting all along the lines was prevailing, and it would indicate that they hoped for preparation for such terms of peace as would allow the Armies to disperse. A fine military band played "Secessia," "Yankee Doodle," "Dixie," and other tunes and national airs. They were acknowledged by the two Armies alternately; but when the band struck up "Home, Sweet Home," the opposing camps forgot their positions and united in vociferous cheering.

SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

The advance of SHERMAN'S column in the South Carolina campaign, has now reached Salkehatchie and occupied that point. At this position MCLAWS halted on his retreat from Pocotaligo Bridge. Its occupation, therefore, marks distinctly two steps of progress in the campaign. The distance from Pocotaligo to Branchville is about forty-five miles, or three days' march. We conjecture that the late rains in that vicinity may have had much to do in preventing the immediate location of a part of SHERMAN'S force between Branchville and Charleston. As it is, we have firm possession of Salkehatchie, the Seventeenth corps, our advance, holding that point. This second step in the campaign has brought us ten miles nearer Charleston. The enemy is probably posted at Jacksonboro' and Logansville, with a strong force thrown out to Ashepoo, on the railroad line, thirty miles southwest of Charleston. COLCOCK'S cavalry, at least, are probably at the latter point. The occupation of Branchville by us makes the capture of Charleston almost a matter of certainty. "There," says a Richmond paper, "SHERMAN'S flanks would be protected by the Edisto and its swamps on the left, "and by the Santee and its swamps on the right, "whilst his base at Charleston would be unassailable "either by land or water." It adds that the retention of the military line from Kingsville to Augusta is indispensable to the success of the Confederate cause. It should be remembered that a portion of the fleet lately with Admiral PORTER, has already arrived in Charleston harbor. The Twentieth and Fourteenth corps are, as we have before intimated, on the march from Savannah, and GEARY'S division has rejoined the former, GEARY turning over his provost duties to GROVER, who arrived on the 18th, with a part of the Nineteenth corps from SHERIDAN'S command in the Shenandoah Valley.

General D. H. HILL has assumed command of the Confederate forces in Georgia, under HARDEE, and has already issued an order to the people of Augusta, where his headquarters are, to burn their cotton on the approach of SHERMAN. It is very clear that LEE, with strong confidence in his ability to repulse GRANT, has greatly weakened his Army by sending detachments into South Carolina. The troops from the latter State, especially, have been sent to its defence. Probably SHERMAN will find strong earthworks thrown up in the neighborhood of Kingsville and Wateree, where the railroad from Florence crosses the Santee, should he penetrate so high in that direction. While LEE has succeeded in reinforcing the positions in South Carolina, it is pleasant to know that many troops are leaving Tennessee to reinforce SHERMAN. They will be used effectively and well. All the troops that can be sent to him may be confidently trusted in his hands, as may the whole cause in South Carolina.

Transports ascend Broad River to within five miles of Patacoligo. Wharves are in process of construction at the point of debarkation on Broad River, and the indications are that this will be a base for the new movement. January 17 is now assigned as the day when the march was formally commenced. Augusta, Branchville, and Charleston are all threatened, and, in spite of the reported withdrawal of a full corps from LEE'S Army to South Carolina, the enemy cannot cover all the manaced points. Branchville is likely not to be assaulted, but to be flanked, as the popular phrase goes, or surrounded in such a way as to compel its evacuation. Our reports assert that SHERMAN is moving in three columns, the main column going toward Charleston, taking with it nearly all his transportation. The other two columns are in light marching order, and are moving by separate roads toward Branchville. General HILL has issued orders requiring all-combatants to leave Augusta.

A late dispatch from Charleston says that our infantry are encamped near Eames Cross-roads, on the road towards Sister's Ferry. They have wagon trains with them. A reconnoissance in force was reported within four miles of Robertsville on the 29th. Robertsville is fifty miles north of Savannah, and five miles east of the Savannah River. A small party landed on Little

Point Island, near Legree, on Saturday night, and were driven off. Our gunboat *Dai Ching* got aground in the Combahee lately. The enemy's batteries opened on her and set her on fire. She burned to the water's edge. All the crew except a lieutenant and five men escaped.

General THOMAS still continues to "command the Department of the Mississippi in the absence of General SHERMAN." His main Army is at Eastport, and he himself temporarily at Nashville. Deserters, averaging from 30 to 50 a day, are coming in from HOOD'S Army, the proportion being even twice as great as that in Virginia. The effect of this silent depletion of the Confederate ranks will soon be felt. The enemy says BEAUREGARD has taken command of HOOD'S Army, and is about to move. On the 16th, General CROXTON, with a division of the 16th corps, and the First brigade, First division of cavalry, reconnoitered from Eastport towards Corinth, passing through Iuka and Brownsville. It was found that HOOD has a small force holding Corinth, while his main body is at Tupelo. Thirty-five of the enemy were captured, and the depot and a hotel burned at Corinth. It is said that the well-known cavalry leader, General RODDY, has abandoned the Rebel cause, and has been pardoned by the PRESIDENT.

Guerrilla bands are active in Kentucky, near the towns of Danville, Harrodsburgh, Elizabethtown, Bardstown and Bloomfield, and some sharp skirmishing with them has taken place. General PRICE is still alive, collecting his forces in Arkansas.

Now that SHERMAN'S unparalleled campaign is closed, it is seen to be a rapid, dazzling and terrible defeat of the most promising and dangerous offensive campaign ever undertaken by the Confederacy. It was a campaign devised not only in Georgia, but in Virginia also, and had the sanction of DAVIS himself, as an able editorial of a New York contemporary states:

> It is very easy to revile him now for the blunder he has made in sending HOOD toward SHERMAN'S rear, and leaving the road through Georgia open to the invader. But we venture to assert that there was not a single General in the Confederacy, nor is there one in Europe, who would have imagined under the circumstance, that SHERMAN would do what he has done, and, therefore, have taken precautions against it. The march to Savannah which has no precedent in the history of warfare, and the inference it suggests, is not that DAVIS is a great fool, but that SHERMAN is what an English journal recently pronounced him, "the greatest of living Captains." The passage of the great St. Bernard by NAPOLEON proved not the stupidity or incapacity of MELAS, but the skill and audacity of his adversary.

Our own belief is that SHERMAN'S great campaign will be found to have cut the gordian knot of the war. By widely dividing his Army, and then whipping his adversary's entire force with one half, he has put us *one army ahead* of the enemy—a fatal superiority of pieces on the board of war. So soon as that terrible discovery was made known to the Southern people, the cry for terms began to burst forth. It was a splendid stroke, whose influence, we prophecy, will yet come to be felt as the masterpiece, hitherto, of the war.

AN ambulance, embracing some new features, the invention of Mr. E. R. MCKEAN, of Washington, D. C., has been built by order of the War Department, with a view to testing the advantages which are claimed for it over those now in use. Its chief novelty consists of a false bottom hung on rubber springs for supporting the stretcher, which, with the false bottom, are provided with rollers, so that the stretcher, after the wounded soldier is placed upon it, may be easily pushed or rolled into its place in the ambulance. By the construction of these two parts, no accidental starting of the horses during the operation of placing the wounded in the ambulance, or other causes, can throw the stretcher from its seat. The false bottom is also of such construction that, by removing the stretcher, the ambulance may be made to carry eight or ten persons able to sit. The improvements do no not require new ambulances to be built, but may be put, at a small cost, upon those now in use.

REAR-Admiral D'HERBINGHEM, second in command of the French squadron of evolutions, has just hauled down his flag, his term of service having expired. His vessel, the *Algesiras*, is to be disarmed, and replaced by the iron-plated *Provence*, which frigate is completing her trials. Two other wooden vessels, the *Redoubtable* and *Castiglione*, are also to make way for their metalised sisters, *Couronne* and *Normandie*; to this squadron the *Magenta* will soon be added, as well as the *Savoie*, a new frigate, which will probably be ready for sea some time in May. The squadron of evolutions will in future be entirely composed of iron-clads, and this will allow of a considerable reduction in the *personnel*, as these vessels require less numerous crews than wooden steamers.

REPORT ON RIFLED GUNS.

LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, 4th January, 1865.

SIRS:—You are hereby appointed a Board to consider and report upon the subject of Rifle Cannon for the Navy.

In consequence of the unfortunate failure of a number of the Parrott guns in the recent operations near Wilmington—the report of which will be submitted to you—and the loss of life attendant thereon, the confidence of the service has been seriously shaken in the guns of this manufacture; and some change or modification of the system is thus rendered necessary.

You will, therefore, investigate, as fully as possible, the causes of the failure of the Parrott guns in service generally, and state whether, in your judgment, they are still worthy of confidence, and should be continued as the Rifle Guns of the Navy; or whether they shall be abandoned and some other gun substituted.

If you should decide upon retaining the Parrott system, you will state whether the present calibres shall still be used; and if not, what calibres shall be rejected; also, whether it be advisable to reduce the charge and weight of projectiles for the several classes of the guns you may propose.

If, however, you decide to abandon the Parrott system entirely you will then designate either a new rifled gun or a new mode of manufacturing rifled guns, which in your opinion will be the safest and best for the Naval Service, keeping in view the question of economy in manufacture relatively with the results anticipated from the change.

Having thus decided upon a rifled gun, or a mode of manufacturing them, you will state in what proportion they shall be placed in the batteries of our ships.

A full record of your proceedings must be kept, and a detailed report made to this Bureau of the results of your deliberations; to aid you in which the files of this office are placed at your disposal.

I am, Sirs, your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau.

Commodore J. Z. MISSROON, U. S. Navy.
Commodore R. B. HITCHCOCK, U. S. Navy,
Commodore T. A. HUNT, U. S. Navy,
Lieutenant-Commander R. AULICK, U. S. Navy,
Lieutenant-Commander W. N. JEFFERS, U. S. Navy.

THE REPORT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1865.

COMMODORE H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance:

SIR:—In accordance with your order of the 4th instant, we have carefully considered the points therein submitted for investigation, and have the honor to report as follows:

We find that (703) seven hundred and three Parrott guns of all calibres have been issued to the Naval service, (as shown in Table A), and that of this number (21) twenty-one have burst or been otherwise injured by explosion.

Several of the injuries have appeared in fractures or rents, enabling the withdrawal of the guns from service in time to avoid casualties, and many of them have occurred in the chase or at the muzzle, and not, as is customary with other guns, at the breech; thus affording evidence that they arose from the premature explosion of shells within the guns—a fact which is proven by the direct testimony of several officers in charge at the time.

Such premature explosions of shells within rifle guns have frequently occurred without apparently injuring the guns, while in other cases causing their instant rupture. But although the guns were *apparently* not injured, there is no proof that they were not really so, and much presumptive evidence that they were; for, although we find by the records that many premature explosions of shells have been reported to the Bureau at different times, by which the gun was not apparently injured, yet on *no* occasion has it seemed to occur to the officer so reporting that an examination of the gun itself was necessary to determine what effect had been produced by such premature explosions.

Thirty-three (33) premature explosions in (112) one hundred and twelve rounds have been reported in target practice with guns of all calibres, and not one word said of any examination of the guns.

There is, however, one instance that occurred, in the proof of a 100-pounder at Cold Spring, which is conclusive on this point.

At the second fire of this gun a shell exploded prematurely, and the gun showed no apparent injury, and stood the ten proof rounds without bursting; but a subsequent examination showed it to be seriously cracked in the bore, and it was rejected.

Brigadier-General TURNER, Chief of Artillery in the Department of the South, during the operations against Charleston, states (see General GILLMORE'S Report, p. 155) that "a most serious matter was the premature explosions "of shells, of which so many have occurred in our firing. "The shock produced by an explosion of a shell within a "gun cannot but tend rapidly to destroy it; indeed, in instances which have come under my personal observation, "I am confident it was the direct and immediate cause. In "one instance of the bursting of a 100-pounder where "the breech had been blown from the reinforce, I found the "base of the shell in the gun. The shell had prematurely "exploded, leaving the base in the gun; it had taken the "grooves and was left perpendicular to the axis of the "piece, and some inches in the rear of its first position, "showing that the last force acting upon it was from the "explosion of the powder in the shell."

The same report says, page 139, that "the frequent instance of premature explosions which occurred with "shells (from the Whitworth guns) made it necessary to "abandon the use of shells entirely."

The records show that this subject of the frequent premature explosions of shells in the rifled guns has been fully appreciated by the Bureau, and that experiments for the purpose of obviating it, by coating the interior surface of the shells, have been made for more than a year past.

These experiments show that as the coating became more and more perfect, the premature explosions of the shells decreased, until they ceased entirely.

Seven hundred (700) rounds having been fired without a single instance of such explosion of the shells, or injury to the guns.

This result has only been obtained within the last few weeks, and consequently is not known to the service generally; nor were the shell which have heretofore been issued for service coated inside, because until now no substance was found for coating them which seemed to fill all the required conditions, though some few have been partially protected.*

As these experiments may not, however, be considered sufficiently extended to be conclusive, and as the premature explosion of shells is shown to be certainly *one* cause of the failure of the Parrott guns, and is, in the opinion of the inventor, the *principal* one, we think that this subject should be so fully tested as to place the question of this cause of bursting of those guns beyond dispute; and also whether it be possible to obviate it entirely or not.

We, therefore recommend, that a series of experiments be at once instituted at Cold Spring (or such other point as the Bureau may designate), to be conducted in the following manner:

Three guns—say 100-pounders of exactly the same character in every respect, that is, made of the same iron, melted at the same time and in the same manner, and cast all at once from the same pool—should be placed side by side and fired 1,000 rounds each with service charges of powder and shells of the same description and weight, the shells from one gun to be unloaded (but brought up to weight by filling them with sand or some other non-explosive material), then those from the second gun to be loaded and fused, but not coated on the interior; and those from the third gun to be coated on the interior with the new composition, and loaded and fused exactly as those from No. 2. In every other respect the conditions of firing should be *exactly the same*, including for a certain number of rounds rapidity of firing.†

It is believed that these experiments will fully test both guns and projectiles under all the circumstances that are like to occur.

We are of the opinion that from the result of these experiments it should be decided whether the Parrott guns are to be retained or withdrawn from service; for, after a minute and careful investigation of all the information we have been able to obtain, as well as from the records of the Bureau, the testimony of Mr. PARROTT (see paper marked D), and our own personal experience, we find it impossible to decide at present.

Pending this decision, we considered it proper to recommend to the Bureau (see letter Jan. 11th, marked E) that a general circular should be issued, directing certain reductions of the charge of 100-pounders, and other precautionary measures to be taken, by which it is hoped that serious accidents may be hereafter obviated.

That these guns have in some instances been injured by other causes than the premature explosions of shells, such as the use of compressed powder, projectiles deemed by Mr. PARROTT unsuitable for guns of his construction, by keeping guns loaded for a great length of time, and also by neglect in the heat of battle to lubricate the projectiles as required by the Ordnance Instructions—a most necessary and important precaution, having for its object not only the free movement of the projectile, but particularly as a means of neutralizing the tenacious deposit from the powder, which is admitted in some cases to have been done; there seems little doubt but they are exceptional cases.

The compressed powder used at one time in the Parrott guns was authorized by the Bureau on the recommendation of Mr. Parrott and the ordnance officer stationed at his foundry; but, having proved injurious, its use has been discontinued.

That premature explosion of shells will burst rifle guns of wrought-iron as well as those of cast-iron, is shown by an instance stated in the English *Army and Navy Gazette* of December 24, 1864, to have recently occurred in England in the trial of an Armstrong gun.

Table B, appended hereto, shows the extreme endurance of Parrott guns in proof and in service, as far as we have been able to obtain it. The reports of service are, however, by no means full, and some reports date more than a year back. It may be assumed, therefore, that many guns stood more firing than is shown by the table.

Table C shows the number, manner and cause of failure, of these guns in service, as far as reported. In this case also it should be remarked that the reports are very incomplete, and in some instances give no data on which to found an opinion as to the cause of failure.

In consideration of the endurance exhibited by the Parrott rifle guns in proof and in service, we deem it proper to state that, in our opinion, the Bureau was fully justified in adopting them for the Naval service, as the best guns to be obtained to meet its immediate wants—various other systems of cast-iron rifled ordnance having either failed or been withdrawn from service as unreliable.

We, therefore, in the belief that the guns of this description which have burst or failed, may have been affected by one or more of the causes heretofore enumerated, especially the explosion of shells within them at the time of bursting, or previously, recommend the retention of all classes of those guns, except the 150-pounders, until the experiments herein recommended shall have been made.

We would also suggest the immediate withdrawal of such of the Parrott guns as may have been subjected to any of the deteriorating causes indicated above; and that they be issued to vessels of the Navy only as chase guns, not to exceed two for large and one for small vessels, exclusive of rifled howitzers.

With respect to wrought-iron cannon, all the official in-

*Extract from letter of Lieutenant-Commander TEMPLE, steamer *Pontoosuc*, January 7, 1865, engaged in the bombardment of Fort Fisher, Dec. 25th and 26th: "I have taken care to provide myself entirely with asphaltum-lined shells; and although every other vessel about us had repeated premature explosions, we had not a single one."

†Some of the 150-pounders and 100-pounders recently made have been cast hollow on the Rodman plan, but very few—five 100-pounders—have been issued to the service. As, therefore, the great majority of these guns in service were cast solid, we are of opinion this experiment should be made with *solid* cast guns, as more fully representing the guns now in service.

formation to which we have access, show that the results in large calibres have not been favorable to their endurance, and in many cases they have shown less strength than cast-iron guns. Instance the original gun of the *Princeton*, the "Oregon," which cracked, and the second gun, the "Peace-maker," which burst explosively, causing great damage.

The 13-inch gun, made within the past year by Mr. ERICSSON, has been able to sustain but a very limited number of rounds.

An 80-pounder, constructed in the Washington Navy Yard, also a gun of the same calibre made by Messrs. SEYFERT, MCMANUS & Co., at Reading, showed decided flaws before proof.

Several wrought-iron cannon of the manufacture of Mr. HORATIO AMES, have been subjected to trial; one, of the calibre of a 50-pounder, enduring 1,600 rounds; and, although showing deep fissures at the bottom of the bore, yet might still endure an indefinite number of rounds, the experiments having been suspended on account of excessive enlargement of the vent.

A cast-iron 50-pounder of the same model endured 2,000 rounds. These calibres have sufficient endurance in cast-iron or the banded guns of Mr. PARROTT.

The semi-steel guns of Mr. NORMAN WIARD, of the calibre of 50-pounders, were experimented upon; but the very limited and unequal endurance of these guns—one bursting after nine rounds—caused the abondonment of experiments in this direction.

Nor have the published official and semi-official accounts of the endurance of foreign rifled ordnance of heavy calibres, always been so satisfactory as to lead us to recommend the entire adoption of the wrought-iron, or any other system, to the exclusion of the banded cast-iron. The Armstrong 10-inch 5, and other heavy calibres of various makers, have endured but a limited number of rounds, and then the former burst explosively by blowing out the breech.

A Whitworth 70-pounder rifle gun, now at the ordnance yard, has commenced to unscrew at the breech, and the trunnion band is badly cracked, after 32 rounds. Two others captured in a blockade-runner and placed in battery on Morris Island, were disabled after a hundred and ten fires. Even the 110-pounder Armstrong does not appear to be exempt from serious defects as a Naval gun, as the rupture of a shell in the bore of one, appears to be capable of destroying the gun (vide *Army and Navy Gazette*, December 24, 1864).

The Ames gun, lately submitted to proof before a joint commission of the Army and Navy—a member of this Board being also a member of that commission—has shown great strength and endurance, although fissures were developed at an early stage of firing; but in its present shape it is of too small a calibre and unsuitable form and weight for any service in any class of vessels in the Navy. But as the inventor does not claim any peculiarity of form, but only in the mode of manufacture, and asserts his ability to make guns in any form, we recommend that a gun be designated by the Bureau, of suitable calibre, form and weight, for the turretted vessels, and submitted to proof, and that the 150-pounders in those vessels be immediately withdrawn, as the effect of an explosion in vessels of that class could not fail to be most disastrous.

Until the opinions herein expressed have been verified by the experiments which we recommend, we do not feel prepared to make a final decision upon the questions submitted to us; and we therefore respectfully suggest that further consideration of them be, for the present, suspended.

According to the requirement of your order, we have kept a daily record of our proceedings, a copy of which with other papers relating thereto, is hereto appended.

We are, sir, very respectfully, your obt. servants,

(Signed) J. S. MISSROON, Commodore, U. S. N.
R. B. HITCHCOCK, " "
T. A. HUNT, " "
R. AULICK, Lieut.-Commander, U.S.N.
WM. N. JEFFERS, " "

APPENDICES.

A.

TABLE OF PARROTT RIFLED GUNS NOW IN USE IN THE NAVY, JANUARY 1ST, 1865.

Calibre.	Number issued for service.	Number failed.	Mode of Failure.				Known to be cracked by premature explos'n of shells.
			Cracked or bre'ch blown out.	Cracked or burst through band.	Cracked or burst between band and trunnion.	Cracked or burst at muzzle.	
150-pdr.	35	2	..	..	..	2	2
100 "	176	14*	2	4	1	5	4
60 "	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 "	302	3	..	2	..	1	1
20 "	181	2	..	..	1	1	2
Total	703	21	2	6	2	9	9

*No data of the bursting of two of these guns. Besides the five 100-pounders reported to have burst in the attack on Fort Fisher, unofficial information has been received that 13 other guns of different calibres were so injured as to be unserviceable, but no details of any kind are known, upon which to form an opinion of the cause or character of the injuries.

B.

EXTREME ENDURANCE OF PARROTT GUNS IN PROOF AND SERVICE.

	Calibre. 10-inch.	8-inch.	100-pdr.	60-pdr.	30-pdr.	20-pdr.	10-pdr.	Where used.
Proof-firing.		320†	1000	600			1000	Foundry.
Subsequent.			300				300	"
In service.	1206*	1400*	1590*		4650*			Morris Island.
" "			1150*					" "
" "		680						Naval Battery.
" "		680						Morris Island.
" "		522						Monitor Turret.
" "		517						" "
" "			740					U. S. S. Genesee.
" "		485						U. S. S. Ottawa.
" "		538						U.S.S. Monongahela
" "		599						Morris Island.
" "			445					U. S. S. Southfield.
" "			430					U. S. S. Pawnee.
" "			411				No record.	U. S. S. Octorara.
" "					380			U. S. S. Blackhawk.
" "					347			U. S. S. Granite.
" "					267			U. S. S. Estella.
" "						2000*		Vicksburgh.
" "						713		U. S. S. Niphon.
" "						409		U. S. S. Owasco.

* Burst in service.
† With Boteblkins & Schenkl shell of 200 lbs.

C.

Vessel on which mounted.	Date of Injury.	Class.	No.	Charge.	Kind of Powder.	Kind of Projectile at time of Explosion.	Place of Fracture.	Shells lined or not.	Premature explosion of shells at time of injury.	Previous premature explosion of shells.	Total number of fires.	Cause of Failure.	Remarks.
Patapsco	July 22, 1863.	8-inch.	6	16 lbs. No. 7.	Du Pont.	Parrott's P. F. Schenkl.	Slight crack at muzzle.	Not lined	..	..	57	Probable explosion of shell.	
Pequot	Sept. 12, 1864.	100 pdr.	59	10 lbs. No. 7.	{ Doremus comp. Du Pont. }		3 ft. 10 in. from muzzle.		1	1	220	Explosion of shell.	
Hanchbank	June 19, 1861.	"	2	10 lbs. No. 7.			23 in.		..	..	..		
Westfield	Oct. 31, 1862.	"	4				Bursts.	"	..	..	133	Use of compressed powder.	
Mahaska	1863.	"	6	10 lbs. No. 7.		Schenkl Shell.	36 in. from muzzle.	"	1	4	350	Explosion of shell.	
Com. Barney	April 10, 1862.	"	11				At muzzle.	"	1	..	..	" " "	
Clmarron	Feb. 15, 1864.	"	21				22½ in. from muzzle.	"	2	..	118	" " "	
Paul Jones	July 18, 1863.	"	24				Bursts.	"	1	..	78	Insufficient data.	
Com. Perry	Dec. 25, 1864.	"	29				Bursts.	"	..	..	253	" "	
Quaker City	June 17, 1864.	"	137	10 lbs. No. 7.			Bursts at breech.	"	..	..	..	" "	
Mackinaw	Dec. 26, 1864.	"	141	10 lbs.			Projectile not greased.		..	..	150	Explosion of shell.	
							Burst at breech, and opened the band in several pieces.		..	..	49	Want of endurance.	
Ticonderoga	Nov. 14, 1864.	"	162	10 lbs.			last 18 rounds with compressed powder.		..	..	47	Unknown.	
							From 6th to 18th fire four premature explosions.		..	..	165	Compressed powder.	
Yantic	Dec. 24, 1864.	"	166	10 lbs. No. 7	Du Pont.		At 6th and 11th rounds premature explosions.	Broke muzzle both times.	..	..	..	Probably from sticking of shot.	
Mendota	July 24, 1864.	"	238	10 lbs. No. 7.			Schenkl shell had been in the gun 40 days.		..	..	..	Explosion of shell.	
Ticonderoga	Dec. 24, 1864.	"	311	10 lbs. No. 7.			Fracture from trunnion to rear of band.		..	..	..		
Montgomery	May, 1864.	30-pdr.	11		Hazard.	Shrapnel.	Projectile not greased.		..	..	130	Failure of gun from want of endurance.	
Connecticut	May 3, 1864.	"	35	3¼ lbs.	{ Doremus comp. Powder. }	Unloaded Shell.	Cracked a vent.		..	..	49	do. do.	
Calypso	Nov. 8, 1864.	"	59			Shot.	Cracked through also breech-band cracked.		..	..	47	Unknown.	
Quaker City	Feb. 4, 1864.	20-pdr.	92		{ Doremus comp. Powder. }		Burst.		..	..	165	Compressed powder.	
Union	Jan. 16, 1864.	"	240	2 lbs.		Schenkl Shell.	18 in. of muzzle.		..	..	..	Probably from sticking of shot.	
							Over seat of shell.		1	..	..	Explosion of shell.	

D.

QUESTIONS ASKED MR. R. P. PARROTT, WITH HIS ANSWERS THERETO.

Q. 1. How do you know in banding your guns that the band may not be shrunk on too tight—or, in other words, that the shrinkage may not be so great as to compress the cast-iron beneath it, thus changing its structure by upsetting or displacing the crystals, and consequently diminishing or destroying its strength?

A. In my opinion it is not sufficient to do so. Every gun is turned, and band bored to the same gauge, that is, the difference between the diameter of the band and gun, *cold*, before band is put on, is always equal to one-sixteenth of an inch to the foot.

Q. 2. Has it not actually occurred in practice at the foundry that the band has been shrunk on too tight?

A. No. In the first 30-pounder, in putting on the band the bore was found to be reduced about 0 inch .01. A similar result was also found with a 100-pounder gun. On this account I prefer to do the finishing out and rifling of the bore after banding the gun. I have, however, finished bores entirely before banding: as was the case with all the old army guns banded for experimental purposes.

Q. 3. If it should occur, will it not in your opinion be sufficient to account for the blowing out of the breech of so many of your guns?

A. If too much compressed it might damage the gun; but I do not think that a *band of the thickness we use* could be put on with sufficient force to do so. I think that if any excess in shrinkage exists the band would adjust itself. It is always put on at a uniform heat—what is called "red-in-the dark."

I do not think that in any *case* the bands have been put on so as to weaken the guns. The band is intended to guard against longitudinal splitting, which is the manner in which guns usually fail; and of course if this is prevented the gun fails in the next weakest place.

We banded a lot of old army guns, and all the banded guns stood well, whilst several of the unbanded ones failed.

Q. 4. Have you any experimental results relative to the amount or difference of shrinkage in similar bands? Have you any means of securing uniformity?

A. I have no experimental results to determine shrinkage beyond daily practice in making guns. They are all prepared with a uniform difference of one-sixteenth of an inch to the foot. This difference is absorbed partly by the extension of the band and partly by compression of the cast-iron. The band would be of no use if its effect was not felt at the bore.

Q. 5. Would any modification of the form of the band, or method of putting it on, make it more uniform in its action or give it greater strength?

A. I do not think it would be well to change the form of the band. Of course a longer and heavier band would be stronger; but I do not think the difficulties lie in that direction. I should be unwilling to depend on the band for giving longitudinal strength. It has not much strength in that direction. Bands shrink more in the centre than at the ends, and consequently there can be no "nip" at those places.

I do not think that there would be any difficulty in lengthening the forward part of the band a little; but I think it would do little or no good in obviating the accidents in that part which are caused by the explosion of shells.

I think it would be a confession of weakness in that direction, which does not exist.

Q. 6. Have you ever tried to band one of your guns *cold*—that is, by simple pressure, hydrostatic, or otherwise?

A. I have never tried banding *cold*, because I do not think it so good and certain as banding *hot*. It is fully practicable, but the abrasion of the iron if the band were forced on with the same tension as I obtain by putting it on hot would deprive it of the expected accuracy.

Q. 7. What is your opinion of the premature explosion of shells and its effect on the gun?

A. In rifle cannon there are many new elements and things to learn which have not yet been solved by direct experiment.

I think that the premature explosion of shells is the *great* cause, if not almost the *only* cause, of the bursting of these guns.

Sand or dirt would wedge the shell in the gun, the windage being so small, which I have no doubt caused a few guns to burst at Morris Island.

Q. 8. What security have you that the shells are not frequently crushed in the gun by the shock of the discharge independently of any premature explosion of the powder in the shells? Have no *unloaded* shells ever been broken in the guns?

A. I have no evidence that the shells want strength, after the experience of many thousand fires, to stand the direct shock of the discharge. No unloaded shells, so far as I recollect, have ever broken in the guns. A great many unfilled shells have been fired and none broken in the gun. One *hollow shot* did break; but in these projectiles the cavity is in the rear end, and the base not quite so strong as that of the shells.

Bands of shells sometimes fly off or break, but I do not think that this endangers the gun.

I think that imperfect fuses may have sometimes caused accidents, but I have no knowledge that the spelter rings have ever failed; though as *first made*, they might have been a source of accident by flame getting down alongside the thread of fuse hole into the shell.

I have never known, after hundreds of fires, a fuse of any kind to be driven into the shell.

Q. 9. What advantage do you expect to derive by an increasing twist in the rifling over the regular or uniform twist? Is there any danger of wrenching off the muzzle by the "nip" the projectile receives at that point?

A. The principal advantages to be gained by the increasing twist are that the projectile takes the grooves more readily, that a higher rotation may be more easily obtained, and a stronger band used with the projectile. Bands of hard metal take the grooves fairly, which they would not do so well with a regular twist. If the groove is straight the band enters it directly, but if curved it has a tendency to ride over the grooves before complete expansion.

No gun has ever broken at the muzzle except by the premature explosion of a shell, within my knowledge.

Q. 10. Could the weight of the projectile and the charge of powder for the 100-pounder be reduced, say to eighty pounds for the former and eight pounds for the latter without materially diminishing the efficiency of the guns, and would not such reductions increase materially the endurance of the gun?

A. The "short shell" is a good projectile, and its use would not materially diminish the efficiency of the gun, while the endurance would certainly be increased by such reductions.

The heavy shell and ten pound charge give greater power, of course, and in cases where very long range and great shell-power are required it may be necessary to use them, and they were designed for such purposes.

Q. 11. Are Parrott rifle shells cast with a hole in the base for the purpose of more readily cleaning them? If so, by what means is the hole plugged or closed?

A. The Parrott shells, above 60-pounders, are now cast with a hole in the base for steadying and centering the core in the flask. This hole affords facility for cleaning them, and is filled by a rivet having a head which effectually prevents them being driven into the shell. No instance of it having been driven in, in many hundred recovered after having been fired.

Q. 12. May not premature explosions be caused by the crushing of shells in the bores of rifled guns, when the shells are porous?

A. I do not believe that premature explosions occur by the crushing of my shells within the bores. By the mode of casting them with the *base downwards*, the liability to have porous metal at the base is removed. There is a solitary instance known to me of crushing a projectile within a gun (a hollow shot) in many thousands that have been fired.

Q. 13. May not the imperfect adjustment of the fuse, the weakness of the spelter rings or the imperfect manufacture of the time-fuse, be another cause of premature explosion?

A. I think that the original spelter ring (cast) did admit the probability of the gas entering the shell and exploding it, but those now made by being *cut*, and having a "shoulder" removes that probability.

Imperfect fuses or imperfect adjustments of fuses would of course be liable to admit gases into a shell, but not more so in the Parrott than in any other shell.

I would respectfully submit to the Board the following remarks as due to the importance of the subject and to my own position.

R. P. PARROTT.

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1865.

I am unable to find in revising my correspondence that I have failed to express on all proper occasions my opinion that most of the accidents to my guns have resulted from premature explosions of loaded shells taking place within the bore, although I believe that the sand blown, or otherwise accidentally carried into the guns, was an operating cause of bursting at some of the positions on Morris Island.

But I do find that I have failed to give as decided an expression to my views as the importance of the subject required. The partial success of the trials made experimentally at this place to prevent premature explosions of shells, and the prospect that means entirely efficacious would soon be found, have induced me to look upon the difficulty as one which would shortly be remedied; and, indeed, I can say that it has been by the precautions now taken in firing loaded shells, which consist in lining the interior with a substance effectually covering the rough surface of the iron.

The great danger connected with these premature explosions, is the injury which the gun may suffer from a single one, not probably fatal at the instant, but leaving the gun impaired and causing its destruction under subsequent firing. Thus doubt and distrust are thrown upon the character of the guns, which burst without any cause assignable at the time of failure. I do not suppose that one or many shells could not explode in the bore of rifled cannon without serious danger to the gun, but have no doubt that it *might* be destroyed by a single explosion of a shell; and fear that irreparable damage would be caused by some one out of not a very large number of such accidental explosions.

I must say that the apprehensions I have expressed on this subject have been received with not a little doubt, and that I found most persons skeptical in regard to the *causes* of the explosion of shells in the bores of rifle cannon, and some as to the *danger* of such explosions from whatever cause.

In referring the premature explosions of rifle shells to the friction or attrition to the powder contained in them, I do not of course deny that such explosions may sometimes be the result of defects of

the shells, or of the fuses; but I do say that with ordinary care taken in respect to the inspection and other points, few if any of my shells will explode prematurely, except by the friction of the powder within, and that if the interior surface of the shell is effectually covered these explosions will cease.

What I state has been derived from actual trial, and is substantiated by facts officially noted in the proof and inspection of rifle guns.

It has often been asked why should the rifle shell explode prematurely more frequently than the spherical? It may be answered that if the rifle shell is charged with only the same quantity of powder as suffices to fill the spherical of the same calibre, explosions will rarely if ever take place. But as the rifle shells hold from three to four times as much powder as the spherical, the greater weight of powder, and that in a long column, must by its reaction on the firing of the gun press with much greater force, and by friction either on the bottom or along the sides of the cavity of the shell (if left rough as cast) cause an explosion.

Such being the facts in respect to the explosions of rifle shells and the means of preventing them, are they the causes of the unequal endurance and unlooked for bursting of the guns?

I am unable to trace any connection between the bursting of guns and the time of manufacture. The difficulties of procuring supplies of material and of labor, have been unexampled within my experience, but I am not aware of any deterioration in the work, and feel confident that there has been none which can possibly account for the failure of guns, though the supposed necessity for assigning *some* cause such as would be applicable to ordinary cannon has led to the supposition that a gun which fails must have been bad from the beginning.

It would be as unjust to expect of me to foresee all the difficulties which may arise in the use of a system of ordnance so new as that of rifle cannon, as it would be presumptuous on my part to pretend to do it. I cannot think, however, that the merits which mine have exhibited are merely accidental, but believe that from the uniformity of plan and the results, with the extreme sizes that no intermediate class can be wrong in principle. I know of no possible cause other than the explosion of the shells which would account for the bursting of my guns *near the muzzle*. It has been known to happen the very first round fired from the gun, after a very few, after some hundreds, and in the two 10-inch guns, destroyed in this way, one after twenty-seven and the other after one thousand and four fires in actual service. In a very few instances it has happened with the 30-pounder guns after quite moderate use, and in one it did not take place up to four thousand six hundred and fifteen fires

Again as to those peculiar modes of bursting by which portions of the cast-iron are blown off forward of the wrought-iron reinforce or near the trunnions, often leaving all the rest of the gun still connected together, how can it be supposed that these accidents occurring after very irregular periods of service can be the results of any uniform and natural action of the charge? The explosion of so much additional powder as the shells contain, though undoubtedly adding materially to the strain upon the gun might not seriously damage it; but as the base of the shell will probably be in one piece with the ring connected, and the sides of the projectile driven laterally against the bore, it is not surprising that partial jamming of these should take place and try the gun to a dangerous point.

I have portions of the front or curved end of a shell burst in the gun, which are so marked as to show these fragments to have been violently forced into the grooves. Although I conceive that the failure of the guns at any part forward of the reinforce is certainly due to accidents occurring with the projectile, I cannot conclude that similar accidents might not cause the bursting of the gun in another part depending on the position of the shell at the time. In one instance at Morris Island, the base of the shell was actually found in the gun after the blowing off the breech.

In other cases the cast-iron may be so injured by previous explosions as in bursting to carry the band with it.

In conclusion I would express my belief that I have correctly assigned the causes of the bursting of my heavy guns. I do not consider that they are less safe than ordinary cannon when subjected to the same regularity of strain.

On account of the very uncertain action of shells prematurely exploded in the bores of rifle guns, we are unable to determine the extent of injury, therefore, and cannot judge of the number of rounds which the guns can subsequently be expected to endure with safety.

At the same time I am satisfied that the means now used do effectually prevent the premature explosion of the shells and thus remove the greatest cause of danger to the guns. It is due to the subject and to myself that I should advert to the firing of other projectiles than my own in my heavy guns. I cannot but think that many shells much inferior to those which the same makers would now supply, have been used in my rifle guns, as well as many projectiles of an experimental kind.

The action of powder in the rifle takes place under circumstances very different from those existing with the spherical projectile, and in my judgment far too little consideration has been heretofore given to this point as connected with the durability of the guns.

R. P. PARROTT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ARMY SURGEON'S MANUAL. By WILLIAM GRACE. This is a handy volume, designed for the use of medical officers, cadets, chaplains and hospital stewards. It contains the regulations of the Medical Department, all General Orders from the War Department, and Circulars from the Surgeon-General's office, during the years 1861, 1862 and 1863. It is published by permission of the Surgeon-General, and will be found a useful companion. New York: BAILLIERE Brothers.

LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By JOSEPH H. BARRETT. This volume contains an interesting account of the President's early history, a record of his political career, a resumé of his Congressional career, and his famous stumping of Illinois in opposition to Senator DOUGLASS. It also gives the outline of his speeches and messages, and a general view of his policy and his administration as President, with his proclamations and letters. Cincinnati: MOORE, WILSTACH & BALDWIN.

The *Journal des Sciences Militaires*, for December, is received. The first article is a continuation of the essay on the *Machine à Gaz*, a practical and interesting treatise, by C. DE STRUVE, lieutenant-colonel of engineers in the Russian Army. It is followed by a continuation of the series on Modern Calvary, translated from Colonel MORENO. Next comes the Campaigns of HANNIBAL, one of the Historical and Military Studies of Lieutenant-Colonel MACDOUGALL, commanding the Staff College at Sandhurst, translated from the English by Captain TESTARODE. This chapter treats of the march into Italy and the first campaign. A short article follows on Steel Shot, consisting chiefly of the late editorial on that subject in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which is quoted with due acknowledgment. Then follows in full the advance sheets of General GILLMORE'S work on the artillery employed at the attack on Charleston, first published in the JOURNAL. Finally, we have the discourse before the Imperial Geographical Society, pronounced by his Excellency the Marquis of CHESSELOUP-LAUBAT, Minister of the Marine and of the Colonies. Paris: J. CORREARD.

The *Journal des Armes Speciales*, for December 15, 1864, is at hand. It begins with another installment of the New Studies on Rifled Arms for Infantry, by Captain DE PLOENNIES, of the Army of the Grand Duchy of Hesse—translated from the German by Captain TARDIEU. The second article is upon Rifled Cannon. It comprises a historical review of the development and perfectionment of this arm. By J. SCHMŒLZL, lieutenant-colonel in the Bavarian Army. The present article, continued from a former number, treats of the French rifled artillery, compared with the English, and of the San Roberto system. The third and last article is upon the Profession of Arms, by Brigadier Don OSARIO. Paris: J. CORREARD.

We acknowledge the receipt of the Report of the General Superintendent of Freedmen, Department of the Tennessee and State of Arkansas, for 1864.

We have received the German *Military Weekly Journal*, edited by the Historical Department of the Prussian General Staff, to which are annexed the following valuable pamphlets of reference: 1. SUMMARY of the most important maps of Europe, with especial reference to the military geographical necessity; collected by E. VON SYDOW, Major of the Army attached to the Central-general staff. First part, with nine appendices. 2. Additional number to the military weekly paper for January to September, inclusive, 1864. Edited by the historical division of the general staff. Berlin, 1864. Printed and for sale by E. S. MITTLER & SON. 3. Appendix to the additional number of the military weekly paper for January to September, 1864, relative to the review of the most important maps of Europe. The latter contains *Skeleton Reference Maps* of European Russia, Norway and Sweden, England (Ordnance Map), France, Italy, &c. These are valuable inasmuch as they indicate the sheets of the war maps published by the several powers. The suggestion which we make after examination is that our students of military history can send out to Europe for such Topographical Maps as they may need in the prosecution of their researches, or in order to follow closely the movements of armies, &c. Such an index to European Military Maps (as it were) is very important, as we are not aware that anything of this kind has ever yet been accessible in this country. Another SUPPLEMENT contains an account of the part played by the Prussian Guard-Grenadier Regiment at the storming of the works of Düppel, April 18, 1864, with plans; likewise of the battle of Sonders-Trauders and Lundby, July 3, 1864. To any one desirous of making a close examination of these operations, such plans are very interesting and valuable.

IT gives us great pleasure to record that Major-General GEORGE G. MEADE has been confirmed by the Senate as Major-General in the Regular Army, his commission to date from the 18th of August last. A long and severe criticism of his military exploits, that officer has passed safely, and has received the promotion to which his distinguished services have entitled him. Eighteen months ago, General MEADE'S name was on all lips as the hero of Gettysburgh, and the officer by whose exertions the dangerous tide of Rebel invasion had been stemmed and turned back. With GRANT, who was fresh from the laurels of Vicksburgh, he held almost a divided sway in the popular affection. From that time to the present, General MEADE has been constantly and unremittingly engaged in the service of the country. He has commanded the gallant Army of the Potomac longer than any other of its leaders. During the present campaign, he has enjoyed the full confidence of General GRANT. If, in common with his gallant men, he has seen victory long delayed from his banners, he and they may remember that they have been contending against odds unknown to their comrades in the West, and that when they do triumph, their success will be the death-blow to the Confederacy. So long as Gettysburgh lives in our history, as one of the very few decisive battles of the war, General MEADE'S name will be famous among American soldiers. It must be added that, concerning General MEADE'S appointment, General GRANT says:

"General MEADE was appointed at my solicitation, after a campaign the most protracted, and covering more severely contested battles, than any of which we have any account in history.

"I have been with General MEADE during the whole campaign, and not only made the recommendation upon a conviction that this recognition of his services was fully won, but that he was eminently qualified for the command such rank would entitle him to.

"General MEADE is one of our truest men and ablest officers. He has been constantly with that Army confronting the strongest, best appointed and most confident army in the South. He, therefore, has not had the same opportunity of winning laurels so distinctly marked as has fallen to the lot of other Generals; but I defy any man to name a Commander who would do more than he has done with the same chances. * * * *

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen."

LIEUTENAT-Colonel ADAM BADEAU, Military Secretary to General GRANT, has been for some time in New York on sick leave.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

THE Senate has occupied a considerable portion of its time during the week in discussing the subject of retaliating for the treatment of our soldiers imprisoned in the South, but no definite conclusion was reached. The House resolution of thanks to General SHERIDAN and his Army has passed unanimously. A list of all the general officers in the service of the United States on the 1st of January, 1865, was received from the Secretary of War. It comprises sixty-six major-generals and two hundred and seventy-six brigadiers, making a total of three hundred and thirty-three. Of this number two hundred and forty-five are in command, two hundred of whom are brigadier-generals. Eight major-generals and twelve brigadier-generals are awaiting orders, and one major-general and one hundred and forty brigadiers are off duty on account of wounds and sickness. These are Generals SICKLES, RICKETTS, ASHOTH, BARLOW, R. O. TYLER, SCHEMMELFENNING, PAUL, GRESHAM, UNDERWOOD, CONNOR, MCINTOSH, BRADLEY, LONG, EGAN and STANNARD. Two brigadier-generals (HAYES and DUFFIE) are prisoners of war. General HAYES is now released on parole for the purpose of attending to the distribution of supplies sent to our soldiers in Rebel prisons. Generals BANKS and LEE are before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and Generals JOHN MCNEIL, FRANCIS SPINOLA and THOMAS N. SWEENEY are under trial by court-martial. The remainder are on courts-martial and military commissions and awaiting orders. In reply to the Secretary's statement that Generals BANKS and LEE were before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, the Chairman of that Committee denied that their detention in Washington was due to that Committee. A communication was also received from the Secretary of War, in reply to the resolution inquiring why he had not appointed commissioners to pay loyal owners for their slaves mustered into the military service of the United States. The Secretary states that commissioners have been appointed for Maryland and Delaware, but not yet for any other State. In answer to the resolution calling for the rolls of the slaves mustered into the service from the State of Maryland, the Secretary replied that it has been the uniform practice not to furnish such rolls, as they give room for fraud against the Government; and in this case the President has given orders not to furnish the rolls. In answer to another resolution, the Secretary informed the Senate that a Commission for the investigation of the conduct of Brigadier-General PAINE was organized without competent authority, that its proceedings have been disapproved, and that a court-martial having been regularly organized for the trial of General PAINE, upon certain charges preferred, it is not, in the opinion of the President, compatible with the public interest to furnish the papers called for in the resolution. The resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to the number of men furnished by each State in the different calls for troops, was taken up and passed.

The House bill making appropriation for the Military Academy was passed. Mr. WILSON reported the bill in addition to the acts for enrolling and calling out the National forces, with amendments, which provides for the acceptance as a substitute of a person liable to be drafted. The clause which holds the principal, in case of desertion by the substitute, is stricken out, and the substitute is punished by a forfeiture of the rights of citizenship. The same Senator introduced a bill for the better reorganization of the pay department of the United States Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. It gives the Paymaster-General the rank and pay of a brigadier-general, and provides for the appointment of two assistants, who shall be *ex officio* inspector-generals of the department, with rank and pay of colonels; and also creates ten deputy-paymaster-generals, in addition to the two now authorized, to be chosen from the present officers of the pay department, and makes provision for additional pay districts, to which paymasters may be detailed as acting deputies, not exceeding ten in number. It also empowers the Secretary of War to detail officers of the pay department for duty as inspectors of such department, not exceeding four in number at any one time, who shall receive during their detail the rank and pay of deputy-paymasters.

The following petitions were received and referred to the appropriate committees:—From chaplains in the Navy, asking for an increase of pay; from Army officers, asking for the creation of the rank of brevet second lieutenant in the Army; from W. H. WEBB, asking for increased compensation for building the *Dunderberg*; from citizens of Savannah, asking compensation for losses sustained by the destruction of property by Union troops.

A resolution of investigation into alleged corruption in official bureaus called forth a severe attack on the Navy Department from Senator HALE, who was especially severe in his assault on Assistant-Secretary FOX.

The House of Representatives has passed the bill for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara. The Navy Appropriation bill was considered in the Committee of the Whole. Several of the appropriations recommended by the Committee of Ways and Means were increased.

A memorial presented from the Indiana Legislature, asking for a discharge of the recruits from that State who volteered in old regiments in 1862, on the understanding and agreement of the mustering officer that they were to be discharged with the regiment when its term of service expired, was ordered to be printed, and was referred to the Military Committee.

A resolution that the thanks of Congress and of the country are due, and are hereby tendered, to the President of the United States for relieving Major-General BUTLER from military command, was laid on the table—97 against 43.

The Naval Committee of the House are understood to have unanimously adopted the report of their chairman, Mr. A. H. RICE, on the subject of the resolution introduced

during the last session, on the condition of naval machinery built by Mr. ISHERWOOD, the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering; the causes of the failure of the machinery of the *Pensacola*, from the plans of Mr. E. N. DICKERSON, and the administration of the engineering department of the Navy, including the charges of fraud and incapacity. The report vindicates the management of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, stating that the machinery is in accordance with the latest improvements, and that the mode adopted of using the steam, with a very moderate measure of expansion, is in accordance with the most recent scientific researches and practical experiments, and has the indorsement of all able and experienced engineers. The comparison of his machinery with that previously constructed for our Navy, and for the French and English Navies, and for the merchant marine, shows an incontestible superiority and a greater speed of vessels.

THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, Monday, Jan. 23, 1865.

To the Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser :—

GENTLEMEN :—Some one has furnished me with a copy of your issue of the 12th instant, containing a very generous article in reference to my military services, for which I feel none the less grateful, because, I doubt not, it was prompted by your interest in the country's welfare, and your sense of justice to those who have occupied prominent positions on trying occasions in her service.

But the article contains a remark about Chickamauga which is not strictly just. To correct it, I send you a pamphlet written by the author of the *Annals of the Cumberland*, which gives a correct and just view of the battle of Chickamauga. I may add that we have four independent ways of arriving at the fact that we fought against terrible odds there.

1. This was the opinion of the corps and division commanders, none of whom were bad judges.

2. The enemy reports a loss of eighteen thousand seven hundred (18,700) killed and wounded, and admits his loss to have been twenty per cent. of his entire command, a very large loss, which gave him 93,500 at Chickamauga.

3. BRAGG had 32,000 troops when driven from his entrenched camp at Shelbyville and Tullahoma, across the mountains and the Tennessee. BUCKNER joined him with about 10,000 troops from East Tennessee, JOHNSTON with about 25,000, and LONGSTREET with about 25,000 more, giving again 92,000 as the whole force.

4. General GRANT and several of his subordinates estimate the force fought at Mission Ridge, at from 45,000 to 50,000. Add 25,000 for LONGSTREET'S Army, which had previously left, and was then in front of Knoxville, and 18,000 for those put *hors du combat* at Chickamauga, and it gives 88,000.

5. A Union merchant, of Chattanooga, who was at Marietta when the foe were advancing on us, tried to send me word, and subsequently saw and told me that the enemy had reinforced BRAGG with 30,000 under LONGSTREET, and 25,000 under JOE JOHNSTON, in addition to which Governor BROWN had 15,000 Georgia militia; and so confident were they of overwhelming us, that the Kentucky and Tennessee Rebel refugees at Marietta had hired conveyances and loaded their household goods, expecting to follow their victorious hosts back into Tennessee and Kentucky.

I could add much more corroborative evidence to show that the brave and devoted Army of the Cumberland sustained and successfully resisted the utmost power of a veteran Rebel army, filled with the spirit of emulation and hope, and more than one-half, larger than itself; inflicted on it much more damage than we received, and held the coveted objective point, Chattanooga.

What we attempted we accomplished. We took Chattanooga from a force nearly as large as our own, and held it after the enemy had been reinforced by as many men as we had in our whole command.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

A TESTIMONIAL DECLINED.

A PROPOSITION having been made in Cincinnati and Louisville to raise a fund for the presentation of a testimonial to Major-General THOMAS, he sends the following letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette* :—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, EASTPORT, Miss., January 17.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette :—

DEAR SIR :—From an article I saw yesterday in the Louisville *Press*, I am led to believe that, at your suggestion, the citizens of Cincinnati and Louisville are about to raise a sum of money for the purpose of presenting me with a suitable testimonial of their appreciation of my services since this war commenced. Whilst I am duly and profoundly sensible of the high compliment proposed to be paid me, I would greatly prefer, and if not premature, request, that any sum which may be raised for that purpose may be devoted to the founding of a fund for the relief of disabled soldiers, and of the indigent widows and orphans of officers and soldiers who have lost their lives during this war. I am amply rewarded when assured that my humble services have met with the approbation of the Government and the people.

With much respect, I remain your obedient servant,
GEO. H. THOMAS, Major-General U. S. V.

THE following General Order No. 10, issued by Major-General ORD, shows that strict atttention is paid to discipline in the Army of the James:—

I. Hereafter, and until further orders, the troops of this command will be under arms at reveille, which will be sounded at day-break. The regimental adjutant, all company officers, and one field officer, or in case there is no field officer in the regiment, an officer acting as such, will be present. The adjutant will receive the reports from the company commanders, and report to the field officer all absent without proper authority. Brigade and division commanders will send their staff officers at reveille to *see* if this order is executed. The practice of staff officers at various headquarters remaining abed until 9 or 10 o'clock, must be stopped. The day's duties begin at guard mount, and officers must all be ready at that time.

II. All applications for leaves of absence or furloughs, to whatever authority made, must state the reasons; and if for furlough, the applicant will send proof of the truth thereof. In compliance with orders from headquarters Armies of the United States, such applications will be only granted in extreme cases.

UNDER date of January 17, 1865, Rear-Admiral PORTER writes in this complimentary manner to Commodore S. W. GODON, commanding U. S. frigate *Susquehanna :*

"I take this opportunity to express to you how much I appreciate the services you have rendered to me officially, and the kind, good feeling you have shown me personally. I shall part with you and your ship with exereme regret, and as it is not likely that we shall be associated together again in the present war, I can only hope that we may meet once more opposed to our outside enemies, where fighting ship against ship, instead of against sand hills, you will, I am sure, be as successful as you have hitherto been. I do not say to it flatter you, but your vessel has been one of the best conducted in this squadron, and in going into action or preparing for service, I never gave myself any thought about you, for I knew you would be ready at the right time, and be in the proper place in action. No doubt every officer is animated with a proper zeal on an occasion like this; but something more is wanted to enable the commander of a squadron to avail himself of the full capability of every ship under his command. He should not be expected to think for any one ship, so that his mind may be ready at all times to regulate the plan of battle. In this respect you have rendered me the most essential service, and have conducted your ship not only with zeal, but with the right kind of intelligence, showing that you possess the highest attributes of a commander. You will have the satisfaction of knowing that your name will be associated with, I think, the most important event of the war, and the most damaging one to the enemy. We all know the part the Navy has taken in the capture of this stronghold Every man who has done his duty as you have may rest satisfied that he will not be forgotton by his country when the time comes to reward those who have done the hard work and the fighting.

"As I am now writing, the death-knell of another fort is booming in the distance. Fort Caswell, with its powerful batteries is in flames, and is being blown up, and thus is sealed the door through which the Rebellion is fed. With my warmost wishes for your safe return home, and hoping this is not our last association on duty, I remain, yours sincerely and respectfully,

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral."

BY order of Major-General Foster, a military tax of one per cent. will be levied on all goods brought into the Department of the South, except the District of North Carolina, for the purpose of trade, on and after January 17, 1865. The value of such goods will be determined by the invoices passed through the Custom House at Hilton Head. The fund accruing from this tax will be used for the purpose of providing steam, and other fire engines, repairing wharves, roads, public buildings, and other necessary civil expenses for the several cities and towns within the limits of the department. Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Strong, First N. C. Union Vols., is detailed to attend to the collection and disbursement of this fund, under direction of the major-general commanding. Lieutenant-Colonel S. L. Woodford, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh N. Y. Vols., will act for Lieutenant-Colonel Strong, until the arrival of that officer from North Carolina.

MAJOR James Fleming has been commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, to date from November 30, 1864, of the 28th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, vice Cartwright, promoted; Captain Samuel D. Shipley, Major, October 20, 1864, of the Thirtieth Volunteers, vice Clarke, died of wounds received in action; Lieutenant-Colonel Levi P. Wright, Colonel, January 25, 1865, of the First Heavy Artillery, vice Tannalt, discharged; Major Nathaniel Shatswell, Lieutenant-Colonel same regiment, same date, vice Wright, promoted.

BRIGADIER-General R. Saxton, having been assigned by the Major-General commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi, to the duties of providing for the well-being of the negroes, and their locations upon the plantations, as "Inspector of Settlements and Plantations." Brigadier-General E. E. Potter, will relieve Brigadier-General Saxton, of the military command of the district of Beaufort, which is enlarged to suit the entrenched camp near Pocotaligo, S. C.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel W. D. Green has been relieved from duty as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of Arkansas and 7th Army corps, and ordered to proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders. Major John Levering, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, is assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of Arkansas.

BY command of Lieutenant-General Grant, special orders No. 44, dated June 28th, 1864, from headquarters, Armies of the United States, is modified so as to allow to each division of cavalry and infantry for armorers' tools, parts of muskets, extra arms and accoutrements, two wagons instead of one.

THE disability which it is understood the First corps has labored under with reference to the benefits provided by legislation in Pennsylvania having been removed by the recent action of the Legislature, there is no longer any obstacle to the appointment of officers from that State, and applications for commissions are now being considered by the Department.

IT having been reported to the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac that the colors of the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, recently lost in battle, were lost under circumstances that reflect no dishonor, the right to carry other colors, of which this regiment was deprived, has been restored.

COLONEL Alexander, of the Engineer corps, has been ordered to make an examination of the ruins of the Smithsonian Institution, and report what is required to restore it to its former condition.

N. B. DAVIS, identified at Newark, Ohio, some days since as keeper of the Andersonville, Ga., military prison, and who confessed, on his arrest, being the bearer of dispatches from Richmond to Canada, has been sentenced to be hung on Johnson's Island on February 17.

A LETTER from Key West, dated Jan. 22d, gives additional particulars in regard to the loss of the U. S. steam sloop *San Jacinto* on the 1st of January: At eight o'clock on the previous evening the *San Jacinto*, being forty-four miles from land, was running at the rate of five knots, when orders were given to run her twenty-five miles towards the land and then head her off shore. At this time her fore and aft sails were set. At half-past one, A.M., on the 1st, she struck on a reef, between Green Turtle Key and No Name Key. The wind was then blowing off shore, from west northwest. The topsail and topgallant sails were then loosed and thrown aback with the view of backing the vessel off. At the same time a boat was lowered, with an anchor attached to a stout hawser, and let go astern, and a heavy strain was made on the latter, bringing the stern of the ship to port a little; but the strain was too great for the hawser to sustain, and it parted. As long as the wind remained at west northwest the sails were kept aback, the engines working all the time. At five o'clock A M., the wind having hauled more to the northward, sail was taken in. In the meantime another anchor, of about twelve hundred pounds, was made ready to be carried astern, and let go attached to a new hawser; but, in consequence of the wind from the northward freshening, it was found impossible for the anchor to be carried out, even with three boats and the assistance of the wreckers. At SIX A.M., there were three feet water in the hold, and the leak rapidly increasing. At seven o'clock the engines, which had been working all the time, gave out. At nine o'clock, being high water, there were seven feet of water in the hold, when the ship bilged. At one P.M., Captain Meade ordered the sick to be sent ashore, which was accomplished with the assistance of the wreckers. The number amounted to about forty. They were accompanied by the surgeon. This accomplished, the next thing done was to save the stores, sails and other portable property belonging to the ship. On the morning of the 2d all hands were again set to work to save the property of the vessel and to convert the sails into tents for the accommodation of the officers and men. By dark this was accomplished, the vessel abandoned and all hands encamped on No-Name Key. On hearing of the disaster, Mr. Brown, the resident magistrate at Green Turtle Key, where there is an establishment, dispatched a vessel to Nassau with the intelligence, whereupon the Governor sent her Majesty's steamer *Medea* (not *Meteor*) with provisions and all things needful, with offers of assistance to Captain Meade; but, as the *San Jacinto* was well found in provisions and other necessaries, Captain Meade returned a courteous answer to the Governor, informing him, while returning thanks, that he was supplied with all things needful. The *Margaret Ann*, the schooner which was chartered to bring away the guns of the *San Jacinto*, arrived here on the 19th in company with the *Tallapoosa*, having the entire battery on board. Captain Meade, his officers and crew, at least such of the latter as remain—for fifty-one men have deserted—are as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances in which they are placed. It seems that certain rascals have been at work enticing the men to desert; and one of them—said to be an Englishman—has been caught, and has met with his desserts.

THE *Muscoota* which returned to the Brooklyn Navy Yard in consequence of the breaking of her rudder chain, has sailed again, the damage having been repaired. The *Stag* and *Charlotte*, prize steamers, arrived on the 28th ult. and sailed again next day. The *Susquehanna*, *Colorado*, supply steamer *Queen*, and iron-clad *Chimo*, also arrived during the week. The light-draft gunboat *Hybiscus*, sister ship to the *Spirea*, which sailed last week, sailed on Sunday morning bound for the East Gulf squadron. Her officers are:—Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding, Wm. L. Martin; Acting Master and Executive Officer, J. Green Koehler; Acting Assistant Surgeon, A. S. Bassett; Acting Assistant Paymaster, G. H. Grifling; Acting Ensigns, J. C. Van Deventer, Charles R. Scoffin, Josiah Thomas, George R. Lowen; Engineers—Acting Chief, Burdett A. Gouring; Acting Second Assistants, George R. Dunkley, William Ray; Acting Third Assistants, George West, Solon C. Smith. The dimensions of the *Ontario*, sloop-of-war referred to two weeks ago, are given as follows: length, 310 feet; beam, 46 feet; and depth, 24 feet; capacity, 3,000 tons, and pierced in two tiers for 22 nine-inch guns, each weighing 9,000 pounds. The engines are building at Roche's establishment with two sixty-inch cylinders. Over 4,000 men are employed at the Yard. The gradual but constant improvement in organization and working facilities which the Navy Department has been able to achieve in the midst of the hurrying demands upon its powers for the past three or four years, is beginning to tell in the rapidity with which work is got off, and in the reduction of the long list of vessels under repair or in course of construction in the Yard and in New York.

IT is now stated that the number of French war vessels to be disarmed is not eighteen, as at first announced, but thirty-three. Care, however, will be taken, in making this reduction, not to affect the service of the Naval stations. The Paris correspondent of the London *Post*, in speaking of the reduction of the military and naval expenses of France, attributes the recommended economy to the Emperor's sagacity and forethought, which enabled him to see that, although surrounded by neighboring armies of great power, he could at the present period safely reduce his warlike expenditure and place his national finance on a solid basis, to the advantage of commerce and material progress; for scarcely any of the continental Powers could find the requisite money to move their legions beyond the frontier, supposing they desired to do so. The *Patrie*, however, publishes a paragraph scarcely in harmony with the boasted pacific intentions of France and the much talked-of reduction of armaments. That journal says:—"No considerations of economy are to delay the construction of our fighting fleet, which is to go on conformably to previous estimates; the iron-clad ships now on the stocks are also to be launched as soon as possible, and those already launched will be completed and armed without delay."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"C. J. T."—The "Major-Generals of the United States Army" in the order of their rank are H. W. HALLECK, 19th August, 1861; W. T. SHERMAN, 12th August, 1864; PHILIP H SHERIDAN, 8th November, 1864; GEO. H. THOMAS, 15th December, 1864.

"S. T. S."—You should make application to go before General CASEY'S board at Washington for the examination of officers for negro regiments. They will settle the question of your rank after examing you as to your knowledge of tactics, regulations, and your general intelligence and information.

"ARTILLERY"—1. The point blank range of a gun in the American and French services is the range at the line of metal elevation. It depends therefore on the external form of the gun. In the English service it is the range on a horizontal plane, the axis of the gun being also horizontal and 4 feet 6 inches above the plane. 2 Gravity acts upon the ball as it lays in the gun and during every moment of its flight; it never commences to act. 3. We refer you to any standard work or arithmetic for an answer to your third question.

"J. S."—We know of no bill passed by Congress during the present war giving sailors 160 acres of land after serving three years. A law was passed March 3, 1855, granting 160 acres of land to "officers, "seamen, ordinary seamen, flotilla men, marines, clerks, and landsmen in the Navy, in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged since seventeen hundred and ninety." The act relates, however, only to the wars occurring previous to the date of its passage.

"W. H. W.," "F. H. B."—You will find the regulations as to admission to the Military and Naval Academies on page 28 ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Vol. I, No. 2. Appointments are made on the nomination of members of Congress, and ten appointments at large by the PRESIDENT. Appointments have also been made from the Army of late, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the failure of the members of Congress from the seceding States to make their usual nominations. For further information we refer you to the paper mentioned.

"ARMY."—The name used by the Romans in their language for army, *exercitus*, was borrowed from the Latin word signifying exercise. It was an index of the thorough and rigid training to which the Roman soldier was at all times subjected. Recruits and young soldiers were trained both morning and evening, and even the veterans were required to drill daily. Large sheds were erected in the winter quarters of the troops, that their drill might not be interrupted by the weather, and it was expressly required that the arms used for exercise should be double the weight of those required in real action.

"M. L. W."—General HALLECK is Chief of Staff of the Army, "under the direction of the Secretary of War and the Lieutenant-General Commanding." (See G. O. No. 98, A. G. O. of 1864). In matters coming within the control of the Lieutenant-General commanding, he acts as Chief of Staff to General GRANT; and in matters of higher jurisdiction he acts as Chief of Staff to the Secretary of War, who, as executive officer of the PRESIDENT, is *de facto* Commander-in-Chief of the Army. The position is somewhat anomalous in our service, but we believe it has the sanction of law if not of precedent.

"NAVY."—1. There are three grades of Engineers in the Navy—1st, 2d and 3d. The number assigned to a vessel depends upon the class of the vessel. Some have as high as ten, and none less than three. The Chief Engineer after fifteen years ranks with a Captain, after ten years with a Commander, after five years with a Lieutenant-Commander. A First Assistant Engineer ranks with a Master, a Second Assistant Engineer with an Ensign, and a Third Assistant Engineer with a Midshipman. 2. An applicant for a position should have an ordinary English education, a knowledge of steam and the steam engine, and ability to work an engine. For the Volunteer service the department has no objection to age. 3. The Chief Engineer has no watch, but is responsible for the Engine and for the performance of duty by his subordinates. On a large vessel two Engineers are on watch. Applicants in New York for examination can present their testimonials respecting character, length of service, &c., at the Chief Engineer's office, Brooklyn Navy Yard, and be examined without making application to the Department at Washington.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—It is probable that the present war will witness greater changes in arms and ammunition than have ever taken place within the same, or anything like the same space of time. It is a singular fact, but one easy to account for, that the introduction of new arms, or of any change in the mode of using arms, has always been a very slow process. Men dare not trust themselves to make experiments where a failure involves destruction, and are therefore very shy of innovations upon what they have proved to be efficient in actual service. More than a century elapsed after the first use of gunpowder in war, before the bow was superseded by the musket, and every successive improvement of arms or ammunition, has had to work its way into popular favor among soldiers, through fierce opposition and adverse criticism. When an army, however, is taught the superiority of a new weapon by experiencing its effect upon itself in the hands of an enemy, very little time is required to make converts who are zealous to secure the means of placing themselves on an equality with their antagonists. The Southern soldiers have discovered to their cost the irresistible effect of our repeating rifles, and the Richmond *Sentinel* recently contained a long and able editorial, urging the immediate establishment of a manufactory of copper cartridges to supply ammunition for the Spencer rifles which have fallen into their hands, but which they cannot use for want of the peculiar ammunition they require.

The introduction of this ammunition constitutes one of the most important improvements this war has developed, and it seems destined to supersede all other forms in use for small arms. Its compact form, with the fulminate in its base rendering the use of caps unnecessary; its capacity of enduring uninjured the wear and tear of transportation and exposure to wet; and finally the ease with which it may be used either in loading or withdrawing it from the gun, affords such manifest arguments in its favor as cannot be disproved or gainsaid, and must force its general adoption for military use. Its manufacture for the Army ought, however, as soon as possible, to be prosecuted at national establishments and under the direction of Government officers. It is so important that its quality should be the best possible, and it is so easy to substitute inferior ingredients without risk of discovery until it is used, that it is not right to entrust its manufacture to private establishments, whose proprietors must be exposed to the temptation thus offered.

We already have abundant proof of this in the fact that the cartridges offered for sale in the gun shops, have deteriorated greatly from those which were first manufactured. Not only are they very unequal in force, owing to their being charged with poor powder, but the proportion of those which miss fire has enormously increased. We have known five out of twenty cartridges taken indiscriminately from the box, to miss fire, and we hear the same complaint from sportsmen in all directions. This of course is unnecessary, and doubtless will be guarded against in military ammunition by the establishment of national factories. But sportsmen must depend for their supplies upon private manufactories, and must take the risk of being served with an inferior article whose variable quality renders its shooting unreliable. Nor is this the worst. As competition increases with the rapidly growing demand, use will be made of a cheaper but far more dangerous substitute for the composition of the fulminate. This will, however, in time work its own cure by the number of "shocking "accidents" which will ensue. The number engaged in rifle practice is very rapidly increasing, and the tyro in the art finds himself relieved from so much labor and exercise of judgment in loading, by the use of the new ammunition, that it is not surprising the demand for guns should be almost exclusively confined to those to which it is adapted. Even experienced sportsmen, though reluctant at first to lay aside judgment and skill they have acquired in selecting their powder and measuring their own charges, can hardly resist the tempation that offers to relieve themselves of so much care and labor in loading, cleaning, &c. Having once yielded to it, they are not likely to return to the use of the old muzzle-loader.

The Maynard rifle offers a compromise between the two systems of rifled muskets, which would have insured for it the highest rank in the estimation of all who are capable of judging of their respective merits, were it not that circumstances have excluded it from the market at the very time when guns have been most in demand, and the inquiry for the best arms has been most eager. It is a breech-loader of the very simplest and most ingenious construction, using a metallic cartridge, possessing when used with the primer, all the advantages offered by the self-exploding cartridges, but which is loaded by the sportsman for himself, with such powder as he may select, and may be used over and over again for an indefinite time. High testimony to its merit is afforded by the fact that it was recognized and appreciated by the astute mind of JEFFERSON DAVIS as long ago as when he was Secretary of War, and (probably at his instigation) before the war broke out, Southern agents were in our markets buying up every Maynard rifle that could be found. Their terrible effects in the hands of regiments of Georgians and Mississippians, were witnessed at Ball's Bluff, Gettysburgh, and elsewhere. Soon after the breaking out of the war the manufactory was destroyed by fire, and since its restoration it has been so fully occupied with Government work, that none have been offered for sale. The consequence is that the best breech-loading gun for the sportsman's use that has ever been produced is comparatively unknown, and is never seen in the gunshops.

The cavalry carbines, now being made for the Army use, are not provided with the arrangement for using the primer, but are fired with a cap, and guns of the old pattern can rarely be had at second hand, when they always command a very high price. As a sample of ingenious contrivance, in securing the utmost degree of accuracy and power of performance, in the most compact and nicely finished form; of such strength and simplicity as fits it for the roughest exposure, it is difficult to conceive of anything superior. The length of the barrel is but twenty inches, and when removed from the stock, the whole gun may be carried in a valise of that length, and its weight is but six pounds, yet at two hundred yards every shot may be placed in a ten-inch ring, and its penetration surpasses that of any gun using the same weight of powder and lead. For any ordinary service the small-bore barrel (35-100 calibre) is sufficient, and for large game, as bears, buffalo, moose, and the like, the large bore (½ inch calibre) is the most efficient weapon we have ever seen; and both barrels, as well as a shot barrel being fitted to the same stock, and capable of being changed in a moment, it offers to the sportsman such an armory as no other single weapon comprises. C.

[It may be well to say that there is much difference of opinion in regard to the Maynard Rifle; that the primer requires additional machinery to work it, and is at least as liable to get out of order as any well-made percussion arrangement; that there are a number of copper-cartridge rifles which appear to possess advantages so nearly equal as to leave but little choice between them; that to an Army with so perfect an Ordnance Department as ours, the difficulty of providing any cartridge, however peculiar, is of little or no account.—EDITOR.]

FACINGS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I beg leave to submit the following article on facings. I think there is no part of the tactics so difficult to impart and be made understood to soldiers as the present system of facings. I suggest that all instruction directing even and odd numbers to place themselves in certain positions at certain commands be dispensed with. It would be well if the numbers one and two alone be used to designate groups of comrades in battle. The following instructions I think preferable to those in common use:

I. To double files, when facing in line of battle to a flank, the men having turned on the heels, those who find themselves in rear of their comrades will step to that side of them indicated by the word right or left, in the command right (or left) face.

II. Faced by the right or left flank, to face so as to form line of battle, the men having executed the command right (or left) face (or front), those who are in rear of their comrades will step up alongside of them in their regular order, as, when faced to the front or faced about, number two always being careful to keep farther away from the first sergeant than his comrade, number one.

Perhaps almost the same idea may have been presented to the readers of the JOURNAL in an article some time last year.

This instruction, however, is different, and, I think, can, in nine cases out of ten, be more readily understood.

Yours, very respectfully, MAJOR.

BEAUFORT, S. C., January 20th 1865.

THE REGULARS IN THE WEST.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The Government and the people seem to have forgotten that there are any Regular troops outside of the Army of the Potomac. It is my pleasing duty to recall their recollection to the fact that ever since the opening of the war there have been four regiments of infantry serving in the Department of the Cumberland—the 15th, the 16th, the 18th and the 19th. Engaged in every battle under Generals BUELL, ROSECRANS and THOMAS, through the whole campaign under SHERMAN to Atlanta, with Shiloh, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro', engraved on our colors, after three years' field service, we have been permitted to go into garrison to recruit ourselves for the spring campaign. It is a matter of surprise to us that while officers of the Army of the Potomac are being brevetted by the score, our trifling services during the war have been apparently ignored. I write that the people may know that we are still in the field, organized into a brigade, which numbers nearly 2,000 men. The opinion very generally entertained here of the system of brevets is that it is a most notorious humbug. Not that we claim any superior merits, nor to have done any superior service to other troops, but we do think the record of thirteen victories and one defeat does at least entitle us to be placed on an equal footing with other troops, and entitles us to a like recognition of services. The reason we are overlooked is because we are but four regiments in number only, I presume. Yet we are now, and we always have been, stronger in number than any other brigade of Regular troops in the service; and we have seen the time, previous to SHERMAN'S campaign, when our lone brigade, carrying the blue flag and golden star, outnumbered all the Regular infantry in the Army of the Potomac. I write with no spirit of envy, but that through your columns I may be able to place the record of our little brigade before the public, that they may be able to judge of our claim to merit. Some steps, too, must soon be taken to fill our depleted list of officers. In my regiment (the 16th) we have only six first lieutenants, and no seconds. Here is a golden opportunity for meritorious men in the service to go before the examining board, and if they are passed and commissioned, they will be captains in eighteen months at least. The other regiments of the brigade are nearly as bad off as we are. Such an opportunity for entering the Army, with such a chance for promotion, has never before occurred in its history. Cannot something be done to give us good officers? Can you not, by giving publicity to these facts, aid us in our endeavors? The War Department must wake up, and find some means to fill us up, to officer our seven hundred men as they should be. A.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, Ga., January 25th, 1864.

IMPERFECT DESCRIPTIVE LISTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—It is my misfortune to have charge of a General Hospital to which a large proportion of the maimed soldiers of the Army find their way, for the purpose of procuring artifical limbs, and eventually their discharges. It might interest your readers to hear of a right-armed "police party," a left-armed "coal squad," and a detachment of *no-legged* clerks; but such is not my present purpose.

I wish, through your columns, to call the attention of company commanders to the great injustice which is often done to worthy soldiers by failing to give complete military histories in their descriptive lists. The palpable violation of orders in not furnishing the amount of bounty received and due is almost too common to hope for reformation, but far more annoyance is occasioned by the simple neglect of stating the circumstances under which a soldier was wounded. The fact that his discharge was given him in consequence of injuries received in the line of his duty *must be mentioned* in his final statements and discharge, or the contrary is presumed to be the case, and his pocket suffers accordingly. No medical officer wants to give the same certificate of disability to a maimed surgeant that is furnished to a bounty-jumper wounded by the Provost-Guard. It is of little use to return such descriptive lists for completion, as weeks or months generally elapse before they come back again. It has never been explained why it takes an official communication ten times as long to reach the Army of the Potomac as a private letter occupies.

Ignorance of their proper duties was once considered the cause of such neglect, but it is hard to believe that in this fourth year of the war any company commander does not know how to make out a descriptive list, yet such must be the fact, for these papers are sent from some of the most distinguished regiments in the Army, *signed by a non-commissioned officer!* Date of enlistment, last paid, bounty, clothing account, and the time and place of wounds received, comprise all that is needed, yet not one in ten is complete. These, with a personal description, are required by the Regulations, and justice to the soldier demands them,

yet every officer having charge of detatched soldiers is constantly bothered by the omission of some important item. At this moment over two hundred men, who have lost a limb in the service of their country, are detained in this hospital, kept from their homes and maintained by the Government at great expense, by the careless conduct of their officers who, having sworn to obey the Regulations of the service, now neglect those to whose bravery and devotion they owe their present position and credit. If Nemesis is not dead, many captains ought to suffer sleepless nights because, through their carelessness, faithful soldiers of their command have been deprived of their just dues.

In the name of all mustering officers, all paymasters and all surgeons, I beg for more attention to *descriptive lists*.

B.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 289.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I have searched through the columns of the JOURNAL in vain, for some weeks past, for a protest against General Orders No. 289, War Department, A. G. O., dated November 28th, 1864, cutting off commutation of fuel and quarters from officers engaged on courts-martial. I think it full time that some one or more of the many sufferers by this order should make its injustice manifest, and prove the hardship it works, publicly; therefore, I claim your aid in so doing.

Whatever may have been the motives that led to the promulgation of the order, I know not; but that its provisions have been universally pronounced unworthy of the high source from whence they emanated, I *do* know. I have heard that the lengthened sessions of the SPINOLA Court-Martial, and the heavy expenses incurred thereby to the Government, were the occasion of its issue. Granted that this court prolonged its sessions beyond necessity, and that thereby the Government suffered; is that a reason why hundreds of other and innocent officers should be deprived of dues that have been recognized from time immemorial as not only naturally and justly their due, but almost *necessarily* so? It is well known to all that in the principal cities of the Union (enumerated in "Regulations") quarters are not furnished to officers therein stationed, but that both fuel and quarters are "commuted" by the Quartermaster's Department. Now what is the effect of General Order No. 289? It deprives all officers, coming under its provisions, of roofs to dwell under and fuel to warm them, or of an equivalent for these in money. The officer is, therefore, compelled, out of his monthly pay, to procure them. These emoluments, which heretofore the Government has always as certainly provided as it has rations or forage, to those entitled, it *now*, in the midst of a great war, (when the pay it provides is diminished more than a half in value, by a depreciated currency, and the prices of the necessaries of life—food, fuel, clothing, servants' hire, and house rent—are augmented outrageously), *now* the Government sees fit to deprive us of those means of livelihood, which, in the "halcyon days," it never disputed, when they could have been better spared.

There is another and far greater aggravation, flowing from this order, which should, in itself, provoke its rescision. It is this: A large proportion of the officers doing duty on courts-martial in the principal cities are unfit for field service, on account of wounds and diseases contracted therein. They are men who have borne the "burden and heat of the day," with the evidences of their strife and toil forever stamped upon their bodies, to bear witness thereto. Upon such as these it is that General Orders No. 289 falls the hardest. Who thinks that a lieutenant's or captain's pay alone, in a city like New York in times like these, is sufficient to support him in a manner "becoming an officer and a gentleman?" In the field he lives in tents provided for him, or oftener under heaven's canopy alone—his food being provided cheaply at Government rates. Even there his pay is insufficient. When the "casualties of war" cut him down in health, or deprive him of limb, and, unfit for further field duty, he is ordered on court-martial, perhaps in New York, or elsewhere, is such a one to be praised, or persecuted, now, in his day of adversity? Shall he be deprived of emoluments never heretofore questioned, and undoubtedly justly his due; or, rather, shall not a benign and paternal Government, recognizing his great services and sacrifices, reward them by augmenting, not depreciating pay, which bills before Congress, this very day declare deficient?

PROTEST.

NEW YORK, January 25th, 1865.

ARMY SWEARING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—It is extraordinary the utter disregard that is paid to the First and Second Articles of War in our service. As far as the practical obedience to said articles is concerned, they are to all intents and purposes a dead letter. The degrading and sinful practice of swearing is not confined to the rank and file of the Army. Officers of rank may be heard continually cursing and swearing, both on parades and battalion drill. It is a practice that is shameful and sinful in the highest degree, and should be cried down by every man. The practice of swearing by commissioned officers, I regret to say, is indulged in to a very great extent, and, as a natural consequence of a bad example, the men acquire the same pernicious habit.

I am sorry to say that the chaplains it has been my fortunes to meet in the service, do not in their preaching give the vice of swearing the attention it merits. It is an accepted axiom in all society that "no gentleman will swear." Yet our military officers are gentlemen, and I have never heard as much swearing elsewhere as amongst them. The same results may be attained by a firm and consistent course of discipline and justice with the men of any command, and in a far better manner, than by standing up and cursing them into it. The evil I speak of is not confined to one place, or one set of men; it is, I regret to say, universal in the Army. I have heard it from California to the Atlantic—wherever our solders are, there have I heard the quintessence of swearing practiced. Men who never in their lives swore before they left home, after being six months in the Army, swear like troopers. The practice is acquired, like many other vices, by bad example, and should be cried down publicly, and punished by all the officers of principle. It is fearful to hear men swearing at every second word, this hour, not knowing but in the chances of war, the next hour may be their last.

OLD SOLDIER.

HELENA, ARKANSAS, January 12, 1865.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In my published report of operations before Charleston, in 1863, there is an error in page 74, where it says "Brigadier-General SEYMOUR was ordered to carry "Fort Wagner by assault at daybreak on the following "morning. The attempt failed." It should read, "Brig-"adier-General STRONG was ordered," &c., &c. General SEYMOUR commanded the second, and not the first, assault on Fort Wagner. Please insert this note in your paper, and oblige,

Your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE, Major-General.

NEW YORK, January 30th, 1865.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General Negley and Brigadier-General Ledlie have resigned from the service.

CAPTAIN Marvine, late A. A. G. at headquarters of the Fifth corps, has resigned from the service.

BRIGADIER-General Chamberlain and brevet Brigadier-General Dennison, of the Fifth corps, have gone home on sick leave.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Georgo H. Lyman, Medical Inspector, United States Army, on duty at New York, has been ordered to Boston for duty.

MAJOR Carrington H. Raymond, on the staff of Major-General Augur, has resigned from the service, and will go into business in New York.

CAPTAIN Theodore McGowan, Assistant Adjutant General, is announced as Assistant Judge Advocate of the Department of Washington.

MAJOR A. E. King, formerly of Major-General Rickett's staff, has been announced as Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Major-General Augur.

CAPTAIN Winslow, late Brigade Quartermaster in the First division, and Captain Hoskins, Brigade Quartermaster, Second division, Fifth corps, have been ordered to Savannah as Post Quartermasters.

ASSISTANT Surgeon E. McClellan, U. S. A., is relieved from duty as Assistant Medical Director, and Surgeon D. W. Hand, U. S. Volunteers, is announced as Assistant Medical Director of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

MAJOR-General Thomas W. Egan, with a portion of his staff, is at the Sherman House, Chicago, on his way to Springfield, Illinois, on business connected with the new Army corps under General Hancock. General Egan is yet suffering from a wound received at Petersburgh.

MAJOR-General Warren returned to the Army of the Potomac on the 28th ult., after twenty days absence, and has resumed command of the Fifth corps. Captain J. W. Wadsworth, son of the late General Wadsworth, who has been appointed by General Warren one of his additional aids, came with him.

BY direction of the President, and upon the recommendation of his commanding general, Colonel John F. Tyler, 1st infantry, Missouri State Militia, is dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, for fraudulent conduct in connection with transportation passes, trading in substitutes, and sanctioning the same in employees under his control, he being at the time on duty as Assistant Provost Marshal.

COLONEL Sergeant, Two Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania regiment, at present commanding Third brigade, Second division, and Colonel Partridge, Sixteenth Michigan regiment, have returned to duty in the Fifth corps. The last named officer, it will be remembered, was very severely wounded in the charge upon the rebel works near Poplar Grove church, at the time Colonel Welch, of the same regiment, was killed.

BRIGADIER-General Rufus Saxton has been assigned to duty as inspector of settlements and plantations in the Department of the South. His duties will consist in providing for the well-being of the freedmen and their location upon the abandoned and confiscated plantations in that department. Commanders of the several military districts have been directed to furnish the necessary military protection within the limits of their respective commands.

BY direction of the President, Captain Robert L. Orr, 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers, Assistant Commissary of Musters, Second division, Sixth corps, is dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, for—whilst in the city of Philadelphia, absent from his command and not in the execution of his office—violating the mustering regulations, by mustering into an advanced grade an officer physically unfit for duty with his regiment, thereby creating a vacancy in the grade of major, into which he, the said Orr, caused and permitted himself to be mustered.

BY order of Major-General Ord, Second Lieutenant St. John Davis, 199th Pennsylvania Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is dismissed the service, with forfeiture of all pay and emoluments, subject to the approval of the President, on the following statement of facts, certified to be correct by the commanding officers of his regiment, brigade and division. Lieutenant Davis enlisted for one year in the 199th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, receiving large bounties from the general Government and local authorities, and although well knowing that he was unfit for duty as an officer, by incompetency, yet sought for position as such, expecting that as soon as brought into the field his utter worthlessness would insure permission for him to resign, and return to his home with the bounty he had thus swindled the Government out of, and at liberty to again practice the same rascality. Lieutenant Davis has never done a day's duty with his regiment. He has, therefore, no claim to pay, having never earned it. A copy of the order of dismissal will be endorsed on his discharge, that he and his heirs may not apply for a pension hereafter, on account of the lieutenant's arduous service in the cause.

THE following officers are announced as Acting Assistant Inspectors General in the Department of the Gulf, and are authorized to make inspections, and recommend the disposal of unserviceable property, in accordance with Army Regulations and Orders:—Defences of New Orleans, infantry, heavy and light artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Smith, 110th New York Volunteer infantry; Captain Fred. H. Mann, 85th U. S. Colored infantry; cavalry, Second Lieutenant W. B. Bragg, 1st Louisiana Volunteer cavalry. Baton Rogue, Port Hudson and Morganzia, infantry, heavy and light artillery, Colonel S. M. Quincy, 73d U. S. Colored infantry. Port Hudson and Morganzia, cavalry, Captain C. C. Chesborough, company B, 14th New York cavalry. Baton Rouge, cavalry, Major J. E. Cowan, 1st Louisiana Volunteer cavalry. District Lafourche, infantry, heavy and light artillery, Major Geo. Baldy, 65th U. S. Colored infantry; cavalry, Captain W. A. James, 3d Rhode Island cavalry. U. S. forces at Mobile Bay, infantry, heavy and light artillery, Captain W. B. Wright, 25th U. S. Colored infantry; cavalry, Lieutenant J. T. Turner, 3d Maryland cavalry. Brazos Santiago, Captain W. C. Durkee, 62d U. S. Colored infantry. District West Florida, infantry, heavy and light artillery, Captain H. K. Southwick, 11th U. S. Colored heavy artillery; cavalry, Major E. Hutchinson, 2d Maine cavalry. District Key West and Dry Tortugas, Captain A. A. Fellows, 110th New York Volunteer infantry.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL KITCHING, SIXTH NEW YORK ARTILLERY.

No more painful task can be imposed upon a writer than that of recording the services and announcing to his brother officers the death of one with whom, in military service and in private friendship, he had long been intimate. Colonel KITCHING, at the time of the wound which occasioned his death in command of a provisional division with the Army of General SHERIDAN, was one of these brilliant young citizen soldiers, fired by pure Christian patriotism, who have been the strength and glory of the North in the righteous struggle now happily so near its close. During the winter of 1860, Colonel KITCHING was in Richmond for the benefit of his health, he having been, for some winters, suffering from lung complaint. He here witnessed the suicidal madness which plunged Virginia, almost uninterested in the causes which produced secession in more Southern States, into a war against the Union she had, in her early days done so much to found, and of which she was doomed to bear the brunt, and from it to reap a fearful harvest of desolation and misery. His earnest outspokenness necessitated his quitting Richmond even before the passing of the secession ordnance, and the first cavalry regiment raised in New York (the Lincoln cavalry) saw him enlisted as a private in its ranks. On the departure of this regiment for the seat of war, a violent attack of dysentery prevented him proceeding with it. He was transferred to the Second New York Artillery, in which he was soon promoted to a captaincy, and with his regiment moved, in November, 1861, to the works in front of Alexandria. Here he gave full promise of what might be expected of him in higher and more responsible positions, if called upon to occupy them—a painstaking attention to the minutest and details of his duty, which made every soldier in his command see that however well he might perform the task allotted to him, his Captain had much more to do, and did that much more better than he could possibly perform his duty—a determination not to be contented with a mere knowledge of the details of his immediate sphere, but to know all that an accomplished and properly educated soldier should know, as far as time and opportunity permitted him. Fortification, as far as it could be learned from books and from the works around him; artillery, not only in its drill but in its theory, and its application to all the actual contingencies of war, and the general disposition of troops with reference to ground, as exemplified in the reviews and drills of FRANKLIN'S and SUMNER'S divisions, under such able subordinates as KEARNEY, HOWARD, FRENCH, SLOCUM, who have since distinguished themselves in many well-fought fields. When the Army of the Potomac embarked for the Peninsula he volunteered to act as a Second Lieutenant to Battery D, Second Regular Artillery, then under command of Lieutenant UPTON, now a brevet Major-General, an officer who has distinguished himself in every field from the first battle of Bull Run—where he acted as aide-de-camp to General TYLER—to the present day. In this capacity Colonel KITCHING served during the Peninsular campaign in every action in which the Sixth corps was engaged. At the battle of Charles City Cross Roads he commanded the rear section, and though he early received a severe contusion of the chest from a piece of shell, he remained in command of his section and successfully covered the retreat. While at Harrison's Landing, family affairs imperatively demanded that he should quit the field; but no sooner was the contingency passed than he was again in service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 135th New York Volunteers—afterwards the Sixth New York Artillery—to the Colonelcy of which regiment he succeeded on the promotion of Colonel MORRIS to a Brigadier-Generalship, in the spring of 1863. From that time to the present he was almost always in command of a brigade, and lately of a provisional division. His conduct in the repulse of EWELL'S attack upon our trains in the Wilderness, on the 19th of May, called for the special commendation of General MEADE in a general order, in which he states that the raw troops under his command and that of General R. O. TYLER "will henceforward be "relied upon as were the tried veterans of the Second and Fifth "corps at the same time engaged."

This magnificent but well-earned compliment does not exceed many lying before us, sent to him by Generals MORRIS, WOOL, FRENCH and WARREN, under whom he served. The latter, no mean judge, says, October 23, 1864:—"I know no one whom I would prefer to him to command a brigade, and I have no doubt his ability "would soon secure him a higher command."

In the battle of Cedar Creek, on the morning of the 19th of October, his division bore the brunt of EARLY'S brilliant and temporarily successful attack. He did all that man could do to make a stand against the overwhelming forces opposed to him. He was wounded in the ankle, but thought so little of the wound that he rode four miles from the field; but his constitution was naturally far from strong, and erysipelas setting in, a second operation became necessary, under which he died, at the residence of his father, Mr. JOHN B. KITCHING, at Dobb's Ferry, on the 11th of December, 1864.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE JOURNAL.

THE Publisher of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has hitherto been unable to meet the large and unexpected demand for the first bound volume of the paper. To supply this demand it became necessary to stereotype the greater part of the numbers for 1863 and '64. This caused much vexatious delay in responding to orders for the bound volumes. Now, however, the work of stereotyping has been completed and a full supply of the first volume, handsomely bound in cloth, has been obtained. The price of this volume bound in cloth is $7 50; in half morocco $10. Gentlemen in the Army, who wish the volume sent to them by express, should enclose the amount of the express charges, which average about $1 60, as these are required by the companies to be paid in advance.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1865.

WAR AND PEACE.

THE presence of Peace Commissioners from Richmond within our lines is an established fact. The powers they possess, the terms they propose, are matters of which the public know but little. The time is favorable to review the real status of both parties. The conduct of the negotiations between Mr. SEWARD and Mr. STEPHENS will be very materially influenced by two points—the military position as seen by ourselves and by the South, and the condition of public opinion here and there. No one is more sensitive to public opinion, and no one has a more correct appreciation of its importance, than Mr. LINCOLN. His whole course shows a desire to do what he believes to be right, just at the time when public opinion sustains him most vigorously. That opinion here will depend mainly upon the amount of real knowledge of our military position possessed by the people, and especially by those whose wealth, talents or political position gives them a wide-spread and effective influence, and enables them to express with some show of authority what public opinion is.

We have already reviewed the military position, which, it may be added, has not materially changed since our last issue. We regard GRANT and LEE as about equal in strength, considering the tasks imposed upon each. Each, by position, is in a condition to resist all possible aggression; and neither, therefore, is prepared to make any vigorous and decisive aggressive movement with reasonable chance of success. We consider THOMAS and HOOD to be necessarily out of the sphere of present operations. The former, because he has been wisely depleted in order to reinforce SHERMAN; the latter, because of his immense losses in men and material during his failure in Tennessee. The key of the position, the hopes of the future, we considered to be with SHERMAN, who, unopposed by any organized force capable of confronting him with probability of success, threatens so many important points in the enemy's territory, that concentration to oppose him must mean the abandonment of positions of considerable importance to us. We showed that whatever may be the detailed route which he might pursue, his *ultimate* object could only be Richmond—at present the point on which the whole military and political existence of the Confederacy hangs. SHERMAN'S advance upon Richmond, probably, will be a matter of months—three to six months being the margin within which we think it possible, and beyond which we do not think it will extend. The danger to SHERMAN, in a military point of view, will commence when he has advanced sufficiently to have adopted Wilmington as a base. This can hardly happen much before the usual time of opening a spring campaign, when the roads are in a condition to move in Virginia. LEE, by evacuating Petersburgh, and contracting his lines round Richmond, or—if the emergency shall have proved great enough, and the force at his disposal too meagre to justify even leaving a small garrison in Richmond—by abandoning his capital altogether—might endeavor to fall upon SHERMAN with superior forces. If he succeeded in defeating him, he could gather up the scattered garrisons of Augusta, Charleston and Wilmington, and would probably outnumber GRANT and temporarily restore the condition of affairs to a more equal balance. If SHERMAN, finding himself outnumbered, should manœuvre to avoid battle, and to connect himself with GRANT, it would be nearly impossible to compel him to fight; but he might be forced to leave the road open to the West. A drawn battle would give the same alternative to LEE. This would insure us Virginia and the Carolinas, but would transfer the conflict to western Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, where our long line of communications places us at every disadvantage, and where, with determination, a prolonged resistance, exhausting to both parties, would be the result. This is the utmost which we think the enemy's military possibilities permit him to accomplish.

It is certain that, provided proper guarantees for the preservation of the Union were secured, and the extinction of slavery by the means laid down in the Constitution for its own amendment were certainly established, so that thereby the main cause of disunion would be destroyed, a vast majority of the people of the North would be in favor of all honorable propositions which would secure peace. The people are neither "copperheads" nor ultra radicals, and would willingly see this war terminated, provided the sole end for which it was undertaken, the preservation of the Union, were secured in a way to guarantee future peace under the Union. This result can only be achieved by the present or proximate removal of the great incentive to disunion—slavery.

It is probable that the voice and sentiment of the people will find utterance in this grand discussion. Let us hope that firmness with moderation will mark the course of those delegated on our part to listen to the propositions of the Peace Commissioners, not only at this time, but at all future times. That the Rebel Government should permit Peace Commissioners to come within our lines in any way, directly from Richmond, and through the lines of their main Army—that such men as STEPHENS, HUNTER, and CAMPBELL should accept such mission—could only result from a real desire to make peace on the part of some definite and important power at the South. Whether this powerful element is represented by DAVIS or LEE, we do not know; but it is very clear that peace on terms very different from those which the enemy has hitherto spoken about is possible. This result is due entirely to the military aspect of Confederate affairs, and to the change it has wrought upon public opinion in the South. The willingness of the insurgents to continue negotiations will be determined by the continuance of that military condition; and the terms they propose or are willing to accede to will vary and adjust themselves with the progress of our arms. No armistice must, therefore, be permitted or thought of. The preparations for the spring campaign should proceed with increased vigor, and the more rapid and successful the onward march of SHERMAN, the more certain are we of peace.

THE PARROTT GUNS.

THE bursting of the 100-pounder Parrotts in the bombardment of Fort Fisher, and the bursting of both these and the larger calibres in the bombardment of Charleston, completes the list of failures in the construction of heavy rifled guns. The principles upon which alone strength can be imparted to a tube subjected to an internal strain, are well known. The practical carrying out of those principles has foiled the best mechanics in this country and in England; and the Parrott gun, under severe test, has proved to be not very much superior to the Armstrong and the Whitworth,—yet, manufactured at much less than one-half the cost, it has stood greater practical tests than either of these other guns, and is the nearest approach yet made to a correct carrying out of the principles of construction therein involved.

The theory in this matter is simple. Suppose the tube or gun within which a charge of powder is exploded to consist of a series of tubes, say one-tenth of an inch each in thickness, each tube from the centre will be expanded in a greater degree than the one next outside it, and so on, until there arrives very rapidly a point at which the strain upon the outer ring is so slight as not practically to add to the strength of the inner rings. The maximum power of resistance of a cast-iron gun, of whatever thickness, is therefore limited to the resisting power of its inner thickness of metal to a tensile strain.

The Rodman gun, the strongest cast-iron gun in use, owes its strength to its peculiar system of casting, by which the inner portion of the gun has the maximum strength which it is possible to give to cast-iron. This is effected by casting the gun on an iron core, through which ice-water is constantly flowing. Charcoal fires are built round the gun at the outside, and by these means the cooling of the metal from the inside to the outside is regulated in such a manner as to give a maximum strength to the internal layers of the gun, and a uniform texture and density throughout.

To obtain the great strength required for large rifled guns, ARMSTRONG, WHITWORTH, BLAKELY, PARROTT and others have tried different adaptations of the same principle, that of increasing the power of the inner tube to resist expansion by compressing on it one or more tubes, so that some of the explosive or expanding force is used in overcoming the contracting force of the outer ring, before the ordinary strain upon the inner ring comes into play. The simplest application of this principle in the Parrott gun, in which one wrought-iron ring of uniform thickness is shrunk on the cast-iron gun at the breech, where the greatest strain takes place.

One difficulty of all these guns is, that the coil or tubular system gives no additional strength against that portion of the force of the gunpowder acting directly against the breech in a line with the axis of the gun. Hence, both Armstrong and Parrott frequently burst by blowing out the breech, although the former, in consequence of being a complicated structure, is much more liable to an accident of this class than the latter, which is homogeneous.

Another difficulty, and probably the most serious one, in the carrying out of this principle, is that iron, cast or wrought, when subjected to a permanent strain, or to a succession of strains, as in a railroad bridge or a gun repeatedly fired, which are greater than one-eighth or one-sixth of the breaking weight of the metal, loses its elasticity, and, instead of returning to its original form and strength after it is relieved from each strain, takes a permanent set, and loses its elasticity and its strength. Hence, the wearing out of a gun by repeated discharges. In the English service, as far as possible, a registry of the number of rounds fired from each gun is kept, and, after a certain number of rounds, the gun is considered to be practically an unserviceable gun. From this cause, the outer rings of the guns are liable also to become permanently strained, and thus to cease exercising the compressile strain upon the inner tube, which is their object. The details of the bursting of those guns in front of Charleston, in which the reinforce (or wrought-iron ring) remained upon the forward part of the gun, while the breech, with as much of the inner tube as was in rear of the vent, was blown backward, seems to show that this was the case, and the expansion greatest just where the explosive force was most powerful. If this reasoning be correct, the possibility of carrying out successfully the principles well known to govern the strength of tubes under pressure of this kind, is very much increased.

The Committee appointed by the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department appear from their report to be of opinion that the chief cause of the bursting of the heavy guns is the bursting of the shells in the guns. Mr. PARROTT himself is of this opinion, and many facts are mentioned by the Committee which seem to support their view. It appears that asphaltum coating obviates this difficulty, and that it is therefore practically a difficulty of the past, and not of the present, except in so far as the supply of ammunition on vessels too far from dépôts to be resupplied is concerned.

The Committee recommend a series of experiments—that three 100-pounders, made as similar as possible, be fired as nearly under similar circumstances as possible, one with old pattern shells, one with shells

loaded with sand, and one with asphaltum-coated shells—the guns not to be cast on RODMAN'S principle, as there are but few such guns in the Navy, five only having been issued up to date.

These recommendations are very good, so far as they go; but they are very far from grasping the subject in a comprehensive way. The only result of them can be to prove what amount of injury is due to the bursting of shells in the gun, and they will only show this by one experiment. The object of the experiments should be rather to ascertain how much resisting power can be obtained by the Parrott system with efficient projectiles.

We should therefore suggest, in order to get a more accurate result,

1st. That two guns should be fired, instead of one, under each of the above conditions: A. a. with the old shells, B. b. with sand loaded shells, C. c. with asphaltum-coated shells. 2d. That two guns cast on the Rodman principle be fired with sand-filled shells, D. d., the reinforce to be put on in the ordinary way. 3d. That two other guns, E. e., cast on the Rodman principle, have the band put on as suggested in General GILLMORE'S report, and be also fired with sand-filled shells. A comparison of the results obtained from A. a. and C. c. will show the advantage of asphaltum-coated projectiles over ordinary ones. The comparison of both these results with those obtained in B. b., will show how much either of these falls short of the best possible projectile. And the comparison of the results with B. b., D. d. and E. e., will show what advantages are obtained by the Rodman system of casting, and whether any beneficial results are to be obtained by General GILLMORE'S proposed method of attaching the reinforce.

All these guns should be fired to bursting. At the end of every tenth round, the guns should be cleaned and examined both by mirror and searcher, and an accurate impression of the vent, and of any cracks perceived by the searcher should be taken. All cases of shells bursting in the gun would of course be noted, and special examination of the gun made after such accident. The guns ought not to be cast with any greater care than can be given to guns manufactured on the large scale required for service.

As the Army is as much interested in the result of these experiments as the Navy, we should like to see General GILLMORE and General HUNT, the able Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, associated with Commodore MISSROON and Commodore HITCHCOCK in conducting and reporting upon these experiments.

As the Parrott is by far the cheapest rifle gun yet in practical use, it is sincerely to be hoped that the results of these experiments will be to show that the Parrott gun may be so improved as to be a serviceable heavy rifled gun.

GENERAL BUTLER has fulfilled his orders to the letter, at all events, and has emphatically "reported "at Lowell." His recent speech at that point betokens several things: of which one is, that he will never again be permitted to assume a military position; and another, that even he himself never expects to do so. No man ever contemplating military service requiring him to command and to obey, would be likely to utter a speech so strongly savoring of insubordination. With characteristic audacity, finding that his tenure with the Army was only by slender threads, he has cut his fragile moorings with his own hand, and swung off into an independent career. "First in a "village rather than second in Rome" appears to animate him. His military campaigns are over, but he may yet essay campaigns personal and political. For the former, he would find his "objective" in General GRANT, whom he already attacks for building "that charnel-house of useless dead in the mire be"fore Petersburgh." For the latter, he has the negro question; and, in the chess of politics, BUTLER evidently proposes to play always with the black pieces.

We do not desire to interfere with these or any other little plans for personal progress which General BUTLER'S active spirit may have concocted. But we do object always and everywhere to manifestations of military insubordination like those evinced in his Lowell speech. An officer who enters the Army gives up some of that privilege of broad and minute criticism which civil life in a free country permits. For a subordinate to criticise in public speeches the plans, the orders, and the achievements of his superior, in such a way as to provoke distrust in the latter's ability, is to undermine all discipline. Some points which General BUTLER makes in his speech are obviously true; some others have an air of verity about them which inclines us to believe they may be true. But we hold that the truth of a story does not always excuse its public utterance. To sanction General BUTLER'S course would be to throw up all military discipline and respect. And, if a second reason for condemning it be needed, it may be found in the exigencies of the times, which demand other means of securing justice than that of seeking it before popular tribunals in unwise disclosures. Suppose, for a moment, that the host of generals who have been transferred or temporarily relieved from high commands, from the days of MCDOWELL to the present, had carried their appeal to print or platform! But no. Even those officers whose retirement from command General BUTLER has himself procured did not seek, in public orations, at least, to destroy his reputation. They bided their time; and one of them, ere the lapse of a week, will show that his time of probation is happily over.

Several points in General BUTLER'S speech deserve criticism. But perhaps it is enough to say that he has persistently reduced the whole controversy to a simple question of veracity between himself and General GRANT on the one hand, and himself and Admiral PORTER on the other. It is probable, also, this, in effect, will be just the point at which, in the presence of more vital matters than personal quarrels, the country will be disposed to let the matter rest—on this simple question of veracity between these high officers. Their words cannot all be true. In one of these contentions General BUTLER will probably enjoy the advantage of being the only disputant, for General GRANT will not be likely to reply. Admiral PORTER would be more disposed, perhaps, to take up the gauntlet. General BUTLER'S frequent and rather exasperating puns upon the Admiral's name (forgetful as the former was of the proverb of people in glass houses) will not tend to soothe the latter's feelings. But it must be confessed that Admiral PORTER did not cloak his own opinions of the General much when he wrote to the Navy Department of BUTLER'S Report upon Fort Fisher: "To use the mild"est terms I can, I pronounce the whole report a "tissue of misstatements from beginning to end, "scarcely equalled by the misstatements made re"garding the lieutenant-general."

In this grave and unpleasant matter, there is one thing which provokes a smile—the treatment of the unfortunate powder-boat. Like the men in the play who repeat "*My* Penelope Ann! no, sir, *your* "Penelope Ann," and insist on giving each other the full right and title to the female in question, these three officers are disposed to confer each on the other, all the glory of the famous gunpowder explosion. "*My* powder-boat! no, sir, *your* powder"boat," says BUTLER in turn to both GRANT and PORTER, rather indifferent as to which of them receives the honor, provided he gets rid of it—but rather anxious, on the whole, to fix it on both of them. These latter, in turn, have expressly disowned the hapless offspring, and do not hesitate to connect its paternity with General BUTLER.

SUNDRY politicians seem to be already manœuvring to seize the credit of that peace which the arms of the Republic are likely to conquer. This "flank "movement" is the more impudent when the history of the Rebellion is considered. For three years there was a constant running fire on the part of some of our wise legislators, against professional military skill. "West "Point" we were continually told, "has been the "curse of the country, and will yet ruin it." If a victory quieted the clamor for a moment, it broke out again on a repulse. The politicians pushed their old boon companions, the people of their guild, into all possible military position. They interfered often with military plans. They decided the question of supplies and reinforcements, and regulated the size of drafts. They sometimes succeeded in thwarting military plans, and in snatching away success in the moment of its fruition. They endeavored to get personal advantage out of their relation with this or that officer in the field. Half of them strove to be the parasites, the other half the patrons, of military men. And, to put it into a word, one great trouble in the first years of the war, was the endeavor in some quarters to *lobby* it through, rather than to *fight* it through.

But the country came, at last, to rely upon professional skill and experience. By the sheer force of circumstances, by the controlling exigencies of the times, by the military necessities of the war, military men were at length permitted to shoulder it, and carry it through. They struggled to the top of those contesting for the honor of saving the runaway Nation, and they seized the reins. At this moment it is our GRANTS and SHERMANS who control affairs; and district politicians are of minor consequence. Having waded beyond their depth, these latter, affrighted, had enough to do to save themselves. They bided their time. Now, at length, they feel a footing again. The end of the Rebellion approaches, and they will be alert to take part in the obsequies.

In the excellent story called Great Expectations, it will be remembered that, after the much-suffering hero has arrived at bright prospects, Mr. PUMBLECHOOK particularly requests the privilege of going down to posterity in connection with PIP, as "his "first benefactor and the author of his fortunes." These PUMBLECHOOK politicians, seeing the country, in spite of their clumsy interference in its affairs, obstinately heading for the haven of prosperity again, are now struggling to be recognized as the authors of its fortunes. Authors of a great share of its ill-fortunes they might be called. For, although we are not of those who hold that the war could have been stopped at its outset by applying the brake of lenitive speeches, yet the portentous magnitude it now assumes might never have been developed, could statesmen have sprung up for us equal to the times.

Outmanœuvred at every point by their shrewd Southren adversaries, and sometimes handled like wax, maladroit in their efforts to save the country, with no foresight, with no broad view of the needs of the hour, and no capacity to cast the horoscope for the future, led about by momentary excitement, like caucuses in New York or mobs in Baltimore, the majority of the politicians of this epoch in American history may pray fervently, as the greatest of boons, that their names may be forgotton. It is not indeed, that they were inferior to those predecessors in public affairs whose places they filled, but that the times were greater; and they became little by comparison. Woe to the public man who, "highly respectable" in his small way, in peaceful times, finds a great storm bursting upon him, and he a pitiful dwarf, where the might of a giant is needed! This great crisis in the country's history, which brought out at least a few great captains, unknown before, has developed no new statesman whose mark will remain a century. So singular a sterility is hardly exampled in history, considering the intellectual activity of the times and the magnitude of the national war.

Not to go into the annals of Europe for contrasts, compare our few great statesmen with the bright galaxy which adorned the latter quarter of the last century; and then reflect that the present is a contest in ideas not inferior to the War of Independence. It would be pleasant to see great men rising in the councils of State, exhibiting the matchless magnanimity of GRANT, who took upon himself the heaviest part of the task of subduing the Rebellion, and was content to suffer continuous repulse, if only the cause of the Union elsewhere under his subordinate in rank, could be triumphant. Or, to discover in our politics something analogous to the genius and soldierly skill of SHERMAN, which are so fast solving the problem of the Rebellion.

WE understand that Colonel GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Major and A. A. G. in the Regular Army, and additional A. D. C. in the volunteer force, has been appointed Adjutant-General of the Army of the Potomac, in place of Brigadier-General SETH WILLIAMS, recently appointed Inspector-General on the staff of General GRANT.

MAJOR-General Q. A. GILLMORE has been appointed to the command of the Department of the South, vice Major-General FOSTER, who comes North on a furlough, which is rendered necessary by disability arising from a troublesome old wound.

A WASHINGTON telegram of January 28 says:—"A special telegram, dated Wilmington, January 19, says that the *Tallahassee*, alias *Olustee*, was captured last night in attempting to run in at New Inlet. The Navy Department has no information confirming the report. A telegram from Wilmington reports the capture of the steamer *Tallahassee* at New Inlet on the 18th."

FIFTH CORPS BREVETS.

THE following is a list of officers recently brevetted in the Fifth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fred. T. Locke, A.A.G., U.S.V., to be brevet Colonel U.S.V.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Bankhead, A.I.G., U.S V, to be brevet Colonel U.S.V.

Major W. A. Roebling, A.D.C, U.S.V., to be brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U.S.V.

Captain D. L. Smith, A.C.C.S, U.S.V., to be brevet Major U.S.V.

Captain W. T. Gentry, C.M., 17th Infantry, to be brevet Major U.S.A.

Brigadier-General S. W. Crawford, U.S.V., to be brevet Major-General U.S.V.

Brigadier-General C. Griffin, U.S.V., to be brevet Major-General U.S.V.

Brigadier-General R. B. Ayres, U.S V., to be brevet Major-General U.S.V.

Colonel C. S. Wainwright, 1st New York Artillery, to be brevet Brigadier-General U.S.V.

Colonel Fred. Winterop, 5th New York Veteran Vols., to be brevet Brigadier-General U.S.V.

Colonel A. W. Denison, 8th Maryland Vols., to be brevet Brigadier-General U.S.V.

Colonel J. Gwyn, 118th Pennsylvania Vols., to be brevet Brigadier-General U.S.V.

Colonel E. M. Gregory, 91st Pennsylvania Vols., to be brevet Brigadier-General U.S.V.

Colonel H. G. Sickel, 198th Pennsylvania Vols., to be brevet Brigadier-General U.S.V.

Colonel A. L. Pearson, 155th Pennsylvania Vols., to be brevet Brigadier-General U.S.V.

Colonel H. A. Morrow, 24th Michigan Vols., to be brevet Brigadier-General U.S.V.

Colonel R. Coulter, 11th Pennsylvania Vols, to be brevet Brigadier-General U.S.V.

Colonel C. Wheelock, 97th New York Vols., to be brevet Brigadier-General U.S.V.

Colonel J. W. Hofmann, 56th Pennsylvania Vols., to be brevet Brigadier-General U.S.V.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Herring, 118th Pennsylvania Vols., to be brevet Colonel U.S.V.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. F. Partridge, 16th Michigan, Vols., to be brevet Colonel U.S.V.

Lieutenant-Colonel I. C. Edmonds, 32d Massachusetts Vols., to be brevet Colonel U.S.V.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ewing, 155th Pennsylvania Vols., to be brevet Colonel U.S.V.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. La Motte, 4th Delaware Vols., to be brevet Colonel U.S.V.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Fattee, 190th Pennsylvania Vols., to be brevet Colonel U.S.V.

Lieutenant Colonel G. B. Osborne, 56th Pennsylvania Vols., to be brevet Colonel U.S.V.

Major R. H. Fitzhugh, 1st New York Artillery, to be brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U.S.V.

Major Ellis Spear, 20th Maine Vols., to be brevet Lieutenant Colonel U.S.V.

Major H. O'Neill, 118th Pennsylvania Vols., to be brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U.S.V.

Major J. A. Cunningham, 32d Massachusetts Vols., to be brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U.S.V.

Major W. O. Colte, 83d Pennsylvania Vols., to be brevet Major U.S.V.

Major M. B Glst, 4th Delaware Vols., to be brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U.S.V.

Major D. B. Dailey, 6th Wisconsin Vols., to be brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U.S.V.

Major H. Richardson, 7th Wisconsin Vols., to be brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U.S.V.

Captain J. S. Conrad, 2d United States Infantry, to be brevet Major and Lieutenant-Colonel U.S.A.

Captain G. H. McLoughlin, 2d United States Infantry, to be brevet Major U.S.A.

Captain F. M. Cooley, 11th United States Infantry, to be brevet Major and Lieutenant-Colonel U.S.A.

Captain J. M. Cutts, Jr., 11th United States Infantry, to be brevet Major U.S.A.

Captain J. S. Fletcher, Jr., 11th United States Infantry, to be brevet Major and Lieutenant-Colonel U.S.A.

Captain T. M. Anderson, 12th United States Infantry, to be brevet Major and Lieutenant-Colonel U.S.A.

Captain T. S. Dunn, 12th United States Infantry, to be brevet Major U.S.A.

Captain P. W. Stanhope, 12th United States Infantry, to be brevet Major U.S.A.

Captain C. L. King, 12th United States Infantry, to be brevet Major and Lieutenant-Colonel U.S.A.

Captain H. C. Morgan, 12th United States Infantry, to be brevet Major and Lieutenant-Colonel U.S.A.

Captain S. Prentice, 12th United States Infantry, to be brevet Major U.S.A.

Captain E. McK. Hudson, 14th United States Infantry, to be brevet Major U.S.A.

Captain E. McKibben, 14th United States Infantry, to be brevet Major and Lieutenant-Colonel U.S.A.

Captain H. K. Thatcher, 14th United States Infantry, to be brevet Major U.S.A.

Captain G. Tiges, 14th United States Infantry, to be brevet Major and Lieutenant-Colonel U.S.A.

Captain R. F. O'Burne, 14th United States Infantry, to be brevet Major and Lieutenant-Colonel U.S.A.

Captain J. F. Miller, 14th United States Infantry, to be brevet Major U.S.A.

Captain Drake De Kay, 14th United States Infantry, to be brevet Major and Lieutenant-Colonel U.S.A.

Captain G. K. Brady, 14th United States Infantry, to be brevet Major U.S.A.

Captain J. P. Wales, 17th United States Infantry, to be brevet Major U.S.A.

Captain J. F. Grimes, 17th United States Infantry, to be brevet Major U.S.A.

Captain N. Prime, 17th United States Infantry, to be brevet Major U.S.A.

Captain W. W. Swan, 17th United States Infantry, to be brevet Major U.S.A.

Captain G. H. Weir, C. S., U.S.V., to be brevet Major U.S.V.

Captain C. E. Mink, 1st New York Artillery, to be brevet Major U.S.V.

Captain G. Breck, 1st New York Artillery, to be brevet Major U.S.V.

Captain C. A. Phillips, E, Massachusetts Artillery, to be brevet Major U.S.V.

Captain P. Hart, 15th New York Independent, to be brevet Major U.S.V.

Captain J. Bigelow, 9th Massachusetts, to be brevet Major U.S.V.

Captain G. Lockley, 1st Michigan Vols., to be brevet Major U.S.V.

Captain A. H. Merritt, 1st Michigan Vols., to be brevet Major U.S.V.

Captain W. H. Frey, 1st Michigan Vols., to be brevet Captain U.S.V.

Captain C. W. Carrick, 1st Michigan Vols., to be brevet Captain U.S.V.

Captain C. B Van Valer, 1st Michigan Vols., to be brevet Captain U.S.V.

Captain A. W. Clark, 20th Maine Vols., to be brevet Major U.S.V.

Captain J. B. Fitch, 20th Maine Vols., to be brevet Major U.S.V.

Captain U. G. Morrill, 20th Maine Vols., to be brevet Major U.S.V.

Captain H. L. Prince, 20th Maine Vols., to be brevet Captain U.S.V.

Captain J. B. Wilson, 118th Pennsylvania Vols., to be brevet Major U.S.V.

Captain A. H. Walters, 118th Pennsylvania Vols., to be brevet Major U.S.V.

Captain J. Ashbrook, 118th Pennsylvania Vols., to be brevet Major U.S.V.

Captain I. M. Belcher, 16th Michigan Vols., to be brevet Major U.S.V.

Captain G. K. Kelets, 16th Michigan Vols, to be brevet Captain U.S.V.

Captain J. F. Casner, 91st Pennsylvania Vols., to be brevet Captain U.S.V.

Captain R. Hamilton, 32d Massachusetts Vols., to be brevet Major U.S.V.

Captain D. H. Kent, 4th Delaware Vols., to be brevet Major U.S.V.

Captain H. Gause, 4th Delaware Vols., to be brevet Major U.S.V.

Captain N. B. Kinsey, 190th Pennsylvania Vols., to be brevet Major U.S.V.

Captain T. E. Carter, 157th Pennsylvania Vols., to be brevet Major U.S.V.

First Lieutenant W. West, 2d United States Infantry, to be brevet Captain U.S.A.

First Lieutenant W. Falck, 2d United States Infantry, to be brevet Captain U.S.A.

First Lieutenant R. Davis, 2d United States Infantry, to be brevet Captain U.S.A.

First Lieutenant T. Schwan, 10th United States Infantry, to be brevet Captain U.S.A.

First Lieutenant T. H. French, 10th United States Infantry, to be brevet Captain U.S.A.

First Lieutenant R. B. Smith, 11th United States Infantry, to be brevet Captain U.S.A.

First Lieutenant E. A. Ellsworth, 11th United States Infantry, to be brevet Captain U.S.A.

First Lieutenant J. A. Patterson, 11th United States Infantry, to be brevet Captain U.S.A.

First Lieutenant D. Hazzard, 11th United States Infantry, to be brevet Captain U.S.A.

First Lieutenant M. H. Stacey, 12th United States Infantry, to be brevet Captain U.S.A.

First Lieutenant E. Miles, 12th United States Infantry, to be brevet Captain U.S.A.

First Lieutenant H. C. Egbert, 12th United States Infantry, to be brevet Captain and Major U.S.A.

First Lieutenant E. M. Coates, 12th United States Infantry, to be brevet Captain U.S.A.

First Lieutenant R. H. Pond, 12th United States Infantry, to be brevet Captain U.S.A.

First Lieutenant A. Thieman, 12th United States Infantry, to be brevet Captain and Major U.S.A.

First Lieutenant M. Earle, 12th United States Infantry, to be brevet Captain U.S.A.

First Lieutenant E. H. Liscum, 12th United States Infantry, to be brevet Captain U.S.A.

First Lieutenant J. Jackson, 12th United States Infantry, to be brevet Captain and Major U.S.A.

First Lieutenant T. L. Alston, 12th United States Infantry, to be brevet Captain U.S.A.

First Lieutenant A. Foot, 14th United States Infantry, to be brevet Captain U.S.A.

First Lieutenant J. B. Sinclair, 14th United States Infantry, to be brevet Captain and Major U.S.A.

First Lieutenant J. W. Weir, 14th United States Infantry, to be Captain U.S.A.

First Lieutenant F. W. Perry, 14th United States Infantry, to be brevet Captain and Major U.S.A.

First Lieutenant G. L. Choisey, 14th United States Infantry, to be brevet Captain and Major U.S.A.

First Lieutenant A. H. Bainbridge, 14th United States Infantry, to be brevet Captain U.S.A.

First Lieutenant H. A. Swartwout, 17th United States Infantry, to be brevet Captain and Major U.S.A.

First Lieutenant J. B. Parke, 17th United States Infantry, to be brevet Captain and Major U.S.A.

First Lieutenant J. S. Emerson, 17th United States Infantry, to be brevet Captain U.S.A.

First Lieutenant J. H. Bradford, 17th United States Infantry, to be brevet Captain U.S.A.

First Lieutenant L. J. Richardson, 1st New York Artillery, to be brevet Captain U.S.V.

First Lieutenant W. E. Van Reed, 5th United States Artillery, to be brevet Captain U.S.A.

First Lieutenant J. Stewart, 4th United States Artillery, to be brevet Captain U.S.A.

First Lieutenant B. F. Rittenhouse, 5th United States Artillery, to be Captain U.S.A.

First Lieutenant L. C. Bartlett, A.D.C., 121st New York Vols., to be brevet Captain U.S.V.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant A. E. Donnel, 20th Maine Vols., to be brevet Captain U.S.V.

First Lieutenant M. C. Sanborn, 20th Maine Vols., to be brevet Captain U.S.V.

First Lieutenant A. E. Fernald, 20th Maine Vols., to be brevet Captain U.S.V.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant C. N. Hand, 118th Pennsylvania Vols., to be brevet Captain U.S.V.

First Lieutenant F. Gager, 16th Michigan Vols., to be brevet Captain U.S.V.

First Lieutenant H. Gawthrop, 4th Delaware Vols., to be brevet Captain U.S.V.

First Lieutenant E. T. Yardley, 4th Delaware Vols., to be brevet Captain U.S.V.

First Lieutenant D. E. Buckingham, 4th Delaware Vols., to be Captain U.S.V.

First Lieutenant J. L. Benyon, 191st Pennsylvania Vols., to be brevet Captain U.S.V.

First Lieutenant L. Shaw, 56th Pennsylvania Vols., to be brevet Captain U.S.V.

Second Lieutenant H. Sommer, 2d United States Infantry, to be brevet First Lieutenant U.S.A.

Second Lieutenant J. Hunter, 10th United States Infantry, to be brevet First Lieutenant U.S.A.

Second Lieutenant W. J. Broatch, 10th United States Infantry, to be brevet First Lieutenant U.S.A.

Second Lieutenant C. McKibben, 14th United States Infantry, to be brevet First Lieutenant and Captain U.S.A.

TRIALS BEFORE NAVAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

CASE OF JOHN RAMSEY, SEAMAN.

NEW YORK, August 21, 1864.

CHARGE—Desertion.

SPECIFICATION—May, 12, 1864, from receiving-ship *Princeton*, at Philadelphia

Accused had shipped a short time before deserting,—on the afternoon of May 11 had been paid his bounty,—and the same night jumped overboard as the guard was being relieved at midnight, and escaped, but was arrested the next day. He had been confined, ever since his arrest, in double-irons, in the brig or the orlop deck of the *Princeton*, and for the six weeks preceding his being sent on to New York about the middle of July for trial, had at night been shut up in a close cell two or three feet wide and six or seven feet long, with no ventilation except through some fifteen or twenty augur holes in the door. At New York he was kept in double irons in the brig on the receiving ship.

FINDING—Specification proven; that of the charge, accused is guilty.

SENTENCE—To one year's imprisonment at hard labor in any prison or penitentiary to be designated by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, and to forfeit all pay that may accrue to him during his confinement, and also all the pay and prize money now due him, except so much thereof as will clothe and keep him during his confinement.

The sentence was approved.

CASE OF STATAN BROWN, SECOND-CLASS FIREMAN.

NEW YORK, August 3, 1864.

CHARGE—Desertion.

SPECIFICATION—March 9, 1864, from the *Wyalusing*, at Philadelphia.

Accused had been in the service since December, 1861.

FINDING—Specification proven; that of the charge, accused is guilty.

SENTENCE—To six months confinement at hard labor in any prison or penitentiary to be designated by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, to forfeit all prize money that may be now due him, and to forfeit all pay that may accrue to him during his confinement except so much thereof as may be necessary for his clothing and subsistence.

The sentence was approved.

CASE OF ACTING ENSIGN DAVID STEPHENS.

NEW YORK, August 23, 1864.

CHARGE.—Disobedience of orders.

SPECIFICATION 1.—June 27, 1864, accused being executive officer of U. S. schooner *Wm. Bacon*, was absent, and remained absent all night from the vessel at Point Lookout, Md., in disobedience of an order from his commanding officer, and of a general order of the commanding officer of Potomac flotilla.

SPECIFICATION 2.—July 7, 1864, accused being executive officer as above, and at same place, in disobedience of a positive order of his commanding officer, permitted Acting Ensign Geo. H. Marks to leave said vessel in a boat, and visit the shore in company with an Acting-Master's Mate and eleven men, thus depriving said vessel, while guarding Rebel prisoners, of the services of said officers and men.

Accused, with permission of his commanding officer, went ashore for a few hours on the afternoon of June 27, with another officer. They walked a few miles into the country, and upon starting to return found they were later than they intended, and hired a conveyance, but did not reach the shore till a little before 8 o'clock, five minutes after the sundown boat from the *Bacon* had left. Accused tried unsuccessfully to get another boat, and after remaining on shore all night, went off to his vessel the next morning by the first boat he could, and was put in quarantine, and afterwards placed under arrest until sent to New York for trial. A general order had been issued by the commanding officer of the Potomac flotilla, that no officer should be absent from his vessel after sundown except on special duty; and a similar order had been issued by the commanding officer of the *Bacon*. Accused proved a good character for attention to duty and obedience to orders.

FINDING.—First specification proven; second specification not proven; that of the charge, accused is guilty.

SENTENCE.—To be dismissed from the Navy.

The sentence was mitigated to suspension for one month without pay.

PARROTT RIFLED GUNS.

IN answer to the House resolution of the 5th instant, in relation to the bursting of the Parrott guns on board the fleet in the first attack on Wilmington, the Secretary of the Navy sent to that body the following communication:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, January 19, 1865.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 5th instant, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to communicate to the House, so far as he has knowledge, "what number of guns were burst on board our fleet in the late bombardment on Fort Fisher; on what ships they were mounted; the cause of their failure; the number of persons killed and wounded thereby; and whether any of such guns were of wrought iron construction."

From information received thus far it is ascertained that five Par-

rott rifled guns burst on board our fleet during the bombardment of Fort Fisher, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of December, 1864; that they were mounted, one each, on board the *Ticonderoga*, *Juniata*, *Mackinaw*, *Quaker City* and *Vantic*, and that forty-five persons were reported to have been killed and wounded thereby.

The cause of their bursting cannot be determined for want of further data.

None of these guns were entirely of wrought-iron construction; they were of cast-iron, strengthened at the breech by a wrought-iron band.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S REPLY TO GENERAL BUTLER.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON,
UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP MALVERN,
CAPE FEAR RIVER, Jan. 22, 1865.

SIR —I have read the report of Major-General Butler in relation to the late expedition to Wilmington (in which he bore a part), and though late results (the capture of Fort Fisher) have completely refuted the assertions of Generals Butler and Weitzel, I deem it due to the naval part of the expedition that General Butler's report should receive some notice at my hands.

To use the mildest terms I can, I pronounce the whole report a tissue of misstatements from beginning to end, scarcely equalled by the mis statements made regardieg the Lieutenant-General.

The Navy had been waiting for two months to start on this expedition, but for reasons known to the Lieutenant-General and myself, and which were perfectly satisfactory to me, the proper time was waited for. We wanted a success, not a failure.

General Weitzel was selected, and General Butler's name was never connected with the expedition, except to fit it out. When the expedition did prepare to start, it was going to the attack on the supposition that the powder-vessel (originally prepared by General Butler) would blow the forts down, and the troops would have nothing to do but to walk in.

I was not opposed myself to the experiment (for I think everything worth trying), and gave all my time and attention to the enterprise and fitting out the vessel. I was hard at work getting ready, filling her with powder, and had placed her in the carpenter's hands, the weather looking very squally. Judge of my surprise, when General Butler came on board the flagship at Norfolk, and told me he was embarking the troops in transports, and would be ready to start in two days. I told him that was out of the question, a heavy southwest gale was coming on that would last three days at least, and we could not go to sea at such a time, neither could his transports move. My advice was "not to embark the men until the gale was over."

He did embark the troops nevertheless. The gale blew heavy for four days, and the troops must have been very uncomfortable. At the end of that gale the fleet sailed. I told General Butler that my vessels were all slow; the Monitors would have to be towed; would have to go into Beaufort to fill up with ammunition and coal, as I was afraid to venture them at sea with too much in. I advised him to wait until we had got thirty-six hours start of him, and also recommended him to rendezvous at Beaufort, N. C., where he would find a good harbor. Even up to this time he did not tell me that *he* himself was going along, but led me to believe General Weitzel was to be in command. He did not take my opinion about sailing. His transports sailed before any of the fleet except the Monitors, and instead of rendezvousing at Beaufort, where I could hope to find him, he rendezvoused off Masonboro' Inlet; showed his flagship decked out with flags to the enemy at Fort Fisher, and had one of his transports fired on by guns near the fort. In the meantime I worked night and day at Beaufort to get the Monitors ready and complete the arrangements for the powder-boat, and I sailed when ready. There was no time when any troops could have landed without danger up to the time the first attack took place. I was to be the judge of that, not General Butler, for I had not that faith in his generalship which would induce me to follow him blindly, though I determined to do all I could for him, and make the expedition a success if possible.

I soon saw, though, that General Butler depended on the powder-boat entirely, and I said we would have no assault from the beginning.

I will now proceed to notice General Butler's report in detail, and state where it is incorrect.

He first says he gave the Navy thirty-six hours start. That is untrue; the transports started before the Navy, or disappeared. General Butler himself left after I did. He speaks of the "finest possible weather" he had at sea, but says nothing about the surf on the beach. No boat can land on the beach unless the wind has been blowing strong off the land, and on the days in question, by looking at the log-book, you will find the wind blowing southwest and south. On the 15th the Monitors had not arrived at Beaufort, and on the 16th and 17th were coaling and filling with ammunition, and had to wait a smooth time to get over the bar, the wind blowing southwest on the 16th, 17th and 18th, and through a heavy surf on the beach. On most of those nights Mr. Bradford, of the coast survey, came near being capsized in the breakers, while making a reconnoissance. It was General Butler's duty to have rendezvoused at Beaufort, and wait until the Monitors and powder-boat (on which he so much depended) were ready. The movements of the light transports should have been subordinate to the large and slow-moving frigates and iron-clads, and he should have been where he could have arranged with me all the details of the attack; but no, he kept out of my way, and, I think, did it studiously.

When I arrived on the ground of the naval rendezvous with the Monitors, I found General Butler there.

I ordered the powder-boat in, on the night of the 18th (the smoothest beach we had had), but at General Butler's request, communicated through General Weitzel, in presence of the fleet captain (Lieutenant-Commander K. R. Breese), I postponed the explosion until General Butler should say he was ready. The correspondence on this subject has all been sent to you, and you can judge for yourself how far General Butler's statement is true.

General Butler states that "Admiral Porter was quite sanguine that he had silenced the guns of Fort Fisher. He was then urged, if that were so, to run by the batteries into Cape Fear River, and then troops could land and hold the beach without difficulty, or without liability of being shelled by the enemy's gunboat *Tallahassee*, seen on the river." That is a deliberate misstatement. General Butler does not say who urged me; but I never saw him, or his staff, after the landing on the beach, nor did I ever have any conversation with him, or see him (except on the deck of his vessel as I passed by in the flagship) from the time I left Fortress Monroe until he left here after his failure.

He showed himself by that remark just as ignorant about hydrography as the Rebel General Whiting did when he built his fort where he supposed large ships could not get near enough to attack it. Neither myself nor any one in the squadron had the faintest idea where the channel was or what depth of water there was in it. We knew there was an outer and inside bar, between which was included the heaviest fortifications in this country, on which bars the blockade-runners constantly grounded, and had to wait for high water to get off. After we had no guns to annoy us and I had the channel sounded out and carefully buoyed, nearly all the gunboats of light draught got badly aground, and remained there for a whole tide. We were forty-eight hours getting gunboats of light batteries over the first bar, and they had to anchor under the guns of the heaviest forts. They would have fared badly had the Rebels manned them.

Three days were consumed in getting the gunboats over the "Rips," and one of them is stuck there still. The "Rips" are commanded by about twenty 10-inch guns and 100-poundors, and not a gunboat would have been left had they attempted to run the batteries. It might have been sport to General Butler, but it would have been death to the gunboats. I never had the slightest intention of passing the batteries until the fort was taken. The Department saw my plan, and the utter impossibility of doing so.

I would certainly not have been influenced by "General Butler's" opinions in nautical matters, or risked my vessels to amuse him.

All the next paragraph in General Butler's report, in relation to what the "Admiral" said, and what the "Admiral" declined to do, is false from beginning to end.

I never had any conversation of the kind with any one—indeed, the whole report is a tissue of misrepresentations, including the part that says the instructions he received did not contemplate a "siege, etc.," when he knows he never received any instructions, and joined the expedition without orders.

General Butler speaks of pushing up his men to within a few hundred yards of Fort Fisher, and capturing Half-moon Battery and its men. The "General" certainly must have had something in his eye, and did not see well. Half-moon Battery is four miles from Fort Fisher, had one gun in it, which was silenced after a few shots from the gunboats. and no one ever entered it. It was a small sand-hill, that twenty men could have taken. Flag Pond Battery was a larger work, thrown up by the Rebels, in which was one 8-inch gun that had burst some time ago. The gunboats shelled it, and, on the landing of the first boat-load of troops, the seamen went up and found some boys and old men in it (North Carolina junior reserves), and carried them off to the *Santiago de Cuba*. The prisoners were quite willing to go. The troops afterwards surprised 218 officers and men near Fort Fisher, and captured them.

General Butler speaks of having run in the *Chamberlain* to within a few hundred yards of the fort. If he ran that close and was not fired at, he must have supposed the fort silenced; but he never was within one mile and a half of the fort, nor did he ever land himself.

What General Butler says about the difficulties of assaulting, owing to palisades, ditches, and other bugbears, has been refuted by the successful assault made by General Terry on the land side, and the unsuccessful one made by the sailors on the sea face of the fort, when thirty gallant officers and seamen reached the top of the parapet and planted the flag. Soldiers, who were accustomed to the work, would have succeeded there easier than where General Terry assaulted, as the ascent (where the sailors went in) was easier. The same troops that General Butler had did the work finally, and took the most difficult side of the works.

General Butler admits that the fire of the Navy did keep the enemy in his bomb-proofs, but he feared it would keep his (Butler's) men out when they attempted the assault. General Terry was influenced by no such fear; on the contrary, we fired twenty yards ahead of our troops, while they were fighting from bomb proof to bomb proof, and the General constantly signalled, "Fire away! your shells are doing good execution, and our men are in no danger from them."

In the meantime (General Butler says), "the weather assumed a "threatening aspect, and the surf came rolling in on the beach, and the "landing became difficult."

I assert that the landing on that day was smoother than when General Terry landed. I arranged with General Butler's chief of staff, General Weitzel, to land the troops early in the morning. I gave him boats, vessels, everything, in fact, that he asked for, and at 3 o'clock P. M., not more than three thousand men were on shore, with one day's rations. With General Terry, I commenced to land the men at 8.30 A. M., and at 2 P. M., eight thousand five hundred men were on the beach, with twelve days' provisions and all the entrenching tools. The men were rolled over in the surf, wet their cartridges, and filled up with more.

They went there to stay, and I knew we would have the fort before many days, from the conduct of the men and officers. There was no necessity for General Butler re-embarking his men on account of the weather. It was rough on the beach, but our boats from the fleet communicated at times, and when it was necessary. The gunboats laid within six hundred yards of the beach, and covered the troops left on shore, when the General went away after hearing the news from some North Carolina reserves that Hoke's brigade was advancing, and that the fort was strongly reinforced. But what if it was. We came down here to take it, and General Terry with the same men did take it. They were determined to follow their brave general wherever he might think proper to lead.

After General Butler left for Fortress Monroe, it was rather rough—too rough to land troops or bring them off, but it only lasted twenty four hours, and the troops came off without much difficulty; in fact, there was no time when communication stopped altogether.

Had General Butler commenced landing men (with the determination to stay) at 8 o'clock in the morning, they would all have been ashore by sunset.

We landed General Terry's 8,500 men in 5½ hours, and had time to give the fort a good battering before dark.

General Butler says he gave orders to the transports to sail for Fortress Monroe as soon as the troops were on board, in obedience to the orders of the Lieutenant-General.

General Grant never contemplated the withdrawal of the troops. He sent them there to stay, and, having once effected a landing, he knew that the most difficult part was done. The Army once in possession of that narrow neck of land, and covered by the guns of the fleet, the capture of Fort Fisher was a mere matter of time. (In a heavy gale, blowing yesterday and to-day, the vessels outside did not desert their posts.)

General Butler states that the garrison of Flag Pond battery belonged to Kirkland's brigade. He is in error there; they were a part of Junior North Carolina Reserves.

He also stated that he captured two heavy rifled guns, two light guns, some caissons, &c. No such captures were ever made; and the captured forts, about which so much has been written, were rough earth works, thrown up for the purpose of firing at blockaders when they chased close in shore. They made no resistance after a few shots were fired by the gunboats.

I have nothing to say in relation to General Weitzel's report, beyond this—he has made mistakes in his statements. He admits that he requested me to wait a few days until we could co-operate more favorably, on which I suppose General Butler grounds his belief that the Navy detained him.

I did wait, and have waited ever since, until the right man and a good time offered to take the forts. They were taken, as I said they could be, and that is the strongest argument in favor of the Navy, on whom it was foolishly attempted to fix this blunder.

As it has turned out, the first failure had its advantages, and the country will derive great comfort therefrom.

If General Butler had not descended to a subterfuge to cover his mistakes, I would willingly have allowed him to go into retirement with the honors he has won; but no man shall reflect unjustly on me or the corps to which I belong without his hearing from me in some way or other.

I have sent you documents and extracts from log-books to show that what I say is correct, and the log-books of the whole fleet can be examined if necessary.

In conclusion, permit me to say that I don't see what it matters whether General Butler's troops landed one day or another. He decided the fort could not be taken when he did land. He could not expect the Rebels to leave a work like that with less than 500 men in it, and he certainly could have tried to assault that number. General Terry had 2,300 to contend against, and he carried the works without a very serious loss, considering the importance of the position to the country.

I enclose you the report of the Rebel General Whiting, who states plainly that "no reinforcements had arrived until Tuesday morning (the 27th), when all our troops were embarked."

If the evidence already presented is doubted, the report of General Whiting cannot be, therefore the excuse for re-embarking the troops because the forts had been reinforced by Hoke's division is a poor one.

General Whiting says "the garrison remained, steadily awaiting the renewal of the assault or bombardment, until Tuesday morning (27th), when they were relieved by the support of Major-General Hoke and the embarkation of the enemy." This was two days after the attack of the Navy and the landing and re-embarking of the troops.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

ADMIRAL PORTER ON GENERAL TERRY.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, UNITED STATES FLAGSAIP MALVERN,
OFF SMITHVILLE, N. C., January 20, 1865.

SIR:—I have been so much pleased with General Terry, and the manner in which he has conducted his part of the operations here, that I deem it worthy of a special dispatch to express what I feel.

General Terry is, no doubt, well known to his associates in the field, who have served with him, and to the Lieutenant-General, who selected him for the service, but the American people should know and feel the very great service he has rendered them, by his most admirable assault on these tremendous works. Young, brave, and unassuming, he bears his success with the modesty of a true soldier, and is willing to give credit to those who shared with him the perils of the assault. No one could form the slightest conception of those works, their magnitude, strength, and extent, who had not seen them, and General Whiting (the founder), must have had an abiding faith in the durability of the Confederacy when he expended so many years labor on them.

The result of the fall of Fort Fisher was the fall of all the surrounding works in and near this place—Fort Caswell, a large work at the West Inlet, mounting twenty-nine guns, all the works on Smith's Island, the works between Caswell and Smithville, up to battery on Reeve's Point, on the west side of the river—in all one hundred and sixty-nine guns falling into our hands; two steamers were burnt or blown up, and there never was so clean a scoop made anywhere.

A timid man would have hesitated to attack these works by assault, no matter what assistance he may have had from other quarters, but General Terry never for an instant hesitated; and though I feel somewhat flattered at the confidence he reposed in my judgement, I am quite ready to believe that he acted on his own ideas of what was proper to be done in the matter, and was perfectly qualified to judge without the advice of any one.

Throughout this affair his conduct has been marked by the greatest desire to be successful, not for the sake of personal considerations, but for the cause in which we are all alike engaged.

I don't know that I ever met an officer who so completely gained my esteem and admiration.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

ARMY GAZETTE.

SETTLEMENT OF THE NEGROES.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, SAVANNAH, GA., January 16.

Special Field Orders No. 15.

I. The islands from Charleston, south, the abandoned rice fields along the rivers for thirty miles back from the sea, and the country bordering the St. John's River, Florida, are reserved and set apart for the settlement of the negroes now made free by the acts of war and the proclamation of the President of the United States.

II. At Beaufort, Hilton Head, Savannah, Fernandina, St. Augustine, and Jacksonville, the blacks may remain in their chosen or accustomed vocations; but on the islands, and in the settlements hereafter to be established, no white person whatever, unless military officers detailed for duty, will be permitted to reside; and the sole and exclusive management of affairs will be left to the freed people themselves, subject only to the United States military authority and the acts of Congress. By the laws of war, and orders of the President of the United States, the negro is free, and must be dealt with as such. He cannot be subjected to conscription or forced military service, save by the written orders of the highest military authority of the department, under such regulations as the President or Congress may prescribe. Domestic servants, blacksmiths, carpenters, or other mechanics, will be free to select their own work and residence, but the young and able-bodied negroes must be encouraged to enlist as soldiers in the service of the United States, to contribute their share toward maintaining their own freedom and securing their rights as citizens of the United States. Negroes so enlisted will be organized into companies, battalions, and regiments, under the orders of the United States military authorities, and will be paid, fed, and clothed according to law. The bounties paid on enlistment may, with the consent of the recruit, go to assist his family and settlement in procuring agricultural implements, seed, tools, boats, clothing, and other articles necessary for their livelihood.

III. Whenever three respectable negroes, heads of families, shall desire to settle on land, and shall have selected for that purpose an island or a locality clearly defined, within the limits above designated, the inspector of settlements and plantations will himself, or by such subordinate officer as he may appoint, give them a license to settle such island or district, and afford them such assistance as he can to enable them to establish a peacable agricultural settlement. The three parties named will subivide the land, under the supervision of the inspector, among themselves, and such other as may choose to settle near them, so that each family shall have a plot of not more than forty (40) acres of tillable ground, and when it borders on some water channel, with not more than eight hundred feet front, in the possession of which land the military authorities will afford them protection until such time as they can protect themselves, or until Congress shall regulate their title. The quartermaster may, on the requisition of the inspector of settlements and plantations, place at the disposal of the inspector one or more of the captured steamers, to ply between the settlements and one or more of the commercial ports heretofore named in orders, to afford the settlers the opportunity to supply their necessary wants, and to sell the products of their land and labor.

IV. Whenever a negro has enlisted in the military service of the United States, he may locate his family in any one of the settlements at pleasure, and acquire a homestead and all other rights and privileges of a settlers as though present in person. In like manner, negroes may settle their families and engage on board the gunboats, or in fishing, or in the navigation of the inland waters, without losing any claim to land or other advantages derived from this system. But no one, unless absent on government service, will be entitled to claim any right to land or property in any settlement, by virtue of those orders.

V. In order to carry out this system of settlement, a general officer will be detailed as inspector of settlements and plantations, whose duty it shall be to visit the settlements, to regulate their police and general management, and who will furnish personally to each head of a family, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, a possessory title in writing, giving as near as possible the description of boundaries, and who shall adjust all claims or conflicts that may arise under the same, subject to the like approval, treating such titles altogether as possessory. The same general officer will also be charged with the enlistment and organization of the negro recruits, and protecting their interests while so absent from their settlements; and will be governed by the rules and regulations prescribed by the War Department for such purpose.

VI. Brigadier-General R. Saxon is hereby appointed inspector of settlements and plantations, and will at once enter on the performance of his duties. No change is intended or desired in the settlement now on Beaufort Island, nor will any rights to property heretofore acquired be effected thereby.

By order of Major-General W. T. SHERMAN.

L. M. DAYTON, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MILITARY REGULATIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADE.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 15.

Special Field Orders No. 13.

The Department of the South having been placed within the sphere of this command, and it being highly desirable that a uniform policy prevail touching commerce and intercourse with the inhabitants of the South, the following general rules and principles will be adhered to unless modified by law or the orders of the War Department:

1. Commerce with foreign nations cannot be permitted or undertaken until the national authority is established to an extent that will give the necessary courts and officers to control and manage such matters. Trade will be confided to a mere barter and sale proportioned to the necessary wants of the Army and of the inhabitants dependent on it for the necessities of life, and even that trade must be kept subject to strict military control or surveillance.

2. Trade stores will be permitted at Beaufort, Hilton Head, Savannah, Fernandina, St. Augustine, and Jacksonville, in all the articles of food and clothing, groceries, ladies' and children's goods generally, and articles not contraband of war.

3. To trade is a privilege; and no person will be allowed to buy and sell for profit unless he be a citizen of the United States, and subscribe to any legal oath or obligation that is or may be prescribed by law; and at points threatened by an enemy, the officer commanding may further exact as a condition that the trader shall himself engage to serve in some military capacity to aid in the defence of the place.

4 Persons desiring to trade will apply to the commanding officer of the post and obtain his written consent, specifying the kind, nature and extent of the trade; and when he requires importation from Northern cities he will, in like manner apply for his permit. The commanding officer of the post may appoint some good officer to supervise these matters who will frequently inspect the stores, and when there is not sufficient competition will fix the prices of sale. These stores will, in like manner, be subject to the supervision of the commanding general of the Department of the South, by himself or an inspector-general.

6. In order that purchases may be made with economy, the commanding officer of each post will make reports of his action in regard to trade, with the names of traders, amounts of goods desired for sale, etc., to the commanding general of the department, who will, in like manner, make full reports to the Secretary of the United States Treasury, to the end that he may instruct the collectors of ports from which shipments are expected as to the necessary permits and clearances. It being utterly impracticable that a general commanding military operations should give his personal attention to such matters, it is desirable that as much power as possible should be delegated to post commanders, and they should be held to the strictest account that no trade is permitted injurious to the military interests of the United States.

6. Sales of cotton will be restricted absolutely to the United States Treasury agents, and no title in cotton or bill of sale will be respected until after the cotton is sold at New York. Country people having small lots of cotton are permitted to bring the same in to be exchanged for food and clothing for their families. The quartermaster will set aside a store or warehouse, to which each wagon bearing cotton will, after entering the military lines, proceed direct, where an agent of the Treasury Department will receive and weigh the same, and pay for it the price fixed in the eighth section of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, viz., three-fourths the value of cotton as quoted in the New York market; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby requested to make appointments of agents to carry out the provisions of said act at the posts of Hilton Head, Savannah, Fernandina, and Jacksonville.

7. In order that the duties hereby imposed on commanding officers of

posts may not be neglected or slighted by the changes incident to rank and changes of troops, the Commanding General of the Department of the South will appoint a special officer to command at each of said posts, with a small garrison, not to be changed without his order, and when other troops, commanded by a senior, are added or arrive, the command of the post will not change, but the additional troops will be encamped near by and act according to special instructions.

By order of Major-General W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

COMMUNICATION FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, January 21, 1865.

SIR:—In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st of December, calling for the correspondence in reference to the exchange of prisoners I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Adjutant-General, together with such communications upon the subject as have not heretofore been published.

The correspondence of General Butler details the action in regard to the exchange of prisoners under the authority conferred upon him by order of the War Department.

On the 15th of October the subject of exchanges was placed under the direction of Lieutenat-General Grant, with full authority to take any steps he might deem proper to effect the release and exchange of our soldiers and of loyal persons held as prisoners by the Rebel authorities. He was instructed that it was the desire of the President that no efforts consistent with national honor should be spared to effect the prompt release of all soldiers and loyal persons in captivity to the Rebels as prisoners of war, or on any other grounds, and the subject was committed to him, with full authority to act in the premises as he should deem right and proper. Under this authority, the subject of exchange has, from that time, continued in his charge, and such efforts have been made as he deemed proper to obtain the release of our prisoners. An arrangement was made for the supply of our prisoners, the articles to be distributed under the direction of our own officers, paroled for that purpose, and the corresponding privilege was extended to the Rebel authorities. In order to afford every facility for relief, special exchanges have been offered whenever desired on behalf of our prisoners. Such exchanges have, in a few instances, been permitted by the Rebel authorities, but in many others they have been denied. A large number of exchanges, including all the sick, has been effected within a recent period. The Commissary-General of prisoners has been directed to make a detailed report of all the exchanges that have been accomplished since the general exchange ceased. He will furnish it to the House of Representatives as soon as completed. The last communication of General Grant gives reason to believe that a full and complete exchange of all prisoners will speedily be made. It also appears from his statement that weekly supplies are furnished to our prisoners and distributed by officers of our own selection. His letter is subjoined, as follows:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1865

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:—

SIR:—I have authorized Colonel Mulford, agent of exchange, to renew negotiations for the exchange of all prisoners now held by either party. The first interview between our agent and the Rebel agent Colonel Ould, has already been had. No doubt but that an arrangement will be entered into. Indeed, on the strength of that interview, an exchange—a limited one—is now going on near Richmond. Yours, truly,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

P. S.—We are sending supplies to our prisoners, at least, weekly. They are received by officers of our own selection, released Federal prisoners, who distribute them as directed. U. S. G.

Supplies furnished by friends of prisoners, are also forwarded in the same manner. The nature of the supplies authorized to be furnished by individuals, is specified in the annexed order of the Department.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

FURLOUGS FOR SOLDIERLY CONDUCT.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 24, 1865.

General Orders No. 4.

To the end that a proper spirit of emulation may be aroused among the enlisted men of this Army, and meritorious conduct recognized and rewarded, furlough will be granted to such men, as by attention to duty, proficiency in drill, conduct on the march and in battle, and care of arms, horses and equipments, have proved themselves to be the best soldiers in the brigades to which they are attached.

The following will be the rule of apportionment and selection:—

To each 1,000 men present for duty in each brigade, one furlough, and if the excess is over 500, two furloughs, on selections made by the brigade commander. Should the excess not reach 500, a furlough will be forwarded representing such excess, in the different brigades of the division, if the total exceeds 500, one furlough will be selected by the division commander.

Such furloughs will be for 25 days, will state that they are for soldierly conduct under the provisions of this order, and will be forwarded on the 27th day of each month for action at these headquarters.

By command of Major-General MEADE.
S. F. BARSTOW, Assistant Adjutant-General.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS OF WAR FROM COMFINEMENT IN IRONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1865.

General Orders No. 6.

A proposal having been made by Robert Ould, on the 22d of August last, to the effect that prisoners of war on both sides be released from confinement, close or in irons, as the case may be, and either placed in the condition of other prisoners or sent to their respective homes for their equivalents, which proposal was duly approved by the Secretary of War, it is hereby ordered that all Confederate prisoners of war that come within the term of said accepted proposal be released and sent to Fort Monroe, there to be detained subject to the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel John E. Mulford, Agent for the Exchange of Prisoners, to enable him to carry the proposal into effect. In executing this order the expression confinement close will be construed as meaning prisoners confined in cells.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
A. A. NICHOLS, Act. Adjt. General.

GENERAL FOSTER ASSUMES COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., January 16, 1865.

General Orders No. 4.

The State of North Carolina having been attached to this Department, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the same. It will in future be designated the District of North Carolina, Department of the South.

The commanding officer of the District of North Carolina will make the usual returns and reports required by regulations to these headquarters.

J. G. FOSTER, Major-General Commanding.
W. L. M. BURGESS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE DISTRICT OF SAVANNAH.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., January 21, 1865.

General Orders No. 7.

The command and charge of the city of Savannah and depencies having, by the order of Major-General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, been assigned to me, as a portion of the Department of the South, I hereby assume command thereof.

This district of the Department will be designated the District of Savannah, and will embrace the city of Savannah, with it forts, lines of defence and commuuication, Fort Pulaski, and the islands and country adjacent, to the extent of the military control of the garrison.

Brevet Major-General Cuvier Grover, United States Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the District of Savannah.

J. C. FOSTER, Major-General Commanding.
W. L. M. BURGER, Acting Adjutant-General.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

O. C. Skelton, of Iowa, to be hospital chaplain.
James H. Armsby, of New York, to be assistant surgeon.

RE-ANNEXATION OF ARIZONA TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1865.

General Orders No. 9

The Territory of Arizona is re-annexed to the Department of the Pacific, under the command of Major-General McDowell, headquarters at San Francisco, California.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

NORTH CAROLINA ADDED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 12, 1865.

General Orders No. 7.

The limits of the Department of the South are extended so as to embrace the State of North Carolina. The headquarters will remain at Hilton Head. The Department will, until further instructions, be subject to the orders and control of Major-General Sherman.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE DEPARTMEETS OF THE OHIO AND THE CUMBERLAND.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1865.

General Orders No. 5.

By direction of the President, the Department of the Ohio is united to that of the Cumberland, which will embrace such parts of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia as may be occupied by troops under the command of Major-General Thomas. Major-General Schofield will turn over to General Thomas all archives, papers, &c, appertaining to the headquarters of the Department of the Ohio.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
A. A. NICHOLS, Act. Adjt. General.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending January 21, 1865.

Colonel John F. Tyler, 1st Infantry, Missouri State Militia, to date January 13, 1865, for fraudulent conduct in connection with transportation passes, trading in substitutes, and sanctioning the same in employees under his control, he being at the time on duty as Assistant Provost-Marshal.

Colonel John E. Wynkoop, 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to date January 18, 1865.

First Lieutenant William McIlwrath, 9th Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, to date January 18, 1865, for causing a communication to be published in which his superior officers are treated with contempt and disrespect.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following casses have been confirmed:—

Lieutenant Colonel S. R. Wetmore, 13th Illinois Cavalry, to date December 31, 1864, for incompetency and general inefficiency.

Surgeon M. L. Rossvaley, 1st Florida Cavalry, to date December 31, 1864, for refusing to appear before a Medical Board of Examiners for examination as to his qualifications, and for disobedience of orders.

Captain William L. Messinger, 1st Arkansas Cavalry, to date December 29, 1864, for habitual drunkenness and neglect of duty in the presence of the enemy.

Captain J. F. Phelps, 6th Massachusetts Battery, to date December 29, 1864, for embezzling the company savings of his command.

Captain Eldred Huff, 4th Iowa Cavalry, to date December 20, 1864, for disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, habitual unsoldierly conduct, mismangement of his command, and allowing himself to be surprised by the enemy, near Memphis, Tennessee, on December 14, 1864.

First Lieutenant W. A. Gephart, 70th United States Colored Troops, to date January 2, 1865, for having tendering his resignation on the ground of utter incompetency.

First Lieutenant George Brown, 7th Vermont Volunteers, to date December 23, 1864, for habitual intoxication, and being a worthless, inefficient officer.

First Lieutenant Edward H. Lomas, 56th New York Volunteers, to date January 7, 1865, for absenting himself from his company without permission (and remaining absent until December 2, 1864,) while his regiment was engaged with the enemy, in the action at Honey Hill, South Carolina, November 30, 1864, he being at the time the only officer with his company.

First Lieutenant David C. Westervelt, 2d Kansas Colored Infantry, to date December 31, 1864, "for continued absence without leave since May last."

First Lieutenant A. W. Hill, 13th Illinois Cavalry, to date December 31, 1864, for worthlessness, inefficiency, and incompetency.

Second Lieutenant William J. Hall, 120th Illinois Volunteers, to date December 20, 1864, "for neglect of duty and disobedience of orders, in taking off his arms and equipments and lying down to sleep while in charge of a principal reserve of outpost, after having been notified of an expected attack upon the pickets, at Memphis, Tennessee, on the night of December 15, 1864."

Second Lieutenant N. S. Storms, 13th Illinois Cavalry, to date December 31, 1864, for inefficiency and worthlessness.

Second Lieutenant James Johns, 20th New York Cavalry, to date January 3, 1865, for unofficerlike performance of duty," and while in command of a squad of nine men at night, in the country, ordering them "to scatter among the people for quarters," in consequence whereof a portion of his men committed a robbery upon a peaceable citizen thereof.

Second Lieutenant John Clancy, 2d United States Colored Artillery, (light), to date November 20, 1864, for appearing in the streets of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia, in a state of intoxication, resisting the guard and disturbing the peace.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

Colonef Edward Bacon, 6th Michigan Heavy Artillery, and he is honorably discharged to date October 31, 1864.

Surgeon William H. Tanner, 178th New York Volunteers, and he is honorably discharged to date November 22, 1864.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers heretofore dismissed have been restored with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty:

Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Donaldson, 50th United States colored Troops.

Captain James H. Green, 8th Wisconsin Volunteers, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State.

Additional Paymaster William W. White, United States Volunteers, has been restored to his position of additional paymaster without loss of pay.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS OF THE ARMY.

The order heretofore issued dropping Captain James S. Hall, signal corps United States Army, from the rolls, has been revoked.

CASHIERED.

Lieutenant Peter Ginter, Co. I, 200th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieutenant John Knelt, 37th New Jersey Volunteers

Second Lieutenant James T. W. Barrett, Co. B, 12th Regt., Kentucky Volunteers.

Captain William F. De Vere, Co. F, 3d Regt., Maryland Cavalry, and to forfeit all his pay to the Government.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Jan. 30, 1865, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Thomas B. Lamb, 21st Ohio Volunteers.

Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, cowardice, and desertion.

First Lieutenant Orlando S. Perkins, 2d Michigan Volunteers.

Absence without leave.

Captain G. B. Harrington, 2d Iowa Cavalry.
First Lieutenant Henry Koltweitz, 7th New York Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Joseph O'Neill, 7th New Jersey Volunteers.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

Captain J. W. Day, 1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, charged with offences, and heretofore published, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, he having made satisfactory defence to the charge of absence without leave, before a Military Commission convened in the field.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Surgeon John Campbell, U. S. A., relieved from duty in the Department of Washington, and ordered to duty on a Board of Medical Officers at Philadelphia, Pa., for the examination of all enlisted men in the hospitals in and about that city.

The station of Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Lyman, Medical Inspector, U. S. A., assigned to duty as Medical Inspector, Department of the East, is hereby changed from New York city, to Boston, Mass.

RESIGNED.

Surgeons Gabriel Grant and Thomas S. Worrall, U. S. Vols.
Surgeon Adam Naumer, U. S. Vols.

DIED.

Surgeon M. F. Cogswell, U. S. A., an old and distinguished citizen of Albany, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Surgeon A. K. Smith, U. S. A., who was ordered to Savannah, Georgia, has been ordered to remain attached to the U. S. Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brevet Colonel Charles McDougal, Surgeon U. S. Army, is hereby assigned to duty, with pay and emoluments according to his brevet rank from January 23, 1865.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED.

Lieutenant-Commander Edward Simpson, to duty under Rear-Admiral Gregory.

Second Assistant Engineer William H. Badlam, to the *Niphon*.

Lieutenant-Commander James S. Thornton, to command the *Iosco*.

Lieutenant Edwin M. Shepard, to the *St. Louis*.

Third Assistant Engineer Henry McCornell, to the *Galena*.

Third Assistant Engineer Robert S. Stedman to the *Galena*.

First Assistant Engineer James P. Sprague to the *Galena*.

Lieutenant Herbert B. Tyson, to the *Connecticut*.

Gunner James D. Borton, to the *Connecticut*.

Commodore William Radford, to command of the James River Division.

Second Assistant Engineers Edwin Philippi, Hugh Pitkington, Isaac De Graff and Henry Holmes, to the *Connecticut*.

Paymaster James Fulton, to the Navy Yard, Washington.

Lieutenant La Rue P. Adams, to the *Monadnock*

Lieutenant Commander John Madigan, to special duty at Boston, Mass., under the direction of Commodore T. A. Hunt.

DETACHED.

Commander John Guest, from the command of the *Iosco*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to duty under the direction of Rear-Admiral Gregory.

First Assistant Engineer Alexander V. Fraser, Jr, from the *Mendota*, and placed on sick leave.

First Assistant Engineer Isaac Newton, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the *Mendota*.

Ensign Ira Harris, Jr., from the *Powhatan*, in consequence of wounds received in the assault on Fort Fisher, and placed on sick leave.

Assistant Surgeon William P. Baird, from the *Passaic*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Lieutenant William F. Stewart, from the *St. Louis*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Commander A. S. Baldwin, from Inspector duty at New York, and ordered to command the receiving ship *Constellation*.

Commodore H. K. Thatcher, from the command of the *Colorado*, and appointed to command the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Commander James S. Palmer, from the command of the West Gulf Squadron, with permission to return North if he desires; if not, to remain on the West Gulf Squadron.

Lieutenant-Commander Weed N. Allen, from the *Tuscarora*, in consequence of a wound received at the assault on Fort Fisher, and ordered on sick leave.

First Assistant Engineer James Sheriden, from the *Passaic*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Lieutenant-Commander James Parker, from the *Minnesota*, and ordered to command the *Maumee*.

Second Assistant Engineer R. A. Wright, from the *Powhatan*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Ralph Chandler, from the command of the *Maumee*, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Commander William A. Parker, from the command of the James River Division, and ordered to report to the department by telegraph.

Lieutenant-Commander J. N. Miller, from the *Monadnock*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Paymaster John S. Cunningham, from the Navy Yard, Washington, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. Bradley, from the Mississippi Squadron, and ordered to special duty with the Fleet Surgeon of that Squadron, connected with the adjustment of the accounts of the Medical Department.

PROMOTED.

Second Assistant Engineer Albert Aston, to First Assistant Engineer.

Third Assistant Engineer G. W. Hall, to Second Assistant Engineer.

Third Assistant Engineer H. D. McEwen, to Second Assistant Engineer.

Third Assistant Engineer Jefferson Brown, to Second Assistant Engineer.

Third Assistant Engineer J. A. B. Smith, to Second Assistant Engineer.

PLACED UPON THE RETIRED LIST.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Aulick.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Midshipman W. C. Jameson, of the Naval Academy.
Midshipman E. M. Taylor, of the Naval Academy.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Commander Edwin Donaldson, to command the *Constellation*, on account of indisposition.

Assistant Surgeon William Commons, and he will report for duty on board the *Passaic*, as a relief to Assistant Surgeon William P. Baird.

APPOINTMENTS.

Somerset Robinson, as Surgeon.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Master Joseph Marthon, to the *Chenango*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster James F. Reeves, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate William Smith, to the *Chenango*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster A. H. Humphrey, to the *Annie*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. S. Giraud, to the *Gettysburg*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster S. Thomas, Jr., to the *Harvest Moon*.
Acting Master C. W. Buck, to the coast survey steamer *Vixen*.
Acting Master W. H. Hubbs, to the *Connecticut*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. S. Wetmore, to the North Atlantic Squadron.
Acting Assistant Paymaster L. G. Billings, to the *Connecticut*.
Acting Ensign William Churchill, to the South Atlantic Squadron.
Acting Assistant Paymaster H. B. Wetherill, to the *Thomas Freeborn*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Thaddeus Bell, to the *Naubuc*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster A. D. Bache, to the *Chenango*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Levi F. Whitin, to instruction at New York.
Acting Assistant Paymaster J. B. Redfield, to the *Kenwood*, Mississippi Squadron.

DETACHED.

Acting Ensign A. A. Franzen, from the *John Adams*, and ordered North.
Acting Ensign A. R. Hazard, from the *Suwanee*, and placed on sick leave.
Acting Second Assistant Engineers John Doyle, and Thomas L. Churchill, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Samuel H. Town, from the *Niphon*, and ordered to the *Nausett*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer George L. Harris, from the *Circassian*, and ordered to the *Paul Jones*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles F. Hirsch, from the *Circassian*, and ordered to the *Squando*.
Acting Master Charles F. Langley, from temporary duty at New York, under the direction of Rear-Admiral Gregory, and ordered to the *Chenango*.
Acting Master's Mate Thomas Dalton, from the *Saratoga*, and placed on sick leave.
Acting Assistant Surgeon C. H. Manson, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *James Adger*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster R. B. Rodney, from the *Massachusetts*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to settle his accounts.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Samuel C. Johnston, from the *Wissahickon*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North, with permission for examination for Assistant Surgeon U. S. Navy.
Acting Assistant Surgeon W. W. Myers, from the *James Adger*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North, with permission for examination for Assistant Surgeon U. S. Navy.
Acting Assistant Paymaster L. E. Rice, from the *Harvest Moon*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *Massachusetts*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon A. S. Bassett, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Hibiscus*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Joseph Watts, from the *Union*, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer James H. Plunkett, from the *Miantonomah*, and ordered to take passage from New York to San Francisco, Cal., for duty on the iron-clad *Camanche*.
Acting Ensigns Fred. A. O'Connor and James Birtwistle, from the *Minnesota*, and granted sick leave for one month.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer George W. Kiersted, from the *Napa*, and ordered to the *Albatross*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander William Budd, from temporary duty at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, and ordered to command the *Florida*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander Thomas Poynton Ives, from Ordnance duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., and granted leave of absence for six months, with permission to leave the United States.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. H. Garfield, from the command of the *Banshee*, and ordered to command the *Calypso*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Frederick D. Stewart, from the command of the *Calypso*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to command the *Emma Henry*.
Acting Ensigns C. Carven, E. B. J. Singleton, J. D. Hademan, and E. J. Goodwin, from the *Niphon*, and ordered to the *Connecticut*.
Acting Ensign Robert H. Carey, from the command of the bark *W. G. Anderson*, and ordered to the *Union*.
Acting Master George F. Wilkins, from the *Union*, and ordered to command the bark *W. G Anderson*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster H. B. Wetherill, from the *Kenwood*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.
Acting Ensign George M. Prindle, from the *Banshee*, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

APPOINTED.

Luther Cheney, of Nashua, N. H., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to to the *Circassian*.
Cornelius Shrader, of Hoboken, N. J., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Chenango*.
G. A. Vinton, of the Ordnance Department, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., Acting Gunner, for the cruise of the *Chenango*.
B. F. Fries, of the *Supply*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
John N. Coonan, of the General Dispensary, Baltimore, Md., Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Wissahickon*.
Alonzo D. Wood, of the *Tacony*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
Samuel Moore, of New York, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Union*.
Robert Muir, of New York, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Tahoma*.
Matthew T. Trumpbour, and E. P. Sheldon, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.
Henry B. Goodwin, of the *Canandaigua*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain in the South Atlantic Squadron.
Frank W. Wyman, of Chelsea, Mass., Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Passaic*.
Thomas E. Ashmead, of Philadelphia, Acting Ensign, and placed on waiting orders.
William Ellison, of New York, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Peoria*.
Charles Hickey, of the *Annie*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
Gilbert H. Prindle, of Washington, D. C., Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to New York, for instruction.
Theophilus Fravel, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.
Thomas Bullenworth, of Trenton, N. J., and ordered to the *Casco*.
John McClellan Lord, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Florida*. Appointment of December 1st, 1864, is hereby cancelled.
Augustus Huggins Abernethy, of Bridgeport, Conn., and ordered to the *Dai Ching*.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Ensign Allen W. Cobb, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Ensign William S. W. Cragin, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Master and Pilot Levi Jump, of the North Atlantic Squadron, for special duty as such, in that Squadron.
Acting Master's Mate Gideon V. Brownell, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Ensigns Franklin Young and Charles A. Gallishan, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Ensign Thomas C. Kelley, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Master's Mate James Moran, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Ensign Leonard Denton, and ordered to instruction at New York.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Ensign John D. Barclay, of the *Catskill*.
Acting Master's Mate Charles Seymour.
Acting Master's Mate W. F. Renner, of the *New Era*, Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master's Mate James Lawler, of the *Fairy*, Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer George F. Smith, of the *Casco*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer John E. Cooper, of the *Minnesota*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Gilbert S. Prior, of East Boston, Mass.
Acting Master's Mate J. M. Russell, of Urbanna, Ohio.
Acting Ensign George W. Garlick, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Levi Rush, of the Naval Hospital, New York.
Acting Assistant Paymaster D. A. Dickinson, of the *Thomas Freeborn*, after having transferred the public stores, accounts and money in his charge, to his successor, on his reporting.
Acting Assistant Surgeon John R. Richardson, of the *Dai Ching*, on the reporting of his relief.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Master's Mate C. A. Benham, of the *Nymph*, Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Ensign Harrison B. Cleaves, at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.
Acting Ensign Frank Watson, of Baltimore, Md.

DISMISSED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer T. B. Speakman, of the North Atlantic Squadron.
Acting Master's Mate Thomas H. Lawrence of the *North Carolina*.

LIST OF DEATHS

in the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, during the week ending January 28, 1865:

George A. Crofts, Landsman, October 5, 1864, U. S. steamer *Katahdin*.
William Garrison, Landsman, October 14, 1864, U. S. steamer *Selma*.
Edward B. Warren, First Class Fireman, November 11, 1864, U. S. steamer *A. Dinsmore*.
John Brown, Ordinary Seaman, November 25, 1864, U. S steamer *New Hampshire*.
William McLacklain, Quartermaster, December 17, 1864, U. S. steamer *Nyanza*.
Charles H. Matthews, Landsman, December 19, 1864, U. S. steamer *Oneida*.
William Sallet, Prisoner of War, December 24, 1864, Naval Hospital, St. Helena, S. C.
Isaac Cornwell, Landsman, January 7, 1865, U. S. steamer *Memphis*.
Daniel Capers, Landsman, December 27, 1864, U. S. steamer *South Carolina*.
Thomas McDonell, Seaman, December 27, 1864, Military Hospital, Hilton Head, S. C.
John Griffin, Landsman, January 19, 1865, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.
William T. Mason, Coal Heaver, January 18, 1865, U. S. steamer *Calypso*.
William Dugan, Seaman, January 19, 1865, U. S. steamer *North Carolina*.
George W. Banks, Seaman, February 8, 1864, U. S. Hospital Ship *Red Rover*.
John Straw, Seaman, February 22, 1864, U. S. Hospital Ship *Red Rover*.
Harris Griffith, Seaman, April 8, 1864, U. S. Receiving Ship *Grampus*.
Emanuel Steward, First Class Boy, April 11, 1864, Hospital Ship *Red Rover*.
Willis Winsell, Landsman, April 17, 1864, U. S. steamer *Ouachita*.
William Thorp, Seaman, May 6, 1864, U. S steamer *Brilliant*.
Benjamin F. Bozor, Seaman, May 13, 1864, U. S. steamer *Brilliant*.
James W. Palmer, Seaman, May 15, 1864, U. S. steamer *Brilliant*.
George C. Gregory, Seaman, July 15, 1864, U. S. steamer *Silver Lake*.
John McTrain, First Class Boy, August 25, 1864, U. S. steamer *Victory*.
Samuel J. Harper, Seaman, September 2, 1864, U. S. steamer *General Lyon*.
Joseph Buckley, Seaman, September 8, 1864, U. S. steamer *Kickapoo*.
Henry P. Chase, Landsman, October 2, 1864, U. S. steamer *Forrest Rose*.
Peter Owens, Landsman, October 2, 1864, U. S. steamer *Paw Paw*.
Wilfred M. Chappell, Landsman, November 6, 1864, U. S. steamer *Marmora*.
Robert F. Sackett, Landsman, November 9, 1864, U. S. steamer *Forrest Rose*.
Herbert H. Dean, Landsman, November 21, 1864, U. S. steamer *Peri*.
George W. Dockery, Landsman, November 23, 1864, U. S. steamer *Springfield*.
John Thompson, Seaman, November 23, 1864, U. S. steamer *New Era*.
Fred Walters, Second Class Fireman, November 26, 1864, U. S. steamer *Avenger*.
Edward Allen, Landsman, November 29, 1864, U. S. steamer *Fair Play*.
Williard Brown, Seaman, December 6, 1864, U. S. seamer *Little Rebel*.
Spencer Owens, Ward-Room Steward, December 6, 1864, U. S. steamer *General Pillow*.
George Sample, Captain's Steward, December 6, 1864, U. S. steamer *Curlew*.
Sherman Meyer, Ordinary Seaman, December 18, 1864, U. S. steamer *Exchange*.
James Patchen, Landsman, December 22, 1864, U. S. steamer *Springfield*.
Lafayette Kilburn, Landsman, December 24, 1864, U. S steamer *Ouachita*.
Robert Hohman, Landsman, December 26, 1864 U. S. steamer *Ouachita*.
James L. Abraham, Landsman, December 27, 1864, U. S. steamer *Victory*.
Frank Hawkins, Landsman, January 11, 1865, U. S steamer *Brilliant*.
Robert Cowden, Landsman, January 1, 1865, U. S. steamer, *Springfield*.
Thomas Montjoy, Seaman, January 2, 1865, U. S. steamer *Cincinnati*.
James Fuller, Landsman, January 6, 1865, U. S. steamer *Fair Play*.
Andrew A. Randall, Acting Master's Mate, January 18, 1865, U. S. Receiving Ship *Ohio*.
Thomas Ryan, Landsman, January 20, 1865, U. S. steamer *Princeton*.
Richard Rollins, Yeoman, January 3, 1865, U. S. barge *Bounty*.
Daniel Lynch, Second Class Fireman, January 7, 1865, U. S. steamer *Dale*.
Robert Wiley, Acting Ensign, January 15, 1865, U. S. steamer *Montgomery*.
William Dunne, Acting Ensign, December 28, 1864, U. S. steamer *Matthew Vassar*.
John Hellens, Landsman, January 1, 1865, Islington Lane Armory Hospital.
Patrick Grady, Coal Heaver, January 25, 1865, Naval Hospital, New York.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, 23, and side-wheel steamer *Saranac*, 13, were at Acapulco Dec. 9th.

A LETTER from the screw steamer *Princess Royal*, 7, dated January 14th, says that four prizes have been captured by that vessel within six weeks.

THE Richmond *Whig* of Jan. 27th reports their loss in the naval engagement of the previous Tuesday on the James River at five killed and fourteen wounded. It says the *Drewry* was blown up by a Yankee shell and that a torpedo boat was also lost.

REAR-Admiral Porter reports to the Navy Department the capture of the blockade-runner *Blenheim*, on the night of January 24th, in Cape Fear River. She was from Nassau and bound in, not knowing that the place had fallen into our hands. She had a valuable assorted cargo.

THE United States steamer *Queen*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Robert Tarr, commanding, touched at Fort Monroe on Jan. 27th, from City Point. The *Queen* went to City Point to convey Vice-Admiral Farragut to that place from Annapolis, Md, and is the first American vessel of war that ever bore the flag of a vice-admiral. After leaving her dispatches the *Queen* left immediately for New York.

INFORMATION has been received at the Navy Department, by a telegram from City Point, to the effect that a torpedo boat, left by the Rebels on the James River aground just above the obstructions in the river, during their late Naval raid, has been captured by a night expedition sent out by Commodore Nichols, and is now in our possession. The boat has two good engines and two torpedoes on board.

THE new iron-clad in progress of building at Souther's yard, Boston, was discovered to be on fire at about six o'clock on Saturday morning, Jan. 28th. The fire, which is thought to have been caused by the driving of a heated bolt into some part of the woodwork, was extinguished without a general alarm. The launching of the vessel, which was to have taken place on Saturday, has been postponed for the present.

THE United States steamer *Albatross* has put into Philadelphia for repairs, having lost smokestack and foretopmast, and broke condensor in a tremendous hurricane from northwest. When on her passage from Portsmouth, N. H., to Pensacola. The smokestack was torn from its fastenings and carried bodily to leeward by sheer force of the hurricane. Nothing but good seamanship and the most strenuous exertions saved the ship. She has had the honor of being called the fastest propeller in the Navy and has had hard fighting; having been lashed to Admiral Farragut's flagship when passing Port Hudson.

THE Navy Department has received information from Commodore Palmer, of the West Gulf blockading squadron, stating that Acting Ensign N. A. Blume, of the steamer *Virginia*, on the night of the 28th of December, with a boat's crew of eight men, succeeded in cutting out the schooner *Belle*, loaded with cotton, while lying at anchor in Galveston harbor, half a mile from Fort Jackson, one mile from Fort Green, and not less than 400 yards from the Confederate guard schooner *Le comple*. The schooner and cargo were brought out, having run within half mile of Fort Point; and Ensign Blume is highly complimented by his commander for his gallantry.

A LETTER from Nassau, dated January 16th, states that eighteen blockade-runners were taking in cargoes of arms, ammunition, clothing and medicines for Wilmington. Eight vessels left there between the 12th and 16th to run the blockade. One vessel took four 100-pounders Armstrong guns. There were over two and half million pounds of bacon stored at Nassau awaiting a chance to be carried through the blockade. Much of this bacon is from the Northern States, sent there to run the blockade. There were also thirty thousand Enfield rifles stored in one warehouse belonging to the Rebel Government. The letter says the capture of Wilmington will put an end practically to blockade-runners, and ruin the business which has enriched the island so enormously during the past three years.

THE British steamship *Charlotte*, of London, from Fort Fisher, captured by Admiral Porter's fleet, under the walls of the fort, has arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in charge of E. W. White, Acting-Master. She is an iron side-wheel vessel, quite new, of about eight hundred tons burthen, is two hundred and fifty feet long, and has a general cargo, consisting of arms, ammunition, medicines, clothing, &c.; was on her second trip from Nassau to Wilmington. Her captain and passengers are on board. The prize officers are:—Edward W. White, Acting Master, commanding; A. T. West, Acting Ensign; Daniel Louis, Acting Master's Mate; Walter Taylor, George C. Brown and George W. Ryans, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and a crew of twenty-three men. The British steamship *Stag*, captured at the same time, left in company with the *Charlotte*, for Boston. She is of about the same dimensions as the *Charlotte*, and has a cargo of similar description. She is in charge of Acting Master Goodwin.

THE screw steamer *Pequot*, 11, Lieutenant-Commander D. L. Braine, took an active part in the recent operations against Fort Fisher, and was handled with great coolness and judgment by her commander. While engaged in bombarding the fort a thirty-pounder Parrott rifled gun on her forecastle burst at the trunnions, wounding three men, one of whom has since died. The *Pequot* was not once hit by the enemy. Forty men, in charge of Acting-Ensigns George Lamb and Anthony Smalley, were sent ashore to participate in the assault on the Rebel stronghold. Two of the *Pequot's* men were killed and three wounded in the action, making three killed and four wounded during the whole bombardment. On the 17th inst. the *Pequot* crossed the bar and went up Cape Fear River, where, at last accounts, she was busily engaged with others of the fleet in removing torpedoes, buoying the channel, and making other preparations to ascend the river.

THE combined military and Naval operations on the Tennessee River continue, and the greater part of the Upper Mississippi fleet is occupied in convoying transports from Paducah to Eastport. At one time, they assisted in the crossing of troops and trains, and it is said that the iron-clad turtle *Neosho* went steaming up the river with a deck load of Army wagons. A novel sight! Admiral Lee has his flag on the steam tender *Fairy*, and has not been absent an hour since the campaign began. He and General Thomas work in concert. At the Naval Station at Mound City, an immense flag staff has been raised on the famous mound in the Yard. The "raising" was quite an event. The *Cincinnati* is *hors du combat* from contagious infection, and in the quarantine on the Kentucky side of the river. The *Osage* and *Prarie Bird* are still under repair. Three purchased steamers—*Fannie*, *Mist* and *Ohio Valley*—are being converted into gunboats at the Yard. The hospital steamer *Red Rover*, Fleet Surgeon Finkney, went to Memphis on the 20th. Commanders Bryant and Dove have reported for duty. Paymaster W. B. Boggs is settling accounts in St. Louis.

A LETTER to this journal, dated on board the United States steamer *Anacostia*, Rappahannock River, January 12th, 1865, says:—"We captured, a few days ago, two torpedoes with 60 pounds of powder, which we were informed was concealed in a house ashore here. Acting-Ensign James Softly went ashore with an armed boat's crew and after searching the house in question discovered the powder kegs stowed in a bag wrapped up in some old cloths. The torpedoes were found in the woods in the neighborhood. Undoubtedly those favors were intended for some of us. We have received information of the intended descent of a party of Rebels on the *Anacostia* some dark night, with the intention of repeating the *Reliance* and *Satellite* affair. The party is led by a Fitz-hugh Maxwell, a colonel, I believe, in the Army. He, it was, who burned a large vessel loaded with grain about two years ago, off this river. He is said to have 35 men in his party. The *Anacostia* is ready to receive him, and, as we know of his coming—and have made preparations accordingly—he will be entitled to considerable credit if he proves successful. I think, however, that if Mr. Maxwell knows when he's well off, he will stay at his home and enjoy its blessings during the short 30 days, for which it is said, he has a furlough."

At a meeting of the officers of the 6th regiment New York Heavy Artillery, held at Camp Defences of Bermuda Hundred, Va., on Monday evening January 16, 1865, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Brevet Brigadier-General J. Howard Kitching, Colonel of the 6th regiment New York Artillery, died on the 10th day of January, of wounds received in the engagement at Cedar Creek, Va., on the 19th day of October, 1864, therefore

Resolved, That recognizing the act of our Heavenly Father in thus removing from us our commanding officer, we bow submissively to his inscrutable will.

Resolved, That the character of General Kitching as an officer and a gentleman was such as commanded our highest respect and esteem. His qualities as a soldier and a leader, whether displayed in the quiet of camp or in the storm of battle, always secured the earnest confidence of all. We feel that no one can supply his place with us. He died for his country; but his memory will ever live in our hearts as that of a good man, a true soldier, and a gallant officer.

Resolved, That to the bereaved family of our deceased commander we tender our sincere sympathy and our earnest prayer that the God of the widow and the fatherless may protect and comfort them.

Resolved, That, as a further mark of respect, the officers of the regiment wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the New York *Herald*, *Times*, *Tribune*, Army and Navy Journal, and Yonkers *Statesman*, also that a copy be engrossed and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Geo. C. Kibbe, Major 6th N. Y. A., President.

Jacob Bowers, Lieutenant 6th N. Y. H. A., Secretary.

ANECDOTE OF FARRAGUT.

Judge Cowles, in an address before the New York Chamber of Commerce in December, related the following anecdote of the Admiral:

Just previous to the fall of Norfolk, Admiral Farragut, himself of Southern birth, as was also his true and noble wife, was invited by the emissaries of the insurgent chiefs to join his fortunes to their cause. He promptly declined. The effort to change his purpose was repeated. He was urged by every consideration that it was supposed could influence his pride or ambition, by the ties of consanguinity and place of birth, to side with his native South, and still refused. The Rebel chiefs well knew the man. They knew him better than his own Government then did, and they knew the lion-like qualities that slumbered beneath his modest and habitual retiring demeanor, and the achievements of which he was capable when the latent powers of the man should be roused to active energy. As a last effort to win him over to their cause they offered him any position which he should be pleased to name.

Admiral Farragut is a man of sincere but unobtrusive piety—a piety as modest and unostentatious as is his own habitual deportment; but this assault upon his loyal virtue was more than his nature could endure, and, with a sudden and sailor-like burst of indignation, he replied, as he pointed to the emblem of the republic, which floated near him: "Gentlemen, your efforts are useless. I tell you I would see every man of you d—d before I would raise my arm against that flag."

Norfolk soon fell, and Farragut was warned that the South was no place for him. A few hours only were allowed him for escape with his family, leaving, as he was compelled to do, all his property behind, which was immediately absorbed by the relentless confiscation of the foe.

He reached the house of a friend, northward of the Potomac, exclaiming, as he did so, "Here I am, without a farthing or a place "where I can lay my head!"

In this way came Farragut to us of the North, to the Government to which he gave his allegiance, to the flag he has for the last three years upheld in so many fierce conflicts with armed treason.

The French Commission which has just reported in favor of repealing the French navigation laws had to deal with five questions—the ship, the crew, marine regulations, custom-house legislation, and the coasting trade. Contrary to usual practice, this Commission received evidence after the manner of a Congressional committee, and all the ports of France were represented by delegates. As regards the "ship," it was shown before the Commission that French ships cost more than any others—either more money being actually paid for them, or in consequence of the inferiority of their construction, all the iron work of a ship being subject to a heavy duty. The average existence of first-class vessels in France is twelve years, whilst those of England last from eighteen to twenty years. The maritime inscription also bore heavily on the ship; the shipwrights, on account of their trade, were always liable to be transported from one place to another, wherever the State required them, and to be kept away from their families. The number of shipwrights thus became very limited, and when working in private yards they asked exorbitant wages. During the Crimean war the government had to get foreign shipwrights. Since the Commission opened its inquiries the shipwrights have been struck off the inscription list. It was stated that, in order to keep up the French marine, it was necessary to build 80,000 tons a year, and it was looked upon as a hardship that Frenchmen might not buy foreign ships and nationalize them. It was shown to the Commission that, whilst France employs one man to twelve tons, America has one to twenty-five, the Baltic one to nineteen, and England and Holland one man to fifteen tons. French ships are forced to carry a certain number of men, and it would take a long list to enumerate all the vexatious laws to which owners have long been subjected. The captain must pass an examination where theory is required rather than practice, he had to serve three years on board a man-of-war learning artillery practice, and when at last he received his diploma, he might remain for months without employment.

The Savannah *Republican* of January 23d says: "The most delightful piece of local information we can furnish our readers with this morning is the news of the opening of the Main Ship Channel. Captain Bennett, agent of the new board of underwriters, has been laboring incessantly and assiduously with a small gang of divers and a limited supply of submarine apparatus, endeavoring to clear the channel for navigation, and to his indomitable energy and Yankee perseverance we are at last indebted for the removal of the obstructions. The Rebels expended a great deal of labor and time in erecting these obstructions, which were of the strongest kind, and exceedingly difficult to remove. Huge pens, formed of piles driven into the bed of the river, and interlaced with the heaviest kind of iron chains, were filled with paving stones and rocks of all kinds, the whole cemented with vast quantities of clay. The wreck of the Rebel gunboat *Georgia*, built from the contributions of Georgia ladies, is still in the river opposite Fort Jackson." The *Republican* also says that the remains of the ram launched a few weeks before the capture of the city, and which was burnt and scuttled to prevent her falling into our hands, still lie at the wharf. Besides these, the wreck of the dry dock, two brigs, a schooner, and one or two small boats, with a few pilot boats, still blockade some portions of the river. Captain Bennett is anxiously awaiting the arrival from the North of suitable machinery, heavy derricks, chains, and other material requisite for the removal of these obstructions; and as soon as they reach there, the Savannah River will once more be free for rapid navigation. The day before, the steamships *Oriental* and *Ajax*—the former drawing fourteen feet and the latter fifteen feet—passed through the obstructions without the slightest difficulty, landing below the bluff safe and sound. A passage of one hundred feet has now been cleared, and steamers of the heaviest draft, which have been obliged to enter Warsaw Sound, and thence pass up the Warsaw River to Thunderbolt, and through St. Augustine Creek, will now be able to obviate all this circumlocution, and come directly to the city.

Napoleon's Julius Cæsar. — M. Henri Plon is busily engaged at the imperial printing office, superintending the printing of the forthcoming "Life of Cæsar." A magnificent edition of one thousand copies has been ordered to be got up for the purpose of presentation to crowned heads, foreign ambassadors, and literary or political celebrities. A popular edition, however, will appear about the middle of February. The Emperor, it is stated, has ordered the work to be translated into English, and has undertaken to revise the proofs himself. There is a good deal of speculation in English literary circles as to the probable translator of the French Emperor's *Vie de Cæsar*. It is said that several eminent authors have gone from London to Paris to apply for the permission, but that up to the present moment no appointment has been made. The day of publication for the first volume is fixed for the 10th of next month, and as it is the Emperor's wish that it should appear simultaneously in French, German and English, there is not very much time left for the task. M. Frohner, Conservateur of the Library at the Louvre, has done the German translation. Volume one will be devoted to the geographic and archæologic description of Cæsar's campaign in Gaul. The English publishers appointed by authority, state that the first volume of the Emperor's work will be ready for issue by the end of February next.

The Amenities of the Picket Line.—The following is a copy of a letter thrown over to our men on picket at the front:

"Gentlemen:—There is one thing you have got and I want; that is, a Masonic breastpin. You will know me by having a red ribbon tied to my gun. I have not got any tobacco with me, but I will be on picket to-morrow night and will have some. You must think hard of us not answering when you speak. Our officers are very strict on us. I wish the privates on both sides would come to some conclusion and stop this war. I think we could make peace right off. Don't gather around those front holes in squads. The officers order us to fire, but we don't. All the shooting done in the daytime is done by them. If you throw anything over, be sure and hrow it as far as you can."

It having been officially reported by his regimental, brigade, and division commanders, that in the action at Honey Hill, S. C., Nov. 30th, 1864, First Lieutenant Edward H. Lomas, Co. B, Fifty-sixth N. Y. Vols., being the only officer with his company, and while the regiment was engaged with the enemy did absent himself from his company without permission, and did remain absent until December 2d, 1864, he has been dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, by Major-General Foster, subject to the approval of his Excellency the President.

[Special Notice.]

America in England.

Next Thursday evening, in the Croton Hall, 187 Bowery, W. W. Broom will deliver a Lecture on "The History of the Formation of Opinion in England on the American Struggle." Mr. Broom was the first advocate of the Union cause in England, and he is known already in this city as an able speaker. The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

Do not waste your money buying any of the numerous worthless articles called Gold Pens which have flooded the market for the last few years; when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the Best in the World.

See in another column: "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

DIED.

Addison.—In Washington, D. C., January 23, Mrs. Anna, relict of Captain William H. Addison, U.S.A.

Gardner.—In Brooklyn, January 21, Alonzo M. Gardner, late Paymaster's Clerk U. S. steamer *Home*, aged 25 years.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

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Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.

Assistant Secretaries of War.

Hon. P. H. Watson and Hon. C. A. Dana—Offices, 3d floor War Department.

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Office—In charge of Captain G. K. Leet, Assistant Adjutant General, 29 Winder's Building, 2d floor.

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Brevet Major General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—Art Union Building, corner Pennsylvania avenue and 17th street.

Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, corner G and 18th streets.

Captain J. M. Moore, Chief Assistant Quartermaster—office corner F and 21st streets.

Colonel M. I. Ludington, Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington—office, 534, 536, 538, and 540 14th street, near New York avenue.

Captain H. L. Thayer, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, Post Quartermaster—office, 232 G street.

Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Store Keeper—304 H, near 17th street.

Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General A. B. Eaton, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Bell, Depot Commissary—Office, 223 G street.

Medical Department.

Brigadier General J. K. Barnes, Surgeon General—Office corner 15th street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Cuyler, Acting Medical Inspector General, U. S. Army—Office, No. 302 H street, corner of 17th street, first floor.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Wilson, Medical Inspector U. S. Army, Inspector of the Army of the Potomac—Office, at Rev. Dr. Samson's Columbian College, Washington, D. C.

Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.

Surgeon Thomas Antisell, to attend officers of the Volunteer Army—Office in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon C. Sutherland, U. S. Army, Medical Purveyer—office, 212 G street, near 18th.

General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

United States Army Medical Museum, H street, between 14th street and New York avenue. Open daily, except Sundays, from 9 A.M. until 4 P.M.

Examining Board for Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers.

Thomas Antisell, President—Office, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Pay Department.

Brevet Brigadier-General B. W. Brice, Acting Paymaster-General—corner F and 15th streets.

Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 15th street and New York avenue.

Engineer Department.

Brigadier-General R. Delafield, Chief Engineer—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.

Brigadier-General A. B. Dyer, Chief—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE long period of comparative quiet which the Army of the Potomac has enjoyed since Hatcher's Run and the expedition towards Weldon, is now, at length broken, and General GRANT has advanced to try his fortune once more in crossing swords with his accomplished adversary. With what success this new grand move of our pertinacious Lieutenant-General has been attended, can be easily judged from a perusal of its story.

The first warning of the movement occurred, we are told, more than a week ago, on the night of Tuesday, the 31st of January, when the entire Army of the Potomac—the Second, Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth corps—received marching orders. All the day and night following, the usual busy preparations for a forward movement went on, troops and baggage were transported here and there, hospitals were cleared, and the sick sent back to City Point. The quartermaster and commissary stores were sent out of harm's way, and there was a renewal, in fact, of the grand preparations made before the affair at Hatcher's Run. Four days' rations were distributed to the troops. A grand move was evidently to be essayed.

But, until Sunday, the 5th, nothing more was accomplished, and the interval was occupied by a severe shelling of the enemy's lines. On Tuesday, the 31st, our river batteries opened heavily on Petersburgh, several shells falling into the city. The next day there was a renewal of artillery hostilities on the Appomattox, designed, like that of the preceeding, to cover our preparations. On Friday, the 3d, there was more very heavy firing, to which the enemy responded, along the Appomattox. On Saturday evening, to cover the move to take place on the day following, a very heavy and severe cannonading, lasting from 7 to 11 o'clock, was opened by us from the same place, the right centre of the Ninth corps, against the enemy's Chesterfield works. Under cover of the firing of Friday and Saturday nights, our cars were kept incessantly running, massing troops and supplies on the right, and carrying surplus baggage and the sick back to City Point.

On the afternoon of Saturday, the 4th, GREGG'S division of cavalry received orders to march at 3 o'clock on the next morning, WARREN'S Fifth corps to follow at 5 o'clock, and HUMPHREYS' Second corps to start at 6. The scene of manœuvre was to be substantially that of the former attempt at Hatcher's Run, and this was, in general, to be a renewal of that affair, with such changes as our former lesson had taught us. As in the former case, it was designed to throw a corps across and behind the enemy's right flank, to get upon the Boydton Plank-road, take the enemy's strong works at Hatcher's Run in reverse, and, keeping north, strike the Southside Railroad. This move, if successful, would probably force the evacuation of Petersburgh. To render it successful, the whole Army of the Potomac coöperated. WARREN'S corps, with GREGG'S cavalry, was selected for the expeditionary or flanking column on this occasion, as HANCOCK'S corps, with GREGG, had been chosen on the former.

On the morning of Sunday, the 5th, the designated troops were promptly in motion. GREGG'S division started at 3 o'clock down the Jerusalem Plank-road, and Brigadier-General GREGG'S brigade, the advance, reached Reams' Station soon after daybreak. At 5 o'clock on the same morning, the Fifth corps started behind the cavalry, AYRES' division in the advance, GRIFFIN'S next, and CRAWFORD'S in the rear. Its course lay along the Halifax Road. Westerly, on the Vaughan Road, were SMYTH'S Second and MOTT'S Third divisions of the Second corps, under HUMPHREYS. To them had been assigned the duty of moving directly on the works at Hatcher's Run, while the Fifth corps marched around their right. Each corps was accompanied by a certain number of batteries, and the troops carried four days' rations. They marched in excellent spirits, the weather and roads being all that could be desired.

From Reams' the cavalry column moved on towards Dinwiddie Court-House, and encountered at Rowanty Creek, a tributary of the Nottoway, its outpost, a part of HAMPTON'S cavalry, dismounted, of course, and covered by breastworks on the opposite banks of the stream, commanding the bridges. The 2d and 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, and GWYN'S Third brigade of the Second division, Fifth corps, carried the temporary bridge and the works after a short skirmish, and captured 22 prisoners, our loss being less than 20 men. Two bridges were now built for the troops and trains to cross; for the stream was about 20 feet wide, and too deep for fording. The process of construction and the transportation of the men, ordnance, supply trains, and ambulances, caused a delay of several hours.

The cavalry, however, had already swept on to Dinwiddie Court-House, and captured a colonel, a mail, and an empty supply train of a dozen or more wagons, *en route* for North Carolina. Some of the latter were burned, and others were sent back to camp. From Dinwiddie scouting parties were sent in different directions, one of which went up the Boydton Road, where they found camps which had been deserted only a short time previous, and where they captured a few wagons of PEGRAM'S division. In the meantime the Rebel cavalry stationed at Bellefield were ordered up to resist GREGG'S advance, but they were not strong enough, and no fight took place. About one hundred barrels of whisky were destroyed in the vicinity, but no army stores were found at any place which our troops had reached. An order was found posted up at Dinwiddie Court-House, appealing to the people to come forward and give all the supplies they could possibly spare to the Government, as both men and horses were suffering very much. At nightfall GREGG returned to Rowanty Creek, and there bivouacked. The enemy had already destroyed the bridges over the creek, for the Fifth corps had crossed, and moved westerly on its appointed roads. Our pioneers reconstructed one of the bridges, and one cavalry brigade crossed and encamped on the other side.

Meanwhile, HUMPHREYS (leaving his First division to hold his entrenchments) had moved the Second and Third division of his Second corps, as has been said, down the Vaughan Road to where it crosses Hatcher's Run. MOTT'S Third division had the advance, with DE TROBRIAND'S brigade leading off. SMYTH'S division followed. Major HESS'S battalion of the Third Pennsylvania cavalry covered DE TROBRIAND. The enemy's pickets were soon encountered and driven in, and the run reached. The enemy's entrenchments on the opposite bank were not very strongly manned, but the stream was so obstructed that the cavalry were driven back in an attempt to cross it. DE TROBRIAND immediately deployed his brigade in line of battle, and sent the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania across in skirmish order, carrying the works at once, with comparatively slight loss, and securing the fording of the stream for the whole column. The cavalry now were able to cross, and, forming with DE TROBRIAND'S brigade, handsomely drove back the enemy's small force with great rapidity and with small loss, sending him into the woods. The brigade then immediately took position on a hill beyond the ford, and briskly threw up a line of entrenchments, rendering its position secure. But the cavalry battalion, which had crossed a little south of the Vaughan Road, while driving in the enemy and reconnoitring on our left, met a small force in ambush which poured a sharp volley into them, killing and wounding quite a number of men and horses. A part of MOTT'S division, however, came up to the support of the cavalry, and drove off the enemy.

Meanwhile, before the run was crossed, SMYTH, while half a mile distant from the stream, turned his division off abruptly to the right on a by-path leading northeasterly towards Armstrong's Mill and Ford. Advancing about three-fourths of a mile, SMYTH found the enemy in a strong position, GORDON'S troops being accumulated there in heavy force, with pickets thrown out in front. SMYTH sent out the 19th Massachusetts as skirmishers, which, supported by the rest of its brigade, drove back the enemy's pickets, after a sharp encounter, to their breastworks. And now a line was formed, connecting the left of SMYTH with the right of MOTT. Earthworks of such character as was possible were thrown up, and preparations made to resist attack. There was a lull in the skirmishing and a pause in the advance, since DE TROBRIAND crossed the run in the middle of the forenoon. One account says: "General MEADE arrived and established the headquarters of the Army "immediately on the battle line about 11 o'clock, and "from that hour until about 4 no perceptible change "was made in our dispositions. We appeared to be "waiting for something. The story current was that "it was for WARREN to come up and join MOTT'S left; "but however that may have been, beyond some desultory skirmishing along MOTT'S and SMYTH'S fronts, "the hours passed on without events."

Until 2 o'clock there was some skirmishing between the enemy's pickets and ours. On that hour a heavy artillery fire commenced, and it began to be obvious that we should be attacked. About 4½ o'clock, MURPHEY'S gallant Second brigade of SMYTH'S division was assaulted with great spirit by the enemy. Yelling and cheering, and pressing rapidly through the difficult swamp, upon which our right partly rested, he rushed upon the rifle-pits which now covered SMYTH'S right flank. Under cover of his furious artillery fire, he burst upon MURPHEY'S brigade, but the latter, from behind their breastworks so riddled him with musketry that he was forced to fall back once more to the woods. A second and a third time he tried to carry our works and turn SMYTH'S flank, and as often was repulsed. Until dark the fierce fighting continued, but at 7 o'clock it was over, and our lines remained secure.

Our loss in the Second corps was, probably, from 300 to 400. That of the enemy, as the attacking party was, probably, much greater than ours. General SMYTH was slightly wounded, and Captain MCTAVISH, his Adjutant-General, killed. About 20 prisoners were taken by each party. A correspondent from the Second corps to one of the daily papers says:—

"When the attack commenced there was a gap in our "lines between the right of the Second brigade of the "Second division and the Third brigade of the Third "division. The enemy had observed this, and were "hastening to take advantage of it. General HUMPHREYS had already ordered the Second brigade of the "Third division, under Brevet Brigadier-General "RAMSEY, to occupy the open space. It reached the "position just in time to check the oncoming Rebels, and, after a fierce and prolonged struggle, succeeded in driving them back. Being without the "protection of any works, the Eighth New Jersey, "which bore the brunt of the attack at this point, "suffered very severely."

TUESDAY'S BATTLE.

The cannonading in front of the Second corps lasted till after dark, but, in the main, the night passed quietly. Preparations were made to push forward once more. At 1 A. M. of Monday, the 6th, GREGG'S cavalry moved from its camp on Rowanty Creek to the Boydton and Vaughan Roads, so as to be ready to cover the left of the Fifth corps. So deep was the mud that the roads had to be corduroyed in order to pass the artillery and wagons over them. About two miles from Hatcher's Run, the column halted, being on WARREN'S left. During the night, our lines had been re-formed. The Fifth corps and Second corps were brought into connection, the latter being on the right, and GREGG covered the left of WARREN. The Sixth and Ninth corps were also so disposed as to render assistance to the Fifth and Second. In the morning the enemy was found to have abandoned his ground in front of the Second corps works, leaving some of his dead there.

About noon CRAWFORD was sent out by WARREN on the road to Dabney's Mill, to seize and hold that point. According to the Headquarters dispatch:

He advanced along the road leading from the Duncan Road toward the Boydton Plankroad, and at 2 o'clock had reached and driven the Rebels from Dabney's Mills, about two miles from Hatcher's Run, where they had erected breastworks, but were quickly driven from them. They, however, kept up a running fire from the woods, until about 5 o'clock, when they made a most determined stand along the line, evidently expecting to break through, and, if possible, cut off the Third division. The heaviest columns came up the Vaughn Road. At the same time an attack in front was made, and part of the division being out of ammunition, they commenced giving way, and in a short time the whole line fell back in considerable disorder, until they reached the breastworks erected by the Third division of the Second corps yesterday. There they were rallied, and the retreat was checked. The Third division of the Sixth corps had crossed the run just previous, and a part of them became somewhat demoralized; but they soon rallied, and aided in driving the enemy back. The wagons of ammunition were on their way to the division, when the stampede occurred, but had got fast in a kind of a swamp, and the tongue of one of them broke. When the men fell back the wagons were left outside the line, and although the Captain WM. F. TREMBLY, Ordnance Officer of the division, did all in his power to save them, two wagons had to be abandoned, the men setting fire to the covers before they left. Shortly after an attack was made on the left of the Second corps, near the Armstrong House, on the Duncan Road, but the enemy were repulsed with loss.

In this affair our whole left and centre seems to have been engaged. GREGG was fighting vigorously on the left from behind hastily constructed breastworks, a brigade of GRIFFIN'S division supporting him. General AYERS' division was sent to support CRAWFORD on his left, and, when advancing, was attacked by the Rebels in large force and temporarily driven back.

The enemy's force which succeeded in driving back our left and centre was composed of the divisions of PEGRAM and GORDON, of EARLY'S corps. MAHONE'S division of HILL'S corps is said to have joined them, with a section of light artillery. WHEATON'S division of the Sixth corps came up, but did not avail to turn the tide of battle. Our forces may congratulate themselves, in this movement, in having thus far lost few prisoners. Our entire losses in the Fifth corps on Monday, are said to be not over 500 men. The loss of the cavalry was very light. Amongst our wounded are Brigadier-Generals DAVIES, GREGG and MORROW, Colonels BANKHEAD, TILDEN and HERRING, and many officers of less rank. About 150 prisoners were captured by us.

It is difficult, since the movement still continues, to get perfectly accurate accounts of it, and we are compelled in some instances to rely upon the Headquarters and other dispatches. But, at last accounts, our forces still held an advanced position, and the movement had not been frustrated. Before another week its result will be fully known.

THE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

REINFORCED by troops from Tennessee, SHERMAN has as boldly plunged into South Carolina as he plunged into and through Georgia. The difficulties of his undertaking, the natural obstacles he has to encounter in the marshy country, the accumulation of forces against him already sent down from LEE'S army, would fill all minds with the liveliest anxiety, were it not that the whole North has boundless confidence in SHERMAN. We have come to sympathize with his own soldiers, who are willing to follow him implicitly, asking him only to direct the way. General GROVER, with the Second division of the Nineteenth corps, is now in command of Savannah. General GILLMORE has gone to take command of the Department of the South. SHERMAN has thrown his whole Army into the interior of South Carolina, and threatens at the same time, by two distinct columns, Augusta, Branchville, and Charleston. The heavy rains which prevailed from the middle of January to the 24th, at length terminated, and the roads began to dry up. But near the coast the roads remained almost impassable, for the country for many miles was covered with water, rendering them useless for transportation. SHERMAN, however, has provided for all possible weather. And perhaps the movement of so large a force along the Savannah River was due to the effect of the weather on the marshy country. GEARY'S division of WILLIAMS' Twentieth corps was the last to leave, as it was the first to enter, Savannah. It moved up towards Sister's Ferry on the 26th and 27th of January. The other two divisions of the corps, JACKSON'S and WARD'S, had already floundered through the marshes—now made doubly impracticable by the rain—on the South Carolina bank of the Savannah. They crossed the river from Savannah to the Union causeway, the course taken by HARDEE, and, after half a dozen miles of wading, got upon something worthy of being called land. But carrying trains and stores was out of the question. Accordingly, most of the wagons of these two divisions were sent up on the Georgia bank of the river, and JEFF. C. DAVIS'S Fourteenth corps followed with its trains; moving towards Sister's Ferry. GEARY brought up the rear, as we have said.

Now, therefore, we find the whole original "left "wing" of SLOCUM once more brought together and moving up the Savannah. It still occupies its original position of left with regard to HOWARD'S right wing, whose manœuvres we will presently trace. Sister's Ferry would be a very convenient temporary base for SLOCUM'S operations, and supplies have been rapidly accumulated at that point. The freshet in the Savannah must have raised the river several feet, and it would be an easy matter to convey fifteen or thirty days' supplies thither by means of the numerous light transports now at Savannah.

WILLIAMS reached Purcysburgh, S. C., about the 23d of January, without finding any troops whatever to oppose him. Seven days later, on the 30th, DAVIS and GEARY reached Sister's Ferry, after a like experience. Their march of fifty miles was, however, like that of WILLIAMS, over difficult roads. For several miles from the river, the banks on either side were absolutely under water. Forage on the Georgia side was found in great abundance, but poultry, sweet potatoes, hogs, and beef were rather less plentiful than our gourmand boys who march with SHERMAN had been accustomed to find them. The troops behaved well, treating the people kindly, and not straggling from the ranks.

Soon after arriving at Purcysburgh, General WILLIAMS sent out Colonel DUSTAN, of the Second brigade, Third division, Twentieth corps, to reconnoitre towards Sister's Ferry. About 200 cavalrymen were found near Bradham's, ten miles out, and these were quickly dispersed. The corps then awaited quietly the arrival of DAVIS and GEARY. The latter, on coming up to Sister's Ferry, made immediate preparations to pontoon the river. And, meanwhile, the double-ender *Pontiac* patroled the river on the lookout for the two gunboats which escaped from Savannah to Augusta. Of these, the *Sampson* is a substantial new boat, carrying two guns, and commanded by Lieutenant CAINES; the other, the *Macon*, was constructed for a gunboat, but is a steam propeller, has a larger crew than the *Sampson*, is commanded by Lieutenant J. S. BERNARD, and carries six heavy guns. Both boats have been in engagements.

The approach to the river from Sister's Ferry is over a steep bank, requiring some manœuvring to get the trains down. On the banks of the river, the flood prevailed to such an extent as to preclude the immediate laying of pontoons. They were got down, however, at the earliest possible moment, the troops and trains crossed, and the whole of SLOCUM'S corps was united at Robertsville, on the South Carolina side. Then commenced a movement directly against the railroad which connects Branchville and Augusta. Both places were at once threatened by the line of SLOCUM'S march. The enemy in great haste summoned BEAUREGARD from Charleston to Augusta, where D. H. HILL was already in command, with many troops. Branchville was reinforced, and works thrown up to render it additionally secure. On the 1st of February SLOCUM advanced across Whippy Swamp, which lies about equi-distant from Branchville and Pocotaligo, or, about 30 miles southwest of the former and northwest of the latter. McBride's Bridge was captured on the same day, and the enemy's cavalry was driven in a few miles west of Braxton Bridge. At this latter point the enemy had a strong force posted, and, at latest accounts, skirmishing was going on in that neighborhood. As we read the news, therefore, SLOCUM has already accomplished a considerable part of his difficult marching, has crossed the Coosawhatchie and the swamps which line both its banks, has crossed also the left branch of the Combahee, has penetrated the Whippy Swamp, successfully crossed the Big Salkehatchie, and now essays to cross the Little Salkehatchie and the easterly branches of the Combahee. These passed, the Edisto lies in SLOCUM'S line of march.

While there is no possible doubt that our troops are moving on Branchville, it is also clear that a detachment of KILPATRICK'S cavalry is sweeping on the road to Augusta, and threatening the latter city. We conjecture they will be found to have cut the railroad between Augusta and Branchville, and perhaps to have visited the town of Barnwell.

With regard to the operation of HOWARD'S wing we are a little more in the dark. But on the 31st ult. a Charleston dispatch to Richmond said: "A heavy "force of infantry, artillery and cavalry is reported en"camped near the junction of the Salkehatchie and "the old Union road. This force is believed to con"sist of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Army corps. "Yesterday morning the enemy advanced in consider"able force of infantry and artillery, from White's "Point, and drove in our skirmish line three miles, "to King's Creek. Our infantry afterward advanced, "and drove the enemy back to White's Point, reës"tablishing our picket line. Since then all has been "quiet on the Combahee at that point. The enemy "made a demonstration on our position defending the "pontoon bridge over the Salkehatchie, but without "result. It is reported that they burned McPherson"ville last night. This village is five miles west of "Pocotaligo." But now HOWARD seems to have been heard from at Adam's Run, on the Edisto, about 20 miles west of Charleston, where the enemy has a strong outlying force, probably covering Jacksonboro, the point where the Savannah Railroad crosses the Edisto. The enemy sends a dispatch averring that, on February 1st, our forces came up in barges to Young's Island, drove in his pickets, fired some buildings on the plantations, and then began to retire; and that, on the day after, three steamers appeared off White's Point, and a landing was threatened. The news closes at a provokingly interesting point, like the weekly installment of a popular novel in the newspapers. But with it, such as it is, we must season our admiration.

THE remains of the gallant Lieutenant B. H. Porter, U. S. N., who was killed while leading his men at the assault on Fort Fisher, were interred on Tuesday of last week, at Skeneateles, with military honors. The Syracuse Citizens' corps (company A), Fifty-first regiment, attended the funeral.

THE gift of fifty-one thousand dollars in government bonds to Vice-Admiral Farragut by the citizens of New York has had a sequel in the transmission to him of the letter of presentation, enclosed in "a beautiful blue morocco case, lined with white and red satin, thus combining the loyal colors."

THE FUTURE OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIER.

No task is more difficult, either for an individual or a nation, than to cut loose from the deep-rooted prejudices of early education; for nations have their school time no less than individuals. National ideas can be traced back as clearly to the races from which the nation has sprung, to the blood which has run in its veins for centuries, to the fundamental opinions which have characterized that nation or those races in all their onward progress, as to the temporary or proximate causes to which alone we are accustomed, in ordinary speculations, to attribute them. In no point is this truth more evident than in the general ideas which prevail amongst our people, and which are frequently uttered by our press, with regard to the American soldier. It has become a habit with both Southern and Northern public journals to speculate upon the possibilities of peace, and to anticipate that with it there will come a very great practical difficulty in disposing of our soldiers. It is generally suggested that it will be desirable, perhaps absolutely necessary, to embroil ourselves with some foreign power, either with England, to attack Canada, or more probably with France, to carry out the Monroe doctrine by driving MAXIMILIAN from his throne, and so preventing the cession of Sonora or any other provinces on this continent to a European power. A foreign war, in which the soldiers now contending for victory in every Southern State might fight side by side in a common cause, would, it is supposed, not only have the effect of obliterating the recollections of past feuds, by the interposition of one more recent, and by substituting for the hatred of one another the hatred of a common foe, but would find the only fitting use and the only safe employment for all those adventurous spirits whose love of excitement has been so stimulated by war, whose natural recklessness has been assiduously cultivated, and in whom the exigencies of service have originated and developed such ideas respecting the rights and properties of others that they would no longer be safe inhabitants of a peaceable, free country. Of course this doctrine is not put forward in all its naked deformity, nor do the defenders of it state their desire to carry it to its logical conclusion by continuing to make war upon some foreign power until all these unquiet spirits have found their resting place in a soldier's grave; but the idea which secretly prevails has not been over stated.

Even those who have friends, relatives, perhaps fathers and brothers, risking their lives for the great cause of united free America, seem to look upon their own friends as the exception, and have a latent idea that a soldier's life is full of special temptations, of unusually demoralizing tendencies, and that the soldiers of its Armies are in some sort not so well behaved, not so trustworthy in ordinary life as the quiet citizens of the Republic. This idea is solely and purely an Anglo-Saxon inheritance, a fallacy which we have brought with us from England, an idea inbred in our natures, and one, therefore, which we cling to, in spite of its groundlessness, and its utter inapplicability to the circumstances under which our noble Army has been raised, officered and disciplined.

When a Norman army invaded England and obtained possession of its government, it was natural that the mass of the people should look with hatred and distrust upon their conquerors and the instrument by which they enforced their tyranny. From that day to this, the English army has consisted of a class distinct from the great bulk of the people. It is to-day officered almost, if not entirely, from the privileged classes. The soldier, on the other hand, is taken from the very dregs of the population, and, as a consequence, the army is held together by iron discipline. Such an army is by its organization quite removed from the sympathies and antagonistic to the feelings of the great middle classes, who form the bulk of the people of England, who are the mainstay of its liberty and the great fountain of its commercial prosperity. It is therefore just such an army as could be most efficiently used as a political weapon, should opportunity occur. It would be unnecessary to trace the relation of the English army to the English people through the intervening pages of their history from the Norman Conquest to the present day. Substantially, the relation above described is that which they have held towards one another. An army of the dimensions of ours, organized like that of England, and like that officered, would indeed be dangerous to our freedom if kept together after the end of the war, and yet hardly less dangerous if disbanded. In the one case, if it did not become the instrument by which some ambitious man would build a despotism on the ruined liberties of the people, it might be because the magnitude of the instrument demanded a giant hand to wield it, and no giant hand was there. On the other hand, the letting loose upon society of a vast untutored brute force, untrained for aught save war, accustomed to respect and obey a class with whom it was impossible for them to come in contact except as servants, and having neither political, social, nor commercial instincts in common with the mass of the people around, could only be a great disturbing element, capable of little but evil.

Thrice in the history of the Anglo-Saxon people, an army has been organized on very different principles from those already described. Once, the great middle classes rose in their strength, and, under CROMWELL, hurled a despotic king from that throne which he or his counsellors endeavored to convert into an altar on which all the religious and civil liberties of his people were to be sacrificed.

Again, a free people rose under WASHINGTON, and from the colonies of America made this great Nation the pillar and champion of freedom. A third time, to complete the work left undone by the Fathers of the country, to maintain inviolate the Constitution and the Union entrusted to our keeping—the people of America have arisen with extraordinary unanimity. The standing armies of Europe present no analogies to these three great Anglo-Saxon armies of liberty, and more especially to ours of to-day. They are levied for destruction; this to preserve and construct. They are armies of kings, this an army of the people. They, officered by privileged classes, by years of severe training, succeed in converting a class held by the exigencies of poverty in a position only less degrading than that of the slave in that it recognizes their freedom, into machine soldiers, capable of great daring and great endurance, but entirely dependent upon their leaders for guidance. The American Army sprang at once, almost ready made, from counting-house, store and workshop—each individual brought the keen intelligence which he had hitherto devoted to his private business, to learning that new profession to which patriotism summoned him. In days he accomplished the work of months. In a few months he became a veteran equal to the trained soldiers possessing years of experience. In artillery, that most difficult of arms, a volunteer field force was organized which, in a single year, could not have been surpassed, hardly perhaps equalled, by any regular artillery holding the field on long lines of communication. A race unaccustomed to the saddle have raised a cavalry which, though often beaten at the commencement of the war, never lost its confidence, and was never discouraged, and has ended by becoming the type upon which its antagonists are trying to organize a force able to withstand it. A volunteer engineer corps has constructed bridges over larger rivers and more rapid streams than have ever been bridged by an army before; have made surveys of the most elaborate and accurate description, stretching over a vast extent of country; have thrown up works exhibiting a capacity of resistance equal to the choicest productions of the European schools. A volunteer infantry has shown unequalled endurance under hardship, unfailing courage under defeat, brilliant perseverance under difficulties—qualities supposed to be the peculiar virtues of the veteran. It has achieved victories over men of the same race, led by the ablest officers the Southern aristocracy could produce, educated at the expense of the Union they betrayed. It has assaulted works deemed impregnable by good judges, made marches without parallel, campaigned over snow clad mountains as difficult of access as the Alps or the Appennines, over rivers larger than any that Europe contains—and it has accomplished all this under the inspiration of pure patriotism, and the exalted love of freedom. Above all, it has developed generals whose previous experience was at the outside limited to commanding a company of infantry or cavalry against an Indian tribe; a *few* of whom, nevertheless, whether we consider their disposition of troops in action, their handling of enormous bodies of men, their strategetical manœuvres, through campaigns involving advances of hundreds of miles; the personal influence they exert upon their men, or the brilliant and sound originality they have shown in some of their manœuvres, are without equal in modern days—NAPOLEON himself alone excepted.

When the armies of CROMWELL and WASHINGTON laid down the sabres they had taken up for popular liberty, and returned each man to his plough, his workshop, his store, history has recorded that they were remarkable for their valuable qualities as citizens; honest, upright, industrous, with minds disciplined by the career they had gone through, by the dangers they had met, the difficulties they had overcome, the death they had so often freely faced. They became the ornaments of the countries they had fought for, the noble expounders of the liberty they had won. So will the American soldier of to-day; the task he has imposed upon himself once accomplished, the Union preserved, the Constitution respected, liberty secured, returning to his daily path in life a better citizen than he left it.

PARROTT GUNS.

IN connection with the communication on Parrott Guns, signed "Excelsior," which is published elsewhere in this issue, it may be well to make a few remarks by way of comment.

It is impossible, in a country where so many intelligent mechanics have turned their attention to the construction of large guns, that any steps should be be taken in any one direction without more or less seriously injuring the interests of those who are experimenting in a different direction. By the orders of Commodore WISE to the Committee, it is true, the whole subject of iron ordnance of large calibres and of modes of rifling was opened to them. It is equally true that they did not venture upon any opinion on these subjects, and that if they had they would merely have opened the door for a controversy infinitely more extended, more bitter and more useless than that which their evident partiality for the Parrott gun has called forth. We shall always be glad to receive and publish dispassionate articles on either side of this interesting controversy. Our object is to lay before the Army and Navy public all the facts that can be obtained; and, as being neither inventors, nor the special friends of any particular inventors, to sum up from time to time the various facts elicited and the principles which these facts seem to prove.

The article of last week has been as much found fault with by the Parrott men as by the wrought-iron gun men; we think by both, partly because we have lent ourselves to the prejudices and interested views of neither party, and partly because our objects and duties in this matter are not understood.

The country is in possession of a very large number of Parrott guns of all calibres. Respecting the smaller calibres there can be no question. It is very easy to make a 30-pounder rifle. As to larger calibres, the question is very different, and *complete* success has not crowned the efforts of any inventor of the present day. If it can be shown that the Parrott guns in the service will, with certain precautions in the manufacture of shells and in their use, do an amount of work commensurate with their cost, it is a great object accomplished, both as regards economy and time, for the places of these guns could not at once be supplied. We objected to the experiments of the Committee because we know that the results obtained from *one* gun under each class of experiment will not be deemed conclusive by any thinking man in the Navy, and will not, if successful, succeed in establishing the confidence in Parrott guns, which is the chief object of the experiments suggested by the Committee. Two guns of each class would be better; three better still; but we supposed two would hit the medium between unnecessary expense on the one hand and failing to accomplish the desired object on the other. Again, if by Rodman casting and GILLMORE's improved band the Parrott gun can in the future be so improved that it becomes a safe gun for say 1,500 rounds, another advantage is gained, inasmuch as this gun costs only 15 to 17 cents a pound, whereas the cheapest wrought-iron gun costs about 25 cents, and the Ames gun is estimated as high as 90 cents a pound. In heavy bombardments or prolonged sieges a great number of rounds are fired in a short space of time from a gun, but 1,500 rounds is, on an average of even war time, three years life for a gun. And any wrought-iron gun which, at double the cost of the Parrott gun, is able to endure 3,000 rounds, costs the country the interest on half its cost for three years. It will thus be seen that, *provided the Parrott gun can be made a safe gun for a definite amount of work*, any gun

costing much more than this must be able to show a power of endurance more than proportionately greater.

The orders of our Navy Department are just as precise on the necessity of recording the history of a cast-iron gun as are those of the English army and navy, but there is abundance of proof in the Report itself that these instructions are very imperfectly carried out. There may be very good reasons for this in the fact of the number of young officers in the service, and of officers unaccustomed to the very necessary accuracy demanded by the Ordnance Bureau on this subject; but the facts remain the same. In the same way, the instructions for examining guns when under proof, which we gave in full in the last week's article for the benefit of our readers who are not acquainted with ordnance duty, and which are the standing orders of all services on this subject, were very imperfectly carried out in the proof of the gun, in the bore of which a shell burst on the second round, but which does not appear to have been examined with the searcher until the tenth.

SHOULD THERE BE A DEPARTMENT OF FREEDMEN?

CONGRESS has before it a bill creating a "Department of "Freedmen and abandoned lands," which is the result of a compromise between the two Houses, one of which desired last session to give the control of the Freedmen's affairs in charge of the Treasury Department, while the other wished to confide them to the War Department.

It appears to us that the new bill has all the vices and none of the virtues of a compromise. It creates an independent Department, to look over and manage the interests of the Freedmen and the abandoned plantations—a Department, not represented of course in the cabinet, but superintended by a commissioner, a civil officer, who is to work by means of subordinates, local commissioners. We shall say nothing on the political bearings of this arrangement, which appear to keep united the plantations and the negroes. But we may with propriety speak of it from the military stand-point.

The commissioner, who is to have a salary of four thousand per year, is to appoint a clerk, at two thousand per year, who in his absence acts for him. He is also to "cre-"ate districts of Freedmen and abandoned lands within the "Rebel States, not to exceed two in each State," and these districts are to be under the supervision of assistant commissioners, at twenty-five hundred per annum, appointed by the PRESIDENT, who are in turn to appoint clerks and local superintendents, at a salary of fifteen hundred per annum, and not more than four to each district.

The commissioner is to have the general superintendence of Freedmen in all the districts, and to "watch over the ex-"ecution of all laws, proclamations, and military order of "emancipation, or in any way concerning Freedmen." He is also to "establish regulations from time to time, and *cause* "*them to be enforced*, for their needful and judicious treat-"ment;" and, in brief, he and his assistants are to see that the Freedmen are duly protected in all their rights; to assign to them such portions of the abandoned plantations as they may be able to cultivate, on rent or lease; and to advise, aid, and in various ways befriend the Freedmen, acting as arbitrators in their disputes, and as friends in court, as well as to find them employment.

All this they are to do, in a region occupied and held against the enemy by the military forces; a region in which martial law is necessarily the only law, and in which no authority is respected which has not the bayonet at its back. A civilian within military lines is either the most helpless of creatures, or he is the supreme ruler. There can be no medium. The assistant commissioners, superintendents and clerks, therefore, have no power to move, until they have first authority to require the military power to assist them; and this authority the bill of course gives them in section ten, which charges the PRESIDENT "with "furnishing the military and other support needful to carry "the act into effect."

But this seems to us an unhappy interference with the military arm; a perpetuation of an evil which has already too long existed in various ways, and has done the Freedmen, with the best intention, more harm than good. An assistant commissioner may require a general commanding a department, to obey his instructions, in regard to protection for persons and property, and may interfere, and, indeed, as charged with a special and unmilitary duty, is almost sure to interfere with and embarrass military operations. Out of this much mischief and injurious bickering has already arisen and must continue to arise.

To carry on war effectually, the military arm requires to have the fullest authority over the population of the district which is the theatre of war. The negroes who have for the last two years, in the Southwest, been more or less the unhappy prey of Northern cotton speculators, might have been, and we believe would have been, but for such often well-intentioned interference, usefully and properly employed, at points of some military strength, in raising food for themselves and the troops. Several of our generals have at different times attempted to form negro colonies of a semi-military character, which would have become presently gathering places for negro refugees; but these places, the creations of a military mind, have been interrupted by civil interference.

General SHERMAN's recent order, about the Sea Islands and the adjoining rice coast, forms another such military colony. The region selected is easily defensible; it offers a safe refuge for runaway slaves; and, placed under an inspector, a military officer, with supreme authority, and accountable for correct management, and the strict observance of the rules laid down for his guidance, it appears to us that this is the best disposition which can be made of the Freedmen, both for their own welfare, their economical management, and the advantage of the country.

The War Department is entirely competent to this work. Congress may, if it likes, and ought, perhaps, to lay down some general rules for it; but the War Department, through the Generals commanding departments, can, as it appears to us, provide, in the most satisfactory manner, for all the interests concerned; and General SHERMAN has shown, in his recent order, that the way to do this is not difficult, and the method need not be cumbrous. One good objects he at least effects: he banishes from amongst the blacks all white men not employed as subordinate agents of the General or other officer who acts as inspector. He does away, therefore, with the hordes of speculators upon the labor of the poor Freedmen, of whom we have seen in official reports some disgraceful accounts.

But the War Department and the generals act of course only while the war lasts? Of course; and when peace is restored, the Department of Freedmen would have no longer any duties to perform either, for then the local State governments resume their functions, and the General Government can interfere between citizens in the States only through its courts. Therefore, so far as we can see, the proposed Department would only become useful at the very moment when it went out of existence.

It is, we believe, highly necessary, not merely for the advantage of the Freedmen, but for the general good, that the Government should adopt some fixed policy with regard to them. But whatever that policy may be, the military arm must carry it into effect, and it can be best done and will be most cheaply and effactually done, through the War Department, and by means of its officers. To us it seems that to collect the Freedmen in colonies, at points so naturally strong as to be easily defended by the settlers against the incursions of guerrillas, and at the same time adapted to provide support for the people, is the most sensible plan, and such a plan can be thoroughly carried out only by military men familiar with the country, and impressed with the importance, as every commanding officer is, of relieving himself and his forces, as much as possible, from the duty of protecting a long line and wide district, from the attacks of the guerrillas.

THE REBEL CAVALRY.

IT is a little singular that the very arm in which the Southern soldiers particularly prided themselves at the opening of the war, is that in which they have been found most wofully deficient, and the one, too, in which they are forced to take lessons from their once-despised opponents. In artillery the South knew itself to be our inferior—even if for no other reason, from its lack of material, and of mechanical ingenuity and appliances. In infantry, the question of superiority remains to be tested. But in cavalry, it entertained no doubt of sweeping Yankee horsemen from any battle-field. We admitted this superiority. "The Southerner," we urged in justification, "was born on a horse." We accounted for the defeat at Manassas by the charge of the "Black Horse cavalry," and the wonderful deeds attributed to that almost apocryphal band by us even outrun those invented by the prolific Southern imagination. And, indeed, the Southern cavalry was at first superior to ours. It has produced many great names—FORREST, MORGAN, HAMPTON, LEE, and the rest, though we doubt if any cavalry name is greater in the war than that of JOHN BUFORD, or of SHERIDAN.

After a while, the tide began to turn. Our cavalry could withstand the enemy's. At length, in the Shenandoah Valley, the enemy's horsemen were sadly beaten; and EARLY attributed a chief part of his disaster there to the want of discipline and soldierly character in his cavalry. General LEE, on assuming command as Generalissimo, has applied himself to bring up his cavalry arm once more to efficiency. He is determined to make up some of the equipments it lacks, that no complaint need be made on that score; and his order is so interesting and suggestive, that we will append it entire:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 26, 1865.

To arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles, and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well-armed and equipped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior. To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession that, by keeping them, they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves receiving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly to some of the officers designated below such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession. Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their own defence should remember that if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the government, it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A fair compensation will therefore be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officers, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the quartermaster and commissary departments, at any station, or officers in the enrolling service, or connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau. All these officers are requested, and those connected with this army are directed to receive and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these headquarters. The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau. While it is hoped that no one will disregard this approval, all officers connected with the army are required, and all others are requested to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage.

R. E. LEE, General.

BY direction of the War Department, the military division of West Mississippi, as originally constituted, has been broken up. The Department of Missouri, Arkansas, together with the Department of Kansas, will in future be consolidated into one grand division, designated "The "Military Division of the Missouri," Major-General JOHN POPE commanding. Major-General E. R. S. CANBY, will continue in command of the military division of West Mississippi, henceforth embracing the Department of the Gulf, including the State of Texas and the Department of Mississippi. His jurisdiction will extend to all the territory bordering the Gulf of Mexico and region tributary thereto. The Department of Kansas and Missouri will constitute a small department, Major-General G. M. DODGE commanding. Major-General S. R. CURTIS will relieve Major-General POPE in command of the Department of the Northwest. Major-General J. J. REYNOLDS will continue in command of the Department of Arkansas. Major General JOHN POPE, the commander of the new military division, is at St. Louis, where he will receive instructions in full from Washington, relating to the extent of his enlarged duties. The requirements of his command will be mainly administrative, together with military operations against the Indians and guerrillas.

ADVICES from Mr. WEBB, United States Minister at Rio received at the State Department, bring the gratifying intelligence that the Government of Brazil has issued a decree excluding the pirate *Shenandoah* from the ports of that empire. At the date of these advices Mr. SEWARD's answer in the case of the *Florida* had not been received at Rio.

A REPORT has been made, by an efficient and experienced engineer, upon the insecurity of the War and Navy Departments for the preservation of the public records from fire. The erection of fire-proof granite buildings for the use of these Departments is recommended.

WASHINGTON telegrams report that it has been determined to commence immediately the construction of a Government arsenal at Rock Island. It will be one of the largest in the world. Its estimated cost will be one and a half millions of dollars.

CAPTAIN James R. Gilmore, A. Q. M., having reported to headquarters, Department of the South, in accordance with instructions from the War Department, is hereby announced as Superintendent of Military Telegraphs in that department.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

CONGRESS has given a good share of attention this week to the Army and Navy. The votes of the Electoral College for President and Vice-President were opened and counted on Saturday. 233 votes were cast, 212 of which were for ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President, and the same number for ANDREW JOHNSON for Vice-President. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN and GEORGE H. PENDLETON, received 21 for President and Vice-President respectively. The votes from the States in Rebellion were excluded from the count. The Enrollment bill, reported by the Military Committee, has been considered at length by the Senate, and passed with several amendments. The bill, as it passed the Senate, provides that any person liable to be drafted, may be accepted as a substitute for a drafted person in the same town, city or ward; that naval substitutes must be presented in person to the Board of Enrollment, by which the principal is enrolled and accepted by said Board; that any person who shall knowingly enlist, or cause to be enlisted, any person, deserter, or convict, or person charged with crime, or who shall defraud any volunteer or substitute of his bounty, shall, on conviction by a civil court, be fined or imprisoned or both; that officers knowingly mustering in such persons, shall be dishonorably dismissed; that each district shall be liable for the desertion of the men enlisted on its quota; that deserters and persons leaving the United States to escape the draft, shall be deprived of citizenship.

The Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War on the Petersburgh mine affair, in June last, was received, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Military Committee reported a bill entitled "An act "for the benefit of Army Officers in the field." It provides that from and after the 1st of March, 1865, and during the continuance of the present Rebellion, the commutation price of officers' subsistence shall be fifty cents per ration; provided that said increase shall not apply to the commutation price of the rations of any officer above the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General or any officer entitled to commutation for fuel or quarters. It relieves all Army officers from the payment of the income tax, and grants to all officers and volunteers who shall continue in the military service to the close of the war, upon being mustered out of the service, three months' pay. This latter provision shall not apply to officers not on duty, nor to officers entitled to commutation for fuel and quarters. No action was taken on the bill.

The Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution of the House, enclosed a statement of the Provost-Marshal General that he knew of no instance where Boards of Enrollment have exempted preachers of the Gospel belonging to churches whose religious tenets do not bring them within the scope of the act of February last for enrolling and calling out the national forces; nor does he know of any privileges having been granted to the preachers of any denomination of professing Christians which have been denied to others. A petition was presented, headed by HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, asking that inferior offices in the gift of the Government be filled by persons honorably discharged from the Army and Navy of the United States.

The House of Representatives has passed the Fortification and Army and Naval Appropriation bills, and the Illinois and Michigan Ship Canal bill.

The Fortification bill appropriates about five millions; among other sums for Fort Wayne, near Detroit; Fort Porter, at Buffalo; Fort Niagara, near Youngstown, and Forts Ontario, Montgomery, Knox, Popham, Preble, Scammel, Georges, Constitution, McClary, Winthrop, Independence, Warren, Adams, Hale, Schuyler, Willett's Point, Hamilton, Tompkins, Mifflin, Washington, Monroe, Clinch, Taylor and Jefferson; also for the sea wall of Great Brewster's Island, the sea walls on Deer and Lovell's Islands; for a permanent fort at New Bedford; for the forts at Sandy Hook, on Ship Island, at Fort Point in California, on Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay, and for additional defences at San Francisco, and for the defences of Washington, half a million.

The Army Appropriation bill appropriates about five hundred millions of dollars.

The Ship Canal is proposed as a military work to facilitate the defence of the northern frontier, and enable gunboats and vessels-of-war to pass from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, and to promote the commerce between the different States and foreign nations. The President is empowered to deepen and enlarge the Illinois and Michigan Canal, supply the same with water from Lake Michigan, and improve the navigation of the Illinois and Des Moines Rivers. He is authorized to contract with the State of Illinois, or with any company incorporated for that purpose, to construct the works, in aid of which five millions in bonds of the United States, payable twenty years from their date, bearing six per centum interest, will be issued. Commissioners are also to be appointed to survey the upper and lower Des Moines rapids of the Mississippi, with the view of constructing a canal around the same, the Government to assist by its credit to the extent of two millions of dollars.

The amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill providing for a Board of Admiralty was rejected after a lengthened debate, for and against the amendment, by Mr. WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, and Mr. ALEX. RICE, of Massachusetts. Mr. DAVIS, in his remarks, said that the changes and increase of our Navy had, during the last four years, been made under the auspices of the Secretary of the Navy and his irresponsible Assistant Secretary, who was the real and actual Secretary of the Navy. The result was we were taught to believe we were a great naval Power. While it was officially stated we had six hundred and seventy-one vessels, and two thousand three hundred and eighty-five guns, he maintained that in fact we had only one hundred and thirty-two vessels and one thousand and sixty-nine guns to efficiently engage with any foreign naval Power if war were declared to-morrow. He condemned the double-enders, whose machinery was all exposed, and spoke of the uselessness of other vessels in a contest with a first-class Power. In proposing a Board of Admiralty he adhered to the idea of the unity of the Executive, surrounded by responsible advisers, without whose recommendation and knowledge nothing could be done; and this Board he proposed should be headed by Vice Admiral FARRAGUT. Had such a Board been heretofore in existence we should have been saved from the mortification of repeated failures. The contest between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* was a drawn battle; nobody was whipped; and yet, without consulting naval officers and obtaining the opinion of professional men, the Department, taking the model of the *Monitor*—a cheese box with two guns—had expended thirteen millions of dollars on that type of vessel. The Department had smoothed over its failure in contracts, and had wasted the public money in its extravagant experiments.

Mr. RICE said the gentleman was most unfortunate in the amendment he had submitted to this bill, which was nothing more nor less than that this Congress and the Navy Department should throw away all the teachings of experience at home and abroad, and, by taking a retrograde step, place our naval affairs where they were a century ago. The Committee on Naval Affairs several days ago asked leave to submit and have printed their report, covering a mass of documentary evidence on the subject referred to by the gentleman; but the House refused the request. The Committee had had seventy sittings, and had examined all the facts and statistics with a view to separating the wheat from the chaff, and taking the true from the absolutely false. He quoted British authorities to show that such a board in England was unpopular, irresponsible, uncertain and inefficient to provide for all the exigencies of war. Speakers in Parliament and articles in magazines had condemned it as an utter failure. In France a better system was followed, founded on individual responsibility. In our naval organization each chief of bureau was directly responsible to the head of the department, who was not hampered by their divided action. The system proposed by the gentleman had been tried here over and over again, and had been cast aside because it had proved inefficient, irresponsible and uncertain. The gentleman had a double purpose; he discussed but for a short time his proposition, while he had devoted at least an hour in descanting on the faults and failures of the Navy Department. It was scarcely necessary to remind the House that when the Rebellion broke out the insurgents had possession of the country from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande; the Rebels took two of the five navy yards, one of them—the one at Norfolk—the most important of all, at which they captured some ships, besides over two thousand pieces of heavy ordnance. At that time the entire Navy consisted of forty-six vessels, one-half of them out of commission; only twenty-three were left for service, nearly all of which were on squadron service abroad; so that only four were available for home service. The Secretary of the Navy pressed by the necessity of the case, had gathered the most efficient vessels to meet the instant requirements of the war. Starting with four vessels only, the number was increased in nine months to two hundred and twenty-six; the next year to between three and four hundred; the year following to five hundred and eighty, and at the end of the fourth year to six hundred and seventy-one. The vessels built were not built on one plan, of one size, or for one use, as the gentleman had stated, but for different branches of the service. Commissions had been summoned from time to time, and other means taken to ascertain the best way of capturing certain points or of constructing vessels and machinery. The history of the world did not show such a gigantic performance in constructing a Navy as was exhibited in this country. Reforms had been effected in ships and ordnance, and by the embodiment of an American idea in building Monitor vessels of a different form from those found in any other part of the globe, we had achieved the most brilliant victories of the Navy. He replied at length to Mr. DAVIS' strictures on the Navy.

The House concurred in the amendment providing for one additional midshipman to the Naval Academy from each Congressional District. A bill was passed unanimously providing for the payment to the surviving Revolutionary soldiers of a gratuity of three hundred dollars in addition to their present pension of one hundred dollars a year.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, a resolution was passed, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire whether any regulation exists in the District which forbids persons from leaving Washington without a pass; and if so, to report to the House under what authority the regulation is made and enforced, and what legislation is necessary to secure justice to all loyal persons without regard to color at the national capital. Also, a resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to examine into the military campaigns of General ROSECRANS from the beginning of his service in Western Virginia to the conclusion of the recent campaign in Missouri.

WE were very sure that the opinions we expressed last week in regard to the politicians of the war would find ready acceptance amongst those who are fighting out the contest. The following letter is a sample of the responses to the article:

SIR:—The article in your issue of the 4th, wherein you allude to the efforts of politicians to "take position," that benefits to their relations with party may accrue, is worthy to be repeated, and followed up by a series of searching examinations for the use of the dear public at large. These political mountebanks, North and South, produced this terrible war, and they have not brains enough to make a sensible settlement of our differences. Those who were most potent in stirring up the passions of our people, now run about crying out for peace in the most lusty way. They howl for peace on any terms. Unfortunate men! on whose garments the blood of the Nation has been lavishly spattered. No efforts of theirs will ever wipe out the deep injury done to their country. Abolition of slavery will not save them from the execration of their fellows. Peace to them will become life-long war. The war has been doing good work, is doing work yet, that will have happy effects in time to come. Mere partisans or party press have lost their influence. The *people* have weighed them, and found them wanting. Peace will bring declining lists of subscribers, and pot-house political traders will find their occupation gone. UNION.

THE following is an incomplete list of the casualties amongst officers during the late movement on Hatcher's Run:—

KILLED.—Lieut. L. Bristol, 47th New York; Lieut. Jas. McGinley, 69th Pennsylvania; Lieut. Franklin Bartlett, 14th Connecticut; Lieut. Wm. Tibbits, 19th Massachusetts.

WOUNDED.—Capt. Nathan Bayne, 118th Pennsylvania, face; Lieut. J. A. Bottalier, A, 32d Massachusetts, scalp; Lieut. M. L. Bull, C, 6th Wisconsin, foot; Col. J. P. Bankhead, Inspector-General 5th corps, hand; Lieut. W. M. Colwell, H, 210th Pennsylvania; Capt. T. H. Coudry, Adj.-Gen. 2d brigade, 3d division, wounded in chest; Capt. Jas. Coey, commanding 147th New York, face; Capt. Joseph Dempsey, 47th New York, shoulder; Lieut. W. H. Evans, B, 210th Pennsylvania, finger; Lieut. H. W. Gaskill, 12th New York; Capt. H. Gowchrop, 3d brigade, 2d division, hip; Lieut. J. R. Graham, 14th Connecticut, breast, severely; Lieut.-Col. Haines, 11th Pennsylvania, commanding 88th Pennsylvania, shoulder, severe; Lieut. J. Herrick, K, 6th Wisconsin, knee; Capt. J. B. James, D, 6th Wisconsin, skull; Brevet Brig.-Gen. Morrow, 3d brigade, 3d division; Lieut. McTavish, A. A. G., mortally; Capt. J. Kettlewood, 1st Delaware, contusion; Lieut. J. E. Knapp, 108th New York, slightly; Capt. W. McGuire, 69th New York; Col. Murphey, knee; Lieut. Morris, thigh and hand; Capt. E. Miller, C, 8th New Jersey, shoulder; First Lieut. G. W. Shealy, I, 8th Maryland, wrist; Col. Tilden, 20th Maine; Lieut. W. Weyburn, 47th New York, foot, amputated; Lieut. Oscar Well, I, 5th New York, hand; Lieut. R. A. Wilson, 1st Maryland.

THE following table is said to show accurately the proportion of officers of the Regular Army on duty with their regiments:

Of 6 Colonels of Cavalry, none.
5 Colonels of Artillery, two.
19 Colonels of Infantry, two.
6 Lieutenant-Colonels of Cavalry, none.
5 Lieutenant-Colonels of Artillery, one.
19 Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry, one.
18 Majors of Cavalry, none.
11 Majors of Artillery, none.
46 Majors of Infantry, four.
72 Captains of Cavalry, twelve.
60 Captains of Artillery, twelve.
310 Captains of Infantry, forty-six.
86 First Lieutenants of Cavalry, thirty.
119 First Lieutenants of Artillery, fifty-one.
262 First Lieutenants of Infantry, ninety-eight.
22 Second Lieutenants of Cavalry, twelve.
40 Second Lieutenants of Artillery, twenty-two.
36 Second Lieutenants of Infantry, twenty.

THE new flag adopted by the Rebel Senate on last week Saturday is as follows:—The width two-thirds of its length, with the union now used as a battle flag, to be in width three-fifths of the width of the flag, and so proportioned as to leave the length of the field on the side of the union twice the width below it, to have a ground of red and broad blue saltier thereon, bordered with white and emblazoned with mullets or five-pointed stars, corresponding in number to that of the Confederate States; the field to be white, except the outer half from the union, which shall be a red bar extending the width of the flag.

THE Old Capitol prison has been entirely cleaned out of Rebel officers and men, including a large number of guerrillas, several hundreds of whom have been sent to Northern prisons within the past few days. Nineteen Rebel Surgeons were ordered to be sent from Fort Delaware to Fortress Monroe Wednesday for exchange. It has been decided that, in future, no officer or enlisted man in our service shall be committed to the Old Capitol prison except upon the order of the Secretary of War.

COLONEL MULFORD landed a cargo of a thousand of our exchanged prisoners at Annapolis on Wednesday. "The "best conditioned lot of our poor boys," said he, "ever de-"livered to me. Nearly all could walk." He endeavored to bring away from Varina more of our sick and wounded prisoners, but the ice on the river banks made it impossible to ship them. The boats could not be forced up to the dock.

GENERALS Curtis and Pennypacker, both of whom were wounded at the capture of Fort Fisher, are still at Fortress Monroe, at the Chesapeake Hospital, and at last accounts slowly recovering. General Pennypacker's wound was a very severe one, and it will be some time before he can recover, but he is doing well under the circumstances.

IN answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th ult., the Secretary of War transmits a copy of the Report of the Commissary General of Subsistence, accompanied by a list of the officers of his department, showing severally their rank, and where and how long each of them is or has been employed. The list comprises 510 names.

A COURT-martial has been organized for the trial of Brigadier-General Payne, late in command at Paducah, Ky., and against whom very cruel and rapacious acts have been charged in Congress and elsewhere. The court will consist in part of Major-Generals Hunter, Casey, Heintzelman and Harrow. Colonel Dunn is appointed Judge-Advocate. The court meets at Cairo on the 8th inst.

THE FIGHTING OF TROOPS.

WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

"Un soldat sans tactique ne vaut rien, lors même qu'il possède toutes les sciences du monde. Il peut occuper une place dans la vie civile, et même sous quelques rapports, à l'état major, mais jamais sur le champ de mort, lorsque le dieu du combat y dresse sa chevalure de bronze."—DECKER—*Tactique des trois armes.*

BATTLE is the final object of all the training given to the soldier. It may be that the enemy shall yield without a fight, but the stern decision of combat is always the one looked to, and with a view to it everything is done. For this the strict regulations as to preserving rations and ammunition, and as to keeping the arms in good order. For this the teaching of subordination, and immediate, unquestioning obedience. For this the officers have studied, and the troops practiced their tactics, and the superior commanders have thought out the possible contingencies of the field. Perhaps years of preparation have been gone through, and now, concentrated in one short hour, or even less, is the culminating demand on all the skill, all the alertness, all the presence of mind, and all the knowledge of what should be done, acquired beforehand. Life or death, honor or dishonor, possibly, freedom or slavery, are staked on the result. It is a moment of intense responsibility for the officer, of high excitement for the soldier.

We propose to discuss the subject of battle under the divisions: *Preparation for action, coming into action, in action* and *after action.*

PREPARATION FOR ACTION.

In previous numbers of the JOURNAL, those grand preparations for action, "*discipline and the care of troops,*" have been discussed, although without any particular reference to the bearings of the former on actual fighting; also, that common precursor of battles, *marching in large bodies.* For both these, it was shown that good non-commissioned officers are all but a *sine qua non.* They are not the less such on the field of battle, and as for the former so for this; selecting and forming them should be the first point in preparation.

As regards discipline itself no troops can fight well without a *habit* of it. "Discipline creates military spirit," and military spirit makes real fighting troops. Yet, as a man, although he cannot run long or well without good lungs, must still be capable of using his legs; so, although troops cannot fight long or well without discipline, still they must *drill, drill, drill,** until the officers direct, and the soldiers execute, as instinctively the one, and as promptly the other, as the brain orders or the limbs perform the motions requisite for progression.

To begin then with drill, as a preparation for action, and with one of the chief points in it, *handling the musket or the sabre,* it may be remarked that the value of expertness in the use of either, particularly the musket, is too often underrated. The trooper must come up with his enemy, and he may then, perhaps, get his horse to do what his own hands should accomplish, namely, disable his foe, but the infantry soldier has the most frequent use for his weapon, at such a distance that nothing can supply the blank left by any awkwardness he may show in using it.

Old soldiers know well the difference in the moral working upon the enemy brought about by different troops. One regiment will come up, and, with a comparatively small use of cartridges will thin the ranks confronting them as the autumn tempest strips the trees. Another, although wrapt in a continual canopy of flame and smoke, will produce little effect, and simply because they do not fire well. This latter, perhaps, manœuvres excellently, and stands with an admirable but melancholy firmness, as its own men fall one by one; but, that enemy must be very raw to whom they give the demoralizing shock which might be anticipated from so many hundred muskets brought up in such good order to the line of battle.

Too much attention, therefore, cannot be given to teaching the infantry soldier, first of all, how to aim and fire; secondly, how to handle his musket, so as not to interfere with his neighbors. Every interval of a rainy day, when other exercises cannot take place may be most profitably employed in *additional* musket and bayonet drill, particularly since they can be conducted so near the tents, that the men may remain out until a shower actually begins.

It is beginning to be understood that a good share of the practice in aiming may take place to as great, if not to greater advantage, without burning cartridges. To *point* the musket *in the proper direction,* to *hold it immovable,* and to *pull the trigger without any jerk,* are the essential points.

For the first, which includes the estimation of distances, so as to allow properly for the fall or rise in the curved line described by the projectile, in relation to the straight line of aim,† the eye must be practiced.‡ Means for exercise in judging distances are easily improvised and we shall presently give a handy method for teaching the adjustment of the barrel. For the two last the body must be exercised, and here several suggestions may, we think, aid in obtaining the *aplomb* required. One is the commonly known expedient of filling the chest with air, and holding the breath; another that mentioned in "Wilcox's Rifle Practice,"* of having the weight on the left leg; and we proceed to add a third, which, being founded on a general principle, may aid not only in supporting the barrel and pulling the trigger, but ought to facilitate the whole manual of the musket, and also the use of the sabre.

The Prussian infantry tactics notice, in directions for marching, that the foot should take the ground on its outer (the little toe) side, and leave it from the inner (the great toe) side. Now this distinction of sides holds, with equal force for the hand, as regards all surfaces against which it may be applied. All of what may be called the "gathering movement" takes place on the little finger side of the palm of the hand, as on the little toe side of the ball of the foot; and it is not until this "gathering motion" is fully developed that the final action of bringing into play the thumb and forefinger side in the one case, and the great toe side in the other, so as to produce a spring or a clasp, respectively, can be performed *in perfection.* We say in perfection, because the contrary order often has place, accompanied by a comparatively unsteady and weakened action, the natural result of a hurried movement without the previous proper adjustment of the body. When the due succession is allowed, the first, or "gathering motion" is prolonged, the second, or "spring," is powerful but rapid and occurs spontaneously so soon as the first is carried to its extreme limit.†

It is, then, the little finger side of the palm of the hand which should first meet the musket in all motions. An action in which the knuckle of that finger, and, as the hand closes, the end of the ulna (or the forearm bone on that side of the wrist) will, as it were, push or stretch themselves tensely from the body. The continuation of this movement will, without any special effort on its own part, so free the thumb side that it shall turn over outwards, opening the hand. Still continued, a spontaneous tendency to action will take place in the forefinger and thumb which they can carry out, whether in grasping the piece or pulling the trigger, without in the least affecting the arm or the rest of the hand, and therefore without any tendency to raise the muzzle.

From the heel of the palm (or muscular cushion behind the root of the little finger) to the root of the thumb, the direction runs obliquely forward. It is here that the musket or the sabre grip should lie; they are first pressed by the heel of the palm, and, last of all, (as following on a progressive increase of this action, during which the little finger closes) the thumb and forefinger, which were at first repressed, close also, and with a sudden but perfectly unembarrassed movement.‡

At the same time the chin must be kept up and the head, or rather its point of juncture with the neck, advanced. The former frees the shoulder blades, and the latter brings the weight of the body off the heels and on the balls of the feet. Should the balance be destroyed, it will then be restored by filling the upper part of the chest with air, and advancing this adjusting centre of the body forward and upward.

In performing the moulinets of the sabre exercise, the same action of the little finger knuckle and then the end of the forearm bone on that side of the wrist (it stretching from the body as the little finger closes; while at the same time the hand rolls outward), is to be kept up as long as possible and until a spontaneous action of the thumb and forefinger complete the motion with a sudden and powerful impulse.

The cuts involve a similar movement, in which, after the action of the little finger side of the hand has thus nearly brought the edge to the object it is to meet, the sudden and spontaneous closing of the thumb side will give, not merely a powerful stroke, but also that "draw" which is considered a peculiar mark of Turkish and Moorish swordsmen. The edge too will descend perpendicularly; whereas, with a premature clasp from the thumb side it always glances, or an attempt to prevent this interferes with the force and freedom of the cut.

The same remarks hold good in thrusting with the bayonet or small sword. It is, however, to be remarked that the action with both hands, in the former, renders it more pressingly necessary that the shoulder blades be freed in the manner referred to above.

To avoid recurring again to this subject, which is indeed that of the "setting up of soldiers," we will here introduce the *seat on horseback,* and *marching.* If the same rules, namely, beginning with and continuing the closure of the little finger, until this action brings on that of the thumb, be applied to the bridle-hand, they will be found to steady it. The riding-school practice of grasping a cylinder of wood, or the like, in the right hand, while the right arm hangs extended at the side, if carried out in this way, will also be found to meet the general fault of keeping the right shoulder to the rear. And if, at the same time the action of the hands is regulated as above, the chin be kept up and the head advanced, *while the thighs and knees are allowed to freely roll outward on each side* (all clinging with the knees being avoided) it will be found that the central line of the body, being, as it were, drawn forward between the thighs and between the lower ribs, by the advancing head, a moment will come when the upper ribs will rise, that part of the chest fill with air, and the whole frame spring back into the perfect position with a clasp of the horse's body and a springy adaptation to its movements, to be attained in no other way.

The *march on foot* depends upon these same principles, and to connect them with those given in a former article in this journal, we have only to mention that the upper chest cannot be properly filled with air until the drawing forward of the central line of the body (as just mentioned for the position on horseback) accompanied by the same turning outward of the knees, thighs and lower ribs, be carried out. The air in the chest retained at pleasure, by the *pneumostatic* pressure of the lid of the windpipe then becomes by its elasticity the great adjuster of the body; for while, drawn forward by the raising of the chin and advancing of the joint where the head fits on the neck, the body would lose its balance to the front, this balance is continually readjusted by the rising of the chest.

The upper chest once *thoroughly* filled, and the air not allowed to escape too rapidly its alternate compression and expansion sustain and render perfect all the motions of the body, and at the same time render dispensable a great amount of muscular force which must else be expended in procuring a much more imperfect movement.*

Adding that the final action of the thumb side of the hand and of the great toe side of the foot seem to correspond with the moment when the upper chest is (by the preliminary action of the spine and lower ribs just spoken of) allowed to fill with air, and that the whole of what has been said depends on still more general principles which, should the foregoing explanations prove of any *practical* benefit in the "setting up of soldiers," we shall feel encouraged to discuss more fully; the above remarks are left for what they may be worth.

THERE is a strong body of British troops in Japan. On the 20th of October some sixteen hundred men were publicly reviewed to the great delight and astonishment of the Japanese. As a singular coincidence the national Japanese troops were also reviewed on the same parade by the side of the British soldiers. Their war dresses were very picturesque and were much admired. The Japanese papers are full of the particulars of the brutal murder of two British officers, Major George Walter Baldwin and Lieutenant Robert Nicholas Bird, of her British Majesty's Twentieth regiment. On the 21st of November they left Yokohama on horseback for an excursion to Kamakura and Daiboots, but on arriving near the first named place they were set upon and foully murdered. After the usual formality of an inquest, the bodies were interred with full military honors. The British, French, American and Dutch Ministers attended; also the Governor of Kanagawa and suite, and the officers of the ships-of-war and land forces in the country of every nationality. In closing its account of the funeral, the Japan *Herald* says:—"We know from the best authority, that Sir Rutherford Alcock is resolutely determined, by every means at his command, to urge, and if necessary, to compel the Japanese authorities to do their utmost to discover and deliver up the murderers." It is also stated that the Japanese authorities were doing their best to ferret out the perpetrators.

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* We know that, among civilians, a certain confusion of terms exists, so that drill is considered discipline. If we choose to give the word an extensive meaning, it may be so; but even if all drill be discipline, all discipline is by no means drill. Drill, in fact, important as it is, goes for but a small part in the making of a soldier.

† We have seen it stated in an English report of the practice at Vincennes (*Hitchmarsh*) that on an average "an error of 16 feet in estimating 1,000 yards will cause the ball to miss a target 10 feet high; and that an error of 33 yards in 510 yards will have the same effect. If a *horizontal* aim be taken along the line of metal, with a rifle, the ball will rise over a horseman's head at 250 yards; and if with a smooth-bore musket aim be taken, from the same distance, at the breast of an infantry soldier the ball will lodge in his hips."

‡ Among the most ingenious expedients for judging distances which we know, is that mentioned in "Aide Memoire to the Military Sciences," as having been practiced by Capt. BARRY, of the British Engineers, in 1849. It consists simply in making the varying diameters of the different parts of the musket the criterion for judgment; according to the extent to which they will cover a man; thus, if the muzzle of a carbine held to the shoulder, and a little to one side, so as to bring the object in view, covered a man from his feet to his breast, he was 80 yards distant; at 140 yards the rammer head would cover him entirely; the blade of a bayonet fixed would cover him at 75 yards; the musket sight at 250 yards. Of course the data for arms of various patterns must be fixed by experiment.

* It will be seen that, according to what follows, filling the chest and stepping back from the left foot (for the action of a back step is the working of the body when pulling the trigger) are both regarded as final and not preparatory motions.

† We think that this finds an explanation in the anatomy of the part. Although the forearm consists of two bones, there is but one of them which enters into the formation of the elbow joint, and this is that against which the *little finger* part of the wrist works. That part of the wrist which sustains the action of the thumb and forefinger side, on the contrary, is connected with the elbow joint only through the medium of the former, against the upper end of which it moves in a socket that allows it to rotate at its lower end around its fellow. The last bone, and with it the thumb and forefinger, depending thus for their freedom of motion on the first bone, which supports the little finger, it is only when the actions of the latter have had full play, and involved the socket above, that the former is at liberty for *steady* motion.

‡ Most men grasp first with the thumb side, and thus cramp the action of the hand, and indeed of the whole body.

* The *general* action of the body on foot and mounted is the same, the difference being simply that, when on foot, the man first draws his weight forward and then brings the lower part of the body under it, and when mounted the lower part of the body is carried forward and the upper part brought over it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. W.—The Army Regulations being silent upon the subject of your inquiry, we cannot answer it.

FORT WARREN.—All military salutes must be returned. They should be rendered first by the inferior.

THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS.—Companies should "fall in" *in two ranks faced to the front.*

ADJUTANTS should wear the uniform of their respective regiments. They have no right to wear gold cords upon their pants.

GENERAL HANCOCK'S CORPS is being raised for any service that may be required of it. Officers of said corps will be mustered in for one year.

A DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE disqualifies an officer for re-entering the service, unless the War Department should set aside the disability resulting from such discharge.

"NON-COM."—It is the business of First Sergeants to make out muster-rolls and keep "clothing accounts," unless his company commander thinks proper to have some one else perform these duties.

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.—Officers who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty, and who desire to enter this corps must make application to the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, through the Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State. The applicant must produce the certificate of the Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment for the district in which he resides, that he is unfit for active field service on account of wounds or disease, that he is not liable to draft, and that he is fit for garrison duty. He must furnish evidence of honorable discharge on account of wounds or disability contracted in line of his duty. He must submit recommendations from the regimental, brigade and division commanders under whom he formerly served, that he is worthy of being thus provided for and is capable of returning adequate service to the Government. When it is impracticable to get this last evidence, he may, having established the first two points above, satisfy the Board of Enrollment that he is deserving, and submit its certificate to that effect. This evidence must be forwarded by applicant with his application.

Regimental officers still in service, unfit for active duty, who desire to enter the Invalid Corps, must make application to the Provost-Marshal-General. His application must contain a full military history of the applicant, and should be accompanied by a surgeon's certificate as to nature and degree of disability, and stating that he is fit for service in the Invalid Corps. These papers must be accompanied by recommendations of a positive character, from at least three officers of rank under whom he has served, as to his military qualifications and fitness for the position. An officer cannot decide upon his own disability for active service.

THE REPORT ON THE PARROTT GUNS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Disappointment is quite generally felt at the Report of the Board of Naval Officers, who were ordered to investigate the important subject of Rifle Cannon for the Navy, in connection with the disastrous failure of many of the heavy Parrott rifles.

The directions of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance to this Board were cetainly comprehensive enough. It would appear that they were intended to enable the Board to exhaust the subject—to tell all they knew about it—or, at any rate, to throw *some* light on it. But, their labors over, we find that, as far as their efforts are concerned, the subject is shrouded in as great mystery as before they undertook the task of investigating it, and one can but fear that they have really increased its obscurity.

One thing, however, it appears they have succeeded in thoroughly accomplishing, and that is, to render those who have to use heavy Parrott rifles more afraid—if they were not already sufficiently alarmed by the recent fearful accidents—of their *own* guns than of the projectiles of the enemy.

The heavy Parrott rifles have been fractured in nearly every conceivable manner; the breech has been blown out, the wrought-iron band which surrounds the seat of the charge has been split, the wall of the gun forward of this band has been forced or blown out, and the muzzles have been broken off at various lengths.

Now, this Board attempt to account for nearly all, if not *all*, these disasters by "premature explosions" of shells within the gun; no other cause receives consideration, and nearly a column and a half of fine print is occupied with *presumptive* evidence as to this cause. One instance given as "conclusive on this point," is worthy of mention, as illustrative of the fact, that fascinated—we know of no better word—with the idea that "premature explosions" account for these lamentable disasters, they ingeniously eliminate all other causes except the shell. There is, certainly, as much reason to suppose the shell to have been the innocent spectator of the effect, as to have been its cause. We refer to the following:—

> There is, however, one instance that occurred in the proof of a 100-pounder at Cold Spring, which is conclusive on this point. At the second fire of the gun, a shell exploded prematurely, and the gun showed no apparent injury, and stood the ten rounds without bursting; but a subsequent examination showed it to be seriously cracked in the bore, and it was rejected.

Now, what *proof* is there in this case which is entitled to be regarded by these investigators, as so "conclusive," that the premature explosion of the shell had anything to do with this crack, which was discovered eight rounds after the premature explosion of the shell? The poor shell, like charity, is made to cover a multitude of sins. Such sort of evidence as this, taken as "conclusive" in a modern scientific investigation, is somewhat analogous to a method in use in ancient times of testing the guilt or innocence of an accused person by compelling him to promenade barefoot through a series of red-hot ploughshares; if he does not burn his feet, the presumption is that he is innocent.

But the method suggested to the Bureau, to *accurately* test, it is presumed, this theory of premature explosion of shells as the cause of the failure of the heavy Parrott rifles, is as remarkable as the case cited as "conclusive on this point," and appears to have been suggested by a course of reasoning similar to that which speaks of the former instance as so "conclusive." The method proposed is to take three 100-pounders, exactly of the same character in every respect, place them side by side and fire them one thousand rounds each with the service charge of powder,—one with shells brought up to the standard weight by being filled with sand,—one with the ordinary shell loaded and fused, and one with the shells "coated" on the inside.

Assume this experiment to have been made; and for example, suppose the gun with the usual shell to have been subjected to a premature explosion, and eight or ten rounds *afterwards* a crack is observed. It may be asked, Is this the sort of evidence which is to be accepted, in an investigation of this importance, to prove that the *shell* was the cause of this crack? Of what use, then, is such an experiment?

Numerous other instances, quite as likely to occur as the above, and which actually did occur, according to the Board themselves, might be mentioned which would render it impossible for any practical result to be attained by such an experiment. Should not a safe shell gun be strong enough to resist the explosion of shells within the bore?

In vain is the report scanned to find any suggestions for improvement in the construction of heavy rifle cannon, suggestions which there was certainly reason to expect from a Board composed of such eminent ordnance officers—men who have lived among guns all their lives. One member in particular has lived at Cold Spring for two or three years, and has overlooked, on behalf of the Government, the fabrication of all the Parrott rifles which have been issued to the Navy. Has nothing suggested itself to him in this line during the time which might be of benefit to the service?

All subjects connected with heavy rifle guns, except the "premature explosion of shells" within the gun, have been carefully eschewed. They deem it proper to state, however, that the Bureau was fully justified in adopting this gun for the naval service.

Among other things, this Board has clearly exhibited its bias—prejudice it certainly is—in favor of that brittle material, cast-iron, for the construction of powerful ordnance. They show it by forcing into their report a condemnation of wrought-iron, although the instructions said nothing whatever on the subject. This they have done by disingenuously and partially stating facts in relation to several wrought-iron cannon of large calibre, which have been tested. The original gun of the *Princeton*, the "Oregon," which cracked on testing, the breech being stuck in the sand, so that the piece could not recoil, then fired with a very heavy charge, is instanced; but they refrain from stating the subsequent career of this remarkable piece, which, if stated, would render their condemnation of wrought-iron absurd. The explosion of the "Peacemaker" is of course quoted, but without hinting at the causes which were brought out on the investigation of the Committee of the Franklin Institute. That investigation not only throws much light on the subject of wrought-iron ordnance, but gives good reasons why this particular gun failed. It may be safely said that the unfortunate disaster to this piece kept back the development of our naval ordnance twenty-five years. The 13-inch wrought-iron gun recently severely tested, comes in for its share of condemnation; it is alluded to in precisely the same spirit as the others. What its defects are is not mentioned.

The exploits of the 13-inch wrought-iron Horsefall gun in England, which are known to the whole scientific world, are passed over in silence; neither is the fact that not one of the heavy wrought-iron Armstrong guns, whatever may be the defects in the rifling or method of manufacture, has *exploded*, with the exception of one 10½-inch, which blew out the breech plug, on account of an obvious mechanical defect. This latter is mentioned as illustrative of the immense strength of a wrought-iron barrel.

This Board, true to their cast-iron antecedents, ignore the fact that there are certain functions which modern naval warfare require of ordnance, which can only be obtained by the employment of either wrought-iron or steel, or perhaps a combination of both.

One redeeming feature in the document, is the recommendation that the well-known mechanical engineer, Mr. AMES, be permitted to fabricate *one* gun (and *one gun only*, it should be remarked), of suitable calibre, form and weight, By suitable calibre, it is presumed at least thirteen inches is meant. Mr. AMES has been knocking at the door of the Ordnance Bureau for a number of years, and now deserves congratulation that he has achieved an entrance.

It is a subject for reflection, that while this Board virtually condemned by their silence cast-iron as unreliable for very large calibres, with heavy charges, they endeavor to condemn wrought-iron also. The peculiar mental process through which such a result is arrived at, will be of interest to the metaphysician. What chance is there, it may with propriety be asked, for improvement in that great *desideratum*, powerful ordnance, if such reasoning as this report contains on this head is permitted to shut the door of progress? The time may come when our national life may be jeopardized for the want of powerful ordnance of large calibre, capable of being used against the enemy with proportionately large charges of powder.

EXCELSIOR.

WHISKY IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your issue of December 3, 1864, I have observed a communication subscribed, "An Officer," proposing the abolition of whisky from the Commissary Department of the Army. I desire to express in your columns my most cordial endorsement of this measure, and would fain reiterate with ten-fold emphasis, every word said in its favor. I approve of it, not merely as a means of economizing public expenditure, but of removing the most fruitful source of evil that ever cursed our Army.

During three years of active service in the field, I have made careful observations upon this subject, and have been impartially led to the following conclusions:—

That *any* allowance of whisky to the troops impairs their discipline.

That it injures their health.

That it is ruinous to both their morals and *morale*.

I might cite numberless facts corroborative of these statements. But they hardly need proof, for they are confirmed by the observation of every one, both in the Army and out of it. The well-known influence of this stimulant is to provoke the worst passions of human nature. Crime and insubordination are the natural and legitimate effects of its use. If it be used moderately and under strict military restraint, then its effects are lessened in degree, but not changed in quality. Having been compelled by superior authority to issue it to troops under my command, I have carefully noted the results, and have invariably found the discipline of my men impaired after a whisky issue, no matter how small.

I can also bear most unqualified testimony to the injurious hygienic effects of this stimulant. I have scarcely known an exception to the rule that the men who least indulge in it are not only the most faithful and reliable soldiers, but, other things being equal, possess the best health and greatest power of endurance. That paragraph of the Army Regulations which permits the issue of whisky expressly limits it to occasions of extreme exposure or fatigue. But I am satisfied that its use is even then pernicious. Its tendency at such times is to superinduce fevers, and to break down that natural elasticity and tone of the physical system which should ever be its main reliance. Nature asks no artificial help of this kind. She only asks to be *let alone*, and, with anything like a fair chance, she will always be found able to take care of herself.

That the use of whisky, whether in large or small quantities, is subversive of good morals hardly admits of arguments. There is no vice that it does not encourage, no virtue that it does not undermine. It is the prolific parent of evil, and is not promotive of a single good. In short, it is a blighting curse to every soldier who uses it. It is a shame that the Government should present such a snare to its brave defenders. To give it the high sanction of law is to double its dangerous influence. Let it be entirely withheld, utterly abolished, and every candid soldier will commend the measure. Many now addicted to its use will be grateful that a dangerous temptation has been thus removed.

A very large proportion of the whisky furnished by the commissariat is used by the officers, and it is here that its pernicious effects are most apparent. A careful examination of the facts will show that at least one-half of all the disasters of this war have been directly traceable to the intemperate habits of those who have controlled the destinies of our Armies. It is no uncommon thing for officers, both high and low, to exhibit more concern in regard to the supply of this abominable beverage than they do about the most important official concerns. Indeed, the intemperance of our officers is a great and growing evil, and is proving the ruin of thousands. Yet two-thirds of it is caused by consumption of the whisky regularly furnished by the Government. The article is never exhausted, and officers can almost invariably get as much as they want, though enlisted men cannot. Indeed, I have known the supply of whisky to be abundant when the public animals were starving for forage and the troops were on half rations.

The Navy does without whisky. Why cannot the Army? I trust the time will soon come when in both it will be alike prohibited.

OFFICER No. 2.

A CORRECTION.—JUSTICE TO THE COLORED BRIGADE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your issue for December 24th, 1864, a copy of which has just come into my possession (thanks either to Mr. DENNISON'S mail system, or the abstractions of some friend for not giving me my JOURNAL weekly), you say under the heading of the "Campaign in Tennessee:"

> It is said that the retreat of the colored brigade from Johnsonville to Nashville was disorderly and unsoldierly. More than a million dollars worth of Government property was destroyed, while private plunder was loaded in the wagons. Guerrillas captured wagons and men, and "bushwhacked" the command with great ease, a handful of them harrassing five regiments and killing and wounding many. Great devastation nevertheless was said to have been made by the troops in pillaging and burning.

In justice to this brigade, which, under Colonel THOMPSON, won for itself at Overton's Hill, a name second to none in the Army of the Cumberland, I pronounce the above a wilful, malicious, Rebel lie, in general and in detail. I saw a similar statement in the *Louisville Journal*—from which report you may have got your information, but I did not think it worth while to contradict the statements of that Rebel sheet. But when it appears in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, whence, if uncontradicted, it may pass into history, it deserves notice.

The general who commanded the Army of the Cumberland is no man to continue in command of a brigade an officer who would conduct such a retreat; and the fact that upon reporting here with his brigade, Colonel THOMPSON was assigned an honorable position on the lines; that he made important reconnoissances; fought on Friday, the 16th of December, beside the gallant POST'S brigade of the veteran Fourth army corps; was detached subsequently from the direct pursuit of HOOD to take part in the flanking expedition of STEADMAN; commanded a division of infantry operating against LYON; and has now returned to the Johnsonville Road with his brigade; these facts are enough, and more than enough, to convince any person that the statements in regard to the bad conduct of the brigade are without foundation in truth.

I appreciate (for I have experienced them) the difficulties of getting accurate "news" for a journal, and I understand how in making up your valuable summaries you may sometimes be misled by the statements of influential papers, or their correspondents. But I regret that in this case you have been imposed upon by the disloyal sheet mentioned. For a lie always travels faster and further than its contradiction, and but few of the many who have seen the JOURNAL'S assertions will see this denial.

R. D. MUSSEY, Col. and Com'r Org'n U. S. C. T.

NASHVILLE, TENN., February 3, 1865.

AMONGST the recent arrivals of general officers in Washington, are Major-Generals Schofield and J. D. Cox and Brigadier-General H. J. Mediel.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE JOURNAL.

THE Publisher of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has hitherto been unable to meet the large and unexpected demand for the first bound volume of the paper. To supply this demand it became necessary to stereotype the greater part of the numbers for 1863 and '64. This caused much vexatious delay in responding to orders for the bound volumes. Now, however, the work of stereotyping has been completed and a full supply of the first volume, handsomely bound in cloth, has been obtained. The price of this volume bound in cloth is $7 50; in half morocco $10. Gentlemen in the Army, who wish the volume sent to them by express, should enclose the amount of the express charges, which average about $1 60, as these are required by the companies to be paid in advance.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1865.

THE NEW MOVE AT PETERSBURGH.

ONE more of that long series of efforts to seize and sever the Richmond lines of supply which has given its distinctive character to the Virginia campaign since its transfer on the 12th of June to the environs of Petersburgh, has been inaugurated. To pass judgment upon a movement still in development would, of course, be presumptuous, since force, address, or accident is element sufficient to change in an hour for either side the whole aspect of success or failure. The elaborate preparations for the movement, no less than the employment in its execution of the entire four corps and the cavalry column of the Army of the Potomac (save the detachments assigned for preserving the old entrenchments) forbade at the outset the idea of its being a mere "reconnoissance in "force." The length of time during which our troops have been pressing the enemy (in anticipation of which they carried four days' rations), and the vigorous conduct of affairs have also attested that this is another forward movement, analogous to that of the 27th of October against the Boydton Road and Hatcher's Run. And, viewing it in that light, we shall look anxiously for important issues from the attempt.

The present move, indeed, is analogous to the first advance upon Hatcher's Run in so many particulars that any one who comprehended the former one will readily understand the present, which, so far, at least, has been attended with happier fortune. The plan of manœuvre seems to be, to throw a strong flanking or expeditionary column far beyond the right of the enemy's works, which lie along Hatcher's Run, so that it may pass behind them and take them in reverse, and then, if possible, turn north and march upon the Southside Railroad. Meanwhile, the rest of the Army is to form connection between this corps on our left flank, and press the enemy gradually back as far as possible towards the railroad, holding to our old entrenchments as a *point d'appui*. At the moment we write, the movement, after three days of marching and fighting, has so far developed itself as to extend our permanent lines from what was formerly the extreme left at Fort Cummings, on the Squirrel Level Road, to and across Hatcher's Run at Armstrong's Mill, with the advance well out towards Dabney's Mill, a distance of about four miles.

This plan is substantially analogous to that of the former movement—another of the celebrated marches "by the left flank." The lines of advance are the familiar ones—the Vaughan, Jerusalem Plank, and Squirrel Level Roads. Hatcher's Run was easily crossed by the flanking column far to the left, as before, GREGG'S cavalry, also as before, sweeping over all the adjacent roads up as far as the Boydton Plank-road in a careful reconnoissance, and finally forming a junction with the infantry on its left flank, and covering it. This time, however, the Fifth corps and the Second exchanged their former positions. The Fifth, under WARREN, made the détour to the left which HANCOCK, with the Second, made on the first occasion, and the Second took the place next in line on the right which the Fifth then assumed. This time, also, the flanking column executed a longer march to the south, crossing Rowanty Creek (which is the name Hatcher's Run assumes as it widens before reaching the Nottoway) at some distance below the fords on the Vaugban Road. This time, our extreme left has not struck (up to latest accounts) the Boydton Plank-road, which the Second corps reached on the former occasion; but it lies a little south of it, near Dabney's Mill—that is, several miles farther down towards Dinwiddie than HANCOCK'S old position. Finally, this time we could not hope to get the advantage of surprise and the uncertainty always cast upon an enemy by a new movement which he cannot comprehend. Our movements have been, therefore, less rapid, more weighty and deliberate, and, apparently, more careful. Instead of having a demonstration in front by the right, to cover the secret march of the left, the whole line has leisurely swung forward on the right as a pivot. Less is hoped from surprise, and more from superiority of force. It may be added, without offence, that, on this occasion, the different corps seem to have been held more closely in hand than before, and the proper connections more felicitously formed, and, in fact, formed usually in sufficient season to meet the attacks of the enemy.

On his part, the enemy has resorted to his old, familiar, and successful tactics—so often successful that it would be incredible if a statement were made of the simple number of successful applications of them during this single Virginian campaign, unless facts and dates were summoned to its support. He threw, in a word, heavy columns of veteran troops against our lines while in the process of formation. On Sunday, the first day of our move, his attack was repulsed with severe loss. On Monday, when our troops began to move forward again, again he hurled himself at the points where he supposed gaps would occur in our lines. We regret to say that he was successful in his effort. But it is a matter of congratulation that while the former affair at Hatcher's Run, where the breaking of MAHONE through our lines forced the abandonment of the movement, our temporary repulse of Monday did not break up the plan. Indeed, our whole loss on that day was only 600 or 800 men, and our line on the day following was thrown out again to the point from which it had been driven back. It is singular that to MAHONE, who has acquired some deserved celebrity from the frequent success of his peculiar tactics—from the Wilderness to the Jerusalem Road and the Boydton Road—is imputed the successful assault of Monday evening.

In its main character, then, and in many of its details, this week's movement is similar to its predecessor of October. Its aim is the Southside Railroad. It seeks to accomplish its end by the extension of our left flank. Unlike the former movement for the same purpose, no demonstration was made north of the James. But it is just as well that this feature of the programme was changed; since we no longer have a force there large enough to make a demonstration, the chief part of the Army of the James being at Wilmington, and our works on the right being occupied by the colored troops. We have always questioned also, whether the Tenth and Eighteenth corps could not have been better employed on the left than on the right in the former manœuvre, (though it is true, that did not fail for lack of troops), since by frequent repetition the device of a feint upon the right has become somewhat stale.

It will not be necessary to repeat here that detailed description of the great movement, which may be found on the first page of the JOURNAL. But it is well to remember, that, in such movements as the present, the first few days are the most anxious and the most dangerous. The enemy is apt to strike hard at once, before earthworks and a well-connected line of battle shall make his assaults cost him too dearly. Each day, also, our troops are learning something new about the country. It is one of the most difficult and impracticable regions for military operations which even Virginia can boast. It is a rolling country, covered chiefly with a second growth of timber, broken here and there by a clearing of corn-fields, or of old cotton-fields transformed to corn-fields. Now and again you come upon impenetrable swamps, or upon dense, dark, pine forests, and undergrowth—woods in which, as our troops found on Monday, it is impossible to form a continuous line. The narrow roads are perplexing, circuitous as they are, and running into each other. New roads cut across the old ones, adding to the difficulties. If our gallant Army campaigns successfully through that wretched region, of gloomy woods and deceptive swamps, and labyrinthine paths, they can campaign anywhere.

MILITARY TALENT IN THE WAR.

THE Confederate cause, once so proud and defiant, now sadly humbled, seeks to escape total destruction. The great cause of this change in the aspect of affairs we do not consider to be, as is often alleged, the exhaustion of the military resources of the South. We do not even trace it to the numerical superiority of the Northern Armies. We believe it arises chiefly from the development on our part of military talent which was in a dormant or, at all events, in a subordinate position, at the commencement of the war. A comparison between the characteristics of the leading generals who have appeared on either side, will illustrate, perhaps, the correctness of this opinion, and will show that it does not rest on mere assertion. LEE, the Confederate Commander-in-Chief, and GRANT, our own Lieutenant-General, afford ample material for our first parallel. Neither of these generals is as remarkable for his brilliant as for his sound and trustworthy qualities. Both of them have evidently great faith in the Napoleonic doctrine that victory rests with the strongest battalions. Both of them have great endurance and unconquerable determination; and they owe to these qualities much of their respective successes. An intelligent criticism of the present Richmond campaign will illustrate this fact. There is no doubt that GRANT'S original intention was to turn LEE'S right flank, and cut him off from Richmond; and then to pass round the city on the west, connecting with a base to be established by General BUTLER at Bermuda Hundred. LEE'S determined attack at the Wilderness frustrated this plan. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that LEE confidently expected to drive GRANT back across the Rapidan in three days, and so stated to some of his generals who subsequently fell into our hands. Here he was equally foiled.

After the first Bull Run the positions now occupied by GRANT and LEE were held by MCCLELLAN and JOE. JOHNSTON respectively. Between these men also a great parallel exists. No two men in the ranks of the old Regular Army were considered to have exhibited more military talent than these. In organizing and disciplining troops, and in the great attribute of inspiring confidence in their followers, they were both unequalled. If they have comparatively failed as generals, it is rather from knowing too much than from knowing too little—from being too desirous to accomplish by manœuvre what others have accomplished by force—and too anxious never to give or receive battle, except with such strong probabilities of success as the great equality, not only of numbers and organization, but of race and morale, between our contending forces has rarely permitted commanders to count on.

When these distinguished tacticians failed, the one in Virginia, the other in Georgia, to accomplish all that the clamors of the people demanded, they were succeeded, the one directly, the other after an intervening commander, by two so-called fighting generals, HOOKER and HOOD. No better corps commanders could possibly be found, no more determined men in assault or defence, no men more thoroughly characterized by personal bravery approaching to recklessness. Both possessed good capacities for manœuvring troops, as shown by HOOD in his late invasion of Tennessee, and by HOOKER in his manœuvres before Chancellorsville, and in his march from Fredericksburgh to Gettysburgh. Yet both failed where they were least expected to fail—in not being able to handle a large army as they had handled a corps. If JOHNSTON and MCCLELLAN fought too little, assuredly HOOKER and HOOD have fought too much.

The South look upon STONEWALL JACKSON with more veneration and respect than any other of their commanders, except LEE. His great merits were his executive ability, his determined fighting, and his admirable handling of isolated forces on the small scale which was assigned to him. In all these respects, however, we think either SHERIDAN, HANCOCK, or WARREN, very much his parallel. The comparison cou'd be traced in some curious particulars between these three Union officers and the famous Confederate general. WARREN, for example, has often evinced a combination of dash and sound judgment, and a careful attention to details, which remind one of JACKSON.

To SHERMAN, we can afford no parallel in the history of this or any other modern war. An abler tactician than JOE JOHNSTON, whom he out-manœuvred from field to field; as determined a fighter, when the necessity arises, as either HOOKER or HOOD; as good an executive officer, when under GRANT, as either JACKSON, MEADE, or WARREN, he has shown in the combinations of his last campaign a strategetical ability unparalleled since the days of NAPOLEON. His able government of Savannah exhibits a sound judgment and prudence which, combined with his other unequalled excellences, make him the greatest soldier the American people have yet produced.

THE HAMPTON ROADS CONFERENCE.

THE Peace Conference is over. The three distinguished skirmishers whom Mr. DAVIS threw out on a scout towards Washington have been withdrawn, while our own Senate, with its usual alacrity in the pursuit of knowledge, has already voted that Mr. LINCOLN ought to tell them his story of the transaction. Since it often happens that an event bloodless and noiseless in diplomatic manœuvres is freighted with weightier consequences to the nation than a Leipsic or a Borodino, reflective persons awaited with some apprehension the issue of the parley in Hampton Roads. Fraud often triumphs where force fails, and the cunning of state-craft can usually repair the damage of the battle-field. Never can we be too careful that pens—to use BLUCHER'S familiar couplet—may not lose by writing what swords have won by fighting. It is true, indeed, that no one is authorized to infer from the conference that either the Richmond or the Washington embassy really expected to conclude hostilities. Mr. BLAIR and General SINGLETON may or may not have laid the flattering unction to their souls. But Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. DAVIS understood the affair better. Mr. DAVIS'S aim seems to have been chiefly to flank that dangerous peace party which SHERMAN'S odd electioneering has lately organized in the Confederacy, and to knock the underpinning from its platform at the outset. His propositions, if we understand them aright, were simply ridiculous. Based as they were on a refusal to acknowledge the authority of the Union, did he suppose that, in our day of triumph, they would be listened to for a moment, except from politeness, by the President of the United States? He could have had no such idea, and we are childish to imagine, as we often do, that, on the Confederate part, these negotiations were opened in good faith. They were like a Congressman's speech—not for effect on the Nation, but for effect in his district. The execution he hoped from the gun he fired was all to come from the *recoil*.

What was the result of the four hours' conference? The great question of slavery was not touched—both parties refraining, with sympathetic repugnance, from exhuming it. But President LINCOLN honestly stated that the basis of all negotiations must be an admission of the existence, integrity, and authority of the Federal Union and the binding force of its laws over all the States, North and South. The three Commissioners demanded an entire cessation of hostilities, in order to consider the question of peace, and declined to recognize the authority of the Union over their Confederacy. Of course, much was said on the one side and the other with regard to the ability to prolong the war. But those two points put in advance terminated the conference to all practical intents long before the five gentlemen shook hands and parted.

It is a matter of speculation whether Mr. LINCOLN and his Secretary did not anticipate as clearly as Messrs. STEPHENS, HUNTER and CAMPBELL, the result of the interview. They probably divined Mr. DAVIS'S shrewd scheme to throw the onus of aggression and vindictive hostilities on our Government. They appreciated, as well as he, the great leverage on popular sympathy, North and South, which either of the contesting governments would get by putting itself in the light of conceding all but honor to its adversary, for the sake of peace. But our part seems to have been managed as adroitly as the enemy's. Our first thought concerning the conference, may have been that Mr. LINCOLN was risking official dignity by journeying from the capital to Fort Monroe, to confer with three prominent insurgents, who brought with them not even the seal of authority from their self-styled Republic. But it is soon obvious that Mr. SEWARD acted with his customary sagacity in holding the conference where he did. On a vessel out in the roadsteads of the James, was the best place to handle the subject under discussion. No *roué* politicians were at hand in Washington to have a talk, a word of sympathy, a little plot, with their old friends. Congress didn't even get a chance to appoint a committee to see what was going on. Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD saw the embassy, infested as it was with the plague of Secession, *in quarantine*, and in quarantine held the conference. At the same time Mr. LINCOLN was able to show the pains he would take to go half way and meet any influential persons who were deputed to talk of peace.

We retain the conviction, already once expressed, that the very asking for a conference shows the existence of a powerful peace party at the South. But probably that party did not find true representatives in Messrs. STEPHENS, HUNTER, and CAMPBELL. The conference was manœuvred to the interests of the war party of the South. At all events, however, we are glad to see that Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD comprehended the designs of Mr. DAVIS and his ambassadors.

But, after all, however well this peace manœuvre has been handled, we believe in introducing a military element into propositions for terms. Nor do we mean this simply as an euphemism, in the favorite American metaphor, for expressing that hard fighting must be the antecedent of peace. That belief we do indeed hold. But even when the times are ripe for peace, we believe some military commanders should be consulted with regard to the terms we can enforce. Soldiers are sometimes the best diplomats. It is VAN BULOW, we think, who somewhere says that generals can negotiate with better success, and to the greater satisfaction of the nations whom they represent, from their position, their knowledge, and their professional training. History does not contradict the assertion. What better diplomatist does it record than MARLBOROUGH? What abler negotiators have been needed than Prince EUGENE or than VILLARD, the latter of whom gave the crown of Spain to the Bourbons by his efforts? To enumerate the instances in which BONAPARTE sent his generals to the courts of Europe on diplomatic missions, would be to catalogue a long list of names—COLINCOURT, BERTHIER, SAVARY, and the rest. And even when a stronger statesman stands in the background, he can often manœuvre better by putting forward a great soldier as his mouthpiece.

What history teaches, theory would suggest. In making terms, a shrewd and intelligent general is often able, not only to comprehend better than another precisely what his armies may expect to accomplish in the event of the resumption of hostilities, but he can also make known his expectations and their foundation in a convincing manner to those opposed to him. On the other hand, he can estimate correctly and at once, or, at all events, without the need of so much reflection and consultation as a man unskilled in military affairs, the possibilities and powers of the enemy, and the reasons why he will accept or reject the terms proposed. He knows the actual fighting condition of his own and the enemy's troops; he knows the relative positions of the contending forces; he appreciates the value of time, and how much may be accomplished by either party while negotiations are proceeding; he knows the uses and the dangers of an armistice. A good general will appreciate the honesty or duplicity, as the case may be, of those opposed to him. He can fathom, often, better than another, the military plans and schemes of the enemy. He can estimate correctly the importance of positions in the field already gained, and their relations to future campaigns. Soldiers are less distrusted, also, in such conferences than statesmen. Soldiers, also, from their habitual directness of thought and action, often proceed directly towards a peace when others will contend interminably about the preliminaries, like BENTINCK and BOUFFLERS at Ryswick, who made a treaty in a few hours which the plenipotentiaries had not been able to arrange in as many months. It is true that our terms are now so simple that the question of their acceptance or rejection might have been delegated to clerks on either side to present, instead of occupying the attention of the able men who discussed them at the Hampton Roads Conference. But, one day, a GRANT or a SHERMAN may be found as useful in the arena of diplomacy as in the field of arms.

WE publish this week—along with the debate on the proposition to substitute for our present Navy Department a Board of Admiralty, with Admiral FARRAGUT at its head—an extract from the British *Army and Navy Gazette*, criticising with extreme severity the present condition of the English Navy. This latter document is perhaps the best reply to the arguments of Mr. WINTER DAVIS against our present system. Every fault found with our Navy Department is reiterated with increased force by the British Parliament and press against the administration of their navy. Mr. WINTER DAVIS attacks the Monitor system and declares it worthless. The best authorities declare the British system of iron-clads a complete failure; and, even supposing both allegations to be sustained—our own Navy administration have this to say in their favor, that they had to decide at once in a time of war, and that the class of vessels they have decided upon have at least this merit, that they have frustrated all the attempts of the Rebel iron-clads, have rendered very efficient river and harbor service, have been built in much less time, and have not cost a tithe as much as the French and British vessels. Speaking of these vessels, Mr. FAIRBAIRN, the eminent English engineer,—who, as one of the best authorities upon the subject, holds the position of Chairman of a Committee on iron-clads—says that the construction of a sea-going iron-clad able to resist shot over 300 lbs. weight, is so difficult, not to say impossible, that instead of attempting it, it would be well to turn attention to the construction of vessels which will permit the shot to pass through with the least possible damage to the crew and ship. The whole question is so involved in complicated issues; the resisting power of different armors, and the aggressive power of large guns are questions still so much open to discussion, from the improvements which are constantly making, that it is impossible to adopt a course against which such criticisms as those we find constantly in our Congress and press cannot be made. Our Navy Department have done, in this matter at least, as well as could reasonably be expected, and have, perhaps, adopted the only course consistent with the time and resources at their disposal.

No departmental organization will remedy the defects alluded to. A Board of Admiralty will divide instead of concentrating responsibility. If Admiral FARRAGUT be a better man than Secretary WELLES, for the management of our Navy, by all means let him be made Secretary of the Navy; but the fighting of a fleet and the organization of a Navy are very different subjects, require exceedingly different management, and demand qualities so opposite that we can hardly expect to see them combined in one man.

The real question at issue is a very different one—it is whether the Navy Department, and by the same rule all the other departments of the executive, shall be responsible to the people through the PRESIDENT or through Congress. This question is one bearing such a number of different aspects, that we cannot give it the attention it deserves in this article; but we venture to suggest that a few more debates in Congress, with their developments, will soon convince the public that they had better suffer the ills they have, than fly to others which they know not of.

IN addition to those already published, we have received the following names of officers of the Regular Army retired by the Board in session at Wilmington, on account of wounds received in the line of duty:—Lieutenant P. H. MORONEY, 14th U. S. Infantry; Lieutenant D. E. BATES, 13th U. S. Infantry; Lieutenant ALFRED TOWNSEND, 18th U. S. Infantry; 2d Lieutenant JOHN ELLIOTT, brevet 1st lieutenant, 2d U. S. Artillery.

THE COMPANY CLOTHING BOOK.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR KEEPING THE COMPANY CLOTHING BOOK IN THE VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

1. The blank at the head of the page will be correctly filled, including *where and when enlisted.*

2. The line for "date of issue," "money value," "rank," "signature," and "witness," will be filled immediately after each issue. The "money value" will include, in one entry, the total amount of the issue; articles are not entered.

3. The issue and signature are witnessed by some officer of the company not responsible for the issue; if there is none except the commanding officer, then a non-commissioned officer. The company clerk's signature is not admissible unless a non-commissioned officer. Officers and non-commissioned officers, in signing their names, will not forget to add their rank.

4. The clothing book must contain a complete record of all the clothing issued to the soldier, of which the company commander has official notice; this includes clothing charged on properly authenticated "descriptive lists." One or two lines at the top of the page will be omitted when it is reasonable to suppose that a soldier who joins from any cause, absence or otherwise, may have drawn clothing, the account of which has not been received.

5. When the entry in the clothing book is a transcript from a descriptive list, it will be made thus: Under "date of issue" write the date of the descriptive list, thus, "dated August 8, 1864;" money value and rank are next entered; the line for "signature" will be filled thus: "Copied from descriptive list;" the name of the officer signing the descriptive list, thus, "signed John Smith, Captain Co. A, 8th U. S. Cavalry," will take the witness' place. If the soldier's clothing account has been settled since his enlistment, and before he is transferred, it should be carefully noted on the book, referring to the descriptive list as before.

6. In the volunteer service, a soldier is allowed by law for clothing $3,50 per month, amounting to $42 per year. The full yearly allowance may be issued in a few months, but only when the company commander is entirely satisfied with the conduct of the soldier.

7. Care will be taken not to over-issue the yearly allowance. This does not forbid the necessary issue of clothing, but all in excess of $42 must be charged on the next subsequent transfer muster roll, and deducted from the soldier's pay on the pay roll by the paymaster. *These issues are entered on the clothing book as extra*, with a memorandum of the muster roll on which they have been paid. Separate receipt rolls are not required for extra issues. In computing the soldier's clothing for his descriptive roll, the extra issues which have been paid for will be omitted, those unpaid entered.

8. At the expiration of a year from the date of enlistment, and for each subsequent year, the clothing account must be settled, the balance, if any, charged on the next subsequent muster roll, to be deducted or added to the soldier's pay on the pay roll by the paymaster. A memorandum of such settlement to be made on the clothing book.

If a soldier has drawn exactly his yearly allowance of clothing ($42) no remark is necessary on the muster roll, at the expiration of the year from enlistment, to settle his account; a memorandum on the clothing book is all that is required.

The clothing account is not settled by having "extra" clothing charged on the muster roll and deducted on the pay roll by the paymaster.

FORM.

The United States, in account with William G. Frame, of "A" Company, 99th Regiment Mass. Vols., on account of Clothing during his enlistment; the money value of each issue being acknowledged. Enlisted at Boston, Mass., April 9, 1861.

Date of Issue	Money Value.	Rank.	Signature.	Witness.
Dec. 9, 1861.	$37 10		Copied from Descriptive List.	(Sig'd) John Jones, 1st Lt. 8th Mass. V.
Dec. 15, 1861.	4 90	Priv't.	William G. Frame.	John Smith, 2d Lt. Co. A.
	42 00			
	Extra.			
Jan. 1, 1862.	9 17	"	William G. Frame. Charged on Muster Roll Feb. 28, '62, and deducted from his pay.	John Smith, 2d Lt.
	Extra.			
March 1, 1862	50	"	William G. Frame. Charged on Muster Roll Apl 30, '62, and deducted from his pay.	Frank Ford, Serg't.
			Clothing account settled to April 9, 1862.	
May 1, 1862.	5 19	Priv't	William G. Frame.	John Smith, 2d Lt.
March 7, 1863	36 00		Copied from Descriptive List.	A. G. Surgeon in charge U. S. G. Hospital N.Y.city.
	41 19		Due soldier for clothing not drawn $0 81, enter'd on muster roll, April 30, 1864. Paid.	
			Clothing account settled to April 9, 1863.	
March 1, 1864	9 17	Priv't	William G. Frame. Due Soldier for clothing not drawn, $32 83, entered on descriptive list April 9, 1864.	John Smith, 2d Lt.
			Discharged April 9, 1864.	

D. J. D.
Capt. Com'd'g Co.

BREECH-LOADERS.—Whilst we are engaged in making experiments, says the London *Army and Navy Gazette*, with a view of determining the best plan for the conversion of our stock of rifles into breech-loaders, the Americans, keenly alive to the great value of mechanical improvements, and admirably qualified to appreciate them, have issued a commision to determine on a breech-loader to "supersede" the present Springfield musket, which is as nearly as possible the same as our ordinary long Enfield. They are not going to economize or to spend money on alterations, but, with millions of these fire-arms on hand, they are going to equip their troops with a new weapon. Now we take leave to say that if they determine on a weapon using fixed ammunition, and if the sub-committee of the Ordnance Select Committee introduce a weapon requiring to be capped, the American soldier will, *cæteris paribus*, have a decided advantage over the English soldier in war. The commission of the United States War Department consists of Major LAIDLEY, Major BENTON, and Captain EDIE, of the ordnance; Major O'CONNELL and Major MATHADIER, of the infantry; Captain KELLOGG and Captain RODENBOUGH, of the cavalry. It is rumored that our sub-committee is rather favorably impressed by a French method of converting our present supply of arms into breech-loaders in which "capping" is retained, and we hope the rumor is not true. There is also another statement that machinery is in course of erection at Enfield for the manufacture of the Westley Richards carbine for cavalry, and that 20,000 of these weapons are to be manufactured. Considering the usual rate of service, a stock will thus be laid in for the present century, at the end of which time the Westley Richards, good as it is, will probably be regarded with as much curiosity as the celt of an Ancient Briton.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF OUR ORDNANCE.

[From the British Army and Navy Gazette.]

THE report of the Chief of Ordnance to the Secretary of the United States Navy contains suggestions for the more efficient arming and preparing of the fleets of the United States. Since November, 1864, we learn that 1522 guns have been added to the store of the Federals. These belong to what is called the "New System" by the Commodore. They consist of Dahlgrens (or soda-water bottles), Assistant Secretary Fox's 15-inch guns, and rifled Parrotts. It may be remarked by the way that the Federals do not consider a contest between wooden and armor-plated vessels quite hopeless, and Commodore WISE speaks of the former as being likely "to be called upon to take an active and perhaps a decisive part in an engagement with iron-clads." The only change in rifled guns has been in the introduction of a 60-pounder Parrott, intermediate between the 30-pounder and 100-pounder to be used as a pivot gun. It will be observed that, in respect to the most important point for us to know—the charges of powder—no information is given; and we more than suspect that all the remarkable failures of the Federal Navy are accounted for by the low capacity of their ordnance. Commodore WISE, in relating the particulars of the fight between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*, observes that the latter had one Blakely 120-pounder rifled and one 68-pounder in pivot, "the especial favorites of the English Navy." Perhaps he will be surprised to learn that the first of these guns is not now, and never was, known in our Navy, and that the second was only spoken of by the Duke of SOMERSET—who is not a sailor, though he is a sailor's friend, we believe—as a good gun for certain purposes, in which the sinking of the *Kearsarge* was not contemplated.

It can be easily understood how the Bureau has arrived at the conclusion, with such guns as they possess, that the contest between plates and ordnance is wholly in favor, not only of guns and solid projectiles, but of smooth-bores and spherical shot. The Commodore argues that as a sound and solid 15-inch shot bore 222 blows of an 8-ton steam-hammer (with what steam we are not told), and as the cannon required to hurl these shot with the high velocities due to heavy charges of powder are readily obtained, the question is solved; but when we turn to his proof, we merely find a bald statement that the 11-inch gun is capable of piercing 4½ inches of the best iron plating backed by 20 inches of solid oak, without any definition of what the Commodore considers "best" in iron plating, or any account of charge or distance. We are further informed that the 20-inch gun mounted at Fort Hamilton actually discharged a shot of 1080 lbs. with a charge of 125 lbs. of powder; but we are not told how often it was fired; and that the makers were not very confident is evident enough from the fact that they began practice with 50 lbs. of powder only. If charges of the 15-inch and 11-inch are in proportion, we may readily understand how bad the best American plates must be, and how the failure of their bombardments has arisen. Long before the condemnation of the Parrott gun by Admiral PORTER, a severe sentence was passed on them by General GILLMORE, whose operations against Charleston were illustrated by the bursting of no less than 6 200-pounder and 17 100-pounder Parrott guns. If Fort Fisher defied all that the Federal fire could do—even though we doubt very much the accuracy of the reports relating to the cost of shot, shell, and powder—and if the *Tennessee*, plated in a Confederate port, laughed all the big guns to scorn, we may rest perfectly satisfied that Commodore WISE has nothing to teach the British Navy.

THE ENGLISH NAVY IN A CLOUD.

[From the British Army and Navy Gazette.]

IN more than one sense, a cloud—may we hope only a passing one?—appears to overshadow the British Navy at the present juncture. Within the last four years we have had to record the total loss in two instances accompanied by a most melancholy loss of life, of no less than four of Her Majesty's ships, under circumstances which we have no hesitation in saying reflected no credit on the judgment or discretion of their several commanders.

From the West Indies came the news that the finest two-decked ship in the world and a stout paddlewheel steamer had left their bones on the coral reefs. From distant Australia we heard of that most lamentable shipwreck in which the *Orpheus*, with two-thirds of her gallant crew, perished on a New Zealand bar. It is barely a fortnight since we were shocked by the announcement of the loss of the *Racehorse*, and 95 out of her crew of 104 officers and men, on the inhospitable shore of Northern China; and now, speeding from the Plata, comes the intelligence that Her Majesty's ship *Bombay*, a screw line-of-battle ship of 67 guns, 400 horse-power, and 2,782 tons, was burnt to the water's edge, in sight of Monte Video, on the 17th ultimo, and that when the mail steamer left, one officer and 93 men were missing from their ill-fated ship and her crew of 655.

Such a calamity as this last has been unknown in the British Navy for upwards of fifty years. Scores of vessels since then have caught fire, accidentally or through carelessness, but in all cases the force of discipline or judicious arrangements have been sufficient to avert a catastrophe. How then, it will be asked, can this most unhappy occurrence be accounted for? To this we can give no reply until further details of the calamity have reached us, as the report which we publish elsewhere gives no positive information as to the cause of the fire. The *Bombay* was well-officered, well-manned. She bore the flag of a popular and most fortunate officer; and we have no reason to believe that any want of discipline existed on board of her. On the contrary, by all accounts, she was in a creditable state for a vessel nine months in commission. On all these points it is to be hoped that ample information will soon be afforded. Deeply, however, as this sad catastrophe is to be regretted, it may be of some service to the nation in general, if it should be the means of awakening its representatives to a knowledge of the state of decadence into which the wooden Navy has been allowed to fall within the last five years—a state utterly incompatible with England's present position as a first-rate power. The Admiralty have not the means of replacing the *Bombay* with a screw line-of-battle ship of any class; for, though scores are lying in the Medway, in Porchester Lake, and in Hamoaze, there is not one that could be got ready for sea under two months at the earliest, if then. Of frigates, the *Arethusa*, 39, and *Bristol*, 39—nearly out of the hands of the Chatham authorities—the *Constance*, 35, and *Doris*, 22, at Plymouth, are all that are available for service. The *Scout* is the only corvette ready for commission; and of small vessels, exclusive of an 80 horse-power pelter or two, we have actually only the *Serpent*, at Sheerness, and the *Sparrowhawk*, which could be sent to sea under six weeks, and one of these latter vessels must be despatched to take the place of the lost *Racehorse*. From every station come demands for paddlewheel steamers, but not only have we none to send, but our reserve of that most useful class of vessel, exclusive of the *Terrible*, consists of the *Basilisk* and *Barracouta*, at Sheerness, undergoing repair; the *Furious* and *Vulture*, in a most wretched state, at Portsmouth; the *Sphinx*, bringing forward at Plymouth to relieve the broken-down old *Geyser*; and the *Vesuvius*, just returned from North America, and in want of a thorough repair. It may be said by the affable individual who makes things easy in Parliament when naval subjects are under discussion, "Oh, but all this, if true, which I by no means admit, is the natural result of the state of transition in which the Navy is at present." Is this so? Have other nations ceased to build wooden ships for service on distant stations? Not they! On the 1st of July, 1864, there were eighteen paddlewheel steamers, averaging from 974 to 1,030 tons, and to carry ten guns each, and twelve magnificent screw corvettes, of the first class, on the stocks in the various Federal dockyards, exclusive of smaller corvettes and gun vessels; and the numerous iron-clads which were being rapidly run up. Have we an iron-clad fit to send round Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope, since we have renounced the construction of all wooden vessels excepting three small corvettes of 1,081 tons? If so, where is she? Is it the *Caledonia*, the *Warrior*, the *Achilles*, or that noble vessel which was to have been sent to the Mediterranean, but which was unequivocally condemned by Admiral DACRES, and is now gracing the waters of the Solent instead? If we have not—and we have not—surely let us be wise in time. Dozens of the ships now perishing for want of repair are still capable of maintaining the honor of the flag in the distant Pacific, or under circumstances in which no iron-clad could display it, if taken in hand in time; and yet we drift blindly on, and trust to the chapter of accidents to save us from a disgrace which is inevitable, unless we bestir ourselves, and prepare for that contest which no one can say we may not have forced upon us whenever the last gun has been fired in Secessia.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL FOR STEAMSHIPS.

AT a late meeting of the Royal United Service Institution of England, the subject brought under the consideration of the members was the use of mineral oils as fuel for steamships, on which an interesting paper was read by Captain JASPER SELWYN. He commenced by observing that, as in times past so in the future, the greatness of England must depend on the superiority of her Navy; and, therefore, it was of the utmost importance that all new appliances for the improvement of the Navy should be well considered. Having described the nature of petroleum, it became a question whether it could be made applicable as fuel for steamships. His opinion was that it could be so used. The general impression now prevailing was that twenty gallons of mineral oil were equal to one ton of coal, and his own experiments led him to the conclusion that the heating power of the oil was to that of coal as 4½ or 4 to 1. By extracting the volatile spirit of the oil it could be used with perfect safety. It would occupy less space in a ship than coal, it could be used in tanks or cells, which form of structure was the best for resisting shot. The iron of the ships would also be preserved better by the oil than by the coal. It would be in every way more convenient and cleaner, and would require fewer persons to work. It was said that the expense of the oil would prevent its use as a substitute for coal. There might be circumstances in which no consideration of that kind should be allowed to militate against the use of the superior article. But it was known that the supply of mineral oil was practically inexhaustible, and that it existed in various quarters of the globe. The importation of petroleum from America rose from 10,000,000 gallons to 31,000,000 gallons in 1864, and the price was £18 a ton for the impure, and £23 a ton for the pure. The superiority of the oil to the coal he found to be 4½ to 1; but he had recently received a letter from an American gentleman, in which the superiority of the oil was stated to be much higher. It had been found that the tubular boilers were not the best for retaining heat, and therefore improved boilers would be necessary for the improved means of heating.

Mr. W. C. RICHARDSON, who made many experiments on petroleum with a view to its use as steam fuel, said that he found the superiority of the oil over coal to be five to one, and in some instances six to one. Without knowing the conclusions to which Captain SELWYN had come, he had arrived at very nearly the same results.

In reply to questions Mr. RICHARDSON said that the oil, with proper precaution, could be used with perfect safety. A red hot ball penetrating a tank of petroleum would not explode the oil; it would merely evaporate it. It was like gas. The experiment which he conducted at Woolwich was not the official one, but the officer there was satisfied from the experiments made of the power and efficacy of the oil as fuel.

The Duke of SOMERSET, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said it was impossible to undervalue the importance of petroleum as a light and heat-producing agent, but its practical application as steam fuel had not as yet been so clearly proved as to justify him in ordering a new boiler to be made in one of their naval vessels. The time might not be for distant, however, when the Navy Department might have to order new steam boilers for all their vessels, such was the rapidity of invention in these days, and if that time came those who took the first steps in proving its utility for this purpose would be gratefully remembered.

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

[From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 4.]

THERE are indications that the enemy intend to take a very brief respite this season from the fatigues of active campaigning, if, indeed, they intend to remit their efforts at all. It is not that they are so strong as to feel themselves able to dispense with the ordinary winter's cessation of hostilities, but that *they know themselves to be too weak to prosecute the war* with any prospect of success if they allow time for the people of the Confederacy to recover from their transitory depression and to bring to bear the immense resources, both physical and material, which yet remain in the country. The falsifications of all the confident predictions and assured hopes with which GRANT set out on his expedition from Culpepper Court House nearly a year ago, has found something of an offset in the successes which have crowned the Yankee arms on other theatres of action. But the capture of Savannah and Fort Fisher, and the defeat of HOOD, would soon cease to afford food for the cheap enthusiasm and boasting prefigurement of Yankeedom, if these events were followed by that season of military inactivity which has always hitherto sufficed to develop new strength and new confidence in the Confederacy. Hence the nervous anxiety with which the Northern press and the Yankee people clamor for an uninterrupted prosecution of the campaign. Hence the passionate eagerness with which they insist on the hypothetical exhaustion of the South, and on a presumed reappearance of that chimerical Union feeling which was the basis of all their hopes in the beginning of the war. The moment seems to them so propitious, notwithstanding the palpable decay of their military strength, that they cannot avoid availing themselves of the opportunity which it is presumed to offer. They know well that they are weak now—weaker than they have been at any time since MCCLELLAN led his magnificent Army up to the gates of Richmond; but they know that they will be, relatively, far weaker in the coming spring months.

The seeming willingness to nogotiate, the modification of the programme of absolute subjugation, the permission accorded to our Commissioners to visit Washington, all have reference precisely to this condition of affairs. The Washington Government feels that it must fail in reinforcing its armies to the extent required to conduct the war on the scale of previous campaigns unless the declining zeal of the Yankee people can be stimulated into renewed energy. It knows, also, that the Confederacy, so far from being exhausted, is really capable of making far greater efforts than those it has yet put forth; but it counts on the depression which it imagines to have weakened the spirit of our people, and to have disposed them to abandon that which the North so persistently represents as a hopeless struggle. We suppose, therefore, that the three Confederate gentlemen who have gone to Washington will be very politely received, and deluded, if possible, into the belief that there is a hope of success for their mission, in order that preparation for continued war may be delayed at the South, while it is vigorously going forward at the North. In the meantime, SHERMAN, the military hero of the hour, will relax no effort to capture Augusta, or Branchville, or Charleston, and that being accomplished, SEWARD will snap his diplomatic fingers in the faces of our Commissioners, and remand them to Richmond to await the grand movement which GRANT is said to be preparing. If it is true that THOMAS's forces have reinforced GRANT, we may conclude that the Lieutenant-General intends to recommence active operations within a very short time—probably, soon enough to act in concert with the movement SHERMAN has undertaken in South Carolina. We have reason to believe, nevertheless, that both of these commanders will find themselves overmatched by the superior genius now controlling the Confederate armies. GRANT has done his worst against Richmond, and we sincerely believe that SHERMAN has come to the end of his career of success. We hope and we believe that if SHERMAN continues his course, as at present indicated, he will meet with a speedy and fatal check.

FROM an interesting account in a Swiss journal, we ascertain that the oldest of the officers of the French Army is Colonel DUBOIS-FRESNEY, retired colonel of engineers, chevalier of Saint LOUIS, and commander of the Legion of Honor. He is now 106 years and 6 months old, having been born on the 2d of August, 1758. He has been afflicted with blindness for the past four years, but, that excepted, he enjoys all his faculties, and is of remarkable gaiety. He has his paper read to him every day from one end to the other, converses agreeably with visitors, and hums the refrains of his youth, when alone, "for the want of other occupation." His eldest son, also colonel of engineers, is actively second in command at the school of application of engineering and artillery at Metz. Colonel DUBOIS-FRESNEY is not the only centenary in the French Army. Lately Colonel MARECHAL, aged 101 years, was promoted into the Legion of Honor. These great ages seem strange to us Americans, with whom even an officer of 80 years is an object of veneration.

THE *Phare de la Loire* says that 240 wounded or discharged soldiers, who recently arrived at St. Nazaire from Mexico, were suffered to remain an entire day in front of the Town Hall without either food or money. Some of these soldiers arrived at Nantes at 6:30 P. M., and the remainder not until 9 o'clock; they were exposed to a cold rain, and went to the Hotel de Ville, where they were not expected. The *Phare* cannot understand how it became necessary to billet these men on the inhabitants of Nantes at an hour when every door was closed. As late as midnight several wounded men were still in search of their billets, and they declared they had not suffered so much during the whole campaign. This is a most extraordinary case of mismanagement.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General Meade returned to the Army of the Potomac on the 1st, after a short absence.

MAJOR-General A. E. Burnside, and Colonel Mulford, Commissioner of Exchange of Prisoners, arrived in Washington on Wednesday.

CAPTAIN J. G. Oltman, Acting Topographical Engineer on Major-General Emory's staff, has been appointed to a majority in the Coast Survey service.

ASSISTANT-Surgeon E. J. Daken, U. S. A., in addition to his present duties, has been assigned to duty as Treasurer of the Officer's Hospital, Louisville, Kentucky.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel F. L. Manning, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Volunteers, has been announced as Provost-Marshal-General of the Army of the James.

MAJOR-General Emory has been presented by the officers of his staff, with a handsome sword, sash and belt. The General acknowledged the compliment in an appropriate speech.

ASSISTANT-Surgeon S. M. Horton, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and ordered to report for duty to the Medical Director, Department of the Missouri.

BREVET Brigadier-General Morris has been only temporarily assigned to the command of the Middle Department during the absence of Major-General Lew. Wallace, and not permanently, as has been stated.

CAPTAIN Henry S. Burrage, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts regiment, who was dismissed from the service some time since for exchanging papers with the Rebels, has been restored to his position, and will soon be exchanged.

THE President has nominated to the Senate Colonel Nathan A. M. Dudley, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, and Major in the Fifteenth United States Infantry, to be Brigadier-General of Volunteers by Brevet.

CAPTAIN Oliver Mathews, Assistant Adjutant-General, and for some time past on duty at the headquarters of the Eighth Army Corps, has been relieved from duty at Baltimore and ordered to Washington for duty, under Major-General Hancock.

COLONEL George R. Latham, of the Sixth West Virginia Cavalry, has been dismissed from the service of the United States, on the finding a court-martial, for allowing the post of New Creek, West Virginia, to be surprised by Rebel raiders some time ago, and its garrison captured.

MAJOR-General Emory, of the Nineteenth Army Corps, accompanied by Captain Cooley, of his staff, arrived at Washington on Wednesday, from the Shenandoah Valley. General Emory has been summoned before the War Committee to testify in reference to the Red River campaign.

CAPTAIN Smith, Assistant Quartermaster, for some time connected with the Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington, has been assigned to the headquarters of Brigadier-General Harding's division, Twenty-second Army Corps, occupying defences north of the Potomac, with the rank of major.

CAPTAIN Fred. H. Cruso, Company H, First New York Engineers, has been commissioned by his Excellency the Governor, Major, with rank from the 9th of January, and assigned by Colonel Serrell to command the Third battalion of that regiment, with headquarters at Varina, Va.

A MEDICAL Board, consisting of Surgeon Wm. S. King and Assistant Surgeon Chas. C. Gray, United States Army, has been ordered by the War Department to assemble, to examine into and report upon the case of Brigadier-General Paul, who was seriously wounded at the battle of Gettysburg. General Paul holds the commission of Colonel of the Fourteenth Regular Infantry.

MAJOR Adam E. King, Assistant Adjutant-General, United States Volunteers, is announced as Assistant Adjutant-General at Headquarters, Department of Washington. The Major-General Commanding regrets the necessity which deprives the Department of the services of Major C. H. Raymond, Assistant Adjutant-General, and trusts the same success will follow him in private life, which has attended his efforts whilst connected with the Army.

BREVET Brigadier-General Wm. Hoffman, United States Army, Commissary-General and Inspector of Prisoners of War, has relieved Brigadier-General H. N. Wessells, United States Volunteers, in charge of the office of the Commissary-General of Prisoners in the city of Washington. Brigadier-General Wessells has been assigned to the command of the draft rendezvous at Hart's Island.

THE Armstrong gun which was captured at Fort Fisher was the one which was presented by the manufacturer, Sir William Armstrong, to Jeff. Davis. A soldier, describing it, says: "It is by all odds the handsomest gun I ever saw, being entirely of twist wrought iron, and mounted on a magnificent solid mahogany carriage."

THE Secretary of War in response to an inquiry, says that the preparation for the publication of the Army register has already been commenced. The delay has been occasioned by the difficulty of ascertaining accurately the numerous charges which have taken place from death, resignation, and other casualties, changes of station, &c., involving extensive correspondence.

AT a recent execution of deserters in the Army of the James, the Eleventh Maine regiment was excused from witnessing the scene, not a man having deserted from it since the beginning of the Richmond campaign.

IT is said that the President's son, Mr. Robert Lincoln, intends entering the Army soon as an aid on the staff of Lieutenant-General Grant.

ARMY GAZETTE.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

DISMISSED.

Second Lieutenant Frederick E. Rogers, 54th Massachusetts volunteers, for neglect of duty and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (going to sleep while in charge of a relief posted to guard prisoners of war). Sentence mitigated to forfeiture for three months of all pay and allowances, except the allowance for one ration.

Second Lieutenant Abraham A. Van Guelder, 26th United States colored troops, for disobedience of orders and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Second Lieutenant Joseph P. Stoops, 2d regiment veteran reserve corps, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (using ungentlemanly language to a lady) and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline (playing at cards with enlisted men).

Second Lieutenant Antonio A. Dias, 2d Texas cavalry volunteers, for violation of the 6th and 9th Articles of War. Sentence mitigated to suspension from pay for the period of two months.

Captain John O. Keefe, 3d East Tennessee volunteer infantry, for disobedience of orders and misbehavior before the enemy.

Surgeon Caleb V. Jones, 63d Indiana volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (using abusive language in the presence of enlisted men to a man who had reported himself sick), and using contemptuous and disrespectful language concerning his superior officer.

First Lieutenant Alfred M. Taylor, 11th United States colored artillery (heavy), for absence without leave, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and breach of arrest.

Second Lieutenant Frederick H. Ferris, 74th United States colored troops, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant A. S. Jackson, 188th Pennsylvania volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (intoxication and allowing enlisted men to become intoxicated in his presence): found guilty of the charge. Sentence mitigated to loss of pay and allowances for three months.

First Lieutenant William H. Davis, 85th Pennsylvania volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (gross intoxication, and using language unbecoming an officer and a gentleman).

Captain Thomas S. Bunker, 88th Ohio volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline (receiving the local bounty on a fraudulent credit to some locality on the draft of a dead man).

First Lieutenant Hugh P. Fitzsimmons, 2d New York artillery, for absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant John Boker, 15th New York artillery, for absence without leave.

First Lieutenant James G. Hill, 4th New Jersey volunteers, for disobedience of orders and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Second Lieutenant Eldridge Levan, 88th Pennsylvania volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (appropriating to his own use money belonging to an officer of his regiment): with loss of all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor at the penitentiary at Albany, New York, for one year.

First Lieutenant Peter W. Johnson, 16th New York artillery, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (using disrespectful language to his commanding officer).

CASHIERED.

Captain Edward C. Henshaw, Henshaw's independent battery, Illinois light artillery, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline (gross intoxication), violation of the 15th, 18th, 36th, and 39th Articles of War: found guilty of the charges, and thereby disqualified to hold any office or employment in the service of the United States, and to forfeit all pay and allowances now due, or to become due to him, as an officer of the Army.

Second Lieutenant James T. W. Barnett, 12th Kentucky volunteers, for drunkenness on duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (appearing intoxicated in the presence of enlisted men), and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (gambling with enlisted men).

First Lieutenant Henry S. Graves, 118th New York volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (intoxication and using disrespectful language to his superior officer), and breach of arrest: found guilty of the charge. Sentence commuted to loss of pay and allowances for three months.

Lieutenant Peter Ginter, 200th Pennsylvania volunteers, for drunkenness on duty.

First Lieutenant John Kelt, 37th New Jersey volunteers, for breach of arrest and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Lieutenant William Cullen, for drunkenness, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant David L. Powders, 207th Pennsylvania volunteers, for drunkenness on duty.

OTHER SENTENCES.

Lieutenant D. Brown, 77th United States colored troops, for disobedience of orders: found guilty of the charge—to be reprimanded by his commanding officer.

First Lieutenant Abraham Ellis, 15th Kansas cavalry volunteers, for absence without leave—stoppage of all pay and allowances for twenty-three days.

Captain Gustavus Schreyer, 1st Missouri cavalry volunteers, for neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline: found guilty of the charge—to be suspended from rank, pay, and emoluments for the period of two months, and that he be reprimanded in General Orders by the general commanding the Department.

Major David H. Hastings, United States Army, for embezzlement of money of the United States; knowingly using forged and counterfeited signatures upon vouchers, for the purpose of obtaining from the Government of the United States the allowance of false and fraudulent claims; and forging and counterfeiting signatures upon vouchers, for the purpose of obtaining from the Government of the United States the allowance of false and fraudulent claims—to be cashiered, and utterly disqualified to have or hold any office or employment in the service of the United States; to refund and pay into the Treasury of the United States the amount found to have been embezzled by him, to wit: twenty-six thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars, to pay a fine of five thousand dollars, and to be imprisoned in such place as the Secretary of War may direct for one year, and until the amount embezzled and the fine as herein fixed shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, provided that the whole amount of imprisonment shall not exceed five years. The charges against the said Major D. H Hastings, the findings, and sentence to be published in the newspapers in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and in the city of Harrisburg and borough of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in which last-named place the said Major D. H. Hastings resides. Sentence commuted to suspension from rank, pay, and emoluments for the period of six calendar months.

Second Lieutenant Henry O'Neill, 5th Maryland volunteers, for absence without leave and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Lieutenant George C. Bingham, 47th New York volunteers, for wilfully and knowingly selling property of the United States and furnished in the military service of the United States—to be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, to forfeit all pay and allowances due or to become due him, and to be confined in such penitentiary as the commanding general shall direct for two weeks.

Lieutenant C. H. Shepard, 1st New York mounted rifles, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (failing to furnish proper invoices for the transfer of Government property)—to be publicly reprimanded in General Orders from the Headquarters of the Army of the James, and to forfeit to the Government of the United States his pay proper for one month.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending January 28, 1865.

The following named officers, to date January 2, 1865, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission:

For defrauding men enlisted by him of their local bounty.

Captain Timothy Pearson, 15th Massachusetts Battery.

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant F. D. Martin, 52d New York Volunteers.
Captain Hugh F. Ozone, 170th New York Volunteers.
Captain Martin Laughlin, 16th New York Artillery.
First Lieutenant Michael McIntire, 3d Michigan Cavalry.

First Lieutenant David K. Mitchell, 110th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain Charles Hilbert, 17th New York Volunteers, to date January 23, 1865, for absence without leave, and the good of the service.

Captain John W. Fenton, 132d New York Volunteers, to date January 23, 1865, for conduct unbecoming an officer, in entering an eating saloon at Newbern, North Carolina, kept by a colored man, creating a disturbance therein, and assaulting the said proprietor. This while he, the said Fenton, was in company with an improper female character.

Captain Henry McCabe, 8th Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, to date January 23, 1865, for habitual drunkenness, and neglect of duty.

First Lieutenant E. H. Johnson, 1st Maryland Potomac Home Brigade Cavalry, to date January 25, 1865, for incompetency, utter worthlessness, and neglect of duty.

Second Lieutenant Wallace Keller, 16th New York Cavalry, to date January 23, 1865, for absence without leave.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the case of First Lieutenant Max Rosenberg, 54th New York Volunteers, to date December 16, 1864, for incompetency, habitual drunkenness, neglect of duty, and the constant use of opium, has been confirmed.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

Captain Michael Gleason, 23d Illinois Volunteers

Captain R. W. Houghton, 3d New Hampshire Volunteers, and he is honorably discharged, to date November 19, 1864.

Lieutenant W. H. Bicker, 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, and he is honorably discharged as of the date at which he reached a loyal State after his release by the Rebels.

DISMISSAL AMENDED.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the case of Captain Francis J. Matther, 86th Indiana Volunteers, has been amended to read Captain Francis J. Mattler.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers heretofore dismissed have been restored, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty:

Captain Theodore Conkey, 3d Wisconsin Cavalry, provided the vacancy has not been filled, evidence of which must be obtained from the Governor of his State.

Second Lieutenant George A. Tappan, 82d United States Colored Infantry, provided the vacancy has not been filled, evidence of which must be obtained from the Commanding General Department of the Gulf.

Captain Charles E. Robinson, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, heretofore dismissed, has been restored to his position and rank in the service.

DISHONORABLY MUSTERED OUT.

The following officers of the 35th Kentucky Volunteers, from date of muster in, for violation of paragraph 89, Mustering Regulations, in transferring men from company to company, thereby fraudulently swelling the ranks to secure improper musters into the service of the United States:

Colonel Edmund A. Starling.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward R. Weir, Jr.

The order heretofore issued cashiering First Lieutenant Francis A. Young, 20th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, has been revoked.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending January 4, 1865.

Colonel Jacob Van Zandt, 91st New York Volunteers, to date February 2, 1865, for interfering with the discipline of the 91st New York Volunteers, by ordering enlisted men thereof who were undergoing punishment to be released, and advising a non-commissioned officer not to obey the orders of the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the regiment, pleading drunkenness as an excuse therefor. This while the said Van Zandt was not on duty, nor in command of his regiment.

Captain Nathan Willard, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, to date January 21, 1865, for not accounting for public funds in his possession, for drunkenness, and for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain Philip Bauer, 180th Ohio Volunteers, to date January 28, 1865, for drunkenness and absence without leave.

Captain G. W. Smith, of Smith's Independent Company Maryland Cavalry, to date January 28, 1865, for preferring frivolous charges against Lieutenant J. T. Fearing, of his command, by reason of personal animosity.

Captain Peter Litzel, 89th Indiana Volunteers, to date January 10, 1865 for absence without leave, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the commission.

First Lieutenant E. F. Jennings, 2d North Carolina Mounted Infantry, to date January 31, 1865, for having tendered his resignation on the grounds of incompetency, and for the good of the service, while under serious charges.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

First Lieutenant Charles Reetz, 2d Missouri Light Artillery, to date December 24, 1864, for being drunk and disorderly in the streets of Little Rock, Arkansas, on December 24, 1864.

Lieutenant J. B. O'Connor, adjutant 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to date January 23, 1865, for defrauding the Government in sending beyond the lines of the Army a captured horse, after having appropriated the same to his own use.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

Colonel G. Kammerling, 9th Ohio Volunteers, thus permitting him to stand out of the service of the United States on the muster-out as made on the rolls of his regiment.

Captain H. L. Smith, 5th New York Artillery, and he is honorably discharged, to date May 28, 1863.

Lieutenant Albert E Kingsley, 29th Maine Volunteers, and he is honorably discharged, to date June 2, 1864.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Assistant Surgeon Charles E. Heath, 57th Massachusetts Volunteers, to date November 22, 1864, for having tendered his resignation on the grounds of physical disability, and it appearing from the remarks of his superior officers that his design to leave the service arises "from cowardice only," and that he is "utterly worthless" as an officer.

DISHONORABLE MUSTER-OUT REVOKED.

Colonel E. A. Starling, 35th Kentucky Volunteers, and he is mustered out and honorably discharged, to date December 29, 1864.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, have been restored with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:

Captain J. W. Day, 1st Indiana Heavy Artillery.
Captain William Osterhorn, 31st Missouri Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Allen Ellsworth, 7th Iowa Cavalry.
Second Lieutenant William I. Laird, 17th Illinois Cavalry.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 53, series of 1853 from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases, viz:

Surgeon D. B. Davendorf, 19th Wisconsin Volunteers.
Captain O. F. Wisner, 22d New York Cavalry.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Feb. 6, 1865, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Desertion.

Second Lieutenant Alexander Wilkie, 10th Vermont Volunteers.

Absence without leave.

Captain Carl Moritz, 37th Ohio Volunteers.
Lieutenant-Colonel George L. Montague, 37th Maschusetts Volunteers.
Major George N. Van Beek, 33d Missouri Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Robert M. Reed, 33d Missouri Volunteers.
Surgeon Ernst Weiler, 52d New York Volunteers.
Captain Joseph B Homan, 99th Indiana Volunteers.
Captain Samuel Moore, 99th Indiana Volunteers.
Captain Charles M. Scott, 99th Indiana Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Henry Miller, 99th Indiana Volunteers.

EXPEDITION OF GENERAL GRIERSON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, MEMPHIS, TENN. January 8, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Assistant Adjutant-General Military Division West Mississippi:

I have the gratifying opportunity of reporting the result of another very successful expedition to the major-general commanding.

The cavalry expedition sent by me from this point against the Mobile and Ohio Railroad has reached Vicksburgh in safety and in good condition, with about 550 prisoners, 1,000 negroes, and 800 horses and mules.

General Grierson has just arrived here, and his force will follow as fast as transportation can be procured. When his brigade commanders arrive and I receive his report I will forward it to you. Meanwhile I give you the following outline of the work done:

The expedition left here on the 21st of December in wretched weather, and moved directly east, threatening Corinth. Detachments were sent out which cut the telegraph from Grand Junction to Corinth, and also cut it and destroyed four bridges between Booneville and Guntown on the Mobile and Ohio Road. The main column then moved rapidly on Tupelo, and on Christmas night surprised captured, and dispersed Forrest's dismounted camp at Verona. Here they captured six officers and twenty men, destroyed two trains of sixteen cars each, loaded with new wagons, pontoons, supplies, &c., for Hood, burnt 300 army wagons, most of which had been captured from Sturgis, destroyed 4,000 new English carbines which were for Forrest's command, and large amounts of ordnance stores and ammunition, with quartermaster's stores and commissary stores for Hood's army.

From Verona the command moved south along the line of the road, destroying it thoroughly to a point between Egypt and Prairie Stations.

At Okalona telegrams were taken from the wires from Lieutenant-General Taylor and Major-General Gardner, ordering Egypt to be held at all hazards, and promising reinforcements from Mobile and other points.

On the morning of the 28th the enemy was attacked at Egypt. General Grierson reports them about 1,200 strong, with infantry, calvary, and four guns on platform cars.

Two trains loaded with infantry, under Gardner, were in sight when the attack was made. A force was thrown between them and the garrison, and Gardner had the mortification to see his friends dispersed after a fight of two hours, and the stockade carried by assault, and its defenders, to the number of about 500 captured. The Rebel Brigadier Gohlson was among the killed. Another train of fourteen cars was destroyed here.

The command was now incumbered with so many prisoners and animals that, with the hostile force in front, it was useless to think longer of going to Cahaba.

Accordingly the column turned west and southwest, through Houston and Bellefontaine, to the Mississippi Central Railroad, striking it at Winona. A detachment was sent to Rankston, which destroyed the large and valuable factories which worked 500 hands to supply the Rebel Army with cloth, clothing and shoes. Large quantities of wool, cloth and leather were destroyed. A detachment was sent to Grenada, which destroyed the new machine shops and all public property in the place. A brigade was sent south from Grenada, under Colonel Osband, which destroyed the road and telegraph for thirty-five miles, and then met a brigade of the enemy under Wirt Adams at Franklin; charged and drove them from the field, leaving twenty-five of their dead on the ground.

The troops arrived at Vicksburgh on the 5th of January.

About forty miles on each road is destroyed, including a large number of bridges, telegraph, depots, switches, turn-tables, and water tanks, four serviceable locomotives and ten which were undergoing repairs, about 100 cars, a pile-driver and engine, 700 fat hogs, very large amounts of corn and wheat, and 1,000 stand of new arms at Egypt, in addition to the 4,000 destroyed at Verona.

I believe this expedition, in its damaging results to the enemy, is second in importance to none during the war.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,
N. J. T. DANA, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION WEST MISSISSIPPI, NEW ORLEANS, LA, January 18, 1865.

SIR:—Your communication of the 8th instant, giving a detailed account of the highly successful expedition led by Brigadier-General Grierson, and which resulted in the complete interruption of the enemy's communications by the Mobile and Ohio and the Mississippi Central Railroads, has been received.

The Major-General commanding desires to express to you his gratification at this glorious and, I might say, almost unexpected success.

The expedition was planned and started under very great disadvantages, and with anything but promising prospects; but for the high degree of skill, bravery, and good conduct which was evinced throughout, such magnificent results could never have been accomplished.

He desires me to convey to you, and through you to the officers and men composing this expedition, his warmest congratulations and thanks. We all feel that such blows are indeed *death blows* to the rebellion.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Lieutenant-Colonel, A. A. G.

Major-General N. J. T. DANA, Commanding Department of Mississippi, Memphis, Tennessee.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew J. Alexander, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Seventeenth Army corps, to be brigadier-general by brevet.

Private Ernst S. Kinney, to be second lieutenant First regiment United States cavalry.

NAVY GAZETTE.

CIRCULAR.

UNIFORM OF A VICE-ADMIRAL

The uniform of a Vice-Admiral shall be the same as that prescribed for a Rear-Admiral in the Regulations of January 28, 1864, with the following exceptions:

Cap Ornaments.—Three silver stars, instead of two, above the gold wreath—the third one equidistant from and below the others, and partially covering a gold embroidered foul anchor, placed vertically.

Shoulder Straps.—Three silver stars, instead of two—the centre one partially covering a gold foul anchor one inch in length placed nearly horizontally, the tip of one of the rays passing through the ring of the anchor.

Sleeve Ornaments.—A strip of gold lace two inches wide, with the lower edge an inch from the end of the sleeve, and two other strips of gold lace one inch wide, with a space of half an inch between the wide and narrow laces, respectively; also, the gold star worn by line officers.

Overcoat Ornaments.—Three silver stars on each end of the collar—two parallel with the end, the other in the rear of them—forming an equilateral triangle.

CHANGE IN SLEEVE ORNAMENTS OF REAR-ADMIRALS.

The sleeve ornaments for a Rear-Admiral shall be the same as for a Vice-Admiral, except that there shall be one strip of gold lace, instead of two.

SACK COATS.

Sack coats of Navy blue flannel or blue cloth, may be worn as "service dress" by all officers on board ship and in the United States, except at general muster or upon special occasions of ceremony, when a different dress is prescribed by the commanding officer; but never on shore, or on board ship on duty, in a foreign port. Shoulder straps and lace on the sleeves may be dispensed with on sack coats—retaining the star for line officers—in which case the designation of rank will be worn on the ends of the collar, omitting the centre ornament, except when it alone indicates rank. Sack coats shall be single breasted, with a row of five buttons in front.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, January 14, 1865

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

Captain John A. Winslow, to be a commodore in the Navy, from the 19th of June, 1864.

Lieutenant William B. Cushing, to be a lieutenant-commander, from October 27, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Charles S. Sherman, to be first lieutenant in the Marine corps.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John Paul Quinn, to be surgeon in United States Navy.

Acting Volunteer-Lieutenants Edward Hooker, E F. Devins and J. W. Smith, to be acting volunteer-lieutenant commanders.

Acting Master James R Wheeler, to be acting volunteer-lieutenant.

Acting First Assistant Engineers Charles Louis Caldy, John F. Reilly, Marshal Trowbridge Cheneas and John D. Williamson, to be acting chief engineers.

Acting First Assistant Engineers Samuel Beckerstaff, Don Carlos Haseltine, John G. Scott, Thomas Shiffer, Isham J. Hardy, William J. Buffington and George H Atkinson, to be acting chief engineers.

Lieutenant Henry B. Seeley, A. V. McNairn, A. R. Yates and Clark Marchant, to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy.

First Lieutenant William H. Hall, to be captain in the Marine corps.

Second Lieutenant George M. Welles, to be first lieutenant in the Marine corps.

Edward R. Miller, Richard R. Neill and Horatio R. Bigelow, to be second lieutenants in the Marine corps.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JANUARY 30.—Lieutenant John W. Philip, to the *Wachusett*.

Chief Engineer William H. Rutherford, to temporary duty in connection with the machinery of the *Tonawanda*, at Philadelphia, Pa.

JANUARY 31.—Paymaster E. C. Spalding, to duty at the Naval Station, Mound City, Illinois.

FEBRUARY 1.—Midshipmen C. F. Goodrich, A. G. Caldwell, Charles W. Kennedy, B H. McCalla, F. E Chadwick, S. H. Baker, Theodore F. Jewett, Charles F. Schmitz, George W. Armentrout, D. C. Woodrow, Henry C. White, Thomas T. Wilson, Frank H. Sheppard, E. M. Stedman, J. C. Kennett, William M. Folger, Horace Elmer, B P. Lamberton, John Schouler, James B. Weaver, Francis W. Dickens, George F. F. Weid, Charles H. Davis, Jr., Charles J. Train, George N. Flagg, Edwin White, Oscar C. Heyerman, H. C. Rachet, George W. Pigman, Samuel L. Wilson and G. V. Menzies, to duty at New York

FEBRUARY 2.—Commander E. W. Carpenter, to duty as Inspector at the Navy Yard, New York.

FEBRUARY 3.—Captain John A. Winslow, to duty under the direction of Rear-Admiral Gregory.

FEBRUARY 4.—Third Assistant Engineers Frederick L. Miller, to the Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla.

DETACHED.

JANUARY 28.—Captain Charles S. Boggs, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the *Connecticut*.

JANUARY 30.—Surgeon George Maulsby, Assistant Surgeon H. S. Pitkin, Acting Ensigns D. K. Caswell, C. D. Sigsbee, and C. H. Pendleton, Chief Engineer Mortimer Kellogg, Second Assistant Engineer Joel A. Ballard, George E. Tower, Thomas Lynch, and William H. G. West, Boatswain Robert McDonald, Carpenter Robert G. Thomas and Sailmaker D. C. Brayton, from the *Brooklyn*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Thomas L. Swann, from the *Brooklyn*, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Paymaster G. E Thornton, from the *Brooklyn* when the crew are transferred and paid off, and ordered to render his accounts to the 4th Auditor of the Treasury.

Lieutenant-Commander Lester A. Beardslee, from the *Wachusett*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *Connecticut*.

Captain James Aiden, from the command of the *Brooklyn*, and waiting orders.

JANUARY 31.—Gunner John Webber, from the *St. Lawrence*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *Colorado*.

Paymaster A. H. Gilman, from the Naval Station, Mound City, Illinois, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Gunner William Wilson, from the *Colorado*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Paymaster William A. Ingersoll, from the *Colorado*, after having made the transfer as directed, and ordered to settle his accounts

FEBRUARY 2.—Vice-Admiral D. G. Farragut, from special duties directed in order of 24th January, 1865.

Commander A. S. Baldwin, from duty as Inspector at New York, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

FEBRUARY 3.—Commander A. K. Hughes, and Paymaster C. C. Jackson, from duty under Acting Rear-Admiral Lee, and ordered to the same duty under Commodore Livingston, at Mound City, Illinois.

Lieutenant-Commander F. H. Baker, from the command of the *Vicksburg*, and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant Gouverneur K. Haswell, from the Naval Rendezvous, Brooklyn, and ordered to the Naval Rendezvous commanded by Captain Oscar Bullis, at New York.

Acting Ensign G. M. McClure, from special duty under Captain Bullis, and waiting orders.

Surgeon James McClelland, from the *Colorado*, and waiting orders.

ORDERS SUSPENDED.

JANUARY 30.—Commander A. S. Baldwin, to command the receiving ship *Constellation*, and ordered to resume his duties as Inspector at the Navy Yard, New York.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JANUARY 28.—Midshipman William H. Cole, at the Naval Academy.

FEBRUARY 3.—Midshipman William N. Whelan, at the Naval Academy.

FEBRUARY 4.—Midshipman William Kearney, at the Naval Academy.

APPOINTED.

Charles K. Warren, of the *Naubuc*, Third Assistant Engineer

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

FEBRUARY 2.—Assistant Surgeon L. J. Draper.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JANUARY 30.—Acting Master C. W. Lamson, Acting Ensigns C. E. Beck, T. J. Rollins and Thomas E. Ashmead, to the *Florida*.

Acting Master's Mate Charles Cameron, to the *Florida*.

JANUARY 31.—Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry S. Machette, to the *Donegal*.

FEBRUARY 2.—Acting Master H. L. Sturges, to the *James Adger*.

FEBRUARY 3.—Acting Assistant Paymaster George R Watkins to duty as pay officer of the *Whitehead* and the vessels whose accounts are in charge of Acting Paymaster J. G. Orme.

Acting Master J. H. Atkinson, to the *Sabine*.

FEBRUARY 4.—Acting Assistant Paymaster R. S. McConnell, to the *Nipsic*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George C. Raynolds to the *Chenango*.

Acting Assistant Paymasters E. P. Sheridon and James W. Hanson, to instruction at New York.

DETACHED.

JANUARY 30.—Acting Master Robert Barstow, Acting Ensigns C. H. Littlefield and H. H. Arthur, from the *Brooklyn*, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert D. Giberson, Acting Third Assistant Engineers John Mathews and Timothy Flanders, from the *Brooklyn*, and ordered to the *Tonawanda*.

Acting Master Edmund Kemble, from the command of the *Niphon*, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Master's Mates James W. De Camp, Thomas Stanfield and R. O. Tyler, from the *Brooklyn*, and waiting orders.

JANUARY 31.—Acting Master's Mates Arthur B. Arey, Edward A. Gould, A. F Tucker, Martin V. Thomas and J. W. Wallace, from the *Colorado*, and granted leave for two weeks, at the expiration of which they are ordered to report for instruction and detail on board the *Savannah* at New York.

Acting Ensign Franklin E. Ford, from the *Keystone State*, and granted sick leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Frederick F. Barry, Acting Masters Edwin Coffin and L. B. King, Acting Ensigns J. L. Vennard and Willis G. Perry, Acting Third Assistant Engineers J P Messer, William B. Whitmore and C. C. Fenald, from the *Colorado*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign James E. Hulburt, from the *Massachusetts*, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

FEBRUARY 1.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Arthur M. Sawtell, from the *Donegal*, and ordered to the *Alabatross*.

FEBRUARY 2.—Acting Ensign Philo P. Hawkes, from the *Fearnot*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John F. Fitzpatrick, from the *Agamenticus* and ordered to the *Niphon*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Stephen Rand, from the *Merrimac*, and ordered to the *Niphon*.

FEBRUARY 3.—Acting Assistant Paymaster J. George Orme, from the *Whitehead*, and all duty at Newbern, N. C., on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North, and to settle his accounts.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James W. Milstead, from the *Yankee*, and ordered to the *Donegal*.

APPOINTED.

JANUARY 31.—Thomas J. Kelley, of the *Ohio*, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the *Wachusett*.

Robert Bickley Swift, of New York, Acting Second Assistant Engineer.

Adam Clark Collins, of Williamsburgh, L. I., John Cotter and Shuball Geer, of New York, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Florida*.

J. B. Tew, of the *Quaker City*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

Charles H. Smitten, of the *Union*, Acting Ensign, and detached from that vessel and ordered to the East Gulf Squdron.

FEBRUARY 1.—George H. Thompson, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Aaron Vanderbilt, of the *Malvern*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

Percy O. Brightman, of the *Bienville*, Acting First Assistant Engineer; John S Hays, of the *Elk*, William E. Deaver, of the *Pinola*, Richard Thall, of the *Kineo*, and Charles A Laws, of the *Baska*, Acting Second Assistant Engineers, and ordered to remain in the West Gulf Squadron.

Henry K. Steever, of Washington, D. C., Acting Second Assistant Engineer; Charles Bradley, of Philadelphia, George Washington Ellis, of Trenton, N. J. and William Duncan Clark, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to the *Pinta*.

Charles H. Freeman, of the *Circassian*, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

FEBRUARY 2.—William H. Smith, of the *Miantonomah*, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Thomas Gavagan, of the *Chenango*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Newell W. Brown, of Boston, Mass., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Niphon*.

Edward Brady, of Washington, D. C., Acting Boatswain, and ordered to the *St. Louis*.

George Owen Burgess, of the U. S General Hospital, New Haven, Conn., and ordered to the *Forest Rose*, Mississippi Squadron.

FEBRUARY 3.—Philip Littig and Winfield Scott Kaufman, of Baltimore, Md., Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Roanoke*.

James W. Wilson, of New York, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

FEBRUARY 4.—Joseph W. Pardee, Acting Master's Mate, for duty in the Mississippi Squadron, and ordered to Cairo, Ill.

CONFIRMATIONS.

JANUARY 31.—Acting Master's Mate Charles H. Freeman, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Masters and Pilots Charles Tooker and Samuel O. Scranton, of the North Atlantic Squadron, for special duty as such.

Acting Ensigns Noah D. Joyce and Otis L. Haskell, and ordered to instruction at New York.

FEBRUARY 1.—Acting Master's Mate Geddes Smith, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate James Henry, of the *Acacia*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

FEBRUARY 2.—Acting Ensign Robert Hunter, of the *Wanderer*, and ordered to remain in East Gulf Squadron.

Acting Ensign Joseph E. Armstrong, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate Elias W. Rich, of the *Stars and Stripes*, and ordered to remain in the East Gulf Squadron.

FEBRUARY 3.—Acting Ensigns Alexander Lewis and L. W. Savage, and ordered to instruction at New York.

FEBRUARY 4.—Acting Ensigns Edward C. Remington and Isaac V. Braley, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate Horace F. Pickering, to instruction at New York.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JANUARY 30.—Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry T. Mansfield, of the *Nipsic*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Ross M. Myers, of the hospital ship *Red Rover*, Mississippi Squadron.

JANUARY 31.—Acting Master's Mate Edward Thompson, of the *Vanderbilt*.

FEBRUARY 1.—Acting Master C. B. Dahlgren, of the *Gettysburg*.

Acting Master's Mate Joseph H Lovejoy.

FEBRUARY 2.—Acting Ensign Thomas H. Marks, at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Acting Assistant Surgeon R. Cadwallader, of the *Forest Rose*, Mississippi Squadron, on the reporting of his relief.

FEBRUARY 3.—Acting Master Norman Penfield, of the *Sabine*.

Acting Ensign William H. McLean.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

JANUARY 30.—Acting Master's Mate Frank N. Schooley, of the *Silver Lake*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert A. Heidman, at Hospital Pinkney.

Acting Master's Mate J. S Dubois, of the *Silver Lake*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Nathan D. Smith, of the *Nymph*, Mississippi Squadron.

JANUARY 31.—Acting Ensign and Pilot Benjamin F. Ricketson, of the *Colorado*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William S. Dobson, at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Acting Boatswain Joseph Hunter, of the *Constellation*.

FEBRUARY 2.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer G. W. Best, of Philadelphia.

Acting Master's Mate John W. Davis, of the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

PROMOTED.

JANUARY 30.—Acting Ensign John F. Otis, of the *Mary Sanford*, to Acting Master, U. S. N.

JANUARY 31.—Acting Ensign F. P. B. Sands, of the *Gettysburg*, Acting Master, U. S. N.

DISMISSED.

FEBRUARY 3.—Acting First Assistant Engineer Samuel Genther, late of the *Water Witch*.

Acting Ensign George Dunn, of the Mississippi Squadron.

ORDERS REVOKED.

FEBRUARY 3.—The order revoking the appointment of Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Slack, dated January 5th, 1865, is hereby revoked, and he is ordered to the *Donegal*.

LIST OF DEATHS

in the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, during the week ending February 4, 1865:

Adolphus Shultz, landsman, December 28, 1864, U. S. schooner *M. A. Wood*.

James H. Couch, coal-heaver, January 4, 1865, Naval Hospital, New Orleans.

James Henry, first class boy, December 7, 1864, Naval Hospital, New Orleans.

Christopher Davis, landsman, January 9, 1865, Naval Hospital, New Orleans.

John Flood, landsman, January 11, 1865, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

William Unitt, coal-heaver, January 13, 1865, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

George Flynn, seaman, January 24, 1865, U. S. receiving ship *Princeton*.

Joseph Lewis, boatswain, January 23, 1865, Charlestown, Mass.

Alfred Dolvin, colored, landsman, January 8, 1865, Naval Hospital, St. Helena Island, S. C.

George Handy, colored, landsman, January 11, 1865, U. S. ship *New Hampshire*.

Fountain Beasley, colored, landsman, January 13, 1865, U. S. ship *New Hampshire*.

Jacob Simmons, colored, landsman, January 17, 1865, U. S. ship *New Hampshire*.

William Cephas or Seaphus, colored, landsman, December 27, 1864, Naval Hospital, St. Helena Island, South Carolina.

John Mulligan, ordinary seaman, January 27, 1865, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Benjamin Whitby, apprentice boy, January 27, 1865, U. S. ship *Sabine*.

Peter McIntyre, seaman, January 28, 1865, Naval Hospital, New York.

John Smith, seaman, January 16, 1865, Marine Hospital, Key West.

Thomas Pepper, first-class boy, December 23, 1864, U. S. steamer *Jacob Bell*.

Michael Mahon, coal heaver, January 28, 1865, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

T. R. Jones, seaman, December 30, 1864, hospital ship *Red Rover*.

John Hess, seaman, December 30, 1864, hospital ship *Red Rover*.

James Johnson, January 5, 1865, hospital ship *Red Rover*.

Zenia W. Austin, landsman, January 11, 1865, hospital ship *Red Rover*.

Charles Daily, seaman, January 17, 1865, hospital ship *Red Rover*.

Patrick Murray, landsman, January 15, 1865, U. S. steamer *Nereus*.

Joseph Moran, coxswain, January 15, 1865, U. S steamer *Nereus*.

Frederick Untiedt, seaman, January 15, 1865 U. S steamer *Nereus*

Benjamin F. Hackney, landsman, January 15, 1865, U. S. steamer *Pequot*.

Thomas Williams, second-class fireman, January 15, 1865, U. S. steamer *Yantic*.

William Lemon, master-at-arms, January 15, 1865, U. S. steamer *Yantic*.

James McGrath, marine, January 15, 1865, U. S. steamer *Fort Jackson*.

Alex. C. Warren, coxswain, January 17, 1865, U. S. steamer *Santiago*.

Hans Anderson, January 17, 1865, U. S. steamer *Gettysburg*.

Henry Wadmouth, marine, January 16, 1865, U. S. steamer *Powhatan*.

John J. Hutchinson, landsman, January 21, 1865, U. S. steamer *New Ironsides*.

Frederick R. Stow, acting assistant paymaster, January 5, 1865, U. S. steamer *Tristram Shandy*.

Thomas J. Lynch, marine, January 16, 1865, U. S. steamer *Tuscarora*.

Robert Garnett, seaman, January 28, 1865, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Joseph Tucker, apprentice boy, February 2, 1865, U. S. ship *Sabine*.

John McCaffrey, marine, February 1, 1865, Naval Asylum.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Assistant Surgeon Edward J. Darken, U. S A., to duty as Treasurer of Officers' Hospital, Louisville, Ky., in addition to his present duties.

Assistant Surgeon S. M. Horton, U. S. A., relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and ordered to duty as Medical Director, Department of the Missouri.

RESIGNED.

Surgeon Henry Buckmaster, U. S. Vols.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

SIDE-WHEEL steamer *Sancoinc*, 10, sailed from the Philadelphia Yard on Friday, the 3d.

THE death of Colonel Washington A. Bartlett, formerly of United States Navy, is announced. Colonel Bartlett organized the famous Naval Brigade.

U. S IRON-CLAD *Cincinnati*, 12 guns and 512 tons, is afflicted with a contagious disease and is lying at quarantine on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river.

THE following United States vessels were off Galveston Jan. 13:—*Lackawanna*, Captain Emmons, flagship; steamers *Bienville*, *Virginia Cayuga*, *Gertrude*, *Princess Royal*.

THE naval constructors have succeeded in getting the House Naval Committee to report a resolution allowing Secretary Welles to appoint a board to adjudicate their claims.

SCREW steamer *Minnesota*, 52, has been ordered from Fort Fisher to the Portsmouth Yard, for thorough repairs. She is greatly in need of overhauling, and will probably go out of commission.

U. S. STEAM propeller *Treboil* (new, about 380 tons), built at East Boston, made a trial trip on Thursday. Acting Master J. F Dearborn, and First Assistant Engineer J. M. Hobby were present to note her performance.

THE following prizes are ready for distribution: *Antonia*, captured by the *Pocahontas*; *Corra* and *Maria*, captured by the *Kingston* and the *Rachel Seaman*; three hundred and forty five bales and seventeen bags of cotton, captured by the *Keystone State*.

BY the supply steamer *Kensington*, which arrived at New York on the 5th, from Port Royal, on the 1st, the following Navy officers came as passengers: Lieutenant-Commander T. S. Phelps, Ensign C. L. Lawrence, Acting Master's Mate James Hawkins.

ADMIRAL LEE and staff have arrived at New Orleans on the flagship *Black Hawk*. He is located on the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio Rivers.

FRANCIS GRICE, formerly Naval Constructor in the Philadelphia Yard, died in Philadelphia on Thursday, at the age of 77.

A COURT-MARTIAL is now in session on board the receiving ship *Vandalia* at the Portsmouth Yard, for the trial of Corporal Clements, of the marines, for smuggling liquor on board. Lieut. H. J. Bishop of the marines is president of the court, and Paymaster W. H. Gilman, recorder.

ADMIRAL GOLDSBOROUGH is in Washington perfecting the organization of the fleet for European waters. It will be composed of some of the largest and finest frigates which the recent naval successes have released from blockade duty, and possibly an iron-clad (one of the large class) may be added to it.

THE iron-clad *Agamenticus* is fast approaching completion at the Portsmouth Yard. She is 250 feet long, 50 feet beam, and 15 feet deep; her capacity is 1664 tons, having four guns and two turrets. Work was commenced upon her in the latter part of 1863. The turrets will be ready to turn by steam in a few days.

THE crew of the rebel steamer *Florida*, captured in the harbor of Bahia by the United States steamer *Wachusett*, were liberated last week by order of the Government. They numbered about thirty. They were taken from Fort Warren in a tug, and placed on board the British steamer *Canada*, which sailed from Boston, on the 1st, for Halifax.

PRIZE steamer *Blenheim* arrived at the Brooklyn Yard on Saturday last. She is a side wheel iron steamer, very fast, has a full cargo of arms and ammunition, and is in charge of Lieutenant Smith, Acting Ensigns W. H. Otis, H. W. Loring, Second-Assistant-Engineer H. W Miller, Third-Assistant-Engineers R. Wathen, L. D. Arville and Master's Mate R. T. Clifford. She brought fifty discharged seamen from Admiral Porter's fleet.

SIDE-WHEEL steamer *Merrimac*, 6, from Portsmouth for Key West, passed Edgartown on the 3d inst. While she was lying in the lower harbor of Portsmouth, on the night of the 1st, six substitute sailors seized the opportunity to escape. A large number of shots were fired at them, but none seemed effectual to induce them to return. Two of them were caught, however, by some of the soldiers at Fort McClary. The remainder are at large.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been created in the Brooklyn Navy Yard in consequence of the closing of one of the chief naval rendezvous and recruiting stations, and the arrest of the proprietors, on a charge of fraudulent practice in enlisting recruits. About twenty persons in all have been arrested for complicity in this case, and a most thorough system of villainy unmasked. One good effect of the arrest is to clean the streets leading to the Navy Yard of the crowds of loafers that have for months blocked up the way.

THE Monitor *Suncook*, which was launched at South Boston wharf on Wednesday, the 12, is one of the twenty-one built for shoal water, which proved failures, and have since had their decks raised 22 inches. She is 225 feet long over all, 45 feet beam, and has all her machinery and boilers on board. Her turret and pilot house are to be put on at the wharf. Her armor is three inches thick, and the solid timber amidships between the armor and the main hull is four feet thick. The deck of solid timber is covered with double ½ inch plates.

AT the Washington Yard, a series of interesting experiments on steam and boilers are being made, conducted by officers detailed by the Bureau of Steam Engineering. Side-wheel steamer *Ascutney*, 12, is under repairs. Screw steamer *Currituck*, 5, has been thoroughly repaired. Side-wheel steamers *Commodore Reed*, 6, and *Cœur de Lion*, 2, will join the Potomac Flotilla this week. Side-wheel steamer *Stepping Stones*, 5, will be ready for service this week. Side-wheel steamer *Banshee*, 5, is awaiting the breaking up of the ice in the Potomac.

THE *Mobile*, a condemned side-wheel steamer, captured at New Orleans on the taking of that city by Admiral Farragut, was to have been sold, Wednesday last, at auction. A large number of speculators assembled at the hour appointed, but no fair bid being made the sale was postponed. The vessel is now at New York undergoing renovation. She is the same size as the *Augusta*, of 1,300 tons burden. The *Muscoota* has again returned to the Yard with a disabled rudder. The *Blenheim* prize on her way to Boston. *Kensington*, *Newbern*, schooner *Rachel Seaman*, the *Florida* and *Grand Gulf* from New York are the other arrivals. The *Queen* and *Horace Beals* have sailed. The *Rachel Seaman* sailed on Friday for Norfolk, and the *Newbern* for the North Atlantic Squadron leaves Saturday. The name of the purchased prize *Annie* has been changed to the *Preston*.

SINCE our last report there has been unusual activity at the Western Naval Station at Mound City. On the 21st ult. the flagship *Black Hawk*, bearing Admiral Lee's pennant, arrived from the Tennessee River, and during the week the *Pittsburg*, *Neosha*, *Lexington*, *Raindeer* and *Fairy* followed. The flagship received her mails and supplies, and on the 23d started for New Orleans. It was the Admiral's intention to consult with General Canby, and on the way back inspect the squadron, but recent dispatches will overtake him and compel a speedier return. Details would, of course, be contraband, but we may intimate that the coming spring will not find our Western forces asleep. Already the bugle is sounding. The hull of the iron-clad *Indianola*, memorably, though unfortunately, connected with the Vicksburg campaign, has at last reached the Yard. She was towed up from the scene of her disgrace, is stripped of everything but her hull armor, and lies close to the battle-scarred *Tuscumbia*. The magnificent naval hospital steamer *Red Rover*, Fleet Surgeon Pinkney's flagship, has returned from a short cruise, and will probably remain attached to the Station. Dr. Pinkney expects to leave the Squadron in a few weeks, and the *Red Rover* will come under the jurisdiction of Surgeon William T. Hord, now surgeon of the Yard and barracks. The *Cincinnati* and *Paw Paw* are still in quarantine, though the contagion is abating. Commander Bryson has exchanged divisions with Lieutenant Commander Mitchel and now has his headquarters at Mound City. A Court of Inquiry is in session on the *Fairy*. The *Hastings* has gone to her station.

WE have full particulars of the loss of screw steamer *Dai Ching*, 7, on the 26th ult., on the Combahee River. The vessel was co-operating with a movement of General Howard's military forces. On her way to the river she captured the blockade-runner *Coquette*, bound from Charleston to Nassau, with seventy-five bales of cotton. The prize was immediately sent to Port Royal in charge of a prize crew. Soon after and when a few miles up the Combahee, the *Dai Ching* was fired upon by a rebel shore battery of heavy pieces at short range. The river was narrow and the vessel, in endeavoring to turn, ran aground. Her officers and crew sustained the battle gallantly for seven consecutive hours, and crippled the fort seriously, but were at last compelled to give up the unequal contest. A boat which was sent for assistance, with Ensign Charles D. Duncan, and four men, was captured by the enemy. It was finally determined to abandon and destroy the vessel, which was done, the officers and men all escaping safely, although with great difficulty, in small boats. The *Dai Ching* has done good service since she was attached to the South Atlantic Squadron. The officers saved nothing in the way of personal property. A Court of Inquiry to investigate the cause of the loss of the *Dai Ching* was organized on the last day of January on board of the United States steamer *Ticonderoga*. The court consists of Commander J. Alvay, President, Commander Egbert Thompson and Lieutenant George B. White. Acting-Assistant-Paymaster John T. Lee is Judge-Advocate. The Court is directed particularly to inquire into the conduct of the commanding officer of the steam-tug *Clover*, who is alleged to have been derelict in not assisting the *Dai Ching*, when she grounded within short-range of the rebel battery.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A NOBLE YOUTH.

THE new year revives the memory of many removed by death. Among the gallant young Americans whose lives have been given to the service of the country, there are few whose loss will touch more hearts with sorrow than that of EDWARD BOWMAN, of California, lately of the United States Navy. A graduate of Harvard University, he entered the service bearing with him the love of his fellow-students, the respect of the faculty for his varied scholarship and exemplary deportment, and the esteem of a wide circle of friends who appreciated his manly virtues. Though of Southern birth, he rejected the contracted and provincial sentiments which led so many young men to sacrifice the interests of a great nation to sectional prejudices or the unmeaning theories of State rights. His views were national rather than provincial, and when the guns of an insurgent State were turned upon Fort Sumter, with other students of Harvard, he was eager to join the throng of patriots who rallied to the defence of the national flag. But, restrained by the advice of his professors, and the affectionate counsel of friends to whom he never turned a deaf ear, he continued his studies until the autumn of 1862, when he graduated with high honors, and at once entered the naval service, to which he adapted himself as readily as if cradled upon the sea. He was attached to the war steamer *Virginia*, of the Gulf squadron.

In the autumn of 1863 he participated in the movements of the Army and Navy at Brazos Santiago, and on the Rio Grande, in the capture of the works at Arantas Pass and Pass Cavallo, on Matagorda Bay; and later, we believe, in the attack upon Forts Morgan and Gaines, at Mobile Bay. No officer connected with the naval service gave higher promise of an honorable career. He was esteemed alike by officers and men. It had been his intention to learn the profession for a commercial career on the Pacific coast, for which he had been specially educated, whenever the country should no longer require his services. His active and perilous duties were cheered by the hope that an early peace would release him from labors to which he had been called only by the exigencies of his country. His destiny did not accord to him the fulfillment of his cherished wish. He contracted the yellow fever from the ports on the Gulf, which resulted in his death at New Orleans in the last week of October, 1864, at 23 years of age. His life was pure, his preparations for its trials thorough, his industry proverbial, his opinions liberal, his ambition elevated, and his name without reproach. He had a manliness above his years and a maturity of judgment beyond that imparted by his brief experience. He left a high destiny incomplete, and a void in many hearts that can never be filled.

THE investigations of Dr. Nichols, Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the insane, show that the progress of war has been attended with a decrease of the causes of the mental derangement in the Army. The increase, as the war continues, in the proportion of acclimated and inured men, the better knowledge of the importance and modes of practical prophylactics which prevails among the troops, and their exemption from new or more active moral disturbances, have without doubt, diminished the number and force of those agencies which are calculated to unbalance the sound mind. The number of Army patients at the Insane Hospital, at the close of the last fiscal year, was 186, of which five were clored men. The Navy has contributed 19 patients, of which five were colored men; and four rebel prisoners have needed medical treatment.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has, with the approval of the President, designated the port of Fernandina, Florida, as a place for the purchase of the products of the insurrectionary States on Government account, in accordance with the provisions of the 8th section of the act of Congress, approved July 2d, 1864, and Hallet Kilbourne, of Indiana, has been appointed agent for that place, and will proceed at an early day to the discharge of the duties of his office.

A BILL is before the New York Assembly to incorporate the "Soldier Messenger Corps." The plan is to establish in the city of New York, a corps of disabled soldiers and sailors as messengers, on a plan similar to that carried out in London, after the Crimean war.

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[Special Notice.]

W. W. BROOM will give an entainment next Wednesday evening, in the Croton Hall, 187 Bowery. It is entitled "A Merry Night for Merry People, or Anecdotes, Nonsense, Recitations and Imitations." We urge all our friends who can make it convenient to pay Mr. Broom a visit. To commence at 8 o'clock.

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GREEN—BOND.—At Edenton, N. C., at the residence of the bride's parents, January 19, by Rev. Dr. Skinner, Acting Master JAMES G. GREEN, U.S.N., to CORNELIA F., daughter of Samuel Bond, Esq., of the above place.

DIED.

KELLOGG.—At Beaufort, S. C., January 16, of wounds received January 14, on the skirmish line near Pocotaligo, S. C., Captain ROGER B. KELLOGG, of Co. A, 15th Iowa Vols., picket officer of the 4th division, 17th Army corps, aged 28 years.
Burlington, Vt., papers please copy.

WEBSTER.—In Officers' Hospital, Beaufort, S. C., January 25, Lieutenant FRED. H. WEBSTER, of the 54th Massachusetts Vols., only son of John G. Webster, of Boston.

DOWNS.—At Buenos Ayres, River Plate, on board the U. S. steamer *Iroquois*, Boatswain JOHN H. DOWNS, U.S.N., in the 36th year of his age.

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Surgeon Thomas Antisell, to attend officers of the Volunteer Army—Office in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.
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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE grand movement at Petersburgh has resulted, as we intimated, during its progress, that it might result, in the prolongation of our lines several miles towards the Southside Railroad, and, to the extent of that prolongation, has proved a success. Our detailed account of its development paused, last week, with the account of Monday's severe battle; but, as that proved to be the chief engagement of the movement, it will be well to review its prominent points. On the morning of that day, the 6th, our forces lay around Hatcher's Run, in the positions already described, with the Second corps on the right, the Fifth in the centre, and the cavalry on the left. Rude breastworks, as usual in such positions, covered the lines. These were strengthened by constant work till noon, and the muddy and impracticable roads were corduroyed. DE TROBRIAND and MCALLISTER, of MOTT'S Third division of the Second corps, meanwhile moved their respective brigades out upon reconnoissances in the direction of Petersburgh. With regard to MCALLISTER'S brigade, it should have been mentioned, in our account of the desperate fight of the preceding day, that it then took part with SMYTH'S Second division of the same corps, which latter division bore the brunt of the fight. MCALLISTER was fortunately so posted on SMYTH'S right, on Sunday, as to be able, by repulsing three desperate assaults, to prevent the enemy from flanking our right, and thus gaining the Vaughan Road and cutting off connection between SMYTH'S division and our main lines. Had the enemy accomplished his purpose, it would have been very unfortunate for our whole plan of manœuvre.

About noon of the 6th, CRAWFORD'S division of the Fifth corps was sent by WARREN towards Dabney's Mills, in order to reach the Boydton Plank-road. The country was very unfavorable for manœuvring all the way from Hatcher's Run to the Mills. It was covered with a heavy wood, with swamps and ravines cutting it up in all directions, and the only road was a narrow path, not wide enough for wagons to pass each other, filled with stumps, and knee-deep with mud. The troops advancing in skirmishing order on the sides of the road were still more unfortunate, with softer ground and thick undergrowth to crawl through, while sharpshooters in their front deliberately picked them off as they struggled through the bushes. Before they met the enemy not a few of our men had lost their shoes in the mud, and made their guns and ammunition temporarily useless by the water. The trains and artillery suffered still more from the state of the roads than the infantry.

It so happened that the enemy, unable to account for the quiet in which we had lain during all the preceding night and all that morning, had credited the report that we had, re-crossed Hatcher's Run and abandoned the advance. PEGRAM'S division was sent out for this purpose—the same one which, with LEE'S cavalry, had according to the Rebel assertion, on the preceding day, checked our cavalry and forced them to retire again to Rowanty Creek. About two miles above the Vaughan Road, the skirmishers of PEGRAM and CRAWFORD met, and, to use the enemy's own language "after a sharp contest, General PEGRAM "was forced back towards his original position, the "Yankees pursuing rapidly." PEGRAM now sent back for assistance, and was reinforced by EVANS'S division. A sharp fire all through the wooded country around Dabney's Mills, told that our spirited advance had at length been checked. But the enemy had been driven beyond Dabney's Mills.

It was now between five and six o'clock. AYRES' division had been sent up to support CRAWFORD'S, and a brigade of GRIFFIN'S to support GREGG, who was on our left. GREGG had been heavily engaged for some time, the day having opened early by LEE'S cavalry having pressed his rear heavily, and the whole of DAVIES' brigade, and susequently the entire division, becoming engaged. During a lull at this part of the line, the cavalry threw up rough breastworks, which proved of great service. Towards evening, the enemy attacked GREGG with great force, driving in his pickets, and forcing the cavalry inside of their breastworks. A heavy exchange of fire followed at this point, the enemy advancing with spirit, and our men, some of whom were armed with Spencer rifles, inflicting upon him no little loss. The battle increased in intensity, and many cavalry officers were wounded during its progress, among whom were Brigadier-Generals DAVIES and IRWIN GREGG, and Colonel JANEWAY, and Lieutenant-Colonels BEAUMONT and TREMAINE, the latter mortally. While GREGG was so hotly engaged on the left of the Vaughan Road the infantry had again became furiously engaged on the right of the road, the enemy attacking us all along the line with continuous shocks. The result was, in brief, that GREGG was forced out of his breastworks, and his line driven back to Hatcher's Run, where it soon found out that a similar misfortune had happened to our infantry.

Soon after 5, the enemy once more swept down upon the Fifth corps, who were nearly all on the scene of the conflict. It was feared that CRAWFORD would be flanked and cut off, and, accordingly, AYRES was ordered up to his support. But, while moving in column, he was attacked and driven back. WHEATON'S (First) division of the Sixth corps, having also been ordered up to the support of CRAWFORD, arrived about 5 o'clock, and was put into line, and HUBBARD'S (Second) brigade became hotly engaged. It only arrived, however, to take part in the general discomfiture. The Fifth corps and GREGG'S cavalry were falling back in confusion, and the division of the Sixth joined them. The enemy had gathered together PEGRAM'S and EVANS'S divisions of GORDON'S corps (EARLY'S old corps, lately in the Shenandoah Valley), and MAHONE'S division of A. P. HILL'S corps, and with these was driving us. Of course, in falling back through such a country as that around Dabney's Mills, it was almost impossible to keep anything like a formation, and the skirmishing on the retreat was a man-by-man affair, from behind trees and such other protections as could be found. It was not until the Vaughan Road and Hatcher's Run had been reached, and our entrenched lines occupied—which we have already described as thrown up by MOTT'S (Third) division of the Second corps on the day previous—that the routed troops could be rallied. The enemy came on, elated with victory, and dashed out of the woods into the open space in front of our works. He was quickly met by a sharp fire from the entrenchments, and fell back rapidly to the woods.

The fighting of Tuesday was very severe, as the scene of battle afterwards attested. Considering that the enemy's forces were nearly equal to our own—as the Fifth corps, GREGG'S cavalry division, and HUBBARD'S brigade of the Sixth were the troops engaged on our side—and that he possessed a decided advantage over us in the knowledge of the ground—and that his men were, from the nature of the case, handled with ease, while ours could not be—much allowance can be made to our soldiers for their retrograde movement to Hatcher's Run. They disputed the ground much longer before yielding than on several similar previous attacks near Petersburgh, and the enemy himself says "the Yankees fought obsti-"nately before they broke, and fought as they re-"treated." Though MAHONE'S division, temporarily commanded by FINNEGAN, finally brought up on the enemy's left, succeeded in breaking our right, yet LEE'S dispatch shows that twice his lines were driven back in confusion, before the final and successful attack. The Petersburgh *Express* says "the ground "was fought over *four* times, in consequence of suc-"cessive reinforcements reaching either side." Unlike similar attacks of the enemy occurring formerly, he succeeded in cutting off very few prisoners. The loss appears to have been not so great as one would expect from the nature of the engagement. The Second corps had no loss of importance, as it was only engaged, on its left, in repelling an attack near the Armstrong House, on the Duncan Road. The cavalry suffered quite severely, having many officers, as well as men, wounded. WHEATON'S division of the Sixth corps had slight loss; amongst it being 47 prisoners (the enemy says 63) of HUBBARD'S (Second) brigade. Of the Fifth corps, the following is the official return of the losses in General CRAWFORD'S division:

	Officers.	*Men.*
Killed	5	66
Wounded	28	491
Missing	4	586
Total	37	1,143
Aggregate went into action, about		4,000

This division lost twice as many as both the other two. And, besides, many of the missing have already come in. Our entire loss for the day, therefore, probably falls between 1,500 and 2,000. Here we may add the later official estimate of the losses in killed and wounded in all the engagements during this advance, so far as can be ascertained—leaving out those still missing, all of whom are probably wounded or prisoners in the hands of the enemy:—

	Officers.		*Men.*	
	Killed.	*Wounded.*	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*
SECOND CORPS.				
Second division	3	8	—	25
Third division	—	4	14	67
FIFTH CORPS.				
First division	4	12	18	141
Second division	5	10	18	128
Third division	5	27	69	496
SIXTH CORPS.				
First division	—	—	—	17
Cavalry Division	4	9	12	82
			Officers.	*Men.*
Total killed and wounded			91	1,113

Even counting in the missing and the deserters, it will be seen that our loss is only in the neighborhood of 2,000 men,—which is less than the first reports sent North indicated. Among our wounded were Brigadier-Generals AYRES, DAVIS, GREGG, MORROW, SICKEL and GWYN, the two latter very slightly, and many field-officers. The enemy's loss on Monday probably was over 1,000, including among his killed General JOHN PEGRAM and Colonel HOFFMAN.

We have seen how our men, upon reaching the open

country upon the Vaughan Road, and finding no enemy there and the bridges all safe in the possession of our troops, became reässured, and repulsed the enemy on his reäppearance. Night had put an end to the conflict. But the wisdom of throwing up entrenchments at Hatcher's Run to cover our men in case of a repulse in the move against the Southside Railroad, had been amply vindicated.

Early on Wednesday, the 7th, the enemy demonstrated against the cavalry and infantry skirmish lines, right and left of the Vaughan Road, and were repulsed. Of the cavalry the Second brigade held the outer line. In anticipation of an attack upon our left, or a movement in that direction by the enemy's cavalry, the First and Third brigades were moved out to Reams' Station and disposed to meet any sudden attack from that quarter. All night our men had been strengthening their defences, and the next morning were similarly occupied. It was expected the enemy would attack us in our works; but as he evidently thought it was of more advantage to him to attack us only whenever we attempted to advance, we waited in vain. About noon it was determined to make a reconnoissance. CRAWFORD'S division was again elected for the task, supported on the left by WHEATON'S. Half a mile out from our bivouac, the enemy's pickets were encountered and driven back to his works higher up the run, between Armstrong's and Burgess' Mills, about two miles beyond the latter point. Here a sharp exchange of musketry went on. But as CRAWFORD could not force the enemy's strong lines, and he was only out on a reconnoissance, he drew his men back again to Hatcher's Run. The enemy's account of this affair is as follows:—"They charged to within about seventy-five "yards of our men in some places, and nearer in "others, but were met by such a heavy volley of "musketry that they broke and fled in confusion, "leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Our "troops leaped the breastworks and pursued the "enemy, driving him nearly a mile into his main line "of entrenchments." Amongst the enemy's losses was that of General SORRELL, dangerously wounded.

The fighting by the reconnoitring column was kept up until night; and cannonading between the lines was constant during the day. To divert the enemy's attention, SMYTH opened a heavy artillery fire from his front—Second division, Second corps—during the afternoon, and between five and six o'clock the cannonading was quite furious along the opposing lines.

On Wednesday, the 8th, there was no fighting. From daylight till dark our forces were busy in throwing up entrenchments, with great dispatch, neatness and skill, and strong defensive works soon indicated the points at which our permanent lines were to be located. It was idle, of course, for the enemy to attempt to force us from our new positions. He did not even resist our encroachments on his territory; but appeared perfectly satisfied to give us the lower part of Hatcher's Run, provided we would abandon our attempt on the coveted Boydton Plank-road. Our forces have put up two observatories on our left, from which to inspect the tangled country more easily. On Wednesday night our batteries on the Appomattox heavily engaged the enemy's Chesterfield batteries, from eight o'clock till midnight. Artillery engagements of this sort are frequent.

THE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

THUS far into the bowels of the land have we marched on without impediment. SHERMAN, by sudden, rapid, and blinding movements, has thrust his left wing far in the rear of Branchville, his right close up to the outer works of Charleston, and has sprinkled his cavalry upon the railroad lines to Augusta and other important points, so as to break up, effectually, the enemy's lines of supply—and all without being forced, as yet, to fight a single pitched battle, and without suffering the enemy to accumulate an army anywhere in his path.

A New York newspaper says:—"The most myste-"rious circumstance connected with this great cam-"paign is our entire ignorance of the movements of "the enemy." We rather think the most mysterious circumstance to the enemy will be his own ignorance of our movements. It is the admirably skillful tactics of the Georgia campaign over again—a parallel found to the hitherto unparalleled campaign from Atlanta to Savannah. It is another instance of great armies handled and moved with the ease of a consummate master of the art of war, traversing the heart of the Confederacy more coolly and audaciously than EARLY ever raided through Maryland. But now the enemy's newspapers threaten to bring SHERMAN'S "cautious" advance to a pause. They say that he "is likely to "find a lion in his path"—meaning BEAUREGARD. And, in truth, so large a force has been collected from both LEE'S and HOOD'S armies, that we may well find our anxious sympathies enlisted in behalf of SHERMAN and his gallant troops. But so far, he has all his own way.

As in the Georgia campaign, so now, our accounts of SHERMAN'S progress are mainly derived through Rebel sources, and are seasoned, of course, so as to suit the Confederate palate. But it is a little remarkable that not a single repulse or serious check of our troops is yet claimed by the enemy, while each day's news shows, by the aid of maps, that SHERMAN is constantly moving. The operations of the left wing commenced with the severe march, already described by us in our last, from Savannah to Robertsville, a part of the command moving on either bank, through swamp and morass, by day and night, often over knees in water, now rapidly marching, and now corduroying the impracticable roads. Thence they marched into the interior, as already described by us. Our last account left them passing through Whippy Swamp, on the Salkehatchie, and skirmishing heavily at McBride's Bridge, west of Graham's Turnout (or Grahamsville). This latter place is 17 miles west of Branchville, on the South Carolina Railroad, or the road between Augusta and Branchville. As this line is the one which our infantry have now torn to pieces, in Georgia fashion, we will give the other neighboring stations or towns. Between Graham's Turnout and Branchville is Midway, 7 miles from Branchville. Beyond Graham's Turnout is Lee's Station, and, next beyond, Blackville, 28 miles from Branchville, 47 from Augusta, and 49 from Columbia.

A dispatch from General WHEELER, dated Holman's Bridge, February 7, said: "My pickets, near Black-"ville, this morning were charged by three brigades "of cavalry, which drove them beyond the village. "DIBRELL'S Tennessee brigade, being in the vicinity, "met and charged the enemy, driving them back into "the village." Next day, the 8th, a dispatch from Branchville said: "The enemy have made their ap-"pearance along the South Carolina Railroad beyond "Edisto River. They burned a house within a mile "and a half of the railroad bridge. About 7 o'clock "yesterday evening, our troops were withdrawn to "this side of the bridge, and the bridge was burned. "The destruction of this bridge severs railroad com-"munication with Augusta."

On the same day, WHEELER telegraphed that a large column of our infantry had struck the railroad at Graham's and Blackville, and that KILPATRICK, with three brigades, was at Blackville. In a single word, twenty miles of railroad, between Midway and Blackville, have certainly been destroyed, and communication between Augusta and Branchville permanently severed.

The Salkehatchie, as we have said, had been crossed by our right on the 4th, between Broxton and River's Bridge, our gallant men fording the river at the latter point waist deep, and, by outflanking their bewildered adversaries, forcing them back on Branchville. They had a sharp fight of several hours, however, at River's Bridge, with WHEELER'S cavalry, who resisted their crossing, but who were driven at length by the impetuous charges of our veteran troops. From the Salkehatchie, WHEELER fell back to the Edisto. This broad river now became the defensive line of HARDEE in the neighborhood of Branchville, which is situated a little out of the point where the railroad crosses it. Near the coast, the enemy holds the line of the Combahee River.

SLOCUM next pushed rapidly against the South Edisto, crossed it, and flanked Branchville on the west, and then marched to and reached Orangeburgh, on the Columbia and Branchville Railroad, sixteen miles north of Branchville, seizing that point. At four different points upon the Edisto he seems to have appeared: at New Bridge, five miles below Branchville; at Benniker's and Holman's Bridges, above; and at the railroad bridge opposite that place. These splendid movements have probably already secured the evacuation of Branchville, and Charleston will follow next. By way of side-play, there has doubtless been already an advance on Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, and the junction of the Charlotte and South Carolina and the Greenville and Columbia Railroads, which connect with the railroads to Richmond.

Meanwhile, HOWARD'S right wing has been busily pushing the enemy at the Combahee, which is HARDEE'S line of defence near the coast. We have already described the capture of Pocotaligo. On the first of February, BLAIR'S Seventeenth corps advanced northerly to the Combahee River—which is the name the two branches of the Salkehatchie take, after joining in Whippey Swamp. BLAIR pushed on with constant and sharp skirmishing, lasting all day, MCLAW'S cavalry resisting his advance pertinaciously, and destroying bridges and felling trees in the roads at every point. At length BLAIR reached Whippey Spring, a branch of the Salkehatchie, and the Fifteenth corps, of General LOGAN, Hickory Hill, near the Coosawatchie, and on the main road running northerly from Beaufort. At Whippey Spring, the causeway through the swamps was obstructed with trees, but our troops broke into the swamps on either side, and after a sharp skirmish, dispersed the enemy in their front. Our troops continued to move up towards Branchville, and on the 3d, the Seventeenth crossed the Big Salkehatchie at River's Bridge. The movement, we presume, is the same as the one already described by us, in recounting the movements of SLOCUM, though the dates are different. A very sharp fight occurred, in which the enemy succeeded in inflicting considerable loss upon us—some accounts stating 80, and others 150. While SLOCUM moved north of Branchville upon Orangeburgh, HOWARD had cut the railroad on the south, and thus secured its entire isolation.

The latest news from Charleston states that, on the 4th, one transport and four of our barges landed troops at Little Britain, and about as many at Secret Post. About 2:30 P. M., they advanced to King's Creek, and after skirmishing for a short time retired, and his picket line was reëstablished. Little Britain is a small island at the upper end of the North Edisto, and King's Creek forms its western line. A dispatch on the 10th from Charleston, says that our troops, in force from 2,000 to 3,600 strong, landed at Grimball's, James Island, at six o'clock that morning, and drove in his pickets. Some skirmishing took place, but no general engagement. Grimball's is on the Stono River, about two miles southwest of Charleston, the Ashley River, 2,000 yards wide, intervening. We are also reported to have advanced upon the Charleston road near the Blue House, and to have opened with artillery upon the enemy's lines. Blue House is situated about half-way between the Ashepoo and Combahee rivers, a little north of the Augusta and Charleston Railroad.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE assignment of General SCHOFIELD to the command of the Department of North Carolina, and the transfer of a large number of troops thither, have aroused a lively interest in the operations against Wilmington. On the 11th, an advance was made by TERRY with two divisions, AMES', and PAYNE'S Colored division. On the previous day, two brigades of PAYNE'S troops drove in the enemy's pickets. At 9 o'clock on the 11th, AMES and PAYNE pushed up the peninsula, with AMES holding the right, resting on the sea-shore, while PAYNE held the river on either side, passing up on the west from Smithville to Fort Anderson. AMES, besides the First and Second brigades of the First division, had with him ABBOTT'S brigade of the Second division. Admiral PORTER'S fleet coöperated in the advance. The *Montgomery*, *Quaker City*, and some other vessels moved up parallel with the beach, and threw shells in front of the column. The double-enders *Mackinaw* and *Unadilla*, the gunboat *Huron*, and the Monitor *Montauk*, on the river engaged Fort Anderson on the west side, and occasionally threw shells at the right of the Rebel line of entrenchments opposite.

Our troops soon encountered the enemy's pickets, and forced them back to their line of outer works at the southerly extremity of Masonboro' or Myrtle Sound. DAGGETT'S (First) brigade of AMES' division charged and carried these works, captured 65 men of KIRKLAND'S brigade. The colored troops on the left had also lively skirmishing. Our latest accounts represented the advance as still continuing.

THE FIGHTING OF TROOPS.

No. II.

WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

"Un soldat sans tactique ne vaut rien, lors même qu'il possède toutes les sciences du monde. Il peut occuper une place dans la vie civile, et même sous quelques rapports, à l'état major, mais jamais sur le champ de mort, lorsque le dieu du combat y dresse sa chevalure de bronze."—DECKER—*Tactique des trois armes.*

MUSKETS will, of course, be kept clean, as a preparation for action, and could sabres be kept sharp it would be a great advantage, not merely for the cut, but also as a guard; thus a skillful swordsman may meet a "front cut" by simply turning the edge of his weapon upward and severing the sinews of his adversary's wrist; a motion requiring much less time than the cut made at him, and at once ending the combat.

As an excellent method of *practice in aiming* without the use of cartridges, that given by DESBORDELIERS (DU QUESNEY "Tir du Fusil") may be adopted. The instructor, after ordering "spring rammers," and fully ascertaining that no musket is loaded, places himself about ten paces in front of each soldier successively, and directs the man to aim at his (the instructor's) right eye. From this position, any fault in the aim, or in the manner of taking it, or any unsteadiness communicated to the barrel on pulling the trigger is at once detected.

Among *faults* in the manner of *aiming* may be enumerated that of holding the guard to one side,* which of course carries the sights in the opposite direction. The consequence is easily seen; for, as by the difference of thickness of the barrel at the muzzle and the breech, the line of sight along the line of metal is a descending one, and we, consequently, are obliged to raise the front end of the central line of the barrel in order to bring the front sight in the line of aim between the rear sight and the object; just so when we carry the sights to one side we have to bring the front end of the central line of the barrel to that side for the same reason. Now, since the direction of the ball is the central line of the barrel, this direction will in the one case rise above the line of aim, and in the other pass to one side of it, with, however, the difference that in the first case it again falls down to the line; while in the second it continues to diverge from it. If the line of aim were carried completely to one side, the ball obviously would not rise at all, and the error to one side would have its greatest effect.

The deviation of the ball to one side in such cases (always the side opposite to that toward which the guard is turned, and the same as that on which the eye lies) may, in a rough way, for common rifled muskets, be put at one-half an inch in 55 yards for one-tenth of an inch turning of the barrel; that is, if the guard be turned sufficiently to the right to bring the breech sight one-tenth of an inch to the left, the ball will, in 300 yards, pass some three inches to the left of the mark. Of course, when the artificial sight is used the error is largely increased, and the "drift" will hardly compensate for it.

The jerk in pulling the trigger will, we think, be overcome in every case by fully developing the grasp with the little finger side of the hand, as before described. It may be remarked that the musket should be principally supported by the left hand, the right hand adjusting it, and only finally acting to fix it firmly. The front sight is first to be brought to bear, and the rear sight afterwards adjusted in the line; that is to say, such should be the general outline of the proceeding. Acting otherwise produces a poking around with the muzzle very ungainly in appearance and uncertain in results.

Twenty men may be practiced by one instructor at the same time, on the above method of Captain DESBORDELIERS. For this purpose marks must be fixed at 20 or 30 paces and all, excepting the man with whom the instructor is for the moment engaged, should occupy themselves in aiming and recovering arms. The assistant who superintends this should see that it is done carefully, and that the men rest after every ten or twelve repetitions.

Aiming and loading should be practiced until the *best* becomes the easiest way to the soldier, for, as some one remarks, "in action the *easiest* always appears to him the best," at least the easiest is that which he will adopt. Of course the cones ought to be guarded by leather, or otherwise, during any exercise in which the trigger is pulled.

Few things produce more improvements in those parts of the manual of the musket to which the rate of ninety motions in the minute is applicable, than performing them to the beat of the drum, given in that time. In order to derive the full benefit from this exercise, it must be gone through with without commands, all the parts of the manual following each other without interval or hesitation.

Next in importance, as a preparation for action, after the expert use of his appropriate arm, comes, for the soldier on foot, marching in quick and double-quick time. The latter (double-quick) may most advantageously be made part of the drill at odd hours, or on days when the weather or other circumstances will not allow of going far from the tents. On a "course" around the camp men exercised in squads may thus easily make great progress in it. Common marching should, a couple of times during the week, be substituted for the battalion drills. A whole brigade or division marching if in any way possible eight or ten miles, perfectly equipped and with exact attention to all regulations which would be required on a route march, so as to prevent elongation of the column, and to ensure the least general fatigue. Manœuvre marching will of course form part of all battalion drills. In it great attention should be paid to making the men *march by the touch of the arm and not by the eye.*

Perhaps the best mode of teaching the *march by a flank* in double-rank files would be to march each of the four long single-column files thus formed, by itself, paying great attention to the keeping of distances as they existed after doubling. The long files then being brought along side of each other at any assumed interval, the men might be practiced in marching four abreast with the guide toward the outer front rank man. This would teach the two elements of good marching in this order. It will be remembered that our Indians, in traversing the forests, did it in single files, and this method is still the true one; the four column files may separate, as they will, right and left, but where the leading man passes the others should follow immediately in his track.

In passing a forest, very often a small twig interrupts, successively, every man in a long file column. To remedy this there should be two or three men with hatchets or bill hooks outside the files to cut away such obstructions. So soon as one of them being so engaged remains behind, another should take his place at the head of the column, and so on. It has been a great hinderance to our Armies that little attention is paid to making routes practicable. We well remember when the portion of the Army which marched out through Seventh-street, Washington, was hurrying along that avenue in three columns, on a march of life and death to South Mountain and Antietam, that, at a little wooden turnpike gate they were all obliged to defile one column at a time. The gate is probably standing yet, and should stand forever, for if there were then no reason for taking it down, there never will be one. At the first Fredericksburgh no attempt was made to improve the communications in rear between the different parts of the Army or with the pontoons, although a regular covered way might have been made along the river, and the enemy undoubtedly had not neglected so to connect his troops. Even if on a grand scale nothing is done, we think the marches through woods, by a little practice, and some arrangement such as that we have spoken of, might be much facilitated by the battalion or brigade commanders.

If possible, company drill should have place every day, and the *activity of the file-closers in watching the men placed in front of them, then be particularly looked after.*

We have said that, for the soldier on foot a skillful use of his weapon came first in importance. For the *soldier on horseback* it is different. Not only to sit his horse, but to control the animal's limbs as if they were his own, is the only thing which can make a cavalry soldier fit to be called such.

In route marching *no lounging should be allowed to either horse or foot.* As regards the former, it may be remarked that the rider's "seat-bones" act, each on a separate side of the horse's back. Bringing the weight upon the *right* seat-bone impels the animal to the left when its right hind leg is the propelling one, and has a tendency to stop him when the left hind leg so acts. Bringing the weight upon the *left* seat-bone has the contrary effects. Thus a continued pressure on one side gives undue aid to the propulsion of the horse's body from one hind leg, and as steadily interferes with the action of the other. Instead of finding the motions of his body assisted by what would be his rider's action in walking, namely, bringing the weight first on one hip and then on the other, it is only by an effort, which fatigues one of his fore-legs, and produces a one-sided action at the withers, that the horse resists the impressions thus given him. Add to this the unremitting pressure at one point on the saddle behind, and its rubbing at the withers, and unnecessary exhaustion, if not a sore back, are the consequences. As every man who lounges in his saddle does bring his weight unduly on one side, the greatest attention should be paid to causing all troopers to hold themselves continually erect in their saddles, and with an even bearing on both sides.

For both foot and horse the route march should be no saunter, but a WORK, admitting for the footman the relaxation of carrying his arms at will, and, for the horseman, when marching in a general column, that of dismounting and leading his horse every second hour. In this way troops would arrive in camp before night-fall, and be, in fact, less fatigued and more ready for battle.

* With the old flint-lock carrying the guard to the right kept the priming in place.

AN order has been issued by the War Department to the Surgeon-General to increase the charge for board of officers in hospitals from one dollar to one dollar and a half per day.

THE NAPOLEON GUN.

IN answer to the letter of a correspondent who seeks for information in relation to the Napoleon gun, and who indulges in certain criticisms of the Artillery Tactics, we would say:—

1. There *does* exist an unfortunate confusion in the article of the Artillery Tactics on Pointing, as to the definition of the "natural line of sight." It cannot be from the base ring to the *top* of the muzzle-sight. On the contrary, the muzzle-sight of a Napoleon gun is made 1.25 inch high, for the very purpose of making the line from the highest point of the base ring to the top of the muzzle-sight, *parallel* to the axis of the piece. This does away with any necessity for using the dispart 1° 6' as an element in the graduation of the hausse or of deducting it when numbering the degrees. Accordingly the calculation is made up to 5° and not up to 6° (or 6° 1'.)

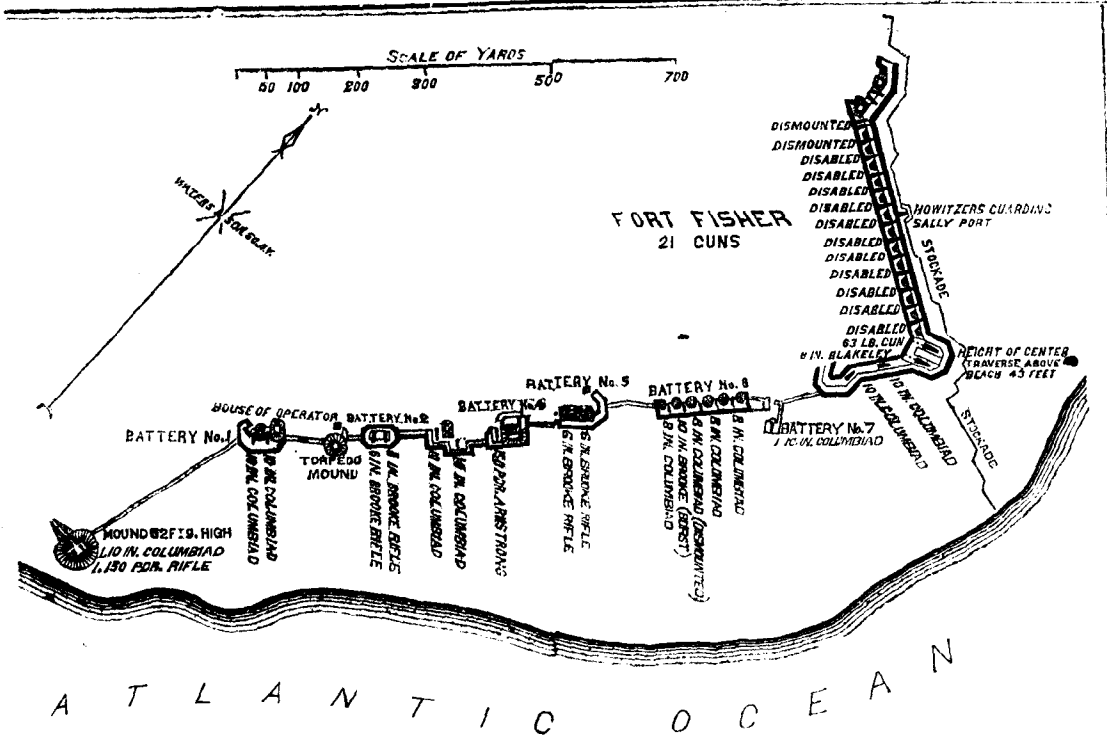
2. Although the dispart is the tangent of the natural angle of sight, yet when we come to elevate the muzzle of the piece or any point fixed to it, the *sine* of the arc described is the proper measure, and therefore the degrees on the hausse are calculated by multiplying the distance from the top of the muzzle-sight to the centre point between the journals by this *sine*, which for greater accuracy is taken for quarters of a degree at a time.

3. The manner of graduating the Pendleton (or Russian) hausse may be found in the Ordnance Manual (a copy of which should be with every battery), page 133 (edition of 1861). At page 385 of the same work may be found the *ranges for Napoleon guns*, so far as a few experiments have determined them. They are, with shot, charge 2¼ pounds, axis of piece horizontal, 325 yds.; 1 deg. elevation, 620 yds.; 2 deg., 875 yds.; 3 deg., 1,200 yds,; 4 deg., 1,320 yds.; 5 deg., 1,680 yards.

4. Possibly some such definition as the following is aimed at in the Artillery Tactics: — "The natural line "of sight or line of metal is the line which connects the "two most elevated *immoveable* points of the gun. If there "be a difference in the distance of these points from the "axis of the gun, such that the distance of the muzzle point "is less than that of the breech point, the course of the "ball will cut the natural line of sight twice; the point "where they thus meet the second time is the point blank." If the two lines be parallel, there will be no point blank in this sense. But it may be remarked that the *English* "point blank range" (without reference to any particular object of aim) is the distance which the gun carries when the *axis of the bore* is horizontal, for example, as above, 325 yards. Our own "point-blank range" and that of the French, on the contrary, requires the *line of metal* to be horizontal for the Napoleon gun: this brings the axis of the bore to an angle of 1° 6'; but since bringing the dispart at all into the calculation is only necessary in order to meet the result of the metal at the breech being thicker than at the muzzle, and as establishing a line from the breech parallel with the axis, by means of a muzzle-sight equal in height to the dispart, does away with this necessity, it would appear that the English definition is the one least likely to cause embarrassment to learners.

THE Committee on the Conduct of the War, through Senator WADE, have made a report, in which they call attention to three classes of guns: First, those made entirely of cast-iron, which are the Dahlgren and Rodman guns; second, those made of cast-iron and bound with wrought-iron—the Parrott gun; third, those made entirely of wrought-iron—the Ames gun. The Committee say that Admiral DAHLGREN never received any aid in the nature of "royalty," that PARROTT never charged anything but what he deemed a fair manufacturer's profit, and that AMES made only twenty-one guns for the Government, charging so much a pound for them. The Committee examined the question of the bursting of the Parrott guns and others upon the vessels engaged in operations against Charleston and Fort Fisher, which has tended to weaken confidence in their durability, and which seems to show the necessity of obtaining, if possible, some other guns which can be more implicitly relied on. The bursting of the guns is generally attributed to the premature bursting of the shells *within* the nave of the guns. The Committee recommend *that* Congress immediately adopt such measures as will enable the War and Navy Departments to obtain and introduce into the service wrought-iron guns, especially those of large calibre, at as early a day as practicable.

MAJOR-General Dix, under instructions from the War Department, gives notice to the editors and proprietors of all newspapers published in his Department that the system of correspondence with the Rebel States by advertising under the head of "Personals," or otherwise, in the columns of such papers, must immediately cease. In case the offence be continued, all parties concerned in the publication will be instantly arrested, and brought to immediate trial before a military commission for violation of the laws of war.



PART OF FORT FISHER;

SHOWING THE LINE OF FORTIFICATIONS CAPTURED BY OUR FORCES AT FEDERAL POINT, N. C.

We have received from the Navy Department, through Mr. G. W. BLUNT, the above sketch, made from a survey and drawing by JOHN S. BRADFORD, of the United States Coast Survey, of a part of Federal Point, at the entrance to Cape Fear River. The sketch shows the line of Rebel fortifications captured by the combined naval and military forces, under Admiral PORTER and General TERRY, and is the best description that can be given of the remarkable effects of the terrible bombardment directed against Fort Fisher, previous to its successful assault. Out of fourteen guns on the sea face of the fort, subjected to the direct fire of the fleet, not less than thirteen were either dismounted or disabled. This result is the best proof that could be given of the efficiency of our naval artillery and the skill with which it is served. For the particulars of the bombardment and assault, the reader is referred to the official reports and the description already given in this journal. These are so complete as to render any further account unnecessary. The diagram is on the scale of about 1-1500.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

THE past week has been a very quiet one in Congress. Lieutenant-General GRANT paid a visit to both houses and was enthusiastically received by the members. The General's testimony on the subject of the exchange of prisoners was presented the same day by the Committee on the Conduct of the War and read.

Mr. WILSON, (Rep.,) of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, made the following report, which was ordered to be printed:

The Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, to whom were referred sundry petitions praying for the enactment of a law preferring for appointment in all inferior offices persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States who shall have served for the period of three years during the present Rebellion, or who shall have suffered permanent disability while in the service, or who shall have been held for one year as prisoners of war, and that the tenure of such office be for life or during good behavior, having considered the same, beg leave to report that, in the opinion of the committee, it is the imperative duty of the National and State Governments to give the preference for appointments in the various civil offices to persons who have been honorably discharged from the military and naval service of the United States, or who have suffered permanent disability while in the service, provided they possess the qualifications necessary to properly discharge the duties of such offices.

The number of civil offices, however, in the various departments of the Government, though large at present, bears but a small proportion to the number of persons who have honorably served the country in the Army and Navy and who must of necessity again engage in the varied avocations of civil life. While it is, therefore, the duty of the National Government to give the preference to men who have been maimed by wounds or broken by disease, it is the sacred duty of bankers, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics and farmers, as well as the business of men in all the avocations of life, to give the preference in all industrial pursuits to soldiers who have been honorably discharged from the service of their country.

The committee therefore present the accompanying resolutions as expressive of the sense of Congress upon the legislation prayed for by the petitioners:—

JOINT RESOLUTION to encourage the employment of discharged and disabled soldiers:—

Be it resolved, &c., that persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, should be preferred for appointment to civil offices, provided they shall be found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices.

And be it further resolved, that in grateful recognition of the services, sacrifices and sufferings of persons honorably discharged from the military and naval service of the country by reason of wounds, disease or the expiration of terms of enlistment, it is respectfully recommended to bankers, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers and persons engaged in industrial pursuits to give them the preference for appointments for remunerative situations and employment.

The same gentleman introduced a bill more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States, which was referred to the Military Committee. It requires—First, the enrollment of every able-bodied citizen and all who have declared their intentions to become citizens, between the ages of twenty and forty-five; second, that of those enrolled there shall be exempted the Vice President of the United States, members and officers of Congress, custom house officers and clerks, inspectors of exports, pilots, measurers actually employed in sea service, officers holding commissions in the army or navy for three years, soldiers and seamen in the United States service, workmen in armories, postmasters and their clerks, mail carriers, ferrymen, telegraph operators, Quakers and Shakers, and all who may be exempted by the laws of the States; third, that no lunatic, idiot, common drunkard, pauper or criminal shall be allowed to serve in the militia, but shall be stricken from the enrollment rolls; fourth, that the militia be organized into divisions, brigades, &c., as each Legislature shall direct; fifth, that a bureau of militia shall be established in the War Department; sixth, defines the duties of the Adjutant General of the militia, who shall be at the head of this bureau, with the pay of colonel of cavalry; seventh, authorizes the Secretary of War to appoint the clerks therefor. The other sections allow similar pay and emoluments to the militia when called by the President into service, as is given in the regular service.

The joint resolution of thanks to Major-General GEORGE H. THOMAS was reported back from the Military Committee with a recommendation that it pass.

A joint resolution was adopted appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars for a contract with WILLIAM H. POWELL to paint a picture illustrative of some naval victory, to be placed at the head of the grand stairway of the Capitol; also a resolution instructing the Commissary General of Subsistence to inform the Senate what increase of the army ration is necessary for the comfort of the soldier and the good of the service; and a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire whether the peculiar facilities afforded to officers of the Army to procure spirituous and intoxicating liquors do not tend to the increase of intemperance in the army, and to create insubordination and demoralization incompatible with the wholesome discipline of the soldier, and detrimental to the public service, and report by bill or otherwise.

A bill was passed to reimburse the State of Missouri for expenses incurred in calling out the militia, and a bill referred to the Military Committee providing for the continuing in the service of the United States of certain recruits in the service of the State of Missouri.

In the House of Representatives, a resolution was adopted requesting the Military Committee to enquire and report at the earliest possible moment what legislation is necessary to secure the muster out of such men as enlisted for the unexpired terms of their respective regiments, with the understanding they should be mustered out with the regiments; and one instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire what further legislation, if any, is necessary to secure to the minor children of deceased soldiers their rights under the law as heirs, in the case of the death or marriage of their widows.

A resolution, proposing to buy for $2,500 a portrait of Lieutenant-General GRANT, on exhibition at the Capitol, was referred to the Library Committee.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, accompanied by the court martial record in the case of Major HASTINGS, called for by resolution heretofore adopted on motion of Mr. DAWES. This latter gentleman said that Major HASTINGS stands on the record as guilty of twenty-six forgeries; but, according to the commutation of his sentence, at the end of six calendar months he will go back to the army stamped, not only with these forgeries, but guilty of the embezzlement of twenty-six thousand dollars. The record also shows that he made use of forged vouchers knowing them to be such. This man may have been improperly convicted, though he (Mr. DAWES) knew nothing about that. He is either guilty or not guilty. If not guilty it seemed to him that the War Department should set aside the verdict and have him tried again, rather than release him from the sentence of the court and commute the sentence to the miserable penalty of only suspension from pay and rank for six calendar months.

LIEUTENANT S. W. P.

KILLED AT FORT FISHER JANUARY 15, 1865.

Fall'n with a stroke!—and in an hour forgot—
Oh, brave young spirit, can this be the lot
Of all that great ambition that would soar
To heights of glory none had reach'd before?

Fall'n with a stroke!—some words of common praise,
Some vain lament for promise of bright days,—
And then the world moves gaily on, as tho'
Thou hadst not lived or died on earth below.

Fall'n with a stroke!—but, ah! a stroke that fell
Like a sword's point on hearts that lov'd thee well.
There is inscrib'd in proud regret thy name,
A holier monument than idle fame.

They speak no praise—they stifle useless tears—
But keep thy mem'ry present through all years—
Their faithful care shall see it graven deep
Where History's page doth noblest records keep.

JANUARY 24, 1865.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

AT a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London on the 23d of January, Captain SHERARD OSBORN read a paper on a proposed expedition to reach the North Pole and examine the polar region. The meeting was large, including many well-known Arctic explorers, and the interest indicated was such as to render it probable that another Arctic expedition will be fitted out from England before long. It has been supposed that the great sacrifices and heavy losses which have attended the former expeditions, without any corresponding results, would put a period to these expensive attempts to penetrate the regions around the pole. But it is manifest that the adventurous spirit is again aroused in England among the heroes of the icy seas, and a serious determination is exhibited to renew the old efforts to push through them. In the present case it seems that the desire and plan is to reach the North Pole. Sir JOHN FRANKLIN is not now to be looked for. The northwest passage is no longer the object of search. The old incentives to these northern voyages are gone. But the interests and demands of science now take the place of the old requirements of commerce, and the impulses of humanity. It is proposed to reach the pole, not for the purpose of finding a pathway around the world for the navies of merchants, nor for the sake of restoring to civilization the lost members of old expeditions, but to give to the scientific world such knowledge as may be made useful for the purposes of all the arts, in commerce, in geography, and otherwise, and which is to be derived from examinations conducted and observations to be made at points near the northern end of the globe's axis of revolution. The Royal Society have long felt the importance of having a measurement of an arc of the meridian in the Arctic zone. Captain MCCLINTOCK was of opinion that this could be done, and had himself intended to do it. Another subject of investigation would be the existence of undercurrents from the pole in the sea, and yet another the direction of the Gulf Stream after passing Spitzbergen. Captain OSBORN argued strongly in favor of the expedition. He said:—

Would it be too much to ask for a fraction of the vast sum yearly sunk in naval expenditure for two small screw vessels and 120 officers and men out of the 50,000 men annually placed at the disposal of the admiralty? Let us suppose it granted, and two vessels ready by the spring of 1866. They would sail for Baffin's Bay and reach Cape York in August. One vessel would then be secured in or about Cape Isabella, leaving only 25 persons in charge; the other, with 96 men, would be pressed up the western shore in the direction of Cape Parry, taking care not to exceed a distance of 300 miles from her consort. During the same autumn the southern ship would connect herself by depots with the northern vessel, and the northern vessels would place out depots towards the pole ready for spring operations. In the two following years, 1867-68, sledge and boat operations should be directed towards the pole and over the unknown polar area, and in 1869 the expedition would retire, thus spending only two winters and three summers in the Arctic Zone. With respect to the distance to be traversed in going to the pole and back, we have ample data to show that it has been frequently exceeded by our sailors over the most sterile lands yet visited in the Artic region. In 1853 Commander MCCLINTOCK'S party made 1,220 miles in 105 days; Commander G. R. RICHARDS 1,012 miles in 102 days; Lieutenant MECHAM 1,203 miles; and Captain RICHARDS and himself (Captain OSBORN) 1,093 miles; Lieutenant HAMILTON even accomplished 1,150 miles with a dog-sledge and one man. All these distances are in excess of the 964 to be traversed in going from Cape Parry to the pole and back.

General SABINE, President of the Royal Society, who was present at the meeting, heartily concurred in the scheme, and stated that Sir L. MCCLINTOCK was ready to give up his present command of one of the finest frigates in the British navy to take the conduct of the proposed expedition. Sir EDWARD BELCHER also spoke in favor of the plan, and remarked that "if this ploblem is to be solved, it should be "solved by England; it should not be agitated here and the "Americans allowed to get the start, as they did in Japan."

Mr. JOHN LUBBOCK, President of the Ethnological Society, spoke of the ethnological questions upon which new light might be thrown, now that the recent discoveries of traces of an early population living under Arctic conditions in our latitude had shown on what points new inquiries into the habits of Esquimaux should be directed.

Captain HAMILTON, R N., Mr. CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, Lord DUFFERIN, Dr. DONNET, Captain INGLEFIELD, R. N., Mr. JOHN CRAWFORD, and Captain RICHARDS, R. N., Hydrographer to the Admiralty, all spoke at greater or less length in favor of the proposed expedition, so that there is reason to believe, from the amount of influence lent to the proposal, that the British Government may be induced to give its assent, and that possibly the coming spring will see the expedition in process of outfit. Sir EDWARD BELCHER need not fear American rivalry now. We are otherwise occupied, and likely to be so for some time to come. But it is not to be forgotten that, while the Royal Geographical Society is thus discussing a government expedition to find the pole, a solitary American is at work among the Esquimaux, conducting the search which he, last of all, refuses to

abandon, for the remains of the Franklin Expedition. And it cannot be doubted, after reading Mr. HALL'S account of his life among the Esquimaux on the edge of the Polar Circle, that he has good reason for the belief that he is on the road to success in his present expedition, and further, that his plan of "naturalization" among Arctic inhabitants is, after all, the true plan of Arctic exploration.

CAPTAIN J. M. GILLISS, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington, died suddenly in that city, on the morning of Thursday, the 9th. Captain GILLISS was perhaps one of the most prominent of American astronomers, a man of thorough scientific culture and scholarly habits. He was the organizer, in 1838, of the first working Observatory in the United States—the volume of observations made by him personally during the five years, 1838-42, together with their reductions, formed the first American volume of astronomical observations, and one which is still one of the most valuable. On the passage in 1842 of the Act of Congress authorizing the erection of a Naval Observatory, Lieut. GILLISS was appointed to prepare the plans and superintend the construction. In 1819 he started on an expedition to Chile, for the determination of the solar parallax. He remained there for three years. He was the means of establishing a permanent National Observatory in that country, and his observations, now in course of publication by our Government, form one of the most valuable contributions ever made towards a knowledge of the southern heavens. The total eclipse of the sun in 1858 was the occasion of an expedition to Peru; he also visited the Pacific coast of the United States, in 1860, in behalf of the Coast Survey, to observe the total eclipse of that year at Steilacoom in Washington Territory. Both expeditions afforded results of high scientific value.

On the flight of MAURY from the Washington Observatory in April, 1861, GILLISS was immediately appointed to the charge of the establishment, which he himself had constructed and equipped sixteen years before; and with his appointment began a new era in the history of the institution. He completely regenerated the Observatory, both in its naval and astronomical relations, and earned for it an acknowledged rank as one of the very few first-class observatories of the world.

Capt. GILLISS'S family consisted of three sons and two daughters, all of whom, together with their mother, survive him. His eldest son, a Captain in the regular service of the United States, was taken prisoner during Gen. SHERIDAN'S recent campaign, and after lingering among the horrors of the Libby Prison for four months, was exchanged and released in season to reach home the day before his father's sudden death. His second son is in the Engineer service superintending the defences of Louisville. The youngest, having also served for more than a year in the Department of the Cumberland, is now engaged in the service of the Sanitary Commission.

THE following order of General LEE, on assuming command of the enemy's armies, are of present and historical interest.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, Feb. 11, 1865.

General Orders No 2.

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty. With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers they have inherited the spirit to defend it. The choice between war and abject submission is before them. To such a proposal brave men with arms in their hands, can have but one answer. They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property. But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril. A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes. By authority of the President of the Confederate States, *a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent* as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the publication of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be. Those who may be prevented by interruption of communication may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement will receive the pardon hereby offered. Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having once been pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained. Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote his energies to the common defence. Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful. The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to dreserve it.

R. E. LEE, General.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, Feb. 11, 1865.

General Orders, No. 3:

The discipline and efficiency of the army have been greatly impaired by men leaving their proper commands to join others in which they find service more agreeable.

This practice, almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion, by the articles of war, exposes the offender to a similar punishment, and subjects the officer receiving him to dismissal from the army.

It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Order No. 2 of this date, from army headquarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands and joined others without being regularly transferred. They will receive the pardon promised in that order upon complying with its conditions, or suffer the consequences attached to neglecting it.

The names of such absentees will be forthwith reported to these headquarters by the officers with whom they are serving, and immediate measures taken to return them to their proper commands.

As soon as practicable an inspection will be made, and charges will be preferred against those who neglect to enforce this order. R. E. LEE, General.

THE OPERATIONS ON HATCHER'S RUN.

GENERAL LEE'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Feb. 6, 1865.

General S. COOPER:

The enemy moved in strong force yesterday to Hatcher's run. Part of his infantry, with GREGG'S cavalry, crossed and proceeded on the Vaughan road, the infantry to Cattail creek, the cavalry to Dinwiddie Court House, where the advance encountered a portion of our cavalry and retired.

In the afternoon parts of HILL'S and GORDON'S troops demonstrated aginst the enemy on the left of Hatcher's Run, near Armstrong's Mill. Finding him entrenched, they withdrew after dark. During the night the force that had advanced beyond the creek returned to it, and were reported to be recrossing.

This morning PEGRAM'S division moved down to the right bank of the creek to reconnoitre, when it was vigorously attacked. The battle was obstinately contested several hours, but General PEGRAM being killed while bravely encouraging his men, and Col. HOFFMAN wounded, *some confusion occurred, and the division was pressed back* to its original position. EVAN'S division, ordered by General GORDON to support PEGRAM'S, charged the enemy and forced him back, *but was in turn compelled to retire.* MALONE'S division arriving, the enemy was driven rapidly to his defences on Hatcher's Run.

THE following is the testimony of Lieutenant General Grant before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, respecting the exchange of prisoners:

Question. It is stated, upon what authority I do not know, that you are charged entirely with the exchange of prisoners?

Answer. That is correct, and what is more, I have effected an arrangement for the exchange of prisoners, man for man, and officer for officer, or his equivalent, according to the old cartel, until one or the other party has exhausted the number they now hold. I get a great number of letters daily from friends of prisoners in the South, every one of which I cause to be answered, telling them that this arrangement has been made, and that I suppose exchanges can be made at the rate 3,000 per week, and just as fast as they can deliver prisoners to us, I will receive them and deliver their prisoners to them. And the Salisbury prisoners will be coming right on. I myself saw Colonel Hatch, the Assistant Commissioner of Exchange on the part of the South, and he told me that the Salisbury and Danville prisoners would be coming on at once. He said that he could bring them on at the rate of 5,000 or 6,000 a week.

Question. There is now no impediment in the way?

Answer. There is no impediment on our side. I could deliver and receive every one of them in a very short time, if they will deliver those they hold. We have lost some two weeks lately on account of ice in the river.

BRIGADIER-General Hays, United States Volunteers, reports from Richmond to the War Department that he has been paroled and appointed an agent to receive and distribute supplies for the Union prisoners. He reports that the supplies—650 private packages and 50 bales of blankets—have been transferred to him. A warehouse has been provided for storing the supplies, and he is assured by Mr. Ould that every facility for this transportation will be provided. He has commenced the distribution of the supplies on hand, and states that he will need 2,000 suits of clothing (overcoats excepted) additional to supply the wants of our men confined in the various rebel prisons. General Grant, in forwarding the communication of General Hayes to the War Department, says the requisitions can all be attended to from City Point, and the greater part has already been filled.

REAR-Admiral Porter writes thus to Rev. Dr. Stow, of Boston, an early tutor, under date of Feb. 2:—"I feel "deeply grateful to a kind Providence who has carried me "safely through a fiery ordeal, and has watched over me "through nineteen battles in my life, and has not permitted "me to receive so much as a scratch. This (Fort Fisher) "is the sixteenth heavy fort that I have taken, or helped "to take, during this rebellion, and 850 guns, most of them "heavy ones. It is the worst blow the rebellion has received, and I hope soon to receive my reward by seeing "the rebel rag come down."

THE number of pension certificates granted from July 3, 1861, to January 1, 1865, is sixty-six thousand three hundred and ninety. Of these, twenty-nine thousand four hundred and twenty-two are to invalid soldiers, and thirty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight are to widows, orphans and mothers of soldiers deceased. The number of applications rejected up to January 1, 1865, is nine thousand seven hundred and twenty four. The number of discharges for disability received at the Pension Office last month was three thousand seven hundred and twenty.

A LETTER to Postmaster-General Dennison, from a general of division in Sherman's army, states that among the recruits recently received for that army there are five cases of officers, captains and lieutenants, who having served three years for glory and been discharged, have now enlisted as substitutes for profit. He also mentions the fact that while the men send most of their pay home, the officers are obliged to expend theirs to support themselves.

TRIALS BEFORE NAVAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

CASE OF SURGEON JAMES SUDDARDS.

NEW YORK, September 1, 1864.

CHARGE.—Disobedience of Orders.

SPECIFICATION 1.—August 15, 1864, accused left enclosure of Naval Asylum at Philadelphia without permission of the senior Surgeon and in wilful disobedience of an order issued by said Surgeon and approved by the Governor of the Asylum.

SPECIFICATION 2.—August 16, 1864, accused was absent from the hospital at the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia in wilful disobedience of an order issued by the senior Surgeon of the hospital and approved by the Governor of the Asylum.

The following question arose as to the organization of the court. The accused was ordered for tiral before a General Court-Martial then in session, and neither of the members of which was a medical officer. August 31st, a letter, dated August 30th, was received by the President of the court from the Department, stating that Surgeons Vreeland and Lawton had been ordered to report as additional members for the trial of Surgeon Suddards. The same day, Surgeon Vreeland reported and took his seat. Surgeon Laws was away on leave of absence, and could not be reached in time. The same day Surgeon Abernethy, in obedience to a telegraphic order dated August 30th, from the Department directed to him, reported to the President of the court as a member. Upon reference to the letter of August 30th, from the Department, it appeared that as first written, Surgeons Vreeland and Abernethy had been detailed; but that the pen had subsequently been run through Surgeon Abernethy's name, and the name of Surgeon Lawton interlined.

The Judge-Advocate advised the court that the letter of August 30th, from the Department to the President was the order which should govern the action of the court—that this letter was the modification for the particular case of the original precept constituting the court, and as such must form part of the record—that the telegram to Surgeon Abernethy was an order to him individually, and the presumption was it had been sent prior to his name having been stricken out of the letter of August 30th, and that no communication having been received by the President or the court from the Department modifying the order contained in the letter of August 30, it would not be safe for the regularity of the proceedings for Surgeon Abernethy to be sworn as a member of the court—and that the requisite number of members being present, including one of the medical officers specially detailed for the case, the proper course would be for the court to proceed with Surgeon Vreeland alone.

The court was organized in accordance with the advice of the Judge-Advocate.

It appeared in evidence that the accused joined the hospital at the Naval Asylum, June 30, 1864. A day or two after he was shown by the senior Surgeon an order which had been issued in the latter part of March, 1864, to the effect that the medical officers, stewards, nurses and others attached to the hospital should not be absent from the hospital after 8 o'clock in the morning, and that they should at no time leave the enclosure of the Asylum without permission of the senior Surgeon. Some questions having been made whether this order was in force as to the medical officers, a renewed order to the same effect and specifically and solely referring in terms to the medical officers was issued in writing on the 1st of August, approved by the Governor of the Asylum, and on the 3d or 4th was posted on a board and set upon the mantel in the Dispensary of the hospital; and on the 8th a copy of it was shown to the accused personally by the senior Surgeon. On the 15th, accused left the enclosure of the Asylum and did not return until a few minutes before nine on the morning of the 16th. The senior Surgeon sent for him immediately on his return, and pointed out the order, remarking "You recollect this order," or words to that effect. The accused replied, "I object to them on principle." The senior Surgeon then said, "I do not wish to issue an improper order; in my opinion it is for the interest of the medical corps to have this point settled, and I will report the affair." Accused answered, "There is nothing personal to you, I act on principle; the best way to settle it is for me to apply to be detached." The senior Surgeon then made a report of the matter to the Secretary of the Navy. Accused wrote an application to the Department to be detached which he showed to the senior Surgeon saying, "Until I am detached I will carry out this order." After the charge had been proferred by the Secretary of the Navy, an effort was made through mutual friends to have the difficulty arranged without the necessity of the case being brought to trial, but these efforts failed.

FINDING.—Both specifications "Proven;" and that of the charge, accused is "Guilty."

SENTENCE.—"To be suspended from duty for six months with deprivation of pay during that time, and to be reprimanded by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy."

The sentence was approved.

CASE OF ACTING-ENSIGN STEPHEN E. MERRIHEW.

NEW YORK, September 10, 1864.

CHARGE.—Absenting himself from his command without leave.

SPECIFICATION.—June 6, 1864, at New York, from U. S. steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, under commander John Downes.

The *R. R. Cuyler* was lying off the Navy Yard, New York, and was daily expected to sail. Accused was attached to her but absented himself, June 6th, and did not return before the vessel sailed which was on the 7th. Accused proved an excellent character.

FINDING.—Specification "Proven;" and that of the charge, accused is "Guilty."

SENTENCE.—"To be reduced to an Acting Master's Mate and to forfeit six months pay from the date of the approval of this sentence."

The sentence was mitigated to loss of pay for six months, as it was considered by the Department that accused could not be forced to accept an appointment as Acting Master's Mate nor to take an oath of allegiance as such; and it was doubted whether under Section 2 of the Act of May 16, 1864, empowering courts-martial to sentence officers to be reduced to the rating of ordinary seamen, a court-martial had power to sentence an officer to be reduced to any intermediate grade. (See case of Acting Third Assistant Engineer Wm J. Moffit sentenced to be reduced to First Class Fireman, and sentence approved by the Department in General Order No —, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Vol. I., p.——).

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

THE NAPOLEON GUN AND FIELD ARTILLERY TACTICS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The importance of the subject upon which I write, and the very barren sources of information respecting it, must be my apology for addressing you. At a period when the application of improved principles to the construction and manufacture of field and siege guns, has resulted in the adoption of new forms, and the discarding of old ones, it is very much to be deplored that no attention whatever should be paid to the necessity of substituting new definitions for those which, though manifestly defective or incorrect, are still adhered to, in each successive edition of the various works on artillery, though their continuance tends more to embarrass and perplex the student, than to assist him.

When I was at the Camp of Artillery Instruction, Camp Barry, near Washington, D. C., about fourteen months ago, we were strongly recommended to wait for the new edition of "Field Artillery Tactics," at that time in the press, as it was stated that it would afford us much new and useful information concerning the light 12-pounder gun. Our battery having been furnished with those guns (which have recently come into such extensive use) I was naturally very desirous of reading what the new edition was about to say upon the subject. As soon as it appeared I purchased it, and you may imagine my disappointment at discovering not merely that there was *no new information*, but that all the errors of the old editions were continued in the new one. The public has since been presented with either one or two editions, but, excepting the addition of ANDERSON'S translation from the French brigade drill, and one or two meagre notes, they contain no improvements on the former ones.

Now, sir, I will suppose a student desirous of informing himself upon the construction, pointing and ranges of a light 12-pounder, and the principles involved therein. It is, let me say, a volunteer officer or non-commissioned officer. He buys the "Field Artillery Tactics," sanctioned by the War Department, and for the correctness of which the weighty names of Generals BARRY, FRENCH and HUNT afford, as he considers, a guarantee. He turns to Article 3 of the last edition, to get the most recent information. He there finds that "the natural line of sight is the straight "line passing through the highest points of the base ring, "and the swell of the muzzle, muzzle sight, or muzzle "band." His "Napoleon" has a muzzle sight. It has a a base line, to mark the position of the base ring, which is absent. He connects the base line with the highest point of the muzzle sight, which, according to the definition, would give him his "natural line of sight." He next discovers that the "natural angle of sight" is "the angle "which the natural line of sight makes with the axis of "the piece." He retains these two definitions in his mind, in order to apply them, when the "Tactics" teach him a little more. Further down on the same page he finds that "the line of metal" is "the natural line of sight," and that "a piece" "is said to be aimed point-blank when "the *line* of *metal*, which is the *natural line* of sight, is di-"rected upon the object." It follows, therefore, upon the principle that things which are equal to the same are equal to each other, that a straight line, drawn from the base line to the highest point of the muzzle sight is the line of metal.

Farther on he is informed that the muzzle sight of a Napoleon gun is equal to the dispart of the piece; and that a line drawn from the top of the muzzle sight to the centre of the journals of the pendulum hausse, is *parallel* to the *axis* of the *piece*. This last line is merely a prolongation of the one first defined as "the natural line of sight," with which the axis of the piece was said to make an angle, called the natural angle of sight. The student rubs up his mathematics first, then his eyes, and wonders how two parallel lines can make an angle with each other! He looks at the diagram which is given to assist the tyro, but finds, unfortunately, that there is no muzzle sight there represented. He is reduced to the embarrassing alternatives of concluding, either that the Tactics and Colonel ROBERTS' Hand-book (for in this respect his work is no better) are wrong, or that two lines can be at once parallel to and at an angle with each other.

I have subjected these definitions to the *reductio ad absurdum* process, in order to show that they are not applicable to the Napoleon gun. And yet this gun has been in existence since 1857. The error in the tactical definitions arises from the attempt made to give a definition which shall be sufficiently comprehensive to apply to all field pieces. This is impossible. The inaccuracy of these definitions is the more important as field-pieces may now be said (at least in the Armies of the Potomac and James) to be reduced to two kinds—the Napoleon and the 3-inch ordnance. I venture to assert that there is not a single officer, regular, irregular, or defective, in this artillery brigade, who can tell what the precise point-blank range of a Napoleon gun is for solid shot. The Tactics do not inform us; Colonel ROBERTS does not inform us. I cannot say whether GIBBON does or not. Yet the point-blank range of the 6-pounder was known, and that of the old 12-pounder; and if the elevation required for the point-blank range of the "Napoleon" had been one degree, instead one degree six minutes, we should have known it long ago.

If we accept Colonel ROBERTS' definitions of "point-blank "range," and of the "natural line of sight,"—the former of which is "the distance of the muzzle to that point in a "shot's trajectory where it cuts the prolongation of the "natural line of sight a second time," and the latter, "a "line drawn from the highest point of the base-ring, to the "top of the muzzle sight, if there be one,"—and if we apply these definitions to the Napoleon gun, it follows that there is neither point-blank nor point-blank range in this piece, for the simple reason that it is impossible for the trajectory to cut the prolongation of the natural line of sight either once or twice, as the latter is not only parallel to, but five inches and a half above the axis of the piece. If, on the other hand, we apply to the Napoleon gun the tactical definitions of "point-blank," and "line of sight"—the former of which is "the second point of intersection of the "trajectory with the line of sight," and the latter "the "line of direction from the eye to the object—it lies in a "vertical plane, passing through or parallel to the axis of "the piece,"—it follows not only that there is a point-blank, whether the object aimed at is at a greater or less distance than point-blank range, but also that the line of sight MAY *coincide* with the natural line of sight, and yet satisfy the definition of the former, in which case it is open to the same objection as that of Colonel ROBERTS. Indeed the tactical definition of "line of sight" is so vague, as to remind me of the address of THE MULLIGAN, of Bally Mulligan, in "Mrs. Perkins' Ball." "I live there," says he, pointing in the direction of Regent street.

Altogether, sir, the student of artillery who endeavors to master the difficulties of the Napoleon gun by a reference to the Tactics and to Colonel ROBERTS' Handbook, is placed in a position similar to that of CANDACE'S eunuch, when discovered by PHILIP reading the book of the Prophet ESAIAS. "Understandest thou what thou readest?" And he said, "How can I, unless some man should guide me?"

Both Colonel ROBERTS, and the authors or compilers of the Tactics, are silent on one very important point, viz., the mode in which the graduations on the pendulum hausse of a Napoleon gun are formed. Am I trespassing too much upon your courtesy, sir, in asking you to inform me whether I am correct in supposing that they are found by multiplying the distance from the top of the muzzle sight to the centre of the journals of the pendulum hausse, by the natural tangent of six degrees, *without deducting the dispart*: then by dividing this product by six, and the resulting quotient by four? W. M.

IN THE FIELD, NEAR RICHMOND, VA.,
February 7, 1865.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The time appears to have almost, if not quite, arrived when wealth must be considered a necessary prerequisite to admission into the medical staff of the Regular Army. To the boast of the corps that neither political influence, nor wealth, nor friends availed one in passing the ordeal of examination, which all candidates must pass on their merits alone, must now be added that so small is the pay of the assistant-surgeon that none but the wealthy can afford to accept the position.

It may well be considered that talent and education are at a discount when Government pays to some of its wagon-masters, to manage jackasses, as much, if not more, than it pays to those whom, after a thorough examination, it entrusts with the lives of its soldiery.

It is a well-known fact that there is no medical examination (unless it be that for the Regular Navy), within the limits of this hemisphere, at least, which at all approaches in severity and completeness that necessary for admittance into the medical staff of the Regular Army. It is right and proper that the examination should be thus severe; but is it not somewhat humiliating that, after passing such an examination, the candidate should find himself out-paid and out-ranked by hundreds of men who could not successfully undergo an hour of the examination which he bore for one or two weeks?

There are many estimable men and good surgeons among the regimental surgeons of the Volunteer Army, but, unfortunately, there are too many of that class whose professional acquirements are far below mediocrity. It is undeniable that the professional standing of regimental surgeons has most rapidly deteriorated, especially during the last year, owing to the expiration of the term of most of the older surgeons, and their succession, in not a few instances, by those who entered as hospital stewards, perhaps, or who, destitute of any professional standing, have received appointments and promotion by personal favor or political influence.

Take but an example (where many could be given) from real life as an illustration of the distinction *against* knowledge and in favor of ignorance: Two physicians from the same town appeared before the same Army Medical Examining Board. "A" was incontinently rejected. "B" successfully passed the ordeal, and received his commission as an assistant-surgeon U. S. A., merely to find that, after a short lapse of time, while he still wore the modest bar of the first lieutenant, "A," a full-fledged major, was a medical director to whom "B" might at any moment be ordered to report.

How many regular assistant-surgeons have been told, "I "know you would do better than Dr. ——, but you haven't "any rank. I'll order you to him as his executive officer, "his inspector, or his assistant." And the assistant does the work, and the surgeon gets the position, the honor, and the pay.

If a doctor in the volunteer service has anything in him, he is not long in acquiring the coveted leaf (not, by the way, a particularly high honor when the rapid promotions in the line are considered), but to the assistant of the regular service, no such avenue is open. Seniority alone gives him promotion.

He may earn for himself a name for personal prowess, for operative skill, for deep research and profound learning, or for inventive genius, and he deems himself fortunate if his reward amounts to a commendatory notice from his ranking officer.

True, there is one solitary instance on record where a junior member of the corps received the brevet rank of captain. A gallant fellow, as he is, he well deserved it, although when those of his associates, infinitely his inferiors, were brevetted colonels, it *did* take off some of the lustre of the compliment.

It cannot be expected that every one will quietly accept this rank and pay as their portion. When men of the talent of LETTERMAN, and BARTHALOW, and HOWARD throw up their commissions, it is time for the corps at least to inquire whether it must lose such ornaments, and, with the rapidly decreasing number of surgeons of operative skill, the country must soon inquire whether it can afford to dispense with their practiced hands.

Officers of the line and other staff departments of the Regular Army are allowed to accept commissions of high rank in the volunteer service. Paymasters and quartermasters don the stars. *Is it too much then to ask for the assistant-surgeons of the Regular Army the rank, pay, and emoluments of a volunteer regimental surgeon?*

The rank is not much. The Army and the people know that the wearer of the golden leaf is not necessarily a man of great talent. The increased pay will not make any one suddenly wealthy, although it may enable some rash one to marry, which no one now has the hardihood to do, when it costs him a month's pay for a suit of clothes, two months' pay for a horse and saddle, and when he has to pay his servant (to take care of his horse) half as much as his own pay proper amounts to.

Messieurs honorable gentlemen of the Thirty-eighth Congress! as, with your ladies upon your arms, you visit some one of the hospitals with which the national capital abounds, please remember that the man who signs himself "Assistant-Surgeon U. S. A. in charge," the servant of a great government, its carefully selected representative of a learned and honorable profession, receives as his pay fifty-three dollars a month! that he has commutation of rations and servant's pay and clothing which amount to about the same sum. You know what it costs to live in Washington, although you may have but little idea what it costs to live and keep up appearances on a major-general's staff. Cannot the people you represent afford to pay at least a living stipend to those to whose care and skill are entrusted the lives of our Nation's defenders?

Your common sense must tell you that you cannot expect and educated surgeon long to serve you at such a price. Surgeons are not born; they are educated. You cannot afford, in a pecuniary point of view, to trust the lives of the men you pay a thousand dollars for to unskillful hands.

You are running short of surgeons. Some of the best regimental surgeons have gone home at the expiration of their three years, and it is undeniable that you cannot fill their places. It would be no little of a desideratum could you get their practiced talent into your necessarily to be increased Regular Army, but it is not going in on the present rank and pay of assistant-surgeon. Part of it you get into the volunteer medical staff corps, but only part, and that part reluctantly and with the expectation of speedy promotion. But you ought to get it all. Your soldiery needs it—deserves it. It is like every commodity—it must be paid for. As long as the people are willing to pay so much more for it than you, the people will get it, and your soldiery will do without it and suffer for it.

Small favors are thankfully received. Heaven knows, the medical officers are snubbed enough, anyhow. Is it too much when we ask pay enough for an economical single man to live on? Is it too much to ask, when all other regular officers are allowed to take volunteer commissions and work their way upward to starry constellations, that the medical staff, debarred from promotion, may have that modest rank which you have cheerfully accorded to hundreds of men whom it is a courtesy to style surgeons?

CEDMA.

THE CAPTURE OF GILMOR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—It would be but justice to the soldiers who composed the flying expedition which captured the noted HARRY GILMOR, February 5th, to correct the flying reports concerning the exploit which have got into the newspapers.

The expedition was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel WHITAKER, First Connecticut Cavalry, and was composed of three hundred specially detailed officers and men from the following regiments of CUSTER'S (Third) Cavalry Division: First New Hampshire, Eighth New York, Twenty-second New York, Second Ohio, and First Connecticut.

Colonel WHITAKER was ordered by General MERRITT, commanding Cavalry Corps, to surprise GILMOR'S Camp, near Moorefield, and the scouts were ordered to accompany him as guides, though they did not know within four miles of where it could be found. GILMOR was accidently found in a house near his camp, and while the expedition was engaged with the enemy, the scouts were instrumental only in getting the Major out of the house. The march, with its trials and success, has been unequalled by any thing of the kind. The whole march was accomplished in a little over forty-eight hours, through a mountainous country and across swollen streams of floating ice. Thirty miles within the enemy's lines were traversed and retraversed with complete success; the whole making a trip of one hundred and forty miles. ONE WHO WAS ALONG.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY, Feb. 8, 1865.

OFFICERS' HORSES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The men of the mounted service are furnished with horses and equipments by our Government, whereas the officers are required to keep themselves mounted on private animals. Field service demands two horses, and these, owing to the heavy purchases of the Government, are raised to fabulous prices, and are liable to die of disease contracted from public horses, liable to be permanently disabled by hard service, or to be killed in battle. In each case, the officer losing them has no redress. If the animal dies of disease, wherever contracted, he is lost to his master. The same occurs if disabled; while, if he is killed in action, the labor attendant upon collecting the claim against the Government is so great as to prevent the majority of officers from endeavoring to obtain it. To lose a horse is a common occurrence in the field, but that does not destroy the fact that said horse was worth from two to three hundred dollars, that he must be replaced immediately by another at the same price, and that a hard-worked man who perhaps has a family to support at home, must lose the whole amount.

A short time ago an order was issued from Department headquarters allowing officers to ride Government horses; this, however, was revoked in a short time by orders from superior authority. The effect of that order would have been to lift a load of debt from many an officer in the field, and give him a hope for the future that if he were disabled he would have something to take care of him after

discharge, or after three or four years spent in the service of his country, he would not be obliged to retire to civil life, and set himself to work to pay debts contracted in the Army. Cannot some means be devised to remedy this evil?

N. C. M.

PORT HUDSON, LA., January 23, 1865.

GUNBOAT TRAFFIC ON THE TENNESSEE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I would like through the medium of your columns to place before the eyes of the public, with the hope that they may attract the attention of our authorities, the following facts:—During a recent trip up the Tennessee River, I found numerous instances where officers of the U. S. Navy had supplied provisions to people living on the banks of the river. Gunboats belonging to this river appear to be *trading packets* rather than vessels-of-war; it is no unfrequent sight to see a hundred barrels of salt taken on board one of these boats and sold to any who wish to buy, *no matter who*. No questions are asked provided the purchaser has the ready cash. I saw in one instance thirteen barrels of salt rolled off the gunboat ———, and sold to one man for thirty dollars per barrel; this salt was purchased at Paducah, Ky., for less than seven dollars per barrel, giving the handsome profit of over three hundred dollars. Domestics, shoes, goods of any and every description that will find a ready market are carried to these people by those who profess to be fighting for their country. I am told by the inhabitants who purchase these articles, that they are sent into the interior and then go no one knows where. I am told by those who know it be a fact, that one officer cleared over five thousand dollars last year. Are such things permitted by the powers that be? Does Government support this fleet of gunboats in the Tennessee River at the expense of three thousand dollars per day, for the sole purpose of allowing officers to supply the enemy with contraband of war? Are officers allowed to prostitute a gunboat into a miscellaneous "store," from which they sell or broad-cast through the enemy's country, boots, shoes, drygoods, provisions—in short, everything that can be of use to the enemy save arms and ammunition?

Am I and thousands of others kept away from the "dear ones at home," for the purpose of treating the enemies of our country as friends, and supplying them with the necessaries of life, in order that they may fight the longer? I entered the service to do my best to put an end to this Rebellion, yet I find that my superior officers are working in the opposite direction, and trying to protract this war for their own personal gain. We support at an enormous expense large fleets on our Atlantic coast for the purpose of keeping supplies from reaching the enemy; the same Government that supports these Eastern fleets also supports another fleet in the Western waters, which aids the Rebels in obtaining those contraband articles.

This poor production of mine may not have the desired effect of stopping this *illegal traffic*, but it will show the people the manner in which war is carried on in the Tennessee River. I have visited nearly every part of the Mississippi squadron, yet nowhere have I seen such disgraceful proceedings as in the Tennessee division.

OFFICER.

MOUND CITY, ILL., February 7, 1865.

[Insertion is given to the above letter, which comes from a responsible person, in the hope that it may result in bringing out facts contradictory, or, at least, explanatory of the stories of illicit trade on the Tennessee River. It is hard to believe that the statements of "Officer" are not exaggerated. If they are, these columns are open for their correction.—EDITOR.]

GENERAL GIBBON'S TEST INSPECTIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I send enclosed a copy of an order announcing the result of the second *test* inspection in this division. General GIBBON has inaugurated a new system of inspections in his corps (the Twenty-fourth), which is intended to excite a spirit of emulation in the various commands. Twice each week the whole corps is inspected by the commanders of the respective regiments, and the soldiers found in the best condition in each company are sent to regimental headquarters, where the regimental commander selects the one in the best order of the ten, and sends him to brigade headquarters, where he is inspected with others similarly selected from the other regiments of the brigade, and the best of these is sent to division headquarters, where they are again inspected, and the one found in the best order is granted a furlough of twenty days. Regiments are inspected in the same way.

The Fortieth Massachusetts has passed the division inspection twice, and has each time been excused from duty for two weeks. Not a man has ever deserted from the regiment, which has been in the field two years and a half. If you see fit to publish the enclosed order, you will confer a favor on all friends of the regiment.

W.

TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS, February 10, 1865.

THE RANK OF BATTERY COMMANDERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Of the three arms, Artillery is conceded to require more knowledge, judgment and forethought in its commander than either of the others. When the war broke upon us there were very few outside of the Regular Service, who possessed either this requisite experience or technical knowledge; but our artillery service is now deemed to be admirable. And I ask of those who have aided in making it so, to say if our battery commanders do not deserve to enjoy the privileges of greater rank, whether, in fact, they should not be allowed to lay aside the bars for the golden leaf? The commander of a battery has nearly as distinct and marked a command as a brigadier, and I think, one fully as important as that of a colonel, especially with the present decimated organizations. His peculiar duties throw him into more intimate association with the general of division, and bring him into more thorough knowledge of his plans, especially of defence, than is allowed to colonels. The calls upon his watchfulness and forethought to preserve properly the *materiél* and *esprit* of his organization are more difficult to meet and endure than are those upon a regimental commander, assisted as he is by many subordinates. Full knowledge of artillery is so confined to that arm, and so important upon battle-fields, and with detachments, that it seems to me the Government should endorse the higher estimation to which the times have raised it by giving this arm this honorable distinction,—that its companies shall be commanded by field-officers alone. Gunboats, mere floating-batteries, with but few more men or little more costly *materiél*, are usually commanded by majors, and why should not land batteries, as mobile as these, demand equal rank in their commanders? Many volunteer batteries are independent organizations; should not their officers have an opportunity of promotion to higher rank than a captaincy? True, "rank is but the guinea stamp;" but it is absurd to impress the gold nugget with the dollar stamp when it is worthy of the eagle. Do Regular officers deny that such a change would be a benefit to their regimental organizations? How many of their majors are now engaged in peculiarly artillery duty? Indeed, how many of them would now be able to properly command, organize and drill a battery? Will not artillery officers, and others, if they feel interested, discuss this matter, and, if they think it worthy, urge the Government to adopt the change?

CHRONIQUE.

THE POWDER-BOAT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Your issue of February 4th, in an article commenting on General BUTLER'S "reporting at Lowell," changing from grave to gay, is disposed to be quite facetious on the subject of the disputed paternity of the "unfortunate powder-boat." As your paper is the special vehicle of intelligence on subjects of interest to the Army and Navy, it should take the pains to inform its readers on this subject. There was little amusement in the matter to those whose lot it was to *execute* a plan with the *conception and preparation of which they had nothing to do*.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* of February 1st contains an article from its Washington correspondent, "DIXON," which, I am inclined to think, states correctly the way the plan was gotten up; but "DIXON" is mistaken in his statement that "the failure to produce an instantaneous explosion seems due to a misunderstanding between the officers who delivered and those who received the powder-boat at the time of starting." On the part of those who received the boat and exploded her at a distance of 400 *or* 450 *yards from the centre* of the fort (not "600 or 700 yards," as General BUTLER intimates), *there was no misunderstanding* of the matter whatever. When delivered by those who stowed her, she could not carry over thirty tons more powder. That amount only was stowed by "those who received the "boat at the time of starting," and the arrangements, as far as it was possible to make them in the condition of the vessel while in their hands, were as perfect as practical knowledge, judgment, and common sense, aided by untiring industry, could make them. It is very certain that those who risked their lives in carrying out a plan considered, it seems, by some a necessary preliminary to the attack, were the most skeptical as to the effects to be produced on the work itself, as the stability of earthworks had been proved to them, if not to General BUTLER. I think I am right when I say that few officers of the fleet, from the Admiral down, entertained the idea that the explosion would do more than there is reason to believe it did do—paralyze the garrison and render them temporarily unfit for duty.

Some naval officers who keep the sea have as much knowledge of history as applied to their profession as those who prefer moorings on shore, and I am of opinion that, if left to practical men from its conception, the plan would have been somewhat better carried out and its results more forcible.

GUY.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General Couch is at his home in Taunton, Mass.

MAJOR-General Gillmore assumed command of the Department of the South on the 9th instant.

A DINNER to Brigadier-General Edward Hatch was given in Philadelphia, on Saturday last, by a number of his friends.

COLONEL Van Zandt, commanding Ninety-first New York regiment, at Fort McHenry, has been dismissed the service by order of the War Department.

THE House of Representatives has passed the Senate's joint resolution appointing General Richard Delafield as a regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel F. L. Manning, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Volunteers, has been appointed Provost-Marshal of the Army of the James.

THE Medical Department has received intelligence of the death of Surgeon R. M. S. Jackson, United States Volunteers, who died at Chattanooga on the 28th ultimo.

CAPTAIN R. P. Crawford, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, has been ordered to report to Brigadier-General Slough, Military Governor of Alexandria, for duty.

THE President has accepted the resignation of Assistant Surgeon R. F. Weir, U. S. A., to take effect March 1, 1865, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

THE President has transmitted to the Senate a message enclosing a note from the British Charge d'Affaires, relative to a sword to be presented to Captain Henry S. Stellwagen, commanding the United States sloop *Constellation*, as a mark of gratitude for his services to the British brigantine *Mersey*. The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE following officers have been cashiered the service:—Captain E. W. Bass, 5th Tennessee Volunteer cavalry; Captain D. R. Brown, 20th Connecticut Volunteers; First Lieutenant George R. Murray, Co. B, 44th Indiana Veteran Volunteers; First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster James P. Schallcross, 2d D. C. Volunteers; First Lieutenant John Austin, 188th Pennsylvania Volunteers; First Lieutenant Henry A. Flint, 2d New Hampshire Volunteers; Surgeon Rudolph Greiss, 15th New York Heavy Artillery.

CAPTAIN E. P. Scott (a nephew of Lieutenant-General Scott), and confined in the Old Capitol for some time as a prisoner of war, has been released upon his parole of honor not to give aid and comfort to the enemy, and with the conditions that he will immediately report to General Scott in person at New York and subject himself to such restrictions and limitations as the General may deem proper.

COLONEL W. W. Low, Fifth Iowa cavalry (also of the Fifth Regular cavalry) has been mustered out of his volunteer commission by reason of expiration of his term of service of three years. Major J. Morris Young, of the Fifth Iowa cavalry, was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment, on recommendation of Major-Generals Thomas and Wilson, for gallant conduct, particularly on the 28th of November, at Duck River.

A LETTER from Panama, dated February 6, says:—Major-General D. E. Sickles is still with us, and I have no information whatever as to his movements for the future. It will be as well to state, however, in language such as is generally used in market reports, that since his arrival there has been a "marked increase of activity" with some of our United States Government officials hereabouts, who imagine that the General may not be alone travelling for health.

THE Secretary of the Navy, in a general order, dated January 27, approves the sentence of the naval general court-martial, held at Philadelphia, December 15, 1864, in the case of Lieutenant-Commander Pendergrast, who was charged with culpable inefficiency in the discharge of duty while in command of U. S. steamer *Water Witch*, in June last, then lying in Ossibaw Sound, in that he did not take proper precaution to secure his vessel against surprise and attack. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be suspended from duty for two years from the date of sentence, on half pay, with loss of rank during the period of his suspension.

MAJOR-General Gregg, lately commanding the Second division of cavalry, Army of the Potomac, has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted. Brevet Brigadier-General Irwin Gregg has assumed temporary command of the division. Quite a number of changes have been temporarily made in the matter of the commands of the cavalry regiments and brigades, owing to our casualties among officers. Colonel Avery, Tenth New York, in command of the First brigade, in place of General Davies, wounded. Another colonel has been placed in temporary command of Brigadier-General Irwin Gregg's brigade. Colonel Knowles is commanding the Third—Smith's brigade.

THE following officers have been dismissed the service:—Captain Joseph W. Coppage, Co. I, 129th Illinois Volunteers; First Lieutenant Leopold Melchoir, Co. D, 26th Wisconsin Volunteers; Second Lieutenant John Kirk, 92d Ohio Volunteers (dishonorably), and to forfeit all pay and allowances how due him, or that may become due him, and to be stripped of the insignia of his office in the presence of his regiment; Colonel T. J. Downey, 15th U. S. C. Infantry; First Lieutenant Emil Mayer, Co. F, 7th New York Volunteers; Second Lieutenant Julius A. Morrill, 1st Vermont Artillery; First Lieutenant William F. Reisinger, Co. A, 200th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Captain Joshua M. Mansfield, 186th New York Volunteers.

A LETTER from the Sixth corps says:—The mustering officers of this corps have had quite a busy time lately. During the last month nearly two hundred officers were mustered in. Of that number the majority received commissions promoting them to a higher rank in the service. A few, however, were officers who had already served three years, and been mustered out and again returned to the front. Captain Edward M. Paine returns with the rank of major in the One Hundred and Sixth New York; Captain Charles Bogardus returns as Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty-first New York; Captain Anson S. Wood has received his commission as major in the Ninth New York heavy artillery; Captain George B. Damon, formerly judge-advocate of the Third division, has assumed command of the Tenth Vermont, with the rank of major.

AMONGST the passengers by the *Arago*, arrived at New York on the 15th, from Port Royal, in addition to Major-General Foster and family, were:—Major Strong, Dr. Buchanan and lady, Major Elliott, Captain Ellis, Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Clitz, Captain W. Barstow, Lieutenant-Colonels Scott, D. F. Kirby, C. H. Jackson, Majors Stohlbrand and Gordon, Captains Uffindell, Plenett, Richmond, Darling, Alexander, Sherman, Butterwick, Joliffe, Walker, Hart, Powell, W. S. Kidder, Chittenden, Fish, Marquess, Lieutenants Trask, Williams, Allen, Jones, Warner, Anderson, McFee, Harkness, Borton, Taylor, Secor, Gustin, Hane, Hartzell, Booth, Mercer, Beach, O'Haire, Branch, Assistant-Surgeons Bondle and P. W. Burnes, U. S. N. In the same vessel from Fortress Monroe—Past Assistant-Surgeon Matthews, U. S. N., R. M. Cornell, W. B. Rankin, U. S. N., Captain Chas. Barnard, Captain Snow, Lieutenant C. Irash, Engineer Marble, U. S. N., Engineer E. W. Maples, U. S. N., Captain Dunton.

BY direction of the War Department, the Rendezvous of Distribution, near Alexandria, Va., has been discontinued. As soon as the means of transportation will enable the men now there to be transferred to their proper destinations, the buildings, offices and all furniture thereof will be transferred to the Medical Director of the Department of Washington. The Assistant Quartermaster and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence now at the rendezvous will for the present remain at the post in charge of their several departments and the property belonging thereto. Owing to the discontinuing of the Rendezvous of Distribution, hereafter detachments of recruits, drafted men and convalescents arriving in the District en route to their regiments, will be sent to the Soldiers' Rest at Alexandria, Va., and report to the Military Governor, who will classify them, organize them into proper detachments, and forward them promptly to the departments or armies to which they belong.

THE whole number of sick and wounded in the different military hospitals throughout the country on the 31st of January last was a little over seventy-nine thousand.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

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The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE JOURNAL.

THE Publisher of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has hitherto been unable to meet the large and unexpected demand for the first bound volume of the paper. To supply this demand it became necessary to stereotype the greater part of the numbers for 1863 and '64. This caused much vexatious delay in responding to orders for the bound volumes. Now, however, the work of stereotyping has been completed and a full supply of the first volume, handsomely bound in cloth, has been obtained. The price of this volume bound in cloth is $7 50; in half morocco $10. Gentlemen in the Army, who wish the volume sent to them by express, should enclose the amount of the express charges, which average about $1 60, as these are required by the companies to be paid in advance.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1865.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1865.

ASTOUNDING as seemed the rapidity with which the war of the Rebellion was carried on at its inception, it has been waged with a vigor and velocity accelerated by the lapse of time. Each of the four years now nearly over has witnessed a fury on both sides more astounding than that of the year preceding, and, to all appearance, the fifth and last year of the Southern Rebellion will prove, in intensity, its culminating one. The North, indeed, enters on its task with brighter prospects than ever before, and with ultimate success already predicable. And the South, whose plan of action has been described as "defensive, with offensive returns," will be forced to continue the same policy, *minus* the offensive returns. But a hot campaign lies before both combatants. The Peace Conference bids fair to go into history as the lull before a storm.

To the North, the expediency of strenuous action is obvious, not only from the general consideration that the Rebellion has already lived too long for its honor, and too long even for its safety and integrity, but also from the peculiarities of its military position. The Armies of SHERMAN and THOMAS are flushed with victory, and fired with that enthusiastic confidence, which is an invaluable augury of victories to come. When our soldiers ask to be led against the, enemy that they may destroy him, it is no time for inaction. And, besides all this, there is the constant necessity of pushing the advantages we have, of "keeping the "ball of victory rolling," of holding our steady strain upon the Rebellion, without a single respite or relaxation. Such is General GRANT'S policy. He seems to have dropped the words "winter quarters" out of his "dictionary of military terms." It was predicted when the May campaign opened, that it would be the last campaign of the war—and when has it been suspended?

The Confederacy has lately shown an equal determination to strain every sinew during the coming spring. It needs to do it. Unless it reörganize its forces, unless it attain the perfection of care and vigor in their management, unless it reverse at once its lost prestige, its fall will not only be fatal, but speedy. A single error will precipitate its ruin. The appointment of LEE as general-in-chief, the resurrection of JOHNSTON, the displacement of HOOD by TAYLOR, the introduction of General BRECKINRIDGE and Mr. TRENHOLM into the Richmond Cabinet, the crafty scheme of the Peace Conference, devised to quiet the growing peace party, the efforts to stir up once more the enthusiasm of the Southern people, and to make them pledge themselves to die with the harness on their backs, and finally the vigorous effort to reinforce its armies from the slave population, are indications of what the Rebellion is determined to do.

The great scene of conflict is to be the Atlantic slope. By mutual consent, the war in the West and Southwest is to fall into secondary importance. General GRANT has wisely determined to draw a large part of the inland Army to the seacoast. After THOMAS'S brilliant operations in Tennessee, it was clear that his Army of 60,000 men was capable of marching from Corinth to the Gulf, following the model set by SHERMAN. But there was a more judicious disposition to make of these forces. It might have proved a triumphal march, and would have encountered little opposition. But it was not necessary. It would be idle to employ so fine an army on a mere raid, even if Alabama and Mississippi could be ravaged and made desolate. SHERMAN had already cut railroad communication betwixt the Eastern and Western Confederacy, and THOMAS could have done no more. The main objective left for THOMAS was Mobile. And how small a force was required for the reduction of that city (even were its present capture essential, and it is not) may be learned from the frequent and not improbable rumors of its evacuation already in circulation. In a word, a very strong body of cavalry, marching down through Mississippi and Alabama, cutting the northern lines of supply from Mobile, and then drawing gradually in upon the city; and a coöperating force of infantry from Morganzia, reinforced by troops collected from the Mississippi River garrisons and from THOMAS'S Army, are sufficient, under a competent leader, to reduce Mobile whenever the game shall be thought worth the candle. Campaigning triumphantly throughout the whole Southwest has no longer become for us a question of possibility, but a question of expediency.

It has been happily determined to concentrate the approaching struggle upon the Atlantic coast. To the three great Armies which now carry the fate of the country with them in the three adjoining States, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, many of the victorious Western troops have already gone. To the movements of our three able commanders, GRANT, SCHOFIELD, and SHERMAN, we must look for grand results. The field of manœuvre is that broad and fertile valley which stretches down between the Alleghany chain and the morasses of the Atlantic shore; and through the coast-wise swamps SHERMAN and SCHOFIELD will soon have penetrated to the more practicable land above. These three commands are so comparatively contiguous that we may expect coöperation in a more direct and palpable sense than ever before in the great combinations of the war.

Our own plan of campaign should seem to be, to penetrate the interior of the two Carolinas from the coast, thoroughly break up the network of their interior railroad communication, destroy the lines of supply which can convey forage and sustenance to the Virginia Confederate Army, break down, by an intimidating and irresistible sweep throughout the country, the *morale* of those two States, according to the method of the Georgia campaigns, and finally to draw northeasterly upon LEE'S main Army in its position around Richmond. For GRANT, meanwhile, it will remain, by constant, vexatious, and dangerous demonstrations, to prevent the reinforcement of BEAUREGARD and BRAGG by Virginia forces, without fatally depleting the garrisons of Petersburgh and Richmond. When the other two Armies shall have broken all the important railroad lines in the interior, and shall have advanced far enough north to menace LEE on the flank, in case he falls back from Richmond, the Army of the Potomac will prepare to strike another series of those terrific blows which signalized the march to Petersburgh.

Of course, the interesting question, in this view of affairs, is whether Charleston and Wilmington will be reduced, or will be left behind us, as SHERMAN passed by Macon and Augusta. This is a question which a very few days will solve with regard to the former city, and a very few days or weeks with regard to the latter. With reference to the former, there are arguments for either course. On the one hand, it may well be said that the capture of Charleston is quite as much an affair of sentiment as one of military necessity. And the contrasted experience of Georgia and Virginia teaches us that we may sometimes gain as much by going where the enemy does not want us to go, and does not expect us, as by going where he does want us to go, and where he is fully prepared for us. Charleston, as a seaport, is substantially closed. And, even should twice as many blockade-runners elude our squadron, as pass it now, it will not henceforth be the introduction of foreign supplies, that is to save the Confederacy. The same argument will apply to Wilmington, which is no longer a port of entry even for blockade-runners.

On the other hand is the argument presented by the popular feeling with regard to the capture of these seaport cities. And it may be admitted, that if it be a matter of sentiment to destroy the birth-place of the Rebellion, it is a bit of not discreditable sentiment. It is a sentiment deep-rooted in the heart of soldiers, and they would hardly storm the entrenchments of Richmond itself with more vigor and more patriotic joy than they would plant the old flag once more on the ramparts where it was first torn down to make room for the traitorous colors of rebellion. The *morale* also of carrying Charleston would be inestimable. It would inspire such enthusiasm in the North as could spring from the capture of no other city but Richmond. It would equally depress the South. It would be a triumph better appreciated than most others in Europe. It would be, finally, a righteous retribution. The occupation of Wilmington, while less a matter of sentiment, or of moral influence, than the other, would give us an excellent base for future operations, from its geographical position. This point can easily be observed and elaborated by a glance at the maps and at the present location of our Eastern Armies.

Probably General SHERMAN'S course will be governed by the strict military reasons for passing or capturing Charleston, without regard to sentiment. The exigencies of the situation will determine his movements. What we can affirm is, that his present course in the occupation of Branchville directly cuts one of the two northerly lines of Charleston. Even should he aim directly at Wilmington, his course would lead him upon the other railroad line, that from Charleston to Florence. With the severance of this, the isolation of the city is complete, and its voluntary evacuation not improbable, as the enemy himself confesses. By the introduction of a little judicious strategy, he handles the Rebellion with vexatious adroitness. He cuts lines of supplies, he flanks on all sides, and compels evacuation. If Charleston should fall, as Atlanta and Savannah fell, like them it would be "fairly won" —SHERMAN clearing the city as a dexterous oysterman scoops out a bivalve.

We are not anxious to see SHERMAN hurrying "on "ward to Richmond." He is doing a good work in South Carolina, and a work which will repay us fourfold, as the campaign in Georgia has already repaid us. He will reach Richmond soon enough, but there is much to do on the way. Richmond is, in its nature, the last great point in the Confederacy to carry, though it may be the first to attack. It is the main point in the Rebellion. And if we properly clear the approaches to it, we can make it the last which we need to carry. We often have failed in massing all our strength against those positions of enormous natural strength in Virginia, before we had thoroughly severed them from the support of the rest of the Confederacy. When the death-blow has been struck to the heart of the Rebellion, the head will sink prone and lifeless to the trunk, falling by its own weight.

Meanwhile, what is the enemy's policy? It is clearly to mass all possible forces to the defeat of SHERMAN. Unless his Army is defeated, the Confederacy is doomed. His audacious occupation of Georgia and South Carolina, his roaming where he lists, entering State capitals and expelling legislatures, and exhibiting his victorious legions to the people of the South in every quarter, fatally saps the moral strength of the Confederacy. His destruction of all its great railroad chains, his severance of the communications between its armies and cities, and his capture and burning of its forage and supplies, are accomplishing its physical downfall. To collect their forces and hurl them on GRANT or on SHERMAN should be the aim of the Southern leaders. Against GRANT, troops could be more easily accumulated; but he is behind impregnable entrenchments, which would shatter them as waves are broken into spray against a rock. SHERMAN'S columns, smaller and divided, are far away from succor, deep in the interior, with no gunboats on their flanks, with no base of supplies, and daily marching, instead of lying in wait behind their pickets,

We can hardly doubt that this will be the policy of the enemy. If he evacuates these coastwise cities, as we constantly hear of his doing, it will not be from some indefinite plan of concentration; it will be for concentration against SHERMAN. Doubtless full two-thirds of HOOD'S army is already gathering in his front. LEE has had the temerity to send some of his best officers and troops to South Carolina, including amongst them WADE HAMPTON and MAHONE, with a part, probably, of their respective divisions. As general-in chief, and responsible for the Carolina campaign, LEE will doubtless send more men in the same direction. But, while we all look with breathless interest at the result of the shock, our hearts may be confident. Unless too great a force is allowed to collect in his front, and of that the Lieutenant-General will take good care, SHERMAN will disperse it. And in any event, we may trust our fortunes in his hands.

TRADE WITH THE REBELS.

IF our cause should fail, we believe its proper epitaph would be "died of cotton!" For nearly three years, now, our Armies have been operating in the Cotton States; and during that time our generals have been beset on the one side by the enemy and on the other no less sorely, by cotton speculators of various kinds and degrees of dishonesty, or that kind of reckless selfishness which becomes roguery as soon as a sufficient reward is offered

Traders, Treasury agents, and privileged monopolists of different kinds, have followed our Armies, elbowed our generals, hobnobbed with Rebels, and coined fortunes for themselves, in the West, without any, or with very little profit to the Government, but, as appears from a recent communication of the Secretary of War, to Congress, with enormous advantage to the Rebels. Secretary STANTON'S letter covers a letter of Major-General CANBY, on the cotton trade in the Mississippi Valley, with a number of captured dispatches, telegrams, and other documents, which prove, abundantly, the assertion of General CANBY, that the cotton trade permitted by the Treasury Department has been of the most important service to the Rebels—and of use to no one else, except the speculators engaged in it.

General CANBY wrote, on the 7th of December last, that the cotton trade, as then carried on by speculators, under authority of the Treasury Department, would inevitably "add strength and efficiency to the Rebel Armies east and west of the "Mississippi, equivalent to an addition of fifty "thousand men, and will stimulate into active opposition to the successful prosecution of our operations at least ten thousand men within our own "lines. He pointed out that these speculators are pecuniarily interested to prevent the capture or destruction of cotton by our forces, because they expect to buy it themselves, and that therefore they constantly give information to the enemy of expeditions fitting out in our lines. He writes: "I have "not sent an expedition into the enemy's lines without finding agents of this character in communication with the Rebels, giving the information regarding our movements; and nearly every expedition has been foiled to some extent, in some of its "objects, by information so communicated."

He shows, farther, that these traders do not get any private cotton, for when they reach the Rebel lines they are permitted to deal only with the agents of the Rebel government, who permit only "C. S. "A." cotton to be sold, and who exact in part payment, supplies and munitions of war, *which they get* to that extent that General CANBY writes:

> The Rebel armies east and west of the Mississippi River have been supported mainly, during the past twelve months, by the unlawful trade carried on on that river. The city of New Orleans, since its occupation by our forces, has contributed more to the support of the Rebel armies, more to the purchasing and equipment of privateers that are preying upon our commerce, and more to maintain the credit of the Rebel government in Europe, than any other port in the country, with the single exception of Wilmington. I do not make these statements as conjectures, but from evidence that will prove conclusive to any impartial mind.

S. E. STRATTON makes affidavit that during eight months he was in and near the Confederate lines, and he knew that only Confederate cotton was sent into our lines. Most of it was paid for in sterling exchange. He was arrested by the Rebels for trying to get some private cotton. L. P. DAY testifies to the same effect. The following captured Rebel dispatch, one of half a dozen or more, similarly worded, given by General CANBY, shows the same thing:

> HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
> JACKSON, July 23, 1864.
>
> SPECIAL ORDERS No. 33.—[Extract.]—1. Authority is hereby granted Mr. H. S. FULKERSON, agent C. S. army, to issue permits to carry into the Federal lines, from the counties of Adams, Jefferson and Claiborne, lots of *government* cotton to the amount of two thousand bales, on the contract of B. M. POND & Co.
>
> 2. Authority is hereby granted Mr. H. S. FULKERSON, agent C. S. army, to issue permits to carry into the Federal lines, from the counties of Adams, Claiborne and Jefferson, lots of *government* cotton to the amount of one thousand bales, on the contract of Dr. W. S. MILLER.
>
> By command of Brigadier-General WIRT ADAMS.
> ALLEN T. BOWIE, JR., Captain, A.A.G.

"*Government* cotton" is specified in every case, and thus it is conclusively proved that our traders while in theory "reëstablishing commercial relations "with our Southern brethren," are, and have been, whether they wanted to or not, playing into the hands of the Rebel government. A Treasury permit to buy cotton, is in fact only an authorization to the person holding it to give aid and comfort to the enemy. Let us see now what the Rebels get for their "government "cotton." Here are a few only of the captured Rebel dispatches forwarded by General CANBY, with his letter:

> S. 12. PETER FISHER, Wi.:
> Do you want cotton and wool cards at eight dollars? Can have at once and bring the money. Answer.
> F. C. ENGLESING, Captain and A.Q.M.
> WOODVILLE, July 22, 1864.
>
> Colonel J. S. HAMILTON, Clinton:
> Five hundred hats, five hundred pairs boots, five hundred oil-cloths ready to be landed. I shall receive them on Sunday.
> JAS. G. WALLER.
> July 26, 1864.
>
> C. BARKERVILLE, Columbus, Miss:
> Owing to the croaking of certain individuals, Colonel SCOTT has stopped all shipments of cotton until ordered to resume by General LEE. See the General at once, as *delay is fatal to the importation of goods and sterling.* New regulations go into effect 1st of August, which will materially interfere with our success, unless we can resume operations at once.
> WM. B. HAMILTON, Agent.
> FORT ADAMS, MISS., September 25.
>
> Colonel C. BARKERVILLE, care of his Excellency Governor CLARK:
> I have just heard from the card contract. The parties propose to deliver one thousand pair in a few days from the time they hear from me; also, twelve thousand (12,000) dozen more, if we can agree on price, &c. They want to know how many plain cards will be allowed by Governor CLARK per bale of cotton; if proposition suits, will deliver to me, in five days, a portion or all of the twelve thousand (12,000) pairs, perhaps other necessaries, on Governor CLARK'S guaranty that the cotton will be forthcoming on demand; *will take C. S. A. or any other cotton.* Just state what the cotton will be furnished at, and price paid per pair cards, and empower me to make proposition, and I will forword your answer immediately. This comes from a source that will not fail. If your proposition suits, answer immediately. *This can be worked in other things besides cards.* Keep this private. R. A. DOWTY.

We print these dispatches, as they will give the public some notion of the nature of the trade which is authorized on our part, and encouraged by the Rebels. But we must print one more of these intercepted dispatches; it reveals a wholesale enterprise:

> WOODVILLE, MISS., July 1, 1864.
> Major-General S. D. LEE, Meridian, Miss.:
> Have just escaped from New Orleans, and have propositions from English house to be allowed to purchase and ship cotton in this department to New Orleans, thence to Liverpool. They are prepared to land *army supplies* over the lake, or at Pearl River, or to pay for it in sterling exchange. *By this we can supply our army well,* if acted upon immediately. Will risk my commission upon its correct working 44. RUFFIN C. BARROW,
> Captain P. A. C. S.

General CANBY endeavored to put a stop to this trade, by which the Rebel armies were getting supplied from our lines; but the cotton speculators we believe carried the day against him. General DANA also tried to stop the business, but he too has been reprimanded. Congress ought to look into this matter. It is not right that the task of our soldiers should be made heavier or bloodier, in order that a parcel of unprincipled speculators may fill their pockets. We know all that has been said in their favor, but the trifle of internal revenue collected on the Confederate cotton which is brought out, and the twaddle about "reëstablishing commercial relations," cannot or ought not weigh, for a moment, in the scale, against such facts as General CANBY'S letter and the accompanying documents reveal. When the Rebel armies are broken up, and the war ceases, it will be easy enough to "restore intercourse," for the South has nothing and we have everything they want, and they will trade with us fast enough. While the war lasts, trade ought to stand aside; and we believe the most sensible and advantageous plan for us would be to destroy outright every bale of cotton our Armies can reach.

WE published last week a table showing the number of regular officers at present absent from their regiments. Some persons, we find, are making a mischievous use of the information so tabulated, by endeavoring to make it appear that these persons are the especial pets of the War Office, and are therefore allowed to fill positions of less personal risk and discomfort than those to which their regimental rank assigned them. It does not need that we should explain, in answer to such insinuations, that a large share of the officers absent are holding commissions as major and brigadier-generals of volunteers and as lieutenant-colonels and majors in the same service, and that the Government rightly judges their superior experience to be of too much value to be employed within the narrower range of their regimental duties. It may also be said that those regular officers who are not in the field are generally in positions of great responsibility, for which they are more thoroughly qualified than those who have had less military training. When officers must be employed out of the field, it is certainly better to take those whose regiments are depleted, and therefore require few officers, than to take officers from full regiments.

A RICHMOND journal tells us that General FORREST favors arming 200,000 negroes. He declares if he ever had an inclination to fight for revenge, that time and feeling have passed. He now contends for principle, for home, wife, and children, to prevent subjugation; but desires peace, and is tired of scenes of blood. Will history believe that the Butcher of Fort Pillow (for no other epithet will fitly describe this FORREST) is now anxious to arm 200,000 Southern slaves—the very class of whom his men murdered in cold blood so many, for the single reason that they were bearing arms? Greatest of the Confederate cavalry leaders, let FORREST'S bloody massacre of negro soldiers forever darken his soldierly fame. He may well now be tired of scenes of blood, after his surfeit of it at Fort Pillow. He may well say his "inclination "tion to fight for revenge" has passed, when it was satisfied, while it lasted, by the most horrible atrocity of this war.

AN English journal contains the following paragraph:—"On Saturday last there was exhibited at Liverpool the system of signalling at present in vogue in the Armies of the Federals and Confederates. The system, which was at first brought into practice by Lieutenant Ruffin, of the American Army, is remarkable for its simplicity. The apparatus consists of a long pole, fixed upon a swing joint, which can be easily worked by a single operator. At the top of the pole in daytime there is attached a single distinguishing flag, and at night a plain distinguishing light takes the place of the flag. The working of the apparatus is strictly analagous to the indicating needle of the electric telegraph, the dips or inflections of the indicating pole to the right or left hand of the operator signifying an agreed on letter of the alphabet. The system, which was tried at Aldershot by order of the Commander-in-Chief, has already been favorably reported, on account of its simplicity and portability, and is at present under the consideration of the French government as to its efficiency for army or naval use. At present it is used by the Federal Navy, and by the blockade runners and blockaders off the Confederate ports.

THE London correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says that the Count of PARIS has written a letter criticising McCLELLAN'S military policy, as well as his great mistake in leading the political movement of last fall. The Count adds that his entire sympathies were with Mr. LINCOLN before the election, and that he bitterly regrets the fatal lack of energy and moral courage displayed by McCLELLAN in the Peninsular campaign: but at the same time gives additional force and point to both these criticisms by his eulogy of the General. "After all," says the Count of PARIS, "personal consideration s should have no weight in matters of so serious nature." This letter is addressed to F. M. EDGE, who has lately published, in London, a review of McCLELLAN'S campaigns. The *Traveller's* correspondent adds: "The Count of PARIS, who was on McCLELLAN'S staff, is now quietly residing in the neighborhood of London. He studies our affairs with a close scrutiny, and is of course a most intelligent and capable sympathizer with the North. I wish all our Northern countrymen who reside in London were as loyal to their native land as is the heir of LOUIS PHILLIPPE to the cause of strangers."

BRITISH NAVAL ARMOR.*

[From the London Mechanics' Magazine.]

EARLY in 1861 the special committee on iron, better known as the "Iron Plate Committee," was appointed by the Secretary of State for War for the purpose of investigating the question of the application of iron to defensive purposes. The committee consisted of Sir JOHN HAY, Captain R N, Chairman; Col JERVOIS, R. E.; Col. HENDERSON, R. A.; Dr. PERCY, F.R.S.; W. FAIRBAIRN, Esq, C. E.; and Professor POLE. After endeavoring to collect the scanty information that previously existed on the question, their next step was to ascertain the views of those likely to be best acquainted with the subject, or whose opinions were likely to command respect. For this purpose the committee summoned or invited before them a host of witnesses, embracing such as had previously taken part in armor-plate experiments, ironmasters, shipbuilders, and leading engineers. Amongst those examined were Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Colonel LEFROY, Captain HEWLETT, Mr. BESSEMER, Mr. LAIRD, Mr. LANCASTER, Professor WHEATSTONE, &c. Some fifty or sixty gentlemen, in the most frank and liberal manner, placed what information they possessed in the hands of Sir JOHN HAY and his colleagues for the service of their country; let us see with what result. Before the appointment of the committee certain desultory experiments had been made at Portsmouth and Shoeburyness, on the strength of which, and the French experiments at Vincennes, the *Warrior* armor was adopted. It was the Iron Plate Committee which first systematized such experiments by the adoption of a certain fixed method. The conditions proper to this method, adherence to which must be strict before results can be fairly compared, appear to be the following:—A type or standard target, considered as the unit of resistance; a constant range; the same or equal guns; similar charges of powder or weight of projectiles; and an identical order of firing, whether in single discharges or salvos. It is this predominance of method which gave to the operations of the committee the character of *experiments*. The programme adopted consisted of twenty-seven rounds of 68 and 110-pounder guns, with from 10 to 16 pound charges, and shot and shell varying from 50 to 200 pounds in weight. The first target submitted to this test represented a portion of the side of the *Warrior*. It offered a fair resistance, and was the standard by which all others were compared previous to the trial of the Chalmers target. After the trial of the *Warrior* target came a long list of rigid iron targets, constructed with a view to dispense with wood backing, all of which signally failed. Then followed the *Minotaur* target (a sort of compromise between the backing and anti-backing plans) devised by the officials of the Admiralty. When tried, the committee reported that it suffered more from 750 pounds of shot than the *Warrior* target did from 4,000 pounds at similar velocities. Yet the Admiralty adopted this plan for the three largest ships in the navy. The proceedings of the committee culminated with the trial of the Chalmers target, of which they reported that "No other target designed for "naval purposes has resisted a similar weight of shot with "so little injury." For this success, by the way, they were indebted to Sir MORTON PETO, who furnished the target at his own risk, and not to "My Lords," who steadfastly opposed the trial of the plan.

But the Chalmers target has been the death, as well as the glory of the committee. On the 14th of March last, Sir J. HAY, the chairman, ventured in Parliament to suggest that Mr. CHALMERS was entitled to some credit and consideration, and next day the committee received a communication from the Admiralty intimating that their lordships did not wish them to continue their labors. The result of these labors may be summarized in the words of our author:—"There were three targets tried at Shoeburyness, the "*Warrior*, the *Minotaur*, and the Chalmers. The 300-"pounder gun, with cast-iron spherical shot and 50 pound "charges, was fired at each; the shot penetrated 13 inches "into the *Warrior's* backing, leaving 5 inches of timber "and five-eighths of iron (the skin) unbroken, and it pen-"etrated 10 inches into the backing of the Chalmers target, "leaving 1¾ inches of iron (the second plate and skin) and "4 inches of timber unbroken. But it swept clean through "the *Minotaur* target, carrying plate, backing, skin, frame, "and all before it." Now which of these plans did the Admiralty select for the three finest and and largest frigates in the navy? *The weakest*. But perhaps it was the cheapest? On the contrary, the estimated cost of plating one of these ships upon the

Minotaur system is .	£92,000
Warrior's ditto . .	78,000
Chalmers ditto . .	62,000

If it seem strange that the armor selected for the *Minotaur*, *Agincourt*, and *Northumberland* frigates is not only the weakest, but most expensive, it should be borne in mind that the Controller of the Navy, who virtually decides these matters, is a genuine sailor, belonging to a class whose chief commercial motto is "hang the expense!" and that he has declared that "the relative resistance to shot of the sev-"eral targets has no bearing on the question." It is true that the Iron Plate Committee heartily and emphatically condemned the *Minotaur* armor, commended the *Warrior* system, and declared that no other target had resisted shot like that of Mr. CHALMERS. But, in the words of our author, "It matters little that the leading engineers of the "kingdom, with the Iron Plate Committee at their head, "recommend a plan if Admiral ROBINSON say 'No!' What "avails the plainest speaking of the ablest journals of the "land if the Controller say 'No?' Nay, even the voice of "Parliament, unless it threaten to overthrow the Govern-"ment altogether, is powerless when opposed to the Con-"troller's 'No.' It is well known that the lamented con-"sort of our gracious Queen long entertained a high opin-"ion of Captain COLES's system, and it is believed that even "her Majesty interested herself on behalf of the despised "inventor, but the Controller said 'No.' No courtly gal-"lantry—not much appearance of loyalty even—in this "'singular' department. Not till the famous combat be-"tween the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* in America, when Par-"liament and the public, in tones not to be misunderstood, "demanded the adoption of Captain COLES's plan, did the "Controller give way; and then, he selected an old wooden "ship for Captain COLES—it may be in the hope that it "would prove the coffin of the turret system."

Whether the Controller possesses the power and influence here attributed to him or not, would be hard to say; but there can be no doubt of the existence of an antagonism, since the appointment of Admiral ROBINSON, between his department and the Iron Plate Committee, under which the latter succumbed. The costly experiments conducted at Shoeburyness have only been made to be disregarded. "The change to the *Minotaur* system," says the *Saturday Review*, "was made in the teeth of the experiments." "The "very reverse of what they have pointed out is persisted "in," is the language of the *Times*. The Iron Plate Committee, which was composed of men with world-wide reputations, has ceased to exist. Their time, talents, and the public money have been simply wasted, seeing we have not built a single ship in accordance with their reports and recommendations.

* "Naval Armor." By JAMES CHALMERS. W. MITCHELL, Charing-cross. 1865.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDNANCE.

[From the British Army and Navy Gazette.]

MORE than once in these columns we have advocated the extension of the naval gunnery department, and we think that the time has arrived when a separation of the naval from the military ordnance branch would be highly to the advantage of both services. Amongst the ablest of our naval officers there is a growing opinion that the rifling of the gun should be made subordinate to its firing the round ball, as the great rapidity of fire that can be maintained with the latter at close quarters cannot be safely given up. For military service, on the contrary, the rifle projectile is so advantageous, that it is probable that elongated shells will be the only projectiles used for field and seige guns. There are, therefore, two different wants; and as naval ordnance and land artillery have become of great importance—more especially the former—England ought not to run the risk of being imperfectly armed on shore, through an infusion of the naval element, or, what would be far worse, badly armed at sea through the preponderance of military views.

We have no doubt but that a good naval broadside gun can be easily manufactured, and that a very simple mode of rifling it could be as easily found—a mode which would not at all detract from its value as a round ball gun. This gun should fire a minimum charge of thirty lbs., and a maximum of forty lbs., have a bore of ten inches in diameter, and weigh not less than eight tons. Such pieces would be good general-service guns, and of the least size and weight that would be really effective against iron-clads; and we hesitate not to say that they would be better naval guns than either the 6½ or the 7½-ton weapons of seven inches bore now constructing.

The 6½-ton smooth-bores are good guns as far as they go, but are not sufficiently powerful; in fact, they are inferior in power to the new American ten-inch guns of 7½ tons weight; but the 8-ton guns indicated by us would be far superior, and, if simply rifled, do good service as shell-guns.

We fear that there is rather too much *dilettanti-ism* in our modern system of rifled ordnance, and that our scientific gunners forget that round balls can be readily loaded by tired men in a short gun of large bore; and that it would not only burn its powder charge more advantageously than a small-bore, but also foul far less, load more easily, and do the same amount of work with less strain and heating of the gun. Russia, as well as America, seems to be fully alive to the advantage of the round steel ball, and all the steel guns now making for the former are rifled with this special view. England alone seems to be manufacturing pure rifled guns: for the new 12½-ton ordnance, having only a 9 inch bore, will not be able to fire round balls effectively. It therefore should be well considered by our Admiralty (in the gunnery knowledge of which we have great confidence), whether it is not advisable to be quite safe by having a round ball at least equal to that of any other nation, and then adding to that the special advantages that the rifle shell would give us in naval warfare.

THE INEFFICIENCY OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

[From the British Army and Navy Gazette.]

THE transition through which the British navy is now passing in consequence of the introduction of iron as a means of defence against shot and shell, has reduced us to something more than an inconvenient position. It is quite true that we now merely look upon wooden ships as floating police-stations, or as the means by which we are enabled to chastise such people as the Japanese or Chinese, whenever they give cause for offence; but if all be true which we hear, oven these races, and especially the former, will be soon provided with iron-plated vessels, which will involve the necessity on our part to oppose metal to metal, and in the meantime prudence should cause us to be prepared for an emergency like that which has arisen in the case of the luckless *Bombay* (burnt near Montevideo), but the contrary has been the fact. When the intelligence of the disaster reached England, the Admiralty naturally looked round to see if we had a line-of-battle ship that could be dispatched to replace the destroyed vessel, but in vain. Our harbors no doubt are teeming with ships which, if complete, would have been suitable for the required service; but—the truth must be spoken—there was not found one which could in any reasonable period of time have been prepared for sea. So we have been compelled to fix upon a frigate as Rear-Admiral ELLIOT's future flag-ship, thus breaking through the wholesome rule which was recently adopted of sending flag-officers to distant stations in ships of the line, instead of single-decked vessels. It is a curious fact that at the present moment we have not in Portsmouth harbor a ship of any strength capable of being sent to sea. The *Edgar* is undergoing a refit; the *Hector* is in the hands of the dockyard people; the *Royal Sovereign* is without a captain or crew; and the *Research* is keeping watch and ward off Her Majesty's marine residence. We are, it would seem from the accounts which have reached us from reliable and disinterested sources, in want of ships, men, and guns; but as the principal maritime nations of Europe are probably no better off than we are ourselves, we must be patient until the authorities provide us with such a fleet as will be capable of rendering us, as of old, masters of the seas.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH IRON-CLADS.

AN "Englishman" who has been transplanted to San Francisco, California, where he dates his letter, writes to an English engineering magazine in regard to our Monitors and the iron-clads of his native country. Though some of his ideas are very wild, our readers will be interested in what he says, particularly the opening paragraph:

"I was much interested in your article on torpedoes, in the number of September 30th, the more so because I have been watching the building of a Monitor here. Now, the turret of a Monitor has never yet been penetrated, and owing to their decks being only a few inches above water, the whole of the deck beams and planking serves as backing to the laminated armor at the sides; so, if the beam is fifty feet, the armor has that amount of backing, because between the plank and beams of the deck there are iron braces of one inch by four running diagonally across the deck, under the planking. Compare this with the 10 in. teak backing of the *Warrior*. Why, all the English iron-clads are cockle-shells as compared with Yankee Monitors.

Now, I know of a build which would make all the expensive Monitor's foolishness. Build a Monitor nearly the same as ERICSSON's, only without that overhang before and behind—for it is that that makes them sail and steer so badly—and without guns or turret on deck, but, having, instead, one gun in the bow, and one on each side—all three to fire under water. Now, sir, you know what effect a shot under water at an iron vessel would have; down she would go, like the Monitor in Mobile, which was blown up by a torpedo. To make a Monitor a good sea boat, build over all her deck a house of iron, reaching from stem to stern, with the sides tumbling home, as in old ships of fifty years since. If the beam was 50 ft. the house might be 10 ft. high. The use of the house would be this: for instance suppose an ordinary merchantman was built or sat too low in the water, it would make her a much better sea boat if a top-gallant forecastle and full poop were added to her. Now, what I propose is, that the top-gallant forecastle and poop should be long enough to meet amidships; so that, even in a gale of wind, the deck of such a Monitor would not be always awash. It would afford quarters to a numerous crew, who could be sent home on the prizes she might take. This house and upper deck being liable to be shot away in action, the real deck should be, as at present, also secured, as in ERICSSON's Monitors, the armor put on in the same way, and backed as at present. This building on a Monitor would add to its weight; but it would not be so heavy as the 11 in. thick turret, and two 20 ton, 15 in. guns, with their shot. Having less weight on deck, there could be more power of engine below, so that it could overtake any one of ERICSSON's tortoises. Why not imitate the Yankees, who when they build a 1,500 ton man-of-war, put 1,000 horse-power aboard; for, when she is not chasing, if there are, say, six boilers, she might be only using two, and so economize fuel; and for sake of manœuvring, employ one of those new propellers, which turn on a hinge, and both steer and drive a vessel.

I am glad you advocate smooth-bore guns. A report of the trial of some heavy ordnance, which appeared in the *Scientific American*, explains the bad gunnery of the *Alabama* as compared with that of the *Kearsarge*. Both the *Alabama's* pivot guns were rifled, and fired bolts like PARROTT's shots, while the *Kearsarge's* were 11 in. smooth-bores. Now, it is to be supposed that the *Alabama's* bolts were erratic, while the *Kearsarge's*, if the report I have referred to is true, would go straight. It will be recollected that the *Alabama* fired most shots, while the *Kearsarge* gave over firing her 32-pounders. Now, I believe the superior gunnery of the last American war was mainly owing to their practice of firing when the broadside toward their enemy was going down, whereas the English always fired when the muzzles of their guns were rising up with the roll of the ship. The consequence was, that the English shot generally passed harmlessly through the enemy's rigging, whilst the Yankee shot, after bounding on the water once or twice, might strike between wind and water. I really believe firing low was the cause of their success in 1812.

Now, sir, this building another deck on a Monitor—or, in nautical phrase, *raising on her*—is to make her a sea boat, so that there should not be any stores above the real armored deck, which as before, would only be two or three feet above water; and, in case of action, all the crew not actually wanted for the guns and engines should be sent down as near the keel as possible.

THE London *Times* says its Portsmouth correspondent has received a letter from Malta relative to Her Majesty's ship *Royal Oak*, from which the following extracts have been taken:—"The *Royal Oak's* bottom was found to be foul beyond all conception. Immense quantities of zoophytes, weed, and coral-line flourished in the wildest profusion, and so hard had the little insects formed their habitations that nothing short of general scraping with sharp scrapers would remove the incrustations, the result of barely six months' accumulation. Whether this rapid growth is due to the Muntz metal with which the ship's bottom is sheathed, or the result of some general galvanic action, is hard to conjecture; but what another grand field for the experimentalists! The wooden sheathing over the armor-plating under water has been removed in several places for the purpose of examination, and the iron has been found to be in a perfect state of preservation." The waters of the Mediterranean, from their composition, tend to foul the bottoms of all ships more rapidly, it is said, than the waters of the Atlantic, which may possibly account, to some extent, for the extraordinary deposit on the bottom of the *Royal Oak*. Its formation has, without doubt, been quickened by the length of time the *Royal Oak* has lain in Malta Harbor; but our chemists would supply us with information of the highest importance if they could tell us the effect produced on the growth of these incrustations on the Muntz metal by the presence of the ship's armor-plating, and then discover an effectual remedy for it.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

TO BE MAJOR GENERALS.

Alfred H. Terry, from January 15, 1865.
Brigadier-General Peter J. Osterhaus, July 23, 1864.
Brigadier-General Joseph A. Mower, August 12, 1864.
Brigadier and Brevet Major-General George Crook, October 21, 1864.
Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Godfrey Weitzel, November 17, 1864.
Brigadier General Jacob D. Cox, December 7, 1864.
Brigadier-General Thomas J. Wood, vice Crittenden, resigned.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS BY BREVET.

The following brigadier-generals in the volunteer forces were confirmed as major-generals by brevet:—
Charles R. Woods and John M. Corse, October 5, 1864.
Giles A. Smith, September 1, 1864.
M. D. Leggett, John W. Geary and John E. Smith, January 12, 1865.
A. S. Williams, Judson Kilpatrick and Absalom Baird, January 12, 1865.
William F. Barry, September 1, 1864.
Rufus Saxton, January 12, 1865.
Adalbert Ames, January 15, 1865.
John M. Brannan, January 23, 1865; Robert O. Tyler, August 1, 1864.
Brigadier-General Benjamin H. Grierson, of the United States Volunteers, February 10, 1865.
Brigadier-General John C. Robinson, United States Volunteers, to date from June 27, 1864.
Brigadier-General Henry J. Hunt, United States Volunteers, to date from July 6, 1864.
Brigadier General George Crook, United States Volunteers, to date from July 18, 1864.
Brigadier-General William H Emory, United States Volunteers, to date from July 23, 1864.
Brigadier-General Orlando V. Wilcox, United States Volunteers, to date from August 1, 1864.
Brigadier General S W. Crawford, United States Volunteers, to date from August 1, 1864
Brigadier-General Charles Griffin, United States Volunteers, to date from August 1, 1864.
Brigadier-General Francis E. Barlow, United States Volunteers, to date from August 1, 1864.
Brigadier-General Romeyn B. Ayres, United States Volunteers, to date from August 1, 1864.
Brigadier-General D. McM. Gregg, United States Volunteers, to date from August 1, 1864.
Brigadier-General Robert B. Potter, United States Volunteers, to date from August 1, 1864.
Brigadier-General Alexander S. Webb, United States Volunteers, to date from August 1, 1864
Brigadier-General L. Cutler, United States Volunteers, to date from August 19, 1864.
Brigadier-General Nelson A. Miles, United States Volunteers, to date from August 25, 1864.
Brigadier-General Godfrey Weitzel, United States Volunteers, to date from August 26, 1864
Brigadier General T. E G Ransom, from September 1, 1864.
Brigadier-General Gersham Mott, from August 1, 1864.
Brigadier-General Alfred T. A. Torbert, United States Volunteers, to date from August 1, 1864.
Brigadier-General James H Wilson, United States Volunteers, to date from October 5 1864.
Brigadier-General James B. Ricketts, United States Volunteers, to date from August 1, 1864.
Brigadier General Cuvier Grover, United States Volunteers, to date from October 19, 1864.
Brigadier General George W. Getty, United States Volunteers, to date from August 1, 1864.
Brigadier-General Frank Wheaton, United States Volunteers, to date from October 19, 1864,
Brigadier-General Wesley Merritt, United States Volunteers to date from October 19, 1864
Brigadier-General George A. Custer, United States Volunteers, to date from October 19, 1864.
Brigadier-General Emory Upton, United States Volunteers, to date from October 19, 1864.
Brigadier-General Thos. W. Egan, United States Volunteers, to date from October 27, 1864.
Brigadier-General George J. Stannard, United States Volunteers, to date from October 28, 1864.
Brigadier-General August V. Kautz United States Volunteers, to date from October 28, 1864.
Brigadier-General Edward Ferrero, United States Volunteers, to date from December 2, 1864,
Brigadier-General Joseph J. J. Bartlett, United States Volunteers, to date from August 1, 1864.
Brigadier-General Lewis A. Grant, United States Volunteers, to date from October 19, 1864.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

John D. Stevenson, from Missouri, from November 29, 1863.
Gustavus A. D'Russy, of Virginia, May 23, 1862.
Wm. D. Whipple, of New York, July 17, 1863.
Alvin G. Gillem, of Tennessee, August 17, 1863.
James H. Wilson, October 30, 1863.
Colonel John B. McIntosh, 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, July 21, 1864.
Colonel George H. Chapman, 3d Indiana Cavalry, July 21, 1864.
Colonel William Grose, 36th Indiana, July 30, 1864.
Colonel Joseph A. Cooper, 6th Tennessee, July 30, 1864.
Colonel John T. Crofton, 4th Kentucky, July 30, 1864.
Colonel Charles C. Walcot, 46th Ohio, July 30, 1864.
Colonel John W. Sprague, 63d Ohio, July 30, 1864.
Colonel James W. Reilly, 104th Ohio, July 30, 1864.
Colonel Luther P. Bradley, 51st Illinois, July 30, 1864.
Colonel Charles R. Lowell, 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, and captain in the 6th United States Cavalry, October 19, 1864; since died of wounds received in battle.
Colonel William H. Powell, 2d Virginia Cavalry, October 19, 1864.
Colonel Thomas C. Devin, 6th New York Cavalry, October 19, 1864.
Colonel Alfred Gibbs, 1st New York Dragoons, and captain in the 3d United States Cavalry, October 19, 1864.
Colonel Ronalds McKenzie, 2d Connecticut Artillery, and captain in the United States Corps of Engineers, October 19, 1864.
Colonel R. B. Hays, 23d Ohio, October 19, 1864.
Colonel James R. Stack, 47th Indiana, November 10, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph A. Haskins, major in the 3d United States Artillery, August 5, 1864.
Colonel James D. Fessenden, August 8, 1864.
Colonel Daniel D. Bidwell, 49th New York, August 11, 1864; since killed in battle.
Colonel Eli Long, 4th Ohio Cavalry, captain 4th United States Cavalry, August 18, 1864.
Colonel Thomas W. Egan, 40th New York, September 3, 1864.
Colonel Isaac H. Duval, 9th West Virginia, September 24, 1864.
Colonel Thomas A. Smyth, 1st Delaware, October 1, 1864.
Colonel Ferdinand Vanderveer, 35th Ohio, October 4, 1864.
Colonel Thomas J. Lucas, 16th Indiana Mounted Infantry, November 10, 1864.
Colonel E. J. Davis, 1st Texas Cavalry, November 10, 1864.
Colonel Patrick H. Jones, 154th New York.
Colonel Joshua B. Howell, 85th Pennsylvania, September 12, 1864; since died.
Colonel Charles C. Doolittle, 18th Michigan.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Hartstuff, Assistant Inspector-General 22d Army Corps.
Colonel James Gilbert, 27th Iowa, February 9, 1865.
Colonel R. K. Scott, 68th Ohio, January 12, 1865.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Colonel H. C. Hobart, 21st Wisconsin Volunteers, January 12, 1865.
Colonel S. H. Roberts; of the 139th New York Volunteers, to date from October 28, 1864.
Colonel Wager Swayne, of the 43d Ohio Volunteers, to date from February 5, 1865.
Colonel Clark R. Weaver; of the 17th Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry, to date from February 9, 1865.
Colonel David Shunk, of the 8th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, to date from February 9, 1865.
Colonel James J. Gilbert, of the 27th Iowa Volunteers to be brigadier-general of volunteers, to date from February 9, 1865, vice D. McM. Gregg, resigned.
Colonel William R. Brewster, 73d New York Volunteers, December 2, 1864.
Colonel William H. Madill, 141st Pennsylvania Volunteers, December 2, 1864.
Colonel John Ramsey, 8th New Jersey Volunteers, December 2, 1864.
Colonel George W. West, 17th Maine Volunteers, December 2, 1864.
Brevet Colonel C. H. Morgan, United States Volunteers, December 2, 1864.
Brevet Colonel G. H. McKibbin, United States Volunteers, December 2, 1864.
The following named colonels were confirmed to be brigadier-general by brevet:—
William B. Woods, 67th Ohio, January 12, 1865.
A. Pardee, Jr., 147th Pennsylvania, January 12, 1865.
Henry A. Barnum, 149th New York, January 12, 1865.
George P. Buell, 58th Indiana, January 12, 1865
H. C. Hobart, 21st Wisconsin, January 12, 1865.
B. F. Fearing, 92d Ohio, December, 1864.
Ames Beckwith, January 12, 1865.
Smith D Atkins, 92d Illinois Mounted Infantry, January 12, 1865.
G. A. Pennypacker, 97th Pennsylvania, January 15, 1865
J. C. Abbott, 7th New Hampshire, January 15, 1865.
Brevet-Colonel Cyrus B. Comstock, United States Volunteers, January 15, 1865.
A. S. Hartwell, 55th Massachusetts Volunteers, December 30, 1864.
Morgan H Chrysler, 21 New York Veteran Cavalry, January 23, 1865.
Benjamin Harrison, 17th Indiana Volunteers, January 23, 1865.
Wm. T Clark, United States Volunteers.
E. K. Scott, 68th Ohio Volunteers.
Jack L. Casement, 103d Ohio Volunteers
Geo. W. Schofield, United States Volunteers.
Nathan A. M. Dudley, 30th Massachusetts Veterans.
George S Dodge, Chief Quartermaster Army of the James, for valuable services at Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865.
E. D. Osband, 3d Colored Infantry, October 5, 1864
Edwin L. Hays, 100th Ohio, January 12 1865.
Emerson Opdyke, 125th Ohio, February 7, 1865.
Colonel John H. Ketcham, 150 New York Volunteers.
Colonel W. P. Richardson, 25th Ohio Volunteers
Colonel A. C. Voris, 67th Ohio Volunteers.
Colonel A. F. Stevens, 13th New Hampshire Volunteers.
Colonel Oliver Edwards, 39th Massachusetts Volunteers, October 19, 1864.
Colonel J. S. Robinson, 82d Ohio Volunteers.
Colonel James H. Ford, 2d Colored Cavalry.
Colonel James S. Brisbin, United States Colored Troops, and Captain in the 6th United States Cavalry.
Colonel Henry D. Washburn, 18th Indiana Volunteers.
Colonel William Coggswell, 21 Massachusetts Volunteers.
Colonel Thomas H. Benton, 20th Iowa Volunteers.
Colonel J. Howard Kitching, 6th New York Artillery, from August 1, 1864.
Colonel James A Williamson, 4th Iowa Volunteers
Colonel S. L. Glasgow, 23d Iowa Volunteers.
Colonel J. P. C. Shanks, 7th Indiana Cavalry
Colonel E. F. Winslow, 4th Iowa Cavalr.
Colonel G. H. Sharp, 120th New York Volunteers.
Colonel Benjamin F. Sweet, 8th Veteran Reserve Corps.
Colonel William Gamble, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Colonel Isaac C. Bassett, 82d Pennsylvania Volunteers
Colonel William H. Ball, 122d Ohio Volunteers, to date from October 19, 1864.
Colonel John W. Horn, 6th Maryland Volunteers, to date from October 19, 1864.
Colonel Charles H. Tompkins, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, to date from October 19 1864.
Colonel John F. Ballier, 98th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date from July 13, 1864.
Colonel W. L. McMillen, 95th Ohio Volunteers, December 16, 1864.
Colonel L. F Hubbard, 5th Minnesota Volunteers, December 16, 1864.
Colonel S. G. Hill, 35th Iowa Volunteers, December 15, 1864, (since dead)
Colonel Daniel C. McCallum, additional aide-de-camp, September 24, 1864.
Colonel Edgar M. Gregory, of the 91st Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 30, 1864.
Colonel Napoleon B. McLaughlin, of the 57th Massachusetts Volunteers, September 30, 1864.
Colonel James Gwyn, of the 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 30, 1864.
Colonel A. L. Pearson, of the 155th Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 30, 1864.
Colonel George D. Welles, of the 34th Massachusetts Volunteers, October 12, 1864.
Colonel John I Curtin of the 45th Pennsylvania Volunteers, October 12, 1864.
Colonel T. M. Harris, of the 10th West Virginia Volunteers, October 19, 1864.
Colonel J. Warren Keifer, of the 110th Ohio Volunteers, October 19, 1864
Colonel E. L. Molineux, of the 159th New York Volunteers, October 19, 1864.
Colonel William H. Penrose, of the 15th New Jersey Volunteers, October 19, 1864
Colonel E. P. Davis, of the 153d New York Volunteers, October 19, 1865.
Colonel J. E. Hamlin, of the 65th New York Volunteers, October 19, 1864.
Colonel James W. Forsyth, October 19, 1864
Colonel William B. Tibbitts, 21st New York Volunteers, October 21, 1864.
Colonel H. G. Sickles, 198th Pennsylvania Volunteers, October 21, 1864.
Colonel Robert McAllister, 11th New Jersey Volunteers, October 27, 1864.
Colonel A. M. Blackman, 27th United States Colored Troops, October 27, 1864.
Colonel H. T. Collis, 114th Pennsylvania Volunteers, October 28, 1864.
Colonel James Jourdan, 168th New York Volunteers, October 28, 1864.
Colonel N. Martin Curtis, 142d New York Volunteers, October 28, 1864.
Colonel Alonzo G. Draper, United States Colored Troops, October 28, 1864.
Colonel Samuel A. Duncan, United States Colored Troops, October 28, 1864.
Colonel Guy V. Henry, 40th Massachusetts Volunteers, October 28th, 1864.
Colonel Benjamin C. Ludlow, United States Colored Troops, October 28, 1864.
Colonel Milton S. Littlefield, 21st United States Colored Troops, November 26, 1864.

FOR PROMOTION, BY BREVET, IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Brigadier-General Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General, to be major-general by brevet.
Colonel Charles Thomas, Assistant Quartermaster-General, to be brigadier-general by brevet.
Brevet Colonel James L. Donaldson, to be brigadier-general by brevet.
Medical Inspector Joseph R. Barnes, to be surgeon-general, with the rank of brigadier-general.

TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel John H. Howe, of the 124th Illinois Volunteers, to date from January 23, 1865.
Lieutenant-Colonel William T. Clarke, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to date from July 22, 1864.
Lieutenant Colonel Cyrus B. Comstock, Aide-de-Camp and Captain Corps of Engineers, to date from January 15, 1865.
Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Schofield, of the 2d Missouri Artillery.
Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph Ely, 8th Michigan Veteran Volunteers, July 6, 1164.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. La Motte, 4th Delaware Volunteers, July 6, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph B. Pattee, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, July 6, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Ewing, 155th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
Lieutenant Colonel Percy Daniels, 7th Rhode Island Volunteers, from July 20, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Gregg, 45th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, from July 30, 1864.
Lieutenant Colonel Joseph P. Brinton, 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, from August 1, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick T. Locke, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Walker, 1st New York Light Artillery, from August 1, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel Francis A. Warner, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C. Bankhead, Assistant Inspector-General, from August 1, 1864
Brevet Major Wm. H. Harris, United States Army, and Captain in Ordnance Department, August 1, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel Richard C Drum, Assistant Adjutant-General, United States Army, September 24, 1861.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Morgan, Assistant Inspector-General, August 1, 1864
Lieutenant-Colonel William A Throop, 1st Michigan Veteran Volunteers, August 1, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Wilson, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, August 1, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Wilson, Chief Commissary Army of Potomac, August 1, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel Ira Spaulding, 50th New York Volunteer Engineers, August 1, 1864.
Lieutenant Colonel D. C. McCoy, 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers, August 1, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert P. Robinson, 3d Maryland Volunteers, August 18, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel Byron M Cutcheon, 20th Michigan Volunteers, August 18, 1864.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Tayman, United States Volunteers, August 18, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel K. O. Broady, 61st New York Volunteers, August 25, 1864.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles W. Foster, United States Volunteers, September 24, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Sherwin, Jr, 22d Massachusetts Volunteers, September 30, 1864
Lieutenant-Colonel J. Cushing Edmonds, 32d Massachusetts Volunteers, September 30, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel B. F. Partridge, 16th Michigan Veteran Volunteers September 30, 1864.
Major George A. Forsyth, 8th Illinois Cavalry, from October 19, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Smith, Chief Commissary of the 2d Army Corps, from October 27, 1864.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. G Mitchell, United States Volunteers from October 27, 1864.
Captain H. L. Robinson, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, from October 29, 1864
Lieutenant Colonel C. W. Tolles, Chief Quartermaster Middle Military Division, from November 1, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles G Loring, Assistant Inspector-General, from December 2, 1864
Lieutenan-Colonel J. S. Hammill, 66th New York Volunteers, from December 2, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel George B Osborne, 56th Pennsylvania Volunteers, December 2, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Herring, 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, December 2, 1864.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. McKibbin, United States Volunteers, December 2, 1864
Major Charles Minder, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, October 19, 1864
Major Hazard Stevens, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, October 19, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas B. Hamilton, 62d New York Volunteers, August 1, 1864
Lieutenant-Colonel James Patchell, 102d Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 19, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel John G. Parr, 139th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles W. Eckman, 93d Pennsylvania Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Holt, 49th New York Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Floyd, 3d Veteran Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. Milliken, 43d New York Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel B. J. Hickman, 49th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from December 5 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel Egbert Olcott, 121st New York Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel Edward L. Campbell, 15th New Jersey Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel George L. Montague, 57th Massachusetts Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel Otho H. Binkley, 110th Ohio Volunteers, from October 19, 1864,
Lieutenant-Colonel Moses M. Granger, 122d Ohio Volunteers, from October 19, 1854.
Lieutenant-Colonel M. T. McMahon, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ford, Kent, Assistant Inspector-General, and Captain 3d United States Infantry, from October 19, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel Gregory Barrett, 4th Maryland Volunteers.

TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONELS BY BREVET.

Major Adam E. King, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to date from January 23, 1865.
Major W. R. Price, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to date from January 23, 1865.
Surgeon D. W. Hand, of the United States Volunteers.
Major Richard T. Auchmuty, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to date from July 6, 1864.
Brevet Major William J. Twining, United States Volunteers.
Major Charles G. Halpine, Assistant Adjutant-General, United States Volunteers, from June 5, 1864.
Major M. B Gist, of the 4th Delaware Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
Major Simon F. Barstow, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
Major James C. Biddle, Additional Aide-de-Camp, from August 1, 1864.
Major Wesley Brainard, of the 15th New York Volunteer Engineers, from August 1, 1864
Major William Riddle, Aide-de-Camp, from August, 1864.
Major William G. Mitchell, Aide-de-Camp, from August 1, 1864
Major R. H. Fitzhugh, 1st New York Light Artillery, from August 1, 1864
Major George W. Ford, 50th New York Volunteer Engineers, from August 1, 1864.
Major J. G. Hazard, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, from August 1, 1864
Brevet Major R. J. Tayman, United States Volunteers, from August 18, 1864
Brevet Major D. B. Dailey, United States Volunteers, from August 21, 1864.
Major Charles W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from September 24, 1864.
Major Ellis Spear, 20th Maine Volunteers, from September 30, 1864.
Brevet Major Walter S. Davis, United States Volunteers, from September 30, 1864.
Major J. A. Cunningham, 32d Massachusetts Volunteers, from September 30, 1864.
Major John Williams, of the Eighth New Jersey Volunteers, from October 27, 1864.
Surgeon A. N. Dougherty, of the United States Volunteers, from December 2, 1864
Major J. L. Van Buren, Additional Aide-de-Camp, from December 2, 1864.
Major William Cutting, Aide-de-Camp, December 2, 1864.
Major John Hancock, Assistant Adjutant-General, United States Volunteers, from December 2, 1864.
Major Henry O'Neill, of the 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from December 2, 1864.
Major Philip M. Lydig, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, December 2, 1864.

Major W. A. Roebling, Aide-de-Camp, December 2, 1864.
Major H. Richardson, 7th Wisconsin Volunteers, December 2, 1864
Brevet Major G. H. McKibben, United States Volunteers, December 2, 1864
Surgeon Thomas W. Fry, United States Volunteers.
Major Rufus P. Lincoln, 37th Massachusetts Volunteers, October 19 1864.
Major J. A. Tompkins, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, August 1, 1864.
Major Charles W. Kempf, 5th Wisconsin Volunteers, September 10, 1864.
Major Jeffery Skinner, 21 Connecticut Artillery, October 19. 1864.
Major John Harper, 95th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Major Charles Mundee, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, from August 1, 1864
Major Hazard Stevens, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
Captain George Clendenin, Jr., Assistant Adjutant-General, United States Volunteers, from October 22, 1864.
Major D. C. Keller, 93d Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, from August 1 1864.
Major Robert Monroe, 139th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from September 19, 1864
Major J. W. Crosby, 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers, from July 12, 1864
Major William H. Long, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, October 19, 1864.
Major Enoch E. Johnson, 2d Vermont Volunteers, October 19, 1864.
Major A. F. Walker, 11th Vermont Volunteers, October 19 1864.
Major Aaron Spangler, 110th Ohio Volunteers, October 19, 1864.
Major C. A. Whittier, Aide-de Camp United States Volunteers, October 19, 1864.
Major S. A. Holman, Surgeon United States Volunteers, October 19, 1864.

TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

Captain George Ward Nichols, Additional Aide-de-Camp, United States Volunteers, January 12, 1865.
Capt. Joseph C. Audenreid, Aide-de Camp and 1st Lieutenant 6th U. S. Cavalry, January 12, 1865.
Captain S. W. Saxton, Additional Aide-de-Camp United States Volunteers January 12, 1865.
Captain George E. Gouxeaux, Additional Aide-de-Camp, United States Volunteers, January 12 1865.
Captain Charles I. Mills, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, January 23, 1865.
Captain Walter Burnham, of the 2d Connecticut Horse Artillery, January 23, 1865.
Capt. Thayer Melvin, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, from January 23, 1865.
Captain Lyman Bridges, of the 1st Illinois Light Artillery, from January 23, 1865
Captain William A. Lord, of the 14th Illinois Cavalry.
Captain William J. Twining, Aide-de-Camp and 1st Lieutenant United States Engineers.
Jacob M. Howard, Jr., Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers to be major by brevet in the Regular Army of the United States.

TO BE CAPTAINS BY BREVET.

First Lieutenant John M. Gregory, of the 2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery, from January 23, 1865.
First Lieutenant E. C. Weaver, of the 22ist New York Volunteers, from January 23, 1865.

QUARTERMASTERS' DEPARTMENT.

First Lieutenant James Gillis, of the 5th Artillery, to be assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, August 10, 1864, vice Nigh, resigned.
Major Theodore S. Bowers, Judge-Advocate United States Volunteers, to be assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, July 29, 1864, vice Hartz, dropped.
William G. Hodges, of Massachusetts, to be military storekeeper, September 30, 1864, vice Smith, declined.

TO BE ASSISTANT ADJUTANTS GENERAL, WITH THE RANK OF MAJOR.

Captain Theodore Cox, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers to date from February 6, 1865.
Captain Frederick W. Emery, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to date from February 6, 1865.
Captain David G. Swain, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to date from February 7, 1865.

TO BE JUDGE-ADVOCATE, WITH THE RANK OF MAJOR.

Captain DeWitt Clinton, Aide-de-Camp for the troops composing the Army of the Military Division of West Mississippi, May 27, 1864.
Lieutenant John C. Gray, Jr., of the 3d Massachusetts Cavalry, for the troops composing the Army serving with the Department of the South, July 25, 1864.
Eliphalet Whittlesey, of Maine, for the troops composing the Army of the Tennessee, September 1, 1864.
Seth C. Farrington, of Maine, for the 19th Army Corps, September 3, 1864
Captain E. L. Joy, of the 36th Iowa Volunteers, for the 7th Army Corps, September 15 1864.
Captain William W. Winthrop, of the 1st United States Sharpshooters, for the Department of the Susquehanna, September 19, 1864.
Captain Henry H. Bingham, of the 140th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for the 2d Army Corps, September 20, 1864.
James N. McElroy, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 60th Ohio Volunteers, for the Department of Arkansas, September 26, 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel H B. Burnham, of the 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for the Department of New Mexico, October 31, 1864.
Major Francis E. Wolcott, of the 20th Kentucky Volunteers, for the Army of the Ohio.

TO BE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Robert T. Lincoln, son of President Lincoln, to be assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

GENERAL FOSTER TRANSFERS THE COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., Feb. 9, 1865.

General Orders No. 15.

Having been granted leave of absence on account of disability from wounds, I hereby transfer the command of this Department, during my absence, to Major-General Q. A. Gillmore, United States volunteers, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

J. G. FOSTER, Major-General Commanding.

GENERAL GILLMORE ASSUMES COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., Feb. 9, 1865

General Orders No 16.

In compliance with orders from the Secretary of War, dated at Washington, D. C., January 30, 1865, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the South

All existing orders and regulations will remain in force, until otherwise ordered.

Q. A. GILLMORE, Major-General Volunteers.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending February 11, 1865.

The following-named officers, as of the dates set opposite their respective names for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission:

Desertion.

Second Lieutenant William P. Williams, 10th New Hampshire volunteers, to date August 3, 1864.

Absence without leave.

Major Charles Burgess, 9th New York artillery, to date January 16, 1865.
Second Lieutenant Robert Potts, 99th Pennsylvania volunteers, to date January 16, 1865.
Major William Purcell, 16th Iowa volunteers, to date February 4, 1865, for disobedience of orders and absence without leave.
Captain Charles C. Mackay, 10th United States infantry, to date February 3, 1865, for absence without leave, and for fraudulent conduct.
Captain Adam Reiszenger, 200th Pennsylvania volunteers, to date February 3, 1865, for breach of arrest and desertion.
First Lieutenant George H Rapp, 33d Missouri volunteers, to date February 8, 1865, for absence without leave.
Second Lieutenant Seth Daniels, 68th United States colored troops, to date February 4, 1865, for worthlessness.
Second Lieutenant George Querner, 180th Ohio volunteers, to date February 8, 1865, for drunkenness and absence without leave.

The following-named officers of the 27th Iowa volunteers, to date February 8, 1865, for straggling beyond the lines alone, without arms, in violation of orders and good discipline, thereby subjecting themselves to be captured by the enemy:

Captain Charles A. Slocum.
First Lieutenant Henry F. Tucker.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Captain Martin Kehoe, 1st Missouri cavalry, to date January 21, 1865, for drunkenness and disorderly and disgraceful conduct in the camp of his regiment.
Lieutenant U. S. Husted, 4th New York cavalry, to date November 2, 1864, for drunkenness.
First Lieutenant Alfonse Forrer, 1st Louisiana cavalry, to date January 22, 1865, for having tendered his resignation, giving as a reason, "that he does not like his present position, and will, under no circumstances, remain in it."
The following named officers of the 2d Florida cavalry, to date January 24, 1865, for signing provision returns not agreeing with morning reports, and for general incompetency, and inattention to duties:
First Lieutenant William McCullough.
First Lieutenant John W. Platt.

DISHONORABLE DISCHARGED REVOKED.

The orders heretofore issued dishonorably discharging the following-named officers of the 9th Connecticut volunteers have been revoked:
Colonel T. W. Cahill.
Captain William Wright.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS.

Lieutenant William K. Hewitt, Adjutant 34 Wisconsin cavalry, to date November 31, 1863, he having been reported absent without leave since that date, and his whereabouts unknown.

DISMISSAL AMENDED.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the case of Captain George W. Smith, of Smith's independent company, Maryland volunteer cavalry, has been amended to read Captain G. W. P. Smith.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:
The following named officers of the 6th Michigan heavy artillery, and they are honorably discharged, to date October 16, 1864:
Colonel Edward Bacon.
Captain Sylvester Cogswell.
Captain John C. Pepper, 84th Illinois volunteers, and he is honorably discharged, to date July 9, 1864.
Captain Edwin M. Newcomb, 15th Iowa volunteers, and he is honorably discharged, to date October 29, 1864.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following named officers, heretofore dismissed, have been restored with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:
Captain Henry S. Burrage, 36th Massachusetts volunteers.
Captain Robert L. Orr, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Charles I. Carlin, 151st New York volunteers.
Second Lieutenant A. C. Merritt, signal corps, heretofore dismissed, has been restored to his former rank and position in the service.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Feb. 13, 1865, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant William W. Hubbell, 15th Michigan Volunteers.
Lieutenant-Colonel S. R. Mott, 57th Ohio Volunteers.
Captain George D. McClure, 57th Ohio Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant W. K. Good, 57th Ohio Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Edward A. Gordon, 57th Ohio Volunteers.
Captain J. B. Mulligan, 19th United States Infantry, having been reported to the headquarters of the Army for absence without leave, is hereby notified that, unless within fifteen (15) days from Feb. 13 1865, he appears before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and answer to the charges against him, he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States.

NAVY GAZETTE.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

Commander Simon B. Bissell, to be a captain in the Navy on the active list from the 16th of July, 1862, and to take rank next after Captain S. P. Lee.

Captain Thomas O. Selfridge, to be a commodore in the Navy on the active list from the 16th July, 1862, and to take rank next above Theodorus Bailey.

COURT-MARTIAL OF LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER PENDERGRAST.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, January 27, 1865.

General Orders No. 47.

At a naval General Court-Martial, in session at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, December 15, 1864, Lieutenant-Commander Austin Pendergrast was brought to trial, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, upon the charge of "Culpable inefficiency in the discharge of duty;" the specification setting forth that, on or about the 3d of June, 1864, the said Lieutenant Commander Austin Pendergrast, being then in command of the U. S. steamer *Water Witch*, lying at anchor in Ossabaw Sound, on the coast of Georgia, and peculiarly exposed to attack by the enemy, did not take proper precautions to secure his vessel against surprise and attack by night, neither by stationing picket boats, nor by leaving the charge of the deck in the hands of a vigilant and competent officer. To which charge the accused pleaded "Not Guilty." So much of the specification as refers to the leaving of the deck in charge of an officer who was not vigilant nor competent, is considered by the Court "*not proven*;" all the remainder is found to have been "*proven*;" and the accused is found "*of the charge* GUILTY," and sentenced "To be suspended from duty for two years from the date of this sentence (January 16, 1865) on half-pay, with loss of rank during the period of his suspension." Sentence approved.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

EXPEDITION UP LITTLE RIVER, SOUTH CAROLINA.

UNITED STATES STEAMER MONTICELLO,
OFF WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 7, 1865.

SIR:—I have the honor to report that I entered Little River, South Carolina, on the night of the 4th inst., and proceeding about eight miles, with four boats and fifty men, landed in the small town of All Saints' Parish, on the Little River. The town was placed under guard without the knowledge of the inhabitants, and I succeeded in capturing some soldiers and arms. I held the place all the next day, and discovered and destroyed about fifteen thousand dollars worth of cotton. I also captured two flats at the mouth of the harbor, containing twenty-three bales of cotton, which had, some time ago, been removed from a blockade runner to lighten her. These we brought off, together with some negroes.

The South Carolina planters, and all men whom I met, professed to be willing to come back under the old Government, and most of them seemed to be loyal men, only awaiting emancipation from military rule.

On the 6th inst. two boats' crews, ashore in Charlotte Inlet, under the command of Acting Master, C. A. Pettit, surprised and routed the Rebel force detailed to collect provisions in that country, capturing six soldiers, with their arms and equipments, and destroying the stores which had been gathered for the enemy at Fort Anderson. The soldiers lately stationed at Charlotte had been withdrawn to assist in the defence of Wilmington. A hundred Rebels are still at Lockwood's Folly. The woods are full of deserters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. B. CUSHING, Lieutenant-Commander.
Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, Commanding North Atlantic Squadron, Cape Fear River, North Carolina.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 6.—Paymaster J. A. Smith, to the *Constellation*.
Gunner T. Bascome Watkins to the *St. Lawrence*
Lieutenant-Commander William P. McCann, to the command of the *Tahoma*.
FEBRUARY 7.—Acting Ensign George M. McClure, to the *Juniata*.
FEBRUARY 8.—Commander A. S. Baldwin, to resume temporary duty as Inspector at New York.
Boatswain A. Hingerty, to the *Constellation*.
Acting Ensigns George D. B. Glidden and Charles D. Sigsbee, to the *Wyoming*.
Acting Gunner John L. Staples and Boatswain John Burrows, to the *Wyoming*
Third Assistant Engineers H. L. Slosson, Ingersoll F. Knowlton and William E. Sibley to the *Sagamore*.
Commander Thomas M. Brasher, to command the *Fredonia*.
FEBRUARY 9.—Second Assistant Engineer Henry D. McEwan, to the *Sagamore*.
Lieutenant-Commander William E. Fitzhugh, to the Mississippi Squadron.

DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 6.—Lieutenant-Commander Edward P. Williams, from ordnance duty at Boston, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.
Assistant Paymaster George W. Beaman, from duty in the office of the Purchasing Paymaster at Cairo, Ill., on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.
FEBRUARY 7.—Surgeon John Paul Quinn, from the *Minnesota*, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.
FEBRUARY 8.—Chaplain Charles R. Hale, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Colorado*.
Lieutenant-Commander Edward Simpson, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron as fleet captain.
Lieutenant Joshua Bishop, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Wyoming*.
Second Assistant Engineer A. Adamson, from the *Montauk*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.
FEBRUARY 9.—Paymaster George Coehrane, from the *Wabash*, when the crew are paid off, and ordered to settle his accounts.
Captain Melancthon Smith, Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Cushman, Lieutenants E. C. V. Blake and Henry C. Tallman, Surgeon H. F. McSherry, Passed Assistant Surgeon James H. Tinkham, Chaplain Charles A. Davis, Chief Engineer Allan C. Stivers, Second Assistant Engineers A. Michener, William C. Williamson Joseph S. Green, N. W. Buckhout and Philip R. Voorhees, Boatswain Charles Miller, Carpenter William Hyde, Gunner Cornelius Dugan and Sailmaker H. W. Frankland, from the *Wabash*, and waiting orders.
Lieutenant-Commander Byron Wilson, from the Mississippi Squadron on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.
FEBRUARY 10.—Lieutenant-Commander T. S. Phelps, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.
Commander John Downes, from special duty at Boston, and ordered to command the Grand Gulf.
Commander John P. Bankhead, from special duty at New York, and ordered to command the *Wyoming*.
Second Assistant Engineer Charles H. Greenleaf, from the *Galena*, and ordered to the *Sagamore*.
FEBRUARY 11.—Assistant Surgeon Charles S. Hubbard, from the Navy Yard, Boston, and ordered to the *Connecticut*
Second Assistant Engineer C. F. Mager, Jr., from the *Cimarron*, and waiting orders.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

FEBRUARY 8.—First Assistant Engineer Isaac Newton.
Midshipmen E. R. Hall, John H. Sherburne, William C. G. Perry, Woodhull S. Schenck and A. C. Noteware, of the Naval Academy.
FEBRUARY 11.—Midshipmen J. F. Morrow, J. Moone and William C. Talbot, of the Naval Academy.

ORDERS REVOKED.

FEBRUARY 7.—Commodore E. W. Carpenter, to duty at the Navy Yard, New York, as Inspector.

PROMOTED.

FEBRUARY 7.—Third Assistant Engineer Owen Jones, to Second Assistant Engineer
Third Assistant Engineer William M. Barr, to Second Assistant Engineer.
Second Assistant Engineer Henry W. Scott, to First Assistant Engineer.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 6.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant L. N. Stodder, to command the *Niphon*.
Acting Master C. C. Wells, to command the *Trefoil*.
Acting Ensign E. H. Miller, to the *Trefoil*.
Acting Ensign J. W. Goodwin, to the *Niphon*.
Acting Ensign J. H. Rogers, to the *Niphon*.
Acting Ensign Paul Borner, to the *Mercedita*.
Acting Master J. N. Rowe, to the *Mercedita*.
Acting Ensign George H. Drew, to the *Tahoma*.
Acting Master G. B. Thompson, to the *Sagamore*.
Acting Ensign C. A. Hodgdon, to the *Niphon*.
Acting Ensign William Mellen, to the *Tahoma*.
Acting Ensign Franklin J. Latham, to the *North Carolina*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Russell A. Vilas, to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master's Mate Thomas B. Marshall, to the *Mercedita*.
Acting Master's Mate Stephen Jones, to the *Sagamore*.
Acting Master's Mate P. M. Ryder, to the *Trefoil*.
FEBRUARY 7.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Clark Hart, to the *Niphon*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer C. C. Fernald, to the *Trefoil*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. P. Messer, to the *Trefoil*.
Acting Master's Mate Allen Hoxie, to the *Florida*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster J. F. Wood, to the *Kensington*.
FEBRUARY 8.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer William J. Barron, to the *Montauk*.
Acting Masters Robert Barstow and E. B. Mallett, to the *Wyoming*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster E. T. Barker, to the *Mercedita*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster John Macmahon, to the *Sagamore*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry T. Stanclift to instruction at New York.
Acting Assistant Paymaster James W. Hanson, to the *Trefoil*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster E. P. Sheldon, to the *Tahoma*.
FEBRUARY 9.—Acting Master A. W. Kempton, to the *Sabine*
Acting Master's Mate James W. De Camp, to the *Wauchusett*.
FEBRUARY 10.—Acting Master A. Allen, to the *Tahoma*.
Acting Master George Cable, and Acting Ensign C. H. Littlefield, to the *Grand Gulf*.
Acting Ensign C. S. Lawrence, to the *Grand Gulf*.
Acting Master's Mates George H. Fletcher, R. C. Tyler, and Thomas Stanfield, to the *Grand Gulf*.
FEBRUARY 11.—Acting Assistant Surgeon A. H. Abernethy, of the *North Carolina*, to the *Donegal*.

DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 6.—Acting Ensign C. F. Dunderdale, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Sagamore*.
Acting Master J. M. Smalley, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Tahoma*.
FEBRUARY 7.—Acting Assistant Paymaster H. D. Kimberly, from the *Kensington*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.
Acting Ensign Peter W. Fagan, from the *John Adams*, and ordered North.
FEBRUARY 8.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Israel Bushong, from the South Atlantic Squadron, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John H. Rowe, from the *South Carolina*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Joseph G. Dennett, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North

FEBRUARY 9.—Acting Master N. U. Grozier, Acting Ensigns E. A. Small, Victor J. Young, George T. Davis and Whitman Chase, Acting Assistant Surgeon N. L. Campbell, Acting Third Assistant Engineers John W. Collins and W. H. Peabody, from the *Wabash*, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John T. Smith, from the *Wabash*, and ordered to the *Mercedita*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Samuel Huss, from the North Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to ordnance duty at the Navy Yard, Washington.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer David Morris, from the *Lillian*, and ordered to the *Mercedita*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant L. G. Vassallo, of the *Ticonderoga*, and Acting Ensign L. R. Chester, of the *Pontoosuc*, from their vessels, and granted sick leave for three weeks.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. W. Wilson, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Preston*.

FEBRUARY 10.—Acting Master's Mate William H Algier, from the *Quaker City*, and granted sick leave for three weeks

FEBRUARY 11.—Acting First Assistant Engineer William L. Smith, from the *Miantonomah*, and ordered to the *Mercedita*.

APPOINTED.

FEBRUARY 6.—James D. Cassard, of Bellaville, Maryland, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

FEBRUARY 7.—George E. Martin, of New London, Conn., and J. C. Stoever, of Henderson, Sibley Co., Minnesota, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.

Henry Washington Speights, of Williamsburgh, L. I., Acting Third Assant Engineer, and ordered to the *Mercedita*.

Henry William Taylor, of Greenwood, Middlesex, Co., Mass., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Trefoil*.

FEBRUARY 8.—Seth E. Hartwell, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders

Robert I. Richards, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Samuel Wilson Murphy, of Philadelphia, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

William Elliott Todd, of Philadelphia, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Catskill*

William B. Marchant, of Edgartown, Mass., Acting Ensign, and waiting orders.

FEBRUARY 9.—William P. Ellis, of the *Annie*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

W. R. Brown of the *Nansemond*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

Benjamin A. Sawyer, of Hverhill, Mass., Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

FEBRUARY 10.—Thomas L. Churchill, of the *Nauset*, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Charles T. Hirsch, of the *Squando*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

William A. Ferris, of Chelsea, Mass., Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Grand Gulf*.

H. J Babin, of Boston, Mass., Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

George W. White, of Washington, D. C., H. A. Thompson, Jr., of Harrisburgh, Pa., and Myron M. Hovey, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.

FEBRUARY 11.—John Lathrop, of Trenton, N. J., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Henry Eckford Rhodes, of Williamsburgh, L. I., and Thomas Canfield, of New York city, and ordered to the *Huntsville*

Roderick McMillen, of the Ordnance Department, Washington Navy Yard, Actinfl Ensign, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Purley H. Johnson, of Adams, N. Y., Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

CONFIRMED.

FEBRUARY 6.—Acting Ensign Oliver A. Spear, and ordered to instruction at New York.

FEBRUARY 8.—Acting Master's Mates Isaac Barnes, of the *C. P. Williams*, Robert Mawson, of the *Daffodil*, Thomas Doran, of the *Commodore McDonough*, and ordered to remain on board the vessels to which they are attached.

PROMOTED.

FEBRUARY 7.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenants J. W. Smith, commanding the *Bermuda*, Edward Hooker, of the Potomac Flotilla, and E. F. Devens, of the Navy Yard, Boston, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commanders U. S. Navy, from January 20, 1865.

Acting Master James R. Wheeler, commanding the *Preston*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, U. S. Navy.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

FEBRUARY 7.—Acting Master Charles H Hamilton, of the *Juniata*.

Acting Master's Mate George W. Smoot, of the *Fort Jackson*.

Acting Master's Mate Andrew F. Williamson, of the *Maratanza*.

FEBRUARY 8.—Acting First Assistant Engineer John Miller, of the *Fort Donelson*.

FEBRUARY 9.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Alfred E. Emery, of the *Keystone State*.

Acting Ensign Charles H. Pierce, of the *Santiago de Cuba*.

Acting Master's Mate George Van Duzer.

FEBRUARY 10.—Acting Master J. M. Smalley, of the *Tahoma*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon James R. Dean, of Palermo, Me.

Acting First Assistant Engineers James Blenkinsop, of the *Huron*.

ORDERS REVOKED.

FEBRUARY 6.—Acting Assistant Paymaster J. Bayard Redfield, to the *Kenwood* and ordered to duty in the office of the Purchasing Paymaster, at Mound City, Ill.

FEBRUARY 7.—Acting Master C. W. Lamson, to the *Florida*, and placed on sick leave.

FEBRUARY 8.—Acting Assistant Surgeon A. H. Abernethy, to the *Dai Ching*, and ordered to the *North Carolina*

FEBRUARY 9.—Acting Master A. H. Atkinson, to the *Sabine*, and placed on sick leave.

FEBRUARY 10—Acting Third Assistant Engineer B. Frank Teal, to the *Annis*, an ordered to the *Napa*.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

FEBRUARY 7.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer William J. Fitzsimons, of the *Arletta*.

FEBRUARY 9—Acting Master and Pilot Charles M. Lane, of the *A. D. Vance*.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE United States ship *Lancaster* remained in Callao on the 28th ult.

THE United States steamers *Galatea* and *Neptune* were at Cape Haytien 27th ult.

THE Naval rendezvous on York street, near the Brooklyn Yard, has been closed by order of Rear Admiral Paulding, who took possession of all the books and papers.

THE screw steamer *Cambridge*, 7, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. F. Nicholas, commanding, sailed from the Norfolk Yard, on the 9th inst., for the South Atlantic squadron, having received extensive repairs.

THE following prizes are ready for distribution :—*Antonia*, captured by the *Pocahontas*; *Corra & Maria*, captured by the *Kingston* and *Rachel Seaman*; 345 bales and 17 bags of cotton, captured by the *Keystone State*.

A LETTER from off Charleston states that iron-clad *Monadnock*, 8, is expected shortly to return to Boston and there fit for Europe, where she will represent the perfection of our iron-clad Navy in Commodore Goldsborough's fleet.

THE United States ship *Cyane*, Lieutenant-Commander Russel, was at Valparaiso at last accounts. Lieutenant Commander Law, United States Navy, late commanding the United States ship *Cyane*, was among the passengers by the *Ocean Queen*, which arrived at New York on the 14th.

AT the Portsmouth Yard, iron-clad *Agamenticus*, 4, is nearly ready for sea. Many improvements have been made on her original design, and it is claimed that she will even surpass in many respects her sister vessel, the *Monadnock*. Work on supply steamer *Franklin* progresses slowly, and it will be some time before she is fit for service.

THE Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Parkersburg*, Captain Rathbun, from New York via Rio Janeiro and Lola, which arrived at Panama on the 28th ult., spoke in the Straits of Magellan the United States steam sloop-of-war *Narragansett*, Commander Woodworth, bound to New York, and supplied her with coal.

THE Navy Department has received a communication announcing the destruction of a blockade-runner off Charleston. She was discovered aground by the *Potomac* and the *Wamsutta*, of the outside blockade, which vessels made toward her, when she was abandoned and fired by the crew. She is a complete wreck, being burned entirely out. Her hull is of iron.

THE first installment of the fleet of vessels loaded with cotton captured at Savannah by General Sherman, arrived at New York on Tuesday and Wednesday last. They came in convoy of the United States steamers *Flag*, *Wayanda* and *Keweanet*, the latter of which falling short of coal, was compelled to put into Newport, R. I. Heavy weather was experienced on the voyage, a gale being met which increased to a hurricane.

THE Navy Department has received information of the following captures :—On the 23d ult., the schooner *Fannie McRea*, near the mouth of Warrior River, by the schooner *Fan*, a tender to the U. S. steamer *Hendrick Hudson*. The *Fannie McRea* cleared from Havana for Matamoras, with an assorted cargo, and her captain admitted that he intended to run the blockade. On the 14th ult., the Rebel schooner *Josephine*, loaded with one hundred and thirty-four bales of cotton, captured near the mouth of the Rio Grande by the U. S. steamer *Seminole*, has arrived at New Orleans. The cotton was taken from Honston, Texas, on the 28th of December.

A VERY important prize case is to be argued in the United States Supreme Court on the 20th instant. It grows out of the Porter-Banks expedition up Red River, and involves the right of the Mississippi gunboats to capture cotton as a prize, and distribute the proceeds among the crews, as in the case of captures on the high seas. The cotton was captured at Alexandria, which was at that time in possession of the United States troops, and the question will also come up whether under such circumstances it can be said to have been taken from an enemy's country. The case will be argued for the Government by the Attorney General and his assistants, and for the claimants by Major R. M. Corwine, of the Cincinnati bar.

THE side-wheel steamer *Suwanee*, 12, sailed from Philadelphia on Friday of last week, on special service, with sealed orders. The *Suwanee* is a new vessel, a double-ender, and averaged over sixteen knots an hour on her trial trip. Her officers are as follows :—Commander, Paul Shirley ; Lieutenant, Louis Kimpff ; Assistant Paymaster, J. Appleton Berry ; Assistant Surgeon, David Mack, Jr. ; Acting Master, H. K. Lapham ; First Assistant Engineer, Wm. G. Buehler ; Acting Ensigns, Jeremiah Potts, Wm. B. Arrants, Wm. J. Herring, Robert B. Crapo ; Second Assistant Engineers, Thos. LaBlanc, Daniel W. Grafly, Charles M. Van Tine ; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Wm. H. Wingate, August Asbjornson ; Acting Master's Mates, Daniel Ward, Charles J. Murphy, Samuel Johnson.

THE Naval Rendezvous near the Brooklyn Navy Yard gate has been re-opened and the business will be carried on in future as vigorously as possible but with better regulations and oversight. Brokers are now required to obtain the affidavit of the recruit at the office. Heretofore they could do so before any outside notary. The amount to which the recruit is entitled must also be stated on the enlistment paper. The wooden double-ender *Suwanee*, 10 guns and 1,030 tons burden, arrived at the Yard, Tuesday, to repair her rudder chain, she left the Philadelphia Navy Yard for the Atlantic blockading squadron, but her rudder chair breaking down, was compelled to put into the nearest port. The departures were the supply steamer *Newbern*, steamers *Vanderbilt* and *Preston* (formerly the *Annie*) and schooners *Rachel Seaman* and *H. Beals*.

AT Charlestown Navy Yard, there are now 4,821 men employed. The amount of the mechanics' pay roll for the month of January was $312,817 82. Total expenditures for the month $329,721 35. United States steam frigate *Wabash*, which was somewhat injured at Fort Fisher, has been taken to the upper shears wharf, for repairs. Her mainmast must be taken out, &c. Her crew have been transferred to the *Ohio*, receiving ship. The *Connecticut*, Captain Boggs, is about ready for sea. The *Dacotah*, *Paul Jones*, *Kearsarge* and *National Guard* are still undergoing repairs. The *Wachusett* is coaling. Bark *Kremlin* is loading shot and shell for Fortress Monroe and Charleston bar. The *Niphon* is ready for sea. United States ship *Nightingale*, which was sold at auction on Saturday, of last week, brought $10,000.

IN a prize case before the United States District Court, it was charged in a libel that a certain vessel was forfeited by reason of having entered the port of Norfolk in violation of regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and the several intercourse proclamations of the President. The cargo was landed December, 1863, and the seizure of the vessel was not made until the following June. During the interval the vessel made three or four innocent voyages. The turning point of the case was the question whether the vessel, made guilty by the language of the Admiralty law, by the violation above mentioned, was purged by the innocence of the subsequent voyages, coupled with the delay of the Government in making the seizure. The court held the forfeiture as complete at the moment the cause of it arose, and this cause is the act violating the law. Sentence of condemnation was accordingly pronounced.

THE United States steam frigate *Minnesota*, steamed up to the Portsmouth (N. H) Navy Yard from below on Friday morning of last week, and workmen were busily engaged on Friday in transporting the powder from the vessel to the Yard magazine. A part of the crew have been transferred to the *Vandalia*, and as the term of service of some of the remainder has expired they will probably be discharged. The ship bears many marks of her recent engagement, and considerable repairing is necessary to be made upon her before she is again ready for service. The officers of the *Minnesota* are as follows :—Commodore Commanding, Joseph Lanman ; Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer, James Parker ; Lieutenants, M. S. Stuyvesant and Edwin F. Stoodward ; Paymaster, Charles C. Upham ; Assistant Surgeon, William S. Fort ; Captain of Marines, George Butler ; Acting Chief Engineer, A K. Eddowes ; Acting Ensigns, James Birtwistle, Wm. H. Jennings and F. A. O'Connor ; Assistant Engineers, J. E. Cooper, Guy Sampson, Berman A. Dellus, John C. Kafer.

LETTERS from the squadron at Key West Station announce the probable loss of the schooner *Annie*, off Cape Romaine, Fla., with all on board. This vessel was commanded by Ensign Henry Willis Wells, son of T. G. Wells, of Brookline, Mass. Young Wells was an accomplished seaman, and an excellent officer ; he has been in constant service since the war began. In a hazardous enterprise on the North Carolina coast, for which he volunteered, he was captured by a party of Rebel cavalry, and imprisoned at Richmond ; on his release he was promoted, put in charge of one of the small gunboats which run the gauntlet for the relief of Newbern. Ensign Wells had considerable attainments in gunnery, and was selected by General Foster to command the Naval battery on shore, at the memorable siege of that city. The precise fate of the *Annie* is still unknown ; at the last accounts she had been missing thirty days. A wreck, supposed to be her, had been seen off Cape Romaine, and on an uninhabited island in sight, off the Cypress Swamp coast a fire was noticed by a passing vessel. This fact being reported at the Naval Station was deemed of importance enough to send a vessel to see if anything could be learned of the fate of the crew. From this search no tidings have come to hand. The *Annie* left Key West about the 1st ult., for Charlotte Harbor. Her officers and crew numbered about twenty-five.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE NEW YORK REGIMENTS.

THE following promotions and appointments of field officers have been made by the Governor in the New York State Volunteer regiments since the publication of General Orders No. 24, of December 31, 1864 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel George F. Hopper to be colonel 10th regiment, January 5, 1865, vice J. Yeamans, commission revoked

Captain Alexander S. Marshall to be major 17th regiment, January 2, 1865, vice C. Hilbert, not mustered.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Lake to be colonel 17th regiment, January 3, 1865, vice J. O. Martin, resigned.

Major Alexander S. Marshall to be lieutenant-colonel 17th regiment, January 3, 1865, vice J. Lake, promoted.

Major Thomas Crawford to be lieutenant-colonel 40th regiment, September 16, 1864, vice M. M. Cannon, promoted.

Captain Augustus W. Keene to be major 40th regiment, September 16th, 1864, vice T. Crawford, promoted.

Captain Thomas B. Marsh to be major 51st regiment, December, 31, 1864, vice J. G. Wright, promoted.

Captain Thomas Huggins to be lieutenant-colonel 59th regiment, November 17, 1864, vice J. A. Jewell, not reported—commission revoked.

Major James D. Brady to be lieutenant-colonel 83d regiment, October 15, 1864, vice J. H. Gleason, promoted.

Major Theodore Tyrer to be lieutenant-colonel 64th regiment, January 1, 1865, vice W. Glenny, promoted.

Captain Albert F. Peterson to be major 64th regiment, January 1, 1865, vice T. Tyrer, promoted.

Adjutant (1st Lieutenant) James J. Smith to be lieutenant-colonel 69th regiment, January 1, 1865, vice J. Garrett.

Captain Henry G. Heffron to be lieutenant-colonel 79th regiment, January 26, 1865, vice J. Moore, mustered out.

Captain Andrew D. Baird to be major 79th regiment, January 26, 1865, vice W. Simpson, mustered out.

Captain Luzern Todd to be major 86th regiment, January 1, 1865, vice F. Van Tine, commission revoked.

Captain Rouse S. Egleston to be major 97th regiment, December 15, 1864, vice C. Northrup, resigned.

Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Spofford to be colonel 97th regiment, January 21, 1865, vice C. Wheelock, deceased.

Major Rouse S Egelston to be lieutenant colonel, 97th regiment, January 21, 1865, vice J. P. Spofford, promoted.

Captain Delos E. Hall to be major 97th regiment, January 21, 1865, vice R. S. Egelston, promoted.

Captain Henry A. Wiley to be major 104 h regiment, January 10, 1865, vice H. V. Colt, mustered out.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ephraim A. Ludwick to be colonel 112th regiment, January 18, 1865, vice J. F. Smith, died of wounds received in action.

Captain Alfred Dunham to be lieutenant-colonel 112th regiment, January 18, 1865, vice E. A. Ludwick, promoted.

Captain Joseph S. Mathews to be major 112th regiment, December 2, 1865, vice E. A. Ludwick, promoted.

Major Abram L. Lockwood to be lieutenant-colonel 120th regiment, December 26, 1864, vice J. R. Tappen, resigned.

Captain Walter F. Scott to be major 120th regiment, December 26, 1864, vice A. L. Lockwood, promoted.

Captain James W. Cronkite to be major, 121st regiment, December 24, 1864, vice L. C. Bartlett, commission revoked.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Weygant to be colonel 124th regiment, September 19, 1864, vice F. M. Cummings, discharged.

Major Henry S. Murray to be lieutenant-colonel 124th regiment, September 19, 1864, vice C. H. Weygant, promoted.

Captain James W. Benedict to be major 124th regiment, September 19, 1864, vice H. S Murray, promoted.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Hyde to be colonel 125th regiment, January 20, 1865, vice A. S. Cassidy, declined.

Captain Robert F. Wilkinson to be major 125th regiment, January 27, 1865, vice G. W. Van Slyke, commission revoked.

Major Milo B Eldridge to be lieutenant-colonel 137th regiment, October 14, 1864, vice K. S. Van Voorhes, promoted.

Captain Frederick A. Stoddard to be major 137th regiment, October 14, 1864, vice M. B. Eldridge, promoted.

Lieutenant-Colonel Albert M Barney to be colonel 142d regiment, January 14, 1865, vice N. M Curtis, resigned and appointed Brigadier-General.

Major William A. Jones to be lieutenant-colonel 142d regiment, January 14, 1865, vice A. M. Barney, promoted.

Major George H. McLaughlin to be lieutenant-colonel, 153d regiment, January 4, 1865, vice A. Strain, discharged.

Captain Charles F. Putnam to be major, 153d regiment, January 4, 1865, vice G. H. McLaughlin, promoted.

Major Lewis D Warner to be lieutenant-colonel, 154th regiment, September 30, 1864, vice D. B. Allen, resigned.

Lieutenant-Colonel Allen L. Burr to be colonel, 189th regiment, December 29, 1864 vice J. J. Coppinger, commission revoked.

Major Joseph G. Townsend to be lieutenant-colonel, 189th regiment, December 29, 1864, vice A. L. Burr, promoted.

Major Jaynes C. Battersby to be lieutenant-colonel, 1st regiment cavalry, December 1, 1864, vice A. W. Adams, promoted.

Captain Ezra H. Bailey to be major, 1st regiment of cavalry, December 1, 1864, vice J. C. Battersby, promoted.

Major Theodore A. Bolce to be lieutenant-colonel, 5th regiment cavalry, November 14, 1864, vice A. H White, promoted.

Major William P. Hall to be lieutenant-colonel, 6th regiment cavalry, December 29, 1864, vice W. H. Crocker, discharged.

Captain George E. Farmer to be major, 6th regiment cavalry, December 29, 1864, vice W. P. Hall, promoted.

Major Timothy Hanley to be lieutenant-colonel, 9th regiment cavalry, January 27, 1865, vice W. G. Bentley, discharged.

Captain William A. Snyder to be major, 10th regiment cavalry, December 1, 1864, vice A. D. Waters discharged.

Major John Ennis to be lieutenant-colonel, 14th regiment cavalry, October 1, 1864, vice J. W. Cropsey, resigned.

Colonel (189th regiment) John J. Coppinger to be be colonel, 15th regiment cavalry, January 19, 1865, vice R. M. Richardson, resigned.

Lieutenant-Colonel Horatio Blake Reed to be colonel, 22d regiment cavalry, January 24, 1865, vice G. C. Cram, not mustered.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter C. Newberry to be colonel, 24th regiment cavalry, December 15, 1864, vice W. C. Raulston, deceased.

Major Melzar Richards to be lieutenant-colonel, 24th regiment cavalry, December 15, 1864, vice W. C. Newberry, promoted.

Captain Benjamin Van Raden to be major, 21 regiment artillery, December 7, 1864, vice G. Hogg, promoted.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joel B. Baker to be colonel 8th regiment artillery, January 14, 1865, vice J. M. Willet, resigned.

Major Joseph W. Holmes to be lieutenant-colonel, 8th regiment artillery, January 14, 1865, vice J. B. Baker, promoted.

Captain James Low, Jr., to be major, 8th regiment artillery, January 14, 1865, vice J. W. Holmes, promoted.

Major Joel B. Baker to be lieutenant-colonel, 8th regiment artillery, January 1, 1865, vice L. Kip, declined.

Captain S. Dexter Ludden to be major, 8th regiment artillery, January 1, 1865, vice J. B Baker, promoted.

Captain Anson S. Wood to be Major, 9th regiment artillery, November 28, 1864, vice W. Wood, promoted.

Captain Frederick H. Cruso to be major, 1st engineers, January , 1865, vice F. E. Graef, mustered out.

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BURNHAM—DOWNES.—In Charlestown, Mass., February 9th, by the Rev. Dr. Ellis, Lieutenant ARTHUR H. BURNHAM, U. S. Engineers, to Miss M. G. DOWNES, daughter of the late Captain John Downes, U. S. N.

MEADE—PAULDING.—On Monday, February 1st, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. C. B. Ellsworth, 1st Lieutenant ROBERT L. MEADE, U. S. Marines, to MARY, daughter of Rear-Admiral H. Paulding, U. S. Navy.

MCCLINTOCK—FABER—At the residence of the bride's mother, (Tip Top, near Pittsburgh, Pa.), by the Rev. Robert Pete, Captain JOHN MCCLINTOCK, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, to Miss ETTA M., daughter of the late Frank Faber, Esq.

DIED.

WHITE—Lost by the sinking of the Monitor *Patapsco*, off Charleston S. C., January 15th, Acting Master JOHN WHITE, formerly of the steamer *Metecomet*, in the 33d year of his age.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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" 21.....	100.12	500.60	1001.20
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NEW YORK, February 2, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL.....$400,000
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, Feb. 1, 1865.. 660,000

A DIVIDEND OF (10) TEN PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand, in Cash, to Stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th March, in Cash.

ALSO,

A Scrip Dividend of (60) SIXTY PER CENT. on the Earned Premiums of Policies entitled to Participate in the Profits for the year ending 31st January, 1865, being the Fourth Consecutive Scrip Dividend of SIXTY PER CENT. declared by this Company since its adoption of the Participating System. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March prox.

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Two cents	"	" 100	"
Ten "	"	" 500	"
20 "	"	" 1000	"
$1	"	" 5000	"

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THE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

GLORIOUS news once more from SHERMAN'S Department thrills the country. The Babylon of rebellion has fallen! Meanwhile, SHERMAN'S triumphal march Richmondward continues. "When the sun "turns North I shall turn and march with it," was his reported saying at Savannah. But we had hardly looked for such rapid marching. In our last account of the campaign we brought it to the point at which HOWARD'S right wing had cut the railroad below Branchville—BLAIR'S Seventeenth corps defeating the enemy at River's Bridge, and carrying the ford by crossing the Salkehatchie waist deep, to the attack. SLOCUM'S left wing had, meanwhile, cut the railroad above Branchville. That important railroad centre was consequently flanked on all sides, and fell into our hands. Meanwhile, KILPATRICK'S cavalry were demonstrating against Augusta; and so strongly did SHERMAN threaten that place that D. H. HILL and his force of Georgia troops remained therein, and did not venture to oppose his march.

On the 9th, the enemy, who still held Orangeburgh, reported us as in front of his Edisto line, near New Bridge and Duncanville, with our main force on the railroad. Skirmishing took place that day near Binnaker's Bridges. But, when SHERMAN had surrounded Branchville on the east and west, BEAUREGARD moved his troops out by the only railroad exit left, the Columbia Branch Road, leading through Orangeburgh and Kingsville to Columbia. Branchville was evacuated by the enemy on the night of Sunday, February 11th, and next day our forces were in the town.

Meanwhile, a part of KILPATRICK'S cavalry had been advancing on the South Carolina Railroad as far west as Aiken, which is a station fifteen miles east of Augusta. This move at once threatened Augusta, and covered the operations of our troops on the rails. On the 5th, our troops went to Barnwell and burnt the place. On the 8th and the 9th WHEELER'S cavalry had a sharp skirmish with KILPATRICK'S, but were driven back with considerable loss. From Aiken, KILPATRICK moved back to Johnson and then to Windsor. The march of SLOCUM up this railroad to destroy it had been handsomely covered—the South Edisto covering his right flank, and the cavalry his left.

Branchville having been captured, and the South Carolina Railroad having now been broken up thoroughly for the distance of full 60 or 70 miles—between Reeves' and Aiken—SHERMAN moved on to Orangeburgh. Here the enemy was professing to make one more stand. So far, he had been unsuccessful in every attempt to stop, or even to delay, SHERMAN. The utmost he boasted of was the capture of a few prisoners near Aiken; and those were more than overbalanced by our captures of South Carolina militia. SHERMAN'S move on Orangeburgh, which is about 20 miles north of Branchville, had produced the evacuation of the latter place. This was quickly followed by the capture of Orangeburgh by SLOCUM. These moves had now thoroughly roused the country, and the roads teemed with vehicles, stock, and all kinds of movable property, fleeing for Georgia and upper Carolina. It was clear that, enormous as the enterprise seemed, SHERMAN was marching straight for Columbia, the capital of the State, which, as the *Guardian* of that city stated, would be "a most "tempting prize." It was about 70 miles distant from Branchville, and 143 from Augusta. But so little did considerations of distance appear to influence SHERMAN, that his immediate advent at Columbia was greatly feared. SHERMAN had already crossed the South and North Edisto. It only remained for him to cross the Congaree. Columbia lay about 50 miles distant from Orangeburgh, where at their junction, the Broad and Saluda Rivers form the Congaree. Lower down, the Congaree and Wateree Rivers join to form the Santee.

Of course, it was expected that BEAUREGARD would oppose us before we could cross the Congaree, as its passage would involve the fall of Columbia. All available forces were concentrated for that purpose. The newspapers were filled with cries to the people. "South Carolinians," said the Columbia *Guardian*, "are not to be intimidated by the fulminations of a "brutal foe, and we are mistaken if South Carolinians "have forgotten how to treat the insolence of the "hireling." The same paper said that Columbia would not even be approached, because SHERMAN was bent on Charleston. "To believe it is contrary "to common sense, contrary to a knowledge of SHERMAN'S character and confessed determination, and "contrary to all military strategy. Possibly, a *raid* "may be made here for the purpose of creating a "diversion. It will not find us unprepared. Long "before Columbia falls, we look for a battle and a "victory." SHERMAN, however, having left Branchville, was marching over the fine, high, fertile region northward, where supplies were abundant, and the country roads excellent. Already he was aiming at Kingsville, where he would, if successful in his object, at one fell swoop destroy the Columbia and Charleston Railroad and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. The paper in question said: "That he "will succeed in doing this, we have doubts—very "grave doubts; for we know something of the dan-"gerous operations of an army in the hands of "BEAUREGARD." In order to dissipate the doubts of some skeptical as to which side the operations of BEAUREGARD would be dangerous, the same journal announced with pleasure the arrival of that chieftain and his staff at Nickerson's Hotel in Columbia.

But SHERMAN soon solved all these interesting problems. He took Kingsville at once. Skirmishing all the way up to Columbia, on the evening of the 16th our forces approached the south bank of the Congaree, and threw a number of shells into the city. During the night they moved up the river, and next morning, the 17th, forded the Saluda and Broad Rivers. While they were crossing these rivers, the enemy ceased his "dangerous operations" and evacuated Columbia—BEAUREGARD shortening his stay at Nickerson's owing to circumstances over which he had no control. With the fall of the capital of South Carolina, a large quantity of Confederate medical stores was destroyed, the presses and other fixtures for printing Confederate Treasury notes were abandoned (though we do not mean to claim this as a matter of great importance), and 102 printing presses of the largest and best publishing houses in the South were also burned.

BEAUREGARD at once struck for Charlotte, and SHERMAN pushed his troops promptly after him, leaving the Confederate general perplexed as to whether his opponent would first take Charlotte, N. C., which is a hundred miles north of Columbia, on the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad, or Florence, S. C., the junction of the Columbia and Wilmington and the Charleston and Wilmington Railroads, some ninety miles east of Columbia.

At latest accounts, SHERMAN had reached Winnsboro', a point on the railroad leading to Charlotte, and thirty miles north of Columbia. One of SHERMAN'S columns reached Camden on the 18th—forty miles north of Columbia. Charlotte is thronged with refugees from Columbia, who report that some of WHEELER'S cavalry plundered the city before the evacuation. "Up to Tuesday last," says a Richmond paper, "it was uncertain whether Colum-"bia would come within the immediate range of "SHERMAN'S purposes, and, consequently, the public "mind was not prepared for such an early solution of "the question."

THE FALL OF CHARLESTON.

Of course, the fall of Branchville produced the fal of Charleston, as the enemy himself, when skeptical as to SHERMAN'S power to take the former point, had predicted. But one railroad line out of Charleston still remained intact. That led to Florence, and was already threatened. So fast did SHERMAN march that it was imperative on HARDEE to do quickly what he had to do. On Friday, the 10th, SCHEMMELFINNIG'S troops, of GILLMORE'S command, 3,000 or 4,000 strong, laid a bridge across the creek separating Folly and Cole's Islands from James Island, and effected a lodgment on the latter, about three miles southwest of Charleston. Our skirmishers, the Fifty-fourth New York, were thrown forward, and encountered the enemy about a mile distant, at Grimball's, on Stono River. The *Commodore McDonough* and a mortar schooner, and the iron-clads *Augusta* and *Savannah* now moved up Stono River, and, covering our forces on the flank, shelled the enemy. About 4½ o'clock, General HARTWELL moved his whole brigade forward, in columns doubled on the centre, and handsomely carried the enemy's rifle-pits at the double-quick—it being the first time these works have fallen into our hands. The contest was very short, the enemy rapidly retreating to his main works, leaving, however, his dead and wounded and about twenty prisoners in our hands. Our loss was between seventy and eighty in all. The enemy gives the following account of these operations:

Major MANIGAULT, of the Palmetto Battalion, in command of our picket force, was reported seriously wounded. The enemy, after crossing the causway, drew up in line of battle, and were moving forward slowly at last accounts. No general fight, however, had taken place. No apprehensions are entertained from this movement, which is believed to be noting but a feint. Very heavy firing was heard in that direction at the closing of our report. Another force made an attack on our lines at Saltketcher on Friday morning, but were easily repulsed. At the same time a body of the enemy advanced upon the Charleston road, near Blue House, and opened with their artillery, but made no impression on our lines. The enemy appear to have withdrawn most of their forces from Combahee Ferry. A steamer filled with troops came up to Tar Bluff and landed a number, with the intention of capturing our pickets.

The other operations referred to by the enemy, were those of columns under POTTER and HATCH, with whom SCHEMMELFINNIG coöperated. HATCH'S column is reported to have crossed the Combahee with slight loss, and to have then marched across the Ashepoo, towards the South Edisto. Correspondents add that there was no very serious resistance to the advance of our forces in that region of

country lying south of the Stono, because it is accessible to the approach of gunboats, and was only defended by small batteries on the river banks, which were flanked and rendered untenable by the movement of a column in their rear. As their garrisons were small they were necessarily compelled to relinquish their hold at these points and fall back on to Charleston. As SCHEMMELFINNIG'S operations were only a feint, his troops were immediately withdrawn to COLE'S Island. POTTER'S column, moved to Bull's Bay, was supposed to be designed to cut the railroad north of the city. But this does not seem to have been accomplished.

On the night of the 17th the last of HARDEE'S troops had left Charleston. About midnight the enemy fired the upper part of the city, burning up the railroad buildings and several thousand bales of cotton. The buildings contained, besides the cotton, a large quantity of rice and 200 kegs of powder. About half-past three o'clock, the powder blew up, with a terrific explosion, killing or mutilating about 100 of the poor people, who were getting the rice. At daylight, the rams in the inner harbor, near the city, were blown up. Our forces were promptly moved up to the city, and at nine o'clock, amid deafening cheers, the identical flag which General ANDERSON hauled down from Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, once more streamed from the parapet. In the fort were nine guns, four columbiads and five howitzers.

The cruel firing of the city by the enemy, and the explosion of its magazines, spread devastation far and wide. Our troops were at once set to work to quell the flames, but probably two-thirds of the place were destroyed. And it must be owned, that, but for the appeal to their humanity, our Northern soldiers would have cared little if the conflagration had not left one stone upon another. The accounts say that the houses in the lower part of the city were completely riddled by our shot and shell. The wealthy part of the population have deserted the city, and now all that remain are the poorer classes, who are suffering from want of food.

The lower part of the city within reach of our guns was in effect a ruin, and was almost uninhabited. Comparatively few persons dared to remain there. Some of the houses were knocked down. Bricks and timbers were lying everywhere, and the streets in particular were strewn with the fragments, in many places entirely obstructing travel. Shells were lying among the ruins. The appearance of the city, the lower part uninhabitable and the upper part in flames, is described as dreary and desolate in the extreme.

At 9 o'clock, on the morning of February 18th, the city of Charleston, with Fort Sumter, Fort Moultrie, Castle Pinckney, and all its defensive works, and all its contents, were surrendered to us. Nearly all the Rebel troops had gone, and only a few men remained. The surrender was made by a Major MACBETH, who, like the more distinguished soldier of that name, might have appropriately remarked: "Treason has "done its worst." Among our captures were over 200 pieces of good artillery and a supply of fine ammunition. The enemy burned his cotton warehouses, arsenals, quartermaster stores, railroad bridges, two ironclads, and some vessels in the ship-yards. Two 13 inch Blakely guns on a wharf battery were bursted. The remaining guns, six in number, mounted on the wharf batteries, were spiked, and the carriages disabled. The blockade-runner *Cyrene*, just arrived from Nassau, fell into our hands, and two others were expected to run in on the night of the 18th. Some of the enemy's troops remained to plunder, and succeeded in their object. Several hundred deserters were concealed in the houses in Charleston, and when our troops entered they surrendered. The main army moved off northward, in numbers conjectured to be about 14,000 strong.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

WITH the steady advance of SHERMAN across South Carolina, the opening campaign in its sister State derives fresh importance. There are two points in North Carolina, however, each of which is invested with great interest in regard to movements prospective. These are Wilmington and Newbern. When SHERMAN shall arrive at Charlotte, in the same State, this third point will become of still greater importance than the other two, and a series of unequalled combinations is likely to result.

The reconnoissance of TERRY at Wilmington, in progress at our last narration, was soon finished. The arrival of SCHOFIELD to command at this point, with the accession to his forces of many Western troops, was immediately followed by a movement up both shores of Cape Fear River. AMES and PAINE'S divisions of TERRY'S command, made the reconnoissance in force, while the newly-arrived troops in reserve, held Fort Fisher and the breastworks in its front. On Friday, the 10th, a slight reconnoissance was pushed from our outer picket lines. Early next day, the 11th, both AMES and PAINE moved forward, the former on the right, the latter on the left. The gunboats coöperated, both on the coast and on the river, and the Monitor *Montauk* had a lively encounter with the enemy's Fort Anderson. Some accurate shots were exchanged on both sides, but those which struck the Monitor did no injury.

The enemy was under HOKE, his command embracing, as was supposed, about 6,000 men. It occupied strong entrenchments, at the point called Sugar Loaf, stretching across the peninsula from Masonboro' to Cape Fear River, where the line terminated by Fort Anderson, a heavy earthwork on the right bank. In front was a swamp, filled with thick and intricate undergrowth, and the scrub trees of that region. Along the shore and the river were the roads leading to Wilmington.

Our columns moved forward early on Saturday, the gunboats shelling in advance. MYRICK'S battery E, Third artillery, covered our left. Our troops in both divisions advanced briskly—the weather being delightful—and both AMES and PAINE soon encountered and drove in the enemy's pickets. From half-past nine till eleven, the skirmish went on. At the latter hour, the enemy was expelled from his outposts, and fell back to his main line, that is, to the position already described. DAGGETT'S brigade, on our right, had considerable skirmishing, and the Third New Hampshire, crossing a dense thicket and swamp, succeeded in cutting off nearly sixty men. The colored troops, on the left, were engaged still more briskly. By four o'clock, the movement had ended, and the skirmishing ceased. The fleet soon closed the fire which it had kept up through the day. At night the enemy opened a vigorous shelling from Fort Anderson, and continued it about an hour, wounding, however, only a few of our men.

Our total loss was two officers killed and seven wounded, and about eighty men killed and wounded. All but a few of these casualties were amongst the colored troops, their loss being seven killed and sixty-nine wounded. Our forces captured sixty-five prisoners from the enemy, and threw up a line of works close to the main Rebel line, they being about two miles in advance of our old works, and about twelve from Wilmington. The enemy's works were very strong, both naturally and artificially. The dense swamp and undergrowth in their front, were such as to protect the entrenchments from observation, while they were almost impenetrable to troops. Batteries command all approaches. The enemy claims that, after we drove in his skirmishers, he repulsed us in three attacks on his main line, with a loss to him of about twenty men. He says the *Montauk* got some of her fifteen inch shells inside of Fort Anderson, and killed one man and wounded another.

On the 8th, Lieutenant-Commander CUSHING proceeded with a small picked force from the Navy, in launches, to Shallotte, west of Smithville. Here he landed, frightening off the local garrison, and demanded the surrender of the town. Before this was consummated, CUSHING had departed, though not till he had burned a large warehouse filled with commissary stores, and appropriated and carried off about eighty bales of cotton. On Friday night, the 10th, the same officer made a valuable reconnoissance up Cape Fear River, passing safely Fort Anderson with his small boats. A similar exploit as far as the fort, on the evening following, was terminated by the opening of the fort on his small party, who all escaped, however, without injury. But the great event of the week in North Carolina is the capture of Fort Anderson, of which the main particulars are given in Admiral PORTER'S report, elsewhere published in our columns. Correspondents describe it as a work of great extent, covering nearly as much ground as that of Fort Fisher; of immense strength, its sea front, like that work, being a series of large mounds or traverses rising twenty-five to thirty feet above the water of Cape Fear River, on which it fronts, to the northeast, and extending in alternating mounds, traverses, angles, embrasures and ditches, enclosing an area of about four square miles. Its object was to cover a system of river obstructions, *chevaux de frise*, torpedoes, etc., which it would have been impossible to pass while held by the enemy, and it also commands the right of the enemy's strong line of works on the opposite bank of the river. On Thursday night, the 16th, SCHOFIELD moved COX'S division of the Twenty-third corps across from Federal Point to Smithfield, a ferriage of eight miles. Though the transportation of these troops, 8,000 strong, with all their trains and equipage, was a laborious undertaking, it was accomplished by daybreak of Friday, the 18th. Then through the swampy, difficult, and unknown country, COX pushed his troops boldly to the rear of Fort Anderson. The same day, Admiral PORTER attacked the fort by water, placing the Monitor *Montauk* close to the works, and enfilading them with the *Pawtucket*, *Lenapee*, *Unadilla*, and *Pequot*, the tide and wind not allowing more vessels to get under fire. The fort answered pretty briskly, but quieted down by sunset. On the 18th, at eight o'clock, he moved up closer, with the *Montauk* leading, followed by the *Mackinaw*, *Huron*, *Sassacus*, *Pontoosuc*, *Maratanza*, *Lenapee*, *Unadilla*, *Pawtucket*, *Osceola*, *Shawmut*, *Senaca*, *Wyack*, *Chippewa* and *Little Ada*, and kept up a heavy fire throughout the day until late in the afternoon. The enemy's batteries were silenced by three o'clock, though we kept up fire until after dark. We also fired through the night. The Monitor's fire was most active and destructive, her 15-inch guns tearing the fort badly. At nightfall of the 17th, COX'S troops were in position, in rear of Fort Anderson, blazing fires and volumes of smoke indicating their position. At midnight, AMES' division of the Twenty-fourth corps moved to Smithville for coöperation with COX.

Promptly at daylight of the 18th, COX moved forward and drove the enemy's skirmishers inside of their main works, this being accomplished by eight o'clock. Meanwhile, as we have said, the fleet kept up a terrific bombardment, the *Montauk* being within a third of a mile of the fort, and the wooden vessels lying also remarkably close. Great masses of sand were thrown up at each discharge, and the fleet silenced the enemy's guns by 3 o'clock. The *Montauk* especially made terrible work with her tremendous shells.

By noon of the 18th, SCHOFIELD had got the Second and Third divisions of the Twenty-third corps and AMES'S division of the Twenty-fourth well connected and moving on the works. The country was difficult for manœuvre, and the musketry and light artillery firing were frequent during the day. But it was very evident that our troops were closing in upon the fort. Accordingly, very early on the morning of Sunday, the 19th, the enemy evacuated his works, carrying off his troops, under cover of the darkness. MOORE'S division of the Twenty-third corps at once pushed forward, and all our troops were soon at the works, cheering over their victory. In the fort were found twelve heavy guns and a large supply of ammunition. The enemy succeeded in taking away all his light pieces, including the Whitworths. His force is said to have been about 3,000 strong.

Of course, the carrying of Fort Anderson exposed the works at Sugar Loaf to an enfilading fire. The latter, therefore, were simultaneously abandoned, and TERRY'S troops pushed up towards Wilmington. The enemy's movement is said to have been hastened by the appearance of a sham or canvas "Monitor," devised by CUSHING, and sent up the river with the tide during the night by Admiral PORTER. It was designed to explode some of the enemy's torpedoes, which it did, and then took a comical position on the left of the Rebel entrenchments, as if about to shell them. Next morning, Sunday, PORTER prepared a still grander bombardment, but the fort was already ours. The wires connecting with the river torpedoes were soon cut, and the torpedoes speedily removed by small boats dragging for them. The obstructions were then passed, and the fleet moved up the river.

Our loss was very small in the whole affair—three killed and five wounded in the fleet, and less than fifty in the Twenty-third corps by its skirmishing. We captured about fifty prisoners. Each day we look for the capture of Wilmington. Its remaining defence

are not so strong as those which have been carried, and SCHOFIELD will soon force its evacuation, unless SHERMAN anticipates him.

It will be remembered that General FOSTER, successor of BURNSIDE in the Department of North Carolina, who has recently turned over the charge of the Department of the Gulf to General GILLMORE, was relieved on account of disability arising from his Mexican wound. But the enemy has a singular story that he has reäppeared at Morehead City, with new troops, and that 20,000 have already arrived, bringing with them five locomotives, and railroad iron sufficient to lay down from thirty to forty miles of track. It is added that GRANT visited Newbern a few weeks ago, and his visit now appears to have been to plan and arrange this expedition. The force engaged in this movement is, of course, supposed to be part of THOMAS'S command. A later report from Colonel BAKER, who is in command of the enemy's forces at Goldsboro', is that our troops are concentrating at Newbern, and that they have with them materials for repairing the railroad from Newbern to Kinston. Scouts who came into Kinston on the night of the 11th, report that FOSTER is in command at Newbern, and that two thousand of the Eighteenth corps have arrived there, making the number of troops at the post about five thousand. It was believed in Kinston that the enemy have landed two locomotives and two transport loads of railroad iron at Morehead City. Still later, a movement from Newbern "of FOSTER'S "forces" towards Kinston—on the old route so often travelled—was rumored. A cavalry raid was also reported in the direction of Tarboro.' The force moving from Newbern is supposed to have fifty or sixty pieces of artillery. It was supposed in Weldon that the cavalry raid was toward Rocky Mount Station, on the Wilmington Railroad, in Edgecomb county. Whether this whole affair is a decisive movement upon Kinston, Goldsboro', Weldon and Raleigh, in coöperation with SHERMAN and SCHOFIELD, or whether the infantry advance is to cover a cavalry raid on the railroad to Wilmington, to cut communication between Weldon and Wilmington, is one of those numerous problems about which the enemy is now greatly exercised. There is some probability that there may also be a movement against Weldon up the Roanoke. Ten gunboats are said to be at Newbern; and our forces there are reported to have lately made a raid into "Jones City," on the south side of the Trent River, and destroyed and carried off all the provisions belonging to the people in that section that they could possibly lay their hands on. Finally, a considerable force of troops is reported to have landed at Little River, whose object is understood to be to strike the Manchester Railroad at a point in the vicinity of Whiteville, in Columbus county. With these interesting reports of operations yet undeveloped, we close for the present our account of the campaign in North Carolina.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

SINCE the late movement, affairs in Virginia have been quiet. An authority unquestionable assures us that the reported firing by mistake of WHEATON'S division of the Sixth corps into the Fifth, was entirely incorrect. No such blunder occurred. The reported large loss of ammunition-wagons, on our retrogade movement from Dabney's Mills, was equally incorrect. So far from being driven hastily to our entrenchments at the latter point, our men fell back fighting. General LEE'S official account of the affair is substantially correct. Our troops have been withdrawn to this side of Hatcher's Run. During the week there have been repeated artillery duels along the Petersburgh lines, and particularly on the 15th and 17th.

About 1 o'clock of the morning of the 17th, a picked force of one company from each regiment of STEWART'S brigade, PICKETT'S division—about 300 in all—made a sharp attack on our lines at Bermuda Hundred. The object was o straighten the enemy's picket line, at the expense of ours. But the attack was quickly repulsed.

Deserters are coming into our lines in almost incredible numbers. The headquarters dispatch of the 20th says the average of desertions had been over 70 a day for the preceding week, and this depletion still continues.

From the Shenandoah Valley, the only striking news is that a party of Rebel cavalry dashed into Cumberland before daylight of the 21st, surprised and captured the pickets, and carried off Major-Generals CROOK and KELLY. It seems to have been a very daring and well-planned affair. Cavalry have been sent in pursuit. We are pained to add that this little adventure does not appear to have aroused much sympathy at Washington, but is rather a cause of laughter. A correspondent from that point to one of our papers says:—"That two Major-Generals, one of "them the Department Commander himself, should "be quietly seized in their beds, with their staff of "officers, at a point so far removed from apparent "peril as Cumberland, is not creditable to their watch-"fulness."

On the 15th, Colonel MAXWELL, with 300 men of the First and Sixth Michigan cavalry made an expedition from Kernstown to Edinburgh, and thence to the Carolina Iron Furnace, which they destroyed. There was some sharp skirmishing, but all our wounded were brought off. A scouting party of 125 men, Companies F and K, Fourteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, Major GIBSON, made a reconnoissance up the valley on the 18th. More than half of them were cut off and captured by MOSBY'S men at Ashby's Gap. The rest escaped.

The enemy still fears the presence of THOMAS'S troops in Virginia. The Richmond *Examiner* of the 20th says:

We have a very distinct confirmation of the report of the movement of part of THOMAS'S Army to Virginia. The force left under command of THOMAS consists almost entirely of mounted infantry and cavalry. His work is to open the Alabama River from its mouth to its source, involving the capture of Mobile, Selma and Montgomery; the capture of Columbus, Georgia, for the purpose of destroying the machine-shops there; and the destruction of the railway through Central Alabama, and the Mobile and Ohio Railway, from Corinth southward.

THE FIGHTING OF TROOPS.

NO. III.

WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

IT would require too much space to enter into a discussion in regard to *what battalion manœuvres* should be most practiced *as a preparation for action*, but it may be assumed that, among them should be forming double column on the centre, and its deployment; retreating and advancing by the flanks of companies, and again forming line; changing front, and marching with double files with carefully kept distances.

It may not be amiss to add a couple of manœuvres not in our Tactics, but which may at times be useful. Thus, it is not always possible to form *double column on the centre* in the usual way; for instance, *from a company column*, right in front, *where there is just breadth enough for a front of two companies.* In this case the left wing companies march by the flank to their side of the column, and then forward to their proper relative position with the right centre company; meanwhile all the right wing companies, excepting the right centre, face to the right, and file in succession past the right flank of this company. So soon as the leading file of each comes opposite its proper position in the column, this file posts itself, and the other files, circling behind it, run up into their places in the column lines.

Again, it is sometimes convenient to *reverse* the position of a *double column on the ground it occupies.* The following method is derived, we believe, originally from the Russians. Cause the right (or left) companies of the column to about face, and then *all* the companies to march around, following each other on the ground occupied by the column, until the right companies occupy the ground where the left companies were, and *vice versa.* It will then only be necessary to bring the companies which had faced about to their proper front, and the direction of the column is reversed.

Again, the *passage of files*, by which one sub-division passes through the other sub-divisions, a well but not universally known movement, is once and a while useful in the defence of a defile, or the like, when it is desired that a rear sub-division should come to the front, or a front sub-division go to the rear, all, excepting the one which is to pass, double files (without facing to a flank) to the right or left, while this one doubles them left or right. In this way it is obvious that the passing sub-division has a clear space opposite each of its doubled files.*

*This movement, however, is precarious, not only when the ground is disadvantageous, but, and particularly advancing, when there is any serious resistance, as the bodies of the killed and wounded then interrupt the accurate execution which it requires. SUARSO, in his "Theory of Infantry Movements," a book which is written in rather broken English, but which contains a vast amount of information, mentions that the Austrian tactics for the above, among various reasons, banished all the movements called "street firing" from their books. In looking over works which show the history of tactics it is astonishing how many movements have been tried, perhaps used, and successfully under special circumstances, but at last rejected, from experience showing that others, sometimes seemingly more clumsy, were the ones for the battle-field. There is scarcely a form into which troops may be twisted that has not been thus experimented with. A difference in the quality of troops may render it possible for us to bring back some one or two, but the final result of real improvement will probably be to cut out rather than add.

Skirmishing should be *much* practiced not only as directed in the tactics, but with a view to teaching the individual men to find cover for themselves advancing or retreating. Lieutenant-Colonel LESLIE, in his work "On the Employment of "Light Troops," says "the French at Waterloo made their "infantry attacks in columns, covered with swarms of skir-"mishers. These were so intrepidly daring, that, creeping "on to the crest of the position, they galled our columns and "squares to a very serious degree, allowing no respite. Their "balls, like bees, kept flying about, stinging in every direc-"tion, so that our allies frequently faltered, and were with "much difficulty induced to maintain their ground."

A line of *active* skirmishers is a serious enemy for a close column of much larger numbers, for if they once get around it they may materially interfere with its deployment. Their great enemy is cavalry, but even this will not much intimidate first-rate skirmishers, particularly if supported by a few guns. To be of much service, however, as light troops, the men must be *picked*, and thoroughly practiced in firing, in the run, and in a knowledge of the bugle signals. Some substitute for these, more mechanical in its mnemotechnics than the bare musical airs themrelves, would be a boon where the time for instruction is limited. The Germans have songs to the same air, and expressing a kindred meaning with the various signals. Singing these songs soon impresses the ear and memory with the signification of the signals.

It is very useful to let volunteer, and indeed all soldiers, understand what is about to be done. Instead of confining himself to the drill as laid down in the tactics, the battalion commander should imagine an enemy, and manœuvre over a rough country and through woods, as if the enemy were there, explaining to the men the why and wherefore.

Finally, nothing is more important than instant obedience to "cease firing" and "halt." By constant practice of all he can imagine necessary, and calling them out on unexpected occasions, sometimes at night, the commander who has once convinced his men of his personal courage, has his troops in hand, and the limit of what he can do with them is only marked out by opportunity and his own readiness of resolve.

Other points, and other remarks on the above points, in "preparation," it will be more convenient to allude to under "coming into action and in action," and even at the risk of appearing confused in arrangement and repetitious, we shall put them under that head.

COMING INTO ACTION AND IN ACTION.

For new troops, and even for old ones, the feeling when entering an action, particularly into hot musketry fire, the dividing line of whose effect they can almost see as they cross it, may perhaps be compared to the sensation experienced by a person about to take a shivering plunge into ice-cold water. The analogy holds good too in another respect, for reaction soon comes on in most men.

Both when entering action and when engaged, it is the non-commissioned officers who give, so to express it, *vitality* to the line. It cannot be too often repeated that when they are poor the fighting done by the troops, even if for the moment good, will always be of the most precarious nature. Still, when coming into action an officer can only take them as they are, supplying, perhaps, to some small extent, by violent exertions on his own part any deficiencies in their conduct.

An *offensive* action is almost always preceded by a very fatiguing march. Hence, at its commencement no small amount of the authority of discipline is required in order to arouse exhausted men to doing their best. The *first* thing is to see that the *muskets are loaded and in good order*, and the *second*, if there be time, is to *get a meal*, for once engaged there is no telling when another chance may offer.

Throwing out *skirmishers* should never be forgotten. Regimental commanders must often attend to this themselves; it becomes necessary whenever the enemy is not in plain sight, and when making any alterations in the line of battle or changing ground. Skirmishers should be taught at a given signal to lie down and let the line fire over them, the necessity for which sometimes occurs. When they meet with very broken ground "they should keep the high-"er parts, only two or three men exploring the deep cuts, "the enemy's skirmishers will be badly off in the lower ones. "Constant reports of what is observed of the enemy's move-"ments should go in to the commanding general from the "skirmish lines. Skirmishers in woods should *never* lose sight "of each other."

Arrangements are to be made for the wounded, and if no stretchers have been provided they should be asked for. When arrived within cannon shot the regimental surgeons generally establish the active ambulances behind some rise of ground, which may shelter them, and which is as accessible from the line of battle as possible.

On *coming within sight* of the enemy the mounted officer should observe the *undulations* in the movements of his troops, and particularly of his skirmishers, so as to get from them some idea of the configuration of the ground in front.

One of the *chief points* to be attended to *with new troops* is to begin firing as soon as possible, that is, so soon as they can produce any effect by so doing. It engages the attention of the men. But at the same time steadiness must be insisted on from the outset. "Take aim," "Let the smoke clear a little," should be the continual cautions from the file closers, as they narrowly watch their men. Anything which recalls the drill ground, as "silence," "keep in line," "don't hurry," if spoken in the usual tone has always a calming effect. The rear rank should be urged to lean well forward, else, particularly with short pieces, they endanger the hands of those in front.

We have said for new troops so soon as they can produce any effect, but no doubt a decided effect from the beginning is that which most demoralizes an enemy, therefore, *if the morale of the troops will allow*, it is *better to wait*, sheltering them as much as possible meanwhile, until their fire may produce a sweeping effect. Old troops are the best judges of what ought to be done, and therefore more likely to be influenced by unsatisfactory results than new ones. At the same time they are more willing to wait.

In either case, if the men be well drilled in file-firing, and the action can be opened with steadiness, the line will probably continue the fight in good order so long as no change of position on its own part or flanking movement on that of the enemy takes place. *Volley firing* has been recommended, on the ground that it produces a greater moral effect upon the enemy, and gives a more machine-like movement to the troops executing it; but even if these advantages be granted, no one who has taken an active part as a line officer in any of the serious battles of this war can, we think, deny that the great and speedy loss of officers will always render it impracticable when one line of infantry stands for a few minutes opposed to another. By no possible arrangement could the succession in command be secured; and on a regular command volley firing essentially depends.

As regards infantry firing in general, it may be said that, after a certain number of shots, each succeeding aim is more uncertain* than the one before it, and the point is to adjust the balance between accuracy and rapidity. As for artillery, so for infantry, much depends upon the distance, unless the enemy be in decided disorder; then if the bullets only sing among his ranks it answers every purpose.

Even if perfect order be preserved, so soon as the men fall fast and silently, reflection begins, and then it is that the metal they are made of is most severely tested. Who steps into that vacant place in the front rank? Not always the man who is nearest, nor the man from whom it might be expected. For our own part, we have seen young boys as ready as any on these occasions, the readiness arising, however, not merely from being boys, but from that courage which was about to make them brave men, taking as yet but little heed to consequences. Mark the grown men who are foremost on these occasions; they are of the *élite*.

If the enemy continues his advance, despite of all losses, it is probable that he intends a bayonet charge so soon as he is within a couple of hundred yards. In this case, that line which remains in position until the charging distance (40 or 50 paces) separates the two, always has the advantages, would the men but think so. An advancing line can never fire steadily, and could the one in position (as has been recommended) so arrange its firing as to have a volley ready when the former came within 40 paces, deliver it with good aim, and then themselves charge bayonet, there could scarcely be any but one result. It is a good practice by occasionally dividing one's command into two parts at drill, and bringing them opposite to each other, to give the men a preliminary chance of judging for themselves as to how long it requires to pass over certain distances, and what the one line has abundant time to do in the way of loading and firing, while the other is coming on. Indeed, to American volunteers much can be taught by such theoretical demonstrations. Give them living pictorial representations of what they are to expect, then private reflection and camp-fire talk will produce wonders. The mounted staff of an infantry regiment galloping toward them will in like manner furnish ideas as to cavalry, and if (with the most careful provision against accidental ball-cartridges,† and against firing off the ramrod), the men be made to repulse a mock cavalry charge of these officers by actual firing, the confidence with which they may depend upon driving off the horses, despite the best intentions of their riders, as well as the very late moment at which they may load and fire, will be most strikingly evident to them.

By order of the Secretary of War, hospital transports and hospital boats, after being properly assigned as such, will be exclusively under the control of the Medical Department, and will not be diverted from their special purposes by orders of local or Department commanders, or of officers of other staff departments.

* This fact of the gradual deterioration of aim is among the objections to early firing.

† The English Ordnance Department are said to have an excellent arrangement by which the rifle ball cartridges are of green paper, the musket of white, and the blank cartridges of blue.

LETTER FROM MR. AMES.

AMONG the many and varied communications on the subject of heavy cannon, elicited by the recent rupture of the Parrott rifles, in the attack on Fort Fisher, the following has been received at one of the Departments at Washington, from a distinguished manufacturer of wrought-iron:—

FEBRUARY 17, 1865.

SIR:—Having but little to occupy me, and having the "gun on the brain" (terribly), I thought that among all the writers on the stupendous subject I would pop in a word. I have read HOLLEY and GILLMORE carefully and "with tears," and from all their elucidations I have come to the conclusion that it is pretty much a humbug. The point in the case has been to make what they call a pretty gun, with an "argument" to show that it is right—

1. To get high velocities out of weak charges of powder. This is to save the gun!

2. When it cracks or becomes unserviceable, it is not "burst."

3. A cracked gun is not a burst gun.

4. A shell bursting in the gun is the prominent cause of bursting guns!

5. That sand gets into the muzzle of the gun, especially on ship-board, and destroys the gun.

6. That the projectiles were not properly greased.

7. That the projectile is not put home.

8. That certain X Y Z's have not acted just exactly as they ought to have done.

9. That certain ways of cooling are very beneficial.

10. That other ways of doing it are not so good, or better, etc., etc.

Others solemnly aver that all the accidents are from the heat of firing, and that no gun ever burst at the first discharge! Uncle ARMSTRONG's vent pesters him; WHITWORTH's breech gets loose; BLAKELY is in doubt about the kind of hoops to use; and KRUPP stands square upon his steel and big hammers—if one of his guns burst he thinks they are too light. I might enumerate many other things, all of which are faulty to a fault.

The immaculate ERICSSON was floored the first dash—Plus *l x o g y*.

All these things I know that you know; but I presume that you have never seen them condensed. The subject is so marvellous, mysterious and scientific that I thought it worth while to put these facts in form.

One of my guns had a "fissure" in it, and another had; but it has not turned out that they cracked or burst, or any pieces about them in the shape of hoops, vent-pieces, etc.; or that the breech became loose; or that, by being made hollow or solid they failed to perform as to accuracy, range or endurance, all that ever was required of a cannon. Now, we in Falls Village, Ct., do not claim any of the X Y Z's or any of the scientific methods before named. We simply get the best iron, and make it in the most perfect manner, and then we bend and weld the rings, turn and bore them, so they fit to an allspice; and when this is all done well we weld these rings to the gun solid and sound, and then bore, and turn and rifle it. In this way we make "the longest range guns, the strongest gun, both lengthwise and crosswise, and the most enduring gun, known." H. A.

THE EDUCATION OF ENGINEERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Those who are at all familiar with naval matters, are doubtless aware that a radical change in the organization of the Navy has been proposed, and that the preliminary steps toward the consummation of such change have already been taken.

This change has for its object, the substitution of Line for engineer officers; in other words, it is proposed that the duties now performed in part by Line, and in part by engineer officers, shall be performed by Line officers alone,—the present number of the latter on board each steam vessel being increased by the number of the present complement of engineers.

This proposition, together with the recent action of Congress—providing for the appointment of an additional Midshipman from each Congressional District, and evidently a forerunner of the repeal of the law passed last winter, providing for the education of "Cadet Engineers" at the Naval Academy, has created many painful apprehensions in the minds of those officers of the Navy, who have neither interest to be advanced, or prejudice to be gratified by the change.

The reasons assigned for the proposed change are substantially, as follows:

1. It is stated that when a steam vessel is in port, and her engines not in use, the engineer officers—embracing nearly half the officers of the vessel—being incompetent to discharge the "arduous" (?) duties of the Line officer, and having no duties in connection with the machinery, are necessarily so many idlers; and

2. That, in time of action, half of the officers being entirely ignorant of the mystery of firing guns, are unavailable as adjuncts to the fighting efficiency of the vessel.

Let us examine the validity of these reasons. The statement contained in the first, besides being decidedly uncomplimentary to the intelligence of engineer officers of the Navy, is, so far as it relates to their legitimate duties while in port, incorrect as a matter of fact. It may not be generally known, that in nearly every instance of the arrival of a steam vessel in port, a general overhauling, re-adjustment and repair of the machinery is necessary. This, together with the coaling of the vessel constitutes the duty of the Engineer officers while in port; and they are by far the most disagreeable, if not indeed the most arduous of their duties; in many instances, requiring the entire stay of the vessel in port for their completion, and confining the engineers on board ship while the Line officers, with the exception of the watch officer for the time being, have a "good time" ashore. Every engineer in the service can testify from experience to the truth of this statement.

The second reason is even less complimentary than the first, besides falsely assuming that the services of the engineer officers are not essential to the efficiency of a vessel while in action. Let us ask those who are inclined to admit the truth of the assumption, what would have been the result of the engagement between the *Sassacus* and the *Ram Albemarle*, had not the former been provided with some of the sinecures, one of whom though blinded by the rush of scalding steam, stood heroically, like a man of iron that he is, at his post and *saved* the vessel? Would the guns alone of the *Sassacus* have saved her?

Again, suppose that while Admiral FARRAGUT was passing the forts at the mouth of the Mississippi, or while entering Mobile Bay, the machinery of any of his vessels had, through neglect, or incompetency of its engineer officers, become disabled, does any one suppose that such vessel would have been saved by its guns from destruction? No. The Line officer would have exercised his prerogative and blown her up. Or had the machinery of the *Kearsarge*, during her engagement with the *Alabama*, become disabled through want of proper vigilance on the part of her engineers, would she not in all probability, instead of the famous seven graceful circles, have described a vertical path *downwards*?

Suppose the proposed change to be effected; and that the Line officers ordinarily required for the duties of the engine room become, as it is claimed they would become, available for assignment to stations, at quarters on deck.

Upon beating to quarters preparatory to an engagement, all officers would of course repair to their respective stations on deck.

We beg to ask, what would become of the engines, during the action? Would they be left to take care of themselves? It may be said that the manipulation of the engines require the superintendence of but a single officer. Very true! But who, at all acquainted with such matters does not know that *every* engineer officer has an important and responsible station, at quarters, in connection with various auxiliaries of the main engine? What then would be gained by the proposed change? Simply this; that we should have double the number of Line officers in the Navy, that we now have; an arrangement promising speedy promotion to officers now in the service and opening up a promising field for a large number of patriotically inclined young gentlemen who are willing to make the sacrifice of being educated at an expense of $25,000 each to our venerable and truly indulgent Uncle Samuel. If it be true, as is claimed, that a portion of the engineer officers on board our war steamers, have no important duties during an engagement, could not another course be pursued, which would be more in keeping with the wants and necessities of the service; a course which would afford the desired increase of efficiency at such times and which would at the same time, preserve unimpaired the efficiency of the engineer department? Suppose that one, two, or more of the engineer officers—the number depending upon the class of the vessel could be spared from the engine department. Why not let them be assigned to the command of divisions to be composed of men from their own department?

Are they not as competant for the discharge of this duty as the thousands of volunteer officers, who have entered the military and naval service during the war? To assert that they are not would be to insult their intelligence. Indeed, it is known on at least one of our steamers, this course has been pursued, and attended, as we are credibly informed, by the most satisfactory results.

Then, too, the engineer officer's professional attainments are available for another department of the naval service—that of Ordnance. His professional knowledge of metallurgical operations—of the properties and qualities of the metals and other materials used, including their respective capacities for the resistance to the various strains to which they are subjected and the best forms for securing strength, and of the process employed in fabrication; together with his knowledge of physical science generally—qualify him in a peculiar manner for the skillful discharge of the duties of this important department of the naval service. He has only to familiarize himself with the ordinary forms or routine (which comprehends about all that is taught of this subject at the Naval Academy) to become vastly superior in qualifications to the Line officer, as educated at the Naval Academy. For we seek in vain, in the curriculum of that institution for those branches of study, a familiarity with which is absolutely essential to the accomplished ordnance officer. Some of them, indeed, may be found, but they are not pursued to such an extant as to give the graduate the least *practical command* of them. If the reader doubts the truth of this assertion, and is himself familiar with the subject, let him interrogate the first Line officer whom he meets and then decide for himself.

It is but just to state that it is proposed to fit Line officers at the Naval Academy for the duties of the engine room. But *how* is this to be done? Why, by adding to the present notoriously superficial course of study a course in engineering. Now, in view of the very unsatisfactory manner in which the present course of study is accomplished by even the best minds, what may we expect when this additional course is undertaken? Would it be less absurd to propose to educate our medical officers at the Academy also? The whole to be accomplished in a period of four years, the candidate for this multitude of honors commencing the task at the very mature age of 14 years.

The graduates of the Academy may no doubt become able to start and stop the engines of a vessel, under favorable circumstances, but those who are enthusiastic in favor of the state of things proposed will discover the first time they have the misfortune to go to sea with graduates of the Academy for engineers, that there is a wide difference between starting and stopping an engine, and keeping it in proper adjustment, and working condition.

In conclusion we are constrained to say that the proposed change reminds one of the course pursued by the Irishman, who, upon retiring on a cold winter night and finding that his sheets, when properly covering the upper portion of his person, left his nether extremities entirely bare, sought to remedy the evil by cutting a strip from the upper end of his sheet and sewing it upon the bottom; thus providing for the comfort of his feet at the expense of that of his shoulders. So the friends of this movement, will, if it be successful, discover that they have, in attempting to remedy one evil, created another and very serious one; the only difference in the two cases being, that the evil sought to be corrected in the latter case is really *imaginary*,

while in the former it was *real*. Let the Government persist in its purpose to educate its Cadet Engineers—providing a suitable theoretical and practical course of instruction giving them a respectable social *status* in the service, and frowning indignantly upon the persistent attempts of many of the Line officers, to trample them under foot, upon the convenient plea of maintaining discipline, and the efficiency of the Navy will soon become all that can be desired of it.

REGULAR.

NEW YORK, February, 1865.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

THE Senate have passed the Army Appropriation Bill, with amendments providing seven million dollars additional deficiency for ordnance and ordnance stores; providing for the repeal of all laws and regulations of the War Department; giving additional rank or pay to regular officers or volunteers, and that from and after the 1st of March, 1865, and during the continuance of the present Rebellion, the commutation price of officers' subsistence shall be fifty cents per ration, provided that the said increase shall not apply to the commutation price of the ration of any officers above the rank of brevet brigadier-general, nor of any officer entitled to commutation for fuel or quarters. That all officers of volunteers below the rank of brigadier-general, now in commission, who shall continue in the military service to the close of the war, shall be entitled to receive three months' pay, provided the provisions of this section shall not apply to officers not on duty, or to officers entitled to commutation of fuel and quarters; that commissioned officers serving in the field shall be permitted hereafter to purchase rations for their own use on credit from the Commissary Department, and the amount due for rations so purchased shall be reported monthly to the Paymaster-General, to be deducted from the payment next following such purchase.

An amendment destroying the organization of the Regular Army by abolishing all distinctions of rank and pay between it and the volunteers was killed; also one increasing the pay of officers and soldiers in the Army twenty per cent. The Senate also passed a bill providing for the freedom of slaves serving in the military and naval forces of the United States, and the resolution of thanks to General THOMAS amended, so as to include Admiral LEE for the co-operation of his gunboat *Flotilla*. The Naval Committee reported a resolution to increase the compensation of naval contractors, providing that the extra allowance shall not exceed twenty per cent. of the contract price, except in the case of the gunboat *Camanche*, which shall not exceed thirty per cent.; also the *Dunderberg*, on which there may be an extra allowance for the increase of size, engines, &c.

The Military Committee reported adversely on the House Bill relating to the Commissary Department, and on the Niagara ship canal, and the bill to build a canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, a substitute authorizing surveys to be made with a view to the construction of these works. The Senate Bill to establish a uniform militia was reported back with a recommendation that it pass, and a bill was reported from the same committee to amend the act granting pensions to all soldiers discharged in consequence of wounds received in battle or on picket duty within two years of their date of enlistment. This act was deemed necessary in consequence of a decision of the Auditor that picket duty did not come within the meaning of the law granting pensions to those wounded in battle.

A bill was introduced into the Senate by Mr. WILSON, to increase the efficiency of the staff of the Army as follows:—

That officers, when assigned to an army, a military department an army corps or a division, as Chief of the Adjutant-General's, of the Inspector-General's, of the Quartermaster's and of the Subsistence departments, of engineers, of ordnance and of artillery, shall have, respectfully, while serving as such, the rank, pay and allowance of the following grades, namely:—First to an army or military department, composed of more than one Army corps, the rank and pay of a colonel of cavalry; second, to an Army or military department, of not more than one Army corps, the rank and pay of lieutenant colonel of cavalry; third, to a division, the rank and pay of a major of cavalry; and shall be so assigned from the Army or volunteer forces by the President; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent officers of higher grade from being thus assigned without loss of rank, and provided, further, that no officer so assigned shall have such increased rank or pay when not actually serving as such chief

A bill was introduced to create the office of the naval judge-advocate-general of the Navy Department with a salary of four thousand dollars per year, and a bill to amend "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July 22, 1861.

The latter authorizes the giving of bounties to honorably discharged soldiers who have already served two years, the same as are now allowed for three years service, and entitles the heirs of such soldiers, if dead, to the same bounty. It also gives the same bounty to those who would have been entitled to discharge by reason of wounds, but whose terms of service had expired within two years from the date of enlistment. The chair laid before the Senate, the report of General HERRON, as inspector of the department of Arkansas.

The House of Representatives have passed the following bills: Providing that any person in the Army, charged with an offence under the acts calling out the militia, may be brought before the field officers of his regiment for trial; but nothing in this shall be construed to abolish regiment or garrison court-martial; authorizing the President to make transfers of Army officers from the line to staff officers, &c.; for the better organization of the Subsistence Department; to establish in the War Department, a bureau for refugees and freedmen's affairs; to increase the pay of officers of the Army below the rank of brigadier-general, and exempting officers from the income and war tax; determining the rank of officers re-entering the military service; to repeal an act to remove the United States arsenal from St. Louis; authorizing the President to appoint a second assistant Secretary of War, at $3,000 per annum; providing for the publication of a full Army Register: defining what shall constitute officers' servants.

The Committee on Military Affairs, were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing in all cases, where less than the full rations are issued to soldiers, that the difference be made up in money.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, in response to a resolution calling for a copy of General MORGAN'S report relative to the evacuation of Cumberland Gap. The Secretary of War says, it cannot for reasons mentioned, be properly furnished.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

ADJUTANT-General L. Thomas was in New Orleans on the 11th.

COLONEL Thomas M. Bowen, Thirteenth Kansas regiment, has been brevetted a brigadier-general of volunteers.

MAJOR-General Palmer arrived at Louisville on the 18th to assume command of the new Department of Kentucky.

MAJOR-General Curtis assumed command of the Department of the North West, on the 13th, headquarters at Milwaukee.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Drake, Assistant Adjutant-General headquarters Department of the Gulf, has arrived in New Orleans from the North.

MAJOR-General Warren, Army of the Potomac, arrived in Baltimore this week, for the purpose of visiting his family, on a brief leave of absence.

CAPTAIN Robert T. Lincoln, son of the President, has gone to the front, under orders to report to Lieutenant-General Grant for service on his staff.

LIEUTENANT Hall, 1st U. S. Artillery, A. A. General for Artillery Brigade 25th Army Corps, has lately been appointed Colonel of the 38th U. S. C. T.

CAPTAIN W. H. H. Emmons, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, has been assigned to duty at the Headquarters of the Department of Mississippi.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel W. R. Lackland, 108th Illinois Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty as Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Department of Mississippi.

MAJOR-General Humphreys, commanding the Second Army corps, has gone home on a short furlough. The corps is now temporarily commanded by Brevet Major-General Mott.

CAPTAIN J. W. Mott, C. S, U. S. Volunteers, is announced as Chief Commissary, Department of Mississippi, in addition to his present duties as Chief Commissary, District of West Tennessee.

BRIGADIER-General George H. Gordon, United States Volunteers, has been temporarily assigned to the command of the district of Eastern Virginia, and by order of General Ord relieves General Shepley.

CAPTAIN Joseph Hibbert, Assistant Adjutant-General on Major-General Hurlburt's staff, has been ordered to take charge of the draft, which was to take place in Major-General Canby's department on the 5th instant.

CAPTAIN A. S. Jessup, 5th Illinois cavalry, who was dismissed the service by sentence of General Court-Martial, has been reinstated in consideration of his gallantry, and previous good conduct, and his valuable qualities as a soldier.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel E. W. Whitaker, 1st Connecticut Cavalry Volunteers, has been appointed Acting Assistant Inspector-General on the Staff of Brevet Major-General G. A. Custer, commanding 3d Division Cavalry, Middle Military Division.

LIEUTENANT Albert W. Clapp, of the 3d Rhode Island cavalry, was accidentally shot by his own men on the 18th ultimo, near Napoleonville, La. Not responding to a challenge, for some reason not explained, he was fired upon with fatal effect.

A BOARD of examiners, composed of the following named gentlemen:—Colonel Batchelder, Lieutenant-Colonel Pierce and Lieutenant-Colonel Schallanburger, is now sitting at General Meade's headquarters, for the purpose of examining the different assistant quartermasters of the Army of the Potomac.

WILLIAM S. FISH, late Colonel of the 1st Connecticut cavalry, and formerly Provost-Marshal of Baltimore, who was sentenced last April to be cashiered, forfeit all pay and allowances, pay a fine of $5,000, and be imprisoned in the Albany penitentiary until the fine should be paid, has been pardoned by the President.

REV. Mr. Hudson, the eminent Shaksperean annotator, and chaplain to Colonel Sewell's regiment of engineers, has resigned, and gone home. Before leaving for New York Mr. Hudson gave several Shaksperean lectures and readings in the chapel of the Fourth Massachusetts cavalry, which were liberally attended by the officers of the Army.

CAPTAIN Loomis L. Langdon, of the First regiment regular artillery, formerly chief of artillery to Major-General Alfred Howe Terry, during that general's last spring campaign at Drewry's Bluff, has been appointed chief of artillery of the Twenty-fifth army corps, Major-General Weitzel commanding. Captain Langdon has also been placed in command of the artillery brigade.

BRIGADIER-General George F. Shipley, United States Volunteers, has been relieved from duty by Major-General Ord, commanding department, as commander of the district of Eastern Virginia, and as Military Governor of Norfolk. So soon as a court-martial of which he is president is dissolved, General Shepley will report to Major-General Godfrey Weitzel, commanding Twenty-Fifth corps, for assignment to duty.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the mortuary record of the officers of the 2d United States Colored Infantry stationed at Fort Taylor, Key West, for the year 1864. All died from one disease—yellow fever:—Colonel Stark Fellows, died May 23d; Chaplain J. H. Schneider, April 26th; Captain J. W. Martin, June 13th; Captain A. S. Springston, September 6th; Captain J. C. Reinhardt, May 28th; First Lieutenant J. Van Coughnet, June 9th; First Lieutenant A. P. Carpenter, September 18th; First Lieutenant W. J. Jackson, July 18th; Second Lieutenant L. Z. Linton, May 29th; Second Lieutenant H. Meecham, May 31st; Second Lieutenant H. Kuhl, June 16th.

THE following named officers are hereby announced as the Staff of the First Infantry Division, Department of West Virginia:—Captain J. H. Rider, 14th W. Virginia Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain A. L. Hoult, 14th West Virginia Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Captain H. J. Farnsworth, A. Q. M. Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster; Captain W. T. Singleton, C. S. Volunteers, Chief Commissary of Subsistence. First Lieutenant J. C. Bishop, 1st West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Acting Ordnance Officer; Second Lieutenant C. O. Phelps, 1st West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Assistant Commissary of Muster; First Lieutenant J. W. Overturf, 91st O. V. I., Aide-de-camp; Captain Harry Thompson, 23d O. V. I., Provost-Marshal.

THE following named officers have been cashiered the service: First Lieutenant Charles E. Tucker, 17th Company, 2d Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, with loss of all pay and emoluments now due, or to hereafter become due him, that he be for ever incapacitated from holding any office of trust, profit or honor, under the United States, and to be confined at hard labor for two years in such penitentiary as the commanding General may direct; Second Lieutenant John J. Whitney, 81st New York Volunteers; First Lieutenant George B. Cooley, 139th New York Volunteers; Captain Alexander H. Stanton, 16th U. S. Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Julius A. Benson, 7th Indiana Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Clendening, 68th U. S. Colored Infantry; Captain John P. Hunterson, 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Captain Michael J. Hogan, 15th New York Volunteers.

THE general court-martial, convened by special orders No. 294, September 5th, 1864, and which has been sitting in Washington since that period engaged upon various trials, was dissolved by special orders No. 71 from the adjutant-general's office, February 13th, 1865; and, by a subsequent paragraph in the same order, a general court-martial is appointed to meet in the same city composed of the following officers: Brigadier-General H. S. Briggs, United States volunteers; Colonel F. H. Collier, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania volunteers; Colonel T. G. Ellis, Fourteenth Connecticut volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Emerson, Thirty-ninth Maine volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Trumbull, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery; Major Thomas T. Taylor, Forty-seventh Ohio volunteers; Captain George P. Corts, A. A. G. of volunteers; Major H. B. Burnham, U. S. A, Judge-Advocate.

THE name of the command in the Department of the Gulf, known for nearly two years and-a-half, as the "Defences of New Orleans," has been changed by Major-General Hurlbut, and will hereafter be known as the Southern Division of Louisiana. Brigadier-General Thomas W. Sherman, retains the command, the limits of which remain unchanged. The following is the Staff of the command: Captain Frederic Speed, U. S. Vols., Assistant Adjutant General; Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Smith, 110th New York Vols, and Captain Fred. H. Mann, 84th U. S. C. Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector Generals; Captain C. V. H. Sabine, U. S. Vols., Assistant Quartermaster; Captain N. M. Wardwell, U. S. Vols, Commissary of Subsistence; Captain Charles F. Allgower, 77th U. S. C. Infantry, Ordnance Officer; First Lieutenant P. J. Maloney, 1st New Orleans Vols., and Second Lieutenant Silas Hannum, 74th U. S. C. Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant Generals; First Lieutenant Sigourney B. Goffe, and Second Lieutenant S. W. Coggshall, 11th U. S. C. H. Artillery, Aides-de-Camp.

THE following named officers have been dismissed the service: First Lieutenant George M. Wright, 3d U. S. Artillery, and to forfeit all pay and allowances that are, or may became due him; Major Thomas W. Houts, 7th Missouri Cavalry, Captain Marvin A. Parks, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, and to pay into the Treasury of the United States the sum of three thousand dollars ($3,000,) and to be confined within such Penitentiary as the commanding general may direct for the term of two years; Captain John L. O'Brien, 10th New Hampshire Volunteers, and that he forfeit all pay and emoluments due him since August 8th, 1864; Captain Charles H. Yard, 47th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Second Lieutenant James L. Hadwick, Company D., 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry; Captain Alexander S. Jessup, 5th Illinois Cavalry; First Lieutenant C. H. Baker, 4th Illinois Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Byron Ferris, 50th Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry; Captain N. S. Freeman, Company I, 63d U. S. Colored Infantry, and to refund to the Government of the United States the sum of $76 00, to make good the loss of one cask of bacon, to forfeit all pay and allowances now due, or that may become due him; Lieutenant George Biddlemon (dishonorably), and to forfeit to the United States all pay proper that is now due, or may become due, prior to dismissal. Lieutenant John Shotzell, 3d U. S. Colored Cavalry, with loss of all pay and allowances now due, or that may become due him, and that he be for ever prohibited from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust, under the United States Government; Second Lieutenant Curtis K. Wellman, 16th Michigan Infantry; First-Lieutenant William A. Clark, Company H., 8th Michigan Veteran Volunteers; Captain John Holbrook (dishonorably), Company H., 2d Michigan Veteran Volunteers.

THE following named officers are announced as the Staff of Brigadier-General Devens, Commanding 3d Division, 24th Army Corps:

Captain George W. Hooker, U. S. V., Ass't Adj't General; Captain J. L. Elder, 40th Mass. Vols., A. A. D. C.; Captain E. P. Deacon, 2d U. S. C. T., A. A. D. C.; Captain M. B. Bessey, 25th Mass. Vols., A. A. I. G.; Captain George A. Bruce, 13th N. H. Vols., Judge Advocate; First Lieutenant W. J. Ladd, 13th N. H. Vols., Ass't Com. of Musters; Captain C. W. Cook, 21st Conn. Vols., Chief of Pioneers and Engineer Officer; Surgeon A. C. Benedict, U. S. Vols., Surgeon-in-Chief; Captain John Brydon, 118th N. Y. Vols., Acting Ordnance Officer; Captain P. K. Delany, U. S. Vols., Assistant Quartermaster; Captain George C. Wetherbee, U. S. Vols., Commissary of Subsistence; Captain C. G. Babcock, 96th N. Y. Vols., Provost-Marshal; Captain L. P. Wilson, 13th N. H. Vols., Chief of Ambulances.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

WHO STORMED AND TOOK FORT FISHER?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In the various accounts which I have seen of the capture of Fort Fisher, more or less extended, and more or less accurate, all have failed, in my opinion, and in the opinion of many brave officers and men who bore an active part in it, to do justice to its real hero, Brigadier-General ADELBERT AMES.

A regard for the truth of history, in reference to an action which will be forever memorable, not only for its brilliancy as a military achievement, but also for its bearing upon the issue of the war, impels me to offer you a brief statement of the leading facts of the action itself, so far as the Army is concerned. It is my purpose simply to supply an omission and to correct a few errors, not to detract from the well-earned reputation of any one. I shall assume that your readers already know the history of the outfit of the second expedition, of the arrival of the combined fleet of armed vessels and transports off Fort Fisher, on the night of Thursday, January 12th; of the landing of the troops on the beach, some four or five miles above the fort, on the 13th; and of the rapid construction of a strong line of entrenchments across the peninsula, three miles north of the fort, as a defence against any assault from the direction of Wilmington.

This work was performed by the joint labor of all the troops composing the land force of the expedition, namely, the Second division of the Twenty-fourth Army corps, commanded by General AMES; the second brigade of the First division of the same corps, commanded by Colonel ABBOTT; and General PAINE's division of colored troops of the Twenty-fifth corps. To General PAINE, with his 3,500 negroes, picked troops, strengthened by Colonel ABBOTT's 1,500 white soldiers, and two batteries of artillery, was entrusted the defence of this line of entrenchments, looking toward Wilmington.

To General AMES, with his three brigades, numbering 3,500 men, was assigned the post of honor and of danger, the tremendous task of assaulting and carrying by storm a work pronounced impregnable by the ablest engineers in the Rebel army. Let the reader notice distinctly that of the 8,500 troops present on the peninsula, 5,000 held the defensive line. Only General AMES' division made the assault; not another regiment was near the fort until after dark. It was not until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, 15th, that all things were ready. The fire of the Navy had been more effective than on the first expedition. This time it had disabled 15 of the 17 guns on the north face of the fort. It had also made a goodly number of convenient gaps in the palisading in front of the fort. This was very important help to the Army. It is also due to the Navy to say that the column of sailors and marines, some 2,000 in number, moving in one body up the beach, to gain the sea face of the fort, simultaneously with the advance of AMES' division, though repulsed, rendered the important service of directing the attention of a large part of the garrison, and drawing their fire.

Now, having stated these facts in reference to preliminary operations, and the work performed by the Navy, let me plainly, though briefly, present the facts which make up the true history of the storming and capture of Fort Fisher.

There is an abandoned Rebel earthwork, an unfinished fort, about 700 yards north of Fort Fisher, on the river side of the peninsula, close by the road to Wilmington. Here General TERRY had his position at the time of the assault and during the whole struggle for possession of the Rebel stronghold, up to about 8 o'clock in the evening, when he went in person to the fort. Of the three brigades comprising General AMES' division, the first, under Brevet Brigadier-General CURTIS, held the advanced position, a line of extemporized rifle-pits, stretching from the river-side road half way across to the beach, and about 300 yards from the fort. A line of sharpshooters, some of them armed with the Spencer rifle, had secured position still nearer the fort. The second brigade, under Colonel PENNYPACKER, lay between the line of General CURTIS and General TERRY's position, while the third brigade, under Colonel BELL, occupied a line a little in rear of the old Rebel work above mentioned. General AMES and his staff stood near General TERRY, when all things were ready, and the fact of readiness had been signalled to Admiral PORTER, that he might so direct his fire as not to injure our troops. "Now," said General TERRY to General AMES', "you may order General "CURTIS to move forward with his brigade." "When shall "I order up my second and third lines?" asked General AMES. "You will use your own judgment," was the reply. On this order General AMES acted, and not only in the general orders, directing the movement of the several brigades, but in the successive steps of the prolonged struggle during the rest of the day, he it was who directed the battle, sharing its exposures with his officers and men, and inspiring them with new courage by his coolness and self-possession. The First brigade, moving first, was, of course, exposed to the hottest fire. To lessen their exposure, they dashed forward with a run, the centre and left of the line obliquing to the right, so as to reach the parapet near the western extremity of the north face. They quickly gained a foothold on the end of the parapet and within the enclosed space of the fort, entering through the gaps in the palisading. Almost immediately General AMES ordered PENNYPACKER, with the Second brigade, to advance to his support. Our men had promptly silenced and then captured the field piece planted in the sally port, and another which was firing on them through an opening in the palisading nearer to the river, had driven the Rebels from the shelter of the five western traverses, planting our flags upon them, and had succeeded in capturing a goodly number of prisoners. Soon BELL's brigade was brought up and took a gallant part in the struggle.

Thus we had gained a foothold, but our position was critical. Aside from the exposure from advancing over the field, the capture of the first traverses was the easiest part of the afternoon's work and the most quickly accomplished. To hold what we had gained, tenaciously, and to advance, with a wise audacity, in the face of a determined opposition, to the complete possession of a work still most formidable, was the tremendous problem to be solved by General AMES and his gallant division.

There was need not only of the valor of veteran troops, well led by their immediate officers, but of the personal direction and the cool courage of the commander of the division, the man directly responsible to his superiors and to the nation for the success of a struggle involving such vast interests. The nation should be thankful that we had the right man in the right place. Having advanced across the field, with a coolness which elicited the admiration of officers and men, he was early in the fort, and constantly engaged, with characteristic quietness, in directing the disposition of his troops. Each traverse was in itself a fort of no mean dimensions. Standing at the base of either, within the fort, you look up a steep ascent of some thirty feet to the summit. Each has a room of goodly size within its impenetrable walls, and a straight passage through it, so narrow that two determined men could defend it against a large assaulting force. The surface of the large space enclosed by the two sides of the fort is very irregular, especially immediately in rear or south of the traverses. This irregularity was increased by the rubbish remaining from the barracks which had been located here, but which had been burned or battered down by the fire of the Navy. This irregularity of the ground made it difficult to execute a flanking movement for the capture of the remaining traverses. But the greatest obstacle to such a movement was the galling fire that swept this space, not only from the guns turned upon it from the sea face of the fort, and from musketry from the same direction, but also from the musketry of the enemy sheltered behind the magazine, practically a great extension southward of the traverses in front of it. Fort Buchanan also opened fire on our men from the southwest. Contending with all these difficulties, General AMES gallantly held the ground he had gained, and slowly advanced till we had possession of nine traverses. His work was more nearly finished than he could then know; but, as his men were wearied, and their numbers diminished, he deemed it wise about sunset to send to General TERRY for reinforcements. ABBOTT's brigade and a regiment of colored troops were sent up and reported to him soon after dark. Later, General TERRY and his staff arrived in the fort. After a consultation, General AMES disposed one regiment of ABBOTT's brigade along the base of the outer slope of the parapet, to the bastion in the angle, and then moved them rapidly up and over the parapet, at the same time ordering an advance of his own division within the fort upon the position still held by the enemy. The Rebels had become more weary than our troops. They made but slight opposition, and quickly yielded to this combined movement, the decisive one which completed the capture of the fort. The fresh troops moved down along the inside of the sea face of the fort, meeting no resistance, and then crossed over to Fort Buchanan, where General WHITING and Colonel LAMB, both wounded, were waiting to surrender themselves, with some 800 men, to the first force of our troops which might arrive.

Thus have I presented a very imperfect, but yet a reliable account of the action by which the Nation gained possession of Fort Fisher, giving no undue prominence to a name which has been strangely omitted, or only obscurely presented in the early reports of the achievement, but which the Nation will delight to honor. TRUTH OF HISTORY.

BOUNTY AND PAY OF REGULARS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your paper of the 18th of January, 1865, I noticed an article headed "Officers' Pay," from which any person unacquainted with the facts would infer that *all* the Regulars have received the same bounty and emoluments as the Volunteers since the commencement of the present war. Now, I have been a Regular for the past four and a half years, (or might be for ten or fifteen years), and am consequently conversant with the many injustices those brave and tried veterans have been subject to, as will be seen by the following statement:

It is a fact acknowledged by those acquainted with the routine of the Regular service, previous to the present war, that their old eleven dollars ($11) per month was far better and more beneficial to them than thirty dollars ($30) of the present currency would be now.

As to the allowance of clothing having been several times increased it is needless to argue that point. Has not the price of clothing nearly doubled in proportion to the increase of commutation value? Even look at the material issued in former times and now. It certainly was far better for the soldier, previous to the war, as far as clothing, pay and food is concerned.

In 1862, we were furnished with a Light Battery, and up to the present time have been obliged to draw Light Artillery clothing; and, at the same time, are allowed only Infantry commutation. In the auditing of our clothing account the statement begins with "in the year 1860 he was allowed" so much;" "in 1861" so much, and so on. In this way we are not benefited at all by the gradual increase of clothing allowance, except during the last year or two, and even the latter is Infantry allowance. The fact is, a Volunteer or a three years' man receives within a fraction as much clothing in three years as we do in five; no man acquainted with the wear and tear to be experienced in a Light Battery, would deny that we ought to have at least twice as much for that service.

A man enlisting in the Regular service, in 1861, received the same commutation value for clothing as we did, although he comes into the service a year later, and goes out a year before us. At the same time he receives a hundred dollars ($100) bounty while we receive none.

And, again, we are a Six-Gun Battery, and are allowed four sergeants, four corporals, and two artificers; thus it will be seen we are not allowed even as many non-commissioned officers as an Infantry Company of Volunteers. A Volunteer Battery is allowed eight sergeants, twelve corporals and artificers, or in proportion.

We have never received any bounty or compensation (other than our monthly pay and clothing), nor has any provision been made for our receiving any when our term of service expires next winter. We shall have fought for nearly five years during this great war, and never have received any compensation other than that stated above, while our brother soldiers get from eight to twelve hundred dollars. And why? Because we are Regulars and our brother soldiers are Volunteers. It is very humiliating to us to see a recruit come out here for a year, with nine or ten hundred dollars in his pocket, who is not able to take a soldier's place at the trail, and doesn't understand the manœuvring of a piece, and who, perhaps, on the giving of a team to him, makes an immediate mysterious disappearance.

Every officer commanding a Battery, Troop or Company in the Regular service is fully aware of the worth of those men who enlisted in 1860, from the fact of their having from one to eight or ten in their different commands. Many of the Regular officers in 1862 and in 1863 exerted their utmost influence in having some little justice secured for us, but their projects fell through.

You may very justly here ask why we did not avail ourselves of the provision extended us by Sec 3, of Act of Congress, approved June, 1864. Some did so; but personal and family circumstances, which you can easily comprehend, prevented others of us from reënlisting and obtaining some remuneration for the three years following July, 1864: for our previous services to that date were entirely ignored.

General HALLECK, in his official report in 1863, very justly commented upon the injustice done to the Heavy Artillery companies of the four Regiments of Regular Artillery. I understand that Senator WILSON was applied to, to present a memorial from some of the 1860 men during the session of Congress in 1862 and 1863, with a view to procuring justice; but, like the exertions of our junior officers, and like General HALLECK's recommendations, this memorial produced no effect.

Probably the authorities think our numbers so small as not to deserve much attention. But when the handful of Regulars flew to the rescue of the capital to protect it from destruction until Volunteers were recruited, they did not think us then so unworthy of attention.

Where are the men of the five Batteries of Regular service who were in Washington at that time—such as GRIFFIN'S, MAGRUDER'S, HUNT'S, BARRY'S, SHERMAN'S, FRENCH'S and the rest? Well may it be said, they are in the *ditches* of Antietam and Gettysburgh.

The few that are left of two or three Batteries are consolidated with whatever volunteers they can get *attached* to them, together with a handful of bounty jumpers and substitutes; added to these a first or second Lieutenant (Regular) in command, with two or three Volunteer Lieutenants assigned, and then you have a Regular Light Battery.

As to the present issue of rations, they are wholly insufficient; the soldiers do not get anything like as much as they did previous to the war. I am well aware that the rations were increased in 1861, and came down a "peg" when our pay was increased to sixteen dollars per month. The late scarcity of provisions in our brigade has been attributed to the state of the roads, but now that the roads are in excellent condition, being corduroy from the front to the base of supplies, we are as hungry as ever.

My idea in writing is to show our brother Regulars in the West, and the public, that the few Regulars in Virginia are sensibly aware of the injustice shown to the few hundred of us left in the Regular Army. REGULAR.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I wish to call attention, through your journal, to what appears to me to be an error or imperfection in an otherwise excellent system. No one who has had dealings with the Quartermaster's Department can doubt the necessity of Mr. STANTON'S order for the examination of officers in that Department, and their expulsion from the service if incompetent. But the order only provides for numerous present incapable incumbents. Could it not be made a means of supplying the deficiency with officers of known competency, who, in addition to the test of a severe examination, can bring much practical knowledge gained from years of service into the department? I refer especially to that class of Acting-Assistant Quartermasters so numerous in our Armies, who are capable to *act*, but lack that "influence at court" which will enable them to secure promotion. Let these boards be instructed to receive and act upon the applications of Acting-Assistant Quartermasters for examination, giving them a severe trial, and if competent, recommend them for the position of Assistant Quartermasters. Unless some such means are adopted, the Quartermaster's Department will lose the services of a large class of invaluable officers, who, seeing no promotion or reward for their services, but only the responsibility and hard work, and no thanks, will be driven by self-respect to resign.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., February 5, 1865. P. J.

IN the issue of the JOURNAL of the 4th instant, it was stated (quoting from an official order) that Captain ROBERT L. ORR, 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers, Assistant Commissary of Musters, Second division, Sixth corps, had been dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, for—whilst in the city of Philadelphia, absent from his command and not in the execution of his office—violating the mustering regulations, by mustering into an advanced grade an officer physically unfit for duty with his regiment, thereby creating a vacancy in the grade of major, into which he, the said ORR, caused and permitted himself to be mustered.

It is due to the officer in question, to say that a subsequent order of February 8th, from the Adjutant General's office amended the order from which we quoted, so as to omit the words which made it appear that he sought his own personal advancement in the muster. The same subsequent order says: that "under the special circumstances of the "case, as reported by the Judge-Advocate-General, and by "direction of the President, so much of Special Orders No. "10, January 7th, 1865, from this office as dismissed Captain ROBERT L ORR, 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers, is "hereby revoked, and he is restored to his regiment with "pay from the date at which he rejoins his command for "duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled; evidence "of which must be obtained from the Governor."

GENERAL JOHNSTON'S REPORT OF THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

VINEVILLE, Ga., October 20, 1864.

General S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector-General.

SIR:—I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Army of Tennessee while it was under my command. Want of the reports of the Lieutenant-Generals, for which I have waited until now, prevents me from being circumstantial.

In obedience to the orders of the President, received by telegraph at Clinton, Mississippi, December 18, 1863, I assumed command of the Army of Tennessee at Dalton on the 27th of that month.

Letters from the President and Secretary War, dated respectively 23d and 20th of December, impressed upon me the importance of soon commencing active operations against the enemy. The relative forces, including the moral effect of the affair of Missionary Ridge, condition of the artillery horses and most of those of the cavalry, and want of field transportation, made it impracticable to effect the wishes of the Executive.

On the 31st of December the effective total of the infantry and artillery of the Army, including two brigades belonging to the Department of Mississippi, was 36,826; the effective total of the cavalry, including Roddy's command at Tuscumbia, was 5,618. The Federal force in our front, exclusive of cavalry and the Ninth and Twenty-third Corps at Knoxville, was estimated at 80,000

The Winter was mainly employed in improving the discipline and equipment of the Army, and bringing back absentees to the ranks. At the end of April more than 5,000 had rejoined their regiments.

The horses of the cavalry and artillery had been much reduced in condition by the previous campaign. As full supplies of forage could not be furnished them at Dalton, it was necessary to send about half of each of these arms of service far to the rear, where the country could furnish food. On that account, Brigadier-General Roddy was ordered, with about three-fourths of his troops, from Tuscumbia and Dalton, and arrived at the end of February. On the 2d of April, however, he was sent back to his former position by the Secretary of War.

On the 15th and 16th of January, Baldwin's and Quarles' brigades returned to the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, to which they belonged. His Excellency, Joseph E. Brown, added to the Army two regiments of State troops, which were used to guard the railroad bridges between Dalton and Atlanta.

On the 17th of February the President ordered me, by telegraph, to detach Lieutenant-General Hardee, with the infantry of his corps, "except Stevenson's division," to aid Lieutenant General Polk against Sherman in Mississippi. This order was obeyed as promptly as our means of transportation permitted.

The force detached was probably exaggerated to Major-General Thomas; for on the 23d the Union Army advanced to Ringgold, on the 24th drove in our outposts, and on the 25th skirmished at Mill Creek Gap and in Crow Valley, east of Rocky Face Mountain. We were successful at both places. At the latter Clayton's brigade, after a sharp action of half an hour, defeated double its number. At night it was reported that a United States brigade was occupying Dug Gap, from which it had driven our troops. Granbury's Texan brigade, returning from Mississippi, had just arrived. It was ordered to march to the foot of the mountain immediately and to retake the Gap at sunrise next morning, which was done. In the night of the 26th the enemy retired.

On the 27th of February I suggested to the Executive, by letter through General Bragg, that all preparations for a forward movement should be made without delay. In a letter, dated 4th of March, General Bragg desired me to have all things ready at the earliest practicable moment for the movement indicated. In replying, on the 12th, I reminded him that "the regulations of the War Department do not leave such preparations to commanders of troops, but to officers who receive their orders from Richmond." On the 18th a letter was received from General Bragg, sketching a plan of offensive operations, and enumerating the troops to be used in them under me. I was invited to express my views on the subject. In doing so, both by telegraph and mail, I suggested modifications, and urged that the additional troops named should be sent immediately to enable us, should the enemy advance, to beat him and then move forward; or, should he not advance, do so ourselves. General Bragg replied by telegraph on the 21st: "Your dispatch of 19th does not indicate acceptance of plan proposed. Troops can only be drawn from other points for advance. Upon your decision of that point further action must depend." I replied by telegraph on the 22d: "In my dispatch of 19th I expressly accept taking the offensive; only differ with you as to details. I assume that the enemy will be prepared for advance before we will, and will make it to our advantage: therefore I propose, both for offensive and defensive, to assemble our troops here immediately." This was not noticed. Therefore, on the 25th, I again urged the necessity of reinforcing the Army of Tennessee, because the enemy was collecting a larger force than that of the last campaign; while ours was less than it had been then.

On the 3d of April Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Cole arrived at Dalton, to direct the procuring of artillery horses and field transportation, to enable the Army to advance.

On the 4th, under orders 32 of 1864, I applied to the chief of the conscript service for 1,000 negro teamsters. None were received.

On the 8th of April Colonel B. S. Ewell, Assistant-Adjutant-General, was sent to Richmond to represent to the President my wish to take the offensive with proper means, and to learn his views. A few days after Brigadier-General Pendleton arrived from Richmond to explain to me the President's wishes on the subject. I explained to him the modification of the plan, communicated by General Bragg, which seemed to me essential; which required that the intended reinforcements should be sent to Dalton. I urged that this should be done without delay, because our present force was not sufficient even for defence, and to enable us to take the offensive if the enemy did not.

On the 1st of May I reported the enemy about to advance. On the 2d, Brigadier-General Mercer's command arrived, about fourteen hundred effective infantry. On the 4th I expressed myself satisfied that the enemy was about to attack with his united forces, and again urged that a part of Lieutenant General Polk's troops should be placed at my disposal. I was informed by General Bragg that orders to that effect were given.

Major-General Martin, whose division of cavalry coming from East Tennessee, had been halted on the Etowah to recruit its horses, was ordered with it to observe the Oostanaula from Resaca to Rome; and Brigadier-General Kelly was ordered with his command from the neighborhood of Resaca to report to Major-General Wheeler.

The effective artillery and infantry of the Army of Tennessee, after the arrival of Mercer's brigade, amounted to forty thousand and nine hundred; the effective cavalry to about four thousand. Major-General Sherman's Army was composed of that of Missionary Ridge (then eighty thousand), increased by several thousand recruits, five thousand then under Hovey, the Twenty-third corps (Schofield's) from Knoxville, and two divisions of the Sixteenth, from North Alabama.

Major-General Wheeler estimated the cavalry of that Army at fifteen thousand.

On the 5th of May this Army was in line between Ringgold and Tunnel Hill, and after skirmishing on that and the following day, on the 7th pressed back our advanced troops to Mill Creek Gap. On the same day Brigadier-General Canty reached Resaca with his brigade, and was halted there.

On the 8th, at 4 P.M., a division of Hooker's corps assaulted Dug Gap, which was bravely held by two rigiments of Reynold's Arkansas brigade and Grigsby's brigade of Kentucky cavalry, fighting on foot, until the arrival of Lieutenant-General Lee with Granbury's brigade, when the enemy was put to flight.

On the 9th five assaults were made on Lieutenant-General Hood's troops on Rocky Face Mountain. All were repulsed. In the afternoon a report was received that Logan's and Dodge's divisions were in Snake Creek Gap. Three divisions, under Lieutenant-General Hood, were, therefore, sent to Resaca. On the 10th Lieutenant-General Hood reported the enemy retiring. Skirmishing, to our advantage, continued all day near Dalton. Major-General Bate repulsed a vigorous attack at night

On the 11th Brigadier General Canty reported that the enemy were again approaching Resaca. Lieutenant-General Polk arrived there in the evening with Loring's division, and was instructed to defend the place with those troops and Canty's. The usual skirmishing continued near Dalton.

Rocky Face Mountain and Snake Creek Gap, at its south end, completely covered, for the enemy, the operation of turning Dalton. On the 12th the Union Army, covered by the mountain, moved by Snake Creek Gap toward Resaca. Major-General Wheeler, with 2,200 of ours, attacked and defeated more than double that number of Union cavalry near Varnell's Station. At night our artillery and infantry marched for Resaca. The cavalry followed on the 13th. On that day, the enemy approaching on the Snake Creek Gap road, was checked by Loring's troops, which gave time for the formation of Hardee's and Hood's corps, just arriving. As the enemy was formed, the left of Polk's corps was on the Oostanaula and the right of Hood's on the Conasauga. There was brisk skirmishing during the afternoon on Polk's front and Hardee's left.

On the 14th the enemy made several attacks, the most vigorous on Hindman's division (Hood's left). All were handsomely repulsed. At 6 P.M. Hood advanced with Stevenson's and Stewart's divisions, supported by two of Walker's brigades, driving the enemy from his ground before night. He was instructed to be ready to continue the offensive next morning. At 9 P.M. I learned that Lieutenant-General Polk's troops had lost a position commanding our bridges; and received from Major General Martin a report that the Federal infantry was crossing the Oostanaula, near Calhoun, on a pontoon bridge. The instructions to Lieutenant-General Hood were revoked, and Walker's division sent to the point named by Major-General Martin.

On the 15th there was severe skirmishing on the whole front. Major-General Walker reported no movement near Calhoun. Lieutenant-General Hood was directed to prepare to move forward, his right leading, supported by two brigades from Polk's and Hardee's corps. When he was about to move information came from Major-General Walker that the Federal right was crossing the river. To meet this movement Lieutenant-General Hood's attack was countermanded. Stewart's division not receiving the order from corps headquarters in time, attacked unsuccessfully. The Army was ordered to cross the Oostanaula that night, destroying the bridges behind it.

On the 16th the enemy crossed the Oostanaula. Lieutenant-General Hardee skirmished with them successfully near Calhoun.

The fact that a part of Polk's troops were still in the rear, and the great numerical superiority of the Federal Army made it expedient to risk battle only when position or some blunder of the enemy might give us counterbalancing advantages. I therefore determined to fall back slowly until circumstances should put the chances of battle in our favor, keeping so near the United States Army as to prevent its sending reinforcements to Grant; and hoping by taking advantage of positions and opportunities, to reduce the odds against us, by partial engagements. I also expected it to be materially reduced before the end of June by the expiration of the terms of service of many of the regiments which had not re-enlisted. In this way we fell back to Cassville in two marches. At Adairsville, about midway, on the 17th, Polk's cavalry, under Brigadier-General Jackson, met the enemy, and Hardee, after severe skirmishing checked them. At this point, on the 18th, Polk's and Hood's corps took the direct road to Cassville; Hardee's that by Kingston. About half the Federal Army took each road.

French's division having joined Polk's corps on the 18th, on the morning of the 19th, when half the Federal Army was near Kingston, the two corps at Cassville were ordered to advance against the troops that had followed them from Adairsville, Hood leading on the right. When this corps had advanced some two miles one of his staff officers reported to Lieutenant-General Hood that the enemy were approaching on the Canton road, in rear of the right of our original position. He drew back his troops and formed them across that road. When it was discovered that the officer was mistaken, the opportunity had passed, by the near approach of the Federal Army. Expecting to be attacked, I drew up the troops in what seemed to me an excellent position—a bold ridge immediately in rear of Cassville, with an open valley before it. The fire of the enemy's artillery commenced soon after the troops were formed, and continued until night.

Soon after dark Lieutenant-Generals Polk and Hood, together, expressed to me decidedly the opinion formed upon the observation of the afternoon, that the Union artillery would render their positions untenable the next day, and urged me to abandon the ground immediately and cross the Etowah. Lieutenant-General Hardee, whose position I thought weakest, was confident that he could hold it. The other two officers, however, were so earnest and unwilling to depend on the ability of their corps to defend the ground that I yielded, and the Army crossed the Etowah on the 20th, a step which I have regretted ever since. Wheeler's cavalry was placed in observation above, and Jackson's below the railroad.

On the 22d Major General Wheeler was sent with all his troops, not required for observation, to the enemy's rear, and on the 24th beat a brigade at Cassville, and took or burned two hundred and fifty loaded wagons. In the meantime the enemy was reported by Jackson's troops moving down the Etowah, as if to cross it near Stilesborough, and crossing on the 23d. On the 24th Polk and Hardee's corps reached the road from Stilesborough to Atlanta a few miles south of Dallas; and Hood's four miles from New Hope Church, on the road from Alatoona. On the 25th the enemy was found to be entrenched near and east of Dallas. Hood's corps was placed with its centre at New-Hope Church, and Polk's and Hardee's ordered between it and the Atlanta road, which Hardee's left was to cover.

An hour before sunset Stewart's division, at New-Hope Church, was fiercely attacked by Hooker's corps, which it repulsed after a hot engagement of two hours. Skirmishing was kept up on the 26th and 27th. At half past 5 P.M. on the 27th, Howard's corps assailed Cleburne's division, and was driven back about dark with great slaughter. In these two actions our troops were not entrenched. Our loss in each was about 450 in killed and wounded. On the 27th the enemy's dead, except those borne off, were counted 600. We, therefore, estimated their loss at 3,000 at least. It was probably greater on the 25th, as we had a larger force engaged then, both of artillery and infantry.

The usual skirmishing was kept up on the 28th. Lieutenant-General Hood was instructed to put his corps in position during the night to attack the enemy's left flank at dawn the next morning, the rest of the Army to join in the action successively from right to left.

On the 29th Lieutenant-General Hood, finding the Federal left covered by a division which had entrenched itself in the night, thought it inexpedient to attack, so reported, and asked for instructions. As the resulting delay made the attack inexpedient, even if it had not been so before, by preventing the surprise—upon which success in a great degree depended—he was recalled.

Skirmishing continued until the 4th of June, the enemy gradually extending his entrenched line toward the railroad at Ackworth. On the morning of the 5th the Army was formed with its left at Lost Mountain, its centre near Gilgath Church, and its right near the railroad. On the 7th the right, covered by Noonday Creek, was extended across the Ackworth and Marietta road. The enemy approached under cover of successive lines of entrenchments. There was brisk and incessant skirmishing until the 18th.

On the 14th the brave Lieutenant General Polk, distinguished in every battle in which this Army had fought, fell by a cannon shot at an advanced post. Major-General Loring succeeded to the command, which he held till the 7th of July with great efficiency.

On the 4th of June a letter from Gov. Brown informed me that he had organized a division of infantry, and placed it under my orders. These troops, when ready for service about the middle of the month, under Major-General G. W. Smith, were employed to defend the crossings of the Chattahoochee, to prevent the surprise of Atlanta by the Union cavalry.

On the 19th a new line was taken by the Army. Hood's corps, with its right on the Marietta and Canton road; Loring's on the Kenesaw Mountain, and Hardee's with its left extending across the Lost Mountain and Marietta road. The enemy approached, as usual, under cover of entrenchments. In this position there was incessant fighting and skirmishing until July 3, the enemy gradually extending his entrenched right toward Atlanta. On the 20th of June Wheeler, with 1,100 men, routed Ganad's division of Federal cavalry on our right. On the 21st Hood's corps was transferred from right to left, Wheeler's cavalry taking charge of the position it had left.

On the 22d Lieutenant-General Hood reported that Hindman's and Stevenson's divisions of his corps, being attacked, drove back the enemy, taking a line of his breastworks, but were compelled to withdraw by the fire of fortified artillery. On the 24th Hardee's skirmishers formed a line of battle, as did Stevenson's, of Hood's corps, on the 25th. On the 27th, after a furious cannonade of several hours, the enemy made a general advance, but were everywhere repulsed with heavy loss. The assaults were most vigorous on Cheatham's and Cleburne's divisions, of Hardee's corps, and French's and Featherstone's, of Loring's. Lieutenant-General Hardee reports that Cheatham's division lost in killed, wounded and missing, one hundred and ninety-five.

The enemy opposed to it, by the statement of a staff officer subsequently captured, two thousand; the loss of Cleburne's division, seven; that of the enemy on his front, one thousand: and Major General Loring reported two hundred and thirty-six of his corps killed, wounded and missing; and the loss of the enemy, by their own estimates, at between 2,500 and 3,000, which he thinks very small.

On the 1st of July Major-General Smith's division was ordered to support the cavalry on our left. Their effective total was about 1,500. On the 2d, the enemy's right being nearer to Atlanta by several miles than our left, the Army fell back during the night to Smyrna Church. On the 4th Major-General Smith reported that he should be compelled to withdraw on the morning of the 5th to the line of entrenchments covering the railroad bridge and Turner's Ferry. The Army was, therefore, ordered to retire at the same time to that line, to secure our bridges. The cavalry crossed the Chattahoochee—Wheeler observing it for some twenty miles above, and Jackson as far below.

The enemy advanced, as usual, covered by entrenchments. Skirmishing continued until the 9th. Our infantry and artillery were brought to the southeast side of the river that night, because two Federal corps had crossed it above Powers's Ferry on the 8th and entrenched. Lieutenant-General Stewart took command of the corps on the 7th.

The character of Peachtree Creek, and the numerous fords in the Chattahoochee above its mouth, prevented my attempting to defend that part of the river. The broad and muddy channel of the creek would have separated the two parts of the Army. It and the river below its mouth were, therefore, taken as our line. A position on the high ground south of the creek was selected for the Army from which to attack the enemy while crossing. The engineer officers, with a large force of negroes, were set to work to strengthen the fortifications of Atlanta, and to mount on them seven heavy rifles borrowed from Major-General Maury.

The Chief Engineer was instructed to devote his attention—first, to the works between the Decatur and Marietta roads, to put them in such condition that they might be held by the State troops, so that the Army might attack the enemy in flank when he approached the town—this in the event that we should be unsuccessful in attacking the Federal Army in its passage of the Peachtree Creek.

After the armies were separated by the Chattahoochee, skirmishing become less severe. On the 14th, a division of Federal cavalry crossed the river by Moore's Bridge, near Newman, but was driven back by Armstrong's brigade, sent by Brigadier-General Jackson to meet it.

On the 15th, Governor Brown informed me, orally, that he hoped to reinforce the Army before the end of the month with near ten thousand State troops.

On the 17th, the main body of the Federal Army crossed the Chattahoochee between Roswell and Powers' Ferry. At 10 o'clock P.M., while I was giving Lieutenant-Colonel Prestman, Chief Engineer, instructions in regard to his work of the next day on the fortifications of Atlanta, a telegram was received from General Cooper informing me, by direction of the Secretary of War, that, as I had failed to arrest the advance of the enemy to the vicinity of Atlanta, and expressed no confidence that I could defeat or repel him, I was relieved from the command of the Army and Department of Tennessee, which would be immediately turned over to General Hood. This was done at once. On the morning of the 18th, the enemy was reported to be advancing, and, at General Hood's request, I continued to give orders until afternoon, placing the troops on the position selected near Peachtree Creek.

In transferring the command to General Hood, I explained my plans to him—first, to attack the Federal Army while crossing Peachtree Creek. If we were successful, great results might be hoped for, as the enemy would have both the creek and the river to intercept his retreat. Second, if unsuccessful, to keep back the enemy by entrenching, to give time for the assembling of State troops promised by Governor Brown; to garrison Atlanta with those troops, and when the Federal Army approached the town, attack it on the most exposed flank with all the Confederate troops.

These troops, who had been for seventy-four days in the immediate presence of the enemy, laboring and fighting daily, enduring toil, exposure, and danger with equal cheerfulness, more confident and high-spirited than when the Union Army presented itself near Dalton, were then inferior to none who ever served the Confederacy.

Under the excellent administration of Brigadier-General Mackall, Chief of Staff, the troops were well equipped and abundantly supplied. The draught animals of the artillery and quartermaster's department were in better condition on the 18th of July than on the 5th of May. We lost no material in the retreat, except the four field pieces mentioned in the accompanying report of General Hood.

I commenced the campaign with General Bragg's Army of Missionary Ridge—with one brigade added—Mercer's—and two taken away—Baldwin's and Quarles's. That opposed to us was Grant's Army of Missionary Ridge, then estimated at 80,000 by our principal officers, increased as I have stated by two corps, a division, and several thousand recruits—in all, at least 30,000 men. The cavalry of that Army was estimated by Major-General Wheeler at 15,000.

The reinforcements which joined our Army amounted to fifteen thousand infantry and artillery, and four thousand cavalry. Our scouts reported much greater numbers joining the United States Army—garrison and bridge guards from Tennessee and Kentucky relieved by "one hundred days men," and the Seventeenth corps, with two thousand cavalry.

The loss of our infantry and artillery from the 5th of May had been about 10,000 killed and wounded, and 4,700 from all other causes, mainly slight sickness produced by heavy cold rains which prevailed in the latter half of June. These and the slightly wounded were beginning to rejoin their regiments. For want of reports, I am unable to give the loss or the services of the cavalry, which was less under my eye than the rest of the Army. The effective strength was increased by about two thousand during the campaign.

The effective force transferred to General Hood was about 41,000 infantry and artillery, and 10,000 cavalry.

According to the opinions of our most experienced officers, daily reports of prisoners, and statements of Northern papers, the enemy's loss in action could not have been less than five times as great as ours. In the cases in which we had the means of estimating it, it ranged from seven to one to ninety-one to one compared with ours, and averaged thirteen to one. The Union prisoners concurred in saying that their heaviest loss occurred in the daily attacks made in line of battle upon our skirmishers in their rifle-pits. Whether they succeeded in dislodging our skirmishers or not, their loss was heavy and ours almost nothing.

At Dalton, the great numerical superiority of the enemy made the chances of battle much against us, and, even if beaten, they had a safe refuge behind the fortified pass of Ringgold and in the fortress of Chattanooga. Our refuge, in case of defeat, was in Atlanta, 100 miles off, with three rivers intervening. Therefore, victory for us could have been decisive, while defeat would have been utterly disastrous. Between Dalton and the Chattahoochee we could have given battle only by attacking the enemy entrenched, or so near entrenchments that the only result of success to us would have been his falling back into them, while defeat would have been our ruin.

In the course pursued, our troops, always fighting under cover, had very trifling losses compared with those they inflicted, so that the enemy's numerical superiority was reduced daily and rapidly, and we could reasonably have expected to cope with the Union Army on equal ground by the time the Chattahoochee was passed. Defeat on this side of the river would have been its destruction. We, if beaten, had a place of refuge in Atlanta too strong to be assaulted, and too extensive to be invested. I had hoped also that, by the breaking of the railroad in its rear, the Union Army might be compelled to attack us in a position of our own choosing, or to a retreat, easily converted into a rout.

After we crossed the Etowah, five detachments of cavalry were successively sent, with instructions to destroy as much as they could of the railroad between Dalton and Etowah. All failed because too weak. We could never spare a sufficient body of cavalry for this service, as its assistance was absolutely necessary in the defence of every position we occupied. Captain Harvey, an officer of great courage and sagacity, was detached on this service, with one hundred men, on the 11th of June, and remained for several weeks near the railroad, frequently interrupting, although not strong enough to prevent its use.

Early in the campaign, the statements of the strength of the cavalry in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, given me by Lieutenant General Polk, just from the command of that department, and my telegraphic correspondence with his successor, Lieutenant-General S. D. Lee, gave me reason to hope that a competent force could be sent from Mississippi and Alabama to prevent the use of the railroad by the United States Army. I therefore suggested it to the President directly, on the 13th June and 16th July, and through General Bragg on the 10th, 12th, 13th, 16th, and 20th of June; and also to Lieutenant General Lee on the 10th May, and 31, 11th, and 16th June. I did so in the belief that this cavalry would serve the Confederacy better by causing the defeat of Major-General Sherman's Army than by repelling a raid in Mississippi.

Besides the causes of my removal, alleged in the telegram announcing it, various other accusations have been made against me—some published in newspapers in such a manner as to appear to have official authority, and others circulated orally in Georgia and Alabama, and imputed to General Bragg.

The principal are, that I persistently disregarded the instructions of the President, that I would not fight the enemy, that I refused to defend Atlanta, that I refused to communicate with General Bragg in relation to the operations of the Army, that I disregarded his entreaties to change my course and attack the enemy, and gross exaggerations of the losses of the Army.

I had not the advantage of receiving the President's instructions in relation to the manner of conducting the campaign. But, as the conduct of my predecessor, in retreating before odds less than those confronting me, has apparently been approved, and as General Lee, in keeping on the defensive and retreating towards Grant's objective point, under circumstances like mine, was adding to his great fame, both in the estimation of the Administration and people, I supposed that my course would not be censured. I believed then, as I do now, that it was the only one at my command which promised success.

I think that the foregoing narrative shows that the Army of Tennessee did fight, and with at least as much effect as I have ever done before.

The proofs that I intended to hold Atlanta are the fact that under my orders the work of strengthening its defence was going on vigorously, the communication on the subject made by me to General Hood, and

the fact that my family was in the town. That the public workshops were removed and no large supplies deposited in the town, as alleged by General Bragg, were measures of common prudence, and no more indicated the intention to abandon the place, than the sending the wagons of an army to the rear, on a day of battle, proves a foregone determination to abandon the field.

While General Bragg was at Atlanta, about the middle of July, we had no other conversation concerning the Army than such as I introduced He asked me no questions regarding its operations, past or future, made no comments upon them, nor suggestions, and had not the slightest reason to suppose that Atlanta would not be defended. He told me that the object of his journey was to consult with Lieutenant-General Lee and communicate with General E. K. Smith in relation to reinforcements for me. He talked much more of affairs in Virginia than in Georgia, asserting, what I believed, that Sherman's Army outnumbered Grant's, and impressed me with the belief that his visits to me were unofficial.

A copy of a brief report by General Hood accompanies this.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

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BOUND VOLUMES OF THE JOURNAL.

THE Publisher of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has hitherto been unable to meet the large and unexpected demand for the first bound volume of the paper. To supply this demand it became necessary to stereotype the greater part of the numbers for 1863 and '64. This caused much vexatious delay in responding to orders for the bound volumes. Now, however, the work of stereotyping has been completed and a full supply of the first volume, handsomely bound in cloth, has been obtained. The price of this volume bound in cloth is $7 50; in half morocco $10. Gentlemen in the Army, who wish the volume sent to them by express, should enclose the amount of the express charges, which average about $1 60, as these are required by the companies to be paid in advance.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1865.

SHERMAN'S LAST CAMPAIGN.

LIKE that good knight in the fairy tale, before the very blast of whose enchanted trumpet battlements trembled and impervious walls lay flat, SHERMAN, Capturer of Cities, marches through the Confederacy, from East to West. His latest and most marvellous campaign is already crowned with triple victory at Branchville, Columbia, and Charleston itself. That nursery of the Rebellion, where its infant arms were taught to brandish in rage then impotent, against the Union, is ours to-day, and the starry flag floats over the dishonored parapet of Sumter. But, with the impulse of a great mind, SHERMAN does not pause to enter in triumphal procession the city which, after three terrible years of siege, at length succumbs. Although, next after Richmond, Charleston was the strategic point whose fall was destined to carry with it a greater weight of disaster, physical and moral, than any other in the broad domains of the Rebellion, not only in our own eyes, but in those of the South and in the appreciation of the world, SHERMAN disdains that personal triumph which his entry therein would ensure him. He carries his legions onward to new triumphs, and so presses his victory that the country may enjoy to the last fragment its substantial fruits. SHERMAN makes American history faster than pens can record it.

The people are justified in their discharges of cannon, in their bonfires and illuminations, in their showing of colors from a hundred thousand masts, over these great victories. In some respects, the conquests of SHERMAN in the Carolina campaign resemble those of his Georgia campaign, while its strategy and its manœuvres are similar. Branchville was a railroad centre hardly less important than Atlanta, and, like the latter, fell before a masterly vault upon its lines of supply. The capture of Columbia, the capital of the most defiant State of Rebellion, was in every respect, as weighty as that of its sister capital, Milledgeville. Charleston fell with a shock as great as Savannah, with a greater loss in guns and materials, with stronger forts in its harbor, with the surrender of advantages as an open port long since wrested from Savannah, and with a moral effect unequalled by any blow yet struck at Rebellion. If Savannah was SHERMAN'S Christmas gift to the Nation, Charleston narrowly escaped being his Valentine.

A month only has gone by since SHERMAN'S legions marched from Savannah. And yet at this moment they have accomplished the enormous distance of more than 250 miles, straight through the centre of the Confederacy. How has this feat been executed? It owes nothing to the condition of the country traversed. That has been most impracticable for marching, most hostile to manœuvre. Its early stages were a continuous course of swamps and morasses. SLOCUM'S left wing, along the banks of the Savannah, and HOWARD'S right on those of the Salkehatchie, waded for many a mile knee deep through fen and marsh, toiling night and day, corduroying and grading roads, extricating trains and ordnance from the mire, felling forests, and fording streams. The country is everywhere defensible. Besides its swamps, spanned only by narrow causeways, it is intersected with broad rivers, formed by the confluence of myriad smaller branches, apt for the detention of columns intending to pass them.

It has not been the want of men, even, which has prevented the enemy from opposing SHERMAN. He long ago furnished us with the figures which were to cipher the Northern general into annihilation. Nor were all his troops mere men in buckram. Within possible call were the garrisons of Charleston, Macon, Augusta and Branchville. BEAUREGARD, HARDEE, D. H. HILL and G. W. SMITH had forces not contemptible in their command. HARDEE, for example, abandoned Savannah, as it was reported, with 16,000 troops. These were distributed in the regions of Charleston and Branchville. He abandoned Charleston probably with 14,000 men. Besides the infantry, South Carolina was full of cavalry. HAMPTON had two divisions, WHEELER one, and MCLAWS and others, brigades. From the West, two full corps of HOOD were moving rapidly to head off SHERMAN, as he commenced his adventurous journey northward, and from the East, LEE'S veterans poured down from their Richmond entrenchments, threatening him from that quarter.

So respectable a force, in so defensible a country, opposing an enemy already tired by a weary march of 150 or 200 miles, far away from any base, and without possible direct support for miles from either GRANT or SCHOFIELD, might surely hope to accomplish something. That it accomplished nothing is due to the genius of SHERMAN. His plan, framed at Savannah, threatened so many points, before any of his movements were announced, that the enemy dared not concentrate his scattered troops. The dazzling rapidity of SHERMAN'S march, after the movement began, made subsequent concentration against him impossible. Just before Branchville was taken, the enemy confessed that whether that point or Augusta, or Columbia, or Charleston would be the main point of attack, it was difficult to divine. To the plan of manœuvre, which lay clear in SHERMAN'S mind before a brigade was moved, and to the wonderful rapidity and soldierly skill with which he executed it, we must trace our triple victory in South Carolina. His feint on Augusta not only cut off D. H. HILL, and all Governor BROWN'S Georgia levies, but it held back, as well, BEAUREGARD'S hopes for reinforcements from HOOD. The simultaneous movements on Branchville and Charleston kept apart the several columns of BEAUREGARD and HARDEE. Nor was this all. SHERMAN has actually not only outmarched his opponents, but, by tearing up the Augusta and Charleston Railroad, he has left all the Georgia forces hopelessly in his rear; and these, which alone could have defeated him, are as useless to BEAUREGARD now as the troops of PRICE or MAGRUDER.

SHERMAN'S march has not been so rapid as to fail of being measured and deliberate; not so brilliant as to neglect to gather solid fruits. More than 100 miles of important railroad have been absolutely destroyed, and from LEE'S main Army its Western troops and Western supplies of food and forage are cut off. These results have been accomplished as coolly and effectually as if there were no enemy to oppose. Our great victories, too, have been almost bloodless, and therefore the more joyous and the more memorable. Branchville fell by manœuvre, not by the costly price of heroic troops. The turning of Branchville was the signal for the evacuation of Charleston, and its capture was the capture of Charleston. It was as if SHERMAN, 62 miles distant from HARDEE, had sent him a telegraphic message to vacate the premises; and the notice was obeyed without question.

Ordinarily, one would have supposed that the streams which crossed SHERMAN'S path at every step would have been successfully contested. But he appears to have passed them without a day's delay at any one. Of such vital importance was time to both parties—to the one, that he might make his combinations and concentrations; to the other, that he might break them—that no sacrifice would have seemed too great on the enemy's part to ensure delay. But, at the very first show of resistance at a river crossing, our advance, not waiting for support, would dash into it, waist-deep, with loud cheers, while the rest of the column hurried to flank the position above and below, and invariably in a few hours the enemy was in hot retreat.

Indeed, the enthusiasm of our troops, with SHERMAN as a leader, has known no bounds. They have felt themselves invincible, and have laughed at obstacles. That Army feels to-day it will march into Richmond. 60,000 or 70,000 troops is a large force for such operations, but larger ones have miserably failed. It is large enough, however, when directed by genius and inspired by enthusiasm. On the other hand, the enemy has fled from SHERMAN'S path as from that of a pestilence. His troops feel that there is little use in opposing our columns, and go as quickly as possible to the rear. The unprejudiced topographer, speculating upon the probable location of that mysterious region, "the last ditch," would hitherto have assigned it to South Carolina. But the "great flanker" has, in fact, flanked that famous ditch, and it has been evacuated through fear of enfilading. Day after day, the theatrical bills of the Confederacy announce "one "more and positively the very last ditch;" and still the comedy is played. Branchville, Columbia and Charleston fell, but we see no Derry, no Saragossa, no Puebla, in their defence. Lame and impotent conclusion indeed from such bravado of prologue! A few days more and the chance of becoming the sepulchre of the Confederacy will be taken from South Carolina.

It was amusing to find, before SHERMAN had reached Columbia, the Raleigh paper calling out in alarm, "SHERMAN is coming to Raleigh!" He was then two hundred miles distant. But, in truth, the enemy has learned from SHERMAN'S rapid marching to snuff the battle afar off, and to avoid it accordingly. His main anxiety seems to be, like WEMMICK'S, to reduce his wealth to "portable property" and to remove it. The South Carolina campaign illustrates thoroughly the vast importance which we attached to the future *moral* effect of the Georgia campaign. It is this feeling of the uselessness of contending, this disposition now besetting him to concentrate "at "some point farther back," which is ruinous to the enemy's fortunes. That he will yet deliver a series of bloody and decisive battles, we cannot doubt. North Carolina will witness, probably, fields like those which have made Virginia, Georgia, and Tennessee forever historic. But the campaign in South Carolina seems to be nearly over. SHERMAN draws near its borders, and he does so with the pleasant consciousness that his march across it, from corner to corner, has been an unbroken triumph.

THE English criticisms on the 15-inch gun, based on the performance of the Monitor *Manhattan*—the only iron-clad which carried ordnance of this calibre of those which engaged the Confederate ram *Tennessee*, in the battle in Mobile Bay—appear to have escaped the careful attention they deserve. It may be safely said, that nothing has occurred since the advent of this heavy gun which has done so much to injure the reputation abroad of the power of our iron-clads as the failure of this impregnable vessel, equipped as she was with our most powerful guns, to promptly demolish the Rebel ram. It may also be added that, from the data in the official accounts of the action which have been published, the English criticisms certainly *appear* to be just. It is well to look facts in the face as they develope themselves, however unpleasant they may be. It is only by this course that we

can hope to make any advance. It is well that we should know the truth, in order to guard against future National disasters. The failure of this, our "iron-clad gun," to inflict fatal damage to the ram, whatever may have been the cause, is certainly humiliating. We hope, however, that the Navy Department has in its possession facts involved in this case which will show that the reputation of this, our heaviest gun, has not deservedly been injured by the part sustained in that memorable naval battle. The Department must have statements of the *range* and *weight* of the 15-inch shot which struck the *Tennessee*, as well as the *charge of powder* which propelled it, and the angle at which it struck. By publishing these facts, the subject is at once divested of all mystery. Such a course will at once put a stop to all cavil, and the reputation of the 15-inch gun will be either established or demolished. It is clear that either the one or other conclusion should be arrived at as soon as possible. If we really have a gun capable of penetrating the heaviest foreign iron-clads, let the fact be proved: if, on the contrary, we have not such an indispensable piece of ordnance, let us arouse from the slumber into which we have been lulled by the narcotic influence of target experiments against Messrs. PETIN & GAUDET'S six-inch French plate, and the panegyric of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance on the power of this gun, and endeavor to produce one which will meet the conditions. But we firmly believe that this beautiful piece will, by the course above indicated, have its former reputation again thoroughly established. The prompt capture of the *Atlanta*, a vessel in some respects superior to the *Tennessee*, by the 15-inch of the Monitor *Wechawken*, Captain RODGERS, with the low charge of 35 lbs., encourages us to hope for the best. But, by all means, let us have the *facts* in the case of the *Tennessee* and the 15-inch gun.

THE PROSPECT.

IN this hour of triumph, our people may well review, with feelings of gratified national pride, the magnificent success which our Army and Navy have achieved within the last few months—the triumphant march of SHERMAN from Atlanta to Savannah; his even more brilliant progress from Savannah through South Carolina; the fall of Charleston, that famous birth-place and cradle of secession; the capture of Forts Fisher and Anderson, leading, probably, before our readers see this sheet, to the evacuation of Wilmington, and to the abandonment of the whole Atlantic seaboard by the enemy, and his relinquishment of the vast resources he has hitherto drawn from foreign countries. But it is more imperative upon us in this crisis of our fortunes to try and form a calm and dispassionate judgment upon our real military position, its prospects of success, its chances of failure; to discern from what point results may be expected great enough to ensure us union and peace by the triumphant march of our Armies, and by the overthrow of that military power which recent acquaintance with the interior of the States in rebellion shows to be the only obstacle to a happy and triumphant issue of the war. And we must inquire, as well, where temporary disasters may be looked for, and how far they can jeopard and influence the ultimate triumph of our arms.

The contending forces upon the field of operations on the plains east of the Alleghanies, are the Army of LEE, with the scattered commands of BRAGG and HOKE, lately at Wilmington, HARDEE from Charleston, BEAUREGARD in front of SHERMAN, HOOD striving to get into the Eastern Zone, and HILL cut off at Augusta; and on our side, GRANT facing LEE at Richmond, SCHOFIELD in North Carolina, left by the evacuation of Wilmington free either to march 20,000 men to SHERMAN'S reinforcement, or to join GRANT by water with all but the small force necessary for garrisoning Wilmington; finally, SHERMAN, whose victorious columns are pressing their relentless way direct to victory—

> "Straight forward goes the lightning,
> Straight forward goes the cannon-ball's fearful path,
> Swift, by directest course, it hurtles on,
> Shattering, it makes its way' that it may shatter."

The destruction of the armed force of the Confederacy being now the great specific object of the combinations of our generals, it necessarily involves the forcing of its main Army into a central position, from which escape, in case of defeat, is impossible. The direction of SHERMAN'S march promises to secure this specific object. At the same time, it is, of course, desirable for him to cut off from the enemy's main force as many as possible of the small detachments which he has left in garrison at different points. His advance upon Branchville cut off HILL and HOOD. His movement upon Kingsville, before threatening Columbia, forced HARDEE and BEAUREGARD upon diverging lines of retreat; and, if our cavalry were fortunate enough to strike Florence, or SCHOFIELD to seize Wilmington before HARDEE'S arrival at these places, the latter general will be thrown entirely out of the immediate sphere of operations. These masterly combinations are inestimably efficient in preventing accessions to LEE'S forces.

The limited resources of the South, and the combination of its military forces under LEE as general-in-chief—a change of organization which must of necessity lead to a union of the outlying forces of the Confederacy in the execution of some one well conceived scheme—compel LEE to the same concentration which our combinations are forcing upon him.

It is, of course, impossible for us to entirely surround LEE with Armies, each equal to his own force, and Armies of less strength might, by an active and skillful opponent, be attacked and destroyed in detail. Hence, our concentration against LEE can consist of only two Armies, that of GRANT and that of SHERMAN. The forces of SCHOFIELD will necessarily join one or the other of these as soon as relieved from their immediate duty by the fall of Wilmington. Which Army SCHOFIELD will join will depend upon the relative force of our two main columns, counting, of course, GRANT'S entrenchments and defensive attitude as so much force on his side. We incline to believe that he will join SHERMAN, who is most exposed to the assaults of LEE, and to whom defeat, from his exposed position, would be the more disastrous.

Concentrated between our columns, with forces probably equal to the stronger, LEE would occupy much the position of NAPOLEON in his celebrated campaign of 1814. In that, interposing between the columns of the Allies advancing upon Paris, striking powerful blows which his genius alone could conceive, he snatched victory from almost every encounter—from Champ-Aubert, Chateau-Thierry, and Montmirail, to Nanges and Montereau. But he was doomed to fall before the combinations of the enemy, their superiority in numbers, the impossibility of his obtaining reinforcements to supply the drain of battle, and the want of that levy of 50,000 men which he had hoped his victories would enable him to rally to a standard dear to France, for the victories that it symbolized and the glory that haloed round it. Men for his armies it was no longer in his power to obtain; for France was tired of slaughter, and saw at last the unholiness of the cause she had fought for, stripped as it was of the false brilliancy it once possessed. With such obstacles, the magnificent combinations and the brilliant genius of NAPOLEON were useless.

This war has shown that armies of 60,000 men, though frequenly defeated, cannot be destroyed in a single battle. Antietam, Chancellorsville, Chickamauga, Gettysburgh, all illustrate this fact. The material of which our Armies on both sides is composed, their long experience of war, the great advantages which the defensive always possesses, render a *decisive* victory over either GRANT or SHERMAN, under any circumstances whatever, impossible for LEE. But an indecisive one would be a defeat. A battle prolonged for many days with either of these commanders would absolutely incapacitate LEE from confronting the other. How can he replace troops lost in battle? He has no territory from which to draw troops or arms, except that which has already been exhausted by the most violent combats of this war. He cannot arm and drill his negroes in time; and time is everything; for SHERMAN never halts while anything is to be achieved.

Whether therefore LEE, recalling HOKE, BEAUREGARD, and, if possible, HARDEE, by rail to Richmond, endeavors to overwhelm GRANT that he may afterwards fall upon SHERMAN; or, leaving a small garrison and the hopeless mud to oppose GRANT, concentrates on the borders of North Carolina to attack SHERMAN before SCHOFIELD joins him; whether in either of these cases he meets with a temporary success or with the defeats which a just confidence in our soldiers, in GRANT'S tenacity and SHERMAN'S genius causes us to anticipate, the ultimate success of the combinations of the present campaign can, without the development of new resources on the part of the South, which neither they nor us appear to anticipate, be no longer a matter of reasonable doubt.

THE popular opinion upon the relative power of the guns in use in our Army and Navy and those of foreign countries is, of course, very various. Every inventor has his large circle of friends, and his Member of Congress, who not only feel bound to believe that his gun is better than any other gun, but who defend it so vigorously as to make many converts to their own opinion. It happens, therefore, that whatever may be the merits of the guns adopted by our ordnance department, the whole army of inventors and their friends are necessarily bent on decrying it.

Many others, who know the world-wide reputation of WHITWORTH as a mechanic, the great amount of labor, skill and money expended by the English Government in bringing the Armstrong gun to perfection, the reputation which BLAKELY, PALISSER, THOMAS, SCOTT and others, in competition with these celebrated makers, have obtained abroad, can hardly realize that the superiority claimed for our own artillery is as clear and unmistakable as its advocates believe. The subjoined letter from Mr. BLAKELY, formerly an officer in the British Royal Artillery, and perhaps the most persevering and most scientific, as he was undoutedly one of the very first in the field of modern gun makers, will do more to convince our readers than the numerous facts and arguments we have so often laid before them:

To the Editor of the London Post:

Now that Fort Fisher has fallen, in spite of the heroic defence of General WHITING, Colonel LAMB, and the rest of its garrison, there can be no indiscretion in my giving you some information about its armament.

The fact most instructive to us is, that the fort contained not one gun powerful enough to sink an iron-clad ship. A very late letter mentions as the most effective gun in the place an eight-inch five-ton cannon, rifled on the plan of Commander SCOTT, of the English Navy, and firing one hundred and thirty pound shells. Of the rest, about half were seven-inch built-up rifles; half were ten-inch smooth-bored cast-iron guns.

Most of *these guns were more powerful than any gun mounted on any fort in England, or on any English ship* (except one, which has a few of the valuable nine-inch one-hundred-pounders ordered by the DUKE OF SOMERSET), yet they failed to injure the Federal fleet. It follows that *that fleet could attack Portsmouth or Plymouth with more impunity than Fort Fisher, so far as artillery fire is concerned.* I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. A. BLAKELY.

The above letter, taken in connection with the subjoined paragraph from the London *Times* on sea-going Monitors, shows that, whatever may have been the general tone of the utterances of foreign papers as regards our military and naval resources, they are at last becoming conscious of the fact that not only have we an Army, and generals commanding it, who would be formidable to any European power, but that we have a Navy composed of vessels to them impregnable, armed with guns to which the resisting power of their best iron-clads would be but little greater than that of wooden vessels—manned by seamen and commanded by admirals who do not know defeat. The *Times* says:

In the attack on Fort Fisher, turret ships were for the first time brought into action in bombarding a fort under such conditions of weather, number, and efficiency as to make the narrative of their use worthy of the most careful study. The special report on this subject which Admiral PORTER has addressed to the Secretary of the Navy must receive the most serious attention from all interested in the practice of naval attack and defence. The most important fact brought out by the last American experience is, without doubt, the possibility of making turret ships which shall be sea-going. The *Monadnock* has proved this: A well-built iron clad ought to be able to beat a turret ship in sailing, whatever may be her deficiencies in other respects. But if a turret ship be proved to be sea-going, she must, under ordinary circumstances, and, setting speed aside, be superior to a mere iron-clad. A turret ship is, in fact, a movable fort, capable of mounting any weight of guns.

GENERAL JOHNSTON'S report of his famous campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta is published elsewhere entire in our columns. It is written in measured, dignified and interesting style, and will go down to history in company with SHERMAN'S still more admirable report as a candid and soldierly description of one of the very finest campaigns of the American Rebellion. The contrast of this style of report with the bombastic efforts of some less dignified soldiers we have often alluded to. As full tribute is paid by SHERMAN to the ability of his famous but unsuccessful opponent, so JOHNSTON evidently is well impressed by the genius of SHERMAN.

THE JOURNAL publishes this week a long list of confirmations of executive appointments and promotions in the Regular and Volunteer land forces. The list is not yet complete, though it contains all the names given for publication up to the day of going to press. Its continuance and completion may be expected in the next and ensuing issues.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERAL.

Brigadier-General Robert O. Tyler.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brigadier-General John B. Sanborn.
Brigadier-General Nathan Kimball.
Brigadier-General Thomas H. Ruger.
Brigadier-General John McArthur
Brigadier-General Kenner Garrard.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS

Colonel S. H. Roberts 139th New York Volunteers.
Colonel Wager Swayne, 43d Ohio Volunteers.
Colonel Nathan A. M. Dudley, 30th Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers.

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS BY BREVET.

Colonel Stephen Thomas, 8th Vermont Volunteers, vice Hascall, resigned, from February 1, 1865.
Colonel Minor T. Thomas, 8th Minnesota Volunteers, from February 10, 1865.
Colonel Thomas T. Harrison, 8th Indiana Cavalry.
Colonel S. B Brown, 11th Michigan Cavalry.
Colonel W. F. Lynch, 50th Illinois
Colonel John M. Stiles, 63d Indiana.
Colonel Thomas J. Henderson, 112th Illinois.
Colonel Horace B. Sargeant late of 1st Massachusetts Cavalry.
Colonel Thomas W. Humphrey, 95th Illinois.
Colonel James W. Milligan, late of 23d Illinois.
Colonel Delevan Bates, 13th United States, colored
Colonel Charles S. Russell, 28th United States, colored.
Colonel B. C. Christ, 15th Pennsylvania.
Colonel Richard Coulter, 11th Pennsylvania Veterans.
Colonel Charles S. Wainright, 1st New York Artillery.
Colonel James A. Beaver, 148th Pennsylvania.
Colonel J. K Siegfried, 28th Pennsylvania.
Colonel Irvin Gregg, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Colonel J. W. Hoffman, 56th Pennsylvania.
Colonel William Humphrey, 21 Michigan
Colonel Charles H. Smith, 1st Maine Cavalry.
Colonel Henry L. Abbot, 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery.
Colonel John C Tidball, 4th New York Heavy Artillery.
Colonel Fred. Winthrop, 5th New York
Colonel G. A Stedman, 11th Connecticut.
Colonel Silas Colgrave, 27th Indiana.
Colonel John I. Wilder, 17th Indiana.
Colonel Ben. F. Scribner, 38th Indiana.
Colonel George N Macy, 20th Massachusetts.
Colonel Thomas C. Devin, 6th New York Cavalry.
Colonel Charles Wheelock, 97th New York.
Colonel A. W. Denuison, 8th Maryland.
Colonel George L. Beal, 29th Maine
Colonel Alexander S Diven, late of 107th New York.
Colonel Hiram L. Brown, 147th Pennsylvania
Colonel Ray Stone, 149th Pennsylvania.
Colonel William S Tilton, 22d Massachusetts.
Colonel Green B Raum, 5th Illinois.
Colonel Charles G Loring.
Colonel William Cumming.
Colonel James L. Van Buren.

TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

Captain D. H. Kent, 4th Delaware Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
Captain Harlan Ganse, 4th Delaware Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
Captain George Lockley, 1st Michigan Veteran Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
Captain A. H. Walters, 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
Captain W. G. Morrill, 20th Maine Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
Captain Nathan Church, 26th Michigan Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
Captain George H. Weir, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
Captain Joseph Ashbrook, 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
Captain Walter S. Davis, United States Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
Captain James B. Smith, 36th Massachusetts Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
Captain George A. Hicks, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from July 30, 1864
Captain George Storkley, 51st Pennsylvania Volunteers, from July 30, 1864.
Captain Peleg E. Peckham, 7th Rhode Island Volunteers, from July 30 1864.
Captain James H. Hart, 1st New Jersey Cavalry, from August 1, 1864.
Captain William Jay, Additional Aide-de-Camp, from August 1, 1864.
Captain William H. Paine, Additional Aide-de-Camp, from August 1, 1864.
Captain H. C. Weir, Assistant Adjutant-General Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
Captain Orrin E Hine, 50th New York Veteran Volunteer Engineers, from August 1, 1864.
Captain James J. McDonald, 50th New York Veteran Engineers, from August 1, 1864.
Captain John R. Coxe, Commissary Subsistence United States Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
Captain John N Craig, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
Captain H. H. Bingham, 140th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
Captain Charles A. Phillips, 5th Massachusetts Battery, from August 1, 1864.
Captain William W. Folwell, 50th New York Volunteer Engineers, from August 1, 1364.
Captain Charles E. Minck, 1st New York Artillery, from August 1, 1864.
Captain John Bigelow, 9th Massachusetts Battery, from August 1, 1864.
Captain W. A. Harn, 3d New York Independent Battery, from August 1, 1864.
Captain Addison G. Mason, Aide-de-Camp, from August 1, 1864.
Captain George Meade, Aide-de-Camp, from August 1, 1864
Captain Charles E. Pease, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
Captain Martin Van Brocklin, 50th New York Volunteer Engineers, August 1 1864.
Captain Frederick Rosenkrantz, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
Captain George Breck, 1st New York Artillery, from August 1, 1864.
Captain D. B. Daily, 2d Wisconsin, Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
Captain F. H. Parke, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, from August 16, 1864.
Captain Patrick Hart, 15th New York Independent Battery, from August 18, 1864.
Brevet Captain B. J. Tayman, United States Volunteers, from August 18, 1864.
Captain E T. Raymond, 36th Massachusetts Volunteers from August 19, 1864.
Captain J. B. Fitch, 20th Maine Volunteers, from September 30, 1864.
Captain A. H. Merritt, of the 1st Michigan Veteran Volunteers, from September 30, 1864.
Captain C. W. Salter, of the 16th Michigan Veteran Volunteers, from September 30, 1864.
Captain James B Wilson, of the 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from September 30, 1864.
Captain L. S. Bent, of the 18th Massachusetts Volunteers, from September 30, 1864.
Captain George Monteith, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, September 30, 1864.
Captain Irving M. Belcher, of the 16th Michigan Veteran Volunteers, from September 30, 1864.
Captain C. B. Van Valer, of the 1st Michigan Veteran Volunteers, from September 30, 1864.
Captain Thomas E. Carter, of the 157th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from October 1. 1864.
Captain Nevin B. Kinzey, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from October 1, 1864.
Captain John F. Casner, 91st Pennsylvania Volunteers, from October 27, 1864
Captain Jerry Brown, 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from October 27, 1864.
Captain A. H. Embler, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from Octobrr 27. 1864.
Captain A. W. Clark, 20th Maine Volunteers, from October 28 1864.
Captain J. C. Farwell, 1st Minnesota Volunteers, from October 28, 1864.
Captain F. R Munther, Aide-de-Camp, from November 29, 1864.
Captain Jacob Roemer, of the 34th New York Independent Battery, from December 2, 1864.
Captain D. L. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, from December 2. 1864
Captain D A. Pell, Additional Aide-de-Camp, from December 2, 1864
Captain Robert A. Hutchins, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from December 2, 1864
Captain Silas J. Martin, of the 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from December 2, 1864
Captain John D Bertolette, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from December 2. 1864.
Captain J Henry Sleeper, of the 10th Massachusetts Battery, from December 2, 1864.
Captain G. H. McKibbin, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from December 2 1864
Captain Samuel Wright, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from December 2, 1864.
Captain Isaac B. Parker, Aide-de-Camp, from December 2 1864.
Captain W. D. W. Miller, Aide-de-Camp, from December 2 1864
Captain Christian Worner, 3d New Jersey Battery, from December 2, 1864
Captain George H. Murdoch, 1st Michigan Sharpshooters, from December 2. 1864.
Captain W P. Wilson, 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from December 2, 1864.
Captain Charles S. McEntee, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, from December 2 1864
Captain Frederick Brown, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, from December 2. 1864.
Captain William Driver, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from December 2, 1864
Captain William V. Richards, 17th Michigan Volunteers, from December 2. 1864
Captain C. A. Lounsberry, 20th Michigan Volunteers, from December 2. 1864
Captain W. O. Colt, 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers, from December 2, 1864
Captain George W. Gowen, Aide-de-Camp, from December, 2, 1864.
First Lieutenant J. N Earle, 4th Wisconsin Cavalry, from December 2, 1864.
Captain Arthur McClellan, Additional Aide-de-Camp United States Volunteers, October 19, 1864
Captain F. L. Haydon, Aide-de-Camp, October 19, 1864.
Captain H. W. Farrar, Aide-de-Camp, October 19 1864
Captain C. H. Whittlesey Assistant Adjutant-General, United States Volunteers, October 19, 1864
Captain W S. Franklin, Commissary of Musters, United States Volunteers, October 19, 1864.
Captain R. F. Halsted, Aide-de-Camp, October 19, 1864.
Captain J. K. Scholfield, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, and A. C. Commissary of 6th Corps, October 19, 1864.
Captain S. H Manning, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, and Acting Chief Quartermaster of the 6th Corps.
Captain E K. Russell, 65th New York Volunteers, and Acting Commissary of Subsistence, at headquarters 6th corps.
Captain J M. Rice, Additional Aide-de-Camp.
Captain Luther Brown, 110th Ohio Volunteers. from July 10 1864.
Captain Jonathan T. Rorer, 138th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Captain Sullivan B. Lamareaux, 9th New York Heavy Artillery, from October 19, 1864.
Captain Andrew J. Smith, of the 122d New York Volunteers, October 19. 1864.
Captain Osgood V. Tracey, of the 122d New York Volunteers, October 19, 1864
Captain George B. Damon, of the 10th Vermont Volunteers, October 19, 1864
Captain J C. Patterson, of the 14th New Jersey Volunteers, October 19. 1864
Captain S. C. Bailey, of the 14th New Jersey Volunteers, October 19, 1864
Captain J. A. Salsbury, of the 10th Vermont Volunteers, October 19. 1864
Lieutenant J. C. Robinson, Adjutant of the 106th New York Volunteers, October 19, 1864
Captain Charles H. Leonard, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from October 19, 1864
Captain H. W. Day, Assistant Inspector-General United States Volunteers, from October 19, 1864
Captain C. M. Bartruff, Additional Aide-de-Camp, from October 19, 1864.
Captain Robert L. Orr, 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers, from September 22, 1864.
Captain Robert W. Lyon, 102d Pennsylvania Volunteers, from September 19, 1864.
Captain George Clendenin, Jr., Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from August 1 1864.
Captain William H. Terrill. 43d New York Volunteers, from September 19, 1864.
Captain John Duncan, 102d Pennsylvania Volunteers, from September 19, 1864.
Captain W. J. Warner, 139th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
Captain John Snodgrass, 189th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from September 19, 1864.
Captain George H. Selkirk, 49th New York Volunteers, from August 1, 1864
Captain Walter D. Wilder, 49th New York Volunteers, from October 19, 1864
Captain David J. Caw, 77th New York Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Captain A. H. Clapp, 122d New York Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Captain C. T. Wetherell, 1st Maine Veteran Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Captain A. A Nicholson, 1st Maine Veteran Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Captain Merritt Barber, 10th Vermont Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Captain E. G. Ballou, 2d Vermont Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
Captain Elijah Wales, 2d Vermont Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
Captain J. E. Eldridge, 11th Vermont Volunteers, from September 19, 1864.
Captain William P. Rome, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Captain A. H. Fenn, 2d Connecticut Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Captain D. D. Jackson, 121st New York Volunteers, from October 19, 1864
Captain Charles R. Paul, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, 1st brigade, 1st division, 6th corps, from October 19, 1864.
Captain Ebenezer W. Davis, 15th New Jersey Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Captain Nehemiah Tunis, 15th New Jersey Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Lieutenant and Adjutant William McElhaney. 4th New Jersey Volunteers, from October 19, 1864
Captain M. L. Butterfield, 5th Wisconsin Volunteeers, from September 19, 1864.
Captain Franklin W. Wombacker, 49th Pennsylvania Volunteeers, from August 1, 1864.
Captain William Clark, 82d Pennsylvania Volunteers, from September 19, 1864.
Captain Lewis F. Trenot, 82d Pennsylvania Volunteers, from September 17. 1864.
Captain E. H. Rhodes, 3d Rhode Island Volunteers, from December 5, 1864.
Captain James W. Latta, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from December 5, 1864.
Captain E A. Landell, 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from December 5, 1864.
Captain Andrew Cowan, 1st New York Independent Battery, from August 1, 1864.
Captain G. H Stevens, 5th Battery Maine Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Captain George W. Adams, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, from October 19, 1864.
Captain William B. Rhodes, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, from August 1, 1864.
Captain Baldwin Hufty, 4th New Jersey Volunteers, from October 19, 1864
Captain Mason W. Tyler, 37th Massachusetts Volunteers, from September 19. 1864
Captain Albert M. Tyler, 121st New York Volunteers, from September 19 1864.
Captain James W. Cronkite, 121st New York Volunteers, from October 19 1864.
Captain Solomon W. Russell, 49th New York Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Captain Daniel D. Wiley, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers from August 1, 1864
Captain John F. S. Gray, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers.

TO BE CAPTAINS BY BREVET.

First Lieutenant Edward Du Bois, 12th New Jersey Volunteers, from July 6 1864.
First Lieutenant G. C. Sanborn, 20th Maine Volunteers, from July 6 1864.
First Lieutenant Charles R. Frost, 11th New Hampshire Volunteers, from July 6, 1864
First Lieutenant George Hicks, 17th Vermont Volunteers, from July 6, 1864
First Lieutenant Charles D. Todd, 17th Michigan Volunteers, from July 23, 1864.
First Lieutenant W. V. Van Rensselaer, 50th New York Volunteer Engineers, from August 1, 1864
First Lieutenant Charles W. Woolsey, 164th New York Volunteers, from August 1. 1864.
First Lieutenant H. H Humphreys, 112th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from August 1. 1864
First Lieutenant M. B Folwell, 5th New York Volunteer Engineers, from August 1, 1864.
First Lieutenant Alexander S. McLain, 3d New York Independent Battery, from August 1 1864
First Lieutenant Carl Berlin, 8th New York Cavalry, from August 1, 1964.
First Lieutenant George Templeton, 50th New York Volunteer Engineers, from August 1 1864.
First Lieutenant C. T. Bissell. 1st Michigan Cavalry, from August 1, 1864
First Lieutenant S. R. Richardson, 1st New York Artillery, from August 1. 1864.
First Lieutenant B. J. Tayman, 91st Pennsylvania Volunteers, from August 18, 1864.
Lieutenant W. H. S. Bean, 119th New York Volunteers, from August 18, 1864
Lieutenant Albert Doty, 57th Massachusetts Volunteers, from August 18, 1864
First Lieutenant W. H. Frey, 1st Michigan Veteran Volunteers, from August 18, 1864.
First Lieutenant Charles H. Hand, 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from September 30, 1864.
First Lieutenant Howard L. Prince, 20th Maine Volunteers, from September 30, 1864.
First Lieutenant A. E Fernald, 20th Maine Volunteers, from September 30, 1864.
First Lieutenant Frank Jager, 16th Michigan Veteran Volunteers, September 30, 1864
First Lieutenant Charles W. Carrick, 1st Michigan Veteran Volunteers, September 30, 1864.
First Lieutenant E. T. Yardley, 4th Delaware Volunteers, October 1, 1864.
First Lieutenant John L. Benson, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, October 1, 1864.
First Lieutenant D. E. Buckingham, 4th Delaware Volunteers, October 8, 1864.
First Lieutenant Benjamin F. Conlin, 155th New York Volunteers, October 27, 1864
First Lieutenant William S. Perrins, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, December 2, 1864.
First Lieutenant Charles W. Cowtern, 10th New York Volunteers, from December 2 1864
First Lieutenant J. D. Black, 145th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from December 2 1864
First Lieutenant Lemuel Shaw, 56th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from December 2, 1864
Lieutenant Henry E. Hindermarst, 95th Pennsylvania Volunteers from August 1, 1864
First Lieutenant Thorndike S. Smith, Adjutant 2d Rhode Island Volunteers, from August 1 1864.
First Lieutenant Charles W. Gleason, 2d Rhode Island Volunteers, from September 19, 1864.
First Lieutenant David Small, 2d Rhode Island Volunteers, from September 19, 1864
First Lieutenant James P. Smith, 49th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from August 1 1864
First Lieutenant J. H. Lamb, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, October 19, 1864
First Lieutenant Charles V. Scott, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, October 19, 1864.
First Lieutenant E. N. Whittier, 5th Battalion Maine Volunteers, October 19, 1864.
First Lieutenant John K Bricklyn, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, October 19, 1864.
First Lieutenant O. K. Van Etten, 1st New York Independent Battalion, October 19, 1864.
First Lieutenant Tenereck C. Howland, 121st New York Volunteers, October 19, 1864.
First Lieutenant Charles H. Woodman, Adjutant of the 65th New York Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
First Lieutenant William Kaiser, of the 48th New York Volunteers, from October 19, 1874.
First Lieutenant R. H. Moses, Adjutant of the 122d New York Volunteers, from October 19. 1864.
First Lieutenant Henry C. Baxter, of the 11th Vermont Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
First Lieutenant H. Gawthorp, 4th Delaware Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
First Lieutenant L Curtis Bracket, 28th Massachusetts Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
First Lieutenant T. C. Case, 71st Ohio Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
Lieutenant Richard A Watts, 17th Michigan Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
First Lieutenant John B. Hallenback, 61st New York Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
First Lieutenant L C Bartlett, 121st New York Volunteers, from July 6, 1864
First Lieutenant W. E. Donnell, 20th Maine Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
First Lieutenant George F. Kilets, 16th Michigan Veteran Volunteers, from July 6. 1864.
First Lieutenant William S. Beebe, Ordnance Department, from July 6, 1864.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS BY BREVET.

Lieutenant J. F. Curren, Adjutant of the 60th Ohio Volunteers, from July 6 1864.
Second Lieutenant John E Crane, of the 11th New Hampshire Volunteers, from December 2, 1864.

TO BE ASSISTANT ADJUTANTS GENERAL WITH THE RANK OF MAJOR.

Captain Robert H Ramsey.
Captain Charles H Graves.
L M. Dayton, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain Adrian Terry.

TO BE ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS.

A. Frank Vance, of New York.
George Means, of Pennsylvania.

William A. Thornton, of Connecticut.
Gilbert Wadleigh, of New Hampshire.
Julius M. Jones, of Iowa.
C. P. Ramsdell, of Pennsylvania.
Joseph Pool, of Ohio.
Philip Filer, of Illinois.
George P. Sandford, of Michigan.
George B. Gorkhill, of Iowa.
Daniel Gribben, of New York.
Edward Spear, Jr., of Ohio.
Captain Buttler Fitch, of the 8th New York Battery.
James Burgess, of Indiana
Morris B. Brown, of Illinois.
Captain John B. Dennis, of the 7th Connecticut Volunteers.
Lucius A. Lyon, Chief Revising Clerk in the Paymaster General's office

James H. Noteware, of Colorado Territory.
Frank North, of New York.
Theophilus Snyder, of Pennsylvania.

TO BY QUARTERMASTERS WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

Lieutenant John Rit Boyle, Adjutant 111th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Lieutenant Augustus R. Keller, 9th Ohio Volunteers.
George S. Atkinson, of Ohio.
Lieutenant Alexander K Cutler, 24th New York Cavalry.
Private James H. Ball, 19th Ohio Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Charles T. Watson, regimental quartermaster 3d Maine Volunteers.
Private Douglas H. Dyer, 17th Vermont Volunteers.
Henry W. Johnson, of Ohio.
John H. Hurlan, clerk in the quartermaster's department.
Alden H Comstock, of Ohio.
Captain George Isenstein, 15th Missouri Volunteers.
Gustavus Artsman, of Kentucky,
John H. Batty, of Indiana.
Lieutenant W. J. Colburn, 3d Wisconsin Battery.
Lieutenant Robert L Coverdale, 48th Ohio Volunteers.
Lieutenant John R. Hynes, 3d New Hampshire Volunteers.
Lieutenant Joseph T. Powers, 155th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Lieutenant George W. Carpenter, 15th Kansas Volunteers.
Lieutenant Charles D. Webster, 58th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Ames Webster, of the District of Columbia.
Jacob A. Shindel, of Pennsylvania.
John H. Belcher, of California.
C. E. Bliven, of Ohio.
James R. Gilmore, of Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant Joseph D. Treadway, 23d Wisconsin Volunteers.

TO BE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

Major E. Wilmot, Quartermaster Missouri State Militia.
William Purse, of Missouri.
Alexander McKenzie, of Kentucky.
John P. Owens, Minnesota.
Lieutenant E. B. Boyd, of the 63d Ohio Volunteers.
George K. Atwood, of Maine.
David B. Corwin, of Ohio.
A. Jerome Stockwell, of California.
Lieutenant Charles W. Ford, 1st Maine Cavalry.
A Lee Knight, of Indiana
Samuel D. Buichard, of Missouri.
Samuel D. Childs, of Illinois
Charles A. Holt, of Massachusetts.
Erasmus C. Galbraith, of Indiana.
Merritt B. Jones, of Pennsylvania.
Captain Richard R. Corson, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.
Lieutenant Robert Emmett, of the 162d New York Volunteers.
Joseph Tuttle, of California.
H. J. Farnsworth, clerk in the Quartermaster Department.
Lieutenant P. K. Delany, regimental quartermaster 118th New York Volunteers.
Lieutenant John H. James, 1st Tennessee Cavalry.
Morris H. Alberger, of New York.
Lieutenant Rufus R. Case, 6th New Jersey Volunteers.
Samuel T. Gibson, of Maine.
Benjamin Connly, of Indiana.
Lieutenant James E. Fuller, 11th Connecticut Volunteers.
Lieutenant Charles H. Reynolds, 10th Vermont Volunteers.
Lieutenant David J Williamson, 4th California Volunteers.
Valentine Saxton, of Pennsylvania
George W. Hall, of Indiana.
James D. Henderson, of Michigan.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. T. B. Meacham, chaplain of the 14th New York Heavy Artillery, to be assistant surgeon of volunteers.
Rev. Joseph H. Leonard, of Illinois, to be hospital chaplain of Marine Hospital, Chicago.
Rev. Albert F. Griffith, of New York, to be chaplain of General Hospital No. 15. Nashville, Tenn.
Rev. Simeon W. Harkey, of Illinois, to be hospital chaplain.
Rev. Joseph A. Rosenburg, of New York, to be hospital chaplain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Captain William P Wilson, 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and brevet major United States Volunteers, to be aide-de-camp with rank of captain.
Horace D. B. Cutler, 3d Iowa Cavalry, to be assistant adjutant-general in volunteer force.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Hartsuff, assistant inspector-general Twenty-third Army corps, vice Buckland, resigned
Assistant-Surgeon James Collins, United States Volunteers, to be surgeon of volunteers.

IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Colonel Richard S. Satterlee.
Colonel Alexander E. Shiras, to be assistant commissary-general of subsistence.
Major Langon C. Easton, Quartermaster, United States Army.
Colonel Edward D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Army.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Major Israel C. Woodruff, to be lieutenant-colonel, August 15, 1864, vice Woodbury, deceased.
Captain John G. Parke, to be major, June 17, 1864, vice Morton, deceased.
Captain Gouverneur K. Warren, to be major, June 25, 1864, vice Abert resigned.
Captain George H. Mendell, to be major, August 15, 1864, vice Woodruff, promoted.
First Lieutenant George Burroughs, to be captain, June 5, 1864, vice Dutton, deceased.
First Lieutenant Charles R Suter, to be captain, June 17, 1864, vice Parke, promoted.
First Lieutenant Jared A. Smith, to be captain, June 25, 1864, vice Warren promoted.
First Lieutenant Samuel M. Mansfield, to be captain, August 15, 1864, vice Mendell, promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Captain Elmer Otis, 4th Cavalry, to be major, May 9, 1864, vice Smith, promoted to the 5th Cavalry.
First Lieutenant James A. Hall, captain, June 3, 1864, vice McKee, deceased.
First Lieutenant James C. Hunt, captain, June 28, 1864, vice Feiner, deceased.
First Lieutenant David Perry, captain, November 12, 1864, vice Haycock, dismissed.
Second Lieutenant Harrison Moulton, first lieutenant, October 13, 1863, vice Ogilvie, dropped.
Second Lieutenant John McDonald, first lieutenant, December 29, 1863, vice Haycock, promoted.
Second Lieutenant John Barry, first lieutenant, April 2, 1864, vice Benton, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Joel G. Trimble, first lieutenant, June 3, 1864, vice Hall, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Robert J. Ward, first lieutenant, June 12, 1864, vice Nichols, deceased.
Second Lieutenant Camillo C. Carr first lieutenant, June 28, 1864, vice Hunt, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Charles H. Veil first lieutenant, July 1, 1864, vice Trimble, the adjutant.
Second Lieutenant Moses Harris, first lieutenant, August 15, 1864, vice Barry, the regimental commissary.
Second Lieutenant John F. Small, first lieutenant, August 29, 1864, vice Hoyer, deceased.
Second Lieutenant Charles Bendire, first lieutenant, November 12, 1864, vice Perry, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant George O. Sokalski, captain, September 19, 1864, vice McQuesten, deceased.
Second Lieutenant Elijah R. Wells, first lieutenant, November 25, 1863, vice Burnham, dismissed.
Second Lieutenant Charles H. Lester, first lieutenant, May 30, 1864, vice Gibson, resigned.
Second Lieutenant James Cahill, first lieutenant, June 11, 1864, vice Lawless, deceased.
Second Lieutenant Charles McMaster, first lieutenant, September 19, 1864, vice Sokalski, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Second Lieutenant Gerald Russell, first lieutenant, August 4, 1864, vice James, deceased.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence P. Graham, 5th Cavalry, colonel, May 9, 1864, vice Sedgwick, deceased.
First Lieutenant Walter M. Wilson, captain, May 9, 1864, vice Ods, promoted to the 1st Cavalry
Second Lieutenant Edward Fitzgerald, first lieutenant, May 9, 1864, vice Wilson, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Edwin J. Conway, first lieutenant, September 9, 1864, vice Doolittle, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Bird L Fletcher, first lieutenant, October 12, 1864, vice Baker, resigned his regimental commission.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Major Andrew J. Smith, 1st Cavalry, lieutenant-colonel, May 9, 1864, vice Graham, promoted to the 4th Cavalry.
First Lieutenant George A. Custer, captain, May 8, 1864, vice Ash, deceased.
Second Lieutenant Robert P. Wilson, first lieutenant, May 8, 1864, vice Custer, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Kenelm Robbinson, first lieutenant, June 12, 1864, vice Henley, deceased.
Second Lieutenant Richard Fitzgerald, first lieutenant, June 12, 1864, vice Byrnes, deceased. (Since killed in battle.)
Second Lieutenant Alfred B. Taylor, first lieutenant, September 12, 1864, vice Baden, resigned.
Second Lieutenant John Trevor, first lieutenant, September 19, 1864, vice Fitzgerald, deceased. (Since died.)
Second Lieutenant Edward Harris, first lieutenant, September 29, 1864, vice Trevor, deceased.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Hancock T. McLean, captain, July 5, 1864, vice Hays, resigned.
First Lieutenant Tatnall Paulding, captain, October 20, 1864, vice Lowell, deceased.
Second Lieutenant Daniel Madden, first lieutenant, May 4, 1864, vice Balk, retired.
Second Lieutenant Nicholas Nolan, first lieutenant, July 5, 1864, vice McLean, promoted.
Second Lieutenant John A. Irwin, first lieutenant, October 20, 1864, he being the regimental Quartermaster.
Second Lieutenant Tullius C. Tupper, first lieutenant, October 29, 1864, he being the regimental adjutant.
Second Lieutenant Louis H. Carpenter, first lieutenant, October 20, 1864, vice Paulding, promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant William E. Maynadier, captain, June 4, 1864, vice Morris, deceased.
Second Lieutenant John Egan, first lieutenant, May 19, 1864, vice J. S. Gibbs, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Ballard S. Humphrey, first lieutenant, June 4, 1864, vice Maynadier, promoted
Second Lieutenant Thomas Ward, first lieutenant, July 18, 1864 vice Mason, deceased.
Second Lieutenant Jacob H. Counselman, first lieutenant, August 16, 1864, vice Elderkin, resigned his regimental commission.
Second Lieutenant Michael Leahy, first lieutenant, October 14, 1864, vice Pike, dismissed.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant Charles H. Pierce, captain, June 11, 1864, vice Vincent, resigned his regimental commission.
First Lieutenant John I. Rodgers, captain, June 11, 1864, vice Symonds, resigned his regimental commission.
First Lieutenant Samuel N. Benjamin, captain, June 13, 1864, vice Green, resigned his regimental commission.
First Lieutenant Leroy L. Janes, captain, June 15, 1865, vice Hartsuff, resigned his regimental commission.
Second Lieutenant John McGilvray, first lieutenant, May 6, 1864, vice Bradley, resigned.
Second Lieutenant William Egan, first lieutenant, June 11, 1864, vice Peirce, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Henry C. Dodge, first lieutenant, June 11, 1864, vice Rodgers, promoted.
Second Lieutenant John H. Smith, first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Benjamin, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Gustav Day, first lieutenant, June 15, 1864, vice Janes, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant Frank B. Hamilton, first lieutenant, June 18, 1864, vice Robinson, resigned his regimental commission.
Second Lieutenant James M. Lancaster, first lieutenant, June 24, 1864, vice Carling, resigned his regimental commission.
Second Lieutenant Wm. C. Bartlett, first lieutenant, October 14, 1864, vice Pendleton, dismissed.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant Marcus P. Miller, captain, May 11, 1864, vice Clark, retired.
First Lieutenant Charles B. Throckmorton, captain, July 18, 1864, vice Tannatt, resigned.
First Lieutenant Evan Thomas, captain, August 31, 1864, vice Seeley, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Charles N. Warner, first lieutenant, May 11, 1864, vice Miller, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Christopher F. Merkle, first lieutenant, May 11, 1864, vice Russell, deceased.
Second Lieutenant James Thompson, first lieutenant, May 29, 1864, vice Hunt, deceased.
Second Lieutenant John W. Roder, first lieutenant, July 11, 1864, vice Seeley, promoted
Second Lieutenant Terrence Reilly, to be first lieutenant, July 18, 1864, vice Throckmorton, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Nicholas Redmond, to be first lieutenant, August 31, 1864, vice Thomas, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant Adelbert Ames, to be captain, June 11, 1864, vice Chaffin resigned his regimental commission.
Second Lieutenant Charles R. Hickox, to be first lieutenant, June 11, 1864, vice Ames, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Elijah R. Craft, to be first lieutenant, September 22, 1864, vice Harrison, dismissed.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Seth Weldy, to be first lieutenant, May 28, 1864, vice Hynes, dismissed.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant James Butler, to be first lieutenant, November 18, 1863, vice Fitch, retired.
Second Lieutenant Charles L. Noggle, to be first lieutenant, December 1, 1863, vice McLoughlin, promoted.
Second Lieutenant George A. Rowley, to be first lieutenant, April 11, 1864, vice Kroutinger, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant John H. Page, to be captain May 6, 1864, vice Wilkins, promoted to the 15th infantry.
Second Lieutenant Louis M. Hamilton, to be first lieutenant May 16, 1864, vice Page, promoted.
Second Lieutenant William Mitchell, to be first lieutenant November 10, 1864, vice Eckert, resigned.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY

First Lieutenant Alexander H. Sheldon to be captain August vice Martin, dismissed
Second Lieutenant John J. S. Hasser, to be first lieutenant August 15, 1864 vice Sheldon, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY

First Lieutenant Edmond Butler, to be captain May 14th, 1864 vice Pyne resigned.
First Lieutenant Martin Mullins, to be captain, July 14, 1864, vice Lewis, promoted to the 18th infantry.
Second Lieutenant Mason Howard, to be first lieutenant, May 14, 1864, vice Butler, promoted.
Second Lieutenant George McDermott, to be first lieutenant, July 14, 1864, vice Mullins, promoted.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY

First Lieutenant James Cullen, to be captain, December 3, 1863, vice Plympton promoted to the 17th infantry
First Lieutenant Alonzo A. Cole, to be captain, May 8, 1864, vice Ryan, deceased.
First Lieutenant John Jackson, to be captain, May 15, 1864, vice Chapin, promoted to the 14th infantry.
First Lieutenant George McGown, to be captain, September 19, 1864, vice Amory, promoted to the 8th infantry.
First lieutenant Edwin R. Ames, to be captain, October 7, 1864, vice Hollister, dismissed.
Second Lieutenant Daniel Robinson, to be first lieutenant, May 8, 1864, vice Cole promoted.
Second Lieutenant William Logan, to be first lieutenant, May 18, 1864, vice Jackson, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Charles A. Coolidge, to be first lieutenant, July 20, 1864, vice Curtis, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Charles P. Miller, to be first lieutenant, October 20, 1864, vice McGown, promoted.
Second Lieutenant George N. Bomford, to be first lieutenant, November 12, 1864, vice Ames, promoted.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY

Lieutenant-Colonel James V. Bomford, of the 15th Infantry, to be colonel, May 18th 1864, vice Cady, retired.
Major John R. Edie, of the 15th Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, September 13, 1864, vice Paul, promoted to the 14th Infantry.
Captain Milton Cogswell, to be major, October 8, 1864, vice Amory, deceased
First Lieutenant John N. Andrews, to be captain, June 21, 1864, vice Dodge, promoted to the 12th Infantry.
First Lieutenant James M. Warner, to be captain, October 8, 1864, vice Cogswell, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Charles Snyder, to be first lieutenant, June 21, 1864, vice Andrews promoted.
Second lieutenant Henry E Hazen, to be first lieutenant, October 3, 1864, vice Fisher, deceased.
Second Lieutenant G. V. S. Aiken, to be first lieutenant, October 8, 1864, vice Warner, promoted.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY

First Lieutenant William E. Appleton, to be captain, May 24, 1864, vice Biddle, resigned.
Second Lieutenant James M. Broom, to be first lieutenant, June 7, 1864, vice Appleton, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Leonard Hay, to be first lieutenant, September 29, 1864 vice Boyce, whose appointment has been cancelled

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major William H Sidell, 15th Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, May 6, 1864 vice Ketchum, promoted to the 11th Infantry.
First Lieutenant Claude S. Robertson, to be captain, September 13, 1864 vice Dudley, promoted to the 15th Infantry.
First Lieutenant Uniacke C. Mackay, to be captain, October 3, 1864, vice Lauman, deceased.
Second Lieutenant William Stanley, to be first lieutenant, June 11, 1864, vice Brigham, resigned his regimental commission.
Second Lieutenant Thomas H. French, to be first lieutenant, June 23, 1864, vice Skinner, deceased.
Second lieutenant John C. White, to be first lieutenant, September 13 1864, vice Robertson, promoted.
Second Lieutenant William J. Broatch, to be first lieutenant, October 3, 1864, vice Mackay, promoted.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel William S. Ketchum, 10th Infantry, to be colonel, May 6, 1864, vice Keyes, resigned.
First Lieutenant George E. Head, to be captain, July 12, 1864 vice Wood, resigned his regimental commission.
First Lieutenant Edward R. Parry, to be captain, October 14, 1864, vice Mason, promoted to the 17th Infantry.
Second Lieutenant James Kennington, to be first lieutenant, May 6, 1864, vice Pleasants, deceased.
Second Lieutenant Henry Wagner, to be first lieutenant, May 5, 1864, vice Stapleton deceased.
Second Lieutenant John McIntosh, to be first lieutenant, May 29, 1864, vice Pratt, deceased.
Second Lieutenant David Hazzard, to be first lieutenant, July 12, 1864, vice Head, promoted.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Richard J. Dodge, 8th infantry, to be major, June 21, 1864, vice Brien, deceased.
First Lieutenant Henry E. Smith, to be captain, August 21, 1863, vice Larned, dropped.
First Lieutenant Eugene Wells, to be captain, September 9, 1863, vice Van Rensselaer, resigned.
First Lieutenant Richard C. Parker, to be captain, December 31, 1863, vice Coster, resigned.
First Lieutenant Sartell Prentice, to be captain, May 10, 1864, vice Hullings, deceased.
First Lieutenant David D. Vanvalzah, to be captain, August 10, 1864, vice Nicodemus, who vacates his regimental commission.
First Lieutenant May H. Stacey, to be captain, August 19, 1864, vice Newbury, deceased.
Second Lieutenant James Jackson, to be first lieutenant, August 31, 1863, vice Smith, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Thomas L. Alston, to be first lieutenant, September 9, 1863, vice Wells, promoted.
Second Lieutenant James E. Putnam, to be first lieutenant, December 19, 1863, vice Allen, deceased
Second Lieutenant James H. May, to be first lieutenant, December 31, 1863, vice Parker, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Jacob L. Stough, to be first lieutenant May 10, 1864, vice Prentice, promoted.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac V. D. Reeve, to be colonel, October 14, 1864, vice Sanderson, deceased.
Major George L. Andrews, of the 17th Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, October 14, 1864, vice Reeve, promoted.
First Lieutenant Kilburn Knox, to be captain, May 14, 1864, vice Eagle, deceased.
First Lieutenant Emery W. Clift, to be captain, September 20, 1864, vice Sheridan, appointed brigadier-general.
First Lieutenant Cornelius W. Tolles, to be captain, October 7, 1864, vice Van Rensselaer, deceased. (Since dead).
First Lieutenant Charles J. Dickey, to be captain, November 5, 1864, vice Smith, dismissed.
First Lieutenant John M. Duffy, to be captain, November 8, 1864, vice Tolles, deceased.
Second Lieutenant Charles S. Newlin, to be first lieutenant, January 10, 1864, vice Ball, deceased.
Second Lieutenant Roman B. Humphrey, to be first lieutenant, February 20, 1864, vice Green, resigned. (Since dead).
Second Lieutenant William H. Keeling, to be first lieutenant, March 30, 1864, vice Marshall, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Richard Roman, to be first lieutenant, April 9, 1864, vice Hubbs, promoted.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gabriel R. Paul, 8th Infantry, to be colonel, September 13, 1863, vice Stone, resigned.
Captain Gurdon Chapin, 7th Infantry, to be major, May 18, 1864, vice Giddings, promoted to the 16th Infantry.
First Lieutenant Drake De Kay, to be captain, May 14, 1864, vice Burke, deceased.
First Lieutenant George K. Brady, to be captain, June 10, 1864, vice Brodhead, deceased.
First Lieutenant James F. McElhone, to be captain, June 18, 1864, vice Keyes, deceased.
Second Lieutenant Henry C. Peck, to be first lieutenant, May 14, 1864, vice DeKay, promoted.
Second Lieutenant William O. Douglass, to be first lieutenant, May 14, 1864, vice Clay, deceased.
Second Lieutenant Thomas E. Collins, to be first lieutenant, June 9, 1864, vice Brodhead, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Augustus H. Bainbridge, to be first lieutenant, June 10, 1864, vice Brady, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Chambers McKibbin, to be first lieutenant, June 18, 1864, vice McElhone, promoted.
Second Lieutenant George R. Vernon, to be first lieutenant, August 15, 1864, vice Lyon, resigned.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain John D. Wilkins, 3d Infantry, to be major, May 6, 1864, vice Sidell, promoted to the 10th Infantry.
Captain Nathan A. M. Dudley, 10th Infantry, to be major, September 13, 1864, vice Edie, promoted to the 8th Infantry.
First Lieutenant Edward McG. Timoney, to be captain, June 11, 1864, vice Pelouze, resigned his regimental commission
First Lieutenant Frederick D. Ogilby, to be captain June 27, 1864, vice Harker deceased.
First Lieutenant George H. Tracy to be captain August 11, 1864, vice Peterson, resigned.
First Lieutenant Charles A. Wikoff to be captain August 1 1864 vice Dod, resigned
First Lieutenant Charles McC. Lorraine to be captain September 19 1864, vice Ireland, deceased
Second Lieutenant Robert Harris to be first lieutenant, June 1 1864, vice Timoney, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Theodore Kendall to be first lieutenant June 1864 vice J. A. Potter, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Samuel L Barnes to be first lieutenant June 2 1864, vice Ogilby, promoted.
Second Lieutenant John Williams first lieutenant July 2 1864, vice Derrigan resigned

Second Lieutenant Alfred Hedburg, first lieutenant, August 11, 1864, vice Tracy, resigned.
Second Lieutenant James P. Brown, first lieutenant, August 15, 1864, vice Wikoff, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Orson C. Knapp, first lieutenant, September 10, 1864, vice Lord, promoted.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Grotius R. Giddings, of the 14th Infantry, lieutenant colonel, May 18, 1864, vice Bomford, promoted to the 8th Infantry.
First Lieutenant Lyman S. Strickland, captain, May 5, 1864, vice Hays, deceased.
First Lieutenant Wm. F. Goodwin, captain, May 14, 1864, vice Trowbridge, resigned.
First Lieutenant Edward Haight, captain, June 16, vice Patrick Kelly, deceased.
First Lieutenant Arthur W. Allyn, captain, June 24, 1864, vice James Kelly, dismissed.
First Lieutenant Hugh A. Theaker, captain, July 28, 1864, vice Lewis, resigned.
First Lieutenant Henry C. Cook, captain, September 24, 1864, vice King, cashiered.
First Lieutenant Edward McConnell captain, September 30, 1864, vice Barry, resigned.
First Lieutenant Jacob Kline, captain, September 30, 1864, vice Biddle, resigned.
First Lieutenant Wm. H. Ingerton, captain, October 15, 1864, vice Prescott, resigned.
Second Lieutenant John T. Mackey, first lieutenant, May 5, 1864, vice Strickland, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Walter Clifford, first lieutenant, May 14, 1864, vice Goodwin, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Charles W. Hotsenpiller, first lieutenant, May 24, 1864, vice Breese, resigned.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain John S. Mason, 11th Infantry, major, October 14, 1864, vice Andrews, promoted to the 13th Infantry.
First Lieutenant Henry A. Swartwout, captain, May 26, 1864, vice Goddard, resigned.
First Lieutenant John B. Parke, to be captain, July 14, 1864, vice Wilkin, deceased.
First Lieutenant George W Green, to be captain, October 11, 1864, vice Sweet, deceased.
Second Lieutenant James A. Hopkins, to be first lieutenant, January 11, 1864, vice Knapp, resigned.
Second Lieutenant George F. Adams, to be first lieutenant, June 30, 1864, vice Wolcott, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Smith, to be first lieutenant, July 2, 1864, vice Ewing, retired.
Second Lieutenant Thompson Campbell, to be first lieutenant, August 17, 1864, vice Swan, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Charles Steelhammer, to be first lieutenant, September 2, 1864, vice Rice, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Samuel W. Black, to be first lieutenant, December 2, 1864, vice Swartwout, promoted.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain William H. Lewis, of the 5th infantry, to be major, July 14, 1864, vice Brooks, resigned.
First Lieutenant James Powell, to be captain, September 9, 1864, vice Denton, resigned.
Second Lieutenant John U. Gill, to be first lieutenant, July 28, 1864, vice Brown, resigned.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Jacob D. Jones, to be captain, July 1, 1864, vice Sherburne, resigned.
First Lieutenant Wm. W. Gilbert, to be captain, July 7, 1864, vice Boecklin, resigned.
First Lieutenant Manuel C. Causten, to be captain, July 28, 1864, vice Wilson, resigned.
First Lieutenant Wm. J. Lyster, to be captain August 2, 1864, vice Farquhar, resigned.
First Lieutenant Edward Modie, to be captain, September 13, 1864, vice Daniels, resigned.
Sergeant-Major Harry M. Smith, to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy, February 9, 1865.
Quartermaster-Sergeant Theodore A. Baldwin, to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy, February 9, 1865.

TRANSFERS.

Second Lieutenant E. V. Andrews, 1st Artillery, to the Ordnance Department, July 25, 1864.
Second Lieutenant Charles Bendire, 2d Infantry, to the 1st Cavalry, September 9, 1864.
Second Lieutenant Thomas Burnes, 5th Artillery, to the 2d Artillery, September 13, 1864.
Second Lieutenant Alexander S. Clarke, 2d Artillery, to the 1st Cavalry, November 21, 1864.
Second Lieutenant John J. Driscoll, 2d Infantry, to the 1st Artillery, August 22, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Michael R. Morgan, Commissary of Subsistence U. S. A., to be major by brevet, lieutenant-colonel by brevet and colonel by brevet in regular army.
Brevet Major William H Harris, U. S. Army, and captain in Ordnance Department, to be lieutenant colonel by brevet in regular army.
Captain John C. McFarran, Assistant Quartermaster, to be quartermaster, with rank of major, in United States Army.
First Lieutenant William S. Beebe, Ordnance Department, to be captain by brevet in regular army.
Sergeant James H. Patterson, 15th Infantry, to be second lieutenant.
First Lieutenant Isaac M. Beebe, Company A, 12th Veteran Volunteers, to be first lieutenant in United States Army.

THE DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, February 10, 1865.

General Orders No. 21.

1. The State of Kentucky will constitute the Military Department of Kentucky. Major-General J. M. Palmer, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Department of Kentucky.

2. The Department of the Cumberland will include the State of Tennessee and such parts of Northern Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi as may be occupied by the troops under the command of Major-General G. H. Thomas.

3. All Troops in the Department of Kentucky and the Cumberland will in the absence of Major-General Sherman, be subject to the orders of Major-General Thomas, except the posts on the east bank of the Mississippi River, which will be subject to Major-General Canby's orders, in movements for protecting the navigation of that river. In all other respects they will be under the direct orders of their departments, and whenever time will permit, General Canby will communicate his orders through such commanders.

4. The Department of Mississippi will embrace so much of that State as may be occupied by troops of the military division of West Mississippi on the river. The Department of the Gulf will embrace the States of Louisiana and Texas. Other military districts on the Gulf of Mexico will report direct to the Commanding-General of the Military Division.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

GENERAL HUMPHREYS' CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND ARMY CORPS, February 13, 1865.

The Major-General commanding desires to express to the officers and men engaged in the recent operation the satisfaction he has felt at the prompt, skillful and spirited manner in which every duty imposed upon them was performed. While all did their duty, some were favored by fortune in being placed at the points against which the enemy's efforts were concentrated, and were thus afforded the opportunity of displaying conspicuously their soldierly qualities. Among those favored were Brigadier-General Smyth, commanding Second division; Brevet-Brigadier-General McAllister, commanding Third brigade, Third division, and Colonel Matthew Murphy, commanding Second brigade, Second division.

The enemy concentrated a powerful force, composed of parts of two corps (Hill's and Gordon's), on the right of Smyth (Murphy's brigade and the artillery), and in front of McAllister, and made a determined effort to break our line. They were skilfully and gallantly met, and repulsed with severe loss to them and slight to us.

The Commanding-General accepts this first operation of the Second corps under his orders as an earnest of what is to follow.

By order of Major-General HUMPHREYS.

SEPTIMUS CARNCROSS, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE FORTIETH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS, Feb. 9, 1865.

Special Orders No. 28.

I. In accordance with Special Order No. 11, dated Headquarters, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, January 17, 1865, the regiments selected by brigade commanders as the best in their respective commands, were inspected at these Headquarters yesterday, and after a careful inspection the 40th *Massachusetts Volunteers*, was again found to be the best in the Division. It is, therefore, by the provisions of the above mentioned order, excused from all outside and picket details for one additional week.

By command of Brigadier-General DEVENS.

Signed GEORGE W. HOOKER, Captain and A. A. G.

Official Copy:

CHARLES E. WHITING, Adjutant 40th Mass.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending February 18, 1865.

Captain W. B. Dugger, 122d Illinois Infantry, to date February 16, 1865, for neglect of duty.

Captain Addison D. Sawyer, 22d Indiana Volunteers, to date February 16, 1865, for absence without leave and disobedience of orders.

Assistant Surgeon James P. Siddall, 22d Indiana Volunteers, to date February 16, 1865, for absence without leave and disobedience of orders.

Lieutenant John Weston, 12th Indiana Cavalry, to date February 10, 1865, for attempting to defraud the Government by certifying to false and fraudulent accounts.

First Lieutenant Heiskell Lofland, Quartermaster 35th Iowa Volunteers, to date February 15, 1865, for habitual drunkenness, neglect of duty, and general worthlessness.

First Lieutenant Erastus C. Root, 2d New York Heavy Artillery, to date January 23, 1865, for absence without leave, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission.

First Lieutenant Charles S. Sweep, 40th Missouri Volunteers, to date February 14, 1865, for gross intoxication and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

The following officers, to date February 11, 1865, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission:

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant J. L. Stough, 12th United States Infantry.
First Lieutenant John Simmons, 4th United States Infantry.
Second Lieutenant F. De L Eakin, company B, battalion 90th New York Volunteers, to date February 15, 1865 for neglect of duty in failing to have the rolls of his command made out and forwarded to the proper Commissary of Musters, thereby working prejudice to the interests of the enlisted men.

The following officers to date January 23, 1865, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission:

Absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant James E. C. Covel, 16th Iowa Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Harry W. Lee, 16th Iowa Volunteers.
First Lieutenant James J. Bumpus, 21st Ohio Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Christopher T. Bybee, 6th Kentucky Cavalry.
Second Lieutenant Michael H. Kenneally, 63d New York Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Alexander Gray, 157th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Washington A. Huntley, 9th United States Colored Troops.
Second Lieutenant Samuel S. Simmons, 36th United States Colored Troops.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Captain Joseph E. Clifford, 7th New Hampshire Volunteers to date October 20, 1864.

Lieutenant Charles W. Franklin, 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to date February 2, 1865, for "gross neglect of duty while officer of the picket, in allowing his vidette to be dismounted and thus liable to surprise and capture."

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

Colonel A. Langworthy, 99th Ohio Volunteers; and he has been honorably discharged, to date September 4, 1862.

Captain Alexander Inness, 68th United States Colored Infantry; and he has been honorably discharged, to date October 27, 1864.

Captain Albert F. Ransom, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers; and he has been restored to his former rank and position in the service.

First Lieutenant Henry P. George, 2d Wisconsin Cavalry; and he has been honorably discharged, to date November 28, 1864.

Second Lieutenant R. H. Montgomery, 5th United States Cavalry; and he has been reinstated.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following-named officers, heretofore dismissed, have been restored, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:

Captain G. W. P. Smith, of Smith's independent company Maryland Volunteers.
Captain Eli F. Scott, 83d Indiana Volunteers.

DISHONORABLE MUSTER-OUT REVOKED.

The order heretofore issued dishonorably mustering out of service Lieutenant-Colonel Edward R. Weir, 35th Kentucky Volunteers, has been revoked; and he is mustered out and honorably discharged, to date December 29, 1864.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Feb. 20, 1865, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

Captain Frederick S. Gimber, 109th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Absence without leave.

Captain W. W. Watts, 46th Ohio Veteran Volunteers.
Captain Nathaniel Crane, 97th Indiana Volunteers
Captain D. W Harrelson, 40th Illinois Veteran Volunteers.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following-named officers, charged with offences and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders, No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases:

Captain William B. Snell, 13th Maine Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Alexander Annan, Quartermaster 103d New York Volunteers.
Captain Albert M. Green, 6th Kentucky Cavalry.
Surgeon William Upjohn, 7th Michigan Cavalry.
First Lieutenant George W. McCormick, 7th Michigan Cavalry.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Hospital Steward Hazen B. Goodrich, U. S. A., to duty with the 45th U. S. colored troops.

Hospital Steward Frederick J. R. Fozbrooks, U. S. A., to duty with the 30th U. S. colored troops.

Surgeon T. J. Wright, 64th U. S. C. I., to duty as Surgeon in charge of Freedmen for the District of Vicksburgh, Miss.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. K. Palmer, U. S. A., to duty as Surgeon in charge of Freedmen for the Department of Arkansas, excepting the District of Eastern Arkansas.

Hospital Steward Charles R. Arnold, U. S. A., to duty with the 41st colored troops.

Hospital Steward John R. Roberts, U. S. A., to duty with the 116th U. S. Colored Troops.

Hospital Steward Lewis G. Baldwin, U. S. A., to duty with the U. S. Colored Troops.

Assistant Surgeon Edward Brooke, U. S. A., is hereby relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to duty in the office of the Medical Director, Department of the East.

Surgeon T. M. Getty, U. S. A., is hereby relieved from duty as Medical Inspector of Prisons, and ordered to temporary duty in the Middle Department.

RESIGNED.

Assistant Surgeon R. F. Weir, U. S. A.
Surgeon James B. McNulty, U. S. Vols.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Medical Storekeeper Henry N. Rittenhouse, U. S. A.
Assistant Surgeon John McCurdy, U. S. Vols.

DISMISSED.

FEBRUARY 18.—Assistant Surgeon J. O. Burnett.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The hospital steamer *Cosmopolitan* has been ordered to be turned over to the Medical Department, and placed under the immediate control of the Medical Director, Department of the South, at Hilton Head, S. C., for service as a hospital tender for the troops operating under Major General Sherman in that Department

NAVY GAZETTE.

FLAG SHIP HARVEST MOON, REBELLION ROADS, CHARLESTON HARBOR, Feb. 18, 1865, VIA FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 20—7 P. M.

HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR:—Charleston was abandoned this morning by the Rebels. I am now on my way to the city.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DAHLGREN, Rear-Admiral.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 16.—Assistant Paymaster G. W. Beaman, to duty on board the *Robb*, and to remain at Mound City, Ill., and to take charge of such other vessels as have no pay officers attached to them.

First Assistant Engineer A. V. Fraser, to the *Mendota*.

FEBRUARY 14.—Third Assistant Engineer Robert A. Wright, to the *Wyoming*.

FEBRUARY 15.—Lieutenant John McFarland, to the *Galatea*.

Commander William Ronckendorff, to command the *Monadnock*.

Captain Henry S. Stellwagen, to command the *Pawnee*.

FEBRUARY 18.—Surgeon A. L. Gihon, to the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Assistant Surgeon S. J. Clark, to the *Vandalia*.

Surgeon R. L. Weber, to the Naval Rendezvous, Chicago, Ill.

DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 13.—Paymaster George L. Davis, from duty connected with the *Robb, Brown, Little Rebel, General Pillow, Volunteer*, and all other duty except that of Paymaster of the receiving ship *Great Western*, on the reporting of his relief.

FEBRUARY 14.—Lieutenant M S. Stuyvesant, from the *Minnesota*, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant-Commander S. P. Quackenbush, Lieutenant William T. Sampson, First Assistant Engineer N. Duver, and Third Assistant Engineer J. J. Ryan, from the South Atlantic Squadron, on the reporting of their relief and ordered North.

Third Assistant Engineer John C. Kafer, from the *Minnesota*, and ordered to examination at Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Edwin T. Woodward, Assistant Surgeon William S. Fort, Second Assistant Engineers Herman A. Delius and Guy Sampson, Boatswain William Bunker, Gunner Robert H. Cross, Carpentor A. O. Goodsoe and Sailmaker Thomas O. Fassett, from the *Minnesota*, and waiting orders.

Paymaster Charles O. Upham, from the *Minnesota*, on the transfer of the crew, and ordered to settle accounts.

Chief Engineer William H. Rutherford, from temporary duty connected with the *Tonawanda*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Third Assistant Engineer Henry McConnell, from the *Galena*, and ordered to the *Wyoming*.

Commodore Joseph Lanman, from the command of the *Minnesota*, and waiting orders.

FEBRUARY 15.—Paymaster Clifton Hellen, from the *Fort Jackson*, on the reporting of his relief, and his resignation accepted.

Commander George B. Balch, from the command of the *Pawnee*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Lieutenant Henry Martine Blue, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

Commander E. G. Parrott, from the command of the *Monadnock*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to command the *Miantonomah*.

Assistant Paymaster Henry A. Strong, from the *Sebago*, on the reporting of his relief, and his resignation accepted.

Paymaster James Hoy, Jr, from special duty at New York, and ordered to Fort Jackson.

FEBRUARY 16.—Assistant Engineer James Entwistle, from the *Arvostaok*, and waiting orders.

FEBRUARY 17.—Commader George M. Colvocoresses, from the command of the *Wachusett*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Commander Robert Townsend, from the command of the *Mohongo*, and ordered to command the *Wachusett*.

FEBRUARY 18.—Surgeon M. G. Delaney, from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon F. L. Du Bois, from the Naval Rendezvous, Chicago, Ill., on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon B. H. Kidder, from the *Colorado*, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

FEBRUARY 13.—Assistant Paymaster H. W. Hanna, of the *Agawam*, on the reporting of his relief.

FEBRUARY 14.—Midshipman A. R. S. Foote, of the Naval Academy.

FEBRUARY 15.—Paymaster Clifton Hellen, of the *Fort Jackson*.

Assistant Paymaster Henry A. Strong, of the *Sebago*.

FEBRUARY 16.—Sailmaker Henry J. Hayden.

ORDERS REVOKED.

FEBRUARY 14.—The revocation of the appointment of Assistant Surgeon L. J. Draver of the 2d inst. is hereby cancelled, and his resignation accepted from the 2d inst.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 13.—Acting Assistant Paymaster O. F. Browning, to the *Ethan Allen*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Lewis F. Whitin, to the *Tristam Shandy*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry T. Scancliff, to the *Agawam*.

Acting Master's Mate R. H. Eldridge, to duty at the Naval School, Newport, R. I.

FEBRUARY 15.—Acting Assistant Paymaster John Read, to settle his accounts.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William F. Shankland, to command the *Banshee*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Hineline, to the *Grand Gulf*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William J. Barron, to the *Squando*.

FEBRUARY 16.—Acting Assistant Paymaster D. A. Smith, Jr., to the *Wyoming*.

FEBRUARY 17.—Acting Assistant Paymaster G. N. Simpson, to the *Sebago*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon M. C. Drennan, to the *Emma*.

FEBRUARY 18.—Acting Assistant Paymaster Seth A. Hartwell, to instruction at New York.

Acting Assistant Paymaster G. E. Martin, to instruction at New York.

DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 13.—Acting Assistant Paymaster William B. Woodward, from the *Ethan Allen*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Ensign A. H. Fuller, from the *Hendrick Hudson*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Elias D. Bruner, from the command of the *Clematis*, and ordered to command the *Lillian*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles W. Forbes, from the *Connecticut*, and ordered to the *Paul Jones*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Edgar S. Smith, from the *Potomac*, from the 12th ultimo, and ordered to the *Florida*.

FEBRUARY 14.—Acting Ensign A. P. Bashford, from the *Patapsco*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Chief Engineer A. K. Eddowes, from the *Muscoota*, and ordered to the *Tonawanda*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer John E. Cooper, from the *Minnesota*, and ordered to the *Huntsville*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Gustavus S. Perkins, from the *Gettysburg*, and waiting orders.

Acting ensign William H. Jennings, from the *Minnesota*, and ordered to the *Vandalia*.

FEBRUARY 15.—Acting Ensign H. B. Francis, from the *Wissahickon*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant B. W. Loring, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to temporary duty at the Naval Rendezvous, Washington, D. C.

Acting Ensign Joseph Arant, from the *Henry Brinker*, and ordered to the *Savannah*.

Acting Master J. C. Staples, from the *Savannah*, and ordered to the *Florida*.

FEBRUARY 16.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward T. Peake from the *Bella*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Ensign Logan Dyson, from the *Roanoke*, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Ensign George L. Sands, from the *Powhatan*, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Ensign William Chandler, from the *St. Lawrence*, and ordered to the *Santiago de Cuba*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John E. Cobb, from the *Newbern*, and ordered to the *Florida*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Michael Dundon, from the *Wabash*, and ordered to the *Squando*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John F. Sloan, from the *Kensington*, and ordered to the *Tahoma*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Edgar S. Smith, from the *Florida*, and waiting orders

FEBRUARY 17.—Acting Ensign Thomas E. Harvey, from the *Canandaigua*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George Doig, from the *Emma*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

FEBRUARY 18.—Acting Ensign James McVey, from the *Proteus*, and granted sick leave.

APPOINTED.

FEBRUARY 13.—Russell Wheeler and George Washington Kierstead, of the *Albatross*, Acting Second Assistant Engineers, and ordered to remain in the West Gulf Squadron.

Thomas Butterworth, of the *Casco*, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel. The appointment of Acting Second Assistant Engineer is hereby cancelled.

Frederick H. Norton, of Washington, D. C., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Colorado*, by the 1st proximo.

Edgar Penney, of Newburgh, New York, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Wyoming*.

Lewis Darling, Jr., of Lawrenceville, Tioga Co., Pennsylvania, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

FEBRUARY 14.—Stephen Jones, of the *Sagamore*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Charles C. Johnson, of the *Chicopee*, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

William Campbell, of the *Grand Gulf*, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

William Cornell of the *Ella*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

FEBRUARY 15.—Michael Garrigan, of Lowell, Massachusetts, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Nausel*.

FEBRUARY 16.—John Quenedo, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Florida*.

John Matthews, of the *Tonawanda*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Henry Clay Keyser, of Germantown, Pennsylvania, George Abraham Itex, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and William Gagg, of Trenton, New Jersey, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Marcus Henry Perry, of Philadelphia, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Bella*.

Robert Whitehill, Jr., of Newburgh, New York, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Kensington*.

FEBRUARY 17.—Henry Shaw, of Framingham, Massachusetts, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

FEBRUARY 18.—Conrad Brill, of Brooklyn, New York, William Gundenrath, John Reusch, Louis Jacob and Joseph Hafner, Edward N. Bliss, of Taunton, Massachusetts, and Robert B. Churchill, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Frank Van Brunt, of New York, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Miantonomah*.

CONFIRMED.

FEBRUARY 13.—Acting Ensign William T. Chatfield, of the *Kittatinny*, and William C. Seymour, of the *Sciota*, and ordered to remain attached to these vessels.

Acting Gunner Addison Fisk, of the *Richmond*, and ordered to remain attached to that vessel.

Acting Master's Mate William O. Seymour, and ordered to the *Sciota*.

FEBRUARY 14.—Acting Master and Pilot Henry Buckless, for special service as such, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensign F. H. McDonald, of the *Harvest Moon*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Acting Ensign Edward H. Sneer, of the *Perry*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel

Acting Ensign Thomas J. Dill, of the *Sweet Briar*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Acting Ensigns Joshua Cook, Jr., James W. Eaton and P. R. Gunnels, and ordered to New York for instruction.

Acting Master's Mate Robert U. Collins, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate J. H. Taylor, of the *Teaser*, and ordered to remain in the Potomac Flotilla.

FEBRUARY 15.—Acting Ensign William H. Reed, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mates Benjamin F. Hatch, Silas E. Conkley and Andrew Kirk, of the *Commodore Read*, and ordered to remain in the Potomac Flotilla.

FEBRUARY 17.—Acting Ensign Arthur W. Emerson, and ordered to instruction at New York.

PROMOTED.

FEBRUARY 17.—Acting Ensign J. H. Cousins, of the *Galatea*, to Acting Master

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

FEBRUARY 14.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer William H. Brown, of the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Acting Ensign Charles A. Stewart of the *Eolus*.

FEBRUARY 15.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Daniel W. Jones, in Naval Hospital, New York.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William L. Waterman, of the *Commodore Perry*.

FEBRUARY 17.—Acting Master's Mate W. S. Thomas, of the *Chillicothe*, Mississippi Squadron.

ORDERS REVOKED.

FEBRUARY 16.—Acting Gunner William A. Ferris, to the *Grand Gulf*, and ordered to the *De Soto*.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

FEBRUARY 13.—Acting Ensign F. Hopkins, of the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles A. Stewart, late of the *Lillian*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Germain, of the *Vanderbilt*.

Acting Master's Mate Samuel S. Withington, of the *Circassian*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant James Laning, of the Mississippi Squadron.

FEBRUARY 14.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles Jenkins, of the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Acting Master's Mates Charles P. Hovey, of the *Muscoota*, and John Otis, of the *Powhatan*.

FEBRUARY 15.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Louis Michel, of New York.

Second Assistant Engineer F. W. H. Whitaker, of the *Santiago de Cuba*.

Acting Master Allen Hoxie, of Plainfield, Connecticut.

FEBRUARY 16.—Acting Ensign E. C. Bowers, Jr, of the *Santiago de Cuba*.

FEBRUARY 17.—Acting Ensign John Revell, of the *Moose*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Will E. Atkins, of the *Lafayette*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Carpenter Richard Risbet, of the *Ouichita*, Mississippi Squadron.

FEBRUARY 18.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant George Taylor, of the *Pursuit*.

Acting Ensign Whitman Chase, of Taunton, Massachusetts.

Acting Gunner J. F. Riblett, of the *Ozark*.

DISMISSED.

FEBRUARY 13.—Acting Ensign W. G. Jones, late commanding *Narcissus*.

FEBRUARY 18.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph Welsh, of the *Mendota*.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

THE CAPTURE OF COLUMBIA.

SECRETARY STANTON TO MAJOR-GENERAL DIX.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1865.

Major-General Dix, New York:

The announcement of the occupation of Columbia, S. C., by General Sherman, and the probable evacuation of Charleston, has been communicated to the Department in the following telegrams just received from Lieutenant-General Grant.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GENERAL GRANT TO SECRETARY STANTON.

CITY POINT, Feb. 18—4:45 P. M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, War Department:

The Richmond *Dispatch* of this morning says Sherman entered Columbia yesterday morning, and its fall necessitates, it presumes, the fall of Charleston, which it thinks is already being evacuated.

U. S GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA, Feb. 18, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, War Department:

The following is taken from to-day's Richmond *Dispatch*:—

Columbia has fallen! Sherman marched into and took possession of the city yesterday morning. The intelligence was communicated yesterday by General Beauregard in an official dispatch.

Columbia is situated on the north bank of the Congaree River, just below the confluence of the Saluda and Broad Rivers.

From General Beauregard's dispatch it appears that on Thursday evening the enemy approached the south bank of the Congaree and threw a number of shells into the city. During the night they moved up the river, and yesterday morning forded the Saluda and Broad Rivers. While they were crossing these rivers our troops, under General Beauregard, evacuated Columbia. The enemy soon after took possession.

Through private sources we learn that two days ago, when it was decided not to attempt the defence of Columbia, a large quantity of medical stores, which it was thought it was impossible to remove, were destroyed. The female employees of the Treasury Department had been previously sent off to Charlotte, N. C., a hundred miles north of Columbia. We presume the Treasury lithographic establishment was also removed, although as to this we have no positive information.

The fall of Columbia necessitates, we presume, the evacuation of of Charleston, which we think likely is already in process of evacuation.

It is impossible to say where Sherman will next direct his columns. The general opinion is that he will go to Charleston and establish a base there; but we confess we do not see what need he has of a base. It is to be presumed he is subsisting on the country, and he has had no battle to exhaust his ammunition. Before leaving Savannah he declared his intention to march to Columbia, thence to Augusta, and thence to Charleston. This was uttered as a boast and to hide his designs. We are disposed to believe that he will next strike at Charlotte, which is a hundred miles north of Columbia, on the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad, or at Florence, S. C., the junction of the Columbia and Wilmington and the Charleston and Wilmington Railroads, some ninety miles east of Columbia.

There was a report yesterday that Augusta had also been taken by the enemy. This we do not believe.

We have reason to feel assured that nearly the whole of Sherman's Army is at Columbia, and that the report that Schofield was advancing on Augusta was untrue.

The Richmond *Whig* says:—

The Charleston *Mercury* of Saturday announces a brief suspension of that paper, with a view to its temporary removal to another point. This is rendered necessary by the progress of military events, cutting it off from the mail facilities for distributing its paper to a large portion of its subscribers, while the lack of transportation renders its supply of paper precarious.

Semmes has been made a rear-admiral, and will take command of the James River squadron.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

THE OCCUPATION OF CHARLESTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—8 P. M.

Major-General DIX, New York:

The following details of military operations and the condition of affairs in the Rebel States, taken from the Richmond papers of to-day, have been forwarded by General Grant. This department has received no other intelligence in relation to the operations of our forces against Fort Anderson and Wilmington. A dispatch from Admiral Dahlgren to the Secretary of the Navy, dated at Charleston Harbor, 18th, says *that the Rebels were abandoning Charleston that morning, and he was now on his way to that city.*

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, February 20.

Hon. EDWIN M STANTON, Secretary of War:

The following paragraphs are extracted from the Richmond papers of to-day:

We now know that Charleston was evacuated on Tuesday last, and that on Friday the enemy took possession of Columbia. It is reported that our forces, under General Beauregard, are moving in the direction of Charlotte. Official intelligence was received at the War Office last night, that Sherman was, on yesterday morning, advancing toward and was near Winsboro, a point on the railroad leading to Charlotte and thirty miles north of Columbia. Charlotte is thronged with refugees from Columbia, who report that some of Wheeler's cavalry plundered the city before the evacuation. Up to Tuesday last it was uncertain whether Columbia would come within the immediate range of Sherman's purposes, and consequently the public mind was not prepared for such an early solution of the question. The Government had, however, just two weeks ago taken the precaution to remove its specie deposited there, amounting to several millions of dollars, and within the past few days all the dies and plates belonging to the Treasury Department, together with the supplies of Treasury notes on hand, were safely conveyed away. The enemy being in possession of Branchville, Orangeburgh and Kingsville, precluded movements on the roads leading to Charleston, and an unfortunate accident upon the Charlotte road from Columbia, prevented the authorities from making use of that avenue to save other valuable materials in the city. A large quantity of medical stores belonging to the Government were there, one-half of which were saved, and the rest, for want of time and transportation, was destroyed. The presses and fixtures for printing Treasury notes, in the establishments of Evans & Coggswell, and Keating & Ball, were necessarily abandoned, together with the other extensive machinery of those well known firms. The first-named establishment had one hundred and two printing presses, and was unquestionably the largest and best equipped publishing house in the South.

The enemy's forces operating west of Columbia reached the banks of the Congaree, opposite the city, on Thursday evening, and threw in a number of shells, to which our batteries responded. A portion of this column moved up the river during the night, and crossed the Saluda and Broad Rivers, the main tributaries of the Congaree, which meet near Columbia, a few miles above the city. During the movement General Beauregard evacuated the city, and on Friday morning the enemy entered and took possession without opposition. Our troops were withdrawn to a position some twenty miles from Columbia, where they remained on yesterday.

The enemy's force, entering Columbia, consisted of Sherman's main Army, a large portion of which immediately moved up the Charlotte road, while another portion moved down in the direction of Charleston. The latter city has doubtless ere this been evacuated.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 14

The enemy's gunboats and one monitor have been shelling our picket lines on James Island all day. All quiet in our immediate front. Nothing definite from above. The enemy keep up a steady shelling of the city.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

All quiet along our lines. The enemy this morning are reported to be moving in force near Columbia, on the Lexington road. It is reported that they crossed the Congaree to-day.

OPERATIONS BELOW WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 18.

The enemy shelled Fort Anderson furiously yesterday afternoon, nearly all night, and this morning. It is reported that a land force also attacked our forces at Anderson, but were repulsed. Cannonading is still going on (at 1 P. M.). We have no particulars.

RAID ON THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

A dispatch has been received here stating that a force of the enemy, 4,000 strong, 2,000 of it cavalry, are advancing from Knoxville, and had reached Greenville, which is 54 miles from Bristol. This expedition is supposed to be another raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

MOVEMENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The telegraph operator at Weldon reported on yesterday that a raid from Washington or Newbern, N. C., was in progress the supposed destination of the raiders being Rocky Mount Station, on the Wilmington Road, in Edgecomb County. The wires continued to work during yesterday evening through to Wilmington, however, from which it would appear that they had not struck the road.

A movement of the enemy was reported yesterday in heavy force upon Kinston, N. C., and it was supposed in official quarters that Foster's forces had been moved up to Newbern.

A cavalry raid was also reported in the direction of Tarboro'. The force moving from Newbern has fifty or sixty pieces of artillery. We shall hear more of these movements in a few days. We are quite certain that they are in progress as we write.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Colonel Hatch, one of our Commissioners of Exchange, has gone to Wilmington, at which place he will, during the week, exchange ten thousand prisoners. We may remark here that the exchange of prisoners on the James River will at the same time go on uninterruptedly.

AFFRAY WITH REBEL DESERTERS.

A desperate affair occurred last Tuesday in Lunenburgh County between some deserters from the Confederate Army and some of the Ninth Virginia cavalry, aided by citizens. Several on both sides were wounded. The deserters were finally captured

PAROLED PRISONERS ROBBED.

General Ewell, commanding the Department of Henrico, reports a wholesale robbery of nearly one hundred paroled prisoners, on Saturday night, between Camp Lee and the city. Other robberies of returned prisoners are reported as occuring in the streets of Richmond.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE side-wheel steamer *Connecticut*, 10, sailed from Boston on the 21st.

THE mechanical and laboring force at the Philadelphia Yard has been greatly reduced within the past two months, most of the repairs on vessels being completed, and the weather being unfavorable for new work. Screw steamer *Neshamony* will be launched early in April, and the *Swatara* will be ready for launching about the same time.

LETTERS dated November 30, from sloop *Jamestown*, 22, at Yokohama, Japan, say that that vessel had been visited by the small pox. About twenty of the ship's crew were laid up with the disease, and there were four deaths. No officers were included in either number. The tars of the *Jamestown* were just rejoicing over the news of the capture of Atlanta and the surrender of the Mobile forts.

ACTING Master Henry C. Stone, of the dispatch boat *Ella*, died at the Washington Yard on Friday morning, the 17th, of congestion of the brain, after an illness of about thirty hours. He was a very popular man and a first-rate officer. He was about 55 years old, and leaves a wife and child. His remains were embalmed and sent to this city in charge of Acting Ensign W. L. Gilley.

THE *Gliding Star*, which arrived at New York on Sunday, reports that on Wednesday morning, February 15th, she saw the United States steamer *Merrimac* in a sinking condition, and wanting assistance; sent a boat alongside and found the fires all out, boilers damaged, every thing adrift, and ship leaking badly; lay by her until night. In the meantime, took off her crew, amounting to 140 officers and men, and then started for Port Royal, arriving on Tuesday at 4 o'clock, P. M., and being unable to obtain any coal from the authorities there, was obliged to proceed to Fortress Monroe. The *Merrimac* was a side-wheel steamer, carrying 6 guns, and was a captured blockade-runner.

AN immense fleet numbering more than fifty of the largest steamers on the Western waters, has been rendezvousing at Cairo. Their destination is known, but contraband. Strictly Naval movements are not particularly interesting. The *Lexington* has returned from convoy duty on the Tennessee River and her commander has been ordered as member of a court of inquiry on the gunboat *Fairy*: Commander Bryson is President; Lieutenant-Commander R. L. May, member, and Mr. Knowles, of the *Black Hawk*, Judge-Advocate. The iron-clads *Pittsburg*, *Neosha* and *Osage* are still in the hands of the workmen, and the *Cincinnati*, *Paw Paw* and *Brown* undergoing fumigation and disinfection. Of the great number of cases only two have proved fatal. The tenders *Robb* and *Myrtle* have been taken from the ways and replaced by the *New Era*, No. 7. The *Red Rover*, *Hastings* and *Prarie Bird* were at the levee on the 10th inst. The veteran gunner Haskell has reported for duty.

THE Anniversary of Washington's birthday was celebrated at the Brooklyn Navy Yard by display of the bunting of every nation flung from the masts and spars of the shipping and the public buildings. The entire force of workmen, numbering 7,000 men, were off duty and work was suspended. A salute of 21 guns was fired from the shipping in honor of the occasion at noon; guns were also fired at sunset. The screw steamer *Grand Gulf*, 11 guns, and 1,200 tons burden, was put in commission on Wednesday. The following officers reported: Commander John Downes; Lieutenant, Fred. Rodgers; Acting Master, George Cables; Acting Ensigns, N. Larsen, O. S. Lawrence, John E. Smith, Charles B. Pyne, C. H. Littlefield; Acting Assistant Surgeon, W. N. Vandell; Acting First Assistant Engineer, William Campbell; Acting Second Assistant, James Sullivan; Acting Third Assistants, R. Reilly, John W. Lyons, Samuel E Gould, Thomas Hineline. The *Florida*, side-wheel, nine guns and 1,261 tons burden, will sail for the North Atlantic squadron on Saturday next. The *Florida* takes the place of the transport *Newbern*, which, when she arrives, will go into sectional dock at New York for repairs, which will keep her out of service eight or ten weeks. The arrivals during the week are the *Supply*, *Queen*, *Suwanee* and *Fort Morgan*. The departures were the *Chenango* made memorable by the explosion of her boiler last Fall, and the *Suwanee*.

WATSON'S BOOT DRAW, advertised in another column, is a very useful addition to the equipments of cavalrymen as well as of all who experience the difficulty of extracting the foot from a wet boot, or the inconvenience of a slipping spur.

MAJOR FREDERICK C. NEWBALL, aide-de-camp, has been assigned to duty as assistant adjutant general of the Middle Military Division, with the rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel, under act of July 17, 1862, to take effect February 6th, 1865.

[Advertisement.]

Do not waste your money buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS which have flooded the market for the last few years; when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

See in another column: "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

An Article of True Merit.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases, Coughs and Colds, and this popularity is based upon real merit. This result has been acquired by a test of many years, and "The Troches" continue to stand the first in public favor and confidence.

A Neglected Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "Brown's Bronchial Troches," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Consumptive Coughs, "The Troches" are used with advantage giving oftentimes immediate relief.

Their good reputation and extensive use has brought out many worthless imitations, which we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against. OBTAIN ONLY BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

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N. P. WILLIS.

"Contains no opium nor anything injurious."
Dr. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

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"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

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Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, New York.

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Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

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"I have derived greater benefit from the 'Troches' than from anything I ever tried."
BROCKHOUSE BOWLER,
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The English Improvisator.

"The 'Troches' give great satisfaction."
T. W. R. LEE, Editor Loughborough Monitor.

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AINSLEY COOKE,
Of the "Royal Italian Opera," London.

Miss LOUISE PYNE, of the "Royal Italian Opera," speaks of "The Troches" in the highest terms, and uses them constantly to clear and strengthen the voice.

Sold everywhere at 35 cents a Box.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston.

London House, 205 High Holborn.

MARRIED.

(Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.)

BARRYMORE—CURTISS.—In the Congregational church in Stratford, Conn., January 29, by Rev. Louis E. Charpiot, Acting Master WILLIAM BARRYMORE, U.S.N., to Miss SUSIE A., daughter of the late Walker Curtiss, Esq., of Stratford.

GATES—HEADLEY.—At New Albany, O., on the 5th inst., by Rev. J. M. Adair, Lieutenant RUFUS C. GATES, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, to Miss ELECTA HEADLEY, of Jefferson, O.

THOMPSON—JENNISON.—In West Union, Iowa, by Rev. Mr. Hill, pastor of the Baptist church, Captain S. D. THOMPSON, Third U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, to Miss LUCY A. JENNISON, of Fort Atkinson, Iowa.

STANTON—HODSON.—At New Market, Dorchester Co., Md., on the 9th instant, by Rev. T. P. Barber, Lieutenant-Colonel D. L. STANTON, of the First Maryland Veteran Volunteers, to Miss LIZZIE H., daughter of Colonel J. Hodson, of Dorchester Co., Md.

BEST—OTWAY.—In New Orleans, La., on Monday, January 30, by Rev. E. Guion, Lieutenant WILLIAM E. BEST, U.S.A., to Miss ISABEL M., youngest daughter of Captain J. A. Otway, of New Orleans. No cards.

DIED.

PENDLETON.—In Washington, very suddenly, at the house of a neighbor, on his way to his home, on Thursday, February 16, at half-past four P. M., Prof. A. G. PENDLETON, U.S.N., in the 46th year of his age.

LANMAN.—In Erie, Pa., on Monday, the 13th inst., after a very brief illness, JOANNA FOSTER, youngest daughter of Commodore J. Lanman, U.S.N.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty-five cents a line each insertion.

SOLDIER'S FRIEND.

TIMOLET'S
SULPHUR AND MEDICATED VAPOR BATH.
For the cure of Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Mercureal affections, Chills, Fevers, Dropsy, Colds, and all skin diseases now prevalent among Soldiers and Seamen. Given at No. 1 Carrol Place, Bleecker-st., west of Broadway, New York.

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THE NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.—This seemingly dry and certainly ponderous book has its peculiar charms. Here is collected and tersely set down, a vast quantity of various and useful knowledge, such as is indispensable to educated men and women. Here are an hundred and fourteen thousand words, defined with a clearness, fulness, precision and wealth of illustration, that denote the soundest scholarship, and the most entire fidelity to laborious details.

Altogether the work is a marvellous specimen of learning, taste, and thorough labor. We praise it heartily, because we believe it deserves the heartiest praise.—*New York Albion.*

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G. & C. MERRIAM,
Springfield, Mass.

THE QUOTA OF NEW YORK.

15,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
FOR NEW YORK COUNTY!

INCREASED BOUNTIES & HAND-MONEY

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, February 11, 1865,

Present—ORISON BLUNT, Esq., Chairman,
Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
Hon. WM. R STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the County pay for a One Year Recruit Three Hundred ($300) Dollars Bounty and Fifty ($50) Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Two Year Recruit, Four Hundred ($400) Dollars Bounty and Seventy-five ($75) Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Three Year Recruit, Six Hundred ($600) Dollars Bounty and One Hundred ($100) Dollars Hand-Money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$600
Government	300
Total	$900

FOR TWO YEAR RECUITS.

County	$400
Government	200
Total	$600

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

The Bounty to be paid to the Recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties (viz.: Assembly Bill No. 115 of 1865), and the Hand-Money to be paid to the person who may present the Recruit.

By order of the Committee,
CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

DIVIDEND.

SAFEST AND CHEAPEST SYSTEM OF INSURANCE.

4TH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF
60 PER CENT.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
172 BROADWAY, cor. MAIDEN LANE.
NEW YORK, February 2, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL	$400,000
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, Feb. 1, 1865	660,000

A DIVIDEND OF (10) TEN PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand, in Cash, to Stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th March, in Cash.

ALSO,

A Scrip Dividend of (60) SIXTY PER CENT. on the Earned Premiums of Policies entitled to Participate in the Profits for the year ending 31st January, 1865, being the Fourth Consecutive Scrip Dividend of SIXTY PER CENT. declared by this Company since its adoption of the Participating System. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March prox.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7 30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent	per day on a	$ 50	note.
Two cents	"	" 100	"
Ten "	"	" 500	"
20 "	"	" 1000	"
$1	"	" 5000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
PHILADELPHIA.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
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United States Depository and agent of Jay Cooke for the distribution of the popular 7-30 loan. This is the only loan in market now offered by the Government, and possesses peculiar advantages. Information cheerfully furnished on application at the Bank.

E. C. ROBINSON, President.
Cashier, CHARLES HUDSON.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

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Money Orders can be procured at the Post-office.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

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ANY ONE POSSESSING PAINTINGS or prints of the naval engagements between American and English vessels in the war of 1812, or having wooden models of any of the ships, would confer a favor by communicating with W. D., 16 Tenth street, New York.

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Engineering and Artillery Operations Against the Defences of

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Comprising the Descent upon
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THE DEMOLITION OF FORT SUMTER,
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BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
February, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Bureau until Meridian, March 11, 1865, for the Iron, &c., described in the following classes; each bid must be made for an entire class, delivered at the respective Navy Yards. Payments will be made in the usual manner; delivery to commence in twenty days after notification of acceptance of bid; to proceed continually, and the whole to be delivered in three months thereafter. The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, the right being reserved of rejecting the lowest bid, if it be deemed exorbitant.

The usual guaranties will be required, and the contract will be dated the day the notice of acceptance is given.

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Proposals must be directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and endorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy Yards:

KITTERY.—CLASS No. 1—*Boiler Iron.*
141,000 pounds best American Flange Iron.
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28,000 pounds best American T Iron.
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56,000 pounds Ingot Copper—best quality.
CHARLESTOWN.—CLASS No. 2
5,000 pounds Banca Tin
CHARLESTOWN.—CLASS No. 3.
1,500 pounds Slab Zinc.
BROOKLYN.—CLASS No 1—*Boiler Iron, &c.*
725,500 pounds best American Flange Iron.
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THE CAMPAIGN IN THE CAROLINAS.

ALL is uncertain, just now, about the exact location of the bold soldier, SHERMAN. General LEE has explicitly requested the Confederate newspapers not to publish what they may learn of the progress of SHERMAN. Even without that prohibition, it is doubtful whether we should hear anything very definite of his course. Not long ago, the Richmond *Whig* exposed very well the condition of Richmond ignorance on this subject by confessing it was not informed "with even approximate accuracy of the "military situation in South Carolina. All that we "know is, that General SHERMAN is prosecuting "another movement, characterized by much more "than his ordinary vigor and far more than his usual "celerity." It elaborately shows, however, that SHERMAN will first sweep along all the great railway lines of the Confederacy, destroy them, and then, secondly, force the evacuation of Richmond. The Richmond *Examiner* more satirically says:

"The War Department appears to be in complete "ignorance of what has happened in South Carolina, "except from what bits of information have been "picked up on the street."

General BEAUREGARD, when last heard from, was already beyond Winnsboro', which is thirty-eight miles from Columbia, on the road to Charlotte. It is not likely that he will make a stand this side of Charlotte. As for SHERMAN, the enemy, on the 19th, reported him as having arrived near Winnsboro', and as still marching on that place with a view to Charlotte or Raleigh. In direct lines, Charlotte is about one hundred miles north of Columbia. Salisbury, where is established the Rebel penitentiary, is forty miles north of Charlotte. Across the country, due east, Raleigh is one hundred miles from Salisbury. The enemy's papers, with far more than their usual accuracy, estimate SHERMAN'S forces at fifty-five thousand men. They also state that he enforces strict discipline, and punishes with the utmost severity any of the troops who are guilty of outrages upon citizens. We doubt, however, if any instances of outrage occur.

All of the recent news about SHERMAN comes from Charlotte, and principally relates to affairs at Columbia. The Richmond *Enquirer* of February 25 gives currency to a rumor that General SHERMAN is rushing like an avalanche through South Carolina, and has captured one hundred thousand bales of cotton at Columbia. The last story, at least, is absurd, as the cotton would, undoubtedly, have been burned. It is stated, with more possibility, that there are 100,000 bales of cotton (a good, round number, probably not specifically counted,) at Augusta, collected from various parts of Georgia and South Carolina. And D. H. HILL'S special order, with regard to burning cotton, shows that a large amount of that staple must have been accumulated there. Some deserters arriving at Charleston assert that Augusta has been already flanked, carried, and occupied by SHERMAN.

The Charlotte papers at first reported that our troops occupied Columbia only after a heavy skirmish, and that subsequent skirmishes occurred in which we were "whipped;" but these rumors turned out to be utterly false. There was no fighting of consequence done on either side. The story that a few of the women and children in Columbia were killed is also contradicted decidedly by the Charlotte papers. The same interesting journals mention a little act of gallantry which should become memorable:—

"During the retreat from Columbia a train of cars, "filled with ladies, broke down, exposing them to the "danger of capture by the Yankees. General WADE "HAMPTON, when apprised of the accident, threw "himself, with his cavalry, in position to defend them "with the life of every man of his command." The ladies were the employés of the Treasury Department, who worked on the Confederate currency; and if the gallantry with which HAMPTON "threw himself" does not "fire the South Carolina heart" to resist SHERMAN,—what will?

The Charlotte papers say that a conflagration occurred in the western portion of Columbia, occasioned, it is supposed, by the cotton ignited in the streets. It is reported that the fire extended from Main street to the Charlotte dépôt—nearly three-fourths of a mile. The information is positive as to the occurrence of the fire; but doubt is entertained as to its magnitude. From Charleston a report comes that our forces there have received the official intelligence of the burning of Columbia, S. C., on the 24th ultimo. It is alleged that, after the town had been taken possession of by SLOCUM'S corps, some of our troops were fired on from the houses and seventeen men killed, on account of which General SHERMAN ordered the town to be burned, which order was carried out to the letter. In Charlotte, we are interested to hear, "the alarm has "subsided." Colonel HOKE commands the post. The latest intelligence from Charlotte says that the news from Columbia corroborates the kind treatment of the inhabitants. The Ursuline Convent was protected by a guard. No public property was allowed to be burned in the city. SHERMAN'S headquarters were at NICKERSON'S Hotel. The weather is bad and the roads heavy, interfering with rapid military movements.

Matters at Charleston are quiet, as the occupation and care of the city was all the duty assigned to GILLMORE. The latter reports, after fuller investigation of our captures at Charleston, that we have taken over four hundred and fifty pieces of ordnance. The lot includes eight and ten-inch columbiads, a great many thirty-two and forty-two-pounder rifles, some seven-inch Brooks rifles, and many pieces of foreign make. We also captured eight locomotives and a great number of passenger and platform cars, all in good condition. Deserters report that the last of HARDEE'S army was to have crossed the Santee River on the 25th, bound for Charlotte, N. C., and that it was feared that SHERMAN had already intercepted their march. It is reported on similar authority that the last of HOOD'S army, twelve thousand strong, passed through Augusta on the 19th, on the way to BEAUREGARD. Georgetown has been evacuated by the enemy, and is now in our possession. Deserters are constantly coming in at Charleston. We have over four hundred already.

Light must soon break through the cloud which now envelopes the march of SHERMAN. The enemy has been straining every nerve during the month of February to accomplish his overthrow. His armies now seem to have gathered together, and, on the 24th, General J. E. JOHNSTON assumed command of the army in SHERMAN'S front, lately commanded by General BEAUREGARD.

THE FALL OF WILMINGTON.

The fall of Wilmington, which it was very easy to foreshadow in our last summary of affairs, has now been consummated. After the failure, on account of the unfavorable weather, of the two movements up the seacoast, designed to turn the left of the Rebel entrenchments running across the peninsula from Masonboro' Inlet to Fort Anderson, on the west bank of the river, operations were inaugurated on both banks. The Navy attack on Fort Anderson has already been described. We will give some fuller details of the Army movement. On the 16th, CASEMENT'S brigade of COX'S division was thrown across the river to Smithville, as we have explained, and was followed by the brigades of HENDERSON and STEEL of the same division, and by MOORE'S brigade of COUCH'S division. Next morning, the 17th, they started up the Wilmington Road, along Cape Fear River, through the dense pine forests. About three miles out from Smithville, the enemy's pickets were encountered, and were soon driven back towards the fort. After a march of about nine miles, the column halted a mile and a half from the fort, and got into good position. General COX commanded the whole column, and General CASEMENT the division.

Early on the 18th, the troops moved out again, MOORE'S brigade in advance, and the Sixty-fifth Indiana skirmished up to the rifle-pits immediately surrounding Fort Anderson. The main body threw up entrenchments in the edge of a wood, between which and the fort the enemy's artillery had full play over the cleared space. The enemy opened heavily with artillery from the fort, and continued his fire through the day. The skirmishing and cannonading caused some loss, but less than had been expected. It now only remained to prevent, if possible, the retreat of the enemy. We were pressing closely on his right flank, and, towards evening of the 18th, a column about 5,000 strong was moved by COX around the enemy's right, with the intention of gaining the rear of the fort, and so preventing any escape. But his line of rifle-pits on the west side of the river was about two miles long, and completely filled up the space between the river, on which Fort Anderson lay, and a series of impassable swamps and ponds, of which the principal was Orton Pond, covering the enemy's right. To march around to his rear involved a distance of about fifteen miles, and to this the night of the 18th was devoted.

Meanwhile, the fleet, headed by the *Montauk*, had been heavily bombarding Fort Anderson, as has been before described. AMES'S division of the Twenty-fourth corps had been crossed to Smithville, to support COX, and PAINE'S colored division of the Twenty-fifth kept close up to the rifle-pits of the enemy on the peninsula. But, on the morning of the 19th, the skirmishers of MOORE'S brigade, pressing forward again, found that the enemy had retreated during the night. The fort was quickly approached and entered from all sides. It and its neighboring works were found to be of immense strength, and in a position rendered almost inaccessible by swamps. It could have been held by a very small force until supplies were exhausted. But, in truth, the flanking movement, by turning the enemy's position, had forced the fall of the

fort. Probably, also, it was only the preliminary of the general movement for the evacuation of Wilmington, now rendered imperative by the coöperative marches of SHERMAN and of his skillful lieutenant, SCHOFIELD. Ten uninjured heavy guns, over fifty prisoners, and a large amount of ammunition and ordnance stores fell into our hands. The enemy had carried off his light artillery. The prisoners said our "bogus Monitor," to which allusion was made last week, was a failure. An electric battery was found in the fort, its wires connecting with torpedoes in the river. But the latter had not been exploded. Our casualties in both Army and Navy were very slight, being less than one hundred during the entire movement.

The evacuation of Fort Anderson was followed by an immediate advance of our lines. The Navy pushed up the river, TERRY advanced on the peninsula, and the flanking column of COX, which had unfortunately arrived too late to cut off the enemy's retreat, being joined by MOORE, pushed directly towards Wilmington. Of course, the enemy had abandoned his whole line. The fleet was preceded by a line of about thirty yawls, connected by drag ropes, which took up all the torpedoes. Admiral PORTER followed up, and soon came in view of a long line of piles planted across the river, which was apparently commanded by a high shore battery on the east side. The *Montauk* grounded in moving up to attack this fort, and could not get across the shoals without lightening, which was a work of some labor; but our fleet was not to be long delayed. Admiral PORTER'S report explains all his operations from Fort Anderson northward. After sounding and buoying out the middle ground at Big Island, he succeeded in getting the gunboats over, and opened fire on Fort Strong, the work commanding the principal obstructions, where the Rebels had also sunk a barge steamer, the *Northeastern*. Our fire soon drove the enemy away from the fort. Now and then, he would fire a shot, one of which struck the *Sassacus* below water-mark and set her leaking badly. She was struck once or twice more, but met with no loss in men. On the night of the 20th, the enemy sent down two hundred floating torpedoes; but PORTER had a strong force of picket boats out, and the torpedoes were sunk with musketry. One got in the wheel of the *Osceola*, and blew her wheelhouse to pieces, and knocked down her bulkhead inboard, but there was no damage to the hull. Some of the vessels picked up the torpedoes with their torpedo nets. The next morning, the Admiral spread two fishing nets across the river. On the evening of the 21st, General AMES with his division had moved within a short distance of the fort, and had had a sharp encounter with the Rebels. On hearing the musketry and seeing where our troops were, PORTER opened a rapid fire on the fort and all along the enemy's line. The fort responded with three or four shots, but was soon silenced.

While the Navy passed up the river, the troops advanced on either bank. COX moved up during the 19th, on the west side, to Town Creek, where the last line of the enemy was, connected with Fort Strong, (or St. Philip) as the preceding line had been with Fort Anderson. TERRY, on the east side, pushed forward on the same day, three miles beyond HOKE'S old line. The same night AMES'S division rejoined him, crossing on boats and pontoons to the east side of the river. The next line of the enemy was strongly entrenched four miles below Wilmington, nearly parallel to the other, and at right angles to the river. Their works on the west side were behind Town Creek, a deep but narrow stream running from the adjoining swamp, and well protected by a morass in front. Fort St. Philip, on the east side, was the terminus of similar rifle-pits.

On the 20th, TERRY moved PAINE'S colored division out in advance, supported by ABBOTT'S brigade on the right and AMES'S division on the left. A sharp skirmish occurred, in which our loss was ten killed and forty-five wounded in PAINE'S division, and two wounded in AMES'S. The enemy's force was driven inside his works, and our own was pushed up to them. Simultaneously, COX, on the right bank, performed a handsome manœuvre. The only approach to the works in his front was by a long causeway through the swamp, commanded by artillery and well-manned. Leaving HENDERSON'S brigade to demonstrate on this road, COX crossed Town Creek with CASEMENT'S, REILLY'S (STERL commanding) and MOORE'S, below the enemy's line on a single old scow which he found there. The three brigades then waded waist-deep through the thick swamp for half a mile, and came out upon the telegraph road, and an old public road leading to Wilmington. They were soon past the enemy's flank, and, on coming in sight of them, charged with great impetuosity. The enemy opened hastily with grape and canister, but succeeded only in inflicting a loss of about thirty. Our men rushed over the works upon the surprised and confused enemy, and captured them, together with two twelve-pounder guns and caissons, one colonel, thirty-two other officers and 340 men. The rest of the enemy escaped, our forces not having had a chance to get far enough in the rear to cut off the remaining road to Wilmington. On the 21st, little was done on TERRY'S side. AMES reconnoitered the forts in his front, with a loss of one killed and eleven wounded, but found them too strong to assault. The fleet continued to bombard them briskly during the day, the enemy replying vigorously with long range guns. General COX moved from Town Creek at ten o'clock A. M., and reached Brunswick River, opposite Wilmington, at eleven o'clock P. M. The enemy did not resist, but burned the railway bridge crossing to Eagle Island, fired the pontoon bridge, and cut it adrift. The Sixteenth Kentucky secured a few pontoons, partially burned, and, crossing, skirmished across the island, establishing outposts on the causeway over a swamp, and within musket range of the wharves. Upon this narrow way the enemy opened from the city with two Whitworth guns. But our skirmish line was established in the swamp, artillery ferried over, and a few shell thrown into the city. The brigades of HENDERSON and CASEMENT soon held Eagle Island, and secured, of course, the evacuation of the city.

About noon of that day, SCHOFIELD was about to move out to follow COX, when TERRY sent back to him for reinforcements, having found the enemy in force in his front, and being led to believe by captured prisoners that HOKE had been largely reinforced, and was intending to attack him. He feared his force would not be able to resist an attack of the formidable character anticipated. This information was sent to COX with orders to withdraw his whole force at once to the mouth of Town Creek, where boats would be in readiness to cross his command to TERRY'S assistance. Fortunately the order did not reach COX until dark, as he had pushed ahead with great rapidity to the very city itself. COX feeling confident from his own observation that the information upon which the order was given was erroneous, concluded to remain and report the fact, and sent MOORE'S brigade back to report, and begin the crossing if still deemed advisable. He, therefore, seeing his advance would necessitate the retreat of the enemy in front of TERRY, and Wilmington, assumed the responsibility of disobeying his instructions and instead of returning, he sent back one brigade, and wrote to General SCHOFIELD informing him of the importance of retaining his position, and the reason why he disobeyed the order. General SCHOFIELD approved of his course, and sent the returned brigade over in boats to reinforce TERRY, at the same time instructing the latter to make a reconnoissance to the left of his line for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of the enemy. The First and Second brigades of AMES'S division under Colonel DAGGETT, made the movement, with the results already described.

That night, the enemy began burning his material and stores, and destroyed, it is said, about 1,000 bales of cotton, 15,000 barrels of resin, his extensive cotton sheds and presses, an unfinished iron-clad, three steam mills, three large turpentine works and adjacent wharves, the railroad and pontoon bridges, and other property. At daylight, TERRY and COX pressed forward, found the city evacuated, and soon entered it. The abandonment of HOKE'S strong line gave us possession of Fort St. Philip, which covered it on the river side. This fort, as we have seen, had been shelled by the fleet on the day preceding, and it should have been added that on the same day, the 21st, some of our officers visited Fort Anderson, destroyed all the ammunition found there, burned all the gun carriages, and thoroughly dismantled the fort. This was done as a precautionary measure. Being of no use to us, it was deemed necessary to make it of no use to the enemy in any possible change of circumstances.

Admiral PORTER promptly moved his fleet up opposite the town, and fired a salute for the victory. The last of the enemy's strong lines, about two miles from the city, and protected like the others by ponds and marshes, had been abandoned without a shot. But the prompt and unexpected occupation of Eagle Island had made its defence impossible. Amongst the poorer inhabitants, our arrival in Wilmington was received with marked joy, though, of course, there were not a few scowling faces in the city. About 700 prisoners were captured, and some tobacco, cotton, and other stores. Most of the Rebel stores had been removed, and their cotton and turpentine burned; but large quantities of the two latter are said to be concealed in the city. The correspondents add that between thirty and forty pieces of heavy artillery were left in the works around the city and in the batteries on the river, and five hundred stand of rifles were found at the City Hall, and one Whitworth gun at the dépôt. About five thousand dollars' worth of commissary stores were also abandoned. Three locomotives and a dozen cars fell into our hands. The railroad dépôt, car houses, machine shops, and most of the warehouses were uninjured. The extensive Government stables were set on fire, but extinguished by the citizens. The ram *Chickamauga* and two transports escaped up the river.

It is pleasant to note that our entire losses in these operations are not much above 200. The city, with its strong lines of works, was carried by manœuvre and skilful operation, in SHERMAN-like fashion. It is said, too, that 400 or 500 Union prisoners were released by us. Several thousand had been conveyed thither from Florence, to get out of SHERMAN'S way; but they got into the way of SCHOFIELD. Most of these prisoners were carried off by HOKE. We will append the following interesting account of the defences at Wilmington from a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, to show what our troops had to encounter:

> In the opinion of eminent engineers, the Cape Fear River, from Wilmington to the ocean, is more strongly fortified than any one of our Northern harbors or any other river in the world. Nineteen forts and batteries line its approaches within the short distance named, all of the heaviest character, most scientifically constructed, and thoroughly armed. Besides these the Rebels had placed in the stream three lines of formidable obstructions, consisting of piles, torpedoes, sunken ships and cribs, chain cables and rafts of heavy timber fastened together. The city itself stands upon a terrace rising some thirty feet above the river and the low land to the South on Federal Point. Along the crest, about two miles from the city, were the Southern defences, and, both from position and construction, they were formidable. The entire front of this line was covered by a succession of lakes and deep swamps, stretching from the river to the ocean, and only crossed by two narrow causeways. The three miles outside of their works was a second very strong line. The city was capable of stronger defence than any other we have taken during the war. Its only lack was in men.

At latest accounts, TERRY was following HOKE northward, and probably most of SCHOFIELD'S force has gone in the same direction.

Nothing definite has been heard from the two movements in Eastern North Carolina, one from Washington or Plymouth, and the other from Newbern along the south bank of the Neuse. A Richmond paper of the 25th says that the cavalry expedition reported to be advancing by way of Tarboro,' N. C., on the Weldon Railroad, have returned to Washington. No particulars of their exploits are given. From Newbern, on the 20th, we hear that an expedition of two or three companies of the Twelfth New York cavalry and an equal number of infantry returned that morning from Little Washington, on the Tar River, in which vicinity they captured between twenty and thirty Rebel soldiers, mostly from the Sixth North Carolina cavalry. No shots were exchanged.

The Richmond *Dispatch* believes that the reported movement from Knoxville into North Carolina to coöperate with SHERMAN'S grand campaign, does not aim at Southwestern Virginia, but that it is intended to penetrate North Carolina, and probably to strike the railroad between Salisbury and Charlotte. This force, consisting of several thousand cavalry, and supposed to be under the command of AVERILL, was, as reported on the 20th, at Greenville, from which point the main stage road into North Carolina branches off, passing through Warm Springs Gap. This appears to be the obvious direction of the expedition. From all the *Dispatch* can learn, there is nothing to tempt our troops in Southwestern Virginia, as they have already damaged the salt works and railroad there, and plundered the country to such an extent that it is doubtful whether any considerable number of troops could be subsisted there. Confederate forces ap-

pear to be on a counter-raid in East Tennessee. On the 23th, ECHOLS reports that detachments of VAUGHAN'S cavalry struck the railroad beyond Knoxville, at Sweet Water and Athens, capturing the garrisons at both places. Sixty men of the Twentieth Ohio regiment, with their horses and equipments were taken.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE Army in Virginia has been perplexed with many rumors of new movements, during the past week. One day everybody was sure the enemy had prepared to evacuate Richmond, and was already stealing away from our sight to meet the unconquerable SHERMAN. The next day, the rumor was that the tenacious GRANT, undisturbed in his equanimity by the issue of so many previous efforts, was on the eve of still another attempt to reach the Southside Railroad. A third report is that LEE, with rash and fatal estimate of his immediate adversary, has dispatched A. P. HILL'S entire corps against SHERMAN. As for the story started at the North last week, that LEE had attacked GRANT in his entrenchments, and beaten him, it was absurd on its face. GRANT'S Army is probably 50,000 larger than LEE'S, and lies ensconced behind works almost impregnable to assault. After his recent depletions, LEE will have enough to do to hold his own. Our own belief is that, so soon as the roads permit, GRANT will make one more movement upon the enemy. Perhaps before our paper reaches its readers, such an advance will have commenced.

Our lines are now complete to Hatcher's Run, and the City Point Railroad runs thither. The enemy says our troops are throwing up heavy works on the Brunswick stage road, between Ream's Station and Monck's Neck Bridge, two miles below the latter place. On the 20th, our artillery opened heavily upon a working party which appeared in front of Petersburgh, several shells falling in the city. The next day there was very heavy firing all the afternoon, both on our left and at Dutch Gap on the right. On the 22d, a salute of 100 shotted guns was fired, in honor of WASHINGTON'S birthday, and of SHERMAN'S victory at Charleston. Our troops were kept alert all day, partly from the belief that LEE was in motion on our left, either to attack us or to march against SHERMAN; and partly because another naval raid down the James was feared. The enemy took little notice of our bombardment. On the 23d and 24th there were regular and severe artillery duels between our batteries in front of the Ninth corps, on the extreme right of our line, on the south side of the Appomattox, and the enemy's heavy batteries in Fort Chesterfield, on the opposite bank. The enemy commenced the attack both days. The firing on both sides was rapid, accurate and terrific, and lasted till night. Our men could easily see their shells explode in the enemy's works. Our loss on the 23d was seven men.

To relieve the monotony of affairs in Virginia, such of the enemy's troops as are left in the Shenandoah Valley are indulging in guerrilla operations. We have already recorded the bold capture of Major-Generals CROOK and KELLEY. General EARLY reports that Lieutenant MCNEIL, with thirty men, on the morning on the 21st, entered Cumberland, and captured and brought away Generals CROOK and KELLEY, the adjutant-general of the Department, two privates, and the headquarter's flag, without firing a gun, though a considerable force was in the vicinity. Major RICHARDS, of MOSBY'S command, reports that on the 18th instant, with thirty-eight men, he attacked a party of our troops, one hundred and twenty strong, of whom he killed and wounded twenty-five. Among the wounded were a major and captain. We captured sixty-four prisoners and ninety horses. He had one man slightly wounded.

About a week ago, a squad of WHITE'S guerrillas crossed the Potomac River in the neighborhood of Edwards' Ferry, and drove in our pickets. They shot three men of the First Delaware cavalry, who were on duty there, and carried off a number of horses. A part of the gang visited a store in the neigoborhood and took from it all the articles they could carry off. They then retired across the river into Virginia, with one killed and two wounded. The Richmond *Dispatch* reports that, a short time since, about 200 of our Naval brigade were sent out to the vicinity of Burwell's Bay to intercept and capture a secret expedition known to have been dispatched in that direction recently by the enemy. While resting at Burwell's Bay this force was vigorously attacked by a smaller force of Confederate scouts and signal corps men, who eventually succeeded in killing and wounding a number and putting the balance to flight; sixteen dead bodies were subsequently found, six lying on the road-side leading to Smithfield and ten in Smithfield who had died of their wounds there.

THE FIGHTING OF TROOPS.

NO. IV.

WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

Many arrangements will render more safe and steady the coming into action, and the conduct while engaged. If in any way possible, *deploy before coming under fire* is among the most important. But sometimes one of the first things met with on nearing the line of battle is a rush of large numbers of troops in disorderly retreat; then "double column at half distance," and (if necessary) "first division "charge bayonet," is the best resource of the battalion commander. Troops, when it is expected that they shall at once commence firing, should. if it can be avoided, never be brought upon the line of battle at the double-quick; however well drilled they may be, *it affects the aim.*

A small regimental guard of six or a dozen men, under an officer trustworthy both as to courage and judgment, may be of the greatest use in checking disorder and restoring the battle where any confusion occurs, as also in watching a flank, which from any cause is exposed. Such a guard is also always at hand to furnish orderlies, or if need be to give a rallying point. Its officer should shelter it as much as possible, but so that he has a full view, and is within call of the battalion commander.

It is well, just before going into action, to reimpress upon the men the importance of *utter silence in the ranks*, and of steadiness in keeping their places. Silence is indispensable to coolness and attention. Of attention, the soldier needs all he can give, for, deafened by the shock of his own musket, he soon can scarcely hear the orders. Here the file-closers can do everything, particularly if well drilled on the "passe-parole," spoken of in a former article; but we cannot help thinking that drum and bugle signals are too much neglected in our Army. To prevent confusion there should be a regimental call of a few distinct notes, and at drill the men should be well accustomed to hearing this call twice repeated before all signals. It also serves an excellent purpose at night, and for rallying. The men soon form for it something of the same attachment they bear to their colors. As to keeping their places, some men under excitement leap forward to fire, and perhaps yell when so doing. Such conduct is a nuisance, and, besides those who act in this way often go too far to the rear to load. Obedience to the signal or order for cease firing should have become second nature on the drill ground. Whatever disorder occurs in the above respects should be checked by the file-closers with the bayonet and sabre if necessary.

Whenever an action is immediately impending, a few moments regimental "rehearsal" should take place, as to the succession in command, and as to telling rapidly the whole number of files, for the purpose of rapidly equalizing the companies when necessary. It may be done by causing the front rank men to count off from right to left up to the full number. The commanding officer should always be provided with a pencil and some pieces of card (which are much more convenient than slips of paper) on which to write any communications he may have to make, or orders he may have to send, for, in these as in other respects, although the drill-ground may be assimilated to the battle-field, the battle-field cannot always be assimilated to the drill-ground, and it is often very difficult to communicate orders distinctly during a hot action for even the extent of 300 files. Persons taking orders should, as in the quiet of camp, *always return and report that they have or have not been delivered.* This will not only keep the commander's memory alive, but ensure the repetition of important orders, when by the death or wounding of the bearer their transmission may have been interrupted.

The commanding officer and the adjutant should always look at their watches and mark the time when the battalion commences and ceases firing, at each period of an action.

A great number of cartridges expended is a disgrace to a regiment. Other circumstances being the same, those troops are the best and bravest which bring out of action the greatest number in their boxes.

Not less a mark of raw troops is it to throw away their blankets because they impede them in loading and firing; or to drop their haversacks, because they hinder the double-quick.*

Oblique firing should be well practiced, for it is often useful; it is the only fire which will protect the angle of a square charged by cavalry; it covers the intervals between battalions, and also the space possibly left by a regiment in disorder. Should a flanking party of the enemy be observed within musket range endeavoring to turn another part of the line, and the regiment not be busied on its own front, an oblique fire may often be delivered with effect. We have seen the oblique fire from a battalion of good marksmen give great aid in repulsing a flank attack at a great distance. It is unexpected by the enemy, and therefore works all the more decidedly upon him.

Above all things, a subordinate commander should pay no attention to any *flying reports* which may arrive as to how the day has been going elsewhere than where his own duty lies. Renown has frequently been won by disregarding such things. It is the business of the commander-in-chief to win the battle, it is the glory of others that their commands fight well. It must also be remembered that success often comes where all seems hopeless, and from to us impossible or trivial means. An officer in an exposed position should also reflect that a fire by the rear rank is as good as any other, and that a determined bayonet charge will very generally carry him through the enemy, should he be cut off.

A dogged perseverance in that path of duty which the ordinary rules mark out is generally the true course for officer or soldier. A passage from a German piece, which we cannot precisely place, illustrates the true soldierly feeling. A student, arrested by a gendarme, confuses the latter by demonstrating that he had better let him go. The old soldier hesitates, and confesses that it does seem so; yet he soon adds: "*Aber davon stehts gar nichts in dem Reglement.*" The soldier may say of his orders as the Christian of his Bible when inclination or temptation proposes something specious but doubtful, Yes—"but there's nothing of the sort in the Regulations."

The commander of a battalion should take the first opportunity, from a lull in the battle, to *equalize his companies*, and thus be ready for any new movements. Doing this in the ordinary way occupies too much time, and besides orders for an immediate movement may be received while it is still unfinished. A better method, although it has disadvantages, is, after re-forming the files, to have the front rank men count rapidly off the whole number of files from the right to the left flank; as the last man calls off this number to divide it into as many companies as seems best for manœuvring, and then to assign the officers as nearly as may be to their original places, taking care, however, that each sub-division has a proper number of file-closers. The commandants of companies then mark off, from right to left, the number of files allotted to them each in his proper order. This must be all arranged without hesitation or much consultation, to the best of the battalion commander's ability. The whole number of files being once known, the process can be finished even on the march, and if it have been previously well practiced on the drill ground, with very little trouble.

An inspection of muskets and cartridge-boxes will obviously be proper whenever a respite allows of it.

Lying down and rising up have now almost acquired a place among the tactical movements. They can be brought to great perfection in execution, and a *habit* of rising at the command is highly important; for—and it is by no means unnatural—some men hesitate to raise themselves from what is perhaps a perfectly safe position, into a shower of lead or shell. Here again the file-closers must be up and doing: there is no time for gentle treatment of any one who loiters. This reluctance to rise has, in the three-rank formations, been considered an objection to the front rank kneeling. At times it is even difficult to get men who, a few minutes before, were faultless in courage, out of the shelter of a swell of ground. This has been experienced in charging works when, from force of circumstances or bad judgment, troops who have rushed up almost to the breastworks, were put into some accidental cover to wait for reinforcements. To "rise" and fall in can therefore scarcely be too much practiced. We repeat, *a habit of obedience will do wonders.*

Perhaps the most difficult manœuvre for troops to perform under a hot fire, is a *change of front*, particularly to *the rear.* And yet to the rear it must always be, if done to meet a flank attack of the enemy. Skirmishers should always be thrown out to cover the movement, unless the enemy are near enough to make a bayonet charge; when a face by the rear rank, an oblique fire, a half wheel of companies, and a counter bayonet charge in echelon, the two inner companies following as a support, is the proper measure. Should the enemy be very near, *the fire were better omitted.* In case skirmishers are thrown out, and they understand their business, the enemy will always be sufficiently checked to enable tolerably steady troops to accomplish the change of front with little difficulty. Perhaps, by a flank of companies to the rear into column at full distance behind the next regiment (or wherever the break is to be made), and then, by a wheel into line, is the best method for general application.* The commandant of a regiment on an extreme

*The quality of the haversacks furnished is, however, so very poor that this is often unavoidable; the strings will not bear the motion when heavily laden.

* DE BRACK, in speaking of cavalry movements on the field, considers it better to break them up into *parts*, performed each by a

flank should always throw out a post of observation. Such things are not always provided for by the commanding general.

If the whole line *changes front forwards*, the movement is less precarious. The Twentieth Massachusetts performed a movement of this nature (as we have been told) at the Jerusalem Plank-road, by sending the colors and a few guides to mark the new line, while from the old one each man independently and at his utmost speed rushed for it. The advantage of this, it is easily seen, consists in the swifter runners not being obliged to wait for the slower ones before opening fire from the new position. Such a movement requires excellent troops, and it obviously could not be performed in the presence of cavalry. And to the rear, since firing could not then be begun until all had arrived, it would be useless, excepting under such circumstances as those, when (as Marshal BUGEAUD tells us) it was performed by Marshal NEY. Bringing up the rear of MASSENA'S retreat in Portugal, the route lay across a valley, from one hill-top to another. There was no time for regular movements. NEY directed the colors and general guides, conducted by some staff officers, to trace a new line upon the plateau of the opposite hill, and an instant after caused the battalions at full run to form on it. "The line formed as "by enchantment." In this case it is obvious, that the men yet passing the valley in no way masked the fire of those who first gained the hill-top. It is a good plan, in many movements, when not exposed to artillery, to get the men into double column, as a preparatory formation, and while in this shape, to make all the changes of direction, counter-marchings, &c, necessary for deploying on the new line. In this way there is no danger from cavalry; and the enemy, particularly if skirmishers conceal the front, will be likely to think a charge is about to be made.

STONEMAN'S VIRGINIA RAID.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I notice in your issue of January 14th, an account of the "raid" into Virginia under Generals STONEMAN, GILLEM, and BURBRIDGE. From that account, it appears that our forces amounted to 1,600 men; that GILLEM'S brigade destroyed the lead mine; pursued the enemy to Mace's Meadow Station; and, finally, came up at Marion just as BURBRIDGE'S troops were giving way; restored the fortunes of the day, and made heavy captures.

As an eye-witness in BURBRIDGE'S division to all but the destruction of the lead mines, and desirous that credit may be given to those who deserve it equally with our brave comrades from Tennessee, I would respectfully ask that the following alterations be published in your columns:

The First, or cavalry brigade of BURBRIDGE'S division, under command of Colonel S. B. BROWN of the Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, numbered alone over 1,600 men. This brigade charged, and took Bristol and the prisoners, stores, and trains captured there. They supported GILLEM in charging VAUGHN from Marion to Wytheville, in which charge GILLEM captured seven pieces of artillery. This brigade also charged side by side with GILLEM'S at Wytheville, and destroyed the government property, stores, cannon, arsenal, &c., at that place. The Eleventh Michigan Cavalry of the First brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. SMITH commanding, was the only force that penetrated to Mace's Meadow Station, which is ten miles from Wytheville. This was the farthest point reached by any force of any command during the raid. They were also the last of our troops that left Wytheville. Colonel BUCKLEY'S Second Brigade of BURBRIDGE'S division was sent to, and destroyed the lead mines.

Colonel BROWN'S and Colonel WADE'S brigades of BURBRIDGE'S division were the only troops engaged at Marion. GILLEM'S brigade was detached early on the morning of the 19th, and did not return until just before dark. They were ordered to make a demonstration on the enemy's flank; but I am sure they were not engaged with us at Marion, while every available man of BROWN'S and WADE'S brigades were engaged during the afternoon and night of the 18th and all day of the 19th. Before morning of the 20th, the enemy withdrew to the salt works. At Seven-Mile Ford they met BUCKLEY'S brigade about 900 strong, and then took the road to North Carolina. They were pursued by the Twelfth Ohio cavalry of the First brigade. GILLEM'S brigade did not leave the main road from Marion to Seven-Mile Ford. The three brigades of BURBRIDGE'S division arrived in front of the works at Satville about noon of the 21st, and GILLEM, who took another road, arrived about 3 P. M. the same day.

For further explanations, I would respectfully refer to General BURBRIDGE'S official report, and only make this explanation at present so that our friends at home and elsewhere may understand that General BURBRIDGE did have a hand in the raid, and that his command deserved more credit than the first and very imperfect accounts gave them.

V. V.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Mount Sterling, Ky., Feb. 17th, 1865.

"GUNBOAT TRAFFIC ON THE TENNESSEE."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your issue of 18th February, over the signature of "Officer," and with the above heading, appears a letter making very grave charges against that portion of the Mississippi Squadron, which has been, and is now, on service in the Tennessee River. It is no less than a charge of treason in giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and which reflects, in a disgraceful manner, against every officer of the Navy who has been in service on the Tennessee River, and also upon every vessel engaged therein.

I pronounce every statement made by the person who signs himself "Officer," as malignantly false, and challenge him to give names, dates, and places, connected with his statement, over his own name.

If a tithe of the outrageous charges which he makes has any foundation in fact, his duty to his country would seem to compel any honest person to place the matter beyond the possibility of vain conjecture. If he can substantiate the grave charges which he makes so glibly, he should be entitled to the thanks of the public; but if he be unable to do so, should be thrust out of an honorable service which he disgraces, as a contemptible libeller of his brother officers.

I do not wish to seek safety under an anonymous signature, neither do I desire public notoriety in publishing my name. You are at liberty to give it to any person interested.

Truly yours,
ANOTHER OFFICER U. S. NAVY.

[The charges made by "Officer," we have good reason to believe, will soon be officially investigated. Their author will then have an opportunity of showing how far he was justified in making so serious an assault on the officers of the squadron. The result of the investigation we shall hope to lay before the readers of the JOURNAL.—EDITOR]

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

THE Naval Appropriation bill has passed both houses of Congress during the week, a committee of conference having reconciled the differences between the amendments of the two branches. The Fortification Bill was also passed by both houses, with an amendment reducing the original appropriations one-half, by striking out the appropriations for fortifications on the Pacific coast, the lake shore, and the North Atlantic coast. The bill as passed makes the following appropriations:—For the completion, preservation and repair of such existing fortifications and other works of defence as in the opinion of the PRESIDENT are needed for the present war, and to preserve in repair existing fortifications and works of defence, $1,500,000; for field works and field operations, $1,000,000; for bridge trains and equipage for Armies in the field, $300,000; for tools and seige trains for Armies in the field, $500,000; for surveys for military defences and for the purchase of campaign maps, $300,000; for surveys of the northern and northwestern lakes, including Lake Superior, $125,000; for engraving and printing charts of lake surveys, $15,000; for the purchase and repair of instruments, $20,000. The new Enrollment bill has undergone extensive amendment at the hands of Congress, but has not yet passed. The House has stricken out the first section, which required persons omitted from the enrollment to report themselves for that purpose, or be held liable to punishment for misdemeanor. Also struck out the section holding the principal liable for the substitute, although the latter may have been mustered in, and adopted an amendment making the mustering in of the substitute conclusive in favor of the principal. An amendment abolishing the whole system of paper credits was also adopted.

The House bill to increase the efficiency of the medical corps of the Army has passed the Senate. Also the House bill to provide for the better organization of the subsistence department, striking out the second section, which authorizes the PRESIDENT during the continuance of the Rebellion to appoint as many commissaries of subsistence of Volunteers, with the rank of captain, as the exigencies of service may require. The former provides that the medical director of an Army in the field, containing more than two Army corps, or of a department, containing hospitals with beds for four thousand men, shall have the rank and pay of a colonel of cavalry; and the medical director of an Army corps in the field, or of a department, in which there are United States general hospitals, containing less than four thousand beds, shall have the rank and pay of a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry. The latter as it passed the Senate provides that the chief commissary of an Army, consisting of more than one Army corps, shall have the rank and pay of colonel, and the chief of subsistence of each corps shall be a lieutenant-colonel; and at least two-thirds of the officers so assigned shall be from the volunteer service.

The bill to establish the office of Naval Judge-Advocate has been passed both houses. Also a joint resolution for the publication of a full army register of all officers, Volunteer and Regular, who have been in the United States Army since the commencement of the Rebellion. The bill to give the survivors of the Revolution, five in number, a gratuity of three hundred dollars each has passed the Senate. The Senate Military Committee reported adversely on the House bill to muster out of the service soldiers who enlisted for the unexpired terms of their regiments. The same committee reported a bill to incorporate a national asylum for the relief of totally disabled officers and men of the Volunteer forces. Among the incorporators are General GRANT and other of our leading generals, and a large number of our first citizens. The bill authorizes the appointment of a board of trustees, who are empowered to fix a site for the asylum when the sum of one million of dollars shall have been accumulated. Provision is made for such fund from the stoppage of pay of officers or men, fines for desertion and pay of soldiers who have died without heirs, and also from individual donations. Also a bill for the payment of the colored volunteers recruited in South Carolina and raised under the direction of Generals HUNTER and SAXTON, in pursuance of authority from the Secretary of War, under date of August 25, 1862, in which it was promised that the persons so received into service, and their officers, should be entitled to and receive the same pay and rations as are allowed by law to volunteers in the service. The Secretary of War is required to see that such troops are paid according to promise.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy in answer to a resolution calling for information in regard to the employment of detectives in the Navy Department, and it was, on motion, ordered to be printed.

The report of the committee appointed to investigate the circumstances of the explosion of the Petersburgh mine was received and ordered to lie on the table.

The House passed the following bills, reported from the Naval Committee: Providing for the appointment of a solicitor of the Navy Department, at a salary of $3,500 per annum; regulating the appointment of admirals in the Navy; increasing the pay of midshipmen to $800 a year for sea service, and regulating the transfer of men from the Army to the Navy, and punishing for desertion, and also additional legislation in relation to prize money; also, the Senate bill providing for eighty paymasters in the Navy, forty passed assistants, and forty assistants, with provisions for their promotion.

The House referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union the bill to pay the captain, officers, and crew of the *Kearsarge* $190,000, the estimated value of the pirate *Alabama*, destroyed by the *Kearsarge*, to be distributed among the officers and men in the same manner as prize money. The bill was first amended so as to provide a similar payment for Lieutenant CUSHING and those under him, who destroyed the *Albemarle*.

The House passed a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the House whether any Rebel prisoners have been enlisted into our service and credited to the quotas of one or more States; if so, how many have enlisted, and whether any of the said prisoners are still under guard.

The Committee on Naval Affairs reported adversely on the petition of chaplains and other officers of the Navy for increased compensation.

A joint resolution was passed by the House continuing the Commiitee on the Conduct of the War ninety days beyond the close of the present Congress, in order to examine witnesses relative to the military matters pending before them.

Also the joint resolution passed by the Senate authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to advance to PAUL S. FORBES, of New York, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to complete the building of the steam-screw sloop-of-war *Idaho*. All that was asked was this amount on the six hundred thousand dollars contract.

The misplacement of a punctuation mark, in our Congressional report of last week, made us say the Senate had included in the Army Appropriation bill an amendment "providing for the repeal of all the laws and regulations by the War Department." The amendment, as may be supposed, was not quite so sweeping, providing only for the repeal of all laws and regulations of the War Department giving additional rank or pay to Regular officers or Volunteers. This amendment was subsequently stricken out, the vote passing the bill, with it included, being reconsidered for that purpose.

THE INVENTION OF THE SCREW PROPELLER.

THE London *Mechanics' Magazine*, of February 10, contains a very able and elaborate article on the above subject. From extracts which we give below, it will be seen that full justice is done our American inventors:—

Is the first inventor the man who first has the idea, who first makes a sketch of the new thing? Or is it the man who first practically demonstrates it, and who then—like many inventors—throws it aside? Or is it the man who first clearly sees the commercial value of the thing (for an invention without any commercial value is still-born), and who dins this estimate into every body's ears? Is the first inventor the man who first makes a drawing of the thing? or he who first makes it? or he who first (say) forms a company to work it? Does carrying out a thing, and then throwing it on one side, do away, more or less, with the first claim to the invention?

If we take, amongst other inventions, that of the screw propeller, we find that it is claimed by almost every great nation. England, France, America, Germany, and even Sweden, all enter the lists, and it is also claimed by the Chinese. Much might be said on this matter; but the rules as to scientific priority, in pure science, can scarcely be said to be laid down, and the question of scientific priority becomes doubly complicated when applied to technical matters. Of all claimants for inventions, the most enterprising annexations of this kind are conducted by the French. It need scarcely be said that claims are made in France for this invention also. The chosen one is M. FREDERIC SAUVAGE, who, on the 28th of May, 1832, obtained a French patent for propelling a boat by two screws, one working under each quarter. A yet earlier proposition, however, for the adoption of the screw for ships was made in Germany. On the 11th of February, 1827, an Austrian patent was granted JOSEPH RESSEL, an Austrian, for his invention of the Archimedian screw propeller, to be placed in the dead wood of the vessel; or for the use of two screws, one to be placed under each quarter. The Federal Diet have erected a statue to his memory at Trieste, and the Austrians another one at Vienna. In the latter city it is placed in front of the Polytechnic Schools. Some five years ago the Emperor of Austria also granted a pension for life to RESSEL'S widow.

In none of these cases does anything seem to have been carried into practical effect. If a mere sketch of the first idea is a sufficient basis for a national claim of this kind, we may point to the correspondence of WATT, more than a century old, as containing a very clear drawing of a "spiral "oar." This was very much like the screw patented by Mr. LYTTLETON in 1794, and long after by Mr. F. P. SMITH. A specification of 1800, in the name of SHORTER, also shows a two-bladed propeller. The next was the patent by RICHARD TREVITHICK in 1815. Mr. WILSON, now of Patricroft, states that he experimented with screw propellers in the years 1812, 1825–7, and that his plan was proposed to Government by the Earl of LAUDERDALE, with the usual negative result. It was publicly tried, and he was rewarded for its success by the silver medal of the Society of Arts. Mr. WILSON then seems to have given up the thing, and to have settled down at Patricroft. Other Scottish engineers also experimented with screw propellers in 1829 and 1830. Records of their trials may be found in the Transactions of the Scottish and of the London Societies of Arts. All these practical doings were remote enough from the date at which the invention, or at least the introduction, of the screw propeller is generally fixed. But we have heard from a very

good authority in such matters, that the late Mr. STEVENS, of New York, the same wealthy inventor who first experimented with iron-clads, also, as long ago as 1812, or thereabouts, actually built and worked a screw propeller at Hoboken. If this be the case, it is to be hoped that a full account of his doings will soon be laid before the public. There is a *prima facie* probability here in favor of Mr. STEVENS, in the mere fact that he was wealthy. As a rule, those who invent have not the money to try and prove their ideas, while those who have the money do not care to invent—such favorites of fortune find things pretty well as they are already. But in the very fact of not caring for gain, and only seeking a sort of elevated pleasure in invention, they do not care to introduce their inventions. This seems to have been the case with Mr. STEVENS, and the battle of the introduction and, indeed, invention, of the screw propeller, had to be fought over again. * * *

It would have been contrary to the fact to suppose, as is asserted by the *Times*, that the Admiralty adopted the screw propeller in consequence of the "long and loud assertions" of its value made by MR. F. P. SMITH'S company, or by an inspection of the *Archimedes*. In fact, two years before, the Lords of the Admiralty had been towed in their own barge from Somerset House to the works of Messrs. SEAWARD and back, and at the rate of ten miles an hour, by a screw propeller boat, the *Francis B. Ogden*, made by Captain ERICSSON. Amongst those present on this truly important experimental trip were Sir CHARLES ADAMS, Senior Lord of the Admiralty, Sir WILLIAM SYMONDS, the Chief Constructor of the Navy, Sir EDWARD PARRY, Captain BEAUFORT, and the designer of the vessel, Captain JOHN ERICSSON. The British Admiralty took no further notice of the invention at the time, but the experiment was being watched by a captain of the United States Navy, then in London, who saw the value of the invention for ships of war as well as for other vessels. He immediately ordered an iron screw boat from Captain ERICSSON, and to be named after himself, the *Robert F. Stockton*. This vessel was, probably, the first practical screw propelled boat that the world ever saw, and it was most certainly the first vessel of the kind ever set to work in British waters.

The undivided honors of having built the first practical screw steamer, the first screw war ship, and the first cupola war vessel thus belong to Captain JOHN ERICSSON. The *Robert F. Stockton*, having demonstrated to English engineers the value of the screw propeller, sailed from England to the States in April, 1839. A special Act of Congress was obtained to allow her to ply in American waters, and her name was changed to that of the *New Jersey*. Before Captain ERICSSON'S departure for America, he built another propeller boat, termed the *Enterprise*, for Mr. JOHN THOMAS WOODHOUSE. She first ran as a passenger boat on the canal at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and she is stated to have been afterwards employed as a tug on the Trent and Mersey for a certain coal traffic, and with great success. This vessel actually began to work before the *Archimedes* was constructed. If Mr. SMITH had never once made experiments with a screw propeller, there would have been at this moment just as many boats propelled by a screw. On his arrival in the States, Captain ERICSSON built the first screw vessel of war, the *Princeton*, and she was launched in the month of April, 1842. Not even Mr. F. P. SMITH could persuade the British Admiralty to try the screw, and Captain COLES was as unsuccessful with his cupola vessels. That the screw propeller has been applied to vessels of war, that the cupola system has been tardily and reluctantly tried, are due to the lessons, or rather warnings, wafted over the Atlantic. About a year after the launching of the *Princeton*, we got our *Rattler*, and just as the *Warrior* and her sister ships are British offspring of the *Gloire* and the other French iron-clads, so shall we be some day indebted to the American *Dictator* and her compeers for a trial of the cupola system.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH IRON-CLADS.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN COLES.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR:—The fall of Fort Fisher, as you truly remark, presents points of deep interest to the country and to those who study the art of war. I am convinced to a very great extent of the soundness of Admiral PORTER'S conclusions, for there can be no doubt that Fort Fisher was a much more formidable work than the Malakhoff, with the advantage of modern ordnance and science. But when he draws an exulting comparison between the prolonged and honorable resistance of the Malakhoff against the allied forces of Great Britain and France and the rapid capture of Fort Fisher by the Federals, I must beg to differ, as there is no analogy in the events; for, while Fort Fisher "was captured by a "handful of men, under the fire of the guns of the fleet," and in "seven hours after the attack commenced in earnest," the Malakhoff Tower was free from the fire of the guns of the allied fleets. We once went in at the sea faces of Sebastopol with an enormous force of wooden ships, unaided by iron-clads, and we never tried it again. All who saw these magnificent fleets of wooden ships defied by a lesser number of guns in a fortress, deplored this waste of power, dooming thousands of fine fellows to be comparatively inactive spectators of a great struggle. This first suggested to me the necessity of having some machines better adapted for the offensive purposes of warfare than wooden three-deckers like the *Victoria*, and I then psoposed Monitors, or rather "Lady Nancy" rafts, for this purpose. How far my views were right has been answered by the fall of Fort Fisher, although it may be said the Monitors did not succeed at Charleston. But an attack by sea to be successful must always depend upon being able to concentrate a numerical superiority of guns against any portion of a stronghold, so as to silence its offensive powers, when the other contingent and outlying works must fall in detail, if not evacuated, as in the case of Fort Fisher. But in the Charleston affair there were only 23 guns afloat brought to bear against some 100 guns, besides the difficulties of an intricate channel and confined waters. At present I will leave the question of forts and ships, as now the great interest of this country is ship against ship, for it is in the open sea we shall have to test our supremacy, and it is as well in the great race of reconstruction now going on to weigh carefully Admiral PORTER'S and others' remarks, elicited as they have been by actual warfare.

In your leading article of the 6th you point out the tonnage of these Monitors. First, let me call attention to the smallness of these vessels compared with any we have that could attempt to cope with them. The smaller Monitors are 1,034 tons, and the *Monadnock*, although only 1,564 tons, Admiral PORTER says would destroy any vessel we have in the British navy. In this I cannot agree with the gallant Admiral, for I believe the *Royal Sovereign*—though but a conversion—if she had proper guns supplied her, to be a good match for the *Monadnock*. However, on both sides of the water it now appears to be admitted that in actual fight of ship against ship the turret ship must have great superiority. Our larger ships run up to 6,000 tons, and we have no iron-clad approaching so small a tonnage as these Monitors, except the *Research* and *Enterprise*, which have not as yet been tried in a gale of wind, and cannot even attempt to carry these heavy guns.

Admiral PORTER says, for all services he would prefer the *Ironsides* to the *Monadnock*, but that the latter would be more than a match for her.

I have not the list of the Federal Navy before me, but I believe the *Ironsides* is 3,400 tons, and consequently twice as large as the *Monadnock*. Therefore the question is now reduced to the respective sea-going qualities of these vessels and general comforts of the crew while on service. This, however, must be a matter of comparison, as we find from the little experience gained at sea with our iron-clads that they are all condemned as sea-going vessels, except the four first constructed—*Warrior*, *Black Prince*, *Defence* and *Resistance*, which leads us to the unpalatable conclusion that the bulk of our iron-clads are little better than floating batteries, but could all be knocked to pieces by the *Royal Sovereign* or *Monadnock*. The experience of the Monitors in gales of wind (which none of ours have been in except the *Warrior* and *Prince Consort*), will show that the turret principle, adapted for sea-going ships as I propose, would possess a very great advantage over our fleet of floating batteries, both for comfort and the essentials of a sea-going ship.

We hear of these Monitors being only one or two feet out of the water, with their turrets smidships, yet riding out these gales, and weathering them better than other vessels in their company. The sea-going ships I propose are so far similar to those Monitors that the protected or weightiest portion of the vessel extends only a few feet out of the water,* with the turrets amidships, but, instead of being wholly exposed, the lower portion and base of the turret is protected by a square or circular box, which admits of another deck and light topsides being built up at the extremities over which the guns fire, and giving this extra space between decks for the accommodation of the crew above the water-line, instead of their being cooped up below the water-line. The weight of this extra deck and upper works would require but a small increase of tonnage to these Monitors, and would not then bring them up to anything like half the tonnage of our sea-going *Warrior* or floating batteries, at the same time preserving the light ends, which, with the weights centralized, is the secret of these Monitors' good behavior in a seaway, and thus combining a commodious vessel with a deck sufficiently high out of the water to give the usual comfort in a moderate sea, but at the same time retaining the fighting powers of these Monitors.

I will not enter into particulars of defensive powers beyond that on the turret principle, from the small area to be plated in proportion to the broadside system, greater thickness of armor can be given, or with the same thickness greater speed. Admiral PORTER says he would rather be behind a wooden vessel's side where he knew what was coming than inside a turret, but that the captains of the Monitors have the greatest confidence in their vessels; and the few casualties in the Monitors show us the gallant Admiral would have a better chance of telling his tale after fighting an action behind ten inches of iron in a turret than three feet of wood.

The American reports are well worth attention. Every word of Admiral PORTER'S should be weighed, and, for my part, those opinions, as well as the *Rolfe Krake's* and Russian Monitors' behavior in gales of wind, leave me nothing further to say. But as nearly all our heavy iron-clads, which Lord C. PAGET tells us have cost nearer half than a quarter of a million each, are not seaworthy, is it not a pity that in the year 1865 we should have no sea-going turret-ship in the British navy which by a fair and unprejudiced trial, would enable us to judge for ourselves how far the Americans are right, and the turret can be used for security to our country and commerce?

Since writing the above I have received a publication from America, in which, in describing the difference between the ordinary ship and the Monitor model, Commodore RODGERS says:

"It has these advantages: the Monitor has the least possible surface to be plated, and therefore takes the least possible tonnage to float armor of a given thickness, or, with a given tonnage, allows the greatest possible thickness of armor, and consequently the greatest possible impregnability. The ability to carry armor is proportionable to the tonnage, but the Monitor of 844 tons has actually thicker plating than the *Ironsides* of 3,480 tons, and the *Warrior* of 6,000; and yet the *Ironsides* and *Warrior* have only the middle portion of their hulls plated, their ends being merely of wood without armor. The guns of the Monitors near the centre of motion, are supported upon the keel and kelsons, upborne by the depth of water under them, and carried by the whole strength of the hull. In Monitors heavier guns are, therefore, practicable than can ever be carried in broadside, out upon the ribs of a ship. In the Monitors, concentration of guns and armor is the object sought. In them the plating is compressed into inches of elevation, while in the *Ironsides* class it is extended over feet; and the comparatively numerous guns distributed over the decks of the *Ironsides* class are mounted into a few larger ones in the turrets of the Monitors."

Yours faithfully,

SOUTHSEA, February 8. COWPER P. COLES.

* Viz, "my belt." See "Report of Institution of Naval Architects," 1863.

THE RUSSIAN MONITORS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, February 13, 1865.

The Honorable GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:—

SIR:—Referring to your letter of the 23d of November last, in which you desire to obtain through our Minister at St. Petersburgh, information regarding the trial of the Russian Monitors, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a report upon the subject, made by Vice-Admiral CRABBE, the Russian Minister of Marine, which accompanied a dispatch of the 16th ultimo from Mr. CLAY.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your ob't servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

(Copy.)

"29th December, 1864.

"The Minister of the Marine presents his compliments to His Excellency General CLAY, and has the honor to state, in answer to his note of the 5–17th inst., that our Monitors are built exactly according to the American model, of the *Passaic* class, with the addition of some of the latest improvements tested in America, which it has been found possible to introduce without making great alterations in vessels already considerably advanced in construction.

"Vessels of this description have been so particularly tested and examined in their native country, that after the extensive report of the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to armored vessels, it would be difficult for us to add anything more to it at present.

"Only two of our Monitors have been able to navigate this year in the open sea—as the rest, having been finished late in the season, were deprived of the possibility of trying their qualities. However, all the observations made till now confirm all that has been known concerning the merits of these vessels, and we may in all justice express our perfect satisfaction with them.

"The Monitors having been built for the defence of our shallow roads and harbors, we have all reason to think that we could not have chosen better vessels for this purpose, and we certainly do not regret our confidence in the genius of the inventor, and in the naval sense of the great naval power which first introduced them for her National defence.

"Seizing this opportunity, Vice-Admiral CRABBE renews to His Excellency the Minister of the United States the assurance of his high consideration."

THE following is a list of officers attached to the staff of Major-General N. J. T. Dana, Commanding Department of Mississippi, February 16, 1865:—Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Compton, Forty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, for the First Division Colored troops—office at Vicksburgh, Miss.; Major David Cornwell, Fifth U. S. Colored Artillery, (heavy) for the First Division Colored Troops—office at Vicksburgh, Miss.; Major S. S. L. Hommedieu, Eighty-third Ohio Infantry, for the District of Natchez—office at Natchez Miss; Major L. W. Clark, One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Infantry, for the District of West Tennessee—office at Memphis, Tenn.; Major W. W. Harris, Fourth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy) for the Post of Columbus—office at Columbus, Ky.; Major George L. Paddock, Eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry, in office of Assistant Inspector-General, Memphis, Tenn.; Captain E. J. Meyers, Second Wisconsin Cavalry. For the Cavalry Division, office at Memphis, Tenn.; Captain W. H. Slawson, Eleventh New York Cavalry. For the Cavalry Division, office at Memphis, Tenn.; Captain J. H. Landers, Eighth New Hampshire Infantry. For the Post of Natchez, office in Natchez, Miss.; Captain Robert Wilson, Fifth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy.) For the Post and Defence of Memphis, office at Memphis. Tenn.; Captain W. J. White, Fifth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy.) For Post and Defences of Vicksburgh, Miss.; Captain Samuel Caldwell, Eighth Illinois Veteran Infantry. In office of Assistant Inspector-General, Memphis, Tenn.; First Lieutenant S. M. Lake, Seventh Indiana Cavalry. For the Cavalry Division, office at Memphis, Tenn.; Second Lieutenant J. R. Hill, Fourth Illinois Cavalry. For the Cavalry Division, office at Memphis, Tenn.; Second Lieutenant A. G. Oulman, One Hundreth and Eighth Illinois Infantry. For the District of West Tennessee, office at Memphis, Tenn.

THE *British Military Gazette* says:—The Armstrong and Whitworth competition, so far as the 12-pounders are concerned, seems to have come to an end, as the guns have been fired at. In this particular test the Armstrong guns suffered rather more than the Whitworth, the light coils over the breech being considerably damaged. It is anticipeted that Mr. WHITWORTH will continue the contest with a 7-inch gun, of similar weight and bore with the shunt gun of seven and a half tons, which has just been rifled by the Ordnance Select Committee with Sir W. ARMSTRONG'S late improvements of tapering the bore, rounding out the corners of the rifling, and also deepening it. These improvements will, it is hoped, admit of the reduction, if not the removal, of the shunt nip, and give the gun a superiority over the Lancaster, French and Scott guns, with one or all of which it is to compete at Shoeburyness. A trial of Captain BLAKELY'S 7-inch steel gun, purchased by the government, is at present in progress at Shoeburyness. With 20 pounds of powder, the ranges at two degrees appeared to be very even, but there seemed to be little increase of range with the 25-pound charge. The ranges are not yet made up, but the trial of the gun is considered satisfactory, as it only weighs six tons.

MAJOR-General Sandford, with the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief, has prescribed for his, the First division New York State Militia, the System of Infantry Tactics of Brigadier-General William H. Morris, United States Volunteers. In his order, he says:—The simplicity and celerity of the flank movements and the small space required for their execution, the great facility with which they can be acquired, the revised Manual of Arms made to suit the rifled-musket now in general use, the rejection of all superfluous commands and evolutions, and the adaptation of the entire system to the present wants of the State and general service, recommend it to the especial consideration of the National Guard.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

WIARD ON THE INEFFICIENCY OF HEAVY GUNS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Mr. NORMAN WIARD has recently published a pamphlet on the "Inefficiency of Heavy Ordnance," which has been the subject of considerable comment, on account of the celebrity attached to the author, by reason of his advocacy of the theory that the heating and consequent expansion of the metal surrounding the bore by the combustion of the charge of powder, is the cause of the fracture of heavy guns. This document, it may be well to remark, was called forth by the recent explosion of so many of the heavy Parrott rifles. The pith of it is simply a reiteration of his favorite theory.

As is usually the case with those who promulgate doctrines of this nature, Mr. WIARD apparently forgets, or seeks to eliminate, other causes which may influence the effect under consideration, and endeavors to account for what he choses to term the "Inefficiency of Heavy Ord-"nance," by his well-known theory. The experiments which he has made and which he advances to sustain his opinion, will be found, on examination, to bear very little analogy to what takes place within the bore of a gun when the charge is ignited. In fact, it will be seen that both these experiments, and other statements which this gentleman adduces to sustain his opinion, can scarcely be called even *presumptive* evidence as to its soundness. The experiments to prove this heat theory consisted in inserting in the bore of *glass* models of guns, heated iron rods, so as not to touch the walls of the bore. The models were of course fractured. Now, Mr. WIARD thinks the phenomena in the case are analagous to those which occur on the ignition of the charge of gunpowder within the bore of a cannon. A little reflection cannot fail to satisfy any intelligent person that the two cases scarcely afford any parallel—certainly not enough to make a practical comparison possible. In the case of the gun, the charge, of ordinary powder, is ignited and consumed, probably within a second of time, while the heated rod is of course kept in the brittle glass model for a much longer period of time—in short, until it bursts. A more valueless experiment, as to the case in point, could scarcely be made. Mr. WIARD does not state the temperature imparted to the bore of any gun by any charge of powder, nor the probable ratio of increase of temperature of the bore of a gun fired at known intervals of time. Without some data of this sort his theory is the merest speculation.

An array of facts are next marshalled, as confirmatory of *the theory*—the failure of MALLET'S monster mortar; of several of BLAKELY'S guns; of ARMSTRONG'S 10½-inch or 300-pounder; of a Whitworth, in which the main tube shifted and closed the vent; and finally the splitting of a 15-inch gun before it was removed from the foundry pit.

Now, when it is stated that the only data mentioned to show why these several cracks, fractures or splits were caused by the agency of expansion produced by heat, is Mr. WIARD'S own assertion, they afford, in reality, but trifling aid in sustaining his argument. The accident to ARMSTRONG'S 10½-inch is well known to have been caused by an obvious mechanical defect. The gun was perfectly cold—that is, of the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere—and the breech-plug blew out at the third or fourth round. This certainly was not caused by heat expanding the gun, as the elevation of the temperature of the interior coil or tube by so few discharges could not be sufficient to strain the piece. As to the splitting of the 15-inch, the bare statement, as made by Mr. WIARD, carries but little weight.

The want of that precision which would seem to be necessary in sustaining such a radical theory as this gentleman advances, is the characteristic not only of this pamphlet but of his other writings on the subject. The most accurate of his evidence consists of glass-gun experiments, and some ill-digested phenomena, such as the splitting off of the corners of a square stone column, by exposure to the heat of an intense fire. If his theory is correct, it is difficult to understand why *all* cast-iron guns do not burst when fired rapidly, as they frequently have been in battle. But few (in fact we can scarcely recall an instance) of the many 8-inch, and the Dahlgren 9 and 11-inch guns, of which scores have been used during the war, have burst. And yet they have been at many and various times subjected to very rapid firing. They appear to have disobeyed Mr. WIARD'S laws. This is certainly as good presumptive evidence that his theory is erroneous as his glass experiments and examples are to the contrary. The fact is instanced, that while ANDERSON was firing the salute after the capitulation of Sumter *one* of the guns burst; why did not the rest follow the example? They were engaged in this same saluto, were of the same calibre, and fired with the same rapidity and with the same charge.

In his opening paragraph Mr. WIARD enumerates the effects of the bursting of large guns on shipboard, &c., concluding with the remark, "*and detracts from the "military prestige of the nation.*" Now, we arraign this gentlemen for detracting from the military prestige of his country, by his erroneous statements and fallacious criticism of the 15-inch gun. He has sinned against truth and has injured, so far as he is capable of doing it, the *prestige* of our heavy iron-clad ordnance. Here are some of Mr. WEIR'S statements:

"Slow-burning powder is used in fifteen-inch Army guns and *extremely small charges* in the Navy guns."

"Two 15-inch Navy guns have just *burst* during the second assault on Fort Fisher. N. B.—Two out of the twelve (that being the whole number of guns of that size on the Monitors of the fleet) *burst* the *first* time they have been fired rapidly. All accounts concur in saying the firing *was rapid*; from these twelve guns, twelve shots in three minutes; or *one in three minutes* from *each* gun of this size." The italics are our own.

Mr. WIARD states that two 15-inch guns *burst* in this assault; the truth is they *cracked* near the muzzle. The idea conveyed by this statement is that these guns disastrously *burst*, which was not the case.

If these cracks were caused, as Mr. WIARD dogmatically asserts, by the effect of heat imparted to the metal adjacent to the bore by the combustion of the charge, we have at least to congratulate ourselves on *one* very important point, viz, that the failure of this mammoth gun is indicated in comparatively so harmless a manner, so that instead of *exploding* with the usual terrific results, it simply cracks, and *warning* is given that the piece is useless. But in this case he has clearly and signally failed in sustaining his theory as accounting for these cracks; it is much more than *presumptive* that heat had nothing to do with it whatever. The chase of these guns from the muzzle to some distance behind it had been turned down so thin, for the purpose of protruding the gun through the port to the outside face of the turret, as to excite the remonstrance of several competent authorities. It may be demonstrated that the pressure of the powder alone was sufficient to split the gun near the muzzle, assisted as it was by the jar or vibration of the discharge. If an engineer should construct a steam cylinder of the same thickness relatively with the pressure it has to withstand, he would be apprehensive that it would crack by the pressure of the steam.

Again, according to Mr. WIARD'S own exposition of his expansion by heat theory, failure from this cause should have occurred at the *thickest* part of the gun, both on account of the outside metal resisting the expansion of the interior, and because the heat produced by the combustion of the charge is greatest at this part. It is evident, however, from the following fact that the metal next the bore of this gun, does not attain so high a temperature or increase in ratio with each successive discharges as Mr. WIARD seems to imply. On looking into the bore of a 15-inch gun immediately after the wet sponge has been inserted and withdrawn from it after five or six fires of the usual rapidity, with heavy charges, no evaportion of the water which adheres to the walls of the bore can be observed; a very little difference between the temperature of the metal and the atmosphere would cause vapor, easily seen, to rise from the metal. Indeed, Mr. WIARD himself states, "*but the sur-"face of the bore is exposed to this temperature*"—the temperature caused by the combustion of the charge—"only "about the two-hundreth part of a second!" a period of time almost inappreciable.

Finally, as to the practical application of Mr. WIARD'S heat theory in condemnation of the 15-inch. They have been fired with sufficient rapidity for any naval combat, and have exhibited excellent endurance. The gentleman himself admits they were fired once in three minutes at Fort Fisher—a 15-inch shot every one and one-half minutes from a turret, as there are two guns in them, would appear rapid enough. If *eight* or *ten* a minute were projected it might be worth while to consider Mr. WIARD'S theory as applicable—the analogy to the "glass-gun experiments" might meet some consideration.

Mr. WIARD asserts that the Navy 15-inch is fired with "extremely small charges." Does he consider *sixty* pounds of No. 7 powder, such as the ordnance instructions direct to be fired against iron-clads, an "extremely small charge?" In short, our critic may as well abandon at once his assaults on the 15-inch gun, and confine himself to speculation in abstract science. The gun has stood the test of experiment and service too well to be injured by criticism prompted by the spirit which inspires this impracticable theorist.

He assails AMES'S wrought-iron gun in the same impracticable style which is characteristic of all his reasoning. He remarks that *if* the enlargement noticed by General GILLMORE at the *four hundred and fiftieth* round had occurred at the *fiftieth*, it would probably have burst before the *five hundreth* round; this is certainly a "solid chunk of wisdom," to use one of the gentleman's own expressions. Pray how many rounds is it necessary for a wrought-iron gun to stand to be of service to the state against the enemy?

There are several other "chunks of wisdom" in Mr. WIARD'S pamphlet, which it will be of interest to notice.

He admits that the 15-inch gun mounted within the national turrets can be fired once in *three* minutes; then he makes the positively absurd statement that the 15-inch guns within the *Dictator's* turret, although it is larger and provided with more convenient appliances for handling them, can only be fired *once in fifteen minutes each*. Then he gravely institutes a comparison between the antiquated wooden frigate *Minnesota* and the *Dictator*, and what chance the latter would have with a broadside vessel at close quarters. How many 15-inch shells planted near the water-line does he think will suffice to send this wooden frigate to the bottom? He thinks at *close* quarters the broadside vessel would certainly put shells into the *very small* ports of her adversary, whereas the truth is that at close quarters, viz., close alongside, the broadside could not bring a gun to bear on the ports of the turret, while the latter, only opening them at the moment of firing, would put a pair of 15 inch shells through one side and out *below the water-line* on the other. The character of Mr. WIARD'S pamphlet may be accurately gauged by this comparison.

But whatever may be the merits of the mysterious theory advanced by Mr. WIARD, the methods he has proposed to neutralize or correct this destructive tendency of expansion, evince a degree of misapprehension of practical science, and a paucity of knowledge of mechanical constructions which fully explain why his attempts at the fabrication of cannon of large calibre capable of being used with large charges of powder, have been singularly abortive.

This gentleman has, according to his own statement, certainly expended means enough, if his plans have any practical merit, to have constructed one gun at least of the character above indicated. This is the *point*. Mr. WIARD'S reasoning is scarcely of interest to the mere physicist, but to be of use to the Nation, which seems to be his motive, let him accomplish something, or at least put on record *one* useful experiment bearing on the question. I. N.

POINT-BLANK RANGE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your paper of the 18th inst. I notice two articles on the subject of "point-blank," etc. Too much importance has been given to the terms "point-blank" and "point-blank range," and it is about time to abolish them in our own service. They cannot well be applied to our new form of guns, and never were of material service with the old.

Before this Rebellion very few pieces were supplied with muzzle-sights, but now nearly all of our guns have them, and the use of the pendulum hausse was, I think, the cause of their introduction. Unfortunately when they were introduced—thereby placing on the gun an artificial line of sight—the definition of the "natural line of sight" or "line of metal" was changed in the Ordnance Manual, and thence transmitted.

With guns furnished with them, the terms "point-"blank" and "point-blank range" have neither significance nor use. Our tables are too imperfect to give us even approximate distances. These require material changes. If more were understood about breech sights and ranges and less about obsolete terms, our service would be improved. Our definition for range is good, and if our tables would tell us the approximate ranges for degrees and parts they might be of service.

Unfortunately in their construction the degrees were taken by the quadrant, and the ground or point where the projectile struck was nearly always below the level of the piece—sometimes many feet—consequently giving much greater ranges than can be obtained in ordinary practice. Our powder has also been changed, which is another cause for their inaccuracy. H.

PARALLEL TO THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I am told that the Duke of CHARTRES, who formerly served with our Army, states, in a letter written to a gentleman in this country concerning SHERMAN'S campaigns, an interesting military opinion of his uncle, the Duke of NEMOURS. The latter, who has enjoyed great opportunities of military experience, and has made the art of war his peculiar study, expressed the conviction that the *greatest strategic movement of recent times* was the march of DIEBITSCH from the Danube to Adrianople, in which he passed the Balkans, acquiring thereby the title of SABALKANSKI, or "Passer of the Balkans," and imposed the most abject terms upon the Sultan MAHMOUD, in 1829.

Some of your readers may recall that the present writer drew the same comparison between DIEBITSCH and SHERMAN, in the fall of 1864, after the latter's capture of Atlanta. It was when SHERMAN had cut loose from that point, had been lost sight of in the midst of Georgia, and was on that triumphant march to the seacoast, which ended with the capture of Savannah. In some respects the parallel between DIEBITSCH'S conquering passage of the Balkans and SHERMAN'S triumphant breaking through the Alleghanies, is very remarkable. In others, however, the parallel does not hold good.

In conception and objective intention, in originality and audacity, both operations are identical. Towards the end of June, 1829, DIEBITSCH, with an army of 70,000 men, cut loose from his base upon the Danube. On the 17th or 18th of July, 1829, the great operation began. Leaving every kind of baggage behind, he first attacked without success the Turkish positions at Shumla, then flanked the Grand Vizier in that natural fortress, and then plunged into the mountains, losing one hundred men a day by sickness alone. On the 19th of August, the Russian forces came in sight of the four minarets of the Sultan SELIM'S mosque at Adrianople, and, September 14th, 1829, a treaty was concluded which placed the empire of Turkey as a crouching suppliant at the feet of the Czar of Russia.

In this campaign of less than eight weeks, VON MOLTKE, the military critic of the war, admits that the Russians lost about 29,000 out of 81,000 patients in the hospitals, and KELLY states that it is calculated that only 10,000 survived out of 70,000 to tell "the whole story" of a triumphant march, "which reads like fiction." The entire force which actually *passed* the mountain barrier, was less than 20,000 men. Of these 6,000 were left sick at Adrianople, when DIEBITSCH retired after the peace, of whom only 800 survived. KELLY says "no term but that of *rescue* can ade-"quately convey the idea of DIEBITSCH'S happy extrication, "by a subtle diplomacy from a situation of almost over-"whelming peril." The Russians met with no resistance worthy the name, during their advance. Even Adrianople, which contained 20,000 combatants, independently of the troops, who were 20,000 more at least, made no defence. The very march of 200 to 250 miles had "annihilated" the Russian army "though it had never met a check!" Captain SLADE, an eye witness, corroborates these facts.

In consequence of its fearful cost of life, this passage of the Balkans, which raised DIEBITSCH to the pinnacle of military credit, is only an example of what audacity in conception and execution can accomplish against a timid and unmilitary people. It was only in the superlative boldness with which DIEBITSCH undertook his thrust against the heart of Turkey, and the determination with which he prosecuted the enterprise, that his campaign holds good as a parallel to SHERMAN'S advance to Atlanta. DIEBITSCH certainly evinced extraordinary ability in estimating the enemy's powers of resistance, the real character of the natural difficulties to be overcome, and his own vast capacity of supplying, through his iron will and military experience, the *moral* force sufficient to compensate for this physical deficiency of his own army. In this he demonstrated what an immense influence one man, invested with unlimited power, and gifted with indomitable will, can exercise, and what an extraordinary force one man of invincible tenacity of purpose can wield against irresolute and incapable multitudes.

If the passage of the Balkans is cited as a master stroke of strategy, what language is sufficient to do justice to SHERMAN'S "breaking through the Alleghanies;" his victories; his capture of Atlanta; his beating a numerous, brave and disciplined army of the very same race as that which assailed it, commanded by the very best talent in the Rebel country; his overcoming an opposition which lacked nothing which could render it efficient, whose effectiveness was tripled at least by the nature of the checquer-board which afforded positions unsurpassed in natural advantages for defensive operations?

Even had DIEBITSCH encountered in his progress a tithe of the obstacles which SHERMAN overcame in his advance, anything like a comparison would have to cease after SHERMAN took Atlanta. At that point SHERMAN'S greatest difficulties seemed to culminate. No peace, conceded by a cowardly foe, set SHERMAN free from adversaries on any side, or secured to him a safe retreat like the rescue afforded to the handful of Russians which pestilence had spared. DIEBITSCH, in striking the vital blow, had shattered to pieces the weapon which inflicted it. Nothing but the hilt remained in his hands. SHERMAN, on the contrary, found himself, after a long series of victories, marches and manœuvres, with an army almost intact. His comparatively trivial losses of men had merely, as it were, notched his weapon. They certainly had not blunted its edge. What his Army had lost in numbers it had made up in efficiency. This of itself, had he only performed a march like that of DIEBITSCH, would have been an unexampled triumph.

But it is after the capture of Atlanta that SHERMAN, day by day, shows himself greater and greater. Where, since the day of FREDERICK the Great since his campaign of Rosbach and Lissa or Leuthen; where, throughout the career of BONAPARTE, can a parallel be found to what SHERMAN has accomplished after he captured Atlanta?

How he duped HOOD and BEAUREGARD, how he bamboozled the Rebel war administration, how, when the Richmond experts insisted that his march would land him in the "paradise of fools," he subsisted his Army in the Georgian paradise of food, and landed it in Savannah, remains for a future historian to relate, and to expatiate upon in all its vast significance of genius, execution and result.

"Growing greater and greater" as he advanced, he ended his second marvellous two-fold campaign *simultaneously* at Nashville and Savannah. Displaying in no doubtful character the magnitude and success of the plans which his own brain, *and that alone*, had matured, plans conceived by his genius and executed by instruments his genius had selected, by one sentence, his congratulatory order tells the whole story by according permission to his own peculiar Army to inscribe upon their standards, at will, *either* Nashville or Savannah.

It might have been readily supposed that, at Savannah, SHERMAN would have taken a breathing spell. Even NAPOLEON, the object of worship to a world of military critics rested on his arms at Moscow, and conceding the armistice of Pleswitz. What such a demigod justified by example might be excusable in other men of lesser notoriety. SHERMAN committed no such blunder. To all the ability of many leaders whose reputation is not bounded by centuries of admiration, he adds another quality, *a moral power which is sublime*, a quality which, despite all his defects of character, made BLUCHER the idol of the German nation; that FORWARDS! FORWARDS! until the material, as well as the ideal objective point is attained and subjected. To SHERMAN may be applied the epithet assigned to the second greatest general of the thirty years war, second in opportunities and fame, first in executive and administrative genius, "the *lightning-like, Argus-eyed* BRIDEREAN-armed." Branchville, Charleston, Columbia and Charlotte attest this.

ANCHOR.

WROUGHT-IRON VERSUS CAST-IRON GUNS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In the great gun controversy in which figure the distinguished names of PARROTT, RODMAN, ERICSSON, AMES, and others, that which appears to me, as a practical artillerist, to be one of the main features of the controversy has hardly been alluded to by either party.

I allude to the fact that a cast-iron gun *bursts*, while a wrought-iron gun, however constructed, only *ruptures*. It is difficult for any one not practically conversant with soldiers and sailors to understand that the bursting of a gun in a vessel in action or in a battery on shore, by which five or six men are wounded, should thoroughly demoralize men; but the fact is notorious. A soldier or sailor expects to be killed in certain particular ways. The former looks for his enemy in front. Here he will fight till frequently, as our casualty lists show, one man in three falls. Let him, however, be attacked on his flank or rear by however small a force, or let a general, fond of noise, desire artillery to fire over his head while advancing, and but one shell burst and the pieces fall short, even though nobody be hurt, and he is more demoralized than by a series of defeats. So a sailor has no apparent objection to being killed by the enemy's shot, to being drowned or destroyed in any other seamanlike way; but the bursting of one of his own guns makes him a very coward. A cast-iron gun *bursting* gives seldom any warning beforehand, even if it was possible in action to apply the searcher with any frequency. A wrought-iron gun is *slowly ruptured* or torn apart, never throwing the pieces violently about, as with a cast-iron gun, but always giving sufficient indications of being unserviceable before damaging its own gun's crew.

For turret guns at least, and, we think, also for broadside guns, certainly when not on an upper deck, this consideration ought to have very great weight, and the mere number of cents per pound ought not to prevent our sailors in our Monitor turrets being provided with a gun on which they can rely.

PRACTICAL ARTILLERIST.

TARGET PRACTICE ON THE SOMERSET.

U. S. STEAMER SOMERSET, WEST PASS,
ST. GEORGE'S SOUND, FLA., January 4, 1865.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the enclosed report and diagrams of target practice on board of this vessel on the 4th inst. During the last two quarters of 1864, our duty and situation have been such that we could not well have "target practice," and I now avail myself of the first favorable opportunity. Diagram No. 1 shows the whole number of shot striking the target, six in the "bull's eye," two touching it, and four outside, making twelve out of the twenty-four shots that were fired. Diagram No. 2 is divided into four small plans, showing the firing of each division separately, and demonstrating the skill of the different "captains of guns" in accordance with the diagrams headed with their respective names. The "Third division" is composed entirely of colored men (contraband and free) whom I found scattered around among the several divisions when I took command of this vessel in June last. Not liking this promiscuous mingling of whites and blacks, I soon conceived the idea of organizing a division composed entirely of this material, and did so in the latter part of August last. The result is highly satisfactory, equal to my most sanguine expectations. Eight of this division are contrabands and six freemen. KINGSLAND, the captain of the gun, is among the latter. The second captain is one of the contrabands—both smart men. In four months, these men, who, until August last, had never been drilled at "great "guns," have become as good a division as there is on board. This arrangement has had a good effect, leading to a spirit of emulation between white and black. I am, however, well pleased with the drill of all on board, and, for a sample of their "gunnery," I would respectfully refer you to the enclosed diagrams and report, which I hope will meet with the approbation of the Bureau.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,
(Signed) WM. P. RODGERS,
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commmanding U. S. Steamer *Somerset*.

Commander H. A WISE, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.
Forwarded.
(Signed) C. K. STRIBLING,
Commanding East Gulf Blockading Squadron.

ADMIRAL PORTER TO COMMODORE RADFORD.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON,
U. S. FLAGSHIP MALVERN,
OFF FORT FISHER, January 17, 1865.

COMMODORE:—You will proceed with your vessel to Norfolk, Va., in company with the United States steamer *Susquehanna*, and, on your arrival there, you will report to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy for further orders.

In taking leave of you, permit me to express the high appreciation I feel of the services you have rendered me since you have been under my command. To your vessel, more than any other in the squadron, is the country indebted for the capture of the outworks of Cape Fear River. Ready at all times to go anywhere and do anything, you have, in my opinion, shown the highest qualities an officer can possess, and I have never tired in looking on in admiration at the endurance of your vessel and the terrible execution she has done while in your hands. I hope it may be my good fortune to be associated with you again in a war against the enemies of our country, and I hope you may then command the same old *Ironsides*, with her present gallant officers and crew. I know the result will be victory.

In the late assaults on the forts, the Army is mainly indebted to you for its success; for, notwithstanding their gallantry, they could not have passed from traverse to traverse without the aid of your guns, which swept the traverses while the Army advanced from point to point; and the highest compliment I can pay your gunners is to say that, when I signalled to the General to know if he was not afraid of an accident from your guns ranging so close to his men, he replied: "*No; that your accuracy of fire* "was splendid." When the *New Ironsides* goes, I shall part with you and her with regret, though no further assistance can be required of her here.

While I am writing this (at 2 o'clock at night), the enemies' works at Fort Caswell are being blown up in consequence of our capture of this stronghold, and thus end the outside fortifications on Cape Fear River. If I could get your ship in the river, Wilmington would be ours in a day.

You will have the satisfaction of having been engaged in the most important event of the war, and of knowing that you have contributed vastly to the result.

Please communicate to your officers and men the high opinion I entertain of them and the physical endurance they have displayed in this long and harassing bombardment, and accept yourself the warmest wishes of

Yours, very truly and respectfully,
DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

Commodore WM. RADFORD, U. S. N., Commanding U. S. S. *New Ironsides*.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Lovell has been promoted to the colonelcy of the Forty-Sixth Wisconsin.

BRIGADIER-General James H. Ledlie, late commander of the First division, Ninth Army corps, has resigned his commission on account of continued ill-health.

BRIGADIER-Generals Hatch and Potter have been complimented in general orders by Major-General Foster, for bravery and good conduct in the fight at Pocotaligo.

MAJOR-General Meade has returned to the Army of the Potomac from a brief visit to Philadelphia, whither he had been called on account of the death of his eldest son.

ASSISTANT-Surgeon Thomas H. Helsby, U. S. A., has been ordered to Frederick, Maryland, to relieve Assistant-Surgeon R. F. Weir, U. S. A., in charge of the general hospital at that place.

BRIGADIER-General Saxton has been appointed superintendent of the recruiting service, and Brevet Brigadier-General Littlefield mustering and disbursing officer in the Department of the South.

CAPTAIN J. H. Dandy, formerly Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of Major-General Ord, has been promoted to be Major of the One Hundreth New York Volunteers, Twenty-fourth corps.

ASSISTANT-Surgeon Edward Brooks, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report to the Medical Director, Department of the East, for duty in his office.

MARTIN R. Delaney, a negro, has received a commission as major in the United States colored Volunteer service, and has been ordered to report to General Saxton, at Hilton Head, for assignment to duty.

COLONEL George P. Foster, commanding the Fourth regiment Vermont Volunteers, has been brevetted a brigadier-general, and appointed to the command of the Vermont brigade in General Getty's division.

CAPTAIN Charles Wheaton, Jr., Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Army of the James, has gone home to Rhode Island on a thirty days leave of absence, the first in a period of upwards of three years.

BRIGADIER-General L. A. Grant, commanding the Vermont brigade in General Getty's division, Sixth corps, has been brevetted a major-general of Volunteers, and will be assigned to duty according to his rank.

CAPTAIN E. B. Parsons, for some time past the Acting Provost-Marshal-General of General Sheridan's department, has been promoted to the position of Major and Provost-Marshal General of the department.

SURGEON Joseph C. Bailey, U. S. A., has been ordered to report in person to the Medical Director at Baltimore, to relieve Assistant-Surgeon Thomas H. Holsby, U. S. A., in his duties as member of the Board of Enrollment.

SURGEON T. M. Getty, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty as Acting Medical Inspector of Prisons, and ordered to report to Surgeon J. Simpson, U. S. A., Medical Director at Baltimore, for temporary duty in the Middle Department.

CAPTAIN Albert G. Ransom, Commissiary of Subsistence, who was summarily dismissed the service some three months since without charges or trial, has been reinstated to his former position, with rank and pay to date from the day of dismissal.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel L. Stewart Woodford, One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh New York Vols., has been appointed Provost-Marshal of Major-General Gillmore's department during the temporary absence of Lieutenant-Colonel James F. Hall, First New York Engineers.

MAJOR-General W. F. Smith is in the Department of the Gulf, on a special mission for the purpose of looking into certain matters which have required rectifying for some time past. The arrest of two or three prominent military officers in this department, for alleged malfeasance in office, has already been made.

MAJOR-General Cox has been appointed Military Governor of Wilmington and its vicinity. The One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, Colonel Steel's brigade, has been detailed as the provost-guard of the city, and the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Jourdan, has been appointed Provost-Marshal.

A. A. PAYMASTER, F. A. Swan, Acting-Master's Mate Thomas Gay, and Acting Assistant-Engineer C. L. Steever, of the *Otsego*, who were of the party which blew up the ram *Albemarle*, on the 28th of October last, near Wilmington, and Acting-Ensign Howarth, of the *Monticello*, are among the officers lately exchanged and arrived North.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Ed. W. Smith, has been relieved from duty on the Department staff of Virginia as Adjutant-General, and assigned to duty in the same relation at the headquarters of the Twenty-fifth corps, Major-General Godfrey Weitzel commanding. Colonel Smith is succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Read.

A COMMISSION, of which Vice-Admiral Farragut is the head, is in session at the Navy depot at Philadelphia, for the purpose of revising the grade and pay of staff officers to the Navy, which includes surgeons, paymasters and engineers. As soon as this commission reports, the Naval Committee of Congress will take action in the matter.

A COURT-martial was convened at the Philadelphia Yard on Tuesday of last week, consisting of the following officers:—Captain William K. Latimer, President; Captain Charles Boarman, Captain John S. Chauncey, Commander T. Darrah Shaw, Commander Matthias C. Marin, Commander Andrew L. Drake and Lieutenant George R. Gray, members; and A. Thomas Smith, Esq, as Judge-Advocate.

THE following named officers are announced on General Gillmore's staff: Captain W. L. M. Burger, U. S. Vols, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Thorndike D. Hodges, Thirty-fifth U. S. C. T., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Colonel C. L. Kilburn, Asst. Com. Gen. Sub. U. S. A., Chief Commissary; Major C. W. Thomas, U. S. Vols., Chief Quartermaster; Major J. C. Gray, Jr., U. S. Vols., Judge-Advocate; Surgeon M. Clymer, U. S. Vols., Medical Director; Major A. V. Elliott, Add. Paymaster, U. S. A., Chief Paymaster; Brevet Major Geo. E. Gouraud, A. D. C., Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Captain Chas. B. Suter, U. S. Engineer Corps, Chief Engineer; First Lieutenant Isaac Arnold Jr., U. S. A., Chief of Ordnance; Lieutenant-Colonel S. L. Woodford, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh N. Y. Vols., Provost-Marshal-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Ames, Third R. I. Vol. Artillery, Chief of Artillery; Captain Leslie Smith, First U. S. Infantry, Commissary of Musters; Captain Jesse Merrill, Chief Signal Officer: Captain Henry M. Bragg, A. D. C.; Captain James R. Gilmore, A. Q. M., U. S. Vols., Superintendent Military Telegraphs.

THE following named officers are announced as constituting the staff of the Twenty-fourth Army corps:—Major-General John Gibbon, United States Volunteers, commanding; Colonel J. H. Potter, Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers, Chief of Staff; Major Theodore Read, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet-Major A. H. Embler, Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers, Aide-de-Camp and Acting Inspector-General; Captain William E. Potter, Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers, Aide-de-Camp, Judge-Advocate; Captain Ed. Moale, Nineteenth United States Infantry, Aide-de-Camp; Surgeon Morrison, Medical Director; Major C. C. Abell, Chief of Artillery and Ordnance; Captain W. H. Male, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers, Assistant Chief of Ordnance; Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Howard, Chief Quartermaster; Major Nelson Plato (now on temporary duty at headquarters, Department of Virginia), Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster; Lieutenant H. F. Gerrish, Acting Assistant-Quartermaster; Captain M. A. Hill, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Lieutenant C. W. Wells, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence; Captain T. Ellery Lord (now on temporary duty on the staff of Major-General Ord, commanding the department), Commissary of Musters; Captain D. P. Barnard, Chief of Ambulances; Lieutenant Streeter, Acting Provost-Marshal; Lieutenant Ansden, Chief Signal Officer.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittmay be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's r other drafts which should be m de payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on he JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly n advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE JOURNAL.

THE Publisher of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has hitherto been unable to meet the large and unexpected demand for the first bound volume of the paper. To supply this demand it became necessary to stereotype the greater part of the numbers for 1863 and '64. This caused much vexatious delay in responding to orders for the bound volumes. Now, however, the work of stereotyping has been completed and a full supply of the first volume, handsomely bound in cloth, has been obtained. The price of this volume bound in cloth is $7 50; in half morocco $10. Gentlemen in the Army, who wish the volume sent to them by express, should enclose the amount of the express charges, which average about $1 60, as these are required by the companies to be paid in advance.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1865.

THE FIELD.

A CRITICAL period in the war has just come. Our own combinations, sluggish and almost dormant to appearance in the East, during the last year, though never in the energetic and fruitful West, are now everywhere developing with startling rapidity. The Western field, immeasurable as it once seemed, has at last been traversed and fought out. Thanks to that memorable trio of generals, ROSECRANS, GRANT, and SHERMAN, it is dotted all over with Union victories. Schooled by dear experience, the enemy will now let the campaign in the Central Zone rest as a dead loss. When Tennessee succumbed eighteen months ago, BRAGG gathered his forces at Chattanooga and Knoxville to wrest it again from our clutch; but it was only to meet from GRANT a more terrible defeat on Missionary Ridge than he had ever before experienced. When Atlanta fell, DAVIS and HOOD organized a column to drive SHERMAN back to Bridgeport, and "to wipe his name from the roll of "Yankee generals." But the twin victories of Nashville and Savannah, crowning SHERMAN'S double campaign, put the quietus on Confederate hopes at the West, and it was HOOD'S name that was sponged out in streams of blood. Unless the grand Eastern campaign shall fail, the Western field is likely never again to be the scene of such obstinate conflict. Movements of armies there will occur; but these will be coöperative, not decisive. Victories there will add glory and trophies to the Union arms, and pluck still more from the wasted prestige of the enemy; but they will rather aid the downfall of the Rebellion than of themselves accomplish it.

What are the prospects of the grand and critical Eastern campaign? Its primary moves are all, unquestionably, in our favor. The first object of each combatant was to secure the advantages of time in the disposition of his forces on the new field. As if by simultaneous impulse, each antagonist, feeling that the Western campaign was ended beyond recall, hurried all his available Western troops across the Alleghanies to test the final fortunes of war on the Atlantic slope. But here the Georgia campaign developed still another fruit of precious advantage. While SCHOFIELD and his Twenty-third corps were rapidly moved by rail and transport a thousand miles, and were embarked on North Carolina shores in season to make the conquest of Wilmington, securing that excellent base for future operations, the detail from HOOD'S old army, comprising the two infantry corps of CHEATHAM and S. D. LEE, and two divisions of FORREST'S cavalry, to be reckoned roughly at 12,000 to 15,000 men, were left to plod hopelessly across Georgia, where railroads had been broken beyond reparation. SHERMAN'S brilliant opening, therefore, of the Eastern campaign started us a move ahead, The past advantages of this start cannot be recalled. Its present advantages can be seen in the long distance which both SHERMAN and SCHOFIELD are now able to pass over unchecked. And its influence will only cease when the enemy is able to interpose a firm barrier to the march of both columns. But, before that event, probably the two columns will either unite or will take the desired positions of coöperation. It is pleasant to think that, as these columns converge, they will do so with new lustre added to the fame of each. SCHOFIELD will join his old commander again with the threefold laurels of Franklin, Nashville, and Wilmington, "fairly won," since the separation at Atlanta. The Twenty-third corps can fairly rival the glories reaped by their old comrades in that famous Department of the Mississippi, which seems now to include the Department of the Atlantic as well. And, perhaps, they may have the opportunity of introducing their new friends, the heroes of Fort Fisher, whose fame is not eclipsed by either.

The next great point to be secured was a march through South Carolina like that through Georgia. Its objects were absolute destruction of all the interior railroad lines of the Confederacy, the further severance of communication between the Eastern and Western Armies, the cutting off from LEE of his Georgia and Carolina supplies of food and forage, and the reduction of the territory controlled by the Confederacy to the smallest possible compass. It included the possession of such important positions as Branchville, Kingsville, and Columbia, and the destruction of all neighboring dépôts of supplies. It was a clearing of the ground preliminary to the final struggle. This has been completed, and its effect will be to aid in the most effective manner GRANT'S present plan for the reduction of Richmond, which is based on the severance of its lines of supply. Some trifling accident to the Danville Road may demonstrate sharply to the enemy the value of those he has lost in South Carolina. A late freshet caused the Richmond journals to call loudly on Georgia for supplies; but now they will not come, if they do call. Something worse than an "accident" threatens the Danville and Lynchburgh Roads. Whether SHERMAN'S adventurous objective line can or cannot be prolonged to reach the former city, we do not doubt that movements from the North and West will be made on the latter, not many days hence. Our third aim was obviously to wrench off the tenor by which the enemy clung to the sea. His whole coast line is now in our hands, one post after another being stripped off by our flanking columns. Galveston alone remains to the enemy, and the Mississippi, interposing, makes that to the Eastern Confederacy like another Nassau, leaving it as much without a seaport as Bohemia.

The last and most difficult problem now remains to our arms. It is to draw our various columns upon Richmond and Petersburgh and the forces of the enemy there concentrated. To do this at once boldly and deliberately; to move our three great Armies in harmonious and coöperative action; given numbers enough and discipline enough, to introduce successfully the elements of time and distance; to overcome the difficulties of a swampy coast country, often intricate and impracticable, and always known to the enemy better than to us; and to accomplish this, though our three Armies are necessarily out of communication for a time; these are the problems to be solved by us. But, full of interest as is our position, that of the enemy is tenfold more critical. He is deplorably outnumbered. Desertions of more than two hundred men a day decrease his sadly dwindled ranks. The morale of that non-effective population which might have been expected to rally for temporary effort in a last emergency, has been shocked by the loss of its coastwise cities, and by the astounding strides of SHERMAN'S columns. His very capital is timorous. The Richmond *Enquirer* editorially says:—"The air "is filled with alarming rumors. Every fear has found "a voice and every ear is opened to the tale it tells. "Measures of precaution are construed to presage "disaster."

But, in this juncture, the Confederate leaders are obviously working in earnest and to good purpose. Failing in troops, LEE insists on the arming of slaves. The Richmond Senate cannot bear that extremity, and it is whispered that LEE is "not a good South-"erner." No; but there are few good Southerners left, according to the meaning of that term four years ago. In the terrible reckoning which time brings, the South has arrived at that depth of humiliation which calls for defenders out of the people she has despised. Our belief is, that, with or without law, negroes will be armed, drilled, and fought in Southern ranks. But time may allow this expedient to be practiced with a few thousand—numbers large enough to demonstrate that the South used her slaves for her last battles, but not large enough for her to win those battles.

With good judgment, the concentration of the Confederate Armies has not been made at one point, but at two. This policy has a double value—one moral, the other strategic. The moral shock would have been too great for the people to find themselves reduced to depend at last on the precarious fortunes of a single body of troops, no matter how strong it seemed to be. As a strategic measure, it enables the enemy, in the first place, to observe SCHOFIELD and SHERMAN with one column, and GRANT with the other. It enables him to check the advance of the two former generals before they arrive in dangerous proximity to GRANT. Finally, it keeps him from risking, like a desperate gambler, his whole fortune on one cast of the die. Should JOHNSTON be encountered and defeated by SHERMAN, the cue is given to LEE for the evacuation of Richmond and a concentration at Lynchburgh. Should fortune favor JOHNSTON, Richmond may be still held. The two ablest generals of the Confederacy command their respective Armies. But, while our own commanders, as we believe, surpass them in skill, our troops are far more numerous, and are brave, vigorous, and flushed with victory. We need not, therefore, tremble for the issue. But movements of importance must be speedily looked for. With SHERMAN and SCHOFIELD in their present positions, we shall not be surprised to hear at any hour that the Army of the Potomac is once more in motion.

THE successive captures of Savannah, Charleston, and Wilmington, have been declared by Southern writers, to be *blessings in disguise*, because they necessitated a concentration of their forces which was essential to success. With regard to inland fortified places, NAPOLEON first demonstrated that, unless of very large extent and important as strategic positions, such places must stand or fall with the general progress of the campaign. An army strong enough to operate upon the communications of a place, while it observes its garrison, with equal forces, must ensure its fall without siege operations. Yet, NAPOLEON expended no little time in the siege of Dresden, because of its peculiar strategetical position in reference to his proposed subsequent advances. In this war the truth of NAPOLEON'S theory of operations has been demonstrated many times. The evacuation of Bowling Green when Donelson fell; the marches of LEE upon Pennsylvania, to secure the fall of Washington; the surrender of Port Hudson because Vicksburgh fell; the evacuation of Savannah, when SHERMAN had closed all its gates but one, and established a sea base of operations by the capture of Fort McAllister; the fall of Charleston by SHERMAN'S appearance at Columbia; and the surrender of Wilmington as soon as SCHOFIELD began to operate on the westerly flanks of its advanced defences; all these are illustrations of the principle just announced. Had Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington been inland towns, it would have been, doubtless, true that the withdrawal of their garrisons to reinforce the fighting army would have been the true way to more firmly secure their ultimate possession. If BEAUREGARD or JOE JOHNSTON can defeat SHERMAN, and force him back to the coast, the enemy can reöccupy Columbia, Kingsville and Branchville, and try to rebuild his railroad at his leisure. Even if he were to abandon Richmond, and were able, by so doing, to destroy SHERMAN, and afterwards to close the James River and operate in force upon GRANT'S communications with Washington, he would inevitably regain his capital.

But in applying, or pretending to have applied this principle, in the case of the seaports of the Atlantic coast, the enemy leaves out of the estimate a very important consideration. To recover a position by such a manœuvre, it is necessary to achieve victory ove.

the *whole force* operating to defend the place, be it Army or Navy, or both combined. The harbors of our coast are especially favorably situated at the confluence of a number of large rivers, navigable to our iron-clad fleet. Thus, to carry New York from the land side, it would be necessary to control the Hudson and the Sound. So, to recapture Wilmington, our Monitors on Cape Fear River must be defeated as well as its garrison. The possession of the Savannah and Ogeechee Rivers are necessary for operations against Savannah, and the Ashby, Cooper, and Wando Rivers, and the numerous inlets, must be controlled to successfully attack Charleston.

The abandonment of the seacoast by the enemy has, therefore, been very far from a repetition of the Napoleonic tactics. It has been a forced abandonment of all the resources he has been hitherto receiving through these channels from Europe; a permanent abandonment, without the faintest hope of recovery, unless some new iron-clad, like the *Oneida* or *Stonewall*, can defeat all our Monitors and destroy our iron-clad fleet. This move is, furthermore, the surrender to us of an important series of bases of operations, admirably situated for controlling the zone of operations extending from the Blue Mountains to the Atlantic seaboard, and including Virginia and North and South Carolina. This may be to the Rebels a blessing in disguise, but the disguise, at least, is of the most complete character.

IN connection with extracts from a leading article on the invention of screw propulsion, in the London *Mechanics' Magazine* of February 10th, which will be found elsewhere, it will be quite *apropos* to notice the different spirit which characterizes the discussion of subjects of this nature in professional journals, of which the above magazine stands in the front rank, and the ill-considered criticisms often found in the English secular press, of which the London *Times* is an example. The one is marked by candor and a desire to establish the truth; the other, too frequently, is characterized by a strange disregard for the merits of the question, and a narrow-minded pandering to national pride or pique. An article in *Blackwood* for March, 1864, may be particularly mentioned for the contemptuous tone in which it speaks of our iron-clads. It will be remembered, we published a reply to this in our issue of May 7th, 1864.

It is true, the fact that the first screw war steamer —the *Princeton*—was constructed by the United States Navy is universally known; but, while this is acknowledged throughout the world, the reluctant admission, when the subject has been mentioned in foreign journals, has usually been coupled with an endeavor to derogate as much as possible from the importance and magnitude of the achievement. The PRINCE DE JOINVILLE, no mean authority, was so impressed with the importance of the screw as a propeller for war vessels, at the time this vessel was tried, that he had a small model of a screw made, and was wont to exhibit it when naval matters were discussed.

In addition to the propeller and steam machinery of the *Princeton* (which was placed wholly below the water line—an important feature which, we are sorry to say, has not received the attention it is entitled to), she embodied other new points, which, at the present day, are distinctive characteristics of the American naval screw steamer, of which the *Kearsarge* may be cited as a specimen. We refer especially to the decrease in the number, and the increase in the calibre, of the guns. The *Princeton*, it will be remembered, carried two XII-inch guns, mounted on wrought-iron carriages, provided with a friction gear which thoroughly controlled the recoil.

The *Mechanics' Magazine*, it will be observed, also speaks of our Monitor iron-clads in the same candid style, as of the screw-propeller. While on this head, we desire to notice the change in the tone of Captain COLES on the subject of our iron-clads. We refer to his letter in the London *Times* of the 8th ult.—also published in this issue—called forth by the report of Admiral PORTER. The gallant captain now apparently sees nothing to condemn in our Monitors. He admits the truth of our brave admiral's statements. He admits that there is no iron-clad in his Navy which can cope with our Monitors except the *Royal Sovereign*, and the latter provided only she is equipped with *more powerful guns*—clearly an important point. The absence of sneering allusions to our vessels is a noticeable feature in the letter. We beg to point out to Captain COLES the fact that the turrets of all our Monitors, which have been battered by the enemy's shot fired from guns (so Captain BLAKELY says) as powerful as those in any Navy, for nearly three years, are precisely the same as the one he cited as so erroneous in principle, in his pamphlet of February 4th, 1864.

We anticipated that Admiral PORTER'S report would be severely handled abroad, on account of its bold and broad assertions; but we are pleased to observe that no attempts have been made to controvert his statements as to the efficiency of our Monitors. The iron-clad question, is, now again, as it was once before, an all absorbing topic in military circles, on both sides of the Atlantic.

THE chief movement in the West—for its restless Armies and people do not intend to be idle spectators of the war, though its interest is passing Eastward—is likely to be the coöperative advance of THOMAS and CANBY through the Gulf States. Its object will be, first, to possess the most important cities still unconquered in the Cotton States, and, particularly, Mobile, Montgomery, and Selma. The reasons for occupying these points need not now be reiterated. Several positions of minor importance, as for example, Meridian, Miss., and Cahawba, Ala., lie in the path of the others, and will be visited. And, finally, the neighboring country will be overrun, and its railroad lines broken up, after the plan and purpose of the great Georgia and South Carolina campaigns. All this can be accomplished without very formidable resistance, if skillfully undertaken. Mobile will probably fall as easily as Charleston. Secondly, an incidental purpose of THOMAS'S campaign will be to disintegrate the remnants of that army he so badly defeated at Nashville. Its headquarters have lately been at Tupello, when it passed to the command of TAYLOR. Its principal force consists of STEWART'S infantry corps, the State troops of Mississippi and Alabama, and FORREST'S corps of cavalry, less two divisions of the latter now in South Carolina. FORREST has command of all the cavalry in the District of Mississippi, and already has sent one brigade on a general raid, against which proper precautions on our part have been taken. Ere long, doubtless, TAYLOR'S whole army will be moved to Selma, to operate thence against THOMAS and CANBY; and, on that point, the forces now at Mobile under MAURY, on evacuating the latter city, will also assemble. With this reinforcement, we judge TAYLOR'S entire available army will rise little above 20,000 men.

THOMAS is, doubtless, well advanced in his task. He has amongst his operating forces A. J. SMITH'S Sixteenth corps and a very large column of cavalry. He has already reached Vicksburgh. There he finds the large garrison under DANA. Thence he has a choice of two routes—one to steam to New Orleans and thence to Pascagoula, and join the troops of GRANGER in an advance on Mobile; the other, to march due east across Mississippi along the railroad line, carrying Jackson, Meridian, Selma, and Montgomery, and, being joined by GRANGER, marching due north from Pascagoula. The latter will be the probable route, should Mobile be evacuated by the enemy before THOMAS has started for New Orleans. In Tennessee there will still be left troops enough to hold all our positions against the raids of FORREST. The Fourth corps was still in that State at last accounts; and besides, we have local garrisons and Admiral LEE'S gunboats. Gunboats and garrisons along the Mississippi hold our posts securely. Let us hope that our brave troops may enjoy an excursion as pleasant and profitable as the "pic-nic through Georgia."

A WEEK ago, for the first time since the execution of ANDRE by the orders of General WASHINGTON, a spy was hanged in the State of New York. Between these two cases there are many points of similarity, but many more of dissimilarity. The duties of a spy have always been looked upon with repugnance by right-thinking people. Yet, every officer knows that very often the smallest military operation cannot be successfully conducted without an efficient spy system; and that the spy who brings information of the position and movements of the enemy does as much to ensure his defeat as the troops who, operating upon that knowledge, fall upon him unawares and destroy him. Where, then, is the great distinction, on the point of honor, drawn? It is in the deception and treachery necessary on the part of the spy. He must obtain his information by representing himself to be that which he is not; by worming himself, with skill and deliberation, to-day, into the secrets of those whom he devotes to destruction on the morrow. And the feeling of strict honor which nowhere finds higher embodiment than in an army, views with repugnance the means it finds itself obliged to employ. Hence a spy is hanged.

The class of duties performed by a spy makes it very rare that a man of education and high tone undertakes them. ANDRE and BEALL were both exceptions to the rule. Both young, handsome, educated gentlemen, of good families, and hereditary wealth; both brave in battle, and calm, self-possessed and dignified in view of a death which they had been taught to believe degrading, each believed he sacrificed his life on the altar of his country.

The great advantages which would have accrued to the English from the defection at a critical moment of a general, brave, but ambitious, unscrupulous and traitorous, a man to whose care the Americans had unfortunately entrusted one of their few armies, made it in some sort necessary, if the advantages of such treason were to be reaped at all, that an officer of position and responsibility should confer with ARNOLD. And the moral crime of ANDRE appears light in view of these circumstances. With BEALL the case is different. It is hard to imagine nobleness combined with such utter want of moral sense. It is nearly impossible to unite in one consistent character, BEALL'S bravery and the manliness of his death with the atrocity of the crimes for which he justly suffered, and which must forever brand his name, not only as spy, but as incendiary and murderer.

THE Senate received on Wednesday last a message from the PRESIDENT enclosing the opinion and finding of the Court of Inquiry instituted by him in the matter of the Petersburgh mine, signed by Major-General W. S. HANCOCK, President of the Court. After a detailed narrative of the circumstances of the assault the court sum up the result by ascribing the failure to the following named officers:—

First. General BURNSIDE, in not obeying the orders of the Commanding-General in the formation of the assaulting column, in not preparing his parapet and abattis for the passage of his troops, and in not employing engineer officers to lead the columns with the working parties. Yet the court is satisfied that General BURNSIDE believed the measure taken by him would insure success.

Second. Brigadier-General LEDLIE, in failing to push forward his troops promptly, and in blocking up the avenue designed for the passage of troops ordered to follow, he being most of the time in a bombproof ten rods in the rear of the main line where the movement could not be witnessed.

Third. Brigadier-General FERRERO, for want of readiness for the assault, not going with his troops, but remaining in a bombproof.

Fourth. Colonel Z. R. BLISS, of the Seventh Rhode Island, commanding a brigade, in remaining behind with one regiment in a position where he could not see what was going on.

Fifth. Brigadier-General WILLCOX, in lack of energy, in carrying out General BURNSIDE'S order, to push his troops forward to Cemetery Hill.

The court concluded the opinion as follows:—"Without intending to convey the impression that there was any distinction on the part of the commanders of the support to heartily co-operate in the attack on the 30th of July, the court express their opinion that explicit orders should have been given assigning one officer to the command of all the troops intended to engage in the assault, when the commanding general was not present in person to witness the operation.

A NUMBER of the friends of Major-General O. B. WILLCOX, commanding a division in the Ninth corps, made arrangements to improve the occasion of his recent visit to New York, by tendering him a complimentary dinner at the Athenæum Club-house, on Thursday evening of this week. But a telegram, summoning the General to report immediately at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, received on Thursday, compelled the postponement of the dinner until such time as active operations will again permit his presence in New York.

THE following named officers of the Regular Army have been retired since the last published list by the Retiring Board at Wilmington:—Capt. Norman J. Hall, Fifth U. S. Artillery; Captain W. F. Goodwin, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry; Captain J. H. Kellogg, First U. S. Cavalry; Captain Henry C. Gapen, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Lieutenant T. W. Sullivan, Fourth U. S. Cavalry; Lieutenant John H. Butler, Second U. S. Artillery; Lieutenant T. W. Simson, Sixth U. S. Cavalry; Lieutenant Thomas S. Doebler, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry; all on account of wounds received or sickness contracted on the line of their duty.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERAL BY BREVET.

Brigadier-General Robert Anderson, of the United States Army, to be major general by brevet.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brevet Colonel Richard S. Satterlee, United States Army from September 2, 1864.

Colonel Alexander E. Shiras, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, from September 17, 1864.

Major Langdon C. Easton, Quartermaster United States Army, from September 17, 1864.

Colonel Edward D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Army, from September 24, 1864.

Colonel William Hoffman, 3d United States Infantry, from October 7, 1864.

Brevet Colonel Stewart Van Vliet, United States Army, from October 28, 1864.

Brevet Colonel Rufus Ingalls, United States Army, from July 6, 1 864

Colonel Edmund Schriver, Inspector-General United States Army, from August 1, 1864.

Brevet Colonel Benjamin W. Brice, United States Army, from December 2, 1864.

Colonel George Wright 9th United States Infantry, from December 19, 1864.

TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Rufus Ingalls, United States Army, July 6, 1864

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James C. Duane, United States Army, July 6, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Richard S. Satterlee, United States Army, September 2, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas M. Vincent, United States Army, September 24, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Cuyler, Medical Inspector United States Army, November 29, 1864.

Surgeon Charles S Tripler, United States Army, November 29, 1864.

Surgeon Charles McDougall, United States Army, November 29, 1864.

Surgeon Joseph J. B. Wright, United States Army, November 29, 1864.

Surgeon Madison Mills, United States Army, November 29, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin W. Brice, United States Army, December 2, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart Van Vliet, United States Army, October 28, 1864.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS BY BREVET.

Major Rufus Ingalls, Quartermaster United States Army, July 6 1864.

Major James C. Duane, Corps of Engineers United States Army, July 6, 1864.

Major Louis H. Pelouze, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Army, September 24 1864.

Surgeon Thomas A McParlin, United States Army, August 1, 1864.

Major B. F. Fisher, Signal Corps, United States Army, August 1, 1864

Major Nathaniel Michler, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, August 1, 1864.

Brevet Major David B. McKibbin, United States Army, August 1, 1864.

Brevet Major Joseph S. Conrad, United States Army, August 1, 1864

Brevet Major Francis M. Cooley, United States Army, August 1, 1864.

Brevet Major Thomas M. Anderson, United States Army, August 1, 1864.

Brevet Major Guido Ilges, United States Army, August 1, 1864.

Brevet Major Cornelius L. King, United States Army, August 1, 1864

Brevet Major Drake De Kay, United States Army, August 1, 1864.

Major George H. Mendell, Corps of Engineers United States Army, August 15, 1864.

Brevet Major Richard F. O'Beirne, United States Army, August 18, 1864.

Brevet Major Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., United States Army, August 18, 1864

Surgeon Richard S. Satterlee, United States Army, September 2, 1864.

Major Robert Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Army, September 24, 1864.

Major Thomas M. Vincent Assistant Adjutant-General United States Army, September 24, 1864.

Major Samuel Breck, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Army, September 24, 1864.

Brevet Major Henry A Du Pont, United States Army, October 19, 1864

Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster United States Army, October 28, 1864.

Major Benjamin W. Brice, Paymaster United States Army, December 2, 1864.

Surgeon John J Milhau, United States Army, December 2, 1864.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Sergeant-Major Erwin Seeley, to be second lieutenant, August 30, 1864, vice Merkle, promoted.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Private Charles P. Miller, of Battery E, 5th Artillery, to be second lieutenant, October 20, vice McGowan, promoted.

Sergeant George N. Bomford, of the 15th Infantry, to be second lieutenant November 12, 1864, vice Ames, promoted.

Ordnance Sergeant Thomas Wynne, United States Army, to be second lieutenant, vice Woodruff, promoted, from December 23, 1864.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Sergeant George Haller Co. F, second lieutenant, vice Heilman, promoted, from December 23, 1864.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Thompson Campbell, Jr., of California, second lieutenant, August 17, 1864, vice Hargrave, promoted.

Hospital Steward Charles Steelhammer, United States Army, second lieutenant, September 2, 1864, vice Ewing, promoted.

Private Samuel W. Black, second lieutenant, December 2, 1864, vice Carter, promoted.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Captain Frederick Myers, Assistant Quartermaster, Quartermaster, with the rank of major, August 12, 1864, vice Hancock, appointed brigadier-general.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles L. Kilburn, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, assistant commissary general of subsistence, with the rank of colonel, June 29, 1864, vice Eaton, appointed commissary general of subsistence.

Major Henry F. Clarke, Commissary of Subsistence, assistant commissary general of subsistence, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, June 29, 1864, vice Kilburn, promoted.

Captain John Kellogg, Commissary of Subsistence, commissary of subsistence, with the rank of major, June 29, 1864, vice Clarke, promoted.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon J. Cooper McKee, to be surgeon, with the rank of major, December 22, 1863, vice Letterman, resigned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Captain Theodore S. Bowers, Assistant Quartermaster, to be assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of major.

Major Alexander B. Dyer, to be chief of ordnance, with the rank of brigadier-general.

Rev. A. Constantine Barry, of Wisconsin, to be hospital chaplain at Harvey Hospital, Wisconsin, February 10, 1865.

John Craig, of Pennsylvania, to be military storekeeper in the Quartermaster's Department, vice Taliaferro, retired, from January 31, 1865

E. Penrose, of Ohio, to be military storekeeper in the Ordnance Department, vice Walters, deceased, from February 9, 1865.

IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brigadier-General Charles J. Paine, United States Volunteers, January 15, 1865.

Brigadier-General Edward Hatch, United States Volunteers, December 15, 1864.

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Colonel Powell Clayton, 4th Kansas Cavalry, August 1, 1864.

Brevet Brigadier-General George L. Beale, Colonel of the 20th Maine Volunteers, November 30, 1864.

Colonel Henry G. Thomas, 19th United States Colored Troops, November 30, 1864.

Brevet Brigadier-General G. A. Pennypacker, United States Volunteers, and Colonel of the 97th Pennsylvania Volunteers, February 18, 1865, vice H. D. Terry, resigned.

Brevet Brigadier-General Green B. Raum, United States Volunteers, and Colonel 56th Illinois Volunteers, February 15, 1865, vice Wistar, resigned.

Colonel Charles E. Lippencott, 33d Iowa Volunteers, February 17, 1865.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Colonel James F. Wade, 6th United States Colored Troops, February 13, 1865, for gallant service in the campaign of Southwestern Virginia.

Colonel John W. Ames, 6th United States Colored Troops, January 15, 1865.

Colonel J. S. Littell, 76th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date from January 15, 1865.

Colonel Thomas Moonlight, 11th Kansas cavalry, February 13, 1865.

Colonel Thomas M. Bowen, 13th Kansas Volunteers, February 13, 1865.

Colonel Charles W. Blair, 14th Kansas Cavalry, February 15, 1865.

Colonel George P. Este, 14th Ohio Volunteers.

TO BE SURGEONS.

Assistant Surgeon Theodore Artand, United States Volunteers.

Assistant Surgeon Daniel Stahl, United States Volunteers.

TO BE COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

First Lieutenant Samuel V. Templin, 63d Indiana Volunteers.

Stephen Meredith, Battery K, 2d Pennsylvania Artillery.

Roger Conant, 17th New York Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Jerome J. Shedd, Regimental Quartermaster 94th New York Volunteers.

J. E. S. Cooper, of Wisconsin

Second Lieutenant Vespasian Warner, 20th Illinois Volunteers.

THE COMMAND OF CHARLESTON.

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES, CHARLESTON, S. C., February 19, 1865.

General Orders No. 1.

In compliance with Special Orders No. 1, headquarters, Northern District, Department of the South, February 19, 1865, I hereby assume command of the city of Charleston.

Charleston is declared to be under martial law. All functions heretofore exercised by the Mayor, Commonalty, civil and criminal courts, police authorities and local governments are now suspended

Fire companies, until otherwise organized, will be required to perform duty under their existing regulations.

Citizens who are well disposed toward the Federal Government are assured that adequate protection will be afforded their persons and property, and that it is the design of the United States military authorities to restore order, preserve quiet, regulate government, and prevent any further attempt to nullify or to disregard the laws of the nation.

2. Major R. H. Willoughby, Twenty-first regiment U. S. C. T., is announced as Assistant Provost-Marshal, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. A. G. BENNETT,

Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-first regiment U. S. C. T., commanding city of Charleston, and Provost-Marshal Northern Districts, Department of the South.

Official:—JAMES F. HAVILAND, First Lieutenant One Hundred and Twenty-seventh regiment N. Y. V., and A. A. J. G.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

DISMISSED.

Lieutenant George I. Spangler, 200th Pennsylvania volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and using contemptuous and disrespectful language to his superior officer: found guilty of the charges—to be dismissed the service, with the loss of three months' pay and allowances.

Lieutenant George Biddleman, 58th United States colored infantry, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (receiving large sums of money from recruiting agents for his services in procuring recruits): found guilty of the charges—to be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, and to forfeit to the United States all pay proper that is now due or may become due prior to dismissal.

Lieutenant John Shotzell, 3d United States colored cavalry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman: found guilty of the charge—to be dishonorably dismissed from the United States service.

First Lieutenant Elbert W. Nevins, 16th New York heavy artillery, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman: found guilty of the charge—to be dismissed the service of the United States.

First Lieutenant George W. Nixon, 2d New Hampshire volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, disobedience of orders, and drunkenness on duty: found guilty of the charges—to be dismissed the service of the United States, and that he forfeit all pay from and after October 1, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Davies, 2d Missouri light artillery, for drunkenness to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, discipline, disobeying the lawful command of his superior officer, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (being publicly drunk and disorderly in a saloon): found guilty of the charges—to be dismissed the service.

Second Lieutenant Irwin Miller, 116th Illinois volunteers, for absence without leave: found guilty of the charge—to be dishonorably dismissed from the service of the United States, with loss of all pay and allowances that may be now due or become due.

Captain William Hamilton, 1st District of Columbia cavalry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (becoming intoxicated and addressing ladies with profane and indecent language): found guilty of the charge—to be dismissed the service of the United States.

Second Lieutenant William Kale, 93d Pennsylvania volunteers, for desertion: found guilty of the charge—to be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, with loss of all pay and allowance now due or to become due, and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States.

First Lieutenant E. H. Baker, 4th Illinois cavalry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (causing the arrest of citizens upon unreasonable charges, and receiving a certain sum of money as compensation for obtaining their release): found guilty of the charge—to be dismissed the service.

Major Thorndike C. Jameson, 5th Rhode Island artillery, for fraudulent and dishonest conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and employing a private soldier as servant, and failing to make the proper deduction from his pay, in violation of the Act of Congress of July 17, 1862: found guilty of the charges—to be dishonorably dismissed the service, to pay a fine of $8,000, and be confined at such penitentiary as the Commanding General shall direct for the term of three years.

CASHIERED.

Captain Nathaniel Lang, 121st Pennsylvania volunteers, for drunkenness on duty: found guilty of the charge—to be cashiered.

Captain Peter Beisel, 98th Pennsylvania volunteers, for drunkenness on duty and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline: found guilty of the charges—to be cashiered.

Second Lieutenant Samuel S. Taylor, 101st Pennsylvania volunteers, for drunkenness on duty: found guilty of the charge—to be cashiered; sentence remitted to his muster out of the service.

Captain John Reid, 8th Ohio volunteers, for embezzlement and neglect of duty: found guilty of the charges—to be cashiered and to be forever prohibited from holding any office or employment in the service of the United States, to refund the sum of money embezzled ($13,916), and be imprisoned until the said sum of money be refunded at such place as the Secretary of War shall direct.

Captain William McNally, 7th New York State National Guard, for bribery to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (selling and allowing to be sold liquor to the recruits of a detachment of which he was in command, at exorbitant prices, and allowing the guard to become intoxicated and quarrelsome): found guilty of the charges—to be cashiered, and to forfeit all pay and allowances due and to become due.

Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Clendening, 65th United States colored infantry, for misbehavior in the presence of the enemy and misapplication of funds entrusted to him: found guilty of the charges—to be cashiered.

First Lieutenant John Austin, 188th Pennsylvania volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman: found guilty of the charges—to be cashiered, with the loss of all pay due or that may become due.

First Lieutenant Henry A. Flint, 2d New Hampshire volunteers, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and drunkenness on duty: found guilty of the charge—to be cashiered.

OTHER SENTENCES.

First Lieutenant K. D. Taggard, 2d New York mounted rifles, for drunkenness to the prejudice of good order and military discipline: found guilty of the charge—to be reprimanded in General Orders.

Lieutenant J. M. Dudley, 25th United States colored troops, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (addressing a letter to the Quartermaster-General containing a false statement relative to an officer of the Quartermaster's Department): found guilty of the charge—to be reprimanded by the Commanding General in General Orders.

Captain William Pendrell, 13th New York heavy artillery, for making a false muster, and signing the muster-rolls wherein such false muster was contained: found guilty of the charge—to be reprimanded in General Orders for his entire and culpable ignorance of his duties as a mustering officer, and of the Regulations and General Orders upon the subject.

Assistant Surgeon James A. Martin, 46th United States colored infantry, for absence without leave and desertion: found guilty of the charges—to be reduced to the ranks, to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances now due or that may become due, and to be confined in some military prison, at hard labor, during the unexpired portion of his term of service.

George P. Folsom, late Major and Additional Paymaster United States Army, for embezzling money furnished to and to be used by him for the military service of the United States, in violation of Section One, Chapter Sixty-seven of the Act of Congress of March 2, 1863: found guilty of the charge—to pay to the Treasurer of the United States the amount embezzled ($7,991 43), and to be imprisoned in such place as the proper authority may direct until the same be paid, provided such imprisonment shall not exceed the term of six months.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending February 25, 1865.

Captain A. R. Ravenscroft, 22d Indiana Volunteers, to date February 20, 1865, for absence without leave.

Captain Edward Wertheimer, 54th New York Volunteers, to date February 21, 1865, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and for cowardice in the face of the enemy.

Captain Thomas T. Beal, company I, 190th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to date February 22, 1865, for absence without leave, and gross neglect of duty.

Lieutenant Thomas Boyle, 18th New York Cavalry, to date February 21, 1865

Second Lieutenant Lewis Gordon, 12th New York Cavalry, to date February 20, 1865, for absence without leave.

The following officers to date January 30, 1865, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission:

Absence without leave.

Captain G. B. Harrington, 2d Iowa Cavalry

Second Lieutenant Joseph O'Neill, 7th New Jersey Volunteers.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Youatt, 8th Ohio Cavalry, to date February 4, 1865, for shameful neglect of duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. Furney, 34th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to date February 4, 1865, for shameful neglect of duty.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant Dexter F Booth, 74th United States Colored Infantry, to date January 6, 1865, for having tendered his resignation on surgeon's certificate of disability, arising from a loathsome disease contracted through his own imprudence.

First Lieutenant Augustus G. Brewer, 34 New York Cavalry, to date October 12, 1864, for drunkenness, general incapacity, and cowardice.

Second Lieutenant James M. Dugan, 2d Tennessee Cavalry, to date February 5, 1865, for "mutinous and insubordinate conduct."

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Second Lieutenant D. R. S. Wells, 126th Ohio Volunteers, to date February 20, 1865, on account of physical disability, resulting from his own imprudence, and absence without leave.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

Captain J. F. McCreary, 138th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and he has been honorably discharged, as of date of the order of dismissal.

Captain John W. Fenton, 132d New York Volunteers, and he has been discharged, as of the date of the order of dismissal.

First Lieutenant Jesse Johnson, 114th Ohio Volunteers, and he has been discharged, as of the date of muster in

First Lieutenant William Rees, company C, 47th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and he has been honorably discharged, as of the date of the original order of dismissal.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

First Lieutenant Edward McCaffrey, 79th Pennsylvania Volunteers, heretofore dismissed, has been restored with pay from the data at which he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled, evidence of which must be obtained from the Governor of his State.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Feb. 27, 1865, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

First Lieutenant John D. Mercer, Adjutant 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant O. G. Smith, 17th Michigan Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Nathan Branson, Quartermaster 8th Indiana Volunteers.

Captain Sanford H. Platt, 126th New York Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Harrison H. McMichael, 46th Ohio Veteran Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Henry C. Grossman, 138th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Frederick Guttermann, 7th New York Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Thomas J. McHale, 176th New York Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant William Closter, 52d New York Volunteers.

First Lieutenant James H. Walker, 81st Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain Alexander Watts, 63d New York Volunteers.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

Captain J. B. Mulligan, 19th United States, Infantry, heretofore published for absence without leave, is hereby notified that he is exempt from dismissal from the United States, satisfactory explanation having been made, in his case, to this Department.

The following-named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Order, No. 53, series of 1865, from the War Department, having re

ported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases, viz:

Lieutenant-Colonel S. R. Mott, 57th Ohio Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel George L. Montague, 37th Massachusetts Volunteers.

The following-named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, they having been previously honorably discharged by the special orders set opposite their respective names:

First Lieutenant Thomas B. Lamb, 21st Ohio Volunteers; special orders No. 8, January 5, 1865, headquarters Department of the Cumberland.

Captain Carl Moritz, 37th Ohio Volunteers; special orders No. 271, December 2, 1864, headquarters Department and Army of the Tennessee.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Surgeon Joseph C. Bally, U.S.A., to duty as a member of the Board of Enrollment, at Baltimore, Md.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas H. Helsby, U.S.A., on the reporting of his relief, Assistant Surgeon Baily, to relieve Assistant Surgeon R. F. Weir, U.S.A., as Surgeon in charge of the General Hospital, Frederick City, Md.

Surgeon T. M. Getty, U.S.A., relieved from duty as Acting Medical Inspector of Prisoners, and ordered to duty in the Middle Department.

Hospital Steward Charles Reiss, U.S.A., is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered to duty with the Medical Director, Department of the Northwest.

Hospital Steward H. D. Wagner, U.S.A., is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri, and ordered to duty with the Medical Director, Department of the Mississippi, at Memphis, Tenn.

Hospital Steward William Schultz, U.S.A., is hereby relieved from duty in the Medical Department, and ordered to report to the Surgeon General, U.S.A., for duty.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NAVY ENLISTMENTS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, February 14, 1865.

General Order No. 48.

Commanding officers will not permit agents or brokers to visit vessels of the Navy for the purpose of inducing men to sign certificates or claims for bounties or credits, nor will they certify to such papers, nor sign them; but refer the agents or the claims of the men to the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. Any person serving on board a naval vessel who shall receive a circular or notice from any broker or other person inviting his co-operation in procuring credits shall immediately deliver such circular or paper to the commanding officer, under penalty of court-martial. When a person enlists on board, and is accompanied by a State, county or town agent, exhibiting authority as such to pay the local bounty which such credit is to receive, a receipt may be given the agent, signed by the recruit, and certified by the commanding officer, and such enlistment, with amount of local bounty paid, the place to which credited, and whether enlisted as volunteer or substitute, and immediately reported to the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 20.—Sailmaker H. W. Frankland, to the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

FEBRUARY 21.—Captain John De Camp, to command the *Constellation*.

Commander M. C. Marin, to command the *Vandalia*.

Third Assistant Engineer Lemuel Bernard, to examination, on the completion of which to the *Sagamore*.

FEBRUARY 23.—Lieutenant-Commander Thomas S. Phelps, to the *Lenapee*.

Lieutenant-Commander Lewis A. Kimberly, to the *Colorado*.

Midshipman M. R. Schuyler, to the *Vanderbilt* until the 13th of April next, when he will resume his duties at the Naval Academy.

Carpenter Josiah D. Purner, to the Naval Station, Mound City, Illinois.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles H. Cushman, to duty under the direction of Rear-Admiral Gregory.

FEBRUARY 24.—Lieutenant-Commander Henry N. T. Arnold, to command the *Chicopee*.

DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 20.—Sailmaker George W. Frankland, from the Navy Yard, Washington, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *Sabine*.

FEBRUARY 21.—Commander John J. Young, from the command of the Naval Rendezvous, Brooklyn, N. Y., and waiting orders (on the reporting of his relief).

Commander James C. Williamson, from the command of the *Flag*, and ordered to command the Naval Rendezvous, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FEBRUARY 22.—Second Assistant Engineer William H. Badlam from the *Niphon* and ordered to the *Huntsville*.

FEBRUARY 23.—Lieutenant-Commander Samuel Magaw, from the command of the *Lenapee*, and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant George Dewey, from the *Colorado*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant George M. Bache, from the *Powhatan*, and waiting orders.

Commander N. C. Bryant, from the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill., and ordered to ordnence duty at that Station.

Commander A. K. Hughes, from ordnance duty at Mound City, Ill., and ordered to other duty at that Station.

Lieutenant C. M. Schoonmaker, from the *Augusta*, and waiting orders.

FEBRUARY 24.—Commander A. D. Harrell, from the command of the *Chicopee*, and ordered to duty with Rear-Admiral Gregory, on reporting of his relief.

Chief Engineer George L. Bright, Second Assistant Engineers Edwin Weller, J. M. Emanuel and Charles J. Coney, Third Assistant Engineers R. T. Edwards and Thomas Chase, from the late *San Jacinto*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander William B. Cushing, from the command of the *Monticello*, and waiting orders.

Surgeon Henry O. Mayo, from the *Powhatan*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer John McIntyre, from the *Wachusett*, and waiting orders.

FEBRUARY 25.—First Assistant Engineer Hilberg Missiner, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the *Colorado*.

Third Assistant Engineer Elijah R. Tyson, from the late *San Jacinto*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer W. C. Williamson, from the *Monticello*, and ordered to examination at Philadelphia.

ORDERS REVOKED.

FEBRUARY 22.—First Assistant Engineer A. V. Fraser, to the *Mendota*, and ordered to duty as an assistant to Chief Engineer W. W. Wood, at New York.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

FEBRUARY 23.—Midshipman R. Stute Ryors.
Midshipman James S. Thatcher.
Midshipman F. S. Douty.
Midshipman M. Hughes
Midshipman Frank B. Cook.
Midshipman Alexander Ogle.
Midshipman R. Stockton.
Midshipman N. F. Robinson.
Midshipman T. W. Penhallow.
Midshipman George R. Safford.

FEBRUARY 25.—Midshipman John C. Muhlenburg.

APPOINTMENTS.

FEBRUARY 20.—Thomas O. Selfridge, Commodore, from July 16, 1862.

John A. Winslow, Commodore, from June 19, 1864.

Simon B. Bissell, Captain, from July 16, 1862.

Henry B. Seely, Lieutenant-Commander, from February 21, 1864.

Frederick V. McNair, Lieutenant-Commander, from April 20, 1864.

William B. Cushing, Lieutenant-Commander, from October 27, 1864.

Arthur R. Yates, Lieutenant-Commander, from November 16, 1864.

Clark Merchant, Lieutenant-Commander, December 20, 1864.

John Paul Quin, Surgeon, from December 30, 1864

FEBRUARY 22.—Howard M. Rundlett, Assistant Surgeon, from February 14, 1865.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 20.—Acting Assistant Paymaster L. G. Morrow, to the *Kenwood*.

Acting Ensign William B. Marchant, to the *Sagamore*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. K. Opp, to special duty under the orders of Paymaster R. Pettit, Inspector in charge of Provision and Clothing at Philadelphia.

Acting Assistant Paymaster William A. Carpenter, to instruction at New York.

FEBRUARY 21.—Acting Assistant Paymasters H. A. Thompson, of Harrisburgh, Pa.; G. W. White, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Theophilus Fravel, of Laporte, Ind., to instruction at New York by Paymaster J. C. Kidredge.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer R. W. Burlingame, to the *Huntsville*.

Acting Master Charles Potter, to the *Agawam*.

FEBRUARY 22.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Edgar S. Smith, to the *Constellation*.

Acting Ensign William H. Dumont, to the *Adela*.

FEBRUARY 23.—Acting Third Assistant Engineers Aaron Van Cleve and George A. Dean, to the *Adela*

Acting Master James L. Plunkett, to the *North Carolina*.

FEBRUARY 24.—Acting Assistant Paymasters H. A. Thompson, Jr., George W. White, Theophilus Fravel, William A. Carpenter and S. E. Hartwell, to the Mississippi Squadron

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Frederic A. Hutchinson, to the *Adela*

FEBRUARY 25.—Acting Ensigns J. L. Venard and Willis G. Perry, to the *Galena*.

DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 20.—Acting Assistant Paymaster H. B. Witherell, from the *Kenwood*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Ensign Cleveland F. Dunderdale, from the *Sagamore*, and ordered to the *Vanderbilt*.

Acting Ensign John Quevedo, from the *Florida*, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign John F. Merry, from the North Atlantic Squadron, and placed on sick leave from the 11th inst.

Acting Master's Mates George Emerson and Edward K. Greene, from the North Atlantic Squadron, from the 11th inst., and placed on sick leave.

Acting Master's Mate John W. Howison, from the *St. Marys*, and ordered to return East by the first public conveyance

FEBRUARY 21.—Acting Master Samuel H. Field, from the Naval Rendezvous, Cincinnati, O., and ordered to the *Vermont*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster James F. Hamilton, from the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill., and waiting orders.

FEBRUARY 22.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. H. Garfield, from the command of the *Calypso*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to temporary duty at Boston, Mass.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry Shaw, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the *Maratanza*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Louis N. Stodder, from the command of the *Niphon*, and ordered to command the *Calypso*

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Newell W. Brown, from the *Niphon*, and ordered to the *Agamenticus*.

Acting Engineers J. W. Goodwin and Albert A. Davis from the *Niphon*, and ordered to the *Adela*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John W. Hamilton, from the *Maratanza*, and placed on sick leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers John M. Cheney and Clark Hartt, from the *Niphon*, and ordered to the *Paul Jones*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John F. Fitzpatrick, from the *Niphon*, and ordered to the *Squando*.

FEBRUARY 23.—Acting Master W. F. Pratt, from the *Commodore Perry*, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer Simeon Smith, from the *Aries*, and placed on sick leave.

Acting Master George Ashbury, from the *San Jacinto*, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

FEBRUARY 24.—Acting Ensign Edwin B. Pratt, from the *San Jacinto*, and waiting orders

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William H. Latham, from the *Flag*, and waiting orders

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles W. Forbes, from the *Paul Jones*, and ordered to the *Wachusett*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Campbell McEwan, from the *Flag*, and ordered to the *Chimo*.

FEBRUARY 25.—Acting Master A. M. Newman, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Galena*.

Acting Ensign Thomas S. Gay, from the North Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign Charles R. Fleming, from the late *San Jacinto*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign J. H. Rogers, from the *Niphon*, and placed on sick leave.

Acting Ensign H. L. R. Woods, from the Potomac Flotilla, and granted sick leave.

APPOINTED.

FEBRUARY 20.—Philip James Gilbert, of the West Gulf Squadron, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to remain in that Squadron.

James D. Noble, of Water Side, Bedford county, Pa., and ordered to the *Princeton*

FEBRUARY 21.—Edward Gray Allen, of Baltimore, Md., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Monocacy*.

William H. Dumont, of New York, Acting Ensign, and waiting orders.

FEBRUARY 22.—James Curran, of the *Unadilla*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Benn Cook, of the *Susquehanna*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and detatched from that vessel, and ordered to the *Huntsville*.

G. V. Demorest, of the *Vicksburg*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain on the North Atlantic Squadron.

John Brann, of the *C. P. Smith*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

James H. Blame, of the *Maratanza*, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

FEBRUARY 23.—Francis D. Neale, of Washington, D. C., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to Norfolk, Va.

George H. Fletcher, of the *Grand Gulf*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

William Hiram Faxon, of New York, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

FEBRUARY 24.—William L. Howarth, Acting Engineer, and detached from the North Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

FEBRUARY 25.—Edward Macomb, of New York, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Henery E. Ripley, of New York City, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to instruction at New York.

CONFIRMED.

FEBRUARY 20.—Acting Ensigns P. C. Gooding and O. Darwin Owen, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mates John Mack, of the *Wateree*, and G. W. Claxton, of the *Farallones*, and ordered to remain on board the vessels to which they are detached.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Byad Allen, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

FEBRUARY 21.—Acting Master's Mate Peter Harmony, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensigns Charles F. Barton and Carl E. Randrup, and ordered to instruction at New York.

FEBRUARY 22.—Acting Master and Pilot J. B. Edwards, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron for special service as such.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John Gordon, of the *Carlew*, Mississippi Squadron, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Acting Master's Mate A. W. Hawes, of the *Pittsburg*, and ordered to remain in the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas L. Nichols, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Alexander Powers, Joseph Stringer, William F. Gallagher, Thomas McAllister and John H. Ward, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

FEBRUARY 23.—Acting Ensign J. W. A. Bennet, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate Henry R. Scott, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Joseph O. Aust and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Asa Anderson, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Carroll Whitaker, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate John Rowland, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

FEBRUARY 25.—Acting Second Assistant Engineers William W. Johnson and John W. Hayden, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. Miles, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

FEBRUARY 20.—Acting Assistant Paymaster O. F. Browning

Acting Assistant Paymaster John R. Bowler, of the *Fort Hindman*, Mississippi Squadron.

FEBRUARY 21.—Acting Master's Mate William P. Brownell, of the *Samuel Rotan*.

Acting Master Thomas Symmes, of the *Agawam*.

Acting Master J. W. Stapleford, of the *Conemaugh*.

FEBRUARY 22.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Samuel H. Weil, of the *Fort Morgan*

Acting Ensign D. Pratt Mannix.

FEBRUARY 23.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas J. Lavey, of Boston, Mass.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Lory Bennett, of the *Flag*.

Acting Master's Mate Julius A. Coleman, of the Mississippi Squadron.

FEBRUARY 24.—Acting Ensign Edward Ryan, of Jersey City, N. J.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Daniel Shaw, of the *General Grant*, Mississippi Squadron.

FEBRUARY 25.—Acting Master L. W. Hill, of New Bedford, Mass.

Acting Master John J. Rogers, of the *Fort Hindman*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster William E. Foster, of New Haven, Conn.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

FEBRUARY 20.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Augustus De Will of the *Pembina*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles W. Rugg, at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

FEBRUARY 21.—Acting Ensign George W. Bone, at the Naval Rendezvous, Erie Pa.

FEBRUARY 23.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Holden, of the Mississippi Squadron.

FEBRUARY 24.—Acting Assistant Surgeon F. W. Williams, of Stroudsburgh Monroe Co., Pa.

FEBRUARY 25.—Acting Master C. W. Lamson, of Beverly, Essex Co., Mass.

ORDERS REVOKED.

FEBRUARY 20.—Acting Assistant Paymaster O. F. Browning, to the *Union Allen*.

FEBRUARY 24.—Acting Ensign C. A. Hodgdon, to the *Niphon*, and ordered to the *Chimo*.

PROMOTED.

FEBRUARY 22.—Acting Ensign Edward A. Small, of Melrose, Mass., to Acting Master.

FEBRUARY 25.—Acting Master's Mate Thomas S. Gay, Acting Ensign William L. Howarth, Acting Third Assistant Engineers William Stotesbury and C. L. Steever, to Acting Second Assistant Engineers, for gallant service in assisting to destroy the Rebel ram *Albemarle*.

DISMISSED.

FEBRUARY 21.—Acting Ensign Arnold Harris.

FEBRUARY 24.—Acting Master George W. Frost, of the *Fort Donelson*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FEBRUARY 25.—Acting Master Alfred Everson placed on waiting orders. An order was issued some time since cancelling the charge against him, and released from arrest.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT ANDERSON.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP MALVERN,
CAPE FEAR RIVER, Feb. 19, 1865.

SIR:—I have the honor to report the surrender or evacuation of Fort Anderson.

General Schofield advanced from Smithville, with eight thousand men, on the 17th instant. At the same time I attacked the works by water, placing the Monitor *Montauk* close to the works, and enfilading them with the *Pawtucket*, *Lenapee*, *Unadilla* and *Pequot*, the tide and wind not allowing more vessels to get under fire. The fort answered pretty briskly, but quieted down by sunset.

On the 18th, at 8 o'clock, I moved up closer, with the *Montauk* leading, followed by the *Mackinaw*, *Huron*, *Sassacus*, *Pontoosuc*, *Maratanza*, *Lenapee*, *Unadilla*, *Pawtucket*, *Osceola*, *Shawmut*, *Seneca*, *Nyack*, *Chippewa* and *Little Ada*, and kept up a heavy fire through the day until late in the afternoon.

The enemy's batteries were silenced by three o' lock, though we kept up the fire until dark. We also fired through the night.

In the meantime General Schofield was working in the rear of the rebels, to cut them off. The latter did not wait for the Army to surround them, but left in the night, taking five or six pieces of light artillery with them, and everything else of any value.

At daylight this morning some of our troops that were near by went in and hoisted the flag on the rampart when the firing ceased from the Monitors.

There were ten heavy guns in Fort Anderson and a quantity of ammunition.

We lost but three killed and five wounded

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID E. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

FORT ANDERSON, February 19.
VIA FORT MONROE, February 23, 1865.

To Lieutenant General U. S. GRANT, City Point, Va:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to report the success of our operations against Fort Anderson and the adjacent works on both sides of the Cape Fear River. Yesterday, while the guns maintained a heavy fire upon Fort Anderson, I pressed the enemy on both sides of the river, and sent a force under General Cox about sixteen miles around a swamp, to turn the enemy's right.

This force made its way along a narrow defile between two swamps, and completely turned the enemy's position. As soon as the movement became known to the enemy he abandoned his works, and retreated toward Wilmington. We captured ten guns uninjured and a considerable amount of ammunition. We have about fifty prisoners. The loss in killed and wounded is small on either side. The troops are pursuing the enemy and the gunboats are moving up the river. Fort Anderson and its collateral works are very strong, and rendered almost inaccessible by swamps. A small force could have held them till their supplies were exhausted. My information is that the Rebels have a line of defence behind Tom Creek, where they propose to make a stand. If so, it can probably only be a short one.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—2 P. M.

This Department has received the official report of Major-General Gillmore, announcing the surrender of the city of Charleston, S. C., to the United States forces under his command, at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, the 18th instant. Among the captured property are two hundred guns, and a supply of fine ammunition. The enemy burned their cotton warehouses, arsenals, quartermaster stores, railroad bridges, two iron-clads, and some vessels in the ship-yards.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

GENERAL GILLMORE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 18,
VIA NEW YORK, February 21, 1865.

Major-General HALLECK, Chief of Staff:

GENERAL:—The city of Charleston and all its defences came into our possession this morning, with about two hundred pieces of good artillery and a supply of fine ammunition. The enemy commenced

evacuating all the works last night, and Major Macbeth surrendered the city to the troops of General Schimmelpfennig at 9 o'clock this morning, at which time it was occupied by our forces. Our advance on the Edisto from Bull's Bay hastened the retreat.

The cotton warehouses, arsenals, quartermaster's stores, railroad bridges and two iron-clads were burned by the enemy. Some vessels in the ship-yard were also burned.

Nearly all the inhabitants remaining behind belong to the poorer class

Very respectfully,
Q. A. GILLMORE, General Commanding.

A NATIONAL SALUTE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1865—8 P. M.

Major-General JOHN A DIX:

The following special order has just been issued. You will see that it is executed in your Department.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Ordered, That a National Salute be fired to-morrow noon, February 22, at West Point, and at every fort, arsenal and army headquarters of the United States, in honor of the restoration of the Flag of the Union upon Fort Sumter.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE CAPTURE OF WILMINGTON.

U. S. STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,
HAMPTON ROADS, VA., Feb. 23.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

The *Newbern* has just arrived from Cape Fear River, which place she left on the 21st instant. Her commander reports that our forces were within four miles of Wilmington Heavy fighting was going on, and our forces were still advancing.

Very respectfully,
STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD, Commander.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, February 24—12 Midnight.

Major-General DIX, New York:

The following official report of the capture of Wilmington has been forwarded to this Department by General Grant:

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FORT MONROE, VA., February 24—10 P. M.

To General U. S GRANT, City Point:

Our troops entered Wilmington on the morning of the 22d inst. After the evacuation of Fort Anderson, General Schofield directed Cox to follow its garrison toward Wilmington, while Terry followed Hoke on the east side of the river. The latter took up a new line four miles from Wilmington, but was so closely pressed by Terry that he could send no troops to the west side. On that side the Rebels made a stand behind Iowa Creek, but on the 20th Cox crossed his troops below them on a flat-boat, attacked them in the rear, and routed them, taking two guns and three hundred prisoner.

On the 21st Cox pushed to the Brunswick River, opposite Wilmington, where the bridges were on fire; and on his arrival the Rebels began burning the cotton and resin in the city, and left it that night

Our captures, including Fort Anderson, amount to about 700 prisoners and 30 guns.

Citizens state that the Rebels burned 1,000 bales of cotton and 15,000 barrels of resin.

The Union feeling showed itself quite strongly in the city.

Terry followed Hoke northward.

C. B COMSTOCK,
Lieut.-Col., A. D C. and Brevet Brig-Gen.

U S. FLAGSHIP MALVERN,
CAPE FEAR RIVER. February 22,
VIA FORT MONROE, February 24—9 A. M.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

I have the honor to inform you that Wilmington is in the possession of our troops.

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

FORT MONROE, VA., February 24.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

The *Cuyler* has just arrived from Cape Fear, and reports our forces having taken possession of Wilmington on the morning of the 22d, Washington's Birthday. The rebels retreated leaving a large number of prisoners in our hands.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD, Commander.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP MALVERN,
CAPE FEAR RIVER. Feb 22, 1865.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that Wilmington has been evacuated, and is in the possession of our troops. After the evacuation of Fort Anderson, I pushed forward the gunboats up as far as the water would permit. The Army pushed up at the same time on the right and left banks of the river. After sounding and buoying out the middle ground at Big Island, I succeeded in getting the gunboats over, and opened fire on Fort Strong, the work commanding the principal obstructions, where the Rebels had also sunk a barge steamer—the *North Eastern*. Our fire soon drove the Rebels away from the fort. Now and then they would fire a shot, one of which struck the *Sassacus* below water mark, and set her leaking badly. She was struck once or twice more, but met with no loss in men. That night (the 20th) the Rebels sent down 200 floating torpedoes, but I had a strong force of picket-boats out, and the torpedoes were sunk with musketry. One got in the wheel of the *Osceola*, and blew her wheel-house to pieces, and knocked down her bulkhead inboard, but there was no damage to the hull Some of the vessels picked up the torpedoes with their torpedo-nets.

The next morning I spread two fishing-nets across the river. Yesterday evening, General Ames, with his division, moved within a short distance of the fort, and had a sharp encounter with the Rebels. On hearing the musketry, and seeing where our troops were, I opened a rapid fire on the fort, and ere long the enemy's line and fort responded with three or four shots, but was soon silenced. This morning we heard that General Terry was within their works, and the road was clear to Wilmington. The *Montauk* could not get across the shoals without lightning, which was a work of some labor. I had the pleasure of placing the flag on Fort Strong, and at 12 o'clock noon to-day we all fire a salute of thirty-five guns, this being the anniversary of Washington's birthday.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

GENERAL GILLMORE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASAINGTON,
Wednesday, March 1, 1865—8: 10 P M.

To Major-General DIX, New York:

The following telegram from General Gillmore has been transmitted to this Department

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
CHARLESTON, S C., Feb. 26, 1865.

Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT, and Major-General H. W. HALLECK, Chief of Staff, Washington

An inspection of the Rebel defences of Charleston show that we have taken over four hundred and fifty pieces of ordnance, being more than double what I first reported. The lot includes eight and ten inch columbiads, a great many 32 and 42-pounder rifles, some seven-inch Brooks rifles, and many pieces of foreign make. We also captured eight locomotives and a great number of passenger and platform cars, all in good condition Deserters report that the last of Hardee's army was to have crossed the Santee River yesterday, bound for Charlotte, N. C.; and that it was feared that Sherman had already intercepted their march. It is reported, on similar authority, that the last of Hood's army, 12,000 strong, prssed through Augusta last Sunday, the 19th, on the way to Beauregard. Georgetown has been evacuated by the enemy, and is now in our possession. Deserters are coming in constantly. We have over 400 already.

Q A. GILLMORE,
Major-General Commanding.

LIST OF DEATHS

in the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, during the week ending February 11, 1865:

James Armstrong, first-class fireman, January 19, Naval Hospital, New Orleans.

Daniel McLean, quarter-gunner, January 21, Naval Hospital, New Orleans.

Charles H. Hurd, acting ensign, January 23, Naval Hospital, New Orleans.

J. H. Downs, boatswain, November 24, 1864, U. S. S. *Iroquois*.

R. E. Cooper, second-class firemen, January 17, U. S. S. *Lenapee*.

Robert B. Harlow, first-class fireman, January 30, Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.

Thomas Crummey, seaman, Jan. 31, Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va

Hiram L. Hankey, landsman, January 31, Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.

Patrick McCartey, captain after guard, January 31, Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.

John Calhoun, private marine, February 4, Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.

John W Ford, seaman, February 5 Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.

Henry Smith, ordinary seaman, February 5, Naval Hospital, Portsmouth Va

Elmer Lewis, landsman, January 24, Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee.

Daniel Croney, landsman, January 24, Naval Hospital, Tennessee

Nelson McCormick, landsman, January 25, Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee.

Thomas Rogers, seaman, January 28, Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee.

Henry Williams, seaman, January 28, Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee.

John A. Lewis, pilot, December 20, 1864 U. S. S *Valley City*.

Thomas Stevens, acting ensign, January 21, Naval Hospital, Port Royal, S C

James Smith (colored), landsman, February 3, Navy Yard, Washington city.

James Sullivan, second-class fireman, December 28, 1864, U. S. S. *Fort Jackson*.

Henry Sands, ordinary seaman, December 25, 1864, U. S. steamer *Tacony*.

Dempsey Connor, landsman, January 30, U. S. S. *Young America*.

James Martin, boatswain's mate, December 21, 1864, U. S. S. *Fort Jackson*.

James Colgrove, seaman, December 19, 1864, U. S steam frigate *Colorado*, at sea.

Thomas McCormick, second-class fireman, December 21, 1864, U. S. frigate *Colorado*, at sea.

William A. Goodridge, landsman, December 25, 1864, U. S. frigate *Colorado*

J. G. Bragg, landsman, December 28, 1864, U. S. frigate *Colorado*.

George J. Landon, first-class boy, January 10, U. S. frigate *Colorado*.

Robert Little, ordinary seaman, January 13, U. S. frigate *Colorado*

Josiah Nason, seaman, January 19, U S frigate *Colorado*.

H E Lambert, landsman, January 19, U. S. frigate *Colorado*,

Frank Stitson, private marine, January 28, U S frigate *Colorado*.

Daniel Rent, landsman, January 4, U S frigate *Colorado*

Noah Pratt, landsman, January 31, U S. frigate *Colorado*.

John Curtis, seaman, December 22, U. S. S. *Chicopee*.

Bradley Hood, landsman, January 7. U. S. frigate *Wabash*

Randolph Van Giepen, or Ferguson, captain after guard, January 15, U. S. S *Monticello*

Joseph Daniels, seaman, January 15, U S. S *Monticello*.

Zachariah Gresher, landsman, January 15, U. S. S. *Monticello*.

Shadrack Hutchinson, landsman, January 15, U. S S. *Monticello*.

John Smith, first-class fireman, December 25, 1864. U. S. S. *Mackinaw*.

David D. Wemple, lieutenant, December 24, 1864, U. S. S. *Juniata*.

James Pile, second lieutenant of marines, December 24, 1864, U. S. S. *Juniata*.

Henry Payne, captain of the forecastle, December 24, 1864, U.S.S. *Juniata*.

Theodore Abos, second-class fireman, December 24, 1864, U. S. S. *Juniata*.

James D. Eonels, first-class boy, December 24, 1864, U. S. steamer *Juniata*.

Patrick Sullivan, 1st, landsman, December 10, 1864, U. S. steamer *Aries*.

James Hogan, ordinary seaman, February 4, U. S S *Albatross*.

Leonard Edwards, second-class boy, January 1, U S. steamer *Kensington*.

Thomas Edwards, landsman, January 29, Naval Hospital, New York.

George Bing, seaman, October 13, 1864, U S S. *O. H. Lee*.

William Sewell, landsman, January 24, U. S. S. *Matthew Vassar*.

John Thompson, February 5, Naval Hospital, New York.

James M Gillis, captain, February 9, Naval Observatory.

Marion Boughmer, ordinary seaman, January 26, U. S. steamer *Kickapoo*.

Herman N. Dexter, ordinary seaman, January 28, U. S. steamer *Metacomet*.

Walter C R. Davis, seaman, February 8, Norfolk, Va.

A. Dean Tubbs, acting-assistant surgeon, January 6, Cape Haytien, Hayti.

William Johnson, 1st, seaman, January 27, U. S. S. *Suwanee*.

OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER NAVY.

BELOW we give a carefully prepared list of the number of officers in each grade of the Navy, Regular and Volunteer, as shown on the books of the Navy Department, February 10, 1865:

OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR NAVY.

1	Vice-Admiral	Active List.
6	Rear-Admirals	Active List.
7	Rear-Admirals	Retired List.
20	Commodores	Active List.
31	Commodores	Retired List.
35	Captains	Active List.
24	Captains	Retired List.
66	Commanders	Active List.
36	Commanders	Retired List.
142	Lieutenant-Commanders	Active List.
2	Lieutenant-Commanders	Retired List.
108	Lieutenants	Active List.
21	Lieutenants	Retired List.
8	Masters	Retired List.
20	Ensigns	Active List.
31	Acting Ensigns	Active List.
2	Ensigns	Retired List.
80	Surgeons	Active List.
14	Surgeons	Retired List.
20	Passed Assistant Surgeons	Active List.
4	Passed Assistant Surgeons	Retired List.
84	Assistant Surgeons	Active List.
5	Assistant Surgeons	Retired List.
63	Paymasters	Active List.
14	Paymasters	Retired List.
33	Assistant Paymasters	Active List.
21	Chaplains	Active List.
10	Chaplains	Retired List.
10	Professor Mathematics	Active List.
3	Professer Mathematics	Retired List.
59	Chief Engineers	Active List.
65	First Assistant Engineers	Active List.
238	Second Assistant Engineers	Active List.
109	Third Assistant Engineers	Active List.
46	Boatswains	Active List.
3	Boatswains	Retired List.
68	Gunners	Active List.
5	Gunners	Retired List.
48	Carpenters	Active List.
2	Carpenters	Retired List.
36	Sailmakers	Active List.
4	Sailmakers	Retired List.
31	Midshipmen	Graduates.
1	Midshipman	Invalided.
475	Midshipmen	Naval Academy.

OFFICERS OF THE VOLUNTEER NAVY.

19	Act'g Volunteer Lieut.-Commanders	General Service.
1	Act'g Volunteer Lieut.-Commander	Miss. Squadron.
1	Acting Lieutenant	General Service.
106	Acting Volunteer Lieutenants	General Service.
22	Acting Volunteer Lieutenants	Miss. Squadron.
497	Acting Masters	General Service.
61	Acting Masters	Miss. Squadron.
1,115	Acting Ensigns	General Service.
186	Acting Ensigns	Miss. Squadron.
567	Acting Master's Mates	General Service.
225	Acting Master's Mates	Miss. Squadron.
232	Acting Assistant Surgeons	General Service.
16	Acting Assistant Surgeons	Miss. Squadron.
384	Acting Assistant Surgeons	General Service.
25	Acting Chief Engineers	General Service.
30	Acting Chief Engineers	Miss. Squadron.
130	Acting First Assistant Engineers	General Service.
89	Acting First Assistant Engineers	Miss. Squadron.
384	Acting Second Assistant Engineers	General Service.
132	Acting Second Assistant Engineers	Miss. Squadron.
881	Acting Third Assistant Engineers	General Service.
146	Acting Third Assistant Engineers	Miss Squadron.
5	Acting Boatswains	General Service.
53	Acting Gunners	General Service.
11	Acting Gunners	Miss. Squadron.
3	Acting Carpenters	General Service.
25	Acting Carpenters	Miss. Squadron.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

IT appears from an official document that the amount received by Commodore Vanderbilt for the charter of the steamer *Vanderbilt* for one hundred and fifty days, at $2,000 a day, was $303,000 before he presented that vessel to the Government.

INFORMATION has been received at the Navy Department of the capture of a schooner loaded with cotton in the Gulf of Mexico, by the United States steamer *Pinola*. The side-wheel steamer *Acadia* is also lying a wreck, riddled by shot and shell from the United States steamer *Virginia*, six miles from Velasco, where she ran on shore, after several attempts to get into that port.

ADMIRAL Porter reports to the Navy Department the following casualties in the action of the 18th of February against Fort Anderson, Cape Fear River: Killed.—William Wilson, captain of forecastle U. S. steamer *Chippewa*; William Brian, quartermaster U. S. steamer *Pequot*. Wounded.—J. Lyon, quartermaster; C. Poelstrum, ordinary seaman; Thomas Donelly, landsman; E. Hague, first class boy, all of the *Pequot*; and David Lund, ordinary seaman, of the *Chippewa*.

A NEW screw steamer for the Navy was launched, complete in every detail except her armament, from the ship yard of Mr Donald McKay at East Boston on Wednesday afternoon of last week She is a sister vessel of the *Trefoil*, and is similar to her in most respects. She is named the *Yucca*, is 145 feet long, 24 wide and 11½ deep, with 12 inches dead rise at half floor, and 2 feet drag line. Her cylinder is 33 inches in diameter, with 30 inches stroke applied to a propellor 9 feet in diameter, with 4 blades and 16 feet pitch.

U. S. SCREW steamer *Wabash* 50 guns, 3,200 tons, now at Charlestown Navy Yard, remains in dock. The riggers are stripping her, and the carpenters have found her, on boring, to be somewhat rotten; she will probably require extensive repairs. The *Wabash* is one of the original six first-class screw steamers (or seven, including the *Niagara*) built some ten years ago, when the American Navy was amazing small, viz.: *Roanoke*, *Colorado*, *Merrimac*, *Minnesota*, *Wabash* and *Franklin*. The *Wabash* was built at Philadelphia in 1855, and has done her share of the fighting during the last four years, viz.: at Hatteras, at Port Royal (where she was flagship under Admiral Dupont, (and at Fort Fisher. The gunboat *Niphon*, built by R. B. Forbes, Esq., at East Boston, after two years and a half of good and active service, appears to have seen her best days as a Government vessel. She has recently been twice fitted for sea at the Charlestown Navy Yard, and again discharged. It is thought she will be condemned. The gunboats *Trefoil* and *Yucca* both built by McKay) are rapidly fitting for the Southern coast. The *Amonoosuc* will complete her coppering about April 1st The U. S. ship *National Guard* has been masted, and is now receiving her rigging.

ADVICES from the Texas coast inform us of the cutting out of the three masted schooner *Delphina*, with 180 bales of cotton, in Calcasieu River, on the night of January 22, by two boats from screw steamer *Chocura*, 5. Captain Meade commanded the expedition, and Acting Ensigns Tracy and Beardsley the two boats. The schooner was encountered coming down the river under full sail. She was at once boarded, and her crew six in number, secured as prisoners, but the schooner's helm had been put hard down on seeing the Yankees, and she went ashore on a flat. The *Chocura's* men worked for three hours to get their fine prize afloat; but the tide fell, and left her so far on the bank that it was found to be quite impossible. She was high and dry, not twenty-five yards from the overhanging bank, where the enemy had every shelter, to say nothing of overwhelming numbers. The prize was, therefore, set on fire and the boats returned with the prisoners. Seventy or eighty bales of cotton were thrown overboard in the effort to get the prize afloat, all of which drifted seaward, and a large number were picked up by the *Chocura* on the 23d. The rest of the cargo, with the schooner, was totally destroyed. This is the tenth prize the *Chocura* has taken since April last—four outward bound, loaded with cotton, about six hundred and seventy bales; five inward bound, with general cargoes, and one run ashore and destroyed. The *Chocura* is one of the thirty-three steamers built at the commencement of the war. Her officers are as follows:—Lieutenant-Commander R. W. Meade; Acting Master, Alfred Washburn; Ensigns, Thomas F. Tracy, D. W. Carver, Robert Beardsley, A. P. Atwood; Acting Assistant Paymaster, J. G. Tobey; Surgeon, Charles Gaylord; Engineers—Second Assistants, H. H. Moloney and Theodore Cooper; Third Assistants, Andrew Blythe, Jr., and N. H. Lawton Acting Third Assistant, O. D. Hughes.

A WILMINGTON correspondent of the *Herald*, after the evacuation of the city, thus writes of the prisoners released:

The Union prisoners had been confined at Camp Lamb, about a mile from the city. Their treatment was worthy of what might be inflicted by fiends from hell. Though the arrangements for general exchange have been completed at Richmond, the starving process goes on. For three days before the evacuation those prisoners had not received a mouthful to eat. To the credit of the citizens, many attempts were made to relieve them; but the food was in all cases taken from them by order of the officer in command, and trodden into the ground before the eyes of the prisoners and the citizens. It was thought that four hundred were recovered; but many were in a dying condition. All that has appeared in the public prints in regard to this matter utterly fails to prepare one for the awful reality. After nerving myself for the visit, and trying to picture all the horrors while riding slowly over the half mile to the house where they had been collected, my brain reeled for the moment, and the sickening reality burst upon me. Officers came in, and those who had never quailed on the field of death, whose cheeks had never blanched, there stood aghast, with tears in their eyes, grinding their teeth, clenching their hands, and thanking God that there was a hell. Pale, haggard and emaciated, skeletons glared on us from glassy eyes where the light of reason was just expiring. With matted hair and skin blackened with pine smoke, scarcely covered with the filthiest shreds of cast-off rebel clothing, without blankets, and most of them without coats and shoes, half gazed at us with an almost idiotic stare, while the majority could with difficulty be roused from their listlessness. Many had forgotten their names; some could be roused and their memories quickened by asking them of their homes, their wives and children, those magic words bringing them back from the grave into which they were sinking so fast. Many were dying of starvation, with their hands clutching the bread our soldiers had brought them, and as they lay there dying, an old negro woman passed from one to another, tenderly smoothing their awful passage to the grave. Knowing that the authors of all this misery had escaped, it was consoling to repeat "Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord."

AUTHORITY has been given to officers actually in the field, who are without the means of paying for subsistence stores purchased from the Commissary, and have over one month's pay due, to draw for themselves and their authorized private servants present in the field with them, one regular army ration each per day, on ordinary ration returns, which returns will be entered by the issuing Commissary on separate abstracts of issues to officers. The officer drawing the rations will deduct from his pay accounts for each month the number of rations drawn in kind during the month, and the amount of such deduction will be transferred to the Subsistence Department from the Pay Department.

THE following named officers are announced on the staff of Major-General Herron, Commanding Northern Division of Louisiana:—Major Wm. Hyde Clark, Chief of Staff; Captain Wm. H. Clapp, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain N. M. Hubbard, Aide-de-Camp and Acting Judge-Advocate; Captain Charles E. Stevens, Aide-de-Camp; Captain L. B. Morey, Acting Aide-de-Camp; Captain E. E. Shelton, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Captain J. L. Rouit, Chief Assistant-Quartermaster; Captain George H. Wheaton, Assistant Commissary of Musters.

BY special direction of the President, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard H. Jackson, of the Regular Army, has been assigned to duty as Inspector-General of the Department of Virginia and the Army of the James. This action of the President relieves Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Kensel, likewise of the regular service, who takes rank and position as Inspector-General on the Twenty-fourth corps staff.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

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Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.

Assistant Secretaries of War.

Hon. P. H. Watson and Hon. C. A. Dana—Offices, 3d floor War Department.

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Office—in charge of Captain G. K. Leet, Assistant Adjutant General, 29 Winder's Building, 2d floor.

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Major General H. W. Halleck—cor. F and 17th streets.

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Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 22d Army Corps—534 14th street

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537 17th street.

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Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. L. Nicodemus, Acting Chief Signal Officer—Office, 167 F street.

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Brevet Major General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—Art Union Building, corner Pennsylvania avenue and 17th street.

Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, corner G and 18th streets.

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Colonel M. I. Ludington, Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington—office, 534, 536, 538, and 540 14th street, near New York avenue.

Captain H. L. Thayer, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, Post Quartermaster—office, 232 G street.

Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Store Keeper—304 H, near 17th street.

Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General A. B. Eaton, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.

Lieutenant Colonel G. Bell, Depot Commissary—Office, 223 G street.

Medical Department.

Brigadier General J. K. Barnes, Surgeon General—Office corner 15th street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Cuyler, Acting Medical Inspector General, U. S. Army—Office, No. 302 H street, corner of 17th street, first floor.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Wilson, Medical Inspector U. S. Army, Inspector of the Army of the Potomac—Office, at Rev. Dr. Samson's Columbian College, Washington, D. C.

Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.

Surgeon Thomas Antisell, to attend officers of the Volunteer Army—Office in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon C. Sutherland, U. S. Army, Medical Purveyer—office, 212 G street, near 18th.

General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

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Thomas Antisell, President—Office, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

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Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 15th street and New York avenue.

Engineer Department.

Brigadier-General R. Delafield, Chief Engineer—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.

Brigadier General A. B. Dyer, Chief—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.

Major General C. C. Augur, Commanding Department Headquarters, cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania Av

Captain H. W. Smith, A. A. G., Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Colonel T. Ingraham, Provost Marshal, District of Washington—corner 19th and I streets.

Defences of Washington.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. S. Alexander, Additional Aide-de-Camp and Major of Engineer—office northwest corner Pennsylvania avenue and 19th streets.

Miscellaneous.

Major-General E. A. Hitchcock, Commissioner for exchange of Prisoners—Office, 28 Winder's Building, second floor.

Brigadier-General Henry W. Wessels, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

148 F street, corner of 20th street.

Brevet Brigadier General D. C. McCallum, Superintendent of Military Railroads—250 G street, near 17th street.

Brigadier General A. P. Howe, Chief of Artillery—corner 19th and H streets.

Cavalry Bureau—Office, 302 H street, under command of Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff; Lieutenant-Colonel Ekin, in charge of purchase and inspection of horses, and quartermaster duties—Office, 374 H street.

Captain Henry Ketellas, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.

Brevet Colonel C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Colored Bureau—531 17th street, opposite War Department.

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[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

HUNT.—MUGFORD.—On the 1st inst., at St. Clement's Episcopal church, by Rev. Dr. Eaton, HENRY HUNT, Esq., to Miss CHARLOTTE, third daughter of James Mugford, Esq., of Portsea, Hants, England.

GREENE—ROOT.—In Brattleboro', Vt., February 13, by Chaplain J. A. Crawford, U.S.A., GEORGE E. GREENE, Hospital Steward U.S.A., to Miss ADAH E. ROOT, of Brattleboro'.

DIED.

MEADE.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, February 21, JOHN SERGEANT, eldest son of Major General Meade, U.S.A.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty-five cents a line each insertion.

NATIONAL CELEBRATION OF UNION VICTORIES.

The people of New York will celebrate, at Union Square, on Saturday, March 4, at 3 o'clock P.M., the victorious progress of the Union forces in restoring the authority of the Government and maintaining the integrity of the nation.

It is desired that this grand ovation to the Union and to the heroic men who have devoted their lives to its preservation, may receive the united and hearty concurrence of citizens of every class, creed, profession and calling.

All honor is due to the Army and Navy, and it is fitting that the commercial metropolis should be forward in bearing testimony to their claims on the gratitude of the American people.

The following gentlemen, among others, are expected to address the assemblage:

Rev. Dr. Chapin,	Hon. D. S. Dickinson,
Hon. Jas. T. Brady,	Hon. D. P. Tyler,
Hon. C. P. Daly,	Rev. Wm. H. Boole,
Hon. Wm. M. Evarts,	Hon. Lyman Tremain,
Rev. Robert Hatfield,	Hon. E. P. Cowles,
Hon. Edwards Pierrepont,	Hon. Gilbert Dean,
Hon. D. S. Coddington,	—and numerous others

The general programme of the procession of civic societies and military bodies, and the arrangements for a grand pyrotechnical display in the evening, will be announced on Friday.

All communications relating to the celebration may be addressed to the Committee of Arrangements at the Astor House.

By order of the Committe,
WM T. BLODGETT, Chairman.
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FOR 1863-4,

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Attention is called to the following extracts from notices of the volume:

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THE QUOTA OF NEW YORK.

15,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
FOR NEW YORK COUNTY!

INCREASED BOUNTIES & HAND-MONEY.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, February 11, 1865,

Present—ORISON BLUNT, Esq., Chairman,
Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
Hon. WM R STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the County pay for a One Year Recruit Three Hundred ($300) Dollars Bounty and Fifty ($50) Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Two Year Recruit, Four Hundred ($400) Dollars Bounty and Seventy-five ($75) Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Three Year Recruit, Six Hundred ($600) Dollars Bounty and One Hundred ($100) Dollars Hand-Money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$600
Government	300
Total	$900

FOR TWO YEAR RECUITS.

County	$100
Government	200
Total	$600

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

The Bounty to be paid to the Recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties (viz.: Assembly Bill No. 115 of 1865), and the Hand-Money to be paid to the person who may present the Recruit.

By order of the Committee,
CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

SOLDIER'S FRIEND.

TIMOLET'S
SULPHUR AND MEDICATED VAPOR BATH.

For the cure of Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Mercurial affections, Chills, Fevers, Dropsy, Colds, and all skin diseases now prevalent among Soldiers and Sailors. Given at No. 1 Carrol Place, Bleecker-st., West of Broadway, New York.

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7 WEST MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VA.,
FRONT STREET, BEAUFORT, N. C.,

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BOUNTIES.

United States, State, Town and County.

OFFICERS' PAY.

Quartermasters' and Detectives' Vouchers cashed.

Clearances obtained in a short time for officers discharged from service, from the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments.

Any information freely given. Claims of whatever kind against the Government cashed.

PRIZE MONEY.

All prizes collected without delay and at low rates. A book with a full and complete list of all prizes captured, with amounts they sold for, will be sent to any address on application at our offices.

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THE NEW YORK AND BOSTON OIL COMPANY.

Incorporated under the Laws of New York.

Capital.....$500,000
100,000 Shares, Par Value $5 00.

7,500 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Principal Offices of the Company in New York and Boston.

ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTION, $3 00 PER SHARE,
For Full Paid Stock.

LIABLE TO NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.

President—HENRY LAMBERT, Boston.
Vice-President—HENRY K. THOMAE, N. Y.
Treasurer and Asst. Sec'y—CHAS. L. WHEELER, Boston.
Secretary—C. W. LAWRENCE, N. Y.
Agent—GEORGE ARNOLD, Marietta, Ohio.

The interests of this Company embrace the following described properties, situated in Western Virginia and on Oil Creek, Venango Co., Pa:

No. 1. Two hundred and five acres FEE SIMPLE on Bull Creek, Western Virginia, in the best oil territory in that district. This tract has an entire front of over one mile of boring territory on Bull Creek and its tributaries, giving ample boring territory for over one hundred wells, and is within three miles of the Ohio River, affording the best facilities for the transportation of oil.

No. 2. Lease of one and a half acres on Horse Neck, Western Virginia. Two wells, each yielding thirty barrels per day, giving to the Company two-thirds of the oil, or forty barrels per day. One well now down 240 feet, promising equally satisfactory returns. Also, vats of 1,260 barrels capacity, office buildings, &c.

No. 3. Lease (twenty years) of two acres on Horse Neck, Western Virginia, joining the last-named property. One-eighth of the working interest. One new well, now producing sixteen barrels per day, and increasing, giving to this interest now two barrels daily. One well now down and ready for tubing.

No. 4. Consists of a royalty for ninety-nine years of all the oil produced on lease, known as the Collins Lease, of two acres, on the Blood Farm, Oil Creek, Venango county, Pa. Five wells now down on this property, producing one hundred barrels per day, giving to this interest about eight barrels daily, free of cost. Now preparing to put down two more wells. This property is in the best oil producing territory on Oil Creek.

No. 5. Fifteen acres in fee simple on Alleghany River and Horse Creek, Venango county, Pa., giving a river front on the Alleghany of about twenty rods, and about the same on the Horse Creek. Within twenty rods of this property one well is now producing fifty barrels per day. Several new wells lately struck, and joining this property, and now producing oil in paying quantities.

The above property, leases, and interests were all secured in August, 1864, and the company is started on the same basis as was then adopted.

The present production is over 60 bbls. per day. Taken at the low estimate of $5 per barrel, $400 per day, and 25 working days to the month, $10,000 per month, or 2 per cent. on the par value, and 3½ per cent. on the subscription price.

Recent developments on Pit-hole Creek have greatly increased the value of the Alleghany River property, and numerous applications for leases on terms favorable to the Company have already been made.

A report of a committee sent out by parties in Boston can be seen at the office, No. 11 Wall street.

Subscription books, for a limited number of shares, open at the office of GEO. F. THOMAE, Jr., & BRO., No. 11 Wall street, N. Y., where full particulars can be obtained.

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Successor to E. OWEN & SON,
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AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

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ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

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PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

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M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

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THE HILLYARS AND THE BURTONS;

A STORY OF TWO FAMILIES.

In THE NEW YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of March 3 will be commenced "The Hillyars and the Burtons; a Story of Two Families," the last novel of Henry Kingsley, now in course of publication in *MacMillan's Magazine* (London.) The scene is laid partly in England and partly in Australia and the story deals with a family of the aristocracy and a family of the people, whose fortunes are strangely interwoven and dependent upon each other. Those who wish to secure the reading of this capital novel, the best of the day, should subscribe at once for THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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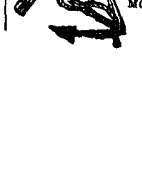


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The usual guaranties will be required, and the contract will be dated the day the notice of acceptance is given.
Printed schedules and instructions can be obtained by application to the Bureau.
Proposals must be directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and endorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.
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141,000 pounds best American Flange Iron.
KITTERY.—CLASS No. 2—*Round and Flat Iron.*
84,000 pounds best American Round and Flat Iron.
KITTERY.—CLASS No. 3—*T Iron.*
28,000 pounds best American T Iron.
CHARLESTOWN.—CLASS No. 1—*Copper.*
56,000 pounds Ingot Copper—best quality.
CHARLESTOWN.—CLASS No. 2
5,000 pounds Banca Tin.
CHARLESTOWN.—CLASS No. 3.
1,500 pounds Slab Zinc.
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725,500 pounds best American Flange Iron.
42,500 pounds best American Sheet Iron.
BROOKLYN.—CLASS No 2—*Round, Square and Flat Iron.*
178,200 pounds best American Round Iron.
10,500 pounds best American Square or Flat Iron.
BROOKLYN.—CLASS No. 3—*T Iron.*
50,000 pounds best American T Iron.
BROOKLYN.—CLASS No. 4—*Boiler Rivets.*
110,000 pounds best quality Boiler Rivets.
WASHINGTON.—CLASS No. 1—*Iron, &c.*
55,000 pounds best American Round, Square and Flat Iron.
150 tons best Bloom Iron
WASHINGTON.—CLASS No. 2—*Pig Iron.*
150 tons best American Anthracite Pig Iron.
100 tons No. 2 American Charcoal Pig Iron.
WASHINGTON.—CLASS No. 3—*Steel.*
18,000 pounds Round, Square and Octagon Cast-Steel.
WASHINGTON.—CLASS No. 4—*Copper.*
200,000 pounds Ingot Copper.
WASHINGTON.—CLASS No. 5—*Tin, Lead and Zinc.*
10,000 pounds Lead, (pigs.)
20,000 pounds Tin, (straits.)
8,000 pounds Slab Zinc.
WASHINGTON.—CLASS No. 6—*Engineer's Stores*
160 gross Wood Screws, Sprigs, Sandpaper, Alcohol, Molasses, Sour Flour, Rosin, Oil Vitriol, Borax, Solder, Brick Whiting.
WASHINGTON.—CLASS No. 7—*White Pine Lumber.*
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100 tons best American Charcoal Pig Iron.
NORFOLK.—CLASS No. 3—*Boiler Rivets.*
6,000 pounds best quality Boiler Rivets.
1,100 pounds best quality Smoke-pipe Rivets.



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NET INCREASE IN CASH ASSETS LAST YEAR,
$1,770,149 87.
Assets, Feb. 1, 1865,
$12,235,407 86.

Premiums received during the year	$1,964,584 66	
Interest received during the year 1864	9,281 84	$2,849,866 50
Invested in United States Stocks	4,915,921 25	
Bonds and Mortgage and Real Estate	5,827,991 13	
Cash on Hand and in Bank	1,023,524 25	
Due from Agents	34,975 05	
Interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, &c.	435,993 18	$12,235,407 86

This Company offers peculiar advantages to those wishing to insure, as will be seen in circulars to be had on application, by letter or otherwise, to the Head Office, or to the Company's Agents.

ALL THE POLICIES OF THIS COMPANY PARTICIPATE IN THE SURPLUS PREMIUMS WHICH HAVE EXCEEDED THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY. Life, Endowment Assurance, and Survivorship Annuity Policies are issued on favorable terms.

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New 150 barrel well of Fine Lubricating Oil on Sugar Creek.
A new 200 barrel well has been struck on Cherry Run above Read well, close to the property of this company on the McFate farm, on which one of the company's wells is almost completed, with splendid prospects of oil.
Another well on the Hogg Farm close to this is also nearly down, with equally great prospects.
A new 150 barrel well of fine lubricating oil has been struck on Sugar Creek, (the first well bored) adjoining the Saunders farm, the property of this Company, on which a well is nearly completed with splendid show of oil.
One acre (of the seven acres Homestead Reserve) on Saunders farm, which farm belongs to this company, was sold two days since for $15,000 cash.
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The property embracing upwards of 685 acres in 26 different locations has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development, and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells already on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring land; much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Alleghany River, opposite Horse Creek, Sugar Creek, Elk Creek, and other streams where the lands are being rapidly developed with the most encouraging prospects.

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Read the following extract from an

OFFICIAL REPORT

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"The men were questioned in regard to the following difficulties noticed with the old accoutrements:-

"First. Did the shoulders or breast become chafed?

"Second. Was there any pain in the stomach from pressure of the box?

"Third. How did the weight of the cartridge-box affect them in comparison with the old?

"Fourth. Could they use their arms with more freedom?

"Fifth. Could they breathe with *greater ease, and* longer respiration?

"Sixth. Was the box in the way, or uncomfortable lying down?

"To these questions the following answers were given:—

"First. In no case was there any chafing or uncomfortableness from the straps on the shoulders, nor did it make them feel anything like so warm.

"Second. The weight of the box was not felt on the stomach, and no pain.

"Third. That the weight of the cartridge-box was not felt, and that they would rather carry one hundred rounds in that way than forty in the old.

"Fourth. The arms are entirely free, as much as if they had nothing on.

"Fifth. The coat can at all times be thrown open, and the fullest respiration can be obtained, the lungs having free scope.

"Sixth. The box was not in the way, and they could sleep comfortably with their *accoutrements on.*

"They are far more convenient in action. During the campaign my men were, *from the sixth of May* until the twentieth, without having their accoutrements off, day or night, *but once; no complaints* were heard of sore shoulders, breasts or stomachs, and men ruptured found them beyond all comparison easier than the old. The box does not interfere with the handling of the piece. I find that these accoutrements are scattered through this division—men threw away the old, and took these from the dead and wounded on the field. This one thing speaks more for them than any and all I can say."

There are no knapsack straps under the arms. The sack is kept up on the shoulders and cannot settle into the hollow of the back. There is no broad cross belt over the breast, so oppressive and hot, with the old style.

Two or three lives were saved in one regiment during the Wilderness Campaign by the box in front stopping the balls.

In the Cavalry the weight of the *Ammunition*, Pistol and Sabre is all borne on the shoulders, and the waist belt is loose, thus *removing the chief cause* of rupture and piles, the two most dreadful afflictions of the cavalryman. *Ruptured men can wear* these accoutrements with ease.

Commanders of regiments newly equipping, and of regiments whose accoutrements are worn out, should make requisition for these accoutrements and knapsacks, and thus confer the greatest *good upon their* men. Soldiers, ask your officers to draw these accoutrements for issue. Send for book giving full description and the opinion of Lieut.-Gen. Grant and other distinguished officers.

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No. 1. Half acre in fee simple, on the McClintock Farm, eight rods from Oil Creek, Venango County, Pa.

No. 2. Two-thirds acre—ninety-nine *years lease*—on Buchanan Farm, ten rods front on Oil Creek.

No. 3. Two-thirds acre—ninety-nine years lease—on Buchanan Farm, ten rods from Oil Creek.

No. 4. One hundred and eighty acres—15 year lease—in the famous Federal Creek Oil country, *Athens County, Ohio.*

No. 1 is in the immediate vicinity of the noted Cuba Well, and of several other celebrated wells.

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All the necessary requisites for the rapid development of the lands of the Company are already procured, and on Lot *No.* 3 a well is down about three hundred feet, with a good prospect of a *No.* 1 well.

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VOLUME II.—NUMBER 29.
WHOLE NUMBER 81.

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THE CAMPAIGN IN THE CAROLINAS.

ANOTHER week has passed with even less news from the adventurous column of SHERMAN than the week preceding. From all the conflicting news, however, it seems evident that his course from Columbia was not north, towards Charlotte, as the enemy had anticipated, but east, towards Camden, Florence and Fayetteville. On the 17th and 18th of February, BEAUREGARD'S troops evacuated Columbia, moving towards Charlotte, and, on the latter day, the mayor surrendered the city to SHERMAN. It had previously been plundered here and there by the people and soldiers; but there were no stores piled up and burned, as previously reported. On entering the city, on the 18th, our troops commenced destroying the public property. The dépôts and arsenals were blown up, and the buildings in the suburbs which contained the public stores were fired. Late in the afternoon a pile of cotton took fire, and a strong wind communicated the flames to adjoining buildings. The greater part of the city was soon fired, and the business portion of it burned to ashes. The cars, engines and railroad property were also consumed. The State House was spared by our forces, as the State House in Milledgeville had been before. The houses of Generals WADE HAMPTON and PRESTON were also spared. The railroads about Columbia in all directions are torn up. All the bridges leading to the place have been burned. All the foundries and machine-shops have been destroyed. It is stated that the country round the place has been stripped of all the eatables and transportation. All the horses and carriages in the city have been taken. Planters, if they have succeeded in saving anything, cannot bring it in. About twenty-five miles of the Greenville Railroad, between Columbia and Alston, was badly damaged by the freshet some weeks since. Much damage has also been done to the road by our forces.

Such is the condensed account given by Southern papers of SHERMAN'S occupation of Columbia. The Augusta *Constitutionalist* adds these interesting and probably trustworthy details of the conduct, the condition and the subsequent movements of his troops:—

"Many negroes left with the enemy. None were taken by force. A large number are returning to their masters. SHERMAN stated that he had not been much in the country west of Broad River, and thought he would not visit that section. He advised the mayor to send the citizens there. The Federals seemed to be much incensed against MAGRATH, and should use him harshly if they can get him in their power. But few, if any, private residences were entered. If any outrages were committed on the ladies it is not known. The enemy were under strict discipline and orders during their march through the city. It is estimated that SHERMAN'S infantry and artillery number about seventy thousand. He has no cavalry with him. The enemy entered the town on Friday afternoon. The rear guard passed through Tuesday afternoon. The troops were in the best condition. They were well clothed and well shod. They marched as if they had just started on their expedition, instead of having been out for weeks. Fort Mott, St. Mathews, and Union Court-House, have been destroyed. Some of SHERMAN'S officers said that his destination was Raleigh and Salisbury. The general himself, it is stated, appeared in good spirits, and seemed to be confident of success. As the troops left Columbia, one corps took the road to Camden and Florence, another corps to Winnsboro', and SHERMAN, with two corps, moved on the direct road to Charlotte."

SHERMAN did not stay long in Columbia. BEAUREGARD had evidently expected him at Charlotte, and was "drawing him on" in that direction. SHERMAN, therefore, true to his old policy, moved off in a different direction, foiling the enemy's plan, and continuing his course of victory. JOHNSTON, a soldier of great ability and experience, but yet second to SHERMAN, in a modest and sober order took command of the forces lately under the out-generalled BEAUREGARD. When SHERMAN left Columbia, JOHNSTON sent WADE HAMPTON'S cavalry to reöccupy the city. SHERMAN, covering his easterly advance by a movement on Charlotte, seems to have gone as far north as Winnsboro', breaking the railroad, probably, as he marched. Then, all his forces being well in motion, he seems to have turned his columns easterly to Camden. This point is on the Wateree River, 110 miles directly southwest of Fayetteville, and twenty or thirty more by the road through Cheraw. We judge it probable that, at this time, Fayetteville is reached by our advance.

In this connection, the occupation of Georgetown, S. C., by DAHLGREN is interesting. He says, significantly, "I gave my attention to this point, as likely "to be the preferable communication for General "SHERMAN in case such became desirable before en- "tering North Carolina." As all the features of that peaceful occupation are published elsewhere in our columns, we do not repeat them here. The unofficial account merely said that our naval forces captured Fort White—a splendid establishment, mounting seventeen heavy guns—just below Georgetown, S. C. The sailors and marines then landed and captured Georgetown. The Rebel cavalry made a charge on them in the streets, but were gallantly repulsed with a loss of several killed, wounded, and prisoners. Our loss was one man from the United States tugboat *Catalpso*. Admiral DAHLGREN'S flagship, the *Harvest Moon*, on her way down was sunk by a torpedo. All hands were saved excepting the ward-room steward. Lately the Union forces advanced from Charleston to Monk's Corner, a point on the Northeastern Railroad, about thirty miles from the city. They met with no opposition until they were nearing Monk's Corner, when the pickets discovered in their front a line of Rebel skirmishers. A few shots were exchanged, after which the enemy retired, leaving two of his dead on the field. It is believed that the enemy has no large force anywhere in the vicinity.

It is interesting to compare the tone in which the enemy's press now speak of SHERMAN'S generalship and success, with the former braggadocio. The Richmond *Whig* says:

His course seems to us to be one that is quite novel in the history of warfare. He cuts himself loose, so far as we are informed, from any base of supplies, dashes into the interior, depending upon living on the supplies found in the country, takes little or no care to secure the military possession of the country through which he passes, and leaves it with few marks of his having visited it, except the ruin that marks the belt of country he has traversed. That such course is very damaging to us, in the destruction of the means of subsistence and transportation, is, of course, very evident.

Concerning SHERMAN'S Army, the Richmond *Dispatch* "learns through a trustworthy source, that "General HAMPTON reported his force to consist of "four corps of infantry of seven thousand men each, "and a body of cavalry of from four to five thousand "men. His artillery will, perhaps, swell the num- "bers of his main column to thirty-five thousand. "If we give GILLMORE at Charleston ten thousand, "and SCHOFIELD at Wilmington fifteen thousand, we "shall estimate the whole Yankee force now opera- "ting in the Carolinas at sixty thousand men. This, "we think, is not far from the mark. The Yankee "papers make the figures much larger, and give "SHERMAN an immense cavalry force." The same paper has also heard that SHERMAN was "stuck in "the mud in one of the Southern States"—rather an indefinite locality.

At Wilmington, all is tolerably quiet. The enemy is not far distant from the city, having fallen back reluctantly. He has been engaged in throwing a pontoon bridge across Cape Fear River, in front of TERRY'S lines. General J. R. HAWLEY is assigned to the command of the District of Wilmington, which will embrace all the territory under military control in rear of the Army operating from Cape Fear River as a base. He takes charge of the dépôt at Wilmington, Cape Fear Harbor, and the line of railroad in rear of the Army. Undoubtedly, SCHOFIELD will soon push forward from Wilmington in force. His advance is already about ten miles out, and has skirmished quite severely with the enemy's videttes. The enemy reports that our advance in force was checked at Alligator Creek; a few skirmishers pushed forward, but were driven off. His troops retreated across the northeast branch of the Cape Fear River, at what is known as Big Bridge Ferry, or McRee's Ferry. It is said that the enemy attempted to burn the railroad bridge at Northeast River, nine miles from Wilmington, but were not successful. The steamer *Chickamauga* was destroyed by the crew, to prevent her falling into our hands, at Gray's Point, in Cape Fear River. She is a total wreck.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE rapid and brilliant cavalry march of SHERIDAN up the Shenandoah Valley towards Lynchburgh, and the victory reported as already gained over EARLY, is the great event of the week in Virginia. This movement was foreshadowed by us in an article on "The "Field" last week, because it had been initiated at that time. But, singularly enough, no authorized report of this important move has since reached the North, except the very indefinite news contained in the official dispatch of Mr. STANTON on the 5th. On Monday, the 27th ult., SHERIDAN'S column commenced its march from the camp near Winchester. General HANCOCK was placed in charge of the Middle Military Division during the absence of General SHERIDAN, with headquarters at Winchester. During the first twenty-four hours, SHERIDAN probably marched to Woodstock, a distance of thirty miles. Keeping straight up the valley, he probably reached Waynesboro' on Thursday. There, according to all accounts, EARLY first offered effective resistance. A battle took place at or near Waynesboro', and it resulted, as we are told, in an entire victory for SHERIDAN, who is said to have captured 1,300 prisoners, eight cannon, and about one hundred wagons. If these details be true, it is a most decided triumph, as the force of EARLY was small at best, and could not bear such reduction. Waynesboro' is on the Central Railroad, at the west base of the Blue Ridge, about fifteen miles from Staunton and twenty-five from Charlottesville. Both Staunton and Waynesboro' were captured by HUNTER. SHERIDAN will probably cross the Blue Ridge, carry Charlottesville, and move up the railroad on Lynchburgh. LEE will send troops to oppose him, and GRANT may take the opportunity to attack LEE. The move, whether successful or not, is one of

the best yet devised in Virginia, because it promises substantial fruits. Before our paper reaches its readers, more definite news will be received.

The long postponed "movement from GRANT's "left" has not yet come off. Probably the condition of the roads and the weather have prevented it; as a double reason for essaying it, even should it meet no better success than its predecessors, is furnished in the positions of SHERMAN and of SHERIDAN. Our forces, however, are well massed at Hatcher's Run, waiting for propitious weather and roads, and ready for a wide flank movement. Of late, the ground has been thawed and loose, forbidding the passage of trains or artillery, being very troublesome to cavalry, and not wholly practicable for infantry. Between the 22d and 28th of February, the enemy was in constant expectation of a move, having noticed the weakening of our lines on the right, and the carrying of troops and supplies by trains to our left. The rain of the 23d and 24th were supposed to have postponed another attempt against the Boydton Road. But our batteries shelled the enemy's left and centre all day on the 24th, to cover the movement of artillery to our left. On the next day, the 25th, our troops were put under marching orders, and got ready for one more move to the southwest towards the Southside Railroad; but the miry roads prevented its accomplishment. The Ninth corps, as before, hold the lines between the Weldon Road and the Appomattox. On that night, a large fire broke out in Petersburgh. Our forces threw several shells into the city, the enemy's batteries replied, and a fierce artillery duel ensued for two hours. On the 27th, there was more shelling of the enemy's lines during the day. The rains and mud still delayed the movement, but our forces were kept massed on the left. The enemy reported deserters in considerable numbers coming in from GRANT's Army, which he took to be a consequence of marching orders.

Meanwhile, deserters to our lines report that LEE has sent a large part of ANDERSON's forces, which hold his left, north of the James, to JOHNSTON. They also assert that many heavy siege guns have been sent from Petersburgh to Greensboro', it being considered probable that our forces will not again try to carry Petersburgh by assault. The series of signal towers along our lines enables us to distinguish with much accuracy the movements of the enemy's advanced lines. On the evening of the 3d, there was considerable artillery firing on the James.

CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTHWEST.

MOBILE is not yet evacuated, and apparently has no intention of being evacuated at present. Its works have been strengthened, its garrison reinforced, and ordnance stores received from the interior. On the 15th of February all the able-bodied male citizens were summoned to arms, and the same generals who made speeches at the famous "happy time at Gadsden" again held forth. Amongst these were Generals BEAUREGARD, TAYLOR, CHALMERS, MAURY and GARDNER. In our history of these affairs last week, it was stated that THOMAS' expedition had passed down the Mississippi as far as Vicksburgh, where it had paused; and that we judged the movements of the enemy might regulate our own from that point. If the reported evacuation of Mobile had been confirmed, perhaps an expedition straight across Mississippi might be undertaken. But, otherwise, the troops would probably keep on to New Orleans, and thence advance on Mobile by way of Pascagoula or Pensacola. This latter movement has since been made. The fleet passed from Vicksburgh down to New Orleans. There General CANBY seems to have organized the infantry of his command into two corps. To General A. J. SMITH was assigned the Sixteenth corps, composed of parts of the old Sixteenth and Seventeenth corps. These troops have been perambulating the entire Mississippi Valley for more than a year, saved BANKS and his Army from destruction at Pleasant Hill, pursued PRICE in Missouri, and fought at Nashville. GARRARD, MCARTHUR and SMITH are the three division commanders. The Thirteenth corps has also been reorganized, under General GRANGER. These two corps constitute the chief infantry force of CANBY's expedition, and it has already gone to Mobile by way of the Gulf of Mexico. The cavalry force arrived a little later, but that is also on the way. From the 20th to the 28th of February these movements continued, and we cannot fail to hear soon of their definite result.

The enemy, at present, has many rumors to add to our facts. The Atlanta correspondent of the Mobile *Register* says that 10,000 troops passed down the Mississippi to attack Mobile, and that they had gone first to a large military camp near New Orleans. The Montgomery papers report large numbers of our troops concentrating near Pensacola. While these papers locate the starting point in West Florida so definitely and accurately as to give us no hesitation in publishing the account already detailed above, it is a little singular that no mention is made of any co-operative movement against Mobile, overland from the north or west. FORREST, however, with a part of his cavalry, has been left to check any such overland invasion, and, meanwhile, to raid upon our territory as much as possible. His command has been reduced by detachments sent to JOHNSTON, but has been rejoined by LYON's cavalry command, which, as our readers remember, was put in great danger by HOOD's retreat, being then left north of the Cumberland, on their Kentucky raid. It worked its way South with no little skill. After the retreat commenced LYON made a rapid march in the direction of Louisville, passed to the vicinity of Elizabethtown, crossed the Cumberland near Carthage, and came out by way of Sparta and McMinnville.

FORREST's headquarters are at Tupello, where TAYLOR's were, and he has been left to command the whole region. PATTERSON'S brigade of RODDY'S cavalry division has been engaged in breaking up the distilleries in Alabama, near the Mississippi line, as many of the farmers in Northeast Mississippi carry their grain across the line to be distilled into whisky, thus evading the law prohibiting its manufacture. Of course, the reason for destroying the stills is to make it easier for families and soldiers to get grain. The Grenada correspondence of the Montgomery *Appeal* says that affairs on the border are in a terrible condition, the country being filled with jayhawkers and robbers, composed principally of deserters, and such a reign of terror has been inaugurated that travel is almost completely broken up in some portions of the country. Soldiers returning to their homes on furlough are vowing vengeance on the speculators in the northern counties who have refused to take Confederate money for corn and other necessaries of life from their families, and a desperate state of affairs in that region is looked for. FORREST is busy reorganizing all the cavalry in the District of Mississippi, East Louisiana, and West Tennessee. In his general orders, he declares that the illegal organizations of cavalry through the country must be placed regularly in the service, or driven from the country. He says these are in many instances nothing more or less than roving bands of deserters, stragglers, horse-thieves, and robbers, who consume the substance and appropriate the property of citizens without remuneration, and whose acts of lawlessness and crime demand a remedy, which he will not hesitate to apply, even to extermination. FORREST, however, has recounted with pleasure the results of his operations during the past year. He says his troops have fought 50 battles, killed and captured 16,000 of the enemy, captured 2,000 horses and mules, 67 pieces of artillery, 14 transports, 20 barges, 300 wagons, 50 ambulances, 105 stand of arms, 40 block-houses, destroyed 36 railroad bridges, 2,000 miles of railroad, 6 locomotives, and 100 cars, amounting to $15,000,000 of property. In accomplishing this he admits they were occasionally sustained by other troops, but says their regular number never exceeded five thousand. Two thousand had been killed or wounded, and two thousand taken prisoners. If one-half this record is true, FORREST deserves the Lieutenant-Generalship which he has lately received.

All North Georgia, according to the Richmond *Whig*, is filled with predatory bands of tories and deserters. Dalton is now the only fortified post there occupied by us, the enemy reporting its usual force at two or three brigades. But it is rumored that two more brigades have joined the garrison, and a movement on Rome is expected. The West Point Railroad has been repaired, except for a distance of nine miles around Atlanta. The enemy is trying to raise a brigade of mounted men in Northern Alabama and Georgia, under B. J. HILL, and a full pardon is offered to all deserters who will join it.

In Kirby-Smithdom, as the New York *Herald* humorously styles the isolated Trans-Mississippi Confederacy, all is quiet. PRICE is resting and recruiting his army near Shreveport. Blockade-running is said to be successfully carried on between Galveston and the West Indies. On this account, the expedition fitted out at New Orleans is thought possibly to be designed for Galveston, instead of for Mobile.

COAST DEFENCE.

OUR immense coast line, intersected with numerous creeks and inlets; our numerous harbors, teeming with the commerce of the world; our rivers, on which an inland trade without parallel plies its daily course; our foreign policy, which desires as little to interfere with other nations, on other continents, as it seeks interference by none in the affairs of this; our experience in the policy of other nations, which shows us that a country is respected only so far as she is able to make herself respected; that she is at peace only so long as she can prove that it is dangerous to make war with her; that, standing alone, the example of freedom in its largest, most democratic, most universal type, this country, above all others, while she obtains the confidence of the bulk of the people of Europe, must look for as certainly the dislike and distrust of their rulers under their present forms of government—all these considerations make the question of *coast defence* one of more importance to us than perhaps to any other people. Since, in our affairs, national action often takes its character from popular opinion, the people should understand at once the importance of this subject of coast defence, and the military principles which must regulate it, in order that it may obtain from our Executive due attention, and be prosecuted in accordance with the new political developments of every day.

In a series of articles which appeared in this journal in September, October and November, 1863, the general principles which must regulate the defence of harbors were laid down. Recent experience, the attacks upon Charleston Harbor, as detailed in General GILLMORE's able report, and more especially the successful bombardment and assault of Fort Fisher, while they substantiate the views then laid down, furnish us many other important lessons.

The defences of harbors are necessarily of three kinds:—Stationary, Floating, and Subaqueous. It was shown in the discussions already referred to, that the main defence of a harbor should be its Forts. It was explained that these should be constructed of earth, because that is the best known resisting power, wherever possible; but that, whenever the narrowness of the site or the peculiarity of the channel demanded the concentration of many guns, iron forts should be built. It was demonstrated that ingress to a harbor should be prevented by obstacles; and that, among these, torpedoes are not the least important. It was also laid down that, in all cases, a small auxiliary floating defence was essential to success.

The defence of the port of Charleston, the most remarkable instance of successful harbor defence on record, illustrated every one of these features. The capture of Fort Fisher was due partly to a neglect of the necessary preliminaries, and partly to a want of proper construction in the fort for near defence. The vessels of PORTER'S fleet, carrying 539 guns, were opposed at ranges varying from 1,500 to 800 yards to a fort carrying 13 guns on its sea face, and not commanding the forts by position. Hitherto such a concentration at such a range has been impossible. It is well-known to sea-going men that a high, bluff coast line indicates deep water close in shore, while a low, sandy beach shows as surely shoal water. Hence, where ships could approach forts closely, these forts have had a destructive plunging fire upon the ships; as illustrated by the effect of the Wasp battery on the English and French fleet at the bombardment of Sebastopol. At Charleston our vessels never attacked any fort at a nearer range than 2,500 yards. That it was possible to do so at Fort Fisher, and that the fire at these ranges was so destructive, is due to two new features in our Navy, the Monitors and the 15 inch gun. By the construction of the Monitor, an impregnable fort, carrying the largest possible artillery, is carried upon a vessel having, for a war vessel, a very light draft of water. By the successful construction of a heavy smooth-bore gun, great accuracy of fire is possible; for all the conditions of accuracy of gun increase with very great rapidity as the calibre of

the gun increases. The causes of inaccuracy are, first, the unequal combustion of the charge, which is evidently a larger element of variation in small charges than in large. Next, the windage, a fixed quantity, and bearing, therefore, a smaller ratio to the calibre as the latter increases. Next, the unequal density of the shot, nearly obviated in large shot by the care necessary in their manufacture. Next, the angular difference between the line of egress of the shot and the axis of the bore, due to the bounding of the shot along the bore, diminishing with the proportion the windage bears to the diameter of the shot, and therefore almost nothing in large guns, while, the weight of the shot increasing as the cube of its diameter, the mass upon which these diminishing causes of error have to operate, is increased in a most rapid ratio.

This greatly increased accuracy and the range at which the Navy was enabled to bring its fire to bear, made the silencing of the artillery of Fort Fisher certain. Had the means for near defence and for the defence of the ditch been, as they should have been, perfectly distinct from those employed for the development of its aggressive power, the silencing of its guns would have been very far from leading to its capture. The only obstacles in the way of assault were two—a palisade and a series of torpedoes. The bombardment of the fort made numerous gaps in the palisades, and fortunately cut all the wires leading to the torpedoes, thus very much simplifying the work of the assaulting columns, naval and military. The use which the Rebels made of their bomb proofs as retrenchments illustrates what would have been the result of a good entrenchment, and how much it would have increased the difficulties and the casualties of an assault. It is evident, too, that had the defenders been detained for any length of time under the fire of the fort, while removing obstructions undestroyed by the bombardment, the success of the assaulting parties would have been most doubtful.

In applying the lessons of these cases of harbor defence to our immense coast line, the points which they have developed, in addition to those already pointed out, are chiefly and briefly these:—

I. The sites of forts must be so selected as to prevent the massing of too great a preponderance of artillery upon any small portion of the works. This can only be done by constructing the forts farther from deep channels, or by successfully obstructing these channels—and it is necessary, in all cases, to support such obstructions by good auxiliary floating defences.

II. It seems impossible to secure a preponderance of artillery on the shore side, as the Monitor system permits the carrying of cannon of almost any weight which we can conceive of being constructed at present. It becomes, therefore, important to increase the protection of guns on shore, and in positions such as Fort Fisher, intermediate between those where iron forts are imperative, as at Sumter, or where sand forts suffice perfectly, as at Wagner. This will probably be best accomplished by the use of iron in the mouth of the embrasure.

III. Very much greater care must be taken to prevent the assault of sea batteries than has hitherto been done. A central work, commanding the interior of the forts, and covered by a bombardment from their fire, would generally be the most perfect means of accomplishing this.

IV. The question of subaqueous defence demands the most careful series of experiments. There is no point to which the attention of our Navy Department ought to be more immediately turned. The stationary torpedoes of the Rebels have not been, upon the whole, successful, considering the comparative number of failures. Obstacles such as those used in Charleston Harbor are inapplicable to wide channels, and to channels which must be kept open for navigation. The torpedo-boats are as yet untried.

Pointing out the scientific causes of the failure of the defence of Fort Fisher cannot detract from the skill and daring of the successful bombardment and assault. Had the work been impregnable, as it would have been, if constructed on the principles we have pointed out, then the attack would indeed have been, as BUTLER said, a useless waste of brave men's lives. But a skillful soldier detects when an oversight or a weakness in the enemy warrants him in trying an assault. Assaults are always costly in life, but are sometimes warrantable in this, that they may accomplish in a day the work of months, and that *time* is frequently worth many lives by saving many.

THE FIGHTING OF TROOPS.

NO. V.

A WELL-EXECUTED *bayonet charge* is among the most difficult things, if much ground is gone over. By well executed we do not mean merely boldly carried out, but at the double quick and in perfect line. Again and again have our men broken the enemy's ranks with the bayonet (we may refer, among other instances, to the —— Connecticut at Cedar Mountain), only to find themselves in such disorder from the movement as placed them at the mercy of their opponents.

In this connection, it may be remarked that a greater or less number of companies (two, if there be only one battalion making the charge) should be in column, one-half of them in rear of each flank. The object of this is that these companies in rear, so soon as the enemy's line is pierced, may wheel outward, and, charging bayonet, roll it up right and left. Meanwhile, the main line is halted, and, according to circumstances, aids in furthering the attack, or makes arrangements for a retreat by the *wings* alternately, or, if not exposed to artillery, in column doubled on the centre, the companies that were in column rallying upon the others.

Should a second line of the enemy be formed immediately behind the first, the main body which has halted should immediately throw what are now (the others being employed in pushing the enemy's first line right and left) its flank companies into column, and, without a moment's hesitation, again charge bayonet. Everything will depend on the coolness of the officers and the power they possess of halting their troops. The former will, however, be useless and the latter impossible without active non-commissioned officers.

Drum (or bugle) signals, as spoken of in a former article, are of the utmost importance in a bayonet charge—the drums beating a double quick, until the line has approached to within some thirty yards of the enemy, then giving a signal for the final rush, next the regimental signal and halt. If a small guard had been detailed as proposed, the music would be under its charge.

It is expected that, in case of retreat, arrangements will be made by one's own line or reserve for protecting it. If this cannot be depended on, a special *support*, if only of one company, should be left for that purpose.

The only trustworthy way of preserving the alignment in a bayonet charge is by the *touch of the arm*, a thing not always attended to by our volunteers, who too often march principally by the eye.

One hears officers on the march or in a charge command, "Dress to the right," etc. Did they mean keep the touch, they would command, "Guide right," etc. The object is simply to preserve the *cohesion* of the line as such, even if crooked. The dress is of very secondary importance.

One could wish to hear the report of a competent inspector as to how many regiments march by the touch. Yet the eyes are needed for something else than keeping the alignment; very certainly, they will not be used for that purpose when near the enemy's line, and the only way of freeing them for their proper uses is to "set the men up" so that the body of each may adapt itself to the general swaying motion of the line right or left at each step.

A bayonet charge must be simply a bayonet charge. A line may *advance*, halt, fire, and advance again; but, from the moment the men understand that the "charge," although only the preliminary double quick, has begun, no halt must be made, and nothing used but cold steel. To do otherwise is like causing cavalry to fire mounted. It not only destroys the "elan," and with it the shock, but the aim is sure to be unsteady and any fire which may be given worthless. In such a case, if the opponent understands the juncture, he will at once charge, without waiting to return the fire.

It is to be recollected that the proper movement, when in any case (by surprise or otherwise) the enemy may be very near, is, in nine cases out of ten, to charge bayonet, and that without firing. This may be done to the front, or (after wheeling) to the flank, or (after an about face and wheel) to the flank and rear. If it is a surprise, the enemy certainly has the first chance to fire, and it will be better to spend the time in closing with him than to lose it by doing what has a much inferior *moral* effect. There is a similar objection to firing just before the charge, namely, that unless, from peculiar causes, the smoke clears at once, it veils the view of the advancing line from the enemy, and diminishes the moral effect, which, like that of a charge of cavalry, is three-quarters of its force. It needs not to be added that, when the enemy hesitates, looks wild, and his officers seem very much excited, if near enough, charge bayonet. The old Romans had no fire-arms, but their short swords carried everything before them. So, at the present day, can the bayonets of brave men who know how to use them. The fire of an enemy is like the parapet of a fortress—once surmounted, good troops are just beginning to have a fair chance. Were the idea of *closing with the enemy* more inculcated, we should hear less of panics from any cause whatever. We have two excellent manuals of the bayonet, MCCLELLAN'S and KELTON'S. It is to be regretted that, from a difference in the nomenclature of the parries, either one is unintelligible to the student of the other.

The distance from which the charge should be begun is a matter of much importance: 150 to 200 yards is the *utmost* which should be attempted under fire, and, with a tolerably steady enemy, even this will perhaps be found too much.

Of course, the proper defence against a bayonet charge is a *counter-charge*. This, for the reason given above, should be undertaken *without firing*.

A body of infantry called upon to receive an *attack of cavalry* need fear nothing except from being first broken by artillery, or from a second line of cavalry coming on so near after the first that they have no time to reload (the last no common occurrence). Here the bayonet is but of secondary importance. An old cavalry officer writes something to this effect: "If, after giving their fire, you see the "infantry poking about with their bayonets, take the op- "portunity to charge (or charge again); but, if you see "them coolly reloading, *take care*."

The firing against a charge of cavalry should be always by volley, and care should be taken that not a musket be aimed without command. The objections previously made to volley firing do not apply when the enemy is in motion, and therefore cannot himself fire with effect, or when, as in the defence of breastworks, one's own men are covered. Its great advantage is, that the men are kept in hand. To repel any skirmishers the enemy may send forward in hopes of drawing the fire, a few good marksmen should be kept ready. It is of great importance that the chief of a battalion should know his best shots and have them available when wanted. It is well for the officer to fix in his eye beforehand the spots of ground where, when the cavalry have reached them, he will give the commands, "Ready, Aim, "*Fire*." The distance from the last should not be greater than thirty paces (that is, not one hundred feet). The fire can scarcely come too late if the wounded horses be not left kicking in the ranks, and it is a good plan to count one, two to one's self between the commands.

The theory of reserving the fire to so late a moment is this: First.—The riders are continually expecting it, and there is always a large number among them whom long expectation makes nervous. Even a few shots received will abate this nervousness, dead silence increases it. The horses also do not fail to recognize it in their riders, and the pressure in the ranks is increased so that men are thrown out, or, if not, the pressure creates a difficulty in gathering speed for the charge since the more rapidly the horse moves the more space he requires in the ranks. Second.—The horses care nothing for the bullets; what stops them is the flash and noise; these, however, do have a great effect. It is well to aim directly in the faces of the animals, but not too high; there is in this way as good a chance as in any other of hitting the rider, and the full effect is produced upon the horse. Horses under terror always wheel in upon each other, and this materially checks the advance.

Instances are easily brought forward in which cavalry have broken through and ridden down infantry, but it may be doubted that any can be adduced in which, without the assistance of artillery, cavalry has broken into a line of infantry when it delivered its fire coolly and at *close quarters*. A battalion 240 strong, and made up of the remnants of two battalions, under the Prince AUGUSTUS of Prussia repulsed near Prenzlow, in 1806, every attack of the French cavalry until the horse artillery came up. VON SCHREKENSTEIN gives the Prince's own relation "They," his men, "had been almost continually on the march for forty- "eight hours and had had little to eat. The hostile "cavalry (dragoons) were at first 1,000 to 1,200 strong, and "afterwards reinforced to about 2,000. My battalion was "in three ranks, of which the first kneeled and charged "bayonet. So far as I know, the first rank did not "fire a shot, and the second and third ranks did not fire "until the cavalry were within twenty or thirty paces. "Seven attacks were repulsed, and during the time we "marched several miles." At last two horse-batteries came up, but even then it was only after round upon round of canister had been poured upon them that they were finally overcome. The Prince adds that from ten to twenty horses were stretched in front of the ranks at each attack. There seems therefore to have been no want of spirit in the charge made upon them. Much stress is laid upon cavalry charging in successive lines, so that the first having drawn the fire of the infantry, the second may break through. It seems doubtful, however, that lines of cavalry ever follow each other so closely in column, as to leave a cool infantry no time to reload. VON SCHECKENSTEIN says: "Although "my little experience during five campaigns, does not "justify a decided opinion, I may say as regards close "columns of cavalry, that in the battle of the Moskowa "(1812) more than fifty regiments of cavalry fought where

"I could see them, and undertook many attacks upon masses of infantry. During the time I saw *not one attack in really close column of squadrons.* The brigades of cavalry attacked, each on its own account, in column certainly, but the regiments following each other at great distances, and very few regiments in open column or squadrons."

It is for the *possibility* of one attack succeeding another too rapidly to allow time for reloading that three ranks are useful; not for their bayonets, but that the first rank may reserve their fire and give it kneeling if called for. Still better is a reserve behind the line or within the square.

Forming a square is objectionable because it gives so good a chance for artillery, but when infantry is threatened by cavalry on all sides it must be done; still one thing may be remembered—from a direction in which there is not at least fifty yards in which to gather speed for the charge, there is little to be apprehended from the mass of riders in any cavalry. Indeed infantry in groups may keep them off.

CAISSONS FOR SMALL ARM AMMUNITION.

DURING the course of the great war in which the country is now engaged, the *matériel* of the three arms, artillery, cavalry, and infantry, has from time to time received such modifications and improvements as experience in active service has suggested.

The manner of transporting the ammunition for field artillery, and supplying it during an action, was adopted for our Army from the European practice, previous to the Mexican war.

Each piece of cannon has carried on the fore axle of its carriage, from forty to fifty rounds of ammunition, and is followed by another carriage, on which are three chests, each carrying as many more; so that each gun is immediately attended by nearly two hundred rounds. These carriages, called "caissons," constitute the first reserve of artillery ammunition. The second reserve is, in our service, carried in wagons drawn by mules.

Cavalry and infantry soldiers carry in their boxes twenty-eight and forty cartridges respectively, and, when advancing to meet the enemy, this number is increased by twenty, to be carried in the pockets of the men. Should there, however, be a few hard marches previous to an engagement, these last twenty (particularly with new infantry), are often thrown out by a large proportion of the men to lessen the load, at that part of the day's work when the "last feather" begins to tell. The numerous instances reported in every serious fight during which brigades and regiments are withdrawn, in consequence of the early expenditure of their ammunition, confirms this statement.

The present method of replenishing the boxes of troops who have thus fallen back, is to pack the led mules of the ammunition train which is parked with or near the second (artillery) reserve train, necessarily at some distance from the immediate field of battle, and the time which elapsed before ammunition is obtained and issued, as a general rule, loses for the day the services of those thus withdrawn.

To obviate this inconvenience, and to rapidly and effectively serve ammunition to cavalry and infantry under all the circumstances of a battle field, on all kinds of roads, over heavy and closely wooded country, it is proposed to give to these two arms, a *first reserve* of small arm ammunition to be transported in caissons, drawn and driven as in the artillery.

The carriages should be the same as for the caissons of the light 12-pdr. The chests should have the following capacity:

LIMBER BOX.

Twelve ammunition boxes, each containing 500 rounds of small arm ammunition. Total 6,000.

REAR BOX.

Twenty-four ammunition boxes, each containing 500 rounds small arm ammunition. Total, 12,000.

Two pairs of pack saddles and racks in the lid.

Weight when packed, forty cwt.

Should these caissons be adopted in the proportion of one-third of the wagons now used for the same purpose, on a train of seventy-two ammunition wagons there would be twenty-four caissons to constitute the first reserve, and forty-eight wagons drawn by mules for the second reserve.

The detail for the first reserve would be, caissons, 24; drivers, 72; ordnance-men, 24; horses, 144; rounds of ammunition carried, 432,000.

In the English service, the first reserve for small arm ammunition is attached to the batteries of divisions, and is under the charge of an artillery officer, as in our service it would be subject to the orders of the chief of ordnance. Their second reserve (also caissons) is in charge of the artillery, which have the care of the reserve gun ammunition.

The paramount advantages of the caisson over the Army baggage wagon are so obvious as not to require to be particularly designated to military men. To state them generally:—The ammunition will always be near the troops; and can follow them in every place where two horses can walk abreast; the carriages do not upset; they can turn in the narrowest road, and will not obstruct the march of the column by stalling or being caught by the limbs of trees.

The led horses can at once be packed, whilst the limber goes to the front with its ammunition.

The benefits of the proposed system will apply in a greater degree to those organizations carrying the repeating arm, like the new corps of General HANCOCK, where the cartridges are soon exhausted, and require to be rapidly replenished.

The subject is presented for the consideration of military men.

F.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS LOYAL CITIZENS.

AT the celebration on Monday evening in Union Square, New York, Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER made the following remarks:—

FELLOW CITIZENS—When American citizens meet, as you do this day, loyal and liberty loving men, to celebrate the victories and achievements of our forces on land and sea, there is one achievement, one fact, which deserves the praise and gratitude of freemen and of all the partakers of our great institutions even more than the victories on the battle-field do. Do not fear, my fellow citizens, that I am lacking in sympathy for our brave brothers and sons. I am myself an old soldier, who knew in his time what it is to shed blood for his country; nor am I now unrepresented in the field. My own boys are fighting there. I felt as thrilling a delight as any one of you did when General SHERMAN cropped out again at Savannah, and shall be rejoiced as much as any one of you will be, when he, whose fearless yet skillful marches resemble the course of the river Rhone, plunging out of the sight of man, yet always sweeping onward and emerging nobler, shall turn up again in North Carolina. I glory in our soldiers' glory; and yet I say there is an achievement, a deed, or an abstaining from action, more to be rejoiced at than the victories won on the battle-field.

And what is this achievement? I will tell you. All men who have earnestly studied the course of political societies, and who have candidly spoken out what their study had ascertained, have told us that one of the worst foibles of republics, even of monarchies with the institutions of freedom, is this: that they cannot weather large and long wars, which develope great armies and high military genius. And those who said so were right, according to the course of history heretofore. Military brilliancy is very apt to tinge the pinions of wide-winged liberty. Need I refer to the annals of any free nation or State to show that this has been the case? Did not the brilliant glory of General BONAPARTE and his Army, in the same degree that it rose in Italy, depress the hope of freedom in France; and did not he and his soldiers bury her at last altogether only a few years later? Did not CROMWELL and his men in the camp rely on their arms and arrogantly dictate to Parliament, and did he not ultimately tell the Speaker of the Commons to go about his business? God be fervently thanked that it is not so with us. We have now had for four years an Army in the field which—I suppose I speak within bounds when I say—has amounted, one month with another, to near half a million combatants, and men and officers, too, who were little accustomed to the enticing profession of the military force, from whom, therefore, what I will call the arrogance of the soldiery was perhaps the more to be apprehended. Yet has any one of you ever heard a single ominous growl from our Armies? Can you point to a single Cromwellian symptom or Bonapartan frown at Congress? Have our boys, as you love to call your soldiers, called on GRANT to march on Washington when he has taken Richmond, and to turn out the President, Congress and all? Does any one expect SHERMAN, with his Army, which worships him, to set up for themselves, law and institutions to the contrary notwithstanding? Do you believe that the idea of a nice little Western empire—and it would not be so very little either—has crossed the minds of HALLECK or THOMAS? Has the military shown anywhere that intolerable arrogance which NAPOLEON'S officers showed, even within France, toward high officers of the civil service?

I have not mentioned in all my remarks our Navy; but you will not think that I undervalue the deeds of our floating forces. I have chiefly spoken of the danger accruing to liberty from large military forces; but the Navy has never interfered with the institutions of a free country. No free people has ever been jealous of its Navy on this score, and no admiral has ever upset his country's liberty, so far as I can recollect now, while names of Dutch admirals occur to my mind who nobly stood by their country's glory of freedom. Yet, having given due meed of praise to our Armies, and said nothing of the most noble Navy, I now propose to you to conclude my words with three or three times three hearty cheers for all our brave seamen, from Admiral FARRAGUT down to the powder monkey of the smallest craft in the Navy.

The audience responded to the Doctor's closing remark by giving three hearty cheers for the Navy.

COLONEL S. W. Noyes, of Nashua, N. H., in the illumination of his house on the evening of 22d February, used Rebel candles captured by our Army in Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, Alabama. The candles were sent him by his son, Captain Noyes, of Major-General Gordon Granger's staff.

GENERAL McCLELLAN.

[From the British Army and Navy Gazette, February 11]

GENERAL MCCLELLAN has, we believe, left London for Paris, and those officers who were desirous of showing any attention to him in their power, as a mark of their appreciation of his courtesy while they were visiting the camps under his command, have had no opportunity of doing so. The General is now ten years older, and many years wiser, than when he wrote his remarks on our army in the Crimea; and as he has come over to study the progress of arms and military matters in Europe, as well as for the private reasons of which we regret to hear, he will do well, perhaps, to look a little closely into the system under which a larger army than that of any power in the world, except, perhaps, Russia, is administered and ruled by the Crown. He will find a good deal to astonish him when he has mastered the details of the elaborate machinery of Horse Guards, War Office, and India Office, and studied the functions of the Sovereign, of the Parliament, and of the Commander-in-Chief, and of the Secretary of War, and the Secretary for India, in relation to the soldier and to his service. Whether he will admire it all is more than we can predict. When the youthful Captain of Engineers was criticising our performances against Russian earthworks, how little he dreamed that he would be, in less than a decade, at the head of a larger army than France, or England, or Russia had in the field in that peninsula, and that he would be treated by the exaggerated enthusiasm and hope of the hour as the "Young NAPOLEON," who was to crush to the earth the tremendous revolt against the American Union of so many sovereign States of America. As little did he dream that, as TODELBEN could have imagined in the fame he would achieve in the city of the Chersonese, when first he walked through its streets, without any consideration, or authority, or reputation. If the American will ask the Russian what he thinks of our army and military resources, he will perhaps find that they are not so undeserving of attention as he thought in 1856, and appears to think in 1865.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General Sickles left Panama for Bogota, on the 24th of February.

MAJOR E. A. King, A. A. General of Major-General Augur's staff, has been promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy.

MAJOR-General Lew Wallace and staff have arrived at New Orleans.

BREVET Brigadier-General Edwards, lately commanding at Harper's Ferry, has been assigned to command a division of the Sixth Army corps.

COLONEL J. P. Elliston, lately Post Quartermaster at Washington, has been transferred to Chicago in a similar capacity.

MAJOR John C. Broach, of the Fourteenth Connecticut, who was severely wounded in the engagement at Hatcher's Run in October last, has been appointed paymaster.

MAJOR-General Steele is stopping at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans. It is said that he will be assigned to a command under Major-General Granger.

A NEW ORLEANS newspaper says that Colonel Dean, of the Fifty-eighth United States (colored) infantry, was killed on the 12th February, while on an expedition from Helena across the country to St. Francis River.

MAJOR John C. Anderson, attached to the staff of Major-General Foster, has been brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallant conduct in the late campaign of coöperation with Major-General Sherman.

COLONEL Chas. L. Pierson, of the Thirty-ninth regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, has been honorably discharged from the service, on account of wounds received while in service.

MAJOR-General Canby has ordered the reorganization of the Thirteenth and Eighteenth corps. Major-General Gordon Granger will command the Thirteenth and Major-General A. J. Smith the Eighteenth.

CAPTAIN Thomas B. Hunt, A. Q. M., having been assigned by the War Department to other duties, has been relieved from duty as Military Harbor Master, Port of St. Louis, Mo. Captain L. S. Metcalf, A. Q. M., is appointed Military Harbor Master.

THE following officers are announced on the staff of Major-General Curtis, Commanding Department of the Northwest: Major C. S. Charlot, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major S. S. Curtis, Second Colorado cavalry, A. D. C. and Judge-Advocate.

CAPTAIN and Brevet Major J. Henry Sleeper, of the Tenth Massachusetts battery, was discharged and mustered out of the service February 27, at the expiration of his term of service. The battery is at present in command of First Lieutenant J. W. Adams.

A VERY interesting ceremony took place on Sunday, February 26, at the headquarters of Major-General Schofield, the occasion being the presentation of medals to officers and soldiers of the Twenty-third Army corps for merit in discharge of their duty and valor on the field of battle. The medals are of bronze, and were issued in accordance with the act of Congress rewarding bravery in battle. The following are the names of the recipients:—Captain J. V. Kelly, 104th Ohio; Captain J. H. Brown, 12th Kentucky; Corporal W. H. Hall, Company I, 104th Ohio; Corporal Joseph Davis, Company G, 104th Ohio; Private Abraham Greenwall, Company G, 104th Ohio; Private T. C. Gant, Company G, 104th Ohio; Private T. H. Ricksecker, Company G, 104th Ohio.

AT a meeting of the standing committee of the United States Sanitary Commission, held February 24, 1865:

Resolved, That the United States Sanitary Commission, deeply convinced of the importance of providing from time to time, as its funds will allow, shelter and protection for disabled and discharged soldiers, will from this date consider itself authorized to devote any portion of its funds to this purpose; and that due notification be made of this resolution in the *Bulletin*, *Reporter*, and its usual advertising mediums.

J. FOSTER JENKINS, General Secretary.
No. 823 Broadway, New York.

IN the last Edinburgh *Review*, there is an elaborate dissertation on the "Last Campaign in America," in which the writer gives no unstinted praise to our leading generals. Referring to the sneers with which little minds used to speak of the war in America, he says:

"The year has closed upon a series of operations so vast in design and so interesting in detail that it may be broadly asserted that modern warfare affords none more profitable as a study when viewed with due reference to the conditions of the struggle. And the main particulars are already made known to the world through reports, public and private, as vastly superior in accuracy and clearness to the wild extravagances which filled the American journals of three years since as WELLINGTON'S dispatches to NAPOLEON'S bulletins. The New York weekly paper named at the head of this article (the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL), has alone more honest and painstaking information as to the current campaigns than the whole press of the North and South contained in the days of POPE and MCCLELLAN. The correspondence of one of the chief generals, SHERMAN, will certainly bear comparison with anything of its class which modern military literature can produce, whilst others are not far behind him."

THE following appointments and promotions to be field officers are announced by the Governor of Massachusetts:

Captain Franklin B. Mirick, of Chelsea, to be Major, Thirty-fifth Regiment of Infantry, November 14, 1864, vice Hudson, promoted.

First Lieutenant Thomas S. Wright, of Chelsea, to be Captain, November 14, 1864, vice Mirick, promoted.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Washburn, of Lancaster, to be Colonel, Fourth Regiment of Cavalry, February 4, 1865, vice Rand, discharged.

Lieutenant-Colonel Horatio Jenkins, Jr., of Chelsea, (Fortieth Regiment Massachusetts Infantry,) to be Lieutenant-Colonel same regiment, February 4, 1865, vice Washburn, promoted.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Francis Adams, of Quincy, to be Colonel, Fifth Regiment of Cavalry, February 15, 1865, vice Russell, discharged.

THE Board now in session at Springfield, for the examination of small arms, &c., have decided to reduce the calibre of small arms from fifty-eight and fifty-four to fifty, which reduces the weight of the ball one-third, thus making an important saving of lead in the ammunition and reducing the weight necessary to be carried by the soldier. THE Springfield *Republican* says: "The Board appointed by the Secretary of War to examine and test breech-loading arms for infantry and cavalry service will reassemble at the armory on Wednesday of next week, when inventors will do well to bring forward their guns, as this is probably the last opportunity they will have to contend for the prize to be given to the inventor of the best breech-loading musket and magazine carbine."

HEREAFTER all members of brigade bands, when found unfit for duty, instead of being transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, will be discharged the service of the United States on the usual certificate of disability. All members of brigade bands who have been transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and are now in that corps, will, if found upon proper medical examination to be unfit for further field duty, be discharged the service of the United States.

THE Coast Survey have added to their series of valuable maps, several illustrating the present military situation as developed by General Sherman. Among them is a map printed in colors, showing the line of General Sherman's march against Atlanta, with that of the flanking force under McPherson. Also, maps of middle Georgia and North and South Carolina. These maps are for sale by Mr. D. Van Nostrand, New York.

BY a typographical error in our Army Gazette of February 18th, Colonel J. Jourdan, brevetted Brigadier-General, was referred to as colonel of the 168th instead of the 158th New York Volunteers.

NAVAL REGISTER.

The Editor will be glad to receive for this department of the JOURNAL *all interesting facts in relation to vessels of the Navy suitable for publication.*

AGAMENTICUS, double-turret iron-clad, (new) 1,500 tons, 4.—Fitting for sea at Portsmouth.

COLOSSUS.—This vessel, a new "tin-clad," has arrived at Mound City from Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, iron-clad, has left Mound City with the *Osage*, iron clad, for the Gulf where both are expected quickly to make an honorable record.

CAMELIA, screw, 2, captured the new blockade-runner *Deer* in Charleston Harbor on the night of February 18. The *Deer* got part way in when, discovering the fleet to be so far up the harbor, her captain suspected something, and attempted to run the vessel out again, but she ran ashore. It was her first trip. Her cargo consisted principally of liquors.

CONTOOCOOK, screw sloop, (new) 2,200 tons, 8.—At Portsmouth. Though carrying a moderately heavy armament, it is understood she is more especially intended for the mail service.

DUNDERBERG, iron-clad, 10, 5,090 tons.—The completion of this vessel, delayed by the advance in prices of material and labor, will now be hastened, Congress having granted the necessary relief, and the launch is not far off. Her keel was laid at the same time as that of the *Dictator*, which has been in commission several months. The engines are building by John Roach & Son, Etna Iron Works, New York City.

FRANKLIN, frigate, (new) 3,684 tons, 50.—At Portsmouth.

FLAG, screw, 9, arrived at Brooklyn February 17.

GRAND GULF, screw, 11, sailed from Brooklyn yard March 1.

HARVEST MOON, paddle-wheel, 8.—The *Massachusetts* from Charleston to Boston, brings intelligence of [illegible] movements of considerable importance in South Carolina. Our fleet on the coast, relieved at last from blockading duty, has turned its attention to offensive operations. The first of these, directed by Admiral Dahlgren, on board the *Harvest Moon* as flagship, was against Georgetown, a port on the Santee, about 45 miles from Charleston, and said to have been of some importance in the days of blockade-running. On the 25th ult., the expedition started up the river, and after passing and capturing unimportant batteries, attacked Fort White, which, after a hard bombardment, was captured, with its armament, eighteen guns. Our loss in the fight was small, and none of the vessels received any damage. After the fall of the fort a detachment of sailors and marines was landed and captured Georgetown. The Rebel infantry made no resistance, but the cavalry made a charge on our men while in the streets. They were repulsed with a slight loss, ours being but one—one of the crew of the gunboat *Catalpa*. On the morning of the 1st of March, as a portion of the fleet was returning, the flagship was blown up by a torpedo. Happily but one—the wardroom steward—was killed. Several were injured, but not seriously. Admiral Dahlgren escaped unharmed. His ship now lies in fourteen feet water. We captured, throughout our operations, some prisoners, but their number must be inconsiderable as it is not stated.

HARTFORD, screw sloop, 28.—This vessel, lately Admiral Farragut's flagship, with several others, as the *Colorado*, 52, *Minnesota*, 48, *Brooklyn*, 26, *Powhatan*, *Kearsarge*, &c., mostly at the various yards repairing damages received in long blockade service, are reported to be destined for foreign waters. The *Hartford* is put down for Brazil and the *Brooklyn* for the East Indies.

HORACE BEALS, barkantine, 2, arrived at Brooklyn February 28.

IRIS, ship, 11.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Charles A. French, of this ship, writing to the Department from Tampa Bay, January 31, gives an account of an expedition of a boat's crew under his command up the Manatee River, by which a boatload of cotton and a lot of sugar were captured.

ILLINOIS, screw, 2,200 tons, 20.—On the stocks at Portsmouth.

IROQUOIS, bark, 9, Commander C. R. P. Rodgers, was at Cape Town, January 10, and was to sail immediately in pursuit of the privateer *Shenandoah*.

KREMLIN, bark, which commenced loading shot and shell at the Charlestown Navy Yard for the fleet off Charleston, was ordered to discharge cargo, there being no need of the ammunition.

KENSINGTON, supply, 4, Acting Master John E. Rockwell, arrived at New York, 7th, from Port Royal, 3d. The health of the South Atlantic squadron is good.

LANCASTER, flagship, screw, 30, was at Panama, February 13th.

MAHASKA, paddle-wheel, 8.—The schooner *Delia* under English colors has fallen a prize to this vessel near Bay Port, Florida. She had a cargo of pig lead and some cases of sabres.

MEMPHIS, screw, 7, left Charleston bar on the 21st ult., and arrived in New York on Sunday 26th. She has been out about twenty months, and has had steam on for 390 consecutive days. She will be docked for repairs at the Brooklyn Yard. She brings as passengers Commander Wm. Reynolds, commanding Naval depot, Port Royal; Acting Ensign P. Fagan, Acting Ensign A. A. Franzen, and seven of the officers and crew of the blockade-runner *Deer*.

MIDNIGHT, bark, 7.—Acting Admiral Stribling, of the East Gulf squadron, reports that on the 1st of February an expedition left this vessel to destroy the salt works on West Bay. The expedition returned on the 4th, having destroyed the works of thirteen thousand six hundred and fifteen gallons of boiling power, besides seventy bushels of salt and one hundred and twenty-five barrels of Epsom salts.

MINNETONKA, screw sloop, 2,200 tons, 20.—On the stocks at Portsmouth.

MINNESOTA, frigate, 48.—At Portsmouth. It is reported she is fitting out for foreign service. Lieutenant George M. Welles, lately of the *M.*, has been detached, and is ordered to the marine barracks at the Portsmouth Yard.

MERRIMAC, paddle-wheel, 6.—A Board of officers convened on board the receiving ship *North Carolina* at the Brooklyn Yard, March 2, to inquire into the recent loss of this ship.

MONTICELLO, screw, 7.—Acting Master C. M. Pettit, arrived in Philadelphia March 8, in charge of some prize cotton.

NATIONAL GUARD, storeship, 1, is loading and fitting at Charlestown Navy Yard for Norfolk, it is understood.

PHILADELPHIA, paddlewheel, 2, Admiral Dahlgren's flagship. At Stono Inlet. Acting Master William T. Gillespie, late in command of the United States bark *Brasiliera*, has been ordered to the command.

PRINCESS ROYAL, screw, 7.—First Lieutenant C. E. McKay with a boat's crew recently cut out and destroyed the large iron blockade-runner *Will-o'-the-Wisp* near Galveston, Texas.

PASSACONAWAY, double-turret iron-clad, 3,200 tons, 4.—On the stocks at Portsmouth.

PISCATAQUA, screw sloop, 2,200 tons, 20.—On the stocks at Portsmouth

PINOLA, screw, 4.—Information has been received by the Department of the capture of a schooner loaded with cotton in the Gulf of Mexico by the United States steamer *Pinola*.

QUEEN, supply steamer, 7, arrived at Brooklyn February 23.

RATTLER, paddle-wheel, 8.—A new Court of Inquiry has left on the steamer *Fairy*, to investigate the misfortunes of this gunboat. Commander Bryson, Lieutenant-Commander May and Volunteer-Lieutenant Five are members and First Lieutenant F. L. Church, U. S. M. C., is Judge-Advocate.

RHODE ISLAND, paddle wheel, 12, Commander S. D. Trenchard, arrived at Hampton Roads, 3d inst, from Wilmington, 1st, bringing as passengers Rear-Admiral Porter and his son Lieutenant E. Porter, of the United States Army. They proceeded at once to Washington.

RESACA, Light-draft gunboat, 700 tons.—On the stocks at Portsmouth.

ROEBUCK, bark, 5.—At Portsmouth.

SUPPLY, ship, 7, arrived at Brooklyn February 23.

SOUTH CAROLINA, screw, 8, is on her way North with 370 bales of cotton, taken from the *Celt*, a blockade runner, which was sunk off Charleston a few nights before the evacuation.

TIOGA, paddle-wheel, 819 tons, 8.—At Portsmouth.

TREFOIL, gunboat, sailed from Charlestown Yard Sunday, March 5.

TUSCARORA, screw, 10.—Since the evacuation of Charleston the *Tuscarora* has returned from the South to the North Atlantic Squadron. The iron-clad *Sangamon* accompanied her.

VANDALIA, receiving ship, Portsmouth Yard.—Commander E. K. Owen has been detached at his own request.

VIRGINIA, screw, 7.—The sidewheel steamer *Acadia* is lying a wreck, riddled by shot and shell, from the United States steamer *Virginia*, six miles from Velasco, Texes, after several attempts to get into that port.

WACHUSETT, screw, 10, sailed from Charlestown Yard, Sunday, March 5, for coast of China.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

JUDGE COWLEY, of the staff of Rear Admiral Dahlgren, is about to publish *A History of the Blockade and Siege of Charleston*, concerning which he has had good opportunities to inform himself.

THE Navy Department has received information of the capsizing o the launch of the U. S. steamer *Lenapee*, near Fort Anderson, on the night of the 18th of February, by which William McDonald, seaman; John Lee, Pomphey Gillmore, (colored), and Bunell Knight, (colored), all landsmen, were drowned.

THE contrast of a peace and war basis in Government works is well illustrated at Portsmouth Navy Yard. From one of secondary consideration previous to the war it has come to be among the first in point of constructing and equipping requirements. More than 3000 names are upon the pay-rolls. A considerable portion of the labor of these employes being required by the out growth of old facilities in the new demands of material, model and enginery created by the war.

THE friends of Master C. V. Morris, of the Washington Navy Yard, will regret to learn that he met with a painful accident on his return from the inauguration ceremonies on the 5th of March. He accompanied the Monitor, which was carried in procession down to the yard, and had just stepped off when the last charge was fired from the turret. Being in direct range of the port, standing sideways, Mr. Morris received a large portion of the charge of loose powder on the right side of the face and neck, inflicting quite a painful, though not a serious injury.

BLOCKADE running naturally received a stunning blow in the fall of Charleston and Wilmington. The steamers are leaving Nassau every few days for Havana in search of employment, and they carry out many passengers from among those who suddenly find their business at that place, where for a year or two they have been driving a lively trade, knocked from under them. There are now in the harbor upwards of thirty-five blockade runners lying idle. Their average cost was £40,000, or over $400,000 each in greenbacks, representing a useless capital of over $15,000,000

THE great prize case, arising out of extensive captures of cotton on the banks of the navigable rivers of Louisiana, in the spring of 1864, by the Mississippi squadron, then in command of Admiral Porter, has just been argued in the Supreme Court of the United States. The argument, which occupied several days, was very thorough, being opened for the Government by Mr. Ashton, Assistant Attorney General, and continued by Messrs. Corwin and Springer, of the Western bar, for the claimants. The case has been closed for the captors by Mr. Charles Eames, to whom the arrangement of the cause was entrusted, and in whose brief the government joined, through the Attorney General.

THE Navy Department has received an official report from Admiral Dahlgren of our occupation of Georgetown, S. C., an account of which is given in our Naval Register. The report is dated Georgetown, S. C., February 28, flag-steamer *Harvest Moon*, in which he says: "Under date of 26th I apprised the Department that the Naval forces under my command had taken possession of Georgetown. As soon as the occupation of Charleston left my thoughts and means at liberty, I gave my attention to this point, as likely to be the preferable communication for General Sherman in case such became desirable before entering North Carolina. Accordingly I soon began to collect a suitable force from this station. The *McDonough*, *Geranium*, and two launches, were ordered into the Santee River, being the only class of vessels which can pass the bar of the river. On the 22d the *Pawnee* was ordered to Georgetown, and all the marines we could collect were embodied in a battalion, the object being to pass up the Santee with this body of men, take the road to Georgetown that traverses the rear of the Rebel works, and assault it while the vessels attacked the front. The infantry was to be under the command of Commander Stanly, assisted by Lieutenant-Commander Williams. On the 23d of February the *Pawnee* crossed the bar and joined the *Mingoe* and *Nipsic* within, upon which the Rebels abandoned the battery. The *Wilde* and *Mingoe* steamed up the bay and took possession. The marines were landed, and the municipal authorities tendered their submission to the Government of the Union. The battery mounted 15 guns. Admiral Dahlgren calls the special attention of the Department to Lieutenant Stoddard, of the marines, who acquitted himself with credit; and now has command of the largest force of marines that has been collected together for some time. He did good service in the field with the marines of the fleet brigade at Bird's Neck, Tulifinney. Commander Stellwagen, of the sloop *Pawnee*, in his report, says he has sent out a detachment of marines under Lieutenant Breese, of the U. S. Marine Corps, to occupy the fort. He also says: 'I have directed Commander Creighton to proceed carefully up Black River, and have dispatched the tug *Catalpa*, with Lieutenant-Commander Henry and Ensign Glass, prepared to open communication by the Army code of signals with General Sherman, who is said to be some twelve miles off. Admiral Dahlgren has issued an order for the maintenance of the authority of the United States in Georgetown. He first says: "Conformably to the laws of the United States, slavery no longer exists within the limits of the Union. Persons residing there, who thus become freemen, will in future enjoy the fruits of their own labor."

OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER CAMPBELL, U. S. N.

IN Baltimore, on the morning of the 22d of February, Lieutenant-Commander MARSHAL C. CAMPBELL, U.S.N., late Instructor at the Naval Academy, Newport, R. I., in the 31st year of his age, a native of Mississippi.

Lieutenant-Commander CAMPBELL entered the Naval School at Annapolis on the 5th of February, 1850, and thus has passed fully half his life in the service of his country. Since first entering the Navy he has given all his time and energy to his profession, until within the last two weeks, when his health failed so rapidly that he was obliged to leave his station at Newport and return to his widowed mother. But health and life had been offered up on the shrine of duty, and he only returned to her to die. Simple and unpretending in his manners, he was beloved by his many friends as their embodiment of a refined, Christian gentlemen, and his bereaved mother has many to sympathize with her in her loss of a devoted son. There were few in our Navy who were his superiors or equals in scientific or general knowledge, or in mental ability, and his conscientious discharge of all duties connected with his profession, no doubt hastened a death which is a serious loss to the Navy and to his country.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

THE NAPOLEON GUN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Permit me to reply to your answer to my communication on the above subject, in your issue of February 18th. I will take up your points in their order, as follows:

1. You tell me that the calculation of the degrees upon the hausse, is made up to five degrees, and not up to six degrees (or six degrees one minute) because there is no necessity for using the dispart as an element in its graduation, or of deducting it, when numbering the degrees. Why is it, then, that each *hausse* is graduated up to *six* degrees?

2. That "the *sine* of the arc, and not the *tangent* is the "proper measure." That has been my opinion long since; but I have the authority of Generals BARRY, FRENCH, and HUNT, as well as that of Colonel H. L. SCOTT, Inspector-General U. S. A. and of Colonel ROBERTS (Major Fourth regiment, U. S. A.), for supposing that the *tangent* is the proper measure (See Field Artillery Tactics, page 27, Ed. 1864; SCOTT'S Military Dictionary, page 469, Ed. 1864; ROBERT'S Hand-book of Artillery, page 17, Revised Ed. 1863.) On the other side, I have the authority of the Ordnance Manual, page 133, Ed. 1862, for the assertion that the *sine* is the proper measure. The authorities in favor of the *tangent*, are not only superior in numbers, to those in favor of the *sine*, but the last editions of their works are more *recent* than that of the Ordnance Manual of 1862. They had, therefore, quite as much opportunity as I had of consulting the Ordnance Manual, and, notwithstanding, they all decide in favor of the tangent.

"Who shall decide, when doctors disagree?" Certainly, not a subaltern officer, and that officer a volunteer. Indeed, my principal reason for asking you about the graduation, was, in order that some competent authority might determine the conflict between the authorities.

3. "The manner of graduating the Pendleton (or Russ-"sian) hausse may be found in the Ordnance Manual (a "copy of which should be with every battery), page 133, Ed. of 1861." Here, sir, I must join issue with you directly. The *results of the calculations* are given, but not the *modus operandi*. I think I know the contents of the Ordnance Manual, as well as any officer of my standing, and I defy any man on earth to ascertain the mode in which the graduations are found, from anything contained in that work, unless he has a competent knowledge of trigonometry. If I could show you my Ordnance Manual you would find the height of six degrees, calculated in pencil, under that of five degrees, as 6.898 inches, which I believe to be correct. You would also find, in the margin of page 133, a note of interrogation in pencil, opposite the word *sines*—to remind me that some authorities considered the graduations to be tangents. I am kindly referred to page 385 of the Ordnance Manual for the ranges of Napoleon guns. Sir, I know every range for those guns that has yet been published, as well for solid shot as for case and shell. I know them when at Camp Barry, and I have carried them in my head ever since, though I see very many officers who carry them in their gauntlets; but you have not informed me of the only range I desired to know, viz., the mean average "point-blank" range of a Napoleon gun for solid shot, according to the American definition of point-blank, and point-blank range. Here I may observe further, that the ranges in the tactics, edition 1864, are miserably incorrect, particularly for case shot. If I were permitted to give a definition for the line connecting the top of the muzzle-sight with the centre of the journals of the hausse, in guns, in which the muzzle sight was equal to the dispart, I should call it the parallel line of sight; by which the student would understand that it was parallel to the axis of the bow, in every position of the piece.

You assert that the French and American definitions of point-blank range coincide in requiring the *line of metal* to be horizontal. Colonel ROBERTS, on the contrary, holds that the French definition differs from the American in requiring the *natural line of sight*, and, by consequence, *the axis of the bore* (according to his definition of "natural line "of sight,") to be horizontal. My second reason for asking you the question about the mode of graduating the hausse, was, because I could perceive no difference whatever in length, between the various degrees upon it. I therefore concluded that each graduation was, *in fact*, though not in theory, the twenty-fourth part of the *sine* or *tangent* (as the case might be) of six degrees to a radius of sixty-six inches.

If I have been severe upon the "tactics" they certainly have been severe upon me. The errors in the definitions have caused us more trouble and annoyance than the hardest mathematical work I ever read. There would be very little difficulty in comprehending the chapter on pointing and ranges, if it were clearly written. But when we consider that this work forms the basis of instruction from lieutenants to N. C. officers, and from captains of batteries to lieutenants, I consider no language too strong to expose and rebuke the culpable negligence, which has permitted so many successive editions of it to go forth unamended, to the public. I consider that I am doing more than "indulging in certain criticisms." I am performing a public service; and most officers of artillery will agree with me in this opinion.

W. M.

IN THE FIELD BEFORE RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 25, 1865.

REPLY.

In answer to this second communication from "W. M.," we would briefly respond, following as near as possible the order of his questions:—

1st. That the *Pendulum* (by a mistake of the printer called in our article of February 18, the "Pendleton") *Hausse* may, of course be graduated up to any useful number of degrees. If to six degrees, the writer is correct in his calculation of 6,898 inches for that height.

2d. The *calculation for graduating* is easily made from the table of natural sines in the Ordnance Manual, by multiplying the figures for parts of a degree and for degrees by 66 inches. If, on the writer's hausse, the height for six degrees is divided into 24 *equal* parts to obtain the quarters, there must be something wrong about it.

3d. It should have been mentioned in our former article that the *sine* is the proper measure *only for the pendulum hausse*, and this because it vibrates so as always to be a perpendicular to the line of sight, so long as this line is horizontal. *For an immovable hausse* which (in like manner as the dispart) always remains perpendicular to the axis of the bore, the proper measure is the *tangent*. In both cases, reference being made to that one of the two equal angles "formed by the line of sight and the axis of the bore," which opens toward the breach.

4th. The *table of ranges* is merely *the average* from a number of experiments. The strength of the powder, the density of the ball, the mode of loading, the manner in which the charge happens to ignite, and *the state of the bore* so much influence the range that each gunner must make a particular study of his own gun. "Tables of range only "give a starting point for a series of trials," (whenever a fresh object is aimed at) "but, this starting point is most "precious, since it saves time."

5th. As to "what is the *point-blank range of a Napoleon "gun?*" "The blank" in older English means the mark, the centre of the bull's-eye; *le blanc* (the white) in French has the same meaning. Therefore "point-blank aim" or in French "*tir de but en blanc*" (the aim at the white) is a *direct* aim; as opposed, for instance, to that of a mortar, when, after aiming, the piece must be elevated. Such aim (at a point), with the *line of fire and the line of sight both horizontal*, can only be obtained, as it is in the English method, by "laying the gun by" side notches, viz.: "the lowest "notch on the base ring and the notch on the side of the "muzzle being brought into the plane of the object." This the English call point-blank, and its idea carried into common language probably creates some misapprehension. But, when the axis of the bore is *elevated or depressed*, the "aim at the white" will be where the line of fire cuts the line of sight. This happens (a), (for dispart elevation or depression) at some eighteen feet from the muzzle, a point-blank of no practical importance, and therefore neglected; (b), at another point, where the ball, descending from its upward flight, again cuts that line. Dispart elevation presents us with the first of a series of such points of aim, and therefore may perhaps be more particularly called "point-"blank," but all the others, though obtained by an artificial elevation, *are no less point-blank aims.*

If it be attempted to find the point-blank range *according to our own and the French definition*, with the axis of the bore horizontal, its limit must of course be sought in a plane below the horizontal plane on which the wheels stand. There is little difference in the distance of the second point of intersection, for the same angles, whether the axis of the bore be elevated or depressed; but (we believe) a horizontal line of fire gives very variable results. Add this to the inconvenience of measuring below the horizontal plane of the wheels, and, although the French artillery tactics, 1847, say "that is more especially point-blank range when the axis "of the bore is horizontal," we should prefer taking dispart elevation. To distinguish the ranges the first graze of the ball on horizontal ground might be called the "initial "range," the others, with the axis of the bore elevated or depressed so many degrees, "1st, 2d, 3d, &c., point-blank "ranges."

It will be observed that the Ordnance Manual does not profess to give points-blank, but "the first graze of the ball "on horizontal ground." For the "initial range" this of course is no point-blank in our sense, but for the other ranges it is near enough to it; the only difference being what the ball may gain in falling below the horizontal line of aim.

The question for a gunner is, "In order to have the range "of my ball, and a direct line of sight meet at the object so "many yards distant, what degree must I take on my hausse?" The table of ranges gives a starting point for trial.

With the Napoleon gun the first (the "natural," or the "line of metal") point-blank range would be that for an elevation or depression of one degree six minutes. The only way of bringing the aim with the muzzle-sight within the definition is to represent it by a parallel line below the gun which will cut the line of fire for a first and last time. Since the object of all the arrangements in field guns is to have an "aim at the white," we cannot think it advisable to do away with the term "point-blank," as suggested by another correspondent.

6th. We think it unfortunate that the word muzzle-sight has been introduced into the definition of the "natural line "of sight," and also, that the differing manners of measuring the pendulum (or Russian) hausse and the immovable hausse have not been explained in the books to which the writer refers; still, these aside, the artillery tactics are wonderfully plain reading.

It had been better, perhaps, to call a muzzle-sight which does away with the dispart a "dispart sight."—EDITOR ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

MEDALS OF HONOR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Can you tell me on what principle officers are excluded from receiving medals of honor, while the rank and file, and seamen under their commands, are allowed them?

In European countries medals are bestowed upon officers and men alike, when worthy. And these marks of personal professional character are more desired and *more worn* than hereditary insignia. Why not, as England has done, establish a medal of honor, to be given to every one who has served three years in the present war, or who has been present at any one of the great military or naval battles, a clasp or clasps, bearing the name or names of the battles in which the hero has been a participant? There should be another and distinctive medal bestowed for signal acts of bravery.

That such medals are desired by our officers, soldiers and sailors, is shown by the great number of corps devices advertised, and now irregularly and unauthorizedly worn.

Though an officer of the Navy cannot by any bravery obtain a medal under existing laws, or be permitted to wear one, a seaman under him may receive one, and be *promoted* to the rank of an officer and retain and wear his medal. Is this right and just? No one—least of all myself—would wish to deprive the soldier or seaman of his well-earned honors; but it does seem to me they should be shared in by the officers. Medals are said to be a nation's *cheap* recognition for arduous service; but if so, they are none the less prized, and are certainly an incentive to exertion. When granted for personal merit, they are a republican institution.

NEW ORLEANS

GUNBOAT TRAFFIC ON THE TENNESSEE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—An anonymous communication having appeared in your columns in your issue of February 18th, reflecting upon the commanders and officers of the gunboats in the Ninth (Tennessee River) District of the Mississippi squadron, in justice to them I will make a few remarks in answer to the false and malicious charges of "Officer," who is evidently a youth with a wonderful proponsity for the marvellous, and a perfect "Munchausen" for elevating mole-hills into mountains.

He remarks first:—"I found numerous instances where "officers of the United States Navy had supplied provi-"sions to people living on the banks of the Tennessee "River." Referring to this assertion:—At Perryville, Tenn., there resided during last year a widow lady by the name of H. This lady was the first to bid our gunboats welcome, and to extend her hospitality to Federal officers after the fall of Fort Henry, and ascent of the river by the United States forces. Her son was hanged by the neck for refusing to divulge the whereabouts of Union citizens, until nearly dead. Firm and unswerving in her loyalty, she was always glad to receive the supporters of our Union at her house. When General FORREST crossed the Tennessee last fall, this lady was compelled to provide entertainment for him and his horde of half-starved Rebels. Under the effect of so much bodily labor and mental suffering, she sickened and died. This person was *one* of the parties the gunboats of the Ninth District, by permission of the divisional commander, were permitted to exchange family supplies, viz., coffee, salt, sugar, &c., for articles of food which could not be purchased for money, such as fowls, eggs, milk, &c. Frequently she had occasion to send to Paducah for a few of the necessities for household use. Permission, as far as I know, was never refused. So much for East Perryville, the first so called trading station. A short distance above Perryville are Brownsport and Cedar Creek; the former a "locale" of a number of negroes formerly owned by a Mr. WALKER, a highly respectable citizen of Nashville, Tenn., and employed in working his iron furnace. Gunboats of the Ninth District frequently trade small quantities of coffee and salt for supplies required for mess use, of the same nature as at Perryville. At Cedar Creek are the wives and daughters of many soldiers in our Army. Exchange for mess requirements has been made here. At Clifton is a military post. When occupied by Federals, quite frequently officers and privates have sent out of the river by gunboats for such articles as they required, no transport or other opportunity occurring. Craven's Landing, the next point of importance, has usually furnished largely to the requirements of the messes on the boats. The citizens are considered as loyal as any in the United States. Mr. CRAVEN has, at the present time, a steamer on the river collecting cotton, and convoyed by a United States gunboat, the *Fairplay*. At this point, last winter an efficient corps of home guards kept the neighborhood clear of bushwhackers and guerrillas. These soldiers were supplied with *ammunition* from the gunboats, and were permitted to barter their surplus supplies of eggs, chickens, &c., for such articles as they had no other means of procuring. At Savannah, a citizen who has lost an arm by guerrillas, and several families who have or did have in our Army, until they fell by the bullet of the foe, brothers and fathers, have been supplied in the same manner. One other point above Savannah, Moore's Landing. Mr. MOORE has never been accused of disloyalty. He has occasionally bartered eggs and poultry with the gunboats, and in his vicinity are several wives and sisters of soldiers in SHERMAN'S Army, who have been also permitted "to trade," as your correspondent, yclept "Officer," remarks.

So much for the trading of the Tennessee gunboats. What has been done by other steamers, I know not. If, however, any operations on the huge scale your correspondent mentions have been made, the gunboats belonging to the district wash their hands of it, and I cannot but believe the credulity of the "recent visitant" of the Tennessee River has been sadly imposed upon. We who are old officers in the river, who have battled alike disease and the foes of our country, can see no blot on our own fair fame in supplying the widow, wife, father or brother of our comrades in the Army or Navy, either gratuitously, or,

when preferred, by barter, with such luxuries as we, from frequent trips to places where they are procurable, enjoy ourselves.

Regarding the statement that thirteen barrels of salt were rolled off a gunboat in the Ninth District. There is, at present, but one gunboat regularly belonging to the District, running on the river, and I deny "in toto" any such transaction having ever occurred, and it is equally false that $30 a barrel was ever received for any such quantity of salt.

Your correspondent evidently "draws the long bow."

No *domestics* have ever been taken up the river by any boat belonging to the Ninth District. No officer ever cleared $5,000, or any amount of dollars beyond his mess bill, for a month or two in the Ninth District.

No officer in the Ninth District has ever treated the enemies of their country to any other testimonials of friendship than grape, canister, shell, shrapnel, and round shot, which they *cheerfully* "scatter broadcast," whenever opportunity occurs.

In conclusion, "the poor production" of your unsophisticated correspondent will have the effect to elicit modest and truthful replies, refuting any and all calumnious slanders derogatory to the honor of the flag and the officers of the boats formerly and now serving their country on the Tennessee River. GUNBOAT, Ninth District.

OFF PADUCAH, Feb. 23, 1865.

THE CAVALRY AT HATCHER'S RUN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In an account of the operations of this Army at the time of the Hatcher's Run fight, published in your issue of the 11th of February, under the heading "Campaign in Virginia," you cause it to be implied that the cavalry, while on the left of the general line, was driven back. This is a mistake. *The cavalry was not driven back*, but held its own all the time. I have been requested to ask you to rectify said error. Very respectfully, &c., &c.,

THEODORE C. WILSON,
Cor. N. Y. *Herald.*

CAVALRY CORPS,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 22, 1865.

THE LIGHT-DRAUGHT MONITORS.

LETTER OF CHIEF ENGINEER STIMERS.

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.
February 18, 1865.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:—

I observe in the columns of your valuable journal of this date a telegraphic dispatch from Washington, giving an account of a discussion in the United States Senate upon the light-draught iron-clads, in which my name was prominently mentioned. If the account of your correspondent is correct—and I have no reason to doubt it—the Navy Department will certainly have to yield the palm to Senator WADE for ability to perpetrate mistakes. It would appear that whoever blunders in relation to those vessels, I am brought to grief, and between the nether millstone of the friends of the Navy Department and the upper one of its enemies I get pretty well ground up.

I never testified that the light-draught Monitors were "built under the direction of a board of three officers, of "of whom Mr. ISHERWOOD, chief of the bureau of steam "engineering, and Mr. LENTHALL, chief of the bureau of "construction, were members."

I told the Committee on the Conduct of the War that the light-draught Monitors were originally designed by Captain ERICSSON, and the design, with a letter forming a specification for their construction, was sent by him to the Secretary of the Navy; that two or three weeks afterwards I had occasion to visit Washington on duty, and I asked Mr. FOX if he had given up the project of building some light-draught Monitors. He replied that it had not been given up, but that the department had decided not to take any longer the responsibilities which properly belonged to the bureaus, and that the plans had been referred first to the bureau of construction; that Mr. LENTHALL had said he saw nothing in his department of the vessels which it would be advisable to change; that then the plans had been sent to the bureau of steam engineering, and he believed Mr. ISHERWOOD would not approve of them without some modifications; that I must go and see him about it, and, as I was acquainted with Captain ERICSSON'S views, he desired that I would try and get Mr. ISHERWOOD to keep his modifications within such bounds that they might be consented to by Captain ERICSSON, and stated that if this could be done the department would at once build the number required by the service, but if not they would build one on Captain ERICSSON'S plan, one on Mr. ISHERWOOD'S, and, says he, "If you have "a plan which is still different, we will build one on your "plan." I replied that I had no plan; that I was then entirely too busy in securing the faithful construction of vessels upon other's plans to originate any plans myself.

I found that Mr. ISHERWOOD demanded very important changes in the steam machinery. To these Captain ERICSSON gave a reluctant consent, giving up his preference for the machinery he had contemplated for the vessels to his desire to see the Government supplied with a proper number of this important class of vessels.

These changes were introduced into the general plans, and the specification re-written to correspond with them in an office which had been established near the residence of Captain ERICSSON for the purpose of employing draughtsmen on government account to work out the detail drawings, so that the department could build as many vessels as it chose, upon the plans of Captain ERICSSON—who would receive nothing for his services—and yet not burden him with the immense labor of preparing all the working drawings. This office was under my direction.

When the plans were finally completed, they were examined and approved by the two bureaus of construction and engineering, and the contracts were given out by the bureau of construction. The chief of this bureau, Mr. LENTHALL, gave orders to Rear-Admiral GREGORY, the general superintendent, to furnish the contractors with drawings and specifications. This order the Admiral endorsed over to me, which I obeyed, receiving instructions from time to time, from those two bureaus through Admiral GREGORY. My superintendent of draughtsmen, Mr. CRABB, had orders from me from first to last to take all drawings to Captain ERICSSON for his approval. I think that Captain ERICSSON is under an impression that all drawings were not thus brought to him, but Mr. CRABB has assured me that he never missed one which was not an exact copy of some of the Captain's own drawings.

You will observe that the foregoing is a sufficient commentary upon the letters read by Senator GRIMES in the Senate from Messrs. ISHERWOOD and LENTHALL, stating that they "have had nothing to do with the construction of "the iron-clads in question."

I suppose the mistake of Senator WADE has arisen from the fact that I stated in my evidence that the plans for the first Monitor—the one which fought the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads—were selected by a board of admiralty consisting of three officers of high rank in the Navy, and that she was built under the direction of a member of that board, namely, Rear-Admiral JOSEPH SMITH, chief of the bureau of yards and docks.

I do not think I gave the committee the names of the members of that board, but it was composed of the at present Rear-Admirals SMITH, PAULDING and DAVIS.

These men did not, however, in thus choosing a plan of war-vessel, go into the minute details of the construction. That is the proper duty of a bureau of construction and the officers serving under it.

The type of war-vessel which is known as *monitor* was therefore first chosen by a board of admiralty, and it having proven eminently successful in its passage by sea through a gale of wind from the port of construction to the one of service, and there again in battle with a powerful adversary, the Navy Department with a good sense and sound judgment deserving the gratitude of the country, decided at once that it would waste no time nor money in the trial of experiments upon the subject of iron-clads, but would proceed at once to build a fleet of these remarkable vessels. This it has been done, and the consequence is, that we have the most powerful iron-clad Navy in the world, or all the world combined. The policy of permitting the vessels to be freely abused has had the beneficial effect of preventing those great naval powers who may one day be our enemies from copying them, and the consequence is, that they have no naval ordnance afloat which can penetrate a Monitor, nor no vessel afloat which can resist the penetration of the shot thrown by the Monitors.

The design of the light-draughts contemplated simply such a modification as would cause them to draw less water, and enable them to penetrate our shallow harbors and inlets, and ascend our great rivers. They are not an experiment, neither are they failures. The *Chimo*, which was completed in this port according to the original design, had fifty per cent. more displacement above water than the *Passaic*, which has been in active service more than two years. It was decided, however, to build up the sides twenty-two inches, and although I consider they would have been good vessels without that addition, there is no doubt but that it is a great improvement to them. They will not sink so suddenly, if any great leak occurs; they will carry more coal and stores; they will be stronger, and they will be more easily ventilated, one of the very difficult parts of the problem of producing a satisfactory iron-clad vessel.

They will soon be completed now, and if, by the complications of our foreign relations, European iron-clads should appear at the mouths of our harbors with hostile intent, we will be very thankful to somebody for having furnished us with so efficient fleet with which to meet and destroy them.

I am, respectfully,
ALBAN C. STIMERS,
Chief Engineer, U. S. N.

The Washington Dispatch to which Mr. STIMERS alludes, was to this effect:

WASHINGTON, February 17.

In bringing forward in the Senate yesterday, the Winter Davis proposition for a board of admiralty, Mr. WADE supported it in a speech founded on testimony which he said had been taken by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, relative to light-draught iron-clads building at the Boston Navy Yard. He asserted they were all failures, and cited the testimony of Chief Engineer STIMERS, to the effect that they had been built under the direction of a board of three officers, of whom Mr. ISHERWOOD, chief of the bureau of steam engineering, and Mr. LENTHALL, chief of the bureau of construction, were members. Probably no argument was ever more completely upset than Mr. WADE'S was to-day by Mr. GRIMES, who this evening read letters from Mr. ISHERWOOD and Mr. LENTHALL, showing not only that they were not members of this board, but also that there is not now, and never has been any such board, and that they have had nothing to do with the construction of the iron-clads in question. Mr. GRIMES also read a long letter from the Secretary of the Navy, giving a full history of their construction. He also showed that the orders of the Department contemplated their construction under the superintendence of Chief Engineer STIMERS, who was to consult with Captain ERICSSON; that such consultation was not had by the Chief Engineer; that the details were not submitted to the Department, and that their failure, if they have failed, is because of mistakes made by Mr. STIMERS. He also brought forward the letters of Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT, asking that light-draught iron-clads be sent to him at Mobile, of Rear-Admiral LEE, saying he wanted at least a dozen for the North Atlantic Squadron, and of Rear-Admiral PORTER, expressing a desire to have several sent him, and significantly said that he thought their testimony might offset the opinion of both houses of Congress as to the value of the iron-clads.

Mr. HALE'S speech, which he probably intended as his senatorial farewell, was far more bitter towards, and denunciatory of, Captain FOX, than any of his former speeches.

REPLY OF MR. LENTHALL, CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1865.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

In your issue of the 20th ult., I find a letter from Chief-Engineer A. C. STIMERS, U. S. N., in relation to what are popularly known as the "light-draft Monitors," which contains statements so utterly at variance with the truth, and so calculated to convey erroneous impressions, that I must ask a small portion of your space to correct them.

The original design of these vessels was made by Mr. ERICSSON, who furnished, so far as I am aware, merely an outline plan, no details and no specifications; and had this sketch been filled up with ordinary ability, the vessels would probably have had the contemplated draught of water.

But Chief Engineer STIMERS, to whom the immediate supervision of their construction was committed by the department, not content with carrying out Mr. ERICSSON'S ideas and furnishing working drawings upon his plan, undertook many and expensive alterations. Neither the working drawings containing these departures from the original plan, nor any other working plan were ever submitted to either of the mechanical bureaus of the Navy Department, and they first learned of the alterations through the contractors, who complained that after they had completed portions of their work, the plans had been withdrawn and others widely different substituted.

On the discovery of this system, or rather want of system, Chief Engineer STIMERS was informed that these alterations, involving large expense, must not be made; but he still persisted in them, and it was only when a letter was written to each of the builders directing them not to make further alterations without the consent of the bureaus and an agreement beforehand as to the cost, that the department was enabled in the least degree to control the construction of the vessels. It is these unauthorized, and at the time unknown, changes and additions, more than anything else, that necessitated the enlargement of the vessels.

So far was this carried, that patented inventions were inserted in the drawings, with the knowledge of Chief Engineer STIMERS, by persons employed in his office, and claims were afterwards made for patent fees upon the contractors.

When the advertisement was issued, in order to place the work under contract, Chief Engineer STIMERS deposited in the Bureau of Construction an outline plan and some general specifications, accompanied by his estimate of the weights of the vessel and machinery, which weights, he stated in it, corresponded to a draught of water 6 feet 6½ inches. Most, if not all of the contractors, have a copy of his paper containing these weights, and on them they based their bids. Had these weights been adhered to by him, the vessel would not have required enlargement.

I was never asked to make any calculations of the weight or draught of water of the "light-draught," or any other of the "Monitor vessels." I never approved plans, as Chief Engineer STIMERS states, in relation to them, and was never asked to do so; and the statements in my letter to the Hon. Mr. GRIMES, read by him in the Senate, are strictly true in every respect, both in the spirit and the letter.

There were never any plans submitted to me of which I or any other person could give an opinion or make a calculation, and Chief Engineer STIMERS' assertion that "when "the plans were finally completed, they were examined "and approved by the two Bureaus of Construction and "Engineering," is without the slightest color of truth.

Chief Engineer STIMERS further states that "his Super-"intendent of Draughtsmen, Mr. CRABB, had orders from "him, from first to last, to take all drawings to Captain "ERICSSON for approval,"—conveying the impression that Captain ERICSSON did approve them, whereas it appears he protested against them in writing.

During the progress of the construction of the "light-"draught Monitors," Chief Engineer STIMERS assumed the entire credit of them, and it is a ludicrous surprise to the hundreds of persons who recollected his pretensions then, that he is now endeavoring to shift the responsibility of his errors to others. He seems to shrink as abjectly from accepting the results of his own acts when failures, as he was eager and bold to assume credit for labors not his own when he thought they would render him famous.

So far from submitting to be instructed by Mr. ERICSSON, he assumed to be his rival, and in the endeavor to imitate him underwent the fate of the frog who attempted to expand himself to the bulk of the ox.

All the facts herein stated, and much more, are well known to hundreds, and, in the endeavor to avoid the responsibility which belongs to him, and him alone, he forfeits the charity which might be extended to his ignorance as an engineer. JOHN LENTHALL.

REPLY OF MR. ISHERWOOD, CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING,
March 2, 1865.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

My attention has been called to a letter in your issue of the 20th ult., on the subject of the "Light-Draught Mon-"itors," signed by Chief Engineer A. C. STIMERS, U. S. N., and containing assertions in relation to my connection with the same so opposed to the truth as to require a flat denial, with such statements as will enable the public to justly judge between us.

My letter to the Hon. Mr. GRIMES, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate, read to that body and referred to by Chief Engineer STIMERS, is strictly correct in every particular; and the tenor of its statements, as quoted by Chief Engineer STIMERS, "that I have had "nothing to do with the construction of the iron-clads in "question," is known to be true by every one of the hundreds of persons having connection with them, and by none so well as by Chief Engineer STIMERS himself. The real facts are as follows:—

The first knowledge I had of any intent to build such vessels was from Chief Engineer STIMERS, who entered my office with a sketch—and it was hardly complete enough to deserve that name—by Mr. ERICSSON for a Monitor vessel of six feet draught of water. His purpose was to show me the machinery alone, for the hull, turrets, etc., and the making of the contracts, did not lie within my provinces. On this sketch no detail of machinery was given, its position only was indicated, and a few general dimensions expressed, together with the type of boiler. I was not asked to approve anything in relation to it, nor was I consulted

about it; and the only suggestions I offered were, first, that the two screws by which the vessel was to be propelled ought to be separated so as to prevent their actions interfering,—the sketch showed them overlapping greatly; second, that if the boilers were arranged with a fore-and-aft fire-room, as almost universally adopted in steamers, it would be a better distribution of them for space and convenience than the one shown on the sketch, which had two athwartship fire-rooms, one at each end of the boilers; and I further suggested the use of vertical water tubes by the sides of the furnaces. In place of this, however, another arrangement of tubes, as I since learned, was used, devised by Chief Engineer STIMERS, for which he applied for a patent, and on which one contractor informed me in presence of a third person he had paid a fee. A long time after the interview referred to, which was the only one that ever took place on the subject. I was required to give an estimate of the probable speed, the data submitted to me being the number of square feet of grate and heating surface in the boiler, the capacity of the cylinders and the immersed amidship section in square feet of the vessel at six feet draught of water. These figures were the whole data, and I replied, stating I had made the calculation on the assumptions that the resistance of the vessel per square foot of section was the same as that of ordinarily modelled naval vessels, and that the machinery was properly proportioned.

The whole designing and superintending of this work was placed in the hands of Chief Engineer STIMERS. I had no further communication with him on the subject, gave no directions in regard to it either directly or indirectly, and had not the slightest knowledge concerning it. I never saw, and to this day have never seen, any of the drawings from which the work was executed, all of which were furnished by him directly to the contractors and signed with his name, nor have I ever seen a copy of the specifications, —which were made by him after the contracts were executed,—though they were, as I have since learned, printed and distributed all over the country; but not a copy was sent to me. During the progress of the work, Chief Engineer STIMERS claimed all the merit of it, and its whole responsibility, asserting in the presence of dozens that he and he alone was the author of every part and parcel of it, a claim which no thorough engineer would have dreamt of disputing with him, after examining its character. It now appears, indeed, that the plans of machinery and of vessel designed by Chief Engineer STIMERS, including his water chamber, which contributed so much to overload her, were so completely the opposite of those intended by Mr. ERICSSON, and indicated in his original sketch, that he protested in writing against them. Chief Engineer STIMERS' statement, therefore, that "when the plans were finally completed they were examined and approved by the two Bureaus of Construction and Steam Engineering," is not only an untruth, but made the more contemptible by its intent to throw on others the responsibility of his own utter incompetency. That a person should not have ability equal to the performance of a task which his self-conceit makes him undertake, is not uncommon; but it is very uncommon to find so little manhood as not only to shrink from the responsibility of the failure when it comes, but the baseness to attempt screening himself by falsely charging it upon the well-won reputation of others.

B. F. ISHERWOOD.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ADJUTANT.—In forming line for dress parade, the colors should come on with the color company. This is no authority for establishing the color in line of markers. The color company on arriving on the line is dressed to the right. The other companies of the right wing being dressed to the left, the commander of color company should step into the rear rank after commanding "Front," and should there remain till the command "Guides, posts."

It is not proper for a sentinel to salute any officer by bringing the left hand across to his musket, except when, in a sentry box, he is standing at an order-arms. Under these circumstances all officers are saluted by him in this manner. General and field officers, the officer of the day, and the commander of the post, are entitled to a present-arms. In saluting all other officers the sentinel should stand at a *shoulder-arms*.

REVIEWS.—When the battalion is broken into column to pass in review, the sub-divisions may or may not be dressed to the left, before passing in review. This matter must be decided by the commanding officer.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—All necessary information in reference to communicating with prisoners of war, can be obtained from Brigadier-General WILLIAM HOFFMAN, Commissary-General of Prisoners, at Washington, D. C.

H. S.—Your question has been once or twice answered in these columns (see page 67, Vol. I.) A contract physician has no military standing, and has no right to assume the rank or wear the uniform of an assistant surgeon. It is the duty, however, of all connected with a hospital to conform to the rules prescribed for the government of hospitals by the Regulations or by the Surgeon-General.

H. B. C., ACTING ENSIGN.—It is always a safe rule when you do not know what to do, to do nothing, and this is the best advice we can give you with no knowledge of your character and capacity, except what is derived from your own statement. You are in the Navy now, why not make the best of it, and endeavor to improve your position by study and strict attention to duty? Still, if you wish to change, and can get your discharge, you ought, with your knowledge of military matters, to be able to pass the board of examination of officers of negro troops. Positions in other branches of the service are so dependent upon personal influences that it is impossible to say what are your prospects of procuring an appointment.

"AN INQUIRER."—We should think you eligable to an appointment as Hospital Steward.

"A CONSTANT READER."—We have been unable for some time to give attention to this department of the JOURNAL, which is the reason why your question has, with others, gone so long unanswered. Dropping a midshipman from the rolls undoubtedly implies disgrace. When he is simply found guilty of incapacity he is allowed an opportunity to resign.

A. S. W.—From our Congressional reports of last week you will learn that the bill for the better organization of the Subsistence Department has passed both houses of Congress, with some amendments. We shall publish it as soon as we find room.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1865.

THE GRAND CAMPAIGN.

UNLESS every sign shall fail, before another week the country will be thrilled by the great events now hurrying to their issue on the field of war. Not only from one quarter, but from all, the tidings will vibrate. Never, indeed, has the military arena presented a more exciting aspect. In the Southwest the combined Armies of THOMAS and CANBY already press upon Mobile. SHERIDAN has initiated that movement in the Shenandoah Valley at which we hinted in these columns a week ago, and threatens the line of communication between between Lynchburgh and Richmond. SCHOFIELD is on the eve of marching north from Wilmington, or has already marched. SHERMAN has broken into North Carolina for communication with SCHOFIELD. Each hour the news is awaited that GRANT has once more moved the Army under his immediate control. Nor are even these, probably, various and important as they are, all the combinations of the hour.

During the last hundred days, the drama of the war has been developing with remarkable rapidity. No one can regard the active movements now in progress on every hand without intense interest. Happily, all the auguries are in our favor. The column which threatens Mobile is more than 30,000 strong, far outnumbering the Western Confederate army. It is directed by such soldiers as THOMAS and CANBY, supported by such skillful and successful corps commanders as A. J. SMITH and GRANGER, and is made up of troops accustomed to victory. Mobile can be successfully carried, and TAYLOR'S army defeated or driven to the interior. SHERIDAN has already added to his Valley laurels the handsome victory at Fisherville and Waynesboro'. EARLY'S force was at best but a handful. If it be true that he has now lost 1,300 prisoners, besides his killed and wounded, his army has been fatally weakened. SHERIDAN can, with little opposition, cross the Blue Ridge through Rockfish Gap and capture the important railroad junction of Charlottesville. With or without that capture, he can move briskly upon the James River Canal in a good day's march, it being, in an air line, only 25 miles distant from the Gap, and less than 20 from Charlottesville. We can hardly doubt that so much has already been done. It is not impossible, even, that, with EARLY'S army reduced to its present size, SHERIDAN may force his way along the easterly base of the Blue Ridge to Lynchburgh, and even capture that city. Should this be effected, the importance of the success could not be over-estimated. It would be a victory unparalleled by anything yet achieved in the present Virginia campaign. And, even if Lynchburgh were not carried, should SHERIDAN break the railroad between that point and Richmond, the consequences would be momentous upon the fate of the enemy's capital.

But it must be taken for granted that LEE has already sent large reinforcements to EARLY. It is of vital interest for him to keep SHERIDAN off from his western line of supply, even if he puts in momentary jeopardy his forces at Richmond. At this juncture, however, GRANT'S Army becomes an important actor on the scene. With its numerical strength always double that of LEE, with the latter depleted by troops sent against SHERIDAN and troops sent against SHERMAN, a well-managed move against the Southside Railroad might have reasonable prospect of triumph. Not only this possibility of immediate success, but the coöperative aid it would lend to SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, and SCHOFIELD tell us that the Army of the Potomac will soon be in motion. Other plans of GRANT might be aided by such a move. And when it happens, it is not clear that the Army of the Potomac is the only force the enemy will have to guard against.

In such exigencies, LEE'S natural course would be to summon back a part of the troops sent to JOHNSTON. SHERMAN having, to all appearance, baffled the concentration against him by adroitly slipping into North Carolina, following an easterly march from Columbia to Fayetteville, instead of a northerly march to Charlotte, JOHNSTON, if bent on "destroying" his old adversary, must pursue him, and that with very poor chance of success. To reach SHERMAN, he not only has to march still faster than the latter general, whose rapidity is proverbial, but in the very act of so doing, marches from his old position within supporting distance of LEE. Should detachments from JOHNSTON now be sent back to LEE, the combination for defeating SHERMAN is over, and his security assured. But we never have considered SHERMAN'S case desperate, even though he were driven to a pitched battle.

Meanwhile, to make assurance doubly sure, SCHOFIELD is, already, perhaps, on the northerly march from Wilmington. His movements will be directly assisted by GRANT. A strong coöperating force is collected at Newbern. These two columns aiding SHERMAN, the great railroad junction at Goldsboro' bids fair to fall as did the junctions at Atlanta and at Branchville; and Raleigh to meet the fate of her sister capitals, Milledgeville and Columbia. Should LEE'S combinations to avert the disasters threatening him, lead him to move his Army outside of its entrenchments, the lack of faith in the cause which now pervades a large part of the rank and file would become still more manifest. Deserters are already fearfully weakening him, and a heavy battle, especially on open ground, would increase the defection. But, without attempting to forecast more definitely for the future, we confidently wait on events.

THE "LIGHT DRAUGHT MONITORS."

THE cloud which has involved in obscurity the history, construction and responsibility of the failure of the so-called "light draught Monitors" has been at last dispelled by letters from no less authorities than the Chiefs of the Bureaus of Construction and Engineering of the Navy Department. These letters were called forth by a communication published by Chief Engineer STIMERS, the planner of these vessels, whose letter, together with the letters it evoked, will be found elsewhere in this issue. The principal point appears to be, Who planned these vessels? Upon that person the blame must rest.

Let us carefully detail the principal facts:—In the latter part of 1862, ERICSSON presented plans of a Monitor of about six feet draught of water. Mr. STIMERS, the then General Inspector of Iron-clads, altered that plan so completely as to leave scarcely a connecting link between it and the one furnished by ERICSSON; he changed it, head, body and tail, and by so doing assumed the responsibility of the success or failure of the proposed vessels. Whether or no ERICSSON approved of these altered plans from which these disgraceful vessels were built, one would suppose was a question which could be easily determined. An answer either in the negative or affirmative is all that is required; he either *did* or he did *not* approve of the radical changes made by Mr. STIMERS. Yet Mr. STIMERS' answer, if it can be called an answer, to this query, is clearly specious and disingenuous. He conveys the idea that the alterations were approved by the distinguished engineer who made the original plan, which he (STIMERS), unfortunately for the Service and himself, remodelled. He does this by stating that an office had been established near ERICSSON'S residence, in which to make drawings, that the Department might build as many vessels as it chose on *Ericsson's plans;* furthermore that his draughtsman had instructions to take all drawings to ERICSSON for his approval. Now, as it is known, ERICSSON repudiated the innovations of Mr. STIMERS, such an attempt as this is painful to witness. The idea of Mr. STIMERS sending details of a plan prepared by himself to this gentleman and obtaining his approval of parts of which he had condemned the whole, is not even plausible. With respect to the affirmative responsibility of the Chiefs of the mechanical bureaus of the Department—Construction and Engineering—in deciding upon so important a matter as plans for the construction of *twenty* vessels, it would clearly seem that such a decision would be authenticated either by affixing their signatures to the plans, or making a written statement to that effect: if such approval was given, it cannot be hidden. The opinion, therefore, seems just, that the letters of these officers, published in this issue. are *prima facie* evidence that they affirmatively had nothing to do with the alterations of ERICSSON'S plans of light draught iron-clads, which resulted in the construction of *twenty* vessels, which have passed into history as the greatest blunder of the kind on record. The

grave responsibility of having mutilated the original plan, with all the disaster and disgrace to the country which resulted from it, is thus fixed on Chief Engineer STIMERS. If they had turned out to the contrary of this dismal picture, we are justified in supposing he anticipated as great a degree of credit as the censure he now rightfully receives from Messrs. LENTHALL and ISHERWOOD.

We have seen the original plan. It is exceedingly simple: an oval tank of iron, with straight sides and flat bottom, surrounded by a raft of wood, with a model like an ordinary vessel, forms the hull; the turret, etc., are the same as those already built, and the motive machinery is of the plainest description. The designer intended a light-draught iron-clad, which could be quickly constructed with the labor and materials at command in various parts of the land; for the exigencies of the Service demanded dispatch. When it is stated that the original *Monitor* was built in 112 days, and some of the *Passaic* class were under steam in six months, there is reason to believe that, had this original plan been followed, not only would the country have had substantial, serviceable iron-clads of this important character, but they would have been ready nearly two years ago. According to Mr. STIMERS' statement, ERICSSON'S original plan was examined by the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, who said "he saw nothing in "his department of the vessel which it would be advisable to change." Notwithstanding this, Mr. STIMERS introduced into the plan a system of tanks running entirely around the vessel, placed between the iron hull and the wooden raft. Connected with these tanks was a labyrinth of cocks, valves, pipes, pumps and steam engines. The function of this contrivance was to vary the draught of water of the vessel some five or six inches, while the displacement necessary to carry this concern with its attachments, was nearly equal to this variation of the draught. By thus attaching the raft, which formed the armor backing, to tanks, the longitudinal strength of the hull was seriously impaired; this, together with changing the original form of boiler so as to make proper bracing of the hull impossible, rendered the entire craft a flimsy affair, as was proved by the futile attempt at a sea voyage with one of these vessels, in moderate weather, from Philadelphia to Washington.

So, instead of the light-draught iron-clads, intended by the Government, easily built, shot-proof against cannon possessed by the enemy, and admirably calculated to meet the exigencies of the Service with dispatch, Mr. STIMERS, who was devoid of experience as a constructor, in his attempt to achieve distinction by changing ERICSSON'S plans, has made himself responsible for the country's having passed through two years of pressing need without a light-draught Monitor.

Not the least mortifying episode of the affair, are the efforts of the officer who planned them, and who was responsible for the construction of the vessels as built, for the valuable time wasted in making the fatal changes, for the waste of the public money, for the disasters caused by the want of light-draft iron-clads, and for the disgrace of the failure, to shift the blame from himself, where it belongs, to the shoulders of others.

Before leaving this disagreeable subject, to which we hope it will be unnecessary again to allude, we must say, without intent to reflect upon Mr. STIMERS with unnecessary severity, that his career since he left the original Monitor has inflicted serious injury to the national cause; his improper conduct, to say the least, toward Admiral DUPONT and his officers, started the crusade against the iron-clads, and deeply injured the Navy Department.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests that the bursting of the 100-pounder Parrotts at the bombardment of Fort Fisher, was caused by the failure to ram home the projectile, and by its getting jarred from its place by the gun being run out hard; that even in smooth water a rifle projectile may be started considerably by running the gun out carelessly, and that it is not unlikely this cause was exaggerated at Fort Fisher by the roll of the vessel and the rapidity of the fire. It seems to us, however, that it is scarcely possible that the jar of running out a gun should so far displace the projectile as to leave space enough between it and the charge to produce any such disaster as the bursting of the piece. It is even questioned whether a space between the projectile and the charge will, of itself, cause a rupture. The fact, however, is pretty generally admitted that a considerable space left between the two will prove disastrous to the gun. Numerous causes work together to produce the bursting of a gun; but we are forced to believe that the bursting of the large Parrott guns was occasioned by defects inherent in the ordnance themselves. Large cast-iron rifled guns have, both here and in Europe, proved unsatisfactory.

As the celebration in New York city of Mr. LINCOLN'S second inauguration proved also to be a general celebration of our recent victories, it properly claims some notice in our columns. Saturday's storm had, indeed (in Irish phrase), caused the 4th of March to fall on the 6th. But the latter day rose propitious on the metropolitan festivities, not only by furnishing better weather for the event, but also by removing a little its political aspect, and bringing out more strongly its national significance. The streets were clean—fatally clean—so clean as to poison the future content of the people of that city, by fond memories of what has been. The profuse display of tens of thousands of colors, the decorations and illuminations of private houses, and the grand procession, were of course the features of note. Most of the speeches may, as usual, be quietly consigned to oblivion, without detriment to anybody. As to the procession, a cynical observer might regard a great part of it as a shrewd, but shabby, advertising medium. The train of labelled carts to him would be merely an accumulated series of puffing devices, familiar to all cities—a continuous string of what annoys us when presented daily in detail. We have all sufficiently seen the advertising wains of BARNUM, and more than sufficiently the weather-strip man, that unhappy Joseph who parades Broadway with painted coat of many colors, stretching to his heels. While some of the trades and machinery exhibited on Monday were well worth seeing, and many of the draught horses remarkably so, there was a surplus of ordinary wagons decked with a few colors and staring advertisements, and filled, perhaps, with very uninteresting people, out to exhibit themselves,

On similar occasions, American humor, which is plenty enough, is apt to show to advantage in devices and inscriptions. But the portable wit of this procession was very scanty. It might have been expected that the double incentives of patriotism and pocket would provoke many sharp mottoes and sentences; but an ordinary number of the New York *Herald* contains more genius and spice in the surprising display headings of its columns, than all the painted inscriptions which this procession originated. We think, therefore, that judicious excision and curtailment might have diminished the advertising show about two-thirds. Perhaps in that way the rather tedious gaps in the pageant would have been avoided; and certainly such a subtraction would not have quenched popular enthusiasm. In all the vast throngs of good-tempered spectators, the display of trades and traffics excited no applause. And, as if suspicious of the motives of the participants, the crowd had no cheers for anything, except the veterans and the wounded soldiers.

The fine show of the military and firemen gave its chief success to the affair. The State infantry looked very well indeed, and, in some cases, as, for example, in that of the Twenty-second regiment, marched handsomely. The detachment of marines made a fine appearance, and the veterans and wounded heroes merited the constant cheering they received. The firemen formed a splendid body of hardy, athletic, and well-trained men, neatly and uniformly dressed in their red shirts and black trowsers, marching finely before their beautiful apparatus. The elephants brought up the rear, and furnished a true flavor of nationality to the procession, elephants and admirals, camels and councilmen marching together in style "plebeian" enough for Mr. JOHNSON. To typify, probably, the state of the country at present, a place for a field piece in the procession was selected just in front of one of STEINWAY'S pianos, and discharged its substantial cartridge now and then over that instrument.

Thousands of stalwart men marched in the streets. Scores of thousands looked on. Probably everybody was struck by this indication of the immense reserve force still remaining at the North, after its losses in war. Richmond could be carried by the men in New York alone last Monday. But suppose, on the other hand, that Richmond were to attempt a holiday parade of its citizens!

THE second inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN as President of the United States, and, by consequence, as the head of its Armies and Navies for the four years to come, consummates a remarkable event in the war. Simple as it appeared to us, the unexampled quiet and the almost unexampled unanimity of the November ballot, happening in a crisis when, more than ever before, the habitual quarrels and brawls of election day might have been expected, will serve to point a moral for the future historian, and will give him no doubtful clue to the animus of the North during the war. He cannot fail, either, to draw a significant parallel between the capital as it was on the 4th of March, 1861, and the capital on the 4th of March, 1865.

Such a parallel, however, with both scenes still fresh in the minds of our people, needs now to be suggested only, not elaborated. And, indeed, there were some incidents about the latter event which rob the contrast of a part of its charm. We do not refer to the social scenes of Inauguration Day in Washington, nor to those of the Inauguration Ball of Monday. Most of these were doubtless true as sketched by the various reporters, who were only too skillful and faithful; but, though they were true, we do not hold it right to have thus set them down. All these little peculiarities of Washington life and character have only a local significance. We referred particularly to the address of the President—and the want of address of the Vice-President. With regard to the latter gentleman, it seems to be generally agreed that the less said the better. Unhappily, his bearing at the Capitol, "trembling a little, probably with excite-"ment," and his rather incoherent speech, "which "was scarcely audible on account of the noise in the "galleries," have not escaped the reporters. And what is meant when in public a man utters platitudes, and makes those platitudes personal, and cannot help repeating those personal platitudes a great number of times, as if there were some magnetic attraction in the words—is very well known. We do not intend, of course, to intimate that high officials do not often confine themselves to platitudes, even in their most sober and intellectual efforts. But we do mean to say that the assertion that, in this country, office-holders "d'rive their power from the people" is too obvious a truism to require "two minutes and a half "on that point."

On that fatal occasion, the prominent idea in Mr. JOHNSON'S mind seems to have been that he was a "plebeian"; and that he was "proud of the title." In the strict sense of the term, however, the claim he makes at distinction on that ground cannot be conceded. He must show some other reason than that why he should fill the second office in this country. Here, every man is supposed to be a plebeian. Some men, indeed, enjoy the advantages of inherited virtues and talents, of careful nurture and training, assisting them to become well-ordered, respectable, and useful citizens. Others, less fortunate, are compelled to overcome early disadvantages by greater effort, having their paths through thickets where others find an open course. But these are facts so trite that they need no statement, even in an inaugural address. If the word "plebeian" therefore was used by the Vice-President in some more recondite sense, as, for example, to describe a high official who, on august State occasions, should make himself independent of those ordinary proprieties of life which the poorest and least pretentious of honest citizens would respect—then we must deny its being peculiar to this country. Many a little European prince has exhibited the spectacle to which he refers. The House of Hanover furnishes still more illustrious examples of the same peculiarities of character, and will, so long as England remembers her four GEORGES. But perhaps the plebeian "ANDY," forgot princely precedents, for his strange forgetfulness of Mr. WELLES'S name would seem to indicate that he does not possess a very strong topical memory. Let us all hope that the peril of assassination with which, according to rumor, Mr. LINCOLN was threatened a week since, may be averted for the sake of the country.

THE PETERSBURGH EXPLOSION.

DECISION OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY INTO THE CAUSES OF ITS FAILURE.

The following is the finding and opinion of the court ordered to investigate the circumstances attending the failure of the explosion of the mine before Petersburgh :—

FINDING.

After mature deliberation on the testimony adduced, the court find the following facts and circumstances attending the unsuccessful assault on the 30th of July :

The *mine*, quite an important feature in the attack, was commenced by Major-General Burnside, soon after the occupation of his present lines, without any directions obtained from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. Although its location—and in this the engineers of the Army concur—was not considered by Major-General Meade a proper one, it being commanded from both flanks and reverse, the continuance of the work was sanctioned.

It was not the intention of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, or of the Major-General commanding the Army of the Potomac, it is believed, to use the mine in the operations against Petersburgh, until it became known that the enemy had withdrawn a large part of his forces to the north side of the James River, when it was thought advantage might be taken of it in an assault. All the Union troops sent north of the James had been recalled in time to participate in the assault so that the whole of the forces operating in front of Petersburgh were disposable.

The mine was ordered to be exploded at 3:30 A. M., but owing to a defective fuse, it did not take place till 4:45.

The detailed order or plan of operations issued by Major-General Meade is in accordance with General Grant's instructions, and was seen and approved by the latter previous to its publication. It is marked K in the appendix.

It is the concurrent testimony that had the order been carried out, success would have attended the attack. Also it is in evidence that General Meade met General Burnside and three of his division commanders the day before the assault, and impressed upon them that the operation was to be one of *time*; that unless prompt advantage were taken of the explosion of the mine to gain the crest, it would be impossible to get it, or the troops to remain outside of their lines.

That order directed that General Burnside should "form his troops (the Ninth corps) for assaulting," and that General Ord, commanding the Eighteenth corps, and General Warren, commanding the Fifth corps, should support the assault on the right and left respectively.

Major-General Burnside's order (No. 60, appendix) directed Brigadier-General Ledlie's division, immediately on the explosion of the mine, to be moved forward and crown the crest known as Cemetery Hill. Brigadier-General Willcox was to move his division forward as soon as possible after General Ledlie's bearing off to the left, and Brigadier-General Potter was to move his (colored) division next, and pass over the same ground that General Ledlie did.

Five minutes after the explosion of the mine, General Ledlie's division went forward, and it was followed by those of Generals Willcox and Potter, though it is in evidence that the latter did not move in the prescribed order, and that they were not formed in a manner to do the duty assigned them.

General Ledlie's division, instead of complying with the order, halted in the crater made by the explosion of the mine, and remained there about an hour, when Major General Meade received the first intimation of the fact through a dispatch from Lieutenant Colonel Loring, Assistant Inspector General of the Ninth corps, intended for General Burnside, in which he expressed the fear that the men could not be induced to advance.

This crater was on the enemy's line of works, and was fifty to sixty yards long, twenty yards wide, and twenty to twenty-five feet deep. It was about five hundred yards from the cemetery crest.

General Burnside was then (5:40 A. M.) ordered to push forward to the crest all his own troops, and to call on General Ord to move forward his troops at once. It is in evidence that when the order was communicated to General Ferrero, commanding the colored division, he said he could not put in his troops until the troops already in front should be moved out of the way. They did go forward, however, after some delay, but only to be driven back, and in their flight to rush impetuously against other troops, destroying their formation and producing disorder.

At 6:10 A. M., inquiry being made of General Burnside if it would be an advantage for Warren's supporting force to go in at once on the left, the answer was, "There is scarcely room for it in our immediate front." The importance of the utmost promptness and the securing of the crest at once, at all hazards, were urged upon him at 6:50 A. M.

At 7:20 A. M., General Burnside reported to General Meade that he was doing all in his power to push forward the troops and, if possible, carry the crest, and also that the main body of General Potter's division was beyond the crater. It does not appear in evidence, however, that they ever got any considerable distance, not exceeding two hundred yards, beyond the crater, toward the crest, whence they were driven back immediately. This was also the fate of the few colored troops who got over the enemy's line for a moment.

At 9 o'clock A. M., General Burnside reported many of the Ninth and Eighteenth corps were retiring before the enemy, and then was the time to put in the Fifth corps. It having just been reported, however, by two staff officers (not General Burnside's) that the attack on the right of the mine had been repulsed, and that none of the Union troops were beyond the line of the crater, the commanding General thought differently; and the Lieutenant-General concurring, General Burnside was directed, at 9:20 A. M., to withdraw to his own entrenchments immediately or at a later period, but not to hold the enemy's line any longer than was required to withdraw safely his men. This order brought General Burnside to General Meade's headquarters, where he remonstrated against it, saying by nightfall he could carry the crest. No other officer who was present, and who has testified before the court, concurred in this opinion. The troops in the crater were then ordered to retire; but before it could be effected they were driven out with great loss at 2 P. M. These troops, however, were making preparations to retire, and but for that would probably not have been driven out at that time.

The Fifth corps did not participate at all in the assault, and General Ord's command only partially, because the condition of affairs at no time admitted of their co-operation, as was contemplated by the plan of assault.

The causes of failure are :

1. The injudicious formation of the troops in going forward, the movement being mainly by flank instead of extended front. General Meade's order indicated that columns of assault should be employed to take Cemetery Hill, and that proper passages should be prepared for those columns. It is the opinion of the court that there were no proper columns of assault. The troops should have been formed in the open ground in front of the point of attack, parallel to the line of the enemy's works. The evidence shows that one or more columns might have passed over at and to the left of the crater without any previous preparation of the ground.

2. The halting of the troops in the crater instead of going forward to the crest, when there was no fire of any consequence from the enemy.

3. No proper employment of engineer officers and working parties, and of materials and tools for their use in the Ninth corps.

4. That some parts of the assaulting columns were not properly led.

5. That want of a competent common head at the scene of assault, to direct affairs as occurrences should demand.

Had not failure ensued from the above causes and the crest been gained, the success might have been jeopardied by the failure to have prepared in season proper and adequate debouches through the Ninth corps lines for troops, and especially for field artillery, as ordered by Major General Meade.

The reason why the attack ought to have been successful are :

1. The evident surprise of the enemy at the time of the explosion of the mine, and for some time after.

2. The comparatively small force in the enemy's works.

3. The ineffective fire of the enem's artillery and musketry, there being scarcely any for about thirty minutes after the explosion, and our artillery being just the reverse as to time and power.

4. The fact that some of our troops were able to get two hundred yards beyond the crater toward the crest, but could not remain there or proceed farther for want of supports, or because they were not properly formed or led.

OPINION.

The court having given a brief narrative of the assault, and "the facts and circumstances attending it," it remains to report, that the following-named officers engaged therein, appear from the evidence to be "answerable for the want of success" which should have resulted :

I.—Major-General A. E. Burnside, United States Volunteers, he having failed to obey the orders of the commanding General.

1. In not giving such formation to his assaulting column as to insure a reasonable prospect of success.

2. In not preparing his parapets and abattis for the passage of the columns of assault.

3. In not employing engineer officers who reported to him to lead the assaulting columns with working parties, and not causing to be provided proper materials necessary for covering the crest when the assaulting columns should arrive there.

4. In neglecting to execute Major-General Meade's orders respecting the prompt advance of General Ledlie's troops from the crater to the crest, or in default of accomplishing that, not causing those troops to fall back and give place to other troops more willing and equal to the task, instead of delaying until the opportunity passed away, thus affording the enemy time to recover from his surprise, concentrate his fire, and bring his troops to operate against the Union troops assembled uselessly in the crater.

Notwithstanding the failure to comply with orders, and to apply proper military principles, ascribed to General Burnside, the court is satisfied that he believed the measures taken by him would insure success.

II.—Brigadier General J. H. Ledlie, United States Volunteers, he having failed to push forward his division promptly according to orders, and thereby blocking up the avenue which was designed for the passage of troops ordered to follow and support him in the assault. It is in evidence that no commander reported to General Burnside that his troops could not be got forward, which the court regard as a neglect of duty on the part of General Ledlie, inasmuch as a timely report of the misbehavior might have enabled General Burnside, commanding the assault, to have made other arrangements for prosecuting it, before it became too late. Instead of being with his division during this difficulty in the crater, and by his personal efforts endeavoring to lead his troops forward, he was most of the time in a bomb-proof ten rods in rear of the main line of the Ninth corps works, where it was impossible for him to see anything of the movements of troops that were going on.

III.—Brigadier General Edward Ferrero, United States Volunteers—

1. For not having all his troops found ready for the attack at the prescribed time.

2. Not going forward with them to the attack.

3. Being in a bomb-proof habitually, where he could not see the operation of his troops, showing by his own order issued while there, that he did not know the position of two brigades of his division, or whether they had taken Cemetery Hill or not.

IV.—Colonel Z. R. Bliss, Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers, commanding First brigade, Second division, Ninth corps—

In that, that he remained behind with the only regiment of his brigade which did not go forward according to the orders, and occupied a position where he could not properly command a brigade, which formed a portion of an assaulting column, and where he could not see what was going on.

V.—Brigadier-General O. B. Willcox, United States Volunteers—

The court are not satisfied that General Willcox's division made efforts commensurate with the occasion, to carry out General Burnside's order to advance to Cemetery Hill, and they think that more energy might have been exercised by Brigadier-General Willcox to cause his troops to go forward to that point.

Without intending to convey the impression that there was any disinclination on the part of the commanders of the supports to heartily co-operate in the attack on the 30th day of July, the court express their opinion that explicit orders should have been given assigning one officer to the command of all the troops intended to engage in the assault when the commanding General was not present in person to witness the operations.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK
Major-General United States Volunteers, President of Court.
EDWARD SCHRIVER, Inspector-General U. S. A., Judge-Advocate.

The court then adjourned *sine die*.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, President of Court.
EDWARD SHRIVER, Inspector General U. S. A., Judge Advocate.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT FISHER.

REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL TERRY.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES ON }
FEDERAL POINT, N. C., Jan 25, 1865. }

GENERAL : I have the honor to submit the following detailed report of the operations which resulted in the capture of Fort Fisher and the occupation of Fort Caswell, and the other works at the mouth of the Cape Fear River.

On the 2d instant I received from the Lieutenant-General in person orders to take command of the troops destined for the movement. They were 3,300 picked men from the Second division of the Twenty-fourth Army corps, under Brigadier General (now Brevet Major-General) Adelbert Ames, the same number from the Third division of the Twenty-fifth Army corps, under command of Brigadier General Charles J. Paine, 1,400 men from the second brigade of the First division of the Twenty-fourth Army corps, under Colonel (now Brevet Brigadier-General) J. C. Abbott, 7th New Hampshire Volunteers, the Sixteenth New York Independent Battery with four 3-inch guns, and Light Battery E, Third United States Artillery, with six light 12-pounder guns. I was instructed to move them from their positions in the lines on the north side of the James River to Bermuda Landing, in time to commence their embarkation on transport vessels at sunrise on the 3d instant.

In obedience to these orders, the movement commenced at noon of the 3d instant. The troops arrived at the landing at sunset and there bivouacked for the night.

The transports did not arrive as soon as they were expected. The first of them made its appearance late in the afternoon of the 4th. One of them, the *Atlantic*, was of too heavy draught to come up the James; Curtis's brigade of Ames's division was therefore placed on river steamboats and sent down the river to be transferred to her.

The embarkation of the remainder of the force commenced at sunset of the 4th and was completed at noon of the 5th instant; each vessel, as soon as it was loaded, was sent to Fort Monroe, and at 9 o'clock P. M. of the 5th the whole fleet was collected in Hampton Roads. The troops were all in heavy marching order with four days' rations from the morning of the 4th in their haversacks, and forty rounds of ammunition in their boxes. No horses, wagons or ambulances were taken; the caissons of the artillery were left, behind but in addition to the ammunition in the limber chests, 150 rounds per gun, in packing-boxes, were embarked.

I went down the river personally with the Lieutenant-General, and on the way received from him additional instructions, and the information that orders had been given for the embarkation of a siege train to consist of twenty 30-pounder Parrott guns, four 100-pounder Parrotts, and twenty Coehorn mortars, with a detail of artillerists and a company of engineers, so that in case siege operations should become necessary the men and material for it might be at hand.

These troops, under the command of Brevet Brigadier-General H. L. Abbott, were to follow me to Beaufort, North Carolina, and await orders. It was not until this time that I was informed that Fort Fisher was the point against which we were to operate.

During the evening of the 5th orders were given for the transports to proceed to sea at four o'clock the next morning, and accompanying these orders were sealed letters, to be opened when off Cape Henry, directing them to rendezvous, in case of separation from the flagship, at a point twenty-five miles off Beaufort, North Carolina.

The vessels sailed at the appointed hour. During the 6th instant a severe storm arose which so much impeded our progress that it was not until the morning of the 8th that my own vessel arrived at the rendezvous; all the others, excepting the flagship of General Paine were still behind. Leaving Brigadier-General Paine to assemble the other vessels as they should arrive, I went into Beaufort Harbor to communicate with Rear-Admiral Porter, commanding the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, with whose fleet the forces under my command were destined to co-operate.

During the 8th nearly all of the vessels arrived at the rendezvous; some of them required repairs to their hulls, damaged by the gale, some repairs to their machinery, others needed coal or water. These vessels were brought into the harbor or to the outer anchorage, where their wants were supplied; all the others remained, until the final sailing of the expedition, some twenty to twenty-five miles off the land. The weather continued so unfavorable as to afford no prospect that we would be able to make a landing on the open beach of Federal Point until Wednesday, the 11th. On that day Admiral Porter proposed to start, but at high water there was still so much surf on the bar that the ironclads and other vessels of heavy draught could not be gotten over it; our departure was therefore delayed till the next day.

On the morning tide of the 12th the vessels in the harbor passed out, and the whole fleet of naval vessels and transports got under way for this place. As we were leaving, the vessels containing General Abbott's command came in sight; orders were sent to them to follow us.

We did not arrive off Federal Point until nearly night-fall, consequently, and in accordance with the decision of the Admiral, the disembarkation of the troops was not commenced until the next morning. Our subsequent experience fully justified the delay; it would have been extremely difficult to land the men at night.

At 4 o'clock A. M. of the 13th, the inshore division of naval vessels closed in close to the beach to cover the landing. The transports followed their and took positions as nearly as possible in a line parallel to and about two hundred yards outside of them. The iron-clads moved down to within range of the fort and opened fire upon it. Another division was placed to the northward of the landing place, so as to protect our men from any attack from the direction of Masonboro' Inlet. At 8 o'clock nearly 200 boats, besides steamers, were sent from the Navy to the transports, and the disembarkation of men, provisions, tools and ammunition simultaneously commenced.

At 3 o'clock P. M. nearly 8,000 men, with three days' rations in their haversacks, and 40 rounds of ammunition in their boxes, six days' supply of hard bread in bulk, 300,000 additional rounds of small-arm ammunition, and a sufficient number of entrenching tools had been safely landed. The surf on the beach was still quite high, notwithstanding that the weather had become very pleasant: and owing to it some of the men had their rations and ammunition ruined by water; with this exception, no accident of any kind occurred.

As soon as the troops had commenced landing pickets were thrown out; they immediately encountered outposts of the enemy, and shots were exchanged with them, but no serious engagement occurred. A few prisoners were taken, from whom I learned that Hoke's Rebel division, which it was supposed had been sent further South, was still here, and that it was his outposts which we were meeting.

The first object, which I had in view after landing was to throw a strong defensive line across the peninsula from Cape Fear River to the sea, facing Wilmington, so as to protect our rear from attack while we should be engaged in operating against Fisher. Our maps indicated that a good position for such a line would be found a short distance above the head of Myrtle Sound, which is a long shallow piece of water separated from the ocean by a sand spit of about 100 yards in width, and communicates with it by Masonboro' Inlet.

It was supposed that the right flank of a line at that point would be protected by the sound, and, being above its head, that we should by it control the beach as far up as the inlet, and thus, in case of need, be able to land supplies in quiet water there. Our landing place was selected with reference to this idea. An examination made after we landed showed that the sound for a long distance above its head was so shallow as to offer no obstacle to the passage of troops at low tide, and as the further down the peninsula we should go the shorter would be our line across it, it was determined to take up a position where the maps showed a large pond occupying nearly one third of the width of the peninsula at about three miles from the fort. Shortly before five o'clock, leaving Abbott's brigade to cover our stores, the troops were put in motion for the last-named point. On arriving at it, the "pond" was found to be a sand-flat, sometimes covered with water, giving no assistance to the defence of a line established behind it. Nevertheless, it was determined to get a line across at this place, and Paine's division, followed by two of Ames's brigades, made their way through. The night was very dark, much of the ground was a marsh, and ill adapted to the construction of works, and the distance was found to be too great to be properly defended by the troops which could be spared from the direct attack upon the fort. It was not until 9 o'clock P. M. that Paine succeeded in reaching the river.

The ground still nearer the fort was then reconnoitered and found to be much better adapted to our purposes; accordingly, the troops were withdrawn from their last position and established on a line about two miles from the works. They reached this final position at 2 o'clock A. M. of the 14th instant. Tools were immediately brought up and the entrenchments were commenced. At 8 o'clock a good breastwork, reaching from the river to the sea, and partially covered by abattis, had been constructed and was in a defensible condition. It was much improved afterward, but from this time our foothold on the peninsula was secured.

Early in the morning of the 14th, the landing of the artillery was commenced, and by sunset all the light guns were gotten on shore. During the following night they were placed on the line, most of them near the river, where the enemy, in case he should attack us, would be least exposed to the fire of the gunboats.

Curtis's brigade of Ames's division was moved down toward Fisher during the morning, and at noon his skirmishers, after capturing on their way a small steamer which had come down the river with shells and forage for the garrison of the fort, reached a small unfinished outwork in front of the west end of the land front of the work.

General Curtis, Lieutenant-Colonel (now Brevet Brigadier-General) Comstock, the chief engineer of the expedition, and myself, under the protection of the fire of the fleet, made a careful reconnoissance of the work, getting within six hundred yards of it. The report of General Comstock, which, with its accompanying map, is appended hereto, gives a full description of it and its condition at that time.

As the result of this reconnoissance, and in view of the extreme difficulty which might be expected in landing supplies and the material for a siege on the open and often tempestuous beach, it was decided to attempt an assault the next day, provided that in the meantime the fire of the Navy should so far destroy the palisades as to make one practicable.

This decision was communicated to Admiral Porter, who at once placed a division of his vessels in a position to accomplish this last named object. It was arranged in consultation with him that a heavy bombardment from all the vessels should commence early in the morning and continue up to the moment of the assault, and that even then it should not cease, but should be diverted from the points of attack to other parts of the work.

It was decided that the assault should be made at 3 o'clock P. M.; that the Army should attack on the western half of the land face, and that a column of sailors and marines should assault at the northeast bastion.

The fire of the Navy continued during the night. At 8 o'clock A. M. of the 15th all of the vessels, except a division left to aid in the defence of our northern line, moved into position, and a fire, magnificent alike for its power and accuracy, was opened.

Ames's division had been selected for the assault. Paine was placed in command of the defensive line, having with him Abbott's brigade in addition to his own division. Ames's first brigade—Curtis's—was already at the outwork above mentioned, and in trenches close around it; his other two brigades, Pennypacker's and Bell's, were moved at noon to within supporting distance of him. At 2 o'clock preparations for the assault were commenced. Sixty sharpshooters from the Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, armed with the Spencer repeating carbine, and forty others, volunteers from Curtis's brigade, the whole under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lent, of the Thirteenth Indiana, were thrown forward at a run to within 175 yards of the work. They were provided with shovels, and soon dug pits for shelter, and commenced firing at the parapet.

As soon as this movement commenced the parapet of the fort was manned and the enemy's fire, both of musketry and artillery, opened.

As soon as the sharpshooters were in position Curtis's brigade was moved forward by regiment at the double quick into line at about 425 yards from the work. The men there lay down. This was accomplished under a sharp fire of musketry and artillery, from which however, they soon sheltered themselves by digging shallow trenches.

When Curtis moved from the outwork Pennypacker was brought up to it, and Bell was brought into line 200 yards in his rear. Finding that a good cover for Curtis's men could be found on the reverse slope of a crest 60 yards in the rear of the sharpshooters, they were again moved forward, one regiment at a time, and again covered themselves in trenches. Pennypacker followed Curtis and occupied the ground vacated by him, and Bell was brought up to the outwork.

It had been proposed to blow up and cut down the palisades; bags of powder, with fuses attached, had been prepared, and a party of volunteer axmen organized; but the fire of the Navy had been so effective during the preceding night and morning that it was thought unnecessary to use the powder. The axmen, however, were sent in with the leading brigade, and did good service by making openings in portions of the palisading which the fire of the Navy had not been able to reach.

At 3:25 P. M. all the preparations were completed, the order to move forward was given to Ames, and a concerted signal was made to Admiral Porter to change the direction of his fire.

Curtis' brigade at once sprung from their trenches and dashed forward in line; its left was exposed to a severe enfilading fire, and it obliqued to the right so as to envelope the left of the land front; the ground over which it moved was marshy and difficult, but it soon reached the palisades, passed through them, and effected a lodgment on the parapet. At the same time the column of sailors and marines, under Fleet Captain K. R. Breese, advanced up the beach in the most gallant manner and attacked the northeast bastion; but, exposed to a murderous fire, they were unable to get up the parapet. After a severe struggle and a heavy loss of valuable officers and men, it became apparent that nothing could be effected at that point, and they were withdrawn. When Curtis moved forward, Ames directed Pennypacker to move up to the rear of the sharpshooters, and brought Bell up to Pennypacker's late position, and as soon as Curtis got a foothold on the parapet sent Pennypacker in to his support. He advanced, overlapping Curtis' right, and drove the enemy from the heavy palisading, which extended from the west end of the land face to the river, capturing a considerable number of prisoners; then pushing forward to their left, the two brigades together drove the enemy from about one-quarter of the land face. Ames then brought up Bell's brigade, and moved it between the work and the river. On this side there was no regular parapet, but there was an abundance of cover afforded to the enemy by

cavities from which sand had been taken for the parapet, the ruins of barracks and storehouses, the large magazine, and by traverses behind which they stubbornly resisted our advance. Hand to hand fighting of the most desperate character ensued, the huge traverses of the land face being used successively by the enemy as breastworks; over the tops of which the contending parties fired in each other's faces. Nine of these were carried one after the other by our men.

When Bell's brigade was ordered into action I foresaw that more troops would probably be needed, and sent an order for Abbott's brigade to move down from the north line, at the same time requesting Captain Breese to replace them with his sailors and marines. I also directed General Paine to send me one of the strongest regiments of his own division; these troops arrived at dusk and reported to General Ames. At 6 o'clock, Abbott's brigade went into the fort; the regiment from Paine's division—the Twenty-seventh United States colored troops, Brevet Brigadier-General A. M. Blackman commanding—was brought up to the rear of the work, where it remained under fire for some time, and was then withdrawn. Until 6 o'clock the fire of the Navy continued upon that portion of the work not occupied by us; after that time it was directed on the beach, to prevent the coming up of reinforcements, which it was thought might possibly be thrown over from the right bank of the river to Battery Buchanan. The fighting for the traverses continued till nearly 9 o'clock, two more of them being carried; then a portion of Abbott's brigade drove the enemy from their last remaining strongholds, and the occupation of the work was completed.

The same brigade, with General Blackman's regiment, were immediately pushed down the Point to Battery Buchanan, whither many of the garrison had fled. On reaching the battery all of the enemy who had not been previously captured were made prisoners. Among them were Major-General Whiting, and Colonel Lamb, the commandant of the fort.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon Hoke advanced against our north line, apparently with the design of attacking it; but if such was his intention he abandoned it after a skirmish with our pickets.

During the day Brevet Brigadier-General H. L. Abbott, Chief of Artillery, was busily engaged in landing artillery and ammunition, so that if the assault failed siege operations might at once be commenced.

Consequent to the fall of Fisher, the enemy, during the night of the 16th and 17th, blew up Fort Caswell, and abandoned both it and their very extensive works on Smith's Island, at Smithsville and Reeve's Point, thus placing in our hands all the works erected to defend the south of the Cape Fear River.

In all the works were found 169 pieces of artillery, nearly all of which are heavy, over 2,000 stands of small arms, considerable quantities of commissary stores, and full supplies of ammunition. Our prisoners numbered 112 commissioned officers and 1,971 enlisted men.

I have no words to do justice to the behavior of both officers and men on this occasion; all that men could do they did. Better soldiers never fought. Of General Ames I have already spoken in a letter recommending his promotion. He commanded all the troops engaged and was constantly under fire His great coolness, good judgment, and skill were never more conspicuous than on this assault. Brigadier-General Curtis and Colonels Pennypacker, Bell, and Abbott—the brigade commanders—led them with the utmost gallantry. Curtis was wounded after fighting in the front rank, rifle in hand; Pennypacker, while carrying the standard of one of his regiments, the first man in a charge over a traverse. Bell was mortally wounded near the palisades.

Brigadier General Paine deserves high praise for the zeal and energy displayed by him in constructing our defensive line, a work absolutely essential to our success.

Brevet Brigadier-General Blackman deserves mention for the prompt manner in which he brought his regiment up to the work, and afterward followed up the retreating enemy.

To Brevet Brigadier-General C. B. Comstock, aide-de-camp on the staff of the Lieutenant General, I am under the deepest obligations. At every step of our progress I received from him the most valuable assistance. For the final success of our part of the operations the country is more indebted to him than to me.

Colonel George S. Dodge, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the James, accompanied me as Chief Quartermaster of the forces under my command. His able and energetic performance of his multifarious duties was all that could be wished for, and reflected the highest honor upon him.

Surgeon Norman S. Barnes, United States Volunteers, Medical Director, and Surgeon A. J. H. Buzzell, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, Medical Inspector of the expedition, discharged their laborious duties on the field and in the hospital in a manner most creditable to their ability and humanity. I desire to express my high appreciation of the services of these officers.

I shall have the honor to submit a supplemental report in reference to those subordinate officers and enlisted men who distinguished themselves on this occasion.

I should signally fail to do my duty were I to omit to speak in terms of the highest admiration of the part borne by the Navy in our operations. In all ranks, from Admiral Porter to his seamen, there was the utmost desire not only to do their proper work, but to facilitate in every possible manner the operations of the land forces. To him and to the untiring efforts of his officers and men are we indebted that our men, stores, tools, and ammunition were safely and expeditiously landed, and that our wounded and prisoners were embarked for transportation to the North; to the great accuracy and power of their fire it is owing that we had not to confront a formidable artillery in the assault, and that we were able with but little loss to push forward the men, preparatory to it, to a point nearly as favorable for it as the one they would have occupied had seige operations been undertaken and the work systematically approached. The assault of the sailors and marines, although it failed, undoubtedly contributed somewhat to our success, and certainly nothing could surpass the perfect skill with which the fleet was handled by its commander. Every request which I made to Admiral Porter was most cheerfully complied with, and the utmost harmony has existed between us from the outset to the present time.

I forward herewith General Ames' report.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ALFRED H. TERRY, Major General.

Brigadier-General I. A. RAWLINS, Chief of Staff, City Point, Virginia.

REPORT OF COLONEL COMSTOCK.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
FORT FISHER, NORTH CAROLINA,
January 27, 1865.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of engineering operations in connection with the capture of Fort Fisher, together with a sketch of that work and another of the country in its vicinity. Fort Fisher is situated on the peninsula between the Cape Fear River and the Atlantic Ocean, about a mile and a half northeast of Federal Point. For five miles north of Federal Point this peninsula is sandy and low, not rising more than fifteen feet above high tide, the interior abounding in fresh-water swamps, often wooded and almost impassable, while much of the dry land till one gets within half a mile of Fort Fisher is covered with wood or low undergrowth, except a strip about three hundred yards wide along the sea-shore. The landing of the troops composing the expedition was effected on the sea-beach about five miles north of Fort Fisher, on January 12, and Paine's division was at once pushed across to Cape Fear River with instructions to take up a line to be held against any attack from the direction of Wilmington. This line on the morning of January 13 was already defensible and was further strengthened during the day, while on the 14th a second line was laid out and begun under charge of Lieutenant J. H. Price in rear of its left. Pioneer companies were organized in Ames' and Paine's divisions, and as during the 14th the fire of the Rebel gunboat *Chickamauga* killed and wounded a number of our men, Lieutenant O. Kuffe with his company of the Fifteenth regiment New York Volunteers Engineers was directed to build a battery for two 30-pounder Parrotts on the bank of the river to keep her off.

On the afternoon of January 14th a reconnoissance was pushed under the direction of the Major-General commanding to within five hundred yards of Fort Fisher, a small advanced work being taken possession of. This was at once turned into a defensive line to be held against any attempt from Fort Fisher. The reconnoissance showed that the palisading in front of the work had been seriously injured by the Navy fire; only nine guns could be seen on the land front where sixteen had been counted on Christmas day; the steady, though not rapid fire of the Navy, prevented the enemy from using either artillery or musketry on the reconnoitering party; it seemed probable that troops could be got within two hundred yards of the work without serious loss, and it was a matter of great doubt whether the necessary ammunition could be supplied by the open beach if regular approaches were determined on. It was decided to assault, and the assault was made on the 15th, at 3½ P. M., after three hours of heavy Navy fire, by three deployed brigades following one another at intervals of about three hundred yards, and each making its final rush for the west end of the land face, from a rough rifle pit about three hundred yards from the work.

At the point attacked the palisading was less injured than elsewhere, it being partially hidden, and it was necessary to use axes to cut and timbers to batter it down, in order that the troops might pass readily through it. Powder sacks for blowing these palisades down had been prepared but were not used.

After seven hours' fighting, gaining traverse by traverse, the work was won.

Fort Fisher consists of two fronts—the first, or land front, running across the peninsula at this point, seven hundred yards wide, is four hundred and eighty yards in length, while the second or sea front runs from the right of the first parallel to the beach to the mound battery—a distance of thirteen hundred yards. The land front is intended to resist any attack from the north, the sea front to prevent any of our naval vessels from running through New Inlet or landing troops on Federal Point.

1. *Land Front.*—This front consists of a half bastion on the left or Cape Fear River side, connected by a curtain with a bastion on the ocean side. The parapet is twenty five feet thick, averages twenty feet in height, with traverses rising ten feet above it and running back on their tops, which were from eight to twelve feet in thickness, to a distance of from thirty to forty feet from the interior crest. The traverses on the left half bastion were about twenty five feet in length on top.

The earth for this heavy parapet and the enormous traverses at their inner ends, more than thirty feet in height, was obtained partly from a shallow exterior ditch, but mainly from the interior of the work. Between each pair of traverses there was one or two guns The traverses on the right of this front were only partially completed. A palisade, which is loopholed and has a banquette, runs in front of this face at a distance of about fifty feet in front of the foot of the exterior slope from the Cape Fear River to the ocean, with a position for a gun between the left of the front and the river, and another between the right of the front and the ocean. Through the middle traverse on the curtain was a bomb-proof postern whose exterior opening was covered by a small redan for two field-pieces, to give flank fire along the curtain. The traverses were generally bomb-proofed for men or magazines. The slopes of the work appear to have been revetted with marsh sod, or covered with grass, and to have had an inclination of forty-five degrees, or a little less. On those slopes most exposed to Navy fire the revetment or grassing has been entirely destroyed, and the inclination reduced to thirty degrees.

The ends of traverses as they rise above the parapet are very ragged Still all damage done to the earthwork can be readily repaired, its strength being about the same as before the bombardment. The damage done by the Navy fire was, first to the palisades, which were so injured as in most places to be little obstacle to assaulting troops; second, to guns and carriages. There were originally on the front 21 guns and 3 mortars. Of these three-fourths were rendered unserviceable by injuries to either gun or carriage. The gun in the right bastion, the field-pieces in front of the postern, and one or two mortars, were used against the assaulting troops.

There was a formidable system of torpedoes two hundred yards in advance of this front, the torpedoes being about eighty feet apart, and each containing about one hundred pounds of powder. They were connected with the fort by three sets of wires; fortunately the sets leading directly to those over which the Army and Navy columns moved had been cut by shells, and no torpedo was exploded.

2. *Sea Front.*—This front consists of a series of batteries mounting in all 24 guns, the different batteries being connected by a strong infantry parapet, so as to form a continuous line. The same system of heavy traverses for the protection of the guns is used as on the land front, and these traverses are also generally bombproofed Captain N. Adams, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, and First Lieutenant J. H. Price, Fourth United States Colored Troops, commanding pioneer companies of Ames' and Paine's divisions, and First Lieutenant K. S. O. Kuffe, commanding company of Fifteenth New York Volunteer Engineers, have, with their commands, been of great service in the construction of batteries and defensive works. First Lieutenant A. H Knowlton, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, has rendered valuable assistance in making sketches of Fort Fisher; as also private Shultze, Fifteenth New York Volunteer Engineers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, Chief Engineer.
Major A. TERRY, A. A. G.

It may be added that in thirty bombproofs and magazines and their passages there were fourteen thousand five hundred feet of floor space, not including the main magazine which was exploded, and whose dimensions are unknown. C. B. C.

NAVY GAZETTE.

In the enumeration of officers of the Navy which we published last week, a typographical error made us say, 384 Acting Assistant *Surgeons*, instead of that number of Acting Assistant *Paymasters*.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 27.—Lieutenants George C. Remey and B. N. Schoonmaker, to the *De Soto*.

Commander J. W. A. Nicholson, to the *Mohongo*.

Commander George M. Colvocoresses, to command the *St. Mary's*.

Second Assistant Engineer Thomas Lynch, to the *Galena*.

FEBRUARY 28.—Assistant Surgeon C. H Page, to the Navy Yard Boston, Mass.

MARCH 1.—Rear-Admiral Samuel F. Du Pont to duty as a member of a Board of which Vice-Admiral Farragut is President, at Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant-Commander James E. Jouett, to the Navy Yard, New York.

Lieutenant Beatty P. Smith to the *Susquehanna*.

MARCH 3.—Chief Engineer George S. Bright, to superintend all Government work now building at the establishment of Merrick & Sons, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Assistant Engineer George E. Tower to the *Galena*.

DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 27.—Captain Edward Middleton, from the command of the *St. Mary's*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

MARCH 1.—Lieutenant-Commander Leonard Paulding, from the Navy Yard New York, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to command the *Monocacy*.

Lieutenant-Commander John H. Upsher, from the command of the *A. D. Vance*, and ordered to report to the Department for special duty.

Third Assistant Engineer S. C. McLanahan, from the *Memphis*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Isaac R. McNary, from the *Flag*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant George M. Brown, from the *Susquehanna*, and waiting orders.

MARCH 3.—Assistant Surgeon David F. Ricketts, from the Naval Rendezvous, New York, and ordered to the *New National*, Mississippi Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon Henry C. Eckstein, from the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia, and ordered the *General Lyon*, Mississippi Squadron.

ORDERS REVOKED.

FEBRUARY 27.—Commander M. C. Marin, to command the *Vandalia*.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

FEBRUARY 28.—Assistant Surgeon S. G. Webber, of the *Nahant*, to take effect on the 10th of April, 1865.

MARCH 1.—Assistant Surgeon Heber Smith, at the Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La., to take effect on the receipt of this order.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARCH 2.—Lieutenant-Commander Richard L. Law, placed on the retired list.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 27.—Acting Master Alfred Everson and Acting Ensign A. R. Hazard, to the *De Soto*.

Acting Ensign C. R. Fleming, to the *Trefoil*.

FEBRUARY 28.—Acting Assistant Paymaster George E. Martin, to the *Adela*.

MARCH 1.—Acting Master Robert Y. Holley, to command the *Newbern*.

MARCH 3.—Acting Assistant Surgeon S. C. Johnson, to the Mississippi Squadron

Acting Master R. B. Arrants to the command of the *Currituck*.

DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 28.—Acting Master William Hedger, Acting Ensigns William J. Kirby, Simpson Jenney, Henry Hamer and Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Powers, from the *Merrimac*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master G. H. Leines, from the command of the bark *Gem of the Sea*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master R. B. Arrans and Acting Ensigns B P. Trask and Samuel T. Bliss, from the bark *Gem of the Sea*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master L. Wells, from the *New London*, and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Surgeon James D. Noble, from the *Princeton*, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Benjamin A Sawyer, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Lexington*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon P. H. Johnson, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Hunchback*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George Shields, from the Mississippi Squadron, and placed on sick leave.

Acting Master's Mate E. J. Hennessey, from the *New London*, and ordered North with permission for examination at New York.

Acting Master's Mate C. J. Anderson, from the bark *Gem of the Sea*, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer David D. Fennell, from the *Naubuc*, and ordered to the *Cusco*.

MARCH 1.—Acting Master R. O. Patterson, from the command o the *Memphis*, and waiting orders.

Acting Gunner J H. Pennington, from the *Flag*, and ordered to the *Monocacy*.

Acting Master William Tallman, Acting Ensigns William Gove, E. W. Walton and C. V. Kelly, Acting Assistant Surgeon William J Burge, Acting Second Assistant Engineer C McEwan, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Henry A. Chase, Lory Bennett and Theodore Scudder, from the *Flag*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master John B. Childs, Acting Ensigns Seth W. Cowing, B. D. Reed and George Chamberlain, Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Bates, Acting Second Assistant Engineers Peter Anderson and C. H McCarty, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer John E. Conner, from the *Memphis*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Benjamin G. Walton, from the bark *Gem of the Sea*, and waiting orders.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Samuel B. Washburne, from the *Newbern*, and ordered to command the *A. D. Vance*

Acting Assistant Paymaster O. B. Seagrave, from the *Flag*, on the transfer of the crew, &c., and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry G. Colby, from the bark *Gem of the Sea*, on the transfer of the crew, &c., and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Master's Mate William Merrill, from the *Flag*, and ordered to the *Savannah*.

Acting Master's Mate F. A. Bettie, from the *Merrimac*, and ordered to the *Savannah*.

MARCH 2.—Acting Master's Mate Charles D. Moore, from the late *Merrimac*, and ordered to the *Savannah* for instruction and detail.

Acting Master's Mate P. M Ryder, from the *Trefoil*, with permission to report to Rear-Admiral Stringham for hospital treatment.

Acting Assistant Surgeon G F. Riblett, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Lewis Darling, Jr, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. J. Sowerby, from the late *Merrimac*, and waiting orders.

MARCH 3.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander Pierre Giraud, from the command of the *Huntsville*, and ordered to the command of the *Monticello*.

Acting Ensign C. R. Fleming, from the *Trefoil*, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

Acting Ensign Charles Moore, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Trefoil*.

APPOINTED.

FEBRUARY 27.—John Walker of the *Gem of the Sea*, Acting Ensign, and detached from that vessel, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Henry Charles White, of New York, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Adela*.

Thomas Looby, of the *Squando*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel

Barthold C. H. Hanson, of Philadelphia, Pa., James Henry Dean, of Chester, Pa., and Charles S. Glass, of Washington, D C., Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Nelson Ingram, of Bellevue Hospital, New York, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Henry C. Meredith, of Philadelphia, Pa., Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Princeton*.

FEBRUARY 28.—J. W. Nystrom and G. B Whiting, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Acting Chief Engineers, and ordered to remain on duty in the Bureau.

Louis Pattaluga, of Maspeth, Green county, N. Y., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Queen*.

Charles H. Woods, of Boston, Mass., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Naubuc*.

James Horace Wilson, of Boston, Mass, Ralph Robinson Lee, of Pottsville, Pa., and Ernest C. Blackwell, of Baltimore, Md., Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *De Soto*.

Abram W. Hunt, of the 12th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Acting Assistant Surgeon, for duty in the Mississippi Squadron, and ordered to that squadron without delay.

MARCH 1.—William K. Engell, of the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Santiago de Cuba*.

Linnæus Fussell, of Philadelphia, Pa., Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Princeton*.

Charles J. Bibber, of the *Agawam*, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

MARCH 2.—David S. Knapp, of South Paris, Oxford county, Pa, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Samuel Cowan, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

MARCH 3.—Henry Richardson, of West River, Md., Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Alleghany*.

Edward C. Thatcher, of the University of Pennsylvania, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Princeton*.

Charles E. Hosmer, of the *Santiago de Cuba*, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Alvarado Mayer, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Galena*.

CONFIRMED.

FEBRUARY 28.—Acting Ensign John J. Westcott, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Horn, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate George H. Bowen, of the *W. G. Anderson*, Leon De Wolf, of the *Arizona*, James Sculley, of the *Arkansas*, Robert Hunter, of the *Tritonia*, Walter B. Able, of the *Portsmouth*, and Charles Harcourt, of the *Metaconet*, and ordered to remain in the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate John Brown, of the Naval Academy, and ordered to remain on duty there.

Acting Master's Mate Henry C. Salisbury, and ordered to instruction at New York.

MARCH 1.—Acting Master and Pilot B. F. Clifford, and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron for special service as such.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Bell, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

MARCH 2.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer James D. Hedger, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

MARCH 3.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer James B. Clark, of the *Cricket*, and ordered to remain in the Mississippi Squadron.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

FEBRUARY 27.—Acting Master's Mate John Sturgeon, of the *Lillian*.

FEBRUARY 28.—Acting Master George Ferris, of Westchester, N. Y.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Pearson L. Fry, of the *Keystone State*.

Acting Master's Mate Arthur B. McLean, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. M. Mixer, of the *Lexington*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting First Assistant Engineer G. W. Taylor, of the *Volunteer*, Mississippi Squadron.

MARCH 1.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Nathan Brown, of the *Aroostook*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John F. Miller, of the *Lockwood*.

Acting Ensign George J. Hazlett, of the *Argosy*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Louis Hartlob, of the *General Burnside*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles W. Eyster, of the *Brilliant*, Mississippi Squadron.

MARCH 2.—Acting Ensign H. B. O'Neill, of the *Curlew*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander Edgar Broadhead, commanding the *Saratoga*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John M. Barrow, of the *Britannia*.

MARCH 3.—Acting Ensign Alfred Hornsby, of the *New National*.

Acting Master's Mate Charles P. Luscomb, of the *Sunflower*.

Acting Master George D. Little, of the *Brilliant*, and Acting Ensign E. C. Van Pelt, of the *Tensas*, Mississippi Squadron.

ORDERS REVOKED.

FEBRUARY 28.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer James W. Milstead, to the *Donegal*, and ordered to the *De Soto*.

DISMISSED.

MARCH 1st —Acting Master's Mate John Diveraux, of the *Carabassett*.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

MARCH 8.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer William McKenzie, of the *General Grant*, Mississippi Squadron.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureaus of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending March 4th, 1865:—

John D. Bouchier, marine, February 23, 1865, Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H.

Marshall O. Campbell, lieutenant-commander, February 22, 1865, Baltimore, Md.

Leonard Avery, landsman, February 18, 1865, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Thomas Sharpley, boatswain's mate, February 13, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

George Cook, ordinary seaman, February 18, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

Thomas Keohan, landsman, February 24, 1865, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

George Nichols, seaman, February 25, 1865, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Frank C. Williams, seaman, February 26, 1865, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Henry B. West, seaman, February 26, 1865, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

John Smith, seaman, February 19, 1865, Naval Hospital, New York.

Robert A. Boardman, landsman, February 23, 1865, Naval Hospital, New York.

Hugh McQuillan, landsman, February 25, 1865, Naval Hospital, New York.

William Sullivan, landsman, January 17, 1865, U. S. steamer *Fort Jackson*, at sea.

James Cobb, seaman, February 20, 1865, U. S. steamer *Shawmut*, Cape Fear, N. C.

James Hayes, seaman, February 20, 1865, U. S steamer *Shawmut*, Cape Fear, N. C.

William McDonald, seaman, February 18, 1865, U. S steamer *Lenapee*, Cape Fear River, N. C.

John Lux, landsman, February 18, 1865, U. S. steamer *Lenapee*.

Pompey Gilmore (colored), landsman, February 18, 1865, U. S steamer *Lenapee*.

Burril Knight (colored), landsman, February 18, 1865, U. S. steamer *Lenapee*.

William Brian, quartermaster, February 17, 1865, U. S. steamer *Pequot*, Cape Fear River, N. C.

William Wilson, 1st, captain forecastle, February 18, 1865, U. S. steamer *Chippewa*, Cape Fear River, N. C.

John Williams, seaman, Naval Hospital, New York.

John Burton, seaman, February 25, 1865, Naval Hospital New York.

James Cullen, landsman, February 24, 1865, U. S. steamer *Genesee*.

John Williams, gunner's mate, February 9, 1865, U. S. steamer *New London*.

Charles Flood, ordinary seaman, February 3, 1865, U. S. steamer *Midnight*.

Michael J. Sullivan, coxswain, February 7, 1865, U. S. steamer *Ino*

Adam Moultrie (colored), landsman, January 17, 1865, U. S steamer *New Hampshire*.

Henry Casey, ordinary seaman, February 1, 1865, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire*.

Jerry Nelson (colored), January 28, 1865, U. S steamer *New Hampshire*

John King, landsman, February 13, 1865, U. S. steamer *Pawnee*.

Peter Morris, seaman, November 19, 1864, U. S. brig *Perry*.

John G. Swearingen, landsman, January 16, 1865, U. S. brig *A. Houghton*.

Louis Stock, seaman, February 27, 1865, U. S. School Ship, *Constitution*.

Richard Acton, landsman, January 15, 1865, U. S. steamer *Tacony*.

James Tallentyne, gunner, January 15, 1865, U. S. steamer *Tacony*.

Cornelius Bleacher, ordinary seaman, January 15, 1865, U. S. steamer *Tacony*.

William Brown, seaman, January 16, 1865, U. S. steamer *Tacony*.

William Thomas, seaman, December 21, 1864, U. S. steamer *Tacony*

ARMY GAZETTE.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Major-General John M. Schofield, United States Volunteers, and captain in the 1st United States Artillery, to be brigadier-general in the Regular Army, from November 30, 1864, vice Sheridan, appointed major-general.

Major-General Oliver O. Howard, United States Volunteers, to be brigadier-general in the Regular Army, to date from December 21, 1864, vice Thomas, appointed major-general.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Sergeant William W Bell, of company A, to be second lieutenant, from February 21, 1864, vice Phelps, declined.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Captain Richard N. B. Batchelder A. Q. V., to be assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, February 16, 1865, vice Myers, promoted.

BREVET PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Colonel Gabriel R. Paul, U. S. A., to be brigadier-general by brevet, from February 23, 1865.

Major Henry W. Wallen, 7th U. S. I., to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet, and lieutenant-colonel by brevet, from February 23, 1865.

Captain Francis Fessenden, 19th U. S. I., to be major by brevet, and lieutenant-colonel by brevet, from July 6, 1864.

Captain Henry C. Morgan, 12th U. S. I., to be major by brevet, from August 1, 1864

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Richard Goebel, from February 21, 1865.
Thomas H. Hay, from February 21, 1865.
S O. Burnham, from February 21, 1865.
Joseph M. Durkee, from February 21, 1865.
John M. Cleghorn, from February 21, 1865.
Joseph C. Rodriquez, from February 21, 1865.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Stevens E. Longyear, from February 21, 1865.
Aurora C. Keel, from February 21, 1865.
Joseph F. Allison, from February 21, 1865.
William H. Bower, from February 21 1865.
Amos S. Collins, from February 21, 1865
Orlando F. Leman, from February 21, 1865.
James K. Warden, from February 21, 1865.
Charles E. Jealyn, from February 21, 1865.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Alexander Mel. Crawford, from February 21, 1865.

FOR BREVET PROMOTIONS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brigadier-General Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. V., August 8, 1864.
Brigadier-General H. W. Birge, U. S. V., February 25, 1865.
Brigadier-General John R. Brooke, U. S. V., August 1, 1864
Brigadier-General John A. Rawlins, U. S. V., February 24, 1865.
Brigadier-General William T. Ward, U. S. V., February 24, 1865.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Colonel Charles W. Adams, 12th Kansas Vols. from February 13, 1865.

Colonel J. M Williams, 1st Kansas Colored Vols., from February 13, 1865.

Colonel James F. Hall, 1st New York Engineers, from February 24, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. E. Chamberlain, 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, from February 24, 1865.

Colonel George M Cole, 2d U. S. Colored Troops, from February 25, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Read, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be colonel by brevet, and brigadier-general by brevet, to date from February 19, 1865.

Colonel C D. McDougall, of the 114th N. Y. Vols., from February 25, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis M. Drake, of the 36th Iowa Volunteers, from February 22, 1865.

Colonel H. M. Plaisted, of the 11th Maine Volunteers, from February 21, 1865

Colonel John Ritchie, of the 2d regiment of Indian Home Guards (Kansas Volunteers), from February 21, 1865.

Colonel D. Moore, of the 21st Missouri Volunteers, from February 21, 1865.

Colonel William Wells, of the 1st Vermont Cavalry, from February 22, 1865

Colonel Alonzo Alden, of the 169th New York Volunteers, from January 15, 1865

Colonel Elias Wright, of the 19th United States Colored Troops, from January 15, 1865

Colonel Rufus Daggett, of the 112th New York Volunteers, from January 12, 1865.

Colonel Jonathan B. Moore, of the 33d Wisconsin Volunteers, from February 18, 1865.

ADDITIONAL PROMOTIONS BY BREVET.

TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Horace Porter, Aide-de Camp, from February 24, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick T. Dent, Aide-de-Camp, from February 24, 1865

Lieutenant-Colonel Orville E, Babcock, Aide-de-Camp, from February 24, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore S. Bowers, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. A., from February 24, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Parker, Military Secretary, from February 24, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Adam Badeau, Military Secretary, from February 24, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. P. Jennison, 10th Minnesota Volunteers, from February 23, 1865.

Captain Arthur Edwards, A. Q. V., to be major by brevet, lieutenant-colonel by brevet, and colonel by brevet, from February 22, 1865.

TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONELS BY BREVET.

Major F. A. H. Gaebel, V. R. C., from December 10, 1864.
Brevet Major Ira Ayer, V. R. C., from February 20, 1865.
Major W. H. H. Beadle, V. R. C., from December 13, 1864.

TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

Captain Ira Ayre, of the V. R. C., from February 20, 1865.
Captain John W. Jordan, V. R. C., from February 20, 1865.
Captain H. M. Stinson, Aide-de-Camp, from February 21, 1865.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Brevet Brigadier-General G. A. Pennypacker, U. S. V., and colonel of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be brigadier-general of Volunteers, to date from February 18, 1865, vice H D. Terry resigned.

Major Charles J Stolbrand, of the 2d Illinois Light Artillery, to be brigadier-general of Volunteers, from February 18, 1865, vice Buckland resigned.

Captain William E. Furness, of the 45th U. S. Colored Troops, to be judge-advocate, with the rank of major, for the 25th Army Corps, from February 22, 1865, under the act approved July 17, 1862.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas C. Henry, U. S. V., to be surgeon of volunteers, to date from February 23, 1865.
Assistant Surgeon George A. Otis, August 30, 1864
Assistant Surgeon Abraham McMahon, August 30, 1864.
Assistant Surgeon Henry W. Davis, August 30, 1864.
Assistant Surgeon Henry Durham, August 30, 1864.
Assistant Surgeon William O. McDonald, September 15, 1864.
Assistant Surgeon Frank Gibson Porter, U. S. V., September 30, 1864.
Assistant Surgeon Benjamin McCluer, U. S. V., September 30, 1864.
Assistant Surgeon Milton B. Cochrane, U. S. V., November 25, 1864.
Assistant Surgeon Milton C. Woodworth, U. S. V., November 25, 1864.
Assistant Surgeon Charles H. Hood, U. S V., November 25, 1864.
Assistant Surgeon M. F. Coggswell, U. S. V.
Assistant Surgeon Frederick Wolf, U. S. V.
Assistant Surgeon E. Griewold, U. S. V.

TO BE ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Joseph W. Hayward, of Massachusetts, July 5, 1864.
Robert B. Brown, of Pennsylvania, July 5. 1864.
Albert B Prescott, of Michigan, July 5, 1864.
John Feltzer, of Illinois, July 5, 1864.
Corwin B. Frazer, of Michigan, July 5, 1864.
John T. Brown, of New York, July 6, 1864.
Ephraim W. Buck, of New Jersey, July 21, 1864.
John S. McGrew, of Ohio, July 26, 1864.
Henry E. Williams, of New York, August 7, 1864.
Theophilus H. Turner, of New Jersey, August 23, 1864.
Surgeon W. S. Tremain, 31st U. S. C. T., September 1, 1864.
Assistant Surgeon Isreal C. Hogendobler, 143d Pa. Vols., September 7, 1864.
Bleecker L. Hovey, of New York, September 9, 1864.
Lewis Applegate, of New York, September 9, 1864.
Surgeon Daniel Stahl, 7th Ill. Cav., September 20, 1864.
Acting Assistant Surgeon William M. Dorran, U. S. A., September 20, 1864.
Acting Assistant Surgeon S. S. Jessop, U. S. A., September 20, 1864.
Walter Ure, of Pennsylvania, September 23, 1864.
Private F. C. M. Petard, of Co. E, 13th New York Cavalry, September 23, 1864.
Charles T. Reber, of Pennsylvania, September 26, 1864.
Godfrey A. Kretchmar, of New York, October 3, 1864.
J. P. Dowlin, of Pennsylvania, October 11, 1864.
R. M. Lackey, of Illinois, October 11, 1864
John C. Miles, of Michigan, October 11, 1864.
D. C. Day, of Pennsylvania, October 11, 1864.
Edward K. Hogan, of New York, October 13, 1864.
T. P. Seeley, of New Mexico, October 17, 1864.
W. J. McDermott, of New York, October 26, 1864
Acting Assistant Surgeon William St. G. Elliott, U. S A., October 28, 1864.
L. C. Chapin, of Connecticut, October 29, 1864.
Samuel W. Thayer, of Vermont, November 4, 1864.
J. H. Porter, of the District of Columbia, November 26, 1864.
William A. Gordon, of Kentucky, November 26, 1864.
J. C. Thorpe, of Kentucky, November 25, 1864.
J. G. Murphy, of Pennsylvania, November 25, 1864
Pierson Rector, of New York, November 29, 1864.
John E. McGirr, of Pennsylvania, November 29, 1864.
Alexander Lelong, of New Jersey, November 30, 1864
Walter R. Way, of Maryland, December 3, 1864.
Thomas R. Dunglison, of Pennsylvania, December 3, 1864.
John T. Harrison, of California, December 3, 1864.
Benjamin Tappan, of California, December 2, 1864.
James Reily, of New Jersey.
Abial W. Nelson, of Massachusetts.
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. Victor De Haun, U. S. A.
Acting Assistant Surgeon W. S. Elliot, U. S. A.
Surgeon J. P. Prince, 9th Mass. Vols.
David O. Ferrand, of Michigan, February 16, 1865, vice Gourley, resigned.
Passmore Middleton, of Pennsylvania, February 17, 1865, vice Colton, deceased.
E. F. Martindale, of New York, February 17, 1865.
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. H. Barthoif, U. S. A.
George E Stubbs, of Maine.
John H. Frizell, of Ohio.
J. M. Jenkins, of Illinois.

TO BE ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS.

D. Ira Baker, of New York, February 24, 1865.
Benjamin W. Norris, of Maine.
Captain William A. Smiley, 12th West Virginia Volunteers, February 17, 1865.

TO BE COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

Milton J. Cook, of Kentucky, from February 21, 1865.
Commissary Sergeant Francis K. Jenkins, 6th Wisconsin Veteran Vol., from February 22, 1865.
Nelson Z. Strong, of Kansas, from February 25, 1865
M. T. Luddin, of Maine, from February 24, 1865.
Lucien McMillen, of Pennsylvania, from February 25 1865.
Lucius E. Smith, of Vermont, from February 25, 1865.
First Lieutenant John L. Messerve, Jr, of the 8th U. S. Colored Infantry.
Captain M. J. Daniels, 9th Minnesota Vols., from February 23, 1865.
First Lieutenant Charles S. Shattuck, 6th Vermont Vols., from February 22, 1865.
Mark H. Wooster, of Vermont, from February 22, 1865.
First Lieutenant John S. Benzell, Acting Commissary of Subsistence Third Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac, from February 20, 1865
Thomas M Banbury, of Iowa, from February 20, 1865.
Edward S. Ewing, of Iowa.
Edward Z Lawrence, of New Jersey.
W. W Lander, of Massachusetts, from February 17, 1865
First Lieutenant C. W. Houghton, 27th Michigan Vols., from February 15, 1865.
William Letcher of Ohio, from February 16, 1865.
Captain Charles H. Gardner, of New Hampshire, from February 15 1865.
Junius M. Palmer, from February 17, 1865.

TO BE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

Lieutenant James T. Woodall, Regimental Quartermaster of the 191st Pennsylvania Vols, from February 20, 1865.
William B. Lapham, late Lieutenant in the 23d Maine Vols., from February 21, 1865.
First Lieutenant Charles Bridges, Regimental Quartermaster of the 18th U. S. Colored Troops, from February 10 1865.
First Lieutenant Frank A. Mitchell, of the 56th Massachusetts Vols., from February 7, 1865.
Robert T. Knox, late Captain in the 5th Pennsylvania Vols., from February 4, 1865
First Lieutenant Stuart Barnes, of the 15th Connecticut Vols., from February 7, 1865.
G. D. Cudlip, of Missouri, from February 7, 1865
Abner P. Lockerby, of Wisconsin, from February 7, 1865.
Lieutenant T. Franklin P. Crandon, of the 1st Maryland Cavalry, from February 6, 1865.
Lieutenant Edward Dewey, Regimental Quartermaster of the 8th Vermont Vols., from February 11, 1865.
First Lieutenant John C. Grierson, of the 6th Illinois Cavalry, from February 11, 1865.
Darwin H. Barnes, of Michigan.
Charles B. Stevens, of Connecticut.
Lieutenant Edwin B. Burrows, Regimental Quartermaster of the 8th U. S. Colored Infantry.
Frank H. White, of Michigan.
Joseph S. Elwell, of Wisconsin.
George H. Mower, of Maine.
Anson Rood, of Michigan, from February 9, 1865.
Lieutenant William H. Barlow, of the 31st Missouri Vols., from February 9, 1865.
Lieutenant Milton Dana, Regimental Quartermaster of the 145th Pennsylvania Vols, from February 16, 1865.
First Lieutenant John C. Gerard, of the 155th New York Vols., from February 15, 1865.
Lieutenant John E. Johnson, of the 1st New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, from February 15 1865.
Marquis F. Cutting, of Wisconsin, from February 13, 1865.
Frand S. Balch, of ——, from February 13, 1865
Captain J C Whitney, of the 6th Minnesota Volunteers, from February 23, 1865.
First Lieutenant Dellwyn V. Purington, Regimental Quartermaster of the 7th U. S. Colored Troops, from February 19, 1865.
Franklin S. Bruner, of Kansas, from February 15, 1865.
Warner H. Carnochan, of Pennsylvania, from February 25, 1865.
Chandler B. Beach, Clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, from February 21, 1865

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Assistant Surgeon C. A. McCall, U. S. A., relieved from duty in the Department of Washington, and ordered to duty in the Army of the Potomac.

Assistant Surgeon Cyrus Bacon, U. S. A., relieved from duty in the Middle Department, and ordered to the Middle Military Division.

Assistant Surgeon J. W. Williams, U. S. A., relieved from duty in the Middle Military Division, and ordered to the Middle Department.

Surgeon John O. Bronson, U. S. V., to report to Commanding General Department of the South, for duty.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 5, 1865—8 P. M.

Major-General DIX, New York:

The following dispatches in relation to the reported defeat and capture of General Early by Sheridan, and the capture of Charlottesville, have been received by this Department, General Sheridan and his forces commenced their movement last Monday, and was at Staunton when last heard from. Major-General Hancock was placed in charge of the Middle Military Division, during the absence of General Sheridan, Headquarters at Winchester.

(Signed) E. M STANTON, Secretary of War.

"CITY POINT, VA., March 5—11 A. M.

"To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

"Deserters in this morning report that Sheridan has routed Early and captured Charlottesville. They report four regiments having gone from here to reinforce Early.

(Signed) "U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General."

"CITY POINT, VA., March 5—2 P. M.

"Hon. EDWIN M STANTON, Secretary of War:

"Deserters from every point of the enemy's line confirm the capture of Charlotteavville by General Sheridan. They say he captured General Early and nearly his entire force, consisting of 1,800. Four brigades are reported as being sent to Lynchburg, to get there before General Sheridan, if possible.

(Signed) "U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General."

"CITY POINT, VA., March 5—4 P. M.

"Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

"Refugees confirm the statements of deserters as to the capture of General Early and nearly his entire force. They say it took place on Thursday last, between Staunton and Charlottesville, and that the defeat was total.

(Signed) "U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General."

AN order has been issued by the Commissary General of Prisoners, permitting sutlers to sell vegetables to prisoners of war in such quantities as may be necessary to preserve health.

THE military commission, of which Major-General Douebleday is President, has concluded its labors in Washington.

CONGRESS.

THE Second Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress was brought to a close at noon on Saturday, the 4th of March, and was immediately followed by the Inauguration of the President and Vice-President and the organization of the Senate of the Thirty-ninth Congress, in response to the call of the President for an extra session. As Congress has now completed its work, it is unnecessary to give any further record of its proceedings, beyond the publication of the following list of bills and joint resolutions, relating to the military service, which have passed both houses during the session. We shall publish the text of the most important of these acts as soon as we can find space for them.

ACTS RELATING TO THE ARMY.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1866.

An act to provide for a chief of staff to the Lieutenant-General commanding the Armies of the United States.

An act making appropriations for the construction, preservation and repair of certain fortifications and other works of defence for the year ending the 30th of June, 1866.

An act authorizing the President to appoint a second Assistant Secretary of War.

An act for the better organization of the Subsistence Department.

An act to increase the efficiency of the medical corps of the Army.

An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes.

An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to remove the United States Arsenal from the city of St. Louis, and to provide for the sale of the lands on which the same is located."

An act to pay to each of the surviving soldiers of the Revolution (five in number), whose names are on the pension roll, three hundred dollars annually as a gratuity in addition to the pension now paid them.

ACTS RELATING TO THE NAVY.

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending 30th of June, 1866.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the 30th of June, 1866.

An act to increase the pay of midshipmen and others.

An act in relation to the Naval Observatory.

An act to establish the office of solicitor and naval judge-advocate.

An act to provide for an advance rank of officers of the Navy and Marine corps for distinguished merit.

An act to authorize the purchase or construction of revenue cutters on the lakes.

An act to establish the grade of vice-admiral in the United States Navy.

GENERAL ACTS.

An act to incorporate a national military and naval asylum for the relief of the totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States.

An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the 30th of June, 1866.

An act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions.

An act to prevent officers of the Army and Navy and other persons engaged in the military and naval forces of the United States from interfering in elections in the States.

An act to prevent the enlistment of persons charged with crime in the District of Columbia, as substitutes or as volunteers in the Army or Navy; and to prevent frauds at the district jail in the city of Washington.

An act to repeal the eighth section of an act entitled, "An act in addition to the several acts concerning commercial intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States, and to provide for the collection of captured and abandoned property, and the prevention of frauds in States declared in insurrection," approved July 2, 1864, and for other purposes.

An act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Captain John A. Winslow, United States Navy, and to the officers and men under his command on board the United States steamer *Kearsarge*, in her conflict with the piratical craft the *Alabama*, in compliance with the President's recommendation to Congress of the 5th of December, 1864.

A resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieutenant William B. Cushing, of the United States Navy, and to the officers and men who assisted him in his gallant and perilous achievement in destroying the Rebel steamer *Albemarle*, in compliance with the President's recommendation to Congress of the 5th of December, 1864.

Joint resolution tendering the thanks of the people and of Congress to Major-General William T. Sherman and the officers and soldiers of his command for their gallant conduct in their late brilliant movement through Georgia.

Joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Rear-Admiral David D. Porter and the officers, petty officers, seamen and marines under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the recent capture of Fort Fisher.

Joint resolution to present the thanks of Congress to Brevet Major-General Alfred H. Terry and the officers and men under his command.

Joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Major-General Philip H. Sheridan and the officers and men under his command.

Joint resolution of thanks to Major-General George H. Thomas and the army under his command.

Joint resolution authorizing the acceptance of a sword of honor from the government of Great Britain by Captain Henry S. Stellwagen, of the United States Navy.

A resolution appointing General Richard Delafield to be a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

Joint resolution to encourage enlistments and to promote the efficiency of the military forces of the United States.

Joint resolution to terminate the treaty of 1817, regulating the naval force on the lakes.

Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to expend a portion of the contingent fund for enlarging the Navy Department building.

Joint resolution to encourage the employment of disabled and discharged soldiers.

Joint resolution to provide for the publication of a full Army register.

Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to advance to Paul S. Forbes two hundred and fifty thousand dollars additional, out of the sum to be paid him under his contract for building a steam screw sloop-of-war.

Joint resolution directing inquiry into the condition of the Indian tribes and their treatment by the civil and military authorities.

Joint resolution for the relief of Garret R. Barry, a paymaster in the United States Navy.

Joint resolution to authorize and direct an inventory of the articles in the Quartermaster's depots of the United States, and in possession of the naval storekeepers of the United States.

Joint resolution in the matter of Sergeant Daniel Collett, Jr., deceased.

PRIVATE ACTS.

An act granting a pension to Ellen M. Whipple, widow of the late General Whipple, United States Army.

An act for the relief of Mary A. Baker, widow of Brigadier-General Edward D. Baker.

An act granting a pension to the widow of Major-General Hiram G. Berry.

An act for the relief of Jean M. Lander, widow of F. W. Lander.

An act granting a pension to Sophia Brooke Taylor, widow of Major Francis Taylor.

An act for the relief of Benjamin Vreeland, surgeon in the Navy of the United States.

An act for the relief of William H. Jameson, a paymaster in the United States Army.

An act for the relief of Harriet and Emily W. Morris, unmarried sisters of the late Commodore Henry W. Morris.

An act granting a pension to Rachel Mills, widow of Peter Mills, late a major in the United States Army.

The Senate is still in session, having reorganized for the new session by the appointment of Committees, among which are the following:—

Military Affairs and the Militia—Mr. Wilson (chairman), Messrs. Lane of Indiana, Howard, Nesmith, Morgan, Clark and Brown.

Naval Affairs—Mr. Grimes (chairman), Messrs. Anthony, Willey, Ramsay, Cragin, Nye, Hendricks.

Pensions—Mr. Foster (chairman), Messrs. Lane, of Indiana, Van Winkle, Foot, Stewart, Yates, Buckalew.

THE ARMY OIL COMPANY, advertised in another column, is a company under the special direction of officers and ex-officers of the Army. Its Vice-President, Secretary, and three of its Directors, are gentlemen in or from the Army, and most of the stock of the company is in the hands of Army officers. Its lands appear to be well selected, and the future of the compa ny promises well.

THE full announcement, in another column, of the situation and prospects of the New York and Liverpool Petroleum Oil Co., of which the Hon. DANIEL S DICKINSON is President, sufficiently shows how firmly it has already established its prosperity. There is something peculiarly business-like and satisfactory in its plan of making its whole capital a working capital. This feature provides ample means for vigorous operations, and prevents the danger of keeping too much of subscriptions dead in the hands of a few parties. The advantages offered by this company are at least not surpassed by any of those now in the field of investment.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.

Assistant Secretaries of War.

Hon. P. H. Watson and Hon. C. A. Dana—Offices, 3d floor War Department.

General-in-Chief.

Office—in charge of Captain G. K. Leet, Assistant Adjutant General, 29 Winder's Building, 2d floor.

Chief of Staff.

Major General H. W. Halleck—cor. F and 17th streets.

Adjutant General.

Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

Bureau of Military Justice.

Brigadier-General Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Judges Advocate.

Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, &c.—539 17th street.

Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 22d Army Corps—534 14th street

Solicitor of the War Department.

Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department.

Inspector General's Department.

537 17th street.

Bureau of the Signal Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. L. Nicodemus, Acting Chief Signal Officer—Office, 167 F street.

Provost Marshal General.

Brigadier-General James B. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.

Brevet Major General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—Art Union Building, corner Pennsylvania avenue and 17th street.

Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, corner G and 18th streets.

Captain J. M. Moore, Chief Assistant Quartermaster—office corner F and 21st streets.

Colonel M. I. Ludington, Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington—office, 534, 536, 538, and 540 14th street, near New York avenue.

Captain H. L. Thayer, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, Post Quartermaster—office, 232 G street.

Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Store Keeper—304 H, near 17th street.

Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General A. B. Eaton, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Bell, Depot Commissary—Office, 223 G street.

Medical Department.

Brigadier General J. K. Barnes, Surgeon General—Office corner 15th street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Cuyler, Acting Medical Inspector General, U. S. Army—Office, No. 302 H street, corner of 17th street, first floor.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Wilson, Medical Inspector U. S. Army, Inspector of the Army of the Potomac—Office, at Rev. Dr. Samson's Columbian College, Washington, D. C.

Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.

Surgeon Thomas Antisell, to attend officers of the Volunteer Army—Office in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon C. Sutherland, U. S. Army, Medical Purveyor—office, 212 G street, near 18th.

General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

United States Army Medical Museum,

H street, between 14th street and New York avenue. Open daily, except Sundays, from 9 A.M. until 4 P.M.

Examining Board for Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers.

Thomas Antisell, President—Office, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Pay Department.

Brevet Brigadier General B. W. Brice, Acting Paymaster-General—corner F and 15th streets.

Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 13th street and New York avenue.

Engineer Department.

Brigadier-General R. Delafield, Chief Engineer—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.

Brigadier General A. B. Dyer, Chief—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.

Major General C. C. Augur, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania Av.

Captain H. W. Smith, A. A. G., Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Colonel T. Ingraham, Provost Marshal, District of Washington—corner 19th and I streets.

Defences of Washington.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. S. Alexander, Additional Aide de Camp and Major of Engineer—office northwest corner Pennsylvania avenue and 19th streets.

Miscellaneous.

Major-General E. A. Hitchcock, Commissioner for exchange of Prisoners—Office, 28 Winder's Building, second floor.

Brigadier-General Henry W. Wessels, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

148 F street, corner of 20th street.

Brevet Brigadier General D. C. McCallum, Superintendent of Military Railroads—250 G street, near 17th street.

Brigadier General A. P. Howe, Chief of Artillery—corner 19th and H streets.

Cavalry Bureau—Office, 302 H street, under command of Major General Halleck, Chief of Staff; Lieutenant Colonel Ekin, in charge of purchase and inspection of horses, and quartermaster duties—Office, 374 H street.

Captain Henry Ketcltas, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.

Brevet Colonel C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Colored Bureau—531 17th street, opposite War Department.

[Advertisement.]

Do not waste your money buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS which have flooded the market for the last few years; when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

See in another column: "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

MARRIED.

(Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.)

ARRANTS—YOUNG.—On the 22d of November, 1864, by Rev. William T. Eva, Acting Ensign WILLIAM B. ARRANTS, U.S.N., to Miss CARRIE S. YOUNG, all of Philadelphia.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty-five cents a line each insertion.

DIVIDEND.

SAFEST AND CHEAPEST SYSTEM OF INSURANCE.

4TH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF

60 PER CENT.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,

172 BROADWAY, cor. MAIDEN LANE.

NEW YORK, February 2, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL.....$400,000
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, Feb. 1, 1865.. 660,000

A DIVIDEND OF (10) TEN PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand, in Cash, to Stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th March, in Cash

ALSO,

A Scrip Dividend of (60) SIXTY PER CENT. on the Earned Premiums of Policies entitled to Participate in the Profits for the year ending 31st January, 1865, being the Fourth Consecutive Scrip Dividend of SIXTY PER CENT. declared by this Company since its adoption of the Participating System. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March prox.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

THE OFFICE of the Protective Association and Bureau of Employment for discharged Soldiers and Sailors is at 35 Chambers st., New York.

PETROLEUM.

THE NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL

PETROLEUM COMPANY,

ORGANIZED UNDER THE MINING AND MANUFACTURING LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

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IN

One Hundred Thousand Shares,

AT

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WM. T. PRIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.
H. J. BURTIS, Mining Superintendent, Titusville, Pa.
ATLANTIC BANK, 142 Broadway, N. Y., Treasury.

THE WELLS OF THE COMPANY ARE NOW PRODUCING OIL.

Payment for stock may be made in drafts, registered notes, or Government bonds and securities, which bonds and securities will be taken at their market value.

Remittances may be addressed to the Company, P. O Box 5,368, New York City, or to "Atlantic Bank, Treasury of the New York and Liverpool Petroleum Company, 142 Broadway, New York City."

Prospectus sent to any address on application, containing a full and clear account of the operations of this

MOST SUCCESSFUL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PETROLEUM.

PACIFIC COAST

PETROLEUM COMP'Y,

OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$5,000,000.

SHARES $100 EACH.

Working Capital $800,000 in Stock, and $100,000 in Cash.

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Hon. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, of New York.
Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar street, New York.
GEORGE W TUTTLE, of Stout & Tuttle, Leather Dealers, No. 2 Ferry street, New York.
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THE QUOTA OF NEW YORK.

15,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED

FOR NEW YORK COUNTY!

INCREASED BOUNTIES & HAND-MONEY.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, February 11, 1865,

Present—ORISON BLUNT, Esq., Chairman,
Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
Hon. WM R. STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the County pay for a One Year Recruit Three Hundred ($300) Dollars Bounty and Fifty ($50) Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Two Year Recruit, Four Hundred ($400) Dollars Bounty and Seventy-five ($75) Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Three Year Recruit, Six Hundred ($600) Dollars Bounty and One Hundred ($100) Dollars Hand-Money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$600
Government	300
Total	$900

FOR TWO YEAR RECUITS.

County	$400
Government	200
Total	$600

FOR ONE YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

The Bounty to be paid to the Recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties (viz: Assembly Bill No. 113 of 1865), and the Hand-Money to be paid to the person who may present the Recruit.

By order of the Committee,
CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

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Capital.....$500,000
100,000 Shares, Par Value $5 00.

7,500 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Principal Offices of the Company in New York and Boston.

ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTION, $3 00 PER SHARE, For Full Paid Stock.

LIABLE TO NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.

President—HENRY LAMBERT, Boston.
Vice-President—HENRY K. THOMAE, N. Y.
Treasurer and Asst. Sec'y—CHAS. L. WHEELER, Boston.
Secretary—C. W. LAWRENCE, N. Y.
Agent—GEORGE ARNOLD, Marietta, Ohio.

The interests of this Company embrace the following described properties, situated in Western Virginia and on Oil Creek, Venango Co., Pa:

No. 1. Two hundred and five acres FEE SIMPLE on Bull Creek, Western Virginia, in the best oil territory in that district. This tract has an entire front of over one mile of boring territory on Bull Creek and its tributaries, giving ample boring territory for over one hundred wells, and is within three miles of the Ohio River, affording the best facilities for the transportation of oil.

No. 2 Lease of one and a half acres on Horse Neck, Western Virginia. Two wells, each yielding thirty barrels per day, giving to the Company two-thirds of the oil, or forty barrels per day. One well now down 240 feet, promising equally satisfactory returns Also, vats of 1,200 barrels capacity, office buildings, &c.

No. 3. Lease (twenty years) of two acres on Horse Neck, Western Virginia, joining the last-named property. One-eighth of the working interest. One new well, now producing sixteen barrels per day, and increasing, giving to this interest now two barrels daily. One well now down and ready for tubing.

No. 4. Consists of a royalty for ninety-nine years of all the oil produced on lease, known as the Collins Lease, of two acres, on the Blood Farm, Oil Creek, Venango county, Pa. Five wells now down on this property, producing one hundred barrels per day, giving to this interest about eight barrels daily, free of cost. Now preparing to put down two more wells. This property is in the best oil producing territory on Oil Creek.

No. 5. Fifteen acres in fee simple on Alleghany River and Horse Creek, Venango county, Pa., giving a river front on the Alleghany of about twenty rods, and about the same on the Horse Creek. Within twenty rods of this property one well is now producing fifty barrels per day. Several new wells lately struck, and joining this property, and now producing oil in paying quantities.

The above property, leases, and interests were all secured in August, 1864, and the company is started on the same basis as was then adopted

The present production is over 50 bbls. per day. Taken at the low estimate of $8 per barrel, $400 per day, and 25 working days to the month, $10,000 per month, or 2 per cent. on the par value, and 3½ per cent. on the subscription price.

Recent developments on Pit-hole Creek have greatly increased the value of the Alleghany River property, and numerous applications for leases on terms favorable to the Company have already been made.

A report of a committee sent out by parties in Boston can be seen at the office, No. 11 Wall street.

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Interest will be allowed from the date of the subscription to the 15th of August next, the date of the Treasury Note. Those who may subscribe after the 15th of August next, will be required to pay the accrued interest on the Notes.

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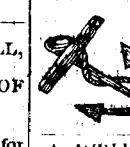
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$1,770,149 87.

Assets, Feb. 1, 1865,

$12,235,407 86.

Premiums received during the year	$1,904,584 66	
Interest received during the year 1864	944,281 84	$2,849 866 50
Invested in United States Stocks	4,915,921 25	
Bonds and Mortgage and Real Estate	5,827,991 13	
Cash on Hand and in Bank	1,023,624 25	
Due from Agents	31,978 05	
Interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, &c.	435,993 18	$12 235,407 86

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New 150 barrel well of Fine Lubricating Oil on Sugar Creek.

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OFFICIAL REPORT

made to the Department, based on a trial in the Army of the Potomac during this Spring and Summer's severe campaign:—

"The men were questioned in regard to the following difficulties noticed with the old accoutrements:—

"First. Did the shoulders or breast become chafed?

"Second. Was there any pain in the stomach from pressure of the box?

"Third. How did the weight of the cartridge-box affect them in comparison with the old?

"Fourth. Could they use their arms with more freedom?

"Fifth. Could they breathe with greater ease, and longer respiration?

"Sixth. Was the box in the way, or uncomfortable lying down?

"To these questions the following answers were given:—

"First. In no case was there any chafing or uncomfortableness from the straps on the shoulders, nor did it make them feel anything like so warm.

"Second. The weight of the box was not felt on the stomach, and no pain.

"Third. That the weight of the cartridge-box was not felt, and that they would rather carry one hundred rounds in that way than forty in the old.

"Fourth. The arms are entirely free, as much as if they had nothing on.

"Fifth. The coat can at all times be thrown open, and the fullest respiration can be obtained, the lungs having free scope.

"Sixth. The box was not in the way, and they could sleep comfortably with their accoutrements on.

"They are far more convenient in action. During the campaign my men were, from the sixth of May until the twentieth, without having their accoutrements off, day or night, but once; no complaints were heard of sore shoulders, breasts or stomachs, and men ruptured found them beyond all comparison easier than the old. The box does not interfere with the handling of the piece. I find that these accoutrements are scattered through this division—men threw away the old, and took these from the dead and wounded on the field. This one thing speaks more for them than any and all I can say."

There are no knapsack straps under the arms. The sack is kept up on the shoulders and cannot settle into the hollow of the back. There is no broad cross belt over the breast, so oppressive and hot, with the old style.

Two or three lives were saved in one regiment during the Wilderness Campaign by the box in front stopping the balls.

In the Cavalry the weight of the Ammunition, Pistol and Sabre is all borne on the shoulders, and the waist belt is loose, thus removing the chief cause of rupture and piles, the two most dreadful afflictions of the cavalryman. Ruptured men can wear these accoutrements with ease.

Commanders of regiments newly equipping, and of regiments whose accoutrements are worn out, should make requisition for these accoutrements and knapsacks, and thus confer the greatest good upon their men. Soldiers, ask your officers to draw these accoutrements for issue. Send for book giving full description and the opinion of Lieut.-Gen. Grant and other distinguished officers.

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No. 2. Two-thirds acre—ninety-nine years lease—on Buchanan Farm, ten rods front on Oil Creek.

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VOLUME II.—NUMBER 30.
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THE CAMPAIGN IN THE CAROLINAS.

AFTER being so many weeks without any direct communication with the North, SHERMAN'S gallant Army at length appeared at Laurel Hill. This is a small town in Richmond County, North Carolina, about thirty five miles southwest of Fayetteville, and on the direct road between Cheraw and Fayetteville, which latter point he reached on the 11th. From Laurel Hill, on the 8th of March, as if in specific response to the cant phrase which has so long been going about the streets—"How are you SHERMAN"—his dispatch responds, "We are all well, and have "done finely." The cheery tone of this message reminds one of the first direct news which came from the same Army on its march to Savannah, and promises to be followed soon by as gratifying a series of details. The absurd stories set afloat recently of SHERMAN'S being defeated and "driven towards "Charleston," are shown to be utterly baseless.

SHERMAN'S march has been rather slower than is customary for him, though we should consider it rapid for most commanders. The enemy's papers say that our Army left Columbia on the night of the 20th of February; that our troops did very little damage to private property; that nearly 50 of our troops were killed and wounded while moving ammunition from the arsenal magazine; that about 400 of the citizens of Columbia, mostly foreigners, left the place with our troops; that SHERMAN'S departure was quiet, and without demonstration of any kind, and so absolutely secret that the soldiers themselves did not know their destination. SHERMAN left about 500 beef cattle for the support of the citizens. The *South Carolinian* says there was some pillaging by our advance guard, but "was done principally before the arrival of the main Army, and was not authorized or "permitted." After SHERMAN'S evacuation, a correspondent of the Richmond *Whig* wrote to that paper the following particulars:—

Sherman's advance on Columbia was unexpected. Sudden and surprising, it found all unprepared for the events which followed, and few cool enough in the crisis to yield to any other than the bent of the first impulse. Orangeburgh and Kingsville were supposed to be the highest points northward on that line at which SHERMAN would strike. The people who planned his campaign thought from thence he would branch off towards Cheraw and Fayetteville, leaving Columbia untouched. Four days dispelled the illusion. Our troops fell back until the sound of cannon reverberated through the city. Then public officers for the first time began to think of removing the Government stores. The instructions from Richmond had left many of them no other discretion. Hurry, excitement and some confusion became the order of the day. Everybody, public and private, wanted a car. The time was too brief, however, to do all, and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of public and private property remained in and about the depôt, as a prey to the Yankee torch and pilferer. The worst feature of the entire scene occurred on the day of which I write. A party of WHEELER'S cavalry, accompanied by their officers, dashed into town, tied their horses, and as systematically as if they had been bred to the business, proceeded to break into the stores along Main-street, and rob them of their contents. Under these circumstances you may well imagine that our people would rather see the Yankees or old Satan himself than a party of the aforesaid WHEELER'S cavalry. The barbarities committed by some of them are represented to be frightful, "life, liberty "and the pursuit of happiness" being perfectly incompatible with their presence. Common rumor says that SHERMAN'S treatment of citizens and private property was uniformly lenient and conciliatory.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* states that Lexington Court-House was burned, and only a dozen or two houses left standing. All the post-offices lost their mails. There were about thirty-five miles of railroad stock, making nearly three thousand engines and cars belonging to every five-foot gauge in the Confederacy, accumulated about Charlotte, the gauge changes there preventing them from going further. All were heavily loaded with stores. For the want of wood and water at the different stations, they could not be moved between Chester and Charlotte.

From Columbia SHERMAN marched to Cheraw, the terminus of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad. Up to that point nothing but cavalry skirmishes took place, though WADE HAMPTON'S force was constantly on SHERMAN'S flank. The Army rested at Cheraw several days, and thence crossed into North Carolina. The enemy gives no account of SHERMAN'S progress to Cheraw, except that he said a skirmish occurred on the third of March, at a locality not mentioned, between KILPATRICK and HAMPTON, in which the latter lost Colonel AIKEN, killed, and Major BARKER, wounded. On the 8th of March the Richmond *Whig* made a startling announcement. It said: "SHERMAN "is played out. In a few days our readers will hear "where SHERMAN is, and what has befallen him. "Let everybody be patient. SHERMAN'S opportunity "to establish a military reputation has fled, and we will "soon hear of his discomfiture and disgrace." By a happy coincidence, on this very March 8th, SHERMAN reached Laurel Hill, and, sure enough, "in a few "days," the *Whig's* readers did hear "where "SHERMAN is, and what has befallen him."

On the 10th LEE sent a dispatch, asserting that HAMPTON attacked KILPATRICK at daylight that morning, and drove him from the camp, taking his guns, wagons, many horses, several hundred prisoners, and, he adds, "relieving a great number of our "men who had been captured. The guns and "wagons could not be brought off for want of horses. "Many of the enemy were killed and wounded. Our "loss is not heavy. Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. KING "was killed. Brigadier-General HUME, Colonels "KAGAN and MORRISON, and Majors DAVIS and "FERGUSON, and others, were wounded." The locality of this fight is suppressed, but it must have been between Laurel Hill and Fayetteville. This skirmish was not in any measure of importance, for it had no effect whatever on SHERMAN'S march. The speed with which HAMPTON withdrew from the field is shown by the fact of his leaving all his spoils. The proportion of officers enumerated among the losses, besides the "others," show that the enemy paid something for his experiment, though it seems, if we give due credit to the well-known moderation of LEE'S dispatches, to have been successful.

On the 11th, the same two scouts who carried to the seacoast near Savannah, the news of SHERMAN'S approach, conveyed similar welcome tidings to Wilmington. They announced that SHERMAN crossed the Great Pedee River at Cheraw, on the 4th. The town was surrounded with slight works, and a show of defence made. But SHERMAN'S advance, dashing in at the run, as usual, from all sides, swept away the enemy without giving him time to form. Seventeen guns were captured in the town, and four more, abandoned, were taken next day on the opposite bank of the river. On the 5th, SHERMAN started for Laurel Hill, which, as we have said, he reached on the 8th. Thence he moved by the turnpike road on Fayetteville, a distance of about thirty-five miles, reaching it, probably on the 11th. On the latter day, boats left Wilmington, prepared to remove the obstructions in Cape Fear River, caused by the enemy's sinking his iron-clad *Chickamauga* in the channel about forty miles above the city. Several days previous, the *Eolus* went up the river, but could not get by this obstruction. Fayetteville is on the Cape Fear River, which is navigable to that point for light-draught boats. At Fayetteville, arms and munitions have been manufactured by the enemy in large quantities. The scouts report that BUTLER'S cavalry division of HAMPTON'S corps, are the only opponents SHERMAN has met, and that his men are in the finest condition, with abundance of supplies. The quartermasters need only to issue rations of coffee and sugar; foraging supplies the rest.

THE BATTLE OF KINSTON.

While SHERMAN has been marching across North Carolina, the column from Newbern has advanced "to meet him half way," if possible, and has encountered the enemy's troops in great force. The movements from Newbern, indeed, have been amongst the most interesting and important of the week. On the 25th, General PALMER, then commanding the Newbern District, left Wilmington for Beaufort, having received instructions from General SCHOFIELD at the former point for a march against Kinston. This latter point is on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, 32 miles distant from Newbern, and 22 from Goldsboro', though the distance is at least a fourth greater by road. The difficult morasses known as Dover Swamp and Gum Swamp lie between Kinston and Newbern, extending for a distance of about 20 miles. Through these are narrow roads, never of the best, and, at this season, after the recent rains, very miry and impracticable. On these roads, the enemy had felled trees for miles; and he had removed the log bridges which cross the creeks in the swamps. The object of our advance was to build the railroad up to Kinston, in order to carry thither a sufficient quantity of supplies for an advance on Goldsboro'. The Neuse River being easily blockaded by batteries, and not navigable for heavy gunboats, little reliance could be placed on the Navy for the attack on Kinston, or the transportation of supplies. Our readers will remember our reporting, some time since, the arrival at Newbern of materials for railroad construction.

But the enemy had determined to defend Goldsboro', and, of course, to make his first stand at Kinston, as the outpost of Goldsboro'. To Kinston, therefore, BRAGG sent a large part of the forces he had left under HOKE near Wilmington, and received, also, it is conjectured, some reinforcements from JOHNSTON or LEE. By the 8th or 10th of March, he is supposed to have accumulated between 10,000 and 15,000 troops at Kinston. On the 6th, General COX, who had come up from Wilmington to Newbern, and assumed command, commenced his forward movement. SAVAGE'S Twelfth New York cavalry, our advance, was occupied all that day and night, and the next day, in cutting through the numerous obstructions placed by the enemy in the roads. They moved out on the Trent Road, and protected the pioneers and construction detail, who removed the felled trees and rebuilt the bridges. On the same evening, Captain GRAHAM had a slight skirmish with a cavalry outpost in Gum Swamp. The next morning, the 7th, a small body of Colonel CLASSEN'S command occupied the point where the Dover and Jackson Roads, so called, meet the Trent Road from Newbern. They charged

the enemy's skirmishers and drove them across Southwest Creek, to the shelter of their works at Jackson's Mills, four miles and a half from Kinston. A section of artillery got to work upon these entrenchments, from the Trent Road, about noon, and meanwhile Lieutenant WOOD, of the Third New York artillery, having placed his guns in position, near the railroad, on the east side of Southwest Creek, opened fire upon the enemy's works opposite. These works are upon the same stream with those at Jackson's Mills, and to the northward of them. The enemy replied, and the firing continued from both sides with more or less intermission during the day. CLASSEN'S detachment and the Ninth New Jersey supported our artillery during the firing, and, towards night, the latter were relieved by UPHAM'S brigade. During the night the skirmishers of the Fifteenth Connecticut were pushed forward to within one hundred yards of the Rebel works.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 8th, there was little excitement, the firing being very light on both sides during most of the forenoon. During the forenoon, intelligence arrived that a movement was in progress with a view to turning the left of our line. To meet it Colonel UPHAM ordered the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts into the woods south of the road, and had them formed in line of battle, facing nearly south. The left of our line was now held by CARTER'S Second division, and the right by I. N. PALMER'S First division. About 11½ o'clock, HOKE'S division, having gained our left and rear, fell upon CARTER'S division in great force. The Twenty-seventh Massachusetts resisted the sudden shock with admirable gallantry, the enemy confessing we "disputed the ground "obstinately." The Fifteenth Connecticut as handsomely followed their example. But the enemy, pressing in on all sides with great force, completely surrounded and swept off the greater part of both regiments, the former numbering about 200 men, and the latter about 1,200 or 1,300, including some fragments of other regiments then with them. A simultaneous demonstration on the front of both the First and Second divisions completed the repulse of our troops. Portions of three or four companies of the Twelfth New York cavalry were captured. Our total loss in this contest was three guns and about 1,500 men. The enemy swept the field, and forced our troops back a few miles, when a halt was made, and the line re-established. This is the affair of which General LEE gave next day the following account:—

"General BRAGG reports that he attacked the ene "my yesterday four miles in front of Kinston, N. C., "and drove him from his position. He disputed the "ground obstinately, and took a new line three miles "from his first. We captured three pieces of artillery "and fifteen hundred prisoners. The number of the "enemy's dead and wounded left on the field is large; "ours comparatively small. The troops behaved "most handsomely, and Major-Generals HILL and "HOKE exhibited their accustomed zeal and gal"lantry."

About two hours after this affair, Colonel SAVAGE made a cavalry reconnoissance towards the enemy's rear, and captured sixty-five men, five ambulances and a surgeon. Soon after, the enemy felt our new position, attacking PALMER'S division on the right, but was quickly repulsed. The loss in killed and wounded was not very large on either side during the day, our own being said to be less than a hundred. A little skirmish on our left took place during the afternoon. Our new line extended still in front of Jackson's Creek, where the enemy was posted at Jackson's Mills, but was drawn farther back for consolidation. There being a gap between PALMER'S First division on the right, and CARTER'S Second, on the left, it was occupied by RUGER'S Third division, which had taken no part in the battle, but about 3 o'clock marched up from the rear. MALLOY'S (First) brigade of CARTER'S division skirmished a little in advance, and with that the day closed. Correspondents state that many of our troops were really fragmentary portions of a large number of regiments from different States, many of them being without officers of their own, some of them being convalescents, others new recruits, and all of them but little disciplined under their new organization. They were a part of the provisional division which General MEAGHER was to have commanded, but which was put into the divisions of CARTER and PALMER, principally into the former's. The Eastern regiments chiefly form a part of the permanent forces in North Carolina.

On Thursday, the 9th, there was lively skirmishing on both sides all day and evening, without, however, any decisive result. The early morning of the 10th opened in the same manner, till the enemy began to attack in a bold and determined manner. He had been reinforced, it is said, by S. D. LEE'S corps, or a portion of it, from HOOD'S old army, and, fearful lest COUCH'S division of the Twenty-fifth corps, from Wilmington, which was on the way, should reinforce SCHOFIELD, he attacked the latter in two or three desperate assaults, on the 10th. Our forces were well entrenched at Y fork or Y's fork (from which SCHOFIELD'S dispatch is dated), the junction of the Trent and Upper Trent Roads. HOKE first attacked our left, including chiefly CARTER'S Second division, and MCQUESTION'S brigade of RUGER'S division, Twenty-third corps. His second assault fell upon the latter division, which held the centre. BRAGG, HILL and HOKE were all on the field, on the enemy's side, while SCHOFIELD and COX were both present on our own. The enemy's attacks were very fierce, but they were decisively repulsed, with heavy loss. His dead and badly wounded were left upon the field, and several hundred prisoners were captured. Our own loss is said not to have been over 500 men, while that of the enemy is conjectured to be near 2,000. We took prisoners from both S. D. LEE'S and STUART'S corps of HOOD'S old army. They said those two corps were at Kinston, and that the rest of JOHNSTON'S army is on the way. But the enemy appears to have had very few cavalry in his force. Correspondents add that the prisoners were mostly Georgians and South and North Carolinians, were well dressed and had with them duplicates of jackets, shirts, shoes and personal outfit generally, including good knapsacks, canteens, &c. They were generally robust young men, of eighteen or twenty years of age.

The decisive repulse of BRAGG on the 10th, and the arrival of COUCH'S division, on the morning of the 11th, forced the former to retreat on the latter day across the Neuse to Kinston, where he still held for a time the North bank of the river. He burned the bridge which his iron clad ram *Neuse* had been stationed to protect. On the 11th, a dispatch from SCHOFIELD'S headquarters said that we still held our own before Kinston, that the field of battle was very extensive, with a long skirmish line on both sides, and sharp manœuvring going on. On the 12th, SCHOFIELD wrote from Newbern that, in the affair at Southwest Creek, already described by us, BRAGG was fairly beaten. On the 15th, the Navy Department received advices that General SCHOFIELD occupied Kinston, North Carolina, on the 13th instant, General BRAGG and his army retreating. The ram *Neuse* was destroyed by the enemy. Our forces have already reconstructed the bridge across the Neuse, and have built the railroad up to Kinston. The enemy has fallen back toward Goldsboro'.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE great forward movement expected from GRANT'S Army has not yet taken place; but since victory has crowned our arms everywhere else, we shall do well not to be impatient about a demonstration around Petersburgh. Meanwhile SHERIDAN'S extensive cavalry raid has continued to absorb the chief interest of the campaign in Virginia, and to bring back once more a share of the popular attention which has so long been fixed on the Carolinas, to the battle field in Virginia. The dispatch concerning the breaking of the James River Canal, which recalls the same general's former lively dispatches—sometimes called, not without point, "SHERIDAN'S own"—shows that this raid has been already attended with valuable fruits. The dispatch, though a little incoherent and not entirely consecutive in its statement, evidently comes from a man who has been hard at work, and has accomplished a great deal in a short time. SHERIDAN can, undoubtedly, with the large force at his command, and with the movements in North Carolina distracting the enemy, cut the Danville and Lynchburgh Railroads at Burksville Junction. And the cutting of those railroads would make this cavalry raid the most directly useful one in the whole war. We will give a sketch of the movement.

On the morning of the 27th, SHERIDAN left his cavalry camp at Winchester, with MERRITT'S First division, CUSTER'S Third, and one brigade of the Second, under CAPHART, and four guns. The rains of the few days previous had made the roads very bad, and the rivers were much swollen. The command was destined to have a continuance of the unfavorable weather under which it started. SHERIDAN reverts to the fact three times in his dispatch. First, he says:—"The weather was horrible beyond description and the rain incessant." Again he repeats:—"The weather has been very bad indeed, raining hard "every day, with the exception of four days, since we "started. My wagons have, from the state of the "roads, detained me." And, finally, he says his troops "have waded through mud and water during this "continuous rain, and are all in fine spirits and health." When it is reflected how often the weather and the roads have formed the real or pretended reason for the delay or defeat of military movements, even when far less distance was traversed than SHERIDAN accomplished, the latter's well known energy will be appreciated.

The troops marched up the turnpike, which was in good condition, being macadamized, and passed successively through Kernstown, Middletown, Strasburgh and Woodstock, crossing the streams in their way without opposition. The column bivouacked at Woodstock, having accomplished 30 miles on the first day's march. On the second day, like the first, SHERIDAN encountered no opposition. From Woodstock he marched through Edenburgh to Hawkinsburgh, and crossed the north fork of the Shenandoah on a pontoon bridge between Mount Jackson and New-Market. Nine men of CUSTER'S division were drowned while crossing. The troops bivouacked at Lincoln's Mills, between New-Market and Harrisonburgh, after a march of 27 miles, and the passage of several streams. On the third day, March 1st, the column reached and left successively Harrisonburgh, Mount Crawford, and Mount Sydney, crossed Middle River nine miles distant from Staunton, and camped four miles from the latter town, having marched 26 miles.

At Staunton, up to this time, EARLY had had his headquarters. He was well informed of our movements, it should seem, because, on the day before our entrance into Staunton he notified the people to remove their property, as SHERIDAN would march to the place, and could not be prevented from seizing it by the Confederate forces. Large sums of money and other property were hurried out of town in response to this suggestion. Our only skirmishing up to this time had been at a point near the North River and Mount Crawford. There CAPHART'S brigade had a short contest with some cavalry of ROSSER'S division, who were trying to burn the bridge. The bridge was saved and thirty-seven and twenty-one wagons captured, with a loss of only six men in the skirmish. Up to this time, the weather had been good, allowing eighty-five miles of the route to be easily accomplished. About nine o'clock on the night of the 1st, while the troops were encamped outside of Staunton, DEVIN'S brigade of MERRITT'S division moved out to Staunton, drove the enemy's pickets through the town, and occupied it without opposition. DEVIN then turned to the left, marching easterly on the road towards Rockfish Gap, and destroyed a trestle-bridge on the Virginia Central Railroad at Christian's Creek, seven miles distant.

On the fourth day, March 2d, the rain, which had begun the previous night, came down heavily. The column, however, moved through Staunton towards Waynesboro', thirteen miles distant. At Fisherville, eight miles from Staunton and five from Waynesboro', on the direct road, CUSTER'S division, in advance, encountered the enemy's videttes, and drove them back to Waynesboro'. Pressing on to the latter point, CUSTER halted, and in a reconnoissance discovered the enemy was in a position on some ridges along South River, with five guns. CUSTER placed PENNINGTON'S brigade on the right and WELLS'S on the left, with CAPHART in reserve. The two advance regiments of the first-named brigades deployed as skirmishers, and advanced, firing briskly. To the astonishment of everybody, the entire line of the enemy broke, after firing a single volley. Our men quickly rushed upon and surrounded them, cutting off nearly the whole of EARLY'S command, and capturing 87 officers, 1,165 enlisted men, 13 flags, 5 cannon, over 100 horses and mules, and about 100 wagons and ambulances of various sorts. Amongst the captured officers were Colonel OGE

chief of artillery on EARLY's staff, and Colonel VOSBURG, commanding brigade. EARLY escaped to Charlottesville, and avoided the fate he had visited on CROOK and KELLY. His personal baggage was captured.

On the breaking of the enemy, all three of CUSTER's brigades briskly pursued, and CAPHART's brigade, crossing South River, moved on to Greenwood Station. There, the dépôt was destroyed, as was also a long train containing six pieces of artillery, some commissary and ordnance supplies, which EARLY had intended to carry away, in his retreat, as he obviously saw it was impossible to resist SHERIDAN's advance. The artillery was spiked, and destroyed as far as possible, and the gun carriages burnt. All the other captured materials and wagons were also burnt.

CUSTER now waited for MERRITT to come up, and both forces then pushed on through Rockfish Gap to Charlottesville, eighteen miles distant. The course was very clear, for there was no enemy of importance to oppose SHERIDAN left anywhere north of Lynchburgh. The march from Waynesboro' to Charlottesville, was commenced on the morning of the 5th day, Friday, March 3, in a heavy rain storm, and through deep mud. The certainty, however, that no force could oppose us, inspired the leaders with confidence. On the same day, the 3d, the prisoners were sent back to Winchester. Several couriers whose messages would have notified General HANCOCK, commanding at the latter point, to send troops down to meet our guard, were all captured by guerrillas. On the 6th ROSSER attacked the detachment with a small force, while it was crossing the north fork of the Shenandoah. He was beaten off, however, and instead of subtracting from our prisoners, added twenty-seven to their number. The whole party arrived safely at Winchester.

Our loss in the movement to Waynesboro' was very slight. Nine men drowned, between twenty and thirty captured while foraging near Staunton, about the same number killed or wounded near Waynesboro and elsewhere, make up the total. The only account worth recording of our march beyond Waynesboro', hitherto received by us, is the official report of SHERIDAN. As this report is printed elsewhere in our columns, we will not repeat it here. A late Washington dispatch intimates that SHERIDAN, unable to cross the James with his pontoons, on account of the high stage of water, has gone north and east of Richmond to White House, and that GRANT has sent a force to meet him and insure his safe junction with the Armies of the Potomac and James. No credit is attached to this report in Washington, as it is believed that SHERIDAN had crossed the James when his dispatch was written to GRANT from Columbia, and had already destroyed the Danville Road at Burksville, and has either joined General GRANT or proceeded to clear the road for SHERMAN's advance. We doubt whether the latter precaution is necessary; but we shall be much disappointed if the railroad is not destroyed at Burksville.

THE ROBERTS ARMS AND PROJECTILES.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE AND ARTILLERY, NEW ORLEANS, LA., January 24, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. CHRISTENSEN, Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL:—The Board of Officers convened by special order No. 175, Headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, New Orleans, November 1, 1864, and subsequent instructions from the same source, for the examination and trial of the projectiles and arms invented by Brigadier-General B. S. ROBERTS, U. S. Vols., has made a partial trial and examination of the breech-loading musket.

The Board has not by actual trial investigated this arm as to range and precision beyond (100) one hundred yards, but at the practical trial at the distance mentioned, is of the opinion that it will prove quite equal to any other breech-loading arm in this respect. The mechanicism of General ROBERT's breech-loading apparatus is very simple, and not liable, in the opinion of the Board, to get out of order. This arm, itself, is easily loaded, and can be readily understood by the soldiers.

In consequence of these advantages the Board would respectfully reccommend that Brigadier-General B. S. ROBARTS be authorized to appear before the Board of Officers now in session at Springfield, Mass., for the trial of breech-loading arms.

Very respectfully your obedient servants,
JAMES TOTTEN, Brigadier-General, President,
F. J. SHUNK, Captain Ordnance,
W. S. BEEBE, Lieutenant Ordnance.

(Endorsed)

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION WEST MISSISSIPPI, NEW ORLEANS, January 25th, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War:

I concur in the opinion expressed by the Board, and recommend that General ROBERTS be authorized to appear before the Board at Springfield Arsenal.

E. R. S. CANBY, Major-General Commanding.

THE FIGHTING OF TROOPS.

NO. VI.

WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

IT certainly cannot be said but that a body of cavalry might be formed of picked riders, such as are found, one in a hundred, against which none but the best infantry could stand; for, consummate riders can force some horses anywhere; but, it may be asserted that nothing but the helplessness of panic can explain how cavalry are able, without horse artillery, to follow successfully even a defeated infantry, and, above all, over a broken country, or through roads where there are ditches or fences which that infantry might line to receive them.

The *resources against artillery fire* when a cavalry charge is impending are but three. 1st, Taking advantage of the ground for shelter, and a very slight swell will give it. 2d. Lying down. The men may continue lying down until the artillery ceases to fire, for fear of injuring its cavalry. This can hardly be later than up to one minute of the time when the cavalry calculate upon reaching the infantry, or about the time they put themselves in motion for the charge. *If the infantry be steady* the cavalry may be allowed to come up to 150 (half a minute) yards, or even nearer, before the command to rise is given. By waiting silently for the minute hand of a watch to describe 30 seconds one will realize how much time there is in half a minute. It is well to remember that if a line lie down in such a manner as not to present much depth, the horses will inevitably attempt and probably succeed in leaping over it, so the risk of being hurt is small. The British infantry have repeatedly thus allowed cavalry to pass over them, and then risen up in their rear. 3d. Continually shifting position so as to oblige the artillery to readjust their aim, in doing which a few uncertain trial shots are each time necessary to get the range.

A flank attack from one body of cavalry, while another is engaging attention in front, is always to be guarded against; and when not in square, unless the flanks are secured by the nature of the ground, a reserve should be ready to meet the platoons which, overlapping the front in a charge, may pass on, wheel, and attack from the side; even when the the others are driven back. Such are easily dispersed if there be a body ready to meet them.

We give the following extracts from the Austrian tactics for what they are worth: "Nothing makes such an impression on cavalry as the advance of infantry *en masse* with "bayonets at a charge. The horses cannot bear the sight of "their approach, and the affair will be mostly decided before the bayonet can be used." "A dense mass of men "resolutely defending itself has such an effect on the instinct "of the horses that they hesitate and turn back at the sight, "while they easily break through troops in a shallow formation beyond whom they see the open ground." It may be remarked here that the Austrian squares are formed from a column in mass.

A single infantry soldier, even if not particularly skillful in the use of the bayonet, can nevertheless make fight with it against any but the most accomplished trooper,* if he remember to keep as much as possible on the *left side* of his adversary, and that a blow on the horse's nose will make the animal so far his friend that it will see to the rider's keeping at long distance ever after. A thrust of the bayonet in a horse's breast is to be avoided, for the animal always presses forward upon it. A thrust below the tail will cause it to rear, and perhaps fall over backward. Should both his shot be gone and his bayonet be broken, the infantry soldier has still the resource of seizing his musket with both hands near the muzzle, and with the arms extended above the head, swinging it rapidly around so that the butt describes a circle about his body at the height of the knee. The circle thus formed will render it impossible for even a lancer to reach him. With a little practice the motion, by occasionally changing its direction, may be kept up for a long time, and the butt moved with such force that it will break a horse's leg. *If forced to it*, the infantry soldier may curl himself up on his knees and elbows so as to give small chance to the sabre, at any vital part, and rise as the horse shoots past him to take a fair aim at the rider.

Rallying is much ignored as a disagreeable subject, for except in skirmishers and cavalry as foragers, it implies a previously discreditable breaking, and, indeed, for a low class of troops whose courage and efficiency depend entirely upon the machinery of discipline it is perhaps best omitted. But a capability of being rallied is a marked characteristic of American volunteers, and now particularly, when, from lack of time and of proper circumstances, that perfection of discipline and drill which might turn their tenacity of spirit into an *incapability* of breaking, can scarcely be attained, rallying from a disorderly retreat is a most important point of thought and practice.

If proper reserves, or a second line are present, the men can always be rallied behind them; if not. it is to be observed that troops can rarely be rallied under the same fire from which they have broken; and that they must be reformed somewhat to the rear, or behind some shelter, previously to again advancing. After one action the officers can generally tell from having observed their bearing in it, which men may be counted on should the unhappy emergency occur, and even previous to such experience a tolerable judgment may be formed. These men the officers should keep where they can use them in forming a nucleus of re-formation. The small guard of which we have spoken may on such occasions be of infinite service to its regiment. A regimental signal, too, for which each officer might have a horn or whistle, would give efficient aid. It needs scarcely to be said that none but trustworthy men for a rally should be non-commissioned officers. On the drill ground breaking and rallying should be constantly practiced, and at brigade or even more extensive drills the soldiers should be taught not to be *too particular* in finding their own regiments. It should also be better understood than at present it seems to be, that, for certain things at all times, and at such times for all things, the authority of an officer or non-commissioned officer is valid throughout the army.

Supporting batteries is a most honorable service, for which every infantry officer should prepare himself. A battery and a few hundred infantry form a most formidable force, if they act together; many times more such, than either singly. A battery joined with infantry, in whom they have confidence, particularly from having once acted successfully with them, makes up an almost invincible whole; as to the infantry, they should feel that the battery is an essential element of defence to the whole army, which it is as disgraceful to desert as to surrender or flee from any post committed to their keeping; this, to say nothing of the dishonor of deserting comrades in arms at any time.

In the first place both the artillery and infantry officer ought to reconnoitre the ground in rear, for, should it become evident that the enemy will gain the pieces, they, after giving their last salvo of canister, must limber up and retire to another position, ready to protect the retreat of the infantry should they, after holding the enemy in check as long as possible, find it necessary in their turn to retire.

The infantry should at once place marksmen behind every good cover from whence they may fire at the skirmishers, whether cavalry or infantry, with which the enemy, if he understands his business, will probably assail the battery, while with a scarried body he attacks the support.

To hold his command ready to divide into two portions should the enemy's mode of attack render it necessary; to keep his command as much sheltered as is consistent with promptly moving up; *not to mask the fire of the artillery*;* to be ready to second the impression produced by the artillery's fire with a bayonet charge, on the flank if possible, should the enemy get within, say, 50 paces; to watch for and take advantage of any mistakes committed by the enemy; such as attacking the battery without separating a force to engage its support; having no reserve; hesitating as he approaches, and the like; and, especially to keep the most vigilant look-out seem the great points to which the officer in charge of the support should devote his attention.

At night a thorough exploration of the vicinity is especially necessary, and an accurate knowledge of the directions in which the artillery *may* fire. Everything must then be drawn closer, but if any ambush can be formed on the flank of the enemy to surprise him on his approach, night is the time for its success. Some mode of intercommunication, for instance a line of men to "pass the "word," should be arranged between the commanders of the pieces and of their support.†

THE Lords of the British Admiralty have approved the machinery proposed to be adopted for working the large 12-ton 600-pounder Armstrong rifled guns with which the *Bellerophon* is to be armed, and instructions have been given for one of the training machines to be immediately constructed from the plans submitted by Mr. REED, in order that it may undergo a variety of tests, chiefly with the view of ascertaining its capabilities of satisfactorily withstanding the shock of the discharge of the guns. Should the new machinery pass through this ordeal satisfactorily, it is intended to place one of the 12-ton guns, worked on the new principle, on board either the iron-clad frigate *Pallas* or *Favorite*, whichever can be first made ready for sea, in order that the application of the principle to monster guns worked at sea, under all circumstances of rolling, pitching, and other exigencies, may be carefully tested, and the results reported upon. In conjunction with the new plan of training guns of the largest calibre on board iron-clad vessels of war, the Lords of the Admiralty have decided on testing an improved form of iron gun-carriage, the invention of Commander SCOTT, of the Royal Navy, on which it is proposed to mount the *Bellerophon's* guns. The

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* Even in the British cavalry (we think it is NOLAN says so) the greater part of the men are occasionally obliged to use *both hands* in managing their horses. This may show how seldom a trooper is made a first-rate cavalry rider.

* Some signal should be agreed on, for the case that the support finds it necessary to make a charge which will bring them in front of the pieces

† SUASSO mentions a mode of attacking batteries adopted by the *Chouans* (guerrillas remaining after the submission of the Vendeans, in the French revolution). They attacked the Republican artillery in several single files, of 100 or 200 men each, at 50 paces interval. This certainly saved them from the artillery fire, and made facing by the flank very easy.

results of the trials, which are about ready to be made, are looked forward to with the keenest interest. It is believed that the working of ships' guns by machinery will inaugurate an entirely new era in naval gunnery, for should the results anticipated prove successful, it is said that the problem which has hitherto been the stumbling-block to the employment of monster guns at the broadside will be solved.

The plans and drawings of the new machinery show the mechanism employed by Mr. REED to be exceedingly simple, so that it will not readily get out of order, even in the hands of seamen. Another most important feature in the invention is that the apparatus by which the guns are to be worked will be placed below the gun-deck and beneath the water-line, thus rendering it secure from injury by shot or shell. The only portion of it which will be seen on the gun-deck will be a kind of steering wheel for each gun, by the aid of which some three or four seamen only will be able to shift it from side to side and train it with the utmost nicety in any direction. Although, however, every precaution will be taken to prevent the machinery becoming injured, the ordinary train tackles, &c., will be supplied to each gun in the event of any unforeseen accident. The officials connected with the War Office—to which department everything is confided relating to the armament of vessels of war, have made frequent inspections of the *Bellerophon*, in order to ascertain the extent of accommodation offered for the heavy armament intended for her, that from the manner in which that frigate has been built, there is abundant room afforded at the broadside ports for ten of the 300-pounders which it is intended to place in the central battery, while arrangements have at the same time been made to enable her to carry a formidable armament at her armor-plated bow battery, the guns of which will fire in a direct line with her keel.

THE LIGHT-DRAUGHT MONITORS.

LETTER FROM CHIEF ENGINEER STIMERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—There appears in your issue of the 11th instant, a letter from myself, originally published in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, correcting the blunders regarding my evidence about the Light-Draught Monitors, made by the Hon. Mr. WADE in the Senate; responses thereto from the chiefs of the Bureaus of Construction and Engineering, in which they abuse me roundly, and accuse me of gross falsehoods in letters which unwittingly bear on their face the proofs that my statements are true and theirs false; and an editorial article upon the subject matter of these letters, in which you have thrown yourself into a discussion with a partizan spirit and fierceness entirely unjust to me, and uncalled for by any considerations of public good whatever.

To reply fully to all the misstatements and errors of opinion in these three remarkable papers, and give the correct impression upon all the points brought into the discussion would require a longer statement from me than would be consonant with its publication in a newspaper.

I would like, however, to occupy a small portion of your space to correct some of the erroneous impressions which yourself and those doughty chiefs at Washington have given the Navy of an important class of vessels which are nearly ready for service, and if the war continues, will soon form the homes of a large number of its officers and men, whose comforts and whose professional reputations will be greatly dependent upon their excellency and efficiency.

With regard to who planned them, I wrote a letter to the New York *Times*, which was published in that paper soon after they were commenced, stating that I had not the honor to be the designer of those vessels, it having given me credit for that distinction in some remarks of the reporter, who gave a description of one in process of construction in this vicinity.

About the same time, First Assistant, now Chief Engineer, HOYT, U.S.N., who was on duty at Boston, as a Local Inspector of one of these vessels, informed me that in that vicinity they called them "STIMERS' Monitors." I requested him to correct the mistake, as I had no wish to receive the credit which was due to others.

Mr. ISHERWOOD, in support of his assertion that I claimed to be the designer, calls attention to the fact that I signed all the drawings; but if any person will look at these drawings they will perceive that it was as General Inspector that I signed them. Every drawing of all the nine Monitors of the *Sangus* class—so highly spoken of by Admiral PORTER for their efficiency in the Fort Fisher expedition—had my signature in the same way. I perceive, however, that people readily believe me when I disclaim the credit of their design.

It is a great mistake, Mr. Editor, to suppose that I make these denials of having been the designer of these vessels, that I may thereby escape the responsibility of their success or failure, because this does not in reality relieve me from being largely responsible, as you will perceive.

When the first Monitor was about to be built, I was detailed by this same Mr. ISHERWOOD, who now attacks me so furiously, and ordered by the Department to superintend her construction. She was built under Admiral JOSEPH SMITH, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, who, in giving me my instructions, directed that in case either Captain ERICSSON or myself found it advisable to depart from the original design as specified in the contract in any of the details of the work, we were at liberty to make any such change as we could mutually agree would be advantageous for the vessel. This license was freely used, and when the vessel came to be proven, the wisdom of the course adopted by the Admiral was fully shown. When, therefore, the Department commenced the construction of a large number of those vessels, and I was made General Inspector, serving in that capacity under the immediate direction of Admiral GREGORY, who was General Superintendent, it was expected by the Department that I would continue to confer as frequently as practicable with their designer, and to approve or disapprove of his plans.

You will understand, therefore, that I thus approved of the plans of the Light-Draft Monitors, and, notwithstanding the opinions held by the venerable head of the Bureau of Construction, who still believes that a good old-fashioned sailing frigate, armed with goodly *eighteen pounders* and a few heavy *twenty-fours*, is what the Navy ought to have, and by that other Bureau chief, who has distinguished himself for his ability to produce an indifferent copy of a common English steam engine, and last by yourself, that these vessels are disgraceful failures in all their details, I still assert that they will yet prove themselves creditable to all concerned in their construction, if the materials and workmanship are what they ought to be. Not only so, but the only fault they had in the first place was, that they drew *seven* inches more water than it was expected they would. You are probably not aware, Mr. Editor, that since the first *Monitor* none have been built which have so small an error as this, except the *Monadnock*, and it was *six* inches in her case, or that the old-fashioned type of vessels which continue to be built by the Bureau of Construction, and which, any one would suppose, had been repeated often enough during the past fifty years for their designer to predict their draft of water beforehand, all draw at least *a foot* more than is contemplated when they are commenced.

It is true that I turned over to Mr. LENTHALL the responsibility of the correctness of the estimates of the weights and displacement of the vessels in question, before they were advertised by him for bidders, but if I had not done so and was now responsible for that error, I am at a loss to know, Mr. Editor, where the man is to be found who could hold up his hands in holy horror at the enormity of my crime.

In the case of the *Chimo*, which was fully completed without enlargement, the only remedy which I consider was required, was to have cut away a little under the overhang at the stern, to permit a more free egress of the water from the propeller, and to give her new propellers of less pitch—required in consequence of the increased draught of water. This would have given her sufficient speed, and she had no other fault. On the contrary, she was eminently satisfactory to myself and to all her officers in every other particular. Your editorial remarks about "labyrinths of cocks, valves, pipes, "pumps and steam engines" are the merest twaddle, and amount to nothing.

Mr. ISHERWOOD, in the letter in which he states that he had nothing to do with the plans of vessels, and then proceeds to state the changes he "advised"—his advice in such case being much the same as that of an army officer to his men to "march!" — says, that he suggested vertical water tubes in the boilers, but that I made another arrangement, for which I took out a patent, and that one contractor had stated to him that he had paid me a patent fee. The arrangement of tubes adopted, was proposed by me to him in that interview, and he accepted it. I afterwards patented it, and then wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, informing him of the fact, and giving the Department the free use of it in twenty-nine Naval vessels, into which I had introduced it. After this, to have demanded or received patent fees on the same boilers, from the contractors, would have been a sharp and dishonest practice, of which I not only am not guilty, but of which I do not believe Mr. ISHERWOOD can make anybody believe I am.

Again: Mr. LENTHALL accuses me of permitting patented inventions to be inserted in the drawings, by persons employed in my office, and states that claims were afterwards made for patent fees upon the contractors.

I suppose he refers to NEWTON'S pump, the facts about which are that, although it was designed by NEWTON in my office, and heartily endorsed by ERICSSON, it was not patented until after it would have been a great loss by the contractors to have changed it, and as it had been issued to them with his full knowledge and consent, the patent laws fully protect them against his claims. Mr. LENTHALL'S statement is therefore untrue, but even if it were true, I fail to see in it any point against me, as the pumps have been working admirably during the past year in the *Canonicus* class of vessels, and since when, I would like to ask, has it been determined, not to use patented machinery?

Ordinarily, a subordinate officer like myself might well quail before the attacks of a couple of Bureau Chiefs, supported as they are by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL; but when it is remembered that the entire discussion is about iron-clad steamers, which they have several times already proven by their futile attempts at designing one, they know nothing about, their attacks are not so formidable as might at first glance appear; and your support, Mr. Editor, is too clearly biased and partizan to have much weight with any thinking man. To make the animus of your article more clear, you draw from its retirement the name of the Admiral who disgraced himself by preferring false charges against me, and having them so proven by his own witnesses, and accuse me of some unstated blamable conduct towards him, which, according to you, resulted in the crusade against the iron-clads, and deeply injured the Navy Department. My dear Sir, the crusade against the Monitors commenced with the commencement of the construction of the first vessel of that name, and was in full blast when Admiral DU PONT joined it. One would hardly have expected to have seen his name mentioned with mine in any paper, evidently with the view to do me an injury, after his miserable failure to prove that there was the slightest color for his charges against me. And what, may I ask, was my conduct towards him, good or bad, but to patiently submit to be *tried* by a Court of Inquiry during four months? If you had spoken of *his* improper conduct towards *me*, there would at least have been something plausible about it.

I am, respectfully, ALBAN C. STIMERS.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.
March, 15th, 1865.

[This letter will enable our readers to form an accurate estimate of the character of the writer. To them we are quite content to leave the decision of the question of credibility as between Mr. STIMERS and the Chiefs of Bureaus whom he assails, Admiral DU PONT and the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.—EDITOR.]

BY an order of the War Department, all volunteer officers who are not mustered out at the exact date of the expiration of their enlistment, must remain in service to the end of the war or until the acceptance of their resignation. No officer is allowed to retain his commission beyond the time of his enlistment and then retire, making a personal convenience of the service.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General A. D. McCook has been ordered to Arkansas by the War Department.

COLONEL Charles N. Bodfish of Bath, Me., died recently at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, of typhoid fever.

BRIGADIER-General S. Sprigg Carroll is now in command of the Army of West Virginia, headquarters at Cumberland.

COLONEL C. M. L. Johnston, Thirteenth Indiana cavalry, has been permanently assigned to the command of a brigade of cavalry.

REAR-Admiral Porter has concluded his voluminous testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

IT is announced in orders that Major-General A. J. Smith's command has been designated by Major-General Canby as the Sixteenth corps.

BREVET Colonel Charles H. Crane, Surgeon U. S. A., by direction of the President, has been assigned to duty, according to his rank.

BREVET Brigadier-General Hoffman, Third brigade Third division, Fifth Army corps, has had his resignation accepted, and has gone to Philadelphia.

THE general court-martial in session at Cumberland, Md., with Colonel W. Lincoln, of the 94th Massachusetts infantry, as President, has been dissolved.

COLONEL J. F. Kent, late Inspector-General of the Sixth corps, has been assigned to duty as Inspector-General of the Twenty-second Army corps (Gen. Augur's command).

ACTING Rear-Admiral H. K. Thatcher arrived at New Orleans the first week in March, to relieve Commodore James S. Palmer in command of the West Gulf Squadron.

CAPTAIN John S. Poland, Commissary of Musters of the Department of Washington, has been ordered to West Point as Assistant Professor of Ethics in the Military Academy.

MAJOR Douglas Frazer of the Thirteenth New York Cavalry, has been appointed to a colonelcy in one of the colored regiments now being organized by General Saxton at Hilton Head.

BRIGADIER-General B. W. Price, who has been acting as Paymaster-General since the retirement of Colonel T. P. Andrews, has received his commission as Paymaster-General of the Armies of the United States.

THE position of Medical Inspector of the Twenty-fifth corps, vacated some time since by Surgeon Weist, has been filled by the appointment of Surgeon Norton Folsom, Forty-fifth United States colored troops.

MAJOR Jas. E. Curtis, late Inspector-General of Brevet Major-General Egan's old brigade in the Second corps, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in his regiment, the One Hundred and Fifty-second New-York.

CAPTAIN W. H. Gilder, A. A. G., has been relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report to Brevet Major-General Egan, at Washington. Captain Gilder has for some years been connected with the Second and Third corps.

MAJOR T. C. Jameson, Fifth Rhode Island Artillery, who was lately tried by a court-martial and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and to pay a heavy fine, is at once to be released, by order of the President, who has examined the case and disapproved the findings and sentence of the court.

SPEAKING of Major-General Alfred Pleasonton, the St. Louis *Republican* says:—"This accomplished officer has arrived in St. Louis, having been detained in Philadelphia by protracted sickness. He is to be assigned to the important command of the District of Kansas, which, until the creation of the Military Division of Missouri, constituted a military department of itself. He is second in command in this department."

CAPTAIN Yardley, A. Q. M. of the Fifth Army corps, and Captain Thomas H. McBride, of Twenty-fifth Army corps, have resigned their commissions, having served with faithfulness over three years. First Lieutenant William O. Chapman, Quartermaster of the Ninty-fifth New York Volunteers, and First Lieutenant Lent, of the Pioneer corps, have been mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service.

THEODORE S. Case having been confirmed by the Senate as Quartermaster-General of Missouri and duly commissioned as such, is assigned as such vice Colonel E. Anson More, who is relieved from the duties of that office from March 9, 1865. In parting with Colonel More, the Commander-in-Chief takes the opportunity to extend to Colonel More his high appreciation of the valuable services that have been rendered by him to the State, and to express the hope that prosperity may crown his efforts in other fields of labor.

THE court-martial convened in Augusta, Me., by orders from General Dix, commanding Department of the East, for the purpose of trying such cases as may properly be brought before them, consists of the following officers:—Lieutenant Winslow Roberts, Co. G, Unassigned Maine Infantry, Judge-Advocate; Captain Wm. M. Gifford, Third Massachusetts Cavalry; Captain Dumont Bunker, Co. E, Unassigned Maine Infantry; Captain Charles H. Conant, Co. F, Unassigned Maine Infantry; Lieutenant A. E. Adams, First R. I. Light Artillery; Lieutenant Samuel McKeown, Thirteenth regiment V. R. C.

COMMODORE Palmer informs the Navy Department from New Orleans of the arrival of the following named officers, released from Camp Ford, Texas, captured at different times. They have been ordered to proceed North: Acting Volunteer Lieutenants Nathan W. Hammond and Amos Johnson; Acting Masters Henry W. Washburn and W. W. Fowler; Assistant Paymaster George W. Simmons; Assistant Engineers Jas. A. Fox, F. J. Bradley, J. H. Fales, John McGrane, Richard M. McLaughlin and William Johnson, and Acting Master's Mates H. J. Rollins, N. L. Cannon, Howard Sargent, J. C. Heeny, J. L. Chambers and Henry Weston.

NAVAL REGISTER.

The Editor will be glad to receive for this department of the JOURNAL *all interesting facts in relation to vessels of the Navy suitable for publication.*

A. D. VANCE, side-wheel, 6, arrived at New York March 14. Her officers are :—Lieutenant-Commander, John H. Usher, commanding; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Gardner Cottrell; Acting Assistant-Paymaster, Franklin Millie; Acting Assistant-Surgeon, Benjamin L. Hamell; Acting Ensigns, Wm. J. Eldredge, Wm. W. Smith, Chas. F. Ware, Chas. C. Clark; Engineers, First Assistant, Daniel C Chester, Second Assistants, Chas. G. Stevens, Geo. Devine, C. S. Sernoss, John Moir; Third Assistants, Geo. H Whittemore, Wm. Madden, Chas. B. Nichols, Edward Kelly.

ARIZONA, side-wheel, 6,950 tons.—This vessel, which had just been fitted up as a flagship for the use of Acting Rear-Admiral H. K. Thatcher, has been destroyed by fire, at the time she was returning from South West Pass to New Orleans. The fire originated in the engineer's store-room, and was discovered upon opening the door. The air admitted fanned the flames so much, that, though at first very small, the fire quickly became too fierce to be quenched, spreading rapidly in the inflammable material of the store-room. The engine, which had been stopped upon the first alarm, could not be again started, as the smoke and flame would not permit the engineers to remain in the engine room, so that the vessel became unmanageable. Most of the officers and crew were saved in the ship's boats; some jumped overboard and swam to the shore, but three of the men were lost, of whom one perished in the flames. No officers were lost, but several of them met with heavy losses in the destruction of clothing and other personal effects. The list of officers is:—Lieutenant Commander, Geo. Brown; Acting Masters, E. A. Terrell, F. A. Miller; Acting Ensigns, James Igo, Alex. S. Gibson, T. M. L. Chrystie; Assistant Surgeon, Chas. L. Green; Acting Assistant Paymaster Geo. B. Tripp, Second Assistant Engineers, John Borthwack, John D. Ford, Mason W. Mather, Third Assistant Engineer, McF. Reichenback, Acting Master's Mates, John H. Pray, T. S. Flood, Leon De Wolfe, W. A. Prescott. Two of the crew took advantage of the confusion to desert. The loss of the vessel is quite a serious one, occurring just at this juncture. She was put in commission for her first cruise at Philadelphia, March 11, 1863, and captured her first prize 12 days after, and has done good service since in the West Gulf Squadron.

BALTIMORE, side wheel, 2, ordnance vessel at Washington, has been surveyed and ordered to be repaired, her boiler and machinery being in bad order. She was purchased from the "Great Southern Mail Company." Her crew are placed on the double-ender *Ascutney* until the new boat intended to take the place of the *Baltimore* arrives.

CLIFTON, side wheel, 8.—The officers of this vessel, which was captured in the affair at Sabine Pass, September 8, 1863, have been exchanged, and arrived at New Orleans February 27, after an imprisonment of a year and a half in Texas. They are:—Frederick Crocker, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant; W. W. Weld, Acting Ensign; G. W. Simmons, jr., Acting Assistant Paymaster; J. S. Thompson, Paymaster's Clerk; James A. Fox, Second Assistant Engineer; D. H. Bales, F. A. Bradley and John McGrane, Third Assistant Engineers; N. L. Cannon U. S. P. Rollins and Howard Sargeant, Acting Master's Mates.

CONNECTICUT, side wheel, 10, Captain C. T. Baggs, in three days from Boston on special service, touched at Murray's Anchorage, Bermuda, February 24. She left again the next day.

COLORADO, screw, 52.—Assistant Surgeon Robert Willard is detached and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Thatcher for duty in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

CINCINNATI, iron clad, 13.—This vessel, whose departure from Mound City for the Gulf, was briefly noticed last week, was converted from a river boat in 1861. She was actively engaged on the Mississippi till May 27, 1863, when she was sunk in an attempt to pass the Vicksburgh batteries. She was raised in August following, repaired, and has been in service since. Her officers are:—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, Jason Goudy, commanding; Acting Assistant Surgeon, J. H. Wright; Acting Assistant Paymaster, J. Randolph Carmody; Acting Master and Executive Officer, J. B. Williams; Acting Ensigns, Walter Muir and Sam J. DeKnight; Engineers, J. W. Hartufu, Acting Chief; E. P. Collett, Acting First Assistant; Thompson Gurnsey, Acting Second Assistant; G. W. Been, Acting Second Assistant; A Bolan, Acting Third Assistant; J. Henry, Acting Third Assistant; Acting Master's Mates, J. Q. A. Conant, A. B. Allen, J. G. Abbott; Paymaster's Clerk, Myron C. Prince; Acting Gunner, L. K. Ellis; Acting Carpenter, Jno. Conan.

DIANA, side wheel, 3.—The following officers captured March 28, 1863, in Grand Lake, La.:—Henry Weston, Acting Master's Mate; William Johnson and R. McLaughlin, Third Assistant Engineers.

DON, flagship Potomac flotilla, Commander Parker, has returned to Washington Navy Yard from a cruise in Chesapeake Bay and York and Rappahannock Rivers. In an affair with Mosby's guerrillas, who were unexpectedly met at "Northern Neck" on the Potomac, a fine new boat, capable of carrying 50 men was lost. The *Don* made one of the famous expedition up the Rappahannock by which sanguine Richmond tobacco speculators were so wofully disappointed.

GRAND GULF, screw, 11.—The officers of this vessel, which sailed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard for Hampton Roads, March 1, are:—Commander, John Downes; Lieutenant, Frederick Rodgers; Acting Master, George Cables; Acting Ensigns, Neil Larsen, C. S. Laurence, C. H. Littlefield, George H. Fletcher, Acting Assistant Surgeon, W. N. Fludell; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Edward B. Southworth; Engineers, Acting First Assistant, William Campbell; Acting Second Assistants, James Sullivan, Thomas W. Hineline; Acting Third Assistants, Robert Reilly, John W. Lyon, Samuel E. Guild; Acting Master's Mates, R. C. Tyler, Thomas Staufield.

HOWQUAH, screw, 4, having been in active service since she sailed from Boston in September, 1863, has been ordered from Cape Fear River to join the East Gulf Squadron. She has been on the blockade off Wilmington the past eighteen months. On the 7th of May, 1864, she engaged and defeated on the Wilmington bar, the Rebel iron clad *Raleigh*, which, on putting back into the river, immediately sunk. The *Howquah* participated in both attacks on Fort Fisher. The following is a list of her officers:—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, J. H. Balch, commanding; Acting Assistant Paymaster, E. W. Brooks; Acting Ensign and Executive Officer, G. P. St. John; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Wm. G. McLane, D. R. Wylie, J. L. Demott; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, S. W. Moores and A. O'Brien; Acting Master's Mates, R. B. Smith and Forbes P. Haskell.

HONDURAS.—Reports from Key West state that U. S. gunboats *Honduras*, side-wheel, 3, *Britannia*, side wheel, 4, *Magnolia*, side-wheel, 5, and *Hendrick Hudson*, screw, 6, had left Key West previous to February 24, for the purpose of capturing St. Marks, Florida.

KEARSARGE, screw, 8.—The fund raised by the New York Chamber of Commerce for testimonials to the officers and crew, for the destruction of the rebel steamer *Alabama*, is now ready for distribution. The award we understand has been made under the advice of Captain Winslow commanding the steamer.

MEMPHIS, screw, 7, put out of commission last week, to be converted into a store ship.

MORNING LIGHT, ship, 8.—The following officers, captured while becalmed in Sabine Pass, January 21, 1863, have been exchanged:—Henry W. Washburn and W. W. Fowler, Acting Masters; John L. Chambers and George H. Rice, Acting Master's Mates.

MARIGOLD, screw, 2, captured the British schooner *Salvadora*, February 25, between Havana and Key West. The prize had an assorted cargo, and was bound for the coast of Florida.

MATTHEW BASCOM, schooner, 120 tons, captured schooner *John Hale*, off Deadman's Light, February 10. Prize was loaded with lead and blankets, and is now at Key West.

MIDNIGHT, bark, 7.—A letter writer at Key West gives the following account of a well planned capture of Rebels:—"A verbal report has reached here of a gallant act on the part of an officer under Acting Master Wells, in command of the United States bark *Midnight*. I am sorry I have not yet been able to learn the officer's name. It seems that Captain Wells sent him up the Chattahoochee River, from St. Andrew's Bay, on an expedition. At some distance up he learned that there was a Rebel camp further up, upon which he returned down the river, entered the bay, and proceeded up a creek, running into a port of St. Andrew's called East Bay. One hundred and thirty miles from the mouth of the creek he fell in with an ox wagon, which he confiscated, and, placing his boat and working tools thereon, crossed overland to the Chattahoochee—a distance of nineteen miles—where, having launched his boat, he again embarked with his men, and, proceeding down the river, succeeded in surprising the Rebel camp, and in capturing a Rebel lieutenant and sixteen men, in spite of the brag of the Rebel officer that he would not be taken alive. The prisoners were brought here on the *Alliance*, and are now enjoying comfortable quarters in Fort Taylor.

NARRAGANSETT, screw, 6, Commander S. E. Woodworth, arrived at Rio Janeiro, from Valparaiso, on the 23d of January, on her way to New York.

NARRAGANSETT, screw, 6, Commander S. F. Woodworth, arrived at Rio Janeiro January 23, from Valparaiso, on her way to New York.

NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN.—Five vessels are on the stocks, *Madawaska*, first-rate, screw, 10; *Kalamazoo*, first rate, iron clad, 4; *Moshula*, fourth-rate, screw; and *Ontario*, first-rate, screw, 22; and *Quinnebeau*, fourth-rate. At the yard are the following vessels:—*Pensacola*, screw, 24; *Tahoma*, screw, 6; *Calypso*, screw, 6; *Mobile*, side-wheel; *Adela*, side-wheel, 6; *Hartford*, screw, 28; *Wampanoag*, screw, 8; *Miantonomoth*, iron-clad, 4; *Brooklyn*, screw, 26; *Chimo*, iron clad, 1; *Colorado*, screw, 52; *Susquehannah*, side-wheel, 16; *Muscoda*, side-wheel, 20; *Newbern*, screw, 8; *Flag*, screw, 8; *Horace Beals*, barkantine, 2; *Naubuc*, iron clad, 2, *Rachel Seaman*, schooner, 2. The supply vessels, *Queen*, screw, 7, and *Supply*, ship, 7, sailed on March 13 and 14 respectively. The *Naubuc* and *Huntsville* returned from New York whither they went the previous week.

PENOBSCOT, screw, 4, has captured off Pass Cavello, Texas, the British schooner *Mathilde*, with a cargo of cotton, bagging, liquors and rope. She cleared from Matamoras for Havana.

PROTEUS, screw, 11, captured steamer *Ruby*, February 27, near the Tortugas. The prize had a large cargo of lead and sundries, and was bound for the coast of Florida.

PONTIAC, side-wheel, 10, at Savannah February 26, acting as guard boat. Two Rebel gunboats were reported up the river.

PAUL JONES, side-wheel, 7, ready for sea at Charlestown Navy Yard. Thomas L. Tullock, jr., of Portsmouth, N. H., has been ordered to duty as Paymaster. The *Paul Jones* is reported to be destined for special service, but what is not stated.

SHENANDOAH, screw, 10, off Charleston, S. C., ordered to New York.

SACHEM, screw, 5.—The following officers captured in Sabine Pass, Texas, September 8, have been exchanged:—Amos Johnson, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant; John C. Heney, Acting Master's Mate; E. A. Lanieu, Paymaster's Clerk.

SIGNAL, side-wheel, 6.—The following officers, from Texas, paroled for exchange have passed through New Orleans:—Edward Morgan, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant; Charles P. Brag and W. F. Loan, Acting Ensigns; E. J. Calvert, Paymaster's Clerk; E. D. Lovell, R. P. Croft and A. Donaldson, Acting Master's Mates; James F. Liddell, Third Assistant Engineer.

SHAWMUT, screw 5, left Wilmington, N. C., on the morning of the 28th ult., with U. S. steamer *Seneca* in tow, the latter suffering from a leaky boiler, and arrived at Fortress Monroe on the evening of the 3d inst., bound for the James River squadron. This vessel, although not long in commission, has earned a well-deserved reputation while attached to the fleet of Admiral Porter before Wilmington, and was the first wooden gunboat to ascend the Cape Fear River and open fire on Fort Anderson. Her conduct before that work was highly spoken of by Fleet Captain Breese. Her officers are:—Lieutenant-Commander, John G. Walker; Acting Master and Executive Officer, James F. Rosa; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, Arthur Mathewson; Acting Assistant-Paymaster, Bela M. Farnham; Acting Ensign and Navigating Officer, Gardner A. Churchill; Engineers, Chief, Robert S. Talbot; Second Assistant, John Lowe; Third Assistants, William H. Powers, Jacob M. Murray and Davis H. Osterhoult; Acting Ensigns, John A Davis, James B. Russell, Daniel Frade and Marion Hugg; Acting Paymaster's Clerk, John C. Cross; Yeoman, Herbert Saunders; Surgeon's Steward, Andrew D. Campbell; Ship's Writer, Charles E. Mielke; Acting Boatswain, Charles H. Hatfield; Acting Gunner, John H. Reynard; Sailmaker's Mate, Frank Antony.

SHAWNEE, iron-clad, 2, was successfully launched at noon, March 13th, from the yard of Messrs. Curtis & Tilden, at East Boston. An unsuccessful attempt had been made the Saturday previous. She went off in fine style, and as her bows slid from the ways, the ceremony of christening was performed in the usual manner by Miss Ella Green of Brookline, daughter of Captain J. F. Greene, of the Navy. The *Shawnee* is one of the class of twenty "light draft" Monitors, ordered to be built by the Government over two years ago, of which four were contracted for by different builders at East Boston. Her length over all is 225 feet, breadth 45 feet; breadth inside the hull 37 feet; total depth from top of armor to under dead keel 11 feet 2 inches, draft of water 7 feet 2 inches, diameter of turret 20 feet; thickness of turret walls 8 inches; height of turret walls 9 feet, diameter of pilot house 6 feet; thickness of pilot house walls 10 inches; height of pilot house 6 feet 6 inches. The sides have been raised twenty two inches more than in the original model. The machinery and turret are furnished by Messrs. Curtis & Tilden, and she will be got ready for sea with dispatch. A great number of spectators were present to witness the launch.

THORN, screw transport steamer, was blown up by a torpedo while passing Fort Anderson, Cape Fear River. She sunk in a few minutes. No lives were lost by the accident. There was a report that some torpedoes had been planted in the channel since we took the fort, but the general belief is that the accident was caused by the vessel running upon one of these machines which had escaped notice when the naval boats were engaged in removing them.

UNION, screw, 5, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commandant Edward Conroy, commanding, arrived Tuesday, March 14, from the East Blockading Squadron, by way of Fortress Monroe. The *Union* left this port on the 2d February. She reports all well. She brings home five officers and ninety sick and discharged men.

VELOCITY, schooner, 1.—N. W. Hammond, acting Volunteer Lieutenant, captured with the ship while becalmed in Sabine Pass, January 22, 1863 has been exchanged.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE disbursements at the Portsmouth Yard, for wages and salaries alone, have amounted to over $2,500,000 during the past year.

THE schooner *Delia*, captured off Bayport February 17 by the *Mahaska*, side wheel 8, is the 339th case on the docket of the United States Marshal at Key West.

THE following is the list of decrees of distribution made by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, in January, 1865:

THE Ohio River has overflowed the levee at Mound City Naval Station. The officers' storehouses are approached only by boats. The billiard room in the basement of the hotel is filled with water, and billiard tables are not in as much demand as heretofore. The water is still rising at Cairo, and two small houses a few days ago from that city floated past the station. The flagship *Black Hawk*, paddle-wheel, 11, went to Louisville and Cincinnati for a day or two. Two of the ocean Monitors (so called in contradistinction to *river* boats) built at Cincinnati arrived at the yard.

THERE were employed at the Charlestown Navy Yard during the month of February 4,807 men; pay roll for the month, $272,806 51. The work is divided into 35 different classes in the following order: 51 writing clerks, 17 receivers of provisions and clothing, 37 receivers of naval stores, 53 block makers, 68 boat builders, 1,023 ship-carpenters, 26 coopers, 63 gun carriage makers, 151 joiners, 28 pattern-makers, 21 brass finishers, 26 engineers, 124 moulders, 371 machinists, 18 plumbers, 343 smiths, 10 ordnance smiths, 101 caulkers, 271 gunners, 498 carpenters' laborers, 103 inspectors' laborers, 413 yard laborers, 153 masons, 77 painters, 40 riggers, 179 rope makers, 52 sail makers, 66 ship-keepers, 54 teamsters, 28 watchmen, 24 coppersmiths, 20 tinners, 54 sawyers, 34 spar-makers, 237 boiler-makers.

THE blockade-runner *Jupiter* is now lying at Philadelphia, visited by hundreds, who find their curiosity very well repaid. She is said to resemble the celebrated Winans "cigar-steamer" in extreme length in proportion to breadth of beam. She sits with elegant buoyancy upon the water, and is altogether a fine specimen of the best style of Clyde-built blockade-runners. Her capacity is not more than three hundred tons. Over her bow is a roofing about fifteen feet long, under which boats ready for immediate use were kept. She has double engines and two smoke-stacks, and her paddle-wheels are of remarkable size and breadth. She was captured at Wilmington, and had a cargo of medicines chiefly.

Name of Prize.	*Capturing Vessel.*	*Decree.*
Steamer Mayflower	Steamer Union	$18,223 21
Sloop Mary	Bark Roebuck	8,543 00
Schooner Linda	Schooner Beauregard	1,066 15
Sloop Florida	Steamer Honeysuckle	1,104 72
Sloop Resolute	Schooner Beauregard	440 72
Schooner Three Brothers	Steamer Nita	1,445 28
Sloop Hannah	Schooner Beauregard	216 50
Sloop Garibaldi	Schooner Beauregard	4,770 80
Schooner O. K	Steamer Union	2 592 84
Sloop Maria Louisa	Bark Roebuck	3,697 89
Schooner Miriam, 2d	Steamer Honeysuckle	2,501 37
Sloop Racer	Schooner Beauregard	5,609 25
Schooner Le Attad	Steamer San Jacinto	38,880 93
Schooner Fly	Steamer Honeysuckle	458 85
Schooner Caroline Gertrude	Steamer Stars and Stripes	15,218 54
67 bales cotton	Steamer Clyde	24,764 06
Total		$129,594 08

Up to the 1st of January, 1865, the prize court had decided the sum of $2,990,307 68 in prize cases, for distribution, the total sales being $3,307,999 32, showing that the expenses were only nine per cent. Of these expenses, $125,000 were incurred in transportation to New York for sales there; but as the sales there were probably more advantageous than they would have been here, perhaps, the additional expenses have been more than met. Since the 31st of January last, six cases have been decreed for distribution, amounting to $11,000, and sixty more cases will probably be similarly decreed in ten days. Among them is the case of the steamer *Cumberland*. The prize schooner *John Hale* and cargo were recently sold for $14,000. The schooner *Delia*, in the same category, brought $4,100.

ON Monday, March 6, thirteen transports, accompanied by the *Commodore Read*, side-wheel 6, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander E. Hooker; *Yankee*, side-wheel 4, Acting Master Cook; and *Don*, flagship of the Potomac Flotilla, Commander Parker, proceeded up the Rappahannock River to Fredericksburgh, with the intention of capturing or destroying a large quantity of tobacco known to have been sent there from Richmond. It seems some person found means for persuading the Richmond authorities to permit the transportation of 1,000,000 pounds of tobacco to Fredericksburgh, to be there exchanged, pound for pound, for the same quantity of bacon. How the astute Rebels suffered themselves to be drawn into such a trap without having proper guarantees of safe conduct is incomprehensible. But the tobacco arrived at Fredericksburgh all right, and pretty soon plenty of transports came, too—but not loaded with bacon. On the contrary, a detachment of troops and sailors was landed, who took possession of the town, the Rebel garrison hastily vamosing. Over 200,000 pounds of tobacco were found in warehouses and brought away. The railroad depot was destroyed, with about thirty cars, some of them loaded with tobacco. This was all manufactured, and that brought away is estimated to be worth $380,000. The railroad bridge in the rear of the city was destroyed, and a force went out some distance on the railroad, destroying culverts, bridges, etc. The country about Fredericksburgh was scoured pretty thoroughly, and during the raid over 400 prisoners were taken. Our men several times came in contact with the enemy's pickets, and some shots were exchanged, but no one was hurt on our side. On the way down the river, both banks were found to be well lined with the enemy's pickets, Mosby's men being on the northern bank, but not a shot was fired from them, although at one place, where a number of them were seen, several shells were thrown into their midst. Several deserters made their way to the boats and gave themselves up

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expression of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

WROUGHT IRON GUNS.

REFLECTIONS SUGGESTED BY MR. AMES' LETTER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Under a transparent veil of seeming simplicity, quite bombastic withal, Mr. HORATIO AMES, in his letter published in your issue of the 25th ult., exhibits a degree of egotism, as disagreeable to observe as it is unwarranted by his achievements thus far in the manufacture of wrought-iron guns. I am prompted by no captious spirit in speaking thus of this distinguished practical mechanic. On the contrary, I would essay to act the role of the good Samaritan toward him; and if successful—although he appears to ignore the investigation of physical laws—in awakening his caution, so that he may profit, at least empirically, by the experience of other gunmakers, I fancy it will not prove disadvantageous to him. It is to be hoped that Mr. AMES not only may give the service a powerful gun of *large* calibre, but that he may save himself both the expense and disappointment of fabricating a piece of that character which should turn out badly.

Mr. AMES asserts that he makes "the longest range gun, "the strongest gun, both lengthwise and crosswise, and the "most enduring gun known." Certainly, more cannot be said. Now, does he not clearly exaggerate his achievement by thinking his success unprecedented?

Wrought guns of as great calibre as the largest yet made by Mr. AMES, which is VII. inch bore, those of both ARMSTRONG and KRUPP, for example, have shown as great if not a greater degree of strength. As strength governs the relation between the weight of the charge and the projectile, of course the other elements, as range, &c., are likewise governed by it. Strength is the indispensable condition for large charges of powder.

Armstrong guns, of the calibre of Mr. AMES' largest gun, have been turned out in England by the score. They have shown remarkable endurance, and there are but few instances of rupture on record. Indeed, their great strength is universally admitted. It should be observed, however, that any difficulty with the breech-loading apparatus is a separate question. I am simply speaking of the barrel itself. Nearly all which have been severely tested, in order to ascertain their actual strength, have proved to be fully as strong as AMES' VII. inch, and of the 3,000 guns manufactured up to 1863 on the Armstrong plan, none burst *explosively*. This is an important fact (see Report of Committee on Ordnance).

KRUPP has manufactured guns for many years. Previous to 1862, upwards of a thousand had been fabricated for European Governments, since which time his facilities have been greatly augmented, and he has constructed, and is now constructing cannon of the largest calibre. The extraordinary strength of KRUPP's wrought guns is too well known to require anything more at my hands than the statement of the fact, and he has built scores of guns of the calibre of Mr. AMES' largest which have exhibited fully as great strength as that gun. For example, one of KRUPP's guns rifled on the plan of ARMSTRONG—of the same calibre, so it happens, of Mr. AMES' piece—was fired over 100 rounds with charges of from 11 to 27 pounds, and with projectiles varying from 110 to 1,000 pounds weight, without sustaining any apparent injury; and one of his IX-inch is stated to have fired 70 rounds with 50 pound charges and 300 pound projectiles, without showing injury. It will thus be seen that Mr. AMES' achievements in the gun-making line are not without precedent. KRUPP, particularly, has been prepared for some time to execute orders for guns by the hundred, of the calibre, and of as great strength has claimed by that gentleman for the largest he has built. Several 50-pounders manufactured by Mr. AMES, have exhibited excellent endurance and great strength; but it may be safely said that with the present facilities in wrought iron manufacture, the success of a piece of so small a calibre should not be regarded as a very wonderful achievement; he is certainly not the first, by any manner of means, who has constructed successful wrought cannon of this small calibre.

Wrought cannon may be divided into two classes, those made in one piece, that is built up like any large forging, so as to form, if *perfect*, one homogeneous mass; the other, made of a series of *rings, muffs*, cylinders or hoops placed one over the other. It is *generally* admitted that in guns built in the latter way, the tube which contains the bore should be depended on to resist the transverse strain, while the muffs, hoops, etc., which surround it, should be relied on to furnish the strength necessary to resist longitudinal rupture. KRUPP's guns may not, strictly speaking, come under either of these classes, as they are composed of an ingot of steel worked under a heavy hammer.

The principal difficulty in constructing large guns after the first method, is the liability in the process of manufacture, on account of the very high temperature to which the metal must be for a long time exposed, to destroy the fibrous nature of the iron in the gun—in other words, the metal becomes crystalline in structure. The endeavors of the gun maker should be to have the metal in the gun, after it is finished, of a fibrous character.

Yet, notwithstanding the difficulties in the way, several solid wrought guns have been forged which exhibited remarkable strength. The 13-inch horsefall gun may be cited as an example. This piece was built up in seven distinct layers or tubs, surrounding a core of nearly the whole length of the gun, the breech was brought up to the necessary size and strength by a series of hoops surrounding it at right angles to the axis and welded into the gun; it weighed before boring 25 tons. Such was the skill displayed in the selection of the metal and in the forging, that specimens taken from the gun for testing, exhibited a fibrous fracture. Over 7,000 pounds of powder and 60,000 pounds weight of shot have been fired from this gun.

The Oregon 12 inch wrought iron, forged, we believe, by the same firm, and now in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, is an example of the great strength obtained by *properly applied* hoops.

The Armstrong guns are built of a series of muffs, composed of long iron bars, first coiled about a mandrel, then welded, and placed one over the other. By this method guns of extraordinary strength have been produced. Mr. AMES' gun is built on the plan of solid forging, the peculiarity consisting in the method of preparing the pieces which are to be welded together. Short cylinders are first prepared, which are made up of three rings accurately bored and placed one within the other; the ring next the bore being a little longer than the rest so as to render a good weld more certain; it also has a hole in it sufficiently smaller than the bore to allow for boring. A piece is forged to form the extreme end of the breech, and on this piece one of the prepared cylinders is welded, and on that another, and so on until the required length is made up. In the 7-inch gun, which is 14 feet long and 28 inches in diameter at the breech, 27 of these cylinders were used, thus making 26 distinct welds across the gun; a serious objection, it would seem, when there is no continous tube the entire length of the piece to resist strain in that direction, to say nothing of the various welds in the short cylinders themselves. It would also seem that there is no great advantage in this manner of building a solid wrought gun, over the old methods of arranging the metal in forged guns, as for instance the Horsfall, compared with which the 7-inch of Mr. AMES is a mere pop-gun.

By Mr. AMES' method the iron is necessarily exposed to as high temperature as the other with the disadvantage of the many continuous welds extending completely across the gun, and of course *through the bore*.

The impression is not intended, that a successful gun as large as the 12 and 13-inch solid forged gun, or the Armstrong built up 9, 10½ and 13½ inch cannot be made by this method, but it is quite a long stride from a 7 to a 13-inch gun. It cannot be doubted but that a gun of the small bore of Mr. AMES can be made fully as strong by either of the above old and well-known methods; he has thus far simply built what at the present time is no extraordinary performance, viz., a strong wrought-iron gun of 7-inch bore. Mr. AMES is so elated with the success of his small cannon, that he imagines he has eclipsed all other gun makers. But until he has constructed one of the calibre and strength now indispensable for iron-clad warfare, it would seem that a trifle more modesty would be more becoming. No doubt either of the principal forges, both here and in England, would contract to construct guns of the same calibre and strength as the 7-inch of Mr. AMES for the same price per pound.

I. N.

THE PETERSBURGH MINE.

LETTER FROM GENERAL LEDLIE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your issue of the 11th inst. you published a synopis of the report of the Court of Inquiry on the Petersburgh Mine, in which I among others was censured.

The first knowledge that I had that the Court of Inquiry ordered to investigate the circumstances attending the attack on Petersburgh had made a report, was derived from a resumé of the report published in the newspapers. I immediately wrote to the Secretary of War a letter, of which the following is a copy:

"WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, March 2, 1865.

"*Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:*

"SIR:—On the 16th day of January, 1865, I forwarded to you my resignation as Brigadier-General of Volunteers; I did so in ignorance of the fact that the Court of Inquiry ordered to investigate the circumstances of the late attack on Petersburg had made a report reflecting on my conduct in that attack. The first information that I received that any such report has been made, was derived from what purports to be a resumé of the report published in this morning's *Washington Chronicle*. In order that my reputation as an officer may be relieved from the imputations most unjustly cast upon it by this report, I most respectfully ask leave to withdraw my resignation, and that a Court of Inquiry may be ordered to investigate my individual conduct on the occasion referred to.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c., &c.

"JAMES H. LEDLIE."

This request was refused.

I am thus precluded from any opportunity to be heard on my own behalf before any proper tribunal upon the question of my individual conduct at Petersburgh.

I deem it not improper, therefore, to vindicate myself from the reflections which have been cast upon my conduct when in command of a division at Petersburgh. The Court of Inquiry, whose report has been published, was, so far as I was concerned, a purely *ex parte* affair. Neither of my brigade commanders were summoned before the Court to my knowledge, and only one of my staff officers. General BURNSIDE protested against the constitution of the Court, and endeavored to have it composed of officers who were not attached to the Army of the Potomac, and who had not been selected by General MEADE. His protest was disregarded, and the Court was ordered to proceed in its inquiry. Subsequent to the institution of this Court the Joint Committee of Congress on the Conduct of the War was directed "to inquire into and report the facts concerning "the attack on Petersburg." Of this Committee it can at least be said that it was impartial. At the close of their report they say "they wish to be distinctly understood that "they in no degree censure the conduct of the troops en-"gaged in the assault," and they bestow proper commendation upon the Ninth corps—in which I had the honor to command the First division.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES G. LORING, Assistant Inspector-General of the Ninth corps, was summoned before this Committee, but was not before the Court of Inquiry. He testified as follows: "At about half-past two o'clock in the morning of the 30th (July), I went with General LEDLIE down to the front line, and we took our position very near the line, close in the rear of it, with his division, and waited for the mine to explode. There was a delay perhaps of three-quarters of an hour in the explosion of the mine, but I do not think that the enemy discovered at all that we had made any unusual preparations. As soon as the explosion took place the division started to go in. The first brigade that went in started from our line in three lines, with instructions to the brigade commanders to push on at once to the top of Cemetery Hill. The crater presented an obstacle of fearful magnitude. I suppose it was a hole of about 200 feet in length, and perhaps 50 or 60 feet in width, and nearly 30 feet in depth. The sides of it were composed of jagged masses of clay projecting over loose sand. The upper surface had been of sand, with a lower stratum of clay. It was an obstacle which it was impossible for any military organization to pass over intact, even if not exposed to fire. The whole brigade was broken up in confusion, and had utterly lost its organization. The officers were endeavoring to re-form their men, but it was an exceedingly difficult operation. I remained there for about ten minutes. By that time the rest of the division had come up, and the whole of the First division was in the crater, or lines immediately adjoining. It was all in the same confused condition.

"I went back to report to General LEDLIE the condition his division was in, and to see if he could not rectify it. I then went up and told General BURNSIDE the state of affairs. From that time forward my position was very near General LEDLIE in our own front line."

On receiving the report from Colonel LORING, I immediately issued the proper orders, and took the necessary steps for relieving the confused condition of the division.

I am perfectly willing that the record of my conduct should stand upon this sworn statement made by Colonel LORING, with the simple addition of the fact that my life was saved on that occasion only because the ball which struck my person had not force enough to penetrate my watch. I was stunned and temporarily injured by the force of the ball, and then, for the first time, retired to regimental headquarters, which were being used as a hospital. I stayed there but a few minutes, and then returned to my post, where I remained until we received orders to withdraw.

I respectfully ask you to give this letter the same publicity as you did to the report of the Court of Inquiry.

Yours truly, JAMES H. LEDLIE.

NEW YORK, March 13, 1865.

PAY OF THE CREWS OF MONITORS AND OTHER IRON-CLADS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I would beg leave, through the columns of your paper, to call the attention of those who have the regulating of the Pay Department of the U. S. Navy, to the distinction which is now made in the above department between Monitors and iron-clads as regards petty officers and crew.

By Act of Congress, the pay of the petty officers and crew of a Monitor is *one-fourth more* than on a wooden ship of the same rate. For instance, the yeoman of a third-rate wooden ship receives $35 per month, while on a Monitor of the same rate he receives $43 75 per month. At the same time on an iron-clad of the same rate, and vastly inferior accommodation, he receives no more than on a wooden ship of the same rate with accommodation far superior to a Monitor even. The same occurs with a Surgeon's steward. If on a third-rate wooden ship in charge, he will receive $40 per month, while on a Monitor of the same class $50; a difference of $10. But on an iron-clad the pay remains the same. If not in charge, he receives but $25 per month, which must be admitted is small pay, when taking into consideration the amount of work to be performed on an iron-clad, but poorly ventilated; and a one-fourth added to this, making $31 per month, no more than compensates for the amount of extra labor to be performed. The Paymaster's steward's case is like that of the Surgeon's steward, only that his monthly pay is $8 per month more than a Surgeon's steward, making, with one-fourth added, $41 25 per month.

But those who have the most cause for complaint, in reference to this distinction of pay between Monitors and iron-clads, are the firemen and coal heavers. On all Monitors there are blower-engines which keep the ship all the time of a cool temperature, and the fire-rooms are comparatively so. While such iron-clads as the *Atlanta* have neither blowers for the fire-rooms, nor proper ventilation for other parts of the ship.

During the months of June and July, 1864, the thermometer in the fire-rooms of this vessel ranged from 140 to 145 day and night; but for the fact that the ship was undergoing repairs in the month of August, there is no doubt the mercury would have risen to 150 or 155. The boys were, no doubt, thankful there were no watches to stand during that sultry month.

The reasons for an additional amount of pay on iron-clads are obvious, not only because of the confined accommodations and the heat, but the extra amount of clothing required and consumed. For instance, purser shoes at $2 50 per pair, will last with care probably six weeks, while on wooden decks, they could be worn for months, and all kinds of clothing yield a proportionate wear. At the present high price of clothing, a landsman, for instance, will have all he can do to clothe himself from his monthly pay. Meanwhile, on Monitors, his fellow is allowed an addition of one-fourth to his monthly pay to cover this extra expenditure of clothing.

Should this distinction be made? If any distinction is to be made, why not in favor of the iron-clads?

Hoping these few hints may come under the eye of those who have the power to furnish a remedy, and thereby satisfy the class of men in favor of which this is written,

I am, &c., IRON-CLAD.

U. S. IRON-CLAD ATLANTA, JAMES RIVER, VA.

LETTERS from the Army of the Potomac give full accounts of the recent *matinée* concert, which they say created as much excitement at the front as would a skirmish in the Academy of Music. The concert was by a troupe organized by Captain R. F. Halsted out of the different bands of the Sixth Corps. It was elaborated by several months of rehearsal, and given in a log chapel capable of seating about six hundred people. To accommodate the ladies visiting at City Point it took place in the day time. Programmes and invitations were printed. A large number of officers of high rank, including General Meade, were present, and the affair was an unqualified success.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 1, 1865.

MR. PRESIDENT:—I have the honor herewith to submit the annual reports of the several bureaus of this department. They were designed to accompany my annual report, which, by your permission, has been delayed until the Lieutenant General should furnish his summary of the military operations of the past year. His report has not yet been received, as the activity of the campaign in progress demands his unceasing attention. But the accompanying documents are now submitted, in order that, so far as can be done without injury to the service, they may be printed with the public documents of the present session of Congress.

SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

The military events of the past year have been officially published by this department from time to time as they transpired, and are fully known in every branch of this Government and throughout the civilized world. They constitute a series of successful marches, sieges and battles, attesting the endurance and courage of the soldiers of the United States, and the gallantry and military skill of their commanders, unrivalled in the history of nations.

The campaign of the Army of the Potomac, and the operations on the James river, the Appomattox and around Richmond and Petersburgh; the masterly operations of our Army in Georgia, resulting in the capture of Atlanta, Savannah and other important military posts in that State; the reduction of the forts in the harbor of Mobile; the hard fought battles at Franklin and around Nashville, resulting in the rout of the Rebel Army in Tennessee; the succession of brilliant victories won by the Army of the Shenandoah; the successful storming of Fort Fisher; the capture of Wilmington, Columbia, and Charleston, and other achievements of less note, all contributing to the triumph of the Union cause and the suppression of the Rebellion, will be more appropriately detailed upon the coming in of the report of the Lieutenant-General.

That the administrative operations of the several bureaus of this Department have not failed to contribute to the success of our Armies is shown by the official reports of their respective chiefs.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The Adjutant General reports the difficulties springing up from a sudden and vast increase of business measurably overcome in his bureau, clerks instructed and work systematized. Credit is justly due to both the officers and clerks for their fidelity.

DRAFTING AND RECRUITING.

Despite superior advantages for recruiting volunteers, greater success has been reached in the regular service than was anticipated. There are two depots for collection of recruits for the Army at large—one for infantry at Fort Columbus, New York, and one for mounted service at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. There are also fourteen depots for particular regiments established in different sections of the country. Sick and wounded officers have generally been employed on recruiting service and when recovered they have been sent to replace others in the field who required relief.

Twenty-one depots are established in the principal States for collecting and forwarding to regiments volunteers and substitutes, and also drafted men. The Veteran Reserve corps has been of much service in guarding these depots, and escorting detachments to their regiments. There are also six special depots for recruits enlisted in Rebel States by agents from loyal States.

Boards of examination have been kept up to inquire into causes of absence from duty and alleged offences by officers. The effect has been to diminish the number of cases published and referred to the boards to three hundred and sixty-four for eleven months; whereas, before their organization, from one hundred to two hundred were reported monthly for absence without leave alone.

The status of chaplains seems to be misunderstood. From the working of the Act of April 9, 1864, section 1, it is thought by some chaplains that a new rank between the grades of major and captain is intended for them. This is supposed to be an error growing out of the use of the term "surgeon" in the Act, instead of "medical officer." The former assimilated rank of chaplains, in reference to allowance of quarters and pay proper, was "captain," and such should now be their rank.

Over two hundred flags, captured from the Rebels, have been received, properly labelled and deposited for safe-keeping.

Medals of honor have been awarded in numerous instances to privates and non commissioned officers for gallant services. The plan of awarding gold and silver medals to officers instead of brevets, to a certain extent, is commended to notice. It should not supersede the conferring of brevet, especially in cases where such rank might be exercised in high commands.

The work of preparing official reports of battles, &c., for printing, in compliance with the resolution of Congress of May 19, 1864, is progressing as rapidly as possible, and all officers from whom such reports are due have been called upon for them.

THE PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Paymaster-General reports that the entire Army is paid to August 31, 1864, or in process of pay as rapidly as the treasury can supply funds.

He calls attention to the defective organization of his bureau, and strongly urges that the Paymaster-General have the rank of a brigadier-general; that there be two assistant paymaster-generals, with the rank of colonel, and ten deputy paymaster-generals, in addition to the two now provided by law, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He also recommends the adoption of a provision of law to the effect that any paymaster or additional paymaster, selected by the Secretary of War to take charge of a geographical pay district, shall have the temporary rank of lieutenant colonel during such charge. He also reports that the clerical force of his bureau is efficient, and that no increase is believed to be at present required.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Chief of Ordnance reports that the fiscal affairs of that Bureau show a balance, July 1, 1864, of.....$3,122,979 11
Appropriations.....42,015,000 00
Miscellaneous receipts.....141,023 01
Total means.....$45,279,002 12
Expenditures during the year.....38 502,822 99
In treasury and public depositories June 30, 1864.....8,776,179 13
Total.....$45,279,002 12

The estimates for the next fiscal year are based on expenditures for a similar period last year, taking into consideration remaining balances and supplies on hand. The supplies produced during the past fiscal year include 1,760 pieces of ordnance, 2,361 artillery carriages and caissons, 802,525 small arms, 794,055 sets of accoutrement and harness, 1,674,244 projectiles for cannon, 12,540,146 pounds of bullets and lead, 8,409,400 pounds of gunpowder, 169,490,029 cartridges for small arms. These are complete articles, in addition to large quantities of the same kind of supplies partially made up at the arsenals.

The ordnance supplies furnished to the military service during the fiscal year include 1,141 pieces of ordnance, 1,896 artillery carriages and caissons, 455,910 small arms, 502,044 sets of accoutrements and harness, 1,913,753 projectiles for cannon, 7,624,685 pounds of bullets and lead, 461,649 rounds of artillery ammunition, 152,067 sets of horse equipments, 112,087,553 cartridges for small arms, 7,544,044 pounds of gunpowder. These supplies were in addition to large quantities of parts provided for repairs in the field.

The capacity of the arsenals for the manufacture of munitions of war has been increased during the year, and that increase is still going on, so far as the means appropriated will admit. Supplies manufactured at the arsenals are of better quality and less cost than similar articles obtained by contract or purchase.

The national armory, at Springfield, Massachusetts, can turn out [illegible] hundred thousand of the best quality of rifle muskets annually.

Possession has been taken of Rock Island, Illinois, in pursuance of an act of Congress, and the requisite buildings for an arsenal there are in progress.

There is on hand a stock of three quarters of a million of first class rifle small arms, exclusive of the arms in the hands of the troops, since increased to a million and a quarter.

The introduction of breech loading arms for the military service generally is recommended.

The selection of a site for a general depository of gunpowder, and the erection of suitable magazines the con, is recommended. In that connection, the construction of a government powder mill of sufficient capacity to make standard and proof powder and gun cotton, is also recommended.

The procurement of a suitable ground for the proof and experimental firing of ordnance and small arms is urgently advised as a most essential want of the military service.

A heavy twenty-inch gun has been successfully cast and finished, and is ready for trial. The object of the trial is to demonstrate whether the destructive effects of such a gun, warranted by theory, will be practically realized, and to settle the question of the largest effective calibre for sea-coast cannon.

The Armies in the field have been amply supplied with good and effective arms, equipment and ammunition, and the armament of our fortifications has been kept in good order, and strengthened during the year.

THE ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Chief Engineer reports that the operations of his bureau for the last year embrace special efforts to prepare the coast defences to receive the heavier and most suitable artillery for combatting iron-clad vessels, the construction of field works and lines with the Armies in the field; the preparation and service of pontoon bridge equipage, and the reduction of the enemy's works on Morris Island, at Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines, by siege operations.

Much information, in campaign maps and other forms, has been prepared and disseminated, the survey of the lakes has been satisfactorily continued, and progress made in the repairs and preservation of harbor works, for which appropriations were made at the last session of Congress.

The expenditures of the year, including the maintenance of the Military Academy, amount to $6,345,191 74.

A board of engineers, ordered by the War Department in January, 1864, to examine the system of our sea-coast defences, has performed its duties, recommending the modifications made necessary in them by the introduction of increased calibres and rifle guns, and to enable them to combat effectively iron-clad hostile fleets. Earth as a material for parapets and ramparts is now (as it has been from the earliest employment of battering artillery) found to be the best as well as the most economical resisting mass to oppose an enemy's fire, both on the land and sea fronts. This material is uniformly adhered to, wherever the locality permits.

Nine officers of engineers, out of a total number of eighty six, have been lost during the year by death; all of them have given their lives to the service of the country.

During the year twenty-seven cadets completed the course of studies and practice in the Military Academy, and were commissioned in the Army. The smallness of this number grows out of the resignations which occurred in this class in the beginning of the Rebellion. The classes at this time have the usual strength corresponding to congressional representation.

THE COMMISSARY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The Commissary General of Subsistence reports that the supplies of subsistence stores have been mostly purchased in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, and St. Louis. Beef cattle were furnished by contracts of short duration at most convenient places, and driven from the places of purchase to the field. Most of the stores were purchased by advertising, accepting the lowest bids offered for suitable articles at cash prices. Attempts have in some cases been made by individuals and associations to monopolize and control the prices of articles required by the subsistence bureau, thereby creating much difficulty.

The Armies have been supplied with good and wholesome food, and large numbers of prisoners and suffering Union families have been furnished with subsistence. Generally the contractors and others have faithfully complied with their obligations. Officers employed in this branch of the service, with but few exceptions, have performed their duties with promptness in the field and at depots. During the year ending June 30, 1864, fifty-two thousand four hundred and eighty two quarterly or monthly accounts have been examined and referred to the Treasury Department.

THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Quartermaster-General contains a statement of the operations and expenditures of the bureau under his control during the fiscal year.

The clerical force authorized by law is, in his opinion, still insufficient to make that prompt examination of accounts and reports of disbursing officers desirable, and indeed necessary to secure rigid accountability for the expenditure of the public money and property.

An extension of the increase of compensation granted by the last Congress to clerks of the lower grades, so as to include those of higher grades, is recommended by the Quartermaster General in view of the increased cost of living in Washington.

The Quartermaster-General gives an account of the measures adopted under the orders of the Secretary of War for equipping, supplying and moving the large Army which, concentrating at Nashville in November on the banks of the Tennessee, fought under General Grant the battle of Chattanooga and opened the way for the victorious campaign of the Army under General Sherman, resulting in the capture of Atlanta and the operations which are now in progress in the State of Georgia. The vast efforts made, the wonderful resources in men and material developed, the manner in which the steamboat and railroad interests, the agricultural and mechanical products of the Valley of the Mississippi, were laid under contribution in feeding, supplying and moving a vast army in an advance of over three hundred miles from its secondary, and four hundred and fifty miles from its primitive base, are described. The record is one creditable to the people who have developed such vast resources and placed them so patriotically at the disposal of the Government, and also to the officers, their agents in this great work.

The report gives tables of the quantities of the principal military supplies, fuel, forage, clothing, and materials purchased, transported, and used during the year. It also contains statements of the steamboats employed upon the Western rivers and of the steamers and other vessels upon the Ocean, engaged in the transportation of troops and supplies.

In this service it is believed many abuses have been reformed and great economies have been effected during the past year. The indications derived from Congressional examination and reports have been followed up with advantage to the service.

The Army has been well supplied with all the essentials of military equipment, and with fuel, forage and all necessaries.

The losses by capture and destruction of trains, by the burning of transports by incendiaries employed by the Rebels, have been great, but the movements of the Armies have seldom been delayed by them.

The most severe losses of material during the year have been the destruction of a portion of the train of the Army at Chattanooga in the fall of 1863, and the consequent destruction of animals there, and in East Tennessee, the destruction of steamers on the Mississippi and Ohio by incendiaries; the loss of the trains during the Red River expedition; and to these may be added the destruction of a train of two hundred wagons, near Fort Smith, in Arkansas, since the close of the fiscal year.

MILITARY RAILROADS.

As the Rebel armies are beaten back, they burn all important railroad bridges, tear up the railroad tracks, destroy the water stations, carry off the machinery and rolling stock, and do all that is in their power to render the railroads useless to our Armies.

The Armies are obliged to follow generally the natural lines of transport and communication and the lines by which the enemy retires. All the railroads north of the Potomac, and of the Tennessee and Cumberland, and within the territory which our Armies have penetrated, have been alternately in the hands of the Rebels and of our own troops. When abandoned by the enemy, their immediate reconstruction and operation becomes a military necessity.

Colonel (now Brevet Brigadier-General) D. C. McCallum has been placed as military director in charge of this work. He has organized an efficient construction corps, provided rolling stock for which it was necessary to make onerous demands upon the manufacturers of the loyal States. The report of Colonel McCallum is a record of the expenditure of over eleven millions of the appropriations of the quartermaster's department. It gives information upon the means and the cost of supplying an army by railroad, and the manner of repairing and reconstructing railroads in a hostile country, which is of great interest to soldiers and engineers. The results are remarkable triumphs of military and engineering skill, creditable to the system under which they have been accomplished, to the officers and men engaged in the work and to the country which has displayed such energy and such resources in defending and asserting its integrity. Already a thousand miles of railroad have been operated by this department in connection with the movements of the Armies.

The mobility of the Armies has increased. The opinion held by some officers of rank in the earlier history of the Rebellion that an army could not be maintained except within reach of a navigable river or railroad has been dispersed by such marches as those of General Sherman from Vicksburgh, east of Meridian, and back to Vicksburgh, from Memphis to Knoxville, and back to Decatur, at a time when the railroads were not in operation; that of General Burnside from Cincinnati and Louisville, through Southeast Kentucky, to Knoxville; that of Lieutenant General Grant from Washington to Petersburgh, and the march of General Sherman from Atlanta towards the coast.

The organization of this bureau has been much improved by the law of the 4th of July last. The grades of rank and authority being now in proportion to the duties and responsibilities, the officers work with greater success. The present organization is fully detailed in the report of the Quartermaster General, and no further changes are thought necessary.

The agreement made by the War Department with a convention of railroad companies, held in this city early in the war, has remained in force. The railroads have continued to do the work of the Government at the prices then established, except as modified by the internal revenue laws, though below those then charged to private citizens, which have since been considerably increased.

To a few railroads, subject to depredations by the enemy, from their being in districts where the department has not been able to give them entire protection and safety, some advance in rates has been granted.

MILITARY TELEGRAPHS.

The telegraph has continued to be a most efficient and valuable aid to military operations. Six thousand five hundred miles of military telegraph have been in operation, of which three thousand miles have been constructed during the year. About one thousand persons have been employed in this work. The efficiency and fidelity of the officers and operatives of the military telegraph deserve special recognition.

Full reports are given of the quantities of clothing, camp and garrison equipage furnished to the Armies during the year. No difficulty has been found in procuring ample supplies of good quality from domestic manufacturers, with the exception of tents and blankets. In a portion of these, imported materials have been used, as the domestic manufactories have not yet been able to supply all that were needed. Some frauds have been committed, the authors of which it is believed will be brought to justice by measures now in progress. Some have already been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary.

The vast supplies of forage needed for our Armies have been furnished generally with regularity. The difficulty of transporting so bulky an article as hay has caused some irregularity in its supply to Armies in hostile districts, and it is remarked in this connection that the Armies in actual movement draw less heavily upon the means of the department than those which rest long inactive in districts exhausted of supplies, and therefore drawing every necessary from the distant loyal territory.

The trains of the Army are reported to be in good condition, thoroughly organized, movable, perfect in material and equipment, and well supplied with animals and the means of repair.

The purchase of horses for the cavalry was, during the fiscal year, under the direction of a branch of the Quartermaster General's office, organized expressly for that purpose, in connection with the Cavalry Bureau. Since the reorganization of this office under the law of July 4, 1864, the purchase of all horses and mules for cavalry, artillery, and the trains has been placed under the charge of a single division of the Quartermaster-General's office. It is believed that this has resulted in advantage to the service by securing more direct and speedy responsibility, and a better and more uniform inspection. The supply of animals has been at the rate of about five hundred per day, which is also the average rate of their destruction. The cavalry of the Army of the Potomac was twice remounted during the first eight months of the present year. The production of the country seems to be able to bear the immense drain upon its horses and mules, and the stock, judging from the current prices, gives no sign of exhaustion or diminution.

The quartermasters' trains of our Armies average one wagon to every twenty four men in the field; and an army in the field, well equipped, with artillery, cavalry, and trains, requires one horse or mule, on the average, to every two men. The number of horses and mules is nearly equal.

The ground appropriated for a cemetery near the "Soldiers' Home," in the district, having been filled, a national military cemetery has been established at Arlington, on the south bank of the Potomac, in which several thousand interments have already been made. The names of the soldiers there buried are registered. Those who fell repelling the attack on the capital last July have been buried on the battle field north of Fort Stevens. It is recommended that Congress provide for the erection of a monument to them.

For the better protection of the depots of the Quartermaster's bureau from Rebel raids, the Quartermaster-General was directed to cause the persons employed in this department, at the principal and exposed depots, to be organized into military companies and regiments for internal guard duty and for local defence. This organization at Washington, Nashville, and Louisville has brought into the service, as an aid to the regular troops, a force of several thousand men. They have, both in this District and in Tennessee, been called upon several times during the last year to take the place of regular troops on guard and in the trenches, and have done good service at Washington, Nashville, and Johnsonville, all of which depots have been threatened or attacked by the Rebel armies.

THE COLORED MAN.

The Quartermaster-General states that the views expressed in report of 1862, in regard to the aid to be expected and derived from the colored population, have been confirmed by two years' experience. These persons have been extensively employed in the labors of the Quartermaster-General's bureau, where each one so employed released a white soldier from labor, and restores him to his place in line of battle. Their extensive enlistment has created a demand, however, beyond the supply; application being made to the Quartermaster-General for such labor with the Armies before Richmond, which he was unable to provide, he endeavored to procure colored men from the departments of the Atlantic and Gulf coast, where it was publicly reported that they were suffering for want of employment. None could be obtained from those departments, however. The commander of one of them reported that they were all wanted for labor necessary to the success of military operations or for other public service, and that not a man, woman, or child could be spared.

The Quartermaster General makes honorable mention of the labors and services of some of the officers of his bureau, who have been engaged in the most important operations and have most contributed to the general success of our Armies.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Reference is made to the danger of interruption of our military communications with the States on the Pacific coast by war, and the difficulty of supplying Armies and defending those portions of the republic when the only military communication not exposed to a hostile fleet is a wagon road across the continent, is mentioned. The early completion of the Pacific Railroad is called for as a military precaution deserving attention and the fostering care of the Government.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

It appears from the report of the Surgeon General that the funds rived from all sources, and available for the expenses of the medical department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, were.....$12,263,984
Disbursements.....$11,025,791
Balance remaining in the treasury, June 30, 1864..914,135
Balance in the hands of disbursing officers.....325,061
$12,263,984

One hundred and eighty two hospitals, with a capacity of eighty-four thousand, four hundred and seventy two beds, were in operation at the date of the last annual report. During the summer campaign it was found necessary to establish additional ones, giving one hundred and ninety hospitals, with a capacity of one hundred and twenty thousand, five hundred and twenty one beds on June 30, 1864. During the year, the health of the entire Army was better than is usual with troops engaged so constantly on active duty and in arduous campaigns. No destructive epidemics prevailed in any section, and the number of sick and wounded, although large, has been comparatively small in the proportion it bore to the whole Army. At the close of the year, the number of sick and wounded, both with their commands and in general hospitals, was less than sixteen per cent. of the strength of the Army. The sick with their respective commands was four per cent, and the number sick with their respective commands was four per cent. of the strength. Of the general hospitals five and three-tenths per cent. of the strength. Of the wounded, nearly one per cent. six and forty-six hundredths per cent. were with their respective commands; the rest in general hospitals.

The establishment of medical depots within reach of armies in the field, and their prompt supply upon the field of battle; the transportation of sick and wounded by railroad, railroad and hospital trains

ports; the sufficiency and successful administration of the best system of general hospitals; the sanitary precautions, as well as all minor details of this department, tending to the greater comfort of the sick and wounded, as well as to the health and efficiency of the troops, have during the year undergone the severest possible test, and in no instance have the movements of successful generals been impeded or delayed from any cause within the control of the Medical Department.

House Bill No. 543, Thirty-eighth Congress, having passed the House of Representatives, was not reached in the Senate, and awaits final action. The proposed and well-deserved promotion of meritorious medical officers cannot fail to increase their efficiency, by placing them upon an equal footing with those of other staff corps in regard to local rank, and it is respectfully submitted that the faithful performance of arduous duties by officers of the medical staff should be recognized and rewarded by brevets equally with the other branches of the service.

The Army Medical Museum continues to increase in value, and is already one of the most instructive pathological collections in the world. A descriptive catalogue is in course of preparation, an examination of which will, it is thought, fully establish the importance of this institution in connection with the surgical and medical history of the war.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

From the report of the Provost-Marshal-General will be seen—

First—The efforts made during the year to perfect the enrollment of the national forces, the lists on the 1st of November last containing the names of 2,784,226 men.

Second—The results of the drafts made in 1863 and 1864, given in tabular form, from which it appears that, on the 31st day of July last, there was no material deficiency in the United States on the quotas of troops required, such localities as were behind having been drafted for the amounts due from them. The draft made under the call of July 18, 1864, was in progress at the date of the Provost Marshal General's report. This draft came on during the heat of the late Presidential campaign, and resistance to it was threatened in many places, and in some actually organized. The Provost Marshal General justly claims special credit for the officers acting under him for the firmness and fairness with which they executed the law of Congress and the orders of the Government in making this draft, and for the success which attended their efforts.

Third—The results of the volunteer recruiting service, under the different calls for troops, dated February 1, March 14, and July 18, 1864, are given. In reference to the re-enlistment of veteran volunteers during the fall of 1863, the Provost Marshal General says:—"Over a hundred and thirty six thousand tried soldiers, who would otherwise ere this have been discharged, were secured for three years longer. Organizations which would have been lost to the service were preserved and recruited, and capable and experienced officers were retained in command. The force thus organized and retained has performed an essential part in the great campaign of 1864, and its importance to the country cannot be over-estimated."

I concur in the foregoing remarks, and know of no operation connected with the recruitment of the Army which has resulted in more advantage to the service than the one referred to.

The results of the recruitment under the act of July 4, 1864, for recruiting in Rebel States, are reported as unfavorable.

Fourth—Commutation money received up to November 1, 1864, from drafted men, while permitted by law to secure exemption by payment of $300 each, is appropriated by act of Congress "for the expenses of draft, and for the procuration of substitutes." A large part of it has been used, and the remainder is required for other purposes.

Fifth—The Provost-Marshal-General reports activity on the part of his officers in the arrest of deserters and stragglers, 39,392 having been arrested between October 1, 1863, and October 1, 1864. The total number arrested from the establishment of the bureau to October 1, 1864, being 60,760.

Sixth—The Provost Marshal-General reports the Veteran Reserve corps as consisting, October 1, 1864, of 764 officers and 28,758 men; its discipline and instruction good; and that the entire corps is doing duty which would otherwise have to be performed by an equal number of able-bodied troops detached from the Armies in the field, and that is yet inadequate in numbers to fill the demands made on it.

Seventh—The medical statistics of the drafts, presented in a series of tables, are referred to by the Provost-Marshal-General as worthy of special attention.

Eighth—The total disbursements on account of enrollment and draft, including all the expenses of the bureau for the year ending October 31, 1864, are given at $4,016 728 55. The amount expended during the year ending September 30, 1864, from the appropriation for collecting, organizing, and drilling volunteers, is given at $4,199 071 17. Amount expended from the same fund during the preceding year, $7,789,237 40. Amount expended during the year ending September 30, 1864, for pay of advance bounty to volunteers, $14 658,263.

No appropriation of money is asked for any branch of this bureau during the ensuing year.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

As will appear from the accompanying report of the Judge-Advocate-General, the business of this bureau has continued steadily to increase. Its important duties are believed to be faithfully performed, while, as was anticipated, the new organization given to the office by the act of last session is found to have added much to the efficiency of its operations. A digest of the opinions of the Judge-Advocate-General upon current questions of military law, which has been published and distributed throughout the Army, will, while affording valuable instruction to inexperienced officers, contribute to produce that uniformity of decision and action so much to be desired in the administration of military justice.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The general exchange of prisoners effected under the instructions of this department by Lieutenant-General Grant is in course of diligent execution, and it is hoped that all of our prisoners who are in the hands of the Rebels will soon be returned. A furlough of thirty days is extended to them as they are returned to the camp at Annapolis.

To the chiefs of bureaus and their subordinates the thanks of this department are due for their unwearied industry, vigilance, and general fidelity in the discharge of their respective duties.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE EDITOR of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. CHURCH.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is TWENTY FIVE CENTS a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

THE following promotions and appointments to be field officers are announced by the Governor of Massachusetts:—Captain James Tucker, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-fifth regiment of Infantry, January 1, 1865, vice Moulton, mustered out; Major Horace N. Weld, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth regiment of Cavalry, February 15, 1865, vice Adams promoted Colonel; Captain Albert R. Howe, to be Major Fifth regiment of Cavalry, February 15, 1865, vice Weld, promoted.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE JOURNAL.

THE Publisher of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has hitherto been unable to meet the large and unexpected demand for the first bound volume of the paper. To supply this demand it became necessary to stereotype the greater part of the numbers for 1863 and '64. This caused much vexatious delay in responding to orders for the bound volumes. Now, however, the work of stereotyping has been completed and a full supply of the first volume, handsomely bound in cloth, has been obtained. The price of this volume bound in cloth is $7 50; in half morocco $10. Gentlemen in the Army, who wish the volume sent to them by express, should enclose the amount of the express charges, which average about $1 60, as these are required by the companies to be paid in advance.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1865.

THE NEW POSITION.

THE forces of the Union have now all arrived in position on the great strategic theatre of the war. The primary combinations are completed, and, in one quarter of the field, have already given way to the evolutions of battle. It has been clearly demonstrated that the threatened movement from Wilmington has been made secondary to the movement from Newbern; and that the coöperative column of SCHOFIELD, which once threatened to advance against Raleigh and Goldsboro', on the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, has adopted, instead, the line of the Atlantic and North Carolina Road. For this latter purpose, the Twenty-third corps was withdrawn from Wilmington, and sent around by transports to Newbern. PALMER'S permanent garrison at that point, the provisional division sent from Tennessee, and the Twenty-third corps, were formed into a strong Army, under direct command of COX, but superintended by SCHOFIELD himself. In three divisions this column marched upon Kinston, and, at the latter point, on the 8th, it encountered BRAGG'S whole army. It met a severe check, losing 1,500 men and three guns. Elated by his success, and desirous to complete his victory before the arrival of reinforcements, BRAGG attacked SCHOFIELD with great fury in his new line, three miles back, but was severely beaten away, after suffering as great loss as he had inflicted two days before upon us. The failure of this experiment, and the arrival of COUCH'S division of the Twenty-third corps from Wilmington, forced BRAGG to retire across the Neuse to Kinston, burning the bridge behind him. Upon that point SCHOFIELD quickly advanced, and, on the 11th, BRAGG retreated up the railroad to Goldsboro', leaving our troops in possession of the handsomely-disputed town.

The important movements thus briefly summarized disclose the fact that the enemy has decided to contest the occupation of Raleigh and Goldsboro'; and that it was for this purpose he made his first resistance at the outpost of Kinston. They also serve to show, that the enemy has abandoned the line of the North-east Cape Fear River, and has taken up the line of the Neuse, on which latter the three cities just named lie. That abandonment, of course, made it certain that SHERMAN'S overland march from Cheraw to Fayetteville would not be contested in front; and that the familiar demonstrations on his left flank and rear were all that he had to guard against. It is probable, therefore, that nothing more than a picket force of the enemy is now to be found between Fayetteville and Wilmington, or even on the Weldon Railroad farther south of Goldsboro' than Warsaw and Kenansville. The chances are that the whole railroad has been abandoned, except by videttes, as far north as Goldsboro' itself. This change of position, on the enemy's part, from Wilmington to Goldsboro' has given him, it is true, greater facilities for checking our advance from Newbern. But it was directly compelled by our own prior move between these two points. And even if it had not been forced by SCHOFIELD'S easterly advance, it would soon have ensued from SHERMAN'S flanking demonstration, which threatened to cut off the line of BRAGG'S northerly retreat, and force his surrender. Our own advance from Newbern rather than Wilmington was dictated, probably, by several reasons—partly by its greater proximity to Fortress Monroe, and its greater facility of communication both by land and water with the North; partly, perhaps, from the excellent navigable condition of the Neuse as far up as Newbern; but certain from the fact that our base at Newbern is much nearer Goldsboro' than the base at Wilmington, the distance being 54 miles in the former case, and 80 in the latter.

Independent, however, of considerations of propriety or impropriety, General SHERMAN'S orders, given weeks ago, for the advance from Newbern were imperative. We may safely rely, therefore, on the fact, that he has blocked out the plan in the right way, and that the Newbern column will reach Goldsboro' at the time and in the manner designated. TERRY'S column at Wilmington (the same troops that took Fort Fisher) will go up the Weldon Railroad in due time; but there is much work to be done first on the wharfs and warehouses of Wilmington, and much more in repairing the railroad.

Meanwhile, the chief actor in the opening Carolina drama, to prepare for whose appearance these preliminary scenes were enacted, has made his *début* on the grand stage. Reported by the enemy as "stuck in the mud in one of the Southern States," SHERMAN has been leisurely marching his Army through the enemy's country, feeding it as Confederate soldiers vainly hope to feed. A grand concentration under JOHNSTON at Charlotte had made due preparations to "bag" him. But SHERMAN, true to his old policy, turned to the East, and moved rapidly past the flank of his adversary, who found himself once more outgeneralled in having collected a force where it was not needed. JOHNSTON, giving up his plan of destroying SHERMAN, now bent his attention to saving BRAGG. He found himself forced to follow SHERMAN in escort; and, in spite of the few rude dashes of HAMPTON'S cavalry, it must be owned that the escort has kept at a respectful distance. JOHNSTON, however, has really done all that he was capable of doing with his inferior force against so able an adversary; and, unlike some other Confederate Generals, he may congratulate himself that, if he has done no harm to SHERMAN, he has done little to himself.

But, is SHERMAN'S Army, after its march of 500 miles, in condition to enter on the Waterloo campaign of the Rebellion? It is better fitted for that purpose than the veteran Army of LEE itself. SHERMAN briefly reports:—"We are all well;" and the last utterances of the enemy on that subject were:—"The troops were under strict discipline and orders, in the best condition, well-clothed, and well shod. They marched as if they had just started on their expedition, instead of having been out for weeks. The General himself appeared in good spirits and confident of success." Wherever that Army has marched, its drums have beat the music of victory. Its leader now bursts into the great field of conflict to direct the Grand Campaign of North Carolina. SCHOFIELD'S column is already in circuitous communication with SHERMAN, and before a week will be in direct support. These two forces—numbering more than 80,000 men—will be sufficient, directed by the genius and skill of SHERMAN, to give the Campaign a happy termination.

THE XV-INCH GUN.

IN the JOURNAL of the 25th ult., we referred to the severe remarks of the English press on the efficiency of the 15-inch gun. The criticisms, the reader will remember, were based on the fact that the Monitor which carried this ordnance in the battle in Mobile Bay, did not inflict greater damage upon the Confederate iron-clad *Tennessee*. It was hoped this question would be considered of sufficient importance to be officially investigated, because, if the assertions made with respect to the deficiency of this important class of cannon are true, it is evident that the sooner this is acknowledged the better for the strength and repute of our Navy. But the London *Times* having again seized on this point for another attack on our iron-clads, we owe it to the country to ascertain why our great gun did not do more execution in the battle, or at least to present facts from official reports, that the world may arrive at a correct conclusion on so important a subject. By this course the *prestige* of our heavy artillery will be sustained; for from the consideration of first principles, the fault cannot be in a gun which hurls a 440 pound shot with 60 pounds of powder; there are too many data from which to judge of its power for this to be doubted.

On the morning of June 17th, 1863, the Confederate iron-clad *Atlanta* engaged the Monitor *Weehawken* in Warsaw Sound. Such was the brevity of the

action, that the Monitor *Nahant*, lying a short distance from her consort, did not participate in it. The Confederate was confident of being able to capture both Monitors. The action on the part of the *Weehawken*, which was distant 350 yards from the *Atlanta*, commenced at 5.15 A. M.; at 5.30 A. M., the enemy hauled down his colors, and delivered his sword to Captain RODGERS.

The armament of the victor consisted, of course, of two guns; one 11-inch, mounted on a 15-inch carriage, and the usual 15-inch. From these guns five rounds were fired. Four of these shot struck the *Atlanta*, two of which were 15-inch, the 11-inch doing no execution worth mentioning. One 15-inch struck the inclined side of the Confederate, and, although at an angle of fifty degrees with his keel, "broke in "the armor and wood-backing, strewing the deck with "splinters, prostrating forty men by the concussion;" sixteen were wounded and several killed. The other 15-inch shot "struck the top of the pilot-house, "knocking it off, wounding two pilots, and stunning "the men at the wheel." *Two* 15-inch shot fired from *one* gun, with the comparatively low charge of thirty-five pounds of powder, carried the day, the smashing effect of the ponderous projectile proving irresistible. Shortly after this action, extended experiments were made, and the charge was increased to sixty pounds, thus nearly doubling the power of the gun.

The iron-clad *Tennessee* was a vessel similar to the *Atlanta*, the chief difference being that the former had the armor on the forward part of the casemate a little thicker. The armament was also nearly the same; the *Tennessee* mounting two more 6-inch rifles. At ten minutes before eight A. M., August 5, 1864, Admiral FARRAGUT'S fleet had passed the forts; shortly after, the struggle with the *Tennessee* commenced, and the conflict terminated by her surrender at ten A. M. The Monitor *Manhattan*, carrying *two* 15-inch guns, was the only vessel equipped with this calibre, which engaged the ram. During the battle, according to the official reports, she fired six 15-inch shot at her with fifty and sixty pound charges.

The ranges are not stated. Four of the shot are said to have struck the engine, but the Board which examined her after capture report serious damage to have been inflicted by one only of these shot; the rest, if they struck, evidently did so at such an angle as not to exert their force in damaging the armor. The one which occasioned the important injury must also, from the nature of the wound, have struck at an acute angle, and was rpobably fired at long range, yet it "knocked a hole through the armor "and backing, leaving on the inside an undetached "mass of oak and pine splinters, about three by four "feet, and projecting inside the casemate two feet "from the side." This is the only 15 inch shot which appears to have struck the ram at all; the rest merely grazed. It cannot be doubted that the effect of two or three of these heavy shot, driven with these large charges of powder, at short range, and at nearly right angles to the keel of the ram, would have been fatal. The guns certainly cannot be censured that they were not thus delivered. For example, let us suppose the turret containing the 15-inch guns, had ranged alongside the ram, at, say 200 yards, and fired two or three shot with the service charge of sixty pounds and levelled guns, and this could certainly have been done in less than five minutes after the position had been attained; not even the London *Times* will question the result. The original *Monitor* fought alongside the *Merrimac*, at times actually touching her sides as the *Tennessee's*—without receiving injury either in hull or turret. Now, if the *Monitor* had been armed with but one 15-inch gun, it is quite certain the battle would have been decisive, besides being finished in a few minutes instead of hours.

There is another point which it may be instructive for the *Times* to notice; that is taking into the account the great damage actually sustained by the armor of both the *Atlanta* and *Tennessee*, and those behind it, together with the acute angle at which the shot struck—the shot just rubbing against the sides—we are entitled to conclude that the armor of the latest improved British broadside iron-clad, the *Bellerophon*—six inches of iron and ten of wooden backing—could by no means resist a 15-inch shot fired with the service charge and striking at anything approaching a right angle. Moreover, the experiments with this gun against solid plate, as thick and of as good quality as those which compose the above armor, corroborate this conclusion. It cannot be doubted but that either a smaller or a rifle shot, although propelled with as great a charge of powder, would have inflicted but trifling damage, striking at the same angle as the 15 inch did the Confederate iron-clads.

But it should not be forgotten that the armor of the *Bellerophon*, which is justly considered the most formidable of that class of vessels, covers simply the water line and the central portion of the ship where the battery is carried; and the displacement of this vessel is upwards of 7,000 tons, with a draught of about 25 feet. Now, a Monitor iron-clad of about one-quarter this capacity, and one-half the draught, is superior to this craft in every thing else but speed, impregnable from end to end to ordnance carried in broadside, while on the other hand, the *Bellerophon* and all her class cannot resist the artillery carried for nearly three years in our turrets. Those iron-clads which the *Times* has handled so severely, the Monitor *Monadnock* among the rest, are intended for coast and harbor defence. It is not proposed to send these vessels after the *Bellerophons* or *Minotaurs*, but at the same time it may not be prudent to send these unwieldy craft after them. For the purposes for which they were constructed, we are satisfied with moderate speed, moderate draught, impregnability, and the heaviest ordnance which can be obtained. We have other iron-clads for more extended operations.

Our trans-Atlantic cousins are welcome to wring by their sophistical reasoning, whatever conclusions they please from the career of the broadside iron-clad *Tennessee*; but they must use thicker armor, have lighter draught and more manageable vessels, and equip them with more powerful guns, if they expect to meet with success in any act of aggression on our harbors or coasts.

Their *amour propre* is strong. Perhaps it may have induced the Admiralty to "lay up" that imperfect copy of our Monitors, the *Royal Sovereign*; but we view the operation of this feeling in this case with satisfaction. We are surrounded by a wall of iron, within which we intend, unmolested, to develope our national strength.

THE Navy is the first to feel the effect of the substantial conquests lately made by our arms on the seaboard. Shortly after the taking of Wilmington, vessels that had not been in the hands of the carpenters for years made their appearance at our Navy Yards, demanding repair and refitting for various purposes and voyages. The taking of Charleston released another large fleet from active service, and, though most of the vessels, we believe, are still in that harbor, they could readily be spared for any important work in other quarters. The fleets thus set free, alone, make up a navy that even a first-class power might regard with satisfaction. They comprise the majority of our iron-clad fleet, and for the simple game of give and take, we hold them to be unmatched by any naval structures in the world.

Almost at the same moment that the gallant lords of our Eastern waters are released from the tiresome fetters of blockade service, the Western yards are swarming with those remarkable craft that were called into existence for the purpose of opening and patrolling the Mississippi River. The plotters of treason early made haste to lay a heavy hand upon that great river; for they felt sure that its navigation, proverbially hazardous in times of peace, could be made impossible by the appliances of war. But by blow after blow, their hold upon the river was weakened, until at length it was forced off entirely, and trade began to revive from its rough strangulation. The large number of fighting vessels lost in this process bear witness to the difficulties and hazards overcome solely by unsurpassed pluck and skill. The old traveller of the Mississippi no longer looks sadly on the desolation of the great highway. In the accumulating traffic he sees promise of a speedy return to the condition of things at the time when this was the greatest inland thoroughfare of the world. The vessels that have accomplished this great service are, many of them, suitable for coast service, and several of them are now with the squadron in Mobile Bay.

The question naturally arises, what will be done with all these vessels? This is answered in part by the reports, undoubtedly trustworthy, of a speedy and important increase of the number of vessels on foreign service. Many will be kept for the finishing work on the coast, and to guard against contingencies. After so long and trying service, repairs must be very generally demanded. In consequence, work will probably be good at the Navy Yards for months to come. Eventually, and by this we mean no very distant period, a considerable number will be laid up, and others, perhaps, will be sold. Our Navy contains a great number of vessels converted from the merchant marine. Many of them are hardly of a proper character to be kept in a service, that, having no great foreign representation, can only consign them to the still waters of our Navy Yards, there to lie idle till some board of examination decrees the removal of the machinery and the destruction of the hull.

But, while we are thus inclined to think that some of the vessels now in service will ultimately be sold, there is promise of an addition, and a very large one in every sense, to its strength, within the first years succeeding the establishment of peace. At present, our Navy is ill-balanced. There is a great preponderance of small vessels over the first rates. This has been occasioned by the peculiar necessities of the active coast service, for which our Navy, as it stands, was mostly created. When the war surprised us without a Navy, the Department wisely devoted its energies to supplying the immediate demands of the moment, without regard to keeping the correct proportions of the service. But as soon as the pressure was reasonably past, orders were given for the construction of such vessels as the *Wampanoag*, and her sisters, and the *Ontario* and her consorts. Vessels of like, and of greater proportions, will probably continue to be built, and the work of consolidating and reconstructing the Navy will still go on.

SHERMAN, SCHOFIELD and SHERIDAN seem to be the three S's of the hour. SHERIDAN'S raid, if it accomplish the object it started for, will prove to be the most directly useful cavalry raid of the war. He left Winchester on the 27th ult., with two full divisions and a brigade of cavalry, no infantry, and only four light pieces of artillery. His plan contemplated too much rapidity for foot soldiers or for guns. Perhaps he expected, from past experience, to capture all of the latter arm he might need, from EARLY, whose mission seems to be to supply him with ordnance from the Tredegar Works. At all events, SHERIDAN, after a three days' march of 83 miles, drove that general from Staunton; and, finding him, next day, 13 miles farther on, at Waynesboro', with only 2,000 men, swept 1,300 away from that handful, and captured 11 guns. The latter he spiked and destroyed, and then, hurrying to Charlottesville, took the place, and captured three more guns.

His subsequent achievements on the James River Canal, which he very seriously damaged, are very well set forth in his own dispatch, which, if a little jubilant and excited, contains certainly the points we all wish to hear about, and the record of a handsome success. The great feat of the raid still remains undescribed—the destruction of the railroads running westerly from Richmond. Burkesville, a village in Prince Edward county, where the Richmond and Danville Railroad andt he Southside (or Petersburgh and Lynchburgh) Railroad, form their junction, is, of course, the best place to strike. But the essential destruction of these railroads at any point is of the utmost value and consequence.

We shall expect any attempt of that sort to encounter from LEE the most obstinate and bloody opposition. But a successful result would repay on our part a desperate attempt and no little sacrifice. The fact that SHERIDAN now commands so large a force; that EARLY'S army has been brushed away; that the Confederate cavalry in Virginia is reduced almost to a corporal's guard, partly by dismounting much of it, and partly by sending detachments against SHERMAN, as BRAGG'S lack of cavalry in the battle at Kinston, in our opinion, indicates; and finally, the direct coöperation which the powerful Army of GRANT, so far outnumbering LEE'S, as we know it does—can give; these facts are among those which lead us to hope SHERIDAN will make the attempt.

MAJOR-General JOSEPH HOOKER arrived at the Astor House, in New York, on Thursday.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Brigadier-General John A. Rawlins, United States Volunteers, to be chief of staff of the lieutenant-general commanding the Armies of the United States, with the rank of brigadier-general, to date from March 3, 1865.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain John McNutt, to be major, September 12, 1864, vice Dyer, appointed chief of ordnance.

First Lieutenant John R. Edie Jr., to be captain, September 12, 1864, vice McNutt, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John A. Kress, to be first lieutenant, July 16, 1864, vice Field, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Otho E. Michaelis, to be first lieutenant, September 12, 1864, vice Edie, promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant William Dean, to be captain, February 6, 1865, vice Kellogg, retired.

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Henry E. Noyes, to be captain January 25, 1865 vice Smith, resigned.

Second Lieutenant James Egan, to be first lieutenant, January 5, 1865, vice Quirk, retired.

Second Lieutenant Patrick W. Horrigan, to be first lieutenant, January 25, 1865, vice Noyes, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Second Lieutenant John Falvy, to be first lieutenant, January 25, 1865, vice Sachs, resigned.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant John B. Johnson, to be captain, February 3, 1865, vice Gregg, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Joseph H. Wood, to be first lieutenant, February 23, 1865, vice Johnson, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant John Fitzgerald, to be lieutenant, February 7, 1865, vice Butler, retired.

Second Lieutenant Randolph Monteith, to be first lieutenant, February 9, 1865, vice Clarke, resigned.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant Lewis Smith, to be first lieutenant, December 21, 1864, vice Wright, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant James Chester, to be first lieutenant, January 14, 1865, vice Medary, resigned.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant Homer H. Baldwin, to be first lieutenant, December 2, 1864, vice Hickox, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Wm. B. Back, to be first lieutenant, January 26, 1865, vice Spooner, resigned.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Calvin D. Mehaffey, to be captain, November 29, 1864, vice Philips, deceased.

Second Lieutenant John H. Purcell, to be first lieutenant, November 26, 1864, vice Mehaffey, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Joseph B. Collins, of the 4th Infantry, to be major, January 20, 1865, vice Lee, retired.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Henry Asbury, to be captain, December 31, 1864, vice Whistler, promoted to the 13th Infantry.

Second Lieutenant George H. Wallace, to be first lieutenant, December 24, 1864, vice Mourton, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant G. W. H. Stouch, to be first lieutenant, December 31 1864, vice Asbury, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Robert P. McKibbin, to be captain, January 20, 1865, vice Collins, promoted to the 24 Infantry.

First Lieutenant William H. Powell, to be captain, February 16, 1865, vice Dryer, promoted to the 6th Infantry.

Second Lieutenant George Atcheson, to be first lieutenant, January 20, 1865, vice McKibbin, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Thomas F. Quinn, to be first lieutenant, February 11, 1865, vice Simons, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant J. R. Bothwell, to be first lieutenant, February 16, 1865, vice Powell, promoted.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Hiram Dryer, of the 4th Infantry, to be major, February 16, 1865, vice Wessels, promoted to the 18th Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Byron Kirby, to be first lieutenant, February 1, 1865, vice Drouillard, resigned.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Edward C. Woodruff, to be captain December 30, 1864, vice Stivers, retired.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Jesse A. P. Hampson, to be captain, February 3, 1865, vice Mackey, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant David J. Scott, to be first lieutenant, February 3, 1865, vice Hampton, promoted.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Robert L. Burnett, to be captain, December 24, 1864, vice J. H. Rathbone, resigned.

First Lieutenant Evan Miles, to be captain, January 20, 1865, vice Quimby, retired.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Joseph N. G. Whistler, of the 3d Infantry to be major, December 31, 1864, vice Chase, retired.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles S Lovell, of the 18th Infantry, to be colonel, February 16, 1865, vice Paul, retired.

First Lieutenant Alfred Foot, to be captain, January 18, 1865, vice DeKay, resigned.

Second Lieutenant George L. Browning, to be first lieutenant, December 6, 1864 vice Cushman, resigned.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INTANTRY.

First Lieutenant Samuel C. Greene, to be captain, December 21, 1864, vice Stetson, resigned.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Thomas J. Durnin, to be captain, December 8, 1864, vice Ingerton, deceased.

First Lieutenant William H. Smyth, to be captain, December 26, 1864, vice Stanton, cashiered.

First Lieutenant William H. Bartholomew, to be captain January 4, 1865, vice Robinson, resigned.

First Lieutenant John Power, to be captain, February 11, 1865, vice Goodwin, resigned.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Robert P. Wilson, to be captain, January 7, 1865, vice Walcott, retired.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Henry W. Wessels, 6th Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, February 16, 1865, vice Lovell, promoted to the 14th Infantry.

First Lieutenant Wm. P. McCleery, to be captain, December 31, 1864, vice Brand, retired.

First Lieutenant Daniel W. Benham, to be captain, February 8, 1865, vice Eyster, cashiered.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Lewis T. Morris, to be captain, February 15, 1865, vice Causten, resigned.

TRANSFER.

Second Lieutenant Isaac W. Maclay, 1st Artillery, to the ordnance department, January 23, 1865.

A. S. Billingsley, chaplain of the 101st Pennsylvania Volunteers, for appointment as hospital chaplain at Fort Monroe, Virginia, in the Army of the United States, to date from February 13 1865.

P. J. R. Murphy, of Illinois, for appointment as hospital chaplain at Chicago, Ill., in the Army of the United States, to date from February [illegible]

BREVET PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Colonel William A. Nichols, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Army, to be brigadier-general by brevet, from September 24, 1864.

Colonel James A. Hardie, Inspector-General United States Army, to be brigadier general by brevet, from March 3, 1865.

Major Robert Allen, Quartermaster United States Army, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet, colonel by brevet, and brigadier-general by brevet, from July 4, 1864.

TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Zealous B. Tower, United States Army, and major corps of engineers, from March 2, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Chauncey B. Reese, United States Army, from December 21, 1864.

TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONELS BY BREVET.

Brevet Major Chauncey B. Reese, United States Army, from December 21, 1864

Major Charles S Stewart, Corps of Engineers, from February 25, 1865.

TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

Captain Chauncey B. Reese, Corps of Engineers, from December 21, 1864.

Captain Miles D. McAlester, Corps of Engineers, from August 23, 1864.

Captain John C. Palfrey, Corps of Engineers, from August 23, 1864.

Captain William E. Merrill, Corps of Engineers, from March 2, 1865.

Brevet Captain Charles W. Howell, United States Army, from August 1, 1864.

Brevet Captain William Ludlow, United States Army, from December 21, 1864.

Captain Guido Ilges, 14th United States Infantry, from August 1, 1864.

Captain John Rziha, 19th United States Infantry, from February 27, 1865

Captain Thomas M. Anderson, 12th United States Infantry, from August 1, 1864.

Captain Walter S Franklin, 12th United States Infantry, from October 19 1864

Captain Henry Ketcltas, 15th United States Infantry, from March 2, 1865.

TO BE CAPTAINS BY BREVET.

First Lieutenant Charles W. Howell, Corps of Engineers, from August 1, 1864.

First Lieutenant Arthur H Burnham, Corps of Engineers, from August 23, 1864

First Lieutenant Charles J Allen, Corps of Engineers, from August 23, 1864.

First Lieutenant Wm. R. King, Corps of Engineers, from December 1, 1864.

First Lieutenant Amos Stickney, Corps of Engineers, from December 21, 1864.

First Lieutenant Wm. Ludlow, Corps of Engineers, from July 20, 18 4.

First Lieutenant Henry C. Wharton, Corps of Engineers, from March 2, 1865.

First Lieutenant William C. Cuyler, of the 3d United States Artillery.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

TO BE MAJOR GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brigadier-General James W. McMillen, United States Volunteers, from March 5, 1865.

Brigadier-General Charles Cruft, United States Volunteers, from March 5, 1865.

Brigadier-General Henry E. Davis, United States Volunteers.

Brigadier-General Alfred Sully, United States Volunteers, from March 8, 1865.

Brigadier-General John W. Turner, from October 1, 1864.

Brigadier-General C. C. Andrews from March 9, 1865.

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Brevet Brigadier-General Wager Swayne, United States Volunteers, from March 8, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Ewing, Assistant Inspector General.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Colonel James S. Martin, 111th Illinois Volunteers, from February 28, 1865.

Colonel Edward Bouton, 59th United States Colored Troops, from February 28, 1865

Colonel Thomas J. Jordan, 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, from February 25, 1865.

Colonel W. W. Henry, 9th Vermont Volunteers, from March 7, 1865

Colonel Adrian R. Root, 94th New York Volunteers, from March 2, 1865.

Colonel Waldemier Kryzanowski, 58th New York Volunteers, from March 2, 1865

Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Read, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, from September 29, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Jackson, Assistant Inspector-General, 25th Army Corps, from January 1, 1865.

Colonel A. T. Voris, of the 67th Ohio Volunteers, from January 1, 1865.

Brevet Major Peter S. Michie, Corps of Engineers, from January 1, 1865.

Colonel E. G. Farrar, 5th United States Colored Heavy Artillery, from March 9, 1865.

Colonel William J. Palmer, 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, from November 6, 1864.

Colonel Herman Biggs, Quartermaster's Department, March 8, 1865.

Colonel James A. Ekin, Quartermaster's Department, March 8, 1865.

Lieutenant Colonel William Hartauff, Assistant Inspector-General 23d Army Corps, January 24, 1865.

Captain Paul A. Oliver, 5th New York Volunteers, March 8, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel John E. Mulford, 3d New York Volunteers, July 4, 1864.

Colonel Datus E. Coon, 2d Iowa Infantry Volunteers, March 8, 1865

Colonel James Wood, Jr., 136th New York Volunteers, March 8, 1865.

Colonel Henry D. Kingsbury, 189th Ohio Volunteers, March 10, 1865.

Colonel Thomas T. Heath, 5th Ohio Cavalry, from December 15, 1864.

Colonel Isaac M. Kirby, 101st Ohio Volunteers, from January 12, 1865.

Colonel Isaac R. Sherwood, 111th Ohio Volunteers, from February 27, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry S. Commager, 67th Ohio Volunteers, from February 27, 1835.

Colonel W. W. Henry, 9th Vermont Volunteers, from March 7, 1865.

Colonel Ambrose A. Stevens, 5th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, from March 7, 1865

Colonel Thomas W. Bennett, 69th Indiana Volunteers, from March 5, 1865.

Colonel John L Beveridge, 11th Illinois Cavalry, from March 7, 1865.

Colonel Benjamin Dornblaser, 46th Illinois Volunteers, from February 20, 1865.

Colonel Thomas E. Champion, 96th Illinois Volunteers, from February 20, 1865.

Colonel James M. True, 62d Illinois Volunteers, from March 6, 1865.

Colonel D. P. Grier, 77th Illinois Volunteers, from March 6, 1865.

Colonel George M. Love, 116th New York Volunteers, from March 7, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel James A. Hall, Maine Artillery Volunteers, from March 7, 1865.

Colonel Charles Allbright, 202d Pennsylvania Volunteers, from March 7, 1865.

Colonel Henry White, 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from March 2, 1865.

TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Smith, of the 96th Illinois Volunteers, from February 20, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel David R. Clendenin, of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, from February 20, 1865.

Major Henry L. Burnett, Judge Advocate U. S. Volunteers, from March 8, 1865.

Major J. F. Meline, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from March 8, 1865

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward N. Smith, Assistant Adjutant General 25th Army corps, from January 1, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. P. Small, Commissary of Subsistence 24th Army corps, from January 1, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Levering, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be colonel, from March 2, 1865.

TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONELS BY BREVET.

Major George Hicks, of the 96th Illinois Volunteers, from February 20, 1865.

Major Placidus Ord, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, September 29, 1864

Major S. S. Seward, Additional Aide de Camp, from July 30, 1864.

Brevet Major James Curry, United States Volunteers, from March 9, 1865.

Major J. F. Meline, Assistant Adjutant-General, from March 8, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Taylor, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, from March 3, 1865.

Major John F. Anderson, Aide-de-Camp, to be lieutenant-colonel, from March 1, 1865

Brevet Major W. H. Paine, United States Volunteers, to be lieutenant-colonel, from March 2, 1865.

Captain James Curry, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, from March 2, 1865.

TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

Captain H. G. Brown, Aide-de Camp United States Volunteers, from September 29, 1864.

Captain D. D. Wheeler, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, from September 29, 1864

Captain E. E. Graves, Aide-de-Camp, from September 20, 1864.

Captain W. L. James, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, from January 1, 1865.

Captain C. E. Walbridge, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, from January 1, 1865.

Captain P. A. Davis, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, from January 1, 1865.

Captain E. E. Lord, of the 3d New York Volunteers, and Commissary of Musters 24th Army corps, from January 1, 1865.

Captain James Curry, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, from March 9, 1865.

Captain Charles E. Rowen, 45th Illinois Volunteers, from March 6 1865.

Captain Alexander Moore, Aide-de-Camp, from March 6, 1865.

Captain Benjamin M. Platt, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, from March 2 1865

Captain Harry Elder, 142d Pennsylvania Volunteers, from March 3, 1865.

Captain Benjamin W. Richards, Additional Aide de Camp, from August 1, 1865.

TO BE CAPTAIN BY BREVET.

Second Lieutenant Thomas G. Welles, 1st Connecticut Cavalry from September 29, 1864.

TO BE COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN

Captain Frederic W. Alexander, Light Battalion of Maryland Volunteers, from February 28, 1865.

George Gilbert, of Ohio, from February 28, 1865.

Adam Ferguson, of Pennsylvania, from February 28, 1865.

Nathan R. Gardner, of Massachusetts, from February 28, 1865

Webster Thomas, of Ohio, from February 28, 1865

Orin C. Richardson, late Captain in the 30th Illinois Volunteers, from March 2, 1865.

John T. Clements, of Missouri, from March 2, 1865.

H. L. Gilmore, of Pennsylvania, from March 2, 1865.

First Lieutenant M. G. Stapleton, of the 164th New York Volunteers, from March 1, 1865.

Anthony C. Simpson, of Pennsylvania, from February 28, 1865.

Jeremiah M. Shepard, of Connecticut, from March 3, 1865.

Lowell Hall, of Michigan, from March 3, 1865

P. H. Lyden, clerk in the Subsistence Department, from March 2, 1865.

Lieutenant Emmil Headington, of the 30th Ohio Volunteers, from March 6, 1865.

Lieutenant Charles W. Folsom, of the 20th Massachusetts Volunteers, from March 6, 1865.

A. S. Seaton, of Ohio, from March 6, 1855.

John W. Hopkins, of Oregon, from March 7, 1865.

Charles E. Linn, of Illinois, from March 7, 1865

George T. Bassett, of District of Columbia.

D. D. Holdridge, of Iowa.

John F. Wilson.

Henry C. Patterson of Pennsylvania.

Captain B. W. Wells, of the 128th Ohio Volunteers.

Henry C. Rives, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 79th Illinois Volunteers.

Frank C. Emory, of Maine.

Lieutenant Dwight Hakes, of the 13th Connecticut Volunteers.

Evans Blake, of Illinois.

William L. Campbell, of Indiana.

W. P. McCulloch, of Pennsylvania.

John A. Prentice, of Ohio.

H. C. Marston, of Missouri.

William B. Sprinkle, of Missouri.

TO BE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

William H. Harford, Jr., of New York, from March 6 1865.

Lieutenant F. B. Landis, of the 69th Ohio Volunteers, from February 28, 1865.

Theodore B. Fisher, of Ohio, from February 28, 1865

Griffith O. Evans, of Minnesota, from February 28, 1865.

Lieutenant Samuel Munson, of the 9th United States Infantry, from February 27, 1865

Henry E. Luther, of Indiana, from February 27, 1865

Charles M Stokes, of Pennsylvania, from February 27, 1865.

First Lieutenant Alexander Goslin, Regimental Quartermaster of the 116th New York Volunteers, from March 1, 1865.

Morris J Gilbert of New York, from March 1, 1865.

John W. Ferris, of New Jersey, from March 1, 1865.

Lieutenant La Tour M. Calef, Regimental Quartermaster of the 7th Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, from March 3, 1865.

Henry C. Tracy, of Pennsylvania, from March 1, 1865.

David W. Curtis, from March 1, 1865

First Lieutenant Edward P. Tarr, of the 10th Vermont Volunteers, from March 6, 1865.

Lieutenant David McKinney, of the 77th Illinois Volunteers, from March 5, 1865.

Charles Weave, of Iowa, from March 6, 1865.

Lieutenant C. S. Sauvinet, of the 74th Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, from March 6, 1865.

Lieutenant J. W. Bradley, of the Missouri Volunteers, from March 2, 1865.

Edward P. Taylor, of Illinois, from March 8, 1865.

Edward Skendall, of Iowa, from March 8 1865

Charles A. Cottrell, of Minnesota, from March 3, 1865.

Lieutenant Benjamin E. Fish.

TO BE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERALS WITH THE RANK OF MAJOR.

Major C. A. Whittier, Aide-de-Camp, March 7, 1865.

Captain William L. M. Burger, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, February 28, 1865.

Captain David C Wager, from March 9, 1865.

Captain Thomas W. C. Moore, Aide-de-Camp.

Captain F. W. Taggard, from February 23, 1865.

Captain Almon F. Rockwell, from February 25, 1865.

Captain A. Sidney Alden, from February 21, 1865

Captain Carroll H. Potter, from February 25, 1865.

Captain George K. Leet, from February 25, 1865.

TO BE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERALS WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

Captain Will A. Coulter, of the 100th United States Colored Troops, February 27, 1865.

Lieutenant Albert S. Kendrick, of the 28th Wisconsin Volunteers, February 27, 1865

William Atwood, of Pennsylvania, March 2, 1865.

William H. Dimond, March 3, 1865.

Edward J. Harrington, March 7, 1865.

Captain William Fowler, 146th New York Volunteers, from February 22, 1865.

TO BE JUDGE-ADVOCATES WITH THE RANK OF MAJOR.

Thomas F Barr, of Massachusetts, for the 13th Army corps, February 26, 1865

William M. Hall, of Pennsylvania, for the 16th Army corps, March 1, 1865

TO BE ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS.

Jacob Bugh, of Wisconsin, from March 3, 1865.

John R. Vernam, of New York, from March 3, 1865.
J. S. Davis, of Ohio, from March 3, 1865.
George F. Emery, of Massachusetts, from March 3, 1865.
Lieutenant Benjamin W. Brunson, 8th Minnesota Volunteers, from March 3, 1865.
George T. Blair, of Minnesota, from March 5, 1865.
George T. Blair, of New York, from March 6, 1865.
D. W. C. James, of Pennsylvania, from March 6, 1865.
George A. Batchelder, of Massachusetts, from March 7, 1865.
John J. Colton, of Vermont, from February 24, 1865.
Jesse Elliott, of Indiana.

TO BE SURGEON.

Assistant Surgeon E. M. Powers, United States Volunteers.

TO BE ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

E. C Seguin, of New York, March 3, 1865.
Henry K. White, of Pennsylvania, March 3, 1865.
John Van Duyn, of New Jersey, March 3, 1865.
Charles S. Robert, of New York, March 3, 1365.
Acting Assistant Surgeon W. K. Cleveland, United States Army, from February 28, 1865.

TO BE AIDE-DE-CAMP WITH THE RANK OF MAJOR.

Brevet Major Arthur McClellan, Additional Aide-de-Camp, from March 7, 1865.

TO BE AIDE DE CAMP WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

Lieutenant Thomas G. Welles, of the 1st Connecticut Cavalry, to date from February 17, 1865.

TO BE CHAPLAINS.

Rev. Charles V. Kelley, of Wisconsin, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Rev Orrin H. Sage, of Ohio, at Camp Denison, Ohio, from February 16, 1865.
Rev. J L. Roberts, of Vermont, at St. Augustine, Fla., from February 18, 1865.
Rev. A. S. Ames, of Indiana, at Savannah, Ga., from February 24 1865.
Rev M Sorin, of Missouri, at Savannah, Ga., from February 20, 1865
Rev. John H Lozier, of Indiana, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE SIGNAL CORPS.

TO BE CAPTAIN.

First Lieutenant Edmund H. Russell, Signal Corps, United States Army, February 14, 1865.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

First Lieutenant George F. Young, 5th New York Artillery, from February 14, 1865.
Sergeant Alonzo V. Richards, Signal Corps, United States Army, from February 14 1865
Sergeant William Wallace, of Co. I, 6th Minnesota Vols., from February 14, 1865.
William J. Clark, from February 14 1865.
Sergeant John D. Colvin, from February 14, 1865.

NOTICE TO DESERTERS.

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the twenty first section of the act of Congress, approved on the 3d inst ant, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the National forces and for other purposes," requires that, in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States who shall not return to said service or report themselves to a provost marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, and their right to become citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United states, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section; and the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith on the passage of this act to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days as aforesaid that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts: and I do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall, within sixty days from the date of this proclamation, viz: on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to service, or report themselves to a provost marshal, shall be pardoned on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original term of enlistment, and in addition thereto a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE OCCUPATION OF CHARLESTON.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BENNETT.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
CHARLESTON, S. C., February 24, 1865.

Captain J. W. DICKINSON, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the evacuation and occupation of Charleston. On the morning of February the 18th I received information that led me to believe the defences and lines guarding the city of Charleston had been deserted by the enemy. I immediately proceeded to Cumming's Point, from whence I sent a small boat in the direction of Fort Moultrie, which boat, when forty yards east from Fort Sumter, was met by a boat from Sullivan's Island, containing a full corps of band musicians abandoned by the enemy. These confirmed my belief of an evacuation. I had no troops that could be available under two hours as, except in a few pontoon boats, there were no means whatever of landing troops near the enemy's works or into the city. I directed Major Hennessy to proceed to Fort Sumter and there replace our flag. The flag was replaced over the southeast angle of Fort Sumter at nine (9) o'clock A.M. I now pushed for the city, stopping at Fort Ripley and Castle Pinckney, from which works Rebel flags were hauled down and the American flag substituted. The guns in these works were in good order. There was mounted in Fort Ripley one Quaker gun bearing southeast. I landed at Mill's Wharf, Charleston, at ten (10) o'clock A.M., where I learned that a part of the enemy's troops yet remained in the city, while mounted patrols were out in every direction applying the torch and driving the inhabitants before them.

I at once addressed to the Mayor of the city the following communication:—

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
CHARLESTON, February 18, 1865.

Mayor CHARLES MACBETH, Charleston:

MAYOR:—In the name of the United States Government I demand a surrender of the city of which you are the executive officer. Until further orders all citizens will remain within their houses.

I have the honor to be, Mayor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. G. BENNETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel commanding U. S. Forces, Charleston.

My whole force consisted of five (5) officers and the armed crews of two (2) small boats, comprising in all twenty-two (22) men. Both officers and men volunteered to advance from the wharf into the city; but no reinforcements being in sight, I did not deem it expedient to move on.

Public buildings, stores, warehouses, private dwellings, shipping, etc., were burning and being fired by armed Rebels, but with the force at my disposal it was impossible to save the cotton and other property. While awaiting the arrival of my troops at Mill's Wharf a number of explosions took place. The Rebel commissary depot was blown up, and with it it is estimated that not less than two hundred (200) human beings—most of whom were women and children—were blown to atoms. These people were engaged in procuring food for themselves and their families by permission from the Rebel military authorities. The Rebel ram *Charleston* was blown up while lying at her anchorage opposite Mt. Pleasant Ferry wharf, in the Cooper River. Observing a small boat sailing towards the Bay under a flag of true, I put off to it, and received from a member of the common council a letter addressed to the General commanding United States forces at Morris Island or to the officer in command of the fleet. The following is a copy of the letter:—

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 18, 1865.

To the General Commanding the Army of the United States at Morris Island:

SIR:—The military authorities of the Confederate States have evacuated the city. I have remained to enforce law and preserve order until you take such steps as you may think best.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

The deputation sent to convey the above letter represented to me that the city was in the hands of either the Rebel soldiery or the mob. They entreated of me in the name of humanity to interpose my military authority and save the city from utter destruction. To this letter I replied in the following terms:—

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
CHARLESTON HARBOR, NEAR ATLANTIC WHARF, February 18, 1865.

Mayor CHARLES MACBETH:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date. I have in reply thereto to state that the troops under my command will render every possible assistance to your well disposed citizens in extinguishing the fires now burning.

I have the honor to be, Mayor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. G. BENNETT,
Lieutenant Colonel commanding U. S. Forces, Charleston.

Two (2) companies of the 52d Pennsylvania regiment and about thirty (30) men of the 3d Rhode Island Volunteer Heavy Artillery having landed, I proceeded with them to the citadel. I here established my headquarters, and sent small parties in all directions with instructions to impress negroes wherever found, and to make them work the fire apparatus, until all fires were extinguished. I also sent a strong guard to the United States Arsenal, which was saved. As the troops arrived they were sent out to points in the city where were located railroad depots or any large buildings containing property, such as cotton, rice, tobacco, &c. It being apparent to me that I could not effectually save all that remained, I concentrated my guards wherever was stored the largest quantities.

I cannot at this time submit any account of, or estimate any value to, the property that has fallen into our possession. The most valuable items consist in cotton and rice. The cotton has not yet been secured The rice is being given to the poor of the city to supply their immediate necessities.

Every officer and soldier exerted himself to a most willing performance of every allotted duty, yet I do not deem it invidious for me to make special mention of Lieutenant John Hackett, Co. M, 3d Rhode Island Artillery, who volunteered to go alone to Fort Moultrie and there raise the flag. As also to speak of Major John A. Hennessy, Captain Samuel Cuskaden and Lieutenant P. M. Burr, all of the 52d regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; and Lieutenant James F. Haviland, Acting Assistant Inspector-General of my staff, who accompanied me to the city; all of whose services were most highly valuable to me. Captain H. H. Jenks, 52d Pennsylvania Volunteers, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, also rendered important services. Although he remained at Morris Island, he was very efficient in facilitating the embarkation of my troops from there

The flags from Fort Moultrie, Castle Pinckney and Fort Ripley, and seventeen (17) signal penants found in the city, were secured by the troops under my command.

I have the honor to be, Captain,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. G. BENNETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel 21st regiment U. S. C. T

A copy of the report of the evacuation and occupation of Charleston.
JAMES F. HAVILAND,
First Lieutenant 127th regiment N. Y. V., A. A. I. G.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from March 14, 1865, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Neglect of duty in allowing a large number of recruits under his charge to desert while en route to regiments.

First Lieutenant M. J. Petry, 175d New York Volunteers.

For exceeding his authority, in giving written permission to certain persons to make enlistments in his regiment beyond the number necessary to fill the eight companies thereof; and for deceiving certain enlisted men, by promising them commissions in said regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Brady, 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery

Absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant John C. Appleby, 19th United States Colored Troops.
Assistant Surgeon Nehemiah Osborne, 78th United States Colored Troops.
Captain John L. Manning, 14th New Jersey Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Albert Reynolds, 125th New York Volunteers.
Captain James Coey, 147th New York Volunteers
First Lieutenant Asa A. Mason, 49th New York Volunteers.
Captain Hezekiah Cullen, 4th Delaware Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Daniel Deno, 81st Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Desertion.

First Lieutenant James I. J. Kinstead, 63th New York Volunteers.

EXEMPT FOM DISMISSAL.

Assistant Surgeon Hugh McG. Wilson, 2d Mounted Rifles, New York Volunteers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in his case.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending March 4, 1865.

The following officers, as of the dates set opposite their respective names, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission:

Desertion.

Second Lieutenant Alexander Wilkie, 10th Vermont Volunteers, to date December 31, 1864.

Absence without leave.

Major George W. Van Beek, 33d Missouri Volunteers, to date February 6, 1865.
Surgeon Ernst Weiler, 52d New York Volunteers, to date February 6, 1865.
Captain Joseph B. Homan, 99th Indiana Volunteers, to date February 6, 1865
Captain Samuel Moore, 99th Indiana Volunteers, to date February 6, 1865.
Captain Charles M. Scott, 99th Indiana Volunteers, to date February 6. 1865.
Captain George H. Tracy, company I, 33d Missouri Volunteers, to date March 1, 1865 for disobedience of orders, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and absence without leave, as reported upon the rolls of his regiment.
First Lieutenant Samuel F Curtis, Quartermaster 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to date March 1, 1865, for absence without leave.
First Lieutenant Robert M. Reed, 33d Missouri Volunteers, to date February 6, 1865, for absence without leave, having been published officially, and failed to make satisfactory defence before the Commission.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Captain Samuel W. Wilson, 39th United States Colored Troops, to date February 14, 1865, for being drunk and in the rear while his regiment was engaged with the enemy.

Captain David Slinger, 13th Illinois Cavalry, to date July 14, 1864, for "neglect of duty while in command of a picket post, and for incompetency, ignorance, and worthlessness as an officer."

Second Lieutenant James R. Allen, company H, 12th Missouri Cavalry, to date February 17, 1865, for drunkenness, disgraceful conduct, and desertion.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

First Lieutenant William G. Anderson, Adjutant 4th Indiana Cavalry, and he has been honorably discharged, to date April 24, 1864

First Lieutenant Michael McIntire, 3d Michigan Cavalry, and he has been discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal

DISMISSAL AMENDED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing First Lieutenant A. C. Salisbury, 14th United States Colored Troops, has been so amended as to honorably discharge him as of the date of the order of dismissal.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following-named officers, heretofore dismissed, have been restored, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:

Captain C. W. Edward Weltz, 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
First Lieutenant William McIlwrath, 9th Cavalry, Missouri State Militia.

NAVY GAZETTE.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COMMANDERS.

Lieutenant Henry L. Howison, to be a lieutenant-commander, vice Lieutenant Commander Richard L. Law, placed on the retired list.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William P. Randall, to be acting volunteer lieutenant commander.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William S. Cheeseman, to be acting volunteer lieutenant-commander.

Lieutenants Henry W. Miller, John A. Howell, Allen V. Reed, George Dewey, Charles L. Franklin, George B. White and Joshua Bishop

Lieutenant George W. Doty, commander in the Navy on the retired list.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS IN THE NAVY.

Ensign Edward E. Preble, lieutenant in the Navy.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John McDearmid, acting volunteer lieutenant-commander.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Lewis W. Pennington, acting volunteer lieutenant commander.

Acting Master Charles Norton, acting volunteer lieutenant.

Acting master William H. Woods, acting volunteer lieutenant.

Acting Master Thomas G. Grove, acting volunteer lieutenant.

Acting Master Alfred Weston, acting volunteer lieutenant.

Acting Master S. Nickerson, acting volunteer lieutenant.

Lieutenant-Commanders H. N. T. Arnold, Thomas, Patterson, William N. Jeffers, Edward Simpson and William G Temple, commanders in the Navy on the active list.

TO BE PAYMASTERS.

Assistant Paymaster Judson S. Post, paymaster in the Navy.

Assistant Paymaster James Hoy, Jr., paymaster in the Navy.

Acting Assistant Paymasters James E. Tolfree, L. G. Billings, James F. Hamilton and Charles F. Thompson, assistant paymasters in the Navy.

Assistant Paymaster Arthur J. Pritchard, from November 9, 1864

Assistant Paymaster Albert S. Kinney.

TO BE ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS.

Acting Assistant Paymasters Francis H. Swann, John J. Fishback and Samuel T Browne.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

William A. Howard, John Wall Wilson, Daniel D. Tompkins, James M. Sedden, John G. Baker, and Theodore N. Spencer.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTT

John E Wilson Thomas W. Lay, Robert S. Ralston, J. Munroe Rosse, James Hill, W. S. Simmons and William G. Pigott.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Second Lieutenant Charles H. Daniels, first lieutenant in the marine corps.

Henry P. Hamlin, Edward S. Dickerson, S. Allen O'Brien, Edward L. Cowton, John C Mitchell Cyrus W. Pease, George Walden, Robert H Woods, Augustus G. Carey, and George W. King.

TO BE THIRD LIEUTENANTS.

George William Bailey, Charles A. Abbey, John P. Thomas, Joseph R. Dekin, E. P. Collins, W. H. H. Stevens, H. G. Schamback, James B Moore, William H. Roberts, John W. Page, William A. Willis, Edward L. Deane, J. C Hansen, C. W. Smith, J. M. B. Child, Beverly R. Clarke, William N. Cornell, George Riley, Alfred Hornsby, William E Chester, Michael Healey, Francis W. Bock, J. S. Madigan, Thomas B. Mullett H. J. Gambrill, W. F. Reynolds, H. W. Harwood, W. F. Bartlett, F. T. Robinson, T. K. Travers.

TO BE CHIEF ENGINEER.

George McNab

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MARCH 6.—Assistant Surgeon E D. Payne, to the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieutenant George Dewey, Act'ng Ensign Charles J. Barclay, William H. Whiting and Gunner William Wilson, to the *Kearsarge*.

MARCH 7.—Third Assistant Engineer Sydney L. Smith, to the *Winnipec*.

Assistant Paymaster W. M Watmough to the *De Soto*.

Captain Joseph F. Green, to ordnance duty at Boston, Mass.

MARCH 8.—Commander George B. Baltch, to temporary duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Surgeon William P. Baird, to the West Gulf Squadron

Paymaster James Hoy, Jr., to the *Fort Jackson*.

MARCH 9.—Lieutenant Edwin T. Woodward, Second Assistant Engineers John C. Kafer, Joseph Hooper and Joel A. Bullard, and Third Assistant Engineers Elisha R. Tyeon and Richard F. Edwards, to the *Kearsarge*.

Lieutenant Stephen A. McCarty, to the *Wyoming*

First Assistant Engineer James Sheridan, to duty as an Assistant to Chief Engineer William B. Brooks, at New York.

DETACHED.

MARCH 6.—Captain William M. Walker from special duty at New York, and ordered to command the *De Soto*.

Commander A. D. Harrel, from special duty at New York, and ordered to command the *Kearsarge*.

Lieutenant-Commander John Madigan, from ordnance duty at Boston, and ordered to command the *Paul Jones*.

MARCH 7.—Lieutenant M. W. Sanders, from the *Malvern*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the Pacific Squadron.

Acting Ensign George T. Davis, from the *Malvern*, and waiting orders.

MARCH 8.—Second Assistant Engineer William H. Harrison, from the *Shamrock*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to examination at Philadelphia.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Willard, from the *Colorado*, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Heland, from the West Gulf Squadron, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

MARCH 9.—Lieutenant R. H. Lamson, from the command of the *Gettysburgh*, and ordered to the *Colorado*, on the 1st of April next.

Chief Engineer William J. Lamdin, Second Assistant Engineer J. H. Ames, and Third Assistant Engineers C. H. Manning and J.

A. Deaver, from special duty at Baltimore, Md., and waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer Sydney Albert, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the *Kearsarge*.

MARCH 10.—Commander Louis C. Sartori, from the command of the *Portsmouth*, and ordered North.

Second Assistant Engineer William S. Smith, on the reporting of his relief from the *Powhatan*, and ordered to examination at Philadelphia.

Second Assistant Engineer Frederick Ramsden, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and ordered to the *Powhatan*.

ORDERS REVOKED.

MARCH 8.—Lieutenant-Commander John H. Upsher, to special duty at Washington, D. C., and ordered to resume command of the *A. D. Vance*.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

MARCH 7.—Midshipman Henry O. Handy, of the Naval Academy.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

MARCH 9.—Second Assistant Engineer J. F. McK. Daniels, of the *Maumee*.

APPOINTMENTS.

MARCH 11.—Henry N. T. Arnold, commanding *Chicopee*, commander.
William N. Jeffers, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., commander.
Thomas Pattison, Naval Station Memphis, commander.
Edward Simpson, Fleet Captain West Gulf Squadron, commander.
William G. Temple, commanding *Pontoosuc*, commander.
James E. Tolfree, of the *Vanderbilt*, assistant paymaster.
Luther J. Billings, of the *Connecticut*, assistant paymaster.
James F. Hamilton, assistant paymaster.
Charles P. Thompson, assistant paymaster.
Judson S. Post, paymaster, from October 16, 1864.
James Hoy, Jr., paymaster, from October 18, 1864.
Edward E. Preble, of the *Susquehanna*, lieutenant, from February 22, 1864, on the active list.
George W. Doty, commander, from July 6, 1862, on the retired list

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARCH 9.—Chief Engineer A. C. Stimers, granted leave of absence for three months, with permission to leave the United States.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MARCH 6.—Acting Ensign S. C. Hill, to the *Paul Jones*.
Acting Master H. C. Wade, to command the *Yucca*.
Acting Master L. B. King, to the *Kearsarge*.
Acting Ensign W. B. Rankin, to the *Paul Jones*.
Acting Ensign W. J. Kirby, to the *Kearsarge*, when the investigation relative to the (late) *Merrimac* is completed.
Acting Master's Mate C. J. Andrews, to the *Kearsarge*.

MARCH 7.—Acting Third Assistant Engineers Joseph R. Peterson and Samuel B. Roane, to the *Yucca*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles A. McDaniel, to the *Morse*.
Acting Master's Mate John P. Canfield, to the *Savannah* for instruction and detail.

MARCH 8.—Acting Gunner Robert Sherman, to the Mississippi Squadron.

MARCH 9.—Acting Assistant Paymaster S. Anderson, to the *Lodona*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Myron M. Hovey, to the *E. B. Hale*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Granville Bacon, to the *Honduras*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry Russell, to the *Ethan Allen*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster John C. Stoever, to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Assistant Paymaster T. L. Tullock, Jr., to the *Paul Jones*.

MARCH 10.—Acting Ensign Simpson Jenney, to the *Ottawa*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Gustavus S. Perkins, to the *Gettysburg*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster John Read, to the *Kearsarge*.

MARCH 11.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Thomas F. Wade, to the *North Carolina*.

DETACHED.

MARCH 6.—Acting Master Charles Huggins, from the *Fort Morgan*, and ordered to the *Paul Jones*.
Acting Ensign M. P. Powers, from the *Fort Morgan*, and ordered to the *Yucca*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster J. T. Wildman, from the (late) *Merrimac*, when his services are not required by the board to investigate the loss of that vessel, and to settle accounts.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert E. Murray, from the *Newbern*, and ordered to the *Sagamore*.
Acting Master's Mate C. F. Remmonds, from the *Supply*, and ordered to the *Yucca*.

MARCH 7.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Oratus S. French, from the *Fort Morgan*, and ordered to the *Yucca*.
Acting Master T. W. Steer, from the command of the *Wyandotte*, and ordered to duty in the North Atlantic Squadron.
Acting Master J. A. Jackaway, from the command of the *Dawn*, and ordered to duty in the North Atlantic Squadron.
Acting Master William G. Nutting, from the command of the *Samuel Rotan*, and ordered to duty in the North Atlantic Squadron.
Acting Assistant Paymaster George A. Ferre, from the *Morse*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to settle his accounts.
Acting Master's Mate J. H. Gilley, from the command of the *Young America*, and ordered to duty in the North Atlantic Squadron.

MARCH 8.—Acting Master H. A. Phelon, from the command of the *Daylight*, and ordered to duty in the North Atlantic Squadron.
MARCH 8.—Acting Ensign F. B. Allen, from the command of the *J. N. Seymour*, and ordered to duty in the North Atlantic Squadron.
Acting Master Robert G. Lee, from the command of the *Commodore Morris*, and ordered to duty in the North Atlantic Squadron.

MARCH 9.—Acting Master E. B. Mallett, from the *Wyoming*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.
Acting Assistant Surgeon William H. Faxon, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Galena*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon H. I. Babin, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Mercedita*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Ed. Macomb, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Tahoma*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Linnæus Fussell, from the *Princeton*, and ordered to the *Sagamore*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster William R. Woodward, from the *Ethan Allen*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.
Acting Assistant Paymaster O. B. Gilman, from the *E. B. Hale*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.
Acting Assistant Paymaster O. Murray Stewart, from the *Lodona*, and ordered North, to settle his accounts.

MARCH 10.—Acting Ensign Jacob Cochran, from the *Ottawa*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.
Acting Ensign Henry Hainse, from the (late) *Merrimac*, and ordered to the *Bermuda*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Holt, from the *Napa*, and ordered to the *Galena*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Edward Sherwin, from the (late) *Dai Ching*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

MARCH 11.—Acting Master T. R. Marshall, from the *Mercedita*, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.
Acting Ensign C. J. Rogers, from the *Nahant*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward C. Thatcher, from the *Princeton*, and ordered to the *Governor Buckingham*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry Clay Meredith, from the *Princeton*, and ordered to the *Miami*.

APPOINTED.

MARCH 6.—James Nash, of Boston, Mass., Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Paul Jones*.
Robert B. Hamilton, of Washington, D. C., Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.
William W. Castle, of Cleveland, Ohio, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.
Archibald McConnell, of the *Squando*, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on that vessel.
Clark Hartt, of the *Paul Jones*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
John Evans, of Philadelphia, Pa., Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Napa*.
William T. Schneider, of the *Roanoke*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
Charles H. N. Saunders, of Chelsea, Mass., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Paul Jones*.
Lyman Dow, of Bellefontanie, Logan Co., Ohio, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

MARCH 7.—E. S. Shurtliff, Acting Master, and Sidney B. Cline, Acting Ensign, for duty in the Potomac Flotilla.
Robert Whitehill, Jr., of the *Winnonski*, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and detached from that vessel, and ordered to the *Emma Henry*.
Samuel H. Town, of the *Nansel*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and detached from that vessel, and ordered to the *Paul Jones*.
Horace F. Brown, of the *Fort Morgan*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
George E. Whitney, of the *Chenango*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
Charles Luther, of East Dorset, Vermont, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Fort Morgan*.
Martin K. Ryder, of Boston, Mass., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Nansel*.
Frederic Egnor, of New York, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Yucca*.

MARCH 8.—Thomas Dobbs, of the *Naubuc*, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and detached from that vessel, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.
George W. Russell, of the *Lackawanna*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
Joseph H. Noseu, of the *Gertrude*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
Frank C. Morey, of the *Gertrude*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain in the West Gulf Squadron.
Peter Taylor, of the *Princess Royal*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
Henry C. Young and James N. Young, of Princeton, Indiana, Asa H. Zigler, of Washington, D. C., and John Mallam, Acting Assistant Surgeons, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

MARCH 9.—James Gibson, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.
James A. Sleeper, of Boston, Mass., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Kearsarge*.

MARCH 9.—Ernest D. Martin, of Philadelphia, Pa., Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Princeton*.

MARCH 10.—Frederick H. K. Phillips, of South Mansfield, Mass., Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.
Nicholas H. McGuire, of Wheatland, Indiana, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
P. Wadsworth, of Washington, D. C., Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

MARCH 11.—Enoch B. Carter, of the *Gettysburg*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
Franklin Hawes, of South Boston, Henry W. Smith, of Boston, Edward Henry Hay and James Bradford Cook, of Charlestown, Mass., Amos K. Tappan, of East Boston, Mass., and Leo Bertsch, of East Cambridge, Mass., Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.
William S. Spencer, of the *Nereus*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
William H. Harbison, of Washington, D. C., Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Nahant*.
Frederick Plummer Sheppard, of New York City, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.
William F. Davis, of Philadelphia, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Princeton*.

CONFIRMED.

MARCH 7.—Acting Ensigns George W. Lord, Henry B. Morton, Lewis H. Moore and Francis A. Dean, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Master's Mate Lothrop Jackson, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Master's Mate John W. Mason, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

MARCH 9.—Acting Ensign Alfred Staigg, of the *Winona*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
Acting Ensign William A. Stannard, of the *Saratoga*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
Acting Master's Mate Henry Churchill, of the *Ottawa*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

MARCH 10.—Acting Ensign H. C. Eldridge, and ordered to instruction at New York.

MARCH 11.—Acting Ensigns Charles Clark, James M. Jackson and Charles B. Boutelle, of the *Camanche*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

PROMOTED.

MARCH 7.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John MacDearmid, of the *Governor Buckingham*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, from the 3d inst., to take rank next after Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Edward Hooker.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Lewis W. Pennington, of the *J. P. Jackson*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, from the 3d inst., to take rank next after Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, E. F. Devens.
Acting Master Alfred Weston, of the E. G. B. Squadron, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, from the 17th December, 1864.
Acting Master W. H. Woods, of the *Niagara*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, from the 24th December, 1864.
Acting Master Thomas G. Grove, of the *Wachusett*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, from the 4th February, 1865.
Acting Master Charles Norton, of the *Massachusetts*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, from the 15th February, 1865.
Acting Master S. Nickerson, of the *Adolph Hugel*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, from the 20th February, 1865.
Acting Ensign C. L. Wilcomb, of the *Agawam*, Acting Master.

MARCH 11.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William S. Cushman, of the *Magnolia*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, from the 9th inst., to take rank next after Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander W. P. Randall.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William P. Randall, of the *Restless*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, from the 9th inst., to take rank next after Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander J. B. Ruck.
Acting Ensign Albert Taylor, of the *Alabama*, to Acting Master.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MARCH 6.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer William T. Neil, of the *Lexington*, Mississippi Squadron.

MARCH 7.—Acting Master W. Wright, commanding the *Mystic*.
Acting Master Charles Potter, of the *Agawam*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. D. Roath, commanding the *Bignonia*.
Acting Master's Mate George E. Chipman, of the *St. Lawrence*.
Acting Master's Mate John Pybus, of the Hospital ship *Red Rover*, Mississippi Squadron.

MARCH 8.—Acting Ensign and Pilot J. N. Puckett, of the *Fort Donelson*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon William S. Parker.
Acting Master's Mate Matthew H. Wilson.

MARCH 9.—Acting Assistant Paymaster Jonathan Chapman.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Thomas B. Cushing, of the *Honduras*.

MARCH 11.—Acting Third Assistant Engineers David Holby and Nelson E. Crossman, in the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.
Acting Assistant Surgeon G. W. Marvin, of the *Miami*.

ORDERS REVOKED.

MARCH 8.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Samuel B. Washburn, to command the *A. D. Vance*, and ordered to duty in the North Atlantic Squadron.

MARCH 9.—The order dismissing Acting Master George W. Frost, of the *Fort Donelson*, dated 24th February, 1865, is hereby revoked.

MARCH 10.—Acting Ensign W. J. Kirby, to the *Kearsarge*, and ordered to the *Bermuda*.

DISMISSED.

MARCH 8.—Acting Master E. Herrick, commanding the *Western World*.

MARCH 9.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Richard Anderson, of the *Wilderness*.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

MARCH 6.—Acting Assistant Surgeon R. E. Woodward, of the *Commodore Perry*.

MARCH 8.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Gordon, in the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

MARCH 9.—Acting Master and Pilot George Look, of the South Atlantic Squadron.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM GENERAL SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13—10 A. M.

Major-General DIX:

The following report of General Sheridan's operations has been received by this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., March 12, 1865—7 P. M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

The following dispatch is just received.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, COLUMBIA, VA., Friday, March 10, 1865.

Lieutenant General U. S. GRANT, Commanding Armies of the United States:

GENERAL:—In my dispatch, dated Waynesboro', I gave you a brief account of the defeat of Early by Custer's division. The same night this division was pushed across the Blue Ridge, and entered Charlottesville at 2 P. M the next day. The Mayor of the city and the principal inhabitants came out and delivered up the keys of the public buildings.

I had to remain at Charlottesville two days. This time was consumed in bringing over from Waynesboro' our ammunition and pontoon trains. The weather was horrible beyond description, and the rain incessant. The two divisions were during this time occupied in destroying the two large iron bridges, one over the Rivanna River, the other over Moore's Creek, near Charlottesville, and the railroad for a distance of eight miles in the direction of Lynchburgh.

On the 6th of March, I sent the First division, General Devin commanding, to Scottsville on the James River with directions to send out light parties through the country and destroy all merchandize, mills, factories, bridges, etc., on the Rivanna River, the parties to join the division at Scottsville. The division then proceeded along the canal to Duguidsville, fifteen miles from Lynchburgh, destroying every lock, and in many places the bank of the canal. At Duguidsville we hoped to secure the bridge to let us cross the river, as our pontoons were useless on account of the high water. In this, however, we were foiled, as both this bridge and the bridge at Hardwickesville were burned by the enemy upon our approach Merritt accompanied this division.

The Third division started at the same time from Charlottesville, and proceeded down the Lynchburgh Railroad to Amherst Court-House, destroying every bridge on the road, and in many places miles of the road. The bridges on this road are numerous, and some of them five hundred feet in length.

We have found great abundance in this country for our men and animals; in fact, the canal had been the great feeder of Richmond At the Rockfish River, the bank of the canal was cut, and at New Canton, where the dam is across the James, the guard lock was destroyed, and the James River let into the canal, carrying away the banks, and washing out the bottom of the canal. The dam across the James at this point was also partially destroyed.

I have had no opposition. Everybody is bewildered by our movements. I have had no news of any kind since I left. The latest Richmond paper was of the 4th, but contained nothing.

I omitted to mention that the bridges on the railroad from Swoope's depot, on the other side of Staunton, to Charlottesville, were utterly destroyed; also, all bridges for a distance of ten miles on the Gordonsville Railroad.

The weather has been very bad indeed, raining hard every day, with the exception of four days since we started. My wagons have, from the state of the roads, detained me.

Up to the present time we have captured fourteen pieces of artillery, eleven at Waynesboro', and three at Charlottesville. The party that I sent back from Waynesboro' started with six pieces, but they were obliged to destroy two of the six for want of animals. The remaining eight pieces were thoroughly destroyed.

We have captured up to the present time twelve canal boats, laden with supplies, ammunition, rations, medical stores, etc.

I cannot speak in too high terms of Generals Merritt, Custer and Devin, and the officers and men of their commands. They have waded through mud and water during this continuous rain, and are all in fine spirits and health.

Commodore Hollins, of the Rebel navy, was shot near Gordonsville while attempting to make his escape from our advance in that direction. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General Commanding.

GENERAL GRANT'S EXTRACTS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

CITY POINT, VA., Monday, March 13, 1865.

To the Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

The following items are taken from to-day's Richmond papers:

We have some good news this morning—news of a victory in South Carolina. It is announced in the following official dispatch from General Lee. Though the dispatch is rather scant in its particulars, enough is given to show that Kilpatrick was badly worsted:

"HEADQUARTERS, &c., March 10, 1865.

"To the Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Secretary of War:

"General Hampton attacked General Kilpatrick at daylight this morning, and drove him from his camp, taking his guns, wagons, many horses, several hundred prisoners, and relieving a great number of our own men who had been captured. The guns and wagons could not be brought off for want of horses. Many of the enemy were killed and wounded. Our loss is not heavy. Lieutenant Colonel J. S. King was killed. Brigadier General Hume, Colonels Kagan and Morrison, and Majors Davis and Ferguson, and others, were wounded.

"R. E. LEE, General."

It will be observed that the locality of the fight is not named in the dispatch. This is for prudential reasons. Sherman has no communication with the North, and it would be imprudent to publish where he was, as it would be giving news to Grant of his progress.

Matters are beginning to look decidedly better for us in the South. In the last three days, we have had news of two victories—one in North Carolina, and one in South Carolina.

FROM THE VALLEY.

We alluded in our last issue to a movement that was being made for the purpose of recapturing our prisoners who were taken from Early in the recent fight near Waynesboro', and who were being conducted under guard to Winchester. The following official dispatch tells of it:

"HEADQUARTERS, March 9, 1865.

"Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, Secretary of War:

"General Rosser reports that on the 6th, with a few of his men, he attacked the enemy near Harrisburgh, who were guarding the prisoners taken at Waynesboro', and captured a few prisoners. On the morning of the 7th, he again attacked them near Reid's Hill. Having detained them for a day and a night at the river, he caused them to retire in haste, abandoning the only piece of artillery they had and their ambulances. He annoyed them a good deal, and enabled a good many of our men to escape. R. E. LEE, General."

The Northern papers claim to have captured about 1,000 prisoners in the fight with Early, and report that most of this number had reached Winchester.

"CHARLOTTE, March 8.—The Southern Express Company's messenger from Augusta, Georgia, brings advices to the 3d inst. No news of interest had transpired west of the Savannah River. The Georgia Senate had passed a resolution declaring that it does not concur in the recommendation of Governor Brown for a convention, by a vote of 20 yeas against 8 nays. Several extensive fires had occurred in Augusta, supposed to be the work of an incendiary."

Four hundred Yankee prisoners will leave Richmond this morning, on their return home, by the flag of truce boat. Among them are thirty-three officers, including Generals Kelley and Crook, recently captured.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

MARRIED.

CRAWFORD—FYFFE.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Urbana, Ohio, on Tuesday, February 28, by Rev. Leander Long, Captain FRANK J. CRAWFORD, Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Vols., to Miss MAY, daughter of Colonel Edward P. Fyffe, formerly of the 26th Ohio Infantry, now of the 7th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.

WALKER—LANMAN.—At St. Paul's church, Erie, Pa., March 7, by Rev. J. S. Spaulding, Mr. STEPHEN C. WALKER, of New York city, to Miss ISABELLA C., daughter of Commodore Joseph Lanman, U. S. N.

CRAWLEY—FINK.—In Washington, D. C., at the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, February 1, by Rev. J. A. Keehne, First Lieutenant WILLIAM H. CRAWLEY, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, to Miss LIZZIE S. FINK, of Washington.

FAGAN—ROWE.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of Right Rev. Eugene Cassidy, March 9, Acting Ensign P. W. FAGAN, U. S. N., to Miss MAGGIE J second daughter of Thomas Rowe, Esq.

UNITED SERVICE
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, $500,000, IN 100,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, $5.

WORKING CAPITAL, $155,000. $140,000 STOCK. $15,000 CASH.

NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS. NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.

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ONLY 28,000 SHARES FOR SALE, SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $3.

THE COMPANY'S PROPERTIES.

No. 1. One half (½) acre on Cherry Run, Venango County, Penn., three-fourths of a mile above the great Reed Well, and in the immediate neighborhood of the new Two Hundred Barrel Well, which has within a few days attracted so much attention. This Lot is owned by the Company in *Fee Simple.*

No. 2.—One half (½) acre adjoining the above tract. Perpetual lease. Half all Oil.

No. 3.—Three fourths (¾) of an acre on the Run next above the Lots just described. Perpetual lease Half all Oil.

These Lots are every inch on the Creek bottom, level and smooth, with room enough for ten Wells.

No. 4.—One-half (½) acre, Fee Simple, on Rocky River, Medina County, Ohio, being a part of the famous "Oil Spring Lot," and but four rods from the Well producing Lubricating Oil—a Well bored for salt many years ago.

No 5. Twenty (20) acres, Fee Simple, on Rocky River, adjoining the farm on which is the above described Oil Well, and on the outskirts of the village of Liverpool. Oil Geologists, who recently prospected here, fixed the place where a large flow of Oil should be obtained directly on this tract, at a point where a ravine makes into the river.

There is on this property a fine large house, good barn and outhouses, which will be valuable in the operations of the Company. A Derrick is up on this Lot, and a well is being bored by hand power, to the depth of two hundred feet, while an Engine is being got on to the ground.

No. 6.—One hundred and fifty-five (155) acres in the Federal Creek, Athens County, Ohio Oil country, in the immediate neighborhood of the Joy Farm One Hundred Barrel Well, struck recently, and surrounded by many good producing Wells. This territory promises to be fully equal to the best in Pennsylvania. A great many Wells are now producing largely in this section, and hundreds going down. No failures are reported anywhere in this region. It is just opposite the great Oil Fields of the Kanawha, and is laid down by our most eminent Geologists as in the very centre of the Oil Basin.

Since this property was obtained, owing to developments adjoining it, the value has been increased to an extent to make it alone ample property for the basis of a large Company. Lease fifteen (15) years, with four-fifths of all Oil.

No. 7.—One (1) acre, with Hotel, Barn, and Outhouses, being the Tavern Stand at Grafton, Ohio, *Fee Simple.* On this Lot is an old Well, strongly impregnated with Oil, and the show of Oil here is regarded as superior. This property is also highly valuable as Hotel property.

No. 8.—Three hundred (300) acres, near the above property. Derrick up and Well going down on this farm, with all indications of Oil. Lease twenty years, with three-fourths of all Oil.

No. 9.—Ninety-seven (97) acres, on Black River, Grafton, Ohio, two miles from the above farm. Lease twenty-nine years, five-sixths of all Oil.

No. 10.—Eighty-four (84) acres, Grafton, adjoining the "Rising Well Farm," on which is a fine Well of Lubricating Oil, now pumping, and several going down. Lease twenty-nine years, five-sixths all Oil.

This Grafton property, though quite undeveloped, is fast becoming very popular. Several Wells are now going down in the Township, and active preparations are making for many more. One or two Wells are now pumping with good success, and several that are down but one or two hundred feet, have a fine show of Oil. This is heavy Lubricating Oil.

Nearly the entire 659¾ acres of land owned by this Company is bottom land, and every foot of it boring territory, giving ample room for more than 1,500 Wells.

The tracts lie in four different localities, and none of them in mythical or unknown regions, where perhaps there is not a Well being bored within fifty miles, and where, if Oil should be found, the means of transportation would be absolutely wanting, thus rendering the product valueless. These lands are all in easy reach of Railroads. A feature, the advantages of which will readily appear, is, that all these lands are surrounded by active development, numbers of Wells going down in the immediate vicinity of each tract, so that should Oil be found, this property is enhanced in value though the Company should not at once commence operations themselves on all the Lots.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

This Company has been organized on a different plan from most Petroleum Companies now in operation, the advantages of which will be apparent to every one.

The property of this Company was purchased by an Association of forty-five gentlemen, and was selected after careful examination by two of their number sent out for the especial purpose. With the money for the purchase of the lands was raised $16,000 working capital, and placed in the hands of the Trustee. This enabled the Association to at once commence operations, instead of waiting for the sale of the stock to produce working capital, as is usual. Three Wells are now in progress of sinking on the Cherry Run property.

With good success, sixty days will suffice to complete these Wells, and that they will be highly productive, no one familiar with Oil Territory can doubt, as there has never been a failure on Cherry Run, and within a few rods of this property are some very fine Wells. The famous Coquette (800 bbls.), Jersey (400 bbls), Maple Shade (200 bbls.) and Sherman Wells (200 bbls.), are immediately across on Oil Creek. The renowned Reed Well, which flows 300 barrels daily, is less than one mile below on Cherry Run, and a new 200 barrel Well is between the Reed Well and these Lots. These Lots are in what is recognized by all men as the finest Oil Basin yet discovered, and immediately between the Reed Well on the one side and the Coquette, Jersey, etc., on the other side, the largest Oil Wells in the world, and in this distance there has never been a well put down that was not a paying well. Farther on in this same line is the famous Pitt Hole Well of the United States Petroleum Company.

Three Wells are also going down on the Ohio property. One on the "Oil Spring Lot," one on the Gooderich Farm, 20 acres, Liverpool, and one on the Brown Farm, Grafton.

Oil is found here generally at a depth of less than 200 feet, and to this depth Wells are sunk by hand-power.

These Wells are being vigorously pushed.

To facilitate the business of developing these lands, the gentlemen purchasing them have formed a Stock Company, with a very limited capital, considering the great value of their lands, and have taken among themselves all the Stock except 28,000 Shares, set apart as additional working capital. These 28,000 shares are now offered to the public.

The Stock is all full paid, and will not be liable to any assessments. No Stockholder assumes any personal liability.

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At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, February 11, 1865,

Present—ORISON BLUNT, Esq., Chairman,
Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
Hon. WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the County pay for a One Year Recruit Three Hundred ($300) Dollars Bounty and Fifty ($50) Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Two Year Recruit, Four Hundred ($400) Dollars Bounty and Seventy-five ($75) Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Three Year Recruit, Six Hundred ($600) Dollars Bounty and One Hundred ($100) Dollars Hand-Money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$600
Government	300
Total	$900

FOR TWO YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$400
Government	200
Total	$600

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

The Bounty to be paid to the Recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties (viz: Assembly Bill No. 115 of 1865), and the Hand-Money to be paid to the person who may present the Recruit.

By order of the Committee,
CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

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$1,770,149 87.

Assets, Feb. 1, 1865,

$12,235,407 86.

Premiums received during the year	$1,904,684 66	
Interest received during the year 1864	945,281 84	$2,849,966 50
Invested in United States Stocks	4,915,921 25	
Bonds and Mortgage and Real Estate	5,827,991 13	
Cash on Hand and in Bank	1,023,524 25	
Due from Agents	31,978 05	
Interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, &c.	435,993 18	$12,235,407 86

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OFFICE 71 BROADWAY, N.Y.

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New 200 barrel well on Cherry Run.

New 150 barrel well of Fine Lubricating Oil on Sugar Creek.

A new 200 barrel well has been struck on Cherry Run above Read well, close to the property of this company on the McFate farm, on which one of the company's wells is almost completed, with splendid prospects of oil.

Another well on the Hogg Farm close to this is also nearly down, with equally great prospects.

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CASH CAPITAL.....$400,000
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, Feb. 1, 1865.. 660,000

A DIVIDEND OF (10) TEN PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand, in Cash, to Stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th March, in Cash

ALSO,

A Scrip Dividend of (60) SIXTY PER CENT. on the Earned Premiums of Policies entitled to Participate in the Profits for the year ending 31st January, 1865, being the Fourth Consecutive Scrip Dividend of SIXTY PER CENT. declared by this Company since its adoption of the Participating System. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March prox.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
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By a vote of the directors of this bank, it is decided to increase the capital, on the 1st May next, to $4,000,000, giving the present stockholders the option of the same number of shares they now hold additional.

The books will be open for subscription on the 27th instant, and remain open till the 15th April, after which time the shares remaining will be awarded to new applicants for the stock. Ten per cent. will be required on subscription, and the balance on the 1st May. Six per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums paid before May 1.

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HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.
WM. H. FOSTER, Cashier.
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NEW YORK, March 8, 1865.
(Transcript from Ledger.)

Loans and Discounts	$10,615,900 17
Due from Banks	710 918 80
U. S. Securities	1,800,890 51
Cash on hand	5,439,815 61
U. S. Taxes paid	24,410 77
Expenses	28,614 32
Total	$18,620,550 18
Capital Stock	$ 2,000,000 00
Circulation	795,000 00
Deposits	14,747,341 46
Due to Treasurer of U. S.	790,155 85
Dividends unpaid	380 00
Profits*	287,672 87
Total	$18,620,550 18

* To the item of profits may be added the sum of $55,900 for interest accrued on 5 per cent. legal notes, demand loans, &c.

NEW AND HANDSOME FAIRY ALBUMS.—The neatest little articles of the day. Prices: To hold 20 pictures, $1 00; 40 pictures, $1 25; 80 pictures, $1 50. Trade supplied. GROUP PICTURES—100 Union, 50 Rebel Generals, 100 Actresses, 100 Actors. 25 cents each group. W. C. WEMYSS, 575 Broadway, New York.

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It having come to our knowledge that imitations of the American Watch have been put upon the market in great numbers, calculated, by their utter worthlessness, to injure the reputation of our genuine products, to protect our own interests and the public from impositions, we again publish the trade marks by which our Watches may invariably be known.

We manufacture four styles of Watches:

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"AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

The SECOND has the name
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The THIRD has the name
"P. S. BARTLETT, Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

All the above styles have the name American Watch Co. painted on the dial, and are warranted in every respect.

The FOURTH has the name
"WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate, and is not named on the dial.

All the above described watches are made of various sizes, and are sold in gold or silver cases, as may be required.

It is hardly possible for us to accurately describe the numerous imitations to which we have alluded. They are usually inscribed with names so nearly approaching our own as to escape the observation of the unaccustomed buyer. Some are represented as made by the "Union Watch Co., of Boston, Mass."—no such company existing. Some are named the "Soldier's Watch," to be sold as our Fourth or Wm. Ellery style, usually known as the "Soldier's Watch;" others are named the "Appleton Watch Co.;" others the "P. S. Bartley," instead of our P. S. Bartlett, besides many varieties named in such a manner as to convey the idea that they are the veritable productions of the American Watch Company.

We also caution the public, and particularly soldiers, against buying certain articles *called* watches, so freely advertised in illustrated papers as "Army Watches," "Officers' Watches," "Magic Time Observers," "Arcana Watches," &c., the prices of which are stated to be from seven to sixteen dollars. A good watch, in these times, cannot be afforded for any such money.

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GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME II.—NUMBER 31.
WHOLE NUMBER 83.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1865.

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THE CAMPAIGN IN THE CAROLINAS.

ONE thousand miles triumphantly traversed have brought the conquerors of Atlanta, Milledgeville, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Fayetteville, and Goldsboro' deep into North Carolina, where new victories await them. "The boys," as SHERMAN affectionately calls them, are at the highest point of enthusiasm, and plunge as fearlessly over roads untrodden hitherto by hostile feet, and through swamps unpenetrated hitherto by any soldier, Union or Rebel, as if failure were impossible to them. Complete and very interesting details of SHERMAN's last march have now been made public. But we have little space to record them. A letter from SHERMAN to GRANT, dated at Fayetteville on the 12th, describes his Army as in fine health and spirits, having met with no serious opposition. HARDEE keeps in his front at a respectful distance. At Columbia he destroyed immense arsenals and railroad establishments and forty-three cannon. At Cheraw he found much machinery and war material, including twenty-five cannon and thirty-six hundred barrels of gunpowder. In Fayetteville he found twenty pieces of artillery and much other material. He says nothing about KILPATRICK's defeat by HAMPTON; but the officer who brought the letter says that before daylight on the 10th HAMPTON got two brigades in the rear of KILPATRICK'S headquarters, and surprised and captured all the staff but two officers. KILPATRICK escaped, formed his men, and drove the enemy with great loss—recapturing about all that he had lost. HAMPTON lost eighty-six, left dead on the field.

Correspondents add that the following extraordinary results have been accomplished by the Carolina march:

Fourteen cities, hundreds of miles of railroad, and thousands of bales of cotton have been burned; 85 cannon, 4,000 prisoners and 25,000 animals have been captured, and over fifteen thousand white and black refugees have been set free. At Columbia SHERMAN found 43 heavy guns, 5,000 stand of small arms, 12,000 rounds of fixed ammunition, and a great portion of machinery sent there from Charleston for safety. The machine shops, which were of vast importance, ordnance stores of all kinds, and one complete battery of Blakely guns with caissons and limber chests, were destroyed and thrown into the river. On February 20 the Army resumed its march toward Charlotte, destroying the railroad as it went. Winnsborough, 42 miles from Columbia, was reached on the 21st, and was found to be on fire. Camden was next occupied—4,000 bales of cotton, with immense amounts of Government property and several public buildings, being destroyed. On the 3d, Cheraw was occupied. Here our forces captured twenty-five pieces of artillery, among which was a Blakely 32-pounder gun, twelve cars, one locomotive, eighteen tons of powder, several thousand bales of cotton and a large supply of stores. In the hospitals they found about two hundred prisoners. From Cheraw the Army marched directly to Fayetteville, where the United States Arsenal and a large quantity of machinery, ammunition, stores, &c., were captured and destroyed.

Such is the record of the track which the Richmond *Sentinel* ignorantly pronounced to be "simply "that of a bird through the air." JEFFERSON DAVIS's judgment of SHERMAN's career is rather different, and he admits that having conquered the whole West, SHERMAN now threatens to carry Richmond itself. His last message says—"Recent mili- "tary operations of the enemy have been successful "in the capture of some of our seaports, in inter- "rupting some of our lines of communication and in "devastating large districts of our country. These "events have had the natural effect of encouraging "our foes and dispiriting many of our people. *The "capital of the Confederate States is now threatened,* "and is in greater danger than it has heretofore been "during the war." Apparently convinced of the perfect imposibility of marching as SHERMAN has marched (in which opinion it had the support of the British *Army and Navy Gazette*, the leading military publication of England) the *Sentinel* predicted that SHERMAN would be annihilated in South Carolina. "BONA- "PARTE," it said, "found at last a Moscow and a "Waterloo, and the Swedish madman a Pultowa "and a Frederickshall. SHERMAN, though he plays "at a less important game, dares a greater danger, "and shall surely share their fate." We have already recorded HAMPTON's attack on KILPATRICK near Fayetteville, and the latter's subsequent repulse of the enemy. Our total loss in the affair was less than 200; and SHERMAN, as GRANT notices, "says "nothing about it," it being a small matter, whether defeat or victory. Two other cavalry fights took place, the first, February 8th, when the First Alabama and Fifth Kentucky, of Colonel SPENSER's brigade, KILPATRICK'S command, attacked General HUGAM'S Alabama brigade, composed of the Third, Ninth, Twelfth and Eighty-first Alabama, captured the general headquarters flag and five other colors, scattering the Rebel brigade all over the country. The other action was in the attempt to gain a crossing of the Broad River, some distance above Columbus. Major ESTES and Captain HAYDS, of KILPATRICK'S staff, with a small force, charged through the railroad bridge which the enemy had set on fire, and succeeded in saving it.

The day after SHERMAN'S arrival as Fayetteville, Captain AINSWORTH reached that place from Wilmington on a tug, up the Cape Fear River, 120 miles, spite of the reports current that the river was filled with torpedoes and blocked up by trees, and by the Rebel ram *Chickamauga* sunk across it, and that numerous Rebel batteries were established at different points on the river. He made his trip up with entire safety, without losing a man, although continually fired into by the Rebels along the shore.

On the 10th, General HOWARD wrote:—"To- day we have added Fayetteville to the list of the cities that have fallen into our hands. HARDEE is said to have 20,000 men, and withdrew across the river yesterday and last night. He is reported en route for Raleigh. The Rebels skirmished in the town and fired artillery upon the houses occupied by women and children. They burned a bridge at this place, and removed all the public stores up by railroad they could. General SHERMAN is here and well. Many men are wanting shoes and clothing, yet the Army never was in better condition." Correspondents add, in addition to the particulars already given, that SHERMAN'S course through South Carolina was one of complete and dazzling success. The enemy scattered like chaff before him. Hundreds of miles of railroad were destroyed. The Army fared better than in Georgia. Horses and cattle were seized in vast quantities. Our only want was in shoes, the 500 mile tramp having worn them out, and left many men almost barefooted. But the Army was full of enthusiasm. Nothing has been heard of BEAUREGARD, who seems to have vanished. But JOHNSTON, HARDEE, and HAMPTON have been in our front. The total losses of the whole campaign from Savannah to Fayetteville were less than a thousand men—less then are often lost in a single reconnoissance. The path followed, says SHERMAN, was almost precisely the one he had laid out at Savannah. And, on reaching Fayetteville, he found SCHOFIELD just where he had ordered him to be—at Kinston.

Thoroughly destroying the arsenal at Fayetteville, SHERMAN—without resting his Army there, and opening a base at Wilmington, as he would have been excused for doing, and as any other commander would have done—marched across the country to Goldsboro'. That place was then occupied in force by BRAGG and HOKE, supported by JOHNSTON. With his habitual, but always astonishing, fearlessness, SHERMAN plunged for the north and rear of Goldsboro', to flank it. The move was successful, as usual. BRAGG and JOHNSTON moved back on Raleigh; and the great battle at Goldsboro', announced in the Confederate programme, has not come off. The left wing of SHERMAN'S Army threatens also Raleigh, and we are not sure but before this paper reaches its readers the capital of the North State will fall before the marvellous strategy and skill of SHERMAN, as did its sister capitals, Columbia and Milledgeville.

The flanking of Goldsboro' at once relieved the pressure which kept SCHOFIELD at Kinston. The latter has now already joined SHERMAN, swelling his Army to irresistible proportions. Communication has been opened with Newbern, via Kinston, and our transports already ascend towards Goldsboro'. SCHOFIELD'S march from Kinston commenced, probably, on the 20th. The battles at Kinston were severe affairs, and the loss seems to have been about 2,500 on each side.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

IN GRANT'S Army, all goes merry as a marriage bell. The weather is very fine and balmy, and has been so for nearly a fortnight. Such an unusual stretch of favorable weather is a luxury which the troops appreciate. Slight showers, only, have broken the monotony of sunshine. The roads, too, have been in excellent condition, firm and hard. The sanitary condition of the Army is said to be better than ever before. Some lively reviews, a concert, the visit of distinguished civilians to the Army, horse-races, and the celebration of St. PATRICK's day, have been the most noticeable features of the time, and the weather has aided them all. The principal events of the past fortnight may be thus briefly summarized: On the 7th, GRIFFIN'S (First) and CRAWFORD'S (Third) division, were reviewed by General MEADE. The weather was propitious, and, indeed, for several days previous, strong winds and warm sunshine had put the roads into good condition. On the 8th, the rain fell once more. Between one and two o'clock on the morning of the latter day, there was heavy firing in front of the First division of the Sixth corps, caused by the enemy's opening on a squad of twenty-nine men, who deserted in a body to our lines, all escaping safely.

The stationary position of GRANT'S Army is of in-

valuable use in aiding deserters. These have been much more frequent than could be hoped for if the Army were in motion, and weaken the enemy far more often than our aggressive acts have done. During the twenty-four hours ending on the 8th, it is said that no less than 128 deserters came into our lines. On the next day, sixty-nine deserters came in. Afterwards, the average, on account of the moonlight nights, dropped to about thirty per day. On the 9th, the Second division of the Fifth corps, and the First division of the Second corps were reviewed. Many ladies were present in the camp, which presented a fine appearance. Previous to the review a grand musical matinée was given at the camp of the Fiftieth New-York Engineers. The musicians who took part were selected from the various bands in the Sixth corps, and were under the direction of Captain R. J. HALSTEAD of General WRIGHT'S staff. Fatigue parties were at work repairing the damages to the roads and works inflicted by the rain of the day preceding. One of the enemy's rams opened fire, ineffectually, on the James.

On the 11th, the Second and Third divisions of the Second corps were reviewed, and on the 12th a part of the cavalry. The latter was said, by one of the daily correspondents, not to be in the very highest state of efficiency. On the 13th the batteries at Fort Morton shelled the enemy's lines, and received a due reply, without damage on either side. On the 14th, WARREN'S corps was reviewed. On that day, there were reports that the enemy intended attacking our lines. Deserters said that SEMMES was adding more plate to his iron-clads, and would attack us on the river. Deserters came from the enemy's fleet as well as from his army. Our signal officers observed that there was great activity everywhere in the enemy's lines. Brigades were moved hither and thither, and everything was done to conceal the intended operations from our eyes. It was generally believed the enemy had mined our works at Fort Hell, and Fort Morton, and there was great anxiety to know what General LEE was plotting. All the sick in the field hospitals were sent to City Point, and the sutlers ordered in the same direction. Trains and artillery were put in motion. The whole Army was under marching orders, and the troops lay in position along our front line of breastworks. For eighteen hours, these defensive measures were taken, when, LEE'S dispositions being less threatening, our vigilance was a little relaxed. It was found out that LEE was only making ready to repel SHERIDAN and GRANT if possible, in case there should be a movement of the latter to aid the former in his expected raid south of the James.

On the 15th, two divisions of the Sixth corps were reviewed. On the Sixteenth, the Fifth corps was again reviewed for the third time within about a week, This time it was in honor of Secretary STANTON, and a large party of gentlemen and ladies, whose names are reported in full by the daily correspondents. They had gone to the front to see the sights, and came away much impressed by them. On the 18th, the gay party did the same honor for the Army of the James, and the Twenty-fourth corps and Twenty-fifth corps, except the detachment under TERRY at Wilmington, were reviewed. After this, the correspondents conjecture, with more or less probability, that deep strategic plans were meditated between General GRANT and Mr. STANTON. Another unusual stir in the enemy's camps, and good news from the conquering columns of SHERMAN, SCHOFIELD and SHERIDAN, added to the excitement and hilarity of the distinguished visitors.

On the 18th heavy cannonading from the enemy's lines in front of the Ninth corps was reported. The same evening, picket firing was reöpened in front of the Sixth corps. On the 19th, KAUTZ'S cavalry division returned from a reconnoissance towards White-House, whither SHERIDAN was marching. The Chickahominy was crossed at Long Bridge. Reconnoitering parties found a portion of PICKETT'S division towards New Kent Court-House. Nothing important was discovered.

The enemy noticed our occupation of Suffolk by cavalry and colored troops at the opening of the present month. The only demonstration since made from that point was on the 10th, when a cavalry expedition under Colonel LEWIS, marched to the Blackwater, the passage of which was disputed by the enemy. Our troops crossed it, after a loss of three or four men, and pushed on to Murfree's Station, the terminus of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad. Here our troops destroyed the railroad dépôt, warehouse, barracks, and other outbuildings, fifty bales of cotton, the railroad track, turntable, switches and other material. Lately, about 30 of MOSBY'S guerrillas came down to Munson's Hill and Bailey's Cross-roads, about seven miles from Washington and within three or four miles of our fortifications. They had just defeated a squad of our cavalry, killing two, wounding two, and capturing the rest.

A Washington account says that all day Wednesday and Thursday of last week, the enemy's forces were in active motion in front of the Ninth corps. The camps were struck within their lines, and large bodies of troops could be seen from our signal-stations to be moving to and fro. They kept up an unusually bold front, at times completely swarming Cemetery Hill with men, and frequently opening upon our troops with cannon, which was promptly replied to. It was believed they were endeavoring to hide the evacuation of Petersburgh, from which all the people have been ordered away, for the purpose of falling back to their new line of works on the north side of the Appomattox River, with their right resting on the Lynchburgh Railroad. On Thursday night, a storm prevailed at the front. Tents were blown down and trees uprooted. A number of men of the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin were killed by the falling trees. A heavy explosion took place on Thursday, which shook the boats on the James and Appomattox Rivers. It appeared to be in the direction of Petersburgh.

St. PATRICK'S day was celebrated faithfully in the Army. In the Army of the Potomac, in the Irish Brigade, the principal entertainments consisted of horse and foot-racing. Generals HUMPHREYS, MOTT and MILES acted as judges, Colonel NUGENT having charge of the course. General MEADE was present most of the time with nearly all the general officers of the Army, together with thousands of officers and men. During the second hurdle-race Colonel VON SCHACK of the Seventh New York was thrown from his horse, and severely injured. The regular weekly execution of deserters, which takes place on Friday, was postponed till Saturday, in honor of the occasion.

The latest Washington dispatches say "the Army "is still idle." Correspondents from the front write:— "The fine weather still continues, and all the roads "are becoming excellent; but the troops lie in the "trenches as of yore, without any signs of soon doing "otherwise. April showers, delicious and balmy days "are now the rule." The huge piles of merchandise, and the great trains loaded with stores of all species, moving from the camps to City Point, show what an immense trade has been carried on by sutlers and other camp-followers. All this is to be ended now, as the Army will evidently march forward soon.

On the 20th, there was heavy artillery firing at intervals during the whole day, and the enemy's shells burst over Fort Sedgwick. He has erected a new battery to fire on our railroad trains between City Point and Hatcher's Run. There was picket firing on the Second corps front the same day, the enemy throwing a few shots at deserters from his lines. A force of the enemy has been actively watching SHERIDAN near White-House; but the latter is expected soon to move out from Hatcher's Run to the Southside Railroad. The fortnight's beautiful weather leads us once more to look for the long-expected movement of GRANT'S Army.

SHERIDAN'S RAID.

SHERIDAN has safely reached White-House, on his way to join GRANT, after a very successful expedition. Although it did not strike that all-important railroad line west of Richmond, which we had hoped it would attempt, the expedition has accomplished a great deal with trifling loss. It was generally expected in Washington that SHERIDAN would go to Burkesville; but he confined his exploits to the north side of the James. His dispatches published last week give an account of his success up to the time of reaching Columbia. On the 15th inst. he reported from the bridge of the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad, across the South Anna River, that, having destroyed the James River Canal as far to the east as Goochland, he marched up the Virginia Central Railroad at Tollsville, and destroyed it down to Beaver Dam Station, totally breaking up fifteen miles of the road. General CUSTER was then sent to Ashland, and General DEVIN to the South Anna Bridges, all of which have been destroyed. General SHERIDAN says the amount of property destroyed on his march is enormous. The enemy attempted to prevent his burning the Central Railroad Bridge over the South Anna, but the Fifth United States cavalry charged up to the bridge, and about thirty men dashed across on foot, driving off the enemy and capturing three pieces of artillery, twenty-pounder Parrotts.

At noon of the 10th, SHERIDAN'S advance arrived on the north bank of the Pamunkey, a few miles from White-House, and soon crossed the river. An officer of GRANT'S staff states that SHERIDAN lost about fifty men and two officers, all told. His men are mounted, excepting about two hundred and fifty. They captured many horses and mules, and shot all the broken down animals. Nearly two hundred negroes came in with him. Women have travelled on foot, carrying children two years old, and kept up with his cavalry, all the way from Columbia. At Charlottesville he was obliged to station a rear-guard to prevent the negroes following him by hundreds, as he was at that time unable to feed them or to afford the slighest protection. He advanced to within fifteen miles of Lynchburg, and came within twelve of Richmond. Not a bridge is left on the James between the two cities; and not a railroad bridge between Staunton and Charlottesville. His destruction of the canal is thorough. One viaduct could not be rebuilt in six months in time of peace. In one or two places the river was turned into the canal and washed it out fifteen feet below the level.

The enemy's accounts say that our troops followed the Orange and Alexandria Railroad as far as Buffalo River, burning the railroad bridge at that point. Every bridge between Charlottesville and Buffalo, a distance of more than forty miles, has been destroyed, and much of the track torn up, though the extent of the damage done has not yet been ascertained. The nearest approach they made to Lynchburgh was New Glasgow, seventeen miles distant, where a small party of them burnt the railroad dépôt. Our forces commenced at Bent Creek the work of destruction to the canal, which is very badly damaged from about twenty-five miles below Lynchburgh to Columbia and further down toward Richmond. Every lock on the canal is said to have been destroyed. In several places the banks have been blown away. The aqueduct at Columbia is badly damaged. The destruction of private property along the route of the raiders is represented to be immense. The people were stripped of horses, negroes, and meal and bread. The cavalry burned every mill they could find along the James River, destroyed all the tobacco and tobacco-houses, and carried away all the horses and negroes they could lay their hands upon. They shot about 300 of their broken-down horses on the plantation of W. B. CABELL, below New-Market, and took off all his horses they could find. It will be perceived that the enemy's accounts and our own agree in the destruction of the James River Canal, and the devastation of the surrounding country. The enemy is now busily engaged in repairing the canal. Elsewhere we give an official list of the captures made, and the property destroyed, by CUSTER'S division. It is said the latter exceeds in value two million dollars.

MINOR OPERATIONS.

OF course, Virginia and North Carolina are the only points of vital operations during the present exciting and all-important campaign. But commanders in other departments are not slow to take part in what promise to be the closing scenes of the Rebellion. Mobile is now strongly menaced. General MAURY has issued a circular advising the people to prepare for the expected attack. He urges the non-combatants to leave. On Thursday, March 9th, a transport with 2,000 troops was reported by the enemy as entering the Bay, through Grant's Pass. On the 11th, fourteen vessels were added to the fleet, making twenty-one in sight of the city. On that day an attack was made on two land batteries defending Mobile Bay, by the Monitors. Two of them silenced the batteries, driving the men from their guns.

The cavalry expedition under BAILEY and DAVIS, sent out from Baton Rouge by HERRON, has been heard from. The roads were very bad, and the expedition had not accomplished much, according to latest news. Some skirmishing occurred, in which our loss was about 20. Information received from Meridian

states that FORREST was at Macon, Ga., last month, in command of fifteen thousand men. Great activity prevails in that department, and FORREST was rapidly increasing and organizing his force.

General NEWTON'S coastwise Florida expedition from Key West has returned to that point without accomplishing what the commanding officer had hoped from it. The enemy, it was thought, would abandon Florida. And so he would have done, but, unfortunately, he couldn't get his few troops away, and they remained to successfully contest NEWTON'S advance. The principal engagement took place near the Natural Bridge, 8 miles above Newport. Our object was to occupy St. Marks, with an ultimate view on Thomasville. A force of the enemy, reputed at 2,500 strong, contested our advance, and compelled us to retreat, but NEWTON did so in good order, with a piece of cannon captured from the enemy, and after the destruction of salt works and a shot and shell factory. Considerable delay took place in landing, consequent on a dense fog, in the midst of which several of the gunboats went ashore, thus warning the enemy to prepare a warm reception for our troops. Had the gunboats been able to ascend the St. Marks River and shell the town, St. Marks would have been easily captured. Previous to landing the troops an expedition was sent to cut the railroad bridge and two turnpike bridges over the Oclokony River, and to destroy the trestle work over the Ocilla River. Another expedition was sent to cut the railroad between St. Marks and Tallahassee. These operations, if successful, would have isolated the two places. On debarking at the lighthouse, on the 4th instant, the command was moved forward about two miles and a half, where it was encamped to await the landing of the artillery, ammunition and ambulances. On the following morning an advance was made along the road towards the bridge over the East River, where it was found that the planking had been torn up by the enemy, who was posted on the opposite side, with one piece of artillery, prepared to dispute the passage. Fire was first opened by two companies of the Second colored regiment, commanded by Major LINCOLN. They made a gallant charge towards the bridge over the open space intervening, before which the enemy fled. They were followed by the two companies which acted as skirmishers, capturing the piece of artillery, which was immediately turned on the flying Rebels. The gun taken was without limber or caisson, which had been taken away by the enemy. The bridge was promptly repaired by the soldiers of the Ninety-ninth colored. On reaching Newport the bridge was found to be destroyed. Accordingly Major WEEKS and his Second Florida were left at Newport Bridge to guard against any attempt of the enemy to cross and get in our rear, and the column pushed on towards the Natural Bridge, eight miles above, with the design of crossing there. The enemy was strongly posted on the opposite side, determined to oppose its passage. A sharp engagement followed, our forces first attacking the enemy, and then on retiring, being attacked in turn. The last attack was repulsed. On finding the enemy in such strong form, General NEWTON retired. Our loss in the expedition is thought to be about 200 men, including Major LINCOLN and Lieutenants SANFIELD, CARRINGTON and MURPHY killed, and Colonels TOWNSEND, PRESCOTT, BROWN and five or six other officers wounded. General JONES commanded the enemy. Our troops all behaved gallantry.

1775 AND 1865.

THE enemy is, at this terrible crisis in his fortunes, disposed to draw comparisons between his own situation and that of the patriots during the American Revolution, and more particularly at the darkest hour of that struggle, 1780-'81. His object is to deduce from the parallel some proofs that the South must achieve its independence, even as the united colonies achieved theirs. Unfortunately, however, for the enemy, there is no parity in the cases, nor any justice in the parallel. 'In the first place, there is no comparison in the military talent and genius, at the command of the coercing powers, in the two cases, their respective forces, proximity of bases, abundance of supplies, position or means of aggression. CORNWALLIS, the best of the British generals, was far inferior to SHERMAN, and the royal authority had no one left to compare with GRANT and several other Northern commanders. Conceding that LEE is a faint imitation of WASHINGTON, who have the enemy to compare to SCHUYLER, GREENE, WAYNE? What is more, the command of the sea was *absolutely indispensable* to the British, claiming the proud title of masters of the seas. But they had no admiral who could approach in ability and resolution to our FARRAGUT. But even supposing they had possessed such admirals, they had, also, gallant and accomplished opponents in the command of numerous, well-equipped, and strongly-manned fleets, able and willing to contest with them the sovereignty of the ocean. Where are the Rebel marine armaments? Represented by a few skulking, cowardly pirates, shunning a contest with any single vessel on any terms. No *Bon Homme Richard* exploit dignifies the history of the Rebel marine. Even the fight between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* ended in a defeat as overwhelming to the Rebel flag, as its display had been boastfully defiant. PAUL JONES would have scorned the flourish of trumpets which heralded the battle; he would have gone down with his ship when every hope of triumph had disappeared.

From the beginning of the American Revolution, the British generals dawdled and betrayed their trusts. Whatever has been the faults of our commanders through ignorance and inexperience, they have not delayed the war to put money in their own pockets, but have hammered away, West or East, unremittingly, as regards the general effect. No cause could withstand such mismanagement as the British generals evinced in the prosecution of hostilities. They violated every rule of strategy and of tactics, in fact every rule connected with or applicable to scientific campaigning. Moreover, they disregarded the laws of humanity and common sense. Whenever, indeed, they demonstrated any capacity, they were sure to blunder immediately afterwards, so as to neutralize the success. For instance, after the capture of Charleston, in 1780, they drove many into arms against them who either were decidedly neutral in sentiment, or desired to remain so, by compelling them to take up arms in behalf of the crown, against their relations and their convictions. They ignored CÆSAR'S maxim, which won as much for him as his arms:—"Whoever is "not in arms against me I regard as a friend." The British were impolitically cruel, whereas the Federal commanders are unusually forbearing and merciful. Never has a war been carried on with such merciful forbearance as this war against the Southern Rebel Confederacy by the magnanimous North. In the case of the North, forbearance has been carried to such a length as almost to cease to be a virtue, degenerating into cruelty towards ourselves and the Union element in the Rebel country.

The German JOMINI, an eye witness of the operations he criticised, conceived and placed on record a plan of operations against the American colonies which, had it been carried out, would have ensured success. To occupy the sea ports, blockade the coast, cut off the supplies, and sever the lines of communication, to invade the North and East from Canada and the lakes, and the coast simultaneously, launch out columns to gather in supplies, and keep the country everywhere in a continual state of alarm, is a summary of his plan. It was not carried out. Ours has been in a great measure the same plan, and it has been carried out or is now prosecuted. Moreover, it has been successful.

Another important feature in the military aspect, is the fact that the thirteen colonies were impregnable from the West; the wilderness was their best ramparts. But the present theatre of war still held by the Rebellion is as vulnerable from the West, from any quarter, as from the ocean and the Gulf.

In the next place, the requirements of war were far simpler a century since than now, and the powers of resistance much greater in proportion than the means of attack. The colonies could supply from their own resources the artillery which beat off Sir PETER PARKER from before the fort of palmetto logs at Charleston, and sunk the British or fired his ships there and in the Delaware and in the Long Island Sound. But where are the ordnance and ordnance stores to come from to beat off an iron fleet, now that the blockade has hermetically sealed the Rebel coast, and the guns stolen or prepared in anticipation have been captured and destroyed?

To meet and destroy BURGOYNE'S 6,000 or 7,000 in the virgin forests of the North, about Saratoga, and FERGUSON'S flying column at King's Mountain, at the South; to check Sir JOHN JOHNSON at Oriskany and overwhelm BAUM and BREYMAN on the Hoosic, needed only smooth-bores or rifles, without bayonets, in the hands of unerring sharpshooters. The former were in every rural dwelling, the latter, the famous Deokhand rifle, was of home manufacture. In fact, it was named after its maker, at Lancaster, Penn. It required only primitive small arms of home manufacture, to decide these conflicts, battles they can scarcely be styled, and yet these decisive combats were the pivots on which hung the fate of the whole war. What is more, the numerical superiority in arms, as a whole, was on the side of the colonies then. Now the reverse is decidedly the fact. Then France was an active, interested, powerful ally and assistant; Holland, although not a strenuously active, was more than a passive friend—the moneyed merchant princes of Amsterdam, however, did furnish a large proportion of the men-of-war; Spain, in fact, almost all the great powers, sympathized with the thirteen colonies, and afforded, if not direct, certainly indirect succor. This is otherwise now with the Rebels, as far as material aid or open countenance is concerned.

Another important feature in the case is the difference between the moral aspect then and now. The majority of the people of the thirteen colonies were comparatively poor, but were pure and of sound principles. Such men make good patriots. They were fighting for liberty and equality of rights and representation. What are the people of the South fighting for? Slavevolding oligarchs, who despise the very race which maintain their cause, and compel by force the service of "the poor whites." It was not so in 1776. But the enchantment and deception are rapidly dissipating. Nothing but pride, force, and delusion hold together the Southern arms. Patriotism, love of country, thirst and hunger and suffering-defying love of liberty, sustained and impelled the legions which followed WASHINGTON.

The arts of peace are now the most powerful elements in the prosecution of war. Now, money, the results of industry, trade, commerce, their vehicles, steam, as applied to navigation, transportation, and manufactures, the most conspicious and influential powers or constituents in the arts of peace, have as much to do with the successful prosecution of hostilities as the peculiar arts and science of war themselves. In the beginning of this Rebellion, the South, as respects the arts of peace, stood as 30 to 100, at present as one to 100, as compared with the North. Credit, moreover, that basis of confidence, is established firmly in the loyal North. But it is a bye-word in the South that the Rebel war administration, the art of finances is a regular grab-game.

> "The good old plan,
> To keep all you've got, and get all you can."

The North, on the other hand, pays as it goes, and grows rich by its honesty as it pays, principally because the money is almost altogether spent at home.

THE FIGHTING OF TROOPS.

NO. VII.

WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

OF the three arms, *other things being equal*, artillery is the steadiest, because the *piece* is subject to neither fear nor panic, it does not move easily, and the cannonneers are nothing without it. Although the chief of piece must be very cool and collected in order to have it well served, the whole duty is comparatively free, and akin to the fighting of sailors. The trying time for a gun detachment is removing the piece under fire. Infantry is more in the hand of its officers and non-commissionod officers than cavalry. If these (that is the "cadre") is good, and the men can aim, it will always do well, but cavalry so soon as the charge begins is out of hand, and every trooper is left to his own courage, excepting so far as his horse insists on keeping up with its comrades. Good cavalry fighting is sometimes done by *instantaneous volunteers*, who dash forward, while those who cannot ride, or will not follow, lag behind. This, which is in fact a sort of rally, speaks for the men who do it, but shows nothing to the credit of the squadron drill or discipline.

It is highly desirable that the officers should be in front when cavalry retires, and for this reason the about by fours has been objected to.

In such a country as ours troopers *must occasionally* fight on foot. This, however, injures them for their appropriate service, as the "meteor-arm" of battle, in the same way that throwing up earthworks injures infantry in its particular character as the bulwark of a fight. In the first case infantry would do much better; in the second, a spirited militia nearly as well. Cavalry when its horse artillery is available ought rarely to dismount more than a few sharpshooters.

It is sometimes desirable that infantry should be mounted for rapid transportation, when country wagons cannot be used. For this purpose the men might be so far instructed in riding that any detachment could sit a few thousand shaggy ponies which might follow the army under the quartermaster, and when not so in use, could be of service in lightening the draft of the train wagons.

Field-foot-artillery, in "mounting the boxes," presents a beautiful exemplification, and the only successful one, of an ever present and harmless expedient for combining two modes of service on an emergency.

AFTER ACTION.

Calling the roll, a short inspection, and an application for cartridges, if needed, are the first things. Then comes the melancholy time, even when victorious. If we hold the ground the wounded still on the field are, if the surgical department is not strong enough, to be taken up by details from the regiments. The last living man, *friend or enemy*, should be brought in before the dead are buried. Those commanding the squads on this duty, should have received some instructions from the surgeon as to recognizing any symptoms of life; as to using some simple means of

allleviating suffering, and as to the best manner of carrying a wounded man. In carrying a stretcher, it is now *generally* known, that the bearers should not keep step with the same, but *with opposite* feet, because this brings the bearing *each* time *diagonally*, and prevents the alternate lowering of the sides. When the injuries do not interfere with it, two men can easily carry a third, by the one who goes first stepping between the legs and taking them under his arms, his back to the wounded man, while the other raises the head and shoulders by putting his hands under the armpits, bringing the weight against his chest. The leading man must move slowly, and *resist* the weight forced on him by the other. If found better, they should keep step with *opposite* feet.

All *graves* should be marked by an officer; if possible the distance and compass bearing from some object not likely to disappear, should be taken, and a note made.

It is sometimes the custom when a man must be left on the field, for his comrades to pin his name, &c., on the clothing, so that possibly, a generous enemy may use them to the man's advantage; but every soldier should have constantly about him some mark to designate him. Did our men each have a little book, containing his description, history, and accounts, as in the French service, there would be no difficulty.

Everything which may aid the families of the killed or the wounded soldiers in *promptly obtaining the pension* due them, should be attended to by the company officers without delay.

One of the first duties of a regimental commander is to get materials for, and prepare his report as to the part his command has taken in the action, and in doing so, to fix the merit of those who have distinguished themselves; if not done at once, this will afterwards become more difficult.

Of course captains will find it for their interest to square their ordnance accounts.

The "history of the regiment" should always be kept up to time. No books, such as those used by the French, being used, it would, perhaps, be a good expedient that each soldier carried one, in which his battles and services were succinctly entered, signed by his company commander, and countersigned by the colonel or adjutant.

THE NEW NAVY STEAM SLOOPS.

WE have received a pamphlet, with remarks and illustrations, by Mr. R B. FORBES, relating to the new steam sloops now building. These sloops are represented by the *Wampanaug*, *Mudaeuska* and *Amonoosuc*, of the largest, and by the *Contoocook*, *Java* and *Guerriere*, of the smaller class—of which there are, according to the report of the Secretary of the Navy for 1864: "Seven of *Amonoosuc* class, 17 to 19 "guns and 3,213 to 3,713 tons; eight *Java* class (spar deck) "25 guns, and 3,170 tons; two *Hopalo* class (spar deck) 25 "guns, and 3,365 tons; ten *Contoocook*, class (single deck) 13 "guns, and 2,348 tons." Besides these is the *Idaho*, built under contract with R. S. FORBES, E N. DICKERSON, and HENRY STEERS, which vessel the Secretary alludes to as mounting eight guns, and measuring 2,638 tons. Mr. FORBES seems actuated by a desire to serve the country by pointing out what he considers serious defects in these splendidly built ships. He specially objects to the position of the foremasts in some of them, and to the want of spread to the rigging in all of them. He also looks with much distrust upon the rudders, which are of the kind called equipoise rudders, that is to say, they swing on a point situated about two-fifths from the forward edge, consequently there is no rudder-post. This kind of rudder has been much used of late, and we believe is now on the *Dictator*, and on some if not on all the Monitors. It appears to us obvious that it must be more effective, perhaps we should say *less objectionable* on iron vessels than on wooden vessels, because the former taper off to a finer point than the latter, and the current from the run of the ship is more favorable to the action of the rudder.

Mr. FORBES predicts that these rudders will be failures, and he recommends that the composition metal, of which they are mostly made, should be turned into gold before it falls much more, and that the old-fashioned rudder be substituted. When it is considered that these rudders, in the largest class, weigh 18,000 or more pounds, and the heel-piece, in which the pintle or step revolves, weighs two or three tons more, this would seem to be good advice in a financial point of view, which, after all, is the only point in which one feels competent to judge. We must not lose sight of the further obvious fact, that the propellers of these vessels weigh about 25,000 pounds. Added to these heavy items, the shaft bearings, the after end of the shaft itself, must bring the weight *on the extreme end of these fine models* up to seventy or eighty thousand pounds. Indeed, we have heard it estimated at 100,000 pounds. We are informed that these vessels are intended to be used as rams, and are to have no channels or other projections around their sides, in regard to which Mr. FORBES' remarks seem to the point:

The reason given by a distinguished officer of the Navy Department for dispensing with channels are, that these fine ships are expected to be used as "rams;" and it is important not to have any projections on the sides to interfere with running down an enemy! I confess that it appears to me of more importance to have spread or "carry out" enough to the rigging to hold the masts in place in stormy weather, which may occur any day: and that it is not very judicious to provide solely for the contingency which may never occur of running a-long-side of an enemy at the expense of having insufficient support to the masts. I would ask what is to become of the muzzles of the guns, which, in running along side of an enemy, are likely to be wanted? Possibly the "tumble home" of the ship's sides may be sufficient to protect them. To my apprehension, however, it would be far better to put, all round the ship, a strong channel or fender, projecting about 2½ feet, and filled in underneath as "sponsons." This would enable the ship to run alongside of an enemy, and, at the same time, with shorter lower masts, would afford competent spread to the shrouds.

In regard to the rig of these vessels, we must receive what Mr. FORBES says with some allowance, inasmuch as the rig he advocates is one of his very old hobbies, he having adopted it on two sea-going steamers, the *Massachusetts* and the *Edith* about twenty years ago. Mr. FORBES remarks on the subject:

Having, as I trust, candidly pointed out the glaring defects of the rig of these fine ships, I shall call the attention of unprejudiced seamen to my own rig for the vessels alluded to. Sketch No. 2 shows the vessels of the largest class with the Forbes rig. It will be seen that the sails are *nearly all storm-sails*; the courses have moderate drop, and can be carried when the upper masts, which fid abaft, are housed. The topsails hoist one reef, on the lower mast-heads, and, when full set, are about as large as the ordinary double-reefed topsail. The lower mast-heads are longer than usual, by about ten feet in the largest vessels; and, as the doublings are very long, the pole upper masts can be sent up and down in a tumbling sea, when it would be difficult, or impracticable, to house or to send up the ordinary mast. These pole masts, constituting the topgallant and royal-masts, being fitted with screw fids, and having their top ropes always rove, can be sent up or down without coming up with a single lanyard; and when down, they do not interfere in the least with setting the courses. Every seaman will admit, that if the upper masts can be sent down readily, without interfering with setting sail equal to double-reefed topsails, courses, &c, it will be done much more frequently than in the old rig, where the ship is practically crippled by housing topmasts. For ships on blockade, in exposed situations, the rig I advocate has many advantages; and for stormy latitudes it has no rival. A mere glance at the sketch will show, that a ship may ride out a gale, with a large part of her top-hamper down, and yet be ready to claw off shore, under snug sail, with very little help from her steam, when the ships rigged like the *Minnesota* and her class, must depend solely on the steam-power.

It must also be observed, that the relative proportions of my rig are such as to give the most power where it tells best; namely, *on the mainmast*, in the centre of the ship, where the motion is less, and where the spars are best supported. The yards and sails on the foremast fit on the main, in all essential particulars: that is to say, the fore-yard and the main-topsail yard are of similar size and length; the fore-topsail yard is the same as the main topgallant, and the fore topgallant is the same as the main-royal, and the same relation exists between the fore and mizzen; while the mizzen yards also fit on the main, two stages higher up. Every seaman will admit the convenience and economy of this convertibility of spars and sails, especially in a vessel of war; where economy of space, if not in money and labor, is of importance.

I will not say much as to the economy of labor, because men-of-war do not take that into account; but I cannot refrain from suggesting that in stormy latitudes, and especially those where cyclones desolate the land and the sea, it is of vital importance to have the canvas of a size to withstand the elements.

In *my* rig, the sails can be handled by fewer men, and furled more snugly, and the ship in all respects will be more safe and comfortable. In the event of a lull, when scudding or lying to, it is often important to make more sail, when to do this by letting out reefs would be dangerous or inconvenient; in my rig, the topgallant-sail, or upper topsail, as it is sometimes called, can be set over the reefed lower topsail, with some degree of certainty that it can be taken in again easily.

Another of the marked advantages of my rig is, that the top-hamper is less than in the old rig, inasmuch as the upper masts and sails and rigging may be considerably lighter, hence more easily sent up and down; and as the heavy topsail yards never go so far aloft as in the old rig, the tendency to heel the ship, and strain the yards and masts is less, the sails can also be swayed up taughter, and consequently they will set flatter; no bowlines are required except for courses; and, for swinging yards in stays, there are more levers to work upon. The same remarks apply to the *Contoocook* class.

The only disadvantages brought against the rig by those who cannot appreciate anything not adopted by our forefathers, are, the uncouth appearance of a mast fidded abaft; the splitting-up of two square sails into three, whereby one more gap is made in the canvas; and the increase of ropes, blocks, &c.,—all these objections will vanish into thin air, after the objector has made one stormy passage, or after doing blockade duty off Charleston or Wilmington in the winter season.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CUSTOMS OF SERVICE. By Brigadier-General AUGUST V. KAUTZ. In this little hand-book, designed for the guidance of non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the performance of their duties, General KAUTZ conveys valuable information in condensed and terse style. Such works are not uncommon in the various European services, where the instruction of *sous-officiers* is properly deemed quite as important as that of commissioned officers. The latter, from their position and means, naturally and voluntarily conduct their own education in the science and art of war, and select their own works; but the former are less apt to examine their duties theoretically as well as practically, unless some such convenient manual as the present is within easy reach. Of course, the regulations and the laws of Congress furnish the basis of this volume; but all these are carefully worked over, and put into a clear and interesting form. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

THE HAND-BOOK OF ARTILLERY. By JOSEPH ROBERTS, Major Fourth Artillery and Colonel of the Third Pennsylvania Artillery. The fifth edition of this work, revised and greatly enlarged, is very useful for the instruction of young artillerists, and more especially for that of non-commissioned officers and privates. It is chiefly a compilation from BURNS, GIBBON, KINGSBURY, and others, and from the Heavy Artillery Tactics and Ordnance Manual. It was long since substituted, we believe, for BURNS' Questions and Answers, as a work of instruction at the artillery school at Fort Monroe. It is very full and clear upon all points necessary for elementary instruction, and contains the manual of heavy artillery, including that of the new iron carriage. Its form is that of question and answer, interspersed with explanatory notes, figures, and statistical tables. New York: D. VAN NOSTRAND.

JENKINS'S VEST-POCKET LEXICON. By JABEZ JENKINS This admirable little treatise, whose title explains its character and compass, has passed to a revised edition. It is an English dictionary of all except familiar words, including many scientific and technical words. It illustrates in matter what some one has said to be the great art in style—to know what to omit, rather than what to say. In the department of foreign coins and moneys, the revised edition is kept fully up to the times. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

AMERICAN ART, ITS AWFUL ALTITUDE. By JOHN FRANKENSTEIN. This poem, as its title indicates, is a satire. If any doubt on that point still existed its title page must disperse it by its motto:

"American Artists, ah!
American Patrons, pshaw!!
American Critics, bah!!!!"

New York: Published by the author.

CULTURE OF THE OBSERVING FACULTIES. By WARREN BURTON. This is an interesting and earnest contribution to the question of early education. Its idea is to make "things about home" entertaining and instructive to the young, on the true principle that education begins with the first contact of the senses with the material world. The author's previous works upon "The District School as it "was" and "Helps to Education," are well known. New York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND CORRESPONDENCE OF LYMAN BEECHER. By CHARLES BEECHER. Little needs to be said with regard to this volume, except that it seems to convey a faithful idea of the character and the theological opinions of the very distinguished controversial theologian and Christian whom it describes. An engraving opposite the title-page represents him as reading his son's paper, *The Independent*, and the word is spelt, as usual, *dant*.

THE DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS. By JOHN SPARE Dr. SPARE is an acting-assistant-surgeon in our Navy. He contemplates publishing the Elements of Demonstrative General Arithmetic, which is already in manuscript. His present treatise aims at putting the Calculus in its true character as algebraical, and to divest it of its ordinary surroundings as a part of analytical geometry. It claims that the Calculus is a natural sequel and supplement of common algebra. So far as we know, this is the first instance of a treatise upon the Calculus in which practical algebraic problems of the sort here profusedly presented, have ever been used to illustrate and teach the Calculus. Much interest and entertainment, by this course, is awakened in a subject from which young students are apt to shrink as dry and difficult.

We acknowledge the receipt of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862. We also acknowledge a pamphlet entitled State Rights, by Professor TAYLOR LEWIS—a Photograph from the Ruins of Ancient Greece, with appended Dissertations. Albany: WEED, PARSONS & Co. We have received the Atlantic and Harper's for March, each up to its usual standard of excellence, and also *The Observer*, a new weekly journal, published in Portland, and handsomely printed on clear white paper.

THE following is a partial list of the casualties amongst officers during General Newton's recent expedition in Florida:—Killed—Lieutenant Sanfield, 99th colored; Lieutenant Carrington, General Newton's staff. Wounded—Colonel Townsend, 2d colored, slightly; Major Lincoln, 2d colored, mortally (since dead); Captain E. B. Tracy, General Newton's staff, severely; Captain T. G. Grant, 2d colored, slightly; Lieutenant Carlton Seymour, 2d colored, severely; Lieutenant Woodworth, 2d colored, severely; Lieutenant Thos. H. Murphy, 2d colored, mortally, (since dead); Colonel Piersott, 99th colored, slightly; Colonel Brown, 2d colored, slightly; Hospital Steward, U. S. A., slightly. The funeral of Major Lincoln and Lieutenants Carrington and Murphy, took place at Key West from the United States barracks. During the day all the flags of the public offices, vessels of war and private individuals were displayed at half-mast. At three o'clock P. M., by order of Mayor Gwynn, all places of business were closed; and at four o'clock the funeral procession moved off. There was the usual military escort, and there were present a very large number of navy officers, in pursuance of a special order from Admiral Stribling.

A GENERAL Court-Martial was appointed to meet in the city of New York on the 30th day of January, 1865, for the trial of such persons as might be brought before it by authority from headquarters Department of the East. The following was the detail for the Court:—Colonel Edward P. Taft, 9th N. Y. Heavy Artillery; Captain Charles T. Greene, A. A. G. Vols.; Captain Robert C. Perry, 7th Reg. V. Res. Corps; First Lieutenant John T. Connolly, 182d N. Y. Vols.: First Lieutenant Robt. F. Joyce, 28th Independent Battery N. Y. V. A.; Second Lieutenant Jerrie C. Vaughan, 58th Mass. Vols.; First Lieutenant Sanford J. Dockstader, 62d N. Y. Vols., Judge Advocate.

NAVAL REGISTER.

The Editor will be glad to receive for this department of the JOURNAL *all interesting facts in relation to vessels of the Navy suitable for publication.*

ASCUTNEY, side-wheel, 10.—Orders have been received to complete the repairs to the double ender *Ascutney*, with a view to use her only as a dispatch steamer between Washingtngton and Norfolk. Her masts and battery will not be replaced, and her forward rudder port closed up, she being intended to have only one rudder hereafter.

ALBATROSS, screw 6—Acting Master H. D. Edwards, of New Bedford, late executive officer, has been appointed to the command of that vessel. She is now off Mobile, but will soon join the blockading squadron off Galveston.

CAMANCHE, iron-clad 2—Acting Ensigns Charles Clark, James M. Jackson, and Charles B. Boutelle have been confirmed and ordered to remain on board the *Camanche*.

CATSKILL, iron-clad 2, sailed from Charleston Harbor the other day for a voyage North, but behaved so badly when over the bar and in a heavy sea, that she was forced to return. She was for a time in imminent peril of foundering. She leaked very badly, the water rushing in through leaks and through her turret, and her pumps were unable to keep the water under. Preparations were made by Lieutenant-Commander Barrett to launch the boats, and life-preservers were placed at hand for the final movement. Fortunately, a tug-boat, the *Acacia*, in command of Acting Master William Barrymore, who performed a similar gallant service for the *Keokuk* when she sunk in Charleston Harbor, was near, and, at great risk, passed first a rope and then a hawser, by which the Monitor was towed over the bar into smoother water. She is now undergoing repairs, and when better weather comes on she will start again for the North. The *Catskill* is in command of Lieutenant-Commander Elward Barrett.

DICTATOR, iron-clad, 2, arrived at New York on Tuesday, from Hampton Roads, under convoy of the U. S. steamer *Rhode Island*, having left on the evening of the 19th instant. She comes back for repairs, and to receive a new engine for hoisting the anchors. Her officers speak of her in the highest terms, both as regards her sea-going qualities and rate of speed. A portion of the time she attained 12 knots per hour, using only 24 furnaces out of 56. Her steering apparatus is now in complete order, two men managing her with perfect ease. Her officers are :—Commodore, John Rodgers ; Lieutenant Commanding and Executive Officer, Francis M. Bruce ; Paymaster, William G. Marcy ; Surgeon, George Peck ; Chief Engineer, Edward D. Bolin ; Acting Engineer and Navigator, Nicoll Ludlow ; Acting Master and Pilot, Levi Jump ; Acting Masters, J. Kimball, E. C. Kingsbury and S. A. Smith ; Acting Engineers, Willis Howes and R. B Barclay ; First Assistant Engineers, Cleland Lindsley and P. A. Rearick ; Second Assistant Engineers, R. H. Thurston, Theodore Allen, Lucien Sullivan, T. B. Allen and Philip Millie ; Third Assistant Engineers, Wesley Finimore and C. J Habighorst ; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, B. W. Worsley.

ELLA, side-wheel, 4.—The Potomac Flotilla dispatch steamer *Ella* arrived from St. Inigoes on Monday, and reports some two or three cases of small-pox yet at that station. The crew of the *Cœur de Leon*, side-wheel, 3, were the first attacked—some two weeks ago—but have nearly all recovered.

EOLUS.—This little vessel has, in the course of an expedition up Cape Fear River, discovered the remains of the Rebel iron-clad *Chickamauga*, destroyed to prevent our coming into possession of it. Some thirty odd miles above the city, the hull of the piratical craft was discovered half burned and partially submerged in the brown waters of the Cape Fear. Captain Keyser forced his way five miles above the sunken wreck of the *Chickamauga*. The water grew very shallow, the keel of the *Eolus* grating over the bed of the river.

GENESEE, side wheel 8, having undergone extensive repairs, is on service in Mobile Bay.

JUNIATA, screw 9.—On Tuesday morning, March 7, Acting Master Charles H. Hamilton, Acting Master's Mate Arthur F. Salle, and a boat's crew of ten men, all of the steamer *Juniata*, Commander John J. Almy, were capsized while crossing Georgetown bar in a gale, and all save one of the crew were drowned. The *Juniata* is preparing for a cruise on the coast of Brazil.

KEARSARGE.—The testimonial given by open-handed New York gentlemen to the officers and crew of this vessel is now in course of distribution by Mr. Charles H. Marshall, Treasurer of the Committee. The amount, $25,000, though handsome, is, of course, nothing to the prize-money the *Alabama* would have brought could she have been captured, and but a small percentage on the value of the commerce she prevented. The following is the apportionment as decided by the Committee. An appropriate certificate accompanies each gift :

Commander	$10,000
Lieutenant Commander	1,200
Chief Engineer	800
Surgeon	800
Paymaster	600
Three Acting Masters—two, each, $750 ; one, 500	2,000
Second Assistant Engineer	500
Three Third Assistant-Engineers—each, $400	1,200
Midshipmen	400
Captain's Clerk	300
Paymaster's Clerk	250
Gunner	400
Boatswain	400
Two Acting Master's Mates—one $450, and one $400	850
Surgeon's Steward	150
Paymaster's Steward	150
Thirty-two petty officers, each averaging $46 40	1,485
Twenty-four seamen, each $40	960
Sixteen ordinary seamen, each $30	480
One ordinary seaman killed—money to go to his family	200
One ordinary seaman wounded	50
Eleven first class firemen, each $35	385
Nine second class firemen, each $30	270
Twenty-two landsmen, each $25	550
Eight private marines, each $30	240
Thirteen coalheavers, each $25	325
Two first class boys, each $20	40
Second class boy	15
Amount apportioned	$25,000
Total officers and crew	161

MONTAUK.—This famous Monitor, after more than two years' active service off Charleston and Savannah, has arrived at the Washington Yard to receive alterations and repairs. In her long and trying service, covering the two attacks upon the forts in Charleston Harbor, she has been the mark of countless attentions from the enemy, and bears over two hundred and fifty scars. She has been frequently exposed to the enemy's heaviest guns at close range, but her most serious injuries amount to three fractures of her 5-inch side armor and one complete penetration of it, the latter ball lodging in the wood backing, which is four and a half feet thick. No missile ever penetrated to a vital part. The turret is scarred, but no more, and the deepest indentation there is one of three inches, made by a 10-inch smooth bore. There is no very perceptible mark of this blow visible in the inside. Besides the severe ordeal so gallantly borne by the armored portion of the ship, the hull had to bear a shock that as yet no hull is warranted against. While engaging Fort McAllister, in the Ogeechee River, about two years ago, a torpedo exploded under her port boiler, starting some bolts and rivets, and necessitating the bolting down of a large sheet over the break on the inside. It is possible that the injuries to the bottom caused by this explosion may require the docking of the vessel at Washington. For greater safety, whilst she lies at the yard wharf, without steam, Master Morris has ordered that one of the yard fire-engines be placed on deck ready for use in case the ordinary hand-pumps should be found unable to free her. The first smoke-stack of this vessel was so completely riddled that it was sent to the New York Sanitary Fair for exhibition. Her present stack has a number of holes, amongst which are several of the clean punched ones made by the 6-pounder Whitworth bores. The *Montauk* comes to this yard to receive two 15 inch guns, now on the wharf at the yard-shears, in place of her present 15-inch gun, which has been fired five hundred times, and is declared unfit for further service, and her 11-inch Dahlgren shell gun. Her ports are to be enlarged in order to allow her new guns to be fired with the muzzles outside of the ports, and thus obtain more elevation and a better range. The *Montauk* is commanded by Lieutenant Commander E. E Stone, of Savannah, Georgia, with Lieutenant Brower as his efficient executive officer—both of the regular service. Her other officers are : Acting Master Crownchill, Acting Ensigns Bowen, Gabrielson, and Mitchell, Acting Assistant-Surgeon Todd, Assistant Paymaster Robbins, Senior Second Assistant-Engineer Adamson, with Second Assistant-Engineers Onberg, Holloban, and Rockfeller, and Third Assistant Walton. She left Cape Fear River March 13, and arrived in Hampton Roads, 295 miles distant, in forty-eight hours. During her career she has been under the orders of Commanders J. L. Worden, D. M. Fairfax, J. L. Davis, A. W. Johnson, and E. E. Stone, present commander.

LANCASTER, Flagship Pacific Squadron.—Official dispatches from Acting Rear-Admiral Pearson, dated on board the United States steamship *Lancaster*, 27th ult., have been received at the Navy Department. Orders had been issued to the commanders of the steamers of the squadron to be vigilant in protecting commerce against the efforts of Rebel pirates. He reports that attempts had been made near Panama to construct one or more torpedoes, for the purpose of blowing up the *St. Mary's*, or one of the United States vessels in the harbor of Panama ; but measures had been taken to frustrate any such attempt. Proper dispositions had been made of the vessels of the Pacific Squadron to protect American interests in the State of Costa Rica and in the Pacific ports, in case of internal disturbances, which are threatened, occurring.

MODOC, iron-clad, 1, was launched from Mr. Underhill's yard, Green Point, L I., last Tuesday. A large crowd witnessed the launch, which was presided over by Rear Admiral Gregory, Chief Engineer W. W. Wood, Commodore Ringgold and Captain Worden She was christened by Mr. Underhill's daughter. Her dimensions are 225 feet length, 45 feet beam, and 9 feet depth. Her armor shelf consists of four feet solid wood backing, covered with three inches of iron. She has the float and sink arrangement of Mr. Stimers', consisting of water-tight compartments, two feet wide, and divided by seven bulk-heads, separating the outer from the inner hull. She is calculated to draw 6 feet of water, and when ready for service will show 18 inches of her side above the water. She has two main engines with cylinder 22 inches diameter and 30 inches stroke, and six pumping engines, with two small cylinders for working the ventilators. Her boilers are of Stimers' patent. Her propelling power lies in two screws of cast-iron, 9 feet diameter and 9 feet length. She will carry one gun placed on a raised platform in the centre of the vessel She is nearly completed, and will be put in commission in a few weeks.

MONADNOCK, iron-clad, 4—This Monitor, which signalized herself at the start by her excellent performance on her trial trip and subsequent excursions, has added another similar laurel to her wreath. She was ordered from Port Royal to Hampton Roads, and in accordance with the usual custom, the *Mohican*, screw, 7, was detailed to accompany her, as a means of safety against accident to the Monitor. But the *Mohican* suffering a temporary break down of machinery, and having her topmasts down, was compelled to call upon her charge for assistance. The *Monadnock*, with the *Mohican* in tow, made a little over seven knots an hour, a rate of progress that will strike the designers of some other Monitors with astonishment. The *Monadnock* had previously, we are informed, been making nine and nine and a quarter knots. The weather was fine.

MOHICAN, screw, 7.—Commander Daniel Ammen met with a cordial reception at the hands of his friends at Washington Navy Yard last Monday. His vessel, which was in the squadron that attacked Fort Fisher, comes North for extensive repairs to her hull and machinery. It is intended to haul her out, which will necessitate the stripping of her rigging and taking out of her masts.

NASHUA, transport, having on board Colonel Dwight, Commissioner of Exchange, and about two hundred Confederate prisoners, left Dauphine Island, says the New Orleans *Times*, on the 2d inst., and proceeded under flag of truce up Mobile Bay. Arriving at the supposed lines of Rebel occupation, a tugboat was dispatched to give warning of the *Nashua's* peaceful and humane mission. About two hours afterwards, the transport steamed up the bay across Dog River Bar, within about two and a half miles of Mobile, where she cast anchor, and notwithstanding her arrival had been made known two hours before, and her white flag waving in plain view, still the Rebel batteries opened a heavy fire, which compelled the *Nashua* to heave anchor and retreat from the immediate presence of the considerate Rebels. As soon as she began to depart, however, the Rebel gunners thought it time to stop their fun, and made overtures of peace, declaring that they did not see our flag of truce until after they had fired fourteen shots at so close range that nearly all passed high above the emblem they so wantonly insulted. The only result of their foolishness was to disclose the location and strength of their batteries.

NATIONAL GUARD, ship 1, sailed from Boston Saturday for Norfolk.

NARRAGANSETT, screw 6, which we reported last week at Rio Janeiro, arrived at New York on Saturday. Her officers are: Commander, Seline E. Woodworth : Acting Master and Executive Officer, Stephen H. Crowell ; Acting Master's Mates, Adolph Schander, F. Whitehead, O. S. Cone, and C. W. Bryant ; Assistant-Surgeon, James Bubier ; Assistant-Paymaster, Charles E. Cheney ; Ensign, John Roop, Jr. ; Acting Ensigns, Cornelius Bartlett, Jeremiah Mitchell ; Third Assistant-Engineers, G. M. S. Macarty, A. Dunbar, and F. D. Stedman ; Paymaster's Clerk, H. C. Jordan ; Acting Gunner, William J. Dumont ; Acting Boatswain, John Sullivan.

PANOLA, screw, 4.—The Navy Department has received information of the destruction of the Rebel armed schooner *Anna Dale*, in Pass Cavello, Texas, on the evening of the 19th of February, by this vessel. The schooner was entirely destroyed, and seven prisoners, one 12 pounder Dahlgren howitzer, and some small arms, were brought out of the pass by the boats.

PENSACOLA.—Acting Master Thomas Andrews, late of the *Pensacola*, died in New Orleans on the 27th. He was an old and esteemed citizen of Hingham, Mass., and has been in service since the beginning of the war.

PRINCETON, screw 0.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward C. Thatcher has been detached, and ordered to the *Governor Buckingham*

STEPPING STONES, side wheel 5, A. Ensign Roderick, Potomac Flotilla, a few days since, ran ashore near Maddox Creek and was unable to get off. While thus situated, a party of Rebels commenced a rapid fire on her with musketry, peppering the boat pretty well, but injuring no one on board. A few well-directed shots from the boat made them scamper off. The boat has since been got off, and is on active duty.

SHENANDOAH, screw 10, arrived at Philadelphia Thursday, March 16, from Charleston. She left that harbor towing the Monitor *Lehigh*, which vessel was left at Fortress Monroe. Her officers are : Daniel B Ridgely, Captain ; Henry F. Johnson, Lieutenant and Executive Officer ; John S. Watson, W H. Brice Acting Masters ; James H. Sands, Yates Sterling, Ensigns ; Thos. H. Wheeler, Acting Ensign ; Nelson Winans, Acting Chief Engineer ; James McMaster, Surgeon ; C. M. Guild, Acting Assistant Paymaster ; B. Greni, Acting First Assistant-Engineer ; D. P. McCartney and W. J. Barrington, Second Assistant-Engineers ; David M. Fulmer, Frederick Townrow, Wm. Bond, and J. W. Cross, Third Assistant Engineers.

TICONDEROGA, screw 20, Captain Charles Steedman, arrived at Philadelphia Wednesday, March 15, from Port Royal. She has been in commission nearly two years. She arrived in Philadelphia last October from a cruise in the West Indies ; but, though much in need of repairs, at the request of her officers and crew, she was sent to join Admiral Porter's squadron, then fitting out against Wilmington. After the capture of Fort Fisher (at which place she took an active part, losing nine killed and fifteen wounded), she was ordered to join Admiral Dahlgren, to take part in the intended operations against Charleston. Upon the evacuation of that city, she was sent home for repairs, after which, it is said, she will be sent to a foreign station.

TENNESSEE.—This famous captured iron-clad, in company with the Monitor *Manhattan*, is doing duty off Red River, Texas.

WINNEPEC, side-wheel 10, 1,030 tons, building at Boston, is nearly finished, and is expected shortly at the Charlestown Yard. She is one of the seven iron "double enders" ordered. Length, 255 feet ; beam 42 feet ; hold, 14 feet. Her destination is said to be the Pacific Squadron.

WATEREE, side-wheel 14, has been ordered to Panama, to take the place of the *St. Mary's*.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Swedish screw steam frigate *Venadis*, Captain Melander, has arrived at New York from Matanzas. She carries 22 guns, has a crew of 301, officers and men, and her engine is of 400 horse power.

THE friends of Acting Master Arthur, commanding the *Freeborn*, Potomac Flotilla, will be glad to hear of his recovery. He reported for service on Tuesday last.

THE Navy Department claims the right to capture any merchant vessel returning from a blockaded port after violating the blockade, such right to exist at any time during the return voyage.

THE site selected for a Navy Yard at Mound City, Ill., is under water from the great freshet in the Ohio. Everything is now strictly naval, and even the marines are acquiring astonishing proficiency in navigation.

FRANKLIN HAWES, of South Boston, Henry W. Smith, of Boston, Edward Henry Hay and James Bradford Cook, of Charlestown, Amos K. Tappan, of East Boston, and Leo Bertsch, of East Cambridge, have been appointed Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

THE New Orleans *Times* contains the following :—"We are requested to state that the Surgeons of the U. S. Army and Navy, now in this city, who are desirous of forming a local organization for mutual improvement, are invited to meet at 12 o'clock M. this day (Saturday) March 11, in the general lecture room of the Medical College, No 211 Common street.

THE total ventures made by English capitalists in vessels and cargoes, in the business of running the blockade at Wilmington, are estimated at £13,241,000, more than $64,000,000 in gold. The vessels are calculated at £15,000 each. Their cargoes *in* were worth £12,000, and *out* £25,000. They brought out in twenty-two months 62,280,463 pounds of cotton, a good proportion of which, of course, was on Rebel government account. The entrances in fifteen months were 203 ; the clearances 194.

MEDALS of honor have been presented to five sailors, who were among the fifteen who, under Lieutenant Cushing, blew up the Rebel ram *Albemarle*. Eleven of the crew, it will be remembered, were captured, two drowned, and two escaped. Each medal was accompanied by a letter from the Secretary, saying it was awarded for gallant and meritorious conduct. The names of the recipients are—Henry Wilkes, R. H. King, Bernard Hawley, Wm. Smith and Richard Hamilton.

ADMIRAL Lee informs the Navy Department that he recently sent two vessels, in command of Lieutenant N. E. Forrest, to Muscle Shoals, on the Tennessee River. Here Lieutenant Forrest found a camp of the Rebel General Roddy's troops. This was broken up, the men were dispersed, horses and equipments were captured, a large number of pontoons, scows and flats were destroyed, and Rebel communications in that region were completely ruptured. Lieutenant Forrest then passed into Elk River where he found a rich country and many loyal people. He says he has no doubt that Alabama will soon return to her allegiance to the Union, as he understands that influential men in the State are now perfecting arrangements to accomplish that object.

COMMANDER Balch has been ordered to the Washington Yard as Executive Officer, and will be introduced to the several heads of departments, &c., to-day. He relieves Master C. V. Morris, who has been Acting Executive Officer (in addition to his duty as Master of the Yard) since the detachment of Commander Carr. Lieutenant-Commander Kimberly delivered a draft of 195 men, from the receiving ship *North Carolina* at Brooklyn, at the Yard on Sunday morning, part of whom were sent down for service in the Potomac Flotilla by the *King Philip*, on Saturday afternoon. The gunboat *Currituck* having received a thorough overhauling during the past six weeks, left the Yard Sunday morning last for active service on the lower Potomac. It is reported that Samuel Welles, Constructing Engineer at this Yard, is to be sent to Mare Island, Cal.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

WHISKY IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your issue of February 11, 1865, I have perused an article written by a person styling himself "Officer No. 2" in favor of the abolition of whisky from the Commissary Department of the Army.

As I feel confident that his sentiments are not those of the majority of his fellow officers, and as nobody seems willing to risk his fair name by taking the initiative for the "opposition," I propose to make a few remarks against the suggested change.

"Officer No. 2's" first argument in favor of it is "as a "means of economizing public expenditure," at the same time, he states that "a large proportion of the whisky is "consumed by officers." He must surely forget that officers pay the Government the full value of all they use, and the large tax on the whole quantity used by the Army will certainly more than pay the Government for the amount issued to the enlisted men, of which only the difference between the *price* and the *tax* is actual cost; thus it becomes a source of revenue, and not expenditure.

He next asserts that "any allowance of whisky impairs "their discipline." I have commanded troops for over two years, from a battalion to a brigade, and at times have issued a ration of whisky to each man daily for months, and am of opinion that when it is properly attended to so that each man gets his ration and no more, it does not in the least impair their discipline.

That it injures the health, as he contends, is simply a matter of opinion, as to which each man can judge only for himself. I believe, however, it is the conviction of many eminent medical officers in our service that it is a preventive of many diseases to which armies in the field are subject; and it has often been issued to my command for that purpose with, as well as I could judge, a beneficial effect.

Poor indeed must be his opinion of his fellow officers, or painfully high his standard of morality, if he considers, as he avers, that "any allowance of whisky is ruinous to their "morals." Our many glorious victories during the past year over an enemy, whom the deserters coming over to our side claim have not had any liquor except that obtained from private sources for over twelve months, is sufficient refutation, I think, of the charge that it also ruins their *morale*.

That one-half of our disasters have been occasioned by the intemperate habits of those who controlled our Armies, is at least open to argument; for in all the cases that I can recall where such crimes have been imputed to any of our prominent officers after a defeat, be it said to their credit, the stain has been removed by the testimony of eye-witnesses, and the accusations proved to have been made by political or personal enemies, or disappointed aspirants for the positions they had obtained.

There are many other points in "Officer No. 2's" article which are in my opinion founded on a wrong hypothesis, and which I should like to debate, but I have not the time, and I would be trespassing on your patience, so I will refrain.

I do not wish to leave the impression that I am in favor of drinking at all where the conscience or the stomach is opposed to it, or of intemperance in any form; but I contend that man is a free agent, and entitled to the use of the products of the soil when he obtains them without violating the laws of the land, and uses them in such moderation as not to break those laws. I certainly am "unable "to discern" any good reason why an officer or soldier who gives up home and all social ties which make life pleasant, to go forth and battle for his country, should be denied a privilege granted by universal law and practice to the humblest citizen at home.

If it were proposed to put it to vote in the Army, and let the will of the majority be law (according to the principle of our Government), I would cheerfully abide the issue, be it pro or con; but to deprive the Army of one of its few luxuries, which has always been granted it by civilized nations, to please a few officers who have no taste for it, or to gratify the whims or allay the childish fears of the stay-at-home total abstinence theorists, is, in my opinion, arbitrary and unjust. It would wound the pride and honor of the majority of the officers who have self-respect enough for the service not to disgrace themselves by intemperance, and whose sacrifices and deeds of valor entitle them to at least the privileges granted to other members of this Nation.

Congress, I am informed, has broached the subject in the House. I would respectfully suggest to that honorable body that they "cast the beam out their own eye" before they attempt to "cast the mote out of their brother's eye."

The next *improvement* I expect will be to stop the use of tobacco in the Army on the ground that it weakens the nerves so that the soldier can't steady the musket.

The majesty of man certainly availeth him nothing if, as seems to be the impression of some of our fellow beings, he is incapable of controlling his appetites. I would suggest to those who have so little faith in the moral strength of their countrymen that they migrate to some land where whisky is not known, or invent a machine that can't drink to do our fighting, and thus obviate entirely this demoralizing practice in the Army; then we could all go home *distinguished* citizens and take our toddy without committing a crime, or being legislated into the exclusive use of cold water as a beverage.

G. W. A.

A SUBMARINE BOAT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The following description, translated from a German paper, is interesting, because it has some features in common with similar inventions which have engaged the attention of our Navy Department. This is the source of its interest to me, and it may make it of value to others of your readers.

D.

Towards the close of last year the London *Times* published an article on the warlike preparations of Russia, in which it mentioned that, for the protection of the River Neva, a singular submarine boat was being constructed, the cost of which had been estimated at 175,000 silver rubles, and for which not less than 200 tons of iron and steel will be used. The *Times* said then:

Concerning the boat, the strictest secrecy is observed. But so much may be said, that the machinery will be put in motion by means of compressed air, and that the boat will have a powerful ram with an apparatus attached thereto, which being provided with large cylinders filled with powder, to be ignited by electricity, will be used for the purpose of blowing up an enemy's vessel. The crew of the boat will by means of bull's eyes be able to see what is going on above the surface, and can also regulate the rising and sinking of the boat.

This statement of the *Times* created quite a sensation then; but now the fact of the early completion of this sea monster has been confirmed. The firm, JAMES RUSSELL & SONS, at Wednesbury, near Birmingham, has, some months ago, received an order for the construction of the apparatus, which is to form the motive power of the boat. It consists of 200 pipes of wrought iron, the sizes of all of which are not the same, but are, on an average, about 12 feet. The diameter of these pipes is 13 inches, and the thickness of the plates for these pipes about ⅛ of an inch; the metal to be of the best quality that Staffordshire can furnish. The pressure, which the pipes are to carry, is estimated at 1,500 pounds per square inch; they are being prepared, however, to carry 2,000 pounds pressure, and all those found incapable of enduring this last named amount, are rejected.

A BADGE FOR THE REGULAR OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Allow me through your columns to suggest to the officers of the Regular Army the propriety of adopting a suitable device or badge to be worn by them in a manner similar to the present corps badge. I have heard such a desire expressed by many officers, and am sure it would meet with the approbation of all. Will not some one propose the manner in which it should be chosen? Will not the officers at West Point make some move to this end? Let it be something neat, elegant, and appropriate to the traditions and service of the Army.

CUMBERLAND.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, TENNESSEE,
March 10, 1865.

THE BLAKELY 600-POUNDERS.

THE *New South*, writing of Charleston since its evacuation by the enemy, says:—

An object which arrests the attention of all is the fragments of the 600-pounder Blakely guns, which were mounted on the wharf batteries. In erecting those batteries the Rebels built a high board fence on the edge of the work. During the siege only one of these guns was fired, and at that time it cracked near the breech, so as to require a heavy iron band to be welded on the fractured part. This gun when exploded purposely on the morning of the evacuation, remained whole at the breech, and the part on which the iron band was placed proved to be the strongest part of the piece. The other 600-pounder, which was mounted on an earthwork near the battery, exploded into innumerable pieces.

The man who had charge of the work of demolishing the guns stated to the citizens that notwithstanding he was several yards in the rear, the concussion was so great as to knock him down in a senseless condition. The houses in the immediate vicinity were terribly damaged. One building particularly is completely ruined—in fact, it is considered dangerous to visit the interior of it. The windows are all smashed, and the panes of glass in them were pulverized into fine powder. The projectiles intended for these immense guns are stacked in rows in the Citadel Green. They are a curiosity to behold. The observer can scarcely believe that such a mass of iron could be forced through the air. The sound they must produce when on their flight must be fearful to listen to.

If a person shudders or cringes at the sound of a 200-pounder shell passing through the air, what effect would be produced on the same person to hear a 600-pounder shell going to its destination? When the guns were exploded, the citizens imagined that a large mine had been fired, and were momentarily expecting to witness the larger portion of the city suddenly made into a large pile of *debris*. With reference to the utility of the 600-pounders, BEAUREGARD expressed it as his opinion that they would never be of service to the Rebel Government, and the facts have sustained this belief.

The "Blakely 600-pounder" must have been a rifled gun, of 13-inch bore. It is no doubt the same gun which Captain BLAKELY made for the Russian Government; but we believe no public experiments have been made to establish the weight of the charge of powder which these guns will stand in service. The inefficiency of the Blakely guns in Charleston Harbor may be illustrated by the fact that the gun used is reported to have "cracked near the breech," and to have had "an iron band welded on the fractured "part." With the appliances possessed in Charleston Harbor, we should judge such an effectual mending of the gun to be impossible. But in any event, the gun was never, probably, of great use, and seems to have been quickly rendered unserviceable. Probably these guns are almost identical with a large lot of Blakely guns, 9-inch and 11-inch rifles, now in Charleston Navy Yard, which strike the observer as unable to bear the high charges of powder necessary to materially damage the iron-clads.

THE following named officers have been dismissed the service:—Captain Moses L. Bradley, 60th U. S Colored Infantry; Second Lieutenant Isaac Hester, 60th U. S. Colored Infantry; First Lieutenant William F. Wonnell, 93 U. S. Colored Infantry; First Lieutenant Miles McKenney, 1st Main Heavy Artillery; Second Lieutenant William E. Crouse, 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery; Second Lieutenant William H. Cuble, 40th regiment, New York Volunteers.

THE REGULAR ARMY.

THE HON. HENRY WILSON, Chairman Senate Military Committee:

Experience, drawn from the lessons given the country during the Rebellion (which, thanks to our brave soldiers and gallant generals, is now almost ended), demonstrates the fact, that an increase of our standing Army is required, in order to properly garrison our sea-coast, lake and interior posts, and to subdue the frontier Indians. The only differences of opinion on this subject are concerning the extent of the increase demanded, and the best way of accomplishing it. To one, who like you, has examined the number and extent of the fortifications built and building upon the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific shores, and the Northern frontier, the number of troops required to rightly occupy them, must be familiar. It requires, for this purpose, 30,000 men of all arms, only 9,000 less than the entire strength of our existing Army, when filled to its legal limit. Previous to the Rebellion, the Government was compelled to keep a force as large as this 9,000 on the frontier alone, to preserve quiet among the Indian tribes and protect settlers. Since the war, twice that number has been necessary, and the increased force has produced few tangible results. After those necessary dispositions of forces, we have no army left to meet such contingencies as may arise, —foreign troubles, domestic disturbances. Indeed, an army of 39,000 men cannot even do the work already spoken of. For, what actual force does a paper army of that size contain? Details, absolutely necessary, sickness even in the best ventilated quarters, where troops are fed on the most healthy diet, will reduce any force full ten per cent., at the lowest estimate, in the most quiet times. Other causes, desertions, furloughs, absence without leave, sentences of court-martial, discharged for disability and illegal enlistment, are omitted, though the depletions from these causes are always of considerable amount. This leaves, of the 39,000, only 30,000 to do the work required of the whole force.

To provide against any possible contingencies at home, (leaving out of the question foreign troubles) looking at such difficulties as are likely to occur, as for example, disturbances in Utah, and the establishment of a new line of posts on the Mexican frontier, now that we have an empire on our North American soil, a movable column of 10,000 men is required. This is a very low estimate—such a force will always be needed. In time of peace, for the proper defence of our coast, and the maintenance of order in our midst, an army of at least 60,000 men is requisite, or a paper army of 75,000. How to increase the Army and keep a proper apportionment of all corps, and meet the demands of the numerous applicants for military honors, (numerous for fancy duty, but few for actual hardship and danger) seems a hard question to solve. There is a way satisfactory to all. For frontier duty, cavalry is the best arm of the service. An addition of one regiment, and the increase of the present regiments to three battalions of six companies, in place of the present organization of twelve companies, will give an abundance of cavalry. Add one regiment to the corps of artillery, making all regiments consist of eighteen companies, with three majors, and in other respects the same as the 5th U. S. Artillery now is. In this case, the additional regiment may not be necessary. In the Infantry, a new regiment, and placing the ten old regiments on the same footing with the new, will be all the increase required.

This organization will place at the disposal of the Government about 70,000 men, of whom 60,000 will be always fit for service. The officering of the regiments is a difficult affair. The vacancies in the higher grades should be filled, one half by promotion, the other by appointment from meritorious officers of Volunteers who desire to remain in the Army, and can pass the required examination, regardless of political influence. The lower grades should be filled from the ranks of the Army, Regular and Volunteer, and by officers of Volunteers and civilians, each in the proportion of a third, selected by examination. To keep vacancies filled, the Military Academy must be enlarged so as to supply two-thirds of all, leaving the other third for promotion from the ranks. Each member of Congress may be allowed two appointments, preference being given to pupils in the public schools who have distinguished themselves, and desire to enter the Army. The American soldier will then carry, not the baton, but the triple stars in his knapsack.

By some such course we shall secure a standing Army, which though small compared with that of other nations, will be constituted of the best material, and finely officered. Do away with brevetting; and, for meritorious service in the field, promote *so many files*, as in the Navy. This will give an *esprit de corps*, and make officers anxious for, and contented with field service. An army thus formed, will answer the Union for times of peace. When war threatens, a call for volunteers, to be followed by a draft, will give the men. Officers will spring up or be appointed by examination of men who have seen service. Our soldiers will then be U. S. Volunteers—so called and numbered regularly as such. These measures, dictated by the experience gained from the present war, once taken, we shall always be prepared for war, with a veteran army of 60,000 effective men. The volunteers raised for the emergency will supply the necessary garrisons, and release the Army for active service. Only one thing more is required to complete the organization. The pay of officers must be increased enough to allow a person of any grade to support a family, sufficient to live comfortably upon during war, when currency is depreciated and prices equally high. This course will prevent the resignation of many officers, who have but just finished a military education at the country's expense, and keep them for the country's service. The expense of maintaining this force in ordinary times, based upon approximate estimates drawn from present disbursements for the existing Army, need not exceed 60,000,000 dollars per annum—and with proper economy, may be made to fall below the sum named. In closing, let me tender you the thanks of the Army for the interest you have taken in it. You have seen the soldiers' pay increased; now, aid the officers, and our thanks will be always yours.

REGULAR ARMY.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, GA., Feb. 10, 1864.

NAVAL ARMAMENTS IN AMERICA.

IN the House of Commons, on the 2d of March, Mr. H BAILLIE moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire whether her Majesty's ships were at present armed in a manner suited to the necessities and requirements of modern warfare.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON, Under Secretary of the Navy, in reply, said :—The honorable member said that the ships of several other nations were much better off than ours. The Americans had undoubtedly got bigger guns than we had, but he doubted whether they were much better. The rifled guns of the Americans which were held up to our admiration last year had proved perhaps the greatest failure on record. It came from the Americans themselves, from their bureau of naval ordnance and from other official reports, that the Parrott was the only rifled naval gun they had in their service, and that in their opinion was the simplest and best gun that had been constructed. They had it, however, on the authority of Admiral PORTER, that almost every one of those guns employed at Wilmington the other day, burst, that they were utterly discredited, and that he thought it probable they would be entirely withdrawn from the American Navy. He was justified, therefore in saying that the Americans had not, at this moment, a rifled gun at all with which to arm their Navy. What would honorable members on the other side of the house say if it could be said at this moment that we had not got a rifled gun for our navy? (Hear, hear.) Did the honorable member wish us to follow the example of the Americans, and arm our ships with Parrott guns, which did not burst, as our Armstrong guns, with a slight chink or opening, but in such a manner as to endanger, if not to destroy the lives of a great part of the crew? As to the enormous smooth-bore guns which the Americans were now arming their Navy with, he thought it a mistake to say that they were superior to anything we had got. We had got wrought-iron guns of ten and a half inches calibre and twelve tons weight, such as the guns on board the *Royal Sovereign*, which he believed were equal to anything the Americans possessed. They were certainly not so large a calibre as some of the American guns, but they were guns of wrought-iron instead of cast-iron; they were guns whose charge was about one-fifth the weight of the projectile, and he did not believe that any American gun would fire a charge of over one-eighth or one-tenth the weight of the projectile. The navy were becoming aware that a rifled gun of the same weight of metal was much more advantageous than a smooth-bore gun for the purpose of battering iron-plated ships; but the weight of the gun and the charge of powder fired by these smooth-bore guns were such as to justify the assertion that they must be at least equal in power to the ten-inch and eleven-inch guns with which the Americans were at present arming their Navy. He mentioned these facts to show that even at the present moment we were not so hopelessly behind the Americans as the honorable member wished the House to believe. It must be remembered that the Americans were not in a state of repose as we were at present; they were not in a state of preparation; they were not in a state in which they were able to consider calmly what was the best gun and to arm their Navy accordingly. But for the last three or four years they had been employing their Navy to a great extent, and it would be most unfair to compare the condition of our naval ordnance with theirs.

A CHALLENGE TO SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

SIR :—Learning through the public prints that you have proposed to furnish for adoption into the service of the Army and Navy of the United States, your celebrated gun, known as the "Armstrong gun," claiming therefor great superiority over any system of ordnance now known, and believing that a practical illustration of the merits of your system would afford the best possible means of demonstrating its great superiority, I propose to meet you in a public trial of our respective guns, at some place in the United States where the best facilities can be secured for that purpose; the trial to be in November, 1865, with breech-loading rifle-guns, corresponding in calibre with your 40-pdr. (4 75 inches diameter of bore.) The trial to embrace the points of range, accuracy, penetration, endurance, adaptation to the use of a variety of ammunition, and facility for firing. The last point to be determined by not less than two hundred consecutive fires. The choice of umpire I will leave to your own selection.

I have devoted the greater portion of my time the past four years to the subject of breech-loading ordnance, and believe the plan I have devised will not suffer in a scientific or practical comparison with any known system of breech-loading. My gun is not yet adopted in the service, but experiments have been made by direction of the Government, as you will see by the enclosed copy of official report. Preparations are now being made by the Government for further experiments.

Believing as I do, that such a trial would tend greatly to the advancement of the science of gunnery, I hope there may be no obstacle in the way of your acceptance. I will agree that your gun and necessary equipments shall be entered to you duty free, and will do all in my power to make the trial interesting, instructive and satisfactory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. F. MANN.

PITTSBURGH, PENN., March 20th, 1865.

SIR WILLIAM G. ARMSTRONG, Elswich Ordnance Works, London, England.

THE following named officers have been cashied the service: First Lieutenant Wesley J. McGregor, Co. A, 10th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps; Second Lieutenant Neil Hunter, Co. F, 10th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps; Captain Silas H. Swetland, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, with loss of all pay and allowance now due or to become due, to be fined (5,000) five thousand dollars, to be imprisoned for one year; Captain Horace L. Dunlap, Co. C, 62d regiment, U. S. Colored Infantry; First Lieutenant, Franklin Snell, with loss of all pay and allowance now due or to become due, and to be forever disqualified for holding any office or trust under the United States Government.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General Barlow returned in the steamer from Europe on Saturday last.

MAJOR-General Rosecrans arrived in Boston on Saturday last.

MAJOR-General A. J. Smith was sick in New Orleans on the 9th. General McArthur was in command of the corps.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Theodore Reed, Pennsylvania, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the James.

CAPTAIN Charles B. Atchinson, Third U. S Infantry, has been assigned to duty as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Major-General Ord.

DURING the temporary absence of the Surgeon-General, Surgeon Charles H. Crane, U. S. A., will perform the duty of Surgeon-General.

W. E. CHANDLER, Esq., Solicitor of the Navy Department, has entered upon the discharge of the duties of that position.

COLONEL Ben Harrison, of the 70th Indiana, has been made a brigadier-general. He is a grandson of the late President Harrison.

COLONEL F. A. Starring, 72d Illinois Volunteers, Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, is announced as Provost-Marshal-General, Department of the Gulf.

BRIGADIER-General Thomas Francis Meagher was suspended from command on the 10th inst., by General Schofield, under orders from the War Department.

SURGEON Wm. A. Conover, Medical Director of the Twenty-fifth corps, has, in accordance with the new law, been promoted to the grade of lieutenant-colonel.

CAPTAIN George W. Meade, Assistant-Quartermaster of the Third brigade, Second division, Second corps, has been relieved, and assigned to duty in the Artillery brigade.

CAPTAIN William M. Merritt, A. Q. M., for a long time on duty in this city, has been ordered to report for duty at Headquarters of the Department of North Carolina.

MAJOR John M. Waite, 8th regiment Illinois Cavalry, is announced as Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the 22d Army corps, to relieve Major Walter Cutting, A. A. D. C.

BRIGADIER-General John S. Mason has been assigned to the command of the District of Arizona, recently transferred by the War Department to the Department of the Pacific.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel A. S. Tracy, of the 2d Vermont Vols., has, on the urgent request of Generals Wright and L. A. Grant, withdrawn his resignation, and purposes in a few days to rejoin his old command.

ASSISTANT-Surgeon C. Irving Wilson, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in the Middle Military Division and ordered to report in person to the Commanding General, Department of Washington, for assignment to duty.

CAPTAIN A. S. Kimball, Acting Chief Quartermaster at Newbern, N. C., has been relieved at his own request of a portion of his duties by Captain Charles Wing, of Major-General Sherman's Army, and now has charge only of water transportation.

THE following Union officers who escaped from Salisbury prison arrived at Newbern on the 17th :—Captain Charles E. Greble, 8th Michigan cavalry; Lieutenant C. D. Smithley, 5th West Virginia cavalry; Lieutenant W. D. Lemon, 14th New York heavy artillery.

CAPTAIN Wm. A. LaMotte, A. A. G., U. S. Vols., is announced as Commissary of Musters, for the 22d Army Corps. Captain W. H. W. Krebs, Add'l A. D. C., Chief Ordnance Officer, is relieved from duty as Assistant Commissary of Musters, for the same corps.

THE following additional appointments have been made for Major-General Hancock's First Army Corps: Colonel, George W. Gist; Major, William F. Frohock; Captain, William L. Yeckley; First Lieutenants, Wm. H. Brown, Matthias Reiching, Wm. E. Horton, John W. Whitney; Second Lieutenant, W. Allison Norman.

LIEUTENANT George A. Tappan, of the 82d U. S. C. Infantry, who, as we noticed lately, has been restored to commission by direction of the President, is on his way to join his regiment. As Lieutenant Tappan was a faithful and courageous soldier, his friends will be glad to see him honorably restored to command.

ABSTRACT OF MILITARY LAWS

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

OFFICERS' SERVANTS.

Be it enacted, &c. That the measure of allowance for pay for an officer's servant is the pay of a private soldier as fixed by law at the time; that no non-commissioned officer shall be detailed or employed to act as a servant, nor shall any private soldier be so detailed or employed except with his own consent; that, for each soldier employed as a servant by any officer, there shall be deducted from the monthly pay of such officer the full monthly pay and allowances of the soldier so employed; and that, including any soldier or soldiers so employed, no officer shall be allowed for any greater number of servants than is now provided by law, nor be allowed for any servant not actually, and in fact, in his employ.—*Sec.* 1, *Act of March* 3*d*, 1865.

COMMUTATION OF OFFICERS' SUBSISTENCE.

That, from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and during the continuance of the present rebellion, the commutation price of officers' subsistence shall be fifty cents per ration: *Provided*, That said increase shall not apply to the commutation price of the rations of any officer above the rank of brevet brigadier-general, or of any officer entitled to commutation for fuel or quarters.—*Sec* 3, *Act of March* 3*d*, 1865.

PURCHASE OF RATIONS ON CREDIT BY OFFICERS.

That commissioned officers of the Army serving in the field, shall hereafter be permitted to purchase rations for their own use, on credit, from any Commissary of Subsistence, at cost prices, and the amount due for rations so purchased shall be reported monthly to the Paymaster-General to be deducted from the payment next following such purchase. And the Secretary of War is hereby directed to issue such orders and regulations as he may deem best calculated to ensure the proper observance hereof.—*Sec* 5, *March* 3*d*, 1865.

DOUBLE RATIONS.

And be it further enacted, That the true construction of the sixth section of the "act respecting the organization of the Army, and for other purposes," approved August twenty-third, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and of all laws relating in any way to the allowance of double rations to officers, authorizes such allowance to the following officers, and to no others whatever: to the General-in-Chief commanding the Armies of the United States; to each general officer commanding in chief a separate Army actually in the field; to each general officer commanding a geographical division embracing one or more military departments; and to each officer commanding a military geographical department; and that any general order or regulation or usage allowing double rations to a chief of staff or any other officer than those above mentioned is illegal and void.—*Sec.* 10, *March* 3*d*, 1865.

BREVET PAY ABOLISHED.

And be it further enacted, That officers by brevet in the Regular Army shall receive the same pay and allowance as brevet officers of the same grade or rank in the volunteer service, and no more.—*Sec* 9, *March* 3*d*, 1865.

DISMISSAL OF OFFICERS.

And be it further enacted, That, in case any officer of the military or naval service who may be hereafter dismissed by authority of the President, shall make an application in writing for a trial, setting forth under oath that he has been wrongfully and unjustly dismissed, the President shall, as soon as the necessities of the public service may permit, convene a court-martial to try such officer on the charges on which he was dismissed. And if such court-martial shall not award dismissal or death as the punishment of such officer, the order of dismissal shall be void. And if the court-martial aforesaid shall not be convened for the trial of such officer within six months from the presentation of his application for trial, the sentence of dismissal shall be void.—*Sec.* 12, *March* 3*d*, 1865.

EXTRA PAY ON MUSTER OUT OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

That all officers of volunteers now in commission below the rank of brigadier-general, who shall continue in the military service to the close of the war, shall be entitled to receive, upon being mustered out of said service, three months pay proper.—*Sec.* 4, *March* 3*d*, 1865.

CLOTHING FOR VOLUNTEERS.

And be it further enacted, That non-commissioned officers and privates in the volunteer service shall receive the same amount of clothing as non-commissioned officers and privates of the same arm of the regular Army.—*Sec.* 2 *March* 3, 1865.

TOBACCO.

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to cause tobacco to be furnished to the enlisted men of the Army at cost prices, exclusive of the cost of transportation, in such quantities as they may require, not exceeding sixteen ounces per month, and the amount due therefor shall be deducted from their pay in the same manner as at present provided for the settlement of clothing accounts.—*Sec.* 6, *March* 3, 1865.

BOUNTIES.

And be it further enacted, That if a soldier, discharged for wounds received in battle, die before receiving the bounty provided by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An act to amend an act to authorize the employment of volunteers, and so forth," the bounty due shall be paid to the following persons and in the order following, and to no other person, to wit: first, to the widow of such deceased soldier, if there be one; second, if there be no widow, then to the children of such deceased soldier, share and share alike; third, if such soldier left neither widow, nor child nor children, then and in that case such bounty shall be paid to the following persons, provided they be residents of the United States, to wit: first, to his father; or if he shall not be living, or has abandoned the support of his family, then to the mother of such soldier; and if there be neither father nor mother as aforesaid, then such bounty shall be paid to the brothers and sisters of the deceased soldier, resident as aforesaid.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every non-commissioned officer, private, or other person who has been, or shall hereafter be, discharged from the Army of the United States by reason of wounds received in battle, on skirmish, on picket, or in action, or in the line of duty, shall be entitled to receive the same bounty as if he had served out his full term; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the bounty of one hundred dollars, provided by present laws to be paid to the heirs of volunteers killed in battle, shall be extended to his widow if living, or if she be dead, to the children of any volunteer who shall have been or may be killed in the service, whether he shall have enlisted for three years or for a less period of time.—*March* 3, 1865.

COLORED TROOPS.

And be it further enacted, That all persons of color who were enlisted and mustered into the military service of the United States in South Carolina, by and under the direction of Major-General Hunter and Brigadier-General Saxton, in pursuance of the authority from the Secretary of War, dated August twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, "that the persons so received into service and their officers to be entitled to and receive the same pay and rations as are allowed by law to other volunteers in the service;" and in every case where it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War that any regiment of colored troops has been mustered into the service of the United States, under any assurance by the President or the Secretary of War, that the non-commissioned officers and privates of such regiment should be paid the same as other troops of the same arm of the service, shall, from the date of their enlistment, receive the same pay and allowances as are allowed by law to other volunteers in the military service; and the Secretary of War shall make all necessary regulations to cause payment to be made in accordance herewith.—*Sec.* 5, *March* 25.

VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

And be it further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized to enlist or organize, out of troops already in the service, six regiments of volunteer engineers, to be organized in accordance with existing laws, to have the same pay and allowances of engineer troops of the Regular Army, and to be subjected to the rules and articles of war.

And be it further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized to enlist two additional companies to be added to the regiment of volunteer engineers raised under the provisions of an act approved May twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to organize a regiment of veteran volunteers, and said regiment shall be considered one of the regiments authorized in the preceding section of this act.—*March* 3, 1865.

APPOINTMENTS IN REGULAR ARMY.

And be it further enacted, That whenever a regiment in the Regular Army is reduced below the minimum number, no officer shall be appointed in such a regiment beyond those necessary for the command of such reduced number.—*Sec* 8, *March* 3*d*, 1865.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of this JOURNAL wil always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence nd general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. CHURCH.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE JOURNAL.

THE Publisher of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has hitherto been unable to meet the large and unexpected demand for the first bound volume of the paper. To supply this demand it became necessary to stereotype the greater part of the numbers for 1863 and '64. This caused much vexatious delay in responding to orders for the bound volumes. Now, however, the work of stereotyping has been completed and a full supply of the first volume, handsomely bound in cloth, has been obtained. The price of this volume bound in cloth is $7 50; in half morocco $10. Gentlemen in the Army, who wish the volume sent to them by express, should enclose the amount of the express charges, which average about $1 60, as these are required by the companies to be paid in advance.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ENQUIRER.—All Hospital Stewards are enlisted men. Those of the *first-class* are such as are appointed in the Regular Army by the Secretary of War, and those of the non-commissioned staff of Regular Battalions and Volunteer Regiments. These may be enlisted as stewards for the term required by law for other soldiers, or they may be appointed from the ranks for the unexpired term of their enlistment. Those appointed by the Secretary of War (by special enlistment *as stewards*) are enlisted for three years. When volunteers are thus appointed they must be discharged and be enlisted in regular service. Hospital stewards are discharged as other enlisted men of the Regular or Volunteer service, as their status may be.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS should procure a small book called "Customs of Service for Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers." But Major-General A. V. KAUTZ, U. S. Vols., author of this book, will answer all questions of rank, pay, rights and duties which concern the enlisted men of our Army.

PORT HUDSON.—Under present regulations of the War Department, you are not eligible for appointment as an officer of the Regular Army. Such appointments are only made from the Military Academy, or by promotion from the ranks of the Regular Service. This rule is adopted as an encouragement to the enlisted men of the Regular Army.

OFFICER.—The Fleet Engineer of the Squadron to which you are attached can give you an authentic answer to your inquiry.

THE press of matter compels us this week to issue an extra sheet, in which will be found the entire report of Major-General THOMAS with the accompanying documents. Those readers who purchase the JOURNAL from newsdealers should be careful to see that the supplementary sheet is inclosed in their paper.

IN answer to inquiries, we would state that Mr. SITWELL HARRIS has no connection whatever with this journal, and has no authority to transact business for it.

A SEVERE storm has occurred in the Gulf which it is feared has done much damage to shipping. The only mishaps reported so far have fallen on transports. *Rescue*, *White Cloud*, and another, name unknown, were blown ashore and variously damaged. A schooner dragged her anchor in Mobile Bay and broke the telegraph cable to Fort Morgan. When the storm first commenced General Canby desired to send an important dispatch to the flagship. There being no steamer at the dock, Captain Barrett, of his staff, undertook it in an open boat. He was accompanied by Dr. Waters, an orderly, and a colored boy. When about half way to the *Richmond* a squall struck the boat, instantly capsizing her. The three men and the negro supported themselves in the water by clinging to the boat. They remained in this position nearly three hours, the boat drifting them out towards the mouth of the bay. They were fortunately discovered by the schooner *Winona*, and a boat was instantly sent to their rescue. There was great danger of this craft capsizing also, as the storm had considerably increased, but the four brave men at the oars were good men, and in a few moments the men in the water were rescued from their perilous situation. The dispatch was delivered about sixteen hours after its reception. The four gallant oarsmen from the *Winona* received a purse of $125 from General Canby and staff for their bravery.

THE Rebel iron-clad *Olinde* continues to be a bait eagerly snapped at by European correspondents of our daily press. One of these gentlemen says Captain Page, her commander, has been in Paris stating that his vessel can at any time cross the ocean, and after consulting with Confederate leaders, has gone back to his vessel full of fight. Among the stories afloat is one that he has determined to attack the United States vessels in Corunna harbor, in revenge for the taking of the *Florida*. The Spaniards are said to have mounted a heavy battery on the border of the port where the hostile vessels lie, and that they declare the intention of having their neutrality respected. This correspondent appears to be very much in fear that the *Niagara* will surely be worsted in a contest with the *Olinde*. For ourselves we have less fear of the result of a well fought battle between the combatants, though one is armored and the other not. Two new Rebel privateers, or perhaps one new one, and the *Tallahassee* under a new name, are reported to be at the West Indies. The new one is called the *Confederate States*.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1865.

THE MUSTERING OF THE FORCES.

CONCENTRATION is once more, and more palpably than ever, the watchword of the hour. To the enemy it is the policy of necessity; to us, the policy of expediency and of already successful strategy. The coastwise expedition of NEWTON in Florida to Appalachee Bay, the reconnoissances around Charleston, and even the great and serious movement upon Mobile and Selma, may now properly be regarded as events of very secondary importance; and yet these comprise the military topics of the week, outside of the gigantic moves and combinations in North Carolina and Virginia.

The enemy opened his final campaign by the judicious elevation of General LEE to the supreme command of his forces. All eyes waited for the development of his policy. To a very great extent, all Confederate operations had previously been in General LEE's hands. But the entire responsibility had never yet been fixed upon him; and his well-known partiality to the defence of his native State was always pardoned and commended. In his new position, the defence of the whole Confederacy directly fell to his task. The question remained open, as to where he would make his stand. The determination of this problem proved to be a matter of very few days. The whole sea-coast was abandoned by the Confederate arms. Georgia, South Carolina, and now even the greater part of North Carolina, have been successively relinquished. LEE'S stand was still to be, as it ever has been, in Southern Virginia and Northern North Carolina, a strip of territory spanned by two parallels of latitude.

In the choice of this position, something may be justly attributed to LEE'S own State pride, and that of his officers; something to the preponderance of Virginians in his army; something to the political and representative significance which Richmond has acquired as the capital of the Confederacy. But these local and artificial considerations, important as they may be, must have given way to military policy. It so happens, however, that, independently of extraneous reasons, the geographical and strategic character of the narrow zone within which the insurrectionary armies are now assembled, entirely justifies its selection for defence. The well-known surface of the country, its very ridges, marshes, forests, streams and soil, make it naturally defensible. It is impracticable through many months of the year for aggressive operations. It rests upon the Blue Ridge, towards which, if Richmond fall, the enemy may still hope to retreat. The sea-coast is protected by a belt of flats and marshes, and the streams running into it are naturally or artificially made impenetrable to our fleets. Finally, the left flank of this position, facing the sea, opens the possibility of distracting our own operations by a raid into our territory, by way of the Kanawha or Shenandoah Valleys. Its right flank and rear still keep communication open indirectly with the entire centre of the Confederacy. In his perplexing situation, and with his scanty means, the enemy was obviously forced to abandon the greater part of his territory. He has chosen well the section to keep. No other position, to be gained by moving westward or southward, would afford such advantages as his present, in at least three particulars—first, in its naturally defensible character; secondly, its proximity to our territory, for demonstrations and for distracting movements, should opportunity permit; thirdly, in its *apparent* defence of the Confederacy still on its frontier, without surrendering its chief State to our occupation.

But it must be the grossest error to imagine that this policy has not been directly forced upon the enemy. Every city, every inch of ground wrested from him, has been torn away against his will. No matter what his future success, he never can recover his seaports. The conquest of Georgia was a piece of pure strategy, as astonishing to him as to the people of the North. The conquest of the Carolinas was deliberately planned. It was no experiment, no lucky hit, no sequel of the enemy's "plan of concentration." The opening of the base at Newbern, and the line of supply by way of the Neuse and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and even the advance on Kinston and Goldsboro', were projected before SHERMAN set foot from Savannah. He himself distinctly declared at Fayetteville, that his astonishing 500 mile march had been conducted almost without swerving along the path sketched out by him at the outset.

The policy of "concentration against SHERMAN" has failed utterly—so utterly that the very phrase, once quite current, has now died out of use, or given way to the more general term of "concentration." That soldier has brought his vast Army to its destination in splendid condition, and reöpened his communications, with only a couple of petty cavalry skirmishes. This feat was accomplished by skillful generalship. He was expected to go to Charlotte, Salisbury, Greensboro', and Danville. Accordingly, JOHNSTON'S forces were concentrated on that line. Accordingly, also, SHERMAN moved in another direction. Had he prosecuted the former line of march, he would have thrown JOHNSTON into direct supporting distance of LEE, with each step.

His actual march gave JOHNSTON the option of moving off from his railroad communications with LEE, or of abandoning his "concentration" against SHERMAN. The direct railroad line between LEE and JOHNSTON permitted either to reinforce the other for a single great battle, while each could keep his immediate opponent directly in front. In that position, also, JOHNSTON fully covered Lynchburgh, which just then was menaced by SHERIDAN. All these schemes were set aside by SHERMAN'S tactics, of which Macon, Augusta and Charlotte are only successive examples. He baits a strong force of the enemy to gather in his front, then moves past its flank, forcing it too late to hurry across in a parallel line to get again in his front. In this way SHERMAN has swept the Confederacy from Chattanooga to Savannah, and from Savannah to Raleigh. He has swept away also its great cities on his line of march. He has swept off its railroads, and with them its available supplies. He has literally "swept up" its armies, from the Mississippi to the Roanoke. So that, upon the whole, it may be more appropriately said that SHERMAN has "concen-" "trated" the Confederate armies, than that they have adopted concentration for themselves.

The serious task of capturing or scattering to the four winds in irrecoverable confusion, what has been thus driven togother, now remains to GRANT and SHERMAN. The first evidence of desperate resistance to our advance took place at the well-contested town of Kinston. But SHERMAN'S irresistible flanking rendered this struggle of no avail. As if waved backward by a magician's resistless hand, BRAGG fell to the rear through Goldsboro' to Raleigh, and left the former place to deck the list of the Conqueror of Cities. At this point the thread of history drops, and we are forced to supply its place with whatever can be spun from conjecture. Probably, however, Raleigh has already been occupied by SLOCUM. It is not a position of great strategic importance, and its significance as a capital or as a dépot of supplies, or a station, will hardly protect it now, after so many points claiming protection on similar grounds have fallen. Three contiguous States then will each have furnished a triple triumph for the laurels of the Army led by SHERMAN—three capitals, Milledgeville, Columbia and Raleigh; three railroad junctions of the highest importance, Atlanta, Columbia and Goldsboro'; three chief coastwise cities and seaports, Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington. Surely none of the sister States can complain that unequal attention has been shown to some other of the three.

WE furnish with great pleasure to our readers General THOMAS' full report of his Tennessee Campaign. The document is elaborate, soldierly, and interesting. The campaign it rehearses is rounded and complete, its memorable victories beyond possibility of recall by the enemy. It received the hearty commendation of SHERMAN, as it had previously of the whole country. General THOMAS, having finished his great task, now seems more the spectator than the participant of the grand closing scenes of the Rebellion. But for being the best officer to whom to assign one-half of the double campaign projected at Atlanta, he would, undoubtedly, now be leading the chief wing in SHERMAN'S victorious columns. As it is, the Western field is left in his control. Holding Tennessee, he keeps shut, as the phrase goes, the back-door of the

Confederacy, that no egress from Richmond may be furnished thither. The Nashville campaign will be remembered as one of the most decisively triumphant of the war.

THE critical moment approaches. All our great Eastern Armies are within communicating distance; all the enemy's are in direct coöperation, and, by means of railroads, within actual supporting distance, in case of battle. We possess the advantage of men. Our effective Armies are more than 200,000 strong. The enemy can hardly be reckoned above 130,000, and probably falls below that estimate. He has once more, and unavoidably, secured the advantage of interior lines and facile communications. In one sense, therefore, he may be said to have the advantage of position. In another, and an important sense, he has not, because we rest upon impregnable sea-bases, with heavy fleets of gunboats and transports, while he has none. For a single battle, he is in good position; for a series, we are in better. The gradual narrowing of the field of conflict increases this temporary advantage of the enemy, but it relatively increases our own superiority, provided the first shock of arms be in our favor. In direct communication between his two columns, the enemy is more fortunate than we. But his railroad lines are slender, and the rails and rolling stock in such condition as to limit materially their capacity in the transportation of men or material. In supplies we are immeasurably his superior—so much so that the question of food and forage would decide the contest, if it were not that the arbitrament of arms must intervene. In the fighting condition of the two opposing armies, the advantage is with us, because our men are equally brave, and better disciplined, more vigorous, better fed, better clothed and shod, better armed and equipped. In *morale*, we have the prestige of the whole year on our side, and carry banners covered all over with fresh inscriptions of victory: but the enemy has a dwindling army and an unprosperous cause to drag upon his spirits. In generalship, we can safely trust our cavalryman SHERIDAN against the enemy's HAMPTON, and our GRANT and SHERMAN against his JOHNSTON, or even his favorite LEE.

The contrast between the armies, however, is not yet complete. Although the enemy has an apparent advantage of interior lines, that is entirely overmatched by two very important considerations. The first is, that any movement of LEE towards JOHNSTON can be, and doubtless will be, followed by an instantaneous attack in flank from GRANT, with an army almost double the size of his antagonist's. A severe battle and the fall of Richmond might be expected to ensue. On the other hand, should JOHNSTON be recalled to LEE, the two combined would have to assault in elaborate entrenchments, resting on a base protected by gunboats, an army almost as large as the allied attacking columns. Meanwhile, SHERMAN follows with such rapidity as can be obtained from an army whose forced marches are proverbial and famous. He is, in any event, pressing on JOHNSTON'S rear, or can carry Weldon on the right, or Danville on the left. The second important consideration is our vast superiority in cavalry. SHERIDAN'S powerful column—two full divisions and a brigade—will soon connect with the division of GREGG. SHERMAN has all KILPATRICK'S column with him, which has everywhere ridden down the Confederate cavalry in a march of more than a thousand miles. The enemy has dismounted a great part of his cavalry for the want of horses, and the remnant is in bad condition. We venture the statement that our efficient cavalry now outnumbers *threefold* that of the enemy. What splendid advantage, even in spite of the impracticable country, this surplus will give us in the cutting off of communications and in the annoying of the enemy's flanks, and finally, in rendering a battle lost to the enemy a decisive rout, it is easy to predict.

Under such auspices, the Great Campaign proceeds. SCHOFIELD has rejoined SHERMAN. SHERIDAN has rejoined GRANT. Each has accomplished invaluable results in the movement for junction, the one at Wilmington and Kinston, the other on the James River Canal. GRANT watches LEE at Richmond, and threatens to detail SHERIDAN by a wide detour to cut the Southside Railroad. SHERMAN marches on Raleigh, threatening, on his left flank, Danville, and, on his right, Weldon. Both cities are of vital importance. JOHNSTON, lying on the headwaters of the Neuse, doubtless holds Hillsboro' as the point of retreat from Raleigh, covering Danville with his right flank. His left not improbably he stretches over to the Tar River, in the region of Rocky Mount, to protect the city of Weldon. Decisive battle or disastrous retreat must soon follow these dispositions.

WE notice that one of Mr. AMES'S wrought-iron guns has recently failed on trial, by blowing the breech clean off, at the ninth round. The fracture occurred at one of the transverse welds, which extend entirely across these guns, where one of the short cylinders (a number of which by being welded together form the piece) is welded to the part which constitutes the breech. This is the weak point in guns made by this method, and was pointed out by the engineer whose communication on this subject appeared in the JOURNAL of last week.

This accident need not, however, be regarded as condemnatory of AMES'S system for guns of the calibre he has so far fabricated, since, setting aside other difficulties, which increase in an enormous ratio with the size of the piece, it is comparatively an easy matter to secure sound welds in these small guns. But we should think that very little hope could be reasonably entertained for the construction of large guns, of say, from thirteen to fifteen inches calibre, by this method, capable of using the charges of powder indispensable for iron-clad warfare, on account of the numerous distinct transverse welds which run entirely across the piece. Even if a gun of this large calibre should be constructed on this plan, and prove successful, it clearly does not disprove the reasoning as to the weak point; for certainly, no mechanic will say these welds are not erroneous.

No system which has welds of the nature of AMES'S can be regarded as correct for large calibres. It is imperative that the metal of a wrought-iron gun should be so arranged as to impart both transverse and longitudinal strength. The only practical way of securing the latter is by means of hoops or rings; the former is not difficult to attain by the use of a core or barrel free from transverse welds.

It should be noticed, however, that the weld which appears to have given way in the gun above mentioned, is the one which has to sustain the greatest strain or pressure, as it was the one near the bottom of the bore. From this weld, which, of course, runs across the gun, to the one nearest the muzzle, the pressure caused by the combustion of the charge decreases in a rapid ratio. Looking at the question in this light, we should say that a mechanic of Mr. AMES'S experience could easily devise some method to impart the necessary transverse strength, even to large calibres. His gun is very strong indeed, longitudinally; now let him render it equally secure in the other direction, and an important advance will have been made.

When we remember the quantities of brittle cast-iron guns which have failed on proof and in action, too, the accident to this solitary piece should by no means weaken the general confidence in wrought-iron artillery, for it may be set down as a general rule, that the defects of the latter species of ordnance usually exhibit themselves on proof. If a gun on AMES'S system does not fracture on proof, or show signs on accurate examination that the welds are imperfect, it may be regarded as entirely safe. As much cannot be said of cast iron, which at best is a very treacherous metal. We believe, and have no hesitation in saying, that Mr. AMES, by his system, can weld a safe and excellent gun to supply the Navy with 100-pounder or 150-pounder rifled guns, a species of ordnance which is now an admitted necessity.

A MONTH ago, when the Richmond Senate rejected the proposition to arm slaves, we ventured the decided opinion that, with law or without law, negroes would be used for Southern soldiers. It is now evident that they are to be so used by law. The argument, indeed, was irresistible; and, had not a cloud of fanaticism, excitement, and prejudice hung over the Richmond law-makers, they would have seen the necessity, and acted thereon before it became too late. The argument was a simple syllogism. The simple, the great, the imperative need of the Confederate cause was men for its ranks. The negroes were the only men available. And yet the Senate dallied a month before accepting the negroes. Within that month a golden opportunity had been missed. The slaves could not have saved the Confederacy, but they could have protracted its existence, if used in time. When the bill passed, the Richmond Senate made a second mistake. They took away the chance of freedom from the soldier-slave. So then, by putting them out on picket, the Richmond Senate says to the negroes:—We offer you danger, the certainty of a wound, the probability of death, hard service, no pay, and a final and hopeless return to slavery, if you shall escape alive, slavery for you and your children; *therefore*, do not clear this open space to the line yonder, because there you will have freedom, the rights of a man, good wages, and a career.

Such persuasion will be irresistible. And it has been claimed that the slaves would rally voluntarily in clouds, in thick clouds, to the defence of their masters. Perhaps they will. But why do we see such devices for procuring recruits as appear in the following extract from the Richmond *Dispatch* of March 18th:

> The two negroes, OLIVER and GEORGE, convicted recently of burglary by the Hustings Court, and sentenced to be hung on the 17th of March (yesterday) have been pardoned by the Governor upon condition of their volunteering in the military service of the Confederate States. As soon as released from prison they repaired to the colored camp for instruction, and were regularly mustered in for duty.

Now it was all very well for Governor BROWN to resort to this sort of thing when he made a general jail-delivery of the Milledgeville criminals, because there was an actual need of white men to oppose SHERMAN. But is there such a paucity of blacks also, in addition to the difficulty of drilling them? And are these OLIVERS and GEORGES the faithful servants who rally to their attached masters?

At all events, recruiting has opened. Majors PEGRAM and TURNER have published an appeal to Virginians for their slaves. Battalions will be formed. The enemy wisely assigns to gallant young officers, like our own Colonel SHAW, the charge of making the leadership of negroes popular. But history will remember the important debates which prefaced the passage of the bill. Nearly all the speeches were remarkable, and Mr. HUNTER'S the most so. He said the soldier-slave must be emancipated. "There is "something in the human heart and head that tells "us it must be so; when they come out scarred from "this conflict they *must* be free." And yet, he added, "arming and emancipating the slaves *was an aban-* "*donment of this contest*—an abandonment of the "grounds upon which it had been undertaken. If "this is so, who is to answer for the hundreds of "thousands of men who had been slain in the war? "Who was to answer for them before the bar of "Heaven?" Such is the query to which the South has been forced by the logic of its own ablest men. The logic of events has been severer still, in forcing it to rely for freedom upon the arms of a race whom it deprives of freedom. Worst of all, even this recourse cannot save it, because the hard necessity has been accepted too late.

ONE of the first symptoms of the breaking up of our Coast Naval Service, as at present constituted, to which we alluded last week as probable, is seen in the report current that Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN will be relieved at his own request from the command of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. The occupation of the coast by the land forces is so thorough that the Navy no longer requires a squadron there large enough to fly the pennant of an Admiral. It is rumored that Commodore SYLVANUS W. GODON, who has lately been on special service, will succeed the Admiral. He has been in service since 1819, and was made a Commodore in January, 1863. His appointment is judicious and well deserved.

At the same time, Rear-Admiral PORTER assumes command of the James River Flotilla. This branch of the service will now be maintained up to a standard commensurate with the importance of its work. Under the lead of the active Admiral, we may expect to see it take an important part in the grand events which will distinguish the Spring of 1865.

THE series of articles on "The Fighting of Troops," which has run through the last six issues of the JOURNAL, is concluded in this impression. It has given us great pleasure to hear from many sources that these articles have been highly esteemed by practical and experienced officers, and that they have not failed of their purpose of directing attention to the rules and principles which must govern the movements, fighting and discipline of troops.

ARMY GAZETTE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

PERSONS CONVICTED OF FURNISHING ARMS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR TO HOSTILE INDIANS TO BE PUNISHED.

Whereas, reliable information has been received that hostile Indians within the limits of the United States have been furnished with arms and munitions of war by persons dwelling in foreign territory, and are thereby enabled to prosecute their savage warfare upon the exposed and sparse settlements of the frontier, now therefore be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and direct that all persons engaged in that nefarious traffic shall be arrested and tried by court-martial at the nearest military post, and if convicted shall receive the punishment due to their deserts.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the [L. S.] seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 17th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

TREATMENT OF NORTH CAROLINIANS.

HEADQUARTERS, LEFT WING ARMY OF GEORGIA, NEAR SNEEDSBORO', N. C., March 7, 1865.

General Orders, No. 8.

All officers and soldiers of this command are reminded that the State of North Carolina was one of the last States that passed the ordinance of secession, and that from the commencement of the war there has been in the State a strong Union party. Her action on the question of secession was unboubtedly brought about by the traitorous acts of other States, and by intrigue and dishonesty on the part of a few of her own citizens. The act never even met the approval of the great mass of her citizens.

It should not be assumed that the inhabitants are enemies to our government, and it is to be hoped that every effort will be made to prevent any wanton destruction of property, or any unkind treatment of citizens.

By command of Major-General H. W. SLOCUM,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Captain and A. A. A. G.

ORDER CONCERNING EMBALMERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 25, 1865.

General Orders No. 39.

Hereafter no persons will be permitted to embalm or remove the bodies of deceased officers or soldiers unless acting under the special license of the Provost-Marshal of the Army, department, or district in which the bodies may be.

Provost-marshals will restrict disinterments to seasons when they can be made without endangering the health of the troops. They will grant licenses only to such persons as furnish proof of skill and ability as embalmers, and will require bonds for the faithful performance of the orders given them. They will also establish a scale of prices by which embalmers are to be governed, with such other regulations as will protect the interests of the friends and relatives of deceased soldiers.

Applicants for license will apply direct to the Provost-Marshal of the Army or department in which they may desire to pursue their business, submitting in distinct terms the process adopted by them, material used, length of time its preservative effects can be relied on, and such other information as may be necessary to establish their proficiency and success. Medical directors will give such assistance in the examination of these applications as may be required by provost-marshals.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

RETALIATION BY GENERAL SHERMAN.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERALS SHERMAN AND WADE HAMPTON.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, February 24, 1865.

Lieutenant General WADE HAMPTON, commanding cavalry forces, C. S. A.:—

GENERAL:—It is officially reported to me that our foraging parties are murdered after capture, and labelled "Death to all foragers." One instance of a lieutenant and seven men, near Chesterfield, *and another of* twenty, "near a ravine, eighty rods from the main road," about three miles from Feasterville. I have ordered a similar number of prisoners in our hands to be disposed of in like manner.

I hold about one thousand prisoners captured in various ways, and can stand it as long as you; but I hardly think these murders are committed with your knowledge; and would suggest that you give notice to the people at large that every life taken by them *simply results in the* death of one of your confederates.

Of course you cannot question my right to forage on the country. It is a war right as old as history. The manner of exercising it varies with circumstances, and if the civil authorities will supply my requisitions, I will forbid all foraging. But I find no civil authorities who can respond to calls for forage or provisions, and therefore must collect directly of the people. I have no doubt this is the occasion of much misbehavior on the part of our men; but I cannot permit an enemy to judge or punish with wholesale murder.

Personally I regret the bitter feelings engendered by this war; but they were to be expected, and I simply allege that those who struck the first blow and made war inevitable ought not in fairness to reproach us for the natural consequences. I merely assert our war right to forage, and my resolve to protect my foragers to the extent of life for life. I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General U. S. A.

GENERAL HAMPTON'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, February 27, 1865.

Major-General W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. Army:—

GENERAL:—Your communication of the 24th instant reached me today. In it you state that it has been officially reported that your foraging parties were "murdered" after capture, and you go on to say that you had "*ordered a similar* number of prisoners in your hands to be disposed of in like manner." That is to say, you have ordered a number of Confederate soldiers to be "murdered."

You characterize your order in proper terms, for the public voice, even in your own country, where it seldom dares to express itself in vindication of truth, honor or justice, will surely agree with you in pronouncing you guilty of murder, if your order is carried out.

Before dismissing this portion of your letter, I beg to assure you for every soldier of mine "murdered" by you I shall have executed at once two of yours, giving, in all cases, preference to any officers who may be in my hands.

In reference to the statement you make regarding the death of your foragers, I have only to say that I know nothing of it; that no orders given by me authorize the killing of prisoners after capture, and that I do not believe that my men killed any of yours, except under circumstances in which it was perfectly legitimate and proper they should kill them.

It is a part of the system of the thieves whom you designate as your foragers, to fire the dwellings of those citizens whom they have robbed

To check this inhuman system, which is justly execrated by every civilized nation, I have directed my men to shoot down all of your men who are caught burning houses. This order shall remain in force as long as you disgrace the profession of arms by allowing your men to destroy private dwellings.

You say that I cannot, of course, question your right to forage on the country. "It is a right as old as history." I do not, sir, question this right. But there is a right older even than this, and one more inalienable—the right that every man has to defend his home and to protect those who are dependent upon him; and from my heart I wish that every old man and boy in my country who can fire a gun, would shoot down, as he would a wild beast, the men who are desolating their land, burning their houses and insulting their women.

Your are particular in defining and claiming "war rights" May I ask if you enumerate among them the right to fire upon a defenceless city without notice; to burn that city to the ground after it had been surrendered by the authorities, who claimed, though in vain, that protection which is always accorded in civilized warfare to non-combatants; to fire the dwelling houses of citizens, after robbing them, and to perpetrate even darker crimes than these—crimes too black to be mentioned.

You have permitted, if you have not ordered, the commission of these offences against humanity and the rules of war. You fired into the city of Columbia without a word of warning. After its surrender by the Mayor, who demanded protection to private property, you laid the whole city in ashes, leaving amid its ruins thousands of old men and helpless women and children, who are likely to perish of starvation and exposure. Your line of march can be traced by the lurid light of burning houses, and in more than one household there is an agony far more bitter than that of death.

The Indian scalped his victim regardless of sex or age, but with all his barbarity he always respected the persons of his female captives. Your soldiers, more savage than the Indian, insult those whose natural protectors are absent.

In conclusion, I have only to request that whenever you have any of my men "disposed of," or "murdered," for the terms appear to be synonymous with you, you will let me hear of it, in order that I may know what action to take in the matter. In the meantime I shall hold fifty-six of your men as hostages for those whom you have ordered to be executed. I am, yours, &c.,

WADE HAMPTON, Lieutenant-General.

EXPLOITS OF CUSTER'S CAVALRY DIVISION.

THE FIRST BRIGADE.

THIRD DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, FIRST BRIGADE.
Captain L. W. BARNHART, A. A. A. G.:

I have the honor to report the following as the amount of captures and property destroyed by my command since February 27, 1865:

Captured.—4 pieces of artillery, with limbers, 1 caisson, 250 stands small arms (destroyed), 7 ambulances, 126 horses, 32 mules, 24 sets harness, 1 United States guidon (recaptured), 12 officers and 444 enlisted men (prisoners).

Property Destroyed.—6 miles of railroad, 6 railroad bridges, viz: 2 over the Rivanna River, 1 over the Mechanic River, 1 over North Fork of the Hardware River, 1 over South Fork of the Hardware River, 1 over Rockfish River, a large quantity of ammunition, 4 railroad culverts, 3 railroad stations, viz: 1 at North Garden, 1 at Coverville, 1 at Rockfish.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. C. PENNINGTON,
Colonel Commanding Brigade.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Three pieces of artillery, 250 wagons and ambulances, 1,000 team horses, mules and sets of harness, 1,200 prisoners, 13 battle flags, 1,000 stand of arms, 9 forges; destroyed 9 railroad bridges and upwards of 6 miles of railroad

Very respectfully, &c.,
WILLIAM WELLS,
Colonel Commanding Brigade.

THIRD BRIGADE.

MARCH 1.

At Mt. Crawford, Va., 7 wagons loaded with stores and ammunition.

At Waynesboro', 3 3-inch rifled guns, 2 brass field pieces, 47 wagons, 1 battle-flag.

MARCH 2

At Brookfield and Greenwood, 20 wagons loaded with stores, depôt of supplies, consisting of the following: 3,000 rounds fixed ammunition, 500,000 rounds rifle cartridges, 50 kegs powder, 1,000 stands rifles and muskets, 1,500 sets harness, 2 cords harness leather, 500 wall tents, 500 cavalry saddles, 300 pack saddles, 1,500 cotton quilts, 1,000 pounds bacon, 50 barrels flour, and an immense amount of odds and ends captured and destroyed.

MARCH 5

Between Charlottesville and Gordonsville, 1 battle-flag, 2 large mills filled with corn, wheat and flour (burned), railroad destroyed. Kenwick Station burned, bridge over Rivanna River destroyed.

MARCH 7.

Arrington depôt and three wagons loaded with stores destroyed; 12 mules and horses captured; storehouse near Blue Ridge Gap filled with 45 hogsheads of tobacco burned; 200 horses and mules.

The above report does not include the prisoners captured.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. CAPEHART,
Colonel Commanding Brigade
First Cavalry Division.

SUMMARY.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION, March 4, 1865.

Report of property captured and destroyed by the Third cavalry division, March 2d:—

Captured—11 pieces of artillery, 54 double sets artillery harness, 6 caissons, 9 forges, 800 horses and mules, 120 army wagons, 15 ambulances, 225 double sets wagon harness, 15 double sets ambulance harness, 1 ambulance wagon and harness.

Destroyed—Four railroad cars, one loaded with supplies; two railroad bridges, 30 army wagons.

Report of property captured and destroyed by the Third cavalry division, March 3, 1865:—

Captured—Three 10-pound Parrott guns, one 6-pound gun.

Destroyed—Four railroad bridges, three cars, containing supplies of leather, shoes, saddles, horseshoe nails and muskets.

G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major-General Commanding.
S. W. BARNHART, Captain and A. A. A. G.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending March 11, 1865.

The order heretofore issued honorably discharging Second Lieutenant Edward Wheeler, 17th Michigan Vols., is amended so as to dishonorably dismiss him as of date of order of discharge

Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Hammill, 66th New York Vols., to date March 2, 1865, for leaving the post at Annapolis, Maryland, in an irregular way, thereby absenting himself without leave, and attempting to visit Washington (in citizen's clothes) without authority from the War Department.

Captain R. J. Wright, 6th Ohio cavalry, to be date March 2, 1865, for absence without leave, and attempting to visit the city of Washington (dressed in citizen's clothes) without authority from the War Department.

Captain A. Hyde, 16th Kansas cavalry, to date March 6, 1865, for, while a lieutenant, holding out false inducements to men to enlist in the service of the United States.

Captain A. J. Marsh, Veteran Reserve corps, to date March 7, 1865.

Captain James E. Philpot, 126th Ohio Vols., to date March 8, 1865, for fraud in local bounties, in requiring $1,050 to be given him as a consideration for procuring commissions for two men as lieutenants in his company.

First Lieutenant Peter Meyers 1st United States Veteran Vols. Engineers, to date October 26, 1864, for absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Hiram Malott, Company F, 16th Kansas cavalry, to date March 8, 1865, for disobedience of orders, drunkenness, encouraging enlisted men to get drunk, and conduct unbecoming an officer.

Second Lieutenant George H. Boyd, Company H, 11th Ohio cavalry, to date March 8, 1865, for intemperance and inefficiency.

Second Lieutenant Eugene Clyde, Signal Corps, to date March 8, 1865.

The following officers, to date February 11, 1865, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission:—

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Willard W. Hubbell, 15th Michigan Vols.
Captain George D. McClure, 57th Ohio Vols.
Second Lieutenant Edward A. Gordon, 57th Ohio Vols.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the case of First Lieutenant Charles H. Hare, Company I, 7th Indiana cavalry, to date February 28, 1865, "as a marauder, a pillager, and a plunderer," has been confirmed.

DISMISSAL AMENDED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing Second Lieutenant Michael H. Kennealiy, 63d New York Vols., has been so amended as to read, Captain Michael H. Kennealiy, same regiment.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

First Lieutenant W. D. Pearne, 15th New York cavalry, to date March 9, 1865, having tendered his resignation while under charges for "disobedience of orders, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and absence without leave."

DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE CONFIRMED.

The order heretofore issued dishonorably discharging Second Lieutenant George W. Nash, 1st Missouri cavalry, to date July 19, 1862, for having left his post while under trial, has been confirmed.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS OF THE ARMY.

First Lieutenant John L. Coppock, 45th United States colored infantry, to date January 19, 1865, for desertion.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

Major George N. Van Beek, 33d Missouri Vols., he having been previously discharged upon tender of resignation.

Captain Thomas M. Gibson, 33d Missouri Vols., he having been previously discharged *upon tender of resignation.*

Lieutenant Matthew H. Ward, 9th Michigan cavalry, and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following-named officers, heretofore dismissed, have been restored, *with pay from the date* at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:—

Captain Robert A. Halbert Company H, 117th Illinois Vols.
First Lieutenant L. W. Hover, 12th Kansas Vols.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from March 20, 1865, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without leave.

Assistant Surgeon M. Phillips, 22d United States Colored Troops.
Second Lieutenant William P. Brooks, 29th Connecticut Volunteers.
Captain J. C. Tytle, 115th United States Colored Troops.
Captain Andrew P. Gallagher, 4th Indiana cavalry.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following-named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders, No 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases, namely:

First Lieutenant Henry Kettweitz, 7th New York volunteers.
First Lieutenant John D. Mercer, 119th Pennsylvania volunteers.

TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

Captain Hancock T. McLean, 6th United States cavalry, having been reported to the Headquarters of the Army for absence without leave, and for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, is hereby notified that he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United, unless within fifteen days from March 20, 1865, he appears before the Military Commission in session at Washington, of which Brigadier-General Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and makes satisfactory defence to the charges against him.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NAVAL EXPEDITION IN THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

FLAGSHIP GENERAL BURNSIDE, OFF RIDGEPORT, ALA., March 4, 1865.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that I took advantage of the late rise in the Tennessee River and crossed Elk River Shoals with the flagship and the *General Thomas*, and went down to Muscle Shoals. I came across the Rebel General Rhoddy's camp and drove them off, captured some of their horses with the equipments, and seven bales of cotton. I destroyed the Rebel communications at Lamb's Ferry. A large number of flats, pontoons, scows and canoes that I found there I also destroyed.

I then penetrated Elk River, and found a rich and populous country. A great deal of loyal sentiment was displayed. I am meeting with a great deal of success in endeavoring to encourage loyal feelings on the south side of the river. The citizens are constantly coming in from the Rebels and taking the oath. From interviews I have had with prominent men, I think there is no doubt that Alabama will soon return to her allegiance to the Government. Mr. Clements, I have understood, is endeavoring to become military Governor, and I think will be very popular with the loyal people of the State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. CORBAN FORREST,
Lieutenant Commanding 11th Div. Miss. Squadron
Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE, U.S.N., Commanding U. S. Miss. Squadron, Mound City, Ill.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MARCH 14.—Chief Engineer William J. Landin and Second Assistant Engineer John H. Ames, to the *Dacotah.*

Surgeon Charles Eversfield, to the Navy Yard, New York.

Surgeon Delavan Bloodgood, to the *Michigan.*

Commander William A. Parker, to City Point, Va., for trial on board the *Baltimore*, before Commodore H. H. Bell, President of a Naval General Court-Martial, in session on board that vessel.

MARCH 17.—Commander E. Ross Calhoun, to duty under the direction of Rear-Admiral Gregory at New York.

MARCH 18.—Surgeon H. F. McSherry, to the *Wyoming.*

Surgeon T. W. Leach, to the Naval Hospital, New York.

Paymaster William Meredith, to temporary duty as Superintendent of baking and the purchase of flour, and also as instructor of young pay officers.

Surgeon James Saddards, *to the Vermont.*

DETACHED.

MARCH 13.—Boatswain William Long, Gunner Daniel Dunsmore, and Sailmaker H. T. Stocker, from the late *San Jatinto*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander Joseph D. Daniels, from the *Vanderbilt*, and waiting orders.

MARCH 14.—Lieutenant-Commander J. N. Quackenbush and Paymaster Rufus Parks, from the late *San Jacinto*, and waiting orders.

Captain R. W. Meade, from the command of the late *San Jacinto.*

Lieutenant-Commander Elias K. Owen, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to command *the Seneca.*

Surgeon William Maxwell Wood, from the *Michigan*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Montgomery Secard, from the command of the *Seneca*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Surgeon John M. Brown, from the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California

Third Assistant Engineer James E. Wattz, from the late *San Jacinto*, and waiting orders.

MARCH 15.—Midshipman Thomas S. Wilson, from duty at New York, and placed on sick leave.

Commander George Henry Preble, from the command of the *St. Louis*, and ordered to command the *Cambridge.*

Carpenter Robert A. Williams, from the late *San Jacinto*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon John D. Murphy, from the *Santiago de Cuba*, and waiting orders.

MARCH 16.—Lieutenant M. L. Johnson, from the *Colorado*, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Second Assistant Engineer Thomas Lynch, from the *Galena*, and waiting orders.

MARCH 17.—Assistant Paymaster Theron Merritt, from the *Kansas*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Surgeon Arthur Matthewson, from the *Shawmut*, and waiting orders.

MARCH 18.—Lieutenant-Commander Jonathan Young, from the command of the *Sangamon*, and ordered to command the *Saganaw.*

Surgeon Benjamin Vreeland, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the *Kearsarge.*

Paymaster Henry Etting, from special duty at the Navy Agency

at New York, and waiting orders, on the reporting of his relief.

Paymaster J. C. Eldredge, from duty as Superintendent of the Purchase of Flour, &c., on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to assume, on the 1st of April next, the duties of Paying Agent, at the New York Navy Agency.

Lieutenant-Commander J. M. Pritchett, from the command of the *Eutaw*, and ordered to the *Vanderbilt*.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MARCH 13.—Surgeon John A. Lockwood, of Napa City, California.

MARCH 17.—Midshipman Henry Heringer and P. A. McAllister, at the Naval Academy.

Third Assistant Engineer J. F. Knowlton.

MARCH 18.—Midshipman J. McB. Stembel, of the Naval Academy.

Surgeon J. W. Shively, of the *Vermont*.

APPOINTED.

James Renshaw, of the *Susquehanna*, First Assistant Engineer, from March 1, 1864

John C. Kafer, of the *Kearsarge*, Second Assistant Engineer, from May 28, 1864.

William G. McEwan, Third Assistant Engineer, from March 8, 1865.

PROMOTED.

MARCH 15.—Assistant Surgeon Arthur Matthewson, to Surgeon U. S. N., from March 14, 1865.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

MARCH 18.—Lieutenant-Commander Greenleaf Cilley.

ORDERS REVOKED.

MARCH 18.—Lieutenant-Commander J. W. Shirk, of the 14th instant, and ordered to remain attached to the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, on special duty.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MARCH 13.—Mate P. M. Ryder, to the *Savannah*, for instruction and detail.

Acting Master E. D. Percy and Acting Ensigns S. T. Bliss, B. P. Trask and C. V. Kelley, Jr., to the *Huntsville*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster D. L. Ruth, to the *Forest Rose*, Mississippi Squadron.

MARCH 14.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Powers, to the *Naubuc*.

Mate William G. Fearing, to the *Bermuda*.

Acting Master's Mate Charles H. Neill to the *Montgomery*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer John A. Kelley, to the *Judge Torrence*, Mississippi Squadron.

MARCH 16.—Acting Ensign and Pilot Oliver Lasher, to the North Atlantic Squadron.

MARCH 17.—Acting Assistant Surgeon J. J. Sowerby, to the *Shawmut*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. H. Lockwood, to the *Kansas*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles M. Slamm, to the *Huntsville*.

Mate Byron Tripler, to the *Savannah*.

MARCH 18.—Acting Assistant Surgeon George W. Shields, to the *Fort Henry*.

Acting Master William Hedger, to the *Vanderbilt*

Acting Ensign O. B. Holden, to the East Gulf Squadron.

DETACHED.

MARCH 13.—Mate George A. Olmstead, from the *J. A. Ward*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Mate Byron Tripler, from the late *San Jacinto*, and waiting orders.

Mates A. L. Spinney and Thomas H. Plummer, from the late *San Jacinto*, and ordered to the *Savannah*, for instruction and detail.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander E. F. Devens, from duty at the Navy Yard, Boston, and ordered to command the *Huntsville*.

Acting Master W. G. Wright, from the late *San Jacinto*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master and Pilot William Richardson, from the late *San Jacinto*.

MARCH 14.—Acting Ensign H. D. Foster, from the *Constellation*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Assistant Surgeon T. Wadsworth, from the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Assistant Paymaster T. A. Swords, from the *Niphon*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

MARCH 15.—Acting Assistant Surgeon D. J. Harris, from the *Commodore McDonough*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Master James L. Plunkett, from the *North Carolina*, and granted leave for thirty days.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. F. Nickels, from the command of the *Cambridge*, and ordered to remain in the South Atlantic Squadron.

MARCH 16.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Otis P. Thompson, from the *Fuchia*, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon F. P. Shepperd, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Commodore McDonough*.

MARCH 17.—Acting Ensign F. A. Gross, from the *Gettysburgh*, and ordered to the *Advance*.

Acting Ensign James McVery, from the East Gulf Squadron, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign W. B. Rankin, from the *Paul Jones*, on the arrival of the squadron to which she is ordered.

Acting Ensign W. J. Eldridge, from the *Advance*, and ordered to the *Gettysburgh*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Frank A. Ames, from the *Memphis*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

MARCH 18.—Acting Assistant Surgeon J. F. Tourtellotte, from the *Fort Henry*, and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Surgeon B. F. Namell, from the *Frolic* (*Advance*) and ordered to the *Neptune*.

Acting Master A. M. Keith, from the *Vanderbilt*, and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry Gormley, from the *Commodore McDonough*, and ordered Vorth.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George Doig, from the *Emma Henry*, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

PROMOTED.

MARCH 13.—Acting Master J. A. Pennell, commanding the *Ethan Allen*, to acting volunteer lieutenant.

Acting Master W. W. T. Gillespee, commanding the *Braziliera*, to acting volunteer lieutenant.

Acting Ensign N. A. Blume, of the *Virginia*, to acting master, for meritorious conduct in cutting out the Rebel schooner *Belle*, on the night of December 26, 1864.

MARCH 15.—Acting Ensign Sanford S. Miner, of the St. Louis, to acting master.

Acting Master Francis Josselyn, commanding the *Commodore Hull*, to acting volunteer lieutenant.

MARCH 17.—Acting Master E. M. Stoddard, at the Naval Rendezvous, State street, New York, to acting volunteer lieutenant.

APPOINTMENTS.

MARCH 14.—Campbell McEwan, of the *Chimo*, acting first assistant engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Jabez Burchard, of Williamsburgh, N. Y., acting third assistant engineer, and ordered to the *Naubuc*.

George W. Marsters, of Manchester, Mass., acting assistant surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

MARCH 15.—Dominick Batione, of Philadelphia, Pa., acting assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Robert E. Hurley, of the *Santiago de Cuba*, acting second assistant engineer, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

Robert Dorherty, of the *Massasoit*, acting third assistant engineer, and ordered to remain in the James River Division.

James A. French, of Washington, D. C., acting third assistant engineer, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

MARCH 16.—Eugene Littell, of New York city, acting assistant paymaster, and waiting orders.

John F. Kenealy, of the *Young America*, acting second assistant engineer, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

Charles A. Stewart, of the *Muscoota*, acting ensign, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

MARCH 18.—Henry Howard Arthur, of Philadelphia, Pa., acting second assistant engineer, and ordered to the *Commodore McDonough*.

William S. Arthur, of Baltimore, Md., acting third assistant engineer, and ordered to the *De Soto*.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Masters and Pilots Thomas Smith, G. F. Bowen, J. S. Furlaw, James W. Furlaw, James W. Taylor, John W. Sayres, T. A. Wyatt and E. A. Elliott, of the North Atlantic Squadron.

MARCH 10.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer William B. Allen, of the *Currituck*.

MARCH 13.—Mates William M. Bassett, of the *Mist*, and G. W. Fox, of the *Black Hawk*, and ordered to remain in the Mississippi Squadron.

MARCH 15.—Acting Ensign Peletiah Perkins, of the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate William Parks, and ordered to instruction at New York.

MARCH 16.—Acting Ensigns William W. Hatch and John W. Chase, and ordered to New York for instruction.

Mate Michael J. Foley, and ordered to instruction at New York

Mate Rufus L. Rogers, of the West Gulf Squadron, and ordered to remain in that Squadron.

MARCH 17.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Frederick A. Hutchinson, of the *Adela*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel

MARCH 18.—Acting Ensign and Pilot L. B. Kelley, of the *Wissahickon*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Acting Ensign William Mullen, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign Abraham Leach, of the *Camelia*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Mates Lewis J. Higgins, David W. Arey and Edward Pryen, of the *Sabine*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers William Johnson and R. M. McLaughlin, and waiting orders.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MARCH 13.—Acting Ensign W. K. Owen, of the tug *Laurel*, Mississippi Squadron

Mate James W. De Camp, of Morristown, N. J.

Mate R. P. Herrick, of the *Emma*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. Shirk, of the *Gertrude*

Acting Master D. P. Heath, of the *Para*.

Acting Ensign D. B. Corey, of the *Racer*.

Acting Ensign Charles T. Somers, of the *Dumbarton*.

Acting Ensign George T. Miller, of the *Juniata*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster A. J. Myers, of the *Forest Rose*, Mississippi Squadron.

MARCH 14.—Acting Assistant Paymaster Hy. Glisson, Philadelphia, Pa

MARCH 15.—Acting Assistant Paymaster Herman Dorr, at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Acting Master Frank H. Wilks, of the *Santiago de Cuba*.

Mate Edwin A. Palindo, of the *Eutaw*.

MARCH 16.—Acting Master H. S. Borden, of the *Muscoota*.

Acting Master John M. Skillings, of the *Unadilla*

Acting Ensign Lewis P. Cassan, of the *Gov. Buckingham*.

Acting Ensign Thomas McLevy, of the *Pinola*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas Winship, of the *Agamenticus*

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles D. Stevens, of the *A. D. Vance*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John D. Williams, of the *Gladiolus*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James H. Blessing, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mate Henry S. Bolles, of the *Muscoota*.

Acting Ensign Charles C. Briggs, of the Mississippi Squadron.

MARCH 17.—Acting Master P. J. Hargous, of the *Shamrock*

Acting Ensign Charles E. Clark, at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Mate Wilson D. Burlingame, of the *Shamrock*.

MARCH 18.—Acting Master W. N. Griswold, of the bark *J. L. Davis*.

Acting Ensign Edwin McKeever, of the *Wilderness*.

Acting Ensign A. H. Mandell, of New Bedford, Mass.

Mate William F. Horton, of the *Malvern*.

Mate Charles Attmore, of the *Zouave*

Acting Assistant Surgeon M. C. Drennan, of the *Emma*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George W. Hatch, of New York.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Claude Babcock.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William A. Snedeker, of the *Clematis*.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

MARCH 14.—Acting Ensign T. F. De Luce, of South Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mate Bradford E. Treat, of Frankfort Mills, Maine.

Acting First Assistant Engineer George W. Lumpkins, of Waterloo, Illinois.

MARCH 16.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer William C. Barnett, of New York city.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ira C. Whitehead, of the *Quaker City*.

DISMISSED.

MARCH 14.—Acting Gunner James Thayer, of the *Lenapee*.

MARCH 18.—Acting First Assistant Engineer William Braidwood.

ORDERS REVOKED.

MARCH 15.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander E. F. Devens, to command the *Huntsville*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARCH 8.—The dismissal of Acting Ensign Arnold Harris, dated February 21, 1865, is hereby revoked, and his resignation accepted to date from that time.

CORRECTION.

In the Navy Gazette of March 4th, the appointment of Mr. William L. Howorth, as Acting Ensign, was erroneously printed Acting *Engineer*, and Mr. Howorth's promotion to be Acting Master, and Mr. Thomas S. Gage, to be an Ensign, for gallantry at the destruction of the Rebel ram *Albemarle* were also incorrectly printed to be *Acting Second Assistant Engineers*. The error was a clerical one.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureaus of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending March 18, 1865:—

Columbus Bowland, seaman, January 16, 1865, U. S. steamer *Ticonderoga*.

Charles Colard, marine, January 16, 1865, U. S. steamer *Ticonderoga*.

James Connors, landsman, January 15, 1865, U. S. steamer *Pequot*.

William Cox, seaman, January 15, 1865. U. S steamer *Pequot*.

John Campbell, yeoman, January 15, 1865, U. S. steamer *Tuscarora*.

John W. Redding, captain forecastle, January 15, 1868, U. S. steamer *Tuscarora*.

John McAdam, ordinary seaman, January 15, 1865, U. S. steamer *Tuscarora*.

Barney Lafferty, ——, January 15, 1865, U. S. steamer *Sassacus*.

William Baker landsman, January 16, 1865, U. S. steamer *Sassacus*.

William Fairbanks, landsman, January 16, 1865, U. S. steamer *Sassacus*.

Bartlett Jackson (negro), second-class fireman, February 28, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis

Benjamin Clark (negro), ordinary seaman, March 5, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

George E. Hennessy, landsman, March 6, 1865, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Charles Wilson, ordinary seaman, March 6, 1835, Naval Hospital, New York.

Henry Currell, landsman, March 1, 1865, Naval Hospital, New York.

Richard Collins, landsman, March 2, 1865. U. S. iron-clad *Atlanta*.

Hiram L. Hankey, landsman, January 31, 1865, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Albert Morse, landsman, March 1, 1865, Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Paroled prisoner, late of the U. S. steamer *Underwriter*, captured at Newbern.

Joseph H. Jones (colored), landsman, February 22, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

James A. Templer, seaman, February 24, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

John H. Hooper, surgeon's steward, February 26, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Barton Farrell, first class fireman, February 16, 1865, U. S. steamer *Agawam*.

Oliver D. Olney, (colored), landsman, December 14, 1864, U. S. steamer *Mackinaw*.

Joseph Wilson, ordinary seaman, March 2, 1865, U. S. receiving ship *Ohio*.

Samuel Williams, landsman, March 2, 1865, Naval Asylum

John Montague, pilot, April 23, 1863, U. S. steamer *Forest Rose*.

John Welsh, ordinary seaman, January 16, 1865, U. S. steamer *Chippewa*

James Kelly, seaman, January 16, 1865, U. S. steamer *Chippewa*.

William Jones, seaman, January 16, 1865, U. S. steamer *Chippewa*.

Hubert Peters, master-at-arms, January 16, 1865, U. S. steamer *Chippewa*.

Thomas White, landsman, October 14, 1864, U. S. steamer *Great Western*.

Ansen Johnson, seaman, October 7, 1864, U. S. steamer *Great Western*.

John Connor, ordinary seaman, October 7, 1864, U. S. steamer *Great Western*.

Joseph Girard, landsman, October 15, 1864, U. S. steamer *Great Western*.

Richard Cornelius (colored), ordinary seaman, November 19, 1864, U. S. steamer *Great Western*.

David Davids (colored), landsman, December 20, 1864, U. S. steamer *Great Western*.

W. F. Armstrong, landsman, February 15, 1865, U. S. steamer *Princeton*

James Conlan, landsman, February 27, 1865, U. S. steamer *Maratanza*.

James N. Anderson (colored), first class boy, March 2, 1865, Naval Hospital, Washington.

Patrick Benson, landsman, February 14, 1865, U. S. steamer *Pensacola*.

James Austin, ordinary seaman, January 22, 1865, U. S. steamer *Great Western*.

Henry Dorking second class fireman, January 23, 1865, U. S. steamer *Great Western*.

Andrew Lowry, landsman, January 13, 1865, U. S. steamer *Great Western*.

Thomas Kennedy, ordinary seaman, February 11, 1865, U. S. steamer *Great Western*.

Frederick Peterson, seaman, February 20, 1865, U. S steamer *Great Western*.

William Jones, landsman, February 27, 1865, U S. steamer *Great Western*.

Benjamin Lewis, landsman, February 18, 1865, Naval Hospital, New Orleans.

Amos Loper, second class fireman, February 9, 1865, General Hospital, Mound City, Ill.

Edward Curtis, marine, February 27, 1865, Naval Station, Mound City, Ill.

James Gregory, second class fireman, March 4, 1865, Naval Hospital, Washington City.

John Twiggs, seaman, February 4, 1865. Naval Asylum.

William Grant, fireman, February 5, 1865, Naval Asylum.

John S. Barber, captain of hold, January 15, 1865, U. S steamer *Iosco*.

John G. Madison, boatswain's mate, January 15, 1865, U. S. steamer *Iosco*.

Benj. H Porter, lieutenant, January 15, 1865, U. S steamer *Malvern*.

Samuel W. Preston, lieutenant, January 15, 1865, Fort Fisher, N. C.

Charles Love, first class boy, January 15, 1865, U. S steamer *Malvern*.

Cornelius A. Toomy, landsman, March 3, 1865, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

John Spohr, seaman, February 14, 1865, U. S. steamer *Red Rover*.

William W. Cloys, ordinary seaman, January 20, 1865, U. S. steamer *Red Rover*.

James H Macomber passed assistant surgeon, January 18, 1865, Naval Hospital, St. Helena Island, S. C.

John Robinson, sailor, March 25, 1865, Military Hospital, Annapolis, Md.

James Crane, second class fireman, March 4, 1865, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

William Bailey, seaman, November 24, 1864, U. S. steamer *Cyane*, at sea.

William Sappong captain of the guard, November 15, 1864, U. S. steamer *Cyane*, at sea.

Adam Dake, landsman, December 7, 1864, U. S. steamer *Cyane*, at sea.

Walter Long, ordinary seaman, January 18, 1865, U. S. steamer *Cyane*, at sea.

Douglas De Witt, surgeon's steward, November 27, 1865, U. S. steamer *Saganaw*.

Daniel H. Higbee, midshipman, February 12, 1865, Beechwood, N. Y.

Anthony R. Truax, midshipman, February 18, 1865, Grand Rapids, Mich.

James J. Gallagher, sailmaker, March 8, 1865, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

Daniel McGuire, seaman, March 7, 1865, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

Peter McCloud, landsman, December 7, 1865, U. S. steamer *Pawnee*.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNED.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Coolidge, Medical Inspector, U. S. A. is hereby relieved from duty in the Northern Department, and ordered to duty in the Department of Pennsylvania.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Le Conte, Medical Inspector, U. S. A., is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Pennsylvania, and ordered to the Army of the Potomac.

Surgeon J. S. Hildreth, U. S. Vols., ordered to New York city, to report in person to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., on business connected with his duties at Chicago, Ill.

Assistant Surgeon C. Irving Wilson, U. S. A., relieved from duty in the Middle Military Division, and ordered to the Department of Washington.

BIDS for flour for the Army were opened this week at Colonel Bell's office, and twelve thousand barrels taken at $11 15. This is more than one dollar per barrel below the prices paid last month, and, in view of the decline, only a small quantity for immediate use was taken.

MR. Robert P. Parrott, proprietor of the West Poin Foundry, is lying dangerously ill, at his residence in Cold Spring, of pneumonia and typhoid fever. But little hope is entertained of his recovery.

THE order of the War Department of April 22d, 1864, directing all officers of the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments, having public moneys in their charge, in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco, not to deposit in the national banks, but solely with the assistant treasurers and collectors, has been rescinded by Secretary STANTON, upon the request of Secretary MCCULLOUGH, except so far as it applies to New York and San Francisco, and a new order issued, giving such officers permission to deposit with any of the national banks of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, designated as depositaries under the law.

[From the Philadelphia Press]

RAISING OF THE FLAG ON FORT SUMTER.

ON Saturday, the 15th of April, 1861, the little garrison of Fort Sumter, under command of Major ROBERT ANDERSON, U. S. A., surrendered to the Rebels under BEAUREGARD, and on Sunday morning, the 14th of the same month, the fort was formally evacuated. The following is the official report of the event, made by Major ANDERSON to the War Department:

STEAMSHIP BALTIC, OFF SANDY HOOK, April 18, 1861—10:30 A. M., via New York.

Having defended Fort Sumter for thirty-four hours, until the quarters were entirely burnt, the main gates destroyed by fire, the gorge walls seriously injured, the magazine surrounded by flames, and its door closed from the effects of heat; four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions remaining but pork, I accepted terms of evacuation offered by General BEAUREGARD—being the same offered by him on the 11th instant, prior to the commencement of hostilities—and marched out of the fort on Sunday afternoon, the 14th instant, with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away company and private property, and saluting my flag with fifty guns.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Major First Artillery Commanding.

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington.

The following is a list of the officers of the garrison:

Names.	Rank.	Reg't or Corps	Original entry into service.	Where born.
R. Anderson	Major	1st Art.	July 1, '25	Ken'ky.
S. W. Crawford	Asst Surg	M. Staff	M'h 10, '51	Penna.
A. Doubleday	Captain	1st Art.	July 1, '42	N. Y.
T. Seymour	Captain	1st Art.	July 1, '46	Vt.
Theo. Talbot	1st Lieut	1st Art.	M'y 22, '47	D. C.
Jeff. C. Davis	1st Lieut	1st Art.	D'c 17, '48	Ind.
J. N. Hall	2d Lieut	1st Art.	July 1, '59	N. Y.
J. G. Foster	Captain	Eng'rs	July 1, '46	N. H.
G. W. Snyder	1st Lieut	Eng'rs	July 1, '56	N. Y.
R. K. Meade	2d Lieut	Eng'rs	July 1, '57	Va.

Officers, 10; Band, 15; Artificers, 55. Total, 80.

Major ANDERSON is now Major-General ANDERSON; Surgeon CRAWFORD is Major-General CRAWFORD, in command of one of the corps under General GRANT; Captain A. DOUBLEDAY is General DOUBLEDAY, president of the court-martial now sitting in Philadelphia; Captain T. SEYMOUR is now General SEYMOUR; First Lieutenant JEFF C. DAVIS is now General JEFF C. DAVIS; Captain J. G. FOSTER is now Major-General FOSTER; Second Lieutenant J. N. HALL is now first lieutenant. We believe all these officers are living.

The details of this the first conflict of the war, began by the Rebels with a force of at least seven thousand against a garrison of only eighty men, are familiar to American readers. The endurance and courage of these officers and soldiers can never be forgotten. And it is to commend their services, and to mark the restoration of the port of Charleston, its harbor, and its forts to the complete control of the Government, that the President has directed Major-General ROBERT ANDERSON to raise the stars and stripes on the battlements of Fort Sumter on the 13th of April, 1865, the anniversary of the day he consented to evacuate it, after a protracted and gallant resistance, when his ammunition and provisions were exhausted.

THE Mutual Life Insurance Company, advertised in another column, is an institution whose reputation is too well established to require any endorsement at our hands. The extent of its business is shown by the fact that its income for the last year exceeded that of any other company in the country, the entire amount being in cash. Under the ten years non-fulfilling plan, recently adopted by the company, a policy can be secured payable at a specified age to the policy holder or to his representative, in case of death before attaining the specified age. The company have just removed to a new fire and burglar proof office in one of the most substantial buildings in Broadway, at Nos. 144 and 146.

In the notice of the names of those officers and enlisted men, who had received from the War Department a medal for especial gallantry during the late battles before Franklin, Tennessee, the name of Captain GEORGE V. KEELEY was incorrectly printed J. V. KEELEY. Captain KEELEY, who is a native of Massillon, Ohio, won his medal on the gallant capture of a flag.

[Advertisement.]

THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.

WATCHES, which in former years were regarded as a luxury of the opulent, have now become a common necessity of the world at large. The fact that they have become so general a necessity gives importance to the circumstance that we are no longer dependent upon a distant market for our supply, and that to American ingenuity, aided by American capital and American enterprise, we are indebted for the ample and constant production of watches which in all respects are equal and in many important respects superior to the best articles of European manufacture. The American Watch Company, of Waltham, Mass., established in 1850, has grown into proportions which entitle it to a first rank among the manufacturing enterprises of the New World. It employs between 900 and 1000 artizans, and produces an aggregate of nearly 75,000 watches per annum. The quality of these instruments has been thoroughly tested by minute comparisons, and the result is decidedly in favor of the American over the imported article. The principal difference arises from the mode of manufacture. Foreign time-pieces are made principally by hand, and each is finished separately. All those mysterious and infinitesimal organs which, when aggregated, produce the watch, are the fruit of slow and toilsome manual processes. In the results there must of course be lack of uniformity. The constituent parts of the American watch, on the other hand, are fashioned by machinery. Wheels, pinions, springs, screws, absolutely uniform in weight, circumference, dimensions, and in every possible particular, are turned out in myriads by unerring mechanical processes. The difficulty of manufacturing by hand these trivial miracles of metal must be evident. It involves such digital cunning, such superlative acuteness of eye, such exhausting patience of effort, that it is almost a wonder how the workshops of Geneva and La Chaux de Fonds continue to replenish their armies of operators. In the Waltham Manufactory, machinery supplies the means of their production. Wheels, pivots, and jewels, all are prepared by the same unswerving iron hands. As one practical and easily appreciated result of this perfect method, it may be instanced that the owner of a watch of which by accident any part gets lost or injured, has only to address the Company, enclosing the number of his watch and stating the organ wanted—screw, wheel, jewel, spring, or what not—and forth with by return mail comes the desired article, which any watchmaker may adjust to its place.

The first duty of a watch, as all the world understands, is to keep good time. Its other qualities are decorative and subsidiary. The simpler its mechanism, the most trustworthy its action. The system upon which watches are constructed by the American Company is the perfection of simplicity. The motive power is applied directly to its purpose, and is not dissipated amid a useless complication of machinery. The importance of this extreme simplification of structure must be apparent. The motive force has no longer to vitalize cumbrous and unnecessary *impedimenta*; friction is lessened one-half, and the liability to fracture two-thirds. These advantages of improved construction having been secured to the fullest extent that is expedient, those of perfect uniformity are of course more easily attained. And it is to these, more than to any other causes, that the real value of the Waltham watches must be attributed. The fact is, that there is virtually no variation in the working of even the minutest details of all these instruments. They must all inevitably be equally good. Exact unity is the first quality which watches, by whomsoever produced, can possess. Exact unity is absolutely unattainable by the European processes. Of the instruments simultaneously completed in a foreign workshop, it is impossible to expect that they will bear more than a general and superficial relationship to one another. There is no tie between them to hold them to exactitude. Deviations in regularity are always expected in imported watches—their harmony being contingent upon doubtful conditions. The dexterity or good faith of individual workmen is all that can be trusted to for correct results. But in the Waltham Manufactory nothing is left to the discretion of the artisan. From beginning to end, all is carefully wrought out by unvarying mechanical rule. The isolated particles must of necessity be identical in every watch, since they are modelled by force of machinery, and not by labor of hand. The most practiced eye or delicate touch might sometimes err, but the operations of machinery necessarily repeat themselves with perfect precision. The grand result of this verisimilitude is, that in regard to time-keeping; the Waltham watches are all alike. Microscopic variations, dependent upon accidental conditions, which under no circumstances can ever be guarded against, do of course exist; but they are so slight, as compared with the wider deflections of works of foreign manufacture, as not to invalidate the rule of positive unity. In certain instances there might, it is true, be single instruments of foreign production finished with an accuracy beyond even the regular workings of machinery. But to meet this, the American Company have devoted one department of their factory to the construction of a much more elaborate article than their usual average. Thus the advantages of strict identity in component parts are combined with those of the most dexterous workmanship. In this way, watches of absolute equality with the finest results of European manufacture, are, in such quantities as may be demanded, regularly produced.

An important question, naturally, is that of the relative costliness of European and American watches. We find that the advantage of cheapness is on this side of the Atlantic. The difference in prices is not excessive, but is sufficient to be an object to any purchaser. The virtue of superior durability, however, is one which ought, in an economical view, to be the most seriously considered. American instruments will certainly outlast all others. It has been estimated that we pay Europe five millions of dollars a year for watches, and a like sum for keeping them in order. At our own doors watches are manufactured for a lower price, of better quality, less liable to become disordered, and so arranged that in case of injury by violence, the derangement may be cheaply and expeditiously repaired.

The success of the Waltham Company is ample evidence of the estimation in which its wares are held. Its operations have steadily widened since its establishment. At present it employs more hands and produces more watches than at any former period. Each year contributes testimony to the excellence of the instruments, and increases the demand for them. New varieties of form and quality have in late years been introduced, to accommodate peculiar exigencies of taste or necessity. There is the costly time-piece for the millionaire, and the inexpensive one for the clerk or artizan; and there is the compact and tiny watch jewelled and enamelled, which ladies delight to wear at their girdles, and which they never remember to wind up. The varieties are ample to satisfy all the demands of utility or fancy; and it is but moderate eulogy to say that in exterior form and embellishment, no less than interior excellence, they rival the best instruments of European importation, and this notwithstanding the fact of their comparative cheapness.

[Advertisement.]

Do not waste your money buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS which have flooded the market for the last few years; when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

See in another column: "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

[Special Notice]

THE ARMY AND NAVY PASTE BLACKING, made by B. F. Brown & Co, Boston, gives universal satisfaction. For sale throughout the Union.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

ATWILL—WISWALL.—In Beaufort, N. C., March 16, by Rev. John Rumley, Captain J. W. ATWILL, A. A. A. G., Brigadier-General J. N. Palmer's staff, to Miss LIZZIE M., youngest daughter of Howard Wiswall, Esq., of Washington, N. C.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War.
Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.

Assistant Secretaries of War.
Hon. P. H. Watson and Hon. C. A. Dana—Offices, 3d floor War Department.

General-in-Chief.
Office—in charge of Captain G. K. Leet, Assistant Adjutant General, 29 Winder's Building, 2d floor.

Chief of Staff.
Major General H. W. Halleck—cor. F and 17th streets.

Adjutant General.
Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

Bureau of Military Justice.
Brigadier-General Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Judges Advocate.
Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, &c.—539 17th street.
Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 22d Army Corps—534 14th street.

Solicitor of the War Department.
Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department.

Inspector General's Department.
537 17th street.

Bureau of the Signal Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. L. Nicodemus, Acting Chief Signal Officer—Office, 167 F street.

Provost Marshal General.
Brigadier-General James B. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.
Brevet Major General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—Art Union Building, corner Pennsylvania avenue and 17th street.
Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, corner G and 18th streets.
Captain J. M. Moore, Chief Assistant Quartermaster—office corner F and 21st streets.
Colonel M. I. Ludington, Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington—office, 534, 536, 538, and 540 14th street, near New York avenue.
Captain H. L. Thayer, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, Post Quartermaster—office, 232 G street.
Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Store Keeper—304 H, near 17th street.

Subsistence Department.
Brigadier General A. B. Eaton, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. Bell, Depot Commissary—Office, 223 G street.

Medical Department.
Brigadier General J. K. Barnes, Surgeon General—Office corner 15th street and Pennsylvania Avenue.
Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Cuyler, Acting Medical Inspector General, U. S. Army—Office, No. 302 H street, corner of 17th street, first floor.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Wilson, Medical Inspector U. S. Army, Inspector of the Army of the Potomac—Office, at Rev. Dr. Samson's Columbian College, Washington, D. C.
Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—132 Pennsylvania avenue.
Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.
Surgeon Thomas Antisell, to attend officers of the Volunteer Army—Office in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.
Surgeon C. Sutherland, U. S. Army, Medical Purveyer—office, 212 G street, near 18th.
General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

United States Army Medical Museum,
H street, between 14th street and New York avenue. Open daily, except Sundays, from 9 A.M. until 4 P.M.

Examining Board for Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers.
Thomas Antisell, President—Office, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Pay Department.
Brevet Brigadier-General B. W. Brice, Acting Paymaster-General—corner F and 15th streets.
Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.
Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.
Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.
Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.
Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 15th street and New York avenue.

Engineer Department.
Brigadier-General R. Delafield, Chief Engineer—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.
Brigadier General A. B. Dyer, Chief—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.
Major General C. C. Augur, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania Av.
Captain H. W. Smith, A. A. G., Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania avenue.
Colonel T. Ingraham, Provost Marshal, District of Washington—corner 19th and I streets.

Defences of Washington.
Lieutenant-Colonel B. S. Alexander, Additional Aide-de-Camp and Major of Engineer—office northwest corner Pennsylvania avenue and 19th streets.

Miscellaneous.
Major-General E. A. Hitchcock, Commissioner for exchange of Prisoners—Office, 28 Winder's Building, second floor.
Brigadier-General Henry W. Wessels, Commissary-General of Prisoners.
148 F street, corner of 20th street.
Brevet Brigadier General D. C. McCallum, Superintendent of Military Railroads—250 G street, near 17th street.
Brigadier General A. P. Howe, Chief of Artillery—corner 19th and H streets.
Cavalry Bureau—Office, 302 H street, under command of Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff; Lieutenant-Colonel Ekin, in charge of purchase and inspection of horses, and quartermaster duties—Office, 374 H street.
Captain Henry Ketcltas, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.
Brevet Colonel C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Colored Bureau—531 17th street, opposite War Department.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty-five cents a line each insertion.

THE MERRILL PATENT FIRE ARM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, BALTIMORE,
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NEW STEAMSHIP LINE to WASHINGTON, GEORGETOWN, D. C., and ALEXANDRIA, VA, FROM PIER 14, NORTH RIVER.
The new and substantial steamer JOHN GIBSON, Captain W. C. GEOGHEGAN, will sail from Pier 14, North River, on Thursday, March 31st, at 4 o'clock P.M., to be followed by the new and substantial steamer E. C. KNIGHT, Captain J. J. MASON, on Thursday, April 7th.
These steamers run every Thursday.
For freight, &c., apply to WM. J. TAYLOR & CO., Agents, 140 Cedar st., New York; SNOW & CO., Agents in Washington and Georgetown; FLOWERS & BOWEN, Agents in Alexandria.

AT GIMBREDE'S, 588 and 872 Broadway, the box of Note Paper, ready inclined, only $2 25—by mail $2 50—(all letters, A to Z.)

L. W. PAYNE, Printer of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, is prepared to execute every description of PRINTING, in the best style of the art. Office, 37 Park Row, Room 40. Fifth story.

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BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION YET OFFERED.
An engagement for a limited period has been effected with the celebrated American Tragedian, Mr. J. B. STUDLEY,
who will appear in a SERIES OF LEGITIMATE DRAMA, Commencing Monday, March 22, Afternoon and Evening,
with Sheridan Knowles great play of WILLIAM TELL,
supported by the talented Dramatic Company.
Previous to play, THREE LEGGED WONDER BY TONY DENIER.
Morning at 11. POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK. SPIRITUALISM EXPOSED BY DR. VON VLECK, with practical illustrations.
PROF. HUTCHINGS. Lightning Calculator. FAT WOMAN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS. WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS. TWO GLASS STEAM ENGINES IN MOTION. 50 LIFE-LIKE MOVING WAX FIGURES. Circassian Girl, Dwarf, Albino Boy, Living Otters, Grand Aquaria, a million curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, CORNER BROADWAY AND PEARL-ST.
CAPITAL, $2.000 000. WITH LIBERTY TO INCREASE TO $10 000,000.
By a vote of the directors of this bank, it is decided to increase the capital, on the 1st May next, to $4 000,000, giving the present stockholders the option of the same number of shares they now hold additional.
The books will be open for subscription on the 27th instant, and remain open till the 15th April, after which time the shares remaining will be awarded to new applicants for the stock. Ten per cent. will be required on subscription, and the balance on the 1st May. Six per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums paid before May 1.
We expect to remove next month to new and spacious premises, on the opposite corner of Broadway and Pearl street from where we now are.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.
WM. H. FOSTER, Cashier.
WM H. SANFORD, Assistant Cashier.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1865
[Transcript from Ledger.]

Loans and Discounts		$10,615,900 17
	710,918 80	
Due from Banks		1,800,890 51
U. S. Securities		5,439,816 61
Cash on hand		24,410 77
U. S. Taxes paid		28,614 32
Expenses		
Total		$18 620,550 18
Capital Stock		$ 2,000,000 00
Circulation		795,000 00
Deposits		14,747,341 46
Due to Treasurer of U. S.		790,155 85
Dividends unpaid		880 00
Profits*		287,672 87
Total		$18,620,550 18

* To the item of profits may be added the sum of $55,900 for interest accrued on 6 per cent. legal notes, demand loans, &c.

DIVIDEND.

SAFEST AND CHEAPEST SYSTEM OF INSURANCE.

4TH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF

60 PER CENT.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,

172 BROADWAY, cor. MAIDEN LANE.

NEW YORK, February 2, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL.....$400,000
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, Feb. 1, 1865.. 660,000

A DIVIDEND OF (10) TEN PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand, in Cash, to Stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th March, in Cash

ALSO,

A Scrip Dividend of (60) SIXTY PER CENT. on the Earned Premiums of Policies entitled to Participate in the Profits for the year ending 31st January, 1865, being the Fourth Consecutive Scrip Dividend of SIXTY PER CENT. declared by this Company since its adoption of the Participating System. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March prox.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

JOHN SLATER,
BOOT MAKER,

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FINE DRESS BOOTS and SHOES, Military Boots and Shoes of every style, of the best quality at reasonable prices.

NEW AND HANDSOME FAIRY ALBUMS.—The neatest little articles of the day. Prices: To hold 20 pictures, $1 00; 40 pictures, $1 25; 80 pictures, $1 50. Trade supplied. GROUP PICTURES—100 Union, 50 Rebel Generals, 100 Actresses, 100 Actors. 25 cents each group. W. C. WEMYSS, 575 Broadway, New York.

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Offer to the trade and military public generally a full stock of

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Gloves,	*Money Belts,*	*Dram Flasks,*

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In addition to our main business of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, we are Headquarters for the following, viz:

STEREOSCOPES & STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary etc, etc. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp.

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We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, FREE, on receipt of price.

☞ FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER. ☜

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Our Catalogue now embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz: about

100 Major-Generals, 100 Lieut.-Colonels, 350 Statesmen,
300 Brig.-Generals, 250 Other Officers, 180 Divines,
275 Colonels, 75 Navy Officers, 125 Authors,
40 Artists, 125 Stage, 50 Prominent Women,
3,000 Copies of Works of Art.

including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, etc. Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on the receipt of $1.50, and sent by mail, free.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent. of the amount with their order.

☞ The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy

SOLDIERS' POCKET ALBUMS, for 18 pictures, 75 cts.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR NEW YORK AND THE EASTERN STATES,

By a recent arrangement with Mr. DERINGER, the subscribers have undertaken the exclusive agency, for New York and New England, of the well-known pocket arm of which he is the inventor and only manufacturer. They propose keeping constantly in store a full assortment, comprising all sizes and finishes of this unique pistol, and will be at all times able to fill Trade Orders with promptness, at manufacturers' prices. The arrangement has become necessary on the part of Mr. Deringer, in order to protect the public from spurious articles assuming to be his make, and that purchaser only, wholesale or retail will be safe who appreciates this fact.

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CAUTION FROM THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.

It having come to our knowledge that imitations of the American Watch have been put upon the market in great numbers, calculated, by their utter worthlessness, to injure the reputation of our genuine products, to protect our own interests and the public from impositions, we again publish the trade marks by which our Watches may invariably be known.

We manufacture four styles of Watches:

The FIRST has the name
"AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

The SECOND has the name
"APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

The THIRD has the name
"P. S. BARTLETT, Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

All the above styles have the name American Watch Co. painted on the dial, and are warranted in every respect.

The FOURTH has the name
"WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate, and is not named on the dial.

All the above described watches are made of various sizes, and are sold in gold or silver cases, as may be required.

It is hardly possible for us to accurately describe the numerous imitations to which we have alluded. They are usually inscribed with names so nearly approaching our own as to escape the observation of the unaccustomed buyer. Some are represented as made by the "Union Watch Co., of Boston, Mass." -no such company existing. Some are named the "Soldier's Watch," to be sold as our Fourth or Wm. Ellery style, usually known as the "Soldier's Watch;" others are named the "Appleton Watch Co.;" others the "P. S. Bart*ley*," instead of our P. S. Bartlett; besides many varieties named in such a manner as to convey the idea that they are the veritable productions of the American Watch Company.

We also caution the public, and particularly soldiers, against buying certain articles *called* watches, so freely advertised in illustrated papers as "Army Watches," "Officers' Watches," "Magic Time Observers," "Arcana Watches," &c., the prices of which are stated to be from seven to sixteen dollars. A good watch, in these times, cannot be afforded for any such money.

A little attention on the part of buyers will protect them from gross imposition.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
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CAPITAL STOCK..... $5,000,000.

SHARES $100 EACH.

Working Capital $800,000 in Stock, and $100,000 in Cash.

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THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice-President Pennsylvania Central R. R. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
R. S. S. ANDROS, of Andros & Cole, Boston, Mass.
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The property of this Company consists of a perpetual lease of 75,000 acres of oil territory in San Luis Obispo County, California, with a frontage of ten miles on the Pacific Coast, and from the reports of Prof. Silliman, Colonel Williamson, and others, it contains the richest oil springs, wells, and territory yet discovered.

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No. 71 Broadway, Room 20.

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MASONIC EMBLEMS!

GOLD PENS AND CASES!

On the receipt of $1 50 I will send a Solid Silver Badge (pure coin), appropriate for either Corps or Division in the Army, or a Cavalry, Artillery, Engineer or Pontooneer's Badge, with your Name, Regiment and Company handsomely engraved thereon. And for $2 I will send a Solid Gold Enameled Masonic Pin. And for $1 50 I will send a Fine Gold Pen (warranted) with Extension Case and Pencil. Agents wanted in every Regiment. Send for wholesale illustrated circular.

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IN
One Hundred Thousand Shares,
AT
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WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.
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ATLANTIC BANK, 142 Broadway, N. Y., Treasury.

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REMINGTON'S ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

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Dealers in everything necessary for the Uniform of the ARMY AND NAVY—Swords, Sashes, Belts, Shoulder-straps, Epaulettes, Laces, Buttons, Fatigue-caps, &c., &c.; also a large and complete assortment of Firearms, Cutlery, Double and Single-bbl. Shot Guns, and Sporting Ammunition in every variety.

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The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Address

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,
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NEW YORK
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AND BALTIMORE
CONSOLIDATED
PETROLEUM
& MINING COMPANY.
OFFICE 71 BROADWAY, N.Y.

BOOKS CLOSING.

New 200 barrel well on Cherry Run.

New 150 barrel well of Fine Lubricating Oil on Sugar Creek.

A new 200 barrel well has been struck on Cherry Run above Read well, close to the property of this company on the McFate farm, on which one of the company's wells is almost completed, with splendid prospects of oil.

Another well on the Hogg Farm close to this is also nearly down, with equally great prospects.

A new 150 barrel well of fine lubricating oil ha been struck on Sugar Creek, (the first well bored) adjoining the Saunders farm, the property of this Company, on which a well is nearly completed with splendid show of oil.

One acre (of the seven acres Homestead Reserve) on Saunders farm, which farm belongs to this company, was sold two days since for $15,000 cash.

This Company has five different properties on Sugar Creek, and they alone are worth to-day over one million of dollars, and the entire properties of the Company worth to-day over five millions of dollars —$5,000,000.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL CLOSE ON MARCH 1ST, AFTER WHICH NO STOCK WILL BE SOLD AT THE PRESENT SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

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CONSOLIDATED
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.

Organized under the laws of the State of New York.

Shareholders exempt from all personal liability.

Capital, $1,500,000, divided into 300,000 Shares. Par Value, $5. Subscription Price, $1 Per Share.

NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS $50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

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Secretary—J. CONKLIN, New York.

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O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
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R. H. WISHART, New York.
Dr. T. S. KING, New York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:

J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

OFFICES:

No. 71 BROADWAY, New York.
Nos. 612 and 614 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and No. 1 Carroll Hall, Baltimore street, Baltimore, Maryland.

The property embracing upwards of 635 acres in 26 different locations has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development, and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in al. 13 wells already on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring land; much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Alleghany River, opposite Horse Creek, Sugar Creek, Elk Creek, and other streams where the lands are being rapidly developed with the most encouraging prospects.

Prospectus, maps, and every information can be obtained at

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No. 71 Broadway, New

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

INSURE YOUR LIMBS OR YOUR LIFE.

THE NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, chartered by the Legislature and Governor of New York, having placed as security in the hands of the General Insurance Agent of the State the sum of $100,000 in U. S. Bonds, as security for all who deal with it, is now issuing policies at its office,

243 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Officers, Soldiers and Sailors can now, for a small sum, ensure their limbs, so that if either of them is lost, they can immediately secure large sum of money for their own use. Or any relative, with their consent, can make the insurance.

We believe that nothing has yet been devised of greater value to the soldier. Instead of spending your money in useless amusement or dissipation, make provision, in this sure way, against the day of trouble. Information and circulars sent to all parts of the country free of charge.

ORISON BLUNT, President.
Major WM. E. PRINCE, Vice-Pres't.
Colonel THOS. B. VAN BUREN, Treas.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,

BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,

46 EXCHANGE PLACE,

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LEONARD W. JEROME, GEO. W. MCLEAN,
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ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

Your attention is called to the large assortment of goods in your line,

HATS, CAPS, SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES
CAMP KETTLES, ARMY VALISES,
STRAPS and
EMBROIDERIES!

All our Straps and Cap Ornaments are made of the finest Bullion and workmanship

RICH PRESENTATION SWORDS,

from the best manufacturers, including the celebrated Ames' Manufacturing Company.

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MARVIN'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE.

Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are more burglar proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
Manufactured only by
MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.
Send or a descriptive circular.

THE QUOTA OF NEW YORK.

15,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED

FOR NEW YORK COUNTY!

INCREASED BOUNTIES & HAND-MONEY.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, February 11, 1865,

Present—ORISON BLUNT, Esq., Chairman,
Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
Hon. WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the County pay for a One Year Recruit Three Hundred ($300) Dollars Bounty and Fifty ($50) Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Two Year Recruit, Four Hundred ($400) Dollars Bounty and Seventy-five ($75) Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Three Year Recruit, Six Hundred ($600) Dollars Bounty and One Hundred ($100) Dollars Hand-Money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$600
Government	300
Total	$900

FOR TWO-YEAR RECUITS.

County	$400
Government	200
Total	$600

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

The Bounty to be paid to the Recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties (viz.: Assembly Bill No. 115 of 1865), and the Hand-Money to be paid to the person who may present the Recruit.

By order of the Committee,
CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

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THE COMPANY'S PROPERTIES.

No. 1.—One half (½) acre on Cherry Run, Venango County, Penn., three-fourths of a mile above the great Reed Well, and in the immediate neighborhood of the new Two Hundred Barrel Well, which has within a few days attracted so much attention. This Lot is owned by the Company in *Fee Simple*.

No. 2.—One half (½) acre adjoining the above tract. Perpetual lease. Half all Oil.

No. 3.—Three fourths (¾) of an acre on the Run next above the Lots just described. Perpetual lease Half all Oil.

These Lots are every inch on the Creek bottom, level and smooth, with room enough for ten Wells.

No. 4.—One-half (½) acre, Fee Simple, on Rocky River, Medina County, Ohio, being a part of the famous "Oil Spring Lot," and but four rods from the Well producing Lubricating Oil—a Well bored for salt many years ago.

No. 5.—Twenty (20) acres, Fee Simple, on Rocky River, adjoining the farm on which is the above described Oil Well, and on the outskirts of the village of Liverpool. Oil Geologists, who recently prospected here, fixed the place where a large flow of Oil should be obtained directly on this tract, at a point where a ravine makes into the river.

There is on this property a fine large house, good barn and outhouses, which will be valuable in the operations of the Company. A Derrick is up on this Lot, and a well is being bored by hand power, to the depth of two hundred feet, while an Engine is being got on to the ground.

No. 6.—One hundred and fifty-five (155) acres in the Federal Creek, Athens County, Ohio Oil country, in the immediate neighborhood of the Joy Farm One Hundred Barrel Well, struck recently, and surrounded by many good producing Wells. This territory promises to be fully equal to the best in Pennsylvania. A great many Wells are now producing largely in this section, and hundreds going down. No failures are reported anywhere in this region. It is just opposite the great Oil Fields of the Kanawha, and is laid down by our most eminent Geologists as in the very centre of the Oil Basin.

Since this property was obtained, owing to developments adjoining it, the value has been increased to an extent to make it alone ample property for the basis of a large Company. Lease fifteen (15) years, with four-fifths of all Oil.

No. 7.—One (1) acre, with Hotel, Barn, and Outhouses, being the Tavern Stand at Grafton, Ohio, *Fee Simple*. On this Lot is an old Well, strongly impregnated with Oil, and the show of Oil here is regarded as superior. This property is also highly valuable as Hotel property.

No. 8.—Three hundred (300) acres, near the above property. Derrick up and Well going down on this farm, with all indications of Oil. Lease twenty years, with three-fourths of all Oil.

No. 9.—Ninety-seven (97) acres, on Black River, Grafton, Ohio, two miles from the above farm. Lease twenty-nine years, five-sixths of all Oil.

No. 10.—Eighty-four (84) acres, Grafton, adjoining the "Rising Well Farm," on which is a fine Well of Lubricating Oil, now pumping, and several going down. Lease twenty-nine years, five-sixths all Oil.

This Grafton property, though quite undeveloped, is fast becoming very popular. Several Wells are now going down in the Township, and active preparations are making for many more. One or two Wells are now pumping with good success, and several that are down but one or two hundred feet, have a fine show of Oil. This is heavy Lubricating Oil.

Nearly the entire 659¾ acres of land owned by this Company is bottom land, and every foot of it boring territory, giving ample room for more than 1,500 Wells.

The tracts lie in four different localities, and none of them in mythical or unknown regions, where perhaps there is not a Well being bored within fifty miles, and where, if Oil should be found, the means of transportation would be absolutely wanting, thus rendering the product valueless. These lands are all in easy reach of Railroads. A feature, the advantages of which will readily appear, is, that all these lands are surrounded by active development, numbers of Wells going down in the immediate vicinity on each tract, so that should Oil be found, this property is enhanced in value though the Company should not at once commence operations themselves on all the Lots.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

This Company has been organized on a different plan from most Petroleum Companies now in operation, the advantages of which will be apparent to every one.

The property of this Company was purchased by an Association of forty-five gentlemen, and was selected after careful examination by two of their number sent out for the especial purpose. With the money for the purchase of the lands was raised $15,000 working capital, and placed in the hands of the Trustee. This enabled the Association to at once commence operations, instead of waiting for the sale of the stock to produce working capital, as is usual. Three Wells are now in progress of sinking on the Cherry Run property.

With good success, sixty days will suffice to complete these Wells, and that they will be highly productive, no one familiar with Oil Territory can doubt, as there has never been a failure on Cherry Run, and within a few rods of this property are some very fine Wells. The famous Coquette (800 bbls.), Jersey (400 bbls), Maple Shade (200 bbls.) and Sherman Wells (200 bbls.), are immediately across on Oil Creek. The renowned Reed Well, which flows 300 barrels daily, is less than one mile below on Cherry Run, and a new 200 barrel Well is between the Reed Well and these Lots. These Lots are in what is recognized by all men as the finest Oil Basin yet discovered, and immediately between the Reed Well on the one side and the Coquette, Jersey, etc., on the other side, the largest Oil Wells in the world, and in this distance there has never been a well put down that was not a paying well. Farther on in this same line is the famous Pitt Hole Well of the United States Petroleum Company.

Three Wells are also going down on the Ohio property. One on the "Oil Spring Lot," one on the Gooderich Farm, 20 acres, Liverpool, and one on the Brown Farm, Grafton.

Oil is found here generally at a depth of less than 200 feet, and to this depth Wells are sunk by hand-power.

These Wells are being vigorously pushed.

To facilitate the business of developing these lands, the gentlemen purchasing them have formed a Stock Company, with a very limited capital, considering the great value of their lands, and have taken among themselves all the Stock except 28,000 Shares, set apart as additional working capital. These 28,000 shares are now offered to the public.

The Stock is all full paid, and will not be liable to any assessments. No Stockholder assumes any personal liability.

As more Engines have been contracted for, and arrangements made to sink Wells on other tracts of the Company's lands, it is desirable that all the additional working capital should be speedily converted into cash, and that this may be done at once, the Stock reserved for it is offered at the extreme low price of $3 per Share.

Subscriptions or orders will be received and Certificates issued for any number of Shares above Ten.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS are open at the Office of SYKES, CHADWICK & Co., Willard's Hotel, Washington; Office of W. D. MANN, 227 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C; at the Office of the ARMY OIL COMPANY, 211 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio; and at the Company's Office, 240 Broadway, New York.

Persons at a distance or in the Army, wishing to purchase Stock, can send Treasury Notes, Drafts, Government Bonds, Post Office or Paymasters' Orders, to the Office at New York, and immediately Certificates of Stocks will be returned to them, or forwarded to whom they may direct.

Considering the gigantic extent of this wonderful new field for business; the certainty of large gains in it by judicious enterprise; the abilities, advantages and reputation of the gentlemen concerned in this Company, and the positive and solid progress of its operations up to this point, it is believed that no investment is at this day open to the public at once so safe and so lucrative.

LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

ORIGINAL ASSOCIATION THAT PURCHASED THIS PROPERTY.

OF THE ARMY.

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BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM HOFFMAN, Com. Gen. of Prisoners.
" " THOS. KILBY SMITH,
" " GREEN B. RAUM,
" " W. H. PENROSE,
" " MORGAN, Chief of Staff to Major-General Hancock.
" " S. S. CARROLL.
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" JACOB ZEILIN, Commandant, U. S. M. C.,
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" " WILLIAM REDWOOD PRICE, Chief of Cavalry Bureau,
" " C. H. FREDERICK, V. R. C.,
" " R. F. MOSON, 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry,
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" E. M. STEBBINS, M. S. K. and P. M., U. S. A., Washington Arsenal.
" W. A. LAMOTTE, A. A. General,
" W. MITCHELL, 3d U. S. Infantry,
" J. N. CROSS, V. R. C.,
" R. P. CRAWFORD, A. A. G.,
" G. T. CRAWFORD,
" C. F. HOYT, A. Q. M.,

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" GEORGE P. IHRIE, of General Grant's Staff,
" R. A. ALGER, 5th Michigan Cavalry,
" W. D. MANN, 7th Michigan Cavalry,
" ABEL GODDARD, 60th N. Y. Infantry.
MAJOR HENRY S. FITCH, of General Sherman's Staff,
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REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS.

Operations of the Army under his Command from September 7, 1864, to January 20, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
EASTPORT, Miss., January 20, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the operations of my command from the date of the occupation of Atlanta, Ga., as follows:

From the 7th to the 30th of September, the Fourth, Fourteenth, and Twentieth Army corps, composing the Army of the Cumberland, remained quietly in camp around the city of Atlanta. The enemy was reported posted in the neighborhood of Jonesboro'. During the greater portion of the above-mentioned period an armistice existed between the two armies for the purpose of exchanging prisoners captured on both sides during the preceding campaign.

About the 20th of September the enemy's cavalry, under Forrest, crossed the Tennessee river near Waterloo, Alabama, and appeared in front of Athens, Alabama, on the 23d, after having destroyed a portion of the railroad between the latter place and Decatur, Alabama. Considerable skirmishing took place, and the garrison, Colonel Campbell, 110th United States colored troops commanding, withdrew into the fort. By nightfall the town was completely invested, and the quartermaster and commissary buildings destroyed by the enemy. On the morning of the 24th the enemy opened on the fort with a 12-pounder battery, firing from two directions, north and west, which was answered by the artillery of the garrison. Later two flags of truce were received, demanding a surrender, which was declined by Colonel Campbell, when he was requested to grant Major-General Forrest a personal interview, and complied with the request. At this interview, Colonel Campbell *allowed* himself to be convinced by the rebel commander that it was useless to contend against the largely superior force of the enemy confronting him, and induced him to surrender his command. The garrison at the time consisted of 450 men belonging to the 106th, 110th, and 111th United States colored troops, and about 150 of the 3d Tennessee cavalry. Thirty minutes after the evacuation of the fort re-enforcements, consisting of the 19th Michigan and 102d Ohio regiments, arrived, and after a severe fight, were also forced to yield. Forrest then moved toward Pulaski, destroying the railroad as he advanced, captured the garrison at Sulphur Branch Trestle, and skirmished heavily all day of the 27th with the garrison of Pulaski, but withdrew toward nightfall. Major General Rousseau was present at Pulaski during the engagement, having collected such troops as he could spare from other parts of his command to assist in staying the progress of the enemy in the destruction of our railroad communications.

On the 29th Forrest withdrew from the immediate vicinity of the railroad, after having thoroughly destroyed it from Athens to within five miles of Pulaski, and on the same day the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad was cut near Tullahoma and Decherd by small parties from his command, sent out for the purpose; but the road was again in running order on the 30th. As Forrest changed the scene of his operations from the Decatur railroad over to the one leading to Chattanooga, General Rousseau moved rapidly by rail around through Nashville to Tullahoma, and prepared for his reception. On the same day (29th September) five thousand men from the District of the Etowah, Major General J. B. Steedman commanding, crossed to the north of the Tennessee river, to check Forrest's movements, and protect and keep open the communication by rail with Chattanooga.

Newton's division, Fourth corps, was ordered from Atlanta September 26, and replaced Steadman's command at Chattanooga on the 28th. Morgan's division, of the Fourteenth corps, started from Atlanta for the same purpose on the 29th of September, and to re-enforce the troops operating against Forrest.

In compliance with verbal instructions from Major-General Sherman I left Atlanta with Morgan's division to take immediate charge of affairs in Tennessee, and reached Nashville October 3.

On the withdrawal of Forrest's troops from Athens a garrison was sent to reoccupy the post by Brigadier-General R. S. Granger, commanding District of Northern Alabama, who also sent a scouting party from Huntsville toward Fayetteville to locate the enemy. This party ascertained that Forrest passed through Fayetteville on the night of the 29th, and moved toward Decherd. After passing Fayetteville, however, he divided his forces, part going south through New Market toward Huntsville, and the remainder, under Forrest in person, moved through Lynchburg toward Columbia. The first column, 4,000 strong, under Buford, appeared in front of Huntsville during the evening of the 30th, and immediately sent a summons to the garrison to surrender, which the latter refused to do. The enemy remained throughout the night in the vicinity of the town, and repeated the demand for its surrender on the morning of October 1, and meeting with an answer similar to the one received on the night previous he moved off in the direction of Athens, which place was attacked by him at about 3 p.m., without effect, the garrison holding its own nobly. The second column (under Forrest in person, and estimated at 3,000 men) made its appearance near Columbia on the morning of the 1st, but did not attack that place.

During these operations of Forrest in Middle Tennessee, small parties of the enemy made their appearance in the neighborhood of McMinnville and Liberty, but made no serious demonstrations.

Morgan's division of the Fourteenth corps, which started from Atlanta on the 29th of September, reached Stevenson during the morning of the 1st of October, and pushed on toward Huntsville immediately, reaching that place during the night, and set out for Athens at an early hour on the morning of the 2d, repairing the railroad as it advanced. The enemy, under Buford, resumed the attack on Athens on the 2d, but was again handsomely repulsed by the garrison, consisting of the 73d Indiana, Lieutenant Colonel Slade commanding. Failing in this second attempt, Buford moved off toward Elk river, pursued by a small force of our cavalry belonging to General Granger's command. The other column, under Forrest, started from near Columbia on the morning of the 3d, and moved off in the direction of Mount Pleasant, paroling all his prisoners before his departure. During his stay in the neighborhood he destroyed about five miles of railroad between Carter's creek and Spring Hill, including three bridges. The enemy's intentions to make good his escape to the south side of the Tennessee river being now evident, directions were given to General Morgan, at Athens, to move with his division toward Bainbridge, and endeavor to secure the crossing at that place in advance of Forrest, while General Rosseau, already on the way to Columbia from Nashville, with a force of 4,000 mounted men, hastily collected together, was to push after the enemy through Mount Pleasant and press him in the rear. Croxton's brigade of cavalry started from Farmington, and moving through Lewisburg, pursued a southwesterly course toward Lawrenceburg. The above was the position of the troops on the morning of October 3. On the same day information reached me that Major-General Washburne, with 3,000 cavalry and 1,500 infantry, was moving up the Tennessee river to participate in the operations against Forrest. Directions were sent him on the 4th to leave his infantry at Johnsonville, move with his cavalry by water to Clifton, and thence across the country toward Pulaski, joining General Rousseau's column at that point. Lieutenant-Commander Forrest, United States Navy, commanding the naval force on the upper Tennessee, was requested to send some gunboats down the river to Florence, Alabama, and endeavor to prevent the enemy crossing in that vicinity, if the high stage of water then prevailing in the Tennessee would admit of his crossing the upper shoals with his gunboats.

Morgan's division reached Rogersville during the evening of the 4th, having been delayed by high water in crossing Elk river; and on the same night Forrest passed through Lawrenceburg. A report was received to the effect that Buford's command succeeded in crossing the Tennessee river at Brown's Ferry on the 3d instant.

On the 6th General Washburne reached Waynesboro', still moving eastward, and on the same day General Morgan came up with the enemy's rear-guard at Shoal creek bridge, and skirmished with it slightly, but still not in time to prevent the main body of the enemy from safely effecting a crossing of the Tennessee at Bainbridge. Thus both columns of the enemy succeeded in escaping, although closely pursued by our forces. On the 8th directions were sent to General Rousseau to destroy all ferry-boats and other means of crossing the river, and then move his command below Florence to await further orders. At the same time General Morgan was directed to return to Athens.

Pending these operations in Tennessee, the whole aspect of affairs about Atlanta had undergone a change. Hood had crossed the Chattahooche river, had sent one corps of his army to destroy the railroad between Alltatoona and Marietta, which he had effectually accomplished for a distance of over twenty miles, interrupting all communication between the forces in Tennessee and the main army with General Sherman in Georgia. He then moved around south of Rome to the west side of the Coosa river, and, taking a southeasterly course, marched toward Summerville and Lafayette, threatening Chattanooga and Bridgeport.

The following dispositions were made on the 11th: Croxton's cavalry brigade was to move to some point sufficiently near his supplies at Athens, and not too far removed from the Tennessee river to protect its crossings from Decatur down as far as Eastport; Morgan's division of the Fourteenth corps to move, without delay, from Athens to Chattanooga by rail, and Steedman's command following Morgan's from Decatur to Bridgeport. General Rosseau's troops were recalled from below Florence, and ordered to concentrate at Athens without delay. The District of Northern Alabama, comprising the posts of Decatur, Huntsville, Stevenson, and intermediate points, was left with its ordinary garrisons, and our whole attention turned toward Hood's movements in northern Georgia.

On the 12th the enemy's cavalry attacked Resacca, but the place was resolutely held by Watkins's brigade of cavalry, and the railroad bridge saved from destruction. The same day Brigadier-General Wagner reported from Chattanooga the enemy's cavalry, 250 strong, had occupied La Fayette, Georgia, whereupon directions were sent him to call in the detachments at Tunnel Hill, Ringgold, and intermediate points along the railroad between there and Chattanooga, and quietly make preparations to defend his post. On the 13th one corps of Hood's army appeared in front of Dalton, and a summons to surrender, signed by Hood in person, was sent in to Colonel Johnson, 44th United States colored troops, commanding the garrison. Colonel Johnson being convinced of the uselessness of contending against so overwhelming a force of the enemy, and knowing there was no succor at hand, complied with the demand.

On the 14th, Morgan's division reached Chattanooga, and General Steedman's command arrived at Bridgeport, where he received orders to proceed to Chattanooga.

After remaining at Dalton one day, during which he destroyed about five miles of railroad, the enemy moved off to the westward, through Nickajack Gap, to rejoin the remainder of Hood's army near Summerville, to which point he had been followed by General Sherman with the Fourth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth corps, the Twentieth corps having been left behind at Atlanta to hold the place.

In compliance with instructions from Major-General Sherman, Morgan's division, of the Fourteenth corps, and Wagner's, of the Fourth, were sent from Chattanooga to rejoin their respective commands at Summerville.

A force of 1,500 men were set to work under the direction of Colonel W. W. Wright, Chief Engineer United States Military Railroads, to repair the railroad south of Chattanooga, there being thirty-four miles of rails and ties totally destroyed, besides several important bridges carried away by high water; yet with characteristic energy on the part of Colonel Wright and Captain J. C. Van Duzer, Superintendent of Military Telegraph, the repairs were rapidly carried forward. Telegraphic communication with Atlanta was restored on the 21st, and trains commenced running regularly on the 28th. On the latter date the enemy was at Gadsden, Alabama, while General Sherman's forces were at Gaylesville, both armies remaining inactive and watchful of the other's movements. While at the latter place Special Field Order No. 105, Military Division of the Mississippi, was issued by General Sherman and the substance of it sent to me by telegraph, as follows:

"In the event of military movements or the accidents of war separating the general in command from his military division, Major-General George H. Thomas, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, will exercise command over all the troops and garrisons not absolutely in the presence of the general-in-chief."

A written communication received a few days previous, in which I was instructed to remain in Tennessee and defend the line of the Tennessee river, gave a detailed account of his plans for a campaign into the heart of Georgia. The Fourteenth and Twentieth corps of my command were to go with General Sherman, the Fourth corps remaining with me in Tennessee. My instructions were to pursue the enemy if he followed General Sherman's column, but in any event to hold Tennessee. On the 26th the enemy's infantry made its appearance in strong force in front of Decatur, Alabama, and during the afternoon attacked the garrison, but not vigorously, and without effect. Reenforcements amounting to two full regiments were sent from Chattanooga to General Granger at that point, and he was directed to hold his post at all hazards. On the 27th the enemy commenced intrenching his position around Decatur, working steadily throughout the day and skirmishing continually, but no artillery was used. At night their camp fires showed a heavy force. Under cover of the darkness and with a strong column the enemy drove in our pickets and established a line of rifle-pits within five hundred yards of the town. On the 28th a sortie was made by a part of the garrison, which advanced under cover of the guns of the fort down the river bank and around to the rear of the enemy's pits, clearing them of their occupants and capturing 120 prisoners belonging to Cheatham's division, besides killing and wounding a number. The same day the Fourteenth United States colored troops, Colonel Morgan commanding, carried one of the enemy's batteries up the river, after driving off the supports; the guns were spiked and the command returned to Decatur. Our loss was three officers killed and several officers and men wounded.

General Granger estimated the force opposing him at one corps, and his scouts informed him there was also a corps at Warrenton, Alabama, with Russel's brigade of cavalry at Guntersville on the river: Roddy's division of cavalry was picketing the south side of the Tennessee from Decatur to Tuscumbia, and Forrest, with the main cavalry force, was reported at Corinth, Mississippi, with outposts at Eastport and along the west bank of the Tennessee. On the 29th General Granger reported the enemy in his front to be withdrawing from Decatur toward Courtland. The same day General Croxton, commanding a brigade of cavalry picketing the north bank of the river, reported the enemy crossing at the mouth of Cypress creek, two miles below Florence, stating at the same time that he would move with all the force he could spare to drive the enemy back. Directions were sent to General Hatch, commanding a division of cavalry at Clifton, on the east bank of the Tennessee, to move to the support of Croxton at Florence, impressing upon both commanders the necessity of keeping the enemy from crossing to the north side of the river until the Fourth corps, already on its way from General Sherman in Georgia, could arrive and get into position to meet him.

Hood's plans had now become evident, and from information gained through prisoners, deserters, and other sources, his intention was to cross into Middle Tennessee. To enable him to supply his army, he had been repairing the Mobile and Ohio Railroad for some time previous, and trains were now running as far north as Corinth, and thence east to Cherokee station, bringing his supplies by that rout from Selma and Montgomery.

The advance division (Wood's) of the Fourth corps reached Athens on the 31st, the other two divisions of the corps following along rapidly. The Twenty-third corps, Major-General J. M. Schofield commanding, having been ordered by Major-General Sherman to take post at Resacca and report to me for orders, was immediately ordered by me to Pulaski (as soon as I learned Hood had appeared in force on the south of the Tennessee), and was also on its way, moving in rear of the Fourth corps.

The enemy effected a lodgment for his infantry on the north side of the Tennessee, about three miles above Florence, on the 31st, notwithstanding Croxton's endeavors to drive him back, and his cavalry in heavy force pressed Croxton across Shoal creek to its east bank. Orders were immediately sent to General Stanley to concentrate the Fourth corps at Pulaski, and await further instructions. In the meantime Forrest was moving eastward from Corinth, Mississippi, and from Paris, Tennessee, making his appearance on the 28th at Fort Heiman, an earthwork on the west bank of the Tennessee, about seventy-five miles from Paducah, where he captured gunboat No. 55 and 2 transports on the 31st, having previously burned the steamer Empress. His force was composed of seventeen regiments of cavalry and nine pieces of artillery. On the 2d he had succeeded in planting batteries above and below Johnsonville (one of our basis of supplies on the Tennessee river, and the western terminus of the Northwestern railroad), completely blockading the river and isolating at that place 3 gunboats, 8 transports, and about a dozen barges. The garrison was composed of about 1,000 men of the 43d Wisconsin, 12th United States colored troops, and a detachment of the 11th Tennessee cavalry, all under command of Col. C. R. Thompson, 12th United States colored troops. The naval forces under command of Lieutenant E. M. King attacked the enemy's batteries below Johnsonville, but were repulsed after a severe contest, but not before they recaptured from the enemy one of the transports above mentioned, having on board two 20-pounder Parrott guns and a considerable quantity of quartermasters' stores, and forcing the enemy to destroy the gunboat No. 55, captured on the 31st.

On the 4th the enemy opened on the gunboats, transports, and on the town, from batteries posted on the opposite bank of the river, to which the artillery of the garrison and the gunboats gave a brisk response. The latter becoming disabled, and as great fears were entertained of their being seized by the enemy, it was resolved to fire them, as also the transports, to prevent their falling into his hands. In carrying this into operation the flames spread to the buildings of the commissary and quartermaster's departments, and also to a large amount of stores on the levee, soon converting the whole into a mass of ruins. The loss to the Government, as far as estimated, is set down at one and a half millions of dollars, of which about three hundred thousand dollars belongs to the subsistence department and the remainder to the quartermaster's department. I believe there was no cause to apprehend that the enemy could effect a crossing at Johnsonville, and the destruction of public property was consequently unnecessary.

On the morning of the 5th the enemy again opened fire on the garrison, and after a furious cannonade of more than an hour's duration, withdrew from his position across the river and disappeared. He crossed the Tennessee above Johnsonville by means of two large flat-boats constructed by his men, and two small boats belonging to one of the gunboats, and then moved off in the direction of Clifton. Major General Schofield, with the advance of the Twenty-Third corps, arrived at Nashville on the 5th, and was immediately started toward Johnsonville by rail, reaching that place the same night and finding the enemy had already retreated. Directions were then sent General Schofield to leave a sufficiently strong force for the defence of that post, and with the balance of his command proceed to carry out the instructions already given him, namely, to join the Fourth corps at Pulaski, and assume command of all the troops in the vicinity, watch the movements of Hood, and retard his advance into Tennessee as much as possible, without risking a general engagement, until Major General A. J. Smith's command could arrive from Missouri, and Major General J. H. Wilson could have time to mount the cavalry regiments, dismounted to furnish horses for Kilpatrick's division, which was to accompany General Sherman in his march through Georgia.

At this time I found myself confronted by the army, which, under General J. E. Johnston, had so skillfully resisted the advance of the whole active army of the Military division of the Mississippi from Dalton to the Chattahoochee, re-enforced by a well-equipped and enthusiastic cavalry command of over 12,000 men, led by one of the boldest and most successful cavalry commanders in the rebel army.

My information from all sources confirmed the reported strength stated of Hood's army to be from forty to forty-five thousand infantry, and from twelve to fifteen thousand cavalry. My effective force at this time consisted of the Fourth corps, about 12,000, under Major-General D. S. Stanley; the Twenty-third corps, about 10,000, under Major-General J. M. Schofield; Hatcher's division of cavalry, about 4,000; Croxton's brigade, 2,500, and Capron's brigade of about 1,200. The balance of my force was distributed along the railroad, and posted at Murfreesboro, Stevenson, Bridgeport, Huntsville, Decatur, and Chattanooga, to keep open our communications and hold the posts above named, if attacked, until they could be reinforced, as up to this time it was impossible to determine which course Hood would take—advance on Nashville, or turn toward Huntsville. Under these circumstances it was manifestly best to act on the defensive until sufficiently reinforced to justify taking the offensive.

My plans and wishes were fully explained to General Schofield, and, as subsequent events showed, properly appreciated and executed by him.

From the 1st to the 10th of November the enemy's position at Florence had remained materially unchanged. He had laid a pontoon bridge by mooring it to the piers of the old railroad bridge at that place, and had crossed over one corps of infantry (S. D. Lee's) and two divisions of cavalry; the other two corps (Stuart's and Cheatham's) were still on the south side of the river. His cavalry had pushed out to Shoal creek, skirmishing continually with Hatch's and Croxton's commands along the line of that stream, but showing no disposition to advance beyond.

General Sherman's uncertain position at Kingston, Ga., where he still remained in camp, had much to do with detaining the enemy, doubtless causing considerable speculation as to his future movements. On the 12th of November, communication with General Sherman was severed, the last dispatch from him leaving Cartersville, Ga., at 2:25 P. M. on that date. He had started on his great expedition from Atlanta to the sea-board, leaving me to guard Tennessee or to pursue the enemy if he followed the commandlng general's column. It was therefore with considerable anxiety that we watched the forces at Florence, to discover what course they would pursue with regard to General Sherman's movements, determining thereby whether the troops under my command, numbering less than half those under Hood, were to act on the defensive in Tennessee, or take the offensive in Alabama.

The enemy's position at Florence remained unchanged up to the 17th November, when he moved Cheatham's corps to the north side of the river with Stuart's corps preparing to follow. The same day part of the enemy's infantry, said to be Lee's corps, moved up the Lawrenceburg road to Bough's Mill on Shoal creek, skirmishing at that poin t with Hatcher's cavalry, and then fell back a short distance to some bluffs, where it went into camp.

The possibility of Hood's forces following General Sherman was now at an end, and I quietly took measures to act on the defensive. Two divisions of infantry, under Major General A. J. Smith, were reported on their way to join me from Missouri, which, with several one-year regiments then arriving in the department, and detachments collected from points of minor importance, would swell my command, when concentrated, to an army nearly as large as that of the enemy. Had the enemy delayed his advance a week or ten days longer I would have been ready to meet him at some point south of Duck river, but Hood commenced his advance on the 19th, moving on parallel roads from Florence toward Waynesboro' and shelled Hatch's cavalry out of Lawrenceburg on the 22d. My only resource was then to retire slowly toward my re-enforcements, delaying the enemy's progress as much as possible, to gain time for re-enforcements to arrive and concentrate.

General Schofield commenced removing the public property from Pulaski preparatory to falling back toward Columbia. Two divisions of Stanley's corps had already reached Lynnville, a point fifteen miles north of Pulaski, to cover the passage of the wagons and protect the railroad. Capron's brigade of cavalry was at Mount Pleasant, covering the approach to Columbia from that direction; and in addition to the regular garrison, there was at Columbia a brigade of Ruger's division, Twenty-third Army corps. I directed the two remaining brigades of Ruger's division then at Johnsonville, also to move, one by railroad around through Nashville to Columbia, the other by road via Waverly to Centerville, and occupy the crossings of Duck river near Columbia, Williamsport, Gordan's Ferry, and Centerville.

Since the departure of General Sherman about 7,000 men belonging to his column had collected at Chattanooga, comprising convalescents returning to their commands and men returning from furlough. These men had been organized into brigades, to be made available at such points as they might be needed. My command had also been reinforced by twenty new one-year regiments, most of which, however, were absorbed in replacing old regiments whose terms of service had expired.

On the 23d, in accordance with directions previously given him, General Granger commenced withdrawing the garrisons from Athens, Decatur and Huntsville, Alabama, and moved off toward Stevenson, sending five new regiments of that force to Murfreesboro' and retaining at Stevenson the original troops of his command. This movement was rapidly made by rail, and without opposition on the part of the enemy. That same night General Schofield evacuated Pulaski and moved toward Columbia, reporting himself in position at that place on the 24th. The commanding officer at Johnsonville was directed to evacuate that post after removing all public property, and retire to Fort Donelson on the Cumberland, and thence to Clarksville. During the 24th and 25th the enemy skirmished with General Schofield's troops at Columbia, but showed nothing but dismounted cavalry until the morning of the 26th, when his infantry came up and pressed our line strongly during that day and the 27th, but without assaulting, as the enemy's movements showed an undoubted intention to cross above or below the town, General Schofield withdrew to the north bank of Duck river during the night of the 27th and took up a new position, where the command remained during the 28th, undisturbed. Two divisions of the Twenty-third corps were placed in line in front of the town, holding all the crossings in its vicinity, while Stanley's corps, posted in reserve on the Franklin pike, was held in readiness to repel any vigorous attempt the enemy should make to force a crossing; the cavalry, under command of Brevet-Major-General Wilson, held the crossings above those guarded by the infantry. About 2 A. M. on the 29th the enemy succeeded in pressing back General Wilson's cavalry, and effected a crossing on the Lewisburg pike; at a later hour part of his infantry crossed at Huey's Mills, six miles above Columbia. Communication with the cavalry having been interrupted, and the line of retreat toward Franklin being threatened, General Schofield made preparasions to withdraw to Franklin. General Stanley, with one division of infantry, was sent to Spring Hi l, about fifteen miles north of Columbia, to cover the trains and hold the road open for the passage of the main force, and dispositions were made, preparatory to a withdrawal, to meet any attack coming from the direction of Huey's Mills. Gen. Stanley reached Spring Hill just in time to drive off the enemy's cavalry and save the trains; but later he was attacked by the enemy's infantry and cavalry combined, who engaged him heavily, and nearly succeeded in dislodging him from the position, the engagement lasting until dark. Although not attacked from the direction of Huey's Mills, General Schofield was busily occupied all day at Columbia resisting the enemy's attempts to cross Duck river, which he successfully accomplished, repulsing the enemy many times with heavy loss. Giving directions for the withdrawal of the troops as soon as covered by the darkness, at a late hour in the afternoon General Schofield, with Ruger's division, started to the relief of General Stanley at Spring Hill, and when near that place he came upon the enemy's cavalry, but they were easily driven off. *At Spring Hill the enemy was found bivouacking within eight hundred yards of the road.* Posting a brigade to hold the pike at this point, Gen. Schofield, with Ruger's division, pushed on to Thompson's station, three miles beyond, where he found the enemy's camp fires still burning, the cavalry force having occupied the place at dark, but had disappeared on the arrival of our troops. General Ruger then quietly took possession of the crossroads.

The withdrawal of the main force from in front of Columbia was safely effected after dark on the 29th; Spring Hill was passed, without molestation, about midnight, and, making a night march of twenty-five miles, the whole command got into position at Franklin at an early hour on the morning of the 30th, the cavalry moving on the Lewisburg pike, on the right or east of the infantry.

At Franklin, General Schofield formed line of battle on the southern edge of the town, to await the coming of the enemy, and, in the meanwhile, hastened the crossing of the trains to the north side of Harpeth river.

On the evacuation of Columbia, orders were sent to Major-General Milroy, at Tullahoma, to abandon that post and retire to Murfreesboro, joining forces with General Rosseau at the latter place. General Milroy was instructed, however, to maintain the garrison at the block-house at Elk river bridge. Nashville was placed in a state of defense and the fortifications manned by the garrison, reenforced by a volunteer force which had been previously organized into a division under Brevet Brigadier-General J. L. Donaldson, from the employes of the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments. This latter force, aided by railroad employes, the whole under the direction of Brigadier-General Tower, worked assidiously to construct additional defenses. Major-General Steedman, with a command numbering 5,000 men, composed of detachments belonging to General Sherman's column, left behind at Chattanooga, (of which mention has heretofore been made,) and also a brigade of colored troops, started from Chattanooga by rail on the 29th November, and reached Cowan on the morning of the 30th, where orders were sent him to proceed direct to Nashville. At an early hour on the morning of the 30th the advance of Major-Gen. A. J. Smith's command reached Nashville by transports from St. Louis. My infantry force was now nearly equal to that of the enemy, although he still outnumbered me very greatly in effective cavalry, but as soon as a few thousand of the latter arm could be mounted I should be in a condition to take the field offensively and dispute the possession of Tennessee with Hood's army.

The enemy followed closely after General Schofield's rear guard in the retreat to Franklin, and upon coming up with the main force formed rapidly and advanced to assault our works, repeating attack after attack during the entire afternoon, and as late as 10 P. M. his efforts to break our lines were continued. General Schofield's position was excellently chosen, with both flanks resting on the river, and his men firmly held their ground against an overwhelming enemy, who was repulsed in every assault along the whole line. Our loss, as given by General Schofield in his report transmitted herewith. (and to which I respectfully refer,) is 189 killed, 1,033 wounded, and 1,104 missing, making an aggregate of 2,326. We captured and sent to Nashville 702 prisoners, including one general officer, and 33 stands of colors. Major-General D. S. Stanley, commanding Fourth corps, was severely wounded at Franklin while engaged in rallying a portion of his command which had been temporarily overpowed by an overwhelming attack of the enemy. At the time of the battle the enemy's loss was known to be severe, and was estimated at 5,000. The exact figures were only obtained, however, on the re-occupation of Franklin by our forces, after the battles of December 15 and 16, at Brentwood Hills, near Nashville, and are given as follows: buried upon the field, 1,750; disabled and placed in hospital at Franklin, 3,800, which, with the 702 prisoners already reported, makes an aggregate loss to Hood's army of 6,252, among which were 6 general officers killed, 6 wounded, and 1 captured. The important results of this signal victory cannot be too highly appreciated, for it not only seriously checked the enemy's advance and gave General Schofield time to remove his troops and all his property to Nashville, but it also caused deep depression among the men of Hood's army, making them doubly cautious in their subsequent movements.

Not willing to risk a renewal of the battle on the morrow, and having accomplished the object of the day's operations, namely to cover the withdrawel of his trains, General Schofield, by my advice and direction, fell back during the night to Nashville, in front of which city line of battle was formed by noon of the 1st of December, on the heights immediately surrounding Nashville, with Major General A. J. Smith's command occupying the right, his right resting on the Cumberland river, below the city; the Fourth corps (Brigadier General Wood temporarily in command) in the center; and General Schofield's troops (Twenty-third Army corps) on the left, his left extending to the Nolensville pike. The cavalry under General Wilson was directed to take post on the left of General Schofield, which would make secure the interval between his left and the river above the city.

General Steedman's troops reached Nashville about dark on the evening of the 1st of December, taking up a position about a mile in advance of the left center of the main line, and on the left of the Nolensville pike. This position being regarded as too much exposed was changed on the 3d, when, the cavalry having been directed to take post on the north side of the river at Edgefield, General Steedman occupied the space on the left of the line vacated by its withdrawal.

During the afternoon of the 2d the enemy's cavalry in small parties engaged our skirmishers, but it was only on the afternoon of the 3d that his infantry made its appearance, when, crowding in our skirmishers, he commenced to establish his main line, which, on the morning of the 4th, we found he had succeeded in doing, with his salient on the summit of Montgomery Hill, within six hundred yards of our center, his main line occupying the high ground on the southeast side of Brown's creek, and extending from the Nolensville pike—his extreme right—across the Franklin and Granny White's pikes in a westerly direction to the hills south and southwest of Richland creek, and down that creek to the Hillsboro pike, with cavalry extending from both his flanks to the river. Artillery was opened on him from several points on the line without eliciting any response.

The block-house at the railroad crossing of Overall's creek, five miles north of Murfreesboro, was attacked by Bates's division of Cheatham's corps on the 4th, but held out until assistance reached it from the garrison at Murfreesboro. The enemy used artillery to reduce the block-house, but although seventy-four shots were fired at it, no material injury was done. General Milroy coming up with three regiments of infantry, four companies of the 13th Indiana cavalry, and a section of artillery, attacked the enemy and drove him off. During the 5th, 6th, and 7th, Bates's division, reinforced by a division from Lee's corps and 2,500 of Forrest's cavalry, demonstrated heavily against Fortress Rosecrans, at Murfreesboro, garrisoned by about 8,000 men, under command of General Rousseau. The enemy showing an unwillingness to make a direct assault, General Milroy, with seven regiments of infantry, was sent out on the 8th to engage him. He was found a short distance from the place on the Wilkerson pike, posted behind rail breastworks, was attacked and routed, our troops capturing 207 prisoners and 2 guns, with a loss of 30 killed and 175 wounded. On the same day Buford's cavalry entered the town of Murfreesboro, after having shelled it vigorously, but he was speedily driven out by a regiment of infantry and a section of artillery.

On retiring from before Murfreesboro the enemy's cavalry moved northward to Lebanon and along the bank of the Cumberland in that vicinity, threatening to cross to the north side of the river and interrupt our railroad communication with Louisville, at that time our only source of supplies, the enemy having blockaded the river below Nashville by batteries along the shore. The Navy Department was requested to patrol the Cumberland above and below Nashville with the gunboats then in the river, to prevent the enemy from crossing, which was cordially and effectually complied with by Lieutenant Commanding Le Roy Fitch, commanding eleventh division Mississippi squadron. At the same time General Wilson sent a cavalry force to Gallatin to guard the country in that vicinity.

The position of Hood's army around Nashville remained unchanged, and with the exception of occasional picket firing nothing of importance occurred from the 3d to the 15th December. In the meanwhile I was preparing to take the offensive without delay; the cavalry was being remounted under the direction of General Wilson as rapidly as possible, and new transportation furnished where it was required.

During these operations in Middle Tennessee, the enemy under Breckinridge, Duke, and Vaughn was operating in the eastern portion of the State against Generals Ammen and Gillem. On the 13th November, at midnight, Breckinridge, with a force estimated at 3,000, attacked General Gillem near Morristown, routing him and capturing his artillery, besides taking several hundred prisoners; the remainder of the command, about 1,000 in number, escaped to Strawberry Plains, and thence to Knoxville. General Gillem's force consisted of 1,500 men, composing three regiments of Tennessee cavalry, and six guns, belonging formerly to the fourth division of cavalry, Army of the Cumberland, but had been detached from my command at the instance of Governor Andrew Johnson, and were then operating independently under Brigadier-General Gillem. From a want of co operation between the officers directly under my control and General Gillem may be attributed in a great measure the cause of the latter's misfortune.

Following up his success, Breckinridge continued moving southward through Strawberry Plains to the immediate vicinity of Knoxville, but on the 18th withdrew as rapidly as he had advanced. General Ammen's troops, reinforced by 1,500 men from Chattanooga, reoccupied Strawberry Plains on that day.

About this period Major-General Stoneman, left at Louisville by General Schofield to take charge of the Department of the Ohio, during his absence with the army in the field, started for Knoxville to take general direction of affairs in that section, having previously ordered brevet Major-General Burbridge to march with all his available force in Kentucky by way of Cumberland Gap to Gillem's relief. On his way through Nashville General Stoneman received instructions from me to concentrate as large a force as he could get in East Tennessee, move against Breckinridge, and either destroy his force or drive it into Virginia, and if possible destroy the salt-works at Saltville, and the railroad from the Tennessee line as far into Virginia as he could go without endangering his command. November 23, General Stoneman telegraphed from Knoxville that the main force of the enemy was at New Market, eight miles north of Strawberry Plains, and General Burbridge was moving on Cumberland Gap from the interior of Kentucky, his advance expecting to reach Barbourville that night. On the 6th of December, having received information from East Tennessee that Breckinridge was falling back toward Virginia, General Stoneman was again directed to pursue him, and destroy the railroad as far across the state line as possible, say twenty-five miles.

Leaving him to carry out these instructions, I will return to the position at Nashville.

Both armies were ice-bound for a week previous to the 14th December, when the weather moderated. Being prepared to move, I called a meeting of the corps commanders on the afternoon of that day, and, having discussed the plan of attack until thoroughly understood, the following Special Field Order, No. 342, was issued.

"Paragraph IV. As soon as the state of the weather will admit of offensive operations, the troops will move against the enemy's position in the following order:

"Major-General A. J. Smith, commanding detachment of the Army of the Tennessee, after forming his troops on and near the Harding pike, in front of his present position, will make a vigorous assault on the enemy's left.

"Major-General Wilson, commanding the cavalry corps, Military Division of Mississippi, with three divisions will move on and support General Smith's right, assisting as far as possible in carrying the left of the enemy's position, and be in readiness to throw his force upon the enemy the moment a favorable opportunity occurs. Major-General Wilson will also send one division on the Charlottee pike to clear that road of the enemy, and observe in the direction of Bell's Landing to protect our right rear until the enemy's position is fairly turned, when it will rejoin the main force.

Brigadier-General T. J. Wood, commanding Fourth Army corps, after leaving a strong skirmish line in his works from Lauren's Hill to his extreme right, will form the remainder of the Fourth corps on the Hillsboro' pike to support General Smith's left, and operate on the left and rear of the enemy's advanced position on the Montgomery Hill.

Major-General Schofield, commanding Twenty-third Army corps, will replace Brigadier-General Kimball's division of the Fourth corps with his troops, and occupy the trenches from Fort Negley to Lauren's Hill with a strong skirmish line. He will move with the remainder of his force in front of the works and co-operate with General Wood, protecting the latter's left flank against an attack by the enemy.

"Major General Steedman, commanding District of the Etowah, will occupy the interior line in rear of his present position, stretching from the Reservoir on the Cumberland river to Fort Negley, with a strong skirmish line, and mass the remainder of his force in its present position, to act according to the exigencies which may arise during these operations.

"Brigadier General Miller, with the troops forming the garrison of Nashville, will occupy the exterior line from the battery on hill 210 to the extreme right, including the inclosed work on the Hyde's Ferry road.

"The Quartermaster's troops, under command of Brigadier General Donaldson, will, if necessary, be posted on the interior line from Fort Morton to the battery on hill 210.

"The troops occupying the interior line will be under the direction of Major General Steedman, who is charged with the immediate defense of Nashville during the operations around the city.

"Should the weather permit, the troops will be formed to commence operations at 6 a. m. on the 15th, or as soon thereafter as practicable."

On the morning of the 15th December, the weather being favorable, the army was formed and ready at an early hour to carry out the plan of battle promulgated in the Special Field Order of the 14th. The formation of the troops was partially concealed from the enemy by the broken nature of the ground, as also by a dense fog, which only lifted toward noon. The enemy was apparently totally unaware of any intention on our part to attack his position, and more especially did he seem not to expect any movement against his left flank. To divert his attention still further from our real intentions, Major-General Steed-

man had, on the evening of the 14th, received orders to make a heavy demonstration with his command against the enemy's right, east of the Nolensville pike, which he accomplished with great success, and some loss, succeeding, however, in attracting the enemy's attention to that part of his line and inducing him to draw re-enforcements from toward his center and left. As soon as General Steedman had completed his movement the commands of Generals Smith and Wilson moved out along the Harding pike, and commenced the grand movement of the day by by wheeling to the left and advancing against the enemy's position across the Harding and Hillsboro pikes. A division of cavalry (Johnson's) was sent at the same time to look after a battery of the enemy's on the Cumberland river at Bell's Landing, eight miles below Nashville. General Johnson did not get into position until late in the afternoon, when, in conjunction with the gunboats under Lieutenant Commander Le Roy Fitch, the enemy's battery was engaged until after nightfall, and the place was found evacuated in the morning. The remainder of General Wilson's command, Hatch's division leading and Knipe in reserve, moving on the right of General A. J. Smith's troops, first strbck the enemy along Richland creek, near Harding's house, and drove him back rapidly, capturing a number of prisoners, wagons, &c., and continuing to advance, while slightly swinging to the left, came upon a redoubt containing 4 guns, which was splendidly carried by assault at 1 P. M., by a portion of Hatch's division, dismounted, and the captured guns turned upon the enemy. A second redoubt, stronger than the first, was next assailed and carried by the same troops that captured the first position, taking 4 more guns and about 300 prisoners. The infantry, McArthur's division of General A. J. Smith's command, on the left of the cavalry, participated in both of the above assaults, and indeed the dismounted cavalry seemed to vie with the infantry who should first gain the works; as they reached the position nearly simultaneously, both lay claim to the artillery and prisoners captured.

Finding General Smith had not taken as much distance to the right as I expected he would have done, I directed General Schofield to move his command (the Twenty-third corps) from the position in reserve to which it had been assigned over to the right of General Smith, enabling the cavalry thereby to operate more freely in the enemy's rear. This was rapidly accomplished by General Schofield, and his troops participated in the closing operations of the day.

The Fourth corps, Brigadier General T. J. Wood commanding, formed on the left of General A. J. Smith's command, and as soon as the latter had struck the enemy's flank, assaulted the Montgomery Hill, Hood's most advanced position at 1 p. m., which was most gallantly executed by the third brigade, second division, Colonel P. Sidney Post, 59th Illinois, commanding, capturing a considerable number of prisoners. Connecting with the left of Smith's troops, (Brigadier General Garrard's division,) the Fourth corps continued to advance, and carried the enemy's entire line in its front by assault, and captured several pieces of artillery, about 500 prisoners, some stands of colors, and other material. The enemy was driven out of his original line of works and forced back to a new position along the base of Harpeth Hills, still holding his line of retreat to Franklin by the main pike through Brentwood and by the Granny White pike. Our line at nightfall was readjusted, running prrallel to and east of the Hillsboro pike—Schofield's command on the right, Smith's in the center, and Wood's on the left, with the cavalry on the right of Schofield; Steedman holding the position he had gained early in the morning.

The total result of the day's operations was the capture of 16 pieces of artillery and 1,200 prisoners, besides several hundred stands of small arms and about 40 wagons. The enemy had been forced back at all points with heavy loss, and our casualties were unusually light. The behavior of the troops was unsurpassed for steadiness and alacrity in every movement, and the original plan of battle, with but few alterations, strictly adhered to.

The whole command bivouacked in line of battle during the night on the ground occupied at dark, while preparations were made to renew the battle at an early hour on the morrow.

At six a. m. on the 16th Wood's corps pressed back the enemy's skirmishers across the Franklin pike to the eastward of it, and then swinging slightly to the right, advanced due south from Nashville, driving the enemy before him until he came upon his new main line of works, constructed during the night, on what is called Overton's Hill, about five miles south of the city and east of the Franklin pike. General Steedman moved out from Nashville by the Nolensville pike, and formed his command on the left of General Wood, effectually securing the latter's left flank, and made preparations to co-operate in the operations of the day. General A. J. Smith's command moved on the right of the Fourth corps, (Wood's,) and establishing connection with General Wood's right, completed the new line of battle. General Schofield's troops remained in the position taken up by them at dark on the day previous, facing eastward and toward the enemy's left flank, the line of the corps running perpendicular to General Smith's troops. General Wilson's cavalry, which had rested for the night at the six-mile post on the Hillsboro' pike, was dismounted and formed on the right of Schofield's command, and by noon of the 16th had succeeded in gaining the enemy's rear, and stretched across the Granny White pike, one of his two outlets toward Franklin.

As soon as the above dispositions were completed, and having visited the different commands, I gave directions that the movement against the enemy's left flank should be continued. Our entire line approached to within six hundred yards of the enemy's at all points. His center was weak as compared with either his right, at Overton's Hill, or his left, on the hills bordering the Granny White pike; still I had hopes of gaining his rear and cutting off his retreat from Franklin.

About 3 p. m. Post's brigade of Wood's corps, supported by Streight's brigade of the same command, was ordered by General Wood to assault Overton's Hill. This intention was communicated to General Steedman, who ordered the brigade of colored troops commanded by Colonel Morgan (14th United States colored troops) to co-operate in the movement. The ground on which the two assaulting columns formed being open and exposed to the enemy's view, he, readily perceiving our intention, drew re-enforcements from his left and center to the threatened point. This movement of troops on the part of the enemy was communicated along the line from left to right.

The assault was made, and received by the enemy with a tremendous fire of grape, canister, and musketry, our men moving steadily onward up the hill until near the crest, when the reserves of the enemy rose and poured into the assaulting column a most destructive fire, causing the men first to waver and then to fall back, leaving their dead and wounded—black and white indiscriminately mingled—lying amid the abattis, the gallant Colonel Post among the wounded. General Wood readily reformed his command in the position it had previously occupied, preparatory to a renewal of the assault.

Immediately following the effort of the Fourth corps, Generals Smith and Schofield's commands moved against the enemy's works in their respective fronts, carrying all before them, irreparably breaking his lines in a dozen places, and capturing all of his artillery and thousands of prisoners, among the latter four general officers. Our loss was remarkably small, scarcely mentionable. All of the enemy that did escape were pursued over the tops of Brentwood or Harpeth Hills.

General Wilson's cavalry, dismounted, attacked the enemy simultaneously with Schofield and Smith, striking him in reverse and, gaining firm possession of the Granny White pike, cut off his retreat by that route.

Wood's and Steedman's troops hearing the shouts of victory coming from the right, rushed impetuously forward, renewing the assault on Overton's Hill, and although meeting a very heavy fire, the onset was irresistible, artillery and innumerable prisoners falling into our hands. The enemy, hopelessly broken, fled in confusion through the Brentwood pass, the Fourth corps in a close pursuit, which was continued for several miles, when darkness closed the scene and the troops rested from their labors.

As the Fourth corps pursued the enemy on the Franklin pike, General Wilson hastily mounted Knipe's and Hatch's division of his command, and directed them to pursue along the Granny White pike and endeavor to reach Franklin in advance of the enemy. After proceeding about a mile they came upon the enemy's cavalry under Chalmers, posted across the road and behind barricades. The position was charged by the 12th Tennessee cavalry, Colonel Spalding commanding, and the enemy's lines broken, scattering him in all directions, and capturing quite a number of prisoners, among them Brigadier-General E. W. Rucker.

During the two days' operations there were 4,462 prisoners captured, including 287 officers of all grades from that of major-general, 53 pieces of artillery, and thousands of small arms. The enemy abandoned on the field all of his dead and wounded.

Leaving directions for the collection of the captured property, and for the care of the wounded left on the battle-field, the pursuit was continued at daylight on the 17th. The Fourth corps pushed on toward Franklin by the direct pike, while the cavalry moved by the Granny White pike to its intersection with the Franklin pike, and then took the advance.

Johnson's division of cavalry was sent by General Wilson direct to Harpeth river, on the Hillsboro pike, with directions to cross and move rapidly toward Franklin. The main cavalry column, with Knipe's division in advance, came up with the enemy's rear guard strongly posted at Hollow Tree Gap, four miles north of Franklin; the position was changed in front and in flank simultaneously, and handsomely carried, capturing 413 prisoners and 3 colors. The enemy then fell back rapidly to Franklin, and endeavored to defend the crossing of Harpeth river at that place; but Johnson's division coming up from below on the south side of the stream, forced him to retire from the river bank, and our cavalry took possession of the town, capturing the enemy's hospitals, containing over 2,000 wounded, of whom about 200 were our own men.

The pursuit was immediately continued by Wilson toward Columbia, the enemy's rear guard slowly retiring before him to a distance of about five miles south of Franklin, where the enemy made a stand in some open fields just north of West Harpeth river, and seemed to await our coming. Deploying Knipe's division as skirmishers, with Hatch's in close support, General Wilson ordered his body-guard, the 4th United States cavalry, Lieutenant Hedges commanding, to charge the enemy. Forming on the pike in column of fours, the gallant little command charged with sabers drawn, breaking the enemy's center, while Knipe's and Hatch's men pressed back his flanks, scattering the whole command, and causing them to abandon their artillery. Darkness coming on during the engagement enabled a great many to escape and put an end to the day's operations.

The Fourth corps, under General Wood, followed immediately in rear of the cavalry as far as Harpeth river, where it found the bridges destroyed and too much water on the fords for infantry to cross. A trestle bridge was hastily constructed from such materials as lay at hand, but could not be made available before nightfall. General Steedman's command moved in rear of General Wood, and camped near him on the banks of the Harpeth. Generals Smith and Schofield marched with their corps along the Granny White pike, and camped for the night at its intersection with the Franklin pike. The trains moved with their respective commands, carrying ten days' supplies and one hundred rounds of ammunition.

On the 18th the pursuit of the enemy was continued by General Wilson, who pushed on as far as Rutherford's creek, three miles from Columbia. Wood's corps crossed to the south side of Harpeth river, and closed up with the cavalry. The enemy did not offer to make a stand during the day. On arriving at Rutherford's creek the stream was found to be impassable on account of high water, and running a perfect torrent. A pontoon bridge hastily constructed at Nashville during the presence of the army at that place was on its way to the front; but the bad condition of the roads, together with the incompleteness of the train itself, had retarded its arrival. I would here remark that the splendid pontoon train properly belonging to my command, with its trained corps of pontooniers, was absent with General Sherman.

During the 19th, several unsuccessful efforts were made by the advanced troops to cross Rutherford's creek, although General Hatch succeeded in lodging a few skirmishers on the south bank. The heavy rains of the preceding few days had inundated the whole country, and rendered the roads almost impassable. Smith's and Schofield's commands crossed to the south side of Harpeth river, General Smith advancing to Spring Hill, while General Schofield encamped at Franklin. On the morning of the 20th, General Hatch constructed a floating bridge from the *debris* of the old bridge over Rutherford's creek, and, crossing his entire division, pushed out for Columbia, but found, on reaching Duck river, the enemy had succeeded the night before in getting everything across, and had already removed his pontoon bridge; Duck river was very much swollen and impassable without a bridge. During the day General Wood improvised a foot bridge over Rutherford's creek, at the old road bridge, and by nightfall had succeeded in crossing his infantry entire, and one or two of his batteries, and moved forward to Duck river.

The pontoon train coming up to Rutherford's creek about noon of the 21st, a bridge was laid during the afternoon, and General Smith's troops were enabled to cross. The weather had changed from dismal rain to bitter cold, very materially retarding the work in laying the bridge, as the regiment of colored troops, to whom the duty was intrusted, seemed unmanned by the cold and totally unequal to the occasion. On the completion of the bridge at Rutherford's creek, sufficient material for a bridge over Duck river was hastily pushed forward to that point, and the bridge constructed in time enough to enable Wood to cross late in the afternoon of the 22d and get into position on the Pulaski road about two miles south of Columbia. The water in the river fell rapidly during the construction of the bridge, necessitating frequent alterations and causing much delay. The enemy in his hasty retreat had thrown into the stream several fine pieces of artillery which were rapidly becoming uncovered and were subsequently removed.

Notwithstanding the many delays to which the command had been subjected, I determined to continue the pursuit of Hood's shattered forces, and for this purpose decided to use General Wilson's cavalry and General Wood's corps of infantry, directing the infantry to move on the pike while the cavalry marched on its either flank across the fields; the remainder of the command, Smith's and Schofield's corps, to move along more leisurely, and to be used as the occasion demanded.

Forrest and his cavalry, and such other detachments as had been sent off from his main army while besieging Nashville, had rejoined Hood at Columbia. He had formed a powerful rear guard, made up of detachments from all his *organized* force, numbering about 4,000 infantry under General Walthall, and all his available cavalry under Forrest. With the exception of his rear guard, his army had become a disheartened and disorganized rabble of half-armed and barefooted men, who sought every opportunity to fall out by the wayside and desert their cause to put an end to their sufferings. The rear guard, however, was undaunted and firm, and did its work bravely to the last.

During the 23d, General Wilson was occupied crossing his command over Duck river, but took the advance on the 24th, supported by General Wood, and came up with the enemy just south of Lynnville, and also at Buford's station, at both of which places the enemy made a short stand, but was speedily dislodged, with a loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. Our advance was so rapid as to prevent the destruction of the bridges over Richland creek. Christmas morning, the 25th, the enemy, with our cavalry at his heels, evacuated Pulaski and was pursued toward Lamb's Ferry, over an almost impracticable road and through a country devoid of sustenance for man or beast. During the afternoon Harrison's brigade found the enemy strongly intrenched at the head of a heavily-wooded and deep ravine, through which ran the road, and into which Colonel Harrison drove the enemy's skirmishers, and then waited for the remainder of the cavalry to close up before attacking; but before this could be accomplished the enemy, with something of his former boldness, sallied from his breastworks and drove back Harrison's skirmishers, capturing and carrying off one gun belonging to battery I, 4th United States artillery, which was not recovered by us, notwithstanding the ground lost was almost immediately regained. By nightfall the enemy was driven from his position, with a loss of about 50 prisoners. The cavalry had moved so rapidly as to out-distance its trains, and both men and animals were suffering greatly in consequence, although they continued uncomplainingly to pursue the enemy. General Wood's corps kept well closed up on the cavalry, camping on the night of Dec. 26 six miles out from Pulaski, on the Lamb's Ferry road, and pursuing the same route as the cavalry, reached Lexington, Alabama, thirty miles from Pulaski, on the 28th; on which date, having definitely ascertained that the enemy had made good his escape across the Tennessee at Bainbridge, I directed further pursuit to cease. At Pulaski the enemy's hospital, containing about 200 patients, fell into our hands, and 4 guns were found in Richland creek. About a mile south of the town he destroyed 20 wagons loaded with ammunition; belonging to Cheatham's corps, taking the animals belonging to the train to help pull his pontoons. The road from Pulaski to Bainbridge, and indeed back to Nashville, was strewn with abandoned wagons, limbers, small arms, blankets, &c., showing most conclusively the disorder of the enemy's retreat.

During the foregoing operations with the advance, Smith's and Schofield's troops were in motion toward the front, General Smith's command reaching Pulaski on the 27th, while General Schofield was directed to remain at Columbia for the time being.

On our arrival at Franklin, on the 18th, I gave directions to General Steedman to move with his command across the country from that point to Murfreesboro, on the Chattanooga railroad, from whence he was to proceed by rail to Decatur, Alabama, via Stevenson, being joined at Stevenson by Brigadier-General R. S. Granger, and the troops composing the garrisons of Huntsville, Athens, and Decatur. Taking general direction of the whole force, his instructions were to reoccupy the points in northern Alabama evacuated at the period of Hood's advance, then cross the Tennessee with the balance of his force and threaten the enemy's railroad communications west of Florence.

General Steedman reoccupied Decatur on the 27th, and proceeded to carry out the second portion of his instructions, finding, however, that the enemy had already made good his escape to the south side of the Tennessee, and any movement on his railroad would be useless.

On announcing the result of the battles to Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, commanding the Mississippi squadron, I requested him to send as much of his force as he could spare around to Florence, on the Tennessee river, and endeavor to prevent Hood's army from crossing at that point, which request was most cordially and promptly complied with. He arrived at Chickasaw, Mississippi, on the 24th, destroyed there a rebel battery, and captured two guns with caissons at Florence Landing. He also announced the arrival at the latter place of several transports with provisions.

Immediately upon learning of the presence at Chickasaw, Mississippi, of the gunboats and transports with provisions, I directed General Smith to march overland from Pulaski to Clifton, via Lawrenceburg and Waynesboro, and take post at Eastport, Mississippi. General Smith started for his destination on the 29th of December.

On the 30th of December I announced to the army the successful completion of the campaign, and gave directions for the disposition of the command, as follows: Smith's corps to take post at Eastport, Mississippi; Wood's corps to be contentrated at Huntsville and Athens, Alabama; Schofield's corps to proceed to Dalton, Georgia: and Wilson's cavalry, after sending one division to Eastport, Mississippi, to concentrate the balance at or near Huntsville. On reaching the several positions assigned to them, the different commands were to go into winter quarters and recuperate for the spring campaign.

The above not meeting the views of the General-in-Chief, and being notified by Major General Halleck, Chief of Staff, United States Army, that it was not intended for the army in Tennessee to go into winter quarters, orders were issued on the 31st of December for Generals Schofield, Smith and Wilson, to concentrate their commands at Eastport, Mississippi, and that of General Wood at Huntsville, Alabama, preparatory to a renewal of the campaign against the enemy in Mississippi and Alabama.

During the active operations of the main army in Middle Tennessee, General Stoneman's forces in the northeastern portion of the State were very actively engaged in operating against Breckinridge, Duke and Vaughn. Having quietly concentrated the commands of Generals Burbridge and Gillem at Bean's station, on the 12th of December General Stoneman started for Bristol, his advance under General Gillem striking the enemy under Duke at Kingsport, on the north fork of the Holston river, killing, capturing, or dispersing the whole command. General Stoneman then sent General Burbridge to Bristol, where he came upon the enemy under Vaughn, and skirmished with him until the remainder of the troops—Gillem's column—came up, when Burbridge was pushed on to Abingdon with instructions to send a force to cut the railroad at some point between Saltville and Wytheville, in order to prevent re-enforcements coming from Lynchburg to the salt works. Gillem also reached Abingdon on the 15th, the enemy under Vaughn following on a road running parallel to the one used by our forces. Having decided merely to make a demonstration against the salt works, and to push on with the main force after Vaughn. General Gillem struck the enemy at Marion early on the 16th, and after completely routing him, pursued him to Wytheville, Virginia, capturing all his artillery and trains, and 198 prisoners. Wytheville, with its stores and supplies, was destroyed, as also the extensive lead-works near the town and the railroad bridges over Reedy creek. General Stoneman then turned his attention toward Saltville, with its important salt works. The garrison of that place, re-inforced by Giltner's, Crosby's, and Witcher's commands, and the remnants of Duke's, all under command of Breckinridge in person, followed our troops as they moved on Wytheville, and on returning General Stoneman met them at Marion, where he made preparations to give Breckinridge battle, and disposed his command so as to effectually assault the enemy in the morning, but Breckinridge retreated during the night, and was pursued a short distance into North Carolina, our troops capturing some of his wagons and caissons.

General Stoneman then moved on Saltville with his entire command, capturing at that place 8 pieces of artillery and a large amount of ammunition of all kinds, 2 locomotives, and quite a number of horses and mules. The extensive salt works were destroyed by breaking the kettles, filling the wells with rubbish, and burning the buildings. His work accomplished General Stoneman returned to Knoxville, accompanied by General Gillem's command, General Burbridge's proceeding to Kentucky by way of Cumberland Gap. The country marched over was laid waste to prevent its being used again by the enemy; all mills, factories, bridges, &c., being destroyed. The command had everything to contend with as far as the weather and roads were concerned yet the troops bore up cheerfully throughout, and made each twenty-four hours an average march of forty-two and a half miles.

The pursuit of Hood's retreating army was discontinued by my main forces on the 29th December on reaching the Tennessee river; however, a force of cavalry numbering 600 men, made up from detachments of the 15th Pennsylvania, 2d Michigan, 10th, 12th, and 13th Indiana regiments, under command of Colonel W. J. Palmer, 15th Pennsylvania, operating with Steedman's column, started from Decatur, Alabama, in the direction of Hood's line of retreat in Mississippi. The enemy's cavalry, under Roddy, was met at Leighton, with whom Colonel Palmer skirmished and pressed back in small squads toward the mountains. Here it was ascertained that Hood's trains passed through Leighton on the 28th of December, and moved off toward Columbus, Mississippi. Avoiding the enemy's cavalry, Colonel Palmer left Leighton on the 31st of December, moved rapidly via La Grange and Russellville, and by the Cotton-Gin road, and overtook the enemy's pontoon train, consisting of 200 wagons and 78 pontoon boats, when ten miles out from Russellville. This he destroyed. Having learned of a large supply train on its way to Tuscaloosa, Colonel Palmer started on the 1st of January toward Aberdeen, Mississippi, with a view of cutting it off, and succeeded in surprising it about 10 P.M. on the same evening, just over the line in Mississippi. The train consisted of 110 wagons and 500 mules, the former of which were burned, and the latter sabored or shot. Returning, via Tollgate, Alabama, and on the old military and Hacksburg roads, the enemy under Roddy, Fields, and Russel, was met near Russellville and along Bear creek, while another force under Armstrong was reported to be in pursuit of our forces. Evading the force in his front by moving off to the right, under cover of the darkness, Colonel Palmer pushed for Moulton, coming upon Russell when within twelve miles of Moulton and near Thorn Hill, attacked him unexpectedly, utterly routing him, and capturing some prisoners, besides burning five wagons. The command then proceeded to Decatur without molestation, and reached that place on the 6th of January, after a march of two hundred and fifty miles. One hundred and fifty prisoners were captured, and nearly one thousand stand of arms destroyed. Colonel Palmer's loss was one killed and two wounded.

General Hood, while investing Nashville, had sent into Kentucky a force of cavalry numbering about 800 men, and 2 guns, under the command of Brigadier General Lyon, with instructions to operate against our railroad communications with Louisville. McCook's division of cavalry was detached on the 14th December and sent to Bowling Green

and Franklin to protect the road. After capturing Hopkinsville, Lyon was met by Lagrange's brigade near Greenburg, and after a sharp fight was thrown into confusion, losing 1 gun, some prisoners, and wagons; the enemy succeeding, however, by making a wide detour via Elizabethtown and Glasgow, in reaching the Cumberland river, and crossing at Burkville, from where General Lyon proceeded, via McMinnville and Winchester, Tennessee, to Larkinsville, Alabama, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, and attacked the little garrison at Scottsboro' on the 10th of January. Lyon was here again repulsed and his command scattered. our troops pursuing him toward the Tennessee river, which, however, he, with about 200 of his men and his remaining piece of artillery, succeeded in crossing. The rest of his command scattered in squads among the mountains. Colonel W. J. Palmer, commanding 15th Pennsylvania cavalry, with 150 men, crossed the river at Paint Rock and pursued Lyon to near Red Hill, on the road from Warrentown to Tuscaloosa, at which place he surprised his camp during the night of the 14th January, capturing Lyon himself, his 1 piece of artillery, and about 100 of his men, with their horses. Lyon being in bed at the time of his capture, asked his guard to permit him to dress himself, which was acceded to, when, watching his opportunity, Lyon seized a pistol, shot the sentinel dead upon the spot, and escaped in the darkness. This was the only casualty during the expedition.

To Colonel Palmer and his command is accorded the credit of giving Hood's army the last blow of the campaign, at a distance of over two hundred miles from where we first struck the enemy on the 15th December, near Nashville.

To all my sub-commanders, (Major-Generals Schofield, Stanley, Rousseau, Steedman, Smith, and Wilson, and Brigadier-General T. J. Wood,) their officers and men, I give expression of my thanks and gratitude for their generous self-sacrifice and manly endurance under the most trying circumstances and in all instances. Too much praise cannot be accorded to an army which, hastily made up from the fragments of three separate commands, can successfully contend against a force numerically greater than itself, and of more thoroughly solid organization, inflicting on it a most crushing defeat—almost an annihilation.

Receiving instructions unexpectedly from General Sherman in September to repair to Tennessee and assume general control of the defenses of our line of communication in the rear of the Army of the Mississippi, and not anticipating a separation from my immediate command, the greater number of my staff officers were left behind at Atlanta, and did not have an opportunity to join me after General Sherman determined on making his march through Georgia, before the communications were cut. I had with me Brigadier Generals W. D. Whipple, my Chief of Staff; Surgeon G. E. Cooper, Medical Director; Captains Henry Stone, Henry M. Cist, and Robert H. Ramsey, Assistant Adjutant-Generals; Captain Henry Bernan, Acting Chief Commissary; Captains John P. Willard and S. C. Kellogg, Aids-de-Camp; and Lieutenant M. Kelly, Chief of Couriers; all of whom rendered important service during the battles of the 15th and 16th and during the pursuit. I cordially commend their services to favorable consideration.

There were captured from the enemy during the various actions of which the foregoing report treats, 13,189 prisoners of war, including 7 general officers and nearly 1,000 other officers of all grades, 72 pieces of serviceable artillery, and — battle-flags. During the same period over 2,000 deserters from the enemy were received, and to whom the oath was administered. Our own losses will not exceed 10,000 in killed, wounded, and missing.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a consolidated return of casualities, the report of Colonel J. G. Parkhurst, Provost-Marshal General, and that of Captain A. Mordecai, Chief of Ordnance. That of Surgeon G. E. Cooper, Medical Director, will be forwarded as soon as he is enabled to complete it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. A., Commanding.

Colonel R. M. SAWYER, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Military Division Mississippi.*

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 4, 1865.

Report of Prisoners of War captured from September 7, 1864, to January 20, 1865.

Captured.	Major-Generals.	Brig.-Generals.	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Non-commis'd Officers.	Privates.	Surgeons and Chaplains.
September 7 to 30	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	17	145	5
October	..	..	..	..	1	12	40	151	1,135	1
November	..	..	2	3	1	7	25	87	550	3
December	1	7	14	10	18	173	487	1,512	6,336	77
January 1 to 20	..	..	..	1	2	18	45	120	842	3
Totals	1	7	16	14	22	212	601	1,887	9,008	89

Grand total.....11,857

Report of Rebel Deserters received at Nashville, Tennessee, from September 7, 1864, up to the 20th of January, 1865.

Received.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Non-commis'd Officers.	Privates.	Surgeons.	Chaplains.
September 7 to 30	....	1	6	70	....	....
October	....	....	8	96	....	....
November	....	1	3	6	....	....
December	2	6	22	281	2	1
January 1 to 20	5	15	61	660	....	....
Totals	7	23	106	1,175	2	1

Grand total.....1,314

Prisoners of War exchanged during the month of September, 1864.

Commissioned officers	138
Non-commissioned officers	225
Privates	979
Total	1,332

(Equivalent to 2,015 privates.)

Aggregate of prisoners of war captured from September 7, 1864, to January 20, 1865 (inclusive).....13,189

Report of Rebel Deserters received outside of Nashville office, from September 7, 1864, to January 20, 1865.

Date of reception.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
From September 7 to September 30	....	75
From October 1 to October 31	2	146
From November 1 to November 30	....	80
From December 1 to December 31	....	14
From January 1 to January 31	18	558
Total	20	873

Grand total.....893

Aggregate of rebel deserters to whom the oath has been administered from September 7, 1864, to January 20, 1865.....2,207

Respectfully submitted,

J. G. PARKHURST,
Col. and P. M. G.

OFFICE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE
DEPARTMENT CUMBERLAND,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., *February* 5, 1865.

GENERAL: In compliance with your instructions of the 20th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following report of ordnance material captured from the enemy by the army under your command, between the 1st October, 1864, and the 20th January, 1865, all of which material has been received by the Ordnance Department:

42 light 12-pounder guns, rebel model.
7 " " " United States model.
7 " " " howitzers, " "
3 3-inch rifles, rebel " "
2 10-pounder Parrotts, caliber 2.9-inch, United States model.
1 3-inch wrought-iron rifle, United States model.
2 6-pounder smooth-bore guns, United States model.
9 field carriages and limbers complete.
2 " " without wheels.
2 " " no "
6 " caissons and "
4 " " no "
3,079 infantry small-arms of different models, no bayonets.
292 bayonets of different models.
1,208 cartridge boxes, infantry.
238 " " plates
234 " " belts.
141 " " " plates.
178 waist belts.
181 " plates.
163 bayonet scabbards.
264 cap pouches.
231 gun slings.

Of the above:

2 12-pounder guns, carriages and limbers, were captured by Major-General Milroy at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, December, 1864.

1 12-pounder howitzer, carriage, and limber, was captured by Colonel Palmer from the command of the rebel General Lyon, near Huntsville, Alabama.

2 6-pounder smooth-bore guns, carriages, and limbers, were captured by Major-General Steedman, near Decatur, Alabama.

3 12-pounder guns, carriages, and limbers; 1 10-pounder Parrott rifle and carriage; 1 3-inch wrought-iron rifle and carriage, United States, were captured at Columbia, Tennessee.

All the remaining artillery and carriages, and all the small arms and accoutrements, were captured before Nashville, on the 15th and 16th December, 1864.

The larger number of ammunition chests captured were filled with ammunition in good condition, and six wagons loaded with similar ammunition were captured before this place.

I am informed that there are in addition to what are reported above, 4 guns and carriages now at Pulaski, Tennessee, and three or four guns in the Duck river, at Columbia, Tennessee, all captured from the enemy, or abandoned by him in his retreat to the Tennessee river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. MORDECAI,
Capt. Ord., Chief Ord. Dep't Cumberland.

Maj.-Gen. G. H. THOMAS, U. S. A.,
Comd'g Dep't Cumberland, Eastport, Miss.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
Thursday, March 16—9.30 P. M.

To Major-Genenral DIX, New York:

The following dispatch has been received this evening at this Department:

CITY POINT, Thursday, March 16, 1865.

Hon. C. A. DANA, Assistant-Secretary of War:

I am just in receipt of a letter from General Sherman, 12th, from Fayetteville. He describes his Army in fine health and spirits, having met with no serious opposition. Hardee keeps in his front at a respectful distance. At Columbia, he destroyed immense arsenals and railroad establishments and 43 cannon.

At Cheraw, he found much machinery and war material, including 25 cannon and 3,600 barrels of gunpowder. In Fayetteville, he found 20 pieces of artillery and much other material. He says nothing about Kilpatrick's defeat by Hampton; but the officer who brought this letter says that before daylight on the 10th, Hampton got two brigades in the rear of Kilpatrick's headquarters, and surprised and captured all the staff but two officers.

Kilpatrick escaped, formed his men, and drove the enemy with great loss, recapturing all that he had lost. Hampton lost eighty-six—left dead on the field.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 18, 1865.

To Major-General DIX:

The subjoined dispatch has been received at this Department.

C. A. DANA, Assistant-Secretary of War.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 10—1.30 P. M.

To-day we have added Fayetteville to the list of the cities that have fallen into our hands. Hardee is said to have 20,000 men, and withdrew across the river yesterday and last night. He is reported *en route* for Raleigh.

The Rebels skirmished in the town and fired artillery upon the houses occupied by women and children. They burned a bridge at this place, and removed all the public stores up by railroad they could.

General Sherman is here and well. Many men are wanting shoes and clothing, yet the Army never was in better condition.

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General.

FROM GENERAL SHERIDAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
Friday, March 17—3 P. M.

Major-General Sheridan reports on the 15th instant, from the bridge of the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad across the South Anna River, that, having destroyed the James River Canal as far to the east as Goochland, he marched up to the Virginia Central Railroad at Tollsville and destroyed it down to Beaver Dam Station, totally destroying fifteen miles of the road. General Custer was then sent to Ashland, and General Devin to the South Anna bridges, all of which have been destroyed. General Sheridan says the amount of property destroyed in his march is enormous. The enemy attempted to prevent the burning of the Central Railroad bridge over the South Anna, but the Fifth United States cavalry charged up to the bridge, and about thirty men dashed across on foot, driving off the enemy and capturing three pieces of artillery—20-pounder Parrotts.

C. A. DANA, Assistant-Secretary of War.

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 16, 1865.

To Major-General DIX:

A dispatch from General Grant's headquarters reports that *The Daily Dispatch* is the only paper issued to-day in Richmond. It says: "*The Dispatch* is published this morning on a half a sheet only, because of the fact that all the employes, printers, reporters, and clerks, are members of military organizations, and were called out yesterday morning by the Governor, to perform special service for a short time.

"But for the kindness of a few friends who are exempt from service, and who volunteered their aid, the half-loaf presented would of necessity have been withheld. In a few days at farthest, our forces will return to their posts, when we hope to resume and continue uninterruptedly our full-sized sheet."

There is no other news of moment from any quarter.

C. A DANA, Assistant-Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
Saturday, March 18, 1865.

The subjoined dispatches have been received at this Department:

C. A. DANA, Assistant Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., Saturday, March 18, 1864.

The Richmond papers of to-day are received. The following is from the Richmond *Whig:*

Danville and North Carolina exchanges, received yesterday, throw some light upon the situation of affairs in North Carolina. We venture to copy some of their statements, to relieve the solicitude of our own deeply-interested people, without conveying more important information to the enemy than their most intelligent readers have already inferred from previous developments, or now may be in possession of.

The Danville *Register* of Tuesday says that our forces have probably withdrawn from Kinston, and may be preparing to evacuate Goldsborough. Goldsborough was all right yesterday afternoon.

The Raleigh *Standard* of the same date, the 14th, says that Fayetteville was occupied several days since by the enemy in force. It is reported that the cotton factories were burned, but we have nothing as to the arsenal or as to the treatment of the people at that place. Kinston is now in possession of the enemy, and Goldsborough is seriously threatened. Our troops have contested the grounds at various points with their accustomed courage and endurance. We believe the forces of the enemy will be met at some point south of Raleigh.

The Goldsborough *State Journal*, of Sunday, contains the following significant paragraph:—The editor of this paper is about to leave. His readers will know why in the course of a short time; he hopes to meet them again; he feels he has been somewhat odious to the enemy, and he does not regret his course. They can't trust him. He lives in hopes of being, as he was, "the newspaper press in the Confederacy."

The Danville *Register*, of Wednesday, remarks that the recent movement of Sherman and Sheridan have greatly decreased the number of newspapers published in the country. In Virginia, we have daily papers issued from four points, Richmond, Lynchburg, Danville and Petersburgh, and one weekly at Clarksville. The number has been largely curtailed in North Carolina. Wilmington, Fayetteville and Goldsborough are in the hands of the enemy.

The Yankees now have a paper at Wilmington. Some think that Raleigh, too, may go. Then Greensborough, Charlotte and some smaller places will be alone left. In South Carolina it is even worse.

The *Mercury* was removed from Charleston some time before the occupation of the city by the enemy, and the *Courier*, which remained, was taken in charge by the Yankees, nothwithstanding it opposed the nullification in '32, and is now issued as a Yankee newspaper. All the papers in Columbia have been discontinued. The *South Carolinian* is now published at Charlotte, N. C.

The Lynchburgh papers of Monday and Tuesday bring us some of the details of the raid through the upper country, which, in view of the fact that Sherman has communicated with General Grant from Columbia, we conceive to be puerile to withhold, and therefore lay them before our readers.

The *Virginian* says that the Yankee Division sent in that direction followed the Orange and Alexandria Railroad as far as B. ffalo River, burning the railroad bridge at that point. Every bridge between Charlottesville and Buffalo, a distance of more than sixty miles, has been destroyed, and much of the track torn up, though the extent of the damage done has not yet been ascertained. The nearest approach they made to Lynchburgh was New Glasgow, seventeen miles distant, where a small party of them burned the railroad depot. On Wednesday, a party estimated at from two to three thousand, appeared at Bent Creek, supposed to be making for the south side of the James river. The fine bridge over the river being burned on their approach, they contented themselves with loud curses upon our reserves, who were stationed on the other side of the river. They burned the boat of the James River Company at Bent Creek. They had captured four of our scouts that were left in the hands of an equal number of their troops, who, being cut off from the main force by the burning of the Tye River Bridge, gave themselves up to their prisoners and were brought to this city. The raiders buaned every mill they could find along the James River, destroyed all the tobacco and tobacco-houses, and carried away all the horses and negroes they could lay their hands upon. They shot about three hundred other broken down horses on the plantation of W. B. Cabell, below Newmarket, and, of course, took off all the horses belonging to that gentleman they could find. It is said that about three hundred Yankees crossed the river opposite Columbia on Friday, but retreated to the north side immediately.

The *Republican* of to-day says that the raiders commenced at Bent Creek the work of destruction to the canal, which is represented to be very badly damaged from about twenty-five miles below here to Columbia, and possibly further down toward Richmond. Every lock on the canal is said to have been destroyed. In several places the banks have been blown away. The aqueduct at Columbia is said to be badly damaged.

The destruction of private property along the route of the raiders is represented to be immense. The people were stripped of horses, negroes, and meal and bread, and many were left without a morsel of food.

MOBILE, March 4.—This city is strongly menaced. General Maury has issued a circular, advising the people to be prepared for the expected attack. He urges the non-combatants to leave.

The Exchange Commission yesterday evening received information of the arrival in the bay of a large number of prisoners from Ship Island and New Orleans. They are expected here to-day. Major Cowell will effect such arrangements as will embrace all prisoners captured in this Department.

MOBILE, March 5.—176 Navy and Army exchanged prisoners arrived in this city last night.

MOBILE, March 9.—A transport containing 2,000 troops entered the Bay yesterday, through Grant's Pass.

MOBILE, March 11.—Fourteen vessels more were added to the fleet to-day, making twenty-one in sight of the city. Great activity prevails with the enemy in the Lower Bay. There is every indication of an early attack. The enemy have fired a few shots at both shores.

The Confederate Congress adjourned *sine die* at 3 o'clock to-day.

The President of the James River Canal calls on the farmers of Virginia to aid in repairing the canal.

The Augusta, Ga., papers say that A. H. Stephens has been in Georgia for ten days or more, that he has not yet been heard from, and that they hope that this silence will not continue.

Vigorous efforts are making at Richmond for the organization of colored troops.

MACON, March 4.—The House of Delegates have adopted a resolution requesting Congress to repeal the conscript law and accept men from the State under officers of their own choice, by yeas, 61; nays, 46.

CORRESPONDENCE OF GENERALS GRANT AND LEE.

RICHMOND, VA., March 13, 1865

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit for your information copies of the correspondence referred to in my message of this date, in regard the proposed conference to adjust terms of peace by means of a military convention.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

LETTER OF GENERAL R. E. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. ARMIES, 2d March, 1865.

Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT, Commanding United States Armies:

GENERAL:—Lieutenant General Longstreet has informed me that, in a recent conversation between himself and Major-General Ord as to the possibility of arriving at a satisfactory adjustment of the present unhappy difficulties, by means of a military convention, General Ord stated that if I desired to have an interview with you on the subject, you would not decline, provided I had authority to act. Sincerely desiring to leave nothing untried which may put an end to the calamities of war, I propose to meet you at such convenient time and place as you may designate, with the hope that upon an interchange of views, it may be found practicable to submit the subjects of controversy between the belligerents to a convention of the kind mentioned.

In such event, I am authorized to do whatever the result of the proposed interview may render necessary or advisable. Should you accede to this proposition, I would suggest that if agreeable to you, we meet at the place selected by Generals Ord and Longstreet for the interview, at 11 A. M., on Monday next.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

LETTER OF GENERAL U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES U. S., March 4, 1865.

General R. E. LEE, Commanding C. S. Armies:

GENERAL:—Your two letters of the 2d inst. were received yesterday. In regard to any apprehended misunderstanding in reference to the exchange of political prisoners, I think there need be none. General Ord or General Longstreet have probably misunderstood what I said to the former on the subject, or I may have failed to make myself understood, possibly.

A few days before the interview between Generals Longstreet and Ord, I had received a dispatch from General Huffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, stating in substance that all prisoners of war who were or had been in close confinement or irons, whether under charges and sentences, had been ordered to City Point for exchange. I forwarded the substance of that dispatch to Lieutenant-Colonel Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exchange, and presumed it probable that he had communicated it to Colonel Robert Ould. A day or two after, an offender, who was neither a prisoner of war nor a political prisoner, was executed, after a fair and impartial trial, and in accordance with the laws of war and the usages of civilized nations. It was in explanation of this class of cases I told General Ord to speak to General Longstreet.

Reference to my letter of February 16th will show my understanding on the subject of releasing political or citizen prisoners.

In regard to meeting you on the 6th inst., I would state that I have no authority to accede to your proposition for a conference on the subject proposed. Such authority is vested in the President of the United States alone.

General Ord could only have meant that I would not refuse an interview on any subject on which I have a right to act, which, of course, would be such as are purely of a military character, and on a subject of exchange, which has been entrusted to me.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT.

RICHMOND, VA., February 28, 1865.

General R. E. LEE, Commanding, etc.:

GENERAL:—You will learn by the letter of General Longstreet the result of his second interview with General Ord. The point as to whether yourself or General Grant should invite the other to a conference is not worth discussing. If you think the statements of General Ord render it probably useful that the conference suggested should be had, you may proceed as you prefer, and are clothed with all the supplemental authority you may need in the consideration of any proposition for a military convention, or the appointment of a commissioner to enter into such an arrangement as will cause at least temporary suspension of hostilities. Very truly, yours,

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

SECRETARY SEWARD has issued a circular dated March 14th, directing that all non-resident foreigners who have, or shall have been engaged in blockade-running, shall leave the country within twelve days or be arrested and detained in custody until the end of the war.

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THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE great task which SHERMAN proposed to himself at Savannah has now been triumphantly accomplished. It seems but yesterday that he was far down on the borders of Florida, destroying the Gulf railroad. Six hundred miles since traversed with celerity and skill altogether unparalled (except by his own previous achievements), have brought him into the heart of North Carolina. After destroying the entire railroad communications of the central Confederacy, after conquering its chief towns, wresting away its seacoast, and driving its troops before him, SHERMAN has reached Goldsboro', the objective point proposed, has brought all his columns together, has defeated his opponent in a severe but decisive battle, and now pauses briefly at Goldsboro' till another campaign shall be inaugurated. Let us review the final events of this grand and skillful movement.

On the 14th of March, SHERMAN started from Fayetteville for Goldsboro'. He had left orders for SCHOFIELD and TERRY to join him at the latter point with their several columns. There his campaign was to end, and then his position would be established, with Newbern for a base. JOHNSTON was lying along the Raleigh roads, and SHERMAN was not long in solving the plans and possibilities of his opponent. He decided that JOHNSTON would make a bold effort to strike him on the left flank, as he moved over to Goldsboro'. Accordingly SLOCUM'S left wing was thrown out, in light marching order, and without trains, to withstand the expected attack, and to cover the march of the wagons and main Army upon Goldsboro'. A strong column was sent straight up the Raleigh Road against JOHNSTON, in a direct demonstration against Raleigh. This column was composed of KILPATRICK'S cavalry, in heavy force, taking the advance; next, JACKSON'S and WARD'S (First and Third) divisions of WILLIAMS'S Twentieth corps; and, finally, CARLIN'S and MORGAN'S (First and Second) divisions of J. C. DAVIS'S Fourteenth corps. Between this light column and HOWARD'S right wing was the remainder of SLOCUM'S wing—GEARY'S division of the Twentieth corps and BAIRD'S of the Fourteenth, protecting the trains of their respective corps. The right wing, most southerly of all, moved along on the direct Goldsboro' Road.

THE BATTLE OF AVERYSBORO'.

It was soon obvious that the enemy was disposed to dispute our progress. On the evening of the 15th, our cavalry advance encountered the enemy's cavalry about five miles out from Fayetteville, and forced him back during the day to near Kyles' Landing, a point on Cape Fear River, on the direct road to Raleigh, half way between Fayetteville and Averysboro'. It was found that the enemy's reserves were supporting him. Accordingly, KILPATRICK sent back for an infantry brigade, and HAWLEY'S of the First division, Twentieth corps, was hurried forward to him. Soon after KILPATRICK and HAWLEY engaged the enemy with great spirit, and drove his pickets back to an advanced line of strong works mounting artillery. On the 16th WILLIAMS brought up the rest of the Twentieth corps, and both cavalry and infantry went in with a rush. Before noon DUSTAN'S and CASE'S brigades of WARD'S division were over the works, and the whole advance line soon fell into our hands, with three guns and over two hundred prisoners. The enemy retreated to his main line, still covering the roads over which we were moving, and extending his line from the Cape Fear River on his right to the Black on his left.

A long and desperate series of efforts was made to drive the enemy from his position, and to open the Goldsboro' Road. These engagements lasted from morning until night, but not an inch of ground was gained. HARDEE seemed to be in SLOCUM'S front in great force. But the results of the fighting were soon evident, for, during the night, the enemy abandoned his line, and fell back upon Averysboro', leaving many of his dead and wounded on the road. WARD followed him sharply up to Averysboro' on the plank-road. But, it now being evident that our left flank had been sufficiently covered, to secure the safe passage of the main army to Goldsboro', the rest of SLOCUM'S column struck off to the right, crossed the Black, and moved towards Goldsboro'.

The battle of Averyboro' was fought under SHERMAN'S own superintendence, he being on the ground at the time. It was a well contested and successful battle. The enemy's position between Cape Fear and Black Rivers, with the little stream called Silver Creek in his front, was very strong. The battle occurred at a junction called Moore's Cross Roads, which has furnished it a second name. All our troops behaved very gallantly, the Twentieth corps, which suffered most severely, giving abundant evidence of the well-known excellence of its discipline. The enemy resisted our progress by skirmishing, as already recorded, all the way up the Raleigh Road, but it was at Moore's Cross Roads, four miles out from Averysboro', that the advance received its first decided check, and the cavalry and the foragers found the enemy in line of battle. The battle of the 15th resulted in forcing back KILPATRICK'S cavalry, of which the Fifth and Ninth Michigan were most hotly engaged, to where KILPATRICK had got into position with artillery, with HAWLEY'S infantry brigade in support. The battle of the 16th was a severe and protracted engagement. The enemy, seeing our intent, made repeated and desperate efforts to flank us on our right, and to cut off SLOCUM'S column from HOWARD. But SHERMAN knew the importance of his move, and was on the ground in person to carry it out. Although the day left the enemy still at the Cross-roads, he abandoned his position during the night. SHERMAN'S object was now accomplished, and his cavalry swept off to the right, as we have described, connecting with HOWARD'S wing, and SLOCUM followed on the 17th.

The enemy repsesents this battle at Averyboro' as a desperate affair, and claims, with great justice, that it settled the question of his defence of Raleigh. The Raleigh *Progress* says:—"It seems that the fight "commenced about noon on Wednesday, the 15th "instant, and continued briskly until night. Consid- "erable skirmishing was carried on all night, and on "Thursday morning the battle commenced furiously, "and raged the whole day. General HARDEE, with "about half a corps, was entrenched between Black "Creek and Cape Fear River, at no great distance "from the confluence of these two streams, but at a "point higher up than that at which the enemy cross- "ed the former stream. Here he was attacked by "two corps of SHERMAN'S veterans, and our works "were charged three several times, and each charge "was repulsed with immense slaughter." The Raleigh *Confederate* says:—"We repulsed successfully "five assaults upon our lines, and held our position "until the object was effected. In drawing off we lost "two guns, because the horses had been killed and "the guns could not be brought away. Our loss in "the affair was about four hundred killed and wound- "ed. The enemy's about four thousand." JOHNSTON is said to have telegraphed that his loss at Black River was only 450, while that of SHERMAN was fully 3,500. As a matter of fact, however, our loss in both engagements, of the 15th and 16th, is reported on excellent authority as only 747—namely, 446 in the Twentieth corps, 108 in the 14th, and 171 in KILPATRICK'S cavalry. Our forces buried many of the Confederate dead, and paroled many of the captured wounded, the number of these dead and wounded being 327. Not a few prisoners also were captured by us, including Colonel RHETT, commanding a brigade. The enemy's loss may, therefore, be safely put at 600, while ours, at the highest estimate, fell below 1,000. HARDEE'S troops were the force employed against us, and TALLIAFERO'S division, comprising two full Charleston brigades, RHETT and ELLIOTT'S (being the regular infantry and heavy artillery brigades formerly at Sumter and the other forts in Charleston harbor) numbering over 2,000 men each, bore the brunt of the fight. The enemy's papers mention the names of 22 officers amongst the casualties in these two brigades.

On the 17th, a part of our forces remained on the battle-field, burying the dead of both combatants. WARD'S (Third) division of the Twentieth corps, however, proceeded to Averysboro', four miles distant. Averysboro' is on the direct road between Fayetteville and Raleigh, about 30 miles from the former place and about 35 from the latter. The town fell into our hands, with many of the enemy's wounded. The foragers, or "Bummers," as that curious and almost anomalous force in SHERMAN'S Army is commonly called, followed the enemy through the town, and skirmished with his rear-guard. SHERMAN crossed the Black River with SLOCUM on the 17th and Mingo Creek on the 18th, and, on the 19th, SHERMAN rode over to HOWARD'S wing, which had come up on the Goldsboro' Road, without opposition.

THE BATTLE OF BENTONSVILLE.

Bentonsville is a small village, lying nearly due east of Averysboro', and distant therefrom 18 miles in an air line. It is on the southern boundary of Johnston County, about ten miles west of the Neuse, and 26 miles west of Goldsboro'. From Averysboro' SHERMAN turned his columns on this point, and JOHNSTON, seeing on the one hand that Raleigh was safe, and on the other, that his chance of breaking up the Army of SHERMAN was fast diminishing, came down from Smithfield and took position at Bentonsville, carrying his line across the front of the village, which lies in the angle made by Hannah Creek and Mill Creek at their junction. On the morning of the 19th, at a point about 3 miles south of Bentonsville, and 12 from Cox's Bridge, on the Neuse, CARLIN'S division of the Fourteenth corps, skirmishing in advance, encountered and drove in the enemy's cavalry videttes. The latter fell back till they reached a line of works from which a few guns opened briskly. CARLIN quickly got the brigades of BUELL and HOBART in line, and moved out on the left of the road, to try to turn the

enemy's flank. But he was found strongly posted, and fired heavily upon us. MORGAN'S division now came up, took position on the right of the road, and both divisions of the Fourteenth corps being deployed, the enemy was discovered in full and strong force, well entrenched in hasty defences on the farms of MORRIS and COLE, and prepared at least to resist all offensive demonstrations on our part. For an hour CARLIN and MORGAN fought the enemy, but without success. SLOCUM, therefore, hurried the Twentieth corps up as fast as possible, and soon had JACKSON'S division into line on the left of the road. WARD came up briskly, and DUSTAN'S and CASE'S brigades were put in on the left, while COGGSWELL was sent over to DAVIS'S line to support the Fourteenth Corps.

About noon, CARLIN moved BUELL out over a mile to the left, to try to turn the enemy's flank. But the latter, detecting the movement, from his superior knowledge of the ground, sallied from his entrenchments and fell with great force upon BUELL, driving him more than a mile through the swamps, and captured three guns; HOBART'S and ROBINSON'S brigades were in turn driven through the woods like BUELL'S. At length the whole line was broken and fell back. But SLOCUM handsomely rallied his troops out of the confusion which this sudden and furious attack had created. He formed a new line, running from right to left as follows:—MORGAN; COGGSWELL'S brigade of WARD'S division; CARLIN; JACKSON; and WARD. KILPATRICK lay in the left and rear, guarding the trains, and five battalions were massed in the open at MORRIS'S house. Our forces, who had been badly driven, rallied promptly on the re-formed line. A hasty defence of rails and earth was thrown up where practicable, and the troops once more were ready for attack.

Encouraged by his unusual success, the enemy came up and engaged in a long continued and desperate conflict, lasting all the afternoon and evening. Five different charges were made against our lines, but all were repulsed. For several hours "the fate "of the day trembled in the balance." But, thanks to the good discipline of SLOCUM'S wing, it succeeded in holding its own throughout the fierce struggle. At night, after a very severe conflict, and with heavy losses on both sides, the field of battle remained in our possession, and the enemy retired. The position SLOCUM had chosen was very good indeed, and to this fact may be attributed partly the holding in check of JOHNSTON'S army. With regard to the losses on either side, nothing definite can be stated. In the morning's repulse we lost about 400 prisoners. We captured, however, nearly 700, including the greater part of two regiments. Our own total loss was somewhere between 1,500 and 2,200, and probably nearer the former estimate. That of the enemy was over 3,000. The enemy had, it is supposed, over 30,000 men in the field, being the entire infantry force of JOHNSTON'S immediate army.

At daybreak of the 20th, SLOCUM'S other two divisions, GEARY'S and BAIRD'S, and HAZEN'S division of the Fifteenth corps (the heroes of Fort M'Allister), marched upon the battle-field, having been all night on the road. HOWARD threw the whole of his wing up on the right, and, in a word, on the 20th, SHERMAN had got his entire Army in striking distance of JOE JOHNSTON. The latter at once made new dispositions, still clinging to the cross-roads which allowed SLOCUM to go to the Goldsboro' Road. Both wings of the Army soon moved on the enemy under the immediate generalship of the enemy. DAVIS pressed promptly up to the new line of the enemy. LOGAN and BLAIR went in upon the right. There was no fighting as severe as Sunday's, though JOHNSTON resisted stubbornly. But at night he evacuated his position, retreated on Smithfield, and gave up the contest for Goldsboro'.

The next day, SHERMAN'S Army marched to Goldsboro', which SCHOFIELD had already occupied. The meeting between the long-separated comrades, officers and men, is described as a memorable affair. SHERMAN'S congratulatory order added to the general joy at the triumphant conclusion of the hazardous campaign. Everything being accomplished as designed, SHERMAN hurried to the headquarters of GRANT, to arrange with that General new plans of conquest. Leaving Goldsboro' on the 25th, he reached City Point on the evening of the 27th, and at once the new programme of war was arranged. The next day, SHERMAN returned to his victorious Army.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE battle so long predicted as about to occur on the lines in front of Petersburgh, has at length taken place. Thanks to the strength of our works and the weakness of the enemy's forces compared with our Grand Army, the result has proved a decided success for our arms. For several days previous to the late attack on our lines the constant picket and artillery firing and the movements of troops within the enemy's lines has indicated that some movement was contemplated, of a character similar to that which actually took place. A correspondent of one of the daily papers wrote, on the 24th:—

Officers from the lookout on the front have been busily engaged observing the action of the enemy within his works. For several days their movements have been rather indicative of a dash at some point along our lines. Both infantry and light artillery in large numbers are being moved. This morning the activity seems greater than has been witnessed here for some time.

Deserters who were brought in from the front this morning report that several Rebel divisions were under marching orders when they left.

It is evident that some changes are about to take place, as an entirely new command has appeared on our front, a portion of a new detachment hitherto attached to some other army than LEE'S.

These indications, however, had often deceived us. With so great a disproportion of men in our favor, with strong entrenchments, and the game of attack or defence in our own hands, it was hardly thought that LEE would assault us. The reviews of corps and subdivisions went on quietly and pleasantly, and a large Presidential party, with many ladies, gave our camps a festive appearance. Our forces were still held in their massed positions on the left, feeling secure of our long line. The Petersburgh *Express* of the 21st said:—"Reports reached us from our immediate "front that GRANT'S trains were busily running all "Saturday night and yesterday with troops aboard, "moving towards our right. Deserters state that the "Yankee force holding the lines east of Petersburgh "is very weak, the body of the troops having been "moved away." On the 25th, the enemy, to use the language of MEADE'S congratulatory order, "succeeded through the reprehensible want of vigilance "of the Third brigade, First division, Ninth corps, "in breaking through our lines, capturing Fort Steadman and batteries Nos. 9, 10 and 11."

At daylight on the 25th of March, GORDON'S corps, consisting, according to General PARKE, of three divisions, was massed for a charge against our lines, in front of Fort Steadman. This is a square fort, covering about an acre of ground, and carrying nine guns. It is supported, of course, by mortar batteries, on the right and left. It is well situated on Hare's Hill, seven-eighths of a mile from the Appomattox. It is the second regular fort in our line running from the river, the first being Fort McGilvrey. Just beyond Fort Steadman, and about three-eighths of a mile distant, is Fort Haskell; and between the two are mortar batteries 11 and 12. Simultaneously with this disposition of GORDON'S corps, the rest of LEE'S army was arranged to coöperate in an attack further down towards our left. At daybreak GORDON'S troops rushed to the attack. The space between the opposing lines was but 150 yards wide, and once having cleared his own abattis, he charged across the interval and up the acclivity to Fort Steadman, worked his way through our abattis, and carried the fort almost instantly. Our line here was guarded by MCLAUGHLIN'S brigade of WILCOX'S (First) division of the Ninth corps. In the Fort were the Fourteenth N. Y. heavy artillery. So skillfully and boldly was this assault executed, that there was little fighting. Our commanders were surprised.

The enemy now turned the guns of the Fort against the rest of the line, and forced the immediate abandonment of mortar battery 10, close at hand of battery 9 on its right, and battery 11 on its left. The enemy immediately dashed into these, and opened fire on our men as they escaped. Fort Haskell, however, soon checked the onward rush of the enemy. A little over 500 men were captured by GORDON, including 18 commissioned officers and General MCLAUGHLIN, the brigade commander. The rest of the First division was rallied, and the men, as usual, fought well. But our force was so attenuated at this point that we were in great danger of a very serious calamity. The neighboring division of our corps, however, HARTRANFT'S Third division, was quickly on the ground, and our batteries from all quarters were massed upon Fort Steadman. A tremendous cannonade burst from our artillery, to which the enemy replied briskly from the guns he had captured. Under the terrific fire, HARTRANFT'S division pressed up towards the captured fort to retake it. The enemy at first resisted obstinately, and checked HARTRANFT'S progress, inflicting on the latter a loss of nearly 200 men killed and wounded. But soon the concentrated fire of our artillery, and the determined advance of HARTRANFT on all sides, were too much for him. He fell back into the fort, and then beyond the fort, down the hill, leaving all the guns he had captured, and endeavored to regain his own lines. But our own guns opened upon him with such severity as to prevent a large part of the retreating force from escaping from the fort, and 1,758 prisoners fell into our hands. The enemy's total loss at this point could not have been less than 2,500. Our own loss was 933, divided as follows:—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
First division	30	140	480
Third division	35	176	29
Artillery	4	13	26
Total	69	329	535

Another account gives our loss as 951, and an official account as 912. WHEATON'S division of the Sixth corps and other troops were ordered up the line as rapidly as possible; but the distances to be travelled were so great that the whole question was decided before they arrived, by the Third and First divisions of the Ninth corps. It is said, with great probability, that the enemy did not fight with his old fierceness, and that many of his troops were only too anxious to desert. It is also said that, on gaining the fort, they at once fell to plundering the officers' quarters, and could not be re-formed without some delay. About ten o'clock, after the engagement was over, General GORDON sent over a flag of truce proposing to bury the dead. It was promptly acceded to. No more firing took place at this point during the day, but at night there was heavy musketry firing for three hours, occasioned by our men going out to repair the abattis in front of Fort Steadman. During the flag of truce, 120 wounded and 15 dead of the enemy were returned to them from the field, and 192 left in our hospitals. This was the first battle in which HARTRANFT'S troops have been engaged. The enemy says his own force consisted of two divisions, GORDON'S old division and BUSHROD JOHNSON'S.

The troops on the left of our line, had, meanwhile, been put in motion so as to repel the attack on the Ninth corps. But, before 10 o'clock, it was known that the conflict was over, our line reëstablished, and a flag of truce prevailing. Partly in order to prepare for a possible assault on our left, and partly to reap some advantage from the signal repulse of the enemy on our right, the entire Army was ordered forward. By 11 o'clock, WRIGHT'S Sixth corps, which lies on the left of the Ninth, and HUMPHREYS' Second, which joins the left of the Sixth, moved out against the enemy's entrenched picket line, which is very far advanced from his main line of works. The Sixth corps moved out from the left of its line. Here the ground is unusually level, and the woods cleared. Our artillery in Forts Fisher and Welsh and adjoining works opened heavily on the enemy's line, and the Second and Third divisions were moved briskly forward, the First (WHEATON'S) being held in reserve. The open was crossed and the enemy's picket lines captured with slight loss, many of his men falling into our hands. At the same time, or, about 11, HUMPHREYS moved his Second corps out by divisions, and the First (MILES) and Third (MOTT) rapidly commenced the attack. The whole operation was very brilliantly conducted. MOTT'S gallant division was particularly successful, sweeping the enemy's picket lines right and left, inflicting no little loss on him, and sending to the rear about three hundred prisoners. Finally, by way of coöperation, HAYS'S division, the Second, while supporting MOTT, performed a brilliant diversion on the extreme left, SMYTHE'S brigade crossing Hatcher's Run, and reconnoitering all the country on that side. Here, they drove in the enemy's picket line and captured over seventy men.

But it was evident the enemy would not suffer his picket lines to be taken with such perfect impunity. Our preparations were made to receive an attack. AYRES' division of the Fifth corps was retained in support of the Ninth corps, and did not become engaged. CRAWFORD'S, which had early been sent to the same direction, was started back, and, on the way, halted and went through the singular performance of a review for the benefit of the PRESIDENT and some

ladies. The division was then sent to WRIGHT to support the Sixth corps, just then engaging in severe battle. GRIFFIN was with the Second corps, and was slightly engaged. About 2:30 o'clock the enemy came down on the Sixth corps in a fierce attack, which was continued in desultory fighting till night. Two hours later, the Second corps was attacked in like manner, and here our forces were equally successful in repelling the assaults. Night closed with our lines still advanced; and, though the ground had been well contested, the day was clearly ours. Until eight o'clock the main conflict went on, and firing continued during the night also. But, next day, all was quiet.

The following is the official statement of our entire losses, which, as will be seen by comparison with the estimates of correspondents, is compiled with unusual accuracy and candor:—Second Corps—Killed, 51; wounded, 462; missing, 177. Sixth Corps—Killed, 47; wounded, 401; missing, 30. Ninth Corps—Killed, 68; wounded, 338; missing, 506. Total—Killed, 166; wounded, 1,201; missing, 983. Add the loss of GRIFFIN'S division of the Fifth corps, reported at 5 killed and 35 wounded, and we have a total loss of 2,390. The enemy's loss must have been nearly 5,000. General GRANT says:—"Our captures "by the Second corps were 365; by the Sixth corps, "469, and by the Ninth corps, 1,049. The Second "and Sixth corps pushed forward and captured the "enemy's strong entrenchments and turned them "against him and still hold them. In trying to re-"take these the battle was continued until eight "o'clock at night, the enemy losing very heavily. "HUMPHREYS estimates the loss of the enemy in his "front at three times his own, and General WRIGHT, "in his front, as double that of ours." General MEADE'S order concisely says:—"The result of the "day was the thorough defeat of the enemy's plans, "the capture of the strongly entrenched picket line, "under the artillery fire of his main works, and the "capture of ten battle flags and two thousand eight "hundred prisoners."

On the 26th, at daybreak, a sharp skirmish broke out between the pickets of the First division of the Ninth corps and their opponents, and the neighboring batteries joined in. It quieted down soon. At night firing broke out at the same point, lasting several hours. All along the lines there was picket firing through the night. On the morning of the 27th, an attack was made on GETTY'S division of the Sixth corps by a small column of the enemy. It was repulsed after a sharp skirmish, in which our loss was 22. A truce afterwards prevailed.

Everything indicates new movements of the highest importance as already imminent. The Army of the Potomac, SHERIDAN'S cavalry column, and STONEMAN'S force in Tennessee, will all soon have new victories to add to their record. SHERMAN has reached his command again, and will soon advance. The coming week promises to be fruitful of results.

IN the finding of the court appointed to investigate the unsuccessful assault upon Petersburgh on July 30, 1864, as published in the JOURNAL of March 11th, some important errors, arising from imperfect transcribing, occurred. Brigadier-General POTTER was spoken of as commanding a colored division, when it was plain that General FERRERO was meant; and in the same paragraph the words, "Brigadier-General POTTER was to follow and go to the right" were omitted after the words "as soon as possible after General LEDLIE'S, bearing off to the left." The careful reader can readily correct these errors on the margin of the page. It may be well for us to say here that the board was appointed to investigate the whole matter of the assault, and not merely the failure of the explosion of the mine.

ON another page of this issue will be found an alphabetical list of prizes ready for distribution, the vessels whose officers and crews are entitled to participate in the proceeds of their sale, and, in most cases, the value of the prize. We are able to give this week but a portion of the list, reserving the remainder until the next succeeding issue.

THE sickness called "spotted fever" still prevails at Camp Gilmore, N. H., to a limited extent, there having been three or four deaths last week. There have been upwards of fifteen of these cases at the camp, and among soldiers who had gone home to their friends.

A RECENT order of the War Department directs that female nurses travelling on duty, under proper orders, may have their rations commuted at the rate allowed to soldiers travelling on detached service, viz: seventy-five cents a day.

USAGE AND ROUTINE IN THE NAVY.

NO. I.

ATTENTION to the minor and comparatively trivial matters of detail must affect materially and favorably the good order, the tone, the efficiency, of a man-of-war. Efficiency being the ultimate aim, it may be regarded as the aggregate effect of regard for detail in all matters, whether of greater or minor importance, and nothing can be considered unimportant that tends to promote efficiency by systematizing the performance of duty. In our Navy the duties of persons on board ship are yet, to some extent, fixed by usage, that has its origin in the sanction of experience, and that is more often traditional than laid down in regulation.

It is thought that a few hints upon usage and routine in our Navy may not be unacceptable at the present time to the service.

When "all hands" have been called for any evolution, or for the performance of any matter of duty, it is presumed that every line officer, every petty officer, and every enlisted man on board, not especially excused by the commander, is required to take a specified station and to assist in the accomplishment of the object in view. To the orderly sergeant of marines is assigned general police and guard duties; the surgeon's steward and the nurses attend below to the wants of the sick; the paymaster's steward has in charge the paymaster's issuing room and storerooms; the yeoman the general storeroom; servants not otherwise stationed remain in officers' quarters. The station bills omit no person on board.

Officers have stations according to rank: the executive officer takes the deck; the second lieutenant, or next in rank to the executive, has charge upon the forecastle; the next, upon the main deck in frigates, the starboard gangway in corvette-built ships; and so in rotation, the port gangway, the quarter-deck and mizzen-mast, the poop and signals; the junior watch officer being signal officer, unless some other officer is assigned to the duty by the commander. The navigating officer or master is at the conn, at the cables or anchors, according to circumstances. In hoisting out and in boats the master superintends getting up purchases, clearing away the boats, and hooking them on.

Midshipmen, or master's mates who perform the duty of midshipmen, are stationed in the same manner, the oldest on the forecastle. The main-deck, berth-deck, spirit-room and holds are permanently in charge of young officers who superintend keeping them in order, maintain order there, and are responsible for their good condition.

Watch officers keep watch in rotation according to rank; at sea each taking a watch in turn; in port the tour of twenty-four hours' duty is so divided as to be completed in three nights and two days, the officer having the watch from midnight to 4 A.M. gives to his predecessor upon watch relief to meals upon the ensuing day, and takes the watch from 8 P.M. to midnight on the night that follows; he takes the watch on the next morning at 8 A.M., continuing till 8 P.M., receiving the relief to meals for a length of time that is arranged by agreement. After keeping this "day's duty" he takes the watch from 4 A.M. to 8 A.M., when he is free from watch till his turn again comes around for the middle watch at midnight—that is considered to commence the tour of duty; the next in rank always relieves his immediate predecessor at midnight. When keeping watch by day's duties, officers having the relief may be called upon for boat duty during that day from 8 A.M. till 8 P.M. When keeping sea watch, that officer longest off watch, that is, the one having the next watch in anticipation, performs boat duty. The officer of the morning watch, if relieved at 8 A.M., must relieve to breakfast after he has had his own, therefore it is generally customary for him to remain on deck till half-past 8 o'clock. Young officers keep watch in the same manner, the oldest in each watch taking charge upon the forecastle, others doing duty upon the quarter-deck.

The ship's company is divided into the starboard and port watches equally, not only as regards numbers but also rates; each man in the starboard watch considering the next number to his own, that is, of the port watch, as his watch "partner," or alternate, with whom mutual relations subsist, the one taking charge of hammock, washed clothes, scrubbed hammock, &c., when the other is absent or occupied by duty; when but one watch of hammocks is piped down to be occupied by both watches, partners "turn in "and out." Watch numbers are assigned, commencing with the starboard watch, and giving to it all the odd numbers, and to the port watch the even numbers, beginning with forecastlemen and passing in succession to foretopmen, maintopmen, mizzentopmen, afterguard, messenger boys, petty officers, idlers, marines, and firemen and coalheavers. The first number of each part is that of the captain. Each part of the ship is divided in each watch, the second part or sub-division being in charge of the second captain—usually a coxswain, who takes the first number of that part. Petty officers are equally divided, and each watch supplies men for the temporary duties of sweeper, top-keeper, chain-keeper, berth-deck cook, &c., every necessary station being filled in both watches, or being equally divided between the two watches. Watch numbers often may be changed, but the number of an account upon the books of the paymaster remains the same; therefore, in marking clothes, the men place upon them the paymaster's or "ship's number."

A "quarter watch" is one part of either watch from every part of the ship, excepting those excused by special order; the first part of the starboard watch is relieved by the second part of the port watch, or the second part of starboard by first part of port, the alternate parts of different watches relieving.

An anchor watch is a certain number of men from each part of the ship, relieved every two hours by the corresponding number from the other watch. There should be men enough to let go an anchor and veer chain, and supply a hand for the drift lead. Petty officers do not keep anchor watch.

All matters of duty are performed on board ship, and all orders are executed under the immediate attention of petty officers. It is their duty to direct the work of others, as a general rule, rather than to perform, always, manual labor. They direct sweepers but do not sweep, they superintend painters without taking a brush in hand; some of them direct the efforts of men at sheets and braces without pulling and hauling themselves; in all matters requiring merely their oversight, their duty is to cause those under their orders to work and not to do the work themselves.

Boatswain's mates pass and cause to be executed orders issued by officers, and they superintend all duty that is being carried under the general or special direction of officers. They are never, however, to assume the authority of an officer and act in his stead, or issue orders that are exclusively his province, their duty being to execute not to originate orders. They should be well acquainted with the forms established by usage for carrying on all matters of duty, as upon their intelligent execution of his orders and their direction of details, a junior officer is dependent for assistance in carrying out the instructions of his superiors.

"All hands" are called by the boatswain, or when no boatswain is attached to the vessel, or he is absent, by the chief boatswain's mate. He sounds with his call the pipe that calls the mates, each answering and joining him at once. In frigates he stands upon the port side of the main-deck at the main-hatch, the mates in line forward of him, all facing inboard; and in vessels without a gun-deck, on the spar-deck abreast of the fore-hatch—at sea on the weather side of the deck, in port on the starboard side. The boatswain and mates then sound together a preparatory pipe with the call, and the boatswain alone cries in a loud tone of voice, "All hands," if after meals, or if for the performance of some requisite duty it is named, as "All hands "reef topsails," "All hands bend," "furl," "loose" or "mend sails;" "All hands clear launch," "lighter," "cutter" or "boat;" "All hands bring ship to anchor;" "All "hands moor," "unmoor," "work" or "about" "ship;" "All hands up anchor;" "All hands cross" or "down top-"gallant and royal yards;" "All hands" or "All the star-"board" or "port watch" "stand by hammocks," "scrubbed "hammocks," "washed clothes;" "All hands to muster;" "All hands clear hawse," &c. The mates then repeat together the same cry. When the men are off the lower decks, the boatswain repeats them up to the officer of the deck; officers in charge of lower decks, or the master-at-arms, also report to the officer of the deck when the men have left these decks to go on deck. Except in cases of emergency the evolution is not commenced till this report has been made.

At "all hands" the executive officer takes charge of the deck, and all officers upon being called repair to stations. When the evolution is performed or the services of the entire ship's company are not required upon deck, the order is given to the boatswain to "pipe down." He calls the mates by the sound of his call, having first repaired to the proper place, on the main-deck or abreast of the fore-hatch or spar-deck, all give the preparatory pipe together, and then together that technically called the "pipe down," without using the voice.

The boatswain sets the watch at 8 P. M. On receiving the order, he pipes for his mates, and after they reply and join him, he and they together give the preparatory pipe, and he cries alone in a loud tone of voice, "All the star-"board" or "port watch," the mates afterwards repeating together the cry. The watch repairing on deck, all men stationed on lookout, at wheel, lead, &c., are at once relieved, by orders of captains of different parts of the ship. When the men are up from below, and the lookout, wheel, &c., relieved, the boatswain reports "the watch up" to the officer of the deck, who directs him to "set it;" the preparatory pipe is given by him and the mates, he calls alone "All the watch," the mates together repeating the word after him.

When the watch below is called to relieve that upon deck, after it has been set at 8 P. M., the boatswain's mate or

mates of the watch call it, giving the preparatory pipe with the call, and cry, "All the port (or starboard) watch;" the men of the watch below go upon deck, lookouts, wheel, &c., are relieved, by direction of the captains of the different parts of the ship; then the boatswain's mate reports to the officer of the deck that the watch is on deck, and receives the order to "relieve the watch;" he gives the preparatory pipe with the call, and cries, "All the watch," after which the watch relieved can go below. The watch is mustered immediately after being relieved by the junior officers of the watch, and reported to the officer of the deck with the names of all delinquents. The names of absentees are called at one of the hatches by a boatswain's mate, by order of the officer of the deck, and if no answer is made search is made with a lantern by the corporal of the guard, or ship's corporal of the watch, till they are found.

Boatswain's mates are berthed near a hatch, that they may be readily called at night, and can promptly reach the deck.

There are a number of sounds made with the boatswain's call easily distinguished, each having a signification that renders use of the voice unnecessary—the pipe "down," "belay," "let go," "slack," "lower away," "light along," "veer," "heave around," that "for side-boys," at the side, for meals, for sweepers; that by the boatswain for mates, &c., &c.

The boatswain or a mate attends at the gangway, or "tends the side," when commissioned officers leave or come alongside the vessel. As the boat approaches the gangway, after the bow oars are laid in, he "pipes alongside;" and as the officer passes over the gangway a second pipe is sounded; on leaving the ship, as the officer passes over the gangway to the boat, and again after the boat has shoved off. The boatswain or boatswain's mate, according to the rank of the officer, stands forward of the gangway, near the ship's side, and forward of the side-boys, facing aft. When piping over he takes off his hat. The side-boys stand on each side of the gangway in two lines—that forward facing aft, and the one abaft facing forward, so that they face each other. They take off their hats while at the side.

If a boat is to be manned, a boatswain's mate gives the appropriate pipe with his call, and calls in a loud tone of voice, "Away, first cutters," or any other boat by style or name. When all the boats are required for service, the boatswain pipes for the boatswain's mates. All give the preparatory pipe, and the boatswain alone cries "Arm and "away, all boats," the mates repeating the cry together after him.

When a man is not at his station, an officer giving order to a boatswain's mate "to pass the word" for him, the latter calls out the name at a hatch on the spar or main deck, and the master-at-arms or ship's corporal repeats it upon the berth deck. On hearing his name, the man replies loudly, "hallos!" and at once goes to the boatswain's mate calling him. The "word" is never passed by a boatswain's mate upon the quarter-deck; a boatswain's mate always uses his call before passing any order, but not before calling the names of men.

Piping to meals is always "piping down;" therefore it is unnecessary to pipe down, if all hands are on deck, before piping to meals. A boatswain's mate is stationed on the forecastle in each gangway on the quarter deck, and on the main deck at all hands. In port there is one during the day at each gangway; and on the main deck at sea where most useful.

The master-at-arms has charge of all prisoners; is responsible that the cooks of the messes to which they belong supply to them the food allowed; that they are cleanly in person, and properly clad; that they have no knife, weapon or arms; and that a man has no tobacco, no reading matter, or writing materials, while in confinement, without permission from the commander. He makes report to the commander each morning at 8 o'clock of the prisoners under his charge, stating names, rate, date of confinement and offence. He permits *no person* to hold intercourse with prisoners by word or sign, without permission of the commander, and in his own presence or that of the corporal of the guard; he will release no prisoner except by order of the commander, or executive officer, or proper authority; he reports to the officer of the deck whenever he confines a person, and when one is released from confinement, stating by whose order it has been done; he permits no prisoner to leave the "brig" unless attended by a sentry or the corporal of the guard; he causes cooks of prisoners' messes and messmates to wash clothes and scrub hammocks for them when it is necessary.

Brigadier-General John Frederick Hartranft, the hero of the Fort Steadman transaction of Saturday last, is a native of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He was born December 16, 1830, graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in the class of 1853, and subsequently entered upon the practice of law, which continued to be his occupation until the outbreak of the Rebellion.

THE WORKING OF BROADSIDE GUNS.

The English papers have told us that—

> The Lords of the British Admiralty have approved the machinery proposed to be adopted for working the large 12-ton 300-pounder (or 10½-inch) Armstrong gun, and instructions have been given for one of the training machines to be immediately constructed from the plans of Mr. Reed, in order that they may undergo a variety of tests, chiefly with the view of ascertaining its capabilities of satisfactorily withstanding the shock of the discharge of the guns. * * * *It is believed that the working of ships' guns by machinery will inaugurate an entirely new era in naval gunnery.*

This seeming obliviousness of the fact that 20-ton naval guns have been successfully operated in actual service by machinery, for nearly four years, in our iron-clads, is difficult to comprehend. The tardiness displayed by the Admiralty in working up their courage to face what must have appeared to every intelligent person who has given the subject attention, an inevitable necessity, three years ago at least, is a very significant indication. It must certainly be admitted by the most conservative of their number that any aggressive power worthy the name which can be given to their unwieldy broadside iron-clads, inefficient as they are under any circumstances, so far as the United States is interested, depends entirely on a solution of this problem; yet they have deferred until this late day to try whether or no it is capable of solution. This, of course, is equivalent to an admission that, if their artillery parks bristled with long rows of the sort of guns now indispensable for naval warfare, the iron of which they are made might as well be in the mines from which it came, as regards any power they add to the navy, because England is not provided with means by which they could be used against an enemy.

It is interesting to observe that the weight of the gun for which the Admiralty propose to construct the experimental carriage, is only twelve tons. Now, a 12-ton gun may be a very formidable affair against some classes of vessels; but it would be a mere waste of powder and shot to use such Lilliputian ordnance against one of our heavy Monitors, at the shortest ranges. On the other hand, the case would be reversed should a revolving impregnable cylinder, containing a pair of at least 20-ton guns, point its port holes toward the thin armor of the broadside.

Besides, a whole broadside of such guns as the Admiralty are about to attempt to mount, is not equal to *two*, or even *one* gun of double the weight, using, of course, a proportionally increased weight of powder and shot, and mounted within a shot-proof protection.

Again, if the apparatus for handling this light gun should not prove satisfactory, their iron-clads will still be restricted to the use of the ancient 68-pounder of 95 hundred weight. The very first turret we built, which went into action March 9th, 1862, could have carried and worked a pair of "Big Wills," a rare species of ordnance, which our brethren across the water think may be mounted one of these days in a naval structure, but which, it appears, they do not at present think to use in this way. They probably intended to first solve the problem of using 12-ton ordnance before the project of mounting guns of 20 odd tons weight (the weight of their solitary large Armstrong or "Big Will") is seriously entertained. Yet, as before stated, we have used 20-ton guns in battle for over three years; in fact, in a Monitor, the weight of the piece is no objection to its use. In the heavy turrets, one man can perform all the manipulation, as regards running out and aiming, of the 15-inch 20-ton gun. Not only is this successfully accomplished, but it is impossible for the motion of the vessel to render the gun unmanageable; and as the friction gear for checking the recoil is always in readiness for action, independent of those operating the piece, the gun, besides, being always under control, no time is lost in tightening and loosening compressors: it is simply load, run out and fire. From a consideration of first principles it would seem to be impossible to build a broadside iron-clad which could contend with any prospect of success with a properly constructed turret vessel; no broadside afloat is impregnable to ordnance now carried in turrets, and so far they cannot even carry what are now considered medium guns, while the Monitor system, impregnable from end to end, screw and rudder well protected, handles monster guns with the same ease as a sportsman does a fowling-piece.

We think the London *Times* might, with propriety, have deferred the joke, in its issue of the 18th, that in the event of a war, New York may share the same fate as Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington, until the Admiralty succeed in working at least a 12-ton gun.

MONUMENT TO MAJOR-GENERAL SEDGWICK.

The following circular has been extensively circulated through the Sixth corps:

"At a meeting near Kernstown, Virginia, of the general officers of the Sixth corps, it was resolved that measures should be taken as early as possible to show the affection and respect entertained by the corps for its late commander, Major-General Sedgwick, by the erection of a monument to his memory. It was decided that the most appropriate and enduring form of such monument, and most befitting the dignity and honor of the corps, would be a bronze statue, to be placed at West Point, where the general was educated, and where, it is believed, he would himself have chosen to have it erected.

It will be necessary to raise ten thousand dollars to effect this plan. More than that was procured for a monument to Major-General Reynolds, in the First corps. As a proper tariff of subscription, in order to an equitable adjustment of this expense, the following rates are suggested:—For private soldiers, from fifty to seventy-five cents; for non-commissioned officers, from fifty cents to one dollar; for company officers, two dollars; for field officers, five dollars; for general officers, ten dollars.

It is believed that every officer and soldier of the corps will be glad to assist in this object, and commanders are requested to take the necessary steps in the matter in time to collect subscriptions on the next pay day. Subscription lists will be made in each company."

The above is signed by the corps and every division and brigade commander.

No difficulty was experienced in obtaining the money, every officer and man in the corps feeling gratified at being thus allowed to show their respect for their former commander. Although the amount decided to be sufficient by the committee, has been raised, no subscriptions will be refused from any officer or private soldier formerly connected with this corps. The money has been handed over to Major Franklin, of General Wright's staff, who has been appointed treasurer of the fund, and will be invested by him in the seven and three-tenths loan until it is required. Major-General Wright, corps commander, and the three division commanders—Generals Wheaton, Getty and Seymour—compose the committee having full charge of the matter.

The proposed statue will be six feet in height, and is to be placed on a massive pedestal of polished granite, bearing a suitable inscription. The metal of which the statue will consist will be gun metal, as it is probable that government will donate for that purpose some of the artillery captured by him, to whose memory the statue is to be erected. The details are being carried out by Brigadier-General Truman Seymour, by whom a sculptor will shortly be chosen, and the work pushed forward to completion.

GENERAL LEE'S REPORTS.

THE BATTLE OF BENTONSVILLE.

Headquarters Armies Confederate States,
March 20, 1865.

To Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War:

General J. E. Johnston reports that about five o'clock P. M., on the 19th instant, he attacked the enemy near Bentonsville, routed him and captured three guns.

A mile in the rear he rallied on fresh troops, but was forced back slowly until 6 P. M., when, receiving more troops, he apparently assumed the offensive, which was resisted without difficulty until dark.

This morning he is entrenched.

Our loss is small.

The troops behaved admirably well.

Dense thickets prevented active operations.

R. E. Lee, General.

THE ATTACK ON FORT STEADMAN.

Headquarters Armies Confederate States,
March 25, 1865—11:20 P. M.

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War.

At daylight this morning General Gordon assaulted and carried the enemy's works at Hare's Hill, capturing nine pieces of artillery, eight mortars, and between five and six hundred prisoners, among them one brigadier-general and a number of officers of lower grade.

The lines were swept for a distance of four or five hundred yards to the right and left, and two efforts made to recover the captured works were handsomely repulsed. But it was found that the enclosed works in the rear, commanding the enemy's main line, could only be taken at a great sacrifice, and our troops were withdrawn to their original position.

It being impracticable to bring off the captured guns, owing to the nature of the ground, they were disabled and left.

Our loss, as reported, is not heavy. Among the wounded are Brigadier-General Terry, flesh wound, and Brigadier-General Phil. Cooke, in the arm.

All the troops engaged, including two brigades under Brigadier-General Ransom, behaved most handsomely. The conduct of the sharpshooters of Gordon's corps, who led the assault, deserve the highest commendation.

This afternoon there was skirmishing on the right between the picket lines, with varied success. At dark the enemy held a considerable portion of the line farthest in advance of our main work. R. E. Lee.

The Deviation of the Compass.—At a late meeting in Boston of the Society of Arts of the Institute of Technology, Mr. E. S. Ritchie read a paper upon the deviation of the compass caused by the iron used in the construction of vessels. He stated the causes of the disturbances of the needle to be—First, the presence of soft iron, which attracts equally each pole of the needle with a force nearly constant in all positions of the ship on the earth's surface, and for all time. Second, the magnetism induced by the earth in iron, placed in or near a vertical position, causing, in the northern hemisphere, the lower end to become a North Pole, while in the opposite hemisphere it becomes a South Pole. Third, magnetism induced in the iron by rolling, hammering, &c., during the building of the ship. This is more or less permanent according to the hardness and quality of the iron, and among other changes is liable to be increased by the often repeated stroke of the waves.

Mr. Ritchie then explained the method usually adopted of correcting these deviations by placing bar magnets in position to counteract the magnetism of the ship, and explained the principles involved, by diagrams on the blackboard. He stated that every vessel has its own magnetic peculiarities. In some vessels the error is comparatively small, or it may remain nearly constant a considerable time. In others the amount of deviation changes greatly and sometimes in a short space of time, and consequently the bar magnets, from remaining constant in force, cannot be

relied upon to correct the deviation. He said it was the opinion of many ship-masters that the deviation was necessarily of the same amount and opposite in direction on opposite courses of the vessel, and that the local magnets for correction, as often made, were based upon this idea, but that this is not true in even a majority of cases.

He urged the importance of masters of vessels making a table of errors for at least sixteen points of the compass, and making the proper allowance therefor, and of frequently verifying or correcting this table of errors, and also testing the course *every day* by means of the Azimuth compass. This he said was the rule, and one *carefully observed* on board the steamers of the Cunard line, although the compasses of the line are corrected every few months in the most careful manner; and said that if similar caution was used by all masters of vessels, not only would the list of disasters be very greatly reduced but the length of voyages and the cost to the owners, and premium of insurance, would be reduced.

NAVAL REGISTER.

The Editor will be glad to receive for this department of the JOURNAL all interesting facts in relation to vessels of the Navy suitable for publication.

DON, flagship of the Potomac flotilla, arrived at Washington Yard 23d. Acting Ensign Brice, of the *Don*, has been promoted to an Acting Master for gallant conduct.

FORTUNE, screw, 2, 350 tons.—This new vessel which has been nearly completed at the Tetlow Iron Works, Chelsea, Mass., was successfully launched from the shipyard of that establishment Saturday, March 25. About 300 persons were allowed on board when the launch took place. The *Fortune* is one of a class of six similar steamers which are building at these works, three others of which—the *Standish*, *Speedwell*, and *Mayflower*—are now nearly completed, and the building of the other two—the *Faylos* and *Leyden*—will be commenced immediately. Others of the same general class are building at New York and Chester, Pa., and one in Wilmington, Del. A description of the *Fortune* will, of course, answer for the whole fleet. Her length is 150 feet, breadth 26 feet and draft of water 11 feet. Her motive machinery consists of one engine, with 41-inch cylinders, and two boilers with a heating surface of 2,400 feet. Estimated speed is said to be 12 knots. Her hull is of iron. The armament will be two rifled guns. Mr. James Tetlow is the contractor for all the steamers of this class built at Chelsea. Mr. E. L. Norfo'k is the Superintendent, and Chief Engineer Hoyt, of the Navy Department, superintends the work on the part of the Government. The *Fortune* is the first vessel ever built in Chelsea for the Department.

FLORIDA, side-wheel, 7, Lieutenant-Commander William Budd, will sail about April 5 for East and West Gulf Squadrons, from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, with supplies. She is to take the place of the *Fort Morgan*, and will carry a mail. The following is a list of her officers: Acting Volunteer Commander, Wm. Budd; Acting Master and Ex. officer, W. C Staples; Acting Ensigns, Charles E. Beck, Thomas J. Rollins, L. G. Sampson, F. E. Ashmead, Ed. A. Gould, H. E. Pickering; Acting Assistant-Surgeon, John E. Cobb; Acting Assistant-Paymaster, W. F. Keeler; Acting Volunteer Assistant-Engineer, Wm. McLean; Acting Second Assistants, W. P. Magaw, R. B. Swift; Acting Third Assistants, J. M. Lord, John Cotter, Shubal Green, A. C. Collins.

FOX, schooner, 2.—Admiral Stribling, commanding the East Gulf Blockade Squadron, reports to the Navy Department the capture, on the 2d instant, of the schooner *Rob Roy*, of Belize, by the U. S. schooner *Fox*, near Steinhatchie River. She was set on fire by her crew, after being run ashore, and burned to the water's edge, though a considerable part of her cargo was saved in a damaged state.

GLIDE, side-wheel, 6.—Acting Master L. T. Fickett reports from Brashear City, La., on the 4th of March, the capture, in Vermilion Bayou, of the schooner *Malta*. She was loaded with 75 bales of cotton, and was bound for Havana. Her crew deserted her before the capture and attempted to destroy her by scuttling, but were unsuccessful. A British flag was found in her cabin.

HUNTSVILLE, screw, 4, is ready, and will go to sea shortly to join the North Atlantic squadron. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Thomas F. Devens has been assigned to the command of the vessel.

IROQUOIS, bark, 9.—Late intelligence from Mauritius announces the arrival at that port January 29, of the *Iroquois*, Commander C. R. P. Rodgers, from Montevideo. After coaling and taking in water she sailed on the 31st of the same month on a cruise in search of the *Shenandoah*. The latest information of the privateer places her at Melbourne, Australia, preparing for another cruise. It is not probable that the *Iroquois* will be able to catch her, as her cruising ground is likely to be about the Cape of Good Hope, beyond the reach of Commander Rodgers.

KEARSARGE, screw, 8.—Surgeon B. Vreeland has been ordered to the *Kearsarge*, now lying at the Charlestown Navy Yard, opposite Boston, where she is undergoing repairs, and is expected to be ready for service in about three weeks. Dr. Vreeland has been attached to the Naval Hospital in this city for the past nineteen months. He is succeeded by Surgeon Thomas W. Leech who has before been in the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn.

LADY STERLING, purchased prize, has just left the dry-dock at Hunter's Point, L. I., where she has been coated with Gisborne's Patent Anti-Fouling and Anti-Corrosive Paint, preparatory to employment on special service as the President's dispatch steamers between Fortress Monroe and Washington. The repairs and improvements on the *Lady Sterling* are very extensive and complete. The service to which she is ordered will give her bottoming a test of some value.

MASSACHUSETTS, screw, 5, arrived at Philadelphia 26th. She is commanded by Lieutenant-Commander William H. West, and brings one hundred and fifty officers, discharged and invalids, from the South Atlantic Squadron. On the 20th, coming out of Charleston harbor, between Forts Sumter and Moultrie, the *Massachusetts* struck on a torpedo but it did not explode. It was a barrel with a cone on each end, with a brass plunger on top.

MONOCACY, side-wheel, 10.—Lieutenant Commander Leonard Paulding, for a long time third officer of the Brooklyn Yard, has been relieved and ordered to the command of the double ender *Monocacy*, now fitting for sea at Baltimore. His service at the Yard has been exceedingly efficient, and he will carry with him the regard of all who have associated with him. Lieutenant-Commander James E. Jouett, late commander of the *Metacomet*, which performed valuable service in the attack on the defences of Mobile under Vice-Admiral Farragut, has been assigned to the position occupied by Lieutenant-Commander Paulding, and has already entered upon the discharge of his duties.

MUSCOOTA, side-wheel, 10, Commander George M. Ransom, after having made two attempts to reach the Pacific, and been compelled each time to return on account of her machinery, has started a third time. All success to her!

NAUSETT, iron-clad, 2, building at Donald McKay's yard, East Boston, will be ready to launch in April. She is a light draft Monitor.

PENSACOLA, screw, 24, which has, for some time, been in the dry-dock at the Brooklyn Yard undergoing repairs, was floated out on Thursday, and the frigate *Colorado* will be put in dock to fit for service in the Mediterranean Squadron, about being organized. It is probable that the *Colorado* will be ready for sea in a couple of months. She is to be the flagship of Rear-Admiral Goldsborough.

NIAGARA, screw, 15.—The Navy Department received dispatches from Commodore Craven, of the United States steamer *Niagara*, dated February 28, detailing the measures which he had taken in reference to the Rebel ram *Olinde*, or *Stonewall*, which was lying in the harbor of Ferrol, Spain, closely watched by the *Niagara* and *Sacramento*. The Captain of the *Stonewall* had gone to Paris. The Spanish Government had refused to allow any fitting out of the vessel in the port, or any repairs more than were necessary to enable her to go to sea. It was given out that the ram leaked; but Commodore Craven says there is no indication of the fact to be seen, and he thinks that she is ready for sea and will try to slip out. The *Niagara* has left Ferrol and gone to Corrunna, which is opposite Ferrol, so as not to be obliged to remain in port twenty-four hours after the ram sails. He is on the alert, and if she comes out will not allow her to escape. He states that his intercourse with the Spanish authorities has been very cordial and friendly.

PANOLA, screw, 4.—By the arrival of this vessel from the fleet off Galveston, we are able to give particulars of the cutting out of the *Anna Dale* while lying close under two batteries in Matagorda Bay, by the boats of the *Panola*. The rebel was a schooner fitted out as a privateer, and showed by her actions her intention of running out at the first favorable opportunity. Captain Erben determined to prevent this by either capturing or destroying her. Two boats were thoroughly armed, and the best men in the ship were selected—twelve in all—and placed in charge of Ensign James W. Brown and Master's Mate Roslin. Captain Erben saw the boats properly fitted out with everything, the men properly armed, and then gave Ensign Brown his orders and started off the expedition. The boats crossed the bar, pulled close to the beach until they reached a shore battery. Men were seen and lights passing, but the boats waited until all was quiet, when they pushed on. The vessel was discovered at a wharf a little further up, under another battery. Her gun, a pivot, forward, was distinguished. The boats boarded her quietly, her captain was seized, and the crew were fastened below. The vessel was cut from the wharf and sail hoisted on her to bring her out; but she struck the bank, and nothing remained to be done but to burn her. Her gun, a long twelve-pounder pivot, was put into the steamer's boat, with some arms and her crew, or the few who were on board at the time she was captured. She was then set fire to and burned. Among the prisoners is Lieutenant Stephens, commander of the craft, which registered seventy tons burden. The battery under which the *Anna Dale* was made fast has a few howitzers; but the one passed by the boats has large guns and one hundred men to man them.

PENOBSCOT, screw, 4.—On the 16th of February, Lieutenant-Commander Benham chased the schooners *Mary Agnes* and *Louisa* ashore at Aransas Pass, near Galveston, Texas and sunk them with shells, in shallow water, on the following day. Determined to complete their destruction, he sent his boats in on the 18th and burned them. Their cargoes consisted of baggage, cordage, wines, crockery, &c., only a small part of which had been removed.

RHODE ISLAND, side-wheel, 12, arrived at Boston 24th from Norfolk. She is to be stationed at the former city as a receiving ship for naval recruits.

RESCUE, screw 1, arrived at Washington Yard Sunday for repairs, she having been damaged by a collision with the canal packet *Curlew*, off Smith's Point, on the 7th instant. The heavy iron stem of the *Rescue* is bent entirely out of place. The extent of the *Curlew's* injuries was not ascertained.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, side-wheel, 10.—Acting Master's Mate Silas W. Kempton, of New Bedford, was drowned at Baltimore, off the ship, on Thursday, 23d. It appears that a heavy squall struck the vessel while he was assisting to take in the mainsail; the clew of the heavy sheet which was flapping violently in the heavy wind, knocked him over board and nothing was seen of him after the most vigilant search. He was a gallant young officer, and distinguished himself in the attack upon Fort Fisher by carrying dispatches from Admiral Porter to General Curtis, for which he had been recommended for promotion. He was one of the first to enter the fort. He leaves a widowed mother. The *Santiago de Cuba* is now at Baltimore taking in coal. The following is a list of her officers: Captain, O. S. Glisson; Lieutenant, N. H. Farquhar; Acting Chief Engineer, S. Farrar; Acting Master, J. A. Hanlnn; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, O. S. Oberly; Assistant-Surgeon, J. D. Murphy, Assistant-Paymaster, A. S. Kenny; Acting Ensigns, T. Delano, Wm. Chandler, Wm. K. Engell; Acting Second Assistant-Engineers, C. R. Weaver. R. E. Hurley; Acting Third Assistant-Engineers, George Barnard, Joseph Jordan, G. A. Barnard, John H. McDonald, F. D. Neale.

SOUTH CAROLINA, screw, 8, from Charleston harbor, 16th instant, has arrived at the Philadelphia Yard. She is sent home by the Department to be fitted out as a transport and supply steamer. The *South Carolina* left the Charlestown Yard in June, 1862, and has ever since been on duty in the South Atlantic blockading squadron. The following is a list of her officers:—William W. Kennison, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding; S. W. Tanner, Acting Assistant Paymaster; John Gunn, Acting Ensign and Executive Officer; Charles Boyer, Acting Ensign; E. M. Dimon, Acting Ensign; Ansel S. Hitch, Acting Ensign; Joseph T. Hathaway, Acting First Assistant Engineer, in charge; John H. Rowe, Acting Second Assistant Engineer; Joseph G. Dennett, Acting Second Assistant Engineer; S. C. Lane, Third Assistant Engineer. Lieutenant-Commander J. Crossan Chaplin, late commanding *Dai Ching*, and Horace L. Peterson, Esq., Secretary to Admiral Dahlgren, came as passengers. The *South Carolina* has on board nearly two hundred bales of cotton, recovered from the wrecked blockade-runner *Celt*. Also, the crew of the blockade-runner *Deer*, and a number of men sent North for discharge and for medical treatment. A final decree of distribution in the case of the prize schooner *Joseph H. Tome* and cargo, and in favor of the *South Carolina* has been made in New York. The amount is $12,116 44. The case of the *Kelida* is also decided and the officers and crew of this vessel have $2,159 76 more to their credit.

SHAWMUT, screw, 5.—Lieutenant-Commander John G. Walker, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Monday afternoon, from the Pamunkey and York rivers, Virginia, where she has been stationed as flagship. During the presence of Sheridan's corps on the Pamunkey, the *Shawmut* was honored by a fine serenade from the Third division band, which came alongside one evening in a small steamer and discoursed some delightful music. Afterwards the serenaders came on board and enjoyed the hospitality of Captain Walker in the cabin, and had a pleasant time in singing and whiling away the evening. On their departure they were honored by three rousing cheers from the *Shawmut's* crew, which they returned with a will. Among the officers from Sheridan's forces who were present were Colonel Sherman, Chief-of-Staff; Colonel Moore, Colonel Kapahardt, Major Gillespie, Captains Holmes and Allen and Lieutenants Dubois and Allen. It was a novel scene for that portion of Virginia, and one enjoyed by all. The following are the officers of the *Shawmut*:—Lieutenant-Commander John. G. Walker; Acting Master James T. Ross; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Arthur Mathewson, Acting Assistant Paymaster, Bela M. Farnham; Acting Ensigns, John A. Davis, James B. Russell, Daniel Friele and Gardner A. Churchill (navigating officer). Engineers—Acting Chief, Robert S. Talbott; Second Assistant, John Lowe; Third Assistants, William A. Powers, Jacob M. Murray and Davis D. Osterhoudt.

VANDERBILT, side-wheel, 15, Captain Pickering, has finished the taking in her battery, and will probably go to sea at an early day. The *Mackawaska* will probably be launched about the middle of this month or as soon as high tides serve.

VANDERBILT.—Acting Lieutenant-Commander Joseph D. Daniels, died in Baltimore on Thursday, March 23, aged thirty-seven. He joined the Navy October 19, 1841; was commissioned lieutenant 15th September, 1855; and his last commission as lieutenant-commander (volunteers) reached him on the day of his death. Lieutenant Daniels has been in service almost constantly since the war broke out. He was engaged in the assault on Fort Fisher, and there took a cold which caused his death. He was the son of Commodore Daniels of Baltimore, and was everywhere respected for his character and ability.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

SEVERAL of the Monitors are at Washington Navy Yard for repairs, preparatory to a re-assignment of stations.

ADMIRAL Farragut left Washington last Wednesday for Norfolk, where he will remain for a few days, and then proceed to New York.

THE court of inquiry, consisting of Commodore Charles H. Bell, Commodore James L. Lardner, and Commodore Stephen C. Rowan, for some time in session at the Brooklyn Yard, to examine into the facts relating to the loss of the *San Jacinto*, Captain Richard W. Meade, have completed their labors, and will at once transmit their findings to the Department at Washington.

CAPTAIN FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who accompanied Admiral Porter to Fortress Monroe, returned to Washington 24th instant. An order is about to be issued, declaring exchanged all prisoners of war delivered up to the 20th of March, except those delivered at Wilmington. Captain Fox has since left Washington for Savannah on business connected with the Department.

ADMIRAL Thatcher, commanding West Gulf Squadron, reports to the Department that on February 7, boats from the United States steamers *Bienville* and *Princess Royal* cut out of Galveston Harbor the schooner *Pet*, with 256 bales of cotton on board. The Admiral gives a synopsis of the captures in his department during the month of February, all of which have been published in the Register.

THE schooner *Emeline C. Johnson*, a prize to the Treasury Department for violation of regulations of trade, arrived at New York on Monday Lieutenant Charles A. Abbott, in command. The *Johnson* has fifty tons of tobacco belonging to the Government as abandoned property in Wilmington, which will be turned over to the consignees of Colonel Heaton, Special Agent of the Treasury for North Carolina.

ADMIRAL Paulding, commanding the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has issued a general order to the heads of the respective departments in the yard, that hereafter no one shall be appointed to a place without his approval, and that candidates who have served in the Army and Navy during the rebellion shall have the preference. If those who have lost a limb can be of service, they shall be first given position, and rewarded for their sacrifices to their country.

THE Brooklyn Navy Yard has been honored with the presence of a number of Omaha and Winnebago chiefs, who have just returned from a confab in the Great Wigwam at Washington. They were received with distinguished courtesy by Captain Case, Lieutenant-Commander Jouett, and other officers, and, during a three hours' visit, inspected everything within their notice with Indian gravity. They were viewed with much curiosity by the workmen at the yard, who probably regarded with admiration the men who could pronounce the names of the vessels of our Navy. We hope the opportunity was taken to obtain the correct pronunciation of these names for insertion in the next Dictionary of Naval Terms.

THE Navy Department has received a communication from Colonel Dwight, Commissioner of Exchange of the military division of West Mississippi, in which he states that the exchange of all naval officers delivered to him at Red River on the 28th ult. has been effected by the delivery of the Rebel naval officers at Mobile on the 4th inst., together with the delivery of Admiral Buchanan at Richmond at about the same date. Admiral Lee reports that he has given seven days' leave of absence to the officers, with permission to apply to the Department for twenty-three days additional. The men are on board the receiving ship *Great Western*. The terms of service of all but five have expired. Admiral Lee recommends that they all be discharged.

THE Newport (R. I.) *News* says: "The Legislature of Maryland, in their earnestness to secure the return of the Naval School to Annapolis, have endeavored to overcome the difficulty thrown in the way of its removal from its present location, Newport, by the failure of Congress to make the proper appropriations for the same, by voting to the Navy Department an amount of money to be used in paying up arrearages, repairing damages, and paying the fare of the officers and members of the school to Annapolis. But this is rather an extraordinary way of transacting the national affairs, and we presume that the Navy Department, when fully ready to remove the school from Newport, will find the requisite funds in Uncle Sam's pocket-book, without calling on one of his recently regenerated and rebaptized daughters."

THE advance of the Army, on the retreat of Hardee after the battle of Kinston, came across the Rebel "ram" as all their vessels are called, *Neuse* in Cape Fear River. The Rebels had fixed a train of powder running from the magazine, two inches deep, four inches wide and two hundred yards long. At the entrance of the magazine percussion shells were placed on end, covered with about a bushel of powder. Captain Haskins, of the Thirteenth Iowa, detached and cut off this train before anything could be done, as he, in company with two other officers, preceded the troops in crossing the river. The enemy, however, succeeded in setting her on fire, and her crew, exclusive of officers, numbering ninety, surrendered themselves as prisoners. On the ram were twenty-one hermetically sealed cans of powder, two hundred pounds each, and two sixty-eight pounders, rifled guns—all of which at present slumber quietly in the bosom of the Neuse.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

STIMERS' PATENT BOILER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—"The Differential Tubular Boiler, by ALBAN C. "STIMERS, Chief-Engineer U. S. Navy," is the title of a pamphlet which has lately issued from the press of Mr. D. VAN NOSTRAND. Mr. STIMERS in this pamphlet attempts to sustain the theory that much gain can be derived by gradually decreasing the size of the tubes of the ordinary horizontal tubular boiler from the lowest to the highest row, without at the same increasing their number. A patent having been granted him for an arrangement of this sort, it is quite possible this fact may have influenced his attempt to sustain the theory just mentioned.

The first eleven pages are occupied with an argument in favor of the horizontal tubular boiler, the type exclusively adopted in the English Navy and also in the majority of sea-going vessels. As it is well known, Mr. STIMERS was a partisan of what is known as "MARTIN'S Vertical Tubular "Boiler" from the time it was introduced to within two or three years, or rather until he had opportunity to introduce a plan different from the best practice, when he seems to have abandoned it, this prologue would seem to be unnecessary—the more so as it is a prelude to the specification of the improvement claimed to have been made by him, and which is only applicable to horizontal tubes. Otherwise, an attempt to prove that the heat-conducting power of a horizontal tube is not so bad as he seems to think many suppose it to be, would scarcely be necessary.

The horizontal tubular boiler has been universally employed for over twenty years, and, of course, its evaporative and other qualities are accurately known both from this extensive practice and from experiment. But, in order to explain how the hot gases, after they enter the tubes of a boiler, impart their heat to them, he advances a theory and attempts to prove it by a species of logic quite characteristic. Both the theory and the reasoning must strike every critical reasoner as entirely unsatisfactory. Here it is. He asserts that the means whereby the heated gases impart their heat to the tubes is by the ultimate particles or atoms of the gas actually coming in direct contact with them. On page 7 of the pamphlet the following occurs:

> These particles, moreover, which flow outward, and come in contact with the metallic tube, are highly elastic; they therefore *rebound* again toward the centre of the tube, which again causes other particles to flow outward, until regular eddies are formed, which, in a tube of *correct* proportions, extends through its area as the gases make their exit; and thus all the heated particles are brought in *direct contact* with the metal of the tube, and impart their heat to it.

As Mr. STIMERS uses as many as *twelve* different sizes of tubes in the same boiler of the same length, it would be interesting to know which size he considers of correct proportions; but on this important point he is silent.

A more absurd hypothesis could not easily be advanced. The merest novice in natural philosophy, one would think, could not for a moment entertain the idea that the ultimate atoms of a stream of gas which actually passes through the boiler tubes in a fraction of a second exhibit such an impossible phenomenon as striking and "rebounding" from the sides of the tube, and thereby impart their heat to it. Mr. STIMERS appears to be ignorant of the fact that there is such a thing as *radiation*, yet the gases which pass through the tubes or flues of a boiler impart their heat to them by means of radiation. This hypothesis (it can scarcely be called a theory) of Mr. STIMERS' is no more tenable than the idea that the air of a room is heated with a fire by the atoms striking and "rebounding" from it. Every apprentice boy who has read a primer on heat knows that it is by radiation that the room is warmed.

As before mentioned, the "improvement" claimed by this gentleman consists in using various sizes of tubes in a horizontal tubular boiler, decreasing the diameters from the lowest to the highest in vertical rows. The practical utility of such an arrangement, it will be seen, exists only in his imagination. On account of the absence of either experiment or practice to show that there is any advantage whatever obtained by this arrangement over the ordinary methods, he again resorts in his specification to a loose sort of scientific argument to prove that it corrects a number of evils in the style of boiler to which it is applicable, which, it appears, he has originated for the occasion.

He asserts that this arrangement obviates "foaming," and "will bring its economical powers fully up to MARTIN'S "vertical water tube boiler." This is simply an assertion, as there has never been an experiment made with the tubes arranged the way he has them, to show the gain or loss in either actual or relative evaporative power. As to "foaming," the statement that thousands of horizontal tubular boilers are in operation, not only on the largest and fastest ocean steamers in the world with a natural draught, but also on our fastest river boats where the combustion of fuel per square foot of grate, urged as it is by powerful blowers, is the greatest attained in marine practice, without any trouble from "foaming," is sufficient to show that that claimed advantage amounts to nothing. With respect to the asserted gain in "economic power," it is difficult to understand how such a reduction in the heating surface of the tubes as this arrangement involves is to increase it, particularly as the water spaces between the lower tubes, wherethey should be large, in order to admit of proper circulation of water among the nest of tubes above, are cramped, and those near the top made large. He proposes to attain the principal benefit by forcing the greatest portion of the heated gases through the lower and largest tubes, yet the water spaces between them are the smallest in the boiler.

Even Mr. STIMERS himself, notwithstanding his prolixity on unimportant points, is careful not to hazard even a conjecture as to the actual gain which may be expected by using so many different sizes of tubes. He must suppose it to be very little, but how can even a considerable gain be placed against the complication it adds to the boiler besides the increased inconvenience and cost of construction? The boiler-maker, to commence with, must purchase a quantity of tubes of odd sizes; instead of drilling holes of *one* size in the tube sheets holes of a *dozen* different sizes must be drilled, this of course involving a set of tools as well as a tube expander for each size; finally, when they are placed in the vessel, as many different sets of tools and appliances as there are sizes of tubes must be supplied for the purpose of repairs, cleaning, &c. All this may seem a small matter to a visionary, but certainly does not to a practical man.

With regard to the novelty of the arrangement, it may be stated that there has scarcely been a return flue or tubular boiler built, in which the principle of decreasing areas has not been introduced, as is well known to every boiler-maker, but not in the complicated manner or for the reasons advanced by this gentleman. Furthermore, as he himself admits, the identical arrangement which he has patented is accurately described by Mr. ISHERWOOD on page 176 of volume 2 of his "Precedents." Besides, it is a feature long known to nearly all engineers who have given any attention to boiler-making. It would seem therefore that the patent would not stand very close scrutiny.

Mr. STIMERS stated in his letter published in the JOURNAL of March 18th, that he had introduced his patented arrangement of tubes into the boilers of twenty-nine naval vessels; these were the iron-clads over which he unfortunately exercised sufficient jurisdiction to plan twenty—the well-known "Light-Draughts"—and to seriously injure the rest by his interference with the design. He also stated that as it would have been a "sharp and dishonest prac-"tice" to have demanded patent fees for the use of this improvement, he wrote a letter to the Department giving it the free use of the "patent" in the above-mentioned vessels into which he had introduced it. Such unusual generosity should not pass unnoticed. The Navy Department, however were probably very much surprised with this present, and it is a pity it is not as valuable as it was unexpected. It would seem that a very great gain should have been practically proven to result from the use of such a complicated innovation of the best practice before a conscientious engineer would dare assume the responsibility of introducing it in the boilers of twenty-nine vessels, especially in a new class, most of them intended to supply the pressing exigencies of the war, and the rest for harbor and coast defence. In twenty of these he used *twelve* sizes of tubes. Even if it could produce the mere bagatelle of saving a few pounds of coal, particularly as they pass most of the time at anchor, it is very far from compensating for the abominable complication.

He appears to have taken pains from the mere desire to change, to complicate machinery which was intended to have been of the plainest character.

One of the principal causes of the delay in the construction of the Monitors of the *Canonicus, Manhattan*, &c, class, was the time spent in increasing the depth of their hulls eighteen inches when they were nearly ready for launching, caused in a great measure by the interference of Mr. STIMERS with the plan of the boilers originally intended for them. The professional reader will at once understand the utter want of engineering judgment manifested in this case, when it is stated that the boilers with the water in them weighed 332 thousand pounds, these to supply with steam a pair of 48-inch cylinders, 2 feet stroke, attached to a propeller of such a coarse pitch that *one* boiler can nearly supply them with all the steam they can work off.

Again, in the case of the unfortunate "light-draughts" planned by himself, where every thing should, as a matter of course, have been made as light as possible, his boilers, with the water in them, weighed 198 thousand pounds, these to supply with steam two 22-inch cylinders by 30-inch stroke; such disproportion between cylinder and boiler is not on record. The excessive weight of these boilers is one of the principal reasons why the stern of these vessels before they were altered, went four or five inches *under* water.

MECHANIC.

THE XV-INCH GUN IN MOBILE BAY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your issue of the 25th ult., you give some remarks upon criticisms of the 15-inch gun, based on the performance of the Monitor *Manhattan* in the action with the Rebel ram *Tennessee*. As an interested eye-witness of this battle, I must say for the credit of the 15-inch gun that the *Manhattan* did not do what was expected of her, or what it was well known she could do. She fired but six shots during the whole engagement with the ram and forts. One of these shots, fired at a distance of 400 yards, struck the *Tennessee* amidships, making daylight shine through six inches of iron and twenty-five inches of oak and pine backing. This hole was large enough for a man to crawl through.

It was the wonder of all why the *Manhattan* did not close with the Rebel and thereby save life and powder, and gain an easy victory, and our astonishment was changed into pity when we found the 15-inch war-horse waited for the wooden ships to fight his battle for him.

The intention of Captain CRAVEN in going ahead with the *Tecumseh* was to take care of Buchanan while our fleet passed. Had he escaped the villainous torpedoes, he would have laid his vessel alongside the *Tennessee*, fired one, or, at most, two shots into her, and had her for his prize, and our list of killed and wounded would have been less by two-thirds than it was. The *Manhattan* was too timid. All that was done could have been accomplished without her aid. Had the active PERKINS, with the *Chickasaw*, only possessed a 15-inch gun, the *Tennessee* would have been left a useless hulk, filled with killed and wounded Rebels, providing her crew would have fought as all chivalric Southrons *say* they intend to fight.

While the *Manhattan* was opposite the Rebel Water Battery, one of her guns became disabled by an obstruction in the vent. We have been led to understand that this accident was caused by a fragment of a shell which struck and exploded against the pilot-house, thereby throwing small pieces through the gratings of the turret roof, the smallest piece out of a thousand chances finding its way into the vent of the gun, which the intrepid and zealous primer immediately rammed home with his priming wire, and so secured temporarily the further use of that terrible gun during the remainder of the fight. It is evident that the *Manhattan*, in spite of the disabling of one of her guns, did not know or feel her irresistible power and invulnerability; else why did she not steam quietly alongside the ram and smash in her sides? One or two shots, backed by 50 pound charges of powder, would have settled the matter most decidedly.

An unfortunate idea seems to pervade many of our Naval commanders—that a battle consists in a great noise—banging away indiscriminately with shot and shell—the more powder expended, the bigger the fight and greater the praise; whereas a few charges of powder, backed up by more coolness and judgment, would win the day with less loss of life and ammunition, and the victory deserve ten times more praise.

The English criticisms do *appear* to be just in regard to our big gun of the Navy as used in Mobile Bay; but the true circumstances of this case have not been published, and probably for good and sufficient reasons. Such huge and splendid instruments of war as our Monitors with the 15-inch guns require a corresponding brain to work them. As yet, the gun itself has not been proved inefficient to cope with the world.

The official report in regard to the *Tennessee* states that she was covered with four inches of iron, when, by actual measurement, it is six inches, being composed of three two-inch layers of excellent English iron.

XV-INCH TUBBOR.

MOBILE BAY, March 13, 1865.

AN INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The eagerness and attention given to the great Armies concentrating in Virginia and the Atlantic seaboard States, have completely hidden the necessity for an immediate and successful inauguration of an Indian campaign. To the multitude of people awaiting the successful developments of General GRANT'S plans in the Eastern and Middle States, the Indian difficulties seem to be of little consequence; nevertheless, instigated as they have been by the powers "*that be*" now in rebellion against our Government, the importance of this campaign has been abundantly proven to the inhabitants of the Western States and Territories. The success of the traitors should be conceded, when we have the knowledge that their efforts in instigating an Indian war has caused every tribe, from the head waters of the Missouri to the borders of Texas, to commence a savage and brutal warfare upon all white inhabitants, without reference to sex or age. The many fiendish outrages, unparalleled as they are, and of almost daily occurrence, call for immediate relief. The great tribes infesting and inhabiting the country bordering on our territories and great internal routes, have kept comparatively quiet during the winter months, owing to the inclemency of the weather, and the scarcity of grass for their ponies, making both horse and rider unfit for any service, while reducing them to nearly a starvation point. The outrages and depredations committed by these fiends are fresh in the memory of the Western people, while they serve to stimulate them in their just desires of revenge. The forces now on the frontier are inefficient for a campaign of any importance. They consist of a few cavalry regiments whose duties are protecting garrisons and escorting the mails, for which infantry could be much more profitably employed, as it is an arm of the service that is of no use in an Indian campaign save in defence of supplies and forts. The duties of the cavalry troops consist in building block houses, hewing and cutting wood, riding at a ruinous pace with the great overland mails, wearing out both men and animals, making them worthless, from the severe service they are thus compelled to render, in an Indian war. There is certainly infantry enough to garrison these posts with, without reducing the number of effective troops.

The Indian districts are commanded by two veteran officers, whose experience in this system of warfare is and should be of more benefit to the Government than as mere post commanders. Generals COMER and FORD are and have been awaiting the arrival of troops for this purpose; but encumbered as they are with negligent quartermasters and commissaries, who can find time and transportation for everything but the necessities of the service, they have been compelled to witness the time glide by when a day would prove of greater value than a month hereafter. The Government should provide cavalry enough to fit out two large expeditions of five thousand men in each, and infantry enough to do garrison duty and escort the mails, so that a lasting peace could be conquered. When these savage tribes are convinced of the superiority and supremacy of our Government, and are thoroughly whipped, a peace will be effected that is permanent. Delay at present is dangerous, as it will prolong the campaign into another winter, and inland communications will be extremely hazardous and dangerous.

FRONTIER.

BY order of the War Department, the "Second battalion" companies of the Veteran Reserve Corps, will be composed of officers and enlisted men who are not able to perform the duties required of the "First battalion" companies, but are suitable for guards, clerks, nurses, attendants and cooks at hospitals. All second battalion companies, with proper officers and non-commissioned officers, will be placed under the control of the Surgeon-General, and will be assigned by him to duty at hospitals, as they may be required. Returns and rolls will be made to the Adjutant-General through the Surgeon-General. The designation of enlisted men to be transferred to the Veteran Corps from the patients in hospitals, will be made by boards of examination, to consist of one or two officers of the line and one medical officer, who will in all cases confer with the Surgeon in charge, and obtain from him such information relative to the actual condition of the men as he can give. All the men in each general hospital will be inspected once in two months by a board, to be appointed in orders from the Adjutant General's office. Commissioned officers will be assigned to the second battalion companies by the Provost-Marshal-General, on requisitions of the Surgeon-General, not to exceed, however, the authorized number and grades to each company. In case any men of the second battalion become unfit for hospital duties, they will be discharged on the usual certificate of disability.

THE ENGLISH NAVY.

LORD CLARENCE PAGET moved, on Monday, March 6th, the navy estimates in parliament, and supported his motion by an elaborate speech. This gave rise to an extended debate, an abstract of the principal points of which, with some extracts from Lord PAGET's speech, will interest American readers.

As to the numbers of seamen, Lord PAGET remarked:

The numbers that were voted for the current year were 71,950 men, while for the year 1865-6 we propose to maintain 69,750 men, being a decrease of 2,200 men. That decrease is carried out in the following way:—The decrease of seamen of the fleet is about 700 men. There will be a decrease of officers and seamen of the Coast-guard of 500 men, a decrease of marines on shore of 1,000 men, and a decrease of civilians of 200 men, making altogether, after allowing for an increase in the number of officers, a decrease of 2,200 men. No alarm need be felt at the decrease. There is a decrease in the coming year of six sea going ships, but while there is a decrease of six ships in commission, there are four more armor ships. I am therefore entitled to say that, although there is a decrease in our numbers, we are increasing our force. We find that as we go on commissioning the armor ships, the substitutes for the old line of-battle ships, two remarkable changes are coming about, namely, a gradual decrease of seamen and a proportionate increase of officers. I will illustrate this by reference to the complements of two ships. The *Edgar*, a fine line-of battle ship, the flag ship of the Channel squadron, has a complement of 810 men. She has 15 men to each officer; but the *Black Prince*, a ship in all respects of very much greater power, only has 705 men, but her complement of officers is greater in porportion, as she has an officer to every 12 men. If we go further down the list, a will take the *Wolverine*, a large corvette, with a complement of 275 men, and a portion of 9 men to 1 officer; but the little *Enterprise*, an armor ship, which would blow her out of the water, has only 119 men, but then her proportion is one officer to seven men. These figures will show the committee the tendency of the change to armor-plated ship to decrease our complement of men, but to increase the proportion of officers.

In regard to the appropriations asked for ship-building and repairs, he said:

The amount we ask for the year 1865-6 for this service is £2,930,654, which, compared with the £3,390,833 we shall have expended during the present year, shows a decrease of expenditure in this department of £160,179, and I may add, as a passing remark, that rather less than one-fourth of both these sums is due to shipbuilding. Happily, on this occasion there is no necessity for me to wade through a great many dry figures connected with the operations to be carried out, as I have for the first time laid upon the table of the House a very comprehensive paper containing a complete programme of our intended operations during the coming year. He might, however, explain that for the year 1865-6 we propose to construct 15,115 tons of shipping, while in the current year we shall produce 18,952 tons, being a proposed reduction of 3,837 tons, the decrease in the tonnage for the coming year being in proportion to the decrease in the estimates.

But the part of Lord PAGET's speech of most interest to us is that in which he referred to the armored vessels of the British navy:

We had 30 armored ships complete or in process of construction, all to be ready for for sea, with one exception, the *Northumberland*, before the close of the present calendar year. Our armor-plated fleet may be classed as follows:—We have seven ships of very great speed, but having a very great draught of water, and therefore, they cannot be docked out of this country. This class consists of the *Warrior*, the *Black Prince*, the *Achilles*, the *Minotaur*, the *Agincourt*, the *Northumberland*, and the *Bellerophon*. The second-class consists of seven vessels possessing less speed, but also drawing less water, and their names are the *Lord Clyde* the *Royal Oak*. *Prince Consort*, the *Ocean*, the *Caledonia*, the *Royal Alfred*, and the *Lord Warden*. The third-class consists of the *Zealous*, the *Hector*, the *Valiant*, the *Defence*, and the *Resistance*, of still less speed and draught. We have, therefore, a total of 19 armor plated ships of the line. The next in order on the list are the frigates and corvettes, namely, the *Favorite*, the *Research*, the *Enterprise*, the *Pallas*, the *Viper*, the *Vixen*, and the *Waterwitch*; and then we come to four ships which will be invaluable for coast defences, namely, the *Royal Sovereign*, the *Prince Albert*, the *Scorpion*, and the *Wyvern*, making altogether a total of 30 armor-plated ships I shall not on the present occasion enter into the controversy of "turret *versus* broadside," as we shall have time for discussion upon that point hereafter. In justice to the dockyards I feel called upon to remind the House that several of these iron-plated vessels, which this time last year I told the committee were only just laid down, will be turned out ready for the sea in every respect during the course of the present year. This is a very important circumstance, for if we required three or four years to build these new-fashioned vessels, they might possibly become obsolete by the time they were completed, and therefore it is very satisfactory to find that we can construct them in so short a time. As soon as the *Bellerophon* was completed, another ship nearly the same, but with some improvements would be laid down. At Pembroke an armor-plated corvette of 3,000 tons would be built, drawing 16 feet, and covered with 6 inches of iron at the water-line, to carry 12 guns. Our further operations in the dockyards will be the building of four swift ships not armor-plated, but trusting wholly to their speed and armament—vessels which I may describe by a name familiar to everybody as an improved class of *Alabamas*. There are three of these vessels now under construction, and we propose to construct four more of them, making seven. They are entirely intended for the protection of our commerce.

There was a vote of £120 000, part of £240,000, for certain ships to be built by contract. They proposed a sea-going ship on Captain COLES' principle. "We have never yet succeeded in getting one of these vessels, which, in the opinion either of Captain COLES himself or of other practical men, can be deemed a thorough sea going ship. I have no doubt that Captain COLES will have considerable difficulties to overcome in constructing a thorough sea-going ship on the turret principle. Everybody knows that a sea-going ship for cruising must have masts and rigging. We know that the turret is in the centre of the ship, and, therefore, in order to get a clear range for the guns from the centre of the ship you must have as few obstructions as possible at her extremities, because those obstructions interfere with the firing of the guns. That is, no doubt, one of the various difficulties which Captain COLES has to contend with, but which I feel confident myself that he will be able to surmount. He has been directed by the Admiralty to prepare drawings, he has had the assistance of draughtsmen from the Admiralty, and he has been furnished with the lines of such of our ships as he might desire to have, with every other assistance that we can afford him, in order that he may be enabled to design a thorough sea-going turret-ship. As yet we have not received his designs, but what we propose is, that if these designs are approved by the Admiralty, we should invite tenders for the construction of such a ship by contract from the great shipbuilding firms of the country" Another ship they proposed was an armor-plated ship for harbor defence.

Sir J. PAKINGTON, speaking upon Lord PAGET's motion, said:

With regard to the general condition of the navy, from the information which had reached him from various quarters, he owned he was not free from alarm; and he wished to know whether or not it was true that at this moment, if we had the misfortune of being involved in a maritime war, England could not send an effective fleet to sea. He had been told that the *Defence* and *Resistance*, both armor-plated ships, were not safe to go into action, for if wounded in their unprotected parts they would inevitably sink. If that were true, then the Admiralty had assumed a degree of responsibility that he could hardly think any government department would undertake, if, as was asserted, these ships had been built with or without the concurrence and advice of Sir BALDWIN WALKER and Mr. WATTS. The right honorable baronet went on to express his belief that an erroneous plan of iron-plating had been pursued in regard to the *Royal Oak* class of vessels, and that the reports were withheld because showing the folly of the Admiralty. The best plan would be to face the truth and publish the report. He then complained that the warning had been neglected in the building of ships like the *Prince Consort*, whose real fault was carrying too great a weight of armor. He then quoted a statement from the *Times* in regard to the *Royal Alfred*, alleged to be in danger of breaking her back, owing to the weight of armor. As to Captain COLES' ship it was not creditable to the Admiralty only to be making a proposal for a sea-going ship to-night, and not three or four years ago. He asked why the *Royal Sovereign* had been put out of commission. As to the allegation that the *Royal Sovereign* could not be kept at sea because she is only fit for a harbor defence ship, what can be more unappropriate? The noble lord and all naval men must know that if there is one thing which renders a ship utterly unfit for purposes of harbor defence, it is the fact that she draws 26 feet of water.

Sir J. HAY expressed his regret at the reduction in the number of men, and criticised the policy of the Admiralty in reference to the construction of iron-plated ships.

He recommended that no ship of war ought to exceed 4,000 tons burthen, that speed and strength ought to be the first considerations, and that every vessel ought to be incombustible and unsinkable. These latter qualities could not, in his opinion, be attained if the ship was to be plated all round. The honorable and gallant baronet also took exception to the reticence of the Government with respect to the reports of admirals in charge of experimental squadrons, and expressed his surprise that the House of Commons did not insist upon their production. Lord C. PAGET said that, if the reports of the commanders of experimental ships were laid before the public, the result would be that all confidence would be destroyed, and that two reports would be sent to the Admiralty—one for publication and the other for the private information of the authorities. The noble and gallant lord then generally described the performances of the several ships of which the experimental squadron consisted, defended the measures taken by the Admiralty in the matter of construction, and declared that the criticisms upon the department so far as Captain COWPER COLES' turret-ship was concerned were both unjust and ungenerous. He reminded the House that it was the Admiralty and not Captain COLES, who were responsible; and readily admitted that the reports as to the sea-going and other qualities of the *Royal Sovereign* were perfectly satisfactory, that she was a great success, and that if the Admiralty could see their way, they were desirous of having good sea going turret ships.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

LIEUTENANT W. N. Dennison, Second Artillery, (son of the Postmaster-General), is sick in Washington, D. C.

BREVET Colonel C. H. Bankhead, U. S. A., has recovered from his wound, and has returned to duty.

COLONEL Trumbull, First Connecticut artillery, is at present in Washington, and very ill.

SURGEON George Luckley, Medical Director of the Army of the James, has been promoted to the rank of colonel.

BRIGADIER-General Innis M. Palmer has returned to Newbern, and resumed command of the district, called now the District of Beaufort.

MAJOR Anson Wood, of the Ninth New York heavy artillery, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Brigadier-General Seward at Martinsburgh.

SURGEON Thomas Putnam, 117th U. S. Colored Troops, and First Lieutenant Thomas Newton, Co. C, 10th U. S. Colored Artillery, have been cashiered.

CAPTAIN Bunce, U. S. N., executive officer U. S. steamer *Dictator*, is staying with his family at No. 32 Ninth street, New York.

A. R JEWELL, detailed soldier and chief clerk at the headquarters of Major-General Augur, has been appointed second lieutenant on the general's staff.

VICE-Admiral Farragut left Washington early this week on a short visit to Norfolk. From thence he will proceed to New York.

MAJOR-General George L. Hartsuff, recently on court-martial duty in New York, has been ordered to report in person to Lieutenant-General Grant, and has left for the front.

COLONEL S. M. Bowman, 84th Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been relieved from duty as commanding officer of the District of Delaware, and ordered to report at Baltimore, on court-martial duty.

CAPTAIN John R. Fellman, Veteran Reserve Corps, has been relieved from duty with the Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, at Mower U. S. Army General Hospital, Philadelphia, and ordered to Nashville, Tenn, for duty.

BREVET Brigadier-General Guy V. Henry, commanding a brigade in the Twenty-fourth corps, has been ordered to report to the Commanding-General of the Department of the Missouri, for duty among the Indians.

BRIGADIER-General Henry W. Benham has returned to his post as Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac, after a brief leave of absence on a visit to his family in New York.

BREVET Major-General John W. Turner, recently chief of staff of the Army of the James, but promoted, has been assigned to the command of a division in the Twenty-fourth Army corps, relieving Brevet Brigadier-General Harris.

CAPTAIN J. J. Hatlinger, of the Thirty-sixth United States Colored troops, and a friend and companion of Kossuth in his Kutaya imprisonment, has resigned and gone home.

CAPTAIN Thomas C. Sullivan, chief commissary of subsistence at Baltimore, has been promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy, and assigned to duty as chief commissary of the Twenty-fourth Army corps.

CAPTAIN Thomas C. Sullivan, Chief Commissary of Subsistence at Baltimore, has been promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy, and assigned to duty as chief commissary of the Twenty-fourth Army corps.

FIRST Lieutenant Frederick Schoeler, Veteran Reserve Corps, has been relieved from duty with the Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, at Lincoln Hospital, D. C., and ordered to the Department of the South, at Hilton Head, S. C.

THE unexpired portion of the sentence of Hospital Steward J. H. Rathbone, U. S. A., has been remitted, and he has been released from confinement at the Penitentiary, at Albany, New York (where he is now supposed to be) and set at liberty.

MAJOR-General Hartranft, on the recommendation of Lieutenant-General Grant, has been promoted to be Major-General by brevet, for conspicuous gallantry in repulsing and driving back the enemy from the lodgment made on our lines last Saturday.

BREVET Major-General Kautz, lately in command of the cavalry in the Army of the James, has been relieved, and ordered to report to General Weitzel for duty. Brigadier-General McKenzie succeeds him in command of the cavalry division.

ON the 16th of March, Brigadier General M. R. Patrick, U. S. Vols., was relieved from duty as Provost-Marshal-General of the Army of the Potomac, and Brevet Brigadier-General G. N. Macy, Colonel 20th Massachusetts Volunteers, was announced as such.

DR. J. C. Rutherford, who entered the service August 1, 1862, as Assistant Surgeon of the Tenth regiment Vermont Volunteers, has received the appointment of Surgeon of the Seventeenth regiment Vermont Volunteers, in the Second division of the Ninth corps.

ON March 27th Major-General George H. Crook, of the Army of the Potomac, assumed command of the Second cavalry division. Brigadier-General H. E. Davies, Jr., has been in command of said division, re-assumed command of the First brigade.

WILLIAM Whiting, Esq, Solicitor of the War Department, has resigned that position, to resume the practice of the law at Boston. He has discharged the duties of solicitor without compensation, and regards the war as so nearly brought to a close that his services are no longer required.

SURGEON Charles Page, U. S. A, has been assigned to duty as Medical Director of the Second corps, and entered upon the discharge of his duties on the 26th. Surgeon Page has for some time past been Assistant Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac.

ON the 2d of March, Major-General C. C. Washburne, U. S. Vols., in accordance with orders from the headquarters of the Armies of the United States, was assigned by Major-General Thomas to the command of the District of West Tennessee, headquarters at Memphis.

MAJOR-General Robert Anderson left New York on Monday, 27th, for Washington, in compliance with orders of the War Department, to make arrangements for the hoisting of the flag on Fort Sumter on the 13th of April. The General was accompanied by Mrs. Anderson and Robert Anderson, Jr.

MAJOR Charles T. Dix, aide-de-camp to Major-General Dix, has resigned his commission, and will return to his profession as an artist. Major Dix will sail soon for the Mediterranean, with the intention of devoting the summer to studies of coast scenery on the island of Capri, in the bay of Naples.

CAPTAIN W. W. Smith, of General Halleck's staff, has been appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the Sixth U. S. Volunteers, which regiment was organized from rebel deserters. The regiment has been ordered to Fort Leavenworth, for duty on the overland mail route, to protect trains from incursions by bands of hostile Indians.

UNITED States naval steamer *Santiago* left the Washington Navy Yard, this week, for Fortress Monroe, Fort Fisher, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah, having on board Assistant Secretary Fox of the Navy Department, John M. Forbes and daughter of Massachusetts, Edgar Welles, son of Secretary Welles, and John Nicolay, Esq, Private Secretary of the President.

CAPTAIN Frederic Speed, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Vols., is announced as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of Mississippi, vice Captain F. W. Fox, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Vols., relieved. The limits of the Department being changed, the headquarters will hereafter be at Vicksburgh, Mississippi, until further orders from the headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi.

A RECENT order from the Adjutant-General's office assigns Major-General Hancock temporarily to the command of the Department of Western Virginia. Major-General John Gibbon is assigned to the permanent command of the Twenty-fourth Army corps, under Major-General Ord. The Nineteenth Army corps is discontinued, and Major-General Emory, its late commander, is ordered to report to Major-General Hancock.

AN order has been issued announcing that the district of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, as established by general order No. 120, headquarters Middle Department, December 13th, 1864, will be included hereafter in the command of the District of Delaware, which will be known as the District of Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Brigadier-General J. R. Kenly, United States Volunteers, is assigned to the command of said district. Headquarters will be established at Wilmington, Del.

THE following-named officers have been dismissed the service:—Captain Henry C. Wood, 117th U. S. Colored Troops; Captain Henry Borrier, Second Illinois Light Artillery, (dishonorably), and to be forever disqualified to hold any office or position of trust in the service of the United States; Second Lieutenant William G. Walker, Co. C, 10th U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy); Second Lieutenant David G. Guynne, Eighteenth New York Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Cyrus F. Jackson, Fifteenth U. S. Colored Infantry; First Lieutenant and Adjutant Frederick Cowdry, 119th New York State Volunteers; First Lieutenant Edwin Philbrook, Co. B, Fifth U. S. Artillery (colored); Assistant Surgeon Ernest Saliman, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

WE have received the farewell address of Colonel Edward W. Serrell to the First regiment New York Engineers. The colonel thus recapitulates the achievements of the regiment: "Your labors at Port Royal, on the Savannah River, in the siege of Fort Pulaski and its reconstruction; at Beaufort, Fort Clinch, James Island on three occasions, Craston, Frampton, Coosawatchie and Pocataligo; the siege of Wagner and Gregg, Folly Island, and on the Stono River; at Edisto and the "Swamp Angel;" in Virginia; at Bermuda Hundred; before Fort Darling; in front of Petersburgh; at Fort Harrison and before Richmond; at Savannah and other places lately in the Department of the South; together with the numerous offensive and defensive works you have constructed, and your mechanical devices, have passed into history."

THE Senate Military Committee have now eleven hundred and fifty-four nominations before them to be acted upon, from major-generals down to lieutenants.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. CHURCH.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE JOURNAL.

THE Publisher of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has hitherto been unable to meet the large and unexpected demand for the first bound volume of the paper. To supply this demand it became necessary to stereotype the greater part of the numbers for 1863 and '64. This caused much vexatious delay in responding to orders for the bound volumes. Now, however, the work of stereotyping has been completed and a full supply of the first volume, handsomely bound in cloth, has been obtained. The price of this volume bound in cloth is $7 50; in half morocco $10. Gentlemen in the Army, who wish the volume sent to them by express, should enclose the amount of the express charges, which average about $1 60, as these are required by the companies to be paid in advance.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** Through the carelessness of the printer, we were last week made to say that Major-General KAUTZ will answer all questions of rank, pay, rights and duties which concern enlisted men of our Army. What we wrote was, that the small book of which General KAUTZ is author and which is entitled "Customs of Service for Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers," would answer such questions. General KAUTZ is an accommodating man, and has proved his desire to aid our soldiers in their duties by writing the book we have mentioned; but he is too much occupied to undertake to reply to the numerous inquiries which we very much fear a careless printer will be the means of his receiving.

BOSTON.—We have already published all the information we have in regard to promotions, in the full list of Confirmations by the Senate, which have appeared in our Army and Naval Gazettes.

E. P. C.—No Army Register has been published since the one of 1863. Congress has provided for its publication, but it has not yet appeared.

U. S. S. ESSEX.—We believe that men promoted from the deck are entitled to $100 and a silver medal.

SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.—The mode of distributing the proceeds of cotton picked up at sea is governed entirely by the decision of the prize court. If decreed "salvage," one half is distributed in the same manner as prize money to the naval captors, and the other half is retained subject to the orders of the court for a year and a day; at the expiration of which time if no other claim is substantiated it is distributed in like manner. If decreed "prize," the law of "prize proceedings" governs.

VOLUNTEER.—There is no prescribed form for a *brigade* dress parade.

J. D. R.—The commanding officer has a right to consult his own views as to whether he appoints or relieves his staff officers by general or special orders. A junior writing to his senior should endorse his communication.

M. D. S. N.—Army Regulations say distinctly that it is *always* the duty of the inferior to accost or to offer first the customary salutation, and of the superior to return such complimentary notice. There is no limitation as to hours; whenever you can recognize an officer this duty exists.

SUTLER.—"The regulations in regard to a post fund will, as far as practicable, be applied *in the field* to a regimental fund, to be raised, administered, expended and distributed in like manner, by the regimental commander, under regimental council."—*Par. 204 Army Regulations.*

CORRESPONDENTS who make inquiries in regard to the legislation of the last Congress in reference to military matters are referred to the abstract of military laws published in our last issue.

ACTING Rear-Admiral Lee, commanding the Mississippi Squadron, in a communication dated March 28, says: "On the 25th ultimo, forty-four officers and men, lately attached to vessels of the squadron, who had been held as prisoners of war, were delivered at the mouth of Red River, and on the following day were sent to Cairo by Lieutenant-Commander Grafton, with a letter to the commanding officer of the receiving ship, stating that they were exchanged. There is reason to suppose, however, that the prisoners are merely paroled.

CONGRESS, at the last session, passed a law providing that officers of the Navy and Marine corps may be promoted not exceeding thirty numbers in rank for extraordinary heroism or gallantry in battle. During the past month, a board of some of the chief officer of the Navy, comprising Vice-Admiral Farragut, Rear-Admirals Porter, Lee, Davis, Dupont, Goldsborough, and others, have been engaged in making out a list of officers deserving this promotion. They concluded their labors on Saturday, and have submitted their roll of honor to the Secretary of the Navy, who will make promotions accordingly.

CAPTAIN F. M. Edgell, formerly of the First New Hampshire battery, has been promoted to Major of the First New Hampshire artillery and assigned to duty as Inspector of Artillery, Hardin's division, Twenty-second corps.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1865.

LEE'S ATTACK.

THE Spring Campaign at Petersburgh has been inaugurated by a very bold attack from the enemy upon our lines. Dangerous in its intent and successful in its inception, it resulted, happily for us, in disastrous failure. The curious spectacle has now been furnished of the enemy attacking us in Virginia, in a line of old and strong fortifications, elaborately constructed and protected by numerous batteries of artillery. It is the very spectacle our gallant Army has long asked to witness; and its result throws some light on the reason why so many a handsome assault of our own brave men under similar disadvantages has failed. The bloody repulse of LEE at a cost to him of double the loss he inflicted on us is only one item of a score which now promises to receive payment with interest. At the same time, the reflection which is more striking than all others is upon the speedy fate which the Confederacy must meet, since its blows (now, when more than ever it should be miserly of its men) reverse the old rates in their results, and cost its armies two soldiers to our one.

In order to understand the real intent of LEE'S attack, and to judge of his chances of success, it will be necessary to describe the position of our lines. These latter are extended to a very great length. The extreme right is terminated by Fort Harrison, north of the James, on Chafin's Farm, and by the outposts of KAUTZ'S cavalry. Thence it crosses the James, runs in front of Bermuda Hundred, crosses the Appomattax, and so extends around Petersburgh as far southwest as the hither bank of Hatcher's Run, on which the left lately rested. The distance cannot be far from 30 miles. But while the line is strongly entrenched everywhere, the greater part of the Army lies on the left. ORD'S Army of the James may be said to form the right wing of GRANT'S whole force, and the Army of the Potomac its left wing. The latter is all south of the Appomattox. From this river a very strong series of connected entrenchments runs across to Hatcher's Run. The first regular work on the line is Fort McGilvery; the next, three-quarters of a mile on the left, is Fort Steadman; the next, three-eighths of a mile further on, is Fort Haskell; the next, Fort Morton, and so on. These four, however, played the most conspicuous part in LEE'S repulse. Between the forts are mortar batteries—No. 8 near Fort McGilvery, No. 9 between that and Fort Steadman, No. 10 on the right of the latter fort and near it, and Nos. 11 and 12 on its left. Fort Steadman and the adjoining batteries are on an eminence known as Hare's Hill.

LEE'S object was to break through our lines at Hare's Hill by a bold dash, to turn the guns he should capture upon us, to wheel his troops to the right and march down the line, taking Forts Haskell, Morton, Mcikle, and the rest in reverse, stripping off the guns and garrisons from the forts and batteries, and threatening the whole line. While one column should accomplish this work, another, in its rear, crossing through the gap, would get upon our military railroad and destroy it, and perhaps march to City Point and burn our dépôts and supplies at that point. The seizure of our base would have effectually cut off the Army of ORD from the Army of MEADE. And, in short, if successful, the move might have entirely broken up the famous campaign against Richmond, and have thrown a new aspect over the war.

At the first glance, that an army like LEE'S, reduced in size to one-half of our own, daily diminishing in numbers by desertion and in morale by the declining fortunes of its cause, should presume to hurl itself upon elaborate entrenchments at their strongest point, works bristling with artillery, and manned by a powerful army, seems a desperate recourse. It was, indeed, a very audacious move, and, under ordinary circumstances, would be accounted desperate. Several considerations, however, show it to be otherwise, though it resulted in disastrous failure. In the first place, the remarkable length of our line, crossing two navigable streams, made it evident that a strong column could certainly pierce it, if projected upon the right point. Again, the custom of massing our main force on the left centre and left, many miles distant from the base, to which a shorter cut was attainable through a comparatively thin line, indicated both the practicability of entering our works and the point of entering them. Again, the fact that, for a long distance, the space between the opposing lines was only from 120 to 300 yards broad, and only 150 in front of Fort Steadman, rendered it not improbable that a bold rush might succeed, even though our garrisons were alert. And, finally, certain indications were sufficient to induce the enemy to believe he could surprise us—a belief entirely justified by subsequent facts.

Such were the inducements, sufficient even under ordinary circumstances, to incite the bold experiment of attacking our lines. But LEE'S circumstances were extraordinary. His cause was in need of a bold stroke. His men were becoming disheartened, and were deserting to an extent not only exhausting by actual depletion, but ruinous to systematic organization. It was necessary to seize such opportunity as we gave him of turning the tide of victory before he should become too weak. And, after all, even our vast numerical superiority might not be directly available against him (as it proved), since the distance to be travelled by reinforcements hurrying to the point struck, would prevent them from arriving before the success or failure of his enterprise had been determined. And the necessity of sending up these supports would most effectually guard his own lines, weakened as they would be by massing for the assault.

But the great incentive to the assault was its fair chance of success. It is a subject of rather unpleasant speculation, considering what was actually accomplished, as to what the result might have been, had the experiment been tried with an army as strong as LEE'S was six months ago. The constant reports from the front every day for the last fortnight show conclusively that such an attack was considered probable by many of our soldiers. Deserters and loquacious pickets had repeated the story again and again. It was generally considered that this was the famous move, first whispered months ago, with which "LEE "was to astonish the world." And, indeed, it is quite probable that this move has been for a long time in contemplation. Amongst those who seemed to distrust the probability of the experiment, however, were the commanders in the immediate front surprised. What special caution they had received, if any, on the probability of such an attack, does not appear.

If we may trust the oracular hints of the Confederate journalists, this attack of LEE'S, though some time impending, was withheld in apprehension, or, rather, in expectation, of an advance by GRANT. Such an advance LEE did not greatly fear. He knew from repeated experience just the way in which it would be made—"by a reconnoissance in "force on the left"—and the exact roads over which it must be made. He imagined he could count on checking it now as so often before. The Confederate journals even pretended that another movement for the Southside Railroad would not be disagreeable to them at the present time, since it would at least give their army a chance of encountering our troops while the latter were in open field. At all events, however, everything portended such a movement. The importance of coöperating with SHERMAN suggested its antecedent probability. The depleting of our right to mass on the left made it still more probable. It was conjectured that the bad weather and roads were all that caused its delay. But, when two weeks of excellent weather and firm ground had shown that GRANT did not intend to move, LEE resumed his own plan and struck at Fort Steadman and City Point.

The first and most difficult part of the enemy's task he accomplished perfectly. He surprised the Fort, entered the lines, and captured the three adjoining mortar batteries. Turning the guns on our troops, he sought to assault Fort Haskell, but was briskly repulsed. Several unexpected obstacles now presented themselves. First, instead of striking a general panic into our troops, he found himself, after gaining an entrance, compelled to assault each succeeding work independently—the very task we have so often tried to accomplish, and in which we have as often failed. The garrisons of these forts were now aroused and vigilant. Next, he found his own men less fierce in attack than formerly, and fatally influenced by the inclination to desert. Again, GORDON'S troops persisted in breaking ranks and grasping for plunder amongst the offi-

cers' quarters in the captured fort—the very evil complained of in the same troops by EARLY, as having cost him the battle of Cedar Creek, in the Shenandoah Valley. Moreover, a force as large as the assaulting column—the First and Third divisions of the Ninth corps, were now rallying and briskly advancing to re-capture the works. But most fatal of all, an entrenched line directly in the rear of Fort Steadman offered a rallying point and a shelter for our troops. Forts McGilvrey, Haskell and Morton poured into him a hot fire, and several light batteries concentrated upon him a crushing weight of metal, which rendered it impossible for him to remain in his new position. No reinforcements had reached him; and it is said that the supporting divisions were delayed by accident or fault. Meanwhile, HARTRANFT'S gallant advance was threatening Fort Steadman. Accordingly, the enemy, after an obstinate cannonade of our combined artillery from the guns he had captured, and a temporary repulse of HARTRANFT'S men, succumbed at length, moved across the abattis through the gaps which his pioneers had cut to let him in, and regained his own lines, after leaving nearly 1800 prisoners in our hands.

The result of this action showed that the enemy had correctly estimated the results flowing from the present disposition of our forces. The two neighboring divisions of the Ninth corps were the only troops engaged in the entire battle, from first to last, against a probably equal number of the enemy. The supports could not get up till the action was over. But the enemy had miscalculated the great strength of our position, which he attacked at a fatal point. To the impregnability of our lines, to the number of our batteries, and to the prompt rallying and the gallant action of our troops, we owe the victory which was achieved. So signal a repulse would naturally be followed by a general attack on Peterburgh, our forces having been long massed for such an opportunity. A general forward demonstration was made later in the day, and a part of the enemy's skirmish lines captured, with almost a thousand prisoners. A pause in the advance, however, was quickly followed by an attack from the enemy. Certain indications, moreover, showed that Generals GRANT and MEADE did not immediately intend to essay the conquest of Peterburgh. The events of the 25th prove more conclusively than ever before that the game at Richmond is now certainly in our own hands. Nothing but a great blunder can lose it. And we have all confidence that the ever-gallant and glorious Army of the Potomac will find that, from this memorable day forward, the tide in its fortunes has turned. If the real condition of LEE'S force should be known, our belief in its inherent weakness would not appear extravagant.

SHERMAN'S CAROLINA CAMPAIGN.

THE third of SHERMAN'S wonderful series of grand campaigns is now finished. It has resulted like its predecessors in complete, glorious, and astonishing success. Such a triple series of marches and battles has hardly been surpassed in the history of any war which history records; and, certainly, in our own annals nothing can be found hitherto to compare with them, in boldness and wisdom of plan, in skill and care of preparation, in vigor and soldierly ability of execution, and in the absolute triumphs of their final issue. These campaigns will be hereafter remembered not only as studies for the military reader, as "new chapters in strategy," wherein practical application was made of new or hitherto imperfectly tried principles in the art of war, but also for the glory and prestige which have been shed by them upon the national arms—a "new display," as SHERMAN phrases it, "of the physical and moral qualities which reflect "honor upon the whole Nation." They will be remembered also for their absolutely decisive results upon the fortunes of the Rebellion. There is now no longer any question with regard to a speedy and glorious termination of the war.

The campaign in its earlier stages, from Savannah to Branchville, from Branchville to Columbia, and from Columbia to Fayetteville, is already known the world over. It was reserved, however, for the final stage of this march, like that of its predecessors, to be at once the most dangerous in undertaking, and the most felicitous in success. At Fayetteville, SHERMAN prepared to execute the combined movement of all his columns on Goldsboro'. Newbern was to be his permanent base, Goldsboro' the advanced post of his Army, the Neuse and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad his lines of communication. In anticipation of this plan, railroad stock had weeks before been sent to Morehead City. It was followed in due time by the strong column of SCHOFIELD from Wilmington, which was instructed to seize Kinston. The enemy, penetrating the scheme, delivered a heavy blow at SCHOFIELD in his progress, but failed to check him. The march of SHERMAN from Fayetteville at once relieved the pressure upon SCHOFIELD, as BRAGG was drawn off to reinforce JOHNSTON in checking SHERMAN'S still more dangerous menace of Raleigh itself. SCHOFIELD'S column proceeded thenceforth without difficulty to Goldsboro', seized the town, and at once opened communication with Morehead City and the sea. Meanwhile TERRY'S column, consisting of the old Fort Fisher troops, being completely covered by the Army of SHERMAN protecting them on their left flank, marched without impediment to the appointed focus. Two of the converging columns were thus assured of success. It only remained to conduct in safety the main body, against whom the entire Army of JOHNSTON was now concentrated.

The movement from Fayetteville commenced on the 14th, and but five miles were traversed before brisk skirmishing with our cavalry advance told that its progress would not be unimpeded. SHERMAN had sent his left wing in light order up the straight road towards Raleigh, menacing that point so that his right wing and his trains might gain an assured path to Goldsboro'. The enemy accepted the issue tendered to him, and resolved to mass against the left wing, so as to destroy it, if possible, before the right could come up. The first decided attempt of this kind took place near Averysboro', a village three miles in front of which the Raleigh Road is crossed by another leading easterly to Cox's Bridge, a point which SHERMAN was determined to seize. During the afternoon of the 15th and all day on the 16th, SLOCUM tried hard to capture this road to Cox's Bridge, and a severe engagement resulted, in which the enemy often returned our charges by counter-charges of his own. Our efforts were apparently useless, until night fell, when HARDEE reluctantly abandoned the junction he had so tenaciously clung to. Next day our forces turned to the east, crossed two creeks without impediment, and continued towards Goldsboro'.

JOHNSTON'S position was now on our left flank, his main body at Smithfield, which is on the railroad, half way between Raleigh and Goldsboro'. To prevent his attacking us in flank by moving down on one of the roads which strike the Goldsboro' Road, SLOCUM'S wing was sent straight up towards Smithfield. On the 19th it encountered the enemy in position at Bentonsville, a village 12 miles due west of Cox's Bridge, and about the same distance south of Smithfield. Our advance tried to drive off the enemy, but he was firm. The rest of the column was then brought up, line of battle formed, and a brigade sent out to turn the enemy's position. The enemy, however, suddenly dashed upon the flanking brigade, overwhelmed it, and, bearing down in force, drove back the whole line for more than a mile. A new line was formed and strengthened, five desperate assaults bloodily repulsed, and the field held at sundown. By daylight of the 21st three divisions had marched over from HOWARD'S wing, and, soon after, under SHERMAN'S own eye, the whole Army drove JOHNSTON from his strong position, and wrenched away the coveted possession of the roads leading to the Neuse. Nothing remained now but to march to Goldsboro', which was done on the succeeding day.

Of these events there has been much confused description. But such is a simple narrative of the object and character of the important battles so long impending between the two great Armies in North Carolina. The enemy may justly claim that he succeeded in defending Raleigh by the affairs at Averysboro' and Bentonsville, since, had our progress been unopposed, we should undoubtedly have seized the State Capital. But the real point aimed at by SHERMAN was Goldsboro', his appointed base for future operations, and his station for resting, recuperating, refitting, and reinforcing the road-stained and battle-worn heroes of the Carolinas. SHERMAN was well satisfied with having gained in his own way and in his own time the precise object for which he had set out from Savannah. But he was not even content to leave an intact column in his front. He did not suffer his gallant Army to pause in its career, until it had beaten, "on its chosen ground, the concen- "trated armies of our enemy, who has fled in disor- "der leaving his dead, wounded and prisoners in our "hands, and burning his bridges on his retreat."

By that happy sagacity of combination, and precision in detailed movements, which give to SHERMAN'S campaigns almost the character of mechanism, rather than of fortuitous human agency, the three columns met on the day appointed at the appointed spot. The chances of delay by battle had been all calculated and allowed for, and the movements made with an irresistible energy which did not brook the interference of an enemy to change its plans. On the very day of JOHNSTON'S final defeat by SHERMAN, SCHOFIELD entered Goldsboro' from Newbern and occupied it, while TERRY from Wilmington seized Cox's Bridge, and there threw his pontoons across the Neuse; "so," says SHERMAN, "that our cam- "paign has resulted in a glorious success. After a "march of the most extraordinary character, nearly "five hundred miles, over swamps and rivers deemed "impassable to others, at the most inclement season "of the year, and drawing our chief supplies from a "poor and wasted country, we reach our destination "in good health and condition."

Averysboro', Bentonsville, and the attack on Fort Steadman, with the resulting battle all along our Petersburgh lines, show that the final series of conflicts in the Rebellion has commenced. The coming week is likely to be prolific of new combinations. SHERMAN has already returned to Goldsboro' from City Point, and, after that brief rest which his gallant Army have so handsomely earned, he will march it to new and final triumphs.

MR. JENKINS, writing of the late severe battle at Petersburgh, feelingly remarks: "The brave men of "the Ninth, Second, and Sixth corps fought on Sat- "urday last under auspices altogether new to their "experience of the battle-field. Some of the hardest "fighting of the day was done under the eye of the "PRESIDENT of the United States, who witnessed the "conflict from a near standpoint." It is not conjectured by this writer what singular and unwonted emotions must have passed through our soldier-boys during the smoke and roar of the strife under these "auspices altogether new to their experience." Probably they were too great to be expressed. But why should the Ninth, Second, and Sixth corps be alone referred to? During the battle, a review of CRAWFORD'S division was held, according to a reporter, before Generals GRANT and MEADE, the PRESIDENT, his little son THADDEUS, and a party "made more "resplendant by a goodly sprinkling of the fair sex." CRAWFORD'S men had been sent over to the right, to support PARKE; but, the Ninth corps having won its own battle, unsupported, they were returning, and were halted for review. That being over, they were hurried down to support WRIGHT, who was just then receiving an attack from the enemy. So, at nearly the same time, our lines presented the curious picture of a battle over and a flag of truce prevailing at one point, a review at another, and a severe engagement at a third.

WHILE Grant and Sherman are in council over their combinations to bring the war to a speedy close by the defeat of the enemy's armies in the field and the capture of his strongholds, the inquisitorial committee on the conduct of the war are expending equal industry in the preparation of their voluminous report for the press. We are told that the second record of their proceedings promises to be about as bulky as the first report made over a year ago, which, with accompanying testimony, filled three octavo volumes. It will embrace, first, the Chancellorsville campaign, with all the evidence they have been able to procure, elucidating its unhappy result; second, the campaign from the Rappahannock to Gettysburgh, with General HOOKER'S removal and the charges against several important officers in connection with the battle of Gettysburgh; third, the campaign from Gettysburgh to the Rapidan, the retreat to Culpepper, and the Mine Run unsuccessful attempt; fourth, the Petersburgh mine explosition; fifth, the Fort Fisher affair; sixth, General ROSECRANS' campaigns down to the date of his removal. The committee hope to be able to close their labors and give the greater part of their report to the Government printer in less than a month.

ARMY GAZETTE.

THE OPERATIONS OF MARCH 26TH.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER OF MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 27, 1865.

General Orders No. 13.

The Major-General Commanding announces to the Army the success of the operations of yesterday.

The enemy, with a temerity for which he has paid dearly, massed his forces, and succeeded, through the reprehensible want of vigilence of the Third brigade, First division, Ninth corps, in breaking through our lines, capturing Fort Steadman, and Batteries 9, 10 and 11.

The prompt measures taken by Major-General Parke, the firm bearing of the troops of the Ninth Corps in the adjacent portions of the line held by the enemy, and the conspicuous gallantry of the Third division of this corps, for the first time under fire, together with the energy and skill displayed by Brigadier-General Hartranft, its leader, quickly repaired this disaster; and the enemy were driven from Fort Steadman and our lines, with heavy losses in killed and wounded, leaving in our hands eight battle-flags and over 1,900 prisoners.

The enemy being driven from the front of the Ninth corps, the offensive was assumed by the Sixth and Second corps; the enemy by night was driven from his entrenched picket line, and all his efforts to recover the same, which were particularly determined and persistent on the Second corps's front, were resisted and repulsed with heavy losses, leaving with the Sixth corps over 400 prisoners, and with the Second corps two battle-flags and over 360 prisoners.

The troops of the Sixth corps, reported by Major-General Wright as engaged in these operations, were Getty's division, Keifer's brigade of Seymour's division, and Hamblin's and Edward's brigade of Wheaton's division.

Of the Second corps, Major-General Humphreys' mentions Miles' and Mott's divisions, and Smythe's brigade of Hays' division, supported by Griffin's division, Fifth corps.

The result of the day was the thorough defeat of the enemy's plans, the capture of his strongly entrenched picket-line under the artillery fire of his main works, and the capture of ten battle-flags and about 2,800 prisoners—a result on which the Major-General Commanding heartily congratulates the Army.

Two lessons can be learned from these operations: One, that no fortified line, however strong, will protect an army from an intrepid and audacious enemy, unless vigilantly guarded; the other, that no disaster or misfortune is irreparable, where energy and bravery are displayed in the determination to recover what is lost and to promptly assume the offensive.

The Major-General Commanding trusts these lessons will not be lost on this Army.

In conclusion, the Major-General Commanding desires to return his thanks to those commands of the Army not specially mentioned in this order, for the promptness displayed by all, in their movements to different parts of the lines, under the exigencies of the hour. In connection with this subject, the promptitude of Major-General Warren and of Brevet Major-General Hunt, Chief of Artillery, in the early part of the operations, during the accidental absence of the Major-General Commanding, deserve commendation and thanks.

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General Commanding.

GENERAL SHERMAN TO HIS ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, NEAR BENTONSVILLE, N. C., March 22, 1865.

Special Field Orders No. 35.

The general commanding announces to the Army that yesterday it beat, on its chosen ground, the concentrated armies of our enemy, who has fled in disorder, leaving his dead, wounded and prisoners in our hands, and burning his bridges on his retreat.

On the same day Major General Schofield, from Newbern, entered and occupied Goldsboro', and Major-General Terry, from Wilmington, secured Cox's bridge crossing and laid a pontoon bridge across Neuse River, so that our campaign has resulted in a glorious success. After a march of the most extraordinary character, nearly five hundred miles, over swamps and rivers deemed impassable to others, at the most inclement season of the year, and drawing our chief supplies from a poor and wasted country, we reach our destination in good health and condition.

I thank the Army, and assure it that our Government and people honor them for this new display of the physical and moral qualities which reflect honor upon the whole Nation.

You shall now have rest, and all the supplies that can be brought from the rich granaries and storehouses of our magnificent country, before again embarking on new and untried dangers.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General Commanding.

GENERAL HARTRANFT TO HIS DIVISION.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS, March 25, 1865.

General Orders No. 12.

With feelings of pride and satisfaction the Brigadier-General Commanding tenders his congratulations to the officers and men of his command for their gallant and heroic conduct in the brilliant and triumphant achievement of to-day, which resulted in the recapture of Fort Steadman and the entire line, together with battle flags, a large number of prisoners and small arms.

You have won a name and reputation of which veterans might feel proud, and have proved yourselves worthy of being the associates of the brave soldiers of the old Ninth Army corps; and the General Commanding hopes that this, your first engagement and signal victory, will nerve and stimulate you for the performance of future deeds of gallantry.

To the wounded and to the families of those who have so nobly fallen in defence of their country the General Commanding tenders his most heartfelt sympathies.

By command of Brigadier-General J. F. HARTRANFT.
JNO D. BERTOLETTE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

RAISING THE FLAG ON FORT SUMTER.

WAR DEPATMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 27, 1865.

General Orders No. 50.

ORDERED—First. That at the hour of noon, on the 14th day of April, 1865, Brevet Major-General Anderson will raise and plant upon the ruins of Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, the same United States flag that floated over the battlements of that Fort during the Rebel assault, and which was lowered and saluted by him and the small force of his command when the works were evacuated on the 14th day of April, 1861.

Second. That the flag, when raised, be saluted by one hundred guns from Fort Sumter, and by a national salute from every fort and Rebel battery that fired upon Fort Sumter.

Third. That suitable ceremonies be had upon the occasion, under the direction of Major-General William T. Sherman, whose military operations compelled the Rebels to evacuate Charleston, or, in his absence, under the charge of Major-General Q. A. Gillmore, commanding the department. Among the ceremonies will be the delivery of a public address by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Fourth. That the naval forces at Charleston, and their commander on that station, be invited to participate in the ceremonies of the occasion.

By order of the President of the United States.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
Official—E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

COURTS-MARTIAL FOR COLORED TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, BEFORE RICHMOND, VA., March 18, 1865.

General Orders No. 29.

So much of General Orders No. 46, of the date of December 5, 1863, Headquarters, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, as provides that "courts-martial and courts of inquiry in relation to all offences committed by or against any of the colored troops, or any persons in the service of the United States connected with the care of or serving with the colored troops, shall have a majority of its members composed of officers of colored troops," is hereby revoked. The enforcement of such as rule, in the opinion of the general commanding, tends to make an unnecessary and invidious distinction, and confines the details of officers for courts martial of the two corps to their respective corps. This distinction has no foundation in law, and is contrary to the policy of the service. Article 68, Articles of War, provides that whenever it may be found necessary and convenient officers of marines may be associated with those of the land forces for the trial of offenders belonging to either corps. If any objection could be urged to this association of distinct corps, it would have no force where the kind and manner of service is the same, where the same rules and regulations apply, and where a common danger is shared and a common hardship undergone. The general commanding is sure that among the officers of the two corps of this Army there is a mutual respect and confidence, and that the officers of either corps can be trusted to do justice to the members of the other.

By command of Major-General ORD.
THEODORE READ, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official—HUGH G. BROWN, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March, 20, 1865.

General Orders No. 40.

Official notification has been received of the following exchanges of prisoners of war:—

All United States officers and men, prisoners of war (not heretofore declared exchanged), who were delivered on parole at Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., during the months of November and December, 1864; and all (not heretofore declared exchanged) delivered on parole on the James River, Va., from the 25th day of November, 1864, to the 25th day of March, 1865, both days inclusive; and all naval prisoners delivered at any points up to March 10, 1865.

The officers and enlisted men of the military service, whose exchange is announced above, if in depot, will be ordered to their respective commands; if on leave of absence, will join their proper commands at the expiration of their leaves.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending March 18, 1865.

The following officers to date March 10, 1865, for neglecting their duties and violating orders and regulations by going to bed and sleeping during their tour of duty when Officers of the Day. This while their commands were in the field, and liable to attack from the enemy:

First Lieutenant William J. Anderson, battery F, 1st New York Light Artillery.

Second Lieutenant John W. Jacobs, Jr., company C, 1st Virginia Light Artillery.

First Lieutenant L. B. Richards, Company I, 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

Second Lieutenant S. S. Allen, Battery D, 1st Maryland Light Artillery.

The following officers to date February 20, 1865, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the commission:

Disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

Captain Frederick S. Gimber, 109th Pennsylvania Volunteers, now consolidated with the 111th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Absence without leave.

Captain W. W. Watts, 46th Ohio Veteran Volunteers.

Captain Nathaniel Crane, 97th Indiana Volunteers.

Captain B. W. Harrelson, 40th Illinois Veteran Volunteers.

Additional Paymaster Benjamin L. Martin, United States Volunteers, to date February 25, 1865, in accordance with section four of act of June 25, 1864.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Captain Eugene Farley, 50th United States Colored Infantry, to date February 17, 1865, for repeated and gross intoxication.

The following-named officers of the 63d United States Colored Infantry, to date February 23, 1865, for joining with their men in marauding, and for permitting them to steal and destroy the private property of citizens, thereby disregarding certificates for the protection of the same issued by general officers of the Army, portion of the stolen property being found in their possession, and use unaccounted for:

Captain Thomas W. Elliott.
First Lieutenant B. P. McDaniels.
Second Lieutenant L. M. Drill.

First Lieutenant Thomas B. Gorman 1st Louisiana cavalry, to date February 26, 1865, "for absenting himself without proper authority, and for being beastly intoxciated while on duty as Officer of the Day."

First Lieutenant John H. Hitchcock, 3d New Hampshire Volunteers, to date March 3, 1865, for frequent drunkenness while on duty, and consequently incapacity to perform his duty as an officer.

DISMISSAL AMENDED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing First Lieutenant Horace K. Stille, 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, for "desertion," has been so amended as to dismiss him for absence without leave.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS OF THE ARMY.

Captain Thomas B. Alexander, 4th United States cavalry, to date March 14, 1865, for desertion.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

First Lieutenant P. A. O. Malley, 13th New York artillery, heretofore dismissed, has been restored with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled, evidence of which must be obtained from the Governor of his State.

Second Lieutenant Henry M. Field, 36th United States Colored Troops, heretofore dismissed, has been restored, with pay from the date on which he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled, evidence of which must be obtained from Major-General Ord, commanding Department of Virginia.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

Captain G. B. Harrington, 2d Iowa cavalry, and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

First Lieutenant Sumner Howard, 17th United States Infantry, and his resignation has been accepted to take effect as of the date of the order of dismissal.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from March 27, 1865, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without leave.

Surgeon E. Hutchinson, 137th New York Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant J. L. Styron, 24 North Carolina Volunteers.

Assistant Surgeon Frank White, 31st United States Colored Troops.

First Lieutenant Duncan D. Cameron, 9th United States Colored Troops.

First Lieutenant Emmett Stafford, 9th New York Artillery.

Second Lieutenant James A. Bowles, 9th New York Artillery.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNED.

Surgeon J. D. Strawbridge, U. S. Vols., to duty under the direction of the Medical Director at Philadelphia.

Surgeon R. D. Lyde, U. S. V., to the Northern Department at Cincinnati, Ohio, for special examination.

Assistant Surgeon John Vansant, U. S. A., relieved from duty in the Department of Washington, and ordered to the Army of the Potomac.

Assistant Surgeon M. J. Asch, U. S. A., relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to the Army of the James

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Hospital Chaplain William H. Corkhill.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REMOVAL OF NAVAL OFFICES IN NEW YORK.

THE office of Rear-Admiral Gregory, U. S. N., has been removed from the United States Hotel (recently closed) to No. 256 Canal street, near Broadway.

The office of Mr. W. W. Wood, Chief Engineer, U. S. N., General Inspector of Steam Machinery of the Navy, is also at No. 256 Canal street.

The office of Commodore Cadwalader Ringgold, U. S. N, has been removed to the corner of East 12th street and Avenue D.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MARCH 22.—Assistant Surgeon H. M. Rundlett, to the *Ohio*.

Sailmaker Henry T. Stocker, to the *Susquehanna*.

MARCH 23.—Third Assistant Engineers Wesley Fenimore, M. A. Sutherland, A. C. Engard, William A. Mintzer and A. G. Bousall, to examination at Philadelphia, and on its completion to resume their present duties.

Commodore Charles H. Bell, to command the Navy Yard, New York, on the 1st of May next.

DETACHED.

MARCH 20.—Lieutenant C. M. Schoonmaker, from the *De Soto*, and ordered to the *Catskill*.

Lieutenant G. C. Wiltse, from the *St. Louis*, and ordered North.

Assistant Paymaster W. N. Watmough, from the *De Soto*, and ordered to the *Kearsarge*.

Lieutenant C. W. Terry, faom the *Catskill*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

MARCH 21.—Commander Selim E. Woodworth, from the command at the *Narragansett* and waiting orders.

Third Assistant Engineer S. Cushing Lane, from the *South Carolina*, and ordered to examination at Philadelphia, Pa.

Third Assistant Engineer F. D. Stedman, and Assistant Surgeon Joseph A. Rubler, from the *Narragansett*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster Charles E. Chenerg, from the *Narragansett*, when the discharge and transfer of the crew is completed, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Second Assistant Engineer John Roop, and Third Assistant Engineers Asaph Dunbar and G. M. L. McCarty, from the *Narragansett*, and ordered to examination for promotion, at Philadelphia, Pa.

MARCH 22.—Assistant Surgeon F. M. Dearborne, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Octorora*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Walter K. Scofield, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the *Bienville*.

Surgeon B. F. Gibbs, from the *Ossipee*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon Samuel F. Shaw, from the *Sonoma*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon L. Zenzer, from the *Octorora*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Lieutenant J. P. Robinson, from the *Keystone State*, and waiting orders.

Commodore Henry Rolando, from the command of the *Keystone State*, and ordered to the Naval Station, Baltimore, Md.

MARCH 23.—Sailmaker John A. Holbrook, from the *Susquehanna*, and placed on sick leave.

Surgeon A. C. Rhoades, from the *Bienville*, and ordered to the *Ossipee*.

Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, from the command of the Navy Yard, New York, and waiting orders, to take effect on the 1st of May next.

MARCH 24.—Lieutenant-Commander O. F. Stanton, from ordnance duty at New York, and ordered to the *Powhatan*.

Lieutenant R. S. McCook, from the *Powhatan*, and waiting orders.

ORDERS REVOKED.

MARCH 21.—First Assistant Engineer Alexander V. Fraser, Jr., to duty as an assistant to Chief Engineer Wood, at New York, and placed on sick leave.

PROMOTED.

MARCH 20.—Assistant Surgeon A. C. Rhoades, of the *Bienville*, to surgeon, U. S N., from the 19th instant.

APPOINTED.

MARCH 22.—Joseph D. Daniels, Lieutenant-Commander on the active list, from July 16, 1862.

PLACED ON FURLOUGH FOR THREE MONTHS.

MARCH 23.—Commander Selim E. Woodward.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MARCH 20.—Acting Assistant Paymaster William W. Castle to the *Yucca*.

MARCH 21.—Acting Ensign E. M. Walton, to the *Frolic*.

Mate William H. Algre, to instructions at New York.

MARCH 22.—Acting Master G. W. Caswell, to the East Gulf Squdron.

Acting Ensign C. V. Kelly, Jr., to the *Huntsville*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Powers to the *Frolic*.

MARCH 23.—Acting Assistant Paymaster George W. Brown, to the *Lillian*.

Acting Ensign Samuel A. Gove, to the *Union*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Peter B. Robinson, to the *Newbern*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John D. Ferris, to the South Atlantic Squadron.

MARCH 24.—Acting Assistant Paymaster Eugene Littell, to the *Kansas*.

MARCH 25.—Acting Master W. Tallman, Jr., and Acting Ensigns George Chamberlain, A. P. Bashford, S. W. Corning and H. B. Francis, to the *Lady Sterling*.

DETACHED.

MARCH 20.—Acting Master A. K. Jones, from the East Gulf Squadron, and ordered North.

Acting Ensign Henry F. Cleverly, from the *Mount Vernon*, and granted sick leave.

Acting Ensign C. F. Ware, from the *Frolic*, and ordered to the *Horace Beals*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Daniel E. Lyons, from the *Stars and Strips* and ordered North.

Acting Ensign Albert Melchert, from the *Horace Beals*, and ordered to the *Frolic*.

Acting Ensign C. M. Baird, from the *Keystone State*, and ordered to the *Sassacus*.

Mate Samuel Davis, from the *Heliotrope*, and granted leave for fifteen days, at the expiration of which, to report for duty on the *Savannah* for instruction and detail.

MARCH 21.—Acting Master Stephen H. Cornell, Acting Ensigns Jeremiah Mitchell and Cornelius Bartlett, from the *Narragansett*, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer F. J. Bradley, from the late *Clifton*, and waiting orders.

Mates Charles W. Bryant, Adolph Shander, Frederick Whitehead and Owen S. Cone, from the *Narragansett*, and granted leave for two weeks from this date, at the expiration of which, to report for duty on the *Savannah* for instruction and detail.

MARCH 22.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Moor and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles B. Nichols, from the *Frolic*, and waiting orders.

Acting Masters W. T. Buck, L. E. Degu and Acting Assistant Surgeon C. A. Munson, from the *Keystone State*, and waiting orders.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Pierre Giraud, from the command of the *Monticello*, and ordered to command the *Lady Sterling*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry Richardson, from the *Alleghany*, and ordered to the *Sonoma*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Moir, from the *Frolic*, and ordered to the *Miantonomah*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. W. Fairfield, from the *Keystone State*, on the completion of the transfer of the crew, &c., and ordered to settle his accounts.

MARCH 23.—Acting Ensign Joseph H. Clark, from the *St. Lawrence*, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Patrick Brewster, from the *Bermuda*, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

MARCH 25.—Acting Assistant Surgeon E. D. Martin, from the *Princeton*, and ordered to the *Fort Henry*.

Acting Gunner L. W. Pennington, from the *Monocacy*, and ordered to the *Galena*.

Acting Ensign A. R. Hazard, from the *De Soto*, and ordered to the *Huntsville*.

Acting Ensign C. V. Kelly, Jr., from the *Huntsville*, and ordered to the *De Soto*.

APPOINTMENTS.

MARCH 20.—Alvan Dodge, of Clarence, Erie Co., N. Y., Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

George W. Brown, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

David Pace, of the *Wateree*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

William Elliott Leard, Charles Stanley, Charles Scott, and John Holland, of Philadelphia, Pa., and John R. Berry, of Baltimore, Md., Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

John Gowing Balls, of Philadelphia, Pa., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Stars and Stripes*.

MARCH 21.—Jared W. Dillman, of New Holland, Lancaster Co., Pa., Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Princeton*.

Edward R. Hubbard, of the *Buckthorn*, Rodney F. Carter, of the *Pocahontas*, and Joseph V. Horne, of the Pensacola Navy Yard, Acting Second Assistant Engineers, and ordered to remain on duty connected with the East Gulf Squadron.

William L. Orr, of Alton, Ill., Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to duty on one of the new vessels, at Mound City, Ill.

MARCH 22.—Henry Moyles, of the *Port Royal*. John S. Harper, of the *Kineo*, Benjamin S. Cooke, of the *Oneida*, William H. Thompson, of the *Princess Royal*, Charles Goodwin, of the *J. P. Jackson*, and Abraham H. Wilcox, Acting First Assistant Engineers, and ordered to such duty as may be assigned them in the East Gulf Squadron.

Andrew J. Homan, of the *Mercedita*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and detached from that vessel, and ordered to the *De Soto*.

Gilbert Balfom, of Philadelphia, Pa., Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Princeton*.

Joseph Graham, of the *Daisy*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to command that vessel.

MARCH 23.—Henry O. Barrows and George Stringer, of New York, Peter Hoey and Thomas Tennant, of the Warrington Iron Works, Newburgh, N. Y., and John Charles Dougherty, of Williamsburgh, L. I., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

MARCH 24.—Ira L. Davies, of Washington, D. C., Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

John T. Smith, of the *Mercedita*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

William Henry Platt, of Charlestown, Mass., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Kearsarge*.

MARCH 25.—William J. Brofey, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

CONFIRMED.

MARCH 20.—Acting Ensign N. B. Walker, of the *Daffodil*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Mate Joseph Budson, and ordered to New York for instruction.

MARCH 21.—Acting Ensign John H. Marshall, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James H. White, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

MARCH 22.—Acting Ensign Henry J. Trivett, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensigns Hiram Simonton, of the *Grosbeak*, William Kisner, of the *Naumkeag*, and Benjamin W. Herr, of the *Tempest*, and ordered to remain in the Mississippi Squadron.

MARCH 24.—Acting Second Assistant Engineers G. M. Dansburg, John J. Wilson, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Bral Devirsney, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

MARCH 25.—Acting Ensign and Pilot William Chapman, of the *Albatross*, and ordered to remain in the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Ensign E. F. Crane, of the *Chillicothe*, and ordered to remain in the Mississippi Squadron.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MARCH 20.—Acting Assistant Paymaster J. R. Morris, of the *Curlew*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Lloyd, of the *Bermuda*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster John Read, of the *Kearsarge*.

Mate Robert T. Clifford, of the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Mate Richard S. Shepard, of the *Santiago de Cuba*.

Mate F. L. Wheeler of the *Wamsutta*.

MARCH 21.—Acting Assistant Paymaster Clifford S. Sims, of the *Essex*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign Joseph T. Ridgway, of the *Keystone State*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers W. T. Goff, of Freetown, Mass.

Acting Ensign W. L. Constantine, at the Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

Mate John W. Summers, of the *Black Hawk*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer David Nugent, of the *Black Hawk*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Malcolm G. Marsilliot, of the *Prairie Bird*, Mississippi Squadron.

MARCH 22.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William H. Latham, of Mystic Bridge, Conn.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry B. Greene, of the *Tahoma*.

Acting Master Benjamin Sebastian, of the *Great Western*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign Charles W. Spooner, of the *Reindeer*, Mississippi Squadron.

Master's Mates Frank A. Tobey, of the *Savannah*, and T. M. Toombs, of the *Mercury*.

MARCH 23.—Acting Ensign P. A. Seabury, of the *Union*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Hannigan, of the *Delaware*.

MARCH 25.—Acting Master S. H. Cornell, of the *Narragansett*.

Acting Master Lewis West.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John W. Harnett, of the *Atlanta*.

Mate Samuel Eldridge, of the *Cactus*.

Mate Frank T. Baldwin, of the *Tristram Shandy*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Charles G. Perkins, commanding the *Brilliant*, Mississippi Squadron.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

MARCH 20.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Joseph H. Potts.

MARCH 21.—Acting Boatswain John Sullivan, and William J. Dumont, of the *Narragansett*.

Mate E. V. B. Smith, of the *Savannah*.

MARCH 22.—Acting Gunner D. L. Briggs, of the *Keystone State*.

Acting Master and Pilot William Richardson, of Brooklyn, New York.

MARCH 24.—Acting Master W. G. Nutting, commanding *Samuel Rotan*.

MARCH 25.—Mate E. V. B. Smith, of the *Newbern*.

DISCHARGED.

MARCH 21.—Acting Gunner William Shields, of the Mississippi Squadron.

PROMOTED.

MARCH 20.—Acting Ensigns Thomas F. Lacock, of the *Susquehanna*, and George W. Bourne, of the *Montauk*, to Acting Masters, U. S. N.

MARCH 23.—Acting Ensigns J. J. Brice and Eugene Bundl, of the *Don*, to Acting Masters, U. S. N.

MARCH 24.—Acting Ensigns Walter Pearce, of the *New Ironsides*, to Acting Master, U. S. N.

MARCH 25.—Acting Ensign M. B. Muncy, of the Mississippi Squadron, to Acting Master.

DISMISSED.

MARCH 22.—Mate W. H. Wording, of the *Rachel Seaman*.

MARCH 25.—Acting Assistant Paymaster George W. McLean, of the East Gulf Squadron.

ORDERS REVOKED.

MARCH 23.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Powers, to the *Frolic*, and ordered to the *Naubuc*.

MARCH 24.—Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles H. Lockwood, to the *Kansas*, and waiting orders.

MARCH 25.—Acting Assistant Surgeon George W. Shields, to take passage in the *Bermuda*, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureaus of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending March 25, 1865:—

David Hardy, ordinary seaman, February 27, 1865, Naval Hospital, New York.

Gustave Mickleson, seaman, January 21, 1865, U. S. steamer *Valley City*.

Mathew Sheridan, landsman, February 23, 1865, U. S. steamer *Valley City*.

Robert H. Gillette, acting assistant paymaster, January 16, 1865, U. S. steamer *Gettysburg*.

Alfred S. Leighton, acting ensign, January 16, 1865, U. S. steamer *Gettysburg*.

John McCullem, first-class fireman, January 16, 1865, U. S. steamer *Gettysburg*.

John Winkle, first-class fireman, January 16, 1865, U. S. steamer *Gettysburg*.

Michael Mulkee, landsman, January 15, 1865, U. S. steamer *Gettysburg*.

William Skimmons, coal-heaver, January 15, 1865, U. S. steamer *Gettysburg*.

Axen Pope, landsman, March 9, 1865, U. S. steamer *Gettysburg*.

William Burke, marine, January 15, 1865, U. S. steam-frigate *Minnesota*.

Andrew Forman, landsman, January, 15, 1865, U. S. steam-frigate *Minnesota*.

Joseph Mullen, landsman, January 15, 1865, U. S. steam-frigate *Minnesota*.

Daniel O'Neal, marine, January 15, 1865, U. S. steam-frigate *Minnesota*.

George S. Price, ordinary seaman, January 15, 1865, U. S. steam-frigate *Minnesota*.

John W. Shepperd, landsman, January 15, 1865, U. S. steam-frigate *Minnesota*.

Claus Zecke, seaman, January 15, 1865, U. S. steam-frigate *Minnesota*.

John Crimmens, landsman, January 8, 1865, U. S. ship *New Hampshire*.

William Churton, pilot, February 12, 1865, U. S. ship *New Hampshire*.

William Gurtney, (colored), first-class boy, February 12, 1865, U. S. ship *New Hampshire*.

James, H. White (colored), landsman, February 21, 1865, U. S. ship *New Hampshire*.

Oliver Williams, ordinary seaman, January 13, 1865, U. S. brig *Perry*.

Taylor Willing, landsman, March 14, 1865, Naval Hospital, New York.

Thomas Thomas (colored), landsman, March 6, 1865, Marine Hospital, Key West.

Henry B. Seatle, first-class boy, February 17, 1865, U. S. steamer *Mahaska*.

Antone Henry, ordinary seaman, March 16, 1865, U. S. ship *North Carolina*.

Lawrence Rooney, coal-heaver, March 17, 1865, Naval Asylum.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 24—9 P. M.

Major General JOHN A. DIX, New York:

The following extracts from Richmond papers were received this evening at 8:30 from General Grant.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, March 23, 1865.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Richmond papers are received. The following is from *The Dispatch*:

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

It is understood in official circles that no fighting has occurred in North Carolina since Sunday; and from all we can learn, it appears that Sherman has attempted no advance since his check on that day. General Hardee's victory on the 16th was a very important one, and as regards the enemy, a most bloody affair. General Johnston telegraphs that in that battle the Confederate loss was 450, while that of the enemy was 3 300. The fight took place at Averysborough, on the Cape Fear River, half way between Raleigh and Fayetteville.

General Johnston's defeat of the enemy last Sunday, the 19th instant, occurred at Bentonville, near the Neuse River.

By these facts we are informed that Sherman is pushing toward Raleigh in two columns; one moving due north from Fayetteville, the other northwest from Newbern. General Hardee fought the former; General Johnston the latter. U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 25—10 P. M.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX, New York:

The following dispatch from General Schofield reports his arrival at and occupation of Goldsborough, on Tuesday, March 21, with but slight opposition.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C., March 21,
Via FORTRESS MONROE, VA., March 25—7 P. M.

Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT, City Point, Va.:

I have the honor to report that I occupied Goldsborough this evening with but slight opposition. General Terry's column, from Wilmington, was at Farson's depot last night, and should be near this place to-night. Sherman's left was engaged with the enemy near Bentonville on Sunday. The artillery firing was quite rapid during the day, and for a short time on Monday morning. Sherman's right—the Seventeenth corps—was near Mount Olive on Sunday night. There has been some artillery firing during to-day, which indicates a gradual approach of Sherman's Army toward this place. All this being strictly in accordance with Sherman's plans, I have no doubt all is well. I hope to have more definite and later intelligence from Sherman very soon, and will forward it to you without delay. I find the bridges burned, but otherwise the road is not injured, and the depot facilities are very fine. I captured here seven cars, and General Terry has captured two locomotives and two cars, which he is now using.

JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

CITY POINT, 11 A. M., March 27, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

I am in receipt of Sherman's report of operations from the time he left Fayetteville up to the 22d instant. It shows hard fighting, resulting in very heavy loss to the enemy in killed and wounded, and over 2,000 prisoners in our hands. His own loss, he says, will be covered by 2,500 men since he left Savannah. Many of them are but slightly wounded.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

THE ATTACK ON OUR PETERSBURGH LINES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 25—7 P. M.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX, New York:

This morning, at 4¼ o'clock, the enemy, by a strong and sudden assault, captured Fort Steadman, but after a vigorous contest the fort was recaptured, with 1,600 prisoners, two battle flags and all the guns uninjured.

General McLaughlin was taken prisoner by the Rebels, who also assaulted Fort Haskell, but were repulsed with great loss.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 25—9:30 P. M.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX, New York:

Later reports from General Grant, which are subjoined, show that the operations of our forces this morning were brilliantly successful. The Rebel prisoners already secured number 2,700. The Rebel killed and wounded General Grant estimates at probably not less than 3,000. Our loss is estimated at 800, but may prove less.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THIRD DISPATCH.

CITY POINT, VA., March 25—8 A. M.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

The number of prisoners received by the Provost-Marshal is 2,200, taken by the Ninth corps, and 500 by the Second corps. There may be still some more to be brought in.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

CITY POINT, VA., March 25—7:30 P. M.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

I am not yet able to give the result of the day accurately, but the number of prisoners captured proves larger than at first reported. The slaughter of the enemy at the point where they entered our lines and in front of it was probably not less than 3,000. Our loss is estimated at 800, and proves less. General Humphreys attacked on the left with great promptness, capturing near 100 men, and causing the enemy to return his troops to that part of his line rapidly.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

CITY POINT, VA., March 25—1:30 P. M.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

The following dispatch of General Parke is received from General Meade.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., March 25—1:20 P. M.

The enemy attacked my front this morning, about 4½ o'clock, with three divisions, under command of General Gordon. By a sudden rush they seized the line held by the Third brigade, First division, at the foot of the hill, to the right of Fort Steadman, wheeled, and, overpowering the garrison, took possession of the fort. They established themselves upon the hill, turning our guns upon us. Our troops on either flank stood firm. Afterward a determined attack was made upon Fort Haskell, which was checked by part of McLaughlin's brigade, Wilcox's division, and was repulsed with great loss to the enemy. The First brigade of Hartrauft's division, held in reserve, was brought up and a check given to any further advance.

One or two attempts were made to retake the hill, and were only temporarily successful until the arrival of the Second brigade, when a charge was made by that brigade, aided by the troops of the First division on either flank, and the enemy were driven out of the fort with the loss of a number of prisoners—about 1,600. Two battle flags have also been brought in. The enemy also lost heavily in killed outside of our lines. The whole line was immediately re-occupied, and the guns retaken, uninjured. I regret to add that General McLaughlin was captured in Fort Steadman. Our loss otherwise was not heavy.

Great praise is due to General Hartrauft for the gallantry displayed in handling his division, which behaved with great skill in this its first engagement.

JOHN C. PARKE, Major General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
Monday, March 27—1.30 P. M.

To Major-General JOHN A. DIX, New York:

The following official report of the operations of the Army of the Potomac on Saturday has been received this morning:

No movements have been made on either side before Richmond or Petersburgh since Saturday night.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, 10:30 A. M., March 27, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

The battle of the 25th resulted in the following losses on our side:

SECOND CORPS—Killed, 51; wounded, 462; missing, 177.
SIXTH CORPS—Killed, 47; wounded, 401; missing, 30.
NINTH CORPS—Killed, 68; wounded, 338; missing, 566.

Our captures by the Second corps were 365; by the Sixth corps, 469, and by the Ninth corps, 1,049.

The Second and Sixth corps pushed forward and captured the enemy's strong entrenchment and turned it against him, and still held it. In trying to retake this the battle was continued until 8 o'clock at night—the enemy losing very heavily.

Humphreys estimates the loss of the enemy in his front at three times his own, and General Wright in his front, as double that of ours.

The enemy brought in a flag of true for permission to collect his dead which were between their picket line and their main line of fortifications. Permission was granted. U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

U. S. STEAM transport *Clinton* arrived at New Orleans 19th. She left the *Seminole*, *Quaker City*, and *Circassian*, outside the bar at Brazos. She brought information of the effects of the great gale in that part of the gulf which were quite as disastrous as in the eastern part.

THE steamer from Havana, 22d, brings the intelligence that the Rebel privateer *Owl*, which cleared for Matameras, sailed on the 21st, preceded by half an hour by the U. S. S. *Cherokee*, and followed by a Spanish man-of-war. Before coming to Havana from Nassau, the *Owl* landed at Little River, N. C., an Irish member of the British Parliament. The Rebel General Preston was brought to Havana by the *Owl*, who is said to have been sent to circulate a report that Maximilian is to recognize the Confederacy and open Tampico as a port to adjudicate the maritime captures, and that a grand simultaneous sortie by a swarm of pirates is to be made, etc. The *Owl* is under Maffit, and she is known to have cannon in her hold, and will probably fit out as a pirate. Several of her crew deserted at Havana, and went to Nassau, probably intending to visit New York. Such are the reports.

AT the Charlestown Yard, screw steamer *Kearsarge*, 8, is ready for sea, and will soon sail on a foreign cruise. Screw steamer *Ammonoosuc*, 10, and iron clad *Quinsigamond*, 4, are nearly ready to be taken out of dock. The keel of the screw steamer *Nantasket* has been laid on White's Wharf, which adjoins the westerly end of the yard, and has been purchased by the Government for the enlargement of the yard. Screw steamer *Manitou* is progressing rapidly. Screw corvette *Guerriere* is all planked up, and will be ready to launch by July. Screw corvette *Keywadin* has a few timbers up at the easterly end of the yard. Screw steamer *Wabish* is waiting orders for repairs. Screw steamer *Dacotah* is undergoing repairs. The tug steamer *Fanca*, lately launched by Mr McKay at East Boston, has been purchased by Government, and is waiting orders as a dispatch boat. Side-wheel steamer *Paul Jones*, 7, is ready for sea, and will sail within a few days.

THE following order of Admiral Dahlgren explains itself. The services were imposing and memmorable:

FLAG STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
CHARLESTON HARBOR, S. C., March 15, 1865.

First Lieutenant Charles H. Bradford, United States Marine corps, who was mortally wounded and taken prisoner at Fort Sumter, September 7, 1863, was buried, at his death, in the Masonic Burial Ground of the Magnolia Cemetery. With an inhumanity disgaceful to any cause, his remains were compulsorily exhumed and carried to the Potter's Field. Determining to put the mark of reprobation on this barbarous act, I desire to restore the body to the resting place, where, through the kindness of a friend, it was originally placed. It is proposed to effect this to-morrow. General Hatch has most kindly ordered all provision for the transfer to be made that is required ashore. The officers of the Squadron, whose vessels are now here, and who can be spared, will attend in undress uniform with side arms. A detachment of marines will attend as part of the escort, and also a detachment of seamen. The services will take place at St. Paul's church to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M. The officers and men will be on the wharf designated by Captain Stickney, of tug *Iris*, by 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN A. DAHLGREN, Rear Admiral,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

GENERAL orders from the War Department revoke all authority heretofore given commanding generals of armies or departments to appoint officers for colored troops, and hereafter vacancies occurring in the higher grades will be filled by promotion, and vacancies in the lower grades by the appointment of those who have passed the examining board. It is understood that a considerable number of first and second lieutenants will be appointed within the next three or four months.

PRIZE LIST.

THE following list of prizes captured has been prepared with great care by Messrs. ALLEN & LATSON, (the Army and Navy Bankers), and may be relied upon as a complete list. Those prizes marked with a * are now ready for payment, and many of the others soon will be. Messrs. ALLEN & LATSON inform us that they are notified when others are ready, and will cheerfully answer all letters of inquiry.

Captors & Prizes.	Value.
Amanda.	
*Eureka and cargo	
*A Slaver	$ 9,038
*Swan	202,298
*Compensation mon'y	60
*Marion	
Augusta.	
*Aquilla	28,226
*Cambria	90,000
*E. J. Waterman	7,028
*Major Willis	
Princess Royal	341,859
Cheshire cargo	53,102
*Secesh	3,000
Supplementary	
*Island Belle	
Albatross.	
*Louisa	43,082
*Two Sisters	3,013
*123 bags rice	3,036
*168 casks rice	2,614
*Wenona or Alert	86,144
Kanawha	
Louisa	
Alabama.	
*Nelly	432
*Sarah	19,782
*Catalina	5,100
*Albion	850
Eugenie	
Defiance	
Oil and soap	
Admiral	
Atlanta	
Arizonia.	
Aurelia	18,858
*Amelia	
Arthur.	
*J. G. McNeil	5,225
*Water Witch	3,792
*Reindeer	8,503
Breaker	
Montechristo	16,147
Bella Italia	
52 bales cotton	
Amerioa.	
*Major Willis	40,000
Antelope	2,775
Dana	
Crockett	
Princess Royal	341,849
Anacostia	
*18 boxes tobacco	1,436
*Ladies Delight	
*Flying Cloud	14,200
*Emily	
Exchange	
Unknown	
Arletta.	
45 bales cotton	
Acadia.	
For Julia, 400 b. c.	
Adm'l Farragut's Fleet.	
16,000 tons coal	320,000
Geo. Alvah	7,000
Gov. Morton	40,000
Metropolis	27,000
Milan	24,000
Ocean Eagle	9,000
St. Charles	17,500
St. Ceres	36,000
Ship C. Farwell	50,000
Lot of Rebel vessels	96,000
Ram Tennessee	20,000
Sallie Robinson	11,140
St. Diana	
Landis	17,000
Burton	13,000
Adolphe Hugar.	
*Kate	
Arkansas.	
E-sex	
Waterford	
Augusta Dinsmore	
John	
Sallie Robinson	
Tennessee	
5 steamboats	
Landis	
Atlantic Squadr'n	
Alma	
Arctic	
George Chrisholm	
Herald	87,851
Aroostook.	
*Hunter	
43 bales cotton	14,560
Eureka	24,000
Marion	145
Sea Lion	138,600
M. P. Benton	
Annie.	
Mattie	1,523
Alice	453
Martha Jane	19,107
Adirondaok.	
*Emma	70,000
Arago.	
Emma	70,000
*Glide	
Admiral.	
Fort Morgan	
Isabel	
Antona.	
*Exchange	5,000
*Cecilia D	
*Betsey	834
*Mary Ann	7,932
27 bales cotton	
52 bales cotton	
Aries.	
*Ceres	16,246
82 bales cotton	
Antonia	
Ariel.	
*Buckshot	
Good Luck	1,181
*Maria Albertus	
Argosy.	
*Property, mules, &c.	
Azalea.	
For Pocahontas 52 bales cotton	
Bainbridge.	
*New Castle	32,234
*Swan	202,298
Blagory	271 b. c
Compensation	60
Bienville.	
*Providence	250
*Morning Star	522
*Le Criolla	1,956
*Rebecca	1,410
*Sarah & Carolina	3,204
*Stettin	202,000
Arthur	
*Alert	5,235
*Patras cargo	52,450
* do. vessel	29,922
*Louisa	900
Eliza	900
Arrow	
Tennessee	
Selma	
Gaines	
Florida	
Brooklyn.	
Mesaco	50,942
*Magnolia	167,404
12 packages goods	619
Chance	

Captors & Prizes.	Value.
*N. Stetson	$ 4,337
*Star	641
*Blase	7,952
*Kate	3,139
Tennessee	
Selma	
Gaines	
Florida	
Black Hawk.	
*Fulton, 63 b. c.	33,739
Tillotson	
Hattie	
Bohio.	
*H. Travers	6,506
*E. Smith	2,364
Ann	53,071
Rebecca	
Louisa	
Wave	4,200
Britannia.	
Blenheim	
Braziliera	
*Defiance	2,700
Chance	
*Buffalo	
Barrataria.	
Sch. Mary	3,500
Sch. Jane	1,200
Sch. Union Jack	575
Isabel	
Johanna Hazard	
Gone	
Compensation	60
Baron de Kalb.	
*208 bales cotton	27,128
*Clouzo Childs	4,774
Compensation	60
Banshee.	
3 bales cotton	
Beauregard.	
*Volante	1,200
Thorner	575
Spunka	
57 bales cotton	
Lucy	
Last Trial	1
Lilly	
Hope	
Garibaldi	
Minnie	
Linda	
Hamrah	
Lydia	
Ora Monte	
60 bales cotton	7,318
Bermuda.	
Arusto	
*Carrabasset	55,658
Florie	
Schooner	168 b. c.
Schooner	assort'd
Fortunah	
Connecticut.	
*Emma	9,282
*Adeline	2,844
*Hermosa	23,901
*Juno	120,393
*Minnie	344,873
*Greyhound	484,962
*Rambler	7,125
90 bales cotton	52,000
*Scota	73,430
*Ceres	16,246
*Sallie	
Louisa	65,000
Cambridge.	
Theresa	
*Julia	8,369
Revere	465
Edwin	
Emma Tuttle	4,560
J. C. Rose	
Louisa Agnes	
Time	
T. W. Riley	
Canandaigua.	
*Cheroxee	147 774
*Secesh	3,000
*Anna Dees	14,608
Amelia	
Cumberland.	
*Hiawatha (one-fifth)	239,703
Young America	13,230
*H. C. Brooks	
Brazilian for Buffalo	
A. J. Russell	
Cambria	
Carrie	
Dorothia Haines	
Elite	
Compensation	60
Comchous.	
Prowler	
Chocura.	
*Pride	2,510
*Express	
*Frederick II	53,729
*Agnes	70,534
Sch. Lowood	
Ices	
Louisa	
Currituck.	
American Coaster	230
*Director	156
*18 boxes tobacco	
*Ladies Delight	1,526
*Emily	14,291
*Hampton	4,901
*Canoe, &c.	270
*Cargo of 9 boats	
Wine, &c.	
Canvis	
Ranier	
Water Witch	3,792
Queen of Fleet	
Ceres.	
Henry Brinker	
*Ellis	
*Lynhaven	
*Name unknown	
Actor	
Alice	832
Covington.	
Eureka	
82 bales cotton	
Conemough.	
*Judson	21,600
Tennessee	
Selma	
Gaines	
Florida	
Columbia.	
Compensation	60
Courser.	
M. Bishop	
Emeline	
Carondelet.	
Cotton	
Crusader.	
Savannah	
*General Taylor	5,159
Wanderer	726
2 sloops	
Clifton.	
H. McGinn	
Compensation	60
Com. Morris.	
Harriet	
H. Calhoun	
Music	
6 boats	assort'd
Calhoun.	
Venus	4,505

Captors & Prizes.	Value.
Conyphena	
Whiteman	
Orion	
Launch Howitzer	
Columbine.	
Sumter	
Hattie Brooks	
J. D. B. C.	
Com. Perry.	
*Ecia	
*Lynhaven	
*Lion	
*Caroline	
*Virginia	
*Napoleon (X)	270,700
*Name unknown	
America	
Comet	2,270
J. J. Crittenden	
Nath'l Taylor	
Wilson	
Cricket.	
*Kaskaskia	2,902
*Tom Suggs	
* ocon, 10 bales	
Corypheus.	
*Invader (½)	3,500
*Sail-boat and cargo	20
Water Witch	
Caswell.	
Glide	
Curlew.	
*Cotton	
Cimarron.	
*Atlanta, (1-30)	350,823
*Jupiter	32,685
Evening Star	
*Cotton	
Circassian.	
*Munna	110,900
*John Wesley	1,000
B. T. Renshaw	1,625
Greyhound	40,500
John Kelly	
Colorado.	
Lucy C. Holmes	43,000
*Calhoun	43,412
*Hunter	410
*Wenona or Alert	86,244
Louisa Whitmore	
Reindeer	
Caroline	
Chatham	
Judith	
Com. Barney.	
*Jon	
*Caroline	
*Virginia	
*Napoleon	70,000
Courier.	
*Angelina	1,887
*Maria Bishop	1,872
*Anodon	4,410
Lot of Goods	
Director	
Alison	
Cour de Leon.	
Four Brothers	
*Lot of goods	165
Lookout	165
May	
Emily Murray	145
Corwin.	
Army Stores	
*Director	125
Long Fire Launch	
Calypso.	
Carondelet for cotton	
*Herald	2,207
Lady Sterling (⅔)	
Cayuga.	
Ponchartrain	500
Actaeon and B. Bell	700
*Eight bbls. sugar	60
*Wave	18 00
*J. T. Davis	8,500
Flying Scud	
J. J. Cox	
Tampico	
*Ponchartrain	
Clyde.	
A scow and 6½ b. c.	
94 bales cotton	
34 bags cotton	
27 bales cotton	
Norman	
Connobosset.	
84 bales cotton	
Chickasaw.	
Tennessee	
Selma	
Gaines	
Florida	
Congress.	
Compensation	60
Cairo.	
Compensation	60
Nassau	
Conestoga.	
*15 bales 2 pcs. cot'n	1,200
*20 bales cotton	6,000
*27 bales cotton	
Evansville	
Rose Hamilton	
Louisville	
*35 bales cotton	
Relompago	2,800
Champion.	
*8 bales cotton	
Commodore.	
Yacht	
*Reckless	
*Linton	
*4 boats and cargo	230
*Lecordie	156
Chippewa.	
*Nader	
Cherokee.	
Emma Henry	
C H. Lee.	
Sort	
Dale.	
*Specie	8,338
*Mabel	7,025
*Supplementary	5,094
De Soto.	
*Major Barbour	36,285
*William	88,371
*Major Prim	15,775
Jane	5,050
*Bright	5,000
*Mississippian	32,486
Rapid	6,488
*Sea Bird	3,288
*Marita	1,775
*Cuba	699
*Lady Maria	28,410
*114 bales of cotton	39,625
*Alice Vivian	217,000
*J. Battle's cargo	223,244
*Montgomery	18,200
Cumberland	
Wm. Bagley	
Leviathan	
Nita	
Star	
Crescent	
Wm. Peal	
Adelia	
Diana.	
S. Merchant	
Nantope	6,032
Compensation	2,518
Delaware.	
*Lion	
Whitehead	
*Napoleon	
*Ellis	
*Lynhaven	3,584
*Caroline	
*Virginia	28,000
*Unknown	
Banshee	6,598
Albert	assort'd
Albemarle	250

Captors & Prizes.	Value.
Dai Ching.	
*Geo. Chisholm	
Dan Smith.	
*Cotton	$850
Sophia	
Florida	
Savannah	
Ma	167
Daylight.	
Alliance	
Richard	
Alice	
Carol Gay	
Chas. Hamilton	
Lizzie	
Carolina	
Columbia	
Ella	
Annie	
Connecticut	
Dart.	
Cecilia D	4,329
Zavallo	
Dutchess.	
Evansville	
Dan.	
15 bales of cotton	5,000
Sloop	
Ethan Allen.	
*Olive Branch	5,600
*Fashion	92
*Gipsey	275
Atlanta	
Farren	
E. B Hale.	
Rowena	4,622
*Wave	3,369
Cargo wood	
Eden.	
*Rowena	
Eolus.	
Hope	
Lady Sterling	
Cat	
Emma.	
Bat	
Ellen.	
*Rowena	4,622
Gen Henry	
Vace	
Essex.	
*Arkansas	2,500
Montezuma	
Eugenie.	
*Alabama	120,951
Fambeau.	
*Active	2,071
Rebie Kruzer	3,500
*Heliwan	11,450
*Anna Dees	14,068
Yankton	5,101
Genesa	
Davy Crockett (⅓)	13,072
Flag.	
*Amelia	18,066
*E. J. Waterman	7,028
Angela	84,849
Mercury	1,002
*Major Willis	34,144
*Anna Dees	14,608
Cheshire	53,602
4 small sloops	
Aries	
David Crockett	13,072
Emily	24,376
Emma Cornelius	
Cherokee	147,774
Fort Henry.	
Emma	70,860
*Brockenborough	9,410
*Anna Maria	4,329
*Anna	2,178
*Ranger	1,151
*Southern Star	1,437
*87 bales cotton	12,246
Lisabella	11
42 bales cotton	3,336
250 bushels corn	151
320 bales cotton	27,318
*Martha Jane	19,407
Clara Louisa	
Sugar	22,457
Alice	
Bangor	453
Canoes	
Fort Morgan.	
Sch Johanna Hazard	
" Levine	
" Lone	
Str. Isabel	
Fernandina.	
British Queen	
Poretop	
Florida.	
*Calypso	75,334
*Hattie	59,151
Agnes	
St. George	
Fort Jackson.	
*Thistle (no cargo)	68,003
*Boston	20,727
Wando	
Fulton.	
Banshee	104,948
Forest Rose.	
*Emma	ass'rt'd
*Cotton	
Fair Play.	
*General Sigel	
Fox.	
*Buckshot	
Magnolia	
Edward	2,139
*Marie Albertus	
Freeborn.	
Arctic	
Jane Wright	
Leon	
Morning Star	
Maid	
Richard Lacey	
Thos. Riley	
3 Boats	
G. W. Blunt.	
*Wave and cargo	7,549
Patras	52,450
*Anna Dees	14,608
*Major Willis	34,144
Princess Royal	341,849
Genesee.	
Fannie	ass'rt'd
Gem of the Sea	
*Dixie	28,527
*Fair Play	816
*Maggie Fulton	750
*Richard	3,104
Charm	8,733
44 bales cotton	1,100
6 small vessels	
Director	
George	
Mary Stuart	
Prince of Wales	
Volant	
Gemsbok.	
*Ariel	3,631
Beverley	
Flen	
Harmony	
Jondar & Inez	
Gen. Putnam.	
*Elles	6,000
*Lynnhaven	
*Name unknown	
Brit enden	
Comet	
America	
Lovely Belle	
Scuppernong	
Georgia.	
Annie	1,330
Gettysburg.	
Blenheim	
Little Ada	ass'rt'd

Captors & Prizes.	Value.
80 bales cotton	
Armstrong	
Lillian	
Stag	
Charlotte	
Gertrude.	
*Wenona or Alert	$86,144
*Ellen	4,686
*Warrior	25,686
Kennebec	
Granite City.	
*Arieta	68,220
Anita and cargo	69,839
Teresina & Justina	
Gen. Pillow.	
*Cotton	
Gen. Lyon.	
*Cotton	
Grand Gulf.	
Vig-Repub & cargo	422,242
Mary Ann & cargo	112,554
Ponchee No. 2	104,998
Gov. Buckingham.	
35 bales cotton	
Governor.	
Compensation	
Glide.	
Compensation	60
G. D. Breckinridge.	
Compensation	60
Galena.	
Tennessee	
Selma	
Gaines	
Florida	
Huntsville.	
*Magnolia	167,404
*Reliance	78,325
*Agnes	22,400
*Ariel	7,794
*Courier	3,033
Adela	60,000
*Surprise	66,050
*Zavalla	1,414
Union	13,278
Superior	36,000
*Ascension	4,732
*A. J. Hodge	1,792
*Minnie	3,670
Hodge	
Cuba & Sophia	
Huron.	
Guide	
Chatham	18,858
*Aquilla	
*Cumbria	28,226
*Rowena	61,512
*Major Willis	2,231
*Secesh	31,144
*Albert	3,000
*Sophia	8,192
Sylvanus & Chatham	
Albert	8,197
Cumbria	179,040
Hen. Andrews.	
*Rowena	4,622
Harriet Lane.	
*Tommie Ward	5,596
Union	11,903
*Henry C. Brooks	5,506
Compensation	
Honeysuckle.	
Fly	
Anne or Matagorda	
Florida	
Susan	
Hatteras	
*Magnolia	38,532
*Sarah & Elizabeth	573
Gov. A. Moulton	
Josephine	
*J. C. Wallace	
Poody	
Compensation	60
Hen'k Hudson.	
*Margaret	218
*139 bales cotton	35,633
2 small vessels	
Theresa	2,363
Henry James.	
* Adventure	1,625
Mahlda	
Housatonic.	
*Major Willis	24,144
*Neptune	
*Anna Dees	14,608
*Hettiwan	11,450
*Secesh	3,000
Princess Royal	341,852
Lyon	
Caroline	
Virginia	
Napoleon	
Compensation	
Hetzell.	
Lockwood	
*Ellis	
*Lynnhaven	
*Lyon	
*Caroline	
*Virginia	
*Napoleon	24,000
*Name unknown	
Hen. Brinker.	
*Lyon	
*Caroline	
*Virginia	
*Napoleon	28,000
*Ellen	
*Lynnhaven	
*Name unknown	
Henry Traverse	
Hunchback.	
*Winter Shrub	712
*Lyon	
*Caroline	
*Virginia	
*Napoleon	28,000
Emma Tuttle	4,501
28 bales cotton	
Eugenie	
G. A. Swoot	
Hope.	
*Emma Tuttle	100,000
Honduras.	
Mail	
196 bales cotton	12,100
Mail cargo	{ 176 bc { 61b.tu
55 bales cotton	
Hartford.	
J. D. Clarke	4,00
Tennessee	
Selma	
Gaines	
Florida	
Iosco	
Wharf Boat	
Howquah.	
Annie	
Ella	41,000
Itaska.	
*Lizzie Weston	67,540
*Magnolia	167,404
*Sea Drift	3,661
*Miriam	44,473
Carrie Maria	
Maryann	
Iroquois.	
*Merrimac	191,000
*Kate	
Isaac Smith.	
*British Empire	3,423
Compensation	60
Iron Age.	
Robert E. Lee	280,000
Compensation	60
Isilda.	
Havana	
Ironsides.	
Neptune	
Indianola.	
Compensation	

Captors & Prizes.	Value.
Tennessee	
Selma	
Gaines	
Florida	
J. S. Chambers.	
*Union	$91,520
*Cornelia	935
*Ida	256
*Rebecca	2,400
*Relampago	2,807
James Adger.	
*Sarah	19,782
Robert E. Lee	118,620
Cornubia	104,332
*Kate	29,289
Ella	41 436
Herald	87,851
*Elizabeth	66,250
J. P. Jackson.	
*J. C. Wallis	29,600
Cotton	
Maderia	
Jamestown.	
*Intended	7,008
*Havelock	1,270
*Aigbrith	1,321
C. D. Long	
Louisa & Agnes	60
Juniata.	
*Harvest	13,923
Victoria	46,000
Havelock	13,950
*Fashion, No. 2	1,059
Don Jose	
Elizabeth	
Jacob Bell.	
*Metalic life boat	
*Golden Leaf	118
T. C. Warrel	376
Chapel Point	
Sloop & Schooners	
J. N. Seymour.	
*Ellis	
*Lynnhaven	
* Name unknown	
J. L. Davis.	
*64 bales cotton	
*24 bales cotton	
Lot of cotton	
Florida	20,000
Neptune	64,131
Josephine	
Emily	
Emma Tuttle	
Levi Rowe	2,700
*Napier	
Everglade	1
M. Vassar.	
*New Eagle	1,085
*Sarah	
*Florida	
Montgomery.	
*Isabel	31,842
Mobile	28,521
Sch. Louisa	5,100
" Emily	239,703
" Anna Verdan	
Midnight	66,250
Defy	
Sophia	
*W R. King	4,192
*W. E. Chester	19,708
*Caroline	99,154
Pet	64,175
*Ceres	16,264
Bat	
Mohawk.	
*Toccoa	4,350
Wildfire	
G. B. Sloat	
Massachusetts	
*Delight	174
Advocate	3,9
*Express	174
*Osceola	179
*Henry Lewis	33,296
*A. J. View	14,034
Sunbeam	74,966
Mary Jane	
Anna	
Brilliant	
Caledonia	11,905
*Anna & Olive	
Archillies	
Basilde	
Charles Henry	
Fannie	
Olive Branch	
Tres Treres	
Persia	
Lillian	
*N. Stetson	
Monticello.	
70 bales cotton	
30 bales cotton	
*Revere	1,590
*Hiawatha	239,703
*Sue	8,316
*Winnifred	36,719
*Pioneer	25,880
Sunbeam	74,966
Ella	41,485
Susan	
*Odd Fellow	5,748
*B. T. Renshaw	850
*Henry C. Brooks	
Stag	
Charlotte	
Maratanza.	
*Revere	
*Express	795
Teaser	
*Ceres	
Stag	16,264
Charlotte	
Mahaska.	
*Revere	1,726
*General Taylor	22,641
Blenheim	246,224
Minnesota.	
*Hiawatha	75,000
*John Scott	34,618
Marshal J. Smith	82,425
*Wenona or Alert	86,144
Albert	
Tennessee	
Selma	
Gaines	
Florida	
Kansas.	
*Tristram Shandy	412,000
Katahdin.	
* Excelsior	1,952
John Gilpin	
Kearsarge.	
Sinking Alabama	150,000
Keokuk.	
Compensation	60
Col. Kinsman.	
Compensation	60
Louisiana.	
Shusheen	
*Ellis	
*Lynnhaven	
*Lion	
*Caroline	
*Virginia	
*Napoleon	
*Name unknown	28,000
Henrietta	
Renshaw	737
Lackawanna.	
*Planter	181,818
*Hunter, (1-7th)	11,515
Sea Lion	
*Neptune	36,363
Tennessee	
Selma	
Gaines	
Florida	
Lillian.	
Blenheim	60
Lodona.	
* Major Wilis	34,144
*Secesh	3,000
*Arctic	2,926
Minnie	
Hope	
Chatham	

Captors & Prizes.	Value.
Lockwood.	
*Lion	
*Caroline	
*Virginia	
*Napoleon	$28,000
*Ellis	
*Lynnhaven	
*Name unknown	
*Hunter	
Alice	
H. Renshaw	85
Loudon.	
Arctic	2,222
Linden.	
*42 bales cotton	
Lily.	
Compensation	60
*Cotton	
Lexington.	
Caton	3,350
12 bales cotton	3,350
Magnolia.	
*Flying Fish	400
*Comet	
*Amedea	1,925
*Memphis	510,944
*Lion	
*Caroline	98
*Virginia	
*Ellis	
*Lynnhaven	1,632
* Name unknown	
* Name unknown	
Marmora.	
*Cotton	1,059
Mercedita.	
*Magnolia	167,404
*Rose	7,019
*Octavia	611
*Victoria	28,083
*Ida	322
*Anna Dees	14,608
Bermuda	350,000
Floyd	
*Ceres	16,264
Mount Vernon.	
*British Queen	1,108
*Rising Dawn	1,999
*Mary Jane	
*24 bales cotton	
*St. George	2,550
*Florida	30,000
Marblehead.	
*Anna Dees	14,608
Guide	21,571
Chase	
McClellan.	
*Florida	6,571
*Louisa Dudley	2,072
Madgie.	
Everglade	60
Compensation	
Metacomet.	
*Donegal	135,000
Susana	54,000
Tennessee	
Selma	
Gaines	
Florida	
Malvern.	
Stag	7,186
Niagara.	
*Gen. Parkhill	
*Meaco	
Aid	
Georgia	
Norwich.	
*Sarah	19,752
*165 casks rice	2,614
193 casks rice	
North'n Light	16,900
*Agnes H. Ward	
New London.	7,705
*Gipsey	348
*Delight	359
*Advocate	318
*Express	354
*Osceola	83,000
*Henry Lewis	14,034
*A. J. View	
E. W. Wilder	1,475
*Anna and Olive	
Zolina	
Rosa del Nito	
Dashing Wave	
C. C. Wallace	15,282
Annie	
Newb'n Squ'd	
Angler	14,188
282 bales cotton	4,5708
Nicholas L.	
Scotia	118,620
Newbern.	
Robert E. Lee	
Pervince	
N. Ironsides	34,114
*Major E. Willis	
*Neptune	
Anna	25,000
Olive	
*Secesh	
One office	
Nipsic.	
Julia	
Nita.	
Nan Nan	
Sch. Unknown	
Nyphon.	109,332
Germania	189,000
*Ella & Annie	41,455
*Kate	2,140
Ella	1,140
100 bales cotton	118,000
R. E. Lee	35,000
Annie	20,000
35 bales cotton	
Lynx	
15 bales and 10 bales cotton	795
	5,159
Nahant.	
*Atlanta	354,000
Nansemond.	
Douro	109
Margaret & Jessie	
Nantucket.	52,662
*Jupiter	
Pocahontas	
New Era.	
Rowena	
Knapp	
*Cotton	
N. Brinker.	
Elies	
Lynnhaven	
Henry Traverse	
Narcissus.	
Oregon	
Norfolk Pack't	
*Ocean Bird	
Linden Sarah	
Mary	
9 bales cotton	
Osceola.	
Blenheim	
Oneida.	
Tennessee	
Selma	59,454
Gaines	88
Florida	
Owasco.	10,760
*President	26,296
*Eugenie	700
*Active	9,191
*Fanny and cargo	7,945
*Lilly	6,971
*Laura and cargo	
*8 bbls. sugar	
*Cargo	700
Science	
*B. Bell	696
Octorara.	18,000
*Sloop Brave	600
Elias Reed	9,000
*Boat Prize	84,458
John Williams	47,000
*Flor. Nightingale	330,000
Tubal Cain	
Steamer Victoria	

[To be concluded next week.]

[Advertisement.]

Do not waste your money buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS which have flooded the market for the last few years; when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

See in another column: "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

[Special Notice.]

THE ARMY AND NAVY PASTE BLACKING, made by S. F. Brown & Co., Boston, gives universal satisfaction. For sale throughout the Union.

MARRIED.

(Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.)

ADAMS—HARTSON.—At Portsmouth, N. H., January 17 by Rev. Dr. Patterson, Acting Master CHARLES U. ADAMS U.S.N., to Miss CZARINA, daughter of James F. Hartson, Esq. No cards.

MARSTON—SHAW.—February 27, by Rev. Charles V. D'Hemecourt, Captain M. RANDALL MARSTON, First U. S. Infantry, to EMMA LOUISA, daughter of the late John R. Shaw, of New Orleans.

WAGNER—VAN VELSOR.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday evening, March 27, by Rev. C. D. Foss, Mr. FREDERICK W. WAGNER to Miss MARY C. VAN VELSOR.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the Subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1 00, the Always-Ready Pen, for $1 25 the Elegant Pen; and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES WITH PENCILS.

For $1 00, the Magic Pen; for $1 25, the Lucky Pen; for $1 50, the Always-Ready Pen; for $2 00, the Elegant Pen; and for $2 25, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens; *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name, "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only;* No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business Points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For $1 25 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 00 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen; $4 50 a No. 7 Pen; $5 75 a No. 8 Pen; $6 50 a No. 9 Pen; $7 50 a No 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $2 00 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 00 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 75 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $4 50 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $5 75 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 75 a No. 4 Pen; for $3 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $4 00 a No. 6 Pen; for $5 75 a No. 7 Pen.
For $7 a No. 8 Pen; for $8 a No. 9 Pen; and for $9 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity, and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the Price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk, and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time

Address

A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden Lane, New York.

S. W. OWEN,
Successor to E. OWEN & SON,
Military and Naval
MERCHANT TAILOR,
212 Pa. Ave., bet. 14th and 15th streets,
WASHINGTON,

WIDOWS' & ORPHANS' BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, President.

No. 132 Broadway, New York.

THE ENTIRE SURPLUS EQUITABLY DIVIDED AMONG THE ASSURED.

This Company calls the thoughtful attention of persons in the Army and Navy to its system of

DEFERRED ANNUITIES,

granted by no other American Company.

To the Soldier or Sailor, death in action is by no means the greatest of the many dangers to which his calling exposes him. Far more to be dreaded is the fate that compels the wounded veteran to drag out a wretched remnant of life, perhaps supported by the charity of friends or a Government pension.

By this system of insurance the payment of an annual premium for a few years will provide a certain and definite income for the remainder of life, secure alike from the danger and expense necessarily involved in the investment of money and from dependence upon persons who may perhaps be injudicious or inexperienced in its management. It involves the payment of

NO EXTRA WAR RATE

by those in service, afloat or ashore, as is the case with every other mode of life insurance.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Lucius Robinson,	Frederick M. Winston,
William V. Brady,	William H. Popham,
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Sheppard Homans,	F. Ratchford Starr,
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Harvey B. Merrell,	M. M. Freeman,
Richard A. McCurdy,	Alonzo Child.

Secretary,
CHARLES H. RAYMOND.

Consulting Actuary,
SHEPPARD HOMANS.

Medical Examiner,
GUSTAVUS S. WINSTON, M. D.

Consulting Physician,
MINTURN POST, M. D.

Counsel,
Hon. ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD,
Mr. RICHARD A. McCURDY.

Applications for insurance or for information on the subject, may be made to the Officers or Trustees of the Company, to the Company's Agents, or to any of the following

GENERAL AGENTS.

W. H. VAN EVERY, Troy N. Y.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, 400 Walnut-st., Phila

H. H. HYDE, 85 State-st., Boston.

H. B. MERRELL, Butler Block, Detroit.

H. S. HOMANS San Francisco, Cal.

PETROLEUM.

THE NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY,

ORGANIZED UNDER THE MINING AND MANUFACTURING LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

IN

One Hundred Thousand Shares,

AT

$10 PER SHARE, NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.

Government Bonds and Securities taken in Payment for Stock.

OFFICES:

No. 24 Empire Building, 71 Broadway, New York.

Post Office Address, Box 5,368, New York.

OFFICERS:

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.
H. J. BURTIS, Mining Superintendent, Titusville, Pa.
ATLANTIC BANK, 142 Broadway, N. Y., Treasury.

THE WELLS OF THE COMPANY ARE NOW PRODUCING OIL.

Payment for stock may be made in drafts, registered notes, or Government bonds and securities, which bonds and securities will be taken at their market value.

Remittances may be addressed to the Company, P. O. Box 5,368, New York City, or to "Atlantic Bank, Treasury of the New York and Liverpool Petroleum Company, 142 Broadway, New York City."

Prospectus sent to any address on application, containing a full and clear account of the operations of this

MOST SUCCESSFUL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PETROLEUM.

PACIFIC COAST PETROLEUM COMP'Y,

OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK..... $5,000,000.

SHARES $100 EACH.

Working Capital $800,000 in Stock, and $100,000 in Cash.

TRUSTEES:

Hon. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, of New York.
Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar street, New York
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, of Stout & Tuttle, Leather Dealers, No. 2 Ferry street, New York.
RICHARD J. SHERMAN, of Richard Sherman & Co., No 30 Pine street, New York.
LEWIS BENTON, Counsellor-at-Law, New York.
WM. F. HALL, of Northrup, Hall & Co., No. 112 Broadway, New York.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice-President Pennsylvania Central R. R. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
R. S. S. ANDROS, of Andros & Cole, Boston, Mass.
Hon. LEVI PARSONS, of San Francisco, Cal.

BANKERS:

RICH. SHERMAN & CO., No. 30 Pine street, New York.

The property of this Company consists of a perpetual lease of 75,000 acres of oil territory in San Luis Obispo County, California, with a frontage of ten miles on the Pacific Coast, and from the reports of Prof. Silliman, Colonel Williamson, and others, it contains the richest oil springs, wells, and territory yet discovered.

A Prospectus, Reports, and a limited amount of Stock at $20 per share, can be had by applying personally or by letter to

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar street.
NORTHRUP, HALL & CO.,
No. 112 Broadway.
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No. 30 Pine street.
LEWIS BENTON,
No. 71 Broadway, Room 20.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Afternoon at 3—Evening at 7½.

STILL ANOTHER NEW AND ROMANTIC DRAMA,

Entitled

MAREMMA OF MADRID;

or,

THE MAN, THE SPIRIT AND THE MORTAL.

And every appointment to secure the most triumphant success.

Previous to play,

EXTRAVAGANZA DANCE BY TONY DENIER.

Morning at 11,

The tragical comedy and comical tragedy

PUNCH AND JUDY,

By a celebrated Professor from London.

PROF. HUTCHINGS, Lightning Calculator,

FAT WOMAN, GIANTESS.

TWO GLASS STEAM ENGINES IN MOTION.

50 LIFE-LIZE MOVING WAX FIGURES.

Wax figure taken from life of the Rebel Incendiary and Spy,

ROBERT C. KENNEDY.

Circassian Girl, Dwarf, Albino Boy, Living Otters, Grand Aquaria, a million curiosities.

Admission, 30 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM & MINING COMPANY. OFFICE 71 BROADWAY, N.Y.

BOOKS CLOSING.

New 200 barrel well on Cherry Run.

New 150 barrel well of Fine Lubricating Oil on Sugar Creek.

A new 200 barrel well has been struck on Cherry Run above Read well, close to the property of this company on the McFate farm, on which one of the company's wells is almost completed, with splendid prospects of oil.

Another well on the Hogg Farm close to this is also nearly down, with equally great prospects.

A new 150 barrel well of fine lubricating oil ha been struck on Sugar Creek, (the first well bored) adjoining the Saunders farm, the property of this Company, on which a well is nearly completed with splendid show of oil.

One acre (of the seven acres Homestead Reserve) on Saunders farm, which farm belongs to this company, was sold two days since for $15,000 cash.

This Company has five different properties on Sugar Creek, and they alone are worth to-day over one million of dollars, and the entire properties of the Company worth to-day over five millions of dollars —$5 000,000.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL CLOSE ON MARCH 1st, AFTER WHICH NO STOCK WILL BE SOLD AT THE PRESENT SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.

Organized under the laws of the State of New York.

Shareholders exempt from all personal liability.

Capital, $1,500,000, divided into 300,000 Shares. Par Value, $5. Subscription Price, $1 Per Share.

NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS $50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

President—J. S. CLARK, of New York.
Vice-President—R. H. WISHART, New York.
Treasurer—H. F. DEVOE, New York.
Secretary—J. CONKLIN, New York.

TRUSTEES:

R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New York.
Dr. T. S. KING, New York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:

J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

OFFICES:

No. 71 BROADWAY, New York.

Nos. 612 and 614 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and No. 1 Carroll Hall, Baltimore street, Baltimore, Maryland.

The property embracing upwards of 685 acres in 26 different locations has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development, and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells already on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring land; much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Alleghany River, opposite Horse Creek, Sugar Creek, Elk Creek, and other streams where the lands are being rapidly developed with the most encouraging prospects.

Prospectus, maps, and every information can be obtained at

WISHART & CO.'S PETROLEUM EXCHANGE

No. 71 Broadway, New

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

INSURE YOUR LIMBS OR YOUR LIFE.

THE NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, chartered by the Legislature and Governor of New York, having placed as security in the hands of the General Insurance Agent of the State the sum of $100,000 in U. S. Bonds, as security for all who deal with it, is now issuing policies at its office,

243 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Officers, Soldiers and Sailors can now, for a small sum, ensure their limbs, so that if either of them is lost, they can immediately secure large sum of money for their own use. Or any relative, with their consent, can make the insurance.

We believe that nothing has yet been devised of greater value to the soldier. Instead of spending your money in useless amusement or dissipation, make provision, in this sure way, against the day of trouble. Information and circulars sent to all parts of the country free of charge.

ORISON BLUNT, President.
Major WM. E. PRINCE, Vice-Pres't.
Colonel THOS. B. VAN BUREN, Treas.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

JOSH. H. COUSTY, General Furnisher of Navy Messes and Dealer in Choice Condiments, Canned Meats, &c., No. 118 South Second street, Philadelphia. Orders respectfully solicited.

PROPOSALS FOR

$500,000.

VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND

BONDS NO. 12.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Saturday, the fifteenth day of April, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Bonds, No. 12," authorized by an ordinance of the Corporation, passed March 24, 1865, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of Seven Per Cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

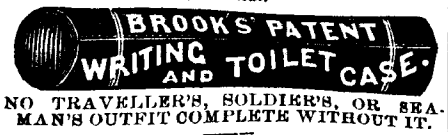
Each proposition should be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 12," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
March 24, 1865.

"INGENIOUSLY CONTRIVED, and especially adapted to Soldiers and Sailors."—*Army and Navy Journal.*



NO TRAVELLER'S, SOLDIER'S, OR SEAMAN'S OUTFIT COMPLETE WITHOUT IT.

Rain or dampness does not affect it; can be carried in the coat pocket; easily used on horseback.

(From Lieut.-Com. W. B. Cushing, U. S. N.)
"Having carried one with me to sea, I can say that it is the most complete and convenient article for the soldier or sailor that has ever come under my notice."

"It is brimfull of just the articles a soldier or traveller needs for daily use."—*Boston Congregationalist*

We have also letters highly commending the case from Senator Wilson, Military Committee, U. S. Senate; Governor Pierpont, of West Virginia, Rear-Admiral Smith, Brigadier-General Hayes, Brigadier-General De Russey, W. W. McKim, A. Q. M., beside commendatory notices from most of the leading journals in the country. Agents wanted. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, $2 50—in extra finish $3 00.

D. B. BROOKS & BROTHER, Manufacturers,
Salem, Mass.

ALLEN & LATSON,

ARMY AND NAVY BANKERS,

71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
150 YORK STREET, BROOKLYN,
215 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., WASHINGTON, D. C.,
7 WEST MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VA.,
FRONT STREET, BEAUFORT, N. C.,

Collect the following class of claims with quick dispatch:—

ARMY CLAIMS.

Prisoners Pay, for the Wife or widowed Mother. Pensions, for Widows, Children, Mothers and Orphan Sisters. Arrears of Pay of Officers, Soldiers and Sailors.

BOUNTIES.

United States, State, Town and County.

OFFICERS' PAY.

Quartermasters' and Detectives' Vouchers cashed.

Clearances obtained in a short time for officers discharged from service, from the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments.

Any information freely given. Claims of whatever kind against the Government cashed.

PRIZE MONEY.

All prizes collected without delay and at low rates. A book with a full and complete list of all prizes captured, with amounts they sold for, will be sent to any address on application at our offices.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY, GRAHAM & CO.,

19 Maiden Lane and 22 John-st., New York,

DEALERS IN

ARMS AND MILITARY GOODS, PRESENTATION SWORDS AND PISTOLS, FLAGS, &c., &c.,

BREECH-LOADING RIFLES AND SHOT GUNS.

Publishers of THE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF ARMS, &c.

U. S. MILITARY SCHOOL FOR OFFICERS,

No 515 Chestnut street, Philadelphia,
OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

The undersigned has received information from the Adjutant-General's Office, at Washington, that a large number of

SECOND LIEUTENANTS FOR COLORED TROOPS

Will be required, not only immediately, but during the coming summer.

The opportunity for securing appointments as commissioned officers by young men of good character and ability, who have seen service, is good. A fair common-school education, with a thorough knowledge of infantry tactics and army regulations, will enable students to pass the Examining Board successfully, and this School is designed to prepare students for such examination.

Ordinarily a soldier can complete a course in one month. Civilians require from six to eight weeks. Students can enter at any time.

TERMS.

For a course of one month	$20
For a course of two months	30
Soldiers admitted for two weeks at	10

Payable in advance. Books supplied.

JOHN H. TAGGART,
Late Colonel Twelft Regiment Pa. Reserves,
Preceptor.
ALBERT L. MAGILTON,
Late Colonel Fourth Regiment Pa. Reserves.
Assistant Preceptor.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, CORdially recommend to the notice of the friends of "THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION," the offer of E. & H. T. ANTHONY & Co., to devote to this object twenty-five per cent. of their retail sales of Albums, Stereoscopic Views, and Card Photographs, for the fortnight commencing April 3d, as set forth in their advertisement.

GEO. H. STUART,
Pres. U. S. Christian Commission,
J. T. DURYEA,
H. DYER,
Sec. N. Y. Branch Christian Commission.
MORRIS K. JESUP,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
WM. E. DODGE,
Chairman N. Y. Branch.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

TWO WEEKS FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

During the fortnight commencing April 3d, we will devote 25 per cent. of all the retail sales at our counter, of

ALBUMS, STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

AND

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS,

Also remittances by mail for the same, when so specified,

TO THE

RELIEF OF OUR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS,

through the instrumentality of the Christian Commission.

Orders by mail for this object, bearing date any time previous to May 1st, will be received and the 25 per cent. paid over.

The acknowledgment of the Treasurer of the Christian Commission will be sent when required.

The goods will be sold at our our usual printed catalogue prices.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
501 Broadway, New York.
Three doors from St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEW AND HANDSOME FAIRY ALBUMS.—The neatest little articles of the day. Prices: To hold 20 pictures, $1 00; 40 pictures, $1 25; 80 pictures, $1 50. Trade supplied. GROUP PICTURES—100 Union, 50 Rebel Generals, 100 Actresses, 100 Actors. 25 cents each group. W. C. WEMYSS, 575 Broadway, New York.

THE OFFICE of the Protective Association and Bureau of Employment for discharged Soldiers and Sailors is at 35 Chambers st., New York.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK,
JANUARY 1, 1865.

Net Assets, January 1, 1864	$1,478,968 59	
Receipts during the year	973,534 02	
		$2,452 502 61
Disbursements	461,277 38	
		$1,991,225 23
Assets	$1,991 225 23	

Life policies are issued, payable in annual, or in one, five or ten annual installments; also non-forfeiture endowment policies, payable in ten annual payments, which are paid at death, or arriving at any particular age. Life insurance as an investment has no superior, as it has saved millions of dollars to the insured, and thousands of families from ruin. Dividends are paid to policy holders, thus enabling them to continue their policies, if otherwise unable to do so.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. S. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DU BOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.



PRIZES CASHED OR COLLECTED on Personal or Mail Application, and all business with claimants transacted upon terms MOST LIBERAL AND FAIR.

RICE & SWIFT,
No. 200 Broadway, New York.

L. BROWN & CO.,
Late SOMES, BROWN & Co.,
BANKERS,
Collectors of
MILITARY AND NAVAL CLAIMS,
No. 2 PARK PLACE, Broadway Bank Building,
NEW YORK.
Correspondents in Washington,
J. W. FISHER & CO., 478 14th-st.

Careful attention given to collecting all just claims of Officers and Soldiers, and liberal advances made if desired. We Cash and Collect Quartermasters' and Ordnance Vouchers, Certificates of Indebtedness, and Treasury Certificates issued from the 2d Auditor's Office.

We give special attention and great care to obtaining

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY,

Clothing Accounts, etc., for discharged Officers and Soldiers and the heirs of deceased.

Prompt attention given to all correspondence



POLLAK & SON,
MEERSCHAUM
Manufacturers,
692 Broadway, near 4th street,
New York.

All goods stamped with our name and warranted genuine. Pipes cut to order, repaired, boiled and mounted.

CROCKER, ROBERTSON & BRAMHALL,
(Late Officers U.S.A.),
ATTORNEYS FOR THE COLLECTION OF ARMY AND NAVY CLAIMS
Of all descriptions.

CERTIFICATES OF NON-INDEBTEDNESS obtained for MUSTERED-OUT and DISCHARGED OFFICERS.

The undersigned respectfully submit the peculiar advantages they possess from long-continued service in the Army, and perfect familiarity with the various Departments; and with an established office both in New York and Washington, are prepared to transact business with greater dispatch and at more reasonable rates than any other firm of Claim Agents. Satisfactory references given.

CROCKER, ROBERTSON & BRAMHALL,
151 Broadway, New York, N. Y.,
and 320 Pennsylvania-ave., Washington, D. C.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, Nos. 144 and 146 BROADWAY, corner Liberty street, NEW YORK.

NET INCREASE IN CASH ASSETS LAST YEAR,

$1,770,149 87.

Assets, Feb. 1, 1865,

$12,235,407 86.

Premiums received during the year	$1,904,584 66	
Interest received during the year 1864	945,281 84	$2,849,866 50
Invested in United States Stocks	4,915,921 25	
Bonds and Mortgage and Real Estate	5,827,991 13	
Cash on Hand and in Bank	1,023,524 25	
Due from Agents	31,978 05	
Interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, &c.	435,993 18	$12,235,407 86

This Company offers peculiar advantages to those wishing to insure, as will be seen in circulars to be had on application, by letter or otherwise, to the Head Office, or to the Company's Agents.

ALL THE POLICIES OF THIS COMPANY PARTICIPATE IN THE SURPLUS PREMIUMS WHICH HAVE EXCEEDED THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY. Life, Endowment Assurance, and Survivorship Annuity Policies are issued on favorable terms.

The rates of premium are LOWER than those of most companies.

Particular attention is called to the table of rates by ten annual instalments, recently adopted by this Company for Endowments payable at death or on attaining specified ages, which present UNEQUALLED ATTRACTIONS EITHER AS AN INVESTMENT OR AS A PROVISION IN CASE OF PREMATURE DEATH.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,
John V. L. Pruyn,	William H. Popham
William Moore,	William A. Haines,
Robert H. McCurdy,	Ezra Wheeler,
Isaac Green Pearson,	Seymour L. Husted,
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Secretaries,
ISAAC ABBATT and THEO. W. MORRIS.

Actuary,
SHEPPARD HOMANS.

Cashier,
FRED. M. WINSTON.

Medical Examiners,
MINTURN POST, M.D., & ISAAC L. KIP, M.D.

Counsel,
WM. BETTS, LL D., & Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON

Attorney,
RICHARD A. McCURDY.

Applications and communications from persons in the undermentioned States, to be through General Agents, in their respective districts.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, General Agent at Philadelphia, for the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Delaware.

HALE REMINGTON, General Agent at Fall River, for the New England States.

H. B. MERRELL, General Agent at Detroit, Michigan, for the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

L. SPENCER GOBLE, General Agent at Newark, for the State of New York.

UNITED SERVICE
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, $500,000, IN 100,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, $5.

WORKING CAPITAL, $155,000. $140,000 STOCK $15,000 CASH.

NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS. NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.

OFFICES:—240 *BROADWAY, NEW YORK*; *P. O. BOX*, 5,359.

OFFICERS.

President,
MAJOR-GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK.

General Manager,
W. D. MANN.

Treasurer,
W. C. CHURCH.

Secretary,
GEO. D. KELLOGG.

Counsel,
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Bankers,
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TRUSTEES.

Major-General W. S. HANCOCK, United States Army;
W. S. HILLYER, New York;
W. D MANN, (of Mann, Hanna & Co., Manufacturers,) New York;
H. A. CHADWICK, (of Sykes, Chadwick & Co., Willard's Hotel,) Washington, D. C.,
S. A. H. MARKS, Washington, D. C.;
Brigadier-General W. HOFFMAN, U. S. A., Com. Gen. of Prisoners;
B B. HOTCHKISS, Manufacturer of "Hotchkiss' Shell," &c., New York City;
D. STRATTON, (of Stratton, Cross & Co.,) New York;
W. C. CHURCH, Editor and Proprietor of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

ONLY 28,000 *SHARES FOR SALE, SUBSCRIPTION PRICE*, $3.

THE COMPANY'S PROPERTIES.

No. 1.—One half (½) acre on Cherry Run, Venango County, Penn., three-fourths of a mile above the great Reed Well, and in the immediate neighborhood of the new Two Hundred Barrel Well, which has within a few days attracted so much attention. This Lot is owned by the Company in *Fee Simple*.

No. 2.—One half (½) acre adjoining the above tract. Perpetual lease. Half all Oil.

No. 3.—Three fourths (¾) of an acre on the Run next above the Lots just described. Perpetual lease Half all Oil.

These Lots are every inch on the Creek bottom, level and smooth, with room enough for ten Wells.

No. 4.—One-half (½) acre, Fee Simple, on Rocky River, Medina County, Ohio, being a part of the famous "Oil Spring Lot," and but four rods from the Well producing Lubricating Oil—a Well bored for salt many years ago.

No. 5.—Twenty (20) acres, Fee Simple, on Rocky River, adjoining the farm on which is the above described Oil Well, and on the outskirts of the village of Liverpool. Oil Geologists, who recently prospected here, fixed the place where a large flow of Oil should be obtained directly on this tract, at a point where a ravine makes into the river.

There is on this property a fine large house, good barn and outhouses, which will be valuable in the operations of the Company. A Derrick is up on this Lot, and a well is being bored by hand power, to the depth of two hundred feet, while an Engine is being got on to the ground.

No. 6.—One hundred and fifty-five (155) acres in the Federal Creek, Athens County, Ohio Oil country, in the immediate neighborhood of the Joy Farm One Hundred Barrel Well, struck recently, and surrounded by many good producing Wells. This territory promises to be fully equal to the best in Pennsylvania. A great many Wells are now producing largely in this section, and hundreds going down. No failures are reported anywhere in this region. It is just opposite the great Oil Fields of the Kanawha, and is laid down by our most eminent Geologists as in the very centre of the Oil Basin.

Since this property was obtained, owing to developments adjoining it, the value has been increased to an extent to make it alone ample property for the basis of a large Company. Lease fifteen (15) years, with four-fifths of all Oil.

No. 7.—One (1) acre, with Hotel, Barn, and Outhouses, being the Tavern Stand at Grafton, Ohio, *Fee Simple*. On this Lot is an old Well, strongly impregnated with Oil, and the show of Oil here is regarded as superior. This property is also highly valuable as Hotel property

No. 8.—Three hundred (300) acres, near the above property. Derrick up and Well going down on this farm, with all indications of Oil. Lease twenty years, with three-fourths of all Oil.

No. 9.—Ninety-seven (97) acres, on Black River, Grafton, Ohio, two miles from the above farm. Lease twenty-nine years, five-sixths of all Oil.

No. 10.—Eighty-four (84) acres, Grafton, adjoining the "Rising Well Farm," on which is a fine Well of Lubricating Oil, now pumping, and several going down. Lease twenty-nine years, five-sixths all Oil.

This Grafton property, though quite undeveloped, is fast becoming very popular. Several Wells are now going down in the Township, and active preparations are making for many more. One or two Wells are now pumping with good success, and several that are down but one or two hundred feet, have a fine show of Oil. This is heavy Lubricating Oil.

Nearly the entire 659¾ acres of land owned by this Company is bottom land, and every foot of it boring territory, giving ample room for more than 1,500 Wells.

The tracts lie in four different localities, and none of them in mythical or unknown regions, where perhaps there is not a Well being bored within fifty miles, and where, if Oil should be found, the means of transportation would be absolutely wanting, thus rendering the product valueless. These lands are well in easy reach of Railroads. A feature, the advantages of which will readily appear, is, that all these lands are surrounded by active development, numbers of Wells going down in the immediate vicinity of each tract, so that should Oil be found, this property is enhanced in value though the Company should not at once commence operations themselves on all the Lots.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

This Company has been organized on a different plan from most Petroleum Companies now in operation, the advantages of which will be apparent to every one.

The property of this Company was purchased by an Association of forty-five gentlemen, and was selected after careful examination by two of their number sent out for the especial purpose. With the money for the purchase of the lands was raised $15,000 working capital, and placed in the hands of the Trustee. This enabled the Association to at once commence operations, instead of waiting for the sale of the stock to produce working capital, as is usual. Three Wells are now in progress of sinking on the Cherry Run property.

With good success, sixty days will suffice to complete these Wells, and that they will be highly productive, no one familiar with Oil Territory can doubt, as there has never been a failure on Cherry Run, and within a few rods of this property are some very fine Wells. The famous Coquette (800 bbls.), Jersey (400 bbls), Maple Shade (200 bbls.) and Sherman Wells (200 bbls.) are immediately across on Oil Creek. The renowned Reed Well, which flows 300 barrels daily, is less than one mile below on Cherry Run, and a new 200 barrel Well is between the Reed Well and these Lots. These Lots are in what is recognized by all men as the finest Oil Basin yet discovered, and immediately between the Reed Well on the one side and the Coquette, Jersey, etc., on the other side, the largest Oil Wells in the world, and in this distance there has never been a well put down that was not a paying well. Farther on in this same line is the famous Pitt Hole Well of the United States Petroleum Company.

Three Wells are also going down on the Ohio property. One on the "Oil Spring Lot," one on the Gooderich Farm, 20 acres, Liverpool, and one on the Brown Farm, Grafton.

Oil is found here generally at a depth of less than 200 feet, and to this depth Wells are sunk by hand-power.

These Wells are being vigorously pushed.

To facilitate the business of developing these lands, the gentlemen purchasing them have formed a Stock Company, with a very limited capital, considering the great value of their lands, and have taken among themselves all the Stock except 28,000 Shares, set apart as additional working capital. These 28,000 shares are now offered to the public.

The Stock is all full paid, and will not be liable to any assessments. No Stockholder assumes any personal liability.

As more Engines have been contracted for, and arrangements made to sink Wells on other tracts of the Company's lands, it is desirable that all the additional working capital should be speedily converted into cash, and that this may be done at once, the Stock reserved for it is offered at the extreme low price of $3 per Share.

Subscriptions or orders will be received and Certificates issued for any number of Shares above Ten.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS are open at the Office of SYKES, CHADWICK & Co., Willard's Hotel, Washington; Office of W. D. MANN, 227 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.; at the Office of the ARMY OIL COMPANY, 211 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio; and at the Company's Office, 240 Broadway, New York.

Persons at a distance or in the Army, wishing to purchase Stock, can send Treasury Notes, Drafts, Government Bonds, Post Office or Paymasters' Orders, to the Office at New York, and immediately Certificates of Stocks will be returned to them, or forwarded to whom they may direct.

Considering the gigantic extent of this wonderful new field for business; the certainty of large gains in it by judicious enterprise; the abilities, advantages and reputation of the gentlemen concerned in this Company, and the positive and solid progress of its operations up to this point, it is believed that no investment is at this day open to the public at once so safe and so lucrative.

LIST OF MEMBERS
OF THE
ORIGINAL ASSOCIATION THAT PURCHASED THIS PROPERTY.

OF THE ARMY.

MAJOR GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK,
BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM HOFFMAN, Com. Gen. of Prisoners.
" " THOS. KILBY SMITH,
" " GREEN B. RAUM,
" " W. H. PENROSE,
" " MORGAN, Chief of Staff to Major-General Hancock.
" " S. S. CARROLL.
COLONEL BENJAMIN C. CARD, U. S. A,
" JACOB ZEILIN, Commandant, U. S. M. C.,
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. L. DUFF, of Lieutenant-General Grant's Staff.
" " WILLIAM REDWOOD PRICE, Chief of Cavalry Bureau,
" " C. H. FREDERICK, V. R. C.,
" " R. F. MOSON, 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry,
" " LEWIS H. PELOUZE, U. S. A., and A. A. G., War Department.
MAJOR AUG. NICHOLSON, Adjt. and Ins. Gen'l U. S. Marine Corps.
" ROBERT N. SCOTT, Major-General Halleck's Staff,
" W. C. JONES, Paymaster,
" J. B. M. POTTER, Paymaster, U. S. A.,
" HOWARD, War Department,
" GEO. K. LEET, Lieut-Gen. Grant's Staff,
CAPTAIN J. S. POLAND, 2d U. S. Infantry,
" E. M. STEBBINS, M. S. K. and P. M., U. S. A., Washington Arsenal.
" W. A. LAMOTTE, A. A. General,
" W. MITCHELL, 3d U. S. Infantry,
" J. N. CROSS, V. R. C.,
" R. P. CRAWFORD, A. A. G.,
" G. T. CRAWFORD,
" C. F. HOYT, A. Q. M.,

LATE OF THE ARMY.

COLONEL W. S. HILLYER, of General Grant's Staff,
" GEORGE P. IHRIE, of General Grant's Staff,
" R. A. ALGER, 5th Michigan Cavalry,
" W. D. MANN, 7th Michigan Cavalry,
" ABEL GODDARD, 60th N. Y. Infantry.
MAJOR HENRY S. FITCH, of General Sherman's Staff,
CAPTAIN W. C. CHURCH, of General Casey's Staff,
" GEORGE D. KELLOGG, of General Halleck's Staff,
" D. STRATTON,
" F. C. DAVIS, Cavalry Bureau.

CIVILIANS.

Hon. F. W. KELLOGG, M. C.,
" J. RICHARD BARRETT, St. Louis, Mo.
" C. R. DIMOND, Washington, D. C.,
H. A. CHADWICK, Esq., Washington, D. C.,
S. A. H. MARKS, Esq., Washington, D. C.,
DR. JOHN G. STEVENSON, Washington, D. C.,
F. S. WALSH, Washington, D. C.,
W. H. BARBOUR, Washington, D. C.,
N. P. PAYNE, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio,
THOS. S. MERCER, Esq.,
B. B. HOTCHKISS, Esq., New York,
JOHN BOLDEN, Esq., New York.

THE QUOTA OF NEW YORK.

15,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW YORK COUNTY!

INCREASED BOUNTIES & HAND-MONEY.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, February 11, 1865,

Present—ORISON BLUNT, Esq., Chairman,
Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
Hon. WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the County pay for a One Year Recruit Three Hundred ($300) Dollars Bounty and Fifty ($50) Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Two Year Recruit, Four Hundred ($400) Dollars Bounty and Seventy-five ($75) Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Three Year Recruit, Six Hundred ($600) Dollars Bounty and One Hundred ($100) Dollars Hand-Money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$600
Government	300
Total	$900

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$400
Government	200
Total	$600

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

The Bounty to be paid to the Recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties (viz.: Assembly Bill No. 115 of 1865), and the Hand-Money to be paid to the person who may present the Recruit.

By order of the Committee,
CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

In addition to our main business of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, we are Headquarters for the following, viz.:
STEREOSCOPES & STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,
Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary etc, etc. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, FREE, on receipt of price.
☞ FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER. ☜
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.
Our Catalogue now embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz: about
100 Major-Generals, 100 Lieut.-Colonels, 550 Statesmen,
200 Brig.-Generals, 250 Other Officers, 130 Divines,
275 Colonels, 75 Navy Officers, 125 Authors,
40 Artists, 125 Stage, 50 Prominent Women,
3,000 Copies of Works of Art,
including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, etc. Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamp. An order for One Dozen PICTURES from our Catalogue will be filled on the receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, FREE.
Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent. of the amount with their order.
☞ The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy
SOLDIERS' POCKET ALBUMS, for 18 pictures, 75 cts.

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

Your attention is called to the large assortment of goods in your line,
HATS, CAPS, SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES
CAMP KETTLES, ARMY VALISES,
STRAPS and
EMBROIDERIES!
All our Straps and Cap Ornaments are made of the finest Bullion and workmanship.
RICH PRESENTATION SWORDS,
from the best manufacturers, including the celebrated Ames' Manufacturing Company.

Wholesale and Retail.

A. W. POLLARD & CO.,
No. 6 Court st., Boston, Mass.

JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,

BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,

46 EXCHANGE PLACE,

New York.

LEONARD W. JEROME, GEO. W. MCLEAN,
ELISHA RIGGS, W. A. KILBORNELAND.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
No. 709 Chestnut Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

This hotel is pleasantly situated on the north side of Chestnut street, a few doors above Seventh. Its central locality makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting the city on business or pleasure.
CHAS. M. ALLMOND, Manager.

AT GIMBREDE'S, 588 and 872 Broadway, the box of Note Paper, ready initialed, only $2 25—by mail $2 50—(all letters, A to Z.)

CAUTION FROM THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.

It having come to our knowledge that imitations of the American Watch have been put upon the market in great numbers, calculated, by their utter worthlessness, to injure the reputation of our genuine products, to protect our own interests and the public from impositions, we again publish the trade marks by which our Watches may invariably be known.

We manufacture four styles of Watches:

The FIRST has the name
"AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

The SECOND has the name
"APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

The THIRD has the name
"P. S. BARTLETT, Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

All the above styles have the name American Watch Co. painted on the dial, and are warranted in every respect.

The FOURTH has the name
"WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate, and is not named on the dial.

All the above described watches are made of various sizes, and are sold in gold or silver cases, as may be required.

It is hardly possible for us to accurately describe the numerous imitations to which we have alluded. They are usually inscribed with names so nearly approaching our own as to escape the observation of the unaccustomed buyer. Some are represented as made by the "Union Watch Co., of Boston, Mass."—no such company existing. Some are named the "Soldier's Watch," to be sold as our Fourth or Wm. Ellery style, usually known as the "Soldier's Watch;" others are named the "Appleton Watch Co.;" others the "P. S. Bartley" instead of our P. S. Bartlett, besides many varieties named in such a manner as to convey the idea that they are the veritable productions of the American Watch Company.

We also caution the public, and particularly soldiers, against buying certain articles *called* watches, so freely advertised in illustrated papers as "Army Watches," "Officers' Watches," "Magic Time Observers," "Arcana Watches," &c., the prices of which are stated to be from seven to sixteen dollars. A good watch, in these times, cannot be afforded for any such money.

A little attention on the part of buyers will protect them from gross imposition.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Co.,
182 Broadway, New York.

DIVIDEND.

SAFEST AND CHEAPEST SYSTEM OF INSURANCE.

47TH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF
60 PER CENT.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,

172 BROADWAY, cor. MAIDEN LANE.

NEW YORK, February 2, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL	$400,000
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, Feb. 1, 1865	660,000

A DIVIDEND OF (10) TEN PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand, in Cash, to Stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th March, in Cash

ALSO,

A Scrip Dividend of (60) SIXTY PER CENT. on the Earned Premiums of Policies entitled to Participate in the Profits for the year ending 31st January, 1865, being the Fourth Consecutive Scrip Dividend of SIXTY PER CENT. declared by this Company since its adoption of the Participating System. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March prox.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

THE MERRILL PATENT FIRE ARM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
BALTIMORE,
MERRILL'S PATENT BREACH LOADING CARBINES AND INFANTRY RIFLES,
Pronounced by the best authority to be the
MOST EFFECTIVE WEAPONS
of the kind.
For further particulars send for Descriptive Pamphlet, which will be mailed FREE.

M. SNYDER, JR.,
GOVERNMENT CLAIM AND PRIZE AGENT
39 NASSAU-ST., cor. of Liberty, NEW YORK.
All Prize Money now payable paid by the above. Communications by mail receive prompt attention. Boston office 26 Washington street.

GILT-EDGE VISITING CARDS—Something very elegant—at GIMBREDE'S, 88 Broadway. Chip Cards, Monograms, &c.

TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.,
No. 6 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

Dealers in everything necessary for the Uniform of the ARMY AND NAVY—Swords, Sashes, Belts, Shoulder-straps, Epaulettes, Laces, Buttons, Fatigue-caps, &c., &c.; also a large and complete assortment of Firearms, Cutlery, Double and Single-bbl. Shot Guns, and Sporting Ammunition in every variety.

Sole agents for Heiffer's celebrated Army Razors, Westley Richards' Fowling Pieces and Rifles, Eley's Percussion Caps for revolvers, &c.—Publishers of the "Uniform of U. S. Navy."

PRESENTATION SWORDS,
REGIMENTAL COLORS, Etc
TIFFANY & CO.,
550 & 552 Broadway, New York.
DEPOT OF GENERAL EQUIPMENT,
Comprising everything pertaining to the PERSONNEL OF CAMP FURNITURE OF THE SOLDIER. Officers studying the necessities of active service, or the perfection of uniform and material, will do well to examine this large collection of Foreign and Domestic Arms, Uniforms and Miscellaneous Trappings.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.
THE NEW ENGLAND
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF BOSTON.
CAPITAL, MAY 1, 1864, OVER $2,000,000.
DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS, DEC. 1, 1863, $750,000.

Applications will be received for ordinary risks to an am unt not exceeding $15,000 on a single life. ARMY and NAVY risks will be taken for moderate amounts.

Pamphlets and reports will be forwarded upon application to the Secretary, at the home office, or to SAMUEL S. STEVENS, Agent and Attorney of the Co., No. 110 Broadway, New York.

WILLARD PHILLIPS President.
BENJ. F. STEVENS, Vice President
JOSEPH M. GIBBENS, Secretary.

SHELDON & LEFFERTS,
No. 40 PARK ROW, (TIMES BUILDING),
NEW YORK,
Military & Naval Bankers & Collectors;
Bureau of Army and Navy Information. Officers' pay rolls, soldiers' pay, pensioner's pay, State and United States bounties collected. Clearances for officers obtained, &c.

REBELLION.—GRANT is coming well up to his work in curing the Rebellion, and BOWYER, with his "SPIKENARD OINTMENT," is curing People who for years have suffered with that painful malady, the PILES. It is no Humbug, as Thousands can testify, and is a sure remedy for Burns, Scalds, Ulcers, and cutaneous affections, and in fact possesses the healing charms of "Gilead's Ancient Balm." Depot 476 Broadway. And at all druggists. Wholesale at 52 Dey street, New York.

ARMY BADGES!
MASONIC EMBLEMS!
GOLD PENS AND CASES!

On the receipt of $1 50 I will send a Solid Silver Badge (pure coin), appropriate for either Corps or Division in the Army, or a Cavalry, Artillery, Engineer or Pontooneer's Badge, with your Name, Regiment and Company handsomely engraved thereon. And for $2 I will send a Solid Gold Enameled Masonic Pin. And for $1 50 I will send a Fine Gold Pen (warranted) with Extension Case and Pencil. Agents wanted in every Regiment. Send for wholesale illustrated circular.

B. T. HAYWARD, Manufacturing Jeweler,
208 Broadway, New York.

EDWARD EICKE, Manufacturer of SASHES and all other MILITARY TRIMMINGS. No. 4 Cortlandt-st., New York.
N B.—The quality of my Sashes is equal to the best imported ones.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
No. 650 BROADWAY,
United States Depository and agent of Jay Cooke for the distribution of the popular 7-30 loan. This is the only loan in market now offered by the Government, and possesses peculiar advantages. Information cheerfully furnished on application at the Bank.

E. C. ROBINSON, President.
Cashier, CHARLES HUDSON.

BOUNTY,
PRIZE MONEY,
BACK PAY,
PENSIONS,

Collected and purchased by VAN BUREN & LUCKEY Bankers, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y.

OFFICERS and SUTLERS can have all their business attended to through our house with promptness. Refer by permission to

Pres. B. & D. Bk., N. Y.,		Maj.-Gen. J. C. Fremont,
Pres. 3d-av. S. Bk,	"	Hon. I. Harris, U.S. Sen.,
Pres. S. & L. Bk,	"	Hon. J. Conness, U.S. Sen.,
W. E. Dodge,	"	Ex-Mayor Geo. Opdyke,
Jno. J. Phelps,	"	Lieut. J. McL. Murphy,
Pres. C. & R.I.R.R.	"	U.S.N.,
		Maj. W. G. Marcy, U.S.A.,

and many others. Letters containing return stamp answered promptly. Claims against the United States collected and cashed.

CRINOLINE FOR 1865.
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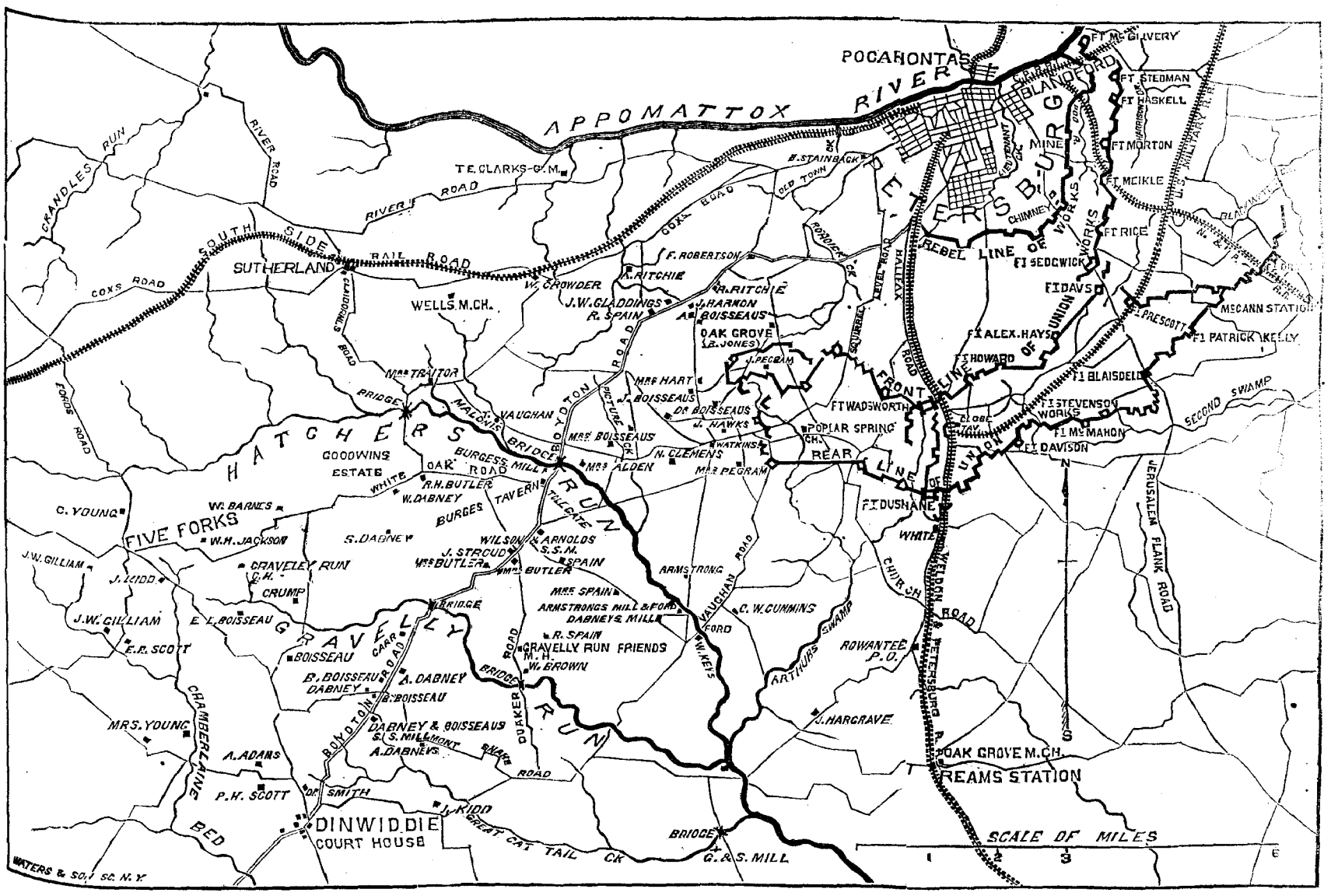
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THE SCENE OF CONFLICT.



THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND has fallen! That tremendous battle, to the preparations for which have gone on so many weeks, has been fought and gloriously won. The evacuation of Richmond and Petersburgh has long been an inevitable necessity—a foregone conclusion. The destruction of the interior railroad communications of the Confederacy, and the rapid diminution of its resources, in supplies, materials, and men, rendered it certain that, so soon as our immense and magnificent Army of the Potomac could be got in motion, it would force the abandonment of the enemy's capital, unless he should anticipate us by evacuating it. The battle of Five Forks and the battle of Petersburgh gloriously ended the greatest struggle of this war.

The attack of LEE on Fort Steadman, on the morning of the 25th, was probably made to cover his designed retreat from Richmond. General GRANT had anticipated that retreat, and frequently and publicly prophesied it. The reports of deserters, for a month previous, of the removal of materials and guns, were too numerous and explicit not to gain credence. Soon after the failure of LEE's attack, the evidences of his intended retrograde multiplied. SHERIDAN accordingly hurried through to the left of our lines, and GRANT prepared to strike the enemy before he should get away from his capital.

SHERIDAN, on Sunday, the 26th of March, reached City Point. On Monday, the 27th, he took position in GREGG's old cavalry camp, on the left and rear of the Army of the Potomac. At one point, the enemy opened on his column with shell, and this, with the attack on GETTY's front in the Sixth corps, already described by us, occasioned the principal firing of the day. But, on the same day, orders were received at the various field hospitals to remove the sick and wounded to City Point, and to keep the hospitals in readiness for any emergency that might arise. At 12 o'clock at night, the whole Army of the Potomac was put under marching orders. Tuesday, the 28th, was devoted to preparations throughout the Army for the grand movement.

On Wednesday, the 29th of March, the Army got in motion. The movement was a simple repetition of what has been many times tried before, and which as many times has failed. It was an effort to turn the enemy's right by overlapping it, and to seize the Southside Railroad. SHERIDAN'S cavalry took the extreme left, and made a wide détour to Dinwiddie Court-House. WARREN'S Fifth corps came next, then HUMPHREYS' Second. The Sixth and Ninth corps still held the lines around Petersburgh. On the 27th, troops were selected from the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth corps—ORD'S Army of the James—and, the same night, marched across the river, leaving the remainder of the two corps to garrison our position north of the James. GIBBON commanded the troops of the Twenty-fourth, and BIRNEY those of the Twenty-fifth, all being under ORD. At noon of the 28th, MEADE'S headquarters were reached, and a halt made at sunset. Early next morning, the 29th, ORD'S troops moved into the lines evacuated simultaneously, as we have seen, by the Second corps. The Fifth corps had long since been withdrawn from the entrenchments in anticipation of a move like the present. It will now be seen how our lines were preserved intact around Petersburgh, while the cavalry and the Fifth and Second corps were ready for active marching.

At six o'clock on the morning of the 29th, the cavalry left camp, marching down the Jerusalem plank-road to Reams's Station on the Weldon Railroad. Its new organization divided it into two wings, CROOK commanding the right, and MERRITT the left. CROOK was in advance. CUSTER brought up the rear, guarding the trains. The roads were bad. At half-past nine, Rowanty Creek was reached at Malone's Bridge, and the bridge found to be destroyed. The creek was so difficult of approach as not to be fordable. Accordingly, the column was delayed four hours until a bridge could be built. Then the advance division got across, and pushed straight for Dinwiddie. The bad roads delayed the march, and our trains were deeply mired. A party about 80 strong of the Sixteenth North Caro-

lina tried to impede our progress by felling trees; but they were quickly dispersed by a charge of the Twenty-first Pennsylvania, of IRVIN GREGG'S division. A few prisoners were captured. The town was now occupied, and communication opened with WARREN'S corps, on the right. It rained a little on the night of the 29th and very hard all day on the 30th. The roads were consequently made so bad as to block the trains, and a great part of SHERIDAN'S force was employed in guarding them. The rest moved up to the Boydton Road, according to the plan of action already arranged.

Meanwhile, the infantry advance of MEADE, comprising the Fifth and Second corps of the Army of the Potomac was progressing favorably. The positions occupied by the different corps before the advance were as follows:—The left of the Sixth corps extended to Hatcher's Run. The Second corps extended down the run from the left of the Sixth, at nearly a right angle, until reaching the crossing of the Vaughan Road. The Fifth corps was substantially in reserve, and extended back at a right angle from the left of the Second, in rear of the Sixth. Both corps were thrown across Hatcher's Run, the Second corps on the Vaughan Road, and the Fifth on the Halifax Road. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 29th, the two corps started. AYRES'S (Second) division, with GWYN'S brigade in advance, led off the Fifth corps, GRIFFIN'S (First) division followed, and CRAWFORD'S (Third) brought up the rear. HAYS'S (Second) division led off the Second corps, on the Vaughan Road, next followed MOTT'S (Third), and, finally, MILES'S (First). Very soon the latter corps was thrown into position along the Vaughan Road from Hatcher's Run to Gravelly Run, which unite at Monk's Neck to form Rowanty Creek. Works were rapidly thrown up to cover the corps from attack. Strange to say, however, the enemy appeared little disposed to make resistance, and his few pickets abandoned the positions where formerly they were wont to delay us by skirmishing.

BATTLE OF QUAKER ROAD.

The Fifth corps crossed Hatcher's Run without opposition. The old bridge was still found in good condition, but two new ones were built. The old battle-ground was crossed in perfect quiet, and, the weather being good, the troops marched easily. GRIFFIN now took the advance, with CRAWFORD next, and AYRES third. The route was along the old stage road, in the direction of Dinwiddie Court-House, until reaching the Quaker or Military Road, when the column turned abruptly to the right. At about nine o'clock, a connection was formed between the left of MILES'S division of the Second corps and the right of the Fifth corps, the line of the latter extending across the Quaker Road and within two or three miles of Dinwiddie Court-House. At Gravelly Run, the Fifth corps encountered opposition for the first time. Our crossing was resisted briefly by a cavalry vidette which was driven off after a short skirmish, in which we lost a few men wounded. Very soon our troops were drawn up in position, awaiting the attack which LEE'S well-known custom had led us to expect. The preparations were soon completed, and, at about 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, BUSHROD JOHNSON'S division of ANDERSON'S corps came down and attacked our skirmishers, SICKEL'S brigade of GRIFFIN'S division. The Fifth corps was now on the Quaker Road. A correspondent describes the battle-field as follows:—"One column had advanced about a quarter of a mile "beyond Gravelly Run. There is an old and deserted "farmhouse with outbuildings on the right of the "Quaker Road. Beyond the house, and on both "sides of the road, the land is clear, with a thick "skirt of woods beyond, and then further beyond this "comes another farmhouse and another clearing. "The first house is called the Brown House; the "second the Spain House. This first open space, the "skirt of woods, the second clearing, and a piece of "woods beyond, only the opening edge of which we "have thus far penetrated, were the scene of the con-"test."

The enemy quickly drove in our skirmishers, and burst with great force upon GRIFFIN'S entire division. He was well received, and, fortunately, Battery B, Fourth Artillery, and Batteries D and G, Fifth Artillery, were in position to do good execution with the enemy, who threatened to seriously handle GRIFFIN'S gallant division. The enemy had no artillery. The conflict was short, but sharp and terrific. CRAWFORD and AYRES were rapidly brought into position, and the enemy, finding he would soon have too much to do by prolonging the battle, withdrew to his original position. Our losses were chiefly in the First division —CHAMBERLAIN'S, BARTLETT'S, and GREGORY'S brigades all suffering, but the former most severely. The aggregate losses of the First division, including killed, wounded, and missing, were 459. The following is the official report:

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		
	Off.	Pri.	Off.	Pri.	Off.	Pri.	Agg'e
First brigade.....	2	42	15	269	1	82	411
Second brigade....	1	3	—	11	—	12	27
Third brigade.....	1	1	1	18	—	—	21
Total.....	4	46	16	288	1	94	459

Our total loss in the corps was, therefore, certainly not over 500. The enemy's was probably nearly the same. We captured about 120 prisoners. The honors of the battle were pretty evenly divided, the enemy first driving us, and then in turn being driven.

With this engagement, Wednesday's operations closed. But, that night, a tremendous cannonade broke out on the right of our Petersburgh line, which lasted from 9 to 12. Shells were poured across from the opposing batteries in vast quantities, in an artillery engagement rarely surpassed even in the siege of Petersburgh. It appears to have sprung up by reconnoitering movements of the enemy, who showed a column in front of his works. This was soon forced to cover, and the cannonading was carried on as if this were the last opportunity of expending ammunition. On both sides, also, it was accepted as a veil for the great movements of troops going on within the respective lines. The casualties were not heavy on either side, as few troops charged. The loss in the Ninth corps was 51; that of the other corps much less. General LEE, on the 30th, according to the Richmond *Sentinel*, gives the following report of the day's operations:—"GORDON reports that the enemy, at 11 P. "M. yesterday, advanced against a portion of his line, "defended by Brigadier-General LEWIS, but was re-"pulsed. The fire of artillery and mortars continued "for several hours with considerable activity. No "damage on our line reported."

"An official dispatch from General LEE last night "states that there was skirmishing near Dinwiddie "Court-House yesterday, without decisive result."

MOVES OF THURSDAY.

On Thursday, our troops were again moved down towards the left, though the rain and roads greatly impeded operations. TURNER'S division of GIBBON'S Twenty-fourth corps was marched down the Vaughan Road, crossed Hatcher's Run, and, turning to the right, pushed forward to make connection with the right of the Second corps, which was at that time drawn up so as to make almost a right angle with our works. With very little firing and no fighting whatever this connection was made. The firing was entirely in the skirmish line, and, although the enemy's batteries opened, few men were injured. DANDY'S brigade of FOSTER'S division then moved out, and connected with TURNER'S right, making the line of the Twenty-fourth corps again complete. Field works were thrown up, and, with some skirmishing, this disposition was thoroughly accomplished. The two divisions of the Twenty-fifth corps held their place between the left of the Sixth and the right of the Twenty-fourth, and the Ninth remained on the right of the Sixth.

Early in the morning, SHERIDAN connected his right with WARREN'S left, near the Boydton Plank-road. The enemy was found to have a very strong line of entrenchments already erected to cover the position known as Five Forks—a position indicated on the map accompanying this account. Of it more particular description will soon be given. MERRITT'S corps was therefore sent out in this direction, to turn the enemy's right. The advance, DEVIN'S brigade, soon encountered the enemy's cavalry, who were driven back to the works. Then, the enemy's infantry in turn drove back our cavalry, and the latter pushed out once more to find the enemy's left, confident that there must be an end to his line somewhere, if they could only find it. The enemy's right was commanded by ANDERSON, and PICKETT'S division of ANDERSON'S corps held the extreme right. His entrenchments completely covered the White Oak Road, which runs from the Boydton Road to the Southside Railroad. From the White Oak Road up towards Hatcher's Run the enemy's troops were in strong force. He baffled all our attempts on Thursday to turn him by cavalry, as his works manned by infantry checked us at all points.

But the movements of our own main body prepared for the great contest of Friday. AYRES'S division of the Fifth corps was moved clear across the Boydton Road as far as the White Oak Road. GRIFFIN and CRAWFORD followed. The Second corps by noon had advanced a mile and a half, to where it could have a plain view of the enemy's main works. BIRNEY'S and FOSTER'S divisions also pushed forward, and occupied the enemy's picket lines after a very smart skirmish. Artillery was used here by the enemy, and also in front of SMYTH'S brigade, in the advance of the Second corps. Our total losses during the day were less than 200. The Fifth corps lost 26, and the other corps perhaps averaged the same. At the close of the day, the Fifth corps occupied a position about a mile north of the junction of the Quaker and Boydton Roads. During the day, it had pushed on nearly due west about three-fourths of a mile, and lay fronting northward, with the pickets of AYRES'S division within five hundred yards of the White Oak Road, at a point between two and three miles west of its intersection with the Boydton Road. To the right of AYRES was CRAWFORD, and on CRAWFORD'S right, GRIFFIN. On the right of the Fifth corps lay the Second, which now had its right near Hatcher's Run, while its left rested on the Boydton Plank-road, near Burgess's Tavern, about one mile south of the bridge across Hatcher's Run. SHERIDAN continued to cover our left flank, and remained at Dinwiddie, his sharp skirmishing having told him that the enemy would risk a severe battle for the railroad.

THE REPULSE OF FRIDAY.

Friday brought a continuance of the unfavorable weather; but our forces all moved forward. Our object was to possess the strategic position known as Five Forks, the carrying of which would turn the right flank of the enemy. At this point, five roads meet in the woods, and as three of them lead back to the Southside Railroad, the carrying of the junction would give us a choice of advance towards the railroad. The White Oak Road at this point was thoroughly fortified with logs and earth, its approaches blocked by felled trees, and sharpshooters stationed to contest any advance.

Early on Friday morning, WARREN began to move his troops, and sent GRIFFIN'S division, the left of which rested on the Boydton Road, a short distance above the Quaker Road, to move by the left flank down the Boydton Road to the Butler House, where it was massed behind the commands of Generals CRAWFORD and AYRES, for an advance upon the White Oak Road. This road, starting from the Boydton Road several miles north of its junction with the Quaker Road, runs westward to the Claiborne Road, leading northwest to the Southside Railroad. AYRES, about 8 o'clock, was sent forward towards the Dabney House, in advance, with CRAWFORD supporting, and GRIFFIN in the rear. MILES'S division followed on, so as to keep up the continuity of the line, and to avoid the "gap" which has so often been left open by similar movements. AYRES marched half a mile or more beyond the plank-road through the difficult country, and crossed a branch of the crooked Gravelly Run. Soon after, the enemy's skirmishers began to fire upon us, falling back, however, upon their main works, a mile and a half below White Oak Road. Then, he opened a hot fire upon the advance brigade of AYRES'S division, which broke and fell to the rear. The enemy immediately rallied from his works and charged AYRES'S division, with all his old *élan*. Our troops resisted stubbornly, and suffered severe losses before they would yield. But nothing could resist the impetuous onset of the enemy's columns, which, handled with great skill, swept the field. CRAWFORD, next attacked, followed the fate of AYRES, and GRIFFIN followed the fate of CRAWFORD. A part of the troops, according to one reporter, "were at the time "getting breakfast, and could not get into line in sea-"son." The whole Fifth corps was driven back to the Boydton Road, and anxiety was at once thrown over the grand movement.

Meanwhile, the enemy, having driven back our infantry advance so far, turned his forces toward the task of cutting off the cavalry. The failure of the Fifth corps to advance greatly exposed the cavalry, and checked the intended movement on Five Forks. Many uncomplimentary criticisms were made, it is

said, among the cavalrymen, upon the tactical skill of some of the infantry commanders, though no doubt was ever thrown upon the glorious valor of the men in the ranks. But the main business was to check the dangerous advance of the enemy. The Second division lay on Stony Creek, southwest of Dinwiddie, SMITH'S, DAVIES'S and GREGG'S brigades all supporting, and holding the left of SHERIDAN'S line. Next to DAVIES, and northeasterly, lay FITZHUGH'S brigade of DAVIES'S division, facing southeast, and next beyond, STAGG'S Michigan brigade of the same division was posted on Gravelly Run, six miles from Dinwiddie. About two miles from Dinwiddie was GIBBS'S (Third) brigade of DAVIES'S division. Soon after noon, the Fifth corps having been driven back, the enemy attacked SMITH'S brigade in force, and a few prisoners were taken on each side; but our troops held their ground. DAVIES'S brigade, on the right of SMITH, next received the enemy's attention. It held a bridge across Stony Creek. The brigade stubbornly resisted, but the enemy forded the creek, flanked it and forced it back with severe loss. The Tenth and Twenty-fourth New York were heavily engaged, and many officers were wounded. The enemy, having crossed the ford, now attacked SHERIDAN'S left centre once more in force, and drove it back. The commands were faced into new positions as rapidly as possible, and reinforcements hurried forward. By five o'clock the greater part of both divisions had been repulsed and driven back several miles to the Boydton Road, while GIBB'S had fallen back to about a mile from Dinwiddie. But now the enemy had encountered our entire force. MERRITT'S troops were re-formed and CUSTER'S division, with CAPEHART on the left and PENNINGTON on the right, held a firm position. The enemy, who had been reinforced with a part of PICKETT'S and JOHNSON'S divisions—the troops employed against the the Fifth corps—came down with a furious charge, cheering and gallantly advancing. Very hard fighting took place here. But our artillery in position, and our very large force of cavalry, now rallied, and ably handled by SHERIDAN in person, eventually forced him to desist. A few desperate charges left our men immovable, and the enemy, well content with his day's work, drew off to the woods. Our forces immediately entrenched.

The Fifth corps did not long pause on the Boydton Road. When the enemy had ceased the pursuit, it was rallied again. GRIFFIN'S division took the new advance, and, with CHAMBERLAIN'S brigade leading, and BARTLETT and GREGORY in close support, soon passed over the abandoned ground. The enemy, who was now chiefly engaged with SHERIDAN, fell back before our men. The whole ground was regained, with sharp fighting and marching. It was then designed to abandon a part of it once more. But GRIFFIN'S division, desiring to capture the earthwork from which the enemy had issued, it was moved on, carried the work, and took position on the White Oak Road, east of Five Forks.

Simultaneously with this successful advance of the Fifth corps, MILES' (First) and MOTT'S (Third) divisions of the Second, next on the right, moved forward. They were quickly met by a heavy fire, and dashed into one of the hottest engagements of the day. The brigades of SCOTT, NUGENT, MEDILL and RAMSEY were all sharply engaged, in MILES'S division, as were those of DE TROBRIAND and MCALLISTER of MOTT'S. The enemy resisted stubbornly, but at length withdrew, and our whole line was thus swung forward. HAYS'S division of the Second corps skirmished heavily towards evening. An advance of three-fourths of a mile was made by the corps, and about 150 prisoners captured. The cavalry and the Fifth corps together took about 200. On the right of the Second corps, TURNER'S and FOSTER'S divisions of the Twenty-fourth corps were thrown forward so as to coöperate with the general advance of the morning. The enemy's thin picket line in their front was easily carried, and his troops captured, 189 prisoners being taken at that point. BIRNEY'S division on their right was also engaged in skirmishing through the day, but without important result. The Sixth and Ninth corps were quiet.

The results of the day were, upon the whole, a success to the enemy. He had driven us back from our advanced positions, and had foiled our plans. Thanks, however, to our strong force, and the admirable handling of our numerous batteries in the field-works, he had been checked in turn, and forced to retire. At night, our right had been advanced a few hundred yards from its position in the morning. Our left flank reached to WILLIAM DABNEY'S, on the White Oak Road, three and a quarter miles from Five Forks to the westward, and three miles from the intersection of White Oak Road with the Boyndton Road. From Mr. DABNEY'S we held the road about one mile eastward. From that point, our line ran across in an irregular semi-circular form to the Second corps, near Burgess Farm. The enemy's losses were not so severe as our own, but he could not so well afford to lose. Our losses on the whole line were probably between 2,500 and 3,000. Of these, the Fifth corps lost about 1,200, the cavalry from 800 to 1,000, and the Second most of the remainder. Details of our killed and captured are not known; but the hospitals disclosed the following details of wounded:—GRIFFIN'S division, 170; AYRES'S, 251; CRAWFORD'S, 350; Second corps, 350. We lost many prisoners, but took several hundred.

THE BATTLE OF FIVE FORKS.

The great events of the ever-memorable Saturday, April 1st, 1864, were introduced by an attack of the enemy upon FOSTER'S line, of the Twenty-fourth corps. Our troops had been busy all night erecting works, and, indeed, throughout the whole movement, large details had been either throwing up entrenchments, corduroying roads or bringing up trains. At 4 o'clock, the enemy charged. Fortunately DANDY'S brigade was under arms, in expectation of it. But so sudden was the onset, that our troops broke to the rear, and the enemy's flag was on the parapet, in a few moments. Our forces were soon aroused, however, and drove back the enemy. He had captured about 50 prisoners from us, but we repaid him by taking nearly as many from him. A sharp skirmish resulted, and soon all along the centre and the right of our line, the roar of musketry and cannonade broke out. But this was not destined to be the great struggle of the day, and in a few hours was finished. Our loss was not large. FOSTER'S whole loss during the three days was less than 150 killed and wounded. The enemy's force engaged in the attack consisted of portions of DAVIS'S and COOK'S brigades of HETH'S division, and TEALE'S brigade of WILCOX'S division, all of HILL'S corps.

Soon after began the grand dispositions of the day. SHERIDAN had been placed in command of all the cavalry and of the Fifth corps by GRANT, who had reason to believe that this was the best way to prevent the disasters of the day preceding from being repeated. He now controlled nearly four divisions of cavalry and three of infantry—a force not far from 30,000 strong, and of double the strength which the enemy could concentrate against him at Five Forks, while our Army threatened the whole length of the protracted line from Dinwiddie to Petersburgh. LEE is said to have had only two divisions at the point attacked by SHERIDAN. The latter's plan seems to have been to break through the enemy's line in such a manner as to enclose Five Forks and its garrison, and to capture them. He was completely and gloriously successful. And he deserves great credit for having formed and carried out an actual tactical plan; and not a mere plunging of troops forward in questionable experiment.

The cavalry started for their appointed positions at daybreak of Saturday, CUSTER and DEVIN slowly driving the enemy towards the left of their works on the White Oak Road. These divisions now dismounted, and fought with carbines. The brigades of GREGG and MACKENZIE were kept in the saddle, so as to move rapidly on the flank of the enemy. In this way SHERIDAN worked his men steadily up to the enemy's entrenchments on all sides. The enemy fell slowly back through the broken country to his main position, delivering a terrific fire upon our men, who fell in great numbers. Still, however, SHERIDAN kept his men up to the task, and gradually got all his forces well into position, with a division or more well round upon the enemy's flank and rear, and the rest of his troops pressing slowly and with much loss upon the front of the works. And now came the grand attack of all our forces. WARREN'S corps had, after its repulse of the day before to the Boydton Road, and the repulse of the cavalry to Dinwiddie, moved to the Butler House, and thence on the road towards Ford's Station. About 3 o'clock of Saturday, the Fifth corps was ordered forward to support the cavalry, and marched from Boisseau's House on the Boydton Road, until it halted facing obliquely the White Oak Road, with AYRES on the left, CRAWFORD in the centre, and GRIFFIN on the right. The corps was now manœuvred so as to execute what custom has allowed to be a "left wheel" of the line of battle—AYRES'S division being a sort of pivot, with GRIFFIN as the outer flank. Very little regularity, however, was observed in this movement. The enemy fell back slowly and stubbornly at first, and then, at 5 o'clock, comprehending the dangerous position in which he had been placed, made a decisive stand. For two hours one of the most terrific contests of the war went on. The cavalry pressed on one flank and GRIFFIN led the Fifth corps in person on the other. The enemy were few in numbers, but fought with gallantry worthy of a better cause.

Strongly entrenched, and with a battery in position, they raked our brave columns with the fire of hell. Several times our men, heroic as they were, staggered back from the entrenchments, appalled at the slaughter, and it seemed that another would be added to the list of unhappy attempts of the Army. But SHERIDAN was determined not to fail. He lent his personal presence to all parts of the field, and by turns cheered, urged and drove his men. At length our troops had surrounded the enemy on all sides, and completely exhausted him. They swarmed over his parapets. Great havoc had already been made in his own ranks. Many of his officers had been killed. Wearied and decimated, and seeing it useless to try to check us, the enemy broke to the rear through the only outlet left him. Our overwhelming forces rushed on him at once, and another fierce struggle resulted. By 7½ o'clock the battle was over. About 4,000 prisoners had been captured, 4 or 8 cannon, an ambulance and baggage train, several thousand muskets, and 20 or 30 flags. CUSTER'S and MACKENZIE'S divisions pressed on in pursuit of the enemy, and picked up many stragglers and fugitives. Our losses are not known, but are estimated as between 2,500 and 4,000. The enemy's loss is said to have been nearly 3,000, besides the prisoners, which would make his total loss over 7,000. These are, of course, rough estimates.

About 9 o'clock, the joyful intelligence of victory arrived at GRANT'S headquarters. In front of Petersburgh, the Sixth and Ninth corps had not been engaged. But the Second corps were fighting nearly all day in a general advance, swinging forward so as to connect with the Fifth, and to be ready to support them near the White Oak Road. MILES'S division pushed on towards SHERIDAN in the evening. In order to coöperate with SHERIDAN somewhat, a general cannonade was ordered along our front, and at 10 o'clock at night it opened. A terrific artillery action resulted, not surpassed in intensity during the siege. On some parts of the line there were also demonstrations by infantry, particularly on the Second corps front. From 10 to 4 the artillery engagement was continued with great fury. The other main event of the day was the removal of General WARREN from the command of the Fifth corps by General SHERIDAN, for reasons not yet stated. The corps was turned over to General GRIFFIN.

THE ASSAULT ON PETERSBURGH.

At 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, April 2d, the assault which had been ordered the night before commenced all along the line, the Second, Sixth, Ninth, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth corps all sharing in the danger and the honor. The troops had been massed in expectation of similar orders for two days, but our early repulse on the left had postponed the execution. The Sixth corps massed in front of our forts Welch and Fisher, WHEATON'S First division on the right, GETTY'S Second in the centre, and SEYMOUR'S Third division on the left. The Second was in advance of the other two, and was to strike the enemy first. The divisions were arranged with the brigades running from right to left as follows:—In the First division, PENROSE'S First on the right, HAMBLIN'S Second in the centre, and EDWARDS'S Third on the left. In the Second division, HYDE'S Third on the right, WARNER'S First in the centre, and GRANT'S Second on the left. In the Third division, KEIFER'S Second on the right, and TRUEX'S First on the left. A battery was assigned to each division. TURNER'S and FOSTER'S divisions of the Twenty-fourth corps were brought up on both sides of

Hatcher's Run in support of the Sixth corps, and charged with it. A tremendous cannonade was carried on during the formation of these lines, before 4 o'clock, and the enemy's shells caused great loss in our ranks. When all was completed, the troops dashed ahead. A terrific fire greeted our troops from the enemy's forts. GETTY'S division moved up in front in two lines, while WHEATON and SEYMOUR moved in *échelon* of brigades, so as to get the advantage of flanking fire and charge. It was still quite dark when the signal gun flashed and the troops moved forward. Our indistinct lines, however, were quickly torn by the shell and musketry of the enemy. The chief loss of the corps occurred during the massing, and before it arrived at the enemy's works, which were about 800 yards distant.

For several hours, now, severe fighting went on. But, to sum up the long story, GETTY and WHEATON, after being once checked by the terrific fire of the enemy, rushed forward again, and carried the two forts in their front, while SEYMOUR, after a sharp fight, broke through to the Southside Railroad, and commenced tearing it up. Here he found the Twenty-fourth corps, which, between the Sixth and Second, had been equally fortunate. The right division of the Second corps and the two divisions of the Twenty-fourth had captured about 1,000 prisoners and many guns, and carried the works up to the railroad. The whole line was now swung in towards Petersburgh, the Twenty-fourth marching in to the support of the Sixth, and WHEATON pressing over to the aid of the Ninth. The enemy, from a strong position in the rear of the captured forts opened a hot and destructive fire upon our men, but, after a hard struggle, succumbed, their leader, A. P. HILL, being killed, with many of his officers. By 11 o'clock the hardest fighting was done, and with brief panse, our lines were once more gathered up, and the Twenty-fourth, Second and Sixth corps once more formed for a final attack on Petersburgh. The battle raged through the afternoon. At night, the Sixth corps rested its left close to the Appomattox, south of the city. It had captured about 2,000 prisoners, and about twenty guns.

But the Ninth corps was engaged in the severest fighting and suffered the greatest loss of the day. WILLCOX'S division, on the right, extended from the Appomattox to Fort Emory, on the west side of the Baxter Road—a distance of two miles. The divisions of POTTER and HARTRANFT filled the intervening space to the Weldon Railroad, a distance of three miles more. On the previous night, during the heavy cannonade, WILLCOX'S skirmishers had pressed across the enemy's works to the very outskirts of Petersburgh, capturing the intervening lines, and were only driven back by troops hastily concentrated to defend the east of the city. Next morning, at 4, the Ninth corps advanced simultaneously with the Sixth. HARRIMAN'S brigade of WILLCOX'S (First) division, and POTTER'S (Second) division, made a gallant charge against Fort Mahone, which covers the Jerusalem Road, and is the work opposing the famous Fort Hell. This was one of the strongest positions in the enemy's line. HARTRANFT'S (Third) division were equally active on the left of POTTER. After a desperate struggle, Fort Mahone and neighboring works, carrying 14 guns, were taken. But the position was too important to be so sacrificed. Commanding Fort Mahone was an interior work from which the enemy opened a murderous fire on our troops. The latter advanced to carry the new position, but were repeatedly driven back with great loss. HILL'S troops then charged in turn to retake Fort Mahone, and, by the desperate valor of his few troops, nearly succeeded in doing so. But, fortunately, the Sixth corps was now coming up on the left, and once more the enemy was driven back. When the day closed, victory had crowned the Ninth corps also, who had captured several thousand prisoners, and many guns. Our forces held a position which made the fall of Petersburgh a certainty. The enemy had lost, perhaps, not more than half as many as we in killed and wounded, as our gallant troops had charged elaborate breastworks under a galling fire—works so strong that, had not their garrisons been fatally weakened by the necessity of sending troops against SHERIDAN, they might never have been carried by storm. But the enemy had lost fearfully in prisoners, of whom from 7,000 to 10,000 were captured. Our own losses it is difficult to compute. One of the most careful observers, however, writes as follows:—"It is not "easy to guess at our losses to-day. I think that "8,000 men in all will cover it. The Ninth corps lost "most, and next to it the Second. The loss is not at "all equal to the great results gained."

FALL OF RICHMOND AND PETERSBURGH.

On Sunday afternoon, LEE, finding his army, after a gallant and thorough battle, no longer able to maintain its positions, gave orders for the evacuation of Richmond and Petersburgh. This was accomplished the same night, and early next day our forces pushed into both cities. The official dispatches elsewhere published tell, in all their details, what our troops found, what they captured, and what was discovered in the cities whose reduction has laid hundreds of thousands of men in sufferlng or in death. They relate, also, what commanders had the honor of entering first. To our minds, however, the real heroes of Richmond are the gallant officers and men who, in this tremendous five days' campaign, have fought so nobly and so well.

SHERIDAN'S columns are still pressing the enemy, and making new captures. General GRANT, who had been at Petersburgh for two days, received, on the night of the 5th, a dispatch from SHERIDAN, at Jettersville, which stated that LEE was probably at Amelia Court-House on the same day. Jettersville is in Amelia County, about half way between Burksville and Amelia Court-House on the Danville Railroad. At this writing the Sixth, Second, Twenty-fourth, and a division of the Twenty-fifth are all there. On the 5th, DAVIS'S cavalry brigade captured five guns, two hundred wagons, eight or nine battle-flags, and a number of prisoners. General SHERIDAN, in the heat of victory, and desirous that others should employ the tremendous energy which characterizes him, added the following significant words to GRANT: "I *wish you were here* yourself. I feel confident of capturing the army of Northern Virginia *if we exert ourselves*. I see no escape for LEE." Let us hope the golden opportunity which SHERIDAN sees may not be lost. GRANT instantly started, on getting the request. We hope next week to record the final triumph of the war.

USAGE AND ROUTINE IN THE NAVY.

NO. II.

THE MASTER-AT-ARMS AND SHIP'S CORPORAL.

THE master-at-arms supervises all punishments, keeps a correct record of them, and makes a report at stated periods, according to orders; he causes the food of men absent upon duty during meal time to be saved for them till their return by the cooks of messes, and requires cooks to take from clothes-lines and gantlines washed clothes and scrubbed hammocks of absent messmates, to be retained in his charge till their return; he distributes letters to the ship's company, and is responsible that they are correctly delivered; he has general charge of the berth deck, and of the general police of the ship; he maintains order upon the berth deck, superintends cleansing it, regulates the duties of cooks of messes, selects sweepers from them in succession, selects cooks from the names upon the mess-book, one for each mess, commencing after inspection on Monday forenoon and continuing till the same time on the ensuing Monday, petty officers, firemen, seamen and boys being excused, under orders of the officer in charge of the deck or the executive officer; he messes the crew, in accordance with general orders, and exercises a general superintendence over the messes, noting and reporting everything that is disorderly; he sends men on deck promptly when their presence is required there, keeps the starboard side of the deck clear of men during inspection and when in port, before the hammocks are piped down; he applies to the executive officer every morning before breakfast for orders regarding the dress of the crew for the day, and arranges the hatch dress-board accordingly, or passes the word through the cooks to the messes while at breakfast; he has especial care of the boys, berths them together abaft the rest of the ship's company, and sees every evening, after all hands are piped down or the watch set, that they are in their hammocks, unless on watch; he requires them to remain in their hammocks when not on watch, and prevents them from rambling about the ship at night.

The master-at-arms musters the boys upon deck every morning before the breakfast hour, and ascertains by examination that they pay proper attention to cleanliness, reporting their condition to the officer of the deck; he also musters such of the servants as the executive officer may direct, about the same time, with the same object, examines and reports to the officer of the deck; he sees that all lights, except standing lights required by general orders, are out upon the berth deck at 8 P. M., and ascertains at the same time, by personal inspection, that the galley fires are entirely extinguished, and reports accordingly to the officer of the deck; he also notifies officers at such times as the orders of the ship require, until after ten o'clock attending the midshipmen of the watch, and sees all but standing lights in their apartments extinguished, and reports to the officer of the deck or to the midshipman of the watch; if permission is granted by the commanding officer for an extension of time for lights up to ten o'clock, the master-at-arms should notify the officer of the expiration of that time, and report to the officer of the deck when the light is out. After ten o'clock the corporal of the guard or the ship's corporal of the watch sees such lights put out.

When a watch is kept on deck, as at sea, the master-at-arms calls at daylight all those of the ship's company who keep no watch at night, and are hence styled "idlers," sees that they lash up their hammocks at once in readiness for going on deck when hammocks are piped up, and reports to the officer of the deck that they are up.

When hammocks cannot be taken on deck to be stowed in the nettings, on account of rain, stress of weather, or other cause, and they are "piped down" after all hands are called, the master-at-arms sees that those on the berth deck are snugly triced up to the beams, leaving the deck beneath them as clear as circumstances permit. He has all fires, and lights not required by general order, extinguished at the beat to quarters for exercise with powder or for action, and reports to the executive officer. Always at general quarters he supervises all lights, has lamps in light-rooms to magazine and shell-rooms lighted, examines and trims them frequently while in use; he sees that lamps for lighting the magazines and shell-rooms are always trimmed, in readiness for use. The master-at-arms is the leading police petty officer of the vessel. He should always influence the crew to good behavior, maintain a rigid scrutiny into the conduct of every member of the ship's company as much as in his power, and make report to the executive officer of everything he observes tending to excite a suspicion of wrong-doing or intent; he should make himself acquainted with the disposition and character of the men, that he may know those who are reliable and honest, and those whose conduct may render them liable to suspicion as untrustworthy or vicious.

The master-at-arms inspects the bumboat on every occasion of its visit to the ship, examines it to ascertain that no article is brought that is prohibited by orders or regulation, and to require that articles sold are wholesome and not offered at a price too much in advance of market prices on shore; he instructs the ship's corporal accordingly, and while the bumboat remains alongside, he or a ship's corporal attends in her to maintain order and to prevent fraud in the dealings.

Ship's corporals assist the master-at-arms in his duties, and in his absence or illness act in his stead. When the general store-room is closed for the day, and the holds closed at night, the master-at-arms first inspects them to see that no fire or lights remain there.

THE QUARTERMASTERS.

The chief quartermaster has charge of the master's store-room, is responsible that the stores and instruments are not removed without proper authority; he has charge of soap and candles drawn by requisition in the master's department for ship's use, and serves them only by order and according to the allowance prescribed by the executive officer, to ship's cook, for scrubbing paint-work, window sills, screens, boat's sails and awnings, etc., etc.; he keeps in order all flags, pendants and numbers, etc., pairs them when necessary, assisted by other quartermasters, and when so ordered makes new ones; he sees that the binnacle lamps and signal lamps and lanterns are properly trimmed every morning watch, by the quartermaster of the watch not on lookout or at the conn—that they are lighted at such times as general orders require, and that the signal lanterns are always ready for immediate use, that the binnacle lamps are lighted and put in the binnacles by quartermasters, and that the running lights are lighted by the quartermasters and turned over to be put in place—the masthead light to the captain of the forecastle, that for the starboard side to the captain of the maintop, and that for the port side to the captain of the foretop, and the mizzentop light to the captain of the mizzen-top. The chief quartermaster takes the lookout at all hands, is stationed at signals at quarters, and when there are four quartermasters beside himself, he keeps no regular night watch; he superintends at making signals night and day.

A quartermaster is always present to weigh out provisions when they are being served out. When underweigh one quartermaster is always at the conn and one on lookout; a seaman takes the weather wheel, and an ordinary seaman or landsman the lee wheel. When four men are required to steer the ship, both weather wheelsmen should be seamen. A quartermaster holds the glass when the master's mate or senior midshipman of the watch heaves the log every hour. At all hands a quartermaster gives the soundings from each main chain when hand lead can be used. A quartermaster always attends at the lead line on the quarter, and gets the soundings when getting a cast with the deep sea lead. Before getting the cast, the quartermaster arms the lead and gives it to a forecastleman sent aft for it.

At sea quartermasters keep regular watch; in port, when no regular watch is kept on deck of the ship's company, they divide the watches, each taking two hours, that one having the watch from 2 till 4 A. M. being permitted to sleep in till 7 o'clock; a quartermaster is always on lookout night and day with a glass, he examines and reports to the officer of the deck the appearance of all sails or objects reported to be in sight when at sea, keeps a lookout for signals when sailing in company with other ships; and in port reports all boats approaching the ship, the officers in them if known, or their rank, to the officer of the deck before the boat reaches the ship; reports all signals to the officer of the deck, has answering pendant always bent-on ready for use if other ships are in company; he keeps a lookout for the time and sees that the bell is struck promptly at the time, or immediately after the senior officer; he keeps the ensign and pendant clear. Quartermasters dress ladders, and lash furniture in officers' apartments; they hoist the colors repairing to stations at the signal halliards when the call is beaten, and giving the jack to the captain of the forecastle if it is to be hoisted on the staff, round up pendant and see halliards clear; at the third roll of the drum they break stops to pendant and haul down the one that had been afloat, and hoist or haul down the ensign. Quartermasters supply signals, glass, lantern and candles, lead and line, when boats are manned and armed for service. Chief-quartermaster examines and measures lead and log-lines, inspects, and, when necessary, oils wheel ropes, under the direction of the master. When the jack is hoisted at the staff on the bowsprit a forecastleman lays out with it when the call is beaten, bends it on to the halliards and hoists when the other colors are hoisted at the third roll.

CAPTAINS OF FORECASTLE, TOPS AND AFTERGUARD.

Captains of forecastle, captains of tops and captains of afterguard are especially responsible for the attention to general routine orders by those under their charge, and for the cleanliness and good order of their own parts of the ship outside, and on spar and main decks inboard. Forecastlemen have charge in square-rigged vessels from the knightheads on both sides of the deck as far aft as the fife-rail to the foremast. Maintopmen have the starboard gangway from the fore fiferail to that of the mainmast, and foretopmen have the port gangway within the same limits; they clean all combings, gratings, ladders leading to the deck immediately below, as well as deck, rails, &c. The afterguard, when there is a poop extending to the mizzen-mast, have both sides of quarterdeck to the cabin bulkhead, and the mizzentopmen the poop; if the deck is flush, the afterguard take the starboard side and the mizzentopmen the port side from the main fiferail to taffrail. In vessels with a gundeck, the starboard watch have the spardeck and the port watch the maindeck, the afterguard taking the starboard side of the half deck, and the mizzentopmen the port side. When at sea the decks are cleared with the watch, the first part of the watch clearing the spardeck and the second part the main; the lower gundecks of line-of-battle-ships and berthdeck in sloops are kept in order by the cooks of messes; the orlop deck of line-of-battle-ships is cleared by a detail of men from different parts of the ship. The wardroom country is cleared by the crew of the wardroom boat, the steerages by steerage boat's crew, the cabin by the gigsmen; the cockpit in frigates by a detail of men from the crews of the larger boats. The inside of hatches below the top of the combings is in the charge of those clearing the deck below; abaft the mainmast all combings and skylights are cleared by the carpenter's crew. When cleaning a deck all ladders leading to the deck next below are hauled up and cleaned. Captains of all parts of the ship see that all paintwork is thoroughly wiped off with paint-swabs after washing down.

A captain of forecastle must be present when provisions are being served out to see that a fair division is made in cutting up; all forecastlemen have charge of the forerigging, foretopsail gaff, foreyard and its studding sail booms, bowsprit head booms and lower booms; they bend and unbend bower cables; supply seamen to weather wheel, a seaman in the chains when "all hands" are not at stations; a lookout for starboard cathead, and one for foreyard, if required; the foresail, headsails, foretopsail, lower and foretopmast steeringsail, and fore storm-staysail are under their charge and all the gear appertaining.

Foretopmen have all the rigging to mast and yards and sails on foremast above the top, except headsails and the foretopmast steeringsail; they veer foretopmast steering sail halliards, and tend short sheet in foretop; they have charge of lashings to spare spars in port chains and on booms in port gangway; keep lookout on topsail yard or crosstrees during the day, and at the port cathead at night. In sloops with a topgallant forecastle, the forecastlemen are charged with the care of it, and the fore and maintopmen clear the spardeck beneath it as well as in the gangways. Maintopmen have rigging to mainmast and yards above the top; they keep a lookout at masthead during the day, and at night take the starboard gangway; have charge of lashings to spare spars in starboard chains and in starboard gangway on the booms; take drift lead in main chains, and supply ordinary seamen or landsmen at the lee wheel if required. The mizzentopmen have all rigging on mizzenmast and the yards above the top, and work the sails; they supply a lookout on port-quarter during the night, and one at the life-buoy night and day. The afterguard have the mizzen rigging on both sides, maintopsail gaff, spanker-gaff and boom and the cross-jack yard, furl spanker, main trysail and assist on mainyard; in addition to afterguard the gunner's mates, quarter-gunners, quartermaster's armorer, carpenter's mates, rated carpenters, and sailmaker's mate are mainyardmen; gunner's mate, quartermasters, quarter-gunners, keep the rigging on the mainyard and the main-rigging in order. The afterguard take the port gangway lookout if there are no marines to take it, and the starboard quarter and life-buoy; they have charge of the starboard mizzen-chains, and the mizzentopmen the port. Fore and maintopmen have their own chains on both sides. At sea when under sail, a quarter-watch of topmen is stationed in each top, to tend studdingsail tacks and sheets, bear abaft and abreast breast backstays, loose and furl, set and take in light sails, &c., &c.; at night one man in each top is kept on lookout. At each half hour when the bell strikes at sea, all lookouts call out their stations in rotation, commencing with the "starboard cathead," "port cathead," "foretop," "starboard gangway," "port gangway," "maintop," "starboard quarter," "port quarter," and "mizzentop," follow.

The topsail halliards have always at sea, if the ship be under canvas, a topman stationed at each of them, who sees them laid down in the rack clear for running, and allows nothing to be put in the rack; men are stationed also at the halliards of light sails and studding sails, a quarter-gunner at maintack and bowline, and one at mainsheet and foretopmast-studdingsail tack and lower studdingsail outhaul; forecastlemen tend lower and foretopmast studding-sail halliards; topmen work their own light braces. A quartermaster is stationed at the lee maintopgallant brace in working ship. In sending up and down masts, topmen attend their own stays and backstays, going into other tops to light through nips, let go or put on seizings. In reefing captains of tops take the earrings, in furling they stow the bunt; when a captain of a top is aloft, he answers a hail from the deck, if he is not aloft the topkeeper answers. Forecastlemen attend foresheet and work and overhaul foretacks and sheets; a foretopman in forechains and a maintopman in mainchains assist in lighting along and overhauling tacks and sheets. Quarter gunners reeve main bowline. Captains of the different parts of the ship select sweepers in turn from the ordinary seamen and landsmen, one for each part of the ship for the upper decks, and one from the berth deck cooks for each side of that deck; in ships having a main deck, the port watch supplies sweepers in port for that deck, but at sea they are taken from the second part of the watch that is on deck, the first part supplying them to the spardeck. Sweepers scrub spitboxes while the decks are being cleaned, and clean them out every time the deck is swept down, taking them to the head for the purpose; they always sweep down the ladders leading to the deck above whenever they sweep the deck; after sweeping they do not push the dirt out the scuppers to blow back about the ship, but take it up into a bucket and carry it to the head; main or spardeck sweepers are called to sweep down by the pipe of the boatswain's mates, who, with the captains of the parts of the ship to which they belong, are responsible that they perform their duty properly. Spar-deck sweepers keep windsails trimmed during the day.

Accommodation ladders and gangways are cleaned by the side-boys; marines clear the sentry-boards. When deck are holystoned, all ladders, gratings, combings are holystoned, and all wood-work that is kept bright; ladders are scrubbed with canvas and sand to cleanse them, and are never scraped except to remove stains of paint or tar.

MR. STANTON ON THE LATE VICTORIES.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—In this great hour of triumph my heart as well as yours is penetrated with gratitude to Almighty God, for his deliverance of the Nation. (Tremendous and prolonged cheering.) Our thanks are due to the PRESIDENT—(cheers)—to the Army and Navy—(cheers)—to the great commanders by sea and land—(cheers)—to the gallant officers and men who have perilled their lives upon the battle-field and drenched the soil with their blood. (Great cheers.) Henceforth our commiseration and our aid should be given to the wounded, the maimed and the suffering, who bear the marks of their great suffering in the mighty struggle! Let us humbly offer up our thanks to Divine Providence for His care over us, and beseech Him to guide and govern us in our duties hereafter; as He has carried us forward to victory, to teach us how to be humble in the midst of triumph; how to be just in the hour of victory, and to help us to secure the foundations of this republic, soaked as they have been in blood, so that it shall live forever and ever. (Enthusiastic cheers.) Let us also not forget the laboring millions in other lands, who in this struggle have given us their sympathies, their aid and their prayers; and let us bid them rejoice with us in our great triumph. Then, having done this, let us trust the future to Him who will guide us, as heretofore, according to His own good will. (Loud cheers.)

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

CAPTAIN Maffit, of Rebel piracy notoriety, is said to be imprisoned at Havana, at the suit of Geo. E. Tyler, owner of the *Shooting Star*, which vessel Maffit recently attempted to destroy. Mr. Tyler had the pleasure of seeing the ex pirate safely ensconced in a cell of the Moro.

THE schooner *Spofford*, of New York, arrived at Philadelphia Tuesday afternoon. She had on board the crew of the schooner *St Marys*, of St. Marys, Md., which was captured by a privateer (no date), off the mouth of the Patuxent River. The name of the privateer is not stated.

OFFICIAL information has been received that the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin, have agreed to adopt as the provisional flag of the duchies of Holstein and Schleswig, the colors blue, white and red, disposed in horizontal stripes, bearing besides a yellow field near the flagstaff.

WE find the following in the Washington telegrams to the dailies: "It is under consideration by the Secretary of the Navy to retire about one half of the vessels now in commission, and use the surplus seamen and landsmen employed on board for land service. This will add about twenty-five thousand to the effective land forces."

THE steamship *John Adams* was towed, March 24, from Charleston where she has been lying for three years, used as a court ship to Port Royal. The last trial in her cabin was that of William H. Miller, sailor, and attracted great interest among the blue jackets from the fact that a chief point of the defence lay in the alleged illegality of the punishment—tricing up—inflicted when the offence was committed. The defence was conducted by means of money subscribed by them. The decision is not yet made public.

THE latest accounts from the Rebel privateer *Shenandoah*, locate her at Melbourne, Australia. Several lady prisoners were on board occupying the best cabin. Captain Wandell said they were free to go where they pleased. He formally requested leave of the authorities to land his prisoners and take in coal and repair machinery. He promised to observe neutrality and get to sea again as quickly as possible. The London *Times* has an editorial on the arrival of the *Shenandoah* at Melbourne, and says that her commander does not appear to have asked any indulgences which can properly be refused him, and the Governor has but one course open—that of strict adherence to the spirit of the instructions from the British Cabinet. It is possible the instructions to English colonial governors will take a decided change when the news of our recent successes is received abroad.

THE *Stonewall* is a fertile source of sensational accounts in the dailies. The *Stonewall*, which is a rather formidable vessel, having a spur twenty feet in length and being furnished with two stationary turrets, one carrying a three hundred pound gun and the other two two hundred pounders, arrived at Ferrol on the 4th of last February, where she still remained on the 12th of March. During that time she had been receiving repairs, and it was thought that men and munitions had been secretly placed on board of her. A small and very swift steamer, called the *Louisa Fanny*, supposed to be the tender of the *Stonewall*, had visited Ferrol harbor, communicated with her, and then sailed away. Rumors were rife at Corunna that another iron clad Rebel vessel was out, and the *Niagara* and *Sacremento* are reported to have sailed in search of her. The story is doubtful.

A NEAT little sheet is published on board the Monitor *Milwaukee*, Gulf squadron, off Mobile. It is appropriately named *The Monitor* and is filled with readable squibs and advertisements. The first number contained the following piece of intelligence: On the morning of the 9th inst. the U. S. S. *Pink* of the upper fleet, shortly after coming to anchor picked up a torpedo. It was discovered from the deck and a boat dispatched to bring it alongside; as it was forwarded immediately to headquarters we were unable to obtain a correct description of it, but ascertained that the case was made of tin, of cylindrical form, some four feet in length, having an air-tight compartment at each end, the centre forming the magazine which contained about sixty pounds of powder, and having a very ingenious apparatus for exploding it. From its appearance it was supposed to have broken adrift from one of the many channels approaching the city.

CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS.

IT is impossible to obtain a complete or an accurate list of officers killed and wounded during the late conflict in Virginia; such names as we are able to collect we give below as they come to us:—

KILLED.

Bvt Brig-Gen Winthrop
Colonel G M Gowan, 48th Pa
Major Doran, 24 N Y
Major Hart, 1st N J cav
Major McClune, 198 Pa
Major C J Mills, Gen. Humphrey's Staff
Captain Andrew Cunningham, 114 Pa
Lieutenant McGee, 6 Pa cav
Lieut E Marion, 116 Pa
Lieut Hart, 16 Mass
Lieut Vaughn, 16 Mass
Lieut S Patterson, 7 Mich
Lieut S Everhart, 148 Pa

WOUNDED.

Bvt Maj-Gen Grant, commanding Vermont brigade in Gen Getty's div
Bvt Maj-Gen Potter, 2d div, 9th corps, seriously
Bvt Brig-Gen Chamberlain, 2d brig, 1st div, 5th corps, side
Brig-Gen Dennison, com'ding Maryland brig, 2d corps, slightly
Bvt Brig Gen H G Sickels, left arm
Col. Frank, 39th N Y
Col W C Newberry, leg
Col Sergeant, 21st N Y
Col Bradley Winslow, 186th N Y, side
Lieut-Col Morrow, 6th Pa, severely
Lieut-Col Sceva, abdomen
Lieut-Col Nichols 1st Mich sharpshooters, seriously
Lieut-Col Trimblet 30 Mass, lost leg
Lieut-Col Avery, 6th Ohio, thigh
Lieut-Col E L Getchill, 31st Me, shoulder
Maj Chadbourne, 1st Me, com'd'g 2d N Y Rifles, shoulder
Maj Clifton K Prentiss, 6th Maryland
Maj Geo A Bolton, 31st Me, groin
Maj P E Peckham, A A G 2d div, 9th corps, head
Capt Lathrop, 185th N Y, foot
Capt Newton, 3d N J cav
Capt Thompson, Gen Custer's staff, hip
Capt Hislop Smith, staff
Capt Pating, of Fitzhugh's staff, flesh wound, leg
Capt Reinhart, 148th Pa
Capt Gaddes, 126th N Y
Capt Eddy, 116th Pa, head, mortally
Capt Gallagher, 16th Pa, badly
Capt Fulmer, 16th Pa, badly
Capt Pratt, 10th N Y, arm
Capt Haust d, A A G, 5th corps
Capt Richard Watts, Gen Hartranft's staff, head
Capt S O Howard, 185th N Y, leg
Capt S Wrisley, 198th Pa, head
Capt S Rickley, 198th Pa, head
Capt R Shaw, 56th Pa, abdomen
Capt J F Wilson, 140th Pa, severely
Capt J S Daland, 1st Mic S S
Capt W S Greenough, 18th N H
Capt B M Johnson, 102 h N Y
Capt Cornelius Ruffleytan, 20th N Y
Capt A A Kelley 38th Wisconsin
Capt Chas L Ballard, 38th Wis
Capt Nathan F Marsh 81 Pa, severely
Lieut D W Johnson, 1st N Y Art
Lieut Skeele, 37th Wis, slightly
Lieut Jas Meynahan, 27 Mich, slightly
Lieut J Herren, 154th N Y, arm
Lieut W Miller, 198th Pa, side
Lieut Leonard Briggs, 189th N Y, leg
Lieut Geo Curtis, 1 Mich, leg
Lieut James Strong, 155th Pa, chest and back
Lieut J J Reeder, Alcorn's Legion, groin, severe
Lieut C J Rector, 185th N Y, thigh
Lieut E F Border, 185th N Y, shoulder
Lieut W. F. Martin, 1st Me, foot
Lieut Jos Walker, 20th Me, face
Lieut James Strong, 155th Pa, chest
Lieut Leonard Briggs, 189th N Y, right leg
Lieut Sam Crandle, 2d N Y art, leg
Lieut H O Claflin, 17th Vt, leg
Lieut S G H Musgrove, 170 h N Y
Lieut Edward Rose, 56th Mass, breast
Lieut J E Henry, 17th Vt, side
Lieut Joseph W Mason, 39 N J, breast
Lieut Henry H Hewlin, 1st Mich S S
Lieut W Kennedy, 109th N Y
Lieut Henry Barrett, 8th Mich
Lieut J W Mayloon, 56th Mass, thigh
Lieut Thos M Sullivan, 48th Pa, thorax
Lieut Wm Auman, 48th Pa, mouth
Lieut A A Bolles, 7th R I, mouth
Lieut Simon C Strickland, 35th Wis
Lieut Witt, 37th Wis
Lieut T D Soules, 1st Maine S S
Lieut C S Wood, 38th Wis
Lieut Jordaman, 3d N J cav
Lieut Chamberlain, Provost-Marshal Fitzhugh's staff
Lieut Hopper, 126th N Y
Lieut Pason, 126 N Y
Lieut Beaton, 116th Pa, severely
Lieut Triffers, 116th Pa
Lieut Walters, Gen'al Chamberlain's staff
Lieut Washburne, 10 N Y, head, slight
Lieut Tilson, 4th Pa cav
Lieut John Mitchel, 4th N Y
Lieut C F Borden, 185th N Y, thigh
Lieut H C Rosenaugh, 155th N Y, shoulder

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

THE BAYONET.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The majority of military historians, particularly French military writers, assign the invention or introduction of the bayonet to about the year 1641. VON HARDEGG, however, carries its use back to the first quarter of the seventeenth century, 250 years ago (*Kriegs geschichte* 11, 118). If the chronological tables of the same critic are clear, the surprise of Tuttlingen, 1643, is the first great battle of that period to which we must assign the actual participation of the bayonet as an element of success. SAINTE GERMAIN, in the French "*Dictionnaire de la Conversation*," Article Bayonette, concedes to M. DE PUYSEGUR, commanding in Flanders, in 1642, the honor of the conception of a dagger-bayonet with a blade 13 to 15 inches long, with a wooden handle of about the same length which was inserted in the muzzle of the musket. In a pamphlet entitled "*Combats a la Baionnette*," "theory adopted in 1859 by the Army of "Italy" the writer claims this weapon as the special arm of the French, to which they owe their victories. Maida, 4th July, 1806, alone ought to have taken this conceit out of the Gallic soldiery, had not their best troops experienced the same consequences as the famous "impetuous" and "terrible" demi-brigades at the hands of the more solidly energetic, and, for that reason, irresistible English. The little work referred to (worthy of translation and consideration) says the Baionnette, Baionette or Bayonetto, derives its name from the town of Bayonne (pages 8 13—particularly 8-9), where it was invented, *it is said*, in 1641. According to local tradition, the first use or invention can be traced to a little hamlet, near Bayonne, of an arm, which has sensibly modified the system of the military art in Europe. These are the circumstances.

Certain Basque peasants and Spanish smugglers became engaged in a desperate combat. The Basques having exhausted their ammunition, and being unable to reply to the fire of their enemies, conceived the idea of fastening their long knives to the ends of their musket barrels, and, thus armed, routed their adversaries. This is all very well, but the fact is, the bayonet, like all other military weapons, was the result of amoliorations, gradual but marked, originating with practical minds in the course of two centuries of almost continual war. It was neither the result of accident nor the conception of genius. The discovery of fircarms reduced the number of pikemen by the introduction of musketeers. To restore the equilibrium of defence against offence, particularly against cavalry, a sort of weapon was given to the fuelichmen, which was carried as in a sheath, contrived in the rest of the musket and inserted in the barrel. (See Penny Cyclopædia, 1, Article, Armour, 373-4.) This was variously styled the Sweyne's Feather or Hog's Bristle, afterwards Swan's Feather, and was a Swedish invention like most other military innovations which have stood the test of time. It was a long, thin rapier blade, fixed into a handle, at first carried in a scabbard of its own, afterwards in the hollow of the musket-rest arranged for that purpose.

In the war of WILLIAM III., the first mention (neither year or engagement given) is made of the socket-bayonet. The Twenty-fifth English Foot were not only astonished, but staggered by the fire of a French infantry regiment who halted in mid-charge, fired a volley, and then rushed in upon them with the bayonet.

The day, however, of the bayonet is past and gone. The shock which will decide future battles, will be given by the weight and continuity of fire, especially the terrible searching, scathing, overwhelming fire of repeating small arms. Well might tactician BULOW declare, about 1800, that the American Revolutionary War was extraordinarily remarkable and important as the beginning of a new military record. No great battles, only small engagements, only a war of light troops, the type of all future wars. Thenceforward, he added, battles would be decided by the weight and frequency of infantry fire, whose development in this war bids fair to rob bayonet and sabre, bare steel, not only of its charms but its power and execution.

ANCHOR.

THE FIRST ALABAMA CAVALRY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Perhaps you, like a great many other people in the North, do not know of the existance of such an organization as the First Regiment of Alabama Cavalry. Permit me to state that the regiment was organized in the early part of the year 1862, by Major-General G. M. DODGE, at Corinth, Miss. The command is composed exclusively of *Loyal Alabamians*, and as an organization, has received the merited encomiums of all officers with whom it has served. Colonel GEORGE E. SPENCER, the commander, after having led the regiment through all the different campaigns in West Tennessee and Mississippi, finishing with the great cavalry expedition which was made by General WM. SEVY SMITH into the heart of Mississippi—succeeded in having the regiment ordered to Nashville, where it arrived just in time to enter upon the grand campaign against Atlanta, in which it took a prominent part. When SHERMAN started on the expedition which brought us to Savannah, the First Alabama cavalry was assigned to the position of leading the advance of the Seventeenth corps, which duty it performed with marked success.

While the Army was recuperating in Savannah, Colonel SPENCER made application to be allowed to take his regiment back to Huntsville, Alabama, to recruit. General SHERMAN returned the application, with the following endorsement: "Not granted. The First Alabama cavalry is "assigned to General KILPATRICK's Cavalry corps, and "General K. will give Colonel SPENCER a brigade at once."

It was Colonel SPENCER's brigade—the Third Cavalry brigade, KILPATRICK's corps—that fought and dispersed the Rebel Alabama Cavalry brigade, under BUTLER, near Aiken, S. C. It was the First Alabama cavalry that saved the day and won the victory over HAMPTON in the attack near Fayetteville. It was the Third brigade that—roused from their slumbers at midnight—clad in the costume of the Greek slave—saved General KILPATRICK, his staff, General ADKINS, and others who would, no doubt, have been captured, had it not been for the stubborn resistance of this brigade.

No official report has, as yet, been received, but it has been ascertained that Major CRAMER and Major SANFORD TRAMEL, of the First Alabama, are prisoners, the former severely wounded.

General KILPATRICK, as I have just learned from one of his staff officers, speaks very highly of the regiment, the brigade, and of Colonel SPENCER. I did not propose to give you a history of the regiment, but only to inform you that such an organization existed. The brigade consists of the Fifth Ohio cavalry, Fifth Kentucky cavalry, and the First Alabama cavalry. ONE OF SHERMAN'S ARMY.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., March 26, 1865.

THE ARMY AND ITS TRAINING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Among the propositions of one of your correspondents who signs himself "Regular Army," two are most remarkable, and deserve especial attention. I wish to present a few remarks upon them.

First. "Regular Army" proposes to do away with brevetting. In this I heartily concur with him. Brevets are opposed to sound discipline, and are rejected in all well-organized armies, where it is admitted in principle, first, that nobody should hold more than one grade in the Army, and that the rank should be proportionate to the grade; and second, that no honorary grade or title should be given, except to retired officers.

Second. "Regular Army" proposes to reserve a certain proportion of the lieutenancies for promotions from the rank and file. Here I differ but little from your correspondent. As a principle, a part of the officers ought to come from the ranks, after having passed through all the trials and experiences of a private's and sergeant's life; and a corps of officers composed exclusively of men taken from a school or a determined class of society, will be very inferior to a body of officers uniting the two elements. Accordingly, I would propose that one-third of the vacancies of the lower grade, in the infantry and cavalry service, and two-thirds in the other services, should be filled by appointments from the Military Academy. The balance of the appointments to the grade of second lieutenants should be reserved for the sergeants having at least three years of service, and having been found qualified by a board of examiners, provided that, if there be not candidates enough to fill all the vacancies, the balance may be filled by West Point graduates.

The standard qualifications should be determined by law. They should not be too high as to scientific attainments. The board should be selected every year by lot, from among general officers; and they should determine the rank of the approved candidates. The account of the number of vacancies to be reserved for the sergeants should be made every year and published, and every appointment should be accompanied by a specification of the reasons therefor. This system would secure a proportion of practical and scientific men in every arm of the service; and it would do justice to a most useful class of our Army, and promote a healthy emulation among them.

One word more. It seems to me very improper that all the cadets at West Point should pursue the same course of study, without regard to their future duties. Cadets who afterwards enter the infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineers, all engage in the same course of study, as if they were all to enter the same arm, and that is the last. Every one knows that an infantry or cavalry officer has duties totally different from those of an artillery or engineer officer. The first needs less mathematics, chemistry and engineering, but must be more learned in tactics, strategy and military history and art. REGULAR GRADUATE.

LETTER FROM MAJOR-GENERAL HALLECK.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1865.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer:

It is stated in the *Intelligencer* of this morning, in regard to the Committee on the Conduct of the War, that, "accordingly to their usual custom, they sent to the War Department, some weeks ago, a summons for General ROSECRANS, whose testimony was needed for the investigation "into his campaigns ordered by Congress. No response "having been received, inquiries were made by one of the "committee, who was finally informed by General HALLECK "that he had declined to forward the summons."

This statement, as far as concerns myself, is entirely without foundation. No application or summons in regard to General ROSECRANS has ever been received by me; nor have I ever passed a word with any member of the committee on the subject of General ROSECRANS' testimony. Moreover, I have never received, and consequently have never "declined to forward," a summons for any person to testify before the committee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

EXPLANATION FROM GENERAL MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 31, 1865.

To the Editor of the Herald:

I FIND in your journal of the 30th what purports to be a congratulatory address of Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT to the Army, which requires notice and explanation on my part.

This address is in reality an order which I had prepared to be issued to the Army of the Potomac under my command. After it was printed, but before it was issued, I became satisfied, from the representations of Major-General PARKE, that injustice was done to the Third brigade, First division, Ninth corps, in the censure contained in the first paragraph. It being too late to correct the order, we being on the eve of a movement, I directed its suppression, and every effort was made to prevent copies getting into the hands of correspondents of the press, all of whom with the Army were notified of the suppression.

I now find the order not only published, but a fraud perpetrated in dating it from the Headquarters Armies of the United States, and signing it with the name of Lieutenant-General GRANT—a fraud which, for the reputation of your journal, I would suggest your investigating, and punishing the guilty parties if detected. As an act of justice to all concerned, I beg you will publish this communication.

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General U. S. A., Commanding Army of Potomac.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, in publishing the order alluded to above, did not fall into the error of attributing it to General GRANT, or of dating it at the Headquarters of the Armies of the United States; but it regrets that it was unaware of the author's desire to secure the suppression of the order, which came to the JOURNAL in the regular course.

THE FIRST ENTRANCE INTO COLUMBIA.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION,
SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 17, 1865.

Brigadier-General WM W. BELKNAP, Commanding Third Brigade:

SIR:—Allow me to congratulate you, and through you, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. KENNEDY, Thirteenth Iowa Veteran Volunteers, and the men under his command, for first entering the city of Columbia, on the morning of Friday, February 17, and being the first to plant his colors on the Capitol of South Carolina. While the Army was laying Pontoon bridges across the Saluda and Broad Rivers, three miles above the city, Lieutenant-Colonel KENNEDY, under your direction, fitted up an old worn-out flat boat, capable of carrying about twenty men, and, accompanied by Lieutenants H. C. MCARTHUR and WM. H. GOODELL, of your staff, crossed the river in front of the city, and boldly advanced through its streets, sending back the boat, with another procured on the opposite shore, for more troops, and on their arrival, with seventy-five men in all, drove a portion of WHEELER's cavalry, from the town, and at eleven and a half o'clock A. M., planted his two stands of colors, one upon the old, and the other upon the new capitol.

The swift current of the Congaree River and its rocky channel, rendered his crossing both difficult and dangerous, and the presence of the enemy, but in what force unknown, rendered the undertaking still more hazardous. Lieutenant-Colonel KENNEDY, and his regiment, are entitled to great credit for its successful accomplishment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) GILES A. SMITH,
Brevet Major-General Commanding.

DR. JOHN S. WILEY, a gentleman who was well and very favorably known in the Navy, at the time of his death bequeathed the munificent sum of twenty thousand dollars to charitable institutions, of which amount, one-quarter was given to the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, one quarter to a hospital in the same city, and one-half to St. Luke's Hospital in New York; the latter bequest to be used for the benefit of officers of the Navy. The following is the action of the managers of the Hospital with reference to the legacy:—

Whereas, The late Dr. JOHN S. WILEY, of Brooklyn, Surgeon in the United States Navy, by his last will and testament, dated June, 1852, directed ten thousand dollars to be paid over to St. Luke's Hospital, in the city of New York, to be applied by the managers thereof for the use of said hospital in founding and endowing of alcoves or wards therein, under the direction of, and in such manner as, ROBERT B. MINTURN, STEPHEN CAMBRELING, WM. C. BRYANT, ALFRED PELL, THEODORE SEDGWICK, and FRANCIS S. DU PONT, United States Navy, or the survivors of them shall direct and appoint.

ROBERT B. MINTURN, mentioned above, being absent in Europe, and THEODORE SEDGWICK having deceased, the other persons mentioned in said will and testament met at the house of ALFRED PELL on the 25th of March, 1865, and the letter of THOS. W. OGDEN, Secretary of St. Luke's Hospital, of the 1st of February, 1865, was read to them mentioning the receipt of the ten thousand dollars, and enclosing a resolution adopted by the managers of the said hospital, in which it was directed that the chief ward in the eastern wing of the hospital about to be erected be designated and known as the Wiley Ward.

The persons above mentioned agreed in approving the said resolution and in recommending that in addition a marble tablet be placed on the walls of the Wiley Ward bearing this inscription:—

THE WILEY WARD.
JOHN S. WILEY, M. D.,
Bequeathed to St. Luke's Hospital ten thousand dollars in the hope that his brother officers might share the benefits of this institution.

(Signed) WILLIAM C. BRYANT,
ALFRED PELL,
S CAMBERLING,
F. S. DU PONT by letter.

March 25, 1865.

THE wooden offices adjoining the headquarters of Major-General Augur, on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, and occupied by the Commissary of Musters and the Provost Marshal of the Department of Washington, were consumed by fire on the evening of the 1st, together with some of the furniture and papers. Fortunately the most valuble of the books were saved. The roof of the building occupied as headquarters of the department also caught fire, but received very little damage. The alarm was at once communicated to all portions of the city by the efficiency of the fire alarm telegraph, and had water been easily obtained the fire would have caused but little damage to property. As it is, it will not probably exceed five to ten thousand dollars. General Augur's headquarters have been removed to Fourteenth street, between G and H streets. The damages to the building can be repaired in about a week.

COMMODORE Charles H. Bell, at present commanding the Pacific squadron, has been ordered to the command of the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., in place of Rear-Admiral Paulding, the order to take effect on the 1st of May.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

BRIGADIER-General Comstock was at Mobile Bay March 19th, with dispatches from General Grant.

FIRST Lieutenant Adolph Luning, Tenth U. S. Infantry, is stationed at Washington, D. C., on general recruiting service for the Regular Army.

CAPTAIN Charles O. Wood, Ninth U. S. Infantry, has been granted leave of absence with a view to accept a field officers position of California volunteers.

BY order of the President the Fourteenth and Twentieth army corps are to constitute the Army of Georgia, and will be commanded by Major-General Howard.

MAJOR Franklin, of Major-General Wright's staff, has received his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel, and the appointment of Inspector-General of the Sixth corps.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Thomas S. Trumbull, First regiment Connecticut artillery, who has been lying ill in Washington for nearly five weeks, died on Thursday evening, March 30.

BREVET Major C. E. Walbridge, Quartermaster at Bermuda Hundred, has been ordered to report to Major-General Terry, to be assigned to duty by Brigadier-General George S. Dodge.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel H. H. Walpole has been appointed to the command of the One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment New York Volunteers, in place of Colonel Dwight, killed in action.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel J. H. Bell, Twelfth regiment Veteran Reserve corps, and Assistant Surgeon S. J. Radcliffe, have been ordered to examine the enlisted men in the United States General Hospitals, Annapolis, Md., for admission into the Invalid corps.

THE following named officers of the Regular Army have been retired by the board in session at Wilmington, Del., on account of wounds received in the line of duty: Captain George McGown, Seventh U. S. Infantry; Captain James S. Hall, Signal corps; Second Lieutenant Luke Clark, Second U. S. Infantry.

COLONEL F. D. Callender, Major of Ordnance, U. S. Army, is announced as Chief of Ordnance for the Military Division of the Missouri. Colonel Callender will, in addition to his duties at Division Headquarters, continue to perform the duties of Chief Ordnance officer of the Department of the Missouri until further orders.

FIRST Lieutenant Thomas Boyd, Co. F, Eighteenth New York cavalry; Second Lieutenant Thomas H. Fell, Twenty-first Pennsylvania cavalry; First Lieutenant Joseph C. Broadfoot, Eighth Maryland Volunteers; Captain John Reid, Eighth Ohio Volunteers, and Captain William McNally, Seventy-seventh New York State National Guards, have been cashiered. Captain A. H. Rush, Sixteenth Pennsylvania cavalry; First Lieutenant Hugh Dinnia, Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers, and Second Lieutenant William S. Douglass, Two Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, have been dismissed the service.

THE following named gentlemen are announced as on the staff of Major-General Canby, commanding the military division of West Mississippi. In the field:—Major-General P. J. Osterhaus, Chief of Staff; Brigadier-General George L. Andrews, Provost-Marshal-General; Brigadier-General James Totten, Chief of Ordnance and Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Christensen, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Wilson, Assistant Inspector-General; Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster; Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Hinsdill, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Surgeon E. H. Abadie, Chief Medical Officer; Major DeWitt Clinton, Judge-Advocate; Major H. R. Putnam, Aide-de-Camp; Brevet Major John F. S. Gray, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain M. D. McAlester, Chief Engineer; Captain S. M. Eaton, Chief Signal Officer; Captain Alfred Fredberg, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain James G. Patton, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Captain Samuel E. Rundle, Acting Staff Quartermaster; Captain George S. Melville, Aide-de-Camp; Captain C. T. Barrett, Aide-de-Camp; Captain M. K. Cook, Aide-de-Camp; Assistant-Surgeon W. E. Waters, Staff Surgeon; First Lieutenant George W. Lyon, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; First Lieutenant Henry Ayres, Adjutant, Signal Corps; Second Lieutenant John E. Norcross, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General. At New Orleans:—Colonel C. C. Dwight, Agent of Exchange of Prisoners; Colonel Sheldon Sturgeon, Chief Mustering Officer; Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Wood, Provost-Marshal-General; Captain C. H. Dyer, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain W. G. Fuller, Superintendent Military Telegraphs; Second Lieutenant George L. Wilbur, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 2—11 P. M.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX, New York:

The following telegrams from the President report the condition of affairs at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., April 2—2 P. M.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

At 10:45 A. M., General Grant telegraphs as follows:

"Everything has been carried from the left of the Ninth corps. The Sixth corps alone captured more than 3 000 prisoners. The Second and Twenty-fourth corps captured forts, guns, and prisoners from the enemy, but I cannot tell the numbers.

"We are now closing around the works of the line immediately enveloping Petersburg. All looks remarkably well. I have not yet heard from Sheridan. His headquarters have been moved up to Banks' House, near the Boydton Road, about three miles southwest of Petersburgh."

A. LINCOLN.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CITY POINT, VA., April 2—8:30 P. M.

Hon EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

At 4:30 P. M. to-day, General Grant telegraphed as follows:

"We are now up, and have a continuous line of troops, and in a few hours will be entrenched from the Appomattox below Petersburg to the river above. The whole captures since the Army started out will not amount to less than 12 000 men, and probably fifty pieces of artillery. I do not know the number of men and guns accurately, however.

"A portion of Foster's division, Twenty-fourth corps, made a most gallant charge this afternoon and captured a very important fort from the enemy, with its entire garrison.

"All seems well with us, and everything is quiet just now."

A. LINCOLN.

PREVIOUS OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

Major-General DIX:

The following telegram in relation to the military operations now going on at the front was received this morning. Nothing later has reached this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., March 31, 1865—8:30 P. M.

Hon EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

At 12:30 P. M. to day, General Grant telegraphed me as follows:

"There has been much hard fighting this morning. The enemy drove our left from near Dabney's House back well toward the Boydton Plank-road. We are now about to take the offensive at that point, and I hope will more than recover the lost ground."

Later he telegraphed again, as follows:

"Our troops, after being driven back to the Boydton Plank-road, turned and drove the enemy in turn, and took the White Oak Road, which we now have. This gives us the ground occupied by the enemy this morning. I will send you a Rebel flag captured by our troops in driving the enemy back. There have been four flags captured to day."

Judging by the two points from which General Grant telegraphs, I infer that he moved his headquarters about one mile since he sent the first of the two dispatches.

A. LINCOLN.

SECOND DISPATCH

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1—11 o'clock P. M.

To Major-General DIX:

The following dispatch from the President, received to-night, shows that the desperate struggle between our forces and the enemy continues undecided, although the advantage appears to be on our side:

"CITY POINT, Saturday, April 1, 1865.

"Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

"Dispatches just received showing that Sheridan, aided by Warren, had, at 2 P. M., pushed the enemy back so as to retake the Five Forks and bring his own headquarters up to Fort Boisseaus.

"The Five Forks were barricaded by the enemy, and carried by Diven's division of cavalry.

"This part of the enemy seem to be now trying to work along the White Oak Road, to join the main force in front of Grant, while Sheridan and Warren are pressing them as closely as possible. A. LINCOLN."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THIRD DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 2—6 A. M.

Major-General DIX:

A dispatch just received from General Grant's Adjutant General at City Point announces the triumphant success of our arms after three days' hard fighting, during which the forces on both sides exhibited unsurpassed valor.

"CITY POINT, VA, April 2—5:30 A. M.

"A dispatch from General Grant states that General Sheridan, commanding cavalry and infantry, has carried everything before him. He captured three brigades of infantry, a wagon train, and several batteries of artillery. The prisoners captured will amount to several thousand.

"T. S BOWERS."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, April 2—12:30 P. M.

Major-General DIX:

The President, in the subjoined telegram, gives the latest news from the front:

CITY POINT, April 2—11 A. M.

To E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Dispatches are frequently coming in. All is going on finely. Generals Parke, Wright, and Ord's lines are extending from the Appomattox to Hatcher's Run. They have all broken through the enemy's entrenched lines, taking some forts, guns, and prisoners.

Sheridan, with his own cavalry, the Fifth corps, and part of the Second, is coming in from the west on the enemy's flank, and Wright is already tearing up the Southside Railroad.

A. LINCOLN.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 2—11 A. M.

The following telegram from the President, dated at 8:30 o'clock this morning, gives the latest intelligence from the front, where a furious battle was raging, with continued success to the Union arms.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., April 2—8:30 A. M.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Last night, General Grant telegraphed that General Sheridan, with his cavalry and the Fifth corps, had captured three brigades of infantry, a train of wagons, and several batteries, the prisoners amounting to several thousand.

This morning, General Grant, having ordered an attack along the whole line, telegraphs as follows:

"Both Wright and Parke are through the enemy's lines. The battle now rages furiously. General Sheridan, with his cavalry, the Fifth corps, and Miles's division of the Second corps, which was sent to him this morning, is now sweeping down from the west."

All now looks highly favorable.

General Ord is engaged, but I have not yet heard the result in his front.

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 3—10 A. M.

The following telegram from the President, announcing the evacuation of Petersburgh, and probably of Richmond, has just been received by this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., April 3—8:30 A. M.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

This morning, Lieutenant-General Grant reports Petersburgh evacuated, and he is confident that Richmond also is.

He is pushing forward to cut off, if possible, the retreating Rebel army.

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 3—10 A. M.

Major-General DIX, New York:

It appears from a dispatch of General Weitzel, just received by this Department, that our forces under his command are in Richmond, having taken it at fifteen minutes past eight this morning.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 3—12 M.

Major-General DIX, New York:

The following official confirmation of the capture of Richmond, and the announcement that the city is on fire, has been received.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, April 3—11 A. M.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

General Weitzel telegraphs as follows:

We took Richmond at a quarter past eight this morning. I captured many guns.

The enemy left in great haste.

The city is on fire in one place. Am making every effort to put it out.

The people received us with enthusiastic expressions of joy.

General Grant started early this morning with the Army towards the Danville Road, to cut off Lee's retreating army, if possible.

President Lincoln has gone to the front.

T. S. BOWERS, Acting Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4—11 A. M.

Major-General DIX:

The following particulars, dated at City Point, April 4, 8 A. M., give the latest information received from Richmond.

General Weitzel telegraphs from Richmond that of railroad stock he found there 28 locomotives, 44 passenger and baggage cars, and 106 freight cars.

At 3:30 this morning, General Grant, from Sutherland Station, ten miles from Petersburgh, towards Burkesville, telegraphs as follows:

"General Sheridan picked up 1,200 prisoners to day, and from three to five hundred more have been gathered by our troops. The majority of the arms that were left in the hands of Lee's army are now scattered between Richmond and where his troops now are.

"The country is also full of stragglers. The line of retreat is marked with artillery, ammunition, burned or charred wagons, caissons, ambulances, etc."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 5—8 P. M.

Major General JOHN A. DIX, New York:

The following telegram gives all the details received by this Department in relation to the military operations at Richmond, not heretofore published.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

AIKEN'S LANDING, VA., April 5—11:30 A. M.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Little is known at City Point. There are but few officers left, and these are overwhelmed with work. Lee telegraphed Davis at 3 P. M., of Sunday, that he was driven back and must evacuate. This was announced in church. Davis had sold his furniture previously at auction, and was ready to leave. All the leading men got away that evening.

The Rebel iron-clads were exploded. The *Virginia* lies sunk in the James River, above the obstructions.

Ewell set the city on fire. All the business portion of Main street to the river was destroyed. The bridges across the river were also destroyed.

Many of the families remain. Mrs. Lee remains.

At Petersburgh the public stores were burned, and a few houses caught fire, but not much damage was done to the city. The bridges there were also destroyed.

I will report fully from Richmond. I cannot get a clear idea of our loss. The only General killed is Winthrop. Porter is dangerously wounded in the groin.

Lieutenant-General Grant has commanded the Armies in person since the beginning of the operations.

C. A. DANA, Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 5, 10 o'clock P. M.

To Major-General JOHN A. DIX:

A telegram, just received by this Department from Richmond, states that General Weitzel captured in Richmond one thousand well prisoners, and five thousand Rebel wounded found in the hospitals; five hundred pieces of artillery and five thousand stand of arms were captured.

The President went to Richmond yesterday, and returned to City Point to day.

The Surgeon-General reports that Mr. Seward, who was thrown from his carriage this evening, is doing well. His arm was broken between the elbow and shoulder. His face was much bruised. The fracture has been reduced, and the case presents no alarming systems.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 5—10:20 P. M.

To Major-General DIX:

The following details respecting the capture of Richmond and its occupation by the Union forces have been telegraphed to this Department from that city.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

General Weitzel learned, at 3 o'clock in the morning of Monday, that Richmond was being evacuated, and at daylight moved forward, first taking care to give his men breakfast, in the expectation that they might have to fight. He met no opposition, and on entering the city was greeted with hearty welcome from the mass of the people. The Mayor went out to meet him and to surrender the city, but missed him on the road. General Weitzel found much suffering and poverty among the population. The rich as well as the poor are destitute of food. He is about to issue supplies to all who take the oath. The inhabitants now number about 20,000, half of them of African descent.

It is not true that Jeff Davis sold his furniture before leaving. It is all in his house, where I am now writing. He left at 7 P. M. by the Danville Railroad. All the members of Congress escaped. Hunter has gone home. Carson Smith (?) went with the army. Judge Campbell remains here.

General Weitzel took here one thousand prisoners, besides the wounded. These number 5,000, in nine hospitals. He captured cannon to the number of at least five hundred pieces. Five thousand muskets have been found in one lot. Thirty locomotives and three hundred cars are found here. The Petersburgh Railroad Bridge is totally destroyed; that of the Danville Road partially, so that connection with Petersburgh is not easily made. All the Rebel vessels are destroyed except an unfinished ram, which has her machinery in her perfect. The Tredegar Works are unharmed, and the machinery was taken to day under General Weitzel's orders. Libby Prison and Castle Thunder have also escaped the fire, and are filled with Rebel prisoners of war. Most of the editors have fled, especially John Mitchell. The *Whig* appeared yesterday as a Union paper, with the name of the former proprietor at the head. The theatre opens here to night. General Weitzel describes the reception of the President yesterday as enthusiastic in the extreme.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 5—11 P. M.

To Major-General DIX:

General Grant telegraphs to this Department from Nottoway Court-House as follows:

Last night General Sheridan was on the Danville Railroad south of Amelia Court-House, and sent word to General Meade, who was following with the Second and Sixth corps by what is known as the River Road, that if the troops could be got up in time, he had hopes of capturing or dispersing the whole of Lee's army. I am moving with the left wing, commanded by General Ord, by the Cox or direct Burkesville Road. We will be to-night at or near Burkesville. I have had no communication with Sheridan or Meade to-day, but hope to hear very soon that they have come up with and captured or broken up the balance of the Army of Northern Virginia. In every direction I hear of the men of that army going home, generally without arms. Sheridan reports Lee at Amelia Court House to-day.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 4—11 P. M.

Major General JOHN A. DIX:

The following telegram from General Grant has just now reached this Department. What hour to day it left him does not appear, but probably in the afternoon:

No details of the casualties have been received, but they are expected here to morrow.

The statement that official information had been received of General Custer's being killed, is not true. He was unharmed late this afternoon.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WILSON STATION, VA., Tuesday, April 4.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

The Army is pushing forward in the hope of overtaking or dispersing the remainder of Lee's army. Sheridan, with his cavalry and the Fifth corps, is between this and the Appomattox, General Meade, with the Second and Sixth, following.

General Ord is following the line of the Southside Railroad. All of the enemy that retains anything like organization have gone north of the Appomattox, and are apparently heading for Lynchburgh. Their losses have been very heavy. Houses through the country are nearly all used as hospitals for wounded men. In every direction I hear of Rebel soldiers pushing for home—some in large, some in small squads, and generally without arms.

The cavalry have pursued so closely that the enemy have been forced to destroy probably the greater part of the transportation, caissons and munitions of war. The number of prisoners captured yesterday will exceed 2,000.

From the 20th of March to the present time our loss in killed, wounded and captured will not probably reach 7,000, of whom from 1,500 to 2,000 were captured, and many but slightly wounded.

I shall continue the pursuit as long as there appears to be any use in it.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 6—12 o'clock M.

Major-General DIX:

The following telegram announces the probable speedy destruction of Lee's army if our troops get up to support Sheridan who has headed off the enemy.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

JUNCTION SOUTHSIDE AND DANVILLE RAILROAD, BURKESVILLE, VA., April 10—10 P. M.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Lieutenant-General Grant received the following dispatch at 6 30 P. M., while on his way to this point, and at once proceeded to General Sheridan's headquarters. General Grant desired me to transmit the dispatch to you on the opening of the telegraph at this place, and he says that the Sixth corps without doubt reached General Sheridan's position within an hour or two after the dispatch was written. Two divisions of the Twenty-fourth corps will encamp here to-night, and one division of the Twenty-fifth Army corps at Black and White Station, Southside Railroad.

S. WILLIAMS, Brigadier-General.

JETTERSVILLE, April 5—3 P. M.

To Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT:

GENERAL:—I send you the enclosed letter, which will give you an idea of the condition of the enemy and their whereabouts. I sent General Davies' brigade this morning around on my left flank. He captured at Fames' Cross five pieces of artillery, about two hundred wagons and eight or nine battle flags, and a number of prisoners. The Second Army corps is now coming up. I wish you were here yourself. I feel confident of capturing the Army of Northern Virginia if we exert ourselves. I see no escape for Lee. I will send all my cavalry out on our left flank, except McKenzie, who is now on the right.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General

LETTER.

AMELIA COURT HOUSE, April 5, 1865.

DEAR BRAMMIA:—Our army is ruined, I fear. We are all safe as yet. Theodore left us sick. John Taylor is well; saw him yesterday. We are in line of battle this evening. General Robert Lee is in the field near us. My trust is still in the justice of our cause. General Hill is killed. I saw Murray a few moments since. Bernary Perry, he said, was taken prisoner, but may get out. I send this by a negro I see passing up the railroad to Michlenburgh. Love to all. Your devoted son,

W. B. TAYLOR, Colonel.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. CHURCH.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE JOURNAL.

THE Publisher of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has hitherto been unable to meet the large and unexpected demand for the first bound volume of the paper. To supply this demand it became necessary to stereotype the greater part of the numbers for 1863 and '64. This caused much vexatious delay in responding to orders for the bound volumes. Now, however, the work of stereotyping has been completed and a full supply of the first volume, handsomely bound in cloth, has been obtained. The price of this volume bound in cloth is $7 50; in half morocco $10 Gentlemen in the Army, who wish the volume sent to them by express, should enclose the amount of the express charges, which average about $1 60, as these are required by the companies to be paid in advance.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CAPTAIN.—When a company deployed as skirmishers is marching in retreat, and you desire to move by the flank toward a point that would be on the right flank when the company is forced to the front, you would of course command "by the left flank—march."

VETERINARY SURGEON.—Your position is not affected by any recent legislation.

SIXTH IOWA CAVALRY.—Whenever the term "Officer" is used in regulations orders, or military laws, it is understood to mean *commissioned officers only*

An enlisted man cannot prefer charges and specifications against an officer. The 35th article of war provides ample means of redress for enlisted men, as against wrong done them by officers.

FIFTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—Questions as to endorsement and address of official communications have been repeatedly answered in this journal. In reference to your particular inquiry, we answer that *either way is correct.*

VOLUNTEER.—Our articles of war make no distinction in terms between dismissal and cashiering Wherever future disability to hold office is intended, such intention must be expressed in the sentence. In the British service a marked distinction exists between cashiering and dismissal as punishments, the former punishment being sometimes *mitigated* to dismissal. Our articles being taken almost bodily from the British mutiny act and articles of war, it would seem proper to preserve this distinction. Dismissals, dishonorable dismissals, or dishonorable discharges, are equivalent in effect A discharge is honorable, unless the contrary is declared to be the case.

U. S. C. T.—Candidates for examination before the Boards of Examiners at Washington for officers of colored troops and for officers of the veteran reserve corps, can, by referring to the advertisement of the United States Military School for Officers, learn of an excellent opportunity of preparing themselves for the examination. This school has the endorsement of the Secretary of War, of Generals Meade, Casey and others, and furnishes an excellent opportunity for those who wish to enter upon a course of study with a view to their becoming commissioned officers. Full particulars in regard to the school can be obtained by application to the Preceptor, Colonel John H. Taggart, 515 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

FROM and after this date the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be published by W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. This involves no change in the control, proprietorship or editorial conduct of the JOURNAL, inasmuch as Mr. F. P. CHURCH has been associated with the paper from the commencement as editor and proprietor. In addressing communications to the JOURNAL it will be necessary to write merely as heretofore, U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

New York, April 1, 1865.

THE United States steam transport *General Sedgwick*, Captain Starkey from Wilmington, N. C., 30th ult., with refugees and troops, to United States Assistant Quartermaster, arriving at New York 2d, brought news of one of the most distressing occurrences known to one marine. The following is Captain Starkey's report: "On the 31st ult, at half past ten A. M., off Cape Hatteras, latitude 35 05, longitude 75 35, discovered a steamer in shore on fire. Immediately bore down towards her, and found her to be the United States steam transport *General Lyon*, from Wilmington for Fortress Monroe, with troops and refugees, to the number of nearly six hundred. The weather at the time was very boisterous, the wind blowing a gale from the southwest. Went as near her as possible Found it impossible to lower any boats. Picked up as many as we could from boats, spars, planks, &c. When we left her she was burned almost to a shell, and was fast drifting in among the breakers. There was a schooner near by, picking up persons, but could not tell how many she saved" The persons on board besides the officers and crew of the ship, consisted of over 200 officers and soldiers, about 100 refugees, women and children, and saddest of all, 157 escaped and paroled Union prisoners on their way home. The exact number saved is not known, but there must be 500 or over lost. The scene of the wreck is described as most heartrending. Many, including women and children, in their terror jumped into the water to escape a fiery death, only to be swallowed up by the waves, while others remained on board and were devoured by the flames.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1865.

THE publishers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL have the pleasure of announcing their intention to soon commence the publication of a series of military histories of the present Rebellion, of which the first two will be entitled, respectively, THE CAMPAIGNS OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT and THE CAMPAIGNS OF MAJOR-GENERAL SHERMAN.

The reasons for this undertaking are briefly as follows:—During the progress of the War, a very great amount of material for such volumes has come into the JOURNAL Office from all quarters. Copies of official maps and plans not generally accessible, personal and explanatory letters from officers of all grades, and much similar information, have furnished unusual and extraordinary facilities for the works now proposed. Again, some part of such material has already been given to the readers of the JOURNAL, in its weekly description of events, its weekly editorial criticisms, and its department of Correspondence. It now only needs that these summaries and commentaries, prepared under the somewhat imperfect light of contradictory statements, should be so reviewed as to extract the false, and to clothe these narrations of contemporaneous events with the dignity and verity of history. Very much material never yet published will add to the value of the works.

The Campaigns of Generals GRANT and SHERMAN are selected, not only from their intrinsic importance, but particularly because the JOURNAL has followed them day by day, and mile by mile, since the fall of Vicksburgh. From the fact that the Lieutenant-General's operations, as being the more comprehensive, will require longer time for elucidation, and that his reports, since his elevation to his present grade, have not yet been made public, we shall commence with the campaigns of SHERMAN. These will be described in the method already familiar to our readers in the weekly editorials and "Situation" of the JOURNAL, with such greater care and lucidity, as this more deliberate work will of course permit.

Having said so much, the readers of the JOURNAL will understand the entire character, tone and style of the volumes to be issued. The publishers would add, however, that the Campaigns of General SHERMAN will receive the supervision of Colonel S. M. BOWMAN, with regard not only to SHERMAN's personal traits, but also with regard to his opinions upon National questions involved in the War—some reference to which will be essential in the complete and thorough work we propose. Colonel BOWMAN's relations with General SHERMAN and his family will assure correctness in this portion of the volume.

We intend these volumes to be standard works, and they will be issued in a typographical style in keeping with this character. But further particulars of the design will be presented another week.

THE WATERLOO OF THE REBELLION.

RICHMOND is ours! Petersburgh is ours! A full third of LEE'S army has been killed, wounded, captured or dispersed! For the remainder SHERIDAN can "see no escape!" These are the pithy and pregnant sentences which tell the story of a week of tremendous battles and unparalleled triumph. To add that we have captured so many hundred cannon, so many thousand muskets, so many scores of forts and flags, only puts an anti-climax upon the three simple words—Richmond is ours.

History, viewing these events with a perspective which we cannot gain, will not regard the glorious victory at Richmond as due entirely to this or to that manœuvre of the war. Richmond has fallen with the Rebellion. When it was clear that the fortunes of the Confederacy were declining, then Richmond for the first time began to be in danger. A year ago, Richmond was essentially safe. But the conquest of Georgia, the destruction of HOOD at Nashville, the conquest of the Carolinas, the capture of all the Atlantic sea-board cities, the breaking of all the interior and of all the foreign lines of Confederate supply, settled the question that Richmond and Rebellion must together fall before another celebration of the National Anniversary. The field was at last clear. It was reserved for the gallant and ever-constant Army of the Potomac, after a series of campaigns absolutely unsurpassed in history, all things considered, to strike the final blow, and to take the prize well earned by four years of heroism and patriotic fidelity. It adds to the general joy that the final victory was not achieved by the costly sacrifices of our own troops which had been anticipated. 10,000 to 15,000 is the estimate put upon our losses, while, including prisoners, the enemy's can hardly fall short of 20,000.

In this hour of triumph, let the national gratitude be given in free measure to all the gallant defenders of the national honor, the national integrity, and the national life. Our minds may well run through the long series of battle-fields which have marked the four years, remembering the earlier heroes of the war—of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and Corinth, of the Peninsular Campaign, of South Mountain and Antietam, of Vicksburgh, Fredericksburgh, and Gettysburgh, of Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, and Chattanooga, of New Orleans and Mobile—as well as of the more recent memorable campaigns. Praise to the Army and Navy! Praise to the gallant heroes of the rank and file, the millions of intelligent patriots, citizen-soldiers, an Army unexampled in history! Praise to the commanders who, some by skill, some by energy, dash, or determination, and all by patriotism, have illustrated American annals! Praise to the famous and to the nameless dead who died for the country! Nor will the Nation be found destitute, let us trust, of profound gratitude to that Providence who giveth all victory.

THE FALL OF RICHMOND.

WEEKS certainly must elapse, probably months even, before the true theory of the tactical manœuvres which immediately led to the fall of Richmond are known in their full and complete details. Whether LEE was forced from his capital by GRANT'S unexpected assumption of the offensive, or whether it was LEE who took the initiative, and, while secretly drawing off his forces, was detected by his watchful adversary, who thereupon dealt the blow which caused his irretrievable ruin, is still matter of some conjecture. In either case, the result is equally creditable to the prowess of the Union Armies, as the final stroke felled the Confederacy to the earth. The facts will all one day be known, and, meanwhile, some of them are quite susceptible of demonstration upon reflection. That the abandonment of Richmond was contemplated by the enemy, is evident from that famous announcement of JEFFERSON DAVIS (to whom even the profoundest courtesy would now shrink from applying the prefix "President") that, though Richmond were taken, the war could be prolonged in Virginia for years. That it was prepared for, was evident during the closing week of February, when non combatants were ordered out of the city, and some public property was sent to Danville. That it was resolved upon, is evident from the well attested facts (since hundreds of deserters for the last month have told the same story) that, of late, government property not directly required in carrying on the final defence of Richmond has been removed elsewhere. Indeed, the destruction of the Confederate lines of supply had reduced the Richmond question to the mathematical one of subsistence, while the area overrun by our troops had broken up the system of conscription which might have eked and wrung a few more thousand men out of the South to man the Petersburgh defences. It has often been suggested that Petersburgh, the satellite city of Richmond, would be evacuated, and the capital retained. But the fall of one was obviously the fall of the other. The ruin of either primary or satellite was the wreck of both. Petersburgh LEE held tenaciously because it kept GRANT at full arm's length from Richmond, forcing the latter to an unnatural extension of his line over thirty miles and two navigable rivers. It also secured to Richmond two lines of railroad transportation. To take away Petersburgh from LEE was to pinion or lop off the right arm of a boxer.

It is clear, then, that LEE'S position was to have been evacuated of necessity. The fact of the great quantities of cannon and munitions of war left therein does not weaken this conclusion. His true plan was obviously to be ready for a start at any moment, but not to go without dealing a hard blow at us in the end. To leave an intact army like GRANT'S on his trail would be destruction, especially considering the enormous disparity of our cavalry force and his own. To risk a battle in open field would be hardly less so, with our Army double the size of his. His only hope was to use once more that grand network of entrenchments, parapet behind parapet, from which he had so often repulsed us. And he knew GRANT'S disposition too well not to be confident that, even though a flanking force should cut the Southside Railroad, and thus compel the evacuation of Petersburgh, our main Army would be thrown directly across the earthworks encircling the city. To make this final assault cost us dearly, he would retain his guns to the last. His object in waiting for a battle before evacuating was to

make use of a stronger position than he could ever hope for again, in order to cripple our Army from pursuit and give him a breathing-time. Of course, he hoped to weaken us in greater proportion than he suffered himself. But here he made a fatal mistake. After a really gallant defence for four days, his line, attenuated beyond what he had expected, could no longer be held. His garrisons, diminished by fearful losses in the defence, were everywhere too thin; and, at length, on Saturday night and Sunday, our massed troops broke through here, there, and everywhere, from Five Forks to the Appomattox.

The attack of LEE on Fort Steadman may probably be regarded as the opening of the series of final manœuvres. This assault, which at the time was justified by the inherent advantages it promised, as has been explained, is now explicable on other grounds, also. It was a valuable reconnoissance of the real strength of the works between him and our base. Had our troops been found too weak then, there was not only a chance of breaking through, but, in any event, it might lead GRANT to withdraw a portion of his forces from their very menacing massed position at Hatcher's Run. The withdrawal of these forces would, in consequence, bring a postponement of the threatened attack on the Southside Railroad; it would also give LEE a greater chance of slipping away from his position, if he should so choose. Whatever might be the result of the attack, it was probably designed at once to delay the plans of GRANT, and to serve as a cover for LEE'S final dispositions for evacuation and for battle.

GRANT'S own conversations and messages, freely published, have long shown that he expected the evacuation of Richmond. The astonishing march of SHERMAN up to Goldsboro', when he threatened Raleigh in front, and Danville and Weldon on either flank, and SHERIDAN'S success with the James River Canal, precipitated the event. But GRANT seems to have waited for LEE to start, or to try to start. His Army has been massed a long time on the left, at no little risk of a penetration of the protracted line to City Point. It was generally thought the mud prevented a movement. But a fortnight of fine weather and hard roads removed that theory. Three circumstances will account for the delay. The first, the advantage to be gained by striking LEE while in the very act of moving from his works. The second, the importance of the coöperation of SHERIDAN'S cavalry, who were on the way to him, and who seem to have broken the canal, not as a matter of necessity, but only by way of useful employment on their journey—to pay their way. Finally, GRANT would naturally wait for a coöperative movement. Of these, the presence of SHERIDAN was most essential. No movement was made, although the roads allowed, until SHERIDAN'S horses were re-shod, and his troops equipped. That accomplished, the Army moved. Either, therefore, the simultaneous coöperation of SHERMAN was not required in the grand movement—for it took place before the latter could get back to Goldsboro'—or else the movement of LEE precipitated the advance. It was probably the policy of GRANT to retain LEE in Richmond as long as possible—that is, until the columns of THOMAS and STONEMAN in the West, and those of SHERMAN in the Southwest, should have environed the path of LEE'S escape. Of course, he could not hope to make Richmond another Vicksburgh, or to entrap LEE as he had entrapped the unfortunate PEMBERTON. But he would aim to so concentrate the various Armies under his control, as to make the great blow final and decisive. But whether LEE'S haste to evacuate caused our advance, or whether the Lieutenant-General had in fact got all his Armies where he wanted them, one thing is clear—the move upon Richmond was a glorious success.

We need only add that the approaching week bids fair to rival even the week past in the magnitude of its results. Within ten days, the fate of JOHNSTON is likely to be decided, as LEE'S has already been. The cheery tones of SHERIDAN'S Jettersville dispatch are those of a man thoroughly in earnest, and who is only surprised that others are more sluggish than himself. The pursuit has been entrusted to good hands.

MR. LINCOLN is urged to take advantage of his presence in Richmond to follow up the victory of General GRANT with another general proclamation of amnesty to all repentant Rebels. It is well to be merciful, but let us not be hasty. Our soldiers should have an opportunity to thoroughly finish their work before the civil power is brought in to interfere with them in any form. A firm, even-handed judicious military rule is the one at present best adapted to the sections from which the flag of Rebellion has been so recently driven. It is the rule, too, which is the most likely to educate into a new allegiance those whose loyalty is worth the most to us. Too hasty tenders of restored citizenship are most likely to secure the venal allegiance of those with whom patriotism and speculation are terms nearly synonymous. The fewer LAMARS and PRYORS we have under our flag for the present, the better it will be for our future safety.

LEST, in the moment of a victory wrung out by four hard years of toil and blood, our own estimate of its value may be prejudiced, let us take the deliberate judgment of the Richmond *Examiner*, made on the 27th of February, in the language following:—

> The evacuation of Richmond would be the loss of all respect and authority towards the Confederate government, the disintegration of the army, and the abandonment of the scheme of an independent Southern Confederation. The war would, after that, speedily degenerate into an irregular contest, in which passion would have more to do than purpose; which would have no other object than the mere defence or present safety of those immediately persisting in it. The hope of establishing a confederacy and securing its recognition among nations would be gone forever. The common sense of the country, the instinct of every man and woman in the land, contradicts the idea that any possibility of an independent South would remain after its capital was abandoned, its government set adrift, and its army withdrawn into the solitudes of the interior.

The *Examiner* then proceeded with admirable logic to specify what the fall of Richmond would signify, employing such language as compelled us to pay it the poor tribute of preservation for future use, for the very use, indeed, to which we now put it:—

> Each contestant in the war has made Richmond the central object of all its plans and all its exertions. It has become the symbol of the Confederacy. Its loss would be material ruin to the cause, and, in a moral point of view, absolutely destructive, crushing the heart and extinguishing the last hope of the country. Our armies would lose the incentive inspired by a great and worthy object of defence. Our military policy would be totally at sea; we should be without a hope or an object; without civil or military organization; without a treasury or a commissariat; without the means of keeping alive a wholesome and active public sentiment; without any of the appliances for supporting a cause depending upon a popular faith and enthusiasm; without the emblems or the semblance of nationality. The withdrawal of the army from Richmond into the interior would so narrow the area of conscription as greatly to reduce our military strength. As the army would dwindle in numbers, it would move more and more rapidly westward, and before reaching the banks of the Mississippi would have degenerated into a mere body guard for a few officials. From the hour of giving up the seat of government, our cause would sink into a mere Rebellion in the estimation of foreign Powers, who would cease to accord to us the rights of belligerents, while the enemy would be free to treat our officers and soldiers as traitors and criminals; so that every "Rebel" would fight thenceforward with a halter about his neck.

Such, then, is the full import of our capture of Richmond.

AFTER many struggles, many unsuccessful campaigns, the Army of the Potomac has been led into Richmond. MCDOWELL, MCCLELLAN, POPE, BURNSIDE, and HOOKER, all successively failed to do what fortune reserved for MEADE, under GRANT, to accomplish. What is still more singular and suggestive, not one single corps commander of the six who started with such confident hopes, eleven months ago, from Culpepper and from Yorktown, was destined to lead his troops to the enemy's capital. First, SEDGWICK, of the Sixth corps, fell in the bloody trenches of Spottsylvania. Then, GILLMORE of the Tenth, and then SMITH of the Eighteenth, successively "fell from "grace" with BUTLER, and were removed from their commands. BUTLER himself was removed from the Army of the James, giving place to ORD. BIRNEY, who had succeeded GILLMORE with the Tenth, died of malaria, after a brief campaign as corps commander. HANCOCK'S brilliant career with the Second corps was terminated by the breaking out of his old wound, added to the exhaustion of hard service. Finally, WARREN, of the Fifth, was deprived of command in the very hour of victory, and only two days before Richmond fell into our hands.

These reflections can easily be extended to the mutations among division and brigade commanders in the present campaign, and among officers of all grades in the Richmond campaigns preceding. And, indeed, not to speak only of failures or transfers in commands, one is forced to think how many a gallant heart is now cold, which once beat high with patriotism and gallantry in the march to Richmond. How many remain of the old Armies of the Potomac? The Peninsular troops are gone. Not one in ten of MCCLELLAN'S men are now campaigning around Richmond—not one in five even of the army that crossed, with GRANT, the Rapidan. The South furnishes similar food for reflection. After many a fierce struggle, scores of thousands of gallant soldiers, Union and Rebel, sleep together in quiet, under the sods of battle-ploughed Virginia.

OFFICERS should avoid being misled by the statements made in some of the papers that they, in common with members of Congress and other public officers, are exempt from the taxation upon incomes under the amended Internal Revenue Act, passed at the last session. Paragraph 116 says:

> The salary or pay received for services in the civil, military or other service of the United States, including Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, above the rate of six hundred dollars per annum, shall be exempt from the provisions of this law.

This, it is true, seems to make the exemption as stated, but if they will read down to section 123, they will find it as follows:

> SEC. 123. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be levied, collected and paid, on all salaries of officers, or payments for services to persons in the civil, military, naval or other employment of the United States, including Senators and Representatives and Delegates in Congress, when exceeding the rate of $600 per annum, a duty of five per centum on the excess above the said $600; and it shall be the duty of paymasters, and all disbursing officers, under the Government of the United States, or in the employ thereof, when making any payment to officers and persons as aforesaid, to deduct and withhold the aforesaid duty of five per centum, &c., &c.

If any one has indulged the pleasing delusion that this new law has added to his income, he will, no doubt, be undeceived on the occasion of the first visit from the Paymaster.

THE space which the importance of the Military Situation demands, the prolixity of the Official Gazettes, and the unusual absorption of room by advertisements have, for the last few weeks, curtailed to a considerable extent the variety of matter the JOURNAL is accustomed to give its readers. This monopoly of our columns cannot continue, and it certainly shall not be permitted to crowd out valuable matter.

MODERN WARFARE AS INFLUENCED BY MODERN ARTILLERY. By Colonel MCDOUGAL. London: JOHN MURRAY. 1864. This book is by the author of the "Theory of "War," which of itself was sufficient for the reputation of any military writer. Had "Modern Warfare" been Colonel MCDOUGAL'S first publication, it would have done him great credit; but coming after his previous elaborate treatise, it certainly falls short of the elevated standard of a work worthy to supersede JOMINI as a general elementary text book. In chapter nine his appreciation of HOOKER'S operations in connection with the passage of the Rappahannock, shows that he has watched the progress of our war with the eyes of a true critic; for HOOKER'S plan was creditable, and quite successful up to the moment when the Eleventh corps failed him. Unfortunately Colonel MCDOUGAL sees the Rebel operations through glasses prejudiced in their favor. This shows itself in his concluding remark upon the battle of Chancellorsville, but more particularly in his analysis of the battle of Williamsburgh, chapter eight, section, "The Confederate Retreat from Yorktown." Herein he judges MCCLELLAN more correctly than Englishmen generally do; but the idea that the Rebels had only 8,000 men before HOOKER and KEARNY is preposterous. We are said to have taken prisoners from forty different rebel regiments. These as yet were comparatively intact, and certainly had suffered little depletion by battle. Consequently, taking a regiment at 500 men, the Rebels, if the report alluded to be correct, must have had 20,000 men in action. It is the opinion, however, of those very able to judge, that the Rebels had 40,000 men either in line of battle or in immediate proximity, acting as reserves. The idea that 8,000 combatants stopped two such dashing generals as HOOKER and KEARNY is an opinion which requires better proof than that brought forward.

These remarks, however, should deter no one from closely reading and carefully studying "Modern Warfare." It is not only interesting, but very instructive. The exemplifications, derived from past events, are apposite and clearly put. When the Colonel theorizes he does not advance far or fast: much that he says has been said, and equally well, if not better said.

In conclusion, "Modern Warfare" falls much below the "Theory of War;" but rises far above the generality of similar works. Had the author embodied much which is in his second production in his first, the value of the latter would have been highly enhanced. Still, Colonel MCDOUGAL has written an able, agreeable, timely and instructive book, and as such it should be welcomed by every one who takes a student's interest in the science of military operations.

ARMY GAZETTE.

GENERAL CASEY'S BOARD ORDERED TO RICHMOND.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 4, 1865.

[EXTRACT]

Special Orders No. 159.

* * * * * * * * *

55. The Examining Board, of which Major-General Casey, U. S. Volunteers, is President, will immediately adjourn to Richmond, Virginia, at which place it will resume its present duties.

56. Major-General Casey, U. S. Volunteers, will, in addition to his duties of President of the Board, take the general superintendence of recruiting and mustering colored troops in Richmond, Virginia, and adjacent country.

57. The following officers will report to Major-General Casey, U. S. Volunteers in Richmond, Virginia, for duty in recruiting, mustering and organizing colored troops:

Major F. W. Taggard, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.
Captain H. Dryer, 4th U. S. Infantry.
Captain James K. Lawrence, 11th U. S. Infantry.
Captain O. St. Alba, additional Aide-de-Camp.
Captain I. K. Casey additional Aide-de-Camp.
Captain George B. Bayford, 1st U. S. Cavalry.
Captain H. C. Fillebrown, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.
Captain Frank Adams, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.
First Lieutenant J. H. Vandersliee, 14th U. S. Infantry.
First Lieutenant Daniel Madden, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
First Lieutenant Hampden Waldron, 127th New York Volunteers.

Major Taggard is authorized to take with him two clerks.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official: R. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending March 25, 1865.

Captain M. T. Sappington, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, to date March 23, 1865.

First Lieutenant J. J. Kelly, 14th Michigan Battery, for bringing up frivolous charges against a brother officer, on account of enmity existing between them, to date March 16, 1865.

First Lieutenant Silus D Kain, 62d Ohio Volunteers, to date March 17, 1865, for absence without leave.

First Lieutenant August Buddenbrook, company H, 181st Ohio Volunteers, to date March 17, 1865, for absence without leave, breach of arrest while under charges, and desertion.

First Lieutenant Emerick Knowles, 21st Pennsylvania cavalry, to date March 20, 1865, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant Samuel A. Armstrong, 5th Indiana Cavalry, to date March 21, 1865, for absence without leave.

The following officers, to date March 18, 1865, for defrauding certain enlisted men of a portion of the bounties paid them by the United States:

First Lieutenant George T. Welch, 93th United States Colored Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Sumner W. Lewis, 93th United States Colored Infantry.

The following officers, to date February 17, 1865, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission:

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant O. G. Smith, 17th Michigan Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Nathan Branson, Quartermaster 8th Indiana Volunteers.
Captain Sanford H. Platt, 123th New York Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Harrison H. McMichael, 46th Ohio Veteran Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Frederick Guttermann, 7th New York Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Thomas J. McHale, 170th New York Volunteers.
First Lieutenant James H. Walker, 81st Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Captain Alexander Watts, 63d New York Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Jacob G. Lowry, 99th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date March 18, 1865, for absence without leave.
Second Lieutenant William Closter, 52d New York Volunteers, to date February 27, 1865, for absence without leave, having been published officially and failed to make satisfactory defence before the Commission.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Captain M. C. Wright, 31 Iowa Battery, to date January 5, 1865, for being so grossly intoxicated on the 26th ultimo, in a public theater at Little Rock, as to require the aid of a private soldier to convey him to his quarters.

Captain Samuel W. Yearick, 60th United States Colored Troops, to date March 1, 1865.

First Lieutenant James A. Wallace, Quartermaster 10th Indiana Cavalry, to date March 4, 1865, for having tendered his resignation "by reason of incompetency."

DISMISSALS AMENDED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been so amended as to honorably discharge them as of date of order of dismissal:

Major Lyman W. Brown, 11th Wisconsin Cavalry.
First Lieutenant Joseph R. Vail, Adjutant 47th Illinois Volunteers.

DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE AMENDED.

The order heretofore issued, dishonorably discharging Second Lieutenant D. R. S. Wells, 126th Ohio Volunteers, has been so amended as to discharge him upon tender of resignation.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS OF HIS REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Robert Morrison, 1st Arkansas Volunteers, to date May 31, 1864, for absence without leave.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

Surgeon George Burr, United States Volunteers.
Assistant Surgeon J. P. Siddall, 22d Indiana Volunteers, he having been previously honorably discharged.
Assistant Surgeon Charles E. Goldsborough, 5th Maryland Volunteers, and he has been honorably discharged as of date of the order of dismissal.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following-named officers heretofore dismissed, have been restored, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:

Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Hammill, 66th New York Volunteers.
Lieutenant Colonel N. B. Knight, 1st Delaware Cavalry.
Lieutenant L. H. Hamlin, Adjutant 123d Illinois Mounted Infantry.

Second Lieutenant James E. C. Covel, 16th Iowa Volunteers, heretofore dismissed, has been restored to his command as of date of order of dismissal, provided the vacancy has not been filled.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from April 3, 1865, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Desertion.

Second Lieutenant George H. G. Morton, 48th New York Volunteers.

Disobedience of orders, and absence without leave.

Captain A. G. P. Brown, 24th New York Cavalry.

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Oscar Rahn, 184th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Captain A. T. Clark, 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Second Lieutenant Edward Chappell, 5th New Jersey Battery.
Captain John H. Busby, 180th Ohio Volunteers.
Assistant Surgeon C. D. Case, 180th Ohio Volunteers.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

Captain James Coey, 147th New York Volunteers charged with offences and heretofore published, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders, No. 53, series of 1865, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in his case.

TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

Captain John Crowell, Jr., Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, having been reported to the Headquarters of the Army for absence without leave, is hereby notified that he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from April 3 he appears before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against him.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

ASSIGNED.

Surgeon J. D. Knight, U. S. V., relieved from duty in the Department of West Virginia, and ordered to report to Assistant Surgeon-General R. C. Wood, Louisville, Ky., for assignment to duty.

Surgeon Caleb W. Horner, U. S. V., relieved from duty in the Department of Washington, and ordered to the Department of Pennsylvania.

Hospital Steward F. A. Conant, U. S. A., relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland, and ordered to report to the Assistant Surgeon-General, R. C. Wood, Louisville, *Ky.*, for duty.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Assistant Surgeon John C. C. Downing, U. S. A.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MARCH 27.—Lieutenant-Commander S. P. Quackenbush to command the *Mingoe*.

Second Assistant Engineer Herman A. Delius, to the *Emma Henry*.

MARCH 28.—First Assistant Engineer Reynolds Dower, to the *Bermuda*.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard L. Law, to command the Naval Rendezvous, Chicago, Ill.

Second Assistant Engineer Thomas Lynch, to the *Wyoming*.

Second Assistant Engineer Isaac R. McNary, to duty as an assistant to Chief Engineer Wood, at New York.

MARCH 29.—Third Assistant Engineer James A. Deaver, to the *Dacotah*.

Third Assistant Engineer Charles H. Manning, to the *Dacotah*.

Boatswain Thomas Smith, to the *Ticonderoga*.

Paymaster Henry Etting, to the Nevy Yard, Philadelphia, by the 5th of April.

MARCH 30.—Lieutenants George M. Balch and Henry C. Tallman, and Lieutenant-Commander Byron Wilson, to the North Atlantic Squadron.

MARCH 31.—Second Assistant Engineer William C. Williamson, to experimental duty at New York.

APRIL 1.—Second Assistant Engineer Charles F. Mayer, Jr., to the *Powhatan*.

Assistant Surgeon Henry S. Pitkin, to the *De Soto*.

Assistant Surgeon William S. Fort, to the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

DETACHED.

MARCH 28.—Commander J. B. Creighton, from the command of the *Mingoe*, and ordered to temporary ordnance duty at Boston, Mass.

Lieutenant-Commander J. C. Chapin, from the command of the *Dai Ching*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster Charles F. Guild, from the North Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to the *Frolic*.

MARCH 28.—Second Assistant Engineer R. A. Wright, from the *Wyoming*, and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant-Commander R. W. Scott, from the command of the *Catskill*, and ordered North to command the *Saginaw*.

Assistant Surgeon Theron Woolverton, from the West Gulf Squadron, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon Elwood Corson, from the *Narragansett*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon John T. Luck, from the *Seneca*, and ordered North.

Second Assistant Engineer John E. Neill, from special duty at Baltimore, Md., and placed on sick leave.

Assistant Surgeon L. M. Lyon, from the *Vanderbilt*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon James Wilson, from the *Monadnock*, and ordered to the *Vanderbilt*.

MARCH 28.—Second Assistant Engineer William Pollard, from the *Chicopee*, and placed on sick leave.

Gunner J. M. Ballard, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

MARCH 29.—Paymaster Elisha W. Dunn, from the Mississippi Squadron, on the reporting of his relief on the 1st of May next, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Paymaster John S. Gulick, from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, on the 5th of April, and ordered to duty as Fleet Paymaster of the Mississippi Squadron.

Second Assistant Engineer C. S. Maurice, from the *Colorado*, and ordered to experimental duty at New York.

Boatswain Henry E. Barnes, from the *Ticonderoga*, and ordered to the *Powhatan*.

Second Assistant Engineer Alfred Adamson, from the *Montauk*, and waiting orders.

Surgeon S. Wilson Kellogg, from the Naval Rendezvous, at Burling Slip, New York, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer C. W. Breaker, from experimental duty at the Navy Yard, New York, and waiting orders.

MARCH 30.—Midshipmen G. F. Wilde, B. T. Lamberton, E. M. Stedman, H. O. White, Charles Kennedy, B. H. McCalla and J. C. Kennett, from the New York Station, and ordered to the *Susquehanna*.

Lieutenant-Commander Leonard Paulding, from the command of the *Monocacy*, and ordered to command the *Estrav*.

MARCH 31.—Assistant Surgeon Charles H. Terry, from the *Susquehanna*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Third Assistant Engineer Jesse F. Walton, from the *Montauk*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Third Assistant Engineer Charles K. Warner, from the *Naubuc*, and ordered to the *Susquehanna*.

Second Assistant Engineer James T. Keleper, from the *Sangamon*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon F. B. A. Lewis, from the *Mahopac*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Charles H. Bell, from the *Kineo*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Second Assistant Engineer A. H. Fisher, from the *Pequot*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to examination at Philadelphia.

Second Assistant Engineer J. B. Carpenter, from the South Atlantic Squadron, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Second Assistant Engineer James L. Vanclain, from experimental duty at New York, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *Pequot*.

Assistant Surgeon William J. Simon, from the *Sangamon*, and ordered to the *Susquehanna*.

Lieutenant Henry J. Blake, from the *New Ironsides*, and ordered to the *Ticonderoga*.

Lieutenant-Commander R. L. Phythian, Lieutenant A. R. McNair, Surgeon Edward Shippen, Assistant Surgeon George A. Bright, Second Assistant Engineers William S. Cherry, William J. Reid, Nathan P. Towne, John H. Hunt, William S. Wills, Third Assistant Engineers John K. Stevenson, A. H. Henderson, Boatswain William E. Leeds, Carpenter Joseph E. Cox, Gunner Wm. Cope, and Sailmaker George F. Lozier, from the *New Ironsides*, and waiting orders.

Chief Engineer Alexander Greer, from the *New Ironsides*, as on "sea duty," and ordered to take charge of the machinery of that vessel.

Paymaster George Plunkett, from the *New Ironsides*, when the crew have been transferred and discharged.

APRIL 1.—Assistant Surgeon G. S. Franklin, from the *Onondaga*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Commander N. B. Harrison, and Carpenter Joseph G. Thomas, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon William Commons, from the *Passaic*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *Lancaster*.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Hazleton, from the *Lancaster*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon George H. Cooke, from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Onondaga*.

Assistant Surgeon J. S. Wells, from the Mississippi Squadron, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon Edward Kershner, from the Mississippi Squadron, on the reporting of his relief and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon Frank L. Du Bois, from the Naval Rendezvous, Chicago, Illinois, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon L. N. Brayton, from the Pacific Squadron, and ordered to return to the United States.

APPOINTED.

MARCH 27.—Arthur J. Pritchard, Paymaster from the 9th November, 1864.

Albert S. Kenny, Paymaster from the 9th March, 1865.

Francis H. Swann, Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N.

John J. Young, Captain from the 12th August, 1854, on the retired list.

Richard Aulick, Commander, from the 3d March, 1865, on the retired list.

Edgar C. Merriman, Lieutenant, from the 16th July, 1862.

John R. Eastman, Professor, from 17th February, 1865.

APRIL 1.—Henry W. Miller, Allen V. Reed, George Dewey, Charles L. Franklin, and Joshua Bishop, Lieutenant Commanders, U. S. Navy.

ORDERS REVOKED.

MARCH 28.—Lieutenant-Commander Jonathan Young, to command the *Saginaw*, and waiting orders.

APRIL 1.—First Assistant Engineer Reynolds Driver, to the *Bermuda*.

DISMISSED.

MARCH 27.—Midshipmen Terry Embout and Thomas C. Anderson, of the Naval Academy.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MARCH 27.—Midshipman A. R. Turley, of the Naval Academy.

MARCH 31.—Third Assistant Engineer Jesse F. Walton, late of the *Montauk*.

ERRATA.

The order detaching Commodore Henry Rolando from the command of the *Keystone State*, should read *Commander* Henry Rolando, from the command of the *Keystone State*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARCH 29.—The order of the Department dated January 13, 1865, dismissing First Assistant Engineer Samuel F. Savage, U. S. N., is hereby cancelled, and his resignation accepted, from the date of the the order dismissing him from the service.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MARCH 27.—Acting Master R. O. Patterson, to the *J. L. Davis*.

Acting Master W. L. Howarth, Acting Ensigns James McVey and B. D. Reed, to the *Conemaugh*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers Stewart Green, William Stotesburg and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Joseph C. Batchelder, to the *Lady Sterling*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. H. Lockwood, to the *Lady Sterling*.

MARCH 28.—Acting Assistant Paymaster Dominick Bationo, to the *Calypso*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles H. McCarty, to the *Memphis*.

Acting Ensign Thomas S. Gay, to the *Vandalia*.

MARCH 29.—Acting Master G. C. Schultz, to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Assistant Paymaster R. B. Rodney, to the *Conemaugh*.

Acting Ensign J. H. Jenks, to the *North Carolina*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles L. Steever, to the *Montauk*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Pitney H. Fales, to the *Michigon*.

MARCH 30.—Acting Ensign Fred. A. O'Connor, to the *Ohio* temporarily.

MARCH 31.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Manson to the *Nantucket*.

Acting Master G. H. Leinas, to command the *Squando*.

Acting Ensigns J. Mitchell and A. A. Franzen, to the *Squando*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer David M. Schryver, to the *Peoria*.

Acting Ensign Z. D. Stedman, to the *Squando*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Michael F. Fitzpatrick, to the Mississippi Squadron.

APRIL 1.—Acting Assistant Surgeon William H. Bates, to the *Huntsville*.

DETACHED.

MARCH 27.—Acting Assistant Paymaster Franklin Miller, from the *Frolic*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Ensign C. F. Palmer, from the *Fort Henry*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Master W. N. Griswold, from the *J. L. Davis*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Ensign A. K. Jones, from the *Pursuit*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Ensign H. G. Bunker, from the *Stonewall*, and ordered North.

Acting Master Alfred Everson and Acting Gunner W. A. Ferrier, from the *De Soto*, and ordered to the *Conemaugh*.

Mate George W. Wilson, from the *Honeysuckle*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

MARCH 28.—Acting Second Assistant Engineers Robert J. Middleton, Manassas Smith, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Martin Thaxter and Seth J. Hobbs, from the *Ticonderoga*, and ordered to the *Conemaugh*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William S. Rainer, from the *Miantonomoh*, and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John F. Fitzpatrick, from the *Squando*, and ordered to the *Bermuda*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Orville Fassett, from the *Ticonderoga*, and waiting orders.

MARCH 29.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant E. D. Bruner, from the command of the *Lillian*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign W. C. Underhill, from the *Lillian*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master G. H. Pendleton, from the *Lenapee*, and grated sick leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles W. Crary, from the *Dumbarton*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry Brown, from the command of the *Dumbarton*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign John A. Williams, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles Bremon, Acting Third Assistant Engineers James W. Mead and George Bennett, from the *Dumbarton*, and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Deacon, from the *Lillian*, and ordered to the *Miantonomoh*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry W. Moore, from the *Lillian*, and ordered to the *Tonawanda*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Westinghouse, from the *Fuchsia*, and ordered to the *Monticello*.

MARCH 29.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer James G. Mockabee, from the *Lillian*, and ordered to the *Fuchsia*.

Mate J. L. Chambers, from the late *Morning Light*, and granted sick leave.

MARCH 30.—Acting Master Henry V. Porter, from the *Susquehanna* and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Ensign Peter Howard, from the *Vermont*, and ordered to the *Agawam*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon F. H. R. Phillips, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Paul Jones*.

MARCH 31.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant C. J. Van Alstine, Acting Master J. M. Butler, Acting Ensigns J. C. Staples, C. B. Troy, William Jenney, Acting Assistant Surgeon R. Stone, Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Hawkins, Acting Third Assistant Engineers William W. Smith, Joseph W. Elliott and Anthony Gale, from the *Stettin*, and waiting orders.

Acting Masters Walter Pearce, Henry P. Conner, Acting Ensigns William A. Duer, John W. King and W. A. McLarty, from the *New Ironsides*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master Joseph S. Gelett, from the *Lillian*, and granted sick leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Doyle, from the *Nansett*, and ordered to the *Squando*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. P. Davis, from the *Princeton*, and ordered to the *Sangamon*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nelson Ingram, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Mahopac*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. Wesley Cross, from the *Shenandoah*, and ordered to the *Montauk*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles B. Wright, from the *Rescue*, and ordered to the *Sangamon*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Ben Abrahams, from the *Stettin*, on the completion of the transfers, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Courtney S. Servose, from the *Frolic*, and ordered to the *Patapsco*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Daniel C. Chester, from the *Frolic*, and ordered to the *Kineo*.

Acting Engineer C. R. Fleming, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Squando*.

Mate H. L. Dunbar, from the West Gulf Squadron, and ordered North.

Mate Edward F. Mosier, from the *Stettin*, and granted leave for two weeks, and ordered to the *Savannah* for instruction and detail.

Mates Joseph F. Sylva and William E. Wilson, from the *New Ironsides*, and granted leave for two weeks, and ordered to the *Savannah* for instruction.

APRIL 1.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Gilbert Balfour, from the *Princeton*, and ordered to the *Passaic*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer William A. Leavitt, from the *Napa*, and ordered to the *Bermuda*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. Dodge, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

APPOINTED.

MARCH 27.—C. S. Dickerman and Henry M. Upham, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

R. L. M. Jones, of the *Britannia*, and C. H. Burns, of the *Glaucus*, Acting Ensigns, and ordered to remain in the East Gulf Squadron.

Victor Munroe Osborn, Joseph Benjamin Hawkins and Alexander Drake Radcliffe, of New York city, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

John W. Kearon, of New York city, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Emma Henry*.

Thomas J. Shirey, of New York, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Lady Sterling*.

MARCH 28.—Thomas McElwell, of the *Richmond*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Thomas Avery, of Cold Spring, N. Y., and Robert Fisher Gordon, of Newburgh, N. Y., Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Samuel Noyte, of New York, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

James T. Whittaker, of the *Springfield*, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to remain on the Mississippi Squadron.

MARCH 29.—James West, of the *Kensington*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to instruction and detail on board the *Savannah*.

William Flood, of the Potomac Flotilla, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain in the Flotilla.

William J. Thompson, of Baltimore, Md., and Frank K. Balch, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.

J. P. Hutchinson, Mate, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

MARCH 30.—J. W. Meacham, of Fremont, Ohio, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

C. W. Armstrong, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

APRIL 1.—Edwin A. Fobes, of Pulaski, N. Y., Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

CONFIRMED.

MARCH 27.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer John M. Trussell, of the *Clyde*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

MARCH 28.—Mate Franklin Moore, of the *C. P. Williams*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Mate George Wilson, of the *Azalia*, and ordered to remain in the South Atlantic Squadron.

Mate Cyrus A. Haskell, and ordered to New York for instruction.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Devlin, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Mate Joseph Sheppard, of the *General Pillow*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

MARCH 29.—Acting Ensign Thomas C. Tinker, of the *Arkansas*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Acting Ensign Edward C. Urner, of the *Lexington*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

MARCH 30.—Mate A. J. Marks, and ordered to instruction at New York.

MARCH 31.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles Tirdadt, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

APRIL 1.—Acting Third Assistant Engineers S. W. Dallin, John Donaldson, of the *Winnebago*, Henry Wilson, Albert A. Manchester, Abram G. Smith, William E. Quinn, of the *Stockdale*, Michael Kennedy, William Grillin, of the *Oneida*, Henry James, of the *Nyanza*, Martin Hilands, of the *Kickapoo* Edward Langlands, of the *Augusta Dinsmore*, David Burke, of the *Buckthorne*, John Doherty, of the *Arkansas*, and Peter Linsley, of the *Meteor*, and ordered to remain on board the vessels to which they are attached.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers John Pollock, of the *Ossipee*, Herman B. Gerow, of the *Estrella*, Hugh Cunningham, of the *Selma*, James Williams, of the *Commodore Palmer*, and Albert A. Klockquether, of the *Katahdin*, and ordered to remain on board the vessels to which they are attached.

PROMOTED.

MARCH 27.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant C. H. Rockwell, commanding the *Hendrick Hudson*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N.

Acting Ensign Thomas Nelson, of the Potomac Flotilla, to Acting Master, U. S. N.

Acting Ensign C. F. Hodgkins, of the *Britannia*, and Hans J. Ipsen, of *Glaucus*, to Acting Masters, U. S. N.

MARCH 28.—Acting Ensign William Jennings, of the *James S. Chambers*, to Acting Master.

MARCH 30.—Acting Assistant Surgeon N. L. Campbell, of New York city, to Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MARCH 27.—Acting Master and Pilot Samuel J. White, of the *Osceola*, Acting Master Francis E. Ellis, of the *Pembina*, Acting Ensigns William H. Gibson, of the *Monticello*, Charles H. Walstrom, of the *Mount Vernon*, and Acting First Assistant Engineer P. Brewster of the *Bermuda*.

MARCH 28.—Acting Assistant Paymaster A. H. Nelson, of the *Calypso*, on the transfer of the public stores, accounts and money in his charge to his successor.

Acting Ensigns William H. De Grosse, at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and Charles D. Duncan, of New York.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Francis McKinley, of the *Monticello*.

MARCH 29.—Acting First Assistant Engineer William E. Moore, of the *Malvern*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William R. Call, of the *Monticello*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer G. A. Dean, at the Navy Yard, New York.

Mate Oliver A. Gordon, at the Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Mate Frederick Whitehead, of Middlebush, Somerset county, N. Y.

Mate Thomas H. Plumer, of the *Savannah*.

MARCH 30.—Mate A. F. Rich, of Quincy, Mass.

Acting Master Charles Potter, and Acting Ensign Clinton Wiley, of the *Agawam*.

MARCH 31.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Michael Dundon, of the *Powhatan*.

Mate J. C. Henery, of Perth Amboy, N. J.

APRIL 1.—Acting Ensign Samuel Smith, of the *Queen*.

Acting Ensign Henry T. Blake.

ORDERS REVOKED.

MARCH 27.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Moir, detaching him from the *Miantonomoh*, and waiting orders, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

MARCH 29.—Acting Assistant Paymaster W. W. Castle, to the *Yucca*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George W. Brown to the *Lillian*, and ordered to the *Yucca*.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

MARCH 28.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John D. Hartz, of the Naval Rendezvous, Chicago, Illinois.

MARCH 31.—Acting Master and Pilot Benjamin R. Dorey, of the *New Ironsides*.

APRIL 1.—Acting Master Gilbert Richmond, of Warren, R. I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARCH 30.—The revocation of the appointment of Acting Master and Pilot William Richardson is hereby revoked from its date, 22d March, 1865.

The dismissal of Acting Master and Pilot William Jones is hereby revoked from the date thereof, and his resignation accepted.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureaus of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending April 1st, 1865:—

William J. Bigelow, quartermaster, March 17, 1865, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Zephaniah R. Brown, first-class boy, December 26, 1865, U. S. steamer *R. R. Cuyler*.

James H. Layton, landsman, February 23, 1865, Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.

Richard Andon, landsman, February 24, 1865, Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.

John W. Corser, landsman, February 19, 1865, Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla.

Washington Lucas, (negro), seaman, March 7, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

Frank Shoemaker, marine, March 7, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

Juba Watson, (negro), ordinary seaman, March 7, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

David Scott, landsman, March 7, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

Samuel Johnson, ordinary seaman, February 20, 1365, U. S. steamer *Grampus*, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Joseph B. Williams, seaman, March 1, 1865, Indianapolis, Ind.

Robert Simpson, ordinary seaman, February 26, 1865, U. S. steamer *Grampus*.

John R. Cope, ordinary seaman, March 7, 1865, U. S. steamer *Grampus*.

George Griffin, landsman, March 14, 1865, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

John Buchanan, landsman, March 15, 1865, Naval, Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

E. R. Westcott, Acting Ensign, March 9, 1865, Naval Hospital, New Orleans.

James Driscoil, landsman, February 27, 1865, Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.

Nathan Heath, corporal marines, March 2, 1865, Marine Barracks Hospital, Washington city.

William Willis, landsman, February 9, 1865, U. S. steamer *Great Western*.

Edward Connelly, landsman, March 19, 1865, U. S. steamer *Ohio*.

Alfred H. Reynolds, Acting Ensign, February 27, 1865, U. S. steamer *Princess Royal*.

Thomas Andrews, Acting Master, February 27, 1865, Naval Rendezvous, New Orleans, La.

NAVAL REGISTER.

The Editor will be glad to receive for this department of the JOURNAL *all interesting facts in relation to vessels of the Navy suitable for publication.*

AMMONOOSUC, screw, 10.—Her shaft and propeller having been received, will presently leave Charlestown Yard for New York to take in her machinery.

ADELA, side-wheel, 6, formerly a blockade-runner, was put in commission Wednesday, March 29th, at the Brooklyn Yard. The following officers reported on board: Acting Master Commanding, Edwin Coffin; Acting Ensigns, J. H. Goodwin, Albert A. Davis, William H. Dumont, C. M. Jones, Ed. C. Remington; Acting Assistant Paymaster, George E. Martin; Acting First Assistant Engineer, George M. Burnett; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Fred. A. Hutchinson, H. C. White; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, George Dean, Aaron Varselow.

CANANDAIGUA, screw, 11, from Port Royal, S. C., March 26, arrived at Boston 2d. The following are her officers: Captain, Gustavus H. Scott; Lieutenant and Ex. officer, Walter Abbott; Surgeon, Charles H. Burbank; Assistant Paymaster, W. H. Anderson; Acting Masters, Calvin C. Childs, and A. A. Owens; Acting Ensigns, R. P. Leary, and G. H. Barry; Second Assistant Engineer (in charge), James J. Barry; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, James W. Mellor, and Henry B. Goodwin; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Julius A. Kaiser.

CHEROKEE, screw, 6, from Key West, arrived at Havana 20th ult., and sailed 21st for a cruise.

CHIMO, iron-clad torpedo boat, 1, has sailed for Fortress Monroe. A 200-lb. rifled gun was placed on board previous to sailing. She was towed by the *Huntsville*, the officers of which vessel are: Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commanding, E. F. Devens; Acting Master, E. D. Perry, Acting Ensigns, B. P. Trask, Lewis H. Moore, S. T. Bliss; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Chas. W. Slamm; Acting Master's Mates, John P. Canfield, Wm. Parks, Bryson Fripler; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, B. Cook, Wm. H. Badlam; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, H. E. Rhodes, R. W. Burlingame, Thomas Canfield.

GALENA, iron-clad, 14, has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired at the Philadelphia Yard, and will leave in a few days for her destination. Lieutenant-Commander, C. H. Wells; Acting Master, Newman; Chief Engineer, Sprauge; Acting Ensigns, Vennard, Beverly, Perry, and Snow; Acting Paymaster, Boardman; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Faxon; Acting Mates, McAlsten, Whitaker, Smith; Second Assistant Engineers, Tower and Scott; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Myer, Holt and Steadman.

IUKA, screw, 4, touched at Havana on the 23d ult.

JONQUIL, screw, 2.—Acting Ensign C. H. Hanson, Acting Master's Mate H. Lynch, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers J. Ryan and W. H. Barclay, were captured on the 21st ult., by Ferguson's cavalry. The *Jonquil* is at Charleston.

KEARSARGE, Captain Harold, bound to the East Indies, has hauled into the stream from the Charlestown Navy Yard, and was expected to go to sea in the early part of the week. William Henry Platt, of Charlestown, Mass., has been appointed Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Kearsarge*.

LODONA, screw, 7.—The Navy Department has received information of the destruction of the salt works on Bure Neck, McIntosh county, Ga., by an expedition from the U. S. steamer *Lodona*, under Acting Ensign Brougham. The work consisted of 12 boilers, which, with the buildings, were destroyed; also, a quantity of salt. The engines, operating the work, was brought off in good condition.

MILWAUKEE, iron-clad, 970 tons, 4, blown up by a torpedo during an attack on Mobile, March 30th.

MONONGAHELA, screw, 12, arrived at New York 4th, from Pensacola Bar, making the passage in six days and fourteen hours to Sandy Hook. She had head winds for the first two days. She has been in service since January, 1863, having served in the Mississippi, in the Gulf, and as flagship of the Texas expedition. Commander, James H. Strong; Lieutenants, T. C. Bowen, O. A. Batcheller; Acting Ensigns, C. T. Wappenhans, P. T. Harrington, D. W. Mullan; Chief Engineer, George T. Kutz; Surgeon, A. C. Spear; Paymaster, Forbes Parker; First Assistant Engineer, Joseph Trilley; Second Assistant Engineers, J. J. Bissett, Edw. Cheney, P. J. Langer; Third Assistant Engineer, A. C. Wilcox; Boatswain, Wm. Green.

MINNESOTA, screw, 52, now at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, was found to be on fire on the night of 28th ult., a lot of cotton waste having been thrown on a lighted lamp—whether by accident or design—it is not known. The fire, however, was discovered by the night watchman, and extinguished. She had been taken into the dry dock the day before.

MASSACHUSETTS, screw, 5, Lieutenant Commander William H. West, arrived at Philadelphia on Monday from Charleston, with 150 officers and discharged and invalid soldiers.

MUSCOOTA, side-wheel, 10, has been compelled to return a third time from her attempt to voyage to the Pacific. "Third time never fail" proves untrue with her.

NYACK, screw, 7, arrived at Brooklyn 4th, from Wilmington 1st, via Beaufort. She took part in the first attack on Fort Fisher, and was then ordered to Fort Caswell where she remained till after the fall of the forts. She was afterwards in Cape Fear River, and was present at the capture of Wilmington. It was a detachment from this vessel that bore the first dispatches from General Schofield to General Sherman. It consisted of Acting Master H. Walton Grinnell, and Acting Ensign H. Bowditch Colby, with two men, and left Wilmington, N. C., on the 4th March with cypher dispatches from General Schofield to General Sherman. They penetrated nearly two hundred miles inside the Rebel lines, were hunted from swamp to swamp, and finally reached Sherman's forces on the 12th of March near Fayettevill, N. C. The party went in naval uniform. The *Nyack's* officers are: Lieutenant-Commander D. C. Newman; Acting Master and Ex. officer, H. Walton Grinnell; First Assistant Engineer, B. C. Hampton; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Benj. F. Bigelow; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Charles S. Halladay; Acting Ensigns, Charles Nelson, H. Bowditch Colby, J. Weston Hopkins, James Jordan; Second Assistant Engineer, John Fornance; Third Assistant Engineers, Wm. A. Windsor, Wm. M. Bartram, Jas. C. Veatch.

NIPSIC, screw, 5, arrived at Boston 2d. Lieutenant Commanding, Edmund W. Henry; Acting Masters, George D. Lee and Wm. N. Price, Acting Assistant Paymaster, R. S. McConnell; Acting Assistant Surgeon, H. C. Van Gleson; Acting Ensigns, Wm. Churchill and George E. Thomas; First Assistant Engineer, S. L. D. Ayres; Second Assistant Engineer, Edward W. Roche; Third Assistant Engineers, Charles R. Recker and George L. Sweet; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Wm. J. Dougherty.

NEW IRONSIDES, 18.—This famous vessel which has performed a work entirely novel and unequalled in the history of naval warfare, arrived at Philadelphia, on the 1st instant, from Fortress Monroe, for repairs. She had been sent into Norfolk for repairs, but it was found that she could not be taken on the dock there. Her trip from Fortress Monroe to Philadelphia was made in her fighting trim, with her spars all housed.

PAUL JONES, side-wheel, 7, captain Madigan, is in the stream off Charlestown Yard, ready for sea. Lieutenant Commander, John Madigan; Executive Officer, Charles Huggins; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Thomas L. Tullock, Jr.; Acting Ensigns, S. C. Hill, P. C. Gooding, Arthur W. Emerson, O. D. Owen, W. B. Rankin; Acting First Assistant Engineer, G. L. Harris; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Clark Hartt, Samuel H. Towne; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, C. H. L. Saunders, J. M. Chenery.

QUEEN, screw, 7, arrived at Brooklyn Navy Yard March 31.

STETTIN, screw, 5, from St. Helena Sound March 22, arrived at Boston 29th ult. She has been under steam for 900 consecutive days. C. J. Van Alstine, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commanding; J. M. Butler, Acting Master; R. Stone, Acting Assistant Surgeon; Ben. J. Abrahams, Acting Assistant Paymaster; C. B. Pray, J. C. Staples, and William Jenney, Acting Ensigns; John Hawkins, Acting Second Assistant Engineer; Anthony Gale, W. W. Smith and Joseph W. Elliott Acting Third Assistant Engineers.

UNADILLA, screw, 7.—Acting Master John M. Skillings, of Portland, late Executive Officer, has resigned his position in the Navy on account of ill health.

VANDERBILT, side-wheel, 15, Captain C. W. Pickering, sailed 30th ult., for the West Gulf Squadron, with a draft of over six hundred men, to be distributed among the vessels of that squadron. When this service is accomplished she will go on a cruise in the West Indies, watching over the safety of our merchantmen in those waters.

THE following officers are announced as upon the staff of Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, Commanding the District of Beaufort, N. C.:—Captain J. A. Judson, A. A. General, U. S. Vols., Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain E. T. Parkinson, A. A. General, U. S. Vols., Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Jas. H. Strong, First N. C. U. Vols., Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Captain J. K. Wing, A. Q. M., U. S. Vols., Chief Quartermaster; Captain Wm. L. Palmer, C. S., U. S. Vols., Chief Commissary of Subsistence; First Lieutenant C. T. Pearce, Fifth R. I. Art'y, Ordnance Officer; First Lieutenant J. B. Bissell, Fifteenth Conn. Vols., Chief Provost-Marshal and Provost-Judge; First Lieutenant Wm. Goodrich, Jr., Fifteenth Conn. Vols., Aide-de-Camp; First Lieutenant E. M. Ketcham, Twelfth N. Y. Vol. Cav., Acting Aide-de-Camp; Major William J. Riggs, Third N. Y. Artillery, Chief Provost-Marshal; Surgeon P. B. Rice, One Hundred and Thirty-second N. Y. Vols., Medical Director; First Lieutenant G. W. Leonard, Third N. Y. Artillery, Assistant Provost-Marshal.

THE Headquarters of the Fifth U. S. Infantry have been ordered from Santa Fe, N. M., to Franklin, Texas.

PRIZE LIST.

THE following list of prizes captured has been prepared with great care by Messrs. ALLEN & LATSON, the Army and Navy Brokers, (see their advertisement on last page), and may be relied upon as a complete list. Those prizes marked with a * are now ready for payment, and many of the others soon will be. Messrs ALLEN & LATSON inform us that they are notified when others are ready, and will cheerfully answer all letters of inquiry.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.]

Captors & Prizes.	Value.
Octorara.	
$521 bales cotton	$13,700
*Hardy	65
*Sarah	39,119
*Rosario	2,27
*Fisk Brothers	6,229
*W. Y. Leitch	77
*Wenona or Alert	
B. O. Fyes	
Charlotte	
Anne	
S. Independence	
Hunter	
Dart	
Ann	
Clara	
Albert	
Tennessee	
Selma	
Gaines	
Florida	
Ottawa.	
*Hetzwan	11,457
Antonia	
C. C. Pinkney	
Alert	
America	
Onondaga.	
Hetzwan	11,457
Onward.	
*Flash	681
Fly	
Mojeuone	
Sarah	515
Cleander.	
Charmer	571
Oswego.	
Blue Bell	70
Active	
Osage.	
*179 bales cotton	36 416
James Battle	
68 bales cotton	
Ossipee.	
William Bagley	510, c
*Helena	4,673
Tennessee	
Selma	
Gaines	
Florida	
Pawnee.	
*Harriet Ryan	893
*Ocean Wave	5,182
*Rosseau	1,622
*Susan Jane	2,725
*Mary Wood	2,225
*Hattie	
50 bales cotton	
Sumpter	
Darlington	
*Henry C. Brooks	
Pursuit.	
*Annie Lee	5,385
*William Mallory	5,966
*Swan	202,298
Andromeda	110,679
Florida	175,000
Kate	587
Susan	
Peep of Day	
Stonewall	
Penguin.	
*Albion	850
Portsmouth.	
*Prince	1,308
*Wave	
Pocahontas.	
*E. J. Waterman	7,026
Cheshire	53,402
Antonia	121,861
*Hunter	
Port Royal.	
Cotton & tobacco	2,100
*Cushion	11,152
73 bales cotton	2,559
Tennessee	
Selma	
Gaines	
Florida	
*12 bales cotton	
Potomac.	
Bloomer, No. 2	10,100
Jacka	2,150
Charlotte	
Rosa Lee	
Caroline	2,275
*Independence	
*Champion	
Pembina.	
*Rowena	2,511
*Joe Fanner	10,280
*E. Beckwith	1,660
Louisa	89
Tennessee	
Selma	
Gaines	
Florida	
Perry.	
*Jane	
*Crittenden	
*America	
*Alice	2,852
*H. M. Jonusan	1,547
*Hiawatha	23,703
*Eliza	
Alice	834
Ellen Jane	
*Savannah	1,080
Wanderer	
Blooming Youth	
Primrose.	
*Sarah Louisa	
*Caress Delight	
*Sea View	257
*Jane Cloud	
Powhatan.	
Bradford	
Mercury	1,012
*Major E. Wills	34,141
*Annie Deas	14,608
*Speedy	3,000
*Mary Clinton	27,000
Sophia	
Penobscot.	
*Robert Bruce	31,356
*Strongarm	51,159
*Lally	
Douglass	4,700
Lizzie	
Arcansas	
*James Williams	4,750
*John Douglas	27,600
Paul Jones.	
*Major Wills	34,141
*Speedy	3,000
Philadelphia.	
*Leo	
*Sacrino	
*Virginia	
*Napoleon	28,000
Pinola.	
Cora	
en. Wills	
nnie Dale	
Passaic.	
Bde	21,371
Pink.	
Anne	
Putnam.	
*Comet	
Crittenden	
America	

Captors & Prizes.	Value.
Preble.	
*Ann	$47,340
Cora	
Sun	1,891
Compensation	60
Para.	
*Secesh	3,000
*Charmer	571
Emma	60
Petrel.	
*Sugar, rum, &c	
*Emma	
*Cotton	
Pittsburgh.	
5 bales cotton	8
17 bales cotton	
*Elon	
Pet	
*Cotton	
Potomska.	
*Belle	760
Pequot.	
*Don	98,316
Princess Royal	
cotton	11,173
Flying Scud	
Schooner	
Schooner	11,457
Wave	
Cotton & tobacco	2,100
Fair Play	
Sch. Flash	
Proteus.	
*Jupiter	6,848
Robert S. Hood	8,900
Peterhoff.	
Compensation	60
Queen.	
*Louisa	4,489
Quaker City.	
Fair Wind	1,349
Amy Warwick	138,624
*Orion	7,191
*North Carolina	4,910
Mercury	802
*Sally Mears	1,381
Douro	150,538
Lily	145,000
*Pioneer	25,886
*Winnifred	22,866
Sally McGee	4,375
Adela	60,000
Julia	145,000
Restless	
Union	
Commodore	
Jos. Green	
*Lynchburgh	7,012
40 bales cotton	25,500
48 bales cotton	
Cosmopolitan	
Louisa	
Elise	
Queen of the West.	
Compensation	
R. R. Cuyler.	
Grace E. Baker	14,368
Osceola	174
Advocate	359
Delight	174
*Express	174
*Anna Sophia	834
*Kate Dare	355,798
A. J. Vieu	14,034
Henry Lewis	53,206
J. W. Winder	21,116
Anna	
*Olive	
Hunter	11,575
*Eugenie	22,641
Supply	
Cone	
Ann Jeroy	
Roebuck.	
*Sarah	19,782
*Kate	5,595
Emma Amelia	3,115
*King Dove	885
Gopher	
11 bales cotton	
Opa	
Mary	24 b. c.
Rebel	
Two Brothers	
Carrie etta	
Maria Louise	
Susan	
Tennessee	
Selma	
Gaines	
Florida	
*10½ bales cotton	
Queen	
Louisa	
Cosmopolitan	
Fly	
Eliza	
Caroline	
Terrapin	
Last Resort	
*Amelia	
Rattler.	
*Rum, sugar, &c	
Rhode Island.	
*Acorn	4,514
*R. O. Bryan	838
*Cromwell	294,264
Vixen	
Reliance.	
Blossom	124
Pointer	
Compensation	60
Rowan's Exp'n	
Caroline & Virginia	2,042
Napoleon	341
Dutton	
Black Warrior	
*Sea Bell	
Reuben	
Harriet & Sarah	
Lizzie Taylor	
Jeff. Davis	
Susan Ann	
Old North State	
P. N. Saunders	
Polina	
Ida	17,444
Albemarle	15,372
Howard	
Roanoke	
Albion	7,486
Alert	
Rachel Seaman	
*Adventure	1,625
*Course	5,096
*Dart	934
*Maria	4,127
*Velocity	442
*Calhoun	43,040
Beauregard	
Nymph	
*M. Albert	3,031
Red River Exp	
Emma	7,403
Restless.	
*Acorn	84,849
*Scotia	93,595
*Julia Worden	2,103
*Flash	1 368
Wanderer	
Romeo	
Cotton payable	

Captors & Prizes.	Value.
*St. John	46,500
Uma	2,887
*Diamond	27,725
*Steer h	3,000
Supply.	
Stephen Hart	250,000
Howard	260,000
State of Geor'a.	
Simpson	59,455
*Mary Elizabeth	
*Mary Jane	697
*Annie	1,380
*Nassau	61,259
Emily	
Mersey	
Angelina	
Star.	
Prize	
Hiawatha	
Sachem.	
Water Witch	
Compensation	
Sam Houston	
*Soledad Cos	
Satellite	
Lady's Delight	
Three Brothers	203
Emily	
Compensation	
Sumter	
Compensation	
Sweet Briar	
Pocahontas	
Sam Rotan.	
*Martha Ann	43,000
Calhoun or Cuba	
Gen. Taylor	
Southfield.	
*Napoleon	28,000
*Lion	
*Caroline	
*Virginia	
St'rs & Stripes.	
*Mary Elizabeth	48,690
*Lion	88
*Carolina	
*Virginia	
*Napoleon	28,000
*Florida	942
Louisa	
Napier	
Gertrude & Specie	
Sacramento.	
Wanderer	725
Shawsheen	
Ellis	
Lynnhaven	
*Name unknown	
James Norcom	1,880
Sassacus.	
Nutfield	1,886
San Jacinto.	
*Magnolia	488
*Maria Albert	4,195
*Buckshot	1,623
Robert Bruce	31,396
Charles cotton	2,700
*Lizzie Davis	15,910
5 bales cotton	2,400
*Alabama	120,951
William	
*Edward	salt
Roebuck	10,500
Mail	12 000
	3,222
Mail cargo	34,114
	15,794
Sealad	
4 bbls turpentine	
Stonewall.	
*Lady Maria	28,118
Saratoga	
Nightangale	
Peconsech	
Selma	
Gaines	
Florida	
Caroline	
Dart	
Baker	
Sam Houston	
T. J. Chambers	
*Alliance	23,281
*Nellie	19,062
Geo. G. Baker	4,789
St. Lawrence.	
*Mabel	5,194
*Good Luck & cargo	1 181
*Fanny Lee	15,541
Agnes	80 b. c.
Herald	tobacco
Richard	
Sinking Petrel	
Supplementary	
Selma	
Mary Dudley	
Poncha Tabska	
Sophronia.	
Monument	
Sagamore	
*Rose	3,600
*Octavia	4 000
*Agnes	200
*Avenger	950
*Ellen	73
*Francis	853
*By George	303
*Julia	300
*Friar	1,01.
*Cotton	1,500
*Brockenborough	9,400
*Shot	53
*Clara Louise	624
*Frolic	23,900
*Southern Rights	420
*Meteor	2,387
*New Year	14,120
*Boat Enterprise	699
Charmer	571
*Ann	175
Charm	9,610
11 bbls. turpentine	1,000
*Peni	
Alicia	69,000
Clorinde	
Floyd	
Elizabeth	574
Santee.	
*Garonne	2,051
*Delta	4,696
St. Louis.	
*Meaco	50,942
Seneca.	
*Sarah	19 782
*E. J. Waterman	7,028
*Anna Cees	14,619
Cheshire	53,102
Alerta	
*Alma	
Shep'd Knapp.	
*Sarah	19,782
*Fannie Lawrie	13,136
Compensation	
St. Lawrence	
Admiral	
Scotia	
Flying Scud	13,610
Calhoun	33,000
Camille	
63 bales cotton	
83 bales cotton	
Mary Sorley	
Sassacus	
Bombshell	
Nutfield	
Wild Darrell	1,866
Switzerland	
Compensation	
Somerset.	
Fashion	
*Curlew	5,355
Circassian	300,000
*Hortense	2,296
10 bales cotton	
15 bales cotton	
Sonoma.	
Ida	
*Virginia	48,690
Springbok	234,819
Cargo of Clyde	
Cheshire	
Atlantic	
Stettin	
*Major Wills	34,141
*Arles	143,971

Captors & Prizes.	Value.
Magnolia	
Edward	$23,905
Frolic	
Agnes	
Tuscumbia.	
*3 bales 2 pcs. cotton	
Union.	
*Amelia	18,066
*Hallie Jackson	2,40
*George E. Baker	5,788
*Spaulding	22,775
*Linnet	1 634
Winnifred	32,855
O. K. steamer	
Mayflower	21,000
Unadilla.	
*Lodona	231,706
*Rowena	2,311
*Major Willis	34,144
Princess Royal	341,849
Neptune	
Seccsh	3,000
London	
Maria Theresa	
*Unadilla	
Underwriter.	
*Comet	
*Crittenden	
*America	
J. N. Seymour	
*Lion	
*Caroline	
*Virginia	
*Napoleon	28,000
*Lynnhaven	
*Ellis	
*Name unknown	
Compensation	
Uncas.	
Amelia	
Belle	
Vandalia.	
*Henry Middleton	20,212
*Amelia	18,066
Geo. G. Baker	
Ariel	
Hannah Baleh	
Vanderbilt.	
Saxon	
*Gertrude	81,074
Peterhoff	273,628
Coal & cotton	
Victoria.	
*Nicholas I	28,377
*Minna	959
Nassau (½)	23,008
Eagle	
*Maria	960
Violet.	
*Ceres	
Valley City.	
J. N. Seymour	
*Lion	
*Caroline	
*Virginia	
*Napoleon	28,000
*Ellis	
*Lynnhaven	
*Name unknown	
Velocity.	
*Corse	
Compensation	
Varuna	5,046
Compensation	
Violet	
Ceres	
Antonica	16,264
Virginia.	
Belle	
Mary Douglass	
Henry Colithrist	3,583
Valliant	
Camilla	30,177
Jennie	
*Experiment	19,325
94 bales cotton	
*Alma	2,785
Sybbolde	2,280
Vicksburgh.	
78 bales cotton	74,850
Pet	

Captors & Prizes.	Value.
India	
Bat	
Stag	
Vincennes.	
H. Meguno	$323
Water Witch.	
*W. Mallory	5,968
Wabash.	
*Amelia	18,066
Mary Alice	
Sarah Starr	
Wonder	
*Henry C. Brooks	
W. G. Ander'n.	
*Theresa	3 373
*Lily	4,355
*Reindeer	6 815
*Royal Yacht	27,022
*McCandlish	30 476
Beauregard	2,894
W. Metropolis.	
Rosetta	
West Flotilla.	
Sovereign	
Sumpter	
Wanderer.	
*Stonewall	1,085
*Anna B	3,926
*Ranger	1,151
Wachusett.	
*Virginia	48,600
*Dolphin	28,366
*Florida	
Wisahickon.	
*Glossy	3,882
Wm. Bacon.	
*Nicholas I	28,377
*Anna Squires	1,772
Whitehead.	
*Comet	
*Crittenden	
*America	
*Winter Shrub	
*Lynnhaven	
*Name unknown	
*Ellis	
Eugenie	
Ella D	
Wyandank.	
*Rising Sun	1,051
A. W. Thompson	
Southern	
Vesta	
Wilderness.	
Stag	
Charlotte	
Wekawken.	
*Atlanta	350,039
Compensation	
West World.	
Lot of Goods	
Martha Ann	789
Wamsutta.	
*Secesh	3,000
Amelia	
Yankee.	
*Clara Ann	992
Cassandra	
Massachusetts	
Sangamour	
Remittance	
Y'cht America.	
*Antelope	
America	
Young Rover.	
A schooner	
Zouave.	
*J. C. Motabe	284
Westfield.	
Compensation	
Wilderness.	
Annie	
Winnebago.	
Tennessee	
Selma	
Gaines	
Florida	
Yahoma.	
*Statesman	11,875

The officers and crews of nearly every vessel in the "Mississippi Squadron" are entitled to prize money for cotton captured there. Most of it has not yet been adjudicated, but in time all will be paid.

THE "Caution from the American Watch "Company" in another column, should receive attention from those who have any disposition to invest in the worthless, pinch-back time-keepers whose attractions are set forth in the flaming circulars with which the Army is flooded. The watches manufactured by the American Watch Company have now an established reputation as superior time-pieces, and those who wish to purchase should be cautious not to be misled by the dishonest attempts to take advantage of their reputation.

THE officers of the Christian Commission call attention, in our advertising columns, to the liberal offer of Messrs. E & H. T. ANTHONY & Co. to devote to this charity twenty-five per cent. of their retail sales of Albums, Stereoscopic Views, and Card Photographs, for the fortnight commencing April 3. This most generous offer is a practical carrying out of the Scriptural admonition "The liberal man de-"viseth liberal things, and by liberal things "shall he stand."

ANY one in the Army and Navy banking business who may desire a partner, can learn, from our advertising columns, of an excellent opportunity for forming a connection with a gentleman of character and means, who has recently held a high official position, giving him wide influence and acquaintance.

[Advertisement.]

Do not waste your money buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS which have flooded the market for the last few years; when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

See in another column: "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

[Special Notice.]

THE ARMY AND NAVY PASTE BLACKING, made by B. F. Brown & Co, Boston, gives universal satisfaction. For sale throughout the Union.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

GRANGER—PEARSON.—At the Coliseum Place Baptist church, New Orleans, La., March 18, by Rev. R. G. Seymour, Lieutenant LOUIS E. GRANGER, of Brigadier General Daniel Ullmann's staff, to Miss CARRIE, daughter of E. Pearson, Esq., of Boston, Mass.

RAMSEY—EDGERTON.—In Fort Wayne Ind., at the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, March 28, by Rev. J. S. Large, Lieutenant HENRY B. RAMSEY, U.S.N., to Miss HELEN, second daughter of Hon. Jos. K. Edgerton.

WINES—HACKNEY.—At Norristown, Pa., March 21, by Rev. J. Grier Raiston, Rev. FREDERICK HOWARD WINES, formerly Chaplain at the post of Springfield, Mo., to Miss MARY FANNIE, daughter of Mrs. Mary B. Hackney, of the latter place.

SMALLEY—WISBURN.—At New Orleans, La., at the residence of the bride's mother, on Tuesday evening, March 21, by Rev. E. A. R. Chubbuck, Lieutenant P. J. SMALLEY, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, of Vanitowoc, Wis., to Miss EMMA G. WISBURN, of the former place.

DIED.

LORD.—In East Boston, Mass., March 5, SOPHIA E. LORD, of North Berwick, Me., aged 23 years.

BEAUTIFUL PORTRAIT OF LIEUT. CUSHING,

IN THE

NORTHERN MAGAZINE.

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WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, CORdially recommend to the notice of the friends of "THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION," the offer of E. & H. T. ANTHONY & Co., to devote to this object twenty-five per cent. of their retail sales of Albums, Stereoscopic Views, and Card Photographs, for the fortnight commencing April 3d, as set forth in their advertisement.

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THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

TWO WEEKS FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

During the fortnight commencing April 3d, we will devote 25 per cent. of all the retail sales at our counter, of

ALBUMS, STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

AND

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS,

Also remittances by mail for the same, when so specified,

TO THE

RELIEF OF OUR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS,

through the instrumentality of the Christian Commission.

Orders by mail for this object, bearing date any time previous to May 1st, will be received and the 25 per cent. paid over.

The acknowledgment of the Treasurer of the Christian Commission will be sent when required.

The goods will be sold at our our usual printed catalogue prices.

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Three doors from St. Nicholas Hotel.

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MERRILL'S PATENT BREACH LOADING CARBINES AND INFANTRY RIFLES,

Pronounced by the best authority to be the MOST EFFECTIVE WEAPONS of the kind.

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

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On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the Subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz:

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For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1 00, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen; and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 respectively.

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For $7 a No. 8 Pen; for $8 a No. 9 Pen; and for $9 a No. 10 Pen.

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In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the Price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

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NO EXTRA WAR RATE

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FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MANHATTAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK,
JANUARY 1, 1865.

Net Assets, January 1, 1864	$1,478 968 59
Receipts during the year	973 534 02
	$2 452 502 61
Disbursements	461,277 38
	$1,991,225 23
Assets	$1,991 225 23

Life policies are issued, payable in annual, or in one, five or ten annual installments; also non-forfeiture endowment policies, payable in ten annual payments, which are paid at death, or arriving at any particular age. Life insurance as an investment has no superior, as it has saved millions of dollars to the insured, and thousands of families from ruin. Dividends are paid to policy holders, thus enabling them to continue their policies, if otherwise unable to do so.

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C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. S. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
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VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND

BONDS NO. 12.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Saturday, the fifteenth day of April, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Bonds, No. 12," authorized by an ordinance of the Corporation, passed March 24, 1865, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of Seven Per Cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

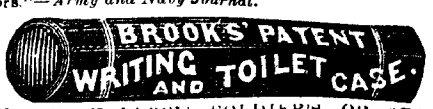
Each proposition should be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 12," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

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COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
March 24, 1865.

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THE QUOTA OF NEW YORK.

15,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW YORK COUNTY!

INCREASED BOUNTIES & HAND-MONEY.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, February 11, 1865,

Present—ORISON BLUNT, Esq., Chairman,
Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
Hon. WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the County pay for a One Year Recruit Three Hundred ($300) Dollars Bounty and Fifty ($50) Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Two Year Recruit, Four Hundred ($400) Dollars Bounty and Seventy-five ($75) Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Three Year Recruit, Six Hundred ($600) Dollars Bounty and One Hundred ($100) Dollars Hand-Money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$600
Government	300
Total	$900

FOR TWO YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$400
Government	200
Total	$600

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

The Bounty to be paid to the Recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties (viz: Assembly Bill No. 115 of 1865), and the Hand-Money to be paid to the person who may present the Recruit.

By order of the Committee,
CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

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3000 Ladies' and Gent's Gold Pencils	3 00 to 6 00 each.
5000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, (variety of styles)	3 00 to 7 00each.
3000 Bosom Studs, (variety of styles)	2 50 to 6 00 each.
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2000 Gent's Masonic Pins and Rings	4 00 to 8 00 each.
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6000 Plain, Chased and Stone Set Rings	3 00 to 8 00 each.
6000 Ladies' California Diamond Rings	3 00 to 8 00 each.
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One cent	per day	on a	$ 50	note.
Two cents	"	"	100	"
Ten "	"	"	500	"
20 "	"	"	1000	"
$1	"	"	5000	"

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March 25, 1865.



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Interest received during the year 1864	945,281 84	$2,849,866 50
Invested in United States Stocks	4,915,921 25	
Bonds and Mortgage and Real Estate	5,827,991 13	
Cash on Hand and in Bank	1,023,524 25	
Due from Agents	31,978 05	
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No. 1.—One half (½) acre on Cherry Run, Venango County, Penn., three-fourths of a mile above the great Reed Well, and in the immediate neighborhood of the new Two Hundred Barrel Well, which has within a few days attracted so much attention. This Lot is owned by the Company in *Fee Simple*.

No. 2.—One half (½) acre adjoining the above tract. Perpetual lease. Half all Oil.

No. 3.—Three fourths (¾) of an acre on the Run next above the Lots just described. Perpetual lease Half all Oil.

These Lots are every inch on the Creek bottom, level and smooth, with room enough for ten Wells.

No. 4.—One-half (½) acre, Fee Simple, on Rocky River, Medina County, Ohio, being a part of the famous "Oil Spring Lot," and but four rods from the Well producing Lubricating Oil—a Well bored for salt many years ago.

No. 5.—Twenty (20) acres, Fee Simple, on Rocky River, adjoining the farm on which is the above described Oil Well, and on the outskirts of the village of Liverpool. Oil Geologists, who recently prospected here, fixed the place where a large flow of Oil should be obtained directly on this tract, at a point where a ravine makes into the river.

There is on this property a fine large house, good barn and outhouses, which will be valuable in the operations of the Company. A Derrick is up on this Lot, and a well is being bored by hand power, to the depth of two hundred feet, while an Engine is being got on to the ground.

No. 6.—One hundred and fifty-five (155) acres in the Federal Creek, Athens County, Ohio Oil country, in the immediate neighborhood of the Joy Farm One Hundred Barrel Well, struck recently, and surrounded by many good producing Wells. This territory promises to be fully equal to the best in Pennsylvania. A great many Wells are now producing largely in this section, and hundreds going down. No failures are reported anywhere in this region. It is just opposite the great Oil Fields of the Kanawha, and is laid down by our most eminent Geologists as in the very centre of the Oil Basin.

Since this property was obtained, owing to developments adjoining it, the value has been increased to an extent to make it alone ample property for the basis of a large Company. Lease fifteen (15) years, with four-fifths of all Oil.

No. 7.—One (1) acre, with Hotel, Barn, and Outhouses, being the Tavern Stand at Grafton, Ohio, *Fee Simple*. On this Lot is an old Well, strongly impregnated with Oil, and the show of Oil here is regarded as superior. This property is also highly valuable as Hotel property.

No. 8.—Three hundred (300) acres, near the above property. Derrick up and Well going down on this farm, with all indications of Oil. Lease twenty years, with three-fourths of all Oil.

No. 9.—Ninety-seven (97) acres, on Black River, Grafton, Ohio, two miles from the above farm. Lease twenty-nine years, five-sixths of all Oil.

No. 10.—Eighty-four (84) acres, Grafton, adjoining the "Rising Well Farm," on which is a fine Well of Lubricating Oil, now pumping, and several going down. Lease twenty-nine years, five-sixths all Oil.

This Grafton property, though quite undeveloped, is fast becoming very popular. Several Wells are now going down in the Township, and active preparations are making for many more. One or two Wells are now pumping with good success, and several that are down but one or two hundred feet, have a fine show of Oil. This is heavy Lubricating Oil.

Nearly the entire 659¼ acres of land owned by this Company is bottom land, and every foot of it bearing territory, giving ample room for more than 1,500 Wells.

The tracts lie in four different localities, and none of them in mythical or unknown regions, where perhaps there is not a Well being bored within fifty miles, and where, if Oil should be found, the means of transportation would be absolutely wanting, thus rendering the product valueless: These lands are all in easy reach of Railroads. A feature, the advantages of which will readily appear, is, that all these lands are surrounded by active development, numbers of Wells going down in the immediate vicinity of each tract, so that should Oil be found, this property is enhanced in value though the Company should not at once commence operations themselves on all the Lots.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

This Company has been organized on a different plan from most Petroleum Companies now in operation, the advantages of which will be apparent to every one.

The property of this Company was purchased by an Association of forty-five gentlemen, and was selected after careful examination by two of their number sent out for the especial purpose. With the money for the purchase of the lands was raised $15,000 working capital, and placed in the hands of the Trustee. This enabled the Association to at once commence operations, instead of waiting for the sale of the stock to produce working capital, as is usual. Three Wells are now in progress of sinking on the Cherry Run property.

With good success, sixty days will suffice to complete these Wells, and that they will be highly productive, no one familiar with Oil Territory can doubt, as there has never been a failure on Cherry Run, and within a few rods of this property are some very fine Wells: The famous Coquette (800 bbls.), Jersey (400 bbls), Maple Shade (200 bbls.) and Sherman Wells (200 bbls.), are immediately across on Oil Creek. The renowned Reed Well, which flows 300 barrels daily, is less than one mile below on Cherry Run, and a new 200 barrel Well is between the Reed Well and these Lots. These Lots are in what is recognized by all men as the finest Oil Basin yet discovered, and immediately between the Reed Well on the one side and the Coquette, Jersey, etc., on the other side, the largest Oil Wells in the world, and in this distance there has never been a well put down that was not a paying well. Farther on in this same line is the famous Pitt Hole Well of the United States Petroleum Company.

Three Wells are also going down on the Ohio property. One on the "Oil Spring Lot," one on the Gooderich Farm, 20 acres, Liverpool, and one on the Brown Farm, Grafton.

Oil is found here generally at a depth of less than 200 feet, and to this depth Wells are sunk by hand-power.

These Wells are being vigorously pushed.

To facilitate the business of developing these lands, the gentlemen purchasing them have formed a Stock Company, with a very limited capital, considering the great value of their lands, and have taken among themselves all the Stock except 28,000 Shares, set apart as additional working capital. These 28,000 shares are now offered to the public.

The Stock is all full paid, and will not be liable to any assessments. No Stockholder assumes any personal liability.

As more Engines have been contracted for, and arrangements made to sink Wells on other tracts of the Company's lands, it is desirable that all the additional working capital should be speedily converted into cash, and that this may be done at once, the Stock reserved for it is offered at the extreme low price of $3 per Share.

Subscriptions or orders will be received and Certificates issued for any number of Shares above Ten.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS are open at the Office of SYKES, CHADWICK & Co., Willard's Hotel, Washington; Office of W. D. MANN, 227 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.; at the Office of the ARMY OIL COMPANY, 211 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio; and at the Company's Office, 240 Broadway, New York.

Persons at a distance or in the Army, wishing to purchase Stock, can send Treasury Notes, Drafts, Government Bonds, Post Office or Paymasters' Orders, to the Office at New York, and immediately Certificates of Stocks will be returned to them, or forwarded to whom they may direct.

Considering the gigantic extent of this wonderful new field for business; the certainty of large gains in it by judicious enterprise; the abilities, advantages and reputation of the gentlemen concerned in this Company, and the positive and solid progress of its operations up to this point, it is believed that no investment is at this day open to the public at once so safe and so lucrative.

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It having come to our knowledge that imitations of the American Watch have been put upon the market in great numbers, calculated, by their utter worthlessness, to injure the reputation of our genuine products, to protect our own interests and the public from impositions, we again publish the trade marks by which our Watches may invariably be known.

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It is hardly possible for us to accurately describe the numerous imitations to which we have alluded. They are usually inscribed with names so nearly approaching our own as to escape the observation of the unaccustomed buyer. Some are represented as made by the "Union Watch Co., of Boston, Mass."—no such company existing. Some are named the "Soldier's Watch," to be sold as our Fourth or Wm. Ellery style, usually known as the "Soldier's Watch;" others are named the "Appleton Watch Co.;" others the "P. S. Bartley," instead of our P. S. Bartlett, besides many varieties named in such a manner as to convey the idea that they are the veritable productions of the American Watch Company.

We also caution the public, and particularly soldiers, against buying certain articles *called* watches, so freely advertised in illustrated papers as "Army Watches," "Officers' Watches," "Magic Time Observers," "Arcana Watches," &c., the prices of which are stated to be from seven to sixteen dollars. A good watch, in these times, cannot be afforded for any such money.

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The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Address

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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE Campaign in Virginia is ended. It is ended in the only way in which it was ever possible to end it, by the reduction of the State to the proper dominion of the Union. The Army of Northern Virginia and its skillful leader have succumbed at length, and the great battle cry of "Onward to Richmond," which for four years has ruled the hour, is to be heard no more. The fall of Richmond and Petersburgh on the 3d of April we described in our last issue, and from that point will now resume the narration of events.

On the morning of the 3d, while the right of our line was pressing across the works at Petersburgh, to find the city evacuated, the Fifth corps and the cavalry, on the left, started out to intercept the retreat of LEE. CUSTER's Third division was in the cavalry advance, with WELLS's Second brigade leading. Camp was broken about three miles east of Namozine Creek, and the route lay towards the creek along the Namozine Road. At the creek the enemy's rear-guard was found strongly entrenched behind earthworks, covering the crossing, the bridge being destroyed, and trees felled across the road leading down to it. Four guns, two ammunition wagons and two ambulances were found abandoned on this side of the creek, hid in the woods. A section of artillery was instantly opened against the works, while the cavalry easily forded the stream above and flanked them. A short skirmish ensued, and the enemy was driven off, and the obstructions removed. The road beyond was filled with felled trees and piled-up rails, and with emptied caissons surrounded by fire, the latter designed to explode and so delay our pursuit. The retreat of the enemy was evidently of that sort which follows a rout—the path being strewn with wagons, ambulances, dead and wounded horses and mules, caissons, boxes of ammunition thrown out to lighten the load, mess utensils, arms, accoutrements, blankets, clothing, loose cartridges, and similar wrecks. Several miles of rapid riding brought the column to Namozine Church, at the intersection of two roads, the left leading direct to Lynchburgh, the one to the right of the church to Bevil's Bridge across the Appomattox, on to Amelia Court-House.

WELLS passed the church to the left, and soon came up with a part of BARRENGER'S cavalry brigade. The latter were pretty well exhausted with their hopeless task, but turned and fired on our advance, the Eighth New York. That regiment, however, charged without a pause in the pace, and dispersed the rear-guard, and, the rest of WELLS's brigade and PENNINGTON'S brigade coming up, prisoners, horses and arms were captured in abundance, and the enemy scattered through the woods. Among our killed or dangerously wounded, were Captains GOODRICH, SKIFF, and FARLEE. WELLS pressed upon the fugitive enemy along the same road for some distance, and then rejoined the column on the other road. CAPEHART'S Third brigade, meanwhile, took the road to the right of Namozine Church, pushed on rapidly towards Dennisville, crossing Deep Creek at the lower ford, the bridge having been destroyed. Immediately upon crossing, the brigade charged the enemy, and a running fight was kept up for miles, the enemy now halting, now flying, and delivering many a fatal Parthian shot in his flight. PENNINGTON'S First brigade was hurried up, as the enemy, driven into more compact form by our own pressure, began to resist with determination. The skirmishing and pursuit now continued with great zest, our men being in high spirits, and driving the enemy with all ease, killing and wounding many, and capturing small squads here and there continually. At length Bevil's Ford was reached; but the bridge being down, the enemy struck off to the left, on a road leading towards a crossing, seven miles further up the river. PENNINGTON here halted to gather up our men scattered in pursuit of fugitive prisoners, while CAPEHART went on after the enemy. The latter, it is said, had charge of a long wagon train, which impeded his progress, and forced him to fight briskly here and there. WELLS had now come across from the road on the left of Namozine Church, and his brigade was prompt in support of CAPEHART'S pursuit. The enemy at length turned once more to the right, to cross the Appomatox, and rejoin LEE'S main army on the other bank. At this turning, where roads crossed, the enemy's cavalry rallied, and a body of infantry appeared to their support. CAPEHART'S brigade charged as before, but received a volley which checked them; and, immediately after, the enemy's infantry, with all their old spirit, deployed in an open field on the left of his line, crossed our right flank, turned, and enfiladed it. Our men retreated before the fire for half a mile, to where MCKENZIE'S division (KAUTZ'S old division) was now in line. LORD'S battery A, Second Artillery, opened briskly on the enemy, shelling the woods. He was checked, and our men soon resumed the pursuit. But night was now falling, and the whole column encamped. The enemy had been pursued full twenty miles, and about 350 prisoners, two flags, four cannon, and several ammunition wagons, &c., captured. Our loss was not more than 60 or 80.

Early on Tuesday, the 4th, MCKENZIE'S division was in advance, the First division next, and CUSTER'S division in the rear. Late in the afternoon, MCKENZIE came upon the enemy, who appeared to be posted with both infantry and artillery in works about two miles from Bethany. Shirmishing began at once, and continued until dark, when our troops went into camp and waited for the rest of the column. But soon after 11, the same night, the cavalry were again aroused and started off, with CUSTER in advance, and marched all night. The advance, at 6 o'clock the next morning, reached Jettersville, and there found the whole Fifth corps well entrenched across the Danville Railroad. It was now learned that LEE, in his retreat from Richmond, had got as far as Amelia Court-House, while our forces had seized Burkesville and were assembling at Jettersville. Burkesville is in Prince Edward County, the junction of the Richmond and Danville and the Southside Railroads, fifty-two miles west of Petersburgh. Jettersville is in Amelia County, on the Danville Railroad, about half way between Burkesville and Amelia Court-House, and fifty-four miles southwest of Richmond. Amelia Court-House is in the same county and on the same railroad, forty-seven miles southwest of Richmond.

CUSTER'S division was posted, with artillery, on the left of the Fifth corps. The First division and MCKENZIE'S division then prolonged the line to the left. But DAVIES'S brigade of CROOK'S division was sent by SHERIDAN, immediately on arriving, around on his left flank, towards Burkesville, to seize that important junction, to ascertain what was going on in that direction, and to disperse any enemy that might be found there. DAVIES came upon the enemy's cavalry at Fame's Cross-roads, and, attacking him, captured 200 or 300 prisoners (one account says nearly 1,000), five new and very beautiful Armstrong guns and caissons, about 200 wagons, mostly empty, and seven or eight battle-flags. The enemy's infantry then came up to the support of his cavalry, and, rapidly forming, drove off DAVIES'S gallant brigade. The wagons were burned, but the prisoners were brought to camp. Amongst our killed was Colonel JANEWAY. The skirmish was short and sharp. SHERIDAN, at 3 P. M., on hearing this news and finding the condition of the enemy, sent the remarkable dispatch to GRANT given in our last number. Meanwhile, the Second corps had come up, and went into position. SHERIDAN had written to GRANT, "I see no escape for LEE. "I will put all my cavalry out on our left flank, ex-"cept MCKENZIE, who is now on the right." This he proceeded to do. Slight skirmishing in the afternoon now foretold the attack of the morrow. But we must trace the progress of the infantry to the new field of battle.

The Fifth corps started on the pursuit during the morning of Monday, the 3d, soon after the cavalry, both corps apparently being under the command of SHERIDAN, for the purposes of this movement. At 2 o'clock, the corps had arrived in sight of the Appomattox. Thence it turned to the left, without crossing the river, along the Namozine Road, behind the cavalry, marching through Amelia County and crossing Deep and Namozine Creeks. The same evidences of the disorderly retreat already described were evident on every hand. Few people were to be seen, except the contrabands, many of whom joined our column. The day's march was sixteen miles, and the blocking of the trains in the miry roads prevented it from being longer. The next day's, Tuesday's march, was like Monday's, except that it was twenty miles long, and its conclusion brought the corps to Jettersville, where it was massed in an open field, and lay across the railroad. Strong earthworks were at once thrown up, and, as the enemy was only from five to ten miles distant, great caution was used. No fires were lighted, and the corps lay ready for battle.

In the rear of the Fifth corps marched the Second, whose progress, however, was not so much hurried. In the rear of the Second was the Sixth. These two corps were directed by General MEADE, and were on the river or Namozine Road, but did not start until the 4th. The Second corps marched about six miles on that day, the protection of the trains, which went slowly, requiring tardy progress, and the troops were very hard at work in repairing the roads for the passage of the artillery trains. The scarcity of rations caused an amount of "foraging," which must have contrasted pleasantly with the old Peninsular campaign. Not a few prisoners were captured or surrendered along the line of march. At midnight the corps was again roused, and, after much delay, caused by the obstruction of the roads by trains, the column got off. A long march, until 2 o'clock of the 5th, brought the corps to Jettersville. SHERIDAN immediately had the Second and Third divisions posted on the left of the Fifth corps, in the position from which he had now withdrawn the First and Third divisions of cavalry. An attack from LEE was hourly apprehended, but none took place.

ORD'S column of the Army of the James, comprising TURNER'S and FOSTER'S divisions of the Twenty-fourth corps, and BIRNEY'S division of the Twenty-fifth, marched down the Cox Road, on the 4th, from Sutherland's Station, 10 miles west of Petersburgh on the Southside Road, where it separated from the main column. The Cox Road is the direct road to Burkesville, along the Southside Railroad. Generals GRANT and ORD were both with this column. It encamped near Wilson's Station that night, having marched along the railroad a distance of about 15 miles. Next day, the 5th, it continued, with TURNER'S division in advance, along the railroad as far as Black's and White's, which was reached about two o'clock. Thence, the roads being very good indeed, the column pressed briskly on to Nottaway Court-House, on the railroad, nine miles from Burkesville, and about 11 from Jettersville. Here it was proposed to halt, the column having marched 20 miles. But, at half-past six o'clock, SHERIDAN'S dispatch, before referred to, reached GRANT, and he immediately pushed forward the two divisions of the Twenty-fourth corps, leaving BIRNEY at Black's and White's. At eleven o'clock, the Twenty-fourth corps reached and camped at Burkesville Junction, having undertaken the supplementary march of nine miles with great enthusiasm, on hearing the good news. GRANT himself had immediately ridden over to Jettersville, which he reached about eleven o'clock.

On the 4th, two divisions of the Ninth corps marched from Petersburgh to Ford's Station, on the Southside Road, about 20 miles west of Petersburgh. On the 5th, it started again, and, still moving on the Cox Road, towards Burkesville, along the railroad, camped at night at Wellesville, 21 miles distant from the latter point. The corps had charge of most of the army trains, and moved along briskly. The next day, the 6th, it pressed on along the same road, and encamped at night about 10 miles from Burkesville, with one brigade of the Second division thrown forward to the junction.

On that day, the 6th of April, occurred the decisive victory of Deatonsville. On the night previous, the Army lay in line of battle, stretching across three or four miles of country, and facing substantially northward. CUSTER'S division of cavalry lay on the right flank and MCKENZIE'S on the left. The infantry line was formed with the Sixth corps on the right, the Fifth in the centre and the Second on the left. Next morning, began our final manœuvres. The Sixth corps was transferred from the right to the left. The whole Army had, before noon, marched about five miles on the road to Deatonsville, six miles distant from Jettersville. The enemy was retreating towards Painesville, which was the next town westerly on his retreat from Amelia Court-House to Lynchburgh. Our cavalry, however, was there before him. The battle at Deatonsville and Painesville resulted—an engagement which is fully reported in the official dispatches elsewhere published. It so happens that this is the only trustworthy detailed account yet made public of what General MEADE well pronounces one of the most important of the recent brilliant movements. Fortunately, the detailed reports of the Army and corps commanders presents a complete and perfectly clear story of the way in which the result was accomplished. Nothing was left for LEE to do but to surrender. This he did, and on the 9th of April, 1865, the whole Army of Northern Virginia passed into the record of things that were.

The combinations around LEE were too great for him to escape. HANCOCK'S column left Winchester on the 4th for a march up the Shenandoah Valley, well equipped and in good spirits, and ready to seize Lynchburgh; but their services were not required. STONEMAN'S column had already reached Boone, North Carolina, and would have aided in the capture of LEE'S Army, as it will in that of JOHNSTON'S. SHERMAN'S grand Army is already on the trail of the latter, and its achievements will remain for us to record, another week.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ALABAMA.

IGNORANT of the decisive events on the Atlantic coast which have given the Rebellion its quietus, the opposing forces are still carrying on a brisk warfare in Alabama, involving a large portion of that State in the contest. The two main points of attack are Mobile and Selma. Against the former, CANBY'S large Army has been operating for more than a month; and, meanwhile, WILSON'S formidable cavalry expedition has swept through the State from the north.

CANBY'S forces consist chiefly of two veteran Army corps, GORDON GRANGER'S Thirteenth and A. J. SMITH'S Sixteenth, both recently reorganized for the purposes of this movement. Added to these is a division of cavalry and a division of colored troops. A strong fleet coöperates in Mobile Bay. The enemy's forces are under TAYLOR, with MAURY commanding the defences of the city, and F. H. GARDNER in the field. His forces are estimated at from 15,000 to 16,000. The defences of Mobile are strong. BEAUREGARD and TAYLOR have been at work upon them for months, and have employed thousands of negroes in entrenching. The main line around the city is said to be almost impregnable, provided a sufficient garrison were furnished for it. Reports of deserters represent it to be eight miles in length, dotted with forty-two small redoubts, averaging three guns each. The gunners are well protected by traverses, and, in many cases, by bomb-proofs. A ditch extends the whole length, varying from twelve to eighteen feet in width and ten feet deep, filled, a great part of the distance, with water. In front of this is a stout fence, constructed of telegraph wire. The enemy is said to have no guns of greater calibre than ten inch; one of thirteen inches, brought from Richmond, having burst its wrought-iron bands at the first trial. In the harbor, the enemy has a fleet of vessels, some of them plated. These are said, however, to be clumsily made, and to be unserviceable when the sea is very rough. The enemy's troops, around two of their batteries which stand in the bay, opposite the city, and on the points of some low islands, have driven a double row of piling, thirty feet in length, and filled in the interval with logs, making it impregnable against the shock of the most powerful rams. Below these batteries, a short distance, is the first system of obstructions, reaching across the bay. It consists of seven distinct rows of piling, of the same length as those above spoken of, projecting above the water about six feet, and outside of this still there is another line across the bay, in like manner formed by driving two rows of piling at a sufficient distance apart to allow old steamboats, barges, and other vessels to be sunk between, thus completely blockading all approach against ordinary vessels. On the eastern side of the bay, between the shore and a small island, runs another channel, which might be used to pass around these obstructions, but this is disputed by a strong shore battery, and it has been literally sowed with torpedoes.

Such are the accounts we compile of the defences of Mobile. Two or three inferences are to be made therefrom. First, that our primary attacks are quite likely to be repulsed, especially the attacks from the south side. Second, that those elaborate defences, strong as they doubtless are, must be manned by a heavy garrison, or, otherwise, our troops can eventually break through them. Now, all indications are that the enemy is very weak at Mobile. Not only have the operations of LEE and JOHNSTON heavily drained the old army of HOOD, but the cavalry demonstration of WILSON is distracting the attention of the force which remains. Few but Alabama troops are now around Mobile, and most of these are not veterans. A very thin line protects the Mobile earthworks. On the 15th, however, deserters reported that there were in all between 15,000 and 16,000 troops in and around Mobile, of which 8,000 were veterans. They also stated that the enemy has placed large quantities of turpentine and resin along the shore towards Mobile, to be fired in case the fleet passes up during the night, so as to enable the artillerists to see the vessels and sight their pieces more clearly. The enemy claims to have provisioned Mobile for a six months' siege. On the 29th, the garrisons of the harbor forts were increased. These latter are described by an interesting correspondent of the daily press as follows:—

Spanish Fort is an irregular bastioned work, with fortifications five miles in length, commencing at D'Olive's Creek and running to Minetta Bay. It was built by DE SOTO, in 1540. The guns are in embrasures; their number is variously estimated. Among them are three or four seven and eight inch; the remainder are mostly field pieces. The main defence of Mobile is at this point. From the land side, on the right of Spanish Fort, are two bastions, encircled with rifle pits, *chevaux-de-frise*, trenches and torpedoes. The fortifications on the extreme right are said to be covered by the works on the left of Blakeley. Spanish Fort, from the bay, resembles the bottom of a shoe. Pinto Island, to the right, covers Spanish River, and commands Christian Pass. Beyond Spanish Fort, to the left, and on the opposite shore of Minetta Bay, is a fort mounting heavy guns. There are also water batteries on each side of the bay. On one of them is mounted a seven-inch Brooks rifle. Mobile Bay, beyond Blakeley River bar, is filled with torpedoes. A large number of torpedoes, refugees and deserters state, are also buried in the earth in front of Spanish Fort, near the Rebel rifle pits. Forts Huger, Bradley, Tracy, Battery Gladden, Spanish River battery, Blakeley, and other Rebel strongholds, are in front and to the left of us. Our troops have built a fort on Blakeley River, immediately above the Rebel line of fortifications, which command Battery Tracy and the enemy's transports and gunboats. From Stark's Landing Mobile is plainly visible across the bay. The city looks beautiful in the distance, and, with the sunshine full upon it, resembles a city of marble palaces and monuments. From this point over the clear water, Mobile is about ten miles distant; but, glancing at it under the smooth surface of the bay, in a torpedo point of view, it appears ten thousand miles away from our Navy.

A month ago, we recorded a reconnoissance up Mobile Bay. The real facts of that affair seem to have been as follows:—On the 10th of March, a flag of truce boat, proceeding up the bay, was, by accident or design, fired into. The next day, in punishment, two mortars and three gunboats went up, and, having arrived within a half-mile of the water batteries near Dog River Bar, the five vessels opened their broadsides and poured a hot fire into the enemy's works, dismounting several guns and causing a hurried evacuation of the lower works Three days previous, on the 8th, a reconnoissance to the obstructions in front of Mobile was made by General GRANGER'S dispatch boat *Laura*. On board were Major-Generals CANBY, GRANGER, and W. F. SMITH, Rear-Admiral THATCHER and Captain FRANKLIN, of the Navy, together with Captains MCALLISTER, PALFREY, GRAY, EATON, and BARRETT, of General CANBY'S staff. When the *Laura* arrived opposite the upper obstructions, about a mile distant were Spanish Fort and Battery Gladden. To the left of the latter were two turtle ironclads; beyond the batteries were three or four gunboats. The *Morgan* lay to the right of the rams, and the city was clearly visible, about four miles distant. Battery Gladden soon opened with a Brooks 7-inch rifle shell, and the *Morgan* followed, causing the bold reconnoissance to terminate rapidly. On the 15th, MAURY'S orders showed that an attack was imminent. All troops were to be assembled at Mobile or at Selma; no passes were allowed into or out of Mobile; the sale of liquors was prohibited; all the surplus negroes were ordered out of the city for want of provisions; all artillery officers of the district were ordered at once to Mobile. Armed parties were sent about the city and vicinity to search for cotton which has been secreted, so that, if the city should fall into our hands, the cotton might previously be burned. These preparations indicated a determined defence.

Our preparations for attack meanwhile went on. GRANGER'S Thirteenth corps had long been concentrated on Mobile Point. A. J. SMITH'S Sixteenth corps was sent by transport from New Orleans to Dauphin Island, opposite Mobile Point, the greater part arriving at Fort Gaines on the 12th. All the cavalry were under GRIERSON, and—recently largely reinforced from the Army of the Cumberland—had left for Mobile Point, crossing Pontchartrain. General STEELE'S negro division was near Pensacola. Our forces were reported to have burned East Pascagoula. Everything at last being ready, after months of preparation, and weeks of unlooked for delay, on the 18th of March the advance on Mobile commenced. MOORE'S First brigade of CARR'S Third division of the Sixteenth corps, about 2,000 strong, left Dauphin Island on the 18th, in three transports, protected by tin-clads No. 44 and No. 47, to effect a landing on Cedar Point, above Fort Powell, and to clear the way for the rest of the corps. The tin-clads shelled the woods heavily, a landing was effected at a wharf, and five torpedoes discovered and unearthed. The enemy's cavalry scouts were driven off, one being killed. The breastworks in the neighborhood were abandoned On the day previous, BERTRAM'S brigade of the Second division of the Thirteenth corps, which had been transported across from Dauphin Island to Mobile Point, the mainland, for that purpose, advanced on Mobile along that side of the bay. In order to make the movements of all three columns simultaneous, on the 18th General STEELE'S column started from Pensacola and Barrancas, on a march to Blakeley Landing, at which point they were to unite with GRANGER'S column starting from Fort Morgan, and marching up the east side of the bay. The cavalry started ahead, but the roads were so very bad as to greatly impede their march.

On the 18th, GRANGER'S whole corps had followed the advance brigade, marching by land along the shore of Bon Secour Bay, which forms the south-easterly corner of Mobile Bay, near its mouth, and just north

of Mobile Point. Into Bon Secour Bay, Fish River empties. The rendezvous for the Army was on Fish River, at Donnelly's (or Danby's) Mills, situated about 6 or 8 miles up the river, 20 or more from Fort Gaines, and 30 from Mobile. The next day, SMITH'S corps moved on transports to the same point, tin-clads protecting the fleet, MCARTHUR'S First division in advance, GARRARD'S Second following, and CARR'S Third in the rear. On the 20th the corps began to arrive at the appointed place, and were all disembarked by night of the 21st. On the 22d and 23d, GRANGER'S corps got in. The roads were wretched, and the troops often forced to great labor in extricating the artillery and trains from the mire. BERTRAM'S advance easily drove away the enemy's cavalry videttes. The march, however, was one of great difficulty. Slight skirmishing occurred among scouts while the Army was at Fish River. The troops were in light marching order, without tents or baggage, and with few rations, and expected to have reached Mobile at an earlier date. But, unfortunately, the state of the roads delayed everything.

STEELE'S column left Pensacola on the 19th, marched through Pollard, and on towards Mobile. The roads were shockingly bad, miring the trains and artillery, but nothing but slight skirmishing took place until the advance reached Pine Barren Creek, where the pickets of the Sixth Alabama cavalry were reached. From this point, our cavalry, under LUCAS, skirmished slightly with the enemy until the latter reached Mitchell's Creek, on the 25th, where he made a stand. His force was about 800 strong, consisting of the Sixth and Eighth Alabama cavalry, under General CLANTON. The First Louisiana and Second New York instantly charged, receiving two volleys before the fire could be returned, and the rest of the brigade followed. In a sharp fight the enemy was routed. The pursuit was kept up to the Little Escambia, almost the entire force of the enemy being killed, wounded, captured or dispersed. Amongst our captures were Brigadier-General CLANTON and 15 other officers, and about 250 men. STEELE had also seized two railway trains at Evergreen, ten miles above Pollard, on the Montgomery Railroad, and had torn up and destroyed the railway track both at Evergreen and Pollard. Thence, on the 26th, STEELE continued his march towards Blakeley, which is near the mouth of the Tensaw River, four or five miles above Spanish Fort. He reached Blakeley in a few days, and thence sent to CANBY for supplies. A wagon train was dispatched to him on the 29th. When STEELE left Pensacola, SPURLING'S cavalry brigade started for Barrancas, Florida, and landed at Kregler's Mills, on the Blackwater. Next day, the Second Maine and First Florida cut the Mobile and Montgomery Road, and captured, it is said, two wagon trains and some prisoners.

SIEGE OF SPANISH FORT.

On the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th, there was skirmishing between the enemy's cavalry and our advance, with only a loss of about 20, however, on our side. Several men and horses were killed by torpedoes, which were thickly planted on the roads to Spanish Fort, whither our forces now tended. On the 25th, the advance through the pine forests was commenced, from Fish River towards Blakeley, MCARTHUR'S division skirmishing, and Colonel MARSHALL, commanding its Third brigade, being amongst the wounded. On the 26th, the forces advanced from Fish River, the Sixteenth corps moving on the right towards Blakeley, and the Thirteenth on the left, towards Spanish Fort, which commands Minetta Bay. The Thirteenth drove the enemy's cavalry back to the Fort. The Sixteenth compelled the force in its front, also, to fall back, until Sibley's Mills was reached, when the enemy attempted to burn the bridge over Bayou Minet, but were prevented in a slight skirmish. On the 27th, the enemy in front of Spanish Fort attempted to surprise the pickets of the Thirteenth corps. After a few moments' brisk firing the Rebels were repulsed. We lost four men wounded. A Rebel telegraph office and several important dispatches were captured by BERTRAM'S brigade. Both corps now marched into position, to invest Spanish Fort, the enemy falling back to Blakeley. The Sixteenth formed the right, and the Thirteenth the left, the divisions being posted in the line as follows, from right to left:—CARR, MCARTHUR, VEACH, BENTON, BERTRAM'S brigade. GARRARD was in the rear guarding the trains. The artillery was brought to within five hundred yards of the Fort, and opened a heavy fire. The skirmishers were then thrown out in front, and, in spite of the heavy rain, artillery and musketry firing went on all day. About 11, the fleet got under way, and proceeded up the Bay as far as Newport and Howard's Landings, below Spanish Fort, on the same, *i. e.*, the easterly shore of the Bay. The *Metacomet*, *Stockdale*, *Milwaukee*, *Cincinnati*, *Albatross*, *Winnebago* and *Genesee* were ordered in toward the shore, and opened fire at a quarter to one P. M., sending one hundred and eighty shells into those places, and doing considerable damage. They ceased firing at twenty minutes past five P. M., and returned to Great Point Clear, to anchor for the night. No fire was returned by the enemy against the fleet. At night our land forces were well entrenched, investing the Fort. Our loss during the day was about 200, and our total losses in the expedition so far had only been from 300 to 400.

On Tuesday morning, the 28th, all the batteries and the skirmishers opened again. Rifle-pits had been thrown up during the night, and our batteries moved up till a few of them were within 400 yards of the fort, while our skirmishers were within 300. Firing went on all night, and headquarters on the 16th had to be moved to the rear, so hot was the fire. The country in front of Spanish Fort is very hilly. At the distance of half a mile the fort could not be distinguished, though built upon a high bluff, owing to the denseness of the trees and shrubbery in front and on each side. The works are from two to three miles long, Spanish Fort being close by the bay on the enemy's extreme right. The other forts on the line of works are McIntosh and Bradley. In front of these works are rifle-pits and abattis of felled trees interlaced with wire. The rolling country, however, aided our men in their advances, and in throwing up their parallels.

It will be remembered that, since the taking of Forts Morgan and Gaines, our gunboats have not ventured to cross Dog River Bar, partly on account of the low water, and partly on account of the torpedoes with which the bay was filled at that point. But the first necessity in the present movement was to capture Spanish Fort, the main defence of Mobile. The Army could easily invest it by land. But it remained for the Navy to invest it by water and to cut off communication in that way from Mobile, stopping supplies and reinforcements. Accordingly, on the 27th, the fleet moved up the bay, and the iron-clads *Winnebago*, *Kickapoo*, *Chickasaw*, *Milwaukee* and *Osage*, with the double-ender *Octorara*, succeeded in crossing the bar in safety, and formed in line of battle immediately beyond, opening on the enemy's works, as has been recorded. On the afternoon of the 28th, the *Winnebago* and *Milwaukee* proceeded towards Spanish Fort, and drove off a transport lying near by, with their shells. The enemy's water battery then opened on our vessels, from a distance of two miles, and sent shells far beyond them from guns supposed to be Whitworths. The two iron-clads were ordered to return to the line of battle. In backing, the *Milwaukee* exploded a torpedo, and instantly filled and sank. Only one man was injured, however, and as the water was but 11 feet deep, the crew were all saved. Next day, the 29th, the *Chickasaw*, *Kickapoo*, *Winnebago*, and the *Octorara* were in line; the *Osage* being at anchor a short distance astern. Fearing that the latter might foul with the others, the *Osage* got under weigh, for the purpose of steaming ahead and anchoring near the east shore, on the edge of the channel. As she was preparing to cast anchor she struck a torpedo on the starboard bow, and instantly sank. Six men were killed or mortally wounded, and four others wounded. The rest of the officers and crew were saved unhurt. The enemy's batteries opened a *feu de joie* in honor of the second disaster. The sunken iron-clads lie near each other in ten or eleven feet of water. The upper part of the turrets, pilot houses and smokestacks, with a portion of the deck of the *Milwaukee*, is above water. One of the turrets of the latter is in good working order. On the 29th it opened fire with its heavy guns on Spanish Fort. The *Osage* is not a Monitor, but a Mississippi "turtle-back," carrying an 11-inch gun.

On the 29th there was a continuance of the heavy artillery and musketry firing, and the whole field assumed the aspect of a regular siege. Siege guns had been brought up to the lines. Our skirmishers and working parties had advanced to within eighty yards of the fort, while three or four batteries were stationed within from three to four hundred yards. The enemy's shells were quite destructive to our forces, on account of the proximity of the lines. One correspondent, however, estimates the total casualties at as averaging only about 150 a day. Several men and horses were killed or wounded by torpedoes, with which the roads were thickly strewn. Our Monitors were engaged in shelling the right shore, near Shark's and Howard's landings, for the purpose of clearing the neighborhood and to secure a landing for our transports. The enemy gives the following account of the operations of the day:—"Fighting continued "all day in and around Spanish Fort, with the advan- "tage decidedly with us. The enemy's loss is said to "be severe; ours very slight. One Monitor was sunk "this morning by a shot from Spanish Fort. The "Yankee fleet took no part in the fight to-day on the "eastern shore. The enemy's gunboats commenced "shelling the western shore at two o'clock, but were "driven off by JOBIN'S battery and a section of the "Missouri battery. Two men of the Missouri battery "and a Mr. FREDERICKS, a citizen, were wounded. "Forty-seven vessels of all classes are in sight. "Everything looks encouraging."

About two o'clock of the morning of the 30th, the skirmishers of VEACH'S divivision came into conflict with the enemy—having lost their way, it is said, while relieving guard. The enemy, apprehending an assault, advanced himself, and drove in our line of working parties and skirmishers to the very rifle-pits, making some captures. But here his progress was quickly arrested, and he was driven back. A sharp artillery duel then sprang up, and was continued till after daylight. On the extreme right the enemy's gunboats and transports were now within musket range of our troops, who had built an earthwork within 200 yards of the fort, mounting siege guns. The guns of Spanish Fort opened the same morning on both the sunken vessels, but did not succeed in striking either. The iron-clads in line responded to the enemy's fire, and several shells burst directly over the fort. On the day previous, a battery on the west bank opened fire upon the *Cincinnati*, *Itasca* and *Sciota*. The vessels replied, and silenced the battery. Next morning the enemy returned and commenced firing on the *Sciota*, when a few shells from the latter again compelled the enemy to retire.

Deserters say, that on the 24th, FRENCH'S division and THOMAS' brigade arrived at Spanish Fort from Mobile, for the purpose of reinforcing the garrison there. HOLSCLAW'S and GIBSON'S brigades were in the post previous to their arrival, and from these commands were furnished the troops which skirmished with our advance from Fish River. On the night of the 29th the enemy reinforced the garrison at Spanish Fort. The force now estimated in the fort is between six and seven thousand men. It is also stated that three thirty-pounder Parrotts have been added to the guns of Spanish Fort. From present appearances there are prospects of an early naval engagement. The ram *Nashville* and gunboats *Tuscaloosa*, *Morgan* and *Natchez* were all lying near Fort Huger, with the evident intention of giving battle to our Monitors; and afterwards the ram *Huntsville* was towed below Fort Huger in the direction of Spanish Fort. More of the enemy's war vessels are supposed to be beyond them on their way from Mobile. These vessels are all provided with guns of heavy calibre, some of them, it is said, of the best English manufacture. The ram *Nashville* resembles the *Tennessee*, and is said to be fully as powerful. The *Huntsville* is also a formidable iron-clad. On the 30th, the enemy's fleet shelled our lines above Spanish Fort all day. Torpedoes are picked up in great quantities by boats dragging for them, and others are floated down by the enemy. The *Octorara* picked up two, the *Sciota* one, the *Metacomet* one, the transport *Kate Dale* one, &c. On one day, the flagship *Stockdale* signalled to the fleet "Look out for fire rafts."

The latest advices from the Army about Mobile are to the 4th instant. They state that water communication between Spanish Fort and Mobile has been cut and a battery established above the fort. Communication with Mobile is now entirely suspended. The siege progresses favorably. Our own forces are said to be 40,000 strong, and, of course, are sufficient to the work of reducing the place of themselves. But, when the news of LEE'S surrender in Virginia and of FOREST'S defeat at Selma shall arrive, the capture of Mo

bile will be greatly accelerated. The advices already alluded to came by way of Cairo, on the 12th. They stated that, though our forces now besieging Mobile met with some severe reverses at the commencement of the march upon the works defending that city, they had fully recovered therefrom, and the capture of the defences and the city was reduced to a certainty. These dispatches added that, on the crossing of Fish River, our forces encountered a severe fire from the enemy, and the losses sustained on our side were not less than one thousand in killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is supposed to have been about three hundred. But it is more probable that these losses include all the casualties up to the investment of Spanish Fort.

WILSON'S CAVALRY COLUMN.

On the 17th of March, the last troops designated for WILSON'S great Alabama cavalry expedition got away from General THOMAS'S headquarters at Nashville. This expedition had been for months preparing, and was finely equipped in every respect, with plenty of good men, horses, ammunition, supplies, pontoons, and wagons. The troops were mostly veterans, and marched with great spirit. The final rendezvous was Eastport, or, rather, Gravelly Springs, a little further up the Tennessee, towards Florence. The objective points were Selma, Montgomery, and Mobile. The force consisted of full 15,000 men, consisting of MCCOOK'S First division, LONG'S Second, UPTON'S Fourth, and HATCH'S Fifth. The latter, however, was retained in reserve at Eastport. On Wednesday, the 22d, the column broke camp and started on an adventurous march of 350 miles. The first day's march was about twenty-four miles, the rest averaged fifteen miles, until the enemy was met, which was not for several days. The roads were bad, and the artillery and trains caused the progress to be rather slow. On the night of the third day, the column encamped eight miles from Russellville, which is about twenty miles south of Florence. From that time, little was heard from the expedition until a dispatch came to General THOMAS, stating that both Selma and Montgomery had been captured, and that, on the 2d of April, WILSON arrived at Selma, dismounted his men, charged the entrenchments, carried all before him, and captured FORREST and RODDY, with their entire commands. Had this news come earlier in the war, we should have taken it with a large grain of allowance. But now, nothing is impossible. The entrenchments at Selma were stormed on the same day that the entrenchments were carried at Petersburgh.

RAISING OF THE FLAG ON SUMTER.

THE return of General ANDERSON to Fort Sumter to raise again the Flag which the first fury of Rebellion compelled Major ANDERSON to lower, four years ago, invites attention, and gives interest to every circumstance connected with that great historical event. The story of the defence and evacuation of the Fort is simply told in Major ANDERSON'S official dispatch to the Secretary of War:

STEAMSHIP BALTIC, OFF SANDY HOOK,
April 18, 1861—10:30 A. M., via New York.

Having defended Fort Sumter for thirty-four hours, until the quarters were entirely burnt, the main gates destroyed by fire, the gorge walls seriously injured, the magazine surrounded by flames, and its doors closed from the effects of heat; four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions remaining but pork, I accept terms of evacuation offered by General BEAUREGARD—being the same offered by him on the 11th instant, prior to the commencement of hostilities—and marched out of the fort on Sunday afternoon, the 14th instant, with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away company and private property, and saluting my flag with fifty guns.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Major First Artillery Commanding.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington.

The question of the proper day to be celebrated as the anniversary of the evacuation, was thus easily settled—the 14th of April. The fact that the day coincided with the Christian fast of Good Friday, could not, as Colonel NICHOLS of the War Office observes, change the proper historic and official date of the event to be commemorated. Though the character of the day may prevent loud rejoicings and merry-makings, the celebration need not prove in any manner discordant with the solemn religious meditation which Good Friday provokes in the minds of so many Christians.

It is understood that General ANDERSON will raise the same flag which he hauled down at the time of the evacuation, and the newspaper reporters tell us that the precious bunting had been carefully preserved in the vaults of the Metropolitan Bank, in New York, awaiting this restoration to its old place. Our readers may remember that the JOURNAL contained, toward the close of the year 1863, several interesting letters in relation to this flag and the disposition which had been made of it. These letters are so pertinent to the occasion that it may be well to reprint them here. The first letter, which was called out by the Rebel boast of having captured the flag during an unsuccessful assault upon Fort Sumter, is as follows:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Some time ago there went the rounds of the papers a statement of General BEAUREGARD, to the effect that, with the boat's crew that was taken in our unsuccessful assault upon Fort Sumter, there was also captured *the flag* which Major ANDERSON had kept flying while there, and had lowered with a salute when he was obliged to evacuate the Fort. The public was led to suppose that it had been carried by our storming party to rehoist it, in great triumph, where it had formerly waved. Now, Sir, had our attack succeeded it would not have entered into my mind to recite to you the facts I am about to offer; but as *a* flag was captured, and as amid unstifled bursts of joy BEAUREGARD and his confederates fancied it to be the identical flag, whose loss would double the discomfiture of our arms, I wish to let the world know that they laughed without winning, and are merry without cause. When ANDERSON'S flag was lowered at Fort Sumter, our Spartan seventy determined to cut it into pieces, and keep the shreds as mementoes of their martyrdom. Every hero took a little piece, which he values as beyond all price. One of ANDERSON'S principal officers, who is now a General in our service, was at my house just after his return from Sumter; and as a great favor, after telling the story, gave me a little scrap of his precious piece, which lies before me as I write.

There may be and usually are two flags at a Fort; one for fair weather and one for storm; but only one flag was hoisted during the bombardment; only one "braved the battle "and the breeze;" only one can claim to be the flag of Fort Sumter. That flag exists only in the little carefully hoarded bits of bunting, and in the affections of all loyal Americans. As for any other, we care nothing; but we do not even believe that another flag ever before at Sumter was captured by the Rebels. I am sure many were anxious at the time BEAUREGARD'S story appeared, to know the truth, and even now, though a counter-statement has been made, you may think it worth while to publish this, giving to any one who desires a voucher, my name, and the little red bunting, which can be shown. C.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1863.

The second letter is from a staff officer in Washington:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your issue of November 28th, a correspondent, "C," writes that the Fort Sumter Flag was cut up and distributed among the garrison.

I have in my possession a well-worn piece of bunting, which was presented to me with the following letter:—

"This is a piece of the original Fort Sumter Flag, flying at the time of the bombardment, in April, 1861. It was presented by General ANDERSON to Major-General SUMNER, who carried it through the Peninsular Campaign, and at the battles of Antietam and South Mountain as his headquarters flag. On his leaving the Army of the Potomac, it was obtained by a friend of mine, from whom I procured this piece."

Perhaps this is from flag No. 2, to which your correspondent refers. H.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1, 1863.

Still another correspondent wrote:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your issue of November 28th, your correspondent "C." speaks of the "Fort Sumter flag," which is noticed in the issue of December 5th by "H." If enough has not already been said in regard to the flag, I would like to state that I have in my possession a piece of the flag—presented to me by the General himself—with the following endorsement: "In compliance with the request contained "in Mr. —— ——'s note, of — inst., General ANDERSON "takes pleasure in sending him a small piece of the 'Fort "Sumter flag.'

"NEWPORT, R. I., October 16, 1863."

Perhaps "C." could tell whether *this* is a portion of flag No. *one* or No. *two*. B.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., December 7, 1863.

But the following letter, from General TRUMAN SEYMOUR, who, as Captain SEYMOUR, formed one of the garrison of the Fort at the time of its evacuation, seems to reconcile the apparently conflicting statements of these writers and the report that General ANDERSON has now with him the original flag:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Your Correspondent "C." tells us, in your issue of November 28th, that "when ANDERSON'S flag was "lowered at Fort Sumter, our Spartan seventy determined "to cut it into pieces and keep the shreds as mementoes of "their martyrdom"—and states that this was done, giving "one of ANDERSON'S principal officers" as his authority.

This is certainly an error, arising doubtless from a misunderstanding of the information given. Shreds were certainly cut from the flag—as the most precious memorials—but they were *only* shreds and did not materially affect its size or condition. After being lowered at Sumter the flag was hoisted on the *Baltic*, which steamer transferred ANDERSON and his command to the North, was displayed at the great demonstration in Union Square soon afterward, and is now safely deposited in New York.

And nearly every living member of the Sumter garrison is earnestly and trustfully working, in whatever sphere his influence can command, to hasten the day when that old flag may again shake its proud folds to the Southern breeze over the ruins of the Rebel Confederacy. S.

FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., December 3, 1863.

THE NAVY REGISTER OF THE UNITED STATES for 1865, is now published. Instead of the thin little pamphlet of old time, it is a considerable octavo of 335 pages, being 46 more pages than the Register for 1864 contained. The plan introduced last year, of giving a full register of Volunteer Officers, is followed, and those officers who have been promoted for meritorious services, having received a vote of thanks of Congress, have their names printed in bold-faced type, which gives them great prominence on the page. These are, Vice-Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear-Admirals L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, SAMUEL F. DU PONT, CHARLES H. DAVIS, and JOHN A. DAHLGREN, Commodores STEPHEN C. ROWAN, JOHN RODGERS, and JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain JOHN A. WORDEN, and Lieutenant-Commander WILLIAM B. CUSHING. There are indexed in the Register about 8,900 names. With the exception of a few clerks attached to the different bureaus, these are all officers of the Regular and Volunteer Naval Services. In the Regular Service, there were 119 resignations during the year 1864, and 2 in the Marine corps; 60 deaths in the former and 8 in the latter; 32 dismissals in the former and two in the latter. Of the resignations and dismissals in the Regular Service, by far the greater part were midshipmen at the Naval Academy. The resignations in the Volunteer Service number 449; 237 appointments were revoked; there were 140 dismissals, 112 deaths, 20 desertions, 2 officers dishonorably discharged, 2 discharged, and 2 engineers reduced to the rate of first-class firemen. The list of vessels up to March 10, 1865, comprises the names of 683 vessels of all classes and rates, carrying 4,654 guns; 49 vessels have been captured, destroyed, sold, names changed, &c., since the publication of the last Navy Register. The new Register does credit to the care, diligence, and method of the Department.

THE funeral of Brigadier-General FREDERICK WINTHROP, killed in the action at Five Forks, took place from Trinity Church, New York, on Wednesday, the 12th. There was an imposing military and civic demonstration upon the occasion. All the flags of the city were lowered to half-mast in respect to the memory of the deceased. The Fourteenth Regular Infantry, Twenty-Second, Twelfth, and Seventy-First Militia Regiments acted as escort. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers:—Brigadier-General Warren, Brigadier-Gen. Morris, Brigadier-General Sweeney, Lieutenant-Colonel King, Brigadier-General Van Vliet, Lieutenant-Colonel O'Beirne, and Captain Ellis. General WINTHROP, in a military sense, was a self-made man. He commenced his career at the beginning of the rebellion as a private in the Seventy-First Regiment, New York State National Guard, and rose, step by step, until he attained the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General, sustaining on every field the honor of a good name.

THE death of Colonel ALEXANDER DOULL, formerly attached to the staff of Brevet Major-General HUNT, Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, is announced as having taken place at Meadville, Pa., on the 26th ult. Colonel DOULL, who had received his military training in England, in whose service he early evinced rare soldierly qualities, entered our Army as major of a regiment of New York volunteers. But his fine capabilities as an artillery officer soon gained for him a position with General HUNT, who highly appreciated his services, and did not fail to express his sense of the great loss he sustained when Colonel DOULL felt himself impelled to resign his commission, which he did over a year ago. Since leaving the Army, Colonel DOULL had given his attention to engineering pursuits, and was for a considerable time employed in the development of the gold mines of Colorado. He also found leisure for frequent literary labors, of which this journal was glad to obtain the greater share. Though he had at the time of his death reached the age of but twenty-nine years, Colonel DOULL was a thorough military scholar, and displayed a remarkable capacity for the comprehension and elucidation of strategical problems. Though his life was thus brief, he had lived to win distinction in the Crimean and in our great civil war, and had compressed into those few years labors of which any man might feel proud.

THE remains of Colonel U. DAHLGREN were taken from Richmond on the 11th, to be conveyed to Washington, D. C. They were encased in a metallic coffin, and accompanied by a military escort, consisting of one sergeant and six privates of the 11th Connecticut Volunteers, under command of Lieutenant U. WALKER. On the same boat was sent the body of Colonel H. H. JANEWAY, late commander of the First New Jersey Cavalry. The deceased was shot through the head in one of the Cavalry engagements near Burkesville, and died almost instantly. Colonel JANEWAY being killed, Lieutenant-Colonel BEAUMONT wounded, and Major HART also killed, the command of the First New Jersey Cavalry devolved upon Major ROBBINS, who is now with the regiment in the field. The body of Colonel JANEWAY will be taken to Jersey City, the home of his wife and friends. The body is in charge of Captain BROWN.

NAVAL REGISTER.

The Editor will be glad to receive for this department of the JOURNAL *all interesting facts in relation to vessels of the Navy suitable for publication.*

BERMUDA, screw, 3, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander J. W. Smith, commanding, sails from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, on Saturday, April 15, for the East and West Gulf Squadrons. Persons having letters, packages, or boxes for officers or seamen of said squadrons can have them delivered free of charge, if put on board prior to sailing.

CHEROKEE, screw, 6.—A story was in circulation in Key West, according to one letter-writer, of a chase by this vessel of the blockade runner and destined privateer *Owl*, with no less a person than Captain Maffit on board. The chase is reported to have taken place in the latter part of last month, and, though the *Cherokee* came within pistol shot, the *Owl* escaped in the darkness, the chase having been continued into the night. There must be an error either in narration or in the estimate of distance, or else Captain Maffit may count himself the luckiest of privateersmen.

CONNECTICUT, side-wheel, 11, was at Santa Cruz March 26.

CONSTELLATION, sloop, 24, is now fitting out at the Norfolk Yard as the practice ship of the Navy.

CHIPPEWA, screw, 4, is one of Admiral Porter's fleet on the James River, and is now lying just below Fort Darling. Her officers are as follows: Lieutenant Commanding E. E. Potter; Acting Master and Executive Officer, J. W. Saunders; Acting Assistant Paymaster, J. M. Flood; Acting Assistant Surgeon, J. E. Gregory; Engineers, First Assistant, Joseph Waters; Second Assistants, William Everd, —— Winship; Third Assistants, —— Romaine, —— Wilton; Acting Ensigns, G. H. Wood, H. H. Taylor, Edward Tilgham.

CIRCASSIAN, screw, 6, Lieutenant Commanding Henry Churchill, arrived at the Boston Yard on the 10th, from the Southern coast, via Holmes's Hole.

DACOTAH, screw, 7.—Chief Engineer William J. Lamdin, who has lately been on shore duty at Baltimore, has been ordered to the *Dacotah*. Also Third Assistant Engineers Charles H. Manning and James A. Deaver.

DICTATOR, screw, 2.—A private letter from Commander Rodgers seems to set at rest the conflicting opinions about this vessel. It is dated "New York Harbor, March 24," just after her return from Fortress Monroe, and reads as follows:—"The *Dictator* steers beautifully; she can turn round in three or four times her length. She is easy and buoyant in all her movements. The officers are some of them enthusiastic in their encomiums of the vessel's qualities, and I do not know an exception to their high praise. Her highest speed, measured by log, was nine and a quarter knots; her highest speed through the water was probably ten knots. She is now going into the hands of Mr. Ericsson. When she comes out of them we hope for more."

ETHAN ALLEN, bark, 9, off St. Simon's Island, Georgia.—Acting Master J. A. Penneil, commanding, has been promoted to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

HONEYSUCKLE, screw, 2.—James J. Russel, Acting Master, commanding, writes to the Department from Cedar Keys, Florida, March 2, as follows:—"SIR: I have the honor to report that on February 28, at 7.30 A. M., while lying abreast of Sea Horse Key, a schooner was reported bearing east by south, standing in shore. The water being too shoal in that direction for me to chase her with the steamer, I dispatched two armed boats to intercept her, which they were unable to do, owing to a strong southerly wind which was blowing at the time. They succeeded in working to windward of the schooner, and forcing her in on St. Martin's Reef, when she stood directly for Crystal River. Three days previous to that time, I had dispatched Acting Ensign Charles N. Hall with a boat manned and armed for the purpose of watching in that vicinity. Fortunately, Mr. Hall was near the entrance to the river, and seeing the schooner, immediately made sail to head her off. The schooner then stood in for the nearest land, striking on a reef about five miles from Crystal River. The crew lowered the sails, abandoned her, and succeeded in escaping to the main land. Mr. Hall boarded and took possession of her at about 11.30 A. M. She proved to be the English schooner *Sort*, 33 tons, from Havana, with an assorted cargo. The papers were all found on board." A boat was afterwards captured (by the *Honduras*, we believe), containing three of the crew of the prize. Prize and prisoners were taken to Key West.

IUKA, screw, 4.—Under date of March 31, and in latitude 23 degrees 50 minutes, longitude 83 degrees 41 minutes west, Assistant Commander William C. Rogers writes to the Department as follows:—"SIR: I have the honor to report to you that to-day, in the above position, the *Iuka* fell in with and captured the English schooner *Comus*, John Harrison, Master, from St. Mark's, Florida, bound for Havana, with a cargo of thirty-two bales Sea Island cotton. I sent the vessel and her crew, consisting of twelve persons, to Key West for adjustment."

LANCASTER, screw, flagship, arrived at Panama March 30, from Lima March 7.

MOHICAN, screw, 7, from Washington, D. C., arrived at Boston the 9th. The following are her officers: Commander, Daniel Ammen; Lieutenant, Joseph D. Marvin; Acting Master, William Burditt; Acting Ensigns, Henry T. Page and Benjamin F. Blair; Surgeon, Charles Martin; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Joseph C. Channing; First Assistant Engineer, Henry S. Davids; Second Assistant Engineer, John K. Smedley; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Enoch George, Charles H. Buckalow, and George Nelson; Third Assistant Engineers, William W. Chadwick and James O. Herron.

MINGOE, side-wheel, 10.—Commander J. B. Creighton has been detached and ordered to temporary ordnance duty at Charlestown.

MILWAUKEE, iron-clad, 4, sunk in Blakeley River March 28, during operations against Spanish Fort, opposite the city. She was one of the vessels built in the West for river and coast operations, and was constructed in St. Louis during the past year. She carried four heavy guns in two casemates. The *Milwaukee* joined the Mobile squadron a month or two since, and has been doing duty off Dog River bar. She sunk in very shallow water, and her main deck not being covered, her men collected on it until taken by boats from the other vessels. No lives were lost. Preparations for raising her had already commenced at the last advices, and there was little doubt of their success. Her officers are:—Lieutenant Commander, J. H. Gillis; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, F. J. Gover; Acting Ensigns, J. W. Crocker, Niles T. Crocker, R. I. Coombs and E. D. Springer; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Nathaniel Brewster; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Gustavus H. Horn; Engineers—First Assistant, John Purdy; Acting Second Assistants, John Adkins, Henry Bauer and Frank Leonard; Acting Third Assistants, Freeman A. Hurd, H. L. Dickerson, Wm. A. Blanch, Henry Blanch and Jacob Wahl.

MANOPAC, Monitor, arrived at the Washington Yard on the 12th, where some little alteration will be made in her turret, and her guns changed. This will make the third iron clad at the yard, the *Montauk* being now under repairs, and the *Saugus* having arrived on the 11th.

MOHICAN, screw, 7, arrived at the Charlestown Yard. This vessel went into commission last October and was ordered to join the fleet off Wilmington. She participated in the mortification of the *faux pas* in December and in the triumph of January 15. During the fight she occupied a position with the Monitors and was made fast to the *New Ironsides*, throwing between four and five hundred shot and shell. In the naval assault upon the fort, she had twelve of her men killed and wounded. The *Mohican* is last from the Ogechee River, Georgia, whither she was sent to destroy Fort McAllister, taken by Sherman. Upon her return North, and while towing the *Monadnock* off Hatteras her air-pump head was broken, and the vessel was ordered to the Washington Yard for repairs. While on her way to Boston, she put into Newport for a harbor during the night. She is now sent to the Charlestown Yard for a thorough overhauling. The following is a list of her officers:—Commander, D. Ammen; Lieutenant, J. D. Marvin; Surgeon, Charles Martin; Paymaster, Jos. C. Canning; Master, Wm. Burditt; Chief Engineer, H. T. Davids; Assistant Engineers, Twedly Buckalew, George Nelson, Herron and Chadwick; Ensigns, H. T. Page and B. F. Blair; Mates, Shaffer, Paine and Cosse; Boatswain, Aiken; Gunner, Cassidy; Captain's Clerk, W. L. Welsh; Paymaster's Clerk, J. C. Fowler; Surgeon's Steward, C. H. Porter; Paymaster's Steward, T. M. Twist.

MASSACHUSETTS, screw, 5, Lieutenant-Commander W. H. West, left Philadelphia April 1, and arrived at Charleston, S. C., April 5.

NIPSIC, screw, 5, Lieutenant-Commander Henry, sailed from Charleston, S. C., March 31, for Boston.

NANSETT, iron-clad, 2, building at the yard of Donald McKay, East Boston, will probably be ready to launch next week.

OHIO, ship, 17.—Acting Assistant Surgeon T. H. R. Phillips has been detached and ordered to the *Paul Jones*, at Charlestown.

PURSUIT, bark, 7.—W. R. Browne, Acting Volunteeer Lieutenant Commanding, writes to the Department from "Off Indian River, Florida, March 18," as follows:—"SIR: I have the honor to report the capture of the British schooner *Mary*, of Abaco, Bahamas, on the morning of the 16th inst., in Indian River, twelve miles to the northward of this inlet. The captain and owner, David Stone, who is an American, with a crew of two men, both British subjects, states that he cleared from Green Turtle Key, Bahamas, on the 6th inst, for Key West, Florida, and was forced, through stress of weather, to run into Jupiter Inlet, forty-five miles southward of this place, for a harbor. The distance of the place where captured being greater from the port cleared for than where he put in for a harbor, leaves no doubt of his character and intentions."

PHILADELPHIA, side-wheel, 2, Flagship South Atlantic Squadron.—Acting Master William T. Gillespie, in command, has been promoted to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

PAUL JONES, paddle-wheel, 7, sailed from the Boston Yard on the 11th for Key West and the West Indies. The following is a list of her officers: Lieutenant Commander, John Madigan; Executive Officer, Charles Huggins; Paymaster, Thomas L. Tullock, Jr.; Surgeon, F. H. R. Phillips; Acting Ensigns, S. C. Hill, Walter B. Rankin, Arthur W. Emerson, O. D. Owen, P. C. Gooding; Mates, J. W. Howison, William O. Davis; Engineers, George L. Harris, Clark Hartt, Samuel H. Towne, John M. Cheney, C. H. Sanders; Gunner, James Nash.

QUAKER CITY, side-wheel, 7, Commander W. F Spicer, reports to the Navy Department that on the 12th of March, his vessel captured the British schooner *R. H. Vermilyea*, at sea, in latitude 27 degrees 20 minutes north, longitude 96 degrees 12 minutes west. Her cargo is a valuable one, consisting of coffee, cloths, rum, tobacco, shoes, etc. Her captain admitted that he was endeavoring to run the blockade, that he had before been in the business, and had been captured on a previous occasion in the schooner *Lane*.

ST. LOUIS, sloop, 18, Commander George H. Preble, is to be stationed at Aspinwall.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, paddle-wheel, 11, arrived at Havana, April 4, from Charleston, with Assistant Secretary Fox, Messrs. Welles, Nicolay, Fulton, Green, Forbes, and party. They proposed a short stay there, and then returning to Charleston to be present at the ceremonies of the flag-raising on Fort Sumter on the 14th.

SPEEDWELL, screw, 2.—United States iron steamer *Speedwell*, the second of a number of steamers of the same class building for the Government at Tetlow's Yard, Chelsea, was launched successfully Saturday forenoon. There were present a large number of spectators, and, after the launch, a bountiful collation was served up. We gave only a week or two ago the dimensions of the *Shawnee*, a sister ship.

SASSACUS, side-wheel, 10.—Paymaster Gorwaith committed suicide by drowning himself in the James River on April 5. He was going to join his vessel, when he jumped overboard from the mail boat. He had been spending some weeks at Norfolk, and it is presumed that some discrepancies in his accounts, the discovery of which had become inevitable, caused his sudden self-destruction.

SUSQUEHANNA, frigate, 16, will sail from Brooklyn this week for the Brazilian Squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Godon. Our Brazilian fleet is composed of seven vessels of war, and Rear-Admiral Godon will raise his flag, assuming command of the entire fleet as soon as he arrives at the station. The headquarters of the station are Rio Janeiro, and the flagship will remain off and on the coast of Brazil for the next two years.

STATE OF GEORGIA, side-wheel, 8, now at Port Royal.—We have received the following list of officers: Commander, George Henry Preble; Acting Master, John McGowan, Jr.; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Charles S. Eastwood; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Frank F. Hastings; Acting First Assistant Engineer, David McArthur; Acting Ensigns, Cornelius Washburn, F. A. Straudberg, Wm. G. Cowell, John R. P. Atkins; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, John W. Hockett; Second Assistant Engineer, Wm. M. Barr. Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Edward Traynor, Gilbert Webb, Wm. H. Waite, George Hall.

SAUGUS, iron-clad, 2, arrived at Washington Yard 9th from Dutch Gap. This vessel was ordered here in January last from Charleston, but arrived at Fortress Monroe just in time to return with Admiral Porter's fleet and take part in the capture of Fort Fisher, since which time she has been in the James River. She comes North for the purpose of changing her guns (XV. inch), one of which, during the attack on Fort Fisher, burst over three feet from the muzzle, but, although both guns' crews were in the turret, only one man was slightly injured. The only serious mark on the vessel is that of a plunging shot from the battery at Howlett's, on the James River (which stands over two hundred feet above the water), which fractured some of the deck plates and started a beam in the wardroom. Her officers are:—Lieutenant B. F. Day; Acting Masters, B. W. Leary, Ira Bursley, Wm. Tilby; Acting Assistant Paymaster, G. H. Andrews; Acting Chief Engineer, John L. Peake; Acting First Assistant Engineers, Andrew Inglis, John Carron; Acting Ensigns, C. A. Herrickson, J. P. Arnett; Second Assistant Engineers, A. C. Lewis, A. F. Rockefeller; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, John Mingus, W. J. Bradley.

TUSCARORA, screw, 10.—Commander J. M. Frailey writes us that we were in error in reporting the *Tuscarora returned* to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. She merely towed out the iron-clad *Sangamon* to the mouth of Cape Fear River, and when that duty was performed, immediately returned to her station at Charleston, S. C., whence she was ordered to the Ogeechee River. Subsequently, the *Tuscarora* received instructions to proceed to Charleston when relieved by the *Cambridge*, which steamer reached the Ogeechee on the 26th inst. The *Tuscarora* was detained in the river there until the 31st by a heavy easterly gale, accompanied by dense fogs and hazy weather.

VICKSBURG, screw, 6, arrived at New York 9th from Hampton Roads. She has been nearly eighteen months in commission, was actively engaged in blockade duty off Wilmington, N. C., and in cruising for blockade-runners and privateers, also occupying a prominent part in the engagement, resulting in the capture of Wilmington. Her last duty was up the Pamunkey River, Va., in co-operation with the forces of General Sheridan, to prevent the erection of batteries on the bluffs. The following is a list of her officers:—Acting Master, Commander Frank G. Osborn; Acting Ensign and Sailing Master, G. V. Demorest; Acting Ensign and Executive Officer, Wm. H. Otis; Acting Assistant Paymaster, S Henry Bulkley; Acting Surgeon, Thomas W. Bennett; Second Assistant Engineer in charge, Jacob L. Bright; Second Assistant Engineer, Henry Harberson; Third Assistant Engineer, A. L. Nagle; Third Assistant Engineer, Levi Coit.

WACHUSETT, screw, 10, which sailed from Boston March 6, has been heard from at Port Fayal, Martinique. Paymaster Sears writes that she behaved well, making about twelve knots, and after taking in stores at Port Fayal, would sail immediately for the Cape of Good Hope, probably in search of the *Shenandoah*.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE hull of the prize steamer *Nan-Nan* has been sold for $350, as she lies on the Florida coast. She was burned about a year ago. The purchaser expects to raise her.

A REPORT on the operations of the Navy at Charleston is said to be in preparation by Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, who is by no means satisfied with the manner in which General Gillmore treats the operations of his fleet in his (Gillmore's) "Fort Sumter."

THE marine guard of the frigate *New Ironsides*—which vessel has gone out of commission and laid up at the Philadelphia Navy Yard for repairs—numbering some fifty men, under command of Lieutenants Collum and Young, arrived at the Washington Barracks Friday morning, 7th.

IN obedience to section 2d of public resolution No. 26 passed during the last session of Congress, and approved, March 3, 1865, the Honorable Secretary of the Navy has ordered the appointment of a commission to take an inventory of all articles in the naval store at Washington Yard.

AT the Charlestown Yard, the *Paul Jones* and the *Kearsarge* are still waiting sailing orders. The *Ammonoosuc*, which has been in dock two months, has got the work on her well along, and will probably come out of dock this week. The *Dacotah* has got her repairs nearly completed, and is now rigging. Iron-clad *Squando*, 2, has been turned over to the authorities at the yard by the builders, Messrs. McKay and Aldus.

A CAREFUL survey of the defences of Charleston shows the exact number of guns, of all calibres, bearing upon the harbor, from Sumter, Sullivan's Island, James' Island, Castle Pinckney, and the various city batteries, to be one hundred and thirty-six. Besides these there was a double line of obstructions, with torpedoes and torpedo-boats innumerable. Altogether, Charleston was, in some respects, the strongest fortified city on the continent.

THE prize steamer *Ruby*, which left Key West, Florida, for New York, on Sunday, April 2, has been compelled to put into Beaufort, N. C., for coal and repairs. She brings as passengers from Key West, James C. Clapp, United States Marshal; Homer G. Plantz, United States Attorney, and Dr. Louis Michel, United States Navy. The officers of the *Ruby* are as follows:—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander, William P. Randall; Acting Ensign and Executive Officer, Henry Eason; Acting Ensign, Chas. F. Palmer; Engineers—Senior, Joseph Fernald; Third Assistant, George Church.

The removal of the torpedoes of the enemy from the James River by the Navy goes bravely on, and to all practical intents and purposes the river is open to Richmond. The blowing up of the rebel rams was so accomplished as to obstruct the channel, particularly at Trent Reach. These obstructions will have to be blown out. The river is being dragged by men in small boats and tugs. Light draught vessels can readily ascend the James, and such ships as the *Commodore Perry*, *Chippewa*, *Kansas*, single turreted Monitor *Sangamon*, and *Monadnock*, have gone up to the city. The rebels, previous to evacuating Richmond, sunk their new single turreted Monitor *Texas*, across the channel of the river. The *Texas* had been launched only a little over a month.

THE steamer *Harriet DeFord*, lately captured by a party of rebels, under the leadership of one Turpin, a notorious out law—well known to the inhabitants of the eastern shore of Maryland—was destroyed in Dividing Creek, Va., two days subsequent to her capture—by the gunboat *Commodore Read*, 6, flagship of the First division of the Potomac flotilla, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander, Edward Hooker, commanding, assisted by the gunboats *Freeborn*, 3, *Cœur de Leon*, 3, *Heliotrope*, 3. *Harriet DeFord* was boarded and seized, while lying in port at Fairhaven, by twenty-seven refugees from the beaten Confederate army, who intended to escape in her to Nassau or some of the West Indian Islands. She was pursued so rapidly, however, that she could not get to sea, and ran into Indian Creek, where she was burned. She had about $60,000 worth of merchandise on board.

THE following additional decrees have been published by the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida:

Name of Prize.	*Decree.*	*Name of Prize.*	*Decree.*
Steamer *Nan-Nan*	$18,990	Schr. *Roebuck*	$8,096
Steamer *Cumberland*	134,517	Boat *Stanley*	1,466
Sloop *Hope*	5,362	Sloop *Mary Ellen*	3,430
Total			$171,841

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALES.

Sales of cargo by steamer *Ruby*	$6,614
Sales of cargo by schooner *John Hall*	19,032
Sales of cargo by schooner *Fanny McRae*	4,384
Sales of cargo by schooner *Augusta*	5,551
Sales of cargo by schooner *Felix*	5,848
Total	$34,924

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

RAILROADS IN WAR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—About 20 years ago a huge picture, grand in conception, if faulty in execution, representing the "last judgment," was exhibited in New York. One of its principal features was that tremendous conflict between Gog and Magog and the chosen people which is, at last, to be waged under the walls of the Holy city. The circumstances of this decisive battle were presented with artistic force and brilliant effect; but the most startling occurrence was the representation of an ideal railroad, in the centre of the painting, whose trains were hurrying numerous reserves into action. The breaking of a bridge and a plunge of a train loaded with soldiers into a profound chasm was a striking feature of the picture.

Little did MARTIN, the artist, dream, while his pencil was transferring the wild conceptions of his imagination to the canvas, that, before ten years should elpase, his imaginations would be realized. On the 20th May, 1859, at Montebello, a Sardinian railroad train, bringing up reinforcements to the hard-pressed French, actually plunged so deep into the vortex of battle, that the troops inside the cars, commenced delivering a fire through the windows. What is more, nothing contributed as much to the success of this battle as the facilities of transportation afforded by the Sardinian railroads. An English officer in the "United Service Magazine" demonstrates, in an article "on great modern invasions and the strategic application of railroads," that it was the power of concentrating his troops which had been extended along the whole line of the picture," afforded by the Piedmontese and Lombard Railroad which enabled LOUIS NAPOLEON to overhelm the Austrians at Magenta by the shocks of superior numbers.

In 1848–9, railroads had already played an important part in the great European congeries of Revolutionary struggles, and it is not assuming too much to assert that the royal authority everywhere, owed its triumph in a great measure to its possession and use of such lines and means of communication. The capture of Venice, in 1849, although not actually due to the possession of the railroad connecting it with the main land, by the Austrians, was,n evertheless, owing in a great degree thereto, inasmuch as its road-bed or track and stations, by the solidity of their construction, afforded (so to speak) advanced positions for the establishment of the besiegers' batteries. Therefrom the Austrian heavy guns, fired at very great elevations, carried death and destruction throughout the beleagured city. Railroads and Steam Transportation gave to the Allies in the Crimea that preponderance which enabled them to bring the siege of Sebastopol to a successful conclusion. Had the Russians possessed the same facilities of transport, the result might have been very different for Western Europe, Asia, and the whole world.

General VON HARDEGG, in his remarkable work on the "Science of the General Staff," translated by Colonel WILLIAM P. WAINWRIGHT, of the Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers, indicated as early as 1853, in this country, the vast strategical and tactical value of railroads and the immense influence they were destined to exert upon the prosecution of future wars. Simultaneously, or immediately after the publication of the original work, VON HARDEGG'S theoretical foresight had a partial realization in the revolutionary war of 1848–9, a larger one in 1854–6, a still greater in 1858–9. But neither he nor any Europeon strategist could have imagined the marvellous effect railroads were to produce upon progress of hostilities, such as has been demonstrated by American ability and energy in the course of the present war. It would be safe to say that, in this country of magnificent distances, they have been an element of paramount value, and have enabled Federal authorities to accomplish more in one year than could have been effected in many years without them. Great as has been their importance, however, to the Union cause, they have been still greater to the enemy. Without them it would have been impossible to collect, transport and deliver the troops and the immense amounts of supplies required to maintain enormous armies, at great distances from their nearest secondary bases of supply. At the first battle of Bull Run, the world beheld a repetition of the ideal conception of MARTIN in his picture, and of the real performance of the French Emperor at Montebello. The Rebel victory at the first Manassas may be attributed as much to the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap Railroads as to the Blucher-like march of JOE JOHNSTON from Martinsburgh. The train which brought KIRBY SMITH'S division to the very field of action was a more fatal shock, it may be said, to the Union Army, than the combined ability of BEAUREGARD, the energy of JOHNSTON, and the firmness of STONEWALL JACKSON. It was said to have been decisive.

Since that time, what triamphs of civil and military engineering, in connection with transportation, have been accomplished both North and South! The extensive destruction of the rail and ties and bridges of railroads in Virginia have caused such temporary delays, that the reports of their destruction had scarcely excited hopes of permanent obstructions before the news of their restoration dissipated the plans based upon the intelligence. It seems to be received as proven that no railroad communication, in this country of forests and iron, can be irreparably ruined, unless the road-bed itself is effectually destroyed. And even in this last case, American industry has shown what it can effect. Did not LEE seem to have thoroughly injured the very road-bed of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad in the winter of 1863, only to see it restored to running order in a few weeks by the Federal working parties? Bridges of enormous length and elevation have been rebuilt as quickly as the large but simple pontoon bridges in former wars. There is no end to the purposes to which railroads and locomotives have been applied. It is said that SHERMAN, at Resaca, sent down a locomotive and empty train at full speed in order to draw the fire and reveal the existence of masked batteries, and that his stratagem was successful. Thus his sagacity saved, thereby, not only precious time, but still more valuable lives. The same general, as trustworthy in his statements as he has hitherto proved irresistible on the field, avouches that scarcely or no sooner had his troops established their bivouacs, than the welcome whistle of the locomotive announce the arrival of supplies.

Perhaps there is no more startling example of the short-sightedness of our military authorities than their neglect to establish more than one regular communication, or, ar least one direct communication by railroad, between Washington and the immediate railroad centre of Pennsylvania. This stratgeical desideratum was pointed out as early as the spring of 1861, when the capital was severed from the loyal North by the rebellious outrages of the population hung along the single rail communication between Washington and Philadelphia. Then it was the writer demonstrated to a prominent general the necessity of a direct railroad under Government control, which would unite Washington, already a vast principal depot, and destined to be a much vaster and important centre of supply, with the network of railroads which brought the Federal stores from their principal if not their actual sources.

This was reiterated in a letter to Major-General KEARNY in a letter dated in December of the same year, 1861. Had this matter been attended to in time, or attended to at all, what immense difficulties and dangers might have been averted or provided against! Four times was Washington menaced, twice actually surrounded by enemies whose partisan corps or emissaries threatened or stopped the supplies rolling forwards on a single track. The great military and civil centre dependent on a single track for the supplies on which depended the safety and existence, not only of itself but of several great armies, whereas, by prudent foresight and ordinary exertions, quadruple freights might have been steadily flowing in by two or more military lines. For instance, the Cumberland Valley Railroad was finished in 1861 to Hagerstown; thence to Frederic, Maryland, was a gap of less than twenty-five miles. A railroad of that length, running east-south-east, would have connected the Pennsylvania line with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, terminating at Baltimore. Thirty miles more of rail to the southeast would have enabled the cars to discharge their inestimable freights in Washington. Another railroad of but little over 25 miles, would have united Frederic with Littleton, to the north northeast, in Pennsylvania, and thus have afforded a second direct route for the transmission of material from Harrisburgh or the Great West and Middle States to Washington. Less than 15 miles to the south southeast would have connected the railroad from Harrisburgh, terminating at Littleton, with the Westminster branch running into Baltimore, and 45 miles more directly south, Westminster with Washington. This last road would have afforded an opportunity to engineers to so protect it with defensive works and a chain of small forts or block-houses, that the series of works would not only have sufficed for the protection of the road itself, but have constituted a line of posts which, of itself, would have deterred a partisan corps from venturing through it to make a raid in the direction of Baltimore. Doubtless it would have held completely in check the triangular district to the eastward of the range of hills or small mountains which stretch northeastwardly from Point of Rocks to the Susquehanna, fifteen miles above Havre de Grace, and between that range, the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay. Thus the construction of five short connections or link road, 25+30+25+15+45= 140 miles in all, would have furnished six routes to unite surely and uninterruptedly, the capital of the nation with the whole North. Estimate their cost per mile, at the highest average rate of construction, and taking the freight charges in the established and restricted line at their lowest average rate, what an immense saving would have resulted in four years without estimating the damages inseparable from raids, menaces and accidents. What subordinate interests could have been great enough to supersede such energetic and sagacious enterprise, such an economy on the part of an administration determined to act for the benefit of the whole, regardless of the interests of a few. The building and rebuilding of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad alone, the writer believes, has been a far greater labor and expense than the construction of all five of the new lines cited, without taking into account, the outlay and work done again and again on the railroads adjacent to and south of the Potomac. The very outlay proposed, put it at the highest figure $10,000,000, about what the madly extravagant and surpassingly difficult Hudson River Railroad, 150 miles long cost, would have been compensated by the prevention of the panics, whose effect upon the North, repeated, by paralyzing or destroying confidence, were productive of incalculable damage not only to home interests in a business point of view, but to foreign influences in a national effect.

ANCHOR.

THE REBEL CAUDINE FORKS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR—Nearly 2,200 years have elapsed, and yet the term, the Caudine Forks, has lost nothing of its opprobrium by time It has rather acquired more terrible force by lapse of centuries. Capitulations or surrenders of armies in the field have indeed taken place, but no basis for such have ever been laid down by legal experts. "Whatever laws," said BONAPARTE, "have authorized commandants of places to "surrender their arms, they have authorized no General to "cause his soldiers to lay down their weapons in another case. * * * The most unheard-of capitulations in the annals of war are those of Marengo and Ulm. The capitulation of GOUVION ST. CYR, at Dresden, was the error of a tyro (*ecolier*); it has much analogy to that of MACK, at Ulm." When the French Emperor dictated or uttered these words, had he forgotten DUPONT'S surrender at Baylen, July 20th, 1808—the French Caudine Forks, indeed; or VANDAMME'S at Culm, not so bad, September 6th, 1813; or JUNOT'S at Cintra, far less inglorious, August 30, 1808. They tore his proud heart sadly, however, at the time.

If, however, ST. CYR'S surrender, in 1813, at Dresden, was a capitulation, the same term can apply to WURMSER'S glorious conduct in Mantua, February 2d, 1797; to MASSENA'S in Genoa, May 6th, 1800; to RAPP'S in Dantzig, 1813, and many more surrenders under similar circumstances. These, however, more strictly speaking, should be classed among the giving up of fortresses. The surrender of the Saxon camp-fortress-citadel and army at Pirna, in 1756, partakes of the double character of the giving up of a strong place and of a national army.

The campaign of 1806 was replete with surrenders of generals, of armies and commandants of places, as inexplicable as inglorious for a nation which had produced the "Great Elector," the Great FREDERICK, a SCHWERIN, ANHALT-DESSAU, ZIETHEN, and others. Even BLUCHER had to lay down his arms, with his corps, near Lubeck, in that same campaign.

The seven years' war had likewise witnessed two great surrenders of armies—FINCK, at Maxen, 1759, and FOUQUET at Landshut, June 30th, 1760. To learn what FREDERIC thought of such capitulations, read the annals of the time and his own memoirs.

Perhaps, however, the history of our own country, of the New World, and of the last twenty years, affords the closest parallels to LEE'S surrender. In fact, the annals of the British army afford one instance among the most discreditable capitulations on record, that of Gen. JOHN WHITELOCK, at Buenos Ayres, June 5th, 1807, and two others which are somewhat or very much akin to that of LEE, viz.: Saratoga, October 17th, 1777, and Yorktown, October 29th, 1781. At the first, however, the British troops retained their accoutrements, and at the latter there were redeeming points, as in the case of the Rebel General-in-Chief. MACK'S surrender at Ulm, however, was not worse than WHITELOCK'S, at Buenes Ayres or HULL'S at Detroit, August 16th, 1812. The two latter stand *par nobile fratrum* on our Continent. A similar instance was the surrender at Quebec, after WOLFE'S victory and MONTCALM'S death, September 18th, 1759.

Almost all of the French army surrendered after Blenheim, to MARLBOROUGH and Prince EUGENE, August 13, 1704, but the capitulations of armies in the field have been of very rare occurrence, even in ancient times. In fact, they may be said to be as rare as surrenders of fortresses have been common. For the latter there were certain or fixed laws as for *probable* eventualities, for the former none. The reason of this is attributable to the fact that it seemed almost impossible to capture an entire army, or for an independent army to surrender while there was a possibility of escape by ruse or force. Generally, however, surrenders on the greatest scale, when imminent, have been averted by armistices, fraudulent or honest, by treaties, or by actual conclusions of peace. The total breakings-up of armies, their disintegration and separation have been much more frequent than surrenders—for instance, after Waterloo, in 1815, after Novara, in 1849. In such cases, recuperation and reörganization take place with less loss of honor.

These facts have been thrown together very hurriedly, to meet the occasion, not because the field of inquiry is barren, but because the facts of each individual case require peculiar presentation, in detail, to exonerate, excuse, elucidate or blame.

The clearest parallel to the surrender of LEE in Southern Virginia, at Amelia Court House, in April, 1865, was the surrender of GORGEY in Western Hungary, at Villagos, in August, 1849. The very numbers who laid down their arms in both cases, were somewhat equal, 25,000 to 30,000. GORGEY'S surrender ended the Hungarian insurrection, although there were other armies still active in the field. LEE'S surrender will have the same effect now. What is more, the surrender resulted from a correspondence between the opposing generals-in-chief. GORGEY'S propositions were acquiesced in by PARKEWITCH, although the actual laying down of the arms took place in the presence of, and in consequence of, a subordinate, RUDIGER. Thus LEE'S capitulation was made to GRANT and due to the intermediation of SHERIDAN. The three capitulations, at Fort Donaldson, Vicksburgh and Amelia Court House, will all shine with becoming brilliancy in our Lieutenant-General's escutcheon.

WHISKY IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—It is a sign of better days when such papers as the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL give the influence of their columns in favor of abolishing the use of whisky from the Army. More than three years as a regimental surgeon, serving in the West and South, have enabled me to watch the effects of whisky on both officers and men, and I can conscientiously say "it has worked only evil, and that con-"tinually." Time and again, when the troops have been on short rations, and even hospitals could not get what was needed "for the want of transportation," the wagons of commissaries have been loaded with whisky, which was sold to officers at Government cost, and it has not been infrequent that when privates wanted it they could go to officers, and on their certificates, "for my own use," get it, till drunkenness and disorder were the rule, and sobriety the exception.

A Major-General once remarked in my presence: "I have "seen more battles lost, and men sacrificed, in consequence of "drunken officers than from any other cause, and I always "feel that a cask of whisky will do more harm than ten "thousand Rebels, unless the Rebels are drunk too."

During the siege of Corinth in the spring of 1862, when our men were working in the trenches, a ration of whisky was often issued to them. There were many who would not take it, and it was a notable fact that those who did not take it withstood the hardships and exposure and the diseases of the climate far better than those who did. And after the evacuation of the city, while we lay at Camp Big Springs, it was ordered to be issued as a prophylactic, but it was found not only not to prevent disease, but to be an actual cause of diarrhœa. I am not now speaking of its use in the hospitals to the really sick, but to the indiscriminate issue as a ration. Though we had many officers who used it, its bad effect, both on health and morals was so evident that, while *they used it in secret themselves*, they issued stringent orders against its use by the privates. Verily, "con-"sistency, thou art a jewel." I have long been convinced that the service would be benefited by the total banishment of whisky from the Army, except strictly for hospital use. As one well says: "The Navy does without it, why not the "Army?" Let such discipline be established as shall make it certain that a drunken General or Colonel shall be as surely dismissed from the service as a drunken private be

punished. And why not? The one can work a thousand fold greater injury than the other, as his influence and responsibility is greater. I have often heard brave men, who had been in many a battle, say, "I fear for the worst to-day, for ——— is drunk!" Who can expect a good morale when such a feeling exists? It is not too late to mend. Let but the true condition of things be brought to the knowledge of the Government, and a remedy will be found.

EX-OFFICER.

OUR SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—To the soldiers and sailors who have served during a war like the present, a country's gratitude cannot be too great. Whether they survive, or fall, while battling for her liberties, she should at all times bestow upon them the greatest honors in her power, and, above all, due respect when they have passed to the grave.

As regards the former, I do not propose to speak, but in relation to the latter—*i. e.*, Do the heroic dead of our Armies receive the respect due them for the sacrifice they have made? I would advance a few remarks, with the hope that if our noble dead do not receive at present the honors due them, they may at least be preserved from indignities, and their burial places kept free from sacrilege.

In most of the burial places attached to our large Army hospitals, where many of our own men as well as those of the Rebels are interred, it is customary to place side by side the loyal hero, who has sacrificed everything for the liberties and welfare of his country—a patriot whom posterity for ages to come will revere, and who will be emulated by all defenders of liberty—with a Rebel and a traitor.

Furthermore, we see that even public felons are consigned to graves in the soldiers' cemetery; as in the case of Robert C. Kennedy, the Rebel spy and incendiary, who was recently executed, after which his body was conveyed to the soldiers' burying ground for interment.

I sincerely hope that some immediate action will be taken on the part of our Government in relation to this, not only to have the Rebels buried in a separate place, but have those already interred removed from amongst our own dead patriots. It is but just to the soldiers that this should be done, and the honor and respect due the noble dead demand it.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

NEW YORK, April 3, 1865.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

SECOND Lieutenant Homer M. Dodge, Seventh New York Artillery, has been cashiered.

THE death of Lieutenant-Colonel Albert H. Wilcoxson, Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers, is announced.

FIRST Lieutenant E. N. K. Talcott, First Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, is announced as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Major-General Gillmore, commanding Department of the South.

CAPTAIN P. C. Hains, Engineer Corps, U. S. Army, Acting Chief Engineer, Department of the Gulf, is assigned to duty on the staff of Major-General Hurlbut, commanding, as Chief Engineer of the Department.

THE order of December 26, 1864, No. 304, dismissing Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. L. Nicodemus, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, has been rescinded, and he is restored to his former rank in the Signal Corps, in consideration of his former service, and proper acknowledgment of his error.

MAJOR Higginson, of Illinois, is making an attempt to secure from the War Department permission to raise a regiment of men who have been prisoners at Andersonville, Georgia. He is one of four commissioners who came from our prisoners at the above named place in August last.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Henry C. Corbin, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, tried at Chattanooga, Tenn., by court-martial on several grave charges, was "most honorably" acquitted, having been found not guilty on every charge and specification. The proceedings and findings of the court are approved by Major-General Steadman, and Lieutenant-Colonel Corbin is released from arrest and returned to duty.

CAPTAIN James Eutwistle, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, tried by court-martial on charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, was sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States. Upon the recommendation of the Brigadier-General commanding the Second Division Nineteenth Army Corps, Major-General Gillmore directed that the sentence be remitted.

ACCOUNTS from Goldsboro, N. C., of April 6, states that Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Hufts, Ninth New Jersey Volunteers, is the Provost-Marshal of the city, and Lieutenant S. C. Barnum, of the same regiment, Assistant Provost-Marshal. Assistant Surgeon F. B. Gillette has been promoted to full Surgeon of the same regiment. Colonel James Stewart, of this regiment, was to command a brigade in Sherman's army, in which his regiment was to be included.

WE are informed that amongst the list of confirmations of Brigadier-Generals by the Senate, as published in this JOURNAL during February and March, the name of Brigadier-General Belknap was omitted. The error must have been that of the person who transcribed the official list and was not made in the JOURNAL office. We may here say that General Belknap was promoted last Fall, from Colonel of the Fifteenth Iowa Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct.

By order of Major-General Dodge, Brigadier-General R. B. Mitchell, U. S. Volunteers, has been relieved from the command of the District of Nebraska, and ordered to assume command of the District of North Kansas, Headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The Districts of Utah, Colorado and Nebraska are merged into one command, to be known as the District of the Plains. Brigadier-General P. E. Connor, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the District of the Plains, Headquarters at Denver, Colorado Territory.

CAPTAIN L. B. Norton, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of Virginia, and ordered to report to the chief signal officer, U. S. Army, at Washington, D. C., to be assigned to the position held at present by Captain Joseph H. Spencer, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, which latter officer, upon being relieved, is ordered to report to Major-General Thomas, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, to assume charge of the signal detachment connected with that Department.

BRIGADIER-General A. L. Chetlain, commanding U. S. Colored Troops in the State of Tennessee, has been placed in command of the post and defences of Memphis. The following named officers compose the staff:—First Lieutenant John S. Lord, One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, A. A. A. G.; First Lieutenant J. R. W. Hinchman, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, A. A. Q. M.; Major L. B. Brown, One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Surgeon in Chief; Major J. C. Foster, Fifty-ninth U. S. Colored Infanty, Chief of Outposts; Captain Frank Ewing, Fifty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, A. A. I. G; First Lieutenant Elvero Persons, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, Aide-de-Camp; First Lieutenant B. H. Campbell, Fourth U. S. Colored Artillery (Heavy), Aide-de-Camp. Assignment to this command does not change General Chetlain's relations to the U. S. Colored Troops of Tennessee.

THE following named officers are announced as composing the Staff of Brevet Major-General WILSON, Commanding Cavalry Corps, Military Department of the Mississippi:—

Major E. B. Beaumont, U. S. V., A. A. G.; Major F. Salter, U. S. V., Medical Director; Major M. H. Williams, 10th Mo. Cav., A. A. I. G.; Capt. Levi T. Griffin, 4th Mich. Cav., A. A. A. G.; Captain E. B. Carling, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster; Capt. W. W. Barker, U. S. V., Chief Commissary Subsistence; Capt. L. M. Hosea, 16th U. S. Infantry, Commissary Musters; Capt. J. P. W. Neill, 18th U. S. Infantry, Assistant Commissary Musters; Capt. G. H. Kneeland, 4th Ind. Cav., Provost-Marshal; Capt. J. A. Goddard, 4th Ohio Cav., A. A. Q. M.; Capt. W. E. Brown, 4th Ky. Cav., A. A. Q. M.; Capt. W. McBurney, 1st Ohio Cav., Ord. Officer; Capt. W. W. VanAntwerp, 4th Mich. Cav. A. A. D. C.; Capt. M. M. Pool, Ill. Vols., A. A. D. C.; 1st Lieut. W. T. Okie, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., Medical Inspector; 1st Lieut. H. E. Noyes, 2d U. S. Cav., A. D. C.; 1st Lieut. T. B. Prather, 4th Ind Cav., A. D. C.; 1st Lieut. E. G. Boyes, 4th U. S. Cav., A. D. C., and Chief of Scouts; 1st Lieut. A. B. Heywood, 4th Mich. Cav., Engineer Officer; 1st Lieut. S. J. Dangler, 5th Iowa Cav., Chief of Ambulances.

THE following gentlemen are announced as composing the staff of Major-General J. J. Reynolds, commanding Department of Arkansas:—Lieutenant-Colonel John Levering, A. A. G., U. S. Volunteers, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Henry T. Noble, A. Q. M., U. S. Volunteers, Acting Chief Quartermaster Department; Captain C. A. Henry, A. Q. M., U. S. Volunteers, Acting Chief Quartermaster Seventh Army Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Benham, C. S, U. S. Volunteers, Chief Commissary Subsistence; Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Nelson, Major First U. S. Infantry, Assistant Inspector-General; Major J. R. Smith, Surgeon, U. S. Army, Medical Director; Major S. C. Farrington, Judge-Advocate, U. S. Volunteers, Judge-Advocate; Major E. C. Bainbridge, Captain Fifth U. S. Artillery, Aide-de-Camp; Captain E. H. Twining, A. D. C., U. S. Volunteers, Aide-de Camp; Captain W. P. Bainbridge, A. D. C., U. S. Volunteers, Aide-de-Camp; Captain J. B. Wheeler, U. S. Engineers, Chief Engineer; Captain Benjamin Nields, First Delaware Battery, Chief of Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Patterson, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteers, Provost-Marshal-General; Major A. O. Vincent, Fourth Arkansas Cavalry, Commissary of Musters; Captain E. W. Tarleton, Third U. S. Cavalry, Special Inspector of Cavalry; First Lieutenant Thomas D. Witt, First Mo. Light Artillery, Acting Chief of Ordnance.

THE storm flag of the Twelfth Maine Volunteers, which waved over the St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans, under the military governorship of Brigadier-General SHEPLEY, was the first storm or large flag that floated over Richmond, Va. It was raised by Lieutenant JOHNSTON L. DEPEYSTER, aide-de-camp to General SHEPLEY. This flag was hoisted on the Capitol building by Lieutenant DEPEYSTER, who brought it to Richmond on his saddle, and with it replaced the two guidons previously elevated by Major ATHERTON H. STEVENS, of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, and Major E. E. GRAVES, of General Weitzel's staff. Lieutenant DE PEYSTER also found in the Capitol two United States flags that had been captured, one of which bore the inscription, "Thirty-Seventh Regiment Zouaves." The Lieutenant likewise discovered and took possession of three Rebel battle flags.

VICE-ADMIRAL FARRAGUT arrived in Baltimore, April 11, from Fort Monroe and was received at the wharf by a large detachment of military, ordered out by General W. W. Morris, the Mayor, and committee, and many citizens. A public dinner and other courtesies were extended him by the Common Council of the city.

THE Navy Register for 1865 shows that the Marine corps, as at present constitutes, consists of one Colonel Commandant, JACOB ZEILIN; five officers of the general staff, one Colonel, two Lieutrnant-Colonels, four Majors, nineteen Captains, thirty First, and twenty-two Second-Lieutenants of the active list, and ten officers of the retired list.

THE Naval Court-Martial, composed of Admiral Goldsborough, President, Commodore Bell, Captains M. Smith, Drayton, Jenkins, Alder and Corbin, and N. Wilson, Esq., Judge-Advocate, which has been engaged on the ordnance steamer *Baltimore*, at Washington, in the trial of Captain Napoleon Collins, of the *Wachusett*, for capturing the privateer *Florida* in a Brazilian port, closed its labors on Saturday, and the record with the findings has been transmitted to the Department for its action.

THE steamer *Bat*, on which General Sherman returned from Fortress Monroe, broke down a few miles below Newbern, and the General was rowed to the city in a yawl boat.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL WINTHROP.

AT a meeting of officers of the Twelfth U. S. Infantry, convened at the camp of the First Battalion, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, at Elmira, N. Y., held for the purpose of expressing sentiments relative to the death of Brevet Brigadier-General FREDERICK WINTHROP, Captain Twelfth Infantry, the meeting organized by appointing Captain B. R. PERKINS, Twelfth Infantry, Chairman, and Captain R. L. BURNETT, Twelfth Infantry, Secretary.

The Chairman stated the cause of the assembling, and formally announced the reception of the sad news of the death, in action, of of General WINTHROP, Captain Twelfth Infantry.

The following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That we have heard with extreme sorrow and deep regret of the death, in battle, of our comrade, friend and brother officer, FREDERICK WINTHROP. As a friend, he was dear to us all, and as an officer brave, gallant and possessed of all the requisites of an accomplished soldier. As a gentleman, noble, high-toned and chivalric. In him, as friend, officer and gentleman, we mourn an irreparable loss.

To his relatives we tender our heartfelt sympathy and condolence, hoping that our Father in Heaven will soften to them this great bereavement, and enable them to bear this heavy loss.

We at once adopt the badge of mourning for our deceased friend

CAMP OF TWELFTH INFANTRY, ELMIRA, N. Y., April 6, 1865.

IN MEMORIAM.

IN the list of officers killed at the recent battle near Bentonville, N. C., occurs the name of Captain WILLIAM G. BARNETT, Seventeenth New York Volunteers.

He originally entered the service in April, 1861, as Captain of B Company, Ninth New York Volunteers (Hawkins' Zouaves), serving through all the trying and glorious campaigns of that organization, with great distinction, and contributing perhaps more than any other officer of the line to the perfection of drill which so distinguished it, as well as to the efficiency which was so nobly displayed on many a field. Wounded early in the battle of Antietam, he refused to leave his command, which sustained the first shock of the furious flank attack of the enemy late in the afternoon of that eventful day.

His term of service having expired, he, with Colonel JARDINE, attempted to re-organize the regiment, holding the position of Lieutenant-Colonel. During the period allotted for that effort, a severe wound received by Colonel JARDINE in one of the conflicts with the rioters of 1863—in which Captain BARNETT participated with his usual gallantry—frustrated their plans for the future, and on the consolidation of the Ninth with the Seventeenth, he accepted, with characteristic modesty, the position of captain in the latter; shrinking from no personal sacrifice in his efforts to aid the cause for which he has given his life. Peculiar considerations and influences, better understood in his regiment than elsewhere, prevented his promotion to a rank commensurate with his abilities, and his name adds another to the long list of heroes forgotten while living but honored in their graves.

Lulled to sleep by the thunder of our victorious guns, the last sad salute, the rifle shots of his gallant men, he is lying on a well-fought field, the long moss of Carolina's forests, "dewy with Nature's tear-drops," waving gently over his glorious resting place.

We leave him to the future, and happier generations shall with reverent feet hasten to honor the martyrs who regenerated and purified the country.

"As man may, he fought his fight,
Proved his truth by his endeavor;
Let him sleep in solemn night,
Sleep forever and forever.

"Leave him to God's watchful eye,
Trust him to the hand that made him.
Mortal love weeps idly by;
God alone has power to aid him."

J. P. F. W.

EXTENSIVE improvements and alterations are in progress at the Brooklyn Yard, in accordance with a fixed plan to make the Yard in some measure adequate with the need of so large a service. Plans have been made out, and the first appropriation has been made this year to commence the work, in the sum of $2,931,633. It is expected that next year will finish the work, when an additional appropriation will have to be made. Mr. Charles Hastings, the constructing engineer, has entire charge of the works. The additions designed are as follows:—A receiving store 195 by 200 feet, three stories high, on Lyceum avenue, which has made good progress. A machine shop 350 by 70 feet, with two wings 250 by 70 feet, to be located opposite the new foundry near Flushing avenue. The foundation is now being excavated. A fine gun park to be located on the cob dock. Four and a half acres are now being filled in, and the entire park will be finished by the 1st of June. Cribs have been sunk and filled in, and the space levelled up. On that there are to be some 5,000 feet of granite skids to support the largest cannon with a sighting house for sighting the guns. Rail tracks connect with the crane and derrick on the wharf. The wharf is 440 feet by 120 feet deep. One of Bishop's wooden derricks will be placed upon it capable of lifting 25 tons, and the crane will lift 10 tons. A saluting battery of 30 guns will be placed on the cob dock, covered by a beautiful ornamented shed, constructed entirely of iron, 342 feet long and 16 feet wide, supported upon ornamented columns. Attached will be a fire-proof magazine. This work will face toward the bay. The cob dock itself is to receive attention. Originally it was a mud bank, but some portion of it being filled up, two docks have been constructed upon it. It is contemplated eventually to fill up the entire space, running on a line of 1,900 feet, facing the bay, and 850 feet wide, in the shape of a half moon separated from the yard proper by Wallabout channel, 400 feet wide. Besides these there will be 200 feet of additional quay wall built this summer, besides two launching ways for ordinary sized frigates. A large number of streets in the Yard will be paved, and the drainage rendered as perfect as possible. A building is proposed to contain all the officials in the Yard except the Admiral and executive officer. It will be a beautiful edifice, in a prominent position and handsomely decorated. It will contain the offices of the Paymaster, Chief Engineer, Constructing Engineer, Naval Constructor, Timber Inspector, Clerk of the Yard, Surgeon, and all the subordinate officers. The plans have been submitted to the Bureau of Yards and Docks. An edifice of this kind would greatly facilitate the business of the Yard.

A LETTER from Paducah, Ky., says:—The U. S. steamer *Peosta*, flagship of the Ninth division, Lieutenant-Commander Boyd, arrived here yesterday evening, after a somewhat protracted stay at Eastport and vicinity. While ten or fifteen guerrillas were captured, every vessel that comes out of Tennessee River brings a quantity of refugees. Paducah is over-run by them and much destitution exists. The U. S. steamer *Tensas*, side-wheel, is permanently stationed here. Her officers are:—Acting Ensign, Jacob Rutherford, Commanding; Henry Van Velsor, Executive Officer; Acting Assistant Engineer, Samuel Weaver, in charge; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, Patrick Scanlan; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Nelson J. Brooks. The upper portion of the levee at the Mound City Navy Yard is again visible. Admiral Lee's flagship *Black Hawk* has gone on a cruise to St. Louis.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of this JOURNAL wil always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence nd general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. CHURCH.

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The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

***CORRESPONDENTS who make inquiries in regard to matters of merely personal interest, are informed that our purpose in this column is to answer such questions only as are of sufficient general interest to justify the tax they make upon our time and space. This explanation must serve, once for all, as an answer to a large class of questions we are in the habit of receiving.

CHAPLAIN.—In accordance with a recent decision of the Secretary of War, "the rank of chaplains is next after that of surgeons, and above all officers of rank inferior to surgeons, and consequently above that of captains." This decision is based upon General Orders No. 158, of which the following is an extract: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the rank of chaplains without command in the regular and volunteer service of the United States is hereby recognized. Chaplains shall be borne on the field and staff rolls next after the surgeon, and shall wear such insigna as is or may be prescribed by the Army Regulations, and shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as other officers of the Army. They shall be entitled to draw forage for two horses," &c.

BRIGADE.—TORBERT'S Manual of "Forms for Parade and Review of Brigades, Divisions and Corps of Infantry," is the standard at present followed for division and brigade dress parades. It is a pamphlet printed at Washington by "BLANCHARD & MOHUN, Printers & Stationers, 1864." Its author is General A. T. A. TORBERT, formerly in the command of the New Jersey Brigade, and since better known as one of SHERIDAN'S cavalry leaders.

J. W. C.—We know of no way by which you can obtain a position in the Regular Army except to enter it as an enlisted man, and trust to your abilities for promotion.

J. E. H.—HUNTER'S Manual for Quartermasters and Commissaries is the work you need. It is published by VAN NOSTRAND, 192 Broadway, New York.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1865.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

PRECISELY four years ago, the flag of the Union was hauled down from Sumter. The fourth anniversary of that disastrous event finds the old colors raised once more in Charleston Harbor, the National arms everywhere gilded with glorious triumphs, the chief army of the Confederacy surrendered, the Rebellion substantially over, and Union, with Peace and with Emancipation, on the verge of being restored. Without questioning too narrowly or critically the taste or the significance of the Fort Sumter celebration, it may be pronounced one public method of giving vent to the universal joy which has covered the land, over victory assured and peace prospective. The American people may well be proud, that, in the face of "a frowning world," and against the prophesies of statesmen and soldiers of Europe, it has steadily and unitedly waged the most remarkable civil war of all history, and brought it to a triumphant conclusion. But above all the undying glory which has been shed upon its arms, above all the military prestige which will henceforth make the American Union a power forever respected in the world, shines out the unexampled magnanimity with which it now treats the subjugated South. Rejecting with derision the soft epithet "erring brothers" while the war lasted, the North once more speaks of fraternal affection with the South. It is eager to fling away in the very moment of victory, its all-conquering weapons, that its embrace may be free, untrammelled, and hearty, for its vanquished adversary. It is not idle vaporing, but strict and simple truth, to say that such a spirit of affiliation, springing up so quickly at the end of victorious war, is utterly unparalleled in the world's history. Considering that ours has been an intestine war, with father often arrayed against son, and brother against brother; considering that it was a rebellion against lawful authority, which not only threatened to deprive the Union of territory, property, and subjects, but to destroy its integrity, ruin its safety for all time, make allegiance to its control a mockery, and ere long to sap its entire life; considering the bitterness with which it has been waged, and the treasures, the desolation, and the precious blood it has cost;—this instant desire of the North to welcome the South once more into the Union, reveals a more marvellous public opinion than history has yet recorded. There is everywhere in the North a disposition to forget its just threats of "subjugation," of "burning the rebel "cities to ashes and sowing those ashes with salt," of visiting the terrible vengeance of bullet and scaffold in a final day of reckoning. It is for the South, only, to say, whether the blood shed for four years shall not serve to cement this western brotherhood of commonwealths into a closer contact than ever, and make our country more thoroughly worthy of the name for four years ridiculed on transatlantic shores, the *United States*.

It is very safe to predict that, when, at last, peace shall be restored, the guilty sentenced, and the war existing only as a commingled story of terror, glory, and profound gratitude, it will be found that fewer punishments of death or exile for the great crime of disloyalty have been inflicted, fewer sacrifices made to national justice and to the necessity of example than can be instanced in the retributive administration of any general rebellion in history, though it were but of half the magnitude of ours. The clemency of GRANT, whose name is a synonym of magnanimity, towards the soldier who had fought him so stoutly, assures safety to that commander and all his subordinates, officers and men. The amnesty proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN does indeed except colonels in the Rebel military service and all general officers. But the act of General GRANT in the great surrender, if not directly, at least tacitly, or, rather, by implication, extends to the whole Army of Northern Virginia, officers and men, some privileges of the amnesty proclamation. It makes them prisoners of war. Paroled officers, whatever their rank, could not be treated like felons or like deserters, even. The very admittance of them to the privileges of honorable parole, with the honorary appendages of side-arms, and the rest, does away with the idea of trial, judgment, and sentence for treason.

But what is true of LEE'S army will certainly be true of JOHNSTON'S, in like circumstances. Of course, to make any distinction between the two would be absurd and cruel. They have fought in the same cause, and ought to receive, on similar surrender, similar terms. In that contingency, whatever clemency has been tendered to such leaders as LEE and LONGSTREET, may with equal justice be offered to JOHNSTON, to BRAGG, to HARDEE, to HAMPTON, and even to BEAUREGARD himself, who fired on Sumter, or whatever others may be recorded on the rolls of capitulation. And, what is true of JOHNSTON'S armies will be equally applicable, probably, to the armies of TAYLOR, of KIRBY SMITH, of PRICE and MAGRUDER, of FORREST, and whatever other regularly organized forces shall yield, like LEE'S, to our arms, either on our tender of terms to them, or on their voluntary surrender under such terms. In short, should such surrenders take place, the entire military power of the Rebellion will be treated as LEE'S army has been, and the vexed question of retribution will be practically settled for the chief part of the prominent men of the South—*i. e.*, its military leaders.

The surrender of LEE and the obvious hopelessness of the Rebellion have already, doubtless, undermined the discipline of the rank-and-file and of the subordinate officers of the Confederacy. Should the great leaders be mad enough to prolong the unequal contest, the former would at once take refuge in their legs, and, by wholesale desertion, show their own appreciation of the very evident truth that any armed opposition to the sway of the Union—east of the Mississippi at least—is only a heartless butchery of the men who are led by the men who lead. If returning sentiments of loyalty be not sufficient to inspire the Confederate soldiery with this conviction, the rights of self-preservation against the tyranny of ambitious or desperate rulers will be. And even that sentiment of honor which often retains a true soldier in the ranks, and prompts him to cry, "My country, "right or wrong!" though his conscience twinge him a little with doubt as to the inherent justice of the cause he fights for—even this feeling will not now lend coherence to the Rebel armies, because honor will reply, "But the Union is now my only country."

The chief danger to be apprehended was lest the higher officers, the military leaders, spurred by desperation which could not hope for mercy, should plunge into continued hostilities such of their followers as could be gained over by artful appeals to passion, to hatred of the North, to avarice, or even to the bonds of soldierly fellowship, and to that singular disposition amongst tried comrades in battle to risk life or death together. Such an appeal might be more or less powerful, might gather a more or less formidable force. In any event, it would only prolong the contest for a short time, and, within a very few months, even, that short contest would be reduced to guerrilla warfare, to brigandage, to organized but unmethodical depredation upon the territory surrounding the haunts of the plunderers. The question of supplies, independently of that of our resistless arms, would reduce the forces of these remaining Rebel chiefs, whatever their size, to mere gangs of marauders. It is not impossible that some spectacles of this kind will be developed before the summer opens. But the actual treatment of LEE'S army and its officers, and the clemency implied therein to all the armies of which LEE was General-in-Chief, will do much towards producing the voluntary surrender of the chief military leaders throughout the Confederacy. It would not be difficult for them to follow LEE in any path, so much is he respected and revered by his subordinates. But, as between free pardon and the horrors of a stormy life of suffering and blood, with the certainty of extermination in the end, there can be little delay in choosing. These more terrible alternatives, it is true, once seemed preferable to the "rule of the ac-"cursed Yankees;" but then they were seen in perspective. In short, for the Confederate military leaders, the terms of capitulation offered by GRANT to LEE may fairly be said to have flanked and enfilading "the last ditch."

Were it now an open question, were it as if we discussed before its occurrence some exigency in which the country would soon be placed, the arguments for this or that treatment of the military leaders of the Confederacy might be brought up and weighed, and this or that policy suggested. It is, however, a settled question. The actual capitulation of LEE, if the logic of the preceding paragraphs be good, has settled the question for most or all of the armed force of the Rebellion. Even should some quibble, such as could easily be suggested, drag this or that leader up to trial for treason, the common opinion of the country would revolt at this clear want of good faith. No tribunal would convict, and hence no appeal would be made to a tribunal; and the people would properly insist that the accused had received pardon in advance, and that the national honor had been pledged to his safety. Several perplexing questions here arise as to the amnesty power in cases of rebellion, in whom it is vested, and, if it is perpetual, or can be revoked. But, happily, these are not likely to be practical questions, since the popular sense of justice will not suffer to be retracted mercy once extended in good faith and by high authority, especially when freely accepted and made the obvious basis of subsequent action by other insurgents still in arms.

Lest, however, the offers of pardon and honorable parole shall not be sufficient inducement for laying down their arms, the Government in due time will probably set forth to the Rebels the penalties fixed upon continued hostilities. And, independently of all fervors of patriotism, the sentiment of humanity, alone, considering the hopelessness of future conflict, and the recklessness of those who shall undertake it, will justify, in due time, a proclamation that, after a certain date, and for reasons specified, all armed resistance to the Government will be brigandage, and so treated. Indeed, a step in that direction seems lately to have been taken by one commander, without such a general proclamation. A recent Kentucky dispatch announces that General PALMER is now at a specified point in that State "for the purpose of receiving the "surrender of all the Confederate forces in that State, "including Colonel JESSIE'S command. Those who "will not surrender will be declared *outlaws*, and the "people will be called upon to hunt them down." The consequence has been the prompt surrender of squads and companies, here and there.

Whatever, then, the military conduct of the Rebel-

lion in the future, whether its remaining armies surrender, or whether they shrink and dwindle into guerrilla bands, the policy of the Government towards them is clear. In the one case, clemency is to be expected by inference from the past; in the other, the severe punishment which public safety no less than public honor demands. There remain but two classes of the insurgents to discuss, in this question of retribution. One embraces the non-combatants. Of them it may, in general, be said, that, whatever their reason for being non-combatants—physical inability, want of sympathy with the Confederacy, youth, or age, or whatever else—unless some special act of treason in them to the Union be shown, our people would hardly be inclined to treat them less liberally than those who have voluntarily borne arms for the Rebellion, and so prolonged it through four years. And it would be a serious question, also, how much allegiance they might justly have paid to the *de facto* government which our own official imbecility, cowardice and treachery allowed to become established at the outbreak of the war.

The other class embraces the members of the Confederate Government—the political leaders of the Rebellion. Here will be the real point at which justice and mercy must settle their respective bounds. Our own belief is, that, even here, there will be far more leniency shown than at first glance is apprehended. Will "Vice-President" STEPHENS, or Senator HUNTER or Judge CAMPBELL, after their conferences with Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD, be tried for treason? Will Governor BROWN or Governor VANCE? What, then, shall be done with officials in lower position in the Confederate Government than its Vice-President and its ex-Cabinet ministers, with lesser officials in the seceding States' governments than its chief magistrates? Shall we wreak our vengeance on the Congresses and the Legislatures? The true explanation of the difficulty in these cases will probably be found in applying a penalty other than the taking of life. But, here a wide range of inquiry is opened. Whether expatriation, confiscation, or the inability to hold offices of honor or profit under the Government, or all of these combined, shall be the designated penalties for the insurgent leaders—and who shall be selected for punishment—how far the plea of a *de facto* government shall excuse treasonable acts—these are questions we have not now space to discuss. But it must be noticed, that all penalties placed upon property or on rights of citizenship, will be applicable to LEE also, and his surrendered armies. Even when restored to their homes, they do not escape the control of the Government to which they will have acknowledged allegiance. In any event, let us hope that justice will be tempered with mercy, but, nevertheless, that the spirit of magnanimity may not forget the vindication of the National honor and the good influence of a memorable warning and example.

WE have received a pamphlet containing an address delivered at the inauguration of the Dale General Hospital U. S. A., Worcester, Mass., February 22, 1865, by WARREN WEBSTER, M. D., Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., in charge of DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor. This address, which has been published at the request of the Medical Commission of Massachusetts, presents an interesting view of the character and organization of our Army Medical Staff, as contrasted with those of the English and French services. Entering upon this Rebellion with a Medical Department organized for a peace establishment of fifteen thousand men, we have been compelled, under the pressure of war, suddenly to enlarge its proportions to meet the necessities of an Army of a million. The force of one hundred and seven commissioned Medical Officers in the Army of the United States, at the commencement of the war, has been increased to five hundred commissioned officers of the Medical Staff, two thousand physicians, serving under contract, and a vast force of regimental surgeons and assistant surgeons. From an expenditure of one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, the expenses of the medical and hospital service of the Army have been increased to eleven million five hundred and ninety-four thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, an amount which does not include the pay, rations and clothing of soldiers detailed for hospital duty, nor the sum expended in the construction of hospitals. In March, 1861, there were no Military General Hospitals in the United States; now there are under the orders of the Surgeon-General, one hundred and ninety-five, with a capacity of one hundred and twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty beds. And with all the mistakes and imperfections incident to the rapid organization of so large a force, the medical statistics of our Army present a highly favorable comparison with those of the English and French armies in the Crimean War and the Italian campaign of LOUIS NAPOLEON. The terrible neglect and mismanagement to which the English soldiers were subjected in the Crimea is matter of official record, and the extensive prevalence of disease among the French troops has been asserted to have had not a little to do with the hastening of peace. Seventeen thousand of their troops perished from typhus in less than three months. They were stricken with cholera at Varna, during the ill-fated Dobrudscha expedition, in the famous flank march upon Sebastopal, and again during the following summer; while malarial infection carried off large numbers in Bulgaria, and scurvy and congelation, during the winter siege, proved equally destructive.

Though we have to record comparatively large losses among our troops in the early days of this war, from the malarious fevers of the Chickahominy region, and at some periods in the West, the history of our Army, on the whole, presents no corresponding record, and its sanitary statistics at the present time are a most favorable commentary upon the efficiency of the Medical Staff. The history of our war in Mexico, which furnishes a more exact parallel to the war in the Crimea, presents a contrast equally favorable to the American Medical Staff, as compared with that of foreign countries. This efficiency is ascribed by Dr. WEBSTER to the greater authority accorded to our medical officers, than to those of the English and the French services, and he asks on the behalf of medical officers for a still further enlargement of military authority and for increased rank.

In concluding his address, Dr. WEBSTER makes the following allusion to two honored officers of the Medical Staff whose recent promotion has been recorded in this JOURNAL:

> It would be omission of a pleasant and obvious duty, if, in this connection, we failed to express the gratification felt in the Department of the East, on official information of the brevet promotion, recently conferred upon two honored members of our corps.
>
> To him, the Nestor of the Medical Staff, who has discharged the duties of Medical Purveyor in New York, with such conspicuous intelligence and uprightness, it comes as a fitting tribute to a long life of toil and purest honor. I am sure that every one, within sound of my voice, who has been associated with him in official or social intercourse, will join in expression of fervent prayer that length of days, with undiminished mental and physical vigor, may be vouchsafed to him, in which to enjoy his well-earned promotion.
>
> And we, who in hospital administration or otherwise, have been under the orders of the recent Medical Director of this Department, who has lately been transferred to another post of usefulness in the Department of Pennsylvania, can fitly, and without breach of any of the properties of the service, testify how unreservedly we applaud the public recognition by the PRESIDENT of the valuable services of our late immediate chief. This hospital system of the Department of the East, everywhere speaks his praise; and all his subordinates can attest how wise he has been in counsel, how quick in sympathy, how efficient in administration, how devoted to the best interests of the sick or wounded soldier, and how mindful of the highest good of the medical corps.

Now that Richmond, the long-sought city, is ours, the honor of first occupying it finds some contestants. Around many a camp-fire through the long four years, the question has passed from mouth to mouth as to who would enter the city, while many a pleasant jest, and many a serious wager, too, has found an origin in that hoped-for privilege. And full many a gallant soldier who laughingly promised his comrades to shake hands with them "at the Spottswood House" has long since been laid to rest in Virginia earth. The true heroes of Richmond, the true captors of Richmond, do not belong to any one brigade, or division, or corps, but to the whole Army of the Potomac; and to the Army which crossed Long Bridge in 1861, as well as the Army which conquered at Five Forks in 1865.

A private letter in our hands indicates that to General DEVENS, commanding the Third division of GIBBONS'S Twenty-fourth corps, belongs the satisfaction of being the first general officer to lead his troops into Richmond, his division consisting of the Fortieth Massachusetts, Tenth Connecticut, Ninty-sixth and 181st New York, and Tenth New Hampshire—all well-known and excellent regiments—with several others whose names we do not now recall. The Third division of the Twenty-fourth corps was made up (December, 1864,) of the troops of the Eighteenth corps, a division of which General DEVENS lead at the unfortunate affair at Cold Harbor (June 2, 1864,) and which gained a full share of what temporary success was achieved that day, carrying the breastworks in its front. The following is the extract from the letter referred to, dated at Richmond, April 6th:—

> You will have seen and rejoiced to see long before this reaches you that our troops entered Richmond on the morning of the 3d. History is not just what you want to have it, and therefore the Northern papers give whatever credit there may be in it to the colored troops. However, the fact certainly is that General DEVENS'S division of GIBBON'S corps (white troops, but operating with WEITZEL'S corps) entered Richmond, both with its skirmishers andf full column, before any other, and was followed by the two divisions of the Twenty-fifth. The credit is not worth contesting. The glory is with the noble Army of the Potomac, which has nobly vindicated itself in the eyes of those even who have doubted it.

THE PRESIDENT'S notice to foreign governments, as to the footing upon which our vessels of war are and ought to be received—which we print elsewhere—means, briefly, that, in his opinion, we are no longer at war, and that foreign governments ought no longer to regard us as belligerents. This notice follows immediately upon one in which the blockade of the Southern ports—announced in April, 1861—is discontinued. The two notify foreign nations that the time has come when they may, with propriety, withdraw from the Southern insurgents those belligerent rights which they accorded them in 1861.

We are not of the common opinion, that it was wrong in the European powers to award belligerent rights to the Rebel organization. We think the haste with which it was done by the English showed an unfriendly spirit; but according to the universally accepted rules of international law, they had a right to declare the Rebels belligerents; and to do so at their discretion. Practically, this action became necessary as soon as DAVIS got vessels afloat—for these ships must either be held to belong to belligerents, or else their crews must have been hanged as pirates by the first European man-of-war which fell in with them.

Of course, this view has no relation to the conduct of Englishmen in fitting out the *Alabama* and other Rebel armed ships from their ports. That is another matter altogether.

Under the neutrality proclamations of different European governments, our ships of war were permitted to receive in their ports only certain limited supplies and absolutely necessary repairs. They were expected to remain but a limited time in any harbor; and they were subjected while there to certain rules and guard. These restrictions the PRESIDENT seeks to have removed, in order that hereafter our war ships may receive in foreign ports the privileges customary in times when—as toward the entire world—we are not belligerents. Of course, he does not intend to enforce these courtesies, or as "naval rights;" but he gives notice that he considers himself entitled to claim them, and that he will treat strangers as they treat us. That is all.

FROM late advices, brought by the last steamer, it appears that the *Stonewall* escaped from Ferrol, and put into Lisbon on the 27th of March. She was followed to the latter port by the *Niagara* and *Sacramento*. The Rebel ram was immediately ordered away from Lisbon by the Spanish authorities, our vessels being detained under the twenty-four hours regulation. While attempting to change their anchorage, the *Niagara* and *Sacramento* were fired into by the Spanish forts which, it is said, supposed that they were putting to sea. One man was killed on the *Niagara*. The particulars thus far received are too meagre to enable us to form any opinion as to the real character of the affair, the only definite information being that the *Stonewall* has escaped to sea, where she will, we hope, be speedily overhauled by Captain CRAVEN and his consort.

THE following important dispatch from Secretary STANTON comes to us at too late an hour before going to press to enable us to say more with reference to it than that the conclusions it states seem to us to be sound, and must commend themselves to the approval of the Army and the country:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
April 13, 1865—6 P. M.

Major-General DIX, New York:

The Department, after mature consideration and consultation with the Lieutenant-General upon the results of the recent campaign, has come to the following determination, which will be carried into effect by appropriate orders to be issued immediately:—

First. To stop all drafting and recruiting.

Second. To curtail purchases for arms, ammunition, Quartermaster and Commissary supplies, and reduce the expense of the military establishment in its several branches.

Third. To reduce the number of general and staff officers to the actual necessities of the service.

Fourth. To remove all military restrictions upon trade and commerce so far as it may be consistent with public safety.

As soon as these measures can be put in operation it will be made known by public order.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE SURRENDER OF LEE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 9—9 o'clock, P. M.

To Major-General DIX, New York:

This Department has received the official report of the surrender, this day, of General Lee and his army to Lieutenant-General Grant, on the terms proposed by General Grant.

Details will be given as speedily as possible.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of the War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
April 9—4:30 P. M.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia this afternoon, upon the terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

THANKS TO GENERAL GRANT AND THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 9—9:30 P. M.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory with which he has this day crowned you and the gallant Armies under your command.

The thanks of this Department, and of the Government, and of the people of the United States—their reverence and honor have been deserved—will be rendered to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your Army for all time

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SALUTES ORDERED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 9—10 o'clock P. M.

Ordered: That a salute of two hundred guns be fired at the headquarters of every Army and Department, and at every post and arsenal in the United States, and at the Military Academy at West Point, on the day of the receipt of this order, in commemoration of the surrender of General R. E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia to Lieutenant-General Grant, and the Army under his command; report of the receipt and execution of this order to be made to the Adjutant-General, Washington.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

CLIFTON HOUSE, VA.,
April 9.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

The following correspondence has taken place between General Lee and myself. There has been no relaxation in the pursuit during its pendency.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

I.

GENERAL GRANT TO GENERAL LEE.

APRIL 7.

General R. E. LEE, Commander C. S. A.:

GENERAL: The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the C. S. army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieut.-Gen. Commanding Armies of the United States.

II.

GENERAL LEE TO GENERAL GRANT.

APRIL 7.

GENERAL: I have received your note of this date. Though not entirely of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer, on condition of its surrender.

R. E. LEE,
General.

To Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT, Commanding Armies of the United States.

III.

GENERAL GRANT TO GENERAL LEE.

April 8.

To General R. E. LEE, Commanding Confederate States Army:

GENERAL:—Your note of last evening, in reply to mine of same date, asking the conditions on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, is just received.

In reply, I would say that peace being my first desire, there is but one condition that I insist upon, viz:

That the men surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged.

I will meet you, or designate officers to meet any officers you may name for the same purpose, at any point agreeable to you, for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia will be received.

Very respecfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.
Lieutenant-General Commanding
Armies of the United States.

IV.

GENERAL LEE TO GENERAL GRANT.

April 8.

GENERAL:—I received at a late hour your note of to-day in answer to mine of yesterday.

I did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender. But as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would tend to that end.

I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia, but so far as your proposition may affect the Confederate States forces under my command, and lead to the restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at 10 A. M., to-morrow, on the old stage-road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two Armies. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE.
General Confederate States Armies.

To Lieutenant-General GRANT, Commanding Armies of the United States.

V.

GENERAL GRANT TO GENERAL LEE.

April 9.

General R. E. LEE, Commanding C. S. A.:

GENERAL:—Your note of yesterday is received. As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed for 10 A. M., to-day, could lead to no good. I will state, however, general, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself; and the whole North entertain the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives, and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed.

Sincerely hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.
Lieutenant-General U. S. A.

VI.

GENERAL LEE TO GENERAL GRANT.

April 9, 1865.

GENERAL:—I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whither I had come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army.

I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

To Lieutenant-General GRANT, commanding United States Armies.

VII.

GENERAL GRANT TO GENERAL LEE.

April 9.

General R. E. LEE, Commanding Confederate States Armies:—

Your note of this date is but this moment (11:50 A. M) received.

In consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburgh road to the Farmville and Lynchburgh road, I am at this writing about four miles west of Walter's Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you.

Notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to take place will meet me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

THE TERMS.

APPOMATTOX COURT-HOUSE, April 9.

General R. E. LEE, Commanding C. S. A.:—

In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th instant, I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, on the following terms, to wit:

Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officers as you may designate.

The officers to give their individual paroles not to take arms against the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands.

The arms, artillery and public property to be packed and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage.

This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside. Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

THE SURRENDER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 9, 1865.

Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT, Commanding U. S. A.:—

GENERAL:—I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you; as they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th instant, they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

OFFICERS of the Pay Department are notified that where the date of enlistment of soldiers is not stated upon the muster-rolls on first muster for pay, on account of non-receipt of descriptive rolls or other defects in their history, they should be paid from date of joining the company for duty, as certified to by the company commander. This has been in immemorial usage as a rule by this Department, and will hereafter be strictly observed.

THE Secretary of War has decided that officers in the First Army corps (HANCOCK'S) are entitled to be paid from the date of acceptance of their appointments. Under special regulations which have been made with the corps commanders, their muster-in will be made as soon as organizations are complete, and will *cover dates of acceptance.*

ABSTRACT OF MILITARY LAWS.

ORGANIZATION OF SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

DURING the continuance of the present Rebellion, the Secretary of War may, when in his judgment it is necessary, assign to each geographical military division, to each separate Army in the field consisting of more than one Army corps, to each military department, and to each principal subsistence depot, not exceeding ten in number, an officer of the Subsistence Department to act as chief commissary of such military division, army, military department, or depot, and also an officer of the Subsistence Department as assistant in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, each of whom, while so assigned and acting, shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of the Subsistence Department; and, in like manner, may assign, for purposes of inspection, or other special duty in the Subsistence Department, commissaries of subsistence, not exceeding six in number, each of whom, while so assigned and acting, shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a lieutenant-colonel of the Subsistence Department; and to each Army corps an officer of the Subsistence Department to be chief commissary of the corps with the like rank of lieutenant-colonel; and, in like manner, may assign to each division of two or more brigades a commissary, who, while so assigned and acting, shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a major of the Subsistence Department: *Provided*, That when any one of said officers is relieved from such duty, his increased rank, pay and emoluments, allowed because of such assignment, shall cease, and he shall return to his commissioned rank in the Subsistence Department: *And provided further*, That the officers authorized to be assigned by this act shall be selected for each grade from the commissaries of subsistence who hold commissions or rank in the volunteer service and in the regular Subsistence Department in proportion to the number of each of said classes respectively in the service at the date of the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.—*Act approved March* 3, 1865.

EVIDENCE OF MARRIAGE.

For the purpose of encouraging enlistments, and promoting the efficiency of the military and naval forces of the United States, it is hereby enacted that the wife and children, if any he have, of any person that has been, or may be, mustered in to the military or naval service of the United States, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be forever free, any law, usage, or custom whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding; and in determining who is or was the wife and who are the children of the enlisted person herein mentioned, evidence that he and the woman claimed to be his wife have cohabited together, or associated as husband and wife, and so continued to cohabit or associate at the time of the enlistment, or evidence that a form or ceremony of marriage, whether such marriage was or was not authorized or recognized by law, has been entered into or celebrated by them, and that the parties thereto thereafter lived together, or associated or cohabited as husband and wife, and so continued to live, cohabit, or associate at the time of the enlistment, shall be deemed sufficient proof of marriage for the purposes of this act, and the children born of any such marriage shall be deemed and taken to be the children embraced within the provisions of this act, whether such marriage shall or shall not have been dissolved at the time of such enlistment.—*Act approved March* 3, 1865.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPOTS AND NAVAL STOREKEEPERS.

That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, directed to cause a strict inspection to be made of the Quartermaster's Department as soon as practicable after the passage of this resolution, and a comparison to be made between the reports of the officers in charge of the quartermaster's depots at New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, and the articles on hand.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy, in like manner, be directed to cause an inventory to be made of all the property of the United States in possession of the several naval storekeepers of the United States.—*Act approved March* 3, 1865.

ARMY GAZETTE.

ORGANIZATION OF SHERMAN'S ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD,
GOLDSBORO', N. C., April 1, 1865.

Special Field Orders, No. 44—Extract.

7. The following is announced as the organization of this Army:

Right wing—Army of the Tennessee, Fifteenth and Nineteenth corps, Major-General O. O. Howard, commanding.

Left wing—Army of Georgia, Fourteenth and Twentieth corps, Major-General H. A Slocum, commanding.

Centre—Army of Ohio, Tenth and Twenty-third corps, Major-General J. W. Schofield, commanding.

Cavalry—Brevet Major-General J. Kilpatrick, commanding.

8. Each of these commanders will exercise the powers prescribed by law for a general commanding a special department or army in the field.

9. Major-General Jos. A. Mower is hereby, subject to the approval of the President, appointed to command the Twentieth corps, vice Slocum promoted to a command of an Army in the field.

10. Brigadier-General Charles Walcott is hereby transferred from the Army of the Tennessee to the Army of Georgia, for assignment to the command of a division made vacant.

11. Brigadier-General Charles Ewing, having been promoted, is hereby relieved from staff duty at these headquarters, and will report to Major-General Howard, for assignment to duty according to his rank.

By order of Major-General W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON, Ass't Adj't Gen.

Official:
C. CAUDLE, JR., A. A. G.

Official:
J. C. DOUGLASS, A. A. G.

Official:
D. W. FOUK, A. A. A. G.

Official:
LLOYD JONES, Adj't 16th M. I.

RECORDS OF DISCONTINUED COMMANDS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 7, 1865.

General Orders, No. 60.

I. All military records, such as files of public letters, letter books, order books, and other record books, muster rolls, &c., are the property of the United States, and will be required for future reference in the settlement of claims against the Government, and for other official purposes. Whenever posts, districts, geographical departments and divisions, and other commands, have been, or shall hereafter be, discontinued, all such records, if not required for use at the department headquarters in which the commands were included will be immediately forwarded by express to this office.

II. All persons who are not now, but who may have been in the military service of the United States, and who have such records in their possession, are expected to forward them without delay to this office, where the expense of transportation will be paid.

III. Officers who come in command of places captured from the enemy, will collect and forward to this office any papers left behind by the Rebels, which may be of public use or interest.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS OF HANCOCK'S CORPS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

Officers in the First Army corps (Hancock's) are entitled to be paid from the date of acceptance of their appointments. Under special regulations which have been made with the corps commander their musters in will be made as soon as organizations are complete, and will cover dates of acceptance.

By order of THE SECRETARY OF WAR.
THOMAS M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE CELEBRATION AT FORT SUMTER.

FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA,
CHARLESTON HARBOR, S. C., April 5, 1865.

General Orders No. 32.

By order of his Excellency President Lincoln, the flag of the Union that was hauled down at Fort Sumter on the 14th of April, 1861, is to be restored to its place by Major-General Anderson, on the next anniversary of that event.

The naval forces at Charleston, and myself, are invited to participate.

Conformably to the above, the United States vessels *Pawnee, Pascagora, Sonoma, Passaic, Kaatskill, Adams,* and such others as can be spared, will take position as hereafter directed, near Fort Sumter, by six o'clock the morning of the 14th.

As soon as the ceremony begins in the fort, each vessel will dress full in colors.

When the flag is hoisted on Sumter, each vessel will man yards, or rigging if without yards, and give three cheers; then lay in and down, which having been done, each vessel will fire a salute of one hundred guns, beginning with the senior ship's first gun, and not continuing after her last gun.

A body of seamen and marines will be landed, under the command of Lieutenant-Commander Williams, who is the only officer present of those who led the assault on Sumter which I ordered September 9, 1863, and will, therefore, represent the officers and men of that column.

The various details will be regulated by Fleet-Captain Bradford

All the officers of the squadron who can be spared from duty are invited to be present and to accompany me to the fort on that occasion.

JOHN A. DAHLGREN, Rear-Admiral,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending April 1, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel George K. Bowen, 188th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date March 27, 1865, for intoxication, gross ignorance of his duties, and allowing a total want of discipline to exist in his regiment.

Captain J. F Stevens, 146th Illinois Volunteers, to date March 25, 1865, for inefficiency and worthlessness as an officer, as shown by the utter lack of discipline in his company, and the lawless and disorderly conduct of members thereof while on duty at Springfield, Illinois.

Captain Richard R. Corson, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, to date March 27, 1865.

Captain William D. Earnest, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, to date March 25, 1865, in accordance with act of June 26, 1864

First Lieutenant Abram W. Bickley, 6th United States Infantry, to date March 28, 1865, with loss of all pay and allowances.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Captain Randal Smith, company A, 1st Arkansas Volunteers, to date March 10, 1865, for "gambling with enlisted men, being drunk and disorderly in presence of enlisted men while in command of his regiment, and for drunkenness on duty as brigade officer of the day."

Captain John Henry, 2d Tennessee Cavalry, to date March 11, 1865, for having tendered his resignation on the ground of incompetency.

Captain William Reynolds, 20th New York Cavalry, to date March 15, 1865, for disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, and inefficiency.

First Lieutenant E. B. Gifford, company H, 97th United States Colored Infantry, to date March 10, 1865, for "having tendered his resignation in consequence of disability caused by dissipation and immorality"

First Lieutenant William C. Marshal, 12th Indiana Cavalry, to date March 7, 1865, for absence without leave.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS OF HIS REGIMENT.

Captain W. L. Evans, 91st New York Volunteers, to date October 1, 1864.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing First Lieutenant Alexander Anderson, 14th New York Cavalry, has been revoked, and he has been honorably discharged as of date of the order of dismissal.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

First Lieutenant J. Moore Wirtz, 3d Michigan Cavalry, heretofore dismissed, has been restored with pay from the date on which he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled, evidence of which must be obtained from the Governor of his State.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending April 8, 1865.

Captain Orville A. Baughn, 46th United States Colored Infantry, to date November 24, 1864, for desertion.

Captain Albert S. Cloke, 3d New Jersey Cavalry, to date March 31, 1865, for gross neglect of duty, drunkenness, and inefficiency.

First Lieutenant James I. J. Kierstead, 86th New York Volunteers, to date February 9, 1864, for desertion; having been published officially, and failed to make satisfactory defence before the commission.

The following officers to date March 14, 1865, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the commission:

Neglect of duty in allowing a large number of recruits under his charge to desert while en route to regiments.

First Lieutenant M. J. Petry, 173d New York Volunteers.

Absence without leave.

Assistant Surgeon Nehemiah Osborne, 78th United States Colored Troops.

First Lieutenant Albert Reynolds, 125th New York Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Asa S. Mason, 40th New York Volunteers.

Captain Hezekiah Cullen, 4th Delaware Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Daniel Deno, 81st Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Morris H. McNully, 1st United States Colored Artillery (heavy), to date March 31, 1865, for having tendered his resignation while under charges, to wit, disobedience of orders, and using disrespectful language to his superior officer.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the case of Captain Francis M. McDonald, 129th Indiana Volunteers, to date March 25, 1865, "for absenting himself from his regiment without authority," has been confirmed.

DISMISSALS AMENDED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing Lieutenant Richard B. Crawford, 13th Ohio Volunteers, has been amended so as to omit the words "with loss of all pay and allowances."

DISHONORABLY MUSTERED OUT.

Captain F. Turnt, 103d New York Volunteers, as of date his company was so mustered, for neglect of duty and violation of the regulations of this department.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS OF THE ARMY.

First Lieutenant E. E. Hermans, 4th United States Colored Artillery (heavy), to date December 7, 1864, for absenting himself from his command without authority since that date.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissals heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

Major Norman M. Finley, 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

First Lieutenant Charles S. Hazen, 3d New Hampshire Volunteers, he having been previously discharged.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following-named officers, heretofore dismissed, have been restored with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:

First Lieutenant William J. Anderson, Battery F, 1st New York Light Artillery.

Second Lieutenant John W. Jacobs, Jr., company C, 1st Virginia Light Artillery.

First Lieutenant L. B. Richards, company I, 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

Second Lieutenant S. S. Allen, battery D, 1st Maryland Light Artillery.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNED.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Dougherty, Surgeon U. S Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty with the First Army Corps, and ordered to the Department of West Virginia for duty as Medical Director of that Department.

Assistant Surgeon T. C. Henry, U. S. V., is hereby relieved from the Department of Missouri, and ordered to report to the Assistant Surgeon-General, at Louisville, Ky., for duty.

Assistant Surgeon P. V. Schenck, U. S. A., is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri, and ordered to duty with the Middle Military Division, for duty.

RESIGNED.

Surgeon Solomon A. Schultz, U. S. Vols., to date March 28, 1865.

Surgeon Milton C. Woodworth, U. S. Vols., to date March 31, 1865.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REAR-ADMIRAL PORTER'S REPORT.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP MALVERN, April 5, 1865.

SIR:—As the movements here have been of a military character, and have been regularly reported to the War Department, I have not deemed it necessary to report anything to the Department.

After I was satisfied that the Rebels were about to evacuate Richmond, I commenced removing the obstructions below Howlett's battery, and, in the course of the night after, succeeded in getting a channel through and removed the torpedoes. The gunboats moved up to Drury's, where the obstructions again presented a bar to further progress.

On the 4th of April, I accompanied the President up to Richmond, where he was received with the strongest demonstrations of joy.

We found that the Rebel rams and gunboats had all been blown up, with the exception of an unfinished ram (the *Texas*) and a small tug gunboat (the *Beaufort*), mounting one gun.

The following is a list of the vessels destroyed:

Virginia, flagship, four guns.
Iron clad *Richmond*, four guns.
Iron clad *Fredericksburg*, four guns.
Iron-clad *Nansemond*, two guns.
Wooden ship *Hampton*, two guns.
Wooden ship *Roanoke*, one gun.
Wooden torpedo tender *Shrapnel*.
Also the *Patrick Henry*, schoolship.

Some of them are in sight above water, and may be raised. They partly obstruct the channel where they now are, and will either have to be raised or blown up.

The *Beaufort* and *Texas* I have taken for the use of the Navy.

The Tredegar Works and the naval ordnance depot remain untouched.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

To GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 3.—Paymaster John S. Cunningham, to the *Colorado*.

Captain William Rogers Taylor, to ordnance duty.

Lieutenants William T. Sampson, J. Crittenden Watson, Ensigns Ira Harris, Charles H. Craven, and Acting Ensigns Charles H. Pendleton, to the *Colorado*.

APRIL 4.—Surgeon Arthur Matthewson, to duty as a member of a Board for the examination of candidates for appointment in the Volunteer Navy, at New York.

APRIL 5—Chaplain Charles A. Davis, to the Naval Station and Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

APRIL 6.—Lieutenant Elliott C. V. Blake, to the *Juniata*.

Second Assistant Engineer Charles J. Coney, to temporary duty, as an assistant to Chief Engineer George Sewell, at Boston, Mass.

Second Assistant Engineer Joseph S. Green, to the *Susquehanna*.

First Assistant Engineer Alexander V. Fraser, Jr., to duty as an assistant to Chief Engineer F. C. Dade, at Philadelphia.

APRIL 7.—Second Assistant Engineer Guy Samson, to the *Colorado*.

DETACHED.

APRIL 7.—Second Assistant Engineer E. E. Roberts, from the *Colorado*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders

Third Assistant Engineer William A. Powers and Jacob M Murray, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander John G. Walker, from the command of the *Shawmut*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Francis C. Goodwin, from the *Tennessee*, and waiting orders.

APRIL 8.—Commander Nathaniel C. Bryant, from ordnance duty at Mound City, Ill, and granted sick leave.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS AND WILL NOT BE REGARDED FROM THIS DATE AN OFFICER OF THE NAVY.

APRIL 8.—Third Assistant Engineer S. Cushing Lane, of Erie, Pa.

ORDERS REVOKED.

APRIL 4.—Third Assistant Engineer Lemuel Bernard, to the *Galena*, and placed on sick leave.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

APRIL 5.—Midshipmen Robert Young, Nelson Taylor, and Walter Trumbull, at the Naval Academy.

Third Assistant Engineer Robert S. Stedman, of Philadelphia.

APRIL 6.—Second Assistant Engineer James W. Hutchinson, of the *Susquehanna*.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 3.—Acting Assistant Paymaster William S. Thompson, to the *Squando*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George R. Watkins, to duty in charge of stores at Newbern, N. C., in addition to his present duties.

APRIL 5—Acting Ensign G. H. Dodge, to Medical Survey at Boston, Mass.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Peter Anderson, to the *Primrose*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward Hopkins, to the *Chocura*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John H. Rollings, to the *Panola*.

APRIL 6.—Acting Master John B. Childs, to the *Juniata*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Matthew T. Trumbour, to the *Canonicus*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. Brown, to command the *Great Western*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George C. Rodgers, to the *Iris*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas W. King, to the *E. B. Hale*.

APRIL 7.—Acting Ensign T. E. Harvey, to command the tug *Pilgrim*.

Acting Ensign Cornelius Bartlett, to the *Squando*.

Acting Master L. E. Degn, to the *Princeton*.

APRIL 8.—Acting Assistant Paymasters Charles Hill, C. W. Armstrong and H. G. Colby, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Hawkins, to the *Pilgrim*.

Acting Master W. T. Buck and Acting Ensign James Birtroistle, to the *St. Marys*, Pacific Squadron.

DETACHED.

APRIL 3.—Midshipman Caspar F. Goodrich, Theodore F. Jewell, George W. Armentrout, Charles H. Davis, Jr., James B. Weaver, Charles F. Schmitz, Charles J. Train, George N. Kellogg, Francis W Dickens, Gustavus V. Menzies, Oscar F. Heyerman and Albert G. Caldwell, from the New York Station, and ordered to the *Colorado*.

Captain A. M. Pennock, from duty as fleet captain of the Mississippi squadron, and ordered to the Navy Yard, New York.

First Assistant Engineer George D. Emmons, from duty at the works of Messrs. Morris, Towns & Co., Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Colorado*, on the reporting of his relief.

Lieutenant Sullivan D. Ames, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Colorado*.

Midshipman F. E Chadwick, from the Naval Station, New York and ordered to the *Susquehanna*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. Mellach, from duty in charge of stores at Newbern, N. C., on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North to settle his accounts.

Acting Master N. B. Heath, from the *Augusta*, and ordered to the *Conemaugh*.

Acting Master W. L. Howarth, from the *Conemaugh*, on her arrival in the Squadron to which she is ordered, for duty in that Squadron.

APRIL 4—Fleet Paymaster Edward T. Dunn, from the West Gulf Squadron, after transferring the papers, accounts and money in his possession as Fleet Paymaster, and ordered North

Second Assistant Engineer Lucien Sullivan, from the *Dictator*, and granted leave for three weeks.

Acting Ensign J. F. Bliss, from the *Huntsville*, and granted sick leave for three weeks, at the expiration of which to report for duty in the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Alvarado Mayer, from the *Galena*, and ordered to the *Napa*.

APRIL 5—Assistant Paymaster W. H. Henderson, from the *Canandaigua*, when the crew shall have been disposed of, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer E. C. Mayloy, from the *Gettysburg*, and placed on sick leave.

Acting Masters A. A Owens and Calvin C. Childs, Acting Ensigns G. H. Barry and R. P. Leary, Acting Second Assistant Engineers Henry B. Goodwin and James W. Meil r, from the *Canandaigua*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensigns P. F. Huntington, D. W. Mullan, C. F. R. Wappenhans, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Amos C. Wilcox, from the *Monongahela*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign T. F. Lacock, from the *Susquehanna*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenants Thomas C. Brown, Oliver A Batchelder, Surgeon John C Spear, Chief Engineer Geo. F. Kutz, Boatswain Wm. Green, First Assistant Engineer Joseph Trilley, Second Assistant Engineers P. J. Longer, John J Bissett and Edward Cheney, from the *Monongahela*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Herman A. Delius, from the *Emma Henry*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Walter Abbot, Surgeon Charles H. Burbank, Boatswain Charles Fisher, Gunner Elisha J. Beacham, Second Assistant Engineer James J. Barry, and Third Assistant Engineer Julius A. Kaiser, from *Canandaigua*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster Forbes Parker, from the *Monongahela*, when the crew shall have been disposed of, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Captain Gustavus H. Scott, from the command of the *Canandaigua*, and waiting orders.

Third Assistant Engineer Edward W. Clark, from the *Sciota*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Third Assistant Engineer Andrew Blythe, from the *Chocura*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Third Assistant Engineer Peter A. Sasse, from the *Panola*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Commander James H. Strong, from the command of the *Monongahela*, and waiting orders.

Midshipman Edwin White, from the New York Station, and ordered to the *Colorado*.

Captain Joseph Stockbridge, from the Naval Station and Hospital at Norfolk, Va., and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George G. Steadman, from the Potomac Flotilla, and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer L. B. Leland, from the *Primrose*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George H. Whittemore, from the *Frolic*, and ordered to the *Tahoma*.

Mate William S. Arnaud, from the *Monongahela*, and granted leave for two weeks, and ordered to the *Savannah*.

Mates S. S. Willett and Nathan Brown, from the *Canandaigua*, and granted leave for two weeks, and ordered to the *Savannah*.

Mate D. G. Conger, from the *Keystone State*, and granted leave, and ordered to the *Savannah*.

APRIL 6.—Assistant Paymaster R. P. Lisle, from the *Canonicus*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North, and to settle his accounts.

Acting Master John S. Watson, from the *Shenandoah*, and ordered to the *Conemaugh*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Frank Marsh, from the *E. B. Hale*, and waiting orders, on the reporting of his relief.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Nathan M. Hammond, from the late *Velocity*, and waiting orders.

APRIL 7.—Acting Master James T. Ross, Acting Ensigns Daniel Fricle, James B. Russell, Acting Assistant Surgeon J. J. Sowerby, from the *Shawmut*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Bela M. Farnham, from the *Shawmut*, on the completion of the transfers, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Surgeon G. W. Marsters, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *James Adger*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. W. Myers, from the *James Adger*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North, with permission for examination for Assistant Surgeon U. S. N.

APRIL 8.—Acting Master W. A. Maine, from the *Seminole*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Madder, from the *Frolic*, and ordered to the *Pilgrim*.

Acting Masters George Finney and George H. Holmes, from the *St. Marys*, on the reporting of their relief, and ordered North.

Acting Master Albert Cook, from the *Princeton*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *Seminole*.

Mate Frederick Reed, from the Potomac Flotilla, and granted leave for ten days, at the expiration of which, to report for duty on the *Savannah*.

CONFIRMED.

APRIL 3.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Holton, of the *Yantic*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

APRIL 4.—Mate John A. Rich, and ordered to New York for instruction.

APRIL 5.—Acting Master and Pilot Lorenzo Baker, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensign Owen S. M. Cone, and ordered to instruction at New York.

APRIL 6—Acting Third Assistant Engineer George W. Sanborn, of the *Philadelphia*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Mate Edward W. Durham, of the *State of Georgia*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Wilson H. Johnson, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Kegel, of the Mississippi Squadron.

APRIL 7.—Acting Ensign W. C. Williams, of the *Neosha*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Acting Ensign E. C. Ney, of the *Louisville*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

APRIL 8.—Acting Ensign M. J. Nicholson, of the *Arkansas*, and ordered to remain on the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Theodore A. Grorth, of the *J. P. Jackson*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Mates John Lee, of the *Fairy*, George Williams, of the *Siren*,

David Gillan and George Gage, of the *Benton*, and William G. Ward, of the *Argosy*, and ordered to remain on board the vessels to which they are attached.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer L. C. Thatcher, of the *Manhattan*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Acting Ensigns William C. Frost, of the *Choctaw*, Lysander C. Ball, of the *Curlew*, Kenry Kane, of the *Naumkeag*, John Davis, of the *Ibex*, Peter Lake, of the *Nymph*, S. O Lovell, of the *Vindicator*, and Amos T. Bisel, of the *Pittsburgh*, and ordered to remain on board the vessels to which they are attached.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

APRIL 3.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Israel Bushing, of Lancaster Pa.

APRIL 4.—Mate Thomas Dalton, of Philadelphia.

Acting Master Henry A. Phelon, of the *Daylight*.

Acting Ensigns John A. Davis, of the *Shawmut*, William H Metz, of the *R. R. Cuyler*, D. B. McKenzie, of the *Roanoke*, Gardner A. Churchill, of the *Shawmut*, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer William S. Kenworthy, of the *Clematis*.

APRIL 5.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Samuel S. Hetrick, of the *Commodore McDonough*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Dennis Lyng, of the *Iris*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Smith, of the *Keystone State*.

Mate Henry Wyman, of the *Tennessee*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James F. Leddell, of the Mississippi Squadron.

APRIL 6.—Acting Master Alfred Everson, of the *Connemaugh*.

APRIL 7.—Mate E. H. Thompson, of Cherry Valley, Ill.

Acting Ensign David J. Starbuck, of the brig *Bohio*.

Actifg Assistant Paymaster C. E. Taylor, of the *Connemaugh*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles B. Wright, of Washington, D. C.

APRIL 8.—Acting Ensign Charles E. Kenan, of the *Somerset*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John D. Harty, of the Naval Rendezvous, Chicago, Ill., (the revocation of his appointment having been cancelled).

PROMOTED.

APRIL 5.—Acting Master Nathaniel S. Morgan, of the *Panola*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Ensign Rowland B. Brown, of the *Shamrock*, to Acting Master.

APRIL 6.—Acting Masters S P. Crafts, H. P. Conner, W. H. Mares and E. S. Keyser, of the North Atlantic Squadron, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenants.

Acting Ensign Ole K. Bernbum, of the *Susquehanna*, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign Charles Grieve, of the *O. M. Pettit*, to Acting Master.

APRIL 8.—Acting Ensigns W. H. Colley, W. Nyborg, Julius Wilson and David P. Page, of the Pacific Squadron, to Acting Masters.

Acting Masters Jacob Kimball, of the *Dictator*, Joseph E. Stannard, commanding the bark *Arthur*, and Leander H. Partridge, of the *Magnolia*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenants.

Acting Ensigns John L. Hall, of the *Oneida*, and E. Spedden Lowe, of the *Itasca*, to Acting Masters.

APPOINTED.

APRIL 4.—Gilbert W. Valentine, of New York, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Lady Sterling*.

T. C. Dickinson, of the Colored Bureau, War Department, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

APRIL 5.—John H. Abell and Frederick Wells, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.

Charles William Brown, of New York city, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Miantonomoh*.

Seth Bevins, of West Meriden, Conn., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Sciota*.

Jeremiah Harding, Acting Boatswain, and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

APRIL 6.—Preston Cropper, of Baltimore, Md., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

William Holland, of Honesdale, Wayne Co., Penn, L. C. Wood, Jr., and S. D. Hurlburt, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders

L. W. Hastings, of the *Carondelet*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain in the Mississippi Squadron

APRIL 7.—Mason S. Cooper, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Frolic*.

APRIL 8.—Philip Ketter, of the *Gertrude*, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain in the West Gulf Squadron.

Malvern P. Giles, of the *Naumkeag*, William H. Jackson, of the *General Burnside*, and W. Haddock, of the *Black Hawk*, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to remain on board the vessels to which they are attached.

Thomas Hill, of Winona, Minnesota, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

ORDERS REVOKED.

APRIL 4.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Stewart Green, to the *Lady Sterling*.

APRIL 5.—Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Bates, to the *Huntsville*, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. Dodge, to the Mississippi Squadron, and ordered to the *Huntsville*.

APRIL 6.—Acting Assistant Paymaster D. L. Ruth, to the *Forest Rose*, and waiting orders.

DISMISSED.

APRIL 4.—Acting Gunner William Peterkin, of the *Shamrock*.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

APRIL 4.—Acting Ensign and Pilot Oliver Lasher, of the North Atlantic Squadron.

APRIL 8.—Mate W. H. Kitching, Jr., of Newburyport, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APRIL 6.—Mate George H. Rice, of Chelsea, Mass., having been declared exchanged, has been granted leave of absence for three weeks, at the expiration of which he will report for instruction and detail on board the *Savannah*.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureaus of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending April 8th, 1865:—

George D. Hoard, landsman, March 14, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

Cannon Kennedy, landsman, March 14, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

Miles Stockton (negro), landsman, March 17, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

Leander Mason, ordinary seaman, March 17, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

David D. Brown, landsman, November 25, 1864, U. S. steamer *E. B. Hale*.

Adam McCullock, seaman, December 31, 1864, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

Moses Handless, landsman, February 23, 1865, U. S. steamer *Arkansas*.

Edward Parsons, landsman, February 26, 1865, Naval Hospital, Port Royal, S. C.

John Hazard, ward room steward, March 1, 1865, U. S. steamer *Harvest Moon*.

John Neville, captain forecastle, March 2, 1865, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire*.

John Sammons, landsman, March 10, 1865, U. S. steamer *Richmond*.

Thomas M'Grath, seaman, March 17, 1865, U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*.

Silas W. Kempton, acting master's mate, March 23, 1865, U. S. steamer *Santiago de Cuba*.

John Dennis, captain afterguard, March 25, 1865, U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*.

John Broadhead, seaman, March 6, 1865, U. S. steamer *Juniata*.

William L. Coles, ordinary seaman, March 6, 1865, U. S. steamer *Juniata*.

William R. Hubbard, ordinary seaman, March 6, 1865, U. S. steamer *Juniata*.

Charles H. Hamilton, acting master, March 6, 1865, U. S. steamer *Juniata*.

William Miller, ordinary seaman, March 6, 1865, U. S. steamer *Juniata*.

John M'Cann, landsman, March 6, 1865, U. S. steamer *Juniata*.

Charles Kelly, ordinary seaman, March 6, 1865, U. S. steamer *Juniata*.

William Ryan, coxswain, March 6, 1865, U. S. steamer *Juniata*.

John Thomas, seaman, March 6, 1865, U. S. steamer *Juniata*.

Arthur F. Taffe, acting master's mate, March 6, 1865, U. S. steamer *Juniata*.

Moses A. Wilson, seaman, March 6, 1865, U. S. steamer *Juniata*.

James H. Ward, seaman, March 6, 1865, U. S. steamer *Juniata*.

Francis Dellate, landsman, March 16, 1865, U. S. steamer *Lenapee*.

Charles E. Jennings, landsman, March 27, 1865, U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*.

Manuel Da Costa, ordinary seaman, March 25, 1865, Naval Asylum.

Joseph Bains, landsman, Februry 2, 1865, U. S. steamer *Moccasin*.

James T. Neal, landsman, March 18, 1865, U. S. steamer *Huron*.

Thomas W. Sinclair, seaman, March 28, 1865, Naval Asylum.

Daniel Kaldan, coal heaver, March 24, 1865, Naval Hospital, New York.

Byron S. Arnold, ordinary seaman, March 26, 1865, Naval Hospital, New York.

Timothy Lyons, ordinary seaman, March 23, 1865, U. S. steamer *Ohio*.

Richard Browne, seaman, March 25, 1865, Navy Yard, Washington

John McDonald, second-class fireman, March 25, 1865, U. S. steamer *Alleghany*.

Nelson Bell, landsman, February 20, 1865, U. S. steamer *Maratanza*.

John Stanton, coal-heaver March 25, 1865, U. S. steamer *Great Western*.

Henry Sands, ordinary seaman, March 6, 1865, U. S. steamer *Gazelle*.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Friday, April 7—10 A. M.

Major-General DIX:

General Sheridan attacked and routed Lee's army, capturing Generals Ewell, Kershaw, Button, Corse, and many other general officers, several thousand prisoners, and a large number of cannon, and expects to force Lee to surrender all that is left of his army.

☞ Details will be given as speedily as possible, but the telegraph is working badly.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Friday, April 7—11 A. M.

Major-General DIX:

The following telegrams, announcing the victory won yesterday by Major-General Sheridan over Lee's army, have just been received by this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, Friday, April 7—8:35 P. M.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

At 11:15 P. M. yesterday, at Burkesville Station, General Grant sent me the following from General Sheridan.

A. LINCOLN.

Thursday, April 6—11:15 P. M.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have the honor to report that the enemy made a stand at the intersection of the Burke's Station Road, in the road upon which they were retreating.

I attacked them with two divisions of the Sixth Army corps, and routed them handsomely, making a connection with the cavalry. I am still pressing on with both cavalry and infantry. Up to the present time we have captured General Ewell, Kershaw, Button, Corse, De Barre, and Custis Lee, several thousand prisoners, fourteen pieces of artillery, with caissons and a large number of prisoners. If the thing is pressed, I think Lee will surrender.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General Commanding.

CITY POINT, April 7—9 A. M.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

The following further intelligence is received.

A. LINCOLN.

BURKESVILLE, VA.

To A LINCOLN:

The following telegram is respectfully forwarded for your information.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

SECOND ARMY CORPS, April 6—7:30 P. M.

Major-General A. S. WEBB:

Our last fight just before dark at Sailor's Creek gave us two guns, three flags, and a considerable number of prisoners, 200 wagons, 70 ambulances, with mules and horses to about one-half the wagons and ambulances. There are between thirty and fifty wagons in addition abandoned and destroyed along the road, some battery wagons, forges, and limbers.

I have already reported to you the capture of one gun, two flags, and some prisoners, and the fact that the road for over two miles is strewed with tents, baggage, cooking utensils, some ammunition, and materials of all kinds.

The wagons are strewed across the approach to the bridges, and it will take some time to clear it. The enemy is in position on the heights beyond with artillery. The bridge is partially destroyed, and the approaches on the other side are of soft bottom land. We cannot advance to-morrow in the same manner we have to-day. As soon as I get my troops up a little (we are considerably mixed), I might push a column down the road to deploy it, but it is evident I cannot follow rapidly during the night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS, Major-General.

MEADE'S HEADQUARTERS, April 6—10 P. M.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

At daylight this morning, I moved the Second, Fifth, and Sixth Army corps along the railroad in the direction of Amelia Court-House. Soon after moving, trustworthy intelligence was received that the enemy was moving toward Farmville

The direction of the Second and Fifth Army corps was immediately changed from a northerly to a northwesterly direction, and the directing corps, the Second, moving on Deatonville, and the Fifth, heretofore in the centre, moved on the right of the Second, and the Sixth, facing about and moving by the left flank, taking position on the left of the Second. It was understood the cavalry would operate on the extreme left.

The charges were promptly made, the Second Army corps soon becoming engaged with the enemy near Deatonville, drawing him by right across Sailor's Creek to the Appomattox. The Fifth Army corps made a long march, but its position prevented its striking the enemy's column before it had passed. The Sixth Army corps came up with the enemy about 4 P. M., and, in conjunction with the Second corps on its right and cavalry on its left, attacked and routed the enemy, capturing many prisoners, among them Lieutenant-General Ewell and General Custis Lee.

I transmit dispatches both from Generals Humphreys and Wright, which, in justice to these distinguished officers and the gallant corps they command, I beg may be sent to the War Department for immediate publication. It is impossible at this moment to give any estimate of the casualties on either side, or of the number of prisoners taken, but it is evident to-day's work is going to be one of the most important of the recent brilliant operations.

The pursuit will be continued as soon as the men have a little rest.

Griffin, with the Fifth Army corps, will be moved by the left, and Wright and Humphreys continue the direct pursuit as long as it promises success.

GEORGE G. MEADE, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIXTH ARMY CORPS, Thursday, April 6—10 P. M.

Major-General WEBB, Chief of Staff Army of the Potomac:

In pursuance of instructions of this morning from Major-General Meade, I moved to Jettersville by the shortest practicable road to the left of Deatonville, with the object of there taking position on the left of the Second Army corps, striking the road running from Deatonville to Burke's Station at a point a little to the southward of the former place. I found that the Second Army corps was engaged at the front and right, and the cavalry, heavily, to my left. Moving down the road toward Burke's Station, perhaps a mile, and turning sharp to the right, I proceeded across toward a nearly parallel road, on which the enemy was moving, and along which he had thrown up a line of entrenchments.

As soon as the leading division (General Seymour's) could be formed, it was moved up on the road held by the enemy, which was carried. Then, turning to the left, it was advanced down the road against a pretty strong resistance. By this time, Wheaton's division was put in position, as rapidly as possible, on Seymour's left.

The lines were again advanced, and we swept down the road for a distance of about two miles. Arriving at a deep and difficult creek we found the enemy had reformed his line on the opposite side, where we attacked and drove him to a point, a distance of half a mile further.

In the first attack, a portion of the cavalry operated on our right flank. In its subsequent attack the mass of cavalry operated on our right and left flank of the enemy.

The result has been a complete success. The combined forces captured five general officers, among them Generals Ewell and Custis Lee, and large numbers of other prisoners.

I shall go in camp about two miles beyond this point and await instructions. The First and Third divisions, Wheaton's and Seymour's, and the artillery engaged to-day behaved splendidly.

A return of casualties will be forwarded as soon as possible.

The corps has nobly sustained the reputation it earned on the 2d inst, as well as upon its many previous hard fought battle fields.

H. G. WRIGHT, Major-General Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12—2½ P. M.

Major-General DIX, New York:

The capture of Selma is reported by Major-General George H. Thomas.

The surrender of Lynchburgh is also officially reported.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, MEMPHIS, April 11, 1865.

Major-General H. W HALLECK, Chief of Staff:

I send the following, just received from Huntsville, Ala., for the information of the Secretary of War. I am inclined to believe it, although I have received no report direct from General Wilson.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Tuesday, April 11, 1865.

Major General THOMAS:

The following is just received from Colonel Hoover, at Somerville, then directly through from Selma; report that place captured by General Wilson's forces on the 2d inst. Forrest and Roddy, with their entire commands, were captured. Our men dismounted and charged the entrenchments, and carried all before them. They also report Montgomery captured.

R. S. GRANGER.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., Wednesday, April 12, 1865.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Lynchburgh surrendered yesterday to a Lieutenant of Griffin's forces, at the head of a scouting party. General Grant has ordered Mackenzie's Brigade of Cavalry to occupy the town and take care of public property.

C. A. DANA, Assistant Secretary of War.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, by my proclamation of the 19th and 27th days of April, 1861, the ports of the United States, in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, were declared to be subject to blockade; but

Whereas, the said blockade has, in consequence of actual military occupation by this Government, since been conditionally set aside or relaxed in respect to the ports of Norfolk and Alexandria, in the State of Virginia; Beaufort, in the State of North Carolina; Port Royal, in the State of South Carolina; Pensacola and Fernandina, in the State of Florida, and New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana; and

Whereas, by the fourth section of the act of Congress, approved on the 13th of July, 1861, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," the President, for the reasons therein set forth, is authorized to close certain port of entry.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim that the ports of Richmond, Tappahannock, Cherrystone, Yorktown and Petersburgh, in Virginia; of Camden, Elizabeth City, Edenton, Plymouth, Washington, Newbern, Ocracoke and Wilmington, in North Carolina; of Charleston, Georgetown and Beaufort, in South Carolina; of Mobile, Savannah, St. Marys, Brunswick and Darien, in Georgia; of Mobile, in Alabama; of Pearl River, Shieldsborough, Natchez and Vicksburgh, in Mississippi; of St. Augustine, Key West, St. Marks, Port Leon, St. Johns, Jacksonville and Apalachicola, in Florida; of Teche, Franklin, in Louisiana; of Galveston, Lasalle, Brazos de Santiago, Point Isabel and Brownsville, in Texas, are hereby closed, and all right of importation, warehousing and other privileges, shall, in respect to the ports aforesaid, cease, until they shall have again been opened by order of the President; and, if, while the said ports are so closed, any ship or vessel from beyond the United States, or having on board any articles subject to duties, shall attempt to enter any such port, the same, together with its tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, shall be forfeited to the United States.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, By my proclamation of this date, the port of Key West in the State of Florida, was inadvertently included among those which are not open to Commerce:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that the said port of Key West is and shall remain open to foreign and domestic commerce, upon the same conditions by which that commerce has there hitherto been governed.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the Pretident:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, for some time past, vessels-of-war of the United States have been refused in certain ports privileges and immunities to which they were entitled by treaty, public law, or the comity of nations, at the same time that vessels-of-war of the country wherein the said privileges and immunities have been withheld have enjoyed them fully and uninterruptedly in the ports of the United States, which condition of things has not always been forcibly resisted by the United States, although, on the other hand, they have not at times failed to protest against and declare their dissatisfaction with the same, in the view of the United States no condition any longer exists which can be claimed to justify the denial to them by any one of said nations of the customary naval rights, such as have heretofore been so unnecessarily persisted in;

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby make known that if, after a reasonable time shall have elapsed for the intelligence of this proclamation to have reached any foreign country in whose ports the said privileges and immunities shall have been refused as aforesaid, they shall continue to be so refused, then and thenceforth the same privileges and immunities shall be refused to the vessels-of-war of the country in the ports of the United States; and this refusal shall continue until the war vessels of the United States shall have been placed upon an entire equality in the foreign ports aforesaid with similar vessels of other countries. The United States, whatever claim or pretence may have existed heretofore, are now at least entitled to claim and concede an entire and friendly equality of rights and hospitalities with all maritime nations.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAL H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

OFFICERS and men who have served in the Sixth Army corps, and who are disposed to contribute to the monument to be erected to their late commander, Major-General JOHN SEDGWICK, killed in battle at Spottsylvania, may send their contributions to Colonel M. T. MCMAHON, at Major-General DIX'S headquarters, No. 49 Bleecker street, New York. Colonel MCMAHON has been requested by the committee of officers, who have the matter in charge, to collect the contributions from officers and men who are not now serving with the corps. Ten thousand dollars have already been contributed by the troops in the field.

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THE COMPANY'S PROPERTIES.

No. 1.—One half (½) acre on Cherry Run, Venango County, Penn., three-fourths of a mile above the great Reed Well, and in the immediate neighborhood of the new Two Hundred Barrel Well, which has within a few days attracted so much attention. This Lot is owned by the Company in *Fee Simple.*

No. 2.—One half (½) acre adjoining the above tract. Perpetual lease. Half all Oil.

No. 3.—Three fourths (¾) of an acre on the Run next above the Lots just described. Perpetual lease Half all Oil.

These Lots are every inch on the Creek bottom, level and smooth, with room enough for ten Wells.

No. 4.—One-half (½) acre, Fee Simple, on Rocky River, Medina County, Ohio, being a part of the famous "Oil Spring Lot," and but four rods from the Well producing Lubricating Oil—a Well bored for salt many years ago.

No. 5.—Twenty (20) acres, Fee Simple, on Rocky River, adjoining the farm on which is the above described Oil Well, and on the outskirts of the village of Liverpool. Oil Geologists, who recently prospected here, fixed the place where a large flow of Oil should be obtained directly on this tract, at a point where a ravine makes into the river.

There is on this property a fine large house, good barn and outhouses, which will be valuable in the operations of the Company. A Derrick is up on this Lot, and a well is being bored by hand power, to the depth of two hundred feet, while an Engine is being got on to the ground.

No. 6.—One hundred and fifty-five (155) acres in the Federal Creek, Athens County, Ohio Oil country, in the immediate neighborhood of the Joy Farm One Hundred Barrel Well, struck recently, and surrounded by many good producing Wells. This territory promises to be fully equal to the best in Pennsylvania. A great many Wells are now producing largely in this section, and hundreds going down. No failures are reported anywhere in this region. It is just opposite the great Oil Fields of the Kanawha, and is laid down by our most eminent Geologists as in the very centre of the Oil Basin.

Since this property was obtained, owing to developments adjoining it, the value has been increased to an extent to make it alone ample property for the basis of a large Company. Lease fifteen (15) years, with four-fifths of all Oil.

No. 7.—One (1) acre, with Hotel, Barn, and Outhouses, being the Tavern Stand at Grafton, Ohio, *Fee Simple.* On this Lot is an old Well, strongly impregnated with Oil, and the show of Oil here is regarded as superior. This property is also highly valuable as Hotel property.

No. 8.—Three hundred (300) acres, near the above property. Derrick up and Well going down on this farm, with all indications of Oil. Lease twenty years, with three-fourths of all Oil.

No. 9.—Ninety-seven (97) acres, on Black River, Grafton, Ohio, two miles from the above farm. Lease twenty-nine years, five-sixths of all Oil.

No. 10.—Eighty-four (84) acres, Grafton, adjoining the "Rising Well Farm," on which is a fine Well of Lubricating Oil, now pumping, and several going down. Lease twenty-nine years, five-sixths all Oil.

This Grafton property, though quite undeveloped, is fast becoming very popular. Several Wells are now going down in the Township, and active preparations are making for many more. One or two Wells are now pumping with good success, and several that are down but one or two hundred feet, have a fine show of Oil. This is heavy Lubricating Oil.

Nearly the entire 659¼ acres of land owned by this Company is bottom land, and every foot of it boring territory, giving ample room for more than 1,500 Wells.

The tracts lie in four different localities, and none of them in mythical or unknown regions, where perhaps there is not a Well being bored within fifty miles, and where, if Oil should be found, the means of transportation would be absolutely wanting, thus rendering the product valueless: These lands are well in easy reach of Railroads. A feature, the advantages of which will readily appear, is, that all these lands are surrounded by active development, numbers of Wells going down in the immediate vicinity of each tract, so that should Oil be found, this property is enhanced in value though the Company should not at once commence operations themselves on all the Lots.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

This Company has been organized on a different plan from most Petroleum Companies now in operation, the advantages of which will be apparent to every one.

The property of this Company was purchased by an Association of forty-five gentlemen, and was selected after careful examination by two of their number sent out for the especial purpose. With the money for the purchase of the lands was raised $15,000 working capital, and placed in the hands of the Trustee. This enabled the Association to at once commence operations, instead of waiting for the sale of the stock to produce working capital, as is usual. Three Wells are now in progress of sinking on the Cherry Run property.

With good success, sixty days will suffice to complete these Wells, and that they will be highly productive, no one familiar with Oil Territory can doubt, as there has never been a failure on Cherry Run, and within a few rods of this property are some very fine Wells. The famous Coquette (800 bbls.), Jersey (400 bbls), Maple Shade (200 bbls.) and Sherman Wells (200 bbls.), are immediately across on Oil Creek. The renowned Reed Well, which flows 300 barrels daily, is less than one mile below on Cherry Run, and a new 200 barrel Well is between the Reed Well and these Lots. These Lots are in what is recognized by all men as the finest Oil Basin yet discovered, and immediately between the Reed Well on the one side and the Coquette, Jersey, etc., on the other side, the largest Oil Wells in the world, and in this distance there has never been a well put down that was not a paying well. Farther on in this same line is the famous Pitt Hole Well of the United States Petroleum Company.

Three Wells are also going down on the Ohio property. One on the "Oil Spring Lot," one on the Gooderich Farm, 20 acres, Liverpool, and one on the Brown Farm, Grafton.

Oil is found here generally at a depth of less than 200 feet, and to this depth Wells are sunk by hand-power.

These Wells are being vigorously pushed.

To facilitate the business of developing these lands, the gentlemen purchasing them have formed a Stock Company, with a very limited capital, considering the great value of their lands, and have taken among themselves all the Stock except 28,000 Shares, set apart as additional working capital. These 28,000 shares are now offered to the public.

The Stock is all full paid, and will not be liable to any assessments. No Stockholder assumes any personal liability.

As more Engines have been contracted for, and arrangements made to sink Wells on other tracts of the Company's lands, it is desirable that all the additional working capital should be speedily converted into cash, and that this may be done at once, the Stock reserved for it is offered at the extreme low price of $3 per Share.

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Persons at a distance or in the Army, wishing to purchase Stock, can send Treasury Notes, Drafts, Government Bonds, Post Office or Paymasters' Orders, to the Office at New York, and immediately Certificates of Stocks will be returned to them, or forwarded to whom they may direct.

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For $2 00 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No 6 Pen; $4 50 a No. 7 Pen; $5 75 a No. 8 Pen; $6 50 a No. 9 Pen; $7 50 a No 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

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For $3 00 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 75 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
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GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 75 a No. 4 Pen; for $3 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $4 00 a No. 6 Pen; for $5 75 a No. 7 Pen.
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The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

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In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the Price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

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LUCIUS ROBINSON, President.

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To the Soldier or Sailor, death in action is by no means the greatest of the many dangers to which his calling exposes him. Far more to be dreaded is the fate that compels the wounded veteran to drag out a wretched remnant of life, perhaps supported by the charity of friends or a Government pension.

By this system of insurance the payment of an annual premium for a few years will provide a certain and definite income for the remainder of life, secure alike from the danger and expense necessarily involved in the investment of money and from dependence upon persons who may perhaps be injudicious or inexperienced in its management. It involves the payment of

NO EXTRA WAR RATE

by those in service, afloat or ashore, as is the case with every other mode of life insurance.

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F. RATCHFORD STARR, 400 Walnut-st., Phila

H. H. HYDE, 85 State-st., Boston.

H. B. MERRELL, Butler Block, Detroit.

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THE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, Nos. 144 and 146 BROADWAY, corner Liberty street, NEW YORK.

NET INCREASE IN CASH ASSETS LAST YEAR,

$1,770,149 87.

Assets, Feb. 1, 1865,

$12,235,407 86.

Premiums received during the year	$1,904,584 66	
Interest received during the year 1864	945,281 84	$2,849,866 50
Invested in United States Stocks	4,915,921 25	
Bonds and Mortgage and Real Estate	5,827,991 13	
Cash on Hand and in Bank	1,023,524 25	
Due from Agents	31,978 05	
Interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, &c.	435,993 18	$12,235,407 86

This Company offers peculiar advantages to those wishing to insure, as will be seen in circulars to be had on application, by letter or otherwise, to the Head Office, or to the Company's Agents.

ALL THE POLICIES OF THIS COMPANY PARTICIPATE IN THE SURPLUS PREMIUMS WHICH HAVE EXCEEDED THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY. Life, Endowment Assurance, and Survivorship Annuity Policies are issued on favorable terms.

The rates of premium are LOWER than those of most companies.

Particular attention is called to the table of rates by ten annual instalments, recently adopted by this Company for Endowments payable at death or on attaining specified ages, which present UNEQUALLED ATTRACTIONS EITHER AS AN INVESTMENT OR AS A PROVISION IN CASE OF PREMATURE DEATH.

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Applications and communications from persons in the undermentioned States, to be through General Agents, in their respective districts.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, General Agent at Philadelphia, for the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Delaware.

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GOLD PENS AND CASES!

On the receipt of $1 50 I will send a Solid Silver Badge (pure coin), appropriate for either Corps o- Division in the Army, or a Cavalry, Artillery, Engineer or Pontooneer's Badge, with your Name, Regiment and Company handsomely engraved thereon. And for $2 I will send a Solid Gold Enameled Masonic Pin. And for $1 50 I will send a Fine Gold Pen (warranted) with Extension Case and Pencil. Agents wanted in every Regiment. Send for wholesale illustrated circular.

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Bull Run,	Dutch Gap,	Strawberry Pl'ns,
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Fredericksburgh,	City Point,	Fort Morgan,
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JOHN H. T. GGART, Preceptor,
Late Colonel Twelfth Regiment Pa. Reserves.

Second Lieutenants for Colored Troops wanted immediately. Terms—One month, $20; two months, $30. Pamphlets sent by mail on application.

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MERRILL'S PATENT BREACH LOADING CARBINES AND INFANTRY RIFLES,

Pronounced by the best authority to be the MOST EFFECTIVE WEAPONS of the kind.

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Comprising everything pertaining to the PERSONNEL or CAMP FURNITURE OF THE SOLDIER. Officers studying the necessities of active service, or the perfection of uniform and material, will do well to examine this large collection of Foreign and Domestic Arms, Uniforms and Miscellaneous Trappings.

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Superior to any others in the following particulars:
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They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
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92 Madison street, N. Y.—B. BROWNLOW, Principal.—Acting Master's Mates, Ensigns, Masters and Lieutenants prepared to pass the Naval Board of Examination; also, Lieutenants to pass Revenue Board, and officers of all grades to pass the Board of the "American Ship-Master's Association."

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FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK,
JANUARY 1, 1865.

Net Assets, January 1, 1864	$1,478,968 59
Receipts during the year	973,534 02
	$2,452 502 61
Disbursments	461,277 38
	$1,991,225 23
Assets	$1,991 225 23

Life policies are issued, payable in annual, or in one, five or ten annual instalments; also non-forfeiture endowment policies, payable in ten annual payments, which are paid at death, or arriving at any particular age. Life insurance as an investment has no superior, as it has saved millions of dollars to the insured, and thousands of families from ruin. Dividends are paid to policy holders, thus enabling them to continue their policies, if otherwise unable to do so.

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C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. S. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
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Case Thirty-five vials, morocco, and Book, complete $10 00
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THE QUOTA OF NEW YORK.

15,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW YORK COUNTY!

INCREASED BOUNTIES & HAND-MONEY.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, February 11, 1865,

Present—ORISON BLUNT, Esq., Chairman,
Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
Hon. WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the County pay for a One Year Recruit Three Hundred ($300) Dollars Bounty and Fifty ($50) Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Two Year Recruit, Four Hundred ($400) Dollars Bounty and Seventy-five ($75) Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Three Year Recruit, Six Hundred ($600) Dollars Bounty and One Hundred ($100) Dollars Hand-Money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$600
Government	300
Total	$900

FOR TWO YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$400
Government	200
Total	$600

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

The Bounty to be paid to the Recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties (viz: Assembly Bill No. 115 of 1865), and the Hand-Money to be paid to the person who may present the Recruit.

By order of the Committee,
CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

J. H. WINSLOW & CO.,

(Established 1860),
100,000 WATCHES, CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, &c., &c., WORTH $500,000!

To be sold at One Dollar each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you know what you are to get. Splendid list of articles

ALL TO BE SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH!

100 Gold Hunting Cased Watches	$115 00 each.
100 Gold Watches	70 00 each.
200 Ladies' Gold Watches	40 00 each.
600 Ladies' and Gents' Silver Watches.	18 00 each.
3000 Vest, Neck and Guard Chains	$5 00 to 10 00 each.
2000 Chatelaine Chains and Necklaces	5 00 to 10 00 each.
5000 Oval and Chased Gold Bracelets	4 00 to 10 00 each.
3000 Gold and Jet Revolving Brooches	4 00 to 6 00 each.
3000 Gold, Onyx and Jet Brooches.	4 00 to 6 00 each.
3000 Florentine, Mosaic & Coral Brooches	4 00 to 6 00 each.
3000 Ear Drops, (variety of styles)	4 00 to 8 00 each.
5000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry, (Gold and Jet)	5 00 to 10 00 each.
5000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry, (variety of styles)	5 00 to 10 00 each.
3000 Ladies' Belt Buckles & Gold Thimbles	5 00 to 8 00 each.
3000 Ladies' and Gent's Gold Pencils	3 00 to 6 00 each.
5000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, (variety of styles)	3 00 to 7 00 each.
3000 Bosom Studs, (variety of styles)	2 50 to 6 00 each.
6000 Watch Keys, Fob & Ribbon Slides	2 50 to 6 00 each.
2000 Gent's Masonic Pins and Rings	4 00 to 8 00 each.
3000 Gent's Solitaire and Cluster Pins	4 00 to 10 00 each.
2000 Gold Tooth and Ear Picks	3 00 to 6 00 each.
6000 Plain, Chased and Stone Set Rings	3 00 to 8 00 each.
6000 Ladies' California Diamond Rings	3 00 to 8 00 each.
8000 Magic Spring & Snap Lockets	4 00 to 10 00 each.
10000 Gold Pens, Silver Mounted Holders	4 00 to 5 00 each.
10000 Gold Pens, Silver Extension Cases, and Pencils	4 00 to 6 00 each.

All of the above list of Goods will be sold for one dollar each. Certificates of all the various articles, stating what each one can have, are first put into envelopes, sealed up, and mixed; and when ordered, are taken out without regard to choice and sent by mail, thus giving all a fair chance. On receipt of the Certificate you will see what you can have, and then it is at your option to send one dollar and take the article or not.

In all transactions by mail we shall charge for forwarding the Certificate for paying postage, and doing the business 25 cents each, which must be enclosed when the Certificate is sent for. Five Certificates will be sent for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and a hundred for $15.

AGENTS.—Those acting as Agents will be allowed ten cents on every Certificate ordered by them, provided their remittances amount to one dollar. Agents will collect 25 cents for every Certificate, and remit 15 cents to us, either in cash or postage stamps. Great caution should be used by our correspondents in regard to giving their correct address, town, county and State. Address

J. H. WINSLOW & CO.,
No. 208 Broadway, New York.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of June 15th, 1865 and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and its exemption from State and municipal taxation adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker

The interest amounts to

One cent	per day on a	$ 50	note.
Two cents	"	" 100	"
Ten "	"	" 500	"
20 "	"	" 1000	"
$1	"	" 5000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes forwarded at once The interest to 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

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The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany all communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Address

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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Publication Office 39 Park Row.

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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE surrender by General ROBERT E. LEE of the Army of Northern Virginia, has set at rest in that State not only all military operations, but, for the present, even the movement of troops from point to point. The headquarters of the Lieutenant-General have been removed to Washington. Those of General MEADE are still, probably, in the vicinity of Burkesville. At all events, the Army of the Potomac is now resting near the railroad junction, the various corps distributed at points near by, convenient for supplying the troops with rations, awaiting the final dispersion of the surrendered troops of LEE, and a similar surrender and dispersion of the troops of JOHNSTON. The work of the Army is done, and, after its four years' labors, it enjoys a tranquility so novel that, to some of the men, it still seems almost like a dream.

At this late day it will be unnecessary to review the operations which led to the surrender of LEE, though many interesting accounts of them have come to us. Our loss in the handsome battle of the 6th is said to have been something above a thousand. The Sixth and Second corps and the cavalry were principally engaged, the Sixth corps suffering most severely. General WRIGHT said:—"The First and Third divi- "sions, WHEATON'S and SEYMOUR'S, and the artillery "engaged to-day behaved splendidly." GETTY'S division was not greatly engaged. It had, however, won a fine reputation four days before in the assault on Petersburgh. At that time, with HYDE'S brigade in the centre and GRANT'S and WARNER'S on either flank, it formed the advance division, thrown out in front of the corps, in the famous "wedge assault." GETTY'S division went over the works without a halt, WHEATON'S and SEYMOUR'S gallant divisions soon pressing up on either flank, in the manner already described by us. Our trophies, on the 6th, were six general officers, several thousand prisoners (one account saying 7,700), 14 guns, and many flags, caissons and wagons. On the 7th occurred the battle at Farmsville, 16 miles west of Burkesville. It was fought principally by the Second corps and CROOK'S Second division of cavalry. It was a sharp affair, and cost us several hundred men, among whom were the gallant General SMYTH mortally, and MOTT, severely wounded. The most trustworthy account says that the action was sharp with the Second corps, that other troops were brought up, but before the enemy could be re-engaged, he was on the retreat again. At High Bridge, over the Appomattox, LEE again crossed to the north side of the river, and two of our regiments, sent there to hold the bridge, were captured by a strong Rebel cavalry force, and the railroad bridge was burned by the enemy. LEE now appears to have abandoned all hope of reaching Danville, if, indeed, he had tried to get there, and retreated directly on Lynchburgh. But the pursuit was conducted with great vigor from day to day, and skirmishing was constant. Stragglers were picked up at every step, and great quantities of property dropped or destroyed by the enemy in his flight.

It was at this time, during the hot pursuit, that the famous correspondence between GRANT and LEE was begun and finished. GRANT'S first letter was dated on the 7th, the day of the battle of Farmsville. On the 9th day of April LEE'S letter of acceptance was signed in the farmhouse at Appomattox Court-House, which will always be memorable as the place of surrender. On the 8th, it is said, LEE'S forces marched rapidly all the afternoon, to make a last effort to extricate themselves. But, at night, they encountered SHERIDAN, who lay at Appomattox Court-House, between LEE and Lynchburgh. A sharp fight ensued, resulting in the capture of a number of prisoners, and the checking of the retreat. The Twenty-fourth and Fifth corps were close up in support of the cavalry, and during the night took up a strong position across the main road, south of the enemy, the Appomattox River on the north side cutting him off from retreat in that direction. Early next morning SHERIDAN attacked vigorously, and for some time a brisk engagement was carried on. About 9 A. M. a flag of truce appeared in front of his line, and he was informed that hostilities had been suspended in order to arrange terms of surrender. At 3:30, the terms of capitulation were signed, and the whole Army was soon cheering and dancing with delight. Hats were thrown in the air, comrades embraced each other, and the most joyful day in the Army of the Potomac for a year was experienced.

When, however, it was known, how completely the enemy had been in our power, some of the troops were a little distressed at the magnanimity of the terms offered. An Associated Press dispatch of the 12th says:—

The final arrangements for the surrender of LEE'S army were completed yesterday, and to-day they are at liberty to proceed to their homes, or elsewhere, as they choose. The terms granted were certainly of a very liberal character. A large number of officers, together with thousands of the men of this army, express their dissatisfaction not only at the unprecedented liberality granted to the Army of Northern Virginia, but at the manner in which they were paroled and allowed to go their way, without our men being permitted to enjoy the results of their long struggle in the passage through the lines of General LEE and his army; but it is claimed that this would have been humiliating to General LEE and his officers, and that it is not the wish or desire of our Government or commanders to act toward them in any way that would tend to irritate their feelings or make their position more intolerable than it actually is. The policy pursued may have been for the best, and our soldiers will submit, as they always do, to what is judged most wise. During Sunday night and Monday, large numbers of the Rebels, as well as some of the officers, made their escape from the lines and scattered through the woods, many no doubt intending to return home. Our camps last night were filled with them, begging something to eat, which, of course, was freely given. These men when asked if they had been paroled invariably replied, "No—but we are allowed "to go where we please."

A letter to the *Tribune* on the same subject says:—

The intelligence that negotiations were pending on Saturday for the surrender of the enemy was hailed with joyful demonstrations by our men, but when the terms of the capitulation became known, their feelings were those of disappointment and chagrin. EWELL, PICKETT, and several other officers of distinction, deserters from the United States service at the beginning of the war, it was claimed had no right to expect the treatment accorded their more honorable brethren in Rebellion. The brutal murder of the thirty-nine men hung by PICKETT in North Carolina is still remembered and still awakens a spirit of resentment among the men. No formal surrender took place, and our troops were consequently not gratified with a sight of the ragged remnants of LEE'S once great and formidable army, except as they confronted each other in battle. Both armies lay hidden from each other, for the most part, in dense woods, and although many of our men afterward straggled into the enemy's camps, they were not favored by the coveted glimpse of the whole strength of LEE massed in a compact body.

With regard to the actual numbers of the surrendered army, nothing official can yet be given. Our own impression is that the Army of Northern Virginia numbered between 40,000 and 50,000 men, probably nearly 50,000, when our forward movement began; that it lost over 10,000 men in killed and wounded; that it lost over 20,000 men in prisoners and deserters, including those taken in battle, and those picked up in pursuit; that, including all arms of the service, teamsters, hospital force, and everything, from 16,000 to 18,000 men were surrendered by LEE. As only 10,000 muskets and about 30 pieces of artillery were surrendered, the available fighting force could hardly have reached much above 12,000 or 14,000 men. Our total captures of artillery during the battles and pursuit, and at the surrender, amounted to about 170 guns. 300 or 400 wagons were also surrendered.

In the agreement for surrender, the officers gave their own paroles, and each officer gave his parole for the men within his command. The following is the form of the personal parole of officers, copied by a reporter from the original document given by LEE and a portion of his staff:

We, the undersigned, prisoners of war belonging to the Army of Northern Virginia, having been this day surrendered by General R. E. LEE, commanding said army, to Lieutenant-General GRANT, commanding the Armies of the United States, do hereby give our solemn parole of honor that we will not hereafter serve in the armies of the Confederate States, or in any military capacity whatever, against the United States of America, or render aid to the enemies of the latter until properly exchanged in such manner as shall be mutually approved by the respective authorities.

R. E. LEE, General,
W. H. TAYLOR, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.
CHAS. S. VENABLE, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.
CHAS. MARSHAL, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.
H. E. PRATON, Lieut.-Col. and Ins.-Gen.
GILES BOOKE, Major and A. A. Surgeon Gen.
H. S. YOUNG, A A. General.

Done at Appomattox Court-House, Va., this 9th (9.h) day of April, 1865.

The above parole is the same given by all officers, and is countersigned as follows:

The above-named officers will not be disturbed by United States authorities as long as they observe their parole, and the laws in force where they may reside.

GEORGE H. SHARP, Gen. Asst. Provost-Marshal.

The obligation of officers for the subdivisions under their command is in form as follows:

I, the undersigned, commanding officer of ——, do, for the within-named prisoners of war, belonging to the Army of Northern Virginia, who have been this day surrendered by General ROBERT E. LEE, Confederate States Army, commanding said army, to Lieutenant-General GRANT, commanding Armies of the United States, hereby give my solemn parole of honor that the within-named shall not hereafter serve in the armies of the Confederate States, or in military or any capacity whatever against the United States of America, or render aid to the enemies of the latter, until properly exchanged in such manner as shall be mutually approved by the respective authorities.

Done at Appomattox Court-House, Virginia, this 9th day of April, 1865.

The within-named will not be disturbed by the United States authorities so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside.

The surrender of LEE is followed by the voluntary surrender of most of the regular troops of the enemy in the Shenandoah. On the 15th, Lieutenant-Colonel FARRELL of MOSBY'S command came, under flag of truce to our picket lines on the Kernstown Road. He arranged with General HANCOCK to surrender the forces of MOSBY on the terms accorded to General LEE, his troops being recognized as a part of the Army of Northern Virginia. On the 17th, at noon, Colonel MOSBY surrendered his forces to General CHAPMAN, at Berryville, receiving the terms granted to LEE. It is reported that General ROSSER has also asked that his command be included in the cartel. The exact number of men in MOSBY'S command is not known, but it is supposed not to vary much from seven hundred. Great numbers of Rebel soldiers are arriving within our lines—a few direct from General LEE'S army. They scout the idea that any portion of

their army had gone to JOHNSTON, and say that when it is fairly understood that they can return to their homes without molestation it will be impossible to keep any considerable number of them together. A review of all the artillery in the Department took place on the 17th. A few remaining guerrilla bands in the Valley and West Virginia are committing depredations upon all citizens indiscriminately.

SHERMAN AND JOHNSTON.

On the 10th of April, SHERMAN, who had rested, recuperated and refitted his road-worn veterans, started once more after his old antagonist, JOHNSTON. KILPATRICK, on that day, moved his cavalry out on the road to Raleigh, and, next day, the 11th, the infantry started, in very light marching order. The march was, however, quite deliberate and easy, as the railroad, broken up by the enemy between Raleigh and Goldsboro', was to be repaired. The troops were well supplied with provisions. On the 13th, Raleigh was reached, and occupied with only a slight skirmish on the outskirts, JOHNSTON falling back towards Hillsboro'. On the same day news reached Newbern that the enemy had destroyed his small navy-yard at Halifax, on the Roanoke, in consequence of the surrender of LEE. A ram and a gunboat, partially completed, were burned. On the 15th, news came to the same place that Governor VANCE was captured by our cavalry, between Hillsboro' and Raleigh, on the 13th instant. The report states that VANCE had been sent to SHERMAN by JOHNSTON, who was at Hillsboro', with instructions to surrender the State of North Carolina to General SHERMAN, but that these orders were afterwasds countermanded, and VANCE was on his return to JOHNSTON, without having seen SHERMAN, when he was captured. He is now a prisoner of war, not having carried out his mission. The report also states that DAVIS and family had joined JOHNSTON at Hillsboro', which is about thirty miles west of Raleigh. Whether DAVIS arrived at Hillsboro' after VANCE had been sent to SHERMAN, and caused JOHNSTON'S instructions to be set aside, does not appear.

On the 17th, information was received by the Government from General SHERMAN that he was in communication with General JOHNSTON, with a view to the surrender of the latter. General SHERMAN would offer the same terms that General GRANT offered to General LEE, and it is supposed they would be accepted. A meeting had been arranged to take place at Chapel Hill, N. C., on the 15th inst. No doubt is entertained that at that meeting the formal surrender of JOHNSTON'S army was made.

STONEMAN'S EXPEDITION.

Elsewhere we print General STONEMAN'S official report of his handsome operations in North Carolina. The *Press* dispatch from Lenoir, Tennessee, adds an interesting statement of some other particulars of the raid. The great cavalry column, which left Knoxville, Tenn., on the 10th of March, struck the East Tennessee Road on the 14th inst., at Wytheville, Christianburgh and Salem, Va. Between these places thirty-three bridges were burned and twenty-five miles of track totally destroyed. Many prisoners were taken and considerable quanties of corn and other stores destroyed. On April 6th STONEMAN moved via Jacksonville, Danbury and Macksville, arriving at Grant's Creek, three miles from Salisbury, N. C., the Rebel line for the defence of the town, at six o'clock A. M. on the 12th inst. This line was defended by artillery and infantry, but was soon forced, and our forces entered Salisbury at ten o'clock A. M., capturing eight stands of colors, nineteen pieces of artillery, eleven hundred and sixty-five prisoners, one thousand stand of arms and accoutrements, one million rounds of small ammunition, and one thousand rounds of fixed ammunition (shells), sixty thousand pounds of powder, seventy-five thousand complete suits of clothing, three hundred and fifty thousand army blankets, twenty thousand pounds of bacon, one hundred thousand pounds of salt, twenty thousand pounds of sugar, twenty-seven thousand pounds of rice, ten thousand pounds of saltpetre, fifty thousand bushels of wheat, one hundred thousand dollars worth of medical stores and seven thousand bales of cotton. Thirteen pieces of artillery were brought away, and all the other stores not needed for our immediate command were destroyed. The greater part of these supplies had just been received from Raleigh. One large arsenal with the machinery complete; six dépôts, two engines and trains, several bridges between Greensboro' and Danville, and also some on the other side of Salisbury, with several miles of railroad track, were destroyed. We lost very few in killed and wounded.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ALABAMA.

THE City of Mobile, whose early capture it was easy, of course, to predict last week, has now fallen into our hands, after a stubborn and handsome defence. Our last account gave a detailed history of operations up to the early days of April. In the week preceding the first day of that month, our losses had been about 300 or 400. We had invested Spanish Fort, and STEELE, who had experienced a severe march, during which he was short of rations, had brought his column, at last, from above Blakeley to CANBY'S right. In the first naval expedition, the gunboats *Milwaukee* and *Osage* had been sunk by torpedoes. The former is a total loss, it is said, but the latter can be raised and repaired. The light tin-clad *Rodolph* also was blown up by a torpedo on the 1st, and six men killed and about fifteen wounded. The enemy had opened heavily on us from Spanish Fort and Batteries Alexis, Huger, and Tracy. The enemy had on his forts, or in his fleet, two 124-pounder guns, whose enormous shells caused some destruction amongst our lines, drawn up as they were to within a few hundred yards of the fort. The enemy's gunboats also carried some 64 pounders, and the unusual weight of metal both on his side and our own made the siege for many days a scene of terrific cannonading. One of the enemy's shells killed and wounded 15 of our men, and another shell 12. With regard to the attack on one of our wagon trains on March 24, Lieutenant SIBLEY renders the following report to General LIDDELL:

> I have the honor to inform you I charged the enemy's wagon train this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and captured 21 prisoners, 10 mules and harness; also killed eight mules, as the only means to destroy their transportation. This occurred between the east and north prong of Fish River, two miles north of Magnolia.

It only remains to give some account of the final assault on Spanish Fort, and the occupation of Mobile. From the 3d of April, when the investment of the fort was complete, until the 8th, there was a constant interchange between the batteries and the gunboats of both parties. Heavy shells were thrown at our men from batteries invisible to the naked eye, and considerable loss resulted. The fleet could not get up so far in the bay as was hoped, but crossed the bar and engaged the ram *Nashville* and Spanish Fort, and drove the enemy's fleet towards the city. Just before nightfall of the 8th, the final preparations, which had been hurried, especially that day, with much hard labor, were completed. Within half a mile of the fort over 30 heavy Parrott guns and mortars had been mounted, and three light batteries, the Seventh Massachusetts, Twelfth Indiana, and Twenty-first New York, were thrown forward several hundred yards nearer. The entire artillery, siege guns and field-pieces, then opened a terrific fire on the fort, which was completely hemmed in by our lines, while the gunboats, which had done the same office by water, cutting off communication with Mobile, added their contribution to the general roar and flame. Simultaneously, the skirmishers crept forward from trench to trench and ridge to ridge, until they had soon got within a hundred yards of the fort, and prevented, by the accuracy of their fire, the Rebel artillerists from managing the unsheltered guns. The enemy responded briskly and heavily, at first, to our bombardment; but, as the battle went on, he was gradually driven from his guns by the hot fire, and replied more and more feebly, until, at midnight, he was silenced. An hour afterwards the enemy surrendered, our troops pressing upon his entrenchments, and entering them about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 9th. Letters of that date from SMITH'S corps, written in the fort, state that the left lunette having been carried by SMITH, the enemy evacuated the other parts of the fort at daylight of the 9th. Colonel BERTRAM'S brigade immediately occupied the fort, and found two brass howitzers, one twenty and one thirty pounder Parrotts, six Napoleons, two six-pounders, one eight-inch mortar, several eight-inch columbiads, a large quantity of ammunition, but no mules or horses, and but few rations. The guns were spiked carefully. Our prisoners number twenty-five officers and five hundred and twenty-seven men. CANBY'S official report the same morning said:—"Spanish Fort and its dependencies were captured last night. We have "twenty five officers and five hundred and thirty-"eight enlisted men prisoners, and have taken five "mortars and twenty-five guns. The major part of "the garrison escaped by water. Blakeley is already "invested, and will be assaulted to-day, unless the "works are stronger than I now believe them to be."

The guns of Spanish Fort were immediately turned on Forts Tracy and Huger in the harbor, at the mouth of the Blakeley and Apalachee Rivers, but both works were abandoned by the enemy, after spiking eight heavy guns. Our Monitors and gunboats, now, assisted by some prisoners, in a short time succeeded in removing between thirty and forty torpedoes, and running up almost within shelling distance of Mobile. The gunboat *Cherokee* moved up at night close enough to throw several shells at the enemy's water batteries, but without getting a return fire. It then only remained to capture Blakeley, which had for four days been invested by land, but whose water communication with Mobile, protected hitherto by Spanish Fort, had only now been cut off. Our vessels having run up to the mouth of Blakeley River, on the same day, the 9th, the troops now formed to assault the works protecting the town. As before, STEELE had the right, SMITH the centre, and GRANGER the left. Under a terrific and decimating fire from the enemy's batteries, aided by a murderous enfilading from his gunboats *Nashville* and *Huntsville*, with their heavy shells, our brave troops rushed forward. They cut through and crossed the thick abattis and the ditches, although the way was strewn with torpedoes, and, with loud cheers, carried the works by a handsome assault. The consequence was the capture of a large part of the garrison, who had not expected so sweeping a victory. The entire line of works was captured, with, according to CANBY'S official report, 2,400 prisoners, and 20 guns. Two general officers and much ammunition and camp equipage were also taken.

Of course, the capture of Mobile was now assured. The enemy commenced evacuating it on the 10th, and continund to do so on the 11th, at which time the work was complete. At 10½ o'clock on the 12th, our troops planted their colors on batteries Porter and Mackintosh, and, four hours later, in Mobile, the second seaport of the Confederacy. General GRANGER'S forces occupy the city. The tugboat *Allena* was blown up by torpedoes on the same day. The total loss of our fleet is said to have been two iron-clads, two tin-clads, and one transport, all, or nearly all, blown up by torpedoes. The loss of men in the fleet was less than 50. That of the army, about 2,500.

WILSON'S CAVALRY EXPEDITION.

WILSON'S cavalry expedition has, as stated last week, met with success. He has captured Selma, with thirty-three pieces of artillery, all the valuable machinery, and a large quantity of ammunition, cotton, a considerable amount of other government property, &c., some of which had been sent out of Mobile. FORREST and RODDY appear not to have been captured. The able correspondent of the New York *Times* summarizes the accounts which Moble papers give of this raid, and we therefore compile an account from his summary, as follows:

> From Eastport, WILSON advanced in two columns, and struck at Marion and Plantersville simultaneously, respectively situated about twenty miles to the northwest and northeast of Selma. Two brigades of RODDY'S division of FORREST'S command, under General PATTERSON, were stationed at Marion, and ADAMS' division was a Plantersville. The Mobile *Register* says that the fight at Marion, commenced on the morning of the 21 inst., was quite severe and lasted several hours. Ten regiments were armed with Spencer rifles, which hurried rapid death and destruction into the Rebel ranks The *Register* admits that their loss in killed and wounded is greater than ours, and adds that ultimately PATTERSON'S forces were driven in great confusion, with the loss of a considerable number of men and horses, and all their artillery. The fight at Plantersville was brief in duration, with about the same results. ADAMS commanded the Rebel forces, and three times endeavored to break our lines. The *Register* says that ADAMS fought with distinguished skill and bravery, but was finally overpowered by an overwhelming force and compelled to fly in great disorder, with the loss of all his artillery, many killed and wounded, and a number of prisoners. The *Register* and *Tribune* both say that in the afternoon of the same day the Federals swarmed in front of Selma, and after a short engagement captured the fortifications, mounting twenty-two guns. Immediately the work of destruction commenced, and in a brief time all the immense Government works, arsenal, rolling mills, foundries, factories, munitions of war, ordnance and subsistence stores, and other material, were in ruins. The paper published at Cahawba, in its last issue, says that our forces swept everything in their path, including cities, towns, railroad rolling-stock, manufactories, foundries, cattle, horses and negroes, leaving instead death and desolation.

No news yet has been received of the capture of Montgomery, but it will be a matter of easy accom-

plishment. Some surrenders at the West under PALMER'S guerrilla order, referred to in our last, have taken place, and a dispatch from Paducah claims the surrender of General LYON and General MEREDITH; but this is not confirmed.

USAGE AND ROUTINE IN THE NAVY.

NO. III.

COXSWAINS are generally watched as second captains; they are responsible for the good order of their boats, and that everything belonging to them is in order, reporting deficiencies or injuries to the officer of the deck as soon as discovered. Boat's crews are selected equally from each watch, with a proper allowance of rates, and no more than a due proportion in one boat from any part of the ship; boatkeepers prevent their boat from coming in contact with the ship or other boat; when she is not manned, haul to booms and alongside or drop astern; keep fenders out, salute all officers coming along side, leaving the ship or passing near; wipe off the boat outside after she is run up, and clean her out in the morning watch before she is lowered. The crew take boatkeeping in rotation by thwarts for twenty-four hours, commencing at 8 A. M.; in case of the absence of the coxswain the starboard-after-oarsman performs the duty; in making up boat crews, men for two extra thwarts are selected as supernumeraries to supply vacancies. In pulling, the starboard-after-oarsman gives the stroke, each man watches the oar abaft his own, making his own conform to its motion. When the boat is called away, boatkeepers prepare her for lowering, or, if she is down, haul her to the gangway; a boatswain's mate attends to clearing her away at the davits, and when he sees the stoppers clear, the plug in and falls laid down clear for running, with a hand at each cleat, he reports to the officer of the deck that she is ready; when ordered "lower away," he signifies it with his call, and she is lowered squarely into the water, the falls unhooked, rounded up and neatly stopped to the davits; the boat is hauled to the gangway, and the crew take their thwarts on entering; at the order to "get up oars" they are raised, excepting bow and stroke oars, the looms resting on the bottom of the boat, the blades feathered fore and aft; at the order "shove off" the bow-oarsmen shoves the boat's bow broad off from the ship, and the stroke oarsmen forces her ahead with boathooks, the coxswain sheering her from the ship with the rudder that the oars may fall clear; bow and stroke oars are got up together, and at the order "let fall" all strike the water together with the blade vertical that it may not be split by the blow; the stroke is given as long as the length of the oar and distance between thwarts allow, the loom of the oar is pressed well down toward the knees on lifting, and the oar feathered between strokes with the blade level with the gunwale, and the blade vertical when dipped into the water; at the order "oars," after one stroke the oars are lifted from the water, and the pressure continued upon the loom to retain them in that position, with the blade feathered and level with the gunwale. On nearing a landing or ship, at the order "in bows," the bow oars are tossed together after one stroke and laid in the boat, or are trailed, the oarsman on the side of the landing rising and holding his boathook upright prepares to shove the bows of the boat clear; at the order "way enough," after one stroke the stroke oarsman throws up his arm and gives the word "toss," the oars are lifted with the upper movement of the stroke and laid quietly within the boat upon the thwarts clear of the gunwale, the inside stroke oarsman using the boathook to check the boat's way or haul her alongside; the long oars of single banked boats, and those of double banked boats when awnings are used, have trailing lines, and are not got up before shoving off; but at the order "get out oars," "give way," "trail," the stroke oarsman indicates the time for the movement; at the order "trail," the oarsmen take one stroke, and on the dip of the oar at the signal or word from the stroke oarsman the loom is lifted to clear the oar of the rowlock, and it swings alongside. Oars are preserved by leathering them in the wake of the rowlock and by putting one or two strips of sheet copper around the blade near the end. Each oarsman tends fenders and awning stops at his thwart, being careful to take in the fender when shoving off that the lanyard does not get in rowlock and chafe off, and to throw them out at the order "toss" or "trail," before getting alongside. When in port boats are run up at sunset, and lowered together when the colors are hoisted. Before running up, the boatkeepers haul under the davits, boat's crew overhaul down the falls; men from the part of the ship at which she hoists, lead along and snatch the falls in leading blocks; the falls are manned, men in the boat hook on, keeping the hand under the block to prevent unhooking, the slack of the falls hauled in, and the falls married together; the order given "haul taut," "walk away," the men in the boat reeving stoppers and hauling through the slack as the boat rises, and hanging her by turns with it around davit head while the fall is being belayed; a boatswain's mate attends and pipes belay when the boat is up. The plug is always kept out when a boat is hanging at the davits. The gig's crew are excused from work in port.

The "jack of the dust"—a landsman selected to assist the paymaster's steward—prepares provisions for serving out; has barrels opened, pickle drawn off, fresh beef cut up upon a tarpaulin; in frigates, upon the main deck on starboard side abreast of fore hatch; in sloops, upon port side of port gangway near the fore hatch; he gets up scales and weights, spreads the tarpaulin, keeps the latter clean, fills bread bags, and generally assists the steward in his duties; he is excused from day watch. When berth deck cooks do not whip up the provisions for serving out, a part of a watch takes it; all parts of the ship doing that duty, in rotation, day about. Salt provisions are served out at 1 o'clock P. M. every day in frigates under the supervision of the master's mate of the main deck, and in sloops under that of the officer in charge of the berth deck; fresh provisions are served at 7 o'clock A. M., and given at once, tallied with the number of the mess, by its cooks to the ship's cook for the coppers; the allowance of salt beef and pork is taken by the cook of each mess when drawn to the forward pump, properly cleansed and scraped, tallied with the number of the mess, and placed in the harness cask or steep tub, from which the ship's cook takes it for the coppers; other articles of the ration are given to the cooks of messes, except beans and rice, which the ship's cook takes from the paymaster's steward when the proper time arrives for putting them in the coppers for cooking. Bread is served out once in three days, and is kept in a bag supplied to each mess for the purpose. Small stores are served out upon the berth deck upon monthly requisitions; all parts of the ration are served "at the block" on the main or spar decks. The tallies secured by the cooks to meat and "duff" are made of wood; "duff" must be made in time to be given to the ship's cook when wanted for the coppers. The ship's cook keeps steep tub clean, the "jack of the dust" the harness cask; for the cleanliness of the latter, the paymaster's steward is responsible. "Jemmy Ducks"—a landsman so styled—is selected to take charge of all animals and poultry laid in as sea stores by officers' messes; he gives them food and water, keeps the deck clean during the day about the coops and pens, and assists in cleaning coops during morning watch; he is excused from day watch. Each berth deck mess is supplied with a chest that has receptacles for the mess allowance of tea and sugar, and sufficient room for stowing pots, pans, and remnants of cooked food; no uncooked meat is allowed in chests, nor are vegetables to be kept upon berth deck or in the hold; each chest is made secure with a padlock, the key to which is kept by the cook for the time being. Vegetables belonging to officers' messes are kept under charge of the sentry on the forward part of main deck or under the port side of the topgallant forecastle, or upon the stern netting; those belonging to the crew are kept under the boomcover on the booms, hung in bags or nets to the outside (not within) the boom boats. If there is a large quantity of fresh beef on board that is not served out, it is hung under the mainstay covered with tarpaulins. Cooks of messes are assembled to draw provisions by the air of "Yankee Doodle" with drum and fife; the paymaster's steward names the weight or quantity as each mess is called by its number, and the petty officers present adjust weights or measure accordingly. Tea and sugar are served out on the 1st and 15th of each month. The crew is messed by watches, and when possible those belonging to the same part of the ship together; boys distributed where they will be under the eye of petty officers, from twelve to eighteen persons in each mess. The cooks keep the deck in order, clamping, scrubbing or holystoning; on Friday morning it is whitewashed; Saturday morning if in port, or in the forenoon if at sea, it is holystoned. For inspection the deck is lighted up, all men but cooks and sick sent on deck, the mess chests opened, pots and pans arranged, and each cook stands beside his chest.

The cooper opens and closes barrels when provisions are served out, coopers barrels when provisions are overhauled or received, and when watering ship with the boats he goes in the launch to bung up the gang-casks; he is excused from day watch. Assisted by quarter-gunners, and under orders of the gunner, the gunner's mate has charge of all ordnance stores; he takes charge of one magazine in action if the ship has two, superintends all work in gunner's department and assists him in his duties; has general superintendence of battery and arms, sees that everything appertaining to them are kept in order, and reports to the gunner all defects and deficiencies, and, in the absence of the gunner, assumes his duties. He is stationed at capstan in getting the anchor, and keeps the turns of the messenger from riding with his heaver; gets up, passes and dips messenger; he passes its seizing and sticks in gluts; he works on main rigging, mainstay, mainyard, has charge of mainstaysail when bent, and, under orders of the boatswain, has charge of lashings to sheet anchor and all anchor buoys, catches buoy when heaving up, streams it on letting go anchor, or instructs a quarter-gunner regarding it; he burns all night signals that are not made with lanterns, stands by sheet-anchor, bends and unbends sheet-cables, bends all buoy ropes, unbends them and stows them in the hold when dry, attends main-tack and sheet, mainstormstaysheet, seizes lashings to sheet and spar anchors, cleans guns, gun-carriages and small arms, loads the latter when ordered, stops up spare breechings, quoins and trucks, is charged with care of lifebuoys; he keeps no night watch when the vessel is allowed two quarter-gunners; he has charge, under the gunner's orders, of all equipments of boat gun, and supplies them when the boat is being fitted out; he examines battery at 8 P. M, at sea, with the gunner, sees everything secure and in place. A quarter-gunner is stationed in each gun division. He springs the rattle for boarders, serves arms and supplies from supply and reserve boxes, collects ammunition to throw overboard, if so ordered, when an alarm of fire is given, and cleans the battery. The quarter-gunner of the watch examines the battery every hour, or according to orders; at sea sees everything secure and in place, and makes report to the officer of the deck. Quarter-gunners work on mainyard, rigging and stay. At all hands are stationed at main tack and sheet, or mainyard, at buoy, capstan, at mast, or yard rope; they get whip or yard for mainyard tackle; when mainsail is set attend tack and sheet, and reeve main-bowline, get up main jeer blocks, and reeve jeer falls, belay and attend cat and fish falls, hook main clue jiggers, attend topsails braces at reefing, and they assist the gunner's mate in work upon mainyard, rigging or stay, and in all his general duties.

The petty officers who are excused from night watch, and therefore watched as idlers, are the master-at-arms, yeoman, paymaster's steward, surgeon's steward, cabin and wardroom stewards and cooks, the captain of the hold; and at times the chief boatswain's mate, chief quartermaster, gunner's mate, sailmaker's mate are excused from night watch, except in small vessels, but they are not watched as idlers. Wardroom and steerage servants are watched in the afterguard and are excused from watch on deck if deemed expedient by the executive officer; the officer of the deck calls upon deck all excused from night watch if he require their services to perform any duty, when he wishes them to assist the watch upon deck, and it is deemed advisable not to call all hands. The cabin boy is an idler.

MILITARY CAPITULATIONS.

GENERAL BARDIN has furnished some curious facts in regard to military capitulations in the French *Dictionnaire de la Conversation* which may be interesting at this moment. These are they in effect:—

GROTIUS has treated of capitulations or surrenders under the head of military jurisprudence, but he has wasted his time. The jurisprudence of arms is a branch yet to be created.

Capitulations of posts have been provided for. The regulation of 5th April, 1792, declared that they were only excusable in case the garrison, after having lost the greater part of its numerical force, had no means of retreat, no hope of succor, no more ammunition nor provisions. This regulation declared that the commandant should make every effort to avert a surrender which did not accord to his force all the honors of war.

The capitulations *de siége* are those which occur the most frequently. Their study requires to be more elaborate. The besieged should conclude them only in two cases, viz. 1st, at the moment when the besiegers are in the position to make a final assault, and of such a nature as to menace the place and its defenders with imminent peril; or 2d, in case a complete exhaustion of food and ammunition should render a further defence impossible. The same rule applies to the surrenders of citadels and fortresses. In former times heralds negotiated capitulations.

In the middle ages if capitulations did not guarantee to a city the preservation of its bells and metallic objects, or if one of the articles thereof did not stipulate a fixed price for their redemption, all the metal became the booty of certain designated officers of the ordnance and artillery.

Formerly commandants held it dishonorable to evacuate a place except by the breach, dragging with them over the ruins their cannons and baggage; in some sort, reciprocally, to demonstrate that the breach had been practicable.

In the seventeenth century only those capitulations were deemed honorable by which the garrison were permitted to rejoin their main army with arms and baggage, matches lighted, balls in mouth, that is, ready to load, and with their pikes intact, not with "*baton blanc*," i. e., the staves deprived of their steel heads.

The decree of 1st May, 1812, provided for and regulated the forms of capitulation. According to the usages of the French Army they could not be negotiated by the commandants or his delegates except after the decision of the council of defence. The conferences were to be held either in the besieger's camp or the beseiged place. Meanwhile every precaution which prudence could suggest was to be taken against the strategems of negotiators, and the stealthy efforts which they might employ to obtain intelligence of

the weakness of the place, &c. The maximum length of truce accorded by the conqueror in order to debate the conditions was twelve or fifteen hours. The official document which recited the articles of capitulation was to have a margin of one-half each page in order that the decision "accorded" or "refused" might be written opposite each paragraph, seriatim.

As the conditions of each capitulation could not be foreseen by special law, they could not be regulated in detail; nevertheless, in the absence of official rules, general bases were established, founded on traditions, usages, and military writings. One of their principal conditions was the formula, "life and personal property preserved."

One of the oldest capitulations, whose details have been preserved, is reported by BRANTOME. It was signed at Saint Dizier by SANCERRE, 9th August, 1544. This writer drew up a form of "*capitulations à conclusion éventuelle*," i. e., those whose execution was founded on the possibility or probability of events, foreseen or to be expected. For instance, hostages were delivered on condition that if succor was not received by a certain time a surrender should immediately follow.

The principal differences presented by capitulations *de siége* are as follows:—Either the besieged surrendered at discretion, or they were to be accorded the honors of war; they were either to be conducted to the enemy's prisons, or permitted to return to their own country or that of an ally, either on parole, or on conditions, either without arms, or with arms and baggage, cannons, caissons, baggage wagons, &c., &c.

According to the former usage in Germany, the non-combatants, semi-civil officials, such as judge-advocates, commissaries, chaplains, &c., &c., were at liberty to return home.

The capitulations mention the preservation of the properties as well of the inhabitants as of the military, they designate the surrender of troop-horses, material, treasure, &c; they stipulate the promise of amnesty, if such is given; they especially take cognizance of the case of wounded and sick not susceptible of removal and left to the generosity of the conqueror. They provide what is to become of the sick after their recovery, what pecuniary assistance they are to receive, by what means of transport, &c., &c., they are finally to be conveyed to a stipulated point. Sometimes capitulations provide for a reciprocal return of deserters, always for an exchange of prisoners of war. In no case can a clause be inserted that the fate of the commandant and the fate of the officers is to be separated from the lot of their troops. They should carefully designate in how many days of march and by what route the prisoners shall be reconducted to their destination. Sometimes this precaution is neglected, or this condition is violated. Thus General BARDIN, belonging to a garrison which capitulated in the winter of 1799, was dragged by the Austrians for more than 50 days, among the ices of the Appenines, although a direct march could have been accomplished in less than 8 days.

Sometimes capitulations concede that the besieged can give up certain portions of their lines and retire into a citadel or stronger position. In this case they stipulate the latter is not to be attacked from the works surrendered.

When the articles of capitulation have been debated by the Council of Defence they are ratified by the commandant who alone can decide the time, manner and terms of the capitulation, because he alone is responsible, and on his life the whole rests, when his conduct is brought before a court-martial.

When once the commandant has made his decision, and the capitulation is signed by all the members of the Council of Defence, and by those charged with treaty powers by the attacking party, it is considered closed and binding. Then hostages are delivered, persons of consideration or of equal rank, then the commandant surrenders one of the posts and the breach to the conqueror, the officers of the administration and artillery proceed to the inventory of the material and information is given to the conqueror of subterranean works, chambers of mines and of countermines, in order that the powder may be withdrawn. The day after the surrender, the force, which has capitulated, marches, not carrying with them their sick susceptible of transport; most frequently they lay down their arms on the glacis and then march off with the stipulated wagons, under the escort agreed upon.

These rules, with modifications to suit the circumstances, apply to all surrenders, as will appear from an examination of what followed the surrenders of BURGOYNE, CORNWALLIS, WURMSER, MACK, GOUVION ST. CYR, GORGEY, &c.

ALL SHERMAN'S corps now have the proper badges by which they are known. The Western Army for a long time opposed the custom imported from the Potomac of wearing a badge, but as the Twentieth brought it out, and the Fourteenth followed suit, the other corps gradually overcame their prejudices, and each has its badge. The Twentieth corps has the star—red for the First division, white for the Second, and blue for the Third; the Fourteenth has the acorn—red, white and blue; the Fifteenth the cartridge box, and the Seventeenth the arrow.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

MR. WIARD ON HEAVY ORDNANCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your journal of March 4th, appears a review of a pamphlet of mine, entitled "Wiard on the Inefficiency "of Heavy Ordnance," over the signature "I. N.," which proves on examination to be a covert defence of the 15-inch Rodman navy gun, made under cover of what was *intended* to be an *annihilating* attack upon me, and the theory which I have advanced during the past three years, as to the cause of the failure of heavy guns. The specific publication which "I. N." has selected as the basis of his assault, is a hastily-prepared pamphlet, in which I sought to gather in a condensed form, from a mass of written and unwritten materials, some of the many results of my observations and evidences of the soundness of my theory. I had but little time to elaborate, and in that particular production may have failed to have so clearly and fully stated my meaning as I intended to do.

The character and value of the generally unsupported assertions of "I. N." will be gathered from a mis-statement contained in the first paragraph of his article, embodied in the italicised lines of the accompanying extract:

"MR. NORMAN WIARD has recently published a pamphlet on the 'Inefficiency of Heavy Ordnance,' which has been the subject of considerable comment, on account of the celebrity attached to the author, by reason of his advocacy of the theory that the *heating and consequent expansion of the metal surrounding the bore by the combustion of the charge of powder, is the cause of the fracture of heavy guns.*"

I never claimed that heating a gun would burst it, or that cooling it would do so; but that *heating or cooling one part of a gun to a certain extent, while the outer part was at a different temperature*, would; and that the extent of this unequal expansion necessary to produce this result, must be greater than is provided for by the elasticity and compressibility of the metal of the gun—qualities never uniform in the metal of any two guns. Again:

"MR. WIARD does not state the temperature imparted to the bore of any gun by any charge of powder, nor the probable ratio of increase of temperature of the bore fired at known intervals of time."

I have stated and proved more than once, as I think, that powder, when burned in its own space, has a temperature of about 5,000° Fahrenheit, or more than double that necessary to melt the metal of the gun, if the surface of the bore be exposed to this high temperature a sufficient length of time; and this is accompanied by a pressure that has been shown not to have so severe a rupturing effect upon the gun as 5,000 lbs. water pressure to the inch; to establish which I have referred to the reports of Majors WADE and HAGNER upon experiments conducted at the Springfield Armory on musket barrels, and to other examples, as, for instance, the bursting of hydraulic presses, no matter how thick the walls, by a pressure of about 5,000 lbs to the inch.

"I. N." next dignifies as "experiments" some familiar examples of the action of heat, which were only intended as suggestive incidental illustrations and applications of well-known facts, that certainly are "analogous to what "takes place when powder is exploded in the bore of a gun;" showing the simple effect of heat disconnected from pressure acting upon metal tubes—when not too thin—by which fracture is produced from unequal expansion in a longer or shorter time, in the exact ratio of the higher or lower temperature, and the difference in the heat-conducting qualities of the metal exhibited in given cases.

In regard to the Blakely gun, I submit what Captain BLAKELY himself says of this accident:

"At this round the four bolts gave way—the four united being equal to a solid bar the size of the bore. *The rest of the gun was uninjured.* * * * I had this gun re-made with four bolts of the best charcoal iron, but they, too, broke without injury to the tubular part."

There is no way to account for this result except by the extension of the length of that part of the gun sustained by the bolts, by heat; if the pressure of the powder had broken the bolts, the whole breech would have been shot away. The "Mallet Monster Mortar" affords a parallel case to the Blakely gun. Further, in order to illustrate the irresistible effects of the unequal expansion of a mass of heated metal during the apparently simple process of cooling to a uniform temperature, Mr. MALLET says:

"Two masses, about two and a half feet in diameter and eight feet long, were forged and were welded together, apparently, perfectly sound; they were invariably found, upon borings being made into the centre, to have large rents internally, with jagged crystalline, irregular surfaces, and presented distinct evidence of having been torn asunder by contraction, from the centre towards the circumference, as the mass cooled."

In regard to the Whitworth gun, I take the following from General GILLMORE'S report:

"The inner tubes of a pair of Whitworth guns increased in length one inch, and closed the vent, slipping in the outer jacket."

Speaking in another place in the report of the effects of heat, General GILLMORE says:

"The heat generated by the burning charge induces compression on the inside and tension on the outside of a gun; and therefore within certain *undefined* (!) limits, strengthens the piece against a distending straining. Another kind of strain is brought upon the exterior of the gun by the expansion of the gun longitudinally. Against this a gun composed of two or more tubes can accommodate itself with less danger of injury to the exterior, than if made from a single piece of metal; for the interior tube, instead of forcing the exterior to elongate with it, or yield to rupture, slips through it."

This is just what happened to the Whitworth guns.

The same effect operated on the 10-inch Armstrong gun, mentioned by "I. N.," as follows:

"The gun was perfectly cold—that is, of the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere—and the breech-plug blew out at the third or fourth round."

This is a mere assertion. This gun, like the Whitworth, before alluded to, had an inner tube that was lengthened by the heat from the firing; but, unlike the Whitworth guns, the whole *breech*, not "breech plug," *was screwed in*, preventing the slipping of the inner tube within the jacket, and the reinforce was fractured transversely.

Now, let us hear what "I. N." had to say in defence of the 15-inch gun:

"As to the splitting of the 15-inch, the bare statement, as made by Mr. WIARD, carries but little weight."

This is another bare assertion. This gun burst in the mould while cooling, and split from end to end along one side, the fissure being wedge shaped, with the edges along the bore close together, and widening gradually towards the outside, where it was half an inch across, which was nearly the measure of the excess of the initial tension resulting from cooling the metal around the bore first, a contraction too great for the strength of the outside metal to resist. All guns cast on this Rodman plan are under this kind of uncertain strain, without the possibility of its being known how near any gun is to the condition necessary to produce self-rupture, as in the case under notice. This gun was seen by hundreds.

A case of the same kind of rupture has very recently occurred at the fort Pitt foundery. Another 15-inch gun burst spontaneously, after it had been taken from the mould, while it was being adjusted in the boring mill. The line of fracture was somewhat different from the one just disposed of, as it passed longitudinally along one side of the gun, running out transversely back of the trunnion, presenting a fissure of the same wedge-like form, one inch across, indicating the same excess of irrisistible, unequal contraction (the negative of unequal expansion) from the different temperature of different parts of the gun at the same period of time while cooling. This gun was seen by Mr. THEODORE TILTON, the editor of the *Independent*, Mr. H. F. MANN, the gentleman who challenged Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG to a trial in a late number of the JOURNAL, by whom the facts here stated were communicated to me. It is also asserted that still another gun of this kind has spontaneously burst in this foundry.

"I. N." says:

"If his theory is correct, it is difficult to understand why *all* cast-iron guns do not burst when fired rapidly, as they frequently have been in battle. But few (in fact we can scarcely recall an instance) of the many 8-inch, and the Dahlgren 9 and 11-inch guns, of which scores have been used during the war, have burst."

The reason why all guns do not burst is because no two guns can be made with the same qualities of ductility, elasticity and compressibility in the metal, or put exactly in the same state of initial tension or with the same intervals between discharges, and at the same atmospheric surrounding temperature, as frequently stated by me heretofore in publications.

The guns enumerated in the last sentence of the foregoing extract are all cast solid, and cooled from the outside, and are in a condition to receive considerable increase of temperature from the surface of the bore before initial tension sufficient to rupture the surface of the gun is produced. This permits the rapid firing of this class of guns for ten or fifteen rounds, or even more than this in some cases, as they are only intended for firing with charges of powder and shell greatly disproportioned to the weight of the gun. This also accounts, in part for "Why all cast guns do not burst." Solid cast rifle guns, from 50 to 150-pounders, by the hundred, were essayed by Admiral Dahlgren in 1860–61, and all of them failed disastrously, after wasting immense sums of public money; and they failed, too, in every case, exactly in accordance with my theory, or, as my critic puts it, "Mr. WIARD'S laws," as have, subsequently, all the Parrott rifled guns. I pointed out precisely the results to be apprehended long in advance of their occurrence.

"I. N.," quoting from my pamphlet, says:

"Slow-burning powder is used in 15-inch army guns, and *extremely small charges* in the navy guns.

In regard to this statement, I would say, that fifty pounds of coarse, slow-burning or "mammoth" powder is sometimes used by artillerists as a charge, when firing the army 15-inch Rodman guns, as I have wisnessed, and have the highest official authority for asserting. That the combustion of this powder is not complete in the gun is also certain, as numerous partially burned pieces have often been found in front of the gun after each discharge. No such charges of quick-burning No. 7 powder is ever used in these army guns, and solid shot are never continuously fired from them.

In regard to the 15-inch navy Rodman gun, "I. N." says:

'Does he consider *sixty* pounds of No. 7 powder, such as the ordnance instructions direct to be fired against iron clads, an 'extremely small charge?'"

My answer to this is, that I find in the latest editions of the Naval Ordnance instructions, published in 1864, the following scale of charges, fixed for the "15-inch shell gun: "for distant firing, 35 lbs.; for ordinary firing, 35 lbs.; for "near firing, 35 lbs." There is no mention made of a 60 lb. charge of No. 7 powder for firing on iron-clads in these instructions.

The statement of "I. N." that "this gun has stood the "test of experiment and service too well to be injured by "criticism, prompted by the spirit which inspires this impracticable theorist," is totally unsupported. The next extract he refers to appears in the form of a foot-note in my pamphlet, and was simply designed to give the substance of the current newspaper accounts in relation to the bursting of the 15-inch gun, as they appeared immediately after the attack on Fort Fisher. The note was not intended to convey the impression that I asserted or admitted any such rapidity of firing from these guns. "I. N." continues as follows:

"The idea conveyed by this statement is that these guns disastrously *burst*, which was not the case."

I had seen one of the short navy Rodman 15-inch guns, first made for the *Monitor*, which cracked in the muzzle, and which was not turned down so thin as the longer guns on the *Dictator* are. I was assured by the Assistant Chief of Naval Ordnance, AULICK, and his subordinates, that this gun burst on the Monitor *Lehigh*, from the "premature "bursting of a shell." I, with several others, examined this gun, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The fissure was wedge-shaped, and was most open at the outside and at the muzzle, indicating unmistakably the existence of too much initial tension of a self-bursting kind, resulting from the unequal cooling of the gun at the time of casting. And I am not surprised to learn (officially! judging from internal evidence! exhibited in the construction of the article under notice), that these guns cracked, rather than burst explosively. Three, instead of two, of these guns, I have been informed by the highest authority, burst in the attack on Fort Fisher, out of the small number in action. None of these 15-inch guns was fired with more than thirty-five

pound charges on that occasion, and that, too, with shell, and without much elevation, a sand-heap being the object aimed at, and not an iron-clad. Accepting these facts, what becomes of the defence set up by "I. N." for these navy 15-inch guns?

"I. N." says:

"If these cracks were caused by the effect of heat imparted to the metal adjacent to the bore, by the combustion of the charge, we have at least to congratulate ourselves that the failure of this mammoth gun is indicated in comparatively so harmless a manner, so that instead of *exploding* with the usual terrific results, it simply cracks, and *warning* is given that the piece is useless. It may be demonstrated that the pressure of the powder alone was sufficient to split the gun near the muzzle, assisted as it was by the jar or vibration of the discharge."

If these guns cracked and did not burst explosively, the presumption is irresistible that the guns were nearly at the point of initial tension required to burst them, and that the addition of a few degrees to the temperature from the combustion of the charge, would cause the gun to crack in its weakest part, near the muzzle. The fracture in these guns is just such a fracture as might be expected to occur if heated shot should be inserted in the bore, and not a fracture accompanied by projectile force, and thus the case cited by "I. N." is strongly corroborative of my theory.

In this connection "I. N." says:

"It is evident, however, from the following fact, that the metal next the bore of this gun does not attain so high a temperature or increase in ratio with each successive discharge, as Mr. Wiard seems to imply. On looking into the bore of a 15-inch gun, immediately after the wet sponge has been inserted and withdrawn from it, after *five or six fires of the usual rapidity, with heavy charges*, no evaporation of the water which adheres to the walls of the bore can be observed."

In reply to this, it is only necessary to say that the whole statement is altogether indigested, and too loose in general to have any weight with the intelligent reader, the ordinary rate of firing spoken of for these 15-inch guns being from fifteen to twenty minutes between each discharge, and the heavy charges, according to the Ordnance instructions, being thirty-five pounds of powder, with shell, and no mention of the degree of elevation. Let "I. N." try his sixty pound charges of No. 7 powder, and fire as rapidly as the *newspaper accounts*—doubtless inspired by official ordnance influences, anxious to sustain personal friends and superiors—describe, and he will find a very different state of appearances and temperature exhibited after five or six discharges.

"I. N." next puts forth the following:—

"But whatever may be the merits of the *mysterious* theory advanced by Mr. WIARD, the methods he has proposed to neutralize or correct this destructive tendency of expansion, evince a degree of misapprehension of practical science, and a paucity of knowledge of mechanical construction, which fully explain why his attempts at the fabrication of cannon of large calibre, capable of being used with large charges of powder, have been singularly abortive."

I am not surprised to find "I. N." speaking of my *mysterious* theory. This theory has been accepted by nearly every intelligent gunner and artillery officer, and every intelligent practical mechanic and worker in metals as correct, who have fully examined it, including such men as Professors HENRY and BARNARD.

I never proposed any "methods" of the kind here alluded to. I have proposed plans to correct the effect of unequal expansion, and they have been, almost without exception, accepted and endorsed by those who have examined and understood them, in connection with my theory, as fully meeting the mechanical requirements of that theory. "I. N." speaks disdainfully of my singularly abortive attempts to manufacture cannon of large calibre. A comparison of what I have actually done in this respect, and what it has cost the public treasury, with what has been done by DAHLGREN, PARROTT, RODMAN, AMES and KNAPP, at the public expense, will afford a better criterion by which to form a judgment on this point, than the loose utterances of my critic, who winds up his performance in the following style. Hear him:—

"This gentleman has, according to his own statement, certainly expended means enough, if his plans have any practical merit, to have constructed one gun at least of the character above indicated. This is the *point*. To be of use to the nation, which seems to be his motive, let him accomplish something, or at least put on record *one* useful experiment bearing on the question."

In answer to this, I offer the following facts:—The present Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Captain HENRY A. WISE, when acting as Assistant Chief, and while aspiring to and laboring to achieve his present position, not only accepted my theory, but endorsed it in the strongest language he could use to the Secretary of the Navy and others, stating that "if he had the power, he would give me the "opportunity and the means to build my spherical gun, to "fully test my theory of the cause of bursting of guns, and "to carry out all my plans in relation to Ordnance." This endorsement resulted in a contract based upon a report made by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, composed of Captain WISE, Captain BENTON, then Assistant Chief of Army Ordnance, and Commander J. N. JEFFERS, now Superintendent of the Washington Navy Yard. This contract was made by the Navy Department with me, with the advice and apparently hearty assent of this board and of Assistant Secretary FOX, and was signed by the Secretary of the Navy himself. The essential conditions of this contract have never been carried out with me on the part of the Navy Department and its Ordnance Bureau, notwithstanding I had made an expenditure of nearly $100,000 in preparations to fulfil it. One of my guns made under this contract was and has been ready for trial for several months in my foundry at Trenton, N. J.; yet while in this condition, my contract, the continuance of which certainly could not have been injurious to the interests of the nation, was summarily annulled; ostensibly by the present Assistant Chief of Ordnance, Commander R. AULICK. This act of annullment was promulgated during the absence of the Chief of the Bureau, on a brief trip to the country, which was admirably timed to relieve him of the direct responsibility of the inconsistency and outrageous injustice of this act.

In conclusion, I desire to say a word in regard to the animus of the attack on me, and to "I. N." himself. These letters are the initials of a steam engineer connected with the Navy Department very recently, if not at the time the article was written. The article was evidently written with the knowledge of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and the Ordnance authorities, and others interested in these guns. That I am not mistaken in my assertion on this point, I have the authority of the repeated statement of the Chief of the Bureau of Navy Ordnance, Captain HENRY A. WISE, made to more than one person, that such an article had been prepared, and that it would appear in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and completely use WIARD up. This was asserted several weeks before the appearance of the article, and demonstrates beyond a doubt that "I. N." prepared his article with the knowledge and full official sanction of the Navy Department and its Ordnance Bureau.

NORMAN WIARD.

HINTS TO CAVALRY OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Cavalry should at all times be prepared for sudden and unexpected movements. "Always ready" should motto its ensigns and banners. Experience teaches that the successes of this arm, in all armies, have been mainly attributable to the suddenness of attacks unanticipated by the enemy.

Audacity is its power. The character of its arms suggest, even to the inexperienced, the projectile nature of its movements. To be effective, they must surprise and startle the enemy, and, in the confusion of such surprise, cavalry can be hurled with destructive effect against great odds, with a certain guarantee of success.

Good cavalry cannot be extemporized. It is the growth of toil, care and discipline. Good officers are more essential to bring into proper organization this arm, and to keep up its status, than any other of the service. They should be selected with regard to individuality of character, pluck and fortitude, that dangers cannot appal, or hardships dishearten, whatever may be their proportions.

To bring it into any high state of efficiency, unremitting and daily attention to the details of company duty, by every company officer, is of primary and supreme importance. A constant supervision by regimental and brigade commanders is also a necessity. But company commanders tone and shape the character of the rank and file, and the effectiveness of cavalry mainly depends on the exertions of this class of officers. They vitalize the individual energies of the trooper, and impart by more immediate contact their own magnetism to the masses. Horses, arms, and the entire mount of each trooper should be daily inspected by them and kept constantly conditioned for service by the timely repairs of saddlers, blacksmiths and armorers. If the smith, the farrier, the saddler and the armorer are daily on *duty*, repairing and restoring daily losses and constant wear and tear, there can never be an accumulation of work or any other necessity for delays of one hour or one day's preparation for field service. Shoes that are loose or cast, should be re-set without an hour's delay. The company blacksmith should daily examine the condition of the shoes and hoofs of every horse in his company. The saddler should examine every trooper's full equipment daily, and repair and replace all broken, worn-out or injured parts. The company commander, by his daily inspection of arms, should know their order and condition for service, and send to the armorer for repair every damaged carbine and pistol. The faithful and dilligent performance of these daily duties by company commanders, is substantially the foundation of cavalry usefulness, as it is the readiness of this service that alone makes it useful.

Stable duties are by no means secondary in their importance. Constant supervision of every company officer at the grooming, feeding and watering of the horses, is a rule of cavalry service never to be neglected. The health and strength of the horses depend mainly on the vigilance of officers, and their exactness in the strict performance of horses' livery and grooming. The trooper who neglects his horse is not worthy of his spurs, and should be transferred to foot service. No government can consent to throw away its horses upon worthless cavalry.

As the health of the cavalryman depends greatly on the thorough cooking of their rations, the daily inspection of kitchens and the meals by a company officer should never be neglected. Cooking utensils must be kept clean, water must be pure, and cleanliness and police in all things belonging to the culinary and cooks should be rigidly enforced.

Cavalry officers should always be present with their command. The nature of cavalry service makes their presence a necessity, as in all formations for attack they *lead* their columns. They are supposed to possess those rare personal qualities that impart inspiration of invincibility to the squadrons they lead, and magnetize with individual daring each trooper.

The honor of cavalry officers is the brightness of their spurs, and these take their polish from the friction of battle. Absence from their commands, especially when danger threatens them, rusts this brightness, and is the infallible suggestion of unfitness for cavalry honors. Sabres are not trusted until the temper of their steel has been tried. An officer should not be trusted who avoids the trial of his.

NEY, the greatest captain of cavalry of any age, died the ignominious death of a traitor; but he left to his children the priceless legacy of a sabre dinted by battle strokes and burnished by the friction of foemen's blades. It should be the ambition of every cavalry officer to transmit to his posterity a like inheritance.

These are old and generally accepted maxims in cavalry service, and their photograph indelibly impressed on every officer's memory, may serve as talisman of honor and patriotism. They are the inspirations of true loyalty, and the very vitality and invincibility of heroism.

The sabre is the cavalryman's safety and power. Skill in its use and in horsemanship make the veteran trooper invincible.

The revolver is a contingent and reserved arm, and should never be relied on when the more certain sabre-point or cutting edge can reach, to pierce or cleave the enemy.

The carbine is intended for use on foot, and should never be unslung in the saddle. To use it under any circumstances from the horses, is suggesting to your enemy timidity, inexperience and lack of pluck to try sabres.

A brave enemy, deriding the erring and unsteady aim of thousands of carbines drawn under the motion and restlessness of horses, would melt away before the weight and speed of a few squadrons, with firmly-set and keen-edged sabres.

Audacity, suddenness, spur, speed and sabre are in fact the real sinews of cavalry strength. Their terror is greater than the cannons, and their destructiveness far more certain and wasteful.

The times and places of using cavalry effectively depend wholly on the judgment of cavalry commanders; and skillful officers will manœuvre until ground and occasion are found to hurl suddenly on the enemy the weight of the horse and lightning stroke of the sabre. No battalions, however disciplined and firm, are found brave enough to stand undismayed the shock of well-directed and daringly-led charges of veteran and disciplined cavalry. They break the strongest set squares and shake and scatter the steadiest and closest columns.

Cavalry is either of great usefulness or of utter inefficiency. Commanded, led, and inspired by bold, energetic, determined, and loyal officers, it is the pride and safety of all armies. Trained and commanded from the rear by the timid and faltering, its projectile destructiveness is lost, and disaster and disgrace are as inevitable as the laws of Nature.

Cavalry must be *led by its officers!* Wherever the gleam of their sabres flashes foremost into danger, the meteor light from blades of following squadrons is the unfailing guarantee of success and victory.

The duties of brigade and division commanders are more responsible and weighty in their nature and extent than those of their lieutenants. On them is devolved the administration and well-being of larger commands. They must see that all estimates for supplies are properly made out and forwarded, and examine critically and carefully into all the wants of their commands before approving or asking for anything unnecessary for their health and efficiency. Surplus supplies of any kind only embarrass and encumber all cavalry movements. Large cavalry commands, economized by the extremest care and diligence of commanders, are of great cost; but, administered carelessly, this cost becomes erroneously disproportioned to the value of any service they may render to the country. Neglect in the economy of this branch of the Army is inexcusable and culpable in the highest degree. Brigade and division commanders must hold their lieutenants strictly responsible for all unnecessary waste and losses of forage, ammunition, arms, subsistence, clothing, horses, horse equipments, and all other public property issued to their men. It is the constant and vigilant supervision of brigade and division commanders that regulates and systematizes subordinate commands and perpetuates a law of order, more essential to cavalry administration than to any other arm.

On these officers is devolved all the responsibility of the prompt and accurate rendition of all reports and returns required by law, regulation, and orders. This important duty is greatly undervalued by most brigade and division commanders, and its neglect is of most serious import. The private soldier is the sufferer. He is often deprived of his pay for months; and, in many instances, after hard, loyal, and faithful service, he loses pension and bounty for want of evidence culpably omitted in returns and reports. Where one true and loyal wounded soldier loses his pension for want of proof, one company commander, one regimental commander, one brigade and one division commander deserve dismission.

On brigade and division commander falls the still higher responsibility of the drill, instruction, and handling of large bodies of cavalry. Without a high degree of skill in evolutions of masses, cavalry on the field of fire becomes an uncontrollable power, disastrous to itself and disgraceful to its commanders.

This truth has had its sad illustrations in as many reverses and defeats in all armies as to make the effectiveness of large cavalry forces a question of doubt in the minds of many great and distinguished captains. But this responsibility lies wholly with the highest cavalry commanders, for thoroughly disciplined, drilled, and instructed cavalry are handled in masses with the precision and order of machinery directed by an engineer who knows its power, its place, and motions. It is habitual instruction and drill that alone perfects cavalry and make its masses formidable and effective. For this perfection of cavalry, without which it is useless and ineffective, brigade and division commanders are alone responsible.

A STAFF OFFICER.

THE EFFECTS OF A PEACE TREATY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The almost unparalleled depredations committed by the Indians for the past two years upon the white inhabitants of the frontier States, from Minnesota to Texas, are still fresh in the memory of the people. The barbarity practiced by these savages, the fiendish outrages committed, and the inhuman massacres of all sexes and ages, without any regard or distinction, and of almost constant occurrence, plead in thundering tones for a lasting and conquered peace in lieu of the many peaceable and friendly treaties so frequently made and so repeatedly violated. The policy of the Government, in making costly and magnificent presents of clothing, arms, ammunition, and of feeding them, as well as paying large annuities, has been proven to be a very disastrous one. The many advantages possessed by the Indian tribes in their knowledge of country, their simple mode of subsisting, and their superiority in horsemanship, give them great advantages over the whites. At the same time their novel and ingenious mode of warfare can not be successfully competed with by any system practiced in the civilized world. Among all nations the United States stands as the greatest military in the world. The genius of this country has completely changed all systems and modes, and we rank first among them all, while, with all the modes of conducting war, none has yet been discovered that can be used with any degree of success against these fiendish savages, except their own. The great and important branches of the Army, infantry and artillery, are worthless in Indian warfare.

In all former treaties with the savages they have been led to believe that, on account of their superiority and supremacy the Government were anxious and desirous of conciliating them by pleading for a peace treaty, and that it could not well afford to make war with them. These treaties have, as experience have repeatedly shown, been adopted by them as an acknowledgment from the United States of their great power and prowess, and have been received as a license to commit any depredation they saw fit

whenever opportunities occurred. They (with much force) remark that, if the Government do not fear us, why are they so anxious and desirous to make peace; if they can conquer and subjugate us, why do they acknowledge our superiority, and not prove their own? Colonel LEAVENWORTH, Indian Agent for the three great tribes, the Comanches, Apaches, Kiowas, and a portion of the Arapahoes, tribes whose names have been a terror to the whites, tribes who, for years, have been indiscriminately committing murder, pillage and rapine, burning homes and people, and destroying all that could not be taken with them, whose treaties were as worthless as the paper upon which they were written, visited them, and stated he had come for peace. *They remarked they were not tired of war, but if the whites were, and desired peace, they would make one.* The effect of which would not be peace, but a cold-blooded war upon their part. The impudence and independence of their chiefs and warriors while receiving their annuities and presents from the Government agents, and the anger displayed whenever in council with the whites, has always been dispelled by costly presents and the satisfaction of ther desires. Thus constantly strengthening them in their belief of their superiority, and our own weakness, exciting in them a feeling of intense disgust and hatred toward the Government. And while negotiations were pending for peace, the same tribe represented in council were committing all kinds of depredations upon those unfortunate enough to fall into their hands. Such has been the effects of peace treaties made in a spirit of conciliation and friendship. Yet, with these stern facts, and only too expensive experience, staring us in the face, while the voices of thousand massacred in cold blood, whose suffering and tortures amid the fiendish and demoniacal scenes enacted by these savages, so horrible as to beggar all description or parallel, are calling for revenge and retaliation, the Government, through its agents, seem content to submit to them, acknowledge their supremacy, bow the knee of submission to their prowess, and like a weak, puny thing, seek an alliance, a peaceable one, promising presents, in order to make a peaceable confession of our inability to effect a lasting peace.

There can be only one mode of effecting peace. It must be conquered, and subjugation must be the result of a decisive and bloody war. Nothing but that will or can convince them of our superiority or supremacy. The many natural advantages possessed by these tribes can be overcome, and when they are sufficiently convinced of the ability of the Government to protect its citizens, and their rights, they will sue for peace. When they are convinced that they are dependent upon the United States, and that by acknowledged allegiance and fidelity to it they can have peace and live in quiet, there will be an end made to all Indian troubles, and not until such time. These deductions are drawn from experience. No one familiar with Indian character or warfare can fail in acknowledging the truth of this logic.

FRONTIER.

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Our people cannot blame our authorities or police for the escape of the assassin or the murderer of our lamented and revered Chief Magistrate in the midst of his friends. History is replete with the narratives of such harrowing events, and from the earliest times kings and their ministers, sultans and their vizors, men of note in every class and of every profession, in their private closets, in the chambers of council, in the halls of audience, in the midst of their armies, have fallen victims to the assassin's steel. From EGLON king of Moab, slain by EHUD, in his summer parlor, down to Count ROSSI, upon the crowded steps of the capitol, the horrible crime has been perpetrated again and again, and the criminal made his escape, sometimes temporarily, sometimes effectually. The emissaries of the "Old "Man of the Mountain," the disciples of bigoted priests, the monomaniac impelled by jealously, ambition, hate, or imaginary wrong, have all found opportunities, in spite of walls, guards and police. Others, like our own lamented LINCOLN, have perished in consequence of visits to theatres. The Duke DE BERRI fell by the knife of LOUVEL just as he left the corridor of the opera house, and like LOUIS XV., stood ready to enter his equipage; and GUSTAVUS III. by a pistol shot in the royal opera house itself, amid the joyous bustle of a Court masked ball; HENRY III. by a knife again, in his private sitting room; HENRY IV. by the steel sitting in his carriage in the public street; the Count DE SOISSONS in the very moment of victory, by the pistol bullet of his enemy's hirelings; GUSTAVUS the Great by a pistol ball discharged into his back by a trusted staff officer; MARAT, no parallel except as to popularity and circumstance—not worth or virtue—in his bath; the Emperors PETER and PAUL by the hands of trusted officials of rank and position. The Duke of BUCKINGHAM, about to sail as general in chief, was stabbed to death by a lieutenant he had injured, in the presence of his staff, and the murderer, FELTON, walked away quietly unmolested; and BELLINGHAM shot by mistake Prime Minister PERCIVAL entering the lobby of the House of Commons, where he had been waiting to destroy another member of the cabinet. The Prince of Orange, the WASHINGTON of Holland, was at first, wounded so severely by a shot that he was recovered only by devoted attention, and then again a second time shot and killed in his own house. He fell a martyr to the liberties of the United States of Europe, killed by a bigoted hireling hand. GEORGE III. of England was fired at in his carriage, and LOUIS PHILLIPPE again and again, on horseback and in his vehicle, more than one shot taking effect upon innocent parties at his side. LOUIS XV. was stabbed by DAMIENS in the midst of his guards, as he was getting into his coach; and the present Emperor of Austria, taking a walk in a public place, only escaped the assassin's blow by the energy and devotion of his aide, the Count O'DONNELL. JAMES MURRAY, regent of Scotland, riding through the streets of Lingithgow, at the head of an armed retinue, was killed by a carbine shot, fired by JAMES HAMILTON, from a balcony, purposely hung with black cloth, that the murderer's person might cast no shadow on the wall, and thus betray his presence. While the assassinated ruler's men-at-arms were detained in breaking in the barricaded doors, HAMILTON escaped through the rear, mounted a fleet horse, ready at hand, fled and escaped pursuit. About the same time Queen ELIZABETH was fired at in her barge upon the Thames, and the ball missing her, hit a waterman near by. POLTROT DE MERE shot the Duke of GUISE, a second King in France, in the midst of his troops, from a perverted sense of duty; and HOCHE, worthy a better fate, moderate, gentle, brave and capable, perished by poison administered to make way with a rising idol inimical to the Directory. More than once the life of the first NAPOLEON trembled in the balance, and was dependent on the miscalculations of a slow match and the nerve of a student's arm. The same remark applies exactly to the reigning BONAPARTE. More than one Pope perished by poison, according to popular belief and almost positive proof, and the death of two Presidents and the almost fatal sickness of a third is imputed to the same race of vipers who have reached the life of HONEST ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Finally, CHARLES XII, the Lion of the North, was shot in the midst of his staff, reconnoitering the enemy's works, and to this day, how and by whose hands, and by what means he fell, is not certain. Suspicion indicates the very officer who was pointing out the progress of his engineers, and imputes the instigation to one of his nearest connections. But enough of such a catalogue of base deeds, of murder by poison or steel, whether mixed in coffee by a Scandinavian Queen within the century, or dealt by a slavocrat bigot. Peace to the illustrious dead; for his living people JUSTICE, or, if the term please better, VENGEANCE. "MERCY tempered by JUSTICE, not JUSTICE tempered by mercy."

ANCHOR.

FORMS OF CAPITULATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Nothing demands so much minute care as the drawing-up of a form of capitulation. Terms of surrender in relation to a large body of men, have seldom been observed without immediate or subsequent violation; if not in actual misapplication of the letter, at all events in direct contravention of the spirit. Take, for instance, the Convention of Stade or Closter Seven, September 8, 1757. It was almost immediately violated by the French Marshal DE RICHELIEU, and in consequence rejected by the British Government. Congress in the same manner violated the spirit of its pledges in regard to BURGOYNE, alleging as a reason that the British Ministry were about to imitate conduct akin to that in respect to the Duke of Cumberland's Army in Hanover. While speaking of BURGOYNE'S surrender we may recall a curious incident which then occurred, showing how careful negotiators should be in using definite language, incapable of any indefinite intrepretation. Lieutenant-Colonel KINGSTON, Adjutant-General and Secretary to Lieutenant-General BURGOYNE, in the latter's "State of the Ex-"pedition from Canada," states that "Mr. GATES asked me whether it was not customary on field days for arms and accoutrements to go together? I told him there was nothing said in the Convention that I had agreed to with him relating to accoutrements, and that he could have no right to anything but what was stipulated in that treaty. He replied, 'You are perfectly right,' and turned to some of the officers in their service by and said, 'If we meant to 'have had them we ought to have inserted them in the 'Convention.'

This was very honorable on the part of GATES; and Congress, unless it had full proof of the intention of the British Government to evade or stultify BURGOYNE'S capitulation, should have imitated his example. If, on the other hand, as is most likely, judging from British diplomacy and action as a rule, they had such proof, it did right in depriving its enemy of the service of a veteran force for employment against our allies. No stipulation has ever given rise to so much difficulty as that permitting officers to retain private property. This generally is twisted and stretched so as to cover actual plunder. The story is told that when one of our officers heard that the Rebel officers covered by LEE'S surrender had been permitted to retain their side arms:—"Their side arms, indeed!" he exclaimed, "*ours*, "*mine*, most likely, for many of the Rebel officers wore "swords and equipments they stole from the Federal offi-"cers when prisoners."

K.

THE QUESTION OF RECONSTRUCTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The accompanying letter seems to me so weighty that I offer it to you for publication. I do this without having the permission of the writer, whose name, therefore, I cannot give. He was a strong Union man in North Carolina, until secession actually took place, when he was obliged to enter the army. So soon as taken prisoner, he asked to be permitted to take the oath of allegiance, from which the amnesty of our martyred President excluded him, on account of his high rank. But proper explanations obtained for him the admission to the oath. He has since returned to his State, where he was a large planter before the Rebellion.

Your ob't serv't,

FRANCIS LIEBER.

WILMINGTON, April 10, 1865.

DR. FRANCIS LIEBER:

HONORED SIR:—A few days since, I dropped you a hasty note, but time and association strengthen me in the conviction that the sooner slavery is constitutionally abolished, the more speedily and surely will the Southern States again enjoy the blessings of peace and true civil liberty. It would be better, much better, that negroes should be entitled to all the immunities of free white men, than that they should be kept in their present rocking condition; like the "rocking stone," they are in danger themselves, and threaten the destruction of others by the action of some centrifugal force, and the sooner the agitation is closed, and they are placed upon a firm base, the better for all parties. I do not think that these insurgent States can with safety to the Government be again admitted to their rights under the Constitution until slavery is destroyed beyond the hope of redemption. The Justices of the Peace in the South have been, as a general thing, the leaders in secession, and from the minds of the people, they should be debarred the privilege of holding office or acting in the capacity, or of exercising the functions of office forever more.

We are to have a convention here on the 17th of May. I am preparing a circular for the public, and will send you a copy.

With the difficulties before us, I feel that these States require men of the most enlarged views and sterling virtues, and our Government should spare no pains in selecting from every section the men for the times. Above all, do not "*precipitate*" the States back into the Union.

DESTRUCTION OF THE DE FORD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Allow me to correct through your paper several errors which have appeared in public prints relative to the destruction of the captured steamer *De Ford*.

Information of her whereabouts was first obtained by Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander EDWARD HOOKER, commanding *Commodore Read* and First division, Potomac Flotilla, from three of her crew, who effected their escape during the excitement of removing her cargo, and not from the *Don*, as reported.

Captain HOOKER immediately dispatched the United States steamer *Yankee*, informing the commander of the flotilla that he had obtained information that the captured steamer was in Indian Creek, Virginia, and that he was then on his way to capture or destroy her.

Proceeding thither, accompanied by the gunboats *Freeborn*, *Cour de Leon*, and *Heliotrope*, and these only—the *Don* and *Nansemond* being at Point Lookout or some other distant point—he immediately instituted a vigorous search, sending the light-draft vessels to the head of this and other adjacent creeks. Not finding her here, he proceeded to Dimer's Creek, a few miles from Indian Creek, which the informants had mistaken for the latter, and there discovered her partially disabled. He completely destroyed her, together with a number of dwelling and ware-houses. The whole country, for miles around, was thoroughly shelled.

MOSBY'S and FITZHUGH'S gangs were seen, and several well-directed shots were planted among them, and no doubt that some found that "last ditch" for which they had been so long in search. The others considered this as highly suggestive of leaving, and showed their discretion by keeping at a much more respectable distance.

Having thoroughly accomplished the work laid out (and here let me say that, from long acquaintance with Captain HOOKER, he never does otherwise), we proceeded down the creek, stopping at several points to take off a number of "contrabands" (some thirty), who expressed their delight by such expressions as "Praise de Lord," etc., etc., for their happy deliverance from the fast sinking Confederacy.

The expedition reflects the highest credit on Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander HOOKER and his subordinate officers, who so ably coöperated with him in the destruction of the steamer, the object of the expedition.

ALLOWANCE OF CLOTHING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I notice in No. 77 of the JOURNAL, under the head of the Company Clothing Book, the following paragraph:—

"In the volunteer service a soldier is allowed by law for "clothing $3,50 per month, amounting to $42 per year;" and in a subsequent paragraph it is prescribed that when a soldier has drawn during the year clothing to a greater amount than $42, the excess must be charged to him on the next muster roll and deducted from the soldier's pay, &c.

An act to authorize the employment of volunteers, &c., approved July 22, 1861, and published to the Army in the appendix to the regulations, is correctly quoted as follows:—

"SEC. 5. And be it further enacted that the officers, non-"commissioned officers, and privates, organized as above set "forth, shall, in all respects, be placed on the footing, as "to pay and allowances, of similar corps of the Regular "Army;

"Provided, That the allowances of non-commissioned "officers and privates for clothing, *when not furnished in* "*kind*, shall be $3,50 per month," &c.

If there is any law prescribing a different allowance of clothing in kind to volunteers from that issued to regulars it has thus far escaped my observation.

If the clothing be not issued in kind, as for example, if a regiment provides its own uniform, and draws its clothing allowance in money, the commutation is fixed by law at three dollars and fifty cents per month, which is approximately the money value of the regular clothing allowance at the prices of 1861 when the law was enacted.

"The money value of clothing allowed to the Army of "the United States" for 1865 (the same or nearly the same allowance in kind as in 1861, but at advanced prices) is at the rate $6,54 per month or $78,49 per year (see G. O. No. 2, A. G. O. 1865), to which, if issued in kind, volunteers and regulars are equally entitled under the act specified and quoted above.

If I am in error I shall be pleased to be corrected.

LEX.

GENERAL BURNSIDE ON THE NEW PRESIDENT.

ON last Saturday afternoon, when the people of New York were excited and horror-stricken with the first news of the murder of the PRESIDENT, Major-General BURNSIDE was observed in front of the Post-Office at about three o'clock. A large gathering of people immediately assembled, calling for a speech. General BURNSIDE spoke as follows:

I feel too much grieved, my friends, to express any lengthy remarks on this sad occasion. I am too much overcome by my own feelings to do justice to the memory of our late good and talented PRESIDENT, and I will not attempt the task. It is our duty and the duty of the country now to support his successor, ANDREW JOHNSON (aplause), and I am glad to be able to say that he is worthy of the support of the people. I have had abundant opportunities to know his character; for I have been in consultation with

him at all hours of the day and night, when I had charge of the Department of the Ohio, and I have been enabled to discern his course minutely on all matters, which required his judgment and attention. Having had these opportunities, I can say to you that he has acted at all times with ability, zeal, and discretion. I tell you, gentlemen, that I have never known him to take a drop of liquor, and I have never seen him under its influence. If it were otherwise I would have discovered it, for I have been continually with him. There were moments when I could have, if possible, read the thoughts of his soul, and I can truly say, after having enjoyed the most intimate relations with him, that he is worthy of your confidence. I believe the indiscretion with which he was charged on the 4th of March can be explained away. Let him who is without sin cast a stone at him Let the nation then support him as their President. (Applause). That becomes the duty of all of us. Let us stand by him, and strengthen his hands and the hands of the Government. My friends, conduct yourselves as becomes the day. Let not the wrong you and the Nation have suffered impel you to commit violence of any kind on any one. If there are men living among us who are enemies to the Government, or who have proved faithless in the hour when the country needed their sympathy, do not molest them; leave them to the fate which will assuredly follow them when they commit acts of disloyalty. The course before us all in this hour is plain. Let us rally round our PRESIDENT—(cheers for JOHNSON)—let us support him and do our whole duty to the country by aiding the Government in the great work before it. We have been called on to mourn the death of our PRESIDENT. I think he had talent and patriotism above any man of the age; I know he deserves the sincere regret of every man, and I can also say that in this untimely end the South have lost their best friend. (Cries of "That's so," and applause). I do not say, though, that you or the Government should change your policy or mode of dealing with the South. We must all ask God to guide us in the hour of our tribulation. But our first duty is to support the Government and our new President, ANDREW JOHNSON. (Applause).

PROCLAMATION BY JEFFERSON DAVIS.

DANVILLE, Va., April 5, 1865.

THE General-in-Chief found it necessary to make such movements of his troops as to uncover the capital. It would be unwise to conceal the moral and material injury to our cause resulting from the occupation of our capital by the enemy. It is equally unwise and unworthy of us to allow our energies to falter and our efforts so become relaxed under adverses, however calamitous they may be.

For many months the largest and finest army of the Confederacy, under command of a leader whose presence inspires equal confidence in the troops and the people has been greatly trammelled by the necessity of keeping constant watch over the approaches to the capital, and has thus been forced to forego more than one opportunity for promising enterprise. It is for us, my countrymen, to show by our bearing under reverses, how wretched has been the self-deception of those who have believed us less able to endure misfortune with fortitude than to encounter dangers with courage.

We have now entered upon a new phase of the struggle. Relieved from the necessity of guarding particular points, our army will be free to move from point to point to strike the enemy in detail far from his base. Let us but will it and we are free.

Animated by that confidence in spirit and fortitude which never yet failed me, I announce to you, fellow-countrymen, that it is my purpose to maintain your cause with my whole heart and soul; that I will never consent to abandon to the enemy one foot of the soil of any one of the States of the Confederacy. That Virginia—noble State—whose ancient renown has been eclipsed by her still more glorious recent history; whose bosom has been bared to receive the main shock of this war; whose sons and daughters have exhibited heroism so sublime as to render her illustrious in all time to come—that Virginia, with the help of the people and by the blessing of Providence, shall be held and defended, and no peace ever be made with the infamous invaders of her territory.

If by the stress of numbers we should ever be compelled to a temporary withdrawal from her limits, or those of any other border State, again and again will we return, until the baffled and exhausted enemy shall abandon in despair the endless and impossible task of making slaves of a people resolved to be free.

Let us, then, not despond, my countrymen; but, relying on God, meet the foe with fresh defiance and with unconquered and unconquerable hearts. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

SHERIDAN AS SECOND LIEUTENANT.

THE following extract from one of General SCOTT's old orders will be interesting at this time when the subaltern who gained honorable mention at "the Cascades" is Major-General in the Regular Army:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
NEW YORK, Nov. 13, 1857.

General Orders No. 14.

(Extract.)

* * * * * * *

VIII. April 28th, 1856, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. STEPTOE, Ninth Infantry, commanding companies A, E, F, and I, same regiment, and detachments of Company E, First Dragoons, and Company L, Third Artillery, in all 200 men, at the Cascades, W. T., repulsed the Indians in their attack of that place. The troops landed under fire, routing and dispersing the enemy at every point—capturing a large number of their mules, and destroying all their property.

Second Lieutenant PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, Fourth Infantry, is specially mentioned for his gallantry.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brevet Lieutenant-General SCOTT.
IRVIN McDOWELL, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

FIRST Lieutenant James Magill, Third Rhode Island Cavalry, has been cashiered.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel A. Badeau, of Lieutenant-General Grant's Staff, has been temporarily attached to the Department Staff of the Department of Virginia.

COLONEL C. A. Morgan, Acting Aide-de-Camp, U. S. Army, is announced as senior aide-de-camp upon the staff of Major-General Pope, commanding Military Division of the Missouri.

CAPTAIN Loomis L. Langdon, First U. S. Artillery commanding artillery brigade Twenty-fifth Army corps, is announced as Chief of Artillery detachment Army of the James.

ASSISTANT-Surgeon P. V. Schenck has been relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri, and ordered to report to the commander of the Middle Military Division for assignment to duty.

LIEUTENANT E. N. K. Talcott, First New York Volunteer Engineers, has been assigned to duty as aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-General Q. A. Gillmore, commanding the Department of the South.

BRIGADIER-General C. S. Russell, of the Twenty-fifth corps, has been placed in command of City Point, Va., relieving Brigadier-General C. H. T. Collis, who has been ordered to report with his brigade, to headquarters Army of the Potomac.

CAPTAIN James Entwistle, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers, Captain Sidney S. Boyce, Seventy-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, Captain Prince G. D. Morton, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, have been dismissed.

COLONEL Madison Miles, Medical Inspector General, U. S. Army, has been ordered, in addition to his other duties, to make personal inspections of such hospitals and posts as may, in his opinion, require special attention, when the occasion may arise, upon orders of the Surgeon-General of the Army.

THE following officers constitute the staff of Major-General Pope, commanding Department of Northwest:—Major T. J. Weed, Additional Aide-de-Camp, Chief of Staff; Major T. I. McKenny, Additional Aide-de-Camp, Inspector-General and Chief of Cavalry; Major C. S. Charlot, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major S. S. Curtis, Second Colorado Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp, and Judge-Advocate; Captain I. N. Mason, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, Acting Chief Quartermaster; Major W. W. Burns, C. S., Chief Commissary; Lieutenant-Colonel Ebn. Swift, Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Director; Major R. H. Hunt, Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Chief of Ordnance and Artillery; Captain R. J. Hinton, Second Kansas Colored Volunteers, Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant S. P. Curtis, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp.

ARMY GAZETTE.

THE OCCUPATION OF MOBILE—GENERAL STONEMAN'S EXPEDITION.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
April 18, 1865.

Major-General DIX, New York:

Official information has reached this Department of the occupation of Mobile, on the 12th inst., by the troops under command of Major-General Canby. No particulars of the capture have yet been received.

The following dispatches, confirming details of the expedition under command of Major-General Stoneman, have been forwarded to the Department of Major-General Thomas:—

HEADQUARTERS, NASHVILLE,
April 18—1:30 P. M.

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, Chief of Staff:

I forward the following report from Major-General Stoneman, just received, for the information of the Secretary of War and the Lieutenant-General, and take pleasure in specially inviting their attention to the importance of the work performed by General Stoneman, who in spirit fully executed the orders given him before starting on the expedition. The officers specially mentioned by General Stoneman—Major Keogh, Captains Morrow, Allen and Chamberlain—have heretofore, on many occasions, distinguished themselves by gallantry and good conduct in battle.

HEADQUARTERS EAST TENNESSEE, IN THE FIELD,
Camp at Slatersville, N. C., April 13,
Via Jonesboro', 7 A. M., April 18, 1865.

To Major-General THOMAS, commanding Department of the Cumberland:

I have the honor to report the following as the result of our operations since my last dispatch from Boone, N. C. From Boone it became necessary to cross the Blue Ridge into the Yadkin River bottom, in order to obtain supplies for men and horses. Here we were detained three days by freshet. From thence we struck for Christiansburgh. On the route I detached Colonel Miller, with a portion of his brigade to Wytherville, and Major Wagner, with a portion of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania, Palmer's brigade, to Big Lick. These three points were struck almost simultaneously. Colonel Palmer attacked, and after some fighting, captured Wytherville, destroyed the depot of supplies at that point and also at Mair's Meadow. Major Wagner, after striking the railroad at Big Lick, pushed on toward Lynchburgh, destroying on his way the important bridges over the Big and Little Otter, and got to within four miles of Lynchburgh. With the main body, I effectually destroyed the road between New River and Big Lick, and then struck for Greensboro' on the North Carolina Railroad. Arrived near Salem, N. C., I detailed Palmer's brigade to destroy the bridges between Danville and Greensboro' and between Greensboro' and Yadkin River, and the large depots of supplies along the road. This duty was performed with considerable fighting, the capture of 400 prisoners, and to my entire satisfaction. With the other two brigades (Brown's and Miller's), and the artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Keagan, we pushed for Salisbury, where we found about 3,000 troops, under the command of Major-General W. M. Gardiner, and 14 pieces of artillery, under command of Colonel (late Lieutenant-General) Pemberton. The whole formed behind Grant's Greek, about ten miles and a half from Salisbury. As soon as a proper disposition could be made, I ordered a general charge upon the entire line, and the result was the capture of the whole fourteen pieces of artillery, 1,364 prisoners, including 55 officers. All the artillery and 1,104 prisoners are now with us. The remainder of the force was chased through and several miles beyond the town, but scattered and escaped into the woods.

We remained at Salisbury two days, during which time we destroyed 15 miles of track and the bridges toward Charlotte, and then moved to this point. From here we shall move to the south side of the Catawba River, and be in position to operate toward Charlotte and Columbia, or upon the flank of an army moving south.

The following is a partial list of the public property captured north of Salisbury and destroyed by us:—

Four large cotton factories and 7,000 bales of cotton; four large magazines, containing 10,000 stand of small arms and accoutrements; 1,000,000 rounds of small arm ammunition, 1,600 rounds of fixed artillery ammunition and 7,000 pounds of powder, 35,000 bushels of corn, 50,000 bushels of wheat, 160,000 pounds of cured bacon, 100,000 suits of gray uniforms and clothing, 250,000 army blankets, 20,000 pounds of harness-leather, 10,000 pounds of saltpetre, also a very large amount of sugar, salt, rice and other stores, and medical supplies, valued by the Rebel medical directors at $100,000 in gold. In addition to the arsenals at Salisbury, the military was being fitted up, and was filled with machinery sent from Raleigh and Richmond, all of which was destroyed.

The depots along the route traversed by our various parties have furnished us with abundance. The number of horses and mules captured and taken along the road I have no means of estimating. I can say, however, that we are much better mounted than when we left Knoxville. We have a surplus of led animals, and sufficient besides to haul off all our captives, mount a portion of the prisoners and about a thousand contrabands, and this after crossing Stone Mountains once, and the Blue Ridge three times, and a march made by headquarters, since the 29th of last month, of 500 miles, and much more by portions of the command. The rapidity of our movements, in almost every instance, caused our advanced guard to herald our approach, and make the surprise complete. General Gillem, the immediate commander of the division, who is entitled to a full share of whatever is due, will make the detailed report of the expedition.

The only casualties in my staff was Captain Morrow, A. A. G., who, while gallantly assisting Major Keogh, my aide-de-camp, leading the Eleventh Kentucky cavalry in the fight at Salisbury, was, on his twentieth birthday, severely but not dangerously wounded in the left knee. These two young officers, as also Major Bascom, A. A. G., my chief of staff; Captain Chamberlain, my chief quartermaster, and Captain Allen, A. A. G., I wish to bring to your especial attention, and through you to the General-in-Chief.

(Signed) GEORGE STONEMAN, Major-General.
G. H. THOMAS, Major-General.

CAPTURE OF THE DEFENCES OF MOBILE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Tuesday, April 18, 1865.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX:

The following dispatches from Major-General Canby report the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley, which forms a part of the Rebel defences of the city of Mobile.

HEADQUARTERS, M. D. W. MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD,
Sunday, April 9, 1865—9 A. M.

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, Chief of Staff:

Spanish Fort and its dependencies were captured last night. We have 25 officers and 538 enlisted men prisoners and have taken 5 mortars and 25 guns. The major part of the garrison escaped by water. Blakeley is already invested, and will be assaulted to-day unless the works are stronger than I now believe them to be.

ED. R. S. CANBY, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS M. D. W. MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD,
Sunday, April 9, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT and Major-General HALLECK:

I have the honor to report the capture this day of the Rebel fortifications at Blakeley, with 2,400 prisoners and 20 guns.

ED. R. S. CANBY, Major-General.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GENERAL CUSTER TO HIS TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
APPOMATTOX COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
April 9, 1865.

Soldiers of the Third Cavalry Division:

With profound gratitude toward the God of battles, by whose blessings our enemies have been humbled, and our arms rendered triumphant, your Commanding General avails himself of this, his first opportunity, to express to you his admiration of the heroic manner in which you have passed through the series of battles which to-day resulted in the surrender of the enemy's entire army.

The record established by your indomitable courage is unparalleled in the the annals of war. Your prowess has won for you even the respect and admiration of your enemies. During the past six months, although in most instances confronted by superior numbers, you have captured from the enemy, in open battle, one hundred and eleven (111) pieces of field artillery, sixty-five (65) battle-flags, and upwards of ten thousand (10,000) prisoners of war, including seven (7) general officers. Within the past ten days, and included in the above, you have captured forty-six (46) pieces of field artillery, and thirty-seven (37) battle-flags.

You have never lost a gun, never lost a color, and have never been defeated. And notwithstanding the numerous engagements in which you have borne a prominent part, including those memorable battles of the Shenandoah, you have captured every piece of artillery which the enemy has dared to open upon you.

The near approach of peace renders it improbable that you will again be called upon to undergo the fatigue of the toilsome march, or the exposure of the battle-field; but should the assistance of keen blades, wielded by your sturdy arms, be required to hasten the coming of that glorious peace for which we have been so long contending, the Commanding General is proudly confident that, in the future, as in the past, every demand will meet with a hearty and willing response.

Let us hope that our work is done, and that, blessed with the comforts of peace, we may be permitted to enjoy the pleasures of home and friends.

For our comrades who have fallen, let us ever cherish a grateful remembrance. To the wounded, and to those who languish in Southern prisons, let our heartfelt sympathy be tendered.

And now, speaking for myself alone, when the war is ended, and the task of the historian begins, when those deeds of daring which have rendered the name and fame of the Third cavalry division imperishable, are inscribed upon the bright pages of our country's history, I only ask that my name may be written as that of the commander of the Third cavalry division.

G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major-General Commanding.

Official:
L. W. BARNHART, Capt. and A. A. A. G.

DISCHARGE FOR DISABILITY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 7, 1865.

Circular No. 15.

I. With a view to fix the responsibility of receiving into service recruits, substitutes, drafted men, &c., who, at the time of entry into the service are incapable of performing the duties of a soldier, on the proper Mustering and Recruiting and Recruiting Officers and Examining Surgeons, and to prevent the improper discharge of persons on the ground of disability contracted before entry into service, the Secretary of War directs that all enlisted men who appear to be fit subjects for discharge, on account of disability *existing at the time of entry into the service*, be not discharged until they shall have been sent to such U. S. General Hospitals as the Surgeon-General may designate for the reception of this class of patients, where, after thorough treatment and observation, they will be disposed of on the recommendation of boards, to be designated by the Surgeon-General for that purpose.

II. The Secretary of War also directs that the Chief Medical Officer, under the Provost-Marshal-General, shall have an opportunity to make such observation and examination of this class of patients, together with the Surgeons who examined them on their entry into service, as may be necessary to inculpate or exculpate the Mustering and Recruiting Officers and examining Surgeons.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official:—SAMUEL BRECK, Assistant Adjutant-General.

AMENDMENT OF GENERAL GRANT'S TRADE ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
IN THE FIELD, VIRGINIA, April 11, 1865.

Special Order No. 74.

Second paragraph of Special Order No. 48, of the date of March 10, 1865, from these headquarters, suspending trade operations within the State of Viaginia, except that portion known as the Eastern Shore, and the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, and that portion of the State of Georgia immediately bordering on the Atlantic, including the city of Savannah, until further orders, is hereby revoked.

By command of Lieutenant-General GRANT.

T. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT Bridger, Utah Territory, is discontinued as a chaplain's post. Camp Douglas, same territory, is announced as a post.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence nd general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. CHURCH.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE JOURNAL.

THE Publisher of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has hitherto been unable to meet the large and unexpected demand for the first bound volume of the paper. To supply this demand it became necessary to stereotype the greater part of the numbers for 1863 and '64. This caused much vexatious delay in responding to orders for the bound volumes. Now, however, the work of stereotyping has been completed and a full supply of the first volume, handsomely bound in cloth, has been obtained. The price of this volume bound in cloth is $7 50; in half morocco $10. Gentlemen in the Army, who wish the volume sent to them by express, should enclose the amount of the express charges, which average about $1 60, as these are required by the companies to be paid in advance.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1865.

THE MURDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

SOME months ago, the author of an elaborate, skillful, and appreciative analysis of the career of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, drew a parallel between our lamented PRESIDENT and King HENRY IV. of France. Alas! the lapse of time has made the historical comparison only too complete. As it was the horrible fate of good King HENRY of Navarre to perish by the dagger of an assassin, so now, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who of all Presidents since WASHINGTON, has been enshrined most deeply in the affections of loyal America, has fallen by the murderous hands of JOHN WILKES BOOTH—a man whose name will outlast in infamy even the name of the atrocious RAVAILLAC. Our English tongue lacks a word to express the definite crime which one week ago was committed against the American Nation. We call him a regicide who kills a king, a homicide who kills any one of the human race. The President of the United States is at once a man of the people and a ruler more powerful than the greatest of kings. To kill him is to commit a crime too great to bear a name. It is the murder of the representative and head, the actual, not the nominal leader of thirty millions of people. The circumstances of the crime, in time, in place, in manner of execution, and in the bloody comprehensiveness of the plot, which included a part or all of the Cabinet, add horror to horror. The strange spot of the murder, in a theatre-box at the Capital, before a full assemblage of gaily-dressed and gay-hearted spectators, a comedy going on upon the stage, and a tragedy at the proscenium, the assassin a professional actor, who had so often played his rôle in fictitious dramas, from which preparatory school he had stepped to this horrible drama of reality, his theatrical leap and flourish of dagger, and his utterance of the dishonored motto of dishonored Virginia—all these and the other details were heard by the Nation with a momentary stupor of dull horror, as the news flew across the country.

But publicly and privately, the people were swift to express their mingled feelings of sorrow, indignation and execration. In a few brief hours, and before the life was gone from his frame, ABRAHAM LINCOLN ascended to the lofty place reserved for him in the respect and affections of his countrymen. Never has there been known in our land since the death of WASHINGTON, such a depth of sorrow over the death of any single man, nor has there ever been so prompt, so spontaneous and so profuse a demonstration of affection to his memory. In an instant, and with no consultation with his neighbor, each man decked his house in the suits of woe, and tied the badge of mourning to his arm. When Easter Sunday dawned, with its benignant light, and awoke its tender memories of the Divine Sufferer, it found a nation in tears. From one ocean to the other, in cottage and in marble mansion, on warehouse, church, shop, saloon, theatre, log cabin, every place which man inhabits, were seen the signs of national grief. The progress of time has only increased the intensity of feeling. No man has been too humble nor any too haughty to mourn for PRESIDENT LINCOLN by outward signs as well as in inward feelings. In cities, the places of amusement have been closed through the week, business suspended, and the churches alone attract a sympathetic audience. All classes and conditions of men, all political parties, all races, men of all complexions, testify together their respectful affection for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Nothing is more touching than this spectacle of universal grief.

With such manifestations, it is clear that the place of PRESIDENT LINCOLN in history is assured. Had he lived, he would have lived to enjoy the applause and the admiration which always follows upon honesty, patriotism, and ability in conspicuous public position. Had he lived, many surmises and anxieties which now disturb patriotic men who peer into the future would not have cast their shadow over the national path. But his own work was done. The two great objects of his public career, the restoration of the Union and the overthrow of slavery, were already on the point of consummation. He died at the end of a long and bloody rebellion, with peace already in prospect. The country was redeemed, and the work entrusted to his hands accomplished. Even in this hour of victory, however, he had no words of exultation on his lips, but only mercy and magnanimity there. His last message to Congress he closed by a memorable paragraph, beginning—"With malice towards none and "charity towards all." It was while his heart was full of such sentiments, which had partly been expressed in merciful acts, that BOOTH'S accursed bullet found him out. It needed only this last act of devotion to the Southern Rebellion, in the hour of its death-struggle, to culminate the infamy it has already obtained, and to brand once more, with the ineffaceable execration of all mankind, the horrible frenzy of its blinder devotees. The BEAUREGARDS with their lying "booty and beauty" proclamation, the BOOTHS with their assassin hands, the BEALLS with their foot-pad Canadian raids and their deliberate burning of peaceful and unwarned cities, the FORRESTS with their Fort Pillow massacres, the PICKETTS with their wholesale hangings, and the WINDERS with their dreadful dungeon tortures prepared for brave soldiers taken in honorable battle—such are the men whose names will cast a shade even on those unhappy soldiers and citizens whom State pride carried unwillingly into the vortex of secession. It would be an insult to humanity to accuse the entire South of sympathy with this last horrid act of barbarity. But we may thank heaven that no Northern patriot, no loyal soldier of the Union, could have committed it. It was possible only for Rebellion to furnish a man of the stamp required.

Mr. LINCOLN did not need the affectionate eulogy he has so lavishly received. The universal desire to rehearse his good traits, is, however, in itself, his best eulogy. He died with his own personal work finished, and with all that completed, too, which the country had asked of him. Would only that he had lived to vivify our patriotism with something of his own simple fervor, and to assure with his own hands the restoration of the Union to an integrity as spotless as his own.

THE CLOSING CAMPAIGN.

AT the opening of the Rebellion, a famous American writer stated his conviction that "death from dis-"eases of the heart" would be more numerous in this country for a score of years to come than ever before, because the Nation would pass through a series of exciting events unparalleled in its previous history. Of the intrinsic accuracy of this assertion we are incompetent to judge, but tabulated statistics of necrology will duly settle the question. One thing, however, is certain,—that the theory will be fully tested. No one, however coolly and dispassionately he may have observed the great contest, can appreciate the extraordinary excitements which this Nation, more distinguished than any other people, perhaps, except the English from whom we derive, for the imperturbability of its phlegmatic temperament, has lately experienced. There have been, in the first place, great climacteric periods, heaped-up waves of patriotic passion, indignation, grief, or exultation, which have never permitted the popular commotion to subside. Such were the fall of Sumter; the defeat at Manassas; the capture of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Roanoke Island, all in March, 1862; the battles of Pea Ridge and Newbern in March, and Shiloh, Island 10, and New Orleans in April following; the disastrous Virginia campaign of that summer, checked only at Antietam; Fredericksburgh and Murfreesboro' in December; the second Fredericksburgh, and GRANT'S battles west of Vicksburgh, in May, 1863; Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh, Port Hudson, and the great feat of opening the Mississippi in July of the same year; Chickamauga, Knoxville and Chattanooga at the close of the year. At these great eras, the surge of accumulated events prevented popular excitement from subsiding. The treatment of Union prisoners in Southern dungeons, massacres like those at Fort Pillow, threats of foreign interventions, conscriptions at home, draft riots, and many such circumstances, served to fill up the intermediary space between the great defeats or victories, bloody and critical battles.

It might have been surmised that mere reaction and physical exhaustion would have given popular emotion, at length, some respite, and found the American people more calm and deliberate during the fourth year of the war, than in its earlier stages. But the war was waged, on the accession of GRANT to the Lieutenant-Generalship, with triple fury, and calmness was still out of the range of possibilities. The future student of history will be astonished at the magnitude and intensity of American military operations from May, 1864, to May, 1865. It has been a single incessant campaign, summer and winter, and even day and night. The fearful penetration of Virginia from Culpepper to Petersburgh, with its chain of tremendous battles; the brilliant campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and the bloody conflicts on the Chattahoochee; the mysterious march through Georgia to its coast, when public expectation and anxiety stood tiptoed, while, during a long month, a great army was cut off from all communication with its friends; the Nashville campaign, in which a threatened invasion of the North, and the defeat of our entire military plans, East and West, culminated, after a month of suspense, in the annihilation of the western power of the Confederacy; the naval victory in Mobile Bay; the strange and alarming expeditions of EARLY through Maryland and Pennsylvania to the very defences of Baltimore and Washington; the great march of SHERMAN across the Confederacy from its centre to its sea-coast; the wresting away of the Atlantic ports of the Rebellion, Savannah, Wilmington, and Charleston itself; and, quickly on the heels of these victories, the final advance in Virginia, the series of desperate battles, the fall of Petersburgh and of Richmond, the flight of LEE, the fierce contests and hot pursuit, the surrender of LEE and his whole army, and, in the midst of the general exultation, the horrible murder of the PRESIDENT, changing general and uncontrolled joy to as poignant grief and indignation —such is the series of events through which the American Nation has passed, within a few months. We need not recall the excited political campaign and election occurring in the same eventful year, and ordinarily the chief epoch of the Presidential quadrennium, nor the great fluctuations of gold and paper currency, by which fortunes have daily been won and lost, nor the discoveries and speculations in petroleum and the precious metals, nor the hundred other excitements which have added daily fuel to the popular fever.

We do not appreciate ourselves, even with some such chronological exhibit of events as the one just hastily sketched, how fearfully nerve and blood have been taxed, not in our soldiery only, or in the residents of Border States, but in the citizens who pursue the "quiet vocations of peace," as we are wont to call them, a thousand miles away from the roar and smoke of battle. But, in a sort of negative way, we may get an index, in this present climax of popular excitement, of its real state, by noticing what does *not* attract attention. Three grand expeditions, fitted out with unusual care and magnitude of detail, in the Department of the Mississippi and the Department of the Gulf, have been suffered to depart, to pursue their

course for months, to reap perfect and triumphant success, and all with scarcely a word of comment in the streets and houses of the North. But for the work of reporters detailed for that special service from the daily press, even the prominent circumstances of these affairs would hardly be read, east of the Alleghanies and north of the Savannah, much less discussed or sought after. Important, skillful, and glorious, as these three expeditions have been, and worthy of taking a place beside occurrences which, earlier in the war, created universal joy, with cheers, bonfires, honorary salutes, promotions for gallantry, and all the deserved accompaniments of heroic deeds, these achievements have been dwarfed by the colossal magnitude of the great blows under which the Rebellion has staggered and fallen, and the great grief with which its last Iago-like thrust has filled our land.

STONEMAN'S expedition from Tennessee to North Carolina, starting from Knoxville on the 10th day of March, penetrated, in a fine march of 500 miles, to Boone, Salisbury, Charlotte, and to the borders of South Carolina, defeated the enemy everywhere, captured 19 cannon and 1,200 prisoners, and, twelve days ago, had already captured and destroyed four large cotton factories and seven thousand bales of cotton; four large magazines, containing ten thousand stand of small arms and accoutrements; one million rounds of small arm ammunition, one thousand rounds of fixed artillery ammunition and seven thousand pounds of powder, thirty-five thousand bushels of corn, fifty thousand bushels of wheat, one hundred and sixty thousand pounds of cured bacon, one hundred thousand suits of gray uniforms and clothing, two hundred and fifty thousand army blankets, twenty thousand pounds of harness leather, ten thousand pounds of saltpetre; a very large amount of sugar, salt, rice and other stores and medical supplies, valued by the Rebel medical directors at one hundred thousand dollars in gold; and, finally, at Salisbury, the military workshop filled with machinery from Raleigh and Richmond. Such is the work accomplished by an expedition which would have had a most important influence on the fate of LEE and JOHNSTON. But the fate of LEE and JOHNSTON being sealed, our people no longer read with avidity the details of what has been done by STONEMAN.

WILSON, with a cavalry force of great magnitude, has made the second of this series of great expeditions. It started from Eastport on or about the 10th, the day of STONEMAN'S march from Knoxville. I marched 200 miles to Selma, captured the entrenched town by assault, with all its garrison and stores, captured or dispersed the entire cavalry of FORREST and RODDY, and is now on the latter half of its mission, a march of 200 miles more to Montgomery, Cahawba and Mobile. Finally, the great expedition of CANBY to Mobile, full three months in preparation, under taken by a strong fleet and an army equipped with siege trains and more than 30,000 strong, being composed of troops both from CANBY and THOMAS, has forced its way to Mobile, had a fortnight's hard fighting, a siege and assault of the enemy's strong works, and has carried them. With the loss of about 2,500 men, the combined land and naval expedition has captured the second commercial city of the Confederacy, whose defences were worthy to be mentioned with those of Vicksburgh, Savannah, and Charleston itself. Four thousand prisoners and many cannon were captured. But the whole affair caused less excitement at the North than the skirmish at Big Bethel.

It seems then, that, from THOMAS'S headquarters in Tennessee three great expeditions have lately been planned, equipped, and started, have pursued their course with perfect success, have made great captures of cities, prisoners, cannon and supplies, and have had a great influence on the question, now of great importance, as to the possibility of future temporary resistance to the national arms in the Gulf section of the whilom Confederacy. They all, with singular coincidence, started at the same time from the appointed rendezvous, on or about the 10th day of March, from points as widely distant as Knoxville, Eastport and Mobile Point. But the latter, it should be observed, and by far the most important, was under the able direction of General CANBY, to whom General THOMAS only furnished a contingent of troops, guns, and supplies. And the design of WILSON'S cavalry expedition, also, was directly in support of CANBY'S attack on Mobile.

What military experience may be yet in store for the country, it is hard to determine. But it seems evident now that the three Western expeditions, just approaching successful termination, will comprise all the operations of great magnitude likely, for the present, to engage the attention of the Nation. It is not, indeed, improbable, that a fierce guerrilla struggle may be inaugurated; but it would be a trivial affair compared with this conflict of giants, with all America for a wrestling-floor, which for four years has made the continent tremble.

ONE of the most philosophical of English historians, in considering the crime of treason, has remarked that, "A sin, a vice, a crime, are the objects of the-"ology, ethics and jurisprudence. Whenever their "judgments agree they corroborate each other; but as "often as they differ, a prudent legislator appreciates "the guilt and punishment according to the measure "of social injury. On this principle, the most dar-"ing attack on the life and property of a private citi-"zen is judged less atrocious than the crime of trea-"son and rebellion, which invades the *majesty* of the "Republic."

It is upon the recognition of this long-established principle of public justice that our newly-inaugurated Chief Magistrate promises to base his policy in dealing with those whose "high crimes and misdemean-"ors" it becomes his province to punish. "The "American people," he tells us in a recent speech, "must be taught—if they do not already feel—that "treason is a crime, and must be punished; that the "Government will not always bear with its enemies—"that it is strong not only to protect but to punish." * * * "With other and inferior offences "our people are familiar. But in our peaceful history "treason has been almost unknown. The people "must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, "and will be surely punished." * * * * "Let it be engraven on every heart that treason is a "crime, and traitors shall suffer the penalty. While "we are appalled, overwhelmed, at the fall of one "man in our midst by the hand of a traitor, shall we "allow men—I care not by what weapons—to attempt "the life of the State with impunity? While we "strain our minds to comprehend the enormity of this "assassination, shall we allow the Nation to be assas-"sinated?"

As the PRESIDENT has taken occasion to incorporate these and similar expressions into nearly every public speech he has made since his inauguration we must accept them, not as the utterance of a passing sentiment, but as the declaration of fixed and determined purpose, based upon some settled principle of action. And as such we believe they will receive the commendation of an enlightened public sentiment, which, dating its origin, in some measure, from the universal horror awakened by the assassination of our Chief Magistrate, will yet find a firmer basis in the more general recognition of the mutual obligations of the individual and the State.

If President JOHNSON fulfills the promise of his words, we believe that impartial history will trace vast benefits to the fact that the Executive power was at the this crisis committed to the hands of a man who so clearly appreciated the obligations public justice had laid upon him; who understands so clearly as Mr. JOHNSON appears to do, that the judicial treatment of treason and traitors is a question not of any one man's judgment, but of statute law, of which public officers are but the interpreters and the executors. Thus far, the national treatment of treason has been altogether a subject of that military control, under which established principles of law are necessarily laid aside to provide for the varying exigencies of the hour, whose wants can only be met by the prompt and arbitrary exercise of individual judgments. But it promises soon to return under the control of judicial action, which is not to be measured or limited by the tenderness of any man, or by the compassion of any class of men, except so far as this may find expression in that universal public sentiment, which, in a country like this, may be held to practically set aside all laws for the punishment of offences against the State.

It is against the majesty of the Republic that Southern treason has sinned, and it is to vindicate this that the Nation has for four years put forth its utmost strength in the terrible struggle of civil war. Now that it has established its supremacy, let it not, in listening to the claims of mercy, forget altogether the kindred demands of that justice upon whose firm foundations it can alone be surely established. No one who understands the American people need fear lest they should not be sufficiently generous and magnanimous; their danger is rather that they may fail to realize what is due—not to passion, not to revenge—but to the laws of public safety, which no man and no body of men can be suffered to violate with impunity. It is in the idea that the Republic is contained in the person of its chief, that the reverence for the sacredness of the royal person finds its origin; and shall such borrowed dignity be held more inviolate than the *majesty* of the Republic from which it receives its significance?

WE recently commenced the publication of a series of articles on Usage and Routine in the Navy. The object of these papers will be to supply the lack of a practical treatise on the customs and discipline of a man-of war. We think they can hardly fail of serving a valuable purpose in the instruction of inexperienced officers. Nor will they be without use even to those who have been bred to the Navy, in systematizing their knowledge and refreshing their memories of familiar duties and usages. The articles will perhaps at the same time interest those outside the service who may wish to know something of the interior economy of the floating homes of so many thousands of their countrymen.

AT a meeting of the members of the Athenæum Club of New York, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of giving expression to the feeling of the Club with reference to the murder of the President, Mr. FRANCIS A. STOUT made the following remarks in regard to a significant fact connected with the last hours of Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. STOUT said:

An incident has come to my knowledge which, at this sad time, is of unusual interest.

About ten days since, one of our members, General VAN ALEN, became, even more than usual, profoundly impressed with the inestimable value to the country, at this peculiar juncture of public affairs, of the life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the wisest and best of contemporary Americans.

Under the impulse of an uncontrollable and almost prophetic anxiety, he then wrote to the President, urging him to guard his life with greater care, that his personal security might suffer no detriment from Rebel knife or bullet, and that the Nation might be assured of its own safety by contemplating his.

On Friday last, the day when he was to be added to the noble army of martyrs who have died for Freedom and for Man, the President dispatched to General VAN ALEN a letter of considerable length, in which, after touching upon topics of public and private concern, he stated his intention to use, hereafter, "due precautionary measures." Mr. President, I can make no comment.

The meeting of the Club was attended by a large number of influential gentlemen. Mr. W. T. BLODGETT, the President of the Club, presided, and after the offering of an appropriate series of resolutions, eloquent remarks were made by Mr. T. BAILEY MYERS, Mr. PARKE GODWIN, Mr. STOUT, Hon. Judge WHITE, Mr. GEORGE P. PUTNAM, and others. The whole proceedings were spirited and full of earnest feeling.

A DISTRESSING occurrence took place on Tuesday afternoon at Fort Richmond, Staten Island, New York Harbor, resulting in the loss to the Army of one of its most promising young officers. The circumstances were these:—Lieutenant John T. Cantwell, of the Engineer corps, a graduate of the class which left West Point, last year, and on duty at the fortifications being erected at Fort Richmond, while calling on one of his brother officers, noticing a double-barrelled fowling-piece standing in one of the apartments, took it up for the purpose of performing the "manual of the piece." After holding it for an instant, he passed it to the friend he was visiting, who took it by the stock, Lieutenant Cantwell still grasping it by the barrels. Scarcely had his friend seized it when there was a report, and Lieutenant Cantwell fell to the floor with the words "I am shot." The officers in the room, one of whom was the Post Surgeon, not knowing that the piece was loaded, and supposing that a cap only had snapped, thought him to be jesting, but he repeated, "Yes, I am. I am shot," and then fell motionless. Still incredulous, his friends turned him over, and to their horror discovered a large wound in his left side, just above the groin, from which the blood was flowing in torrents. He did not speak again, and in a very few minutes he had breathed his last. Upon examining the gun a large charge of fine bird shot was found in the left barrel. The piece did not belong to the occupant of the room, having been only temporarily deposited there by an acquaintance, and it was not supposed to be loaded, and there was no charge in either barrel when brought there. Some unauthorized person had loaded it, and carelessly left it in that condition in the room. The Coroner was immediately summoned and a jury empannelled, who rendered a verdict of accidental death. Lieutenant Cantwell was a native of Utica, in this State. He was a young man of brilliant promise and a universal favorite.

BRIGADIER-General DE TROBRIAND has won and received the command of the Third division of the Second corps, in which he has commanded for a long time the First brigade.

THE MURDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

DISPATCHES FROM MR. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15—1:30 A. M.

Major-General DIX, New York:

This evening, at about 9:30 P. M., at Ford's Theatre, the President, while sitting in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Harris, and Major Rathburn, was shot by an assassin, who suddenly entered the box and approached behind the President. The assassin then leaped upon the stage, brandishing a large dagger or knife, and made his escape in the rear of the theatre. The pistol ball entered the back of the President's head and penetrated nearly through the head. The wound is mortal. The President has been insensible ever since it was inflicted, and is now dying.

About the same hour, an assassin, whether the same or not, entered Mr Seward's apartments, and, under pretence of having a prescription, was shown to the Secretary's sick chamber. The assassin immediately rushed to the bed and inflicted two or three stabs on the throat and two on the face. It is hoped the wounds may not be mortal. My apprehension is that they will prove fatal. The nurse alarmed Mr. Frederick Seward, who was in an adjoining room, and he hastened to the door of his father's room, when he met the assassin, who inflicted upon him one or more dangerous wounds. The recovery of Frederick Seward is doubtful.

It is not probable that the President will live through the night.

General Grant and wife were advertised to be at the theatre this evening, but he started to Burlington at six o'clock this evening.

At a Cabinet meeting, at which General Grant was present, the subject of the state of the country and the prospect of a speedy peace were discussed. The President was very cheerful and hopeful, and spoke very kindly of General Lee and others of the Confederacy, and of the establishment of government in Virginia.

All the members of the Cabinet except Mr. Seward are now in attendance upon the President.

I have seen Mr. Seward, but he and Frederick were both unconscious.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15—8 A. M.

Major General DIX, New York:

The President still breathes, but is quite insensible, as he has been ever since he was shot. He evidently did not see the person who shot him, but was looking on the stage, as he was approached from behind.

Mr. Seward has rallied, and it is hoped he may live. Frederick Seward's condition is very critical. The attendant who was present was shot through the lungs, and is not expected to live. The wounds of Major Seward are not serious.

Investigation strongly indicates J. Wilkes Booth as the assassin of the President. Whether it was the same or a different person that attempted to murder Mr. Seward remains in doubt. Chief Justice Carter is engaged in taking the evidence. Every exertion has been made to prevent the escape of the murderer. His horse has been found on the road near Washington.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865—4:10 A. M.

To Major-General DIX:

The President continues insensible, and is sinking.

Secretary Seward remains without change. Frederick Seward's skull is fractured in two places, besides a severe cut upon the head. The attendant is still alive, but hopeless. Major Seward's wound is not dangerous. It is now ascertained with reasonable certainty that two assassins were engaged in the horrible crime, Wilkes Booth being the one that shot the President, and the other a companion of his whose name is not known, but whose description is so clear that he can hardly escape. It appears from a letter found in Booth's trunk that the murder was planned before the fourth of March, but fell through then because the accomplice backed out until "Richmond could be heard from."

Booth and his accomplice were at the livery stable at six o'clock last evening, and left there with their horses about ten o'clock, or shortly before that hour.

It would seem that they had for several days been seeking their chance, but for some unknown reason it was not carried into effect until last night.

One of them has evidently made his way to Baltimore—the other has not yet been traced.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15.

Major-General DIX:

Abraham Lincoln died this morning at twenty-two minutes after seven o'clock.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15, 1865—3 P. M.

Major General DIX, New York:

Official notice of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, was given by the heads of Departments this morning to Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, upon whom the Constitution devolved the office of President. Mr. Johnson upon receiving this notice, appeared before the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, and assumed its duties and functions. At 12 o'clock the President met the heads of Departments in Cabinet, meeting at the Treasury building, and among other business the following was transacted:

First—The arrangements for the funeral of the late President were referred to the several Secretaries, as far as relates to their respective Departments.

Second—William Hunter, Esq, was appointed Acting Secretary of State during the disability of Mr. Seward and his son Frederick Seward, the Assistant Secretary.

Third—The President formally announced that he desired to retain the present Secretaries of Departments of his Cabinet, and they should go on and discharge their respective duties in the same manner as before the deplorable event that had changed the head of the Government.

All business in the Departments was suspended during the day.

The surgeons report that the condition of Mr. Seward remains unchanged. He is doing well. No improvement in Mr. Frederick Seward.

The murderers have not yet been apprehended.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE MURDER.

AFFIDAVIT OF MAJOR RATHBONE.

District of Columbia, City of Washington, ss.:

Henry R Rathbone, Brevet-Major in the Army of the United States, being duly sworn, says—that on the 14th day of April instant, at about 20 minutes past 8 o'clock, in the evening, he, with Miss Clara H. Harris, left his residence, at the corner of Fifteenth and H streets, and joined the President and Mrs. Lincoln, and went with them, in their carriage, to Ford's Theatre, in Tenth street; the box assigned to the President is in the second tier, on the right hand side of the audience, and was occupied by the President and Mrs Lincoln, Miss Harris and the deponent, and by no other person; the box is entered by passing from the front of the building in the rear of the dress circle to a small entry or passage-way, about eight feet in length and four feet in width. This passage-way is entered by a door, which opens on the inner side. The door is so placed as to make an acute angle between it and the wall behind it on the inner side. At the inner end of this passage-way is another door, standing squarely across, and opening into the box. On the left-hand side of the passage-way, and very near the inner end, is a third door, which also opens into the box. This latter door was closed. The party entered the box through the door at the end of the passage-way. The box is so constructed that it may be divided into two by a movable partition, one of the doors described opening into each. The front of the box is about ten or twelve feet in length, and in the centre of the railing is a small pillar overhung with a curtain. The depth of the box, from front to rear, is about nine feet. The elevation of the box above the stage, including the railing, is about ten or twelve feet.

When the party entered the box, a cushioned arm chair was standing at the end of the box furthest from the stage and nearest the audience. This was also the nearest point to the door by which the box is entered. The President seated himself in this chair, and except that he once left the chair for the purpose of putting on his overcoat, remained so seated until he was shot. Mrs. Lincoln was seated in a chair between the President and the pillar in the centre, above described. At the opposite end of the box—that nearest the end of the stage—were two chairs. In one of these, standing in the corner, Miss Harris was seated. At her left hand, and along the wall running from that end of the box to the rear, stood a small sofa. At the end of this sofa, next to Miss Harris, this deponent was seated. The distance between this deponent and the President, as they were sitting, was about seven or eight feet, and the distance between this deponent and the door was about the same. The distance between the President, as he sat, and the door, was about four or five feet. The door, according to the recollection of this deponent, was not closed during the evening. When the second scene of the third act was being performed, and while this deponent was intently observing the proceedings upon the stage, with his back toward the door, he heard the discharge of a pistol behind him, and looking around, saw, through the smoke, a man between the door and the President. At the same time deponent heard him shout some word which deponent thinks was "Freedom!" This deponent instantly sprang toward him and seized him; he wrested himself from the grasp and made a violent thrust at the breast of deponent with a large knife. Deponent parried the blow by striking it up, and received a wound several inches deep in his left arm, between the elbow and the shoulder. The orifice of the wound is about an inch and a half in length, and extends upwards towards the shoulder several inches. The man rushed to the front of the box, and deponent endeavored to seize him again, but only caught his clothes as he was leaping over the railing of the box. The clothes, as deponent believes, were torn in this attempt to seize him. As he went over upon the stage, deponent cried out with a loud voice, "Stop that man!" Deponent then turned to the President; his position was not changed; his head was slightly bent forward, and his eyes were closed. Deponent saw that he was unconscious, and supposing him mortally wounded, rushed to the door for the purpose of calling medical aid. On reaching the outer door of the passage-way as above described, deponent found it barred by a heavy piece of plank, one end of which was secured in the wall, and the other resting against the door. It had been so securely fastened that it required considerable force to remove it. This wedge or bar was about four feet from the floor. Persons upon the outside were beating against the door for the purpose of entering. Deponent removed the bar, and the door was opened. Several persons who represented themselves to be surgeons were allowed to enter. Deponent saw there Colonel Crawford, and requested him to prevent other persons from entering the box. Deponent then returned to the box and found the surgeons examining the President's person. They had not yet discovered the wound. As soon as it was discovered it was determined to remove him from the theatre. He was carried out, and this deponent then proceeded to assist Mrs. Lincoln, who was intensely excited, to leave the theatre. On reaching the head of the stairs, deponent requested Major Potter to aid him in assisting Mrs. Lincoln across the street to the house to which the President was being conveyed. The wound which deponent had received had been bleeding very profusely, and on reaching the house, feeling very faint from the loss of blood, he seated himself in the hall, and soon after fainted away, and was laid upon the floor. Upon the return of consciousness, deponent was taken in a carriage to his residence.

In the review of the transaction, it is the confident belief of this deponent that the time which elapsed between the discharge of the pistol and the time when the assassin leaped from the box, did not exceed thirty seconds. Neither Mrs. Lincoln nor Miss Harris had left their seats.

H. R. RATHBONE.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 17th day of April, 1865.

A. B. OLIN, Justice Supreme Court D. C.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 16, 1865.

General Orders, No. 66.

The following order of Secretary of War announces to the Armies of the United States the untimely and lamentable death of the illustrious Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 16.

The distressing duty has devolved upon the Secretary of War to announce to the Armies of the United States that, at 22 minutes after 7 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 15th day of April, 1865, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, died of a mortal wound inflicted upon him by an assassin. The Armies of the United States will share with their fellow-citizens the feelings of grief and horror inspired by the most atrocious murder of their great and beloved President and Commander-in-Chief with profound sorrow—will mourn his death as a national calamity. The headquarters of every Department, post, station, fort and arsenal will be draped in mourning for thirty days, and appropriate funeral honors will be paid by every Army, and in every Department, and at every military post, and at the Military Academy at West Point, to the memory of the late illustrious Chief Magistrate of the nation and Commander-in-Chief of its Armies. Lieutenant-General Grant will give the necessary instructions for carrying this order into effect.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

On the day after the receipt of this order at the headquarters of every military Division, Department, Army post, station, fort and arsenal, and at the Military Academy at West Point, the troops and cadets will be paraded at 10 o'clock A. M., and the order read to them, after which all labor and operations for the day will cease, and be suspended, as far as practicable in a state of war. The National flag will be displayed at half-staff. At dawn of day 13 guns will be fired, and afterward, at intervals of 30 minutes between the rising and the setting of the sun, a single gun, and at the close of the day a national salute of 36 guns. The officers of the Armies of the United States will wear the badge of mourning on the left arm and on their swords and the colors of their commands, and regiments will be put in mourning for the period of six months.

By command of Lieutenant General GRANT.

W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865.

The Department announces with profound sorrow to the officers and men of the Navy and Marine corps the death of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, stricken down by the hand of an assassin on the evening of the 14th instant, when surrounded by his family and his friends. He lingered a few hours after receiving the fatal bullet, and died at seven o'clock and twenty-two minutes this morning.

A grateful people had given their willing confidence to the patriot and statesman, under whose wise and successful administration the nation was just emerging from the civil strife which, for four years, has afflicted the land, when the terrible calamity fell upon the country. To him our gratitude was justly due; for to him, under God, more than any other person, are we indebted for the successful vindication of the integrity of the Union and the maintenance of the power of the republic.

The officers of the Navy and the Marine corps will, as a manifestation of their respect for the exalted character, eminent position and estimable public services of the late President, and as an indication of their sense of the calamity which the country has sustained, wear the usual badge of mourning for six months.

The Department further directs that upon the day following the receipt of this order, the commanders of squadrons, navy yards and stations, will direct the ensign of every vessel in their several commands to be hoisted at half-mast, and a gun to be fired every half hour, beginning at sunrise and ending at sunset. The flags of the several navy yards and marine barracks will also be hoisted at half-mast.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

MR. JOHNSON ANNONNCED TO THE ARMY AS PRESIDENT.

MR. STANTON TO GENERAL GRANT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 16, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT, U. S. Army, Commanding Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.:—

GENERAL:—You will please announce by general order to the Armies of the United States that on Saturday, the 15th day of April, 1865, by reason of the death of Abraham Lincoln, the office of President of the United States devolved upon Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, who on the same day took the official oath prescribed for the President, and entered upon the duties of that office.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 16, 1865.

General Orders, No. 7.

It is hereby announced to the Armies of the United States that on Saturday, the 15th day of April, 1865, by reason of the death of Abraham Lincoln, the office of President of the United States devolved upon Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, who on the same day took the official oath prescribed for the President, and entered upon the duties of that office. By command of Lieutenant-General GRANT.

W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

OBSERVANCE OF THE FUNERAL DAY IN THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.

General Orders, No. 69.

By direction of the President of the United States, the War Department will be closed on Wednesday next, they day of the funeral of the late President of the United States.

Labor on that day will be suspended at all military posts, and on all public works under the direction of the War Department. The flags at all military posts, stations, forts, and buildings, will be kept at half staff during the day, and at 12 o'clock, meridian, twenty-one minute guns will be fired from all forts, and at all military posts, and at the Military Academy.

By order of the Secretary of War.

W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 17, 1865.

In obedience to General Order No. 69, current series, from the War Department, the flags at all stations and camps in this Army will be kept at half-mast during Wednesday next, the day appointed for the funeral of the late President of the United States, and all labor will be suspended for the day throughout the limits of this command.

The commanding officers of the various corps are charged with the execution of this order at the camps and detached stations under their respective orders. Twenty-one minute guns will be fired under the directions of the Chief of Artillery at 12 o'clock M. on the day mentioned.

By command of Major-General MEADE.

G. D. RUGGLES, A. A. General.

OBSERVANCE OF THE FUNERAL DAY IN THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 17, 1865.

By order of the President of the United States, the Navy Department will be closed on Wednesday next, the day of the funeral solemnities of the late President of the United States.

Labor will also be suspended on that day at each of the Navy Yards and Navy Stations and upon all the vessels of the United States.

The flags of all vessels, and at all the Navy Yards and stations, and Marine Barracks, will be kept at half-mast during the day, and at 12 o'clock, meridian, twenty-one minute guns will be fired by the senior officer of each squadron, and the commandants of each of the Navy Yards and stations.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

THE FUNERAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.

Special Order.

Vice-Admiral D. G. Farragut and William B. Shubrick have been designated to make the necessary arrangements on the part of the Navy and Marine Corps for attending, on Wednesday next, the funeral of the late President of the United States.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.

Special Order.

Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will assemble at the Navy Department in uniform, at 10 o'clock A. M on Wednesday next, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late President of the United States.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.

Special Order.

By order of the President of the United States, the Navy Department will be closed on Wednesday next, the day of the funeral solemnities of the late President of the United States. Labor will also be suspended on that day at each of the navy yards and navy stations, and upon all the vessels of the United States. The flags of all vessels and at all navy yards, and stations, and marine barracks will be kept at half mast during the day, and at 12 o'clock, meridian, twenty-one minute guns will be fired by the senior officer of each squadron and the commandants of each of the navy yards and stations.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

THE FUNERAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.

The following order of arrangement is directed:—

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

Funeral Escort in Column of March.
One Regiment of Cavalry.
Two Batteries of Artillery.
Battalion of Marines.
Two Regiments of Infantry.
Commander of Escort and Staff.
Dismounted Officers of Marine Corps.
Navy and Army in the Order Named.
Mounted Officers of Marine Corps.
All Military Officers to be in Uniform with Side Arms.

CIVIC PROCESSION.

Marshal.
Clergy in Attendance.
The Surgeon General of the United States and Physicians to the deceased.

Pall Bearers.	Hearse.	Pall Bearers.
On the part of the Senate.		On the part of the House.
Mr. Foster, Conn.		Mr. Dawes, Massachusetts.
Mr. Morgan, New York.		Mr. Coffroth, Pennsylvania.
Mr. Johnson, Maryland.		Mr. Smith, Kentucky.
Mr. Yates, Illinois.		Mr. Colfax, Indiana.
Mr. Wade, Ohio.		Mr. Worthington, Nevada.
Mr. Conness, California.		Mr. Washburne, Illinois.
Army.		Navy.
Lt.-Gen. U. S. Grant,		Vice-Admiral D. G. Farragut,
Major-General H. W. Halleck,		Rear-Admiral W. B. Shubrick,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. A. Nichols,		Colonel Jacob Zeilin, M. C.
Civilians.		Civilians.
O. H. Browning,		Thomas Corwin,
George Ashmun.		Simon Cameron.

The Family.
Relatives.
The Delegations of the States of Illinois and Kentucky as Mourners.
The President.
The Cabinet Ministers.
The Diplomatic Corps.
Ex-Presidents.
The Chief Justice,
And Associate Justices of Supreme Court, the Senate of the United States, preceded by its officers.
The House of Representatives of the United States, preceded by its officers.
Legislatures of the several States and Territories.
The Federal Judiciary, and the Judiciary of the several States and Territories.
The Assistant Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy and Interior, and the Assistant Postmaster-Generals, and the Assistant Attorney-General.
Officers of Smithsonian Institution.
The Members and Officers of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.
Corporate Authorities of Washington and Georgetown, and other Cities.
Legations of the several States.
The Reverend Clergy of the Various Denominations.
The Clerks and Employees of the several Departments and Bureaus, Preceded by the Heads of such Bureaus and their Respective Chief Clerks.
Such Societies as May Wish to Join the Procession.
Citizens and Strangers.

The troops designated to form the escort will assemble in the avenue, north of the President's house, and form line precisely at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 19th instant, with the left resting on Fifteenth street. The procession will move precisely at 2 P. M., on the conclusion of the religious services at the Executive Mansion (appointed to commence at 12 o'clock meridian), when minute guns will be fired by detachments of artillery stationed near St. John's church, the City Hall, and at the Capitol. At the same hour, the bells of the several churches in Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, will be tolled.

At sunrise on Wednesday, the 19th instant, a Federal salute will be fired from the military stations in the vicinity of Washington, minute guns between the hours of twelve and three o'clock, and national salute at the setting of the sun.

The usual badge of mourning will be worn on the left arm and on the hilt of the sword. By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant General.

REWARD FOR THE MURDERER AND HIS ACCOMPLICES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 20, 1865.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX:

The murderer of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, is still at large. Fifty thousand dollars reward will be paid by this Department for his apprehension, in addition to any reward offered by municipal authorities or State Executives. Twenty five thousand dollars reward for the apprehension of G. A. Atzerot, sometimes called "Port Tobacco," one of Booth's accomplices. Twenty five thousand dollars reward will be paid for the apprehension of David C. Harold, another of Booth's accomplices. Liberal rewards will be paid for any information that shall conduce to the arrest of either of the above named criminals or their accomplices. All persons harboring or secreting the said persons or either of them, or aiding or assisting their concealment or escape, will be treated as accomplices in the murder of the President and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, and shall be subject to trial before a military commission and the punishment of death.

Let the stain of innocent blood be removed from the land by the arrest and punishment of the murderers.

All good citizens are exhorted to aid public justice on this occasion. Every man should consider his own conscience charged with this solemn duty, and rest neither night nor day until it be accomplished.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 11.—Lieutenant Edgar C. Merriman, to the *Lehigh*.

APRIL 14.—Commander James H. Strong, to duty under Rear-Admiral Gregory.

Commander Napoleon B. Harrison, to duty under Rear-Admiral Gregory.

Boatswain Charles Miller, to the *Susquehanna*.

DETACHED.

APRIL 10.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles H. Cushman, from special duty at New York, and ordered to temporary duty at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Assistant Surgeon C. E. Stedman, from the *Circassian*, and witing orders.

Chaplain George Jones, from the Navy Yard, Washington, and waiting orders.

APRIL 11.—Commander Edward Donaldson, from ordnance duty at Baltimore, Md., and ordered to command the *Susquehanna*.

Boatswain James H. Polly, from the *Shenandoah*, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Lieutenant John H. Read, from the *Lehigh*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Commander Melancton B. Woolsey, from the command of the *Princess Royal*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Chief Engineer Alexander Greer, from duty connected with the machinery, &c., of the *New Ironsides*, and waiting orders.

APRIL 12—Captain Augustus L. Case, from the Navy Yard, New York, on the 25th inst., and ordered to duty as Fleet Captain of the European Squadron.

APRIL 14.—First Assistant Engineer Henry W. Fitch, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the *Frolic*.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Westcott, from the *Saugus*, and ordered to the *Powhatan*.

Lieutenant-Commander A. F. Crosman, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Second Assistant Engineer Jacob L. Bright, and Third Assistant Engineer Augustus P. Nagle, from the *Vicksburgh*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon William H. Johnson, from the *Powhatan*, and waiting orders.

APPOINTED.

APRIL 12.—Robert H. Grinnell, of the *Muscoota*, First Assistant Engineer, from March 1, 1864

Robert Potts, of the *Kansas*, First Engineer, from March 1, 1864.

George W. Sensner, of the *Wyoming*, First Assistant Engineer, from August 24, 1864.

William S. Smith, of the *Powhatan*, First Assistant Engineer, from December 1, 1864.

William C. Williamson, of New York, First Assistant Engineer, from December 1, 1864.

John D. Van Buren, of Newport, R. I., First Assistant Engineer, from January 1, 1865.

David M. Greene, of the Naval Academy, Newport, R. I., First Assistant Engineer, from January 1, 1865.

Daniel P. McCartney, of the *Shenandoah*, First Assistant Engineer, from January 30, 1865.

Francis G. Smith, of the *Wyoming*, First Assistant Engineer, from January 30, 1865.

Henry S. Ross, of the *Mendota*, Second Assistant Engineer, from March 23, 1864.

David M. Fulmer, of the *Shenandoah*, Second Assistant Engineer, from March 28, 1864.

APRIL 14.—John J. Philbrick, Paymaster, from March 9, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APRIL 12.—Rear-Admiral L. M. Goldsborough is hereby appointed to the command of the European Squadron, and ordered to New York as soon as his flagship, the *Colorado*, shall be ready to be put in commission.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 10.—Acting Master J. L. Plunkett, to the *J. L. Davis*.

APRIL 11.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander C. F. W. Behm, to command the *Princess Royal*.

Acting Ensign L. R. Chester, to command the *Ariel*.

Acting Ensign W. C. Underhill, to the *Granite*.

Acting Master A. M. Keith, to the Mississippi Squadron.

APRIL 12.—Acting Ensign James T. Bowling, to the *Penobscot*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer David Roberts, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Stephen Rand, Francis J. Bradley and Orville Bassett, to the *Tioga*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles Bremon and Henry A. Chase, to the *Agamenticus*.

Acting Assistant Paymasters Charles S. Dickerman and Frank H. Balch, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. D. Kimberly, to the *Sassacus*.

Acting Master W. T. Pratt, to the *North Carolina*.

APRIL 13.—Acting Ensign J. H. Rogers, to the *Sweet Briar*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Bernard Kerley, and ordered to the *Dandelion*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Hopkins, to the *Mingoe*.

APRIL 14.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Bennett, to the *Lady Sterling*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry B. Goodwin, to the *Peoria*.

DETACHED.

APRIL 10.—Acting Master W. N. Griswold, from the *J. L. Davis* on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. D. G. Smith, from the West Gulf Squadron, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry Churchill, from the command of the *Circassian*, and waiting orders.

Acting Masters William Williams, Daniel R. Browne, Acting Ensigns James E. N. Graham, Joseph W. Mulford, G. E. French, C. H. Davenport, Acting Chief Engineer Samuel N. Hartwell, Acting First Assistant Engineer John W. Kelsy, Acting Second Assistant Engineer P. H. Hendrickson, Acting Third Assistant Engineers George W. Greenwood, Henry L. Churchill, W. T. Hanigan and Isaac H. Borden, from the *Circassian*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster T. Hathaway Haskell, from the *Circassian*, on the completion of the transfer, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Jared W. Dillman, from the *Princeton*, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Master William Burdett, from the *Mohican*, and ordered to ordinary duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Mates F. F. Gregory and C. H. Freeman, from the *Circassian*, and ordered to instruction and detail on board the *Savannah*.

Mate S. W. Sedam, from the *Kickapoo*, and ordered to duty in the Mississippi Squadron.

APRIL 11.—Acting Ensign Francis H. Brown, from the command the *Ariel*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Ensign William B. Brown, from the *Honduras*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Ensign Israel Hulstead, from the *Princeton*, and ordered to the *Honduras*.

Acting Ensign Charles P. Bragg, from the late *Signal*, and granted leave for two weeks, at the expiration of which, to report for duty in the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master F. P. B. Sands, from the *Gettysburg*, and ordered to the *Frolic*

Acting Master and Pilot William Richardson, from the *Powhatan*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master E. A. Decker, from the *Osceola*, and ordered to the *Gettysburg*.

APRIL 12.—Mate Henry Weston, Jr., from the late *Diana*, and granted leave for two weeks, at the expiration of which, ordered to the *Savannah* for instruction and detail.

Mate H. M. Upham, from the *Massachusetts*, and ordered to the *Savannah* for instruction and detail.

Acting Assistant Surgeon C. W. Knight, from the *Carrabasset*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Ensign Edward Pendexter, from the *Penobscot*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North

Acting Ensign W. W. Smith, from the *Frolic*, and ordered to the *James S Chambers*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. A. Fobes, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Carrabasset*.

APRIL 13.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Edward Baker, from the *Kennebec*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. H. Garfield, from duty at the Navy Yard, Boston, and ordered to the *Kennebec*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Andrew J. Homan, from the *De Soto*, and ordered to the *Conemaugh*.

APRIL 14.—Acting Ensign Robert B. Elder, from the *Vicksburg*, and ordered to the *Ottawa*.

Acting Ensign David P. Cook, from the *Vicksburg*, and ordered to the *Catskill*

Acting Ensign Fred. Elliott from the *Catskill*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Ensign Walter N. Smith, from the *Ottawa*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Ensigns William H. Otis G. V. Demorest, Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas W. Bennett, Acting Third Assistant Engineers George W. Yoe and Levi Colt, from the *Vicksburg*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master Francis G. Osborn, from the command of the *Vicksburg*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. Buckley, from the *Vicksburg*, on the completion of his transfer, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry Harbenson, from the *Vicksburg*, and ordered to the *Lady Sterling*.

APPOINTED.

APRIL 11.—D. W. Edward, of the *Lockwood*, and George D. Keene, of the *Monadnock*, Mates, and ordered to remain in the Potomac Flotilla.

Lewis Whitney Loring, of New York city, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

B. Semig, of the Medical Director's Office, Department of Western Virginia, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Washington.

APRIL 12.—Jason Peabody Brown, of Bridgewater, Mass., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Tioga*.

Otis Bartlett Hardy, of Boston, Mass., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Agamenticus*.

APRIL 13.—Nicholas H. Belding, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Samuel H. Linn, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the Naval Station at Baltimore, Md.

Walter J. Leman, of Baltimore, Md., Mate, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

APRIL 14.—Arthur Gale Steele, of Baltimore, Md., William Henry Adams, of New York city, and Charles Dudley, of Baltimore, Md., Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

CONFIRMED.

APRIL 10.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Brown, and ordered to duty in the West Gulf Squadron.

Mates John Scott, of the *Mystic*, and John Donnelly, of the *Crusader*, and ordered to remain in the Potomac Flotilla.

Mate Nicholas Anderson, and ordered to instruction at New York.

APRIL 11.—Mate E. W. Henck, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign William J. Dumont, and ordered to instruction at New York.

APRIL 13.—Acting Ensign John Walber, of the *Canandaigua*, and detached from that vessel, granted two weeks' leave, and at the expiration of which, ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Edward M. Davis, of the *Kate*, Mississippi Squadron, and ordered to remain on duty on board that vessel.

APRIL 14.—Acting Ensign Samuel Atwood, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Mates Samuel C. V. Bubier and Benjamin P. Hale, and ordered to instruction at New York.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

APRIL 10.—Acting Ensign Walter Muir, of the *Cincinnati*.

APRIL 11.—Mates Daniel S. Ingersoll, of the *Lilac*, and W. B. Miles, of the *Granite*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward P. Colby, of the *Rodolph*.

APRIL 12.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Ambrose Kimball, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Acting Ensign Lewis P. Dellan, of the *James S. Chambers*.

Acting Ensign S. G. Bryer, of the *Sonoma*.

APRIL 13.—Acting Ensign J. D. Dexter, of the *Sweet Briar*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James C. Kennedy, of Paterson, N. J,

Acting Third Assistant Engineer, James Gilbert Brown, of the *Mahopac*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John H. Rollings, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

APRIL 14.—Acting Ensign Alexander S. Gibson, of the West Gulf Squadron.

Mate Joseph K. Kelso, of the Mississippi Squadron.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

APRIL 10.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas M. Jenks, of Baltimore, Md.

Acting Master R. O. Patterson, of Belfast, Me.

Acting Assistant Surgeon B. G. Walton, of Boston.

APRIL 14.—Acting Master and Pilot D. V. N. Wright, of the North Atlantic Squadron.

Mate A. J. Holtzman, of Washington, D. C.

PROMOTED.

APRIL 11.—Acting Ensign W. H. Mayer, of the *Sassacus*, to Acting Master.

APRIL 12.—Acting Assistant Surgeon George B. Todd, of the *Montauk*, to Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John J. Sowerby, of Philadelphia, to Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon.

DISMISSED.

APRIL 11.—Mates C. A. Thorne and Henry Webb, of the *Seminole*.

APRIL 12.—Acting First Assistant Engineer Morris Botticher, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APRIL 11.—The order dated March 23, 1865, accepting the resignation of Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Hannigan, is hereby revoked.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending April 15th, 1865:—

Eli Flood, seaman, January 19, 1865, U. S. steamer *Tyler*.

William Roden (contraband), landsman, January 22, 1865, U. S. steamer *Tyler*.

Michael McLaughlin, landsman, March 13, 1865, U. S. steamer *Pinola*.

Benjamin Davis, landsman, March 16, 1865, U. S. steamer *Tallahatchie*.

Anton Bayauser, landsman, March 21, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis

Henry Singer, landsman, March 23, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Henry Harold (negro), first class boy, March 24, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Arthur Travers, landsman, March 26, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Samuel L. S. Leonard, second-class boy, March 28, 1865, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

John Boguor, ordinary seaman, March 28, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Charles Williams (colored), ordinary seaman, March 25, 1865, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

James R. Baker, surgeon's steward in charge, March 5, 1865, U. S. steamer *Gemsbok*.

Abraham Morant, landsman, March 10, 1865, U. S. schooner *C. P. Williams*.

Christian Nelson, ordinary seaman, March 13, 1865, U. S. steamer *Pontiac*.

Charles Wilson, seaman, March 16, 1865, U. S. steamer *Chenango*.

William O'Brien, landsman, March 3, 1865, U. S. steamer *Pawnee*.

Jacob Black, seaman, March 17, 1885, U. S. steamer *Iosco*.

John P. Nesler, seaman, March 17, 1865, U. S. steamer *Iosco*.

John Brown, seaman, February 21, 1865, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire*.

George Reason (colored), landsman, February 23, 1865, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire*.

Charles Shield (colored), landsman, March 3, 1865, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire*.

William H. J. Bowman, landsman, April 5, 1865, Naval Asylum.

Jason Goudy, acting volunteer lieutenant, March 28, 1865, Paducah.

Thomas Brennan, marine, January 16, 1865, U. S. steamer *Susquehanna*.

William McKain, coal passer, March 26, 1865, U. S. steamer *Nyack*

Felix Butler, landsman, March 3, 1865, U. S steamer *New National*.

Edward C. Bennett, landsman, March 14, 1865, U. S. steamer *Lancaster* at sea

Patrick Crowley, landsman, April 2, 1865, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Oscar Simpson, ordinary seaman, April 3, 1865, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Thornton Phillips, landsman, March 11, 1865, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

John Deveraux, acting master's mate, March 25, 1865, U. S. steamer *Carrabasset*.

George V. Jones, second-class boy, March 27, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Ebenezer Parsons, landsman, March 28, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Noah Ark (negro), second-class fireman, March 28, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Leonard short (negro), March 28, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

J. A. Sanderson, landsman, February 28, 1865, U. S. steamer *Red Rover*.

C. Whiting, first-class boy, March 2, 1865, U. S. steamer *Red Rover*.

J. Gray, landsman, March 6, 1885, U. S. steamer *Red Rover*.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNED.

Surgeon Alfred Wynkoop, U. S. A., is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered to duty under the direction of the Assistant Surgeon-General at Louisville, Ky.

Hospital Steward James H. Wright, U. S. A., is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and ordered to the Department of the East, at New York city.

Hospital Steward R. A. Ivers, U. S. A., is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and ordered to the Department of the Gulf, at New Orleans, La.

Assistant Surgeon John Van Zandt, U. S. A., to duty in charge of depot field hospitals, at City Point, Va.

SHERMAN'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF LEE'S SURRENDER.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVITION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, SMITHFIELD, N. C., April 12, 1865.

Special Field Order No. 54.

The General commanding announces to the Army that he has official notice from General Grant that General Lee surrendered to him his entire army on the 9th inst., at Appomattox Court-House, Va.

Glory to God and to our country, and all honor to our comrades in arms to whom we are now marching. A little more labor, a little more toil on our part, the great race is won, and our government stands regenerated after its four years of bloody war.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General Commanding.

A SALUTE RETURNED.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WILMINGTON,
WILMINGTON, N. C., April 11, 1865.

Three years ago this day, a portion of the troops of this command took possession of Fort Pulaski. Here also are men who were engaged in the capture of Forts Wagner and Fisher and the siege of Sumter. To them the Brigadier-General Commanding takes great pleasure in publishing the following dispatch, received by him from Major-General Schofield, commanding the department:

"It having been reported at these headquarters that a salute of one hundred guns was fired at Wilmington on the 14th of April, 1861, in honor of the fall of Fort Sumter, the Commanding General directs that you cause a salute of one hundred guns to be fired on the 14th of the present month, from Rebel guns and with Rebel ammunition, in honor of the restoration of the Stars and Stripes over the same fort.

Captain A. C Harvey is charged with the execution of the order, and he will consult with Lieutenant R. Williams, depot ordnance officer, as to the selection of guns and ammunition. By order of

Brigadier-General HAWLEY.

E. LEWIS MOORE, Captain and A. A. G.

GENERAL LEE'S FAREWELL TO HIS ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 10, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 9.—After four years of arduous service, marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources. I need not tell the survivors of so many hard-fought battles, who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them, but holding that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that would attended the continuation of the contest, I have determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past vigor has endeared them to their country men.

By the terms of agreement officers and men can return to their homes and remain there until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consequences of duty faithfully performed, and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend you his blessing and protection. With an increasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration of myself, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

BY direction of the War Department the publication of advertisements, or the printing of posters, envelopes, or stationery, pertaining to the recruiting service of the Regular Army, the expense of which is chargeable against that fund for recruiting the same, is hereafter prohibited.

THE War Department has decided that commanding officers of draft rendezvous are not authorized to grant leaves of absence to officers for furloughs to enlisted men. No leaves can be given except by authority from the Secretary of War.

NAVAL REGISTER.

The Editor will be glad to receive for this department of the JOURNAL *all interesting facts in relation to vessels of the Navy suitable for publication.*

ATLANTA, iron-clad, 4.—A note from one of the officers of this vessel, lying at Dutch Gap, informs us of the accidental death of William S Thompson, Acting First Assistant Engineer. The letter says:—"Mr. Thompson took a boat's crew and went up Trent's Reach, a short way above Howlett Horse battery, to examine some torpedoes which had been removed from the river, and in the act of detaching the safety cap which prevents them from exploding in handling, the machine exploded, killing him, and a landsman named McCoy, instantly, and fracturing the leg of Charles Smith, landsman, and burning the faces of two others, including the coxswain of the cutter. Their bodies were interred with naval honors, all the iron-clad fleet taking part in the procession, they were buried at the foot of the famous signal tower. By the death of Mr. Thompson, which has cast a gloom over this vessel, the Government loses a valuable officer. Mr. Thompson served in the Mexican war, and resigned his position of lieutenant-colonel in the present rebellion to take charge of this vessel as engineer, which better suited his inclinations. His residence has been in Philadelphia, although his three small children, left orphans by his disease, are at present living in Baltimore."

ADELA, side-wheel, 7, sailed from Brooklyn Yard 13th, to accompany the *Pensacola* to Baltimore, it is said. Acting Master Commanding, Edwin Collins; Acting Ensigns, J. H. Goodwin, Albert A. Davis, William H. Dumont, C. M. Jones, Edward C. Remington; Acting Assistant Paymaster, George E. Martin; Acting First Assistant Engineer, George M. Bennett; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, H. C. White, Fred. A Hutchinson; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Aaron Varslow.

BIENVILLE, side-wheel, 11, belonging to West Gulf Squadron, was spoken on the 10th instant, in latitude 34.18, longitude 76.52, bound for Philadelphia.

CIRCASSIAN, screw, 6, has arrived at Boston from Texas and the Gulf. She left Rio Grande March 16, stopping at Corpus Christi, Velasco and Galveston, leaving New Orleans 24th and Mobile Bay 28th. She also touched at Pensacola on 31 instant and Key West on the 4th. The U. S. steamers *Dale* and *Glaucus* were at the latter port. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding, Henry Churchill; Acting Master, Wm. Williams; Acting Chief Engineer, S N. Hartwell; Assistant Surgeon, C. F. Steadman; Acting Assistant Paymaster, I. H. Haskell; Acting Master, D. R. Browne; Acting Ensigns, G. E. French, J. W. Mulford and C. H. Danforth; Acting Ensign, J. E. N. Graham; Engineers, J. W. Kelsey, Paul Kendricken, Isaac H. Borden, L. Cheney, George W. Greenwood, Michael Harrigan and H. L. Churchill.

COLORADO, screw, 52, fitting out at Brooklyn Yard, will be the flagship of the Mediterranean Squadron, consisting of twenty vessels of war, under the command of Rear-Admiral Goldsborough. Captain Case, the Executive Officer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will be the Fleet Captain, and it is expected the whole fleet will be in the Mediterranean this summer.

DACOTAH, screw, 8. Second Assistant John H. Ames, has been ordered to this vessel.

HONEYSUCKLE, screw, 2. Acting Master James J. Russell, reports to the Navy Department that on the 2d instant, the sloop *Phantom* was captured in the Shawnee River, Florida. The sloop was loaded with about 3,000 pounds of bar iron, and a quantity of liquors. The persons on board admit that they were attempting to run the blockade. She will be sent to Key West for adjudication.

MARION, sloop, 7, at the Newport Yard, has changed her anchorage to the outer harbor, and will be used by the midshipmen for practice.

MOHONGO, iron-clad, 2, came from New York to the Brooklyn Yard 17th.

OHIO, ship, 17, at Charlestown. Acting Assistant Surgeon, G. W. Masters has been detached and ordered to the *James Adger*.

PENSACOLA, screw, 24.—After lying for a year in the Brooklyn Yard undergoing thorough overhauling and repair in her hull, the *Pensacola* left the yard on the 12th and anchored at Quarantine, waiting for a favorable opportunity to proceed to sea. She sailed in tow of the *Calypso*, and went to Baltimore to receive her machinery. Afterwards she will probably return to Brooklyn—her present voyage being undertaken, probably, because the Department think it cheaper to send her to Baltimore than to lighter the machinery to New York. The *Pensacola* is commanded by Volunteer Lieutenant Commander, Eaton; Acting Ensign Kelly, Master. The *Calypso's* officers are:—Lieutenant, L. N. Stodder, commanding; Lieutenant H. D. Whittemore, Executive Officer; Acting Ensigns, H. J. Dunn, W. B. Howes, G. W. Cassidy, W. H. Fogg; Engineer, F. B. Hamers, in charge; Second Assistant Engineers, Mervin and Brown; Third Assistant Engineers, Smith and Gilbert.

PAUL JONES, side-wheel, 7, sailed from the Charlestown Navy Yard 14th, for Key West and the West Indies. Her officers are:—Lieutenant-Commander, John Madigan; Executive Officer, Charles Huggins; Paymaster, Thos. L Tullock, Jr.; Surgeon, F. H. R. Phillips; Acting Ensigns, S. C. Hill, Walter B. Rankin, Arthur W. Emerson, O. D. Owen, P. C. Gooding; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Geo. L. Harris; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Clark Hartt, Samuel H. Towne: Acting Third Assistant Engineers, John M. Cheney, C. H. Saunders.

PROTEUS, screw, 11, sailed from San Fuegos 30th March for a cruise.

SASSACUS, paddle-wheel, 12.—A correspondent writing from this vessel, and dating his letter at Fort Monroe, April 17th, says:—"In your paper of the 15th I see a notice of the melancholy death of Acting Assistant Paymaster G. W. Garthwaite, late of this vessel, in which these words occurred:—'Is is presumed that some discrepancies in his accounts, the discovery of which had become inevitable, caused his sudden self-destruction.' It is due to his memory and to his relatives and friends that this be immediately corrected. It is *not known* whether he fell or jumped overboard—nor is there *any* foundation for the report that 'discrepancies' existed in his accounts. He was a man possessed of the highest and finest sense of honor, and one who commanded the respect of his associates. I have felt it my duty to make this statement, as I see from your notice of his death, that you have received your information from some one entirely unacquainted with his case—and one *too* ready to jump at conclusions."

SQUANDO, iron-clad, 2.—This vessel, lately launched at East Boston, had her engines tested shortly after at the yard of McKay & Aldis, her builders. The test was conducted in presence of Chief Engineer Wood, General Inspector of Iron-clad Machinery, and is understood to have been satisfactory.

TAHOMA, screw, 6, which has been repairing at New York, was put in commission on Thursday, 13th, at the Brooklyn Yard. The following officers reported on board:—Lieutenant Commander, William P. McCann; Acting Master, A. Allen; Acting Ensigns, George H. Drew, Wm. Mellen: Acting Assistant Surgeon, Edward Macomb; Acting Assistant Paymaster, E. P. Sheldon; Engineers, Second Assistants, George R. Holt, John Deturbe; Acting Third Assistants, Robert Muirs, John F. Sloan and George H. Whitman.

YANKEE, paddle-wheel, 4, arrived at the Washington Navy Yard on the 19th, after four years of hard service. She was purchased in April, 1861, and sent with the fleet, to relieve Fort Sumter, and on her return, was attached to the flotilla. While the Rebels commanded the Potomac, she distinguished herself by running their batteries at Cockpit Point and Evansport. She also did some hard fighting on the Nansemond River. She towed the *Cumberland* from Norfolk Navy Yard, the night before its destruction, thus saving her for a more glorious fate. The *Yankee* has been actively engaged in maintaining the blockade, and with other vessels of the flotilla, co-operated with the Army at Aquia Creek and Fredericksburgh. She has taken part in many expeditions up the tributaries of the Chesapeake—among the last of which, was the one known as the "Singleton Tobacco Raid," on which occasion, the *Commodore Read* and *Yankee* convoyed the transports up the river. Since going into commission, the *Yankee* has been commanded by some of our most distinguished naval officers—among whom are Commodore Craven, now of the *Niagara*; Captains Worden, of Monitor fame, and Wyman, of the Department, and Lieutenant-Commander Eastman, now Commanding the U. S steamer *Don*, flagship of the flotilla. The following is a list of the present officers:—Acting Master, Lewis G. Cook; Acting Ensign and Executive Officer, Charles F. Watson; Acting Ensign, Charles F. Moore: Acting Assistant Surgeon, A. B. C. Sawyer; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Lowville H. Merrill; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, in charge, Wm. H. Hughes; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, John F. Coster and George W. Landon; Acting Master's Mates, Hiram C. Borden and Robert Robinson; Paymaster's Steward, Frank W. Blanchard; Surgeon's Steward, Eugene A. Boswell; Yeoman, James H. Marshall. Quite a number of vessels have been added to the flotilla of late, and under its able commander, Foxhall A. Parker, much has been done to punish the band of Rebel pirates infesting the shores of the Chesapeake.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

ACTING Ensign G. H. Dodge has been ordered to Medical Survey at Charlestown, Mass.

THE *Santiago de Cuba*, Commander Glisson, the *Cherokee*, Captain Denonson, and the *Iuka*, Captain Rogers, arrived at Havana on the 4th inst., from Key West.

SECOND Assistant Engineer Charles J. Coney has been ordered to temporary duty as assistant to Chief Engineer George Sewall, at Charlestown Navy Yard.

THE amount of the mechanic's roll at the Charlestown Yard for March is $491,384 76. Number of men, 4,567. Total expenditures for the month ending March 31st, $311,685 49.

ACTING Volunteer Lieutenant Frederick Crocker, captured in Sabine Pass while in command of U. S. S *Clifton*, has returned to his home in Edgarstown, Mass., after an imprisonment of a year and a half.

THE various Navy Yards and stations have appropriately observed the national mourning for the death of the President. Half-hour guns were fired at each from sunrise to sunset of one day, in accordance with orders from the Department.

THE blockade-runner *Banshee*, with 1,000 bales of cotton, arrived at Nassau on the 30th, from Galveston. She reports Galveston garrisoned by twelve hundred troops. Twelve Union ships were off the bar. Six steamers had recently sailed from Havana for Galveston.

THE privateer *Shenandoah* has been lying at the port of Melbourne for several weeks, and it now transpires that the cause of her detention is the refusal of the local government to allow her provisioning for starting on a new expedition, and continuing her depredations on our commerce. This refusal of "belligerent" rights by the Victoria government has drawn from Captain Waddell a threat to report the proceedings to "his government at Richmond."

THE new Rebel ram, which had been building at Halifax, N. C., and was anxiously expected to commence operations, was discovered on the 8th instant, near Plymouth, a mere shell, having been turned to the water's edge. The pickets near Plymouth saw her coming down the river and gave the alarm. Colonel Frankle turned out a squadron of cavalry and two sections of artillery to charge on her, but they found her helplessly lying against the obstructions, where they placed guards over her, where she now remains.

THE Potomac Flotilla is doing excellent service in patrol duty. Commander Foxhall A. Parker, commanding Potomac Flotilla, reports to the Navy Department from the United States steamer *Don*, date of April 17, that on the night of the 16th the United States steamer *Jacob Bell* arrested a noted guerrilla and spy named Thomas N. Conrad, whom he has forwarded to the headquarters of Major-General Augur. Four suspicious persons were captured from a boat on the night of the 14th, on the Rappahannock. They had in their possession at the time a carpet bag containing two orders from T. Fitzhugh, who is a leader of a gang of notorious guerrillas, and of the party who some time since captured the steamer *Harriet De Ford*. Commander Parker turned the party over to the Provost Marshal at Point Lookout, Maryland.

THE *Shamrock*, flagship, Commander Macomb, the *Wyalusing*, *Valley City*, and *Hunchback* went up the Chowan River to Winton, N. C., with the intention of covering the crossing of a body of cavalry at Winton, which was to operate towards the Weldon Railroad. The cavalry advance guard found the enemy in position at Winton, but the fleet opened on them, soon scattering them. The fleet ferried over the troops to the south side of the river, and then proceeded to Murfreesboro, on the Meherrin River, about eighteen miles from Weldon. The sailors took possession of the town, the Mayor formally surrendering it to Commander Macomb. Murfreesboro is a good-sized town, and is taken possession of for the first time by the Yanks. The fleet returned to Winton and Plymouth, where it is now lying.

THE recent benificent order of the Navy Department, giving official positions at naval stations to seamen who have become disabled in the service of their country, is now being carried into effect. For this purpose the Sanitary Commission has established a Bureau at No. 35 Chambers street, of which General Winfield Scott is chief, where the names and abilities of applicants are registered, and from which the heads of departments at the Brooklyn Navy Yard receive such disabled seamen as they need to fill vacancies in the Yard. Many disabled persons lately have applied at the Yard for employment and have not received that attention which they might have expected, as the officers are overrun with applications, which they have not time to examine into. By application at the above office their applications will receive courteous attention.

THE celebrated Rebel ram *Albemarle* has been raised by Messrs. Underwood & Co., and is now lying in North River, at the mouth of the canal, waiting to be towed into Norfolk. They have been nearly one month in getting her up. It will be recollected that this monster was blown up by a torpedo on the 27th of October, 1864, by Lieutenant Cushing and eleven men. She is not seriously injured. Much of her plating had to be removed to lighten her. Her guns, which were two 100-pounder Brook rifle guns, English manufacture, had been taken off by Captain Macomb, of the *Shamrock*, and sent to Washington. Her boilers and machinery are uninjured, and she is at present under steam. The *Albemarle* was one of the most formidable rams of the Confederacy, and was built at Halifax, N. C. She has several indentations in her sides from the different shots and shells fired into her, and an unexploded shell was found buried under her iron plating. She had twenty-eight inches of timber and four inches of plating. In her were found officers' clothing, arms, and twenty eight cans of powder uninjured. She had Liverpool coal on board, which must have run the blockade. It is thought she can be put in repair without great cost.

THE strike at the Brooklyn Yard seems to be in fair process of settlement. The ship carpenters have returned, and it is probable the riggers will do the same, with the understanding that their claims shall be reconsidered at Washington, and, if possible, indulgence granted them. For several days, work almost stopped in the yard, and business received a severe check. The demand for labor was so great that it was thought the United States steamer *Monongahela*, which came here recently to be overhauled, would have to go elsewhere, and preparations were made to send her to Philadelphia. It was at first anticipated that the other vessels which are at the yard for an overhauling would be sent to Boston, but probably the favorable condition of affairs will forego the necessity. The *Hartford*, 28, and the *Brooklyn*, 26, which are in great demand by the officers who are to command them, are but partially overhauled. There is a great deal to be done on them. Admiral Paulding has issued the following order; "Workmen or laborers will hereafter only be taken on the yard rolls on the 1st and 15th of each month, except under special circumstances or necessity. The heads of each department, in making requisitions for their employment, will state the urgency of the occasion for requiring them."

THE rebel iron-clad *Stonewall*, whose boasted powers were to overwhelm not only our Navy, but the chief sea-ports of the country, has showed her mettle to be decidedly poor. A letter dated Corunna, March 21, says:—"The *Stonewall*, with the *Concepcion* (Spanish frigate), just astern of her, stood out to sea, and everybody supposed that, in a few minutes, we should hear the sound of cannon booming over the water. The morning had been calm and the sea perfectly smooth; but, just about the time the *Stonewall* made her appearance, a strong breeze sprung up, and in a few minutes the sea was considerably ruffled. The *Sacramento* was steering directly towards the *Stonewall*, and the *Niagara* closely following, when suddenly the rebel ram, which had come out about one mile away from the mouth of the port, turned tail and started back, followed by the *Concepcion*. The *Niagara* and *Sacramento* by this time were nearly off the mouth of the harbor of Ferrol, and continued steering towards it until they saw the ram fairly inside, when they returned to their old berths in the harbor of Corunna, having been absent only about two hours. Precisely what Captain Page meant by his manœuvre, I am at a loss to determine. The sea was not sufficiently high to seriously incommode his fighting arrangements." The officers of the valiant rebel are:—Captain T. J. Page, Virginia; Lieutenants—First, R. R. Carter, Virginia; Second, George S. Shyrock, Kentucky; Third, George A. Borchet, Georgia; Fourth, E. G. Read, Virginia; Fifth, Samuel Barron, Jr., Virginia; Surgeon, B. W. Green, Virginia; Assistant Surgeon, J. W. Hurty, Georgia, Paymaster, R. W. Curtis, Arkansas; Engineers—Chief, W. P. Brooks, S. C.; First Assistant, W. Hutchison Jackson, Maryland; Second Assistant, J. C. Cloth, Texas; Master, W. W. Wilkinson, South Carolina; Boatswain, J. M. Dukehart, Maryland; Gunner, J. B. King, North Carolina; Carpenter, Jas. Mather, Maryland; Master's Mate, W. H. Savage, Maryland; Paymaster's Clerk, William Boynton, Alabama; Sergeant of Marines, J. M. Prior, Virginia

THE prize steamer *Ruby* arrived at the Brooklyn Yard on the 13th. Immense sensation was created in Lisbon by an attack of the Portuguese fort upon the U. S. steamers *Niagara* and *Sacramento*. The Confederate ram *Stonewall* arrived at the port on Sunday afternoon, March 26, and cast anchor in front of the old packet stairs. Shortly after the Portuguese authorities went on board and notified Captain Page, her commander, that the vessel could only be allowed to remain in port 24 hours, a period sufficient for coaling purposes. At the same time companies of artillerymen were sent to the Bagio Forts, to St. Julian and to Belem Towers. The Portuguese war vessels were put in a state of readiness, and several guns were sent on board two of them—the *Mindello* and *Jaques*. On Monday afternoon the *Niagara* and *Sacramento* were signalled off Lisbon bar, and it is said the *Stonewall* hoisted her blue peter about the same time. The two corvettes came up and cast anchor near the Belem Tower, and were officially warned that they could not sail until 24 hours had elapsed after the sailing of the *Stonewall*. The *Stonewall* sailed about noon Tuesday, leaving the United States vessels anchored to the west of Belem Tower. Some four hours after the *Niagara* and *Sacramento* weighed anchor and moved towards the bar. The cammander of Belem Tower, who had received instructions, observing this, called the artillery to the guns, and fired a 12 pound shot at the *Niagara*, which sailed in front. She did not, however, stop, and six more shots were fired from the tower. At the seventh shot the *Niagara* turned around, came back towards Lisbon, and cast anchor in front of the Old Packet Stairs. The *Sacramento* followed, and brought up near to her. It appears that three of the seven balls struck the *Niagara*, somewhat damaging her poop. The United States officers allege that they had no intention of following the *Stonewall*, but merely desired to shift their anchorage. It is also said that the commander of the *Niagara* signalled the fort that he understood the summons. Our Consul promptly demanded the removal of the Commander of Fort Belem, and the statements of our officers are borne out by the fact that the Portuguese government acceded to the demand. The matter will be allowed to rest here, so far as Portugal is concerned. And by the time the privateer reaches a new harbor, the intimation that we will no longer suffer similar acts will doubtless have reached Europe. So much for Portugal. The French journal the *Phare de la Loire* states that legal proceedings have been instituted against seven persons (the initials only of whose names are given), upon the charge of jeopardizing the safety of the country at home and abroad, by aiding and abetting in the fitting out of the ram *Olinde*, otherwise known as the *Stonewall*.

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THE COMPANY'S PROPERTIES.

No. 1.—One half (½) acre on Cherry Run, Venango County, Penn., three-fourths of a mile above the great Reed Well, and in the immediate neighborhood of the new Two Hundred Barrel Well, which has within a few days attracted so much attention. This Lot is owned by the Company in *Fee Simple*.

No. 2.—One half (½) acre adjoining the above tract. Perpetual lease. Half all Oil.

No. 3.—Three fourths (¾) of an acre on the Run next above the Lots just described. Perpetual lease Half all Oil.

These Lots are every inch on the Creek bottom, level and smooth, with room enough for ten Wells.

No. 4.—One-half (½) acre, Fee Simple, on Rocky River, Medina County, Ohio, being a part of the famous "Oil Spring Lot," and but four rods from the Well producing Lubricating Oil—a Well bored for salt many years ago.

No. 5.—Twenty (20) acres, Fee Simple, on Rocky River, adjoining the farm on which is the above described Oil Well, and on the outskirts of the village of Liverpool. Oil Geologists, who recently prospected here, fixed the place where a large flow of Oil should be obtained directly on this tract, at a point where a ravine makes into the river.

There is on this property a fine large house, good barn and outhouses, which will be valuable in the operations of the Company. A Derrick is up on this Lot, and a well is being bored by hand power, to the depth of two hundred feet, while an Engine is being got on to the ground.

No. 6.—One hundred and fifty-five (155) acres in the Federal Creek, Athens County, Ohio Oil country, in the immediate neighborhood of the Joy Farm One Hundred Barrel Well, struck recently, and surrounded by many good producing Wells. This territory promises to be fully equal to the best in Pennsylvania. A great many Wells are now producing largely in this section, and hundreds going down. No failures are reported anywhere in this region. It is just opposite the great Oil Fields of the Kanawha, and is laid down by our most eminent Geologists as in the very centre of the Oil Basin.

Since this property was obtained, owing to developments adjoining it, the value has been increased to an extent to make it alone ample property for the basis of a large Company. Lease fifteen (15) years, with four-fifths of all Oil.

No. 7.—One (1) acre, with Hotel, Barn, and Outhouses, being the Tavern Stand at Grafton, Ohio, *Fee Simple*. On this Lot is an old Well, strongly impregnated with Oil, and the show of Oil here is regarded as superior. This property is also highly valuable as Hotel property.

No. 8.—Three hundred (300) acres, near the above property. Derrick up and Well going down on this farm, with all indications of Oil. Lease twenty years, with three-fourths of all Oil.

No. 9.—Ninety-seven (97) acres, on Black River, Grafton, Ohio, two miles from the above farm. Lease twenty-nine years, five-sixths of all Oil.

No. 10.—Eighty-four (84) acres, Grafton, adjoining the "Rising Well Farm," on which is a fine Well of Lubricating Oil, now pumping, and several going down. Lease twenty-nine years, five-sixths all Oil.

This Grafton property, though quite undeveloped, is fast becoming very popular. Several Wells are now going down in the Township, and active preparations are making for many more. One or two Wells are now pumping with good success, and several that are down but one or two hundred feet, have a fine show of Oil. This is heavy Lubricating Oil.

Nearly the entire 659¼ acres of land owned by this Company is bottom land, and every foot of it boring territory, giving ample room for more than 1,500 Wells.

The tracts lie in four different localities, and none of them in mythical or unknown regions, where perhaps there is not a Well being bored within fifty miles, and where, if Oil should be found, the means of transportation would be absolutely wanting, thus rendering the product valueless: These lands are all in easy reach of Railroads. A feature, the advantages of which will readily appear, is, that all these lands are surrounded by active development, numbers of Wells going down in the immediate vicinity of each tract, so that should Oil be found, this property is enhanced in value though the Company should not at once commence operations themselves on all the Lots.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

This Company has been organized on a different plan from most Petroleum Companies now in operation, the advantages of which will be apparent to every one.

The property of this Company was purchased by an Association of forty-five gentlemen, and was selected after careful examination by two of their number sent out for the especial purpose. With the money for the purchase of the lands was raised $15,000 working capital, and placed in the hands of the Trustee. This enabled the Association to at once commence operations, instead of waiting for the sale of the stock to produce working capital, as is usual. Three Wells are now in progress of sinking on the Cherry Run property.

With good success, sixty days will suffice to complete these Wells, and that they will be highly productive, no one familiar with Oil Territory can doubt, as there has never been a failure on Cherry Run, and within a few rods of this property are some very fine Wells. The famous Coquette (800 bbls.), Jersey (400 bbls), Maple Shade (200 bbls.) and Sherman Wells (200 bbls.), are immediately across on Oil Creek. The renowned Reed Well, which flows 300 barrels daily, is less than one mile below on Cherry Run, and a new 200 barrel Well is between the Reed Well and these Lots. These Lots are in what is recognized by all men as the finest Oil Basin yet discovered, and immediately between the Reed Well on the one side and the Coquette, Jersey, etc., on the other side, the largest Oil Wells in the world, and in this distance there has never been a well put down that was not a paying well. Further on in this same line is the famous Pitt Hole Well of the United States Petroleum Company.

Three Wells are also going down on the Ohio property. One on the "Oil Spring Lot," one on the Gooderich Farm, 20 acres, Liverpool, and one on the Brown Farm, Grafton.

Oil is found here generally at a depth of less than 200 feet, and to this depth Wells are sunk by hand-power.

These Wells are being vigorously pushed.

To facilitate the business of developing these lands, the gentlemen purchasing them have formed a Stock Company, with a very limited capital, considering the great value of their lands, and have taken among themselves all the Stock except 28,000 Shares, set apart as additional working capital. These 28,000 shares are now offered to the public.

The Stock is all full paid, and will not be liable to any assessments. No Stockholder assumes any personal liability.

As more Engines have been contracted for, and arrangements made to sink Wells on other tracts of the Company's lands, it is desirable that all the additional working capital should be speedily converted into cash, and that this may be done at once, the Stock reserved for it is offered at the extreme low price of $3 per Share.

Subscriptions or orders will be received and Certificates issued for any number of Shares above Ten.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS are open at the Office of SYKES, CHADWICK & Co., Willard's Hotel, Washington; Office of W. D. MANN, 227 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.; at the Office of the ARMY OIL COMPANY, 211 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio; and at the Company's Office, 240 Broadway, New York.

Persons at a distance or in the Army, wishing to purchase Stock, can send Treasury Notes, Drafts, Government Bonds, Post Office or Paymasters' Orders, to the Office at New York, and immediately Certificates of Stocks will be returned to them, or forwarded to whom they may direct.

Considering the gigantic extent of this wonderful new field for business; the certainty of large gains in it by judicious enterprise; the abilities, advantages and reputation of the gentlemen concerned in this Company, and the positive and solid progress of its operations up to this point, it is believed that no investment is at this day open to the public at once so safe and so lucrative.

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DIED.

HUNT.—In West Roxbury, Mass., at the residence of E. C. Banfield, April 13, of diptheria, WARREN HORSFORD, son of Helen M. F. and the late Major Edward B. Hunt, U.S.A., aged 9 years, 4 months and 11 days.

SPAULDING.—At the residence of J. Spaulding, Esq., Salem, Mass., March 28, ARTHUR EVERETT, infant child of Elizabeth Irwin and J. C. Spaulding, U.S.N., aged one year and three days.

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NET INCREASE IN CASH ASSETS LAST YEAR,

$1,770,149 87.

Assets, Feb. 1, 1865,

$12,235,407 86.

Premiums received during the year	$1,904,584 66	
Interest received during the year 1864	945,281 84	$2,849,866 50
Invested in United States Stocks	4,915,921 26	
Bonds and Mortgage and Real Estate	5,827,991 13	
Cash on Hand and in Bank	1,023,524 25	
Due from Agents	31,978 05	
Interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, &c.	435,993 18	$12,235,407 86

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NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK,

JANUARY 1, 1865.

Net Assets, January 1, 1864	$1,478,968 59
Receipts during the year	973,534 02
	$2,452 502 61
Disbursements	461,277 38
	$1,991,225 23
Assets	$1 991 225 23

Life policies are issued, payable in annual, or in one, five or ten annual installments; also non-forfeiture endowment policies, payable in ten annual payments, which are paid at death, or arriving at any particular age. Life insurance as an investment has no superior, as it has saved millions of dollars to the insured, and thousands of families from ruin. Dividends are paid to policy holders, thus enabling them to continue their policies, if otherwise unable to do so.

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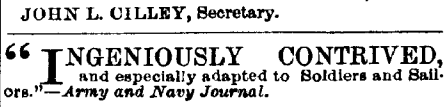
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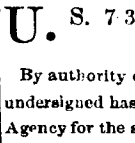
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March 25, 1865.



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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE great event of the week is SHERMAN'S agreement with JOHNSTON for a suspension of hostilities and memorandum of basis for peace. It was made on the 18th, and is fully put forth and discussed in other columns of this JOURNAL. General GRANT immediately started for Raleigh, SHERMAN'S headquarters. From that point, he sent a dispatch dated at nine o'clock on Monday night, the 24th, stating that he had delivered to General SHERMAN the reply to his dispatch announcing his terms of negotiation with the Rebel General JOHNSTON, and that JOHNSTON was immediately informed that the truce was terminated, and that civil matters could not be entertained in any convention between military commanders.

Up to the 17th, the larger part of the Army of the Potomac was concentrated, as we have said, near Burkesville Junction, resting after their toils, and awaiting the completion of the parole of LEE'S Army. As this latter business approached conclusion, it became evident that a large part of the Army would soon be removed. Burkesville Junction in itself was not a particularly desirable place for the encampment of a hundred thousand men, and the Southside Railroad, torn and rickety with its hard wear, was not sufficient for the transportation of all the rations required for the men, and all the forage for the horses. It is said that, during the previous week, the latter had suffered much for the want of feed, and many had been abandoned for that reason. The train which arrived on the evening of the 17th, was thirty-two hours on the road from City Point to the Junction, three or four engines having run off the track at different points.

Preparations for moving the camps, however, had been already made. A part of SHERIDAN'S cavalry and the colored division of the Twenty-fifth corps had already gone to Petersburgh. The news from JOHNSTON and the status of affairs there, and in the field of war in general, produced other movements. The Ninth corps was relieved from guarding the Southside Road, and was sent to Washington to be stationed, at present, along the Orange and Alexandria Road, and afterwards, it is hinted, to be transported to a distant part of the Southern territory. Their place was taken by the Fifth corps, which, with the Second, still remain on the ground of the great historic battles. At latest accounts, the Second corps was waiting for orders. Before the 17th, the Sixth corps had been ordered to refit for another campaign, but it was generally thought to mean nothing serious. JOHNSTON'S army was the only one of importance left in the Confederacy, and, as SHERMAN'S is about 100,000 strong, all told, it may be considered a sufficient match for JOHNSTON. However, on the 23d, the Sixth corps took up the march for Danville, probably with the intention of cutting off the westerly retreat of JOHNSTON. The Twenty-fourth corps marched to Richmond and Petersburgh, and was then, at latest accounts, with the Twenty-fifth corps. The advance of the Sixth corps is preceded by a strong force of SHERIDAN'S cavalry.

There are few other events for the week to record. General MERRITT completed his work of paroling the Rebel cavalry, and returned to Nottoway on the 15th. On the road he met General W. H. F. LEE and staff coming in to surrender, their men having almost entirely deserted them. A correspondent of the daily press shrewedly remarks about the surrender:—"The Rebel army laid down their arms by brigades, "but our officers observed that a large number of men "appeared without arms of any kind. Doubtless "many of the arms were secreted, while others were "broken and thrown away. It was noticed also that "all the good horses in LEE'S army were private "property. General GORDON'S private baggage filled "four or five army wagons which were furnished to "take it away."

General HANCOCK has been directed to establish his headquarters at Washington. He reports that nearly all of MOSBY'S command have surrendered, including nearly or quite all of the officers, except MOSBY himself. Some of MOSBY'S own men are hunting for a reward of two thousand dollars, offered for him by General HANCOCK.

THE EASTERN CAMPAIGN.

MOST of the readers of the JOURNAL, doubtless, have observed that its accounts of the closing events of the campaign in Virginia were more imperfect than its previous records of military operations. This was especially true of the operations subsequent to Five Forks; and, of course, the reason was obvious,—the rapidity of the pursuit of LEE, after the fall of Richmond and Petersburgh, preventing us from getting as full account as we have been wont to receive of the occurrences at the front. It might be well, perhaps, to supply the missing portions of our narrative by a regular review of the last fortnight's operations; but, upon the whole, so much else occurs to demand attention that this would be impracticable. As, however, we have received many letters and sketches from prominent general officers and others, describing these events, and correcting inaccuracies, we will proceed to alter some of the incorrect statements appearing in the JOURNAL, so that they may not pass into substantial history. We will begin with

THE SECOND CORPS.

In describing the repulse of Friday, the 31st of March,—the day before the victory at Five Forks—our accounts represented the Fifth corps as driven back during the afternoon, and as subsequently recovering itself and a second time pushing out towards the White Oak Road. And it was said that, "simultaneously with this successful advance of the Fifth "corps (their second advance that day) MILES'S and "MOTT'S divisions of the Second corps, next on the "right, moved forward." This description implies that the Fifth corps recovered itself without assistance, and that the Second corps only aided its subsequent advance. The true state of the case, however, was otherwise. MILES'S division was ordered forward by HUMPHREYS'S, and did move forward instantly, and attacked the enemy when he was driving back the two divisions of the Fifth corps. It was done for the purpose of relieving the Fifth corps, and did so most effectually, as the enemy was forced back into his entrenchments, and the White Oak Road was occupied by MILES'S division more than an hour before any part of the Fifth corps returned to it. MOTT'S division was extended to the left and thrown forward to correspond with that of MILES. The sketch in the JOURNAL of the 8th represents the enemy's works as terminating on the Weldon Railroad. They extended to Hatcher's Run, about three-quarters of a mile above Armstrong's, running past Oak Grove and Mrs. Hart's, and then up the Run, covering the White Oak Road and Claiborne's Road. They were excellent entrenchments with redoubts at short intervals, heavy slashing in front, and abattis. Our own entrenchments, also, extended well towards Hatcher's Run, the works covering the picket lines being advanced quite to the Run, in the neighborhood of the Vaughan Road. The map in the JOURNAL, which was obviously accurate as far as it went, was a copy, reduced one half, of one of the series of official maps (on the scale of an inch to a mile), used as a basis for operations. But the entrenchments sketched upon it were those existing at the time of the famous unsuccessful move upon Hatcher's Run and the Southside Railroad—we preferring not to attempt to mark in the new line, not then precisely determined, of the enemy's works covering the railroad.

In speaking of the pursuit of LEE, the time of the Second corps starting was put as the 4th inst. As a fact, however, this corps kept close in the rear of the Fifth corps during the 3d inst., and halted for the night within half a mile of it on Winticomack Creek. The next day, the 4th inst., the Second corps started with the Fifth corps, keeping close on it until within about two miles of Deep Creek, when the cavalry came in from the right and occupied and obstructed the road until 7 o'clock in the evening. That was the real reason why the Second corps did not get to Jetersville that evening, though strong working parties were put upon the roads, it is true, to work back to the trains that were bringing up supplies for all the corps, and also to work forward on the road. Again, when the Second corps moved, about one o'clock, A. M., of the 5th inst., expecting to get to Jetersville by daylight or by sunrise, the delay that the trains caused was comparatively small. It was the cavalry again that obstructed the road, the same force that had obstructed it during the day before, and kept the head of the Second corps column waiting a mile and a half beyond Deep Run or Deep Creek, until past eight o'clock in the morning. The distance moved over on the 4th inst., was about ten miles.

Finally, we desire our readers to notice that an error occurred in the transmission of General HUMPHREY'S dispatch to General MEADE, dated at half-past seven P. M. of the 6th inst. The JOURNAL was led thereby into the same mistake with the daily newspapers, and we desire to correct the record. General HUMPHREYS was made to say:—"We cannot ad-"vance to-morrow in the same manner we have to-"day." What he did say was:—"We cannot ad-"vance *to-night* in the same manner we have to-day." He knew the enemy would move off before daylight in the morning, and therefore wished to pursue during the night if possible; but, it was evidently impracticable to advance a skirmish line and line of battle between one and two miles in length, through dense undergrowth and swamps, and over broken ground, during the night. In that manner the Second corps had advanced during the day for a distance of 14 miles since eleven o'clock in the morning, in constant combat with the enemy during the whole time, carrying strong positions, partially entrenched, without halt or breathing time. During the evening General HUMPHREYS concluded not to attempt to renew the pursuit until daylight.

THE FIFTH CORPS.

It will be remembered that, at Gravelly Run, on the 31st, the divisions of AYRES and CRAWFORD were forced back. The extraordinary stories, however, which spoke of that battle as a sort of second Manassas, very much misrepresented ths Fifth corps. The lines fell back until they reached a favorable place to halt and re-form, HUMPHREYS meanwhile having advanced MILES'S division in the manner and with the success already described above. AYRES'S division had first attacked the enemy. CRAWFORD was ordered to support him, but AYRES had already dashed forward. CRAWFORD sent forward a brigade, but, before it had got into line, AYRES had been repulsed by the heavy columns of the enemy, concentrated against his single division. The result of the repulse has already been described. The enemy, in the moment of general confusion, threw WILCOX'S division on CRAWFORD'S flank, which, after some resistance by the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin and the Ninety-first New York, was forced back, as described by us. On a hill near Gravelly Run, a part of GRIFFIN'S First division was formed, and COULTER'S brigade of CRAWFORD'S division made a stand with the First division, and checked the enemy's onset. It was, however, the flank movement of the Second corps that drove the enemy back, and saved the fortunes of the day.

It has been a question of discussion whether the attack of the Fifth corps at that particular point was advisable. Luckily, however, all these questions were set at rest by the glorious victory of that corps and the cavalry at Five Forks on the day succeeding. That was overwhelmingly successful. The corps had left Gravelly Run from the immediate front of the enemy, and had marched directly to the support of the cavalry, who were holding the enemy at Five Forks. It turned off at Boisseau's House, and passed Gravelly Run Church, where it formed. The White Oak Road ran east and west, and along this the enemy had entrenched his line, throwing back his flanks. The cavalry, dismounted, were in his front. As soon as the Fifth corps arrived, it was determined by SHERIDAN that it should form two divisions in two lines, with the remaining division on the right flank, and move in this way until the White Oak Road was gained. There, it was to make a left half-wheel, and move at once on the enemy, the cavalry at the same time charging. Accordingly, AYRES went in on the left, and CRAWFORD on the right, with GRIFFIN supporting. The corps moved at once for the White Oak Road, made the change of direction, and advanced. It soon encountered the enemy. AYRES struck the flank of his works, and became desperately engaged, SHERIDAN, himself, rallying one of AYRES' brigades, and AYRES making great exertions to carry the works. Here WINTHROP was killed. CRAWFORD moved on, and found himself directly in the Rebel rear, coming upon their ambulances on the Ford Road, a road heading directly to their rear. He captured several ambulances and wagons, and, turning to the left, advanced COULTER'S brigade up the Ford Road directly toward the rear of the enemy's entrenchments. He quickly encountered a battery of four guns, which he captured. CRAWFORD also captured many prisoners and one battle-flag. The battle was now waged with great fury on all sides. At its close the enemy broke and fled in great confusion. Our great captures of prisoners and arms have already been recorded. General RANSOM, himself, stated to a general officer in our Army, that the enemy had three brigades of PICKETT'S division and two of BUSHROD JOHNSON'S, besides his cavalry. He claimed that his brigade had repulsed the division in his front, but had been compelled to retreat by the force which came on his flank and rear.

Before passing on to later events, we must correct one or two other inaccuracies in our accounts of the battles of Quaker Road and Boydton Road. In the former we represented the first brigade of GRIFFIN'S division as being commanded by Brevet Brigadier-General SICKEL. In fact, he was in command of his regiment, the One-hundred and ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, which belongs to the brigade, and the brigade itself, which bore the brunt of the fight, was then commanded by Brigadier-General CHAMBERLAIN, who was twice slightly wounded on the 29th, but remained on the field. Above, we have explained the forcing back successively of AYRES and CRAWFORD, on the 31st. But our former account, which stated that "GRIFFIN "shared their fate," was incorrect. It was the two former divisions alone which advanced beyond the branch of Gravelly Run. GRIFFIN had been relieved in the morning from the first line beyond the Boydton Road by MILES, and was massing further to the left, in CRAWFORD'S rear. When fighting commenced in front, GRIFFIN was moved forward, and had just reached an eminence near the creek already mentioned when the other troops fell back in confusion. The division was formed at once, and repulsed two attacks of the enemy, not a man of whom succeeded in crossing the creek. An advance was then made, and the enemy driven beyond the White Oak Road. The first troops to cross the Run in face of the enemy were two companies of the Twentieth Maine, followed by detachments of the First Maine Sharp-shooters, Thirty-second Massachusetts, First and Sixteenth Michigan, Ninety-first and One-hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, all of BARTLETT'S or the Third brigade. These were deployed as skirmishers under command of Brevet Brigadier-General PEARSON, One-hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, and, after a sharp fight, were the first to dislodge the enemy from his position in the woods covering the Run. CHAMBERLAIN'S brigade then formed on the right, connecting with the Second corps, and the enemy was driven back to his main line, over several lines of rifle-pits, the last and strongest of which was occupied in force, and was the one mentioned in our former account. In the capture of this, the line of skirmishers materially assisted, forcing back a line of battle on General CHAMBERLAIN'S left. Their supports, a portion of the Second division, came up promptly soon after.

BARTLETT'S brigade is composed of veteran troops, who have seen from two to four years' service, and naturally feel somewhat jealous of their good name. It was the first brigade of GRIFFIN'S division to enter the enemy's works at Five Forks, and captured a full share of the prisoners taken then in its advance, the Twentieth Maine capturing two battle-flags and planting their colors upon the enemy's guns.

THE SIXTH CORPS.

The services of the Sixth corps, in breaking through the Petersburgh lines, have never been published with entire accuracy and completeness, though official reports will doubtless put the matter in its true light. The corps had a force upon the Southside Road, tearing it up, at half-past four A. M., of April 2d, and may therefore claim the honor of being the first to destroy that long-sought line of supply. We were hardly correct in stating that our troops had been massed on the left for two days previous to the actual assault on Petersburgh. No formal massing of the Sixth corps, at least, took place until after midnight in the night of the 1st, *i. e.*, early in the morning of the 2d. Neither the Sixth nor the Ninth moved from their old camps until that night. The two divisions of the Twenty-fourth corps were not in support of the Sixth, but simply posted on its left, and did not charge with the Sixth. General ORD sent to General WRIGHT before the hour of the assault, suggesting the sending out of scouts to find how matters were. Soon after, General WRIGHT sent out scouts about 15,000 strong, and the result was that the Sixth corps went over the enemy's line of works and swept down it towards Hatcher's Run. On arriving at that portion of the entrenchments in front of the Twenty-fourth corps, the two divisions of the latter were found to be promptly coming forward to the enemy's works. It was then, but not before, that they charged with the Sixth corps. But the Sixth corps had reached the Railroad before the Twenty-fourth corps had moved across the enemy's works, and, after getting through the enemy's lines the corps—except one brigade on the right, or, on the left when facing Petersburgh—turned sharp to the left, and swept down inside the enemy's line as far as Hatcher's Run. It then turned about and moved towards the City. The loss of the corps appears not to have been remarkably great in this assault—only 1,102, we believe, and it was not correct to say that it occurred principally during the massing, though there were many casualties during that movement. The action had ceased by noon on the whole line held around Petersburgh, and there was nothing but occasional firing, with slight picket firing, after the pickets were posted.

The formation of GETTY'S division, which held the centre, in the "wedge" assault, was not, as has been stated, in two lines, etc., but each brigade was in column of regiments. The three brigades of the Second division were abreast of each other, as were those of the First and Third divisions; but these two latter were in rear of the line occupied by the Second, as we have already stated.

An officer in the Sixth corps writes that he is "a "little disgusted at the cheeky way in which the "cavalry assumes to have accomplished so much. For "example, after the fight at Little Sailor's Creek, "SHERIDAN reports that he 'went in' with two divis- "ions of the Sixth corps, etc., etc. But he omits to "state the not unimportant fact that, *before* the arrival "of the Sixth corps he had 'gone in,' and been "whipped off the ground in the very quickest sort of "way. Indeed, the same thing usually happens when "the cavalry attempts to carry works without infantry. "The very last action—the final skirmish in which "LEE'S army was engaged was with MCKENZIE'S "cavalry division, and it was just sent kiting, with the "loss of two guns. Such trifles as these it is sometimes "convenient not to report." This same letter is rather caustic on SHERIDAN'S Jetersville dispatch. With regard to the capture of EWELL and CUSTIS LEE, at Sailor's Creek, the former has stated over his own signature that he surrendered to the Sixth corps, in a paper on file at the headquarters of the corps.

USAGE AND ROUTINE IN THE NAVY.

NO. IV.

THE captain of the hold is an idler, is berthed near a hatch, is stationed in the hold at all times; he is responsible, in absence of an officer in charge, for the security, good stowage and cleanliness of holds and tiers, that tanks are clean, and that no dirt gets into them, that canvas is put under manhole plates to prevent water washing out when ship rolls, if necessary, that provisions are so stowed that but little breaking out is necessary to supply the allowance from day to day, and that such as has been longest on board may be sent up first for serving out; he serves out wood and water according to allowance, has provisions broken out in readiness to go up for serving at one o'clock P. M., keeps a record of stowage of holds and tiers, and of water used from tanks, keeps the ship in proper trim and on even keel, allows no naked lights in hold, permits no one in the hold without proper authority; he has breakage at hatches, stows in forehatch rosin, pitch, tar, lime, if there are no lockers for them, stows boat's grapnels, anchors and cables, launch's chain, holystones, wash-deck buckets and scrub brooms, forge and bellows in fore hold, and all rigging, chafing gear, &c., in main hold; he keeps a passage always clear to wing cocks and the wings as clear as practicable, keeps cables clear in the tiers for veering, stows towropes, hawsers, clear hawse gear, pendant tackles, &c., clear for sending up, keeps everything clear of shotlockers, and reports to the master-at-arms before closing the holds that he may examine them to guard against danger from fire, closes holds for the night at sunset, and turns in the keys to the executive officer, and does not again open them till daylight without orders from proper authority. One or more holders are allowed to assist captain of the hold, who are excused from other duty.

A "lamplighter" is selected who trims all standing lamps on the lower decks, and keeps them clean, lights them at dark and puts them out in the morning at daylight; he is under the especial orders of the master-at-arms.

The carpenter's mate, in absence of the carpenter, acts in his stead; he sounds the pump-well at sunset, at 8 P. M., daylight, and 8 A. M., and reports to the carpenter, and he or one of the rated carpenters, every two hours during the night at sea reporting to the officer of the deck; he ships and swifters-in capstan bars before using the capstan; he assists in covering hatches to berth deck at quarters, sees that axes are in place, supplies tools, plugs, lead, and boards covered with felt for stopping shotholes, canvas trowsers, bag of nails and hammer, and hose pipe at quarters; superintends leading out hose and plugging up scuppers in case of an alarm of fire; he puts up the bench at the commencement of working hours after breakfast, takes it down and stows it away half an hour before supper-hour; cleans all combings and skylights abaft the mainmast on spar and main decks, washes the ship around after the decks are washed down, cleansing all dirt and sand that may lodge under the scuppers and on the ship's side or under sbutes; rated carpenters assist the carpenter's mate in all his general duties.

The yeoman has charge of all ship's stores in the boatswain's, gunner's, carpenter's and sailmaker's departments that have not been expended by proper authority, and he retains requisitions for expenditures as a voucher releasing him from responsibility till his returns are made and approved; he makes weekly, monthly and quarterly returns of expenditures to the commander; he is charged with the care of all articles belonging to the ship stowed in the storeroom by order of the executive officer, and issues nothing from the storeroom until he has a requisition signed by or an order from the executive officer. Tools and articles that are used but occasionally are not expended, unless lost, but are issued for use, and returned to the storeroom to be kep

there when not in use, also when worn out, that they may be examined and disposed of by survey; articles that are expended as lost must be reported by the yeoman to the officer of the deck that the fact may be noted in the ship's log. The yeoman assumes a pecuniary responsibility on accepting his charge, but in lieu of bonds, a part of his pay is retained by Government, and he is not discharged till his final returns are examined and found to be correct; consequently he must have some written voucher for all expenditures; a copy of all surveys by which articles are condemned and removed from his charge is supplied to him to be filed with his papers. He may be rated, or appointed by the commander; he never allows a naked light in the storeroom, allows none of the crew to enter it, or remain there, without proper authority; except in cases of emergency, none but petty officers are sent there, the sentry at the hatch stopping every person not passed by the master-at-arms, ship's corporal or the corporal of the guard; he is responsible for the cleanliness and good order of the storeroom and paintroom, that stores are conveniently stowed and are not suffered to become injured from want of attention, and that no wick-yarn or refuse matter that could originate fire by spontaneous combustion is allowed to be put in the paintroom, that all oils, spirits of turpentine, lacker, varnish, etc., are put, as soon as received, into the tanks prepared for them, or are kept in no other than metallic vessels; that no light is on any account taken into the paintroom. The yeoman is an idler stationed always in the storeroom except at quarters, when he assists at the shellroom; the painter, and, if necessary, one or more men assist him in his duties; the storeroom is cleaned by them or by men detailed from different parts of the ship to assist them; the sailmaker's mate and jack-of-the-dust clean that part of the fore passage near the sailroom and breadroom doors, or all of it; all spare articles supplied to the ship not kept at the battery or required to be kept on deck are stowed in the storeroom for security; the necessary articles for fitting out boats for service are kept there, placed together in the boat boxes or in bags ready for instant use. The storeroom is kept open from the time of calling all hands in the morning or from daylight till 4 P. M., excepting at meals, but whenever it is left vacant, all lights are to be securely extinguished; before closing for the night the yeoman informs the master-at-arms, and the doors are not closed until the latter has made examination and ascertained that there are no unextinguished lights or fire there; when it is closed for the night the yeoman reports to the executive officer, and turns in the keys to his charge, and it is not opened at unusual hours except by the order of the executive officer.

A sentry is posted on the sentry-boards at each gangway, and on the forecastle or bowsprit from the knightheads outboard. They prevent boats or persons from leaving the vessel without proper authority; prevent men from congregating about gangways or ladders on the ship's side, or unnecessarily on the forecastle and in the head; prevent shore boats coming alongside without permission from the officer of the deck; and prevent all disorderly conduct in the vicinity of their posts; they report any infraction of orders and all boats approaching the ship to the corporal of the guard, who makes report to the officer of the deck; the sentry on the forecastle allows no shore boat to come under bows, and prevents all persons from leaving the ship from that part except boats' crews, by the swinging booms when boats are called away. These sentries hail all boats seen near the ship at night, and call out the reply to the quartermaster of the watch. They are posted with musket and fixed bayonet, and salute all officers passing over the gangway or near their posts, according to rank. Sentries with side arms only are posted at the scuttle-butt, to prevent water from being wasted or taken from it without orders; on main deck or starboard side, in charge of provisions, to retain them within the precincts of the brig, and to prevent communication with them, also to take charge of provisions placed there for safe keeping; at the galley, to prevent none but galley cooks, officers and stewards, and the ship's cook and his assistant, the master-at-arms, or ship's corporal to take fire from the galley, and to prevent men from congregating about it; one in fore-passage, at the hatch, to prevent any but petty officers or those passed down by the master-at-arms, ship's corporal, or corporal of the guard, from passing down the hatch; to prevent any one using naked lights in the passage or the rooms adjoining; in the cock-pit of frigates, to prevent the opening of spirit-room or store-rooms without proper authority, to prevent the use of naked lights in the store-rooms, and in the officers' rooms when the officers or their servants are not present. In sloops-of-war, when the galley is on the berth deck, one sentry only is posted at the galley and fore-passage hatch; and if the ship has a top-gallant forecastle, the sentry at the scuttle-butt also is in charge of the prisoners, the brig being under port side of the forecastle. He also is charged with the care of the smoking lantern, hung during smoking hours under the forecastle for the use of the crew. On the main decks of frigates this lantern is hung in the starboard gangway near the forehatch, and is in charge of the sentry of the galley. All sentries may have special orders; but whenever posted they are to maintain order and to prevent infractions of the orders of the ship. An orderly is posted at the cabin entrance to carry orders and messages for the commander, and prevent improper persons entering the cabin. Three or four marines are selected for this service, and are excused from other posts; they take their post for four hours, sentries for two hours. Sentries posted at the gangways and on forecastle pass the call "all's well" every half hour after the stroke of the bell, first the starboard gangway, then forecastle and port gangway. A quarter-deck guard is kept on deck, in port, from 9 A. M. till 3½ P. M., and are allowed to sit upon the temporary benches of boards or the mast-fishes on the port side of quarter-deck, having muskets in portable racks abaft the capstan or mizzen-mast. Gangway and forecastle sentries are taken off post as soon as the anchor is aweigh when getting underweigh, and posted as soon as the anchor is down on coming to.

In port the quarter-deck, the starboard gangway as far forward as the foremast on the spar-deck, the half-deck, the port side of the main-deck, and the starboard side of the berth-deck, are kept clear of the crew. At sea the after part of the watch remains on the lee side of the quarter-deck. On leaving or entering port, or at sea when in company with other vessels, the crew is not permitted to stand near ports, to look out of them, nor near the ship's side, nor are they allowed to go upon the poop or topgallant forecastle unless stationed there, or to crowd unnecessarily in the head. When in port, the topgallant forecastle, the poop, and the ports are kept clear of men. No one is permitted in the chains or tops except upon duty, and by permission; neither do men go aloft without orders or permission; and if the services of more than one man is required, all lay aloft together at the order. Topkeepers clean up, and after rain, swab out the tops and lay down the rigging there snugly, during the morning watch. After loosing sails or performing other duty aloft, every one lays down when piped down after the work is done. Chainkeepers wash out and sweep out the chains every morning. Nothing is kept in them except what is put in the chests, and rigging-stoppers that are becketed against the ship's side with covers of painted canvas over them. Nothing is thrown out of the ports or over the rail, everything to be thrown overboard being taken to the head for that purpose. Rigging is flemished down upon deck, in port; at sea, lee braces and foremainsheets are laid down in French fakes, with running lights underneath, and other rigging in round coils, clear for running. Hatch tarpaulins are kept upon battens, for the spar-deck under the stern of the launch, for main or lower gun-decks between the beams; and hatch battens are becketed up along the combings to the hatches. A set of tarpaulins for covering the deck, to protect it from being soiled or stained when dirty work is being done, and hatch mats are stowed in the main hold.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We are glad to welcome a new edition of Professor Mahan's work on military engineering, which has been so long in use as the text book for this branch of study in the United States Military Academy. It should be in the hands of every volunteer officer who would possess himself of the elementary principles of this science which has come so prominently into use in this country during the past four years. Indeed, it is the many new illustrations these principles have received during this period that have, in part, made a new edition of this standard work necessary. Professor Mahan has improved the opportunity to extend his work to the consideration of the subjects of military mining and siege operations "both of which have found such extensive applications in several of the late remarkable sieges "in this country and in Europe, where the chief defences "consisted of a simple line of field works."

From Colonel William Schouler, Adjutant-General of Massachusetts, we have received a copy of his Annual Report, for the year ending December 31, 1864. It is a bulky volume of some twelve hundred pages, in which we have an account of the operations of the Adjutant-General's office of Massachusetts during the most laborious year known to its experience. From April, 1861, to January, 1864, there were 83,932 men mustered into the military service from this State, making an aggregate to January 1st, 1865, of 122,350. This includes three months, ninety days, one hundred days, nine months, one, two and three years' men. In addition to this, 26,168 men were enlisted in the naval service during the same time, and 5,188 drafted men and substitutes for drafted men, making a grand total of 153,704.

To Lockwood L. Doty, Esq., Chief of the New York Bureau of Military Statistics, we are indebted for a copy of the published account of the proceedings attending the presentation of trophy flags to the Legislature of New York. Also for a copy of the Report of the Adjutant General of New York for 1863, and the Legislative Manual of the State of New York for the year 1865.

Mr. Van Nostrand has published Part XLVI. of the "Rebellion Record," containing the documents relating to the Fort Pillow Massacre.

A series of most excellent engravings of the heroes of this war are being published by J. C. Buttre, 48 Franklin street, New York. There have been issued thus far portraits of President Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Burnside, Fremont and McClellan.

The Harpers' have published a new illustrated edition of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" in three duodecimo volumes, the introduction, to the publication of an entire series of his works, to which death has now, alas! set the seal of completeness. The volumes are of the most convenient size, printed on tinted paper, and bound in a new style of green and gold. The illustrations are from the quaint and familiar models furnished by the pencil of the great satirist himself.

The same publishers have issued in the same style Christian's Mistake, a new work from the pen of Miss Mulock, which fully maintains the reputation of the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."

RECENT FOREIGN MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

The little war in Schleswig-Holstein, which, brief as it was, served to dismember one of the oldest kingdoms in the world, and at one time threatened to embroil the whole of Europe in a gigantic conflict, still furnishes the military writers of the old world with theories for innumerable books and pamphlets, the mere titles of which, if collected, would make a good-sized volume. Each party to the war has its own version and theory of the cause and the progress and results of the contest; and the battle of the books is quite as fierce as was the shock of arms in the ill-fated peninsula. Few of the many works bearing on this subject, which have thus far issued from the German press, are of much value to the military student, being for the most part disfigured by jealousy and prejudice, and injured, as military works, by the introduction of politics. Still, amongst this vast amount of rubbish, a few books of real merit can be picked out. One of the clearest and most severely critical works on the war in Denmark is that of Colonel Ruston. Full and complete as a history, it is also illustrated with good maps and plans, and, though intensely German in tone, gives a clear and very comprehensive survey of the campaign. The admiration of the writer for the Prussian and Austrian service does not blind him to the faults of either; and his censure is often quite as sharp as his praise is fervent; and he does not hesitate to reveal blunders and shortcomings which are not at all creditable to those military powers. They remind us of some of our own mistakes committed during the earlier days of the Rebellion.

A more impartial, as well as a purely military work on this subject, is that of Major Brialmont, of the Belgian army. It bears the title, *La Guerre de Schleswig, envisagée au point de vue Belge*. This work, which, the author says, was written in "the interest of small States exposed to the ambition of their more powerful neighbors," relates principally to the siege and capture of Düppel. It also discusses the best system of fortification to be adopted as a means of resisting the aggressions of a powerful military nation. The fate of Denmark has made Belgium nervous.

The most popular work on this subject is the "Illustrated "History of the War in Schleswig-Holstein," recently published at Leipsic by the well-known house of J. J. Weber. The numerous illustrations of scenery and battles-fields are spirited and picturesque, and are said to be faithful delineations of what the artists actually saw; and the text, though more in the romantic than the military style, is certainly lively and entertaining.

The Official Report of the Operations of the Prussian Army during the Schleswig-Holstein Campaign, recently published at Berlin, gives the losses of that army as follows:—Killed, 29 officers and 376 non-commissioned officers and privates; wounded, 111 officers and 1,517 non-commissioned officers and privates; missing, 1 officer and 53 men. The Prussian army, it will be remembered, numbered 70,000 men.

"The New Chemical Gunpowder, and its Advantages "over Common Gunpowder," is the title of an interesting pamphlet of 75 pages, by Edward Schultze, a Prussian Captain of Artillery, and Director of the Government Powder Mills at Potsdam. Captain Schultze, after ten years spent in arduous experiments, claims to have at last discovered a new composition which possesses all the effective qualities of common gunpowder without any of its defects. He claims that it can be manufactured without danger, that it can be safely stored in large quantities, makes no smoke when fired, and will not foul the gun. It can also be manufactured at much less cost than common gunpowder. The experiments made by Captain Schultze are said to have been very satisfactory.

A new edition of Captain Prevost's interesting pamphlet on "Ancient Glass Forts," has recently appeared in Paris. The author, a captain of engineers in the French service,

has devoted much time to the examination of these singular remains of ancient military art, the origin and construction of which, though long the object of archæological research, were never satisfactorily settled until the appearance of Captain PREVOST'S work. His investigations were principally confined to the remarkable ruins in the departments de l'Orne la Mayenne and Cotes de Nord. The similarity of structure observable in these remains, in Scotland as well as France, pointed to a common origin. The walls consist of a very firm conglomerate of rough stones, in some cases partially fused, cemented and coated with a tough, glassy substance, similar in appearance to furnace clay. After years of research and unsatisfactory theorizing, the discovery of a piece of charcoal and a block of wood, seen bedded in the wall, gave the right clue to the method employed in the construction of the works. Further investigation showed that the walls were built of bricks, sandstone and granite, with passages running through their entire length. Fires kindled in these passages fused the whole structure into a solid mass. These singular fortifications probably belong to the period of the first Roman invasion, when burnt bricks had begun to supplant sun-dried blocks of clay for building; and the ancient military architects probably found it a simpler method to melt stones and bricks together, than to cement them with mortar.

"Reminiscences of the War in Italy in 1859," is the title of an interesting work by Lieutenant AUZMANN, of the Austrian army, recently published at Vienna. It is a record of personal adventure by an actor in that eventful war, and is written in a sprightly, sketchy manner.

"The Maritime Power of France and other Nations "Compared," by LEON RENARD, gives a very complete view of the strength of the empire on the sea, and the recent growth of the French navy. Illustrated. Published at Paris.

"Fortresses and Modern Artillery," a little work which has just appeared in Paris, presents an elaborate discussion of the great military problems connected with the siege and defence of modern fortifications. Illustrated with plans.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Permit me, through the columns of your paper, to correct some errors which, unless contradicted, may find their way into history. In this month's number of *Harper's Magazine*, in "Heroic deeds of Heroic Men," Mr. J. S. C. ABBOTT, in speaking of the Red River Expedition, says of the capture of Fort De Russey—"General FRANKLIN "landed from transports early in March, a few miles below "this fort, to co-operate with the gunboats in an attack upon "it. General TAYLOR determined to attack him before the "rest of the Union force should come up, and marched out "of his works for that purpose. But he committed the fatal "mistake of attacking his foe in the rear. General "FRANKLIN was quick to avail himself of his enemy's "blunder, abandoned his communications, refused battle "and marched straight for the now vacant fort. General "TAYLOR saw his error too late to retrieve it, and hastened "after his antagonist in vain. The Union Army entered "the fort three hours in advance of the Rebels, unopposed, "capturing without a battle 325 prisoners, ten guns, a lot "of small arms, and large stores of ammunition." If all history is made up in so *loose* a style, we have not a very correct knowledge of past deeds. It is strange how Mr. ABBOTT could have been so mistaken, for certainly no correspondent from that "seat of war" ever gave his version of it. There never were so many *errors* crowded into the same number of lines. To one who was there, and who knows the facts, it reads like one of Baron Munchausen's stories, and as I saw it all, I will correct Mr. ABBOTT. I was at that time Captain and Acting Assistant Inspector-General upon the staff of General A. J. SMITH (who captured Fort De Russey), and know from personal observation the truth of what I am going to state. On the 14th of March, 1864, when Fort De Russey was captured, General FRANKLIN was distant from that fort *about* one hundred miles, leading General BANKS' Army from New Orleans to Alexandria. General A. J. SMITH, with his Army from Vicksburgh, "landed from transports" March 13th, at Semmesport, on the Atchafalaya River, thirty miles from Fort De Russey. General TAYLOR *may have* "determined "to attack him before the rest of the Union force should "come up," but there was no Union force to come up *there*, as General SMITH was ordered by General SHERMAN to report to General BANKS at Alexandria, and General BANKS' Army did not intend to, and did not march within twenty-five miles of Fort De Russey, and that was twenty-five miles the other side of the fort from where General SMITH was. General TAYLOR did "march out of his works" with most of his army, but as we saw but a few of his *scouts*, who kept at a respectful distance from us, we concluded that he was running away instead of preparing an attack; at all events, he did not "commit the fatal mistake "of attacking his foe in the rear," for we heard nothing of him in that direction, or in any other, until we *struck* the fort, although we were told that he was waiting for us on a road *upon which we did not march*. General SMITH did not, "to avail himself of his enemy's blunder, abandon his "communications," for, when he left his transports at Semmesport, they were ordered to proceed to Fort De Russey, where he would meet them, not having the most remote idea of keeping open communication with Semmesport. Had Mr. ABBOTT heard the bullets whistling and shells bursting about his ears for two hours, as General SMITH'S Army did, he would not have said that we "marched "straight for the now *vacant fort*," or that we entered the fort "unopposed," "without a battle." What Mr. ABBOTT means by saying that "the Union Army entered the "fort *three hours* in advance of the Rebels," is hard to conjecture; what puzzles me is the "*three hours*," for the fort was *blown up forty-eight* hours after its capture, and I know that no Rebels had *entered* it up to that time. The only truth in Mr. ABBOTT'S statement is the number of prisoners, guns, &c., captured, but it was after a sharp battle of two hours' duration. The advance of General SMITH'S Army under General MOWER, entered Alexandria on the 16th of March, and on the 18th it had all arrived, some of it having remained a day or two to dismantle and blow up the fort, and General FRANKLIN, with General BANKS' Army, did not arrive until the 25th, seven days after. If this communication should meet the eye of Mr. ABBOTT, and he doubts its truth, I would respectfully refer him to Major-General FRANKLIN himself, as to where he was on the 14th of March, when Fort De Russey was captured; or to Major-General A. J. SMITH, who was the hero of that capture, but whose name Mr. ABBOTT does not even mention in connection with it; or to Major-General JOSEPH A. MOWER, who was one of the first officers to scale the walls of Fort De Russey, and who is one of the recognized heroes of Major-General SHERMAN'S present campaign through the Carolinas; or to Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER, who worked so harmoniously with General SMITH'S advance up the Red River.

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM S. BURNS.

NEW YORK CITY, April 13th, 1865.

THE STATUS OF LEE'S ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The last great work of our dead PRESIDENT was, in connection with the Lieutenant-General, to plan the terms upon which the surrender of the Rebel armies should be made. Nothing shows the certainty of General GRANT'S military plans more than this, that he and Mr. LINCOLN were able to count definitely upon the defeat and destruction of LEE'S army, which must bring with it the defeat or surrender of JOHNSTON'S army.

Foreseeing these great events, which virtually close the war, it became necessary to invent some method by which the Rebel armies might be disbanded safely, and yet with such hold over them by the Government as should affix a penalty to farther resistance. The result of the PRESIDENT'S deliberations with General GRANT was the offer to LEE of discharge on parole for his whole army. General SHERMAN has offered the same terms to JOHNSTON, and it is scarcely to be doubted that he will accept them.

By many, these terms were thought to be too lenient; but they seem to me to be greatly wise, and to effect all that is desirable. He could not hold the whole Southern armies as actual prisoners in camps. This would have been cruel and useless. It was not right, on the other hand, to suffer these soldiers to disband without any restraint upon them. Both evils were avoided by the conditions adopted. The actual condition of these men is prisoners of war on parole not to serve against their country till regularly exchanged. Of course, they will not be exchanged, and they are therefore bound, under penalty of death, to refrain from hostilities against the Government.

At the same time, they are assured of safety—the Government has bound itself, by accepting their paroles as prisoners of war, to treat them as rightful belligerents. The terms of their surrender relieve them, if they observe them, from the penalties of treason. This, too, is right and necessary, for no one wishes to persecute the Southern people.

Finally, they are prisoners of war, and, of course, alien enemies by the terms they have themselves accepted, and they have for the present no rights of citizenship. These they can acquire only by taking an oath of allegiance and fidelity to the Government of the Union, and abandoning, by formal and solemn oath, all allegiance to any other government, power, or ruler. When they do that, they are restored to the rights of citizenship. Those who refuse have no right to claim the privileges of citizenship.

It is clear, therefore, that the terms proposed by General GRANT cover the whole ground, and settle at once the *status* of the Rebel soldiers, and point out how they may regain, with safety to the common welfare, the rights and privileges of American citizens. Therefore, we think these terms wise, far-seeing, and comprehensive. **

IN a recent number of the Vienna *Militar Zeitung* we find a spirited sketch of Major-General SHERMAN and his brilliant campaigns. It concludes with the following just tribute to the military genius of that general:—

Later historians of the war will dwell with admiration on the magnificent series of manœuvres by which General SHERMAN forces his adversary to abandon one mountain fastness after another. Resaca, Snake Creek Gap, Dalton, Allatoona, Kenesaw, Marietta, and Chattahoochee, will entwine the brow of this great military genius with unfading laurels. But the crowning deed was the capture of Atlanta—the contrast of the wild assaults and bloody discomfiture of HOOD. No man can withhold his admiration from the daring flank movement on Jonesboro', the manner in which HOOD was out-witted and out-manœuvred, the gigantic march to the Atlantic seaboard, concluding with the capture of Savannah.

In all the excitement of rapid action and the pressure of great events, the mental repose and clear perception which characterize this man of restless energy, are never for a moment disturbed. During four years of unremitted service, he has not once asked for leave of absence for a day. He combines with military genius extraordinary administrative talent. Moderate in victory, he has exhibited all the qualities of a genuine republican; and in all his ordinances and measures for the government of the States he has overrun, he has shown himself a wise and prudent statesman.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

CAPTAIN John L. Hover has been promoted to a majority.

MAJOR-General Ord has been relieved of the command of the Department of Virginia.

BRIGADIER-General R. B. Mitchell has recently assumed command of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

ON the 21st, Brigadier-General F. T. Dent was assigned by Major-General Halleck as Military Commander at the city of Richmond.

COLONEL Hendel, Thirty-third New Jersey, has been appointed chief of Major-General Slocum's staff, ranking as brigadier.

COLONEL Schofield, brother to Major-General Schofield, has been appointed brigadier-general and chief of his brother's staff.

BRIGADIER-General C. C. Wolcott has been promoted from the command of a brigade to the command of the First division, Fourteenth army corps.

MAJOR-General Canby has issued an order prohibiting all persons not connected with the Army from going to Mobile.

BREVET Rrigadier-General Henry A. Morrow, late Colonel of the Twenty-fourth regiment, Michigan Vols., has been ordered to duty in the field according to his brevet rank.

RRIGADIER-General James L. Kiernan, of General Sherman's Army, arrived on the 25th at his home in New York, where he seeks rest and recuperation for his health, which has been seriously impaired by exposure and wounds.

THE Lieutenant-General was accompanied in his journey to North Carolina by Brevet Major-General Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General, Major Leet and Captains Hudson and Dunn.

CAPTAIN A. M. Pennock will shortly assume command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in consequence of Captain Cases' appointment to foreign service. Captain Pennock is now doing duty at the Naval Station, Cairo, Ill.

CAPTAIN Montgomery Rochester, Assistant Adjutant-General on Major-General Sherman's staff, has been assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general of the Army of Georgia, Major-General Slocum commanding.

ONE of the last official acts of President Lincoln was the appointment of Colonel Ben Spooner as United States Marshal for Indiana. Colonel Spooner was in nearly all of General Sherman's battles in the West, and lost his left arm at Kenesaw Mountain.

BRIGADIER-General Wm. Hays was lately relieved of the command of the Second division, Second army corps, Army of the Potomac, by the arrival of his senior officer, Brevet Major-General Barlow. On being thus honorably relieved, General Hays was immediately restored to his original command in the Reserve artillery of the Army of the Potomac.

IN recognition of the pure life, many virtues, ardent patriotism, gallant services, and heroic death of Lieutenant W. Lowell Putnam, Twentieth Mass. Vols, who was mortally wounded in the battle at Ball's Bluff, October 21, 1861, and in conformity with the joint recommendation of his Excellency the Governor, and of the Surgeon-General of Massachusetts, the Library of the Dale General Hospital, in Worcester, Mass., will hereafter bear the name of "The "Putnam Library."

MAJOR-General Burbridge was presented on the 24th of April at Camp Nelson, Ky., with a $1,000 sword, belt and spurs, by the colored cavalry in the Fifth brigade and Sixth United States colored cavalry. General Brisbain made the presentation speech, in which he spoke of General Burbridge as the pioneer of freedom to the slaves in Kentucky, and expressed the opinion that Secretary Stanton was a greater war minister than Carnot or any minister of war that ever lived. In responding General Burbridge expressed the hope that we should see our colored troops marching into Mexico.

THE following is published as the directory to the headquarters of our generals in Raleigh, N. C.:—General Sherman's headquarters are at the Governor's mansion; General Slocum's headquarters are at the Saunder's House, Hillsboro' street, just west of the railroad crossing; General Howard's headquarters are at St. Mary's, Hillsboro' street; General Schofield's headquarters are at the residence of Mr. Grimes, two squares north of the capitol. General Schofield commands the Department of North Carolina; General Stiles, in command of the city, has his headquarters in the capitol square; Colonel Warner, Provost-Marshal, occupies the Governor' room at the capitol.

COLONEL Matthew Murphy, of the Sixty-ninth regiment, N. Y. Vols., died in New York on the 21st instant from wounds received at the battle of Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4th. He was buried on Sunday last, his remains being deposited in Calvary Cemetery, New York, beside those of General Corcoran. The pall-bearers were Brigadier-General Meagher, Colonel Mahony, Colonel Murphy, Colonel Reid, Lieutenant-Colonel Norton, Dr. Regan, Dr. Dyer, Captain Sullivan, Captain Maguire, Colonel McEvely, Colonel Lynch, Colonel DeLacey, Colonel Minton, Colonel Roberts, Captain Doran, Captain Hagerty, Captain Dunn and Captain O'Rorke. At the breaking out of the war Colonel Murphy enlisted as a private in the Sixty-ninth regiment, rising rapidly by his merits from the ranks. On the return of the regiment to this city he was chosen colonel, reorganized and repleted it, and led it the second time in its actions.

BOOTH SHOT AND KILLED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 27, 1865—9:20 A. M.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX, New York:

J. Wilkes Booth and Harrold were chased from the swamp in St. Mary's county, Maryland, to Garrett's farm, near Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, by Colonel Baker's force.

The barn in which they took refuge was fired.

Booth was shot and killed, and Hairold captured.

Booth's body and Harrold are now here.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

MAJOR George Baldey 65th U. S. C. I., has been appointed Colonel of the same.

THE LEGAL ASPECTS OF LEE'S CAPITULATION.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 24, 1865.

General Orders No. 73.

The attention of all commanders of military divisions, departments, districts, detachments and posts, is drawn to the annexed opinion of the Attorney-General, which they will observe and regulate their action in accordance therewith:—

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, April 22, 1865.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d of April. In it you ask me three questions, growing out of the capitulation made between General Grant, of the United States Army, and General Lee, of the Rebel army.

You ask—first, whether the Rebel officers who once resided in the city of Washington, and went to Virginia, or elsewhere in the South, and took service, can return to the city under the stipulations of the capitulation and reside here as their homes?

Second. Whether persons who resided in Washington about the time the Rebellion broke out, left the city and went to Richmond, where they have adhered to the Rebel cause, entered into the civil service, or otherwise given it their support, comfort and aid, can return to Washington since the capitulation of General Lee's army and the capture of Richmond, and reside here under the terms of the capitulation?

Third. You state that since the capitulation of General Lee's army Rebel officers have appeared in public in the loyal States wearing the Rebel uniform; and you ask whether such conduct is not a fresh act of hostility, on their part, to the United States, subjecting them to be dealt with as avowed enemies of the Government?

Your letter is accompanied with a copy of the terms of capitulation entered into betwixt Generals Grant and Lee. It is as follows:—

Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate; one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery and public property to be parked and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me (General Grant) to receive them. This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside.

I. In giving construction to these articles of capitulation, we must consider in what capacity General Grant was speaking. He, of course, spoke by the authority of the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States. It must be presumed that he had no authority from the President, except such as the Commander-in-Chief could give to a military officer.

The President performs two functions of the Government—one civil, the other military. As President of the United States, and its civil head, he possesses the pardoning power; as President of the United States he is Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, and is the head of its belligerent power. His power to pardon as a civil magistrate cannot be delegated; it is a personal trust inseparably connected with the office of President. As Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States he has of necessity to delegate a vast amount of power. Regarding General Grant, then, purely as a military officer, and that he was speaking as one possessing no power, except billigerent, and considering the fact to be well known to the belligerents with whom he was making the stipulation, let us come to the consideration of the first question which you have propounded.

It must be observed that the question is not as to the extent of the power of the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Armies, then, purely as a military officer, and that he was speaking as one possesses; it is not whether he, as Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, could grant parole by virtue of his military authority to Rebels to go to and reside in loyal communities—communities that had not been in rebellion against the government of the United States; but the question is whether, by and under the terms of the stipulations, he has granted such permissions.

In the cases in 2 Black, commonly called the Prize Cases, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the Rebels were belligerents; that this was no loose, unorganized insurrection, without defined boundary, but that it had a boundary, marked by lines of bayonets, which can only be crossed by force; that south of that line is enemy's territory, because claimed and held by on organized hostile and belligerent power; that all persons residing within that territory must be treated as enemies, though not foreigners; and it is well settled that all persons going there without license, pending the hostilities, or remaining there after hostilities commenced, must be regarded and treated as residents of that territory. It follows, as a matter of course, that residents of the territory in rebellion cannot be regarded as having homes in the loyal States. A man's home and his residence cannot be distinct the one from the other. The Rebels were dealt with by General Grant as belligerents. As belligerents, their homes were of necessity in the territory belligerent to the Government of the United States. The officers and soldiers of General Lee's army, then, who had homes, prior to the Rebellion, in the Northern States, took up their residences within the Rebel States, and abandoned their homes in the loyal States; and when General Grant gave permission to them, by the stipulation, to return to their homes, it cannot be understood as a permission to return to any portion of the loyal States.

That was a capitulation of surrender, and not a truce. Vattel says it down that [p. 411]

During the truce, especially if made for a long period, it is naturally allowable for enemies to pass and repass to and from each other's country, in the same manner as it is allowed in time of peace, since all hostilities are now suspended. But each of the sovereigns is at liberty, as he would be in time of peace, to adopt every precaution which may be necessary to prevent this intercourse from becoming prejudicial to him. He has just grounds of suspicion against people with whom he is soon to commence hostilities. He may even declare, at the time of making the truce, that he will admit none of the enemy into any place under his jurisdiction. Those who, having entered the enemy's territories during the truce, are detained there by sickness, or any other unsurmountable obstacle, and thus happen to remain in the country after the expiration of the armistice, may, in strict justice, be kept prisoners; it is an accident which they might have foreseen, and to which they have, of their own accord, exposed themselves; but humanity and generosity commonly require that they should be allowed a sufficient term for their departure. If the articles of truce contain any conditions either more extensive or more narrowly restrictive than what we have here laid down, the transaction becomes a particular convention. It is obligatory on the contracting parties, who are to observe what they have promised in due form; and the obligations thence resulting constitute a conventional right.

Now, if the rights of enemies, during a long truce and suspension of hostilities, are thus restricted, it would seem evident that their rights under a capitulation of surrender, without any suspension of hostilities, could not, without express words in the stipulation to that effect, be anything like as large as under a truce and suspension of hostilities.

Regarding General Grant, then, as speaking simply as a soldier, and with the power of a soldier, regarding this war as a territorial war, and all persons within that territory as residents thereof, and, as such, enemies of the Government, and looking to the language of the stipulation, I am of opinion that the Rebel officers who surrendered to General Grant have no homes within the loyal States, and have no right to come to places which were there their homes prior to their going into the Rebellion.

II. As to your second question—the stipulation of surrender made betwixt Generals Grant and Lee does not embrace any persons other than the officers and soldiers of General Lee's army. Persons in the civil service of the Rebellion, or who had otherwise given it support, comfort and aid, and were residents of the Rebel territory, certainly have no right to return to Washington under that stipulation.

III. As to the third question—my answer to the first is a complete answer to this.

Rebel officers certainly have no right to be wearing their uniforms in any of the loyal States. It seems to me that such officers, having done wrong in coming into the loyal States, are but adding insult to injury in wearing their uniforms. They have as much right to bear the traitor's flag through the streets of a loyal city, as to wear a traitor's garb. The stipulation of surrender permits no such thing, and the wearing of such a uniform is an act of hostility against the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES SPEED, Attorney General.

By order of the Secretary of War:
W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant General.

MAJOR-GENERAL Rosecrans was in Washington on the 22d inst.

THE CAMPAIGN OF THE CAROLINAS.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, GOLDSBORO', N. C., April 4, 1865.

GENERAL:—I must now endeavor to group the events of the past three months, connected with the Armies under my command, in order that you may have as clear an understanding of the late campain as the case admits of. The reports of the subordinate commanders will enable you to fill up the picture.

I have heretofore explained how, in the progress of our arms, I was enabled to leave in the West an Army under Major-General George H Thomas of sufficient strength to meet emergencies in that quarter, while in person I conducted another Army, composed of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth corps, and Kilpatrick's division of cavalry, to the Atlantic slope, aiming to approach the grand theatre of war in Virginia by the time the season would admit of military operations in that latitude. The first lodgment on the coast was made at Savannah, strongly fortified and armed, and valuable to us as a good sea-port with its navigable stream inland. Near a month was consumed there in refitting the Army, and in making the proper diposition of captured property, and other local matters, but by the 15th of January I was all ready to resume the march. Preliminary to this General Howard, commanding the right wing, was ordered to embark his command at Thunderholt, transport it to Beaufort, South Carolina, and thence by the 15th of January make a lodgment on the Charleston Railroad, at or near Pocotaligo. This was accomplished punctually, at little cost, by the Seventeenth corps, Major-General Blair, and a depot for supplies was established near the mouth of Pocotaligo Creek, with easy water communication back to Hilton Head.

The left wing, Major-General Slocum, and the cavalry, Major-general Kilpatrick, were ordered to rendezvous about the same time near Robertsvile and Coosawhatchie, South Carolina, with a depot of supplies at Pureysburg, or Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River. General Slocum had a good pontoon bridge constructed opposite the city, and the "Union causeway" leading through the low rice-fields opposite Savannah, was repaired and "corduroyed," but before the time appointed to start, the heavy rains of January had swelled the river, broken the pontoon bridge overflowed the whole "bottom," so that the causeway was four feet under water, and General Slocum was compelled to look higher up for a passage over the Savannah River. He moved up to Sister's Ferry, but even there the river with its overflowed bottoms was near three miles wide, and he did not succeed in getting his whole wing accross until during the first week of February.

In the meantime General Grant had sent me Grover's division of the Nineteenth corps to garrison Savannah, and had drawn the Twenty-third corps, Major-General Schofield, from Tennessee, and sent it to reinforce the commands of Major-Generals Terry and Palmer, operating on the coast of North Carolina, to prepare the way for my coming.

On the 18th of January I transferred the forts and city of Savannah to Major-General Foster, commanding the Department of the South imparted to him my plans of operation, and instructed him how to follow my movements inland by occupying in succession the city of Charleston and such other points along the sea-coast as would be of any military value to us. The combined naval and land forces under Admiral Porter and General Terry had, on the 15th of January captured Fort Fisher and the Rebel forts at the mouth of Cape Fear River, giving me an additional point of security on the sea coast. But I had already resolved in my own mind, and so had so advised General Grant, that I would undertake at one stride to make Goldsboro', and open communication with the sea by the Newbern Railroad, and had ordered Colonel W. W. Wright, Superintendent of Military Railroads, to proceed in advance to Newbern, and to be prepared to extend the railroad out from Newbern to Goldsboro' by the 15th of March.

On the 19th of January all preparations were complete and the orders of march given. My Chief Quartermaster and Commissary, Generals Easton and Beckwith, were ordered to complete the supplies at Sister's Ferry and Pocotaligo, and then to follow our movement coastwise, looking for my arrival at Goldsboro,' North Carolina, about March 15, and opening communication with me from Morehead City.

On the 22d of January I embarked at Savannah for Hilton Head, where I held a conference with Admiral Dahlgren, United States Navy, and Major-General Foster, Commanding the Department of the South, and next proceeded to Beaufort, riding out thence on the 24th to Pocotaligo, where the Seventeenth corps, Major-General Blair, was encamped. The Fifteenth corps was somewhat scattered—Woods' and Hazen's divisions at Beaufort, John E. Smith marching from Savannah, by the coast road, and Corse still at Savannah, cut off by the storms and freshet in the river. On the 25th a demonstration was made against the Combahee Ferry and railroad bridge across the Salkehatchie, merely to amuse the enemy, who had evidently adopted that river as his defensive line against our supposed *objective*, the city of Charleston. I reconnoitered the line in person, and saw that the heavy rains had swollen the river so that water stood in the swamps, for a breadth of more than a mile, at a depth of from one to twenty feet. Not having the remotest intention of approaching Charleston, a comparatively small force was able, by seeming preparations to cross over, to keep in their front a considerable force of the enemy disposed to contest our advance on Charleston. On the 27th I rode to the camp of General Hatch's division of Foster's command, on the Tullafuiney and Coosahatchie Rivers, and directed those places to be evacuated, as no longer of any use to us. That division was then moved to Pocotaligo to keep up the feints already begun, until we should, with the right wing, move higher up and cross the Salkehatchie about River's or Broxton's Bridge.

On the 29th I learned that the roads back of Savannah had at last become sufficiently free of the flood to admit of General Slocum putting his wing in motion, and that he was already approaching Sister's Ferry, whither a gunboat, the *Pontiac*, Captain Luce, kindly furnished by Admiral Dahlgren, had preceded him to cover the crossing. In the meantime three divisions of the Fifteenth corps had closed up at Pocotaligo, and the right wing had loaded its wagons and was ready to start. I therefore directed General Howard to move one corps, the Seventeenth, along the Salkehatchie, as high up as River's Bridge, and the other, the Fifteenth, by Hickory Hill, Loper's Cross-roads, Anglesey Postoffice, and Beaufort's Bridge. Hatch's division was ordered to remain at Pocotaligo, feigning at the Salkehatchie Railroad Bridge and Ferry, until our movement turned the enemy's position and forced him to fall behind the Edisto.

The Seventeenth and Fifteenth corps drew out of camp on the 31st of January, but the real march began on the 1st of February. All the roads northward had for weeks been held by Wheeler's cavalry, who had by details of negro laborers felled trees, burned bridges, and made obstructions to impede our march. But so well organized were our pioneer battalions, and so strong and intelligent our men, that obstructions seemed only to quicken their progress. Felled trees were removed and bridges rebuilt by the heads of columns before the rear could close up. On the 2d of February the Fifteenth corps reached Loper's Cross-roads, and the Seventeenth was at Rivers' Bridge From Loper's Cross-roads I communicated with General Slocum, still struggling with the floods of the Savannah River at Sister's Ferry. He had two divisions of the Twentieth corps, General Williams', on the east bank, and was enabled to cross over on his pontoons the cavalry of Kilpatrick. General Williams was ordered to Beaufort's Bridge, by way of Lawtonville and Allandale, Kilpatrick to Blackville via Barnwell, and General Slocum to hurry the crossing at Sister's Ferry as much as possible, and overtake the right wing on the South Carolina Railroad. General Howard, with the right wing, was directed to cross the Salkehatchie and push rapidly for the South Carolina Railroad at or near Midway. The enemy held the line of the Salkehatchie in force, having infantry and artillery entrenched at Rivers' and Beaufort's Bridges. The Seventeenth corps was ordered to carry Rivers' Bridge, and the Fifteenth corps Beaufort's Bridge. The former position was carried promptly and skillfully by Mower's and Giles A. Smith's divisions of the Seventeenth corps, on the 3d of February, by crossing the swamp, nearly three miles wide, with water varying from knee to shoulder deep. The weather was bitter cold, and Generals Mower and Smith led their divisions in person, on foot, waded the swamp, made a lodgment below the bridge, and turned on the Rebel brigade which guarded it, driving it in confusion and disorder towards Branchville. Our casualties were 1 officer and 17 men killed, and 70 men wounded, who were sent to Pocotaligo. The line of the Salkehatchie being thus broken, the enemy retreated at once behind the Edisto at Branchville, and the whole Army was pushed rapidly to the South Carolina Railroad at Midway, Bamberg (or Lowry's Station), and Graham's Station. The Seventeenth corps, by threatening Branchville, forced the enemy to burn the railroad bridge, and Walker's Bridge below, across the Edisto. All hands were at once set to work to destroy railroad track. From the 7th to the 10th of February this work was thoroughly prosecuted by the Seventeenth corps from the Edisto up to Bamberg and by the Fifteenth corps from Bamberg up to Blackville. In the mean time General Kilpatrick had brought his cavalry rapidly by Barnwell to Blackville, and had turned towards Aiken, with orders to threaten Augusta, but not to be drawn needlessly into a serious battle. This he skillfully accomplished, skirmishing heavily with Wheeler's cavalry, first at Blackville and afterward at Williston and Aiken. General Williams, with two divisions of the Twentieth corps, marched to the South Carolina Railroad at Graham's Station on the 8th, and General Slocum reached Blackville on the 10th. The destruction of the railroad was continued by the left wing from Blackville up to Windsor By the 11th of February all the Army was on the railrad from Midway to Johnson's Station, thereby dividing the enemy's forces, which still remained at Branchville and Charleston on the one hand, Aiken and Augusta on the other.

We then began the movement on Orangeburgh. The Seventeenth corps crossed the South Fork of Edisto River at Binnaker's Bridge and moved straight for Orangeburgh, while the Fifteenth corps crossed at Holman's Bridge and moved to Poplar Springs in support. The left wing and cavalry were still at work on the railroad, with orders to cross the South Edisto at New and Guignard's Bridges, move to the Orangeburgh and Edgefield Road, and there await the result of the attack on Orangeburgh On the 12th the Seventeenth corps found the enemy entrenched in front of the Orangeburgh Bridge, but swept him away by a dash, and followed him, forcing him across the bridge, which was partially burned. Behind the bridge was a battery in position, covered by a cotton and earth parapet, with wings as far as could be seen. General Blair held one division (Giles A. Smith's) close up to the Edisto, and moved the other two to a point about two miles below, where he crossed Force's division by a pontoon bridge, holding Mower's in support. As soon as Force emerged from the swamp the enemy gave ground, and Giles Smith's division gained the bridge, crossed over, and occupied the enemy's parapet. He soon repaired the bridge, and by 4 P. M., the whole corps was in Orangeburgh, and had begun the work of destruction on the railroad. Blair was ordered to destroy this railroad effectually up to Lewisville, and to push the enemy across the Congaree and force him to burn the bridges, which he did on the 14th; and without wasting time or labor on Branchville or Charleston, which I knew the enemy could no longer hold, I turned all the columns straight on Columbia.

The Seventeenth corps followed the State Road, and the Fifteenth crossed the North Edisto from Poplar Springs at Schilling's Bridge, above the mouth of "Cawcaw Swamp" Creek, and took a country road which came into the State Road at Zeigler's. On the 15th, the Fifteenth corps found the enemy in a strong position at Little Congaree Bridge (across Congaree Creek), with a *tete-de pont* on the south side, and a well constructed fort on the north side, commanding the bridge with artillery. The ground in front was very bad, level, and clear, with a fresh deposit of mud from a recent overflow. General Charles R. Woods, who commanded the leading division, succeded, however, in turning the flank of the *tete-de-pont* by sending Stone's brigade through a cypress swamp to the left; and following up the retreating enemy promptly, he got possession of the bridge and the fort beyond. The bridge had been partially damaged by fire, and had to be repaired for the passage of artillery, so that night closed in before the head of the column could reach the bridge across Congaree River in front of Columbia. That night the enemy shelled our camps from a battery on the east side of the Congaree above Granby. Early next morning (February 16) the head of column reached the bank of the Congaree, opposite Columbia, but too late to save the fine bridge which spanned the river at that point. It was burned by the enemy. While waiting for the pontoons to come to the front we could see people running about the streets of Columbia, and occasionally small bodies of cavalry, but no masses. A single gun of Captain De Grass' battery was firing at their cavalry squads, but I checked his firing, limiting him to a few shots at the unfinished State House walls, and a few shells at the railroad depot to scatter the people who were seen carrying away sacks of corn and meal that we needed. There was no white flag or manifestation of surrender. I directed General Howard not to cross directly in front of Columbia, but to cross the Saluda at the Factory, three miles above, and afterward Broad River, so as to approach Columbia from the north. Within an hour of the arrival of General Howard's head of column at the river opposite Columbia, the head of column of the left wing also appeared, and I directed General Slocum to cross the Saluda at Zion Church, and thence to take roads direct for Winnsboro', breaking up *en route* the railroads and bridges about Alston.

General Howard effected a crossing of the Saluda, near the Factory, on the 16th, skirmishing with cavalry, and the same night made a flying bridge across Broad River, about three miles above Columbia, by which he crossed over Stone's brigade, of Wood's division, Fifteenth corps. Under cover of this brigade a pontoon bridge was laid on the morning of the 17th I was in person at this bridge, and at 11 A. M. learned that the Mayor of Columbia had come out in a carriage and made a formal surrender of the city to Colonel Stone, Twenty fifth Iowa infantry, commanding Third brigade, First division, Fifteenth corps. About the same time, a small party of the Seventeenth corps had crossed the Congaree in a skiff, and entered Columbia from a point immediately west In anticipation of the occupation of the city, I had made written orders to General Howard touching the conduct of the troops. These were to destroy absolutely all arsenals and public property not needed for our own use, as well as all railroads, depots, and machinery useful in war to an enemy, but to spare all dwellings, colleges, schools, asylums, and harmless private property. I was the first to cross the pontoon bridge, and in company with General Howard rode into the city. The day was clear, but a perfect tempest of wind was raging. The brigade of Colonel Stone was already in the city, and was properly posted. Citizens and soldiers were on the streets, and general good order prevailed. General Wade Hampton, who commanded the Confederate rear-guard of cavalry, had, in anticipation of our capture of Columbia, ordered that all cotton, public and private, should be moved into the streets and fired, to prevent our making use of it. Bales were piled everywhere, the rope and bagging cut, and tufts of cotton were blown about in the wind, lodged in the trees and against houses, so as to resemble a snow storm. Some of these piles of cotton were burning, especially one in the very heart of the city, near the court-house, but the fire was partially subdued by the labor of our soldiers. During the day, the Fifteenth corps passed through Columbia and out on the Camden Road. The Seventeenth did not enter the town at all; and, as I have before stated, the left wing and cavalry did not come within two miles of the town.

Before one single public building had been fired by order, the smoldering fires, set by Hampton's order, were rekindled by the wind, and communicated to the buildings around. About dark, they began to spread, and got beyond the control of the brigade on duty within the city The whole of Woods's division was brought in, but it was found impossible to check the flames, which, by midnight, had become unmanageable, and raged until about 4 A M., when, the wind subsiding, they were got under control. I was up nearly all night, and saw Generals Howard, Logan, Woods and others laboring to save houses, and protect families thus suddenly deprived of shelter and of bedding and wearing apparel. I disclaim on the part of my Army any agency in this fire, but, on the contrary, claim that we saved what of Columbia remains unconsumed. And, without hesitation, I charge General Wade Hampton with having burned his own city of Columbia, not with a malicious intent, or as the manifestation of a silly "Roman stoicism," but from folly and want of sense, in filling it with lint, cotton and tinder. Our officers and men on duty worked well to extinguish the flames; but others not on duty, including the officers who had long been imprisoned there, rescued by us, may have assisted in spreading the fire after it had once begun, and may have indulged in unconcealed joy to see the ruin of the capital of South Carolina. During the 18th and 19th, the arsenal, railroad depots, machine shops, foundries, and other buildings were properly destroyed by detailed working parties, and the railroad track tora up and destroyed to Kingsville and the Wateree Bridge, and up in the direction of Winnsboro.

At the same time, the left wing and cavalry had crossed the Saluda and Broad Rivers, breaking up railroad about Alston, and as high up as the bridge across Broad River on the Spartanburg Road, the main body moving straight for Winnsboro, which General Slocum reached on the 21st of February. He caused the railroad to be destroyed up to Blackstakes Depot, and then turned to Rocky Mount, on the Catawba River. The Twentieth corps reached Rocky Mount on the 22d, laid a pontoon bridge, and crossed over during the 23d. Kilpatrick's cavalry followed and crossed over in a terrible rain during the night of the 23d, and moved up to Lancaster, with orders to keep up the delusion of a general movement on Charlotte, North Carolina, to which General Beauregard and all the cavalry of the enemy had retreated from Columbia. I was also aware that Cheatham's corps, of Hood's old army, was aiming to make a junction with Beauregard at Charlotte, having been cut off by our rapid movement on Columbia and Winnsboro. From the 23d to the 26th we had heavy rains, swelling the rivers and making the roads almost impassable. The Twentieth corps reached Hanging Rock on the 26th, and waited there for the Fourteenth corps to get across the Catawba The heavy rains had so swollen the river that the pontoon bridge broke, and General Davis had very hard work to restore it and get

his command across. At last, he succeeded, and the left wing was all put in motion for Cheraw.

In the meantime, the right wing had broken up the railroad to Winnsboro, and thence turned for Peay's Ferry, where it was crossed over the Catawba before the heavy rains set in, the Seventeenth corps moving straight on Cheraw via Young's Bridge, and the Fifteenth corps by Tiller's and Kelly's Bridges. From this latter corps detachments were sent into Camden to burn the bridge over the Wateree, with the railroad depot, stores, etc. A small force of mounted men under Captain Duncan was also dispatched to make a dash and interrupt the railroad from Charleston to Florence, but it met Butler's division of cavalry, and, after a sharp night skirmish on Mount Elon, was compelled to return unsuccessful. Much bad road was encountered at Lynch's Creek, which delayed the right wing about the same length of time as the left wing had been at the Catawba.

On the 2d of March, the leading division of the Twentieth corps entered Chesterfield, skirmishing with Butler's division of cavalry, and the next day about noon the Seventeenth corps entered Cheraw, the enemy retreating across the Pedee and burning the bridge at that point. At Cheraw, we found much ammunition and many guns, which had been brought from Charleston on the evacuation of that city. These were destroyed, as also the railroad trestles and bridges down as far as Darlington. An expedition of mounted infantry was also sent down to Florence, but it encountered both cavalry and infantry, and returned, having only broken up in part the branch road from Florence to Cheraw.

Without unnecessary delay, the columns were again put in motion, directed on Fayetteville, North Carolina, the right wing crossing the Pedee at Cheraw and the left wing and cavalry at Sneedsboro. General Kilpatrick was ordered to keep well on the left flank, and the Fourteenth corps, moving by Love's Bridge, was given the right to enter and occupy Fayetteville first. The weather continued unfavorable and roads bad, but the Fourteenth and Seventeenth corps reached Fayetteville on the 11th of March, skirmishing with Wade Hampton's cavalry, that covered the rear of Hardee's retreating army, which, as usual, had crossed Cape Fear River, burning the bridge. During the march from the Pedee, General Kilpatrick had kept his cavalry well on the left and exposed flank. During the night of the 9th March, his three brigades were divided to picket the roads. General Hampton, detecting this, dashed in at daylight and gained possession of the camp of Colonel Spencer's brigade, and the house in which General Kilpatrick and Colonel Spencer had their quarters. The surprise was complete, but General Kilpatrick quickly succeeded in rallying his men, on foot, in a swamp near by, and, by a prompt attack, well followed up, regained his artillery, horses, camp, and everything save some prisoners whom the enemy carried off, leaving their dead on the ground.

The 12th, 13th, and 14th were passed at Fayetteville, destroying absolutely the United States arsenal and the vast amount of machinery which had formerly belonged to the old Harper's Ferry United States arsenal. Every building was knocked down and burned, and every piece of machinery utterly broken up and ruined, by the First regiment Michigan engineers, under the immediate supervision of Colonel O. M. Poe, Chief Engineer. Much valuable property of great use to an enemy was here destroyed, or cast into the river.

Up to this period, I had perfectly succeeded in interposing my superior Army between the scattered parts of my enemy. But I was then aware that the fragments that had left Columbia under Beauregard had been reinforced by Cheatham's corps from the West, and the garrison of Augusta, and that ample time had been given to move them to my front and flank about Raleigh. Hardee had also succeeded in getting across Cape Fear River ahead of me, and could therefore complete the junction with the other armies of Johnston and Hoke in North Carolina. And the whole, under the command of the skilful and experienced Joe Johnston, made up an army superior to me in cavalry, and formidable enough in artillery and infantry to justify me in extreme caution in making the last step necessary to complete the march I had undertaken. Previous to reaching Fayetteville I had dispatched to Wilmington from Laurel Hill Church two of our best scouts with intelligence of our position and my general plans. Both of these messengers reached Wilmington, and on the morning of the 12th of March, the Army tug *Davidson*, Captain Ainsworth, reached Fayetteville from Wilmington, bringing me full intelligence of events from the outer world. On the same day, this tug carried back to General Terry, at Wilmington, and General Schofield, at Newbern, my dispatches to the effect that on Wednesday, the 15th, we would move for Goldsboro, feigning on Raleigh, and ordering them to march straight for Goldsboro, which I expected to reach about the 20th. The same day, the gunboat *Eolus*, Captain Young, United States Navy, also reached Fayetteville, and through her I continued to have communication with Wilmington until the day of our actual departure. While the work of destruction was going on at Fayetteville, two pontoon bridges were laid across Cape Fear River, one opposite the town, the other three miles below.

General Kilpatrick was ordered to move up the plank-road to and beyond Averysboro. He was to be followed by four divisions of the left wing, with as few wagons as possible; the rest of the train, under escort of the two remaining divisions of that wing, to take a shorter and more direct road to Goldsboro. In like manner, General Howard was ordered to send his trains, under good escort, well to the right, toward Falson's Depot and Goldsboro, and to hold four divisions light, ready to go to the aid of the left wing if attacked while in motion. The weather continued very bad, and the roads had become mere quagmire. Almost every foot of it had to be corduroyed to admit the passage of wheels. Still, time was so important that punctually, according to order, the columns moved out from Cape Fear River on Wednesday, the 15th of March. I accompanied General Slocum, who, preceded by Kilpatrick's cavalry, moved up the river or plank-road that day to Kyle's Landing, Kilpatrick skirmishing heavily with the enemy's rear-guard about three miles beyond, near Taylor's Hole Creek. At General Kilpatrick's request, General Slocum sent forward a brigade of infantry to hold a line of barricades. Next morning, the column advanced in the same order, and developed the enemy, with artillery, infantry, and cavalry, in an entrenched position in front of the point where the road branches off toward Goldsboro through Bentonville. On an inspection of the map, it was manifest that Hardee, in retreating from Fayetteville, had halted in the narrow swampy neck between Cape Fear and South Rivers, in hopes to hold me to save time for the concentration of Johnston's armies at some point to his rear, namely, Raleigh, Smithfield, or Goldsboro. Hardee's force was estimated at 20,000 men. It was necessary to dislodge him, that we might have the use of the Goldsboro Road, as also to keep up the feint on Raleigh as long as possible. General Slocum was therefore ordered to press and carry the position, only difficult by reason of the nature of the ground, which was so soft that horses would sink everywhere, and even men could hardly make their way over the common pine barren.

The Twentieth corps, General Williams, had the lead, and Ward's division the advance. This was deployed, and the skirmish line developed the position of a brigade of Charleston heavy artillery armed as infantry (Rhett's) posted across the road behind a light parapet, with a battery of guns enfilading the approach across a cleared field. General Williams sent a brigade (Case's) by a circuit to his left that turned this line, and by a quick charge broke the brigade, which rapidly retreated back to a second line better built and more strongly held. A battery of artillery (Winniger's) well posted, under the immediate direction of Major Reynolds, Chief of Artillery of Twentieth corps, did good execution on the retreating brigade, and, on advancing Ward's division over this ground, General Williams captured three guns and 217 prisoners, of which 63 were wounded and left in a house near by with a Rebel officer, four men, and five days' rations. One hundred and eight Rebel dead were buried by us. As Ward's division advanced, he developed a second and stronger line, when Jackson's division was deployed forward on the right of Ward, and the two divisions of Jeff. C. Davis's (Fourteenth) corps on the left well toward the Cape Fear. At the same time, Kilpatrick, who was acting in concert with General Williams, was ordered to draw back his cavalry and mass it on the extreme right, and, in concert with Jackson's right, to feel forward for the Goldsboro Road. He got a brigade on the road, but it was attacked by McLaws's Rebel division furiously, and though it fought well and hard, the brigade drew back to the flank of the infantry. The whole line advanced late in the afternoon, drove the enemy well within his entrenched line, and pressed him so hard that next morning he was gone, having retreated in a miserable stormy night over the worst of roads. Ward's division of infantry followed to and through Averysboro, developing the fact that Hardee had retreated, not on Raleigh, but on Smithfield. I had the night before directed Kilpatrick to cross South River at a mill-dam to our right rear and move up on the east side toward Elevation. General Slocum reports his aggregate loss in this affair, known as that of Averysboro, at twelve officers and sixty-five men killed and 477 wounded. We lost no prisoners. The enemy's loss can be inferred from his dead (108) left for us to bury. Leaving Ward's division to keep up a show of pursuit, Slocum's column was turned to the right, built a bridge across the swollen South River, and took the Goldsboro Road, Kilpatrick crossing to the north in the direction of Elevation, with orders to move eastward, watching that flank. In the meantime, the wagon trains and guards, as also Howard's column, were wallowing along the miry roads toward Bentonville and Goldsboro. The enemy's infantry, as before stated, had retreated on Smithfield, and his cavalry retreated across our front in the same direction, burning the bridges across Mill Creek. I continued with the head of Slocum's column, and camped the night of the 18th with him on the Goldsboro Road, twenty-seven miles from Goldsboro, about five miles from Bentonville, and where the road from Clinton to Smithfield crosses the Goldsboro Road. Howard was at Lee's Store, only two miles south, and both columns had pickets three miles forward to where the two roads came together and became common to Goldsboro.

All the signs induced me to believe that the enemy would make no further opposition to our progress, and would not attempt to strike us in flank while in motion. I therefore directed Howard to move his right wing by the new Goldsboro Road, which goes by way of Falling Creek Church. I also left Slocum and joined Howard's column, with a view to open communications with General Schofield, coming up from Newbern, and Terry from Wilmington. I found General Howard's column well strung out, owing to the very bad roads, and did not overtake him in person until he had reached Falling Creek Church, with one regiment forward to the cross-roads near Cox's Bridge across the Neuse. I had gone from General Slocum about six miles when I heard artillery in his direction, but was soon made easy by one of his staff officers overtaking me, explaining that his leading division (Carlin's) had encountered a division of Rebel cavalry (Dibbrell's), which he was driving easily. But soon other staff officers came up reporting that he had developed near Bentonville the whole of the Rebel army under General Johnston himself. I sent him orders to call up the two divisions guarding his wagon trains, and Hazen's division of the Fifteenth corps, still back near Lee's Store, to fight defensively until I could draw up Blair's corps, then near Mount Olive Station, and with the three remaining divisions of the Fifteenth corps come up on Johnston's left rear from the direction of Cox's Bridge. In the meantime, while on the road, I received couriers from both Generals Schofield and Terry. The former reported himself in possession of Kinston, delayed somewhat by want of provisions, but able to march so as to make Goldsboro on the 21st, and Terry was at or near Faison's Depot. Orders were at once dispatched to Schofield to push for Goldsboro and to make dispositions to cross Little River in the direction of Smithfield as far as Millard; to General Terry to move to Cox's Bridge, lay a pontoon bridge, and establish a crossing; and to General Blair to make a night march to Falling Creek Church; and at daylight, the right wing, General Howard, less the necessary wagon guards, was put in rapid motion on Bentonville. By subsequent reports, I learned that General Slocum's head of column had advanced from its camp of March 18, and first encountered Dibbrell's cavalry, but soon found his progress impeded by infantry and artillery. The enemy attacked his head of column, gaining a temporary advantage, and took three guns and caissons of General Carlin's division, driving the two leading brigades back on the main body. As soon as General Slocum realized that he had in his front the whole Confederate army, he promptly deployed the two divisions of the Fourteenth corps, General Davis, and rapidly brought up on their left the two divisions of the Twentieth corps, General Williams. These he arranged on the defensive, and hastily prepared a line of barricades. General Kilpatrick also came up at the sound of artillery, and massed on the left. In this position, the left wing received six distinct assaults by the combined forces of Hoke, Hardee, and Cheatham, under the immediate command of General Johnston himself, without giving an inch of ground, and doing good execution on the enemy's ranks, especially with our artillery, the enemy having little or none.

Johnston had moved by night from Smithfield with great rapidity, and without unnecessary wheels, intending to overwhelm my left flank before it could be relieved by its cooperating columns. But he "reckoned without his host." I had expected just such a movement all the way from Fayetteville, and was prepared for it. During the night of the 19th, General Slocum got up his wagon train with its guard of two divisions, and Hazen's division of the Fifteenth corps, which reinforcement enabled him to make his position impregnable. The right wing found Rebel cavalry watching its approach, but unable to offer any serious opposition until our head of column encountered a considerable body behind a barricade at the forks of the road near Bentonville, about three miles east of the battle field of the day before. This body of cavalry was, however, quickly dislodged, and the intersection of the roads secured. On moving forward the Fifteenth corps, General Logan found that the enemy had thrown back his left flank, and had constructed a line of parapet connecting with that toward General Slocum, in the form of a bastion, its salient on the main Goldsboro Road, interposing between General Slocum on the west and General Howard on the east, while the flanks rested on Mill Creek, covering the road back to Smithfield. General Howard was instructed to proceed with due caution until he had made strong connection on his left with General Slocum. This he soon accomplished, and, by 4 P. M. of the 20th, a complete and strong line of battle confronted the enemy in his entrenched position, and General Johnston, instead of catching us in detail, was on the defensive, with Mill Creek and a single bridge to his rear. Nevertheless, we had no object to accomplish by a battle, unless at an advantage, and, therefore, my general instructions were to press steadily with skirmishers alone, to use artillery pretty freely on the wooded space held by the enemy, and to feel pretty strongly the flanks of his position, which were as usual covered by the endless swamps of this region of country. I also ordered all empty wagons to be sent at once to Kinston for supplies, and all other impediments to be grouped near the Neuse, south of Goldsboro, holding the real Army in close contact with the enemy, ready to fight him if he ventured outside his parapets and swampy obstructions.

Thus matters stood about Bentonville on the 21st of March. On the same day, General Schofield entered Goldsboro with little or no opposition, and General Terry had got possession of the Neuse River at Cox's Bridge, ten miles above, with a pontoon bridge laid and a brigade across, so that the three Armies were in actual connection, and the great object of the campaign was accomplished.

On the 21st, a steady rain prevailed, during which General Mower's division of the Seventeenth corps, on the extreme right, had worked well to the right around the enemy's flank, and had nearly reached the bridge across Mill Creek, the only line of retreat open to the enemy. Of course, there was extreme danger that the enemy would turn on him all his reserves, and, it might be, let go his parapets to overwhelm Mower. Accordingly, I ordered at once a general attack by our skirmish line from left to right. Quite a noisy battle ensued, during which General Mower was enabled to regain his connection with his own corps by moving to his left rear. Still he had developed a weakness in the enemy's position of which advantage might have been taken; but that night the enemy retreated on Smithfield, leaving his pickets to fall into our hands, with many dead unburied, and wounded in his field hospitals. At daybreak of the 22d, pursuit was made two miles beyond Mill Creek, but checked by my order. General Johnston had utterly failed in his attempt, and we remained in full possession of the field of battle.

General Slocum reports the losses of the left wing about Bentonville at 9 officers and 145 men killed, 51 officers and 816 men wounded, and 3 officers and 223 men missing, taken prisoners by the enemy; total, 1,247. He buried on the field 167 rebel dead, and took 338 prisoners.

General Howard reports the losses of the right wing at 2 officers and 35 men killed, 12 officers and 289 men wounded, and 1 officer and 60 men missing; total, 399. He also buried 100 rebel dead and took 1,287 prisoners.

The cavalry of Kilpatrick was held in reserve, and lost but few, if any, of which I have no report as yet. Our aggregate loss at Bentonville was 1,646.

I am well satisfied that the enemy lost heavily, especially during his assaults on the left wing during the afternoon of the 19th; but as I have no data save his dead and wounded left in our hands, I prefer to make no comparisons.

Thus, as I have endeavored to explain, we had completed our march on the 21st, and had full possession of Goldsboro', the real "objective," with its two railroads back to the sea-ports of Wilmington and Beaufort, North Carolina. These were being rapidly repaired by strong working parties directed by Colonel W. W. Wright, of the Railroad Department. A large number of supplies had already been brought forward to Kinston, to which place our wagons had been sent to receive them. I therefore directed General Howard and the cavalry to remain at Bentonville during the 22d, to bury the dead and remove the wounded, and on the following day all the Armies to the camps assigned them about Goldsboro', there to rest and receive the clothing and supplies of which they stood in need. In person I went on the 22d to Cox's Bridge to meet General Terry, whom I met for the first time, and on the following day rode into Goldsboro', where I found General Schofield and his Army. The left wing came in during the same day and next morning, and the right wing followed on the 24th, on which day the cavalry moved to Mount Olive Station and General Terry back to Faison's. On the 25th the Newbern Railroad was finished and the first train of cars came in, thus giving us the means of bringing from the depot at Morehead City full supplies to the Army.

It was all important that I should have an interview with the General-in-Chief, and presuming that he could not at this time leave City Point, I left General Schofield in chief command, and proceeded with all expedition by rail to Morehead City, and thence by steamer to City Point, reaching General Grant's headquarters on the evening of the 27th of March. I had the good fortune to meet General Grant, the President, Generals Meade, Ord, and others of the Army of the Potomac, and soon learned the general state of the military world, from which I had been in a great measure cut off since January. Having completed all necessary business, I re-embarked on the Navy steamer *Bat*, Captain Barnes, which Admiral Porter placed at my command, and returned via Hatteras Inlet and Newbern, reaching my own headquarters in Goldsboro' during the night of the 30th. During my absence full supplies of clothing and food had been brought to camp, and all things were working well.

I have thus rapidly sketched the progress of our columns from Savannah to Goldsboro', but for more minute details must refer to the reports of subordinate commanders and of staff officers, which are not yet ready, but will in due season be forwarded and filed with this report. I cannot even with any degree of precision recapitulate the vast amount of injury done the enemy, or the quantity of guns and materials of war captured and destroyed. In general terms, we have traversed the country from Savannah to Goldsboro', with an average breadth of forty miles, consuming all the forage, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, cured meats, corn meal, &c. The public enemy, instead of drawing supplies from that region to feed his armies, will be compelled to send provisions from other quarters to feed the inhabitants. A map herewith, prepared by my Chief Engineer, Colonel Poe, with the routes of the four corps and cavalry, will show at a glance the country traversed. Of course the abandonment to us by the enemy of the whole sea coast, from Savannah to Newbern, North Carolina, with its forts, dock-yards, gunboats, &c., was a necessary incident to our occupation and destruction of the inland routes of travel and supply. But the real object of this march was to place this Army in a position easy of supply, whence it could take an appropriate part in the spring and summer campaign of 1865. This was completely accomplished on the 21st of March by the junction of the three Armies and occupation of Goldsboro'.

In conclusion, I beg to express in the most emphatic manner my entire satisfaction with the tone and temper of the whole Army. Nothing seems to dampen their energy, zeal, or cheerfulness. It is impossible to conceive a march involving more labor and exposure, yet I cannot recall an instance of bad temper by the way, or hearing an expression of doubt as to our perfect success in the end. I believe that this cheerfulness and harmony of action reflects upon all concerned quite as much real honor and fame as "battles gained" or "cities won," and I therefore commend all, generals, staff, officers, and men, for these high qualities, in addition to the more soldierly ones of obedience to orders and the alacrity they have always manifested when danger summoned them "to the front."

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General Commanding.

Major General H. W. HALLECK, Chief of Staff, Washington City, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
GOLDSBORO', N. C., April 3, 1865.

GENERAL:—I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the troops under my command since January 1, 1865, the date of my last report addressed to Major-General George H. Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland, under whose command I was then serving.

On the 2d January, 1865, I marched with the Twenty third Army corps from Columbia, Tennessee, and arrived at Clifton, on the Tennessee River, on the 8th, under orders to embark my troops at that point and move to Eastport, Mississippi. But before the embarkation had commenced, I received, January 14, an order from the Lieutenant-General Commanding, through the Chief of Staff of the Army, to move with the Twenty-third Army corps to Annapolis, Maryland. Accordingly the movement was commenced on the following day. The troops moved with their artillery and horses, but without wagons, by steam transports to Cincinnati, Ohio, and thence by rail to Washington, District of Columbia, and Alexandria, Virginia, a second order from Washington having changed the destination from Annapolis.

Although in mid-winter, and weather unusually severe, even for that season, the movement was effected with delay, accident, or suffering on the part of the troops. By the 31st of January the whole command had arrived at Washington and Alexandria.

At Alexandria great and unavoidable delay was caused by the freezing of the Potomac, which rendered its navigation impossible much of the time for several weeks. Meanwhile I met the Lieutenant-General Commanding at Fortress Monroe, and went with him to the mouth of Cape Fear River to consult with Rear-Admiral Porter and Major-General Terry relative to future operations. On my return to Washington an order was issued from the War Department creating the Department of North Carolina, and assigning me to its command.

My instructions from the Lieutenant General Commanding, as well as those received from you, through Major-General Foster, made the ultimate object of my operations the occupation of Goldsboro', the opening of railroad communication between that point and the sea-coast, the accumulation of supplies for your Army, and the junction of my force with your main Army at or near Goldboro'. Wilmington was made my first objective, because it would afford a valuable auxiliary base to Morehead City in the event of our junction being made at Goldsboro', as designed, and because its possession by us would be of great value to you in case the movement of the enemy's main army or other circumstances should render advisable a concentration of your Army at some point further south than Goldsboro'.

As soon as it became possible to navigate the Potomac, I started from Alexandria with the Third division, Twenty-third Army corps, under command Major-General J. D. Cox, and reached the mouth of Cape Fear River on the 9th of February, and landed upon the peninsula near Fort Fisher.

Major-General A. H. Terry, with about 8,600 men, then held a line across the peninsula about two miles above the fort, and occupied Smithville and Fort Caswell on the south side of the river, while the naval squadron, under Rear-Admiral Porter, occupied positions in Cape Fear River and off the coast, covering the flanks of General Terry's line.

The enemy occupied Fort Anderson on the west bank, with a collateral line running to a large swamp about three-fourths of a mile distant, and a line opposite Fort Anderson running across the peninsula from Cape Fear River to Masonboro' Sound. His position was impregnable against direct attack, and could be turned only by crossing Masonboro' Sound above his left or passing around the swamp which covered his right.

The force I then had seemed too small for so extended a movement as either of those mentioned, but time being important I determined to make the attempt without waiting for the arrival of more of my troops. On the 11th of February I pushed forward General Terry's line, supported by General Cox's division, drove in the enemy's pickets, and entrenched in a new position, close enough to the enemy's line to compel him to hold the latter in force. I then made preparation to send a fleet of Navy boats and pontoons by sea to a point on the beach above the enemy's position, while a force composed of General Cox's and General Ames' divisions was to march along the beach in the night to the point where the boats were to land, haul them across the beach into the sound, and cross the latter to the main land in rear of Hoke's position. The weather, however, became so stormy as to render the execution of this plan impossible. On the night of February 14, I attempted to move the pontoons upon their wagons along the beach with the troops, but the unusually high tides caused by the heavy sea wind made it impracticable to reach the point of crossing before daylight in the morning, when our movement would be discovered by the enemy before a crossing of the sound could be secured. Hence, after a hard night's work, the attempt was abandoned, and I turned attention to the enemy's right, where I would not have to contend with the difficulties of both land and sea. General Cox's and General Ames' divisions were crossed over to Smithville, where they were joined by Colonel Moore's brigade of General Couch's division, which had just debarked, and advanced along the main Wilmington road until they encountered the enemy's position at Fort Anderson and adjacent works. Here two briganes were entrenched to occupy the enemy, while General Cox, with his other two brigades and General Ames' division, started around the swamp covering the enemy's right to strike the Wilmington road in rear of Fort Anderson. The distance to be travelled was about fifteen miles. The enemy, warned by his cavalry of General Cox's movement, hastily abandoned his works on both sides of the river during the night of February 19, and fell back behind Town Creek on the west, and to a corresponding position, covered by swamps, on the east. We thus gained possession of the main defences of Cape Fear River and of Wilmington, with 10 pieces of heavy ordnance and a large amount of ammunition. Our loss was but trifling.

On the following day General Cox pursued the enemy to Town Creek, behind which he was found entrenched, and had destroyed the only bridge. General Terry also encountered the enemy in his new position, and in force superior to General Terry's. General Ames' division was recrossed to the east bank and joined General Terry in the night of the 19.

On the 20th General Cox crossed Town Creek below the enemy's position, by the use of a single flat-boat found in the stream, and by wading through swamps reached the enemy's flank and rear, attacked and routed him, capturing two pieces of artillery, 375 prisoners, besides the killed and wounded, and dispersed the remainder. During the night General Cox rebuilt the bridge, crossed his artillery, and the next morning pushed on toward Wilmington without opposition.

General Terry was unable to make any further advance, but occupied the attention of all of Hoke's force so that he could not send any to replace that which Cox had distroyed. On the 21st General Cox

secured a portion of the enemy's pontoon bridge across Brunswick River, which he had attempted to destroy, put a portion of his troops on to Eagle Island, and threatened to cross the Cape Fear above Wilmington. The enemy at once set fire to his steamers, cotton, and military and naval stores, and abandoned the town. Our troops entered without opposition early in the morning of February 22, and General Ferry pursued the enemy across Northeast River.

Our total loss in the operations from February 11 to the capture of Wilmington was about 200 officers and men killed and wounded. That of the enemy was not less than 1,000 killed, wounded and prisoners; 51 pieces of heavy ordnance, 15 light pieces, and a large amount of ammunition fell into our hands.

It affords me pleasure to acknowledge the cordial and constant co-operation of the naval squadron under Rear-Admiral Porter, so far as the nature of the operations would admit.

Having no rolling stock at Wilmington, and being nearly destitute of wagon transportation, I was compelled to operate from Newbern alone for the capture of Goldsboro. I had already sent to Newbern about 5,000 troops belonging to the various corps of your Army, and directed Brigadier General I. N. Palmer to move, with as little delay as practicable, with all his available force toward Kinston, to cover the workmen engaged in repairing the railroad. As soon as Wilmington was secured, I also sent General Ruger's division, Twenty-third Army corps, which was then arriving at Cape Fear inlet, by sea to Morehead City, to reinforce the column moving from Newbern. On the 25th, finding that General Palmer had not moved, as was expected, I sent Major-General Cox to take command at Newbern and push forward at once.

General Couch's division, which had nearly completed its debarkation when Wilmington was captured, was brought to that place, and that division, with General Cox's, temporarily commanded by Brigadier-General Reilly, was prepared as rapidly as possible to join the column moving from Newbern by a land march. Those arrangements were made because of the scarcity of both land and sea transportation. It was not until March 6th that I was able to obtain wagons enough, including those belonging to General Terry's command, to move the two divisions from Wilmington to Kinston.

On the 6th, General Couch started with the two divisions, second and third, of the Twenty-third corps, and marched, via Onslow and Richland's, for Kinston. On the same day I went by sea to Morehead City, and joined General Cox beyond Newbern on the 8th. General Cox had advanced to Wise's Forks, about one and a half miles below Southwest creek, and the railroad was in rapid process.

The force in front of General Cox, which appeared to consist of Hoke's division and a small body of reserves, had fallen back behind South west creek, and General Cox had sent two regiments, under Colonel Upham, Fifteenth Connecticut infantry, to secure the crossing of the creek on the Dover Road. The enemy, having been reinforced by a portion of the old Army of Tennessee, recrossed the creek some distance above the Dover Road, came down in rear of Colonel Upham's position, and surprised and captured nearly his entire command, about seven hundred men.

The enemy then advanced and endeavored to penetrate between General Carter's and General Palmer's division, occupying the Dover Road and the railroad respectively, but was checked by General Ruger's division, which was just arriving upon the field. There was no engagement during the day beyond light skirmishing, and the loss on either side, with the exception of the prisoners captured from Colonel Upham, were insignificant.

It being evident that the enemy's force was at least equal to that of General Cox, and that reinforcements were arriving as rapidly as they could be brought by rail, I directed General Cox to put his troops in position, entrench them securely, and await the arrival of General Couch.

On the 9th the enemy passed our lines strongly, and felt for its flanks. Heavy skirmishing was kept up during the day, but no assault was made. On the 10th the enemy having been largely reinforced, and doubtless learning of the approach of General Couch's column, made a heavy attack upon General Cox's left and centre, but was decisively repulsed and with heavy loss. Both attacks were met mainly by General Ruger's division, a portion of that division having been rapidly transferred from the centre to the left to meet the attack there, and then returned to the centre in time to repel the attack on that portion of the line. The enemy retreated in confusion from the field, leaving his killed and wounded, also a large number of arms and entrenching tools, and during the night fell back across the Neuse and burned the bridge. Our loss in this engagement was about 300 killed and wounded, that of the enemy probable about 1,500 in killed, wounded and prisoners. General Couch effected his junction with General Cox on the following day.

Having no pontoon train I was unable to cross the Neuse until the bridge could be repaired, or the pontoons which had just arrived from the North could be brought by rail from Morehead City. The crossing was effected without opposition on the 14th, the enemy having abandoned Kinston and moved rapidly toward Smithfield to join the force under Johnston, which was concentrating to oppose your advance from Fayetteville.

Immediately upon the occupation of Kinston I put a large force of troops to work upon the railroad, in aid of the Construction corps under Colonel Wright, rebuilt the wagon bridge over the Neuse, and brought forward supplies preparatory to a further advance.

I moved from Kinston on the morning of the 20th, and entered Goldsboro with but slight opposition on the evening of the 21st.

The portion of my command which had remained at Wilmington, under Major-General Terry, moved from that point March 15th, reached Faison's depot on the 20th, and in compliance with your orders, moved from that point to Cox's Bridge, and secured a crossing of the Neuse on the 22d. Your plans for the concentration of your entire Army about this place having been fully accomplished on the 23d and 24th, I then had the honor of reporting to you in person and uniting my troops to their old comrades in arms after a separation of near five months, marked by unparalleled marches and brilliant achievements, which will ever furnish bright pages in military history, and it is hoped prove decisive in their results upon the present rebellion.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

Major-General W. T. SHERMAN, Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, GOLDSBORO, N. C., March 31, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the operations of the artillery of the Armies under your command during the Carolina campaign of February and March, 1865.

In consideration of the peculiarities of the campaign, involving long and rapid marches over bad roads, and at an inclement season of the year, the same precautions which were so advantageously taken for your Savannah campaign of last autumn were again observed. The number of guns was reduced to one per thousand effective bayonets, and each artillery carriage was provided with eight draught animals.

The whole number of field batteries was sixteen, comprising sixty-eight guns, which were distributed and of calibers as follows:—

		20-pounder Parrotts.	12-pound'rs	3-inch rifles.	Total.
Right wing	15th Army corps	4	10	4	18
	17th Army corps		4	10	14
Left wing	14th Army corps		8	8	16
	20th Army corps		8	8	16
Cavalry division				4	4
Total		4	30	34	68

Including the reserve supply, each gun was furnished with three hundred and fifty rounds of ammunition.

A careful and critical personal inspection, made a few days preceding our departure from Savannah, satisfied me that in all essentials the artillery was in excellent condition for any kind of work. The result fully justified these expectations. During the whole march the artillery supplied itself, unaided by infantry or cavalry, with provisions for its officers and men, forage for its animals, and to a great extent with fresh horses and mules captured in the country. A tabular statement is appendid to this report, showing the extent to which this unusual artillery service was performed.

No gun or artillery carriage of any description was abandoned, disabled, or at any time even a temporary impediment to the march of the infantry columns—a fact the more creditable to the artillery, since in many places the roads were of the worst possible description.

Although the nature of your operations did not, except at the battles of Averysboro' and Bentonville, call for any general use of artillery, yet in support of skirmish lines, brushing away cavalry, and covering the crossings of several difficult and important rivers, it was advantageously used at the following-named times and places, namely:

January 20, 1865, Pocotaligo, Seventeenth Army corps.
January 22, 1865, Combahee, Fifteenth Army corps.
January 29, 1865, Robertsville, Twentieth Army corps.
February 1, 1865, Hickory Hill, Fifteenth Army corps.
February 2, 1865, Lawtonville, Twentieth Army corps.
February 2, 1865, Whippy Swamp, Seventeenth Army corps.
February 3, 1865, "Store" at Duck Creek, Fifteenth Army corps.
February 6, 1865, Little Salkehatchie, Fifteenth Army corps.
February 9, 1865, Binnaker's Bridge, Seventeenth Army corps.
February 11 1865, North Edisto, Seventeenth Army corps.
February 15, 1865, Congaree Creek, Fifteenth Army corps.
February 16, 1865, Columbia, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Army corps.
February 17, 1865, Columbia, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Army corps.
February 17, 1865, Broad River, Fifteenth Army corps.
March 16, 1865, Little Rockfish Creek, Fifteenth Army corps.

At the battle of Averysboro', March 16, the batteries of the Twentieth corps were promptly and judiciously posted by Major Reynolds, the Chief of Artillery of that corps, and by the precision and rapidity of their fire did most excellent service in dislodging the enemy from his entrenched line, and the consequent capture of 3 of his guns.

At the battle of Bentonville, March 19, 20, and 21, it was the fortune of the artillery to play a more conspicuous part. The batteries of the Fourteenth and Twentieth corps were hotly engaged on the 19th, and after the first temporary advantage gained by the enemy, in which the Nineteenth Indiana battery, not by any fault of its own, lost 3 of his guns (one of which was recaptured next day), they poured in a fire so steady, rapid, and effective, that all of the enemy's frequently repeated assaults were successfully repulsed. On the 20th, and particularly on the 21st, the batteries of the Fifteenth corps lent most efficient aid in advancing our own lines, in repelling the enemy's assaults, and in inflicting heavy loss upon him. Both of these fields of battle gave abundant proof the precision of our artillery fire.

The following tabular statements will exhibit the amounts of provisions and forage, and the number of animals captured by the unaided labors of the artillery, the casualties among officers, enlisted men, and animals, the expenditure of ammunition, and the number of guns lost by us and captured by the enemy:—

PROVISIONS, ANIMALS, FORAGE, &C.

By what batteries procured.	Flour	Corn meal.	Bacon	Beef, &c.	Potatoes.	Corn.	Hay and fodder.	Horses.	Mules
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		
20th Corps...	8,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	50,000	350,000	300,000	96	602
14th Corps...	3,000	5,200	4,360	8,065		219,920	91,880	53	85
15th Corps...	4,900	5,700	23,000	2,300	37,140	499,000	90,000	50	63
17th Corps...	2,000	3,200	18,000			218,000	106,000	50	33
	17,900	24,100	70,360	60,365	87,140	1284,920	587,880	249	783

CASUALTIES.

	Officers.				Enlisted men.				Horses.		Mules.	
	Killed.	Wound'd.	Missing.	Died.	Killed.	Wound'd.	Missing.	Died.	Killed.	Wound'd.	Killed.	Wound'd.
14th Corps.	1				4	6	1		25			
20th Corps..					1	14	1			3		
15th Corps..						5	3					
17th Corps.					1	1	1					
Cav. Div...					1	1	13		10			
	1				7	27	19		35	3		

EXPENDITURE OF AMMUNITION.

Command.	No. of rounds
14th Army corps	1,007
20th Army corps	832
Army of Tennessee	1,665
Total	3,504

GUNS CAPTURED AND LOST.

Place.	Captured from enemy.	Lost by us.
	No. of guns.	No. of guns.
Columbia	43	
Cheraw	25	
Fayetteville	26	
Averysboro'	3	
Bentons		2
Total	97	2

Of these all were serviceable, and about four-fifths were field guns of recent and approved pattern.

If to the operations of your armies, the legitimate fruits of which they really are, be credited the guns captured at Charlestou and Wilmington, (excluding from the number of the latter those captured at Fort Fisher and the other forts at the mouth of Cape Fear River), the total artillery captured during the past ten months by troops under your immediate command will exceed 700 guns.

Throughout the campaign the ammunition, fuses, and primers, proved unusually good and reliable, the only fault observed being sand cracks and insufficient bursting charges in a few of the 20-pounder Parrott projectiles, want of care in the screwing of the Bohrmann fuse in 12 pounder projectiles, and insufficient bursting charges in many of the Hotchkiss 3-inch shell and case-shot. Ammunition and fuses received from St. Louis Arsenal appear to be more complained of (especially the fuses) than that received from other places.

In conclusion I am gratified to be able to commend the officers and men for attention to their duties in preparation for the field, and for good conduct after entering it; for the details of which I respectfully invite attention to the sub-reports which will be laid before you.

The services of the following-named officers give evidence of industry, intelligence, and gallant conduct, and entitle them to notice and reward, namely:

Major Osborn, 1st New York Artillery, Chief of Artillery Army of Tennessee; Major Reynolds, 1st New York Artillery, Chief of Artillery Twentieth Army corps; Major Waterhouse, 1st Illinois Artillery, Chief of Artillery Seventeenth Army corps; Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, 1st Michigan Artillery, Chief of Artillery Fifteenth Army corps; Major Hougtaling, 1st Illinois Artillery, Chief of Artillery Fourteenth Army corps.

I respectfully ask that each of these officers, who have also served faithfully and creditably through the Atlanta and Savannah campaigns, be recommended for promotion by brevet.

The officers of my staff, Major Dickson, Inspector of Artillery; Captain Marshall, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain Merritt and Lieutenant Verplanck, Aides-de-Camp, at all times performed cheerfully and well the duties with which they were charged.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM F. BARRY, Brevet Major-General, Chief of Artillrey.

Major-General W. T. SHERMAN, Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

WHEELER TO GENERAL HOWARD.

GRAHAMS, S. C., February 7, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to propose that if the troops of your army be required to discontinue burning the houses of our citizens I will discontinue burning cotton.

As an earnest of the good faith in which my proposition is tendered I leave at this place about 300 bales of cotton unharmed, worth, in New York, over a quarter of a million, and in our currency one and a half millions. I trust my having commenced will cause you to use your influence to insure the acceptance of the proposition by your whole army.

I trust that you will not deem it improper for me to ask that you will require the troops under your command to discontinue the wanton destruction of property not necessary for their sustenance.

Respectfully, General, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER, Major-General C. S. A.

Major-General O. O. HOWARD, United States Army, Commanding, &c.

ANSWERED BY GENERAL SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, February 8, 1865.

GENERAL: Yours, addressed to General Howard, is received by me. I hope you will burn all cotton, and save us the trouble. We don't want it; and it has proven a curse to our country. All you don't burn I will.

As to private houses, occupied by peaceful families, my orders are not to molest or disturb them, and I think my orders are obeyed. Vacant houses, being of no use to anybody, I care little about, as the owners have thought them of no use to themselves. I don't want them destroyed, but do not take much care to preserve them.

I am, with respect, yours truly,

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General Commanding.

Major General J. WHEELER, Commanding Cavalry Corps Confederate Army.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 22.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX, New York:

Yesterday evening a bearer of dispatches arrived from General Sherman.

An agreement for a suspension of hostilities, and a memorandum of what is called a basis for peace had been entered into on the 18th inst. by General Sherman with the rebel General Johnston. The rebel General Breckinridge was present at the conference.

A cabinet meeting was held at eight o'clock in the evening, at which the action of General Sherman was disapproved by the President, by the Secretary of War, by General Grant, and by every member of the Cabinet.

General Sherman was ordered to *resume hostilities immediately*, and was directed that the instructions given by the late President in the following telegram, which was penned by Mr. Lincoln himself, at the Capitol, on the night of the 3d of March, were approved by President Andrew Johnson, and were reiterated to govern the action of military commanders.

On the night of the 3d of March, while President Lincoln and his cabinet were at the Capitol, a telegram from General Grant was brought to the Secretary of War, informing him that General Lee had requested an interview or conference to make an arrangement for terms of peace.

The letter of General Lee was published in a letter of Davis to the rebel Congress.

General Grant's telegram was submitted to Mr. Lincoln, who, after pondering a few minutes, took up his pen and wrote with his own hand the following reply, which he submitted to the Secretary of State and Secretary of War. It was then dated, addressed, and signed by the Secretary of War and telegraphed to General Grant.

WASHINGTON, March 3—12 M.

Lieutenant General GRANT:

The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with General Lee unless it be for the capitulation of General Lee's army, or on some minor and purely military matter. He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss, or confer upon any political question. Such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conferences or conventions. Meantime you are to press to the utmost our military advantages.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The orders of General Sherman to General Stoneman to withdraw from Salisbury and join him, will probably open the way for Davis to escape to Mexico or Europe with his plunder, which is reported to be very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks, but previous accumulations.

A dispatch received by this department from Richmond, says:

It is stated here by respectable parties that the amount of specie taken South by Jefferson Davis and his partisans is very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks, but previous accumulations. They hope, it is said, to make terms with General Sherman, or some other southern commander, by which they will be permitted, with their effects, including the gold plunder, to go to Mexico or Europe. Johnston's negotiations look to this end.

After the cabinet meeting last night General Grant started for North Carolina to direct operations against Johnston's army.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN GENERAL SHERMAN AND GENERAL JOHNSTON.

Memorandum or basis of agreement made this 18th day of April, A. D., 1865, near Durham's Station, and in the State of North Carolina, by and between General Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate Army, and Major-General William T. Sherman, commanding the Army of the United States in North Carolina, both present:

First.—The contending Armies now in the field to maintain their *status quo* until notice is given by the commanding-general of either one to its opponent, and reasonable time, say forty-eight hours allowed.

Second.—The confederate Armies now in existence to be disbanded and conducted to the several State capitals, there to deposit their arms and public property in the State arsenal, and each officer and man to execute and file an agreement to cease from acts of war and abide the action of both State and Federal authorities. The number of arms and munitions of war to be reported to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington City, subject to future action of the Congress of the United States, and in the meantime to be used solely to maintain peace and order within the borders of the States respectively.

Third.—The recognition by the executive of the United States of the several State Governments on their officers and Legislatures taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and where conflicting State Governments have resulted from the war, the legitimacy of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Fourth.—The re-establishment of all Federal courts in the several States with powers as defined by the Constitution and laws of Congress.

Fifth.—The people and inhabitants of all States to be guaranteed, so far as the executive can, their political rights and franchise, as well as their rights of person and property, as defined by the Constitution of the United States and of States respectively.

Sixth.—The executive authority of the Government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war so long as they live in peace and quiet, abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey laws in existence at any place of their residence.

Seventh.—In general terms, war to cease, a general amnesty, so far as the executive power of the United States can command, or on condition of disbandment of the Confederate Armies, and the distribution of arms and resumption of peaceful pursuits by officers and men, as hitherto composing the said Armies, not being fully empowered by our respective principles to fulfill these terms, we individually and officially pledge ourselves to promptly obtain necessary authority and to carry out the above programme.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.
Commanding the Army of the United States in North Carolina.

J. E. JOHNSTON, General,
Commanding Confederate States Army in North Carolina.

SECRETARY STANTON'S REASONS FOR OVERRULING GENERAL SHERMAN'S ACTION.

This proceeding of General Sherman was unapproved for the following among other reasons:—

First, It was an exercise of authority not vested in General Sherman, and on its face shows that both he and Johnston knew that he (General Sherman) had no authority to enter into such arrangement.

Second, It was a practical acknowledgment of the Rebel government.

Third, It undertook to re establish the Rebel State governments that had been overthrown at the sacrifice of many thousand loyal lives and an immense treasure, and placed arms and munitions of war in the hands of the Rebels at their respective capitals, which might be used as soon as the Armies of the United States were disbanded, and used to conquer and subdue the loyal States.

Fourth, By the restoration of the Rebel authority in their respective States, they would be enabled to re-establish slavery.

Fifth, It might furnish a ground of responsibility by the Federal Government to pay the Rebel debt, and certainly subjects loyal citizens of the Rebel States to the debt consummated by the Rebels in the name of the State.

Sixth, It puts in dispute the existence of loyal State governments, and the new State of Western Virginia, which had been recognized by every department of the United States Government.

Seventh, It practically abolished the confiscation laws, and relieved Rebels of every degree who had slaughtered our people, from all pains and penalties for their crimes.

Eighth, It gave terms that had been deliberately, repeatedly, and solemnly rejected by President Lincoln, and better terms than the Rebels had ever asked in their most prosperous condition.

Ninth, It formed no basis of true and lasting peace, but relieved Rebels from the pressure of our victories, and left them in condition to renew their effort to overthrow the United States Government, and subdue the loyal States, whenever their strength was recruited and an opportunity should offer.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1865.

SHERMAN'S TREATY.

ONE, single opinion throughout the land has been passed upon General SHERMAN'S proposed terms with the enemy—condemnation and utter rejection. The terms granted to LEE did not secure entire unanimity of favor, on the ground that they were too lenient, and that they gave certain privileges of honorable parole and practical liberty even to those officers under whose authority, or, by whose permission, at least, our captive soldiers had been tortured in prison, and our brave Southern Unionists hanged or butchered. Again and again, we had logically proved this or that officer more worthy of the gallows than of Confederate uniform and side-arms, and of a free passage to his home. But, after all, the more reasonable of our citizens accepted the treaty of Appomattox Court-House as at once a prudent and a magnanimous act, even though better terms might have been extorted from the ruined Army of Northern Virginia. For the malcontents, the shadow of a great name overclouded all objections, and the victor of Richmond made his terms to suit himself. But, when the first low murmur of too merciful conditions accorded to LEE, was swelled by the popular execration of South and Southerners caused by the murder of the President, what was the public astonishment and indignation to learn of SHERMAN'S "memorandum or basis of "agreement" made between himself and JOHNSTON? It met prompt rejection, and deserved to meet it. Mr. STANTON'S eager brief of "reasons" did not need its nine points, containing all possible (and some impossible) objections to SHERMAN'S agreement, to convince the people that SHERMAN was entirely and fatally wrong. The whole matter was as patent as daylight. The proposition was not to be thought of for one moment.

For this very reason, that the fault is as clear as the alphabet, we are obviously saved from explaining causes for the rejection of SHERMAN'S propositions. It is very justly objected to him that he has travelled out of his proper function in assuming to "make peace "from the Potomac to the Rio Grande," by settling the civil questions involved therein. But the real objection is that the terms he gave to the enemy were entirely too liberal, and shocked our ideas of justice and propriety, while they were not a whit more merciful and magnanimous than the strictly military agreement of GRANT and LEE. Had the political agreements been of the right kind, the mere fact that they were initiated by General SHERMAN rather than by PRESIDENT JOHNSON, would not have greatly troubled the mind of the Nation. The impropriety of that exercise of power would have been pardoned. And, in making this wholesale disapproval, for our own part, of SHERMAN'S treaty, we have not failed to notice one important point which the *Evening Post* puts in the following language:—"It ought to mitigate the feel-"ing against General SHERMAN which has been raised "by his surprising concessions to JOHNSTON, to reflect "that he has done at least one bit of good by it. He "has compelled one of the leading officers of the late "Rebel Army to confess under his hand and seal that "the Confederacy is a total failure. SHERMAN con-"cedes a great deal, but JOHNSTON concedes infinitely "more; for the latter, by the very fact of accepting "terms which require all Southern officers to renew "their oath of allegiance to the United States, con-"fesses that the Rebellion is exhausted."

It is patent to everybody, that, at Durham Station, on the 18th of April, SHERMAN committed an enormous blunder. If it was his first, it was, nevertheless, his fatal error. It was not the little mistake of a little man. Where shrewd, intelligent, common-sense mediocrity walks safely, genius may plunge, slip and fall. SHERMAN'S was not a trifling but a fundamental error—not a weakness, but an obvious obliquity of perception or judgment. He certainly did not fail as other men fail, from want of calibre, from being too narrow-minded or weak-minded. And yet, not one of our hundreds of generals, major or brigadier, not an official in the War Department, perhaps not a soldier in SHERMAN'S Army, would have made his mistake. It was too plain, too obvious, for them to stumble into.

Of course, no sensible person would attribute any personal, selfish, or ambitious motives to SHERMAN in this agreement. No General in the Army is more free from such motives. By his men he is regarded as the personification of honesty, integrity, and absolute verity. As thorough a patriot as WASHINGTON, but not endowed with WASHINGTON'S wisdom, it would be impossible for him to put personal advancement before his country's welfare. Fortunately for him, in the present excited temper of the public mind and the peculiar circumstances of the treaty at Durham Station, SHERMAN'S spotless career and Roman integrity, virtue, and self-sacrifice, come in to check so much as a whisper of calumination of his motives from any man whose opinion is worth having, or worth listening to. But a little reflection will show that this *a priori* argument is not required to vindicate SHERMAN'S intentions. GRANT'S terms with LEE and the public reception of them, the news of LINCOLN'S death and of the popular horror and indignation resulting from it, which had reached him, showed him the temper of the people. Had he looked for personal advancement, he had better have marched on JOHNSTON'S Army, crushed it out in dust and blood, and taken from the wretched remains no terms but unconditional surrender. Had not his own convictions recoiled from this plan, he might have eclipsed, in the mind of the unthinking populace, whose excitements are fed by flaming telegrams, some of the glory even of the Lieutenant-General. He did the most unpopular thing he could, as he has often done before. He did it, however, doubtless, from a conviction that it was both expedient and just. We know that it was neither the one nor the other; but that does not prove that he looked at the matter in the same light. He is likely to receive the rejection of his proposed agreement with stoic firmness, and with a mind conscious to itself of rectitude. As to the smothering of Presidential aspirations, which have given some persons so much anxiety, we doubt if it will cost him much pain. We doubt if he has had any deeper design on the Presidency than on the Penitentiary.

The fall of SHERMAN is only another illustration of what dangers a soldier runs in passing beyond the legitimate bounds of military duty to deal with purely political questions, and more especially when he is not clothed with complete and final authority for the adjustment of such questions. So long as his treatment of political matters accords with the dominant public sentiment, it will be pardoned, and may gain for him a certain popularity. But, when a power behind him is competent to pass his agreements on such points in judgment he is in constant peril of being overruled and disgraced. Even at the best, he is compelled to ground himself on the shifting sands of popular opinion.

SHERMAN'S fault has been, not altogether that he has overstepped the bounds of his military prerogative, but that he has done so to the prejudice of that national policy which has come to be the expression of an almost universal public sentiment. Allow as much as we please to the eccentricity of genius, which is a law unto itself, and to SHERMAN'S well-known self-reliance and independence in the habitual processes of his thought, which have made him consult his own ideas of justice and expediency rather than those of any other man, or of any number of other men—and still there remains something more definite to be sought for in SHERMAN'S motives. Those who are most easily influenced by such prospects themselves, naturally think a desire for political preferment to be the most rational mode of accounting for SHERMAN'S conduct. Those who thought him insane three years ago for estimating 200,000 men as the force required to penetrate from the Ohio to the Gulf, naturally recur to that hypothesis, partly, perhaps, for consistency's sake, and partly because it really seems to them most plausible—though we doubt whether such persons have raw material enough to go insane upon themselves.

SHERMAN has usually had some reason for his actions, satisfactory to himself, on whatever fallacy it may be founded. He went into the war to restore "the Union as it was" as nearly as possible. He has come out of it with the same intent. Here he has committed a great and fundamental mistake. The country has made a long stride in opinions and in aspirations since the opening of the war. SHERMAN'S project cannot, and should not be entertained. It is needless to cry out for the Union as it was, when everybody seeks what is perfectly attainable—a Union better than it was—a Union without slavery, and without the possibility of secession. President JOHNSON proposes to punish the leaders in the Rebellion. SHERMAN did not. His Georgia letter, containing his advice to all Rebels to go home, and put away their guns, and return to the Union like good citizens, comprises the form and substance of his doctrine then and now. Even within the past six months public opinion has changed, has advanced wonderfully, with regard to the terms of restoring the Union. As the certainty of crushing the Rebellion has become more obvious, public opinion has also become more stern, and a disposition has been aroused to destroy with the Rebellion the origin and support of any possible future insurrections in the South.

SHERMAN seems either not to have known or not to have appreciated this rapid advance of public sentiment during the last year. Whether he has been wilfully blind, however, or whether he has been engrossed in other duties, the effect is the same. He still stands, politically, where he did four years ago, untaught by events. The country has drifted forward, and he is left hopelessly in the rear. Of late, indeed, his circumstances have been peculiar. Starting upon his Atlanta campaign in the days when armistices and State rights were the rallying cry of a powerful opposition to the Administration, shut out in the wildernesses of Georgia and the swamps of the Carolinas from direct contact with Northern sentiment, he has failed to learn how completely any terms for Rebels except entire submission have faded from the National plans. We repeat that no one who looks back upon the landmarks can fail to see how rapidly public sentiment has grown in this latter direction. Before us lies an account of the mobbing of an anti-slavery meeting in New York State, convened during the month which followed the fall of Sumter! SHERMAN has found himself at the close of the war, in a hopeless political minority. Our own impression is that the reason for SHERMAN'S course, founded on his own political convictions, has been strengthened by the belief that his was the only real plan for stopping the war "from the Potomac to the Rio Grande" within the present year. The progress of events will soon pass final judgment upon his opinion in that respect. But these two considerations—of justice and expediency—we believe to have been the ruling motives in the decision of SHERMAN. We think they will account for everything without recourse to the other suppositions already referred to. So far from detecting the hand of JOHNSTON, of BRECKINRIDGE, and of DAVIS himself, as some do, in the document drawn at Durham Station, it seems to us that there are decided traces of SHERMAN'S own hand, both from language and idea. He may have been duped by DAVIS, but we think it more probable that he duped himself, and that he gave unexpected terms before they were asked for. There is evidently no compromise at all in the document. It contains and expresses what SHERMAN thought to be a fit and proper basis for peace. SHERMAN voluntarily committed a fault the country never can forget. Let us not seek, however, with the malice of petty minds, to depreciate the magnitude of the real services he has rendered to the country, or the brilliancy of his military career.

ON the 25th of January, 1864, the Senate of the United States committed the subject of Heavy Ordnance to the investigation of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, by the passage of the following resolution offered by Mr. WILSON:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War be instructed to inquire into the character and efficiency of the heavy ordnance now provided for the armament of fortifications; the mode of fabrication, the amount of "royalty" paid, and to whom, for the use of a patent in the manufacture; the tests to which these guns are subjected when received into service; the reasons for believing the tests satisfactory; what proportion of sea and land armament is of rifled ordnance; when rifled guns were introduced, and the cause of the delay pertaining thereto.

In response to the foregoing resolution the Committee entered into a laborious investigation of the subject committed to them, examining at length most of the principal ordnance and artillery officers in the military and naval service. The witnesses cited were Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, U. S. V., Chief of Ordnance; Captain HENRY A. WISE, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Naval Ordnance; Major T. J. RODMAN, U. S. A., of the Bureau of Ordnance; Brigadier-General WILLIAM J. BARRY, Chief of Ar

tillery of the Army of the United States, now Chief of Artillery in the Army of General SHERMAN; Brigadier-General JOHN G. BARNARD, Chief Engineer of the Defences of Washington, now Chief Engineer on the staff of the Lieutenant-General; Major A. B. DYER, Captain S. V. BENET, Captain Alfred MORDECAI and Captain JAMES G. BENTON of the Ordnance Department; Captain G. V. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Rear-Admiral S. F. DUPONT, U. S. N.; Commodore JOHN RODGERS, U. S. N.; and Captain JAMES ALDEN, U. S. N.; and Messrs. ROBERT C. PARROTT, HORATIO AMES and CHARLES KNAP, gentlemen well known from their connection with the manufacture of heavy ordnance. Letters and documents were also received from the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and from Rear-Admiral JOHN A. DAHLGREN.

The principal points established by these witnesses, as presented in the report of the Committee accompanying the testimony, are that no effective gun of large calibre can be made of cast-iron, except upon the Rodman principle, or the principle of cooling from the interior. Both the Dahlgren and the Parrott guns of large calibre are now being cast upon the Rodman principle, and that officers of the Navy generally prefer the Dahlgren gun for naval service, while officers of the Army express a preference for the Rodman gun.

The Committee state that the bursting of the Parrott guns of large calibre on vessels operating against Fort Fisher is generally attributed to the explosion of shells prematurely within the bore of the gun; in this, endorsing the finding of the Board of Naval Officers, who have previously reported upon the subject. In view of the serious results attending the bursting of guns in action, from the demoralization of the crew, &c., the Committee have given especial attention to an examination into the qualities of the wrought-iron gun manufactured by Mr. HORATIO AMES. Accompanying their report is the report of the Board appointed by the PRESIDENT on the 21st of August last, to test a gun of 7-inch calibre manufactured by Mr. AMES. As the result of their examination the Board report:—

> It is the unanimous opinion of the Board that AMES'S wrought-iron guns possess to a degree never before equalled by any cannon of equal weight offered to our service, the essential qualities of great lateral and longitudinal strength, and great powers of endurance under heavy charges; that they are not liable to burst explosively and without warning, even when fired under very high charges; and that they are well adapted to the wants of the service generally, but especially whenever long ranges and high velocities are required. It is also the unanimous opinion of the Board that AMES'S seven-inch guns, of which he has now fifteen nearly finished, possess sufficient weight and strength to receive an eight-inch bore, and even greater, although not heavy enough for a ten-inch bore.

The opinion of Mr. FOX, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, of the Ames gun, and of the necessity for some gun of that character, is thus stated by him in his testimony:—

> I think it is a fair inference, from the experience we have had with the small guns and 100-pounders which he (Mr. AMES) has made, that he has the correct principle of manufacture, and that guns manufactured by his method will bear any amount of charge that can be consumed in the gun. * * * * My opinion is that we have got to come to wrought-iron or steel guns, and abandon cast-iron.

Other points of interest touched upon by the committee we are obliged to leave until another week, when we shall make room for their report in full, together with a synopsis of the valuable testimony accompanying it.

THE funeral car which carries to the grave all of the mortal part of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, is now on its mournful, but triumphant, journey through the chief cities of that land for which the Martyr-President died. Millions of his affectionate people have thronged, with heartfelt emotion, to pay the last tribute of respectful attendance at his obsequies, and, with a stillness and decorum almost unknown before to such vast assemblages in our country, have testified the great love which the country bore to its Chief Magistrate. Clearly this man was the most widely esteemed of any in America. In the gorgeous and solemn pageants which have attended his bier, the humblest of colored bondsmen, just free from a master's lash, have united with merchant princes and cloistered poets to do public homage to ABRAHAM LINCOLN. All classes of citizens have been represented in the long processions which greet the funeral train at every pause in its progress. Hundreds of thousands of affectionate mourners journey to the appointed places, and crowd the avenues which lead to where a glimpse may be had of him whom the people loved and trusted.

Meanwhile the villain who brought this great sorrow upon the Nation, has paid the penalty. And yet, now that he has been overtaken, what has been his life in exchange for the life he has taken? It is a very trifle, a straw—its only value being the compensation it offered to justice, and the terror which it has furnished in example.

IN this week's JOURNAL two remarkable documents from SHERMAN'S pen appear. Whatever that soldier has written during the war has attracted well-deserved study. But the strange juxtaposition of this official paper, each so extraordinary, and apparently so conflicting in sentiment will strike every reader, and provoke comparisons. The Report of the march from Savannah to Goldsboro' is, like all of its author's similar productions, an able and elaborate paper, which will take the highest place in the military literature of the war. It is perfectly clear, full, terse, picturesque and instructive; in a word, it is precisely appropriate to the campaign it describes, and is worthy of it.

General SHERMAN begins by stating that, in the progress of our arms he "was enabled to leave in the "West" an army under THOMAS strong enough to meet emergencies in that quarter, while in person he conducted another army "to the Atlantic slope, aiming to approach the grand theatre of war in Virginia by the time the season would admit of military operations in that latitude." He shows how he had provided for the capture of Charleston by stating that he transferred the forts and city of Savannah to FOSTER, "imparted to him my plans of operation, and instructed him how to follow my movements inland by occupying in succession the city of Charleston and such other points along the sea-coast as would be of any military value to us." He intended to take Wilmington in the rear, and could undoubtedly have done so, as he took Charleston, by cutting off its supplies. GRANT, however, had already accomplished that, by sending PORTER, TERRY, and SCHOFIELD, who carried Fort Fisher and the city, giving SHERMAN, as he says,

> "an additional point of security on the sea-coast But I had already resolved in my own mind, and had so advised General GRANT, that I would undertake at one stride to make Goldsboro', and open communication with the sea by the Newbern Railroad, and had ordered Colonel W. W. WRIGHT, superintendent of military railroads, to proceed in advance to Newbern, and to be prepared to extend the railroad out from Newbern to Goldsboro' by the 15th of March. On the 19th of January all preparations were complete and the orders of march given. My chief quartermaster and commissary, Generals EASTON and BECKWITH, were ordered to complete the supplies at Slater's Ferry and Pocotaligo, and then to follow our movement coastwise, looking for my arrival at Goldsboro" North Carolina, about March 15, and opening communication with me from Morehead City."

Such are the simple words, descriptive of one of the most extraordinary combinations and pre-arranged plans of the war. The march to Columbia with all its extraordinary difficulties and its extraordinary surmounting of all difficulties, is set forth in detail. He states that the demonstration against the Combahee Ferry and the railroad bridge across the Salkehatchie was merely to amuse the enemy, who had evidently adopted that river as his defensive line against our supposed objective, the city of Charleston. He reconnoitered the line in person, and saw that the heavy rains had swollen the river so that water stood in the swamps, for a breadth of more than a mile, at a depth of from one to twenty feet. Not having the remotest intention of approaching Charleston, a comparatively small force was able, by seeming preparations to cross over, to keep in their front a considerable force of the enemy disposed to contest our advance on Charleston. With regard to the burning of Columbia, SHERMAN says:—

> "I was up nearly all night, and saw Generals HOWARD, LOGAN, WOODS, and others, laboring to save houses and protect families thus suddenly deprived of shelter, and of bedding and wearing apparel. I disclaim on the part of my Army any agency in this fire, but on the contrary claim that we saved what of Columbia remains unconsumed. And, without hesitation, I charge General WADE HAMPTON with having burned his own city of Columbia, not with a malicious intent, or as a manifestation of a silly "Roman stoicism," but from folly and want of sense, in filling it with lint, cotton, and tinder."

The march through Cheraw and Fayetteville is clearly described, and the brilliant combinations afterwards made for reaching Goldsboro'. For the first time the battles of Averysboro' and Bentonville, in which JOHNSTON was not only outfought but outgeneralled, are described with accuracy. All the advantage in these battles was upon our side, not only with regard to the position gained, but with regard to the losses inflicted. The object of the campaign was completely accomplished on the 21st of March, when the three Armies under SHERMAN, SCHOFIELD and TERRY, were united at Goldsboro'.

EVERY detail with regard to the last hours and the demise of the Rebel Army in Virginia, and the death-blow which the Lieutenant-General so handsomely dealt it, possesses great attraction. A private letter to the JOURNAL from a prominent officer contains some facts and opinions of such general interest that we are happy to present some extracts to our readers, as follows:

> The overwhelming success we have met with was hardly anticipated by any one of us. I have talked with Generals LEE, LONGSTREET, PICKETT, and HETH, and we have discussed a great many questions. For some time the cause of the Confederacy has been given up in Virginia; and there were some—and among them EWELL—who have advocated and did advocate a surrender before leaving Petersburgh. I never saw an army in such plight. No rations, no forage; the horses dropping in their tracks from starvation; demoralization and disorganization everywhere. From what I could learn, the battle at Five Forks completely disheartened the Rebels, and was the beginning of their ruin. It was overwhelming and complete. From that moment, PICKETT'S and BUSHROD JOHNSON'S divisions amounted to little else than a fragment of fugitives. I intend to give you a minute account of it directly.
>
> I was sorry we did not go through Petersburgh, having fought so long for it, but we were pushed immediately forward in hot pursuit, and never have made such marching. At Amelia Court-House, the enemy were found, and they all tell me that, if we had attacked them there, we would have destroyed them. Our cavalry hung at their flanks the infantry were close on their rear. Wagons, ambulances animals, large parks of caissons, and many guns and prisoners were taken, and, finally, among the hills of Appomattox, we enforced the surrender of all that remained. But a little over 8,000 armed men fit for the line were left, while nearly 30,000 were surrendered. It is a strange and almost melancholy ending for an army that has maintained so defiant a front for so long; but other causes than our opposition have been at work. DAVIS is severely blamed for his obstinacy, and by some of the generals, even LEE himself has been reflected upon for want of judgment in the retreat. They tell us that they had given up before they left the trenches. You know the details of our having cornered them. The Second and Sixth corps had followed them on the same road towards Appomattox Court-House. The Fifth corps, with SHERIDAN'S cavalry, and the Twenty-fourth corps, had marched on their left flank to Prince Edward Court-House. On the 7th (Friday) SHERIDAN there dashed rapidly forward, and found that the whole Rebel post were approaching Appomattox Court-House.
>
> On Sunday, our cavalry were engaged in the afternoon, and were being forced back by the infantry (GORDON) and a part of the Fifth corps was at once deployed for the attack. Hardly had the infantry skirmishers advanced, however, when the enemy withdrew. He did not know that we had an infantry force in his front, and on the very road he was travelling. No other road was open to him except those directly North, and escape was impossible. The Rebel Army was caught in a perfect basin; the hills surrounded them on all sides. I rode at once to the front, and saw that, mixed up as they all were with their trains, any resistance was impossible. Generals GRANT and LEE met under an old apple tree, and there the first terms were agreed upon. The tree was cut into splinters before twenty-four hours had passed. * * * LONGSTREET was still defiant, but I think they have very feeble hopes of success, or of any further resistance. LONGSTREET told me that the Rebel Capital would probably go to Athens, Ga. He goes to Texas. They all seemed to think that the war would go on west of the Mississippi. General LEE urged conciliation now. He said that if it was now adopted all would be tranquilized. If not, the war might last for twenty years. On Wednesday the Rebel Army turned over their arms, &c., and to-day they are dispersing everywhere, never again, I trust, to reunite.

SHERMAN'S TRUCE DISREGARDED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 27—9:30 A. M.

Major-General DIX:

The Department has received the following dispatch from Major-General Halleck, commanding the Military Division of the James.

Generals Canby and Thomas were instructed some days ago that Sherman's arrangement with Johnston was disapproved by the President, and they were ordered to disregard it and push the enemy in every direction.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, VA., 9:30 P. M., April 26.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Generals Meade, Sheridan and Wright are acting under orders to pay no regard to any truce or orders of General Sherman respecting hostilities, on the ground that Sherman's agreement could bind his own command only and no other. They are directed to push forward regardless of orders from any one except General Grant, and cut off Johnston's retreat. Beauregard has telegraphed to Danville that a new arrangement has been made with Sherman, and that the advance of the Sixth corps was to be suspended until further orders. I have telegraphed back to obey no orders of Sherman's but to push forward as rapidly as possible. The bankers here have information to-day that Jeff. Davis's specie is moving South from Goldsboro', in wagons, as fast as possible. I suggest that orders be telegraphed through General Thomas, that Wilson obey no orders from Sherman, and notifying him and Canby, and all commanders on the Mississippi, to take measures to intercept the Rebel chiefs and their plunder. The specie taken with them is estimated here at from six to thirteen millions.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General Commanding.

ARMY GAZETTE.

GENERAL HALLECK ASSUMES COMMAND OF THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE JAMES.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE JAMES, RICHMOND, VA., April 22, 1865.

General Orders No. 1.

I. In compliance with General Orders No. 71, War Department, dated Adjutant-General's office, Washington, April 19, current series, Major-General H. W. Halleck assumes command of the military division, which embraces the Department of Virginia, the Army of the Potomac, and such part of North Carolina as may not be occupied by the command of Major-General Sherman.

II. The following staff officers of the division are announced:—

Brevet Brigadier-General J. C Kelton, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major D.C. Wager, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Colonel George Thom, Chief of Engineers.

By order of Major-General HALLECK.

J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

RESTRICTIONS UPON TRADE IN VIRGINIA.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE JAMES, RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, April 25, 1865.

General Orders No. 2.

First. All restrictions upon domestic commerce and trade, except as to articles contraband of war, in the State of Virginia, an insurgent territory, are, by the authority of the President, revoked in respect to all parts and counties of this State which have duly submitted to the authority and are in the military possession of the United States.

Second. Arms, ammunition, and all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, all locomotives, cars and railroad stock, all telegraph wire and apparatus, all Rebel uniforms and gray cloth for manufacturing them, and all spirituous liquors, all to be deemed contraband of war.

Third. The commanding general of the Military Division has authority to make such exception to the trade hereby authorized, as, in his opinion, circumstances may require.

By order, Major-General HALLECK.

(Signed) J. C. KILTON, A. A. G.

Approved by order of the Secretary of War,

JAMES A. HARDIE, Brevet Brigadier-General Inspector-General U. S. A.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL GRANT AT RALEIGH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25—10:25 P. M.

Major-General Dix:

A dispatch has just been received by this Department from General Grant, dated Raleigh, 9 A.M., April 24. He says:—

I reached here this morning, and delivered to General Sherman the reply to his negotiations with Johnston. Word was immediately sent to Johnston terminating the truce, and information that civil matters could not be entertained in any convention between Army commanders. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

PERMITS FOR PAROLED REBEL OFFICERS.

OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, VA. April 21.

Circular.

Several paroled officers of the Army of Northern Virginia having signified their desire to go abroad to Europe or elsewhere, and for the present all permits for such officers to pass through the loyal States having been suspended, they are informed that passports and passage to Halifax will be furnished them on application at the office of the Provost-Marshal-General of the Department.

By order of Major-General E. O. C. ORD.

M. R. PATRICK, Provost-Marshal General.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MURDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, April 17.

Special Field Orders No. 50.

The general commanding announces with pain and sorrow that, on the evening of the 14th instant, at the theatre in Washington city, his Excellency, the President of the United States, Mr. Lincoln, was assassinated by one who uttered the State motto of Virginia. At the same time the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, whilst suffering from a broken arm, was also stabbed by another murderer in his own house, but still survives, and his son was wounded, supposed fatally.

It is believed by persons capable of judging, that other high officers were designed to share the same fate. Thus it seems that our enemy, despairing of meeting us in manly warfare, begin to resort to the assassin's tools. Your general does not wish you to infer that this is universal, for he knows that the great mass of the Confederate army would scorn to sanction such acts, but he believes it the legitimate consequence of rebellion against rightful authority. We have met every phase which this war has assumed, and must now be prepared for it in its last and worst shape, that of assassins and guerillas; but woe unto the people who seek to expend their wild passions in such a manner, for there is but one dread result.

By order of Major-General W. T. SHERMAN.

L. M. DAYTON, Major and Asst. Adjt. Gen.

GENERAL SHERMAN TO HIS ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, N. C., April 19.

Special Field Order No. 58.

The general commanding announces to the Army a suspension of hostilities, and an agreement with General Johnston and high officials, which, when formally ratified, will make peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Until the absolute peace is arranged, a line passing through Tyrell's Mount, Chapel Hill University, Durham's Station, and West Point, on the Neuse River, will separate the two armies. Each army commander will group his camps entirely with a view to comfort, health and good police. All the details of military discipline must still be maintained, and the general hopes and believes that in a very few days it will be his good fortune to conduct you all to your homes.

The fame of this Army for courage, industry, and discipline, is admitted all over the world. Then let each officer and man see that it is not stained by any act of malignity, rowdyism and petty crime. The cavalry will patrol the front of the line; General Howard will take charge of the district from Raleigh up to the cavalry; General Slocum to the left of Raleigh, and General Schofield in Raleigh, its right and rear. Quartermasters and commissaries will keep their supplies up to a light load, for the wagons and the railroad superintendent will arrange a depot for the convenience of each separate Army.

By order of GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN.

L. M. DAYTON, A. A. G.

THE COMMAND OF RICHMOND.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, RICHMOND, VA., April 21, 1865.

General Orders No. 45.

I Brigadier-General F. T. Dent, U. S. Volunteers, having reported for duty to the Department Commander, is hereby assigned to duty as Military Commander of the City of Richmond, and will command all troops within the city.

II. The troops to be stationed in Richmond will consist of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts volunteers, the Twentieth New York volunteers, and a further detail to be made by Brigadier-General Devens from the troops under his command, to be equal in strength to two good regiments, with full complement of officers. This detail will be permanent, and will be in lieu of the detail of 400 men for the District Provost-Marshals, ordered by General Orders No. 42, current series from these headquarters.

III. General Dent will furnish to the Provost Marshal General and the District Provost-Marshals such details as may be necessary.

IV. The troops stationed in Richmond, by virtue of this order, will be provided with suitable quarters at such points as Brigadier-General Dent shall designate.

All orders and parts of orders conflicting herewith are hereby revoked.

By command of Major General ORD.

ED. W. SMITH, A. A. G.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending April 15, 1865.

Colonel George H. Hanks, 99th United States Colored Troops, to date April 7, 1865, having fraudulently and in violation of the trust reposed in him accepted money by way of gratification, and in consideration of the services of certain negro laborers under his charge.

The following officers to date March 20, 1865, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the commission:

Absence without leave.

Assistant Surgeon M. Phillips, 22d United States Colored Troops.

Second Lieutenant William P. Brooks, 29th Connecticut Volunteers.

Captain J. C. Tytle, 115th United States Colored Troops.

Captain Andrew P. Gallagher, 4th Indiana Cavalry.

The following officers of the 40th Iowa Volunteers, to date April 12, 1865, for endeavoring, by intimidation, to cause the resignation of a field officer of their regiment, with a view of securing promotion thereby:

Captain C. J. Amos.

Captain William M. Blair.

Captain D. C. Jordan.

Captain Sidney W. Lee, 5th Indiana Cavalry, to date April 13, 1865, for absence without leave.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissals heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Captain R. E. Weathers, 13th Indiana Cavalry, to date March 21, 1865, for having tendered his resignation "for the good of the service."

Captain Charles Scherff, battery D, 2d Missouri Light Artillery, to date February 19, 1865, "for inefficiency and worthlessness."

Captain Benjamin F. Brown, 9th Indiana Cavalry, to date March 25, 1865, "for having tendered his resignation in the face of an active campaign, at a time when his regiment was laboring more than ever from a lack of officers."

First Lieutenant James W. Brown, 130th Indiana Volunteers, to date March 25, 1865, "for disorderly conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and for violation of the 42d Article of War."

Second Lieutenant Charles M. Bingham, 13th Indiana Cavalry, to date March 28, 1865, for having tendered his resignation for the "good of the service."

DISMISSAL REVOKED.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the case of First Lieutenant Christopher T. Rybee, 6th Kentucky Cavalry, has been revoked, and he has been honorably discharged, to date April 8, 1865.

DISMISSAL AMENDED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing Captain James Connor, 124th Indiana Volunteers, for desertion, to date October 4, 1864, has been amended so as to dismiss him for absence without leave, to date December 22, 1864.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the case of Additional Paymaster Benjamin L. Martin, United States Volunteers, is revoked, and he has been restored to his former position and rank in the service.

The order of dismissal in the case of Captain Samuel Moore, 99th Indiana Volunteers, is revoked, and he has been restored, with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State.

The order of dismissal in the case of Captain Timothy Pearson, 15th Massachusetts Battery, is revoked, and he has been restored to his command as of the date of his dismissal, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ADMIRAL THATCHER'S REPORT OF THE CAPURE OF MOBILE.

WEST GULF SQUADRON, UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP STOCKDALE, OFF MOBILE, April 12.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that on Monday, the 10th instant, subsequent to the capture of Fort Alexis and Spanish Fort, detailed in my dispatch No. 53, dated April 9, the *Octorara*, Lieutenant-Commander W. W. Low, and the iron-clads were enabled in consequence of the thorough dragging of the Blakeley River, through the indefatigable and intelligent exertions of Commander Pierce Crosby, to move up the river nearly abreast of Spanish Fort, from which point Lieutenant-Commander Low, with his rifled gun, shelled with great precision, Forts Huger and Tracy, and with such effect that both these forts were evacuated on the evening of the 11th, and our forces took possession, capturing a few prisoners in the adjoining marsh. The forts I shall hold until General Canby can garrison them with his troops.

This morning I moved, with the gunboats convoying, eight thousand men of General Granger's force, to the west side of Mobile Bay, for the purpose of attacking Mobile. On our arrival, it was soon ascertained that the enemy had evacuated all their defences and retreated with their gunboats up Alabama River. The gunboats will, in a few days, unquestionably, be captured, unless destroyed by the Rebels themselves.

General Granger and myself have just sent into Mobile a formal demand to the Mayor for its unconditional surrender, which will, undoubtedly, be accorded, as the city is now at our mercy. The navy has already hoisted the stars and stripes over the walls of Fort Pinto and Spanish River battery. We also have entire possession of Choctaw Point battery and three heavy forts below it, within Ganow's bend. I shall place a sufficient number of gunboats directly in front of the city, to give efficient protection to loyal inhabitants, of whom I learn there are a great number.

General Canby, with the forces under his immediate command, is at present in Blakeley, though I have constant telegraphic communication with him.

I send this dispatch by Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Gillis, whose vessel, the *Milwaukee*, was, as the Department has been already informed, destroyed by a torpedo. I subsequently gave him charge of the naval battery on shore, with which he rendered very effective service in shelling Fort Alexis and Spanish Fort. I commend him to the attention of the Department for zeal and gallantry.

I am also much indebted to Commander Crosby, who has been untiring in freeing Blakeley River of torpedoes, having succeeded in removing over one hundred and fifty, a service demanding coolness, judgment, and perseverance.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. K. THATCHER,
Acting Rear-Admiral Commanding the West Gulf Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

CAPTURE OF FORTS IN MOBILE BAY.

WEST GULF SQUADRON, UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP STOCKDALE, OFF BLAKELEY RIVER, MOBILE BAY, April 9.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that the forts Alexis and Spanish Fort fell into our hands last night and at 1 A. M. to-day.

These very strong works were heavily bombarded last evening from five until seven o'clock, by Army and Navy. Our battery on shore, under command of Lieutenant-Commander Gillis, late of the U. S. iron-clad *Milwaukee*, is highly spoken of by General Canby for its efficiency in the attack. The stars and strips are now flying over the walls of these works, which are considered the key to Mobile.

Our prisoners will amount to from 1,600 to 2,000 men, and sixteen heavy guns. Eighteen large submerged torpedoes were taken by our boats from Apalacha or Blakeley River last night, in the immediate vicinity of our gunboats. These are the only enemies that we regard.

I trust at an early day to be able to inform the Department that the city of Mobile is ours. The enemy have lost heavily in killed and wounded since this attack commenced, and the interior of the fort this morning is reported to be strewn with dead and wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. K. THATCHER,
Acting Rear-Admiral Commanding West Gulf Squadron.

CASUALTIES ON THE OSAGE.

WEST GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON, U. S. STEAM FLAGSHIP STOCKDALE, OFF BLAKELEY RIVER, MOBILE BAY, April 11, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of the report of Acting Assistant Surgeon R. W. Gifford, giving the names of the men killed and wounded on board the *Osage* by the explosion of a torpedo on the 29th ult.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. K. THATCHER, Acting Rear-Admiral,
Commanding West Gulf Squadron

To the Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

U. S. STEAMER TALLAHATCHIE, OFF MOBILE, April 3, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report the casualties on board the U. S. steam Monitor *Osage*, sunk by the explosion of a torpedo, off Mobile, March 29, 1865:—

KILLED—Lewis Dewall, master-at-arms; William Paigher, seaman; John Everhart, ordinary seaman; Charles Taylor, ordinary seaman.

WOUNDED—William G. Boysen, boatswain's mate, legs and head; John Jones, leg; Michael McGuire, seaman, head and feet; James Harris, ordinary seaman, head and body; W. G. Fisher, ordinary seaman, head; William Hartley, ordinary seaman, legs; Charles Corburn, landsman, head; Nicholas Hadenger, landsman, legs.

Very respectfully,
R. W. GIFFORD, Assistant-Surgeon, U. S. N.

Lieutenant-Commander W. M. GAMBLE, U. S. N.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 18.—Lieutenant G. M. Brown, Acting Ensigns George T. Davis, D. R. Cassell, Boatswain Charles Fisher, and William Mowbray, to the *Dacotah*.

Second Assistant Engineer C. W. Breaker, to the *Powhatan*.

APRIL 16.—Assistant Paymaster J. F. Hamilton, Second Assistant Engineer Abram Michener, and Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Chase, to the *Dacotah*.

Second Assistant Engineer George W. Roache, to the *Dacotah*.

First Assistant Engineer Reynold Driver, to duty as an assistant to Chief Engineer John S. Abbott, at New York.

APRIL 20.—Paymaster Henry H. Pangborn, to duty at the Naval Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Assistant Surgeon Edward R. Dodge, to duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

Captain G. H. Scott, to command the *Saranac*.

APRIL 21.—Passed Assistant Surgeon James H. Tinkham, to the *Colorado*.

Lieutenant James P. Robertson, to the *Colorado*.

APRIL 22.—Second Assistant Engineer Alfred BROWN, to the *Huron*.

Surgeon Henry O. Mayo, to the Marine Rendezvous, New York.

DETACHED.

APRIL 17.—Lieutenant George B. White, from the *Ticonderoga*, and ordered to the *Dacotah*.

Commander John Guest, from special duty at New York, and ordered to command the *Dacotah*.

Assistant Paymaster F. H. Swan, from the late *Otsego*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Second Assistant Engineer N. Beach Clark, from the *Bienville*, and waiting orders.

APRIL 18—Boatswain Philip J. Miller, Gunner Stephen Young, and Sailmaker Joseph C. Bradford, from the *Saratoga*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Henry L. Howison and Passed Assistant Surgeon A. C. Rhoades, from the *Bienville*, and waiting orders.

Commander J. R. M Mullany, from the command of the *Bienville*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander James P. Foster, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave of absence for one month.

APRIL 20.—Commander M. C. Marm, from court-martial duty at Philadelphia, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to command the *Vandalia*, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Paymaster R. H. Clarke, from the Naval Station, Pensacola, Fla., on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Commodore Charls H. Poor, from the command of the *Saranac*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Captain Daniel B. Ridgely, from the command of the *Shenandoah*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Henry L. Johnson, Surgeon James McMaster, Ensigns James H. Sands, Yates Sterling, Second Assistant Engineer D. P. McCartney, Third Assistant Engineers William Bond, F. W. Towner, David M. Falmer and Gunner George Edmond, from the *Shenandoah*, and waiting orders.

Commander E. C. Bowers, from the command of the *Vandalia*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign R. D. Evans, from the *Powhatan*, and placed on sick leave.

Commander B. J. Totten, from the command of the Rendezvous, at New Bedford, Mass., and ordered on court-martial duty at Philadelphia, Pa.

APRIL 21.—Captain H. S. Stellwagen, from the command of the *Pawnee*, and placed on sick leave.

Second Assistant Engineer J. W. Hollihan, from the *Montauk*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander James H. Gillis, from the command of the late *Milwaukee*, and waiting orders.

APRIL 22.—Assistant Paymaster S. T. Brown, from the *Onondaga*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Joseph D. Marvin and Surgeon Charles Martin, from the *Mohican*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon George F. Shipley, from the *Waterce* and ordered East for his examination at Philadelphia.

Commander Fabius Stanley, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon Charles H. Giberson, from the Marine Rendeevous, New York, and ordered to the *Susquehanna*.

Second Assistant Engineer P. H. Voorhees, from the *Huron*, and waiting orders.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

APRIL 17.—Second Assistant Engineer James Long, of the *Powhatan*.

APRIL 20.—Midshipman James Holmes, of the Naval Academy.

APRIL 22.—Third Assistant Engineer Henry D. Heiser, of the *Miami*.

DROPPED FROM THE LIST OF MIDSHIPMEN.

APRIL 17.—John Missner and Walter G. Tracy, of the Naval Academy.

WARRANT CANCELLED.

APRIL 18.—Boatswain Robert McDonald, of the West Gulf Squadron.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 17.—Acting Assistant Paymaster H. B. Wetherell, Jr., to the Grand Gulf.

Acting Assistant Paymasters S. D. Hurlbut and J. W. Meacham, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign J. A. Williams, to the *Emma Henry*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster L. C. Wood, Jr., to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign J. C. Staples, to the *Emma Henry*.

Acting Master T. F. Lacock, to the *North Carolina*.

APRIL 18.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer James F. Liddell, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant C. J. Van Alstine, to the Navy Yard, Boston.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry W. Smith, to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John E. Conner, to the *Emma Henry*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Frederick Welles, to the *Emma Henry*.

Acting Master Walter Pearce, to the Pacific Squadron.

Acting Ensign P. W. Fagan, to the Pacific Squadron.

APRIL 20.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant E. D. Bruner, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster William Holland, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James W. Mellor, to the *Tonawanda*.

APRIL 21.—Acting Master William Winans, to the Pacific Squadron.

Acting Ensign G. H. Dodge, to the *Pawtuxet*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Frank Bissell, to the *Savannah*.

Acting Ensign William Jenney, to the *Sweet Briar*.

APRIL 22.—Acting Masters J. M. Butler, J. S. Gelett, Acting Ensigns Hazard Marsh and John W. King, to the *Memphis*, on the 1st proximo

Acting Master George H. Pendleton, to the *Fort Morgan*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Farron, to the *Mahopac*.

Acting Ensign Daniel Fricle, to the *Memphis*, on the 1st proximo.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Richard M. McLaughlin, to the West Gulf Squadron.

DETACHED.

APRIL 17.—Acting Ensign Nathaniel R. Davis, from the North Atlantic Squadron, and his leave extended to the 21 of May.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John M. Balten, from the *Valley City*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Surgeon L. W. Loring, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Valley City*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E B. Southworth from the *Grand Gulf*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Master C. H. Baxter and Acting Ensign John Williams, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Emma Henry*.

Mate J. M. Munger, from the Naval Rendezvous, Chicago, and ordered to duty in the Mississippi Squadron.

APRIL 18.—Mates Charles P. Bridges, from the *Perry*, W. C. King, from the *Fernandina*, Thomas H Soule, John R. Lee and Otis G. Spear, from the *Bienville*, and granted leave of absence for two weeks, at the expiration of which, to report for duty on board the *Savannah*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant George E. Welch, from the command of the *Saratoga*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master G. F. Hollis, from the command of the *Fernandina*, and waiting orders.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant George W. Brown, from the command of the *Perry*, and waiting orders.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Warren Ewen, from the *Bienville*, and ordered to the *Napa*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. W. Goodwin, of the *Bienville*, L. S. Yorke, of the *Saratoga*, Thomas A. Emerson, of the *Perry*, and F. N. Murray, of the *Fernandina*, from the vessels to which they are attached, and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Edward D. Merritt, from the *Bienville*, and ordered to the *Emma Henry*.

Acting Ensigns Edwin B. Cox, Edward H. Sheer and Rufus R Dunnell, from the *Perry*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensigns Henry G. Seaman, B. H. Chadwick, C H. Sawyer, and Acting Assistant Surgeon S. B. Kennedy, from the *Fernandina*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master T. N. Meyer, Acting Ensigns Francis O. Abbot, George H. French, George E. Wing, Emile Eufry, Acting Chief Engineer William F. Wright, and Acting First Assistant Engineer P. O. Brightman, from the *Bienville*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master B. S. Melville, Joshua W. Crosby, Acting Ensigns George O. Fabens, William A. Stannard, William H. Anderson, Edward Rogers, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Winthrop Butler, from the *Saratoga*, and waiting orders.

APRIL 20.—Acting First Assistant Engineer T. B. Greni, from the *Shenandoah*, and ordered to the *Shawnee*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. M. Guild, from the *Shenandoah*, and ordered to settle his accounts on the completion of his transfers.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer D. M. Schryver, from the late *Granite City*, and granted leave for fifteen days.

Acting Master William H. Brice, Acting Ensigns Thomas H. Wheeler and Nelson Winans, from the *Shenandoah*, and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer W. J. Barrington, from the *Shenandoah*, and ordered to the *Montauk*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry W. Moore, from the *Tonawanda*, and ordered to the *Sangamon*.

Mate T. D. Wandell, from the *Shenandoah*, and ordered to the *Ticonderoga*.

APRIL 21.—Acting Master L. A. Brown, from the *Vincennes*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

APRIL 22.—Acting Assistant Paymaster J. C. Canning, from the *Mohican*, on the completion of his transfers, &c., and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. H. Longstreet, from the *Braziliera*, on the completion of his transfers, &c., and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant E. M. Stoddard, from the Naval Rendezvous, South street, New York, and ordered to command the *Memphis*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward Kelly, from the *Frolic*, and ordered to the *Paul Jones*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers C. H. Buckelew, and Enoch George, from the *Mohican*, and ordered to the *Fort Morgan*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer George Nelson, Acting Third Assistant Engineers William W. Chadwick and James O. Herron, from the *Mohican*, and ordered to the *Memphis*.

Acting Ensign J. H. Bennett, from the command of the *Braziliera*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensigns Horace Dexter, N. C. Borden, and Acting Assistant Surgeon George S. Fife, from the *Braziliera*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensigns H. T. Page and B. F. Blair, from the *Mohican*, and waiting orders.

Mates Joseph K. Shaffer, Charles P. Cope and J. G. Paine, from the *Mohican*, granted two weeks leave, and at the expiration of which, to report for instruction and detail on board the *Savannah*, at New York.

APPOINTED.

APRIL 17.—Alfred O. Tilden, of the *Mohongo*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Emma Henry*.

George H. Bull, of Boston, Mass., Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*

APRIL 18.—Pate Turley and William E. Leonard, Mates, and ordered to the *Michigan*.

Charles McCarty, of the *Memphis*, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Henry Greatorex, of the *Clematis*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

George H. Whittemore, of the *Tahoma*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

APRIL 20.—Phillips White, Jr., of East Boston, Mass., and A. Merritt Shaw, of Plymouth, Mass., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Clarence M. Stack, of Hightstown, N. J., Acting Assistant Surgean, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

APRIL 21.—J. W. Wallace, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

James W. Hambrick, of the *Thistle*, Mississippi Squadron, Acting Ensign.

Francis E. Taylor, of the *Essex*, Mississippi Squadron, Mate.

APRIL 22.—R. G. Simpson, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

George Corvies, Jr., of the *Alabama*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

APRIL 17.—Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles M. Burns, Jr., of Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Acting Ensign George Anderson, of the *Nereus*.

APRIL 18.—Acting Ensign William Schultz, of the *Commodore Morris*.

Acting Master B. S. Weeks, of the *Pontoosuc*.

Acting Master and Pilot Isaac Sofield, of the *Pawnee*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Isaac T. Coates, of Chester, Delaware county, Penn.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James W. Mead, of Waltham, Mass.

APRIL 20.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant C. Dominy, commanding the *General Bragg*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign G. H. Barrows, of the Naval Hospital, New York.

Acting Ensign J. W. Grattan, of the *Malvern*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Michael F. Rogers, of the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. H. McKiver, of the *Dandelion*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James E. Thumbert, of the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Mate Thomas W. Rack, of the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Mate Elisha Hubbard, of Middletown, Conn.

Mate James S. McCoy, of the *Louisville*, Mississippi Squadron.

Mate J. W Harbin, of the Hospital Ship *Fitch*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign Charles King, of the *Red Rover*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Carpenter Thomas Manning, of the *Fair Play*, Mississippi Squadron.

APRIL 21.—Acting Ensign P. J. Markoe, of the *Pawtuxet*.

Acting Ensign William R. Arey, of the *Mahaska*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry H. Smith, of the *Thomas Freeborn*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. Jenkins, of the *Savannah*, on the transfer of his accounts, &c.

Mate Joseph F. Silva, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. A. Bodman, of Hospital Pinkney, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer W. H. Stiles, of the *Fairy*, Mississippi Squadron.

Mate A. H. Jackson, of the *Great Western*, Mississippi Squadron.

APRIL 22.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry Johnson, of the *Pawtuxet*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Coyle, of the *Mahopac*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Jonah Slocum, of Erie, Pa.

Mate George C. Sanborn, of the *Quaker City*.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

APRIL 17.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer William F. Walker of Stoneham, Mass.

APRIL 18.—Acting Gunner William F. Lafarge, of the *Bienville*.

APRIL 20.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer A. D. Witherell, of the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

APRIL 21.—Acting Master Thomas H. Ferney, of the Naval Rendezvous, Hoboken, N. J.

Acting First Assistant Engideer John Tallon, of the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

APRIL 22.—Mate Charles Harcourt, of the *Metacomet*.

PROMOTED.

APRIL 18.—Acting Ensign Henry W. Mather, of the *Kineo*, to Acting Master.

APRIL 20.—Acting Ensign Jacob Barron, of the *Lancaster*, to Acting Master.

APRIL 22.—Acting Master Nehemiah M. Dyer, of the *Rudolpho*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Ensign Theodore H. Paine, of the *Augusta Dinsmore*, to Acting Master, U. S. N.

ORDERS REVOKED.

APRIL 17.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. H. Garfield, detaching him from duty at the Navy Yard, Boston, and ordering him to the West Gulf Squadron.

APRIL 20.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer A. Mayer, to the *Navy*, and ordered to remain on board the *Galena*.

APRIL 21.—Acting Master Walter Pearce, to the Pacific Squadron.

Acting Ensign J. H. Rogers, to the *Sweet Briar*, and placed on sick leave.

CONFIRMED.

APRIL 18.—Acting First Assistant Engineer Richard H. Morrow, of the *Naiad*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer A. C. Arnold, of the *Kate*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Mate H. C. Matcham, of the *Perry*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Acting Ensign Walter S. Howland, of the *Potomska*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

APRIL 21.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer William M. Mix, of the *Hastings*, Mississippi Squadron.

DISMISSED.

APRIL 20.—Acting Ensign and Pilot William C. Williams, of the *Massasoit*, to date from November 18, 1864, the time of his desertion.

APRIL 21.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Wilbur F. Fort, of the *Onondaga*.

Acting Ensign E. B. Hunt, of Boston, Mass.

APRIL 22.—Acting Third Assisstant Engineer C. H. Saunders, of the *Paul Jones*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer C. O. Morgan, of Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APRIL 22.—The Departments order of the 14th instant revoking the appointment of Mate William H. Kitching, Jr., has this day been revoked, and his resignation accepted.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending April 22d, 1865:—

George Carruthers, landsman, March 30, 1864, Naval Hospital, Baton Rouge, La.

Samuel Taylor, landsman, April 1, 1864, U. S. steamer *Lexington*.

Henry Orth, captain of hold, April 26, 1864, U. S. steamer *Lexington*.

Thomas Harris, seaman, June 19, 1864, U. S. steamer *Lexington*.

Robert Davis, landsman, June 19. 1864, U. S. steamer *Lexington*.

William Shrienner, coal heaver, August 2, 1864 U. S. steamer *Huntress*.

John Sharkey, landsman, August 28, 1864, U S. iron-clad *Manhattan*.

Ole Aniund, landsman, October 31, 1864, U. S steamer *Champion*.

Harrison Dibble, landsman, November 2, 1864, U S steamer *Ouichita*

Levi Miller, seaman, November 4, 1864, U. S. steamer *Key West*.

Bill Dick, ordinary seaman, November 11, 1864, U. S. steamer *Samson*.

Joseph Parren (colored), seaman November 13, 1864, U. S. steamer *Exchange*.

Otto Anton, seaman, November 24, 1864, U. S steamer *Argosy*.

William Rabes (negro), first-class boy, October 23, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Thomas Wright, first-class fireman, October 27, 1864, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Thomas Broyles, seaman, October 30, 1864, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Suny Dickerson, landsman, November 2, 1864, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Henry L. Deshow, captain's steward, November 12, 1864, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Michael Huskey, first-class fireman, October 21, 1864, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Andrew Jackson (negro), first-class boy, November 26, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

John Slate, first-class boy, December 6, 1864, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Reuben Alfred, seaman, December 18, 1864, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Taylor Roberts, first-class boy, December 22, 1864, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Milton Ricketts, first-class boy, December 22, 1864, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Moses C. Hand, landsman, December 27, 1864, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

George Jackson (negro) first-class boy, December 30, 1864, Naval Memphis.

Frank Carey, quarter gunner, December 9, 1864, U. S. steamer *Tylor*.

Theodore Holts, seaman, December 12, 1864, U. S. steamer *Argosy*.

Isaac Johnson, seaman, December 15, 1864, U. S. steamer *Volunteer*.

Walter Mahon, landsman, December 18, 1864, U. S. steamer *Black Hawk*.

John Orion, seaman, December 20, 1864, U. S. steamer *Peosta*.

Edward Winsell, first-class boy, January 8, 1865, U. S. steamer *Ouichita*.

Lorenzo Dow (contraband), landsman, February 6, 1865, U. S. steamer *Mound City*.

Watson Smith, lieutenant-commander, December 19, 1864, Trenton, N. J.

William Poole, landsman, February 18, 1865, Naval Hospital, Hilton Head, S. C.

John J. Cunnell, ordinary seaman, January 15, 1864, U. S steamer *Naiad*.

Henry Pettys, first class boy, March 27, 1865, U. S steamer *Dale*.

William B. Smith, seaman, November 1, 1864, U. S. steamer *Naiad*.

John Gordon, landsman, February 13, 1865, U. S steamer *Pequot*.

Hans J Jnson, ordinary seaman, March 29, 1865, Naval Hospital, New York.

John McDermott, landsman, April 3, 1865, Naval Hospital, New York.

Solomon Montague (negro), landsman, April 4, 1865, Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Frank Pendleton, landsman, January 9, 1865, U. S. steamer *Ozark*

James S Walker, landsman, February 4, 1865, U. S. steamer *Ozark*

George R. Bedell, landsman, February 24, 1865, U. S. steamer *Black Hawk*.

Francis A. Cann, landsman, January 24, 1865, U. S. steam *Black Hawk*

Joseph Best, ordinary seaman, March 1, 1865, U. S. steamer *Ouichita*.

Samuel Dirimple, landsman, March 1, 1865, U. S. steamer *Ouichita*.

John Lowry, ordinary seaman, March 1, 1835, U. S. steamer *Ouichita*.

Richard Cosgrove, landsman, March 25, 1865, U. S. steamer *Richmond*.

Charles Davis, seaman, February 28, 1865, U. S. steamer *Ouichita*.

William Woolford, coal heaver, February 2, 1865, U. S. steamer *Ouichita*.

William Miles, landsman, March 22, 1865 U. S. steamer *Lenapee*.

William Walker, first-class boy, March 28, 1865, U. S. steamer *Lenapee*.

James C. Harris, ordinary seaman, March 23, 1865, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

MOBILE—MOSEBY'S BAND.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 22, 1865.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX, New York:

In a dispatch dated Mobile, five o'clock P. M., April 14th, Major-General Canby reports as follows:—We find in Mobile and its defences on the west side of the bay over one hundred and fifty guns and a very large amount of ammunition and supplies of all kinds, and about one thousand prisoners. Inventories are now being taken, and a detailed report will be forwarded as soon as they are completed. The quantity of cotton will probably reach three thousand bales, and there is a large amount of provisions and forage, &c.

Major-General Hancock reports that nearly all of Mosby's command have surrendered including nearly or quite all of the officers, except Mosby himself. Some of Mosby's own men are hunting for a reward of two thousand dollars, offered for him by General Hancock, who has been directed to establish his headquarters at Washington.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

BOOTH AND HIS ACCOMPLICES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 22.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX, New York:

The counties of Prince George, Charles, and St. Marys have, during the whole war, been noted for hostility to the Government, and its protection to Rebel blockade-runners, Rebel spies, and every species of public enemy; the murderers of the President harbored there before the murder, and Booth fled in that direction. If he escapes it will be owing to Rebel accomplices in that direction.

The military commander of the department will surely take measures to bring these Rebel sympathizers and accomplices in murder to a sense of their criminal conduct

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

MACON HELD AND RELEASED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24—2 P. M.

Major-General DIX:

A dispatch from General Sherman states that Wilson held Macon on the 20th, with Howell Cobb, G. W. Smith and others as prisoners, but they claimed the benefit of the armistice, and he has telegraphed to me through the Rebel lines for orders. I have answered him that he may draw out of Macon and hold his command for further orders, unless he has reason to belief the Rebels are changing the *status* to our prejudice.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Monday, April 24, 1865.

This Department has information that the President's murder was organized in Canada and approved at Richmond.

One of the assassins, now in prison, who attempted to kill Mr. Seward, is believed to be one of the St. Albans raiders.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

A DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

Whereas, By my direction, the Acting Secretary of State, in a notice to the public on the 17th of April, requested the various religious denominations to assemble on the 19th of April, on the occasion of the obseques of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, and to observe the same with appropriate ceremonies; and

Whereas, Our country has become one great house of mourning, where the head of the family has been taken away; and believing that a special period should be assigned for again humbling ourselves before Almighty God, in order that the bereavement may be sanctified to the Nation; now, therefore, in order to mitigate that grief on earth which can only be assuaged by communion with the Father in Heaven, and in compliance with the wishes of Senators and Representatives in Congress communicated to me by a resolution adopted at the National Capital, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 25th day of May, next, to be observed wherever in the United States the flag of the country may be respected, as a day of humiliation and mourning, and I recommend my fellow citizens then to assemble in their respective places of worship, there to unite in solemn service to Almighty God in memory of the good man who has been removed, so that all shall be occupied at the same time in the contemplation of his virtues, and sorrow for his sudden and violent end.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the 25th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 89th. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.

W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

BREVET Major Rodenbaugh, of the Second regular cavalry, who lost an arm at Cedar Creek, has been brevetted a brigadier-general of volunteers, and will probably be assigned to the command of a brigade in the Army of the Potomac.

A SKETCH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

THE Northern *Whig*, of Belfast, Ireland, contains the following appreciative sketch of PRESIDENT LINCOLN, which is supposed to be from the pen of Professor CAIRNES, of Queen's College, Galway:

"Mr. LINCOLN is one of those historic characters whom CARLYLE, in the better days of his earlier and saner genius, would have loved to sketch. Among the men who have been summoned from the unambitious pursuits of everyday life to save and guide nations in their hour of trial, the uncouth and yet not undignified figure of the Illinois rail-splitter and village lawyer—'mean white' of Kentucky by birth—will hold by no means the lowest place. But for the migration of his father across the Ohio, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, it is strange to think, might now be risking the worthless life of a 'cracker' or 'sand-hiller' in the armies of JEFFERSON DAVIS. If it were not for Mr. CARLYLE's adhesion to the principle of 'hiring servants for life,' as one of the forms of the rule of the strongest, it is easy to see to which of the two leaders in the civil war his sympathies would turn. JEFFERSON DAVIS is a type of the professional politician—practiced in the conventions of government—a master of those arts of national 'palaver' and diplomatic 'having the honor to be,' which excite, even in an unreasonable degree, Mr. CARLYLE's dislike and contempt. He is an American statesman with a European varnish. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, on the other hand, with his genius for silence, and its correlative, occasional felicitous speech, struggling with the difficulties of an imperfect early education—the fine spirit in the rough garb — blending firm purpose with humane heart—a deep religion, with a genuine, if homely humor—seems made for CARLYLE's pen. The formal, decorous, courtly figure of the founder of the Union will contrast strangely with the ungainly and unpolished figure of (we trust) its destined restorer. But history will recognize one thing common to GEORGE WASHINGTON and ABRAHAM LINCOLN—a pure honesty void of all self-seeking. When the heats of party passion and international jealousy have abated, when detraction has spent its malice, and the scandalous gossip of the day goes the way of all lies, the place of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in the grateful affection of his countrymen and in the respect of the world, will be second only, if it be second, to that of WASHINGTON himself."

ON the 20th, Brevet Brigadier-General TOMPKINS and Brevet Major FARRAR, of Major-General Wright's staff, arrived in Washington, in charge of the nineteen battle-flags and two guidons, captured by the Sixth corps. The presentation of these trophies of victory to the Secretary of War took place on Monday. Fifty-one flags brought by Colonel SHERMAN from General SHERIDAN's command were also presented at the same time. First Lieutenant G. W. FORD, Eighty-eighth New York, on the same occasion presented 15 flags captured by the Second corps, commanded by Major-General HUMPHREYS.

THE ARMY and NAVY BADGES, which we last week noticed, and which we have personally inspected, can be procured of B. T. HAYWARD, of 208 Broadway. See advertisement in another column.

CAPTAIN GEO. B. HALSTEAD, now of Brevet Major-General CHARLES GRIFFIN'S staff, has arrived in Washington with twelve battle-flags, captured at Five Forks, Virginia, by the Fifth corps.

NAVAL REGISTER.

The Editor will be glad to receive for this department of the JOURNAL *all interesting facts in relation to vessels of the Navy suitable for publication.*

AGAMENTICUS, iron-clad, 4.—Otis Bartlett Hardy, of Boston, has been appointed Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the U. S. steamer *Agamenticus*.

VANDERBILT, paddle-wheel, 17, arrived at New York April 12th from Pensacola Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer James M. Pritchett; Acting Masters, Wm. Hedger, Louis F. Timmerman; Acting Ensigns, Albert P. Samson, Elisha N. Snow, C. F. Dunderdale; Acting Surgeon, James Wilson; Acting Chief Engineer, John Germaine; Acting First Assistant Engineer, W. H. Goldin; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, Wm Welles; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Anthony Williams, Martin Coleman, John Hyslop, J. O'Neill, Wm. Wright, Wm. H. Garrison.

CAMBRIDGE, screw, 10, grounded in Ossabaw Sound March 26th, and was so much injured that she was towed to Hilton Head April 16th by the *Flambeau*.

CIRCASSIAN, screw, 6.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry Churchill has been detached from the command of the *Circassian*, at Charlestown, and to await orders.—Also, Acting Master Wm. Williams, Acting Ensign Daniel R. Brown, and other officers of the vessel.

CINCINNATI, iron-clad, 13.—This vessel has been very active in the recent operations at Mobile, and well sustained her former glorious record. To two of her officers—Acting Master J. B. Williams and Acting Ensign James Igo, belongs the honor of raising the first Union flag in Mobile, which was run up on the flagstaff of the Battle House, on the morning of the 12th instant, just after the Mayor had gone out of the city to surrender it to our forces. The Rebel General Maury and a small squad of cavalry were still in town when the colors were run up. On the day following the *Cincinnati's* launch, which was dragging for torpedoes in the bay around that vessel, was blown into atoms by the explosion of a torpedoe which they were hauling out of the water—the officer in charge, Acting Master's Mate Leon DeWolf, and two men, were killed by the explosion. This vessel is now under command of Lieutenant-Commander George Brown.

KENNEBEC, screw, 5.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. H. Garfield, has been detached from duy at the Charlestown Yard and ordered to this vessel.

MARY SANFORD, screw, 5.—At Charleston, S. C., April 15, had been ordered to the West Indies, and would leave the next day for Cuba. The vessel left New York in 1862, and has been on active duty ever since.

POWHATAN.—A letter from an officer of this vessel, dated April 18, says that "the *Powhatan*, having completed her repairs, will sail next Thursday from Norfolk for Key West, Florida. The *Powhatan* will be the flagship of the East Gulf Squadron, and Commodore Schenck, it is said, will be Acting Rear-Admiral of that squadron. The *Powhatan* has recently undergone extensive repairs, and is now in excellent order. As an other small item in the way of news, I would state that our Marine officer, Lieutenant F. H. Corrie, while on a visit to the 'Front,' acted as volunteer aide-de-camp on Brevet Major-General Miles's staff, commanding First division, Second Army corps, and was in the battle of the 25th of March and the subsequent battles before Richmond, for which service he received a very complimentary letter from General Miles, speaking in high terms of his gallantry and coolness under the severest fire. The improvements in the yard are progressing very rapidly New buildings are going up, and the old ruins are nearly all removed. There are several vessels repairing here." We learn from another source that Acting Master and Pilot William Richardson, of Key West, Florida, died on board the *Powhatan* on April 17th, 1865. The following are the *Powhatan's* officers: Commodore, James Findlay Schenck; Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer, Oscar F. Stanton; Lieutenant, Merrill Miller; Paymaster, C. P. Wallach; Marine Officer, First Lieutenant Fred. H. Corrie; Assistant Surgeon, Wm. H Wescott; Acting Masters, Chas. R. Wilkins, John H. Harris; Ensigns, A. G. Kellogg, F. Morris, Edmund Parys; Engineers—Chief, John A. Grior; Acting First Assistant, Wm. H. Dobbs; Second Assistants, C. F. Mayer, Jr., F. T. H. Ramsden, John Franklin, C. W. Breaker; Third Assistant, A. C. Engard; Acting Third Assistant, H. F. Grier.

SARANAC, paddle-wheel, 13.—Captain Gustavus H. Scott, recently detached from U. S. steamer *Canandaigua*, at Charlestown, has been ordered to the command of U. S. steamer *Saranac*, Pacific Squadron.

TIOGA, paddle-wheel, 8.—Jason Peabody Brown, of Bridgewater, Mass., has been appointed Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to U. S. steamer *Tioga*.

UNION, screw, 1, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Edward Conroy, sailed on Saturday from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, with mails and supplies for the West Gulf Squadron.

UNADILLA, screw, 6.—The officers of this vessel, which lies in James River doing good service with the North Atlantic Squadron, are:—Lieutenant-Commander, F. M. Ramsay, commanding; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Wm. U. Grozier; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Daniel C. Burleigh; Acting Assistant Paymaster, J. Goodwin Hobbs; Acting Ensigns, John Cullerton, Oscar F. Wixon, J. T. Gallaghar, Chas. Weideenbein; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Benj. F. Bee; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, L. M. Blydenburgh, James Curran; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, J. L. Larkins, Wm. L. Kay; Acting Master and Pilot, J. C. Edwards; Acting Master's Mate, Charles H. Smith.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

MR. Tetlow, at his iron works at Chelsea, has laid the keels of two more iron steamers, of 600 tons burthen, for the Government.

TORONTO papers contain affidavits stating that parties in that city have been discovered preparing a pirate at Collingwood for plunder upon the lakes. The scheme has been frustrated by the seizure of the vessel.

COMMODORE Wm. W. McKean, of the U. S. Navy, died at his residence in Binghamton, N. Y., on Saturday last. He was 74 years of age, and has been in the service since 1814. He stood 16 on the list of commodores, and has been on special duty at Philadelphia for sometime.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred one day this week at the Charlestown Navy Yard. One of the workmen was engaged in drilling out the fuse of an old Schenck one hundred and fifty pound shell, when it exploded, instantly killing Timothy Lyons, John Murphy, Nathaniel Burch and Daniel Drew, and wounding several others.

A NAVAL General Court-martial convened on the 19th, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, for the trial of Captain Richard W. Meade. Upon assembling, it adjourned to May 1st. It consists of Commodore T. O. Selfridge, President; Commodores Henry H. Bell, James Lanman, John Rodgers; Captains Melancthon Smith, Percival Drayton, James Alden.

A LETTER from Valparaiso says that one Spanish vessel of war, the *Vencedora*, arrived there, and a second, the steam frigate *Resolucion*, was daily expected; and it was the opinion of some that they were the advance of Admiral Pareja's entire squadron, coming to demand indemnification; but the majority give no credence to the report. The probability of war is not mentioned, and business is pursuing its usual course.

A GOOD deal of astonishment was created in marine circles in Boston on the 23d instant, by the return of several small vessels that had gone off on outward voyages. They reported that they had been brought to by a shot from one of the two United States steam cutters, *Pawtuxet* and *Morris*, anchored in the channel and ordered to return to the harbor, "by command of the Navy Department." This blockade commenced yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, and not even a fishing boat was permitted to pass seaward. The reason for this proceeding was not made known, and speculations and rumors were, of course, numberless.

THE SURRENDER OF MOBILE.

WEST GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON,
U. S. FLAGSHIP STOCKDALE, OFF MOBILE,
April 15, 1865.

SIR:—In my last dispatch, of the 12th inst., I had the honor to inform the department that General Granger and myself had demanded the immediate and unconditional surrender of the City of Mobile, and that it would undoubtedly be accorded, as the city was at our mercy and we were in possession of the outside forts. The officers detailed by General Granger and myself were met by the Mayor and other authorities near the entrance of the city, and a demand for its surrender was there made. The parties then repaired to the City Hall, where the Mayor addressed the following communication:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF MOBILE, April 14, 1865.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication at the hands of Lieutenant Colonel R. G. Laughlin, of the staff of Major-General Granger, commanding Twenty-third Army corps, and Lieutenant-Commander R. Franklin, United States Navy, of the staff of Admiral Thatcher, demanding the immediate and unconditional surrender of this city. The city has been evacuated by the military authorities, and its municipal authority is now within my control. Your demand has been granted, and I trust, gentlemen, for the sake of humanity, all the safeguards you can throw around our people will be secured to them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. H. SLOUGH, Mayor of the City of Mobile

To Major-General GORDON GRANGER, commanding Twenty-third Army corps; Acting Rear-Admiral H. K. THATCHER, commanding West Gulf Squadron.

The flag of the United States was then hoisted on the City Hall, and a portion of the troops immediately advanced to prevent pillage.

The provost-guard being established, the works around the city, which are of immense extent and strength, were then garrisoned.

The Navy Yard has been seized in behalf of the Navy but most of its contents had been destroyed, except some lumber and a quantity of soft coal.

The *Octorara* and three river Monitors are now at anchor in front of the city and down the Tensas. The former, and one of the iron-clads, will be sent up the Tombigbee River, where the Rebel iron-clad *Nashville* and gunboat *Morgan* have fled; but the *Huntsville Tuscaloosa*, two powerful rams, were sunk in Spanish River before the evacuation. Our naval forces are now busily engaged in blowing up and removing the obstructions in the main ship channel, which have proved to be very formidable and full of torpedoes, although we are removing them rapidly. I regret to inform the Department the tug *Ida* has been destroyed by a torpedo, whilst engaged in this work, as well as a launch of the *Cincinnati*, and that the tug *Althea* was destroyed in dragging for torpedoes in Blakely River; also that the gunboat *Sciota* was sunk, yesterday, whilst under way running across the bar, in twelve feet water. There is a prospect of raising this last vessel, and repairing her damages. The reports of the commanding officers of the vessels thus lost, together with lists of killed and wounded, will be forwarded as soon as received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. K. THATCHER, Acting Rear-Admiral,
Commanding West Gulf Squadron.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

P. S.—So far as ascertained the number of guns captured by the Army and Navy will not fall short of four hundred, many of them new and of the heaviest calibre. The amount of ammunition and ordnance stores is also very large. H. K. T.

ANY of our friends in the Army or Navy holding stock in the Central National Bank of this city will be pleased to hear that the semi-annual dividend payable on May 1st will be at the rate of 7 per cent. for the six months.

[Special Notice]

WASHINGTON CLAIM AGENCY.—Prize Money, Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all other claims due Soldiers or Sailors collected without delay. Officers' accounts with the Ordnance, Quartermaster's and Treasury Departments made out and adjusted. Advances made. HAYES & WHITMAN, No. 215 F street, between 14th and 15th streets, Washington, D. C. Post Office Box 771.

[Advertisement.]

Do not waste your money buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS which have flooded the market for the last few years; when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

See in another column: "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

[Special Notice.]

THE ARMY AND NAVY PASTE BLACKING, made by B. F. Brown & Co., Boston, gives universal satisfaction. For sale throughout the Union.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

HOLDEN.—ANDREWS.—At Marietta, O., on the morning of April 6, by the father of the bride, assisted by Rev. Thomas Wicks, D.D., Captain WILLIAM HOLDEN, A.Q.M., of Philadelphia, to Miss SARAH HYDE, eldest daughter of President J. W. Andrews, of Marietta College.

ARMS.—TURNER.—At New London, Conn., on the 11th inst., by Rev. Dr. Arms, assisted by Rev. Mr. Baumes, FRANK H. ARMS, A. A. Paymaster U.S.N., to Miss GRACE, daughter of P. C. Turner, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

DE WOLF.—On board the U. S. iron-clad *Cincinnati*, off Mobile, April 13, from injuries received by the explosion of a torpedo, Acting Master's Mate LEON DE WOLF.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty-five cents a line each insertion.

BRASS AND GERMAN SILVER IMPROVED ROTARY VALVE INSTRUMENTS.
Price Lists sent on application.
SHEET MUSIC and all other Musical Merchandise.
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ALL THE NEW ARMY CORPS BADGES READY.
B. T. HAYWARD,
208 Broadway, N. Y.



GENUINE 16 KARAT GOLD RINGS FOR EVERY CORPS.
$5 each; $4, $3 each. 3 sizes.
I will send on the receipt of $1 50 a Pure Coin Silver Badge for either Corps or Division in the Army, or an Engineer, Pontoonier, Cavalry, Artillery or Battery Pin, with your name, regiment, and company handsomely engraved thereon.
FINE GOLD BADGES MADE TO ORDER.
I will send a Solid Gold Masonic Pin on the receipt of $2. Agents wanted in every regiment and hospital and on board every vessel in the service.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S GREAT SPEECH, at raising the Old Flag over Fort Sumter, in PULPIT AND ROSTRUM, No. 38.
Corrected by Mr. Beecher. Twenty cents by mail.
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.,
Publishers, 130 Grand-st., New York.
American News Company supply the trade.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE NEW Juvenile Music Book, by the Author of "The Golden Wreath," MERRY CHIMES.
Specimen pages sent free. Price of the New Book, 60 cts. $5 00 a dozen. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington-st., Boston.

TURKISH BATHS.
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No. 13 LAIGHT STREET, NEW YORK.
Near corner of Canal street and West Broadway.
HOURS—Gentlemen from 6 to 8 A.M. and 3 to 9 P.M. Ladies from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. Closed on Sundays.
If you wish to secure or preserve your HEALTH, STRENGTH and BEAUTY, and enjoy one of the greatest of luxuries, try a Turkish Bath. In the East these baths have been made use of for centuries, both as a luxury and a religious exercise, by those who regard physical cleanliness as an aid to moral purification.
The essential features of the bath are, bathing the entire body in heated air, (not steam), thereby inducing a free perspiration; thorough shampooing of the whole body, and the application of water of different temperatures. The bath consists of a suite of rooms—the frigidarium or cooling-room, with which are connected the dressing-rooms; the tepidarium, or warm room; the sudatorium, or sweating room, and the lavatoria, or water-bathing rooms.
"When the cooling is complete, the body has come forth shining like alabaster, fragrant as the cistus, sleek as satin and soft as velvet. The touch of the skin is electric. At the conclusion of the process, the crispness of the skin returns, the fountains of strength are opened; you seek again the world and its toils; and those who experience these effects for the first time, exclaim: 'I feel as if I could jump over the moon!'"—*From a description of the Turkish Bath by Dr. David Urquehart.*
"The bath which cleanses the inward as well as the outward man, which is adapted to make health healthier and alleviate disease, whatever its stage or severity, deserves to be regarded as a national institution and merits the advocacy of all men."—*Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S.*
"No one can be called clean till he has bathed in the East. Let him walk directly from his scentoned bath and self friction with towels, to the Turkish Bath, and the attendant will exclaim: 'Oh, Frank, it is a long time since you have been bathed!'"—*Bayard Taylor.*
What our own bathers say of the Turkish Bath:—
"The Turkish Bath, as administered at this establishment, is a luxury, which, once enjoyed, will be sought as often as one's convenience permits."
"It is truly a religious institution."
"Remarkably invigorating."
"It is delicious, exquisite."
"It is the *ne plus ultra* of baths."
"Very exhilarating and bracing."
"I advise those who wish to be 'born again' to try it."
"The very method which Nature has adopted for its recuperation."
"I feel like a new man."
"I am youth rejuvenated."
WHAT THE LADIES SAY.
"I have tried the Turkish Bath in other countries, and find that the one here surpasses all others."
"Even ladies 'afraid of water' need not fear to take this bath."
"For beautifying the complexion nothing can equal it."
"They are delightfully refreshing, and very remedial, rejuvenating and invigorating the whole physical system."
"Most delightful and agreeable."
"I feel ten years younger than before taking the bath."
Strangers visiting New York should not leave the city without enjoying this greatest of Eastern luxuries—a genuine Turkish Bath.

NEW POCKET ALBUMS.
HOLDING SIXTEEN PICTURES.
The cheapest and best Album in the market. Price only 75 cents. Photographs of Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Hancock, President Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, &c., &c. Only 10 cents each. Catalogues sent free. G. W. TOMLINSON, Publisher
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ONLY 28,000 *SHARES FOR SALE, SUBSCRIPTION PRICE*, $3.

THE COMPANY'S PROPERTIES.

No. 1.—One half (½) acre on Cherry Run, Venango County, Penn., three-fourths of a mile above the great Reed Well, and in the immediate neighborhood of the new Two Hundred Barrel Well, which has within a few days attracted so much attention. This Lot is owned by the Company in *Fee Simple*.

No. 2.—One half (½) acre adjoining the above tract. Perpetual lease. Half all Oil.

No. 3.—Three fourths (¾) of an acre on the Run next above the Lots just described. Perpetual lease Half all Oil.

These Lots are every inch on the Creek bottom, level and smooth, with room enough for ten Wells.

No. 4.—One-half (½) acre, Fee Simple, on Rocky River, Medina County, Ohio, being a part of the famous "Oil Spring Lot," and but four rods from the Well producing Lubricating Oil—a Well bored for salt many years ago.

No. 5.—Twenty (20) acres, Fee Simple, on Rocky River, adjoining the farm on which is the above described Oil Well, and on the outskirts of the village of Liverpool. Oil Geologists, who recently prospected here, fixed the place where a large flow of Oil should be obtained directly on this tract, at a point where a ravine makes into the river.

There is on this property a fine large house, good barn and outhouses, which will be valuable in the operations of the Company. A Derrick is up on this Lot, and a well is being bored by hand power, to the depth of two hundred feet, while an Engine is being got on to the ground.

No. 6.—One hundred and fifty-five (155) acres in the Federal Creek, Athens County, Ohio Oil country, in the immediate neighborhood of the Joy Farm One Hundred Barrel Well, struck recently, and surrounded by many good producing Wells. This territory promises to be fully equal to the best in Pennsylvania. A great many Wells are now producing largely in this section, and hundreds going down. No failures are reported anywhere in this region. It is just opposite the great Oil Fields of the Kanawha, and is laid down by our most eminent Geologists as in the very centre of the Oil Basin.

Since this property was obtained, owing to developments adjoining it, the value has been increased to an extent to make it alone ample property for the basis of a large Company. Lease fifteen (15) years, with four-fifths of all Oil.

No. 7.—One (1) acre, with Hotel, Barn, and Outhouses, being the Tavern Stand at Grafton, Ohio, *Fee Simple*. On this Lot is an old Well, strongly impregnated with Oil, and the show of Oil here is regarded as superior. This property is also highly valuable as Hotel property.

No. 8.—Three hundred (300) acres, near the above property. Derrick up and Well going down on this farm, with all indications of Oil. Lease twenty years, with three-fourths of all Oil.

No. 9.—Ninety-seven (97) acres, on Black River, Grafton, Ohio, two miles from the above farm. Lease twenty-nine years, five-sixths of all Oil.

No. 10.—Eighty-four (84) acres, Grafton, adjoining the "Rising Well Farm," on which is a fine Well of Lubricating Oil, now pumping, and several going down. Lease twenty-nine years, five-sixths all Oil.

This Grafton property, though quite undeveloped, is fast becoming very popular. Several Wells are now going down in the Township, and active preparations are making for many more. One or two Wells are now pumping with good success, and several that are down but one or two hundred feet, have a fine show of Oil. This is heavy Lubricating Oil.

Nearly the entire 659¾ acres of land owned by this Company is bottom land, and every foot of it boring territory, giving ample room for more than 1,500 Wells.

The tracts lie in four different localities, and none of them in mythical or unknown regions, where perhaps there is not a Well being bored within fifty miles, and where, if Oil should be found, the means of transportation would be absolutely wanting, thus rendering the product valueless. These lands are all in easy reach of Railroads. A feature, the advantages of which will readily appear, is, that all these lands are surrounded by active development, numbers of Wells going down in the immediate vicinity of each tract, so that should Oil be found, this property is enhanced in value though the Company should not at once commence operations themselves on all the Lots.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

This Company has been organized on a different plan from most Petroleum Companies now in operation, the advantages of which will be apparent to every one.

The property of this Company was purchased by an Association of forty-five gentlemen, and was selected after careful examination by two of their number sent out for the especial purpose. With the money for the purchase of the lands was raised $15,000 working capital, and placed in the hands of the Trustee. This enabled the Association to at once commence operations, instead of waiting for the sale of the stock to produce working capital, as is usual. Three Wells are now in progress of sinking on the Cherry Run property.

With good success, sixty days will suffice to complete these Wells, and that they will be highly productive, no one familiar with Oil Territory can doubt, as there has never been a failure on Cherry Run, and within a few rods of this property are some very fine Wells. The famous Coquette (800 bbls.), Jersey (400 bbls), Maple Shade (200 bbls.) and Sherman Wells (200 bbls.), are immediately across on Oil Creek. The renowned Reed Well, which flows 300 barrels daily, is less than one mile below on Cherry Run, and a new 200 barrel Well is between the Reed Well and these Lots. These Lots are in what is recognized by all men as the finest Oil Basin yet discovered, and immediately between the Reed Well on the one side and the Coquette, Jersey, etc., on the other side, the largest Oil Wells in the world, and in this distance there has never been a well put down that was not a paying well. Farther on in this same line is the famous Pitt Hole Well of the United States Petroleum Company.

Three Wells are also going down on the Ohio property. One on the "Oil Spring Lot," one on the Gooderich Farm, 20 acres, Liverpool, and one on the Brown Farm, Grafton.

Oil is found here generally at a depth of less than 200 feet, and to this depth Wells are sunk by hand-power.

These Wells are being vigorously pushed.

To facilitate the business of developing these lands, the gentlemen purchasing them have formed a Stock Company, with a very limited capital, considering the great value of their lands, and have taken among themselves all the Stock except 28,000 Shares, set apart as additional working capital. These 28,000 shares are now offered to the public.

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Receipts during the year	973,534 02
	$2,452 502 61
Disbursements	461,277 38
	$1,991,225 23
Assets	$1,991,225 23

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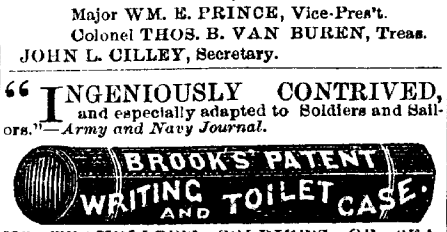
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THE EASTERN CAMPAIGN.

THE surrender of JOHNSTON to General GRANT, or, as that magnanimous officer arranged it, to General SHERMAN, is the leading military event of the week. That this surrender would take place we never have doubted, not sharing the absurd fears of some persons who imagined JOHNSTON flying westward from SHERMAN'S all-conquering legions, at the rate attributed to the ram *Webb*, "25 miles an hour." The negotiations were conducted in a manner reflecting the greatest honor upon the Lieutenant-General, and the event will doubtless cement more strongly the attachment between the two foremost soldiers of this war. GRANT arrived at Raleigh on the 24th. SHERMAN immediately notified JOHNSTON of the non-acceptance by the government of the old terms, and, later, demanded his surrender on the terms accorded to LEE. On the 25th JOHNSTON replied, and, on the 26th, the surrender was made in an interview between SHERMAN and JOHNSTON at Durham Station. Then, the articles being signed, the Lieutenant-General intervened to put his approval upon them. Over 50 miles of territory lay between the two main armies, the picket lines, however, closely approaching. JOHNSTON'S force was collected nearly as far back as Greensboro', and, at this latter point, therefore, the paroling took place. The number of men actually surrendered is said to be about 25,000, one account putting it at 27,400. It includes everything this side of DICK TAYLOR'S command,—east and south of the Chattahoochee. It is said that 80 or 90 guns were also surrendered. The place of conference was the same used on the former colloquy—Bennett's House, five miles beyond Durham Station, and about 30 from Raleigh.

During the week previous grand military reviews were the order of the day for the Army of the Mississippi. They began on Thursday, the 20th, with TERRY'S Tenth corps. On Friday, the 21st, COX'S Twenty-third corps was reviewed. On Saturday, the 22d, WILLIAMS'S (now MOWER'S) Twentieth corps; on Monday, the 24th, BLAIR'S Seventeenth corps. On Tuesday, the 25th, LOGAN'S Fifteenth corps was to have been reviewed, but the orders and preparations for dismissal of the Army precluded the necessity of review.

The two great Armies which crushed Rebellion as between the upper and nether millstone, are now breaking up. HUMPHREYS' Second corps is still at Burkesville and its neighborhood, holding that country, and till lately taking care of the wrecks of LEE'S Army. WRIGHT'S Sixth corps, was, at last accounts, in the neighborhood of Danville, whither it had gone to cut off JOHNSTON'S retreat. GIBBONS' Twenty-fourth corps has all arrived at Richmond. WEITZEL'S Twenty-fifth corps is there or at Petersburgh. HOWARD'S Army of the Tennessee, comprising LOGAN'S Fifteenth and BLAIR'S Seventeenth corps broke camp on the 29th, to march northward and homeward via Weldon, Petersburgh, Richmond and Alexandria. SLOCUM'S Army of Georgia, comprising DAVIS'S Fourteenth and WILLIAMS'S Twentieth corps, started on Monday, the 1st. SCHOFIELD'S Army of the Ohio, comprising TERRY'S Tenth and COX'S Twenty-third corps, is to remain for the present in North Carolina, to receive the detailed surrender of JOHNSTON'S troops, and to take care of the State for a time. SHERIDAN'S cavalry corps has been recalled from its excursion down to Danville. STONEMAN'S expedition is on its pursuit of JEFF. DAVIS. We may add the following to the latest account published by us of STONEMAN'S achievements:—One portion of the command under Colonel PALMER moved down the Catawba River, dispersing parties going southwest from JOHNSTON'S Army, and capturing upward of 2,000 prisoners and two pieces of artillery, and among the things destroyed was the immense railroad bridge across the Catawba River, 1,125 feet long and sixty feet high. Then learning that a general armistice had been entered into between SHERMAN and JOHNSTON, Colonel PALMER ceased operations. The other portion of the command, under General GILLEM, attacked and routed the Rebel force under Major-General MCCEWEN at Morgantown, taking one piece of artillery. General GILLEM afterward forced the passes through the Blue Ridge held by the Rebel forces under General MARTIN, taking six pieces of artillery. On the 9th, 900 men surrendered at Cumberland Gap and were paroled.

THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN.

SOME connected account of WILSON'S brilliant cavalry exploits in Alabama and Georgia can now be given. The corps left Chickasaw on the 22d of March. UPTON'S Fourth division seem to have first encountered the enemy at Monticello. His forces consisted almost entirely of RODDY'S cavalry, which were slowly driven back a distance of about 30 miles, with constant skirmishing, to Plantersville. There they halted, on the 1st of April, with one battery in position, and threw a hot fire into MILLER'S brigade of LONG'S Second division. UPTON'S division came up at length, on the left, threatening to flank the position, and the enemy retired. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded was estimated as greater than ours, that of each being less than 100. Our forces captured 3 guns and about 200 prisoners. The enemy were under FORREST, it is said. A different account of this affair was given in our last, from the evening's papers. The enemy was immediately pursued towards Selma by the two divisions engaged in the battle at Plantersville. At Selma, on the 2d of April, the enemy was found in line of battle outside his works. FORREST'S force was supposed to be about 4,000 strong, with 2,000 militia. LONG'S Second division first arrived in front of Selma, and formed, dismounted, in the night, while UPTON'S Fourth came up on the left. An advance of the skirmish line and then a brisk charge followed, the crack of our carbines and the roar of the Board of Trade battery mingling with the enemy's artillery and musketry. In a quarter of an hour, MINTY'S brigade had leaped the outer works, the whole of LONG'S division quickly following, and capturing the entrenchments. In an hour, Selma was in our possession. Our attacking force actually engaged was less in number than the enemy, and deserve the greatest credit for their spirit. Our loss in killed and wounded was not much above 200, although, of course, greater than the enemy's. We captured in all, nearly 100 guns, 150 officers, and nearly 2,000 men, with many horses, mules and supplies. The position of Selma, on the Alabama River, gave it great importance as a strategic point, and its factories for the use of the Army and Navy increased its value. The arsenal and the naval iron works were both very extensive. Much machinery was already removed, but the remainder, with large stores of powder, percussion caps, and shells, all the Confederate magazines, works and buildings, four large furnaces, including the Red Mountain and Central iron works, and a machine shop on the route to the city, some residences of bitter enemies, and vast stores of cotton, were destroyed by our troops.

Next day, Lieutenant ROYCE, with a squad of about twenty men of the Fourth cavalry, dressed in brown clothes, went out to scout on the road taken by the enemy, when they were ambushed, surrendered, and it is said, all shot but one, who escaped to tell the story. All the prominent Rebel officers seem to have escaped; but a number of their staffs were taken. FORREST was twice slightly wounded. MCCOOK'S forces, which had been sent to cut off the Rebel General JACKSON'S troops, on the Tuscaloosa road, several days previous, destroyed the Centreville bridge over the Cahawba. On the 4th, Cahawba, which lies a little southwest of Selma, also surrendered, and about 70 of our prisoners, who had been well treated, were received. WILSON now opened communication with CANBY at Mobile. From Selma, WILSON moved eastward, capturing Montgomery, West Point, Griffin, Lagrange, Columbus and Macon, scattering the militia on all sides, ruining the only remaining railroad, breaking up machine shops, destroying stores, and rendering the manufacture of material for future campaigns impossible. The Rebel General TYLER was killed, and 142 men captured at West Point, and two bridges, the railroad dépôt, and all the rolling stock of the West Point and Montgomery Railroad were destroyed. A thousand prisoners are said to have been captured in Columbus and paroled. On the 19th inst., a body of WILSON'S troops were on the West Point and Atlanta Railroad, 43 miles south of Atlanta. General WILSON appeared to be heading to the westward, probably for Savannah. Governor BROWN, of Georgia, has once more sent out all the militia between 16 and 60, for the defence of the State. Before leaving Selma, one of General WILSON'S columns had captured Meridian, Marion and other points west of Selma. At Macon, WILSON'S forces were stopped by SHERMAN'S order suspending hostilities, but subsequently resumed their course.

THE FALL OF MOBILE.

Some interesting and accurate accounts have now reached the JOURNAL of the circumstances attending the fall of Mobile. But it is too late to review them. The final attack was that of Sunday, the 9th, on the entrenchments enveloping Blakeley. In this, ANDREWS' Second Division of GRANGER'S Thirteenth Corps took the most prominent part, and the assault was conducted with great skill and success. ANDREWS' total loss was 235.

Leaving Pensacola on the 20th of March, having the previous week built 600 feet of wharf and laid 600 yards of railroad track, STEELE'S column marched to Pollard, and thence round the headwaters of the Perdido, via Stockton, to Blakeley. During the march, about fifteen miles of corduroy road were made. The investment of Blakeley began on the 2d instant, and from that date to the 9th, in advancing towards the enemy's works, ANDREWS' division made 5,571 yards in length of earthworks, some of the ditches being

eight feet wide, under a hot fire from the enemy's artillery and sharpshooters. About 3,000 prisoners were captured at Blakeley. The taking of the works there was the finishing blow for Mobile. General GRANGER went over from Stark's Landing on the 12th with two divisions, and at noon entered Mobile with three regiments, unopposed. General STEELE'S column from Pensacola Bay, consisted of two brigades of ANDREWS' division, HAWKINS' colored division, and a brigade of cavalry under command of General LUCAS. The First brigade of ANDREWS' division should have been credited with taking part in the siege of Spanish Fort, in our account of that affair. STEELE commenced the investment of Blakeley on April 2. In the course of two or three days, one of VEITCH'S division, Thirteenth Army Corps, and GARRARD'S division, Sixteenth Army corps, came n on ANDREWS' left. These troops participated the assault.

In the assault, ANDREWS' division, three-fourths of a mile in length, was formed under that officer's personal direction, and moved against a strong line of works including three redoubts carrying artillery. It charged about 600 yards over uneven ground covered with fallen trees, strong lines of abattis, detached rifle-pits, and more or less torpedoes. The 97th Ill., led the Second, and the 83d Ohio the Third brigade. Although the works were stoutly defended, in half an hour they were ours. On arriving at Mobile, General CANBY established his headquarters in the Custom House. General GRANGER commands the Department. General VEITCH commands the post. General CANBY reports that he found in Mobile and its defences on the west side of the bay over 150 guns and a very large amount of ammunition and supplies of all kinds, and about one thousand prisoners. Inventories are now being taken, and a detailed report will be forwarded as soon as they are completed. The quantity of cotton will probably reach three thousand bales, and there is a large amount of provisions and forage, &c.

The city was in fine order, and the wharves and docks in good condition. Our total captures of guns in Mobile and its defences, may safely be set down at over 250 guns. Our total prisoners are nearly 4000, 300 at Blakeley, 500 at Spanish Fort, and the rest on STEELE'S march and during the siege. Two iron foundries, a resin oil factory, several other valuable mills and factories, and a great number of (empty) cotton presses, and ordnance, quartermaster and commissary stores, stated by the Mobile *Tribune* to be sufficient to supply the garrison for six months, were among our captures. The Rebel gunboats escaped up the river, but must ultimately fall into our hands or be destroyed. They are as follows:

Morgan (wooden)	6 guns.
Tuscaloosa (iron-clad)	8 guns.
Nashville (iron-clad)	4 guns.
Huntsville (iron-clad)	4 guns.
Ram (name unknown), supposed	6 guns.
Total	28 guns.

The enemy's loss during the approach and siege, in killed and wounded, was nearly 2,000; ours probably something over that number. The destruction caused by torpedoes did not cease with the capture of Mobile. On the 14th the *Cincinnati's* tug struck a torpedo and was blown up, killing two men and wounding one. Shortly afterwards the *Ida*, commanded by Ensign ELMS, struck another torpedo, and had her port side completely broken in. Two men were killed, three are missing, and three were wounded. While running across to the city, on the same day, the transport *Laura*, which had been used as general headquarters, struck a pile, and is also a wreck. At three o'clock, the *Itasca*, Captain N. GREEN, was struck by a torpedo, and is a complete wreck. She was a screw steamer, and carried four guns. She lost several killed and wounded. At six o'clock, another boat—the *Rose* was blown up, having two men killed and three wounded. On the 19th, the transport steamer *Mary* struck a torpedo near the bar, and was blown up. These losses occurred south of the obstructions in the channel that was formerly used by boats going to Mobile.

On the 19th, an officer of General RICHARD TAYLOR'S Staff arrived at General CANBY'S headquarters with a flag of truce, to make terms for the surrender of the Rebel troops east of the Mississippi. The result will soon be known. Meanwhile, our fleet has opened the navigation of Alabama River. The iron-clad *Octorara* was the first boat to proceed towards Selma, followed by the *Winnebago*.

Great excitement was caused on the Mississippi by the late exploits of the Ram *Webb*, and some astounding reports were sent from Memphis. The craft was said to have descended the river "with lightning "speed"—and still more definitely, to have gone past the *Manhattan* at the rate of "twenty-five miles an "hour!" The facts seems to be that, at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 23d, the ram ran out of Red River, passed all our gunboats and iron-clads, and was fired upon by the *Manhattan*, and subsequently followed by the *Manhattan* and *Lafayette*. She passed New Orleans at broad day at a rapid rate, displaying the stars and stripes, but after passing hoisted the Rebel flag. When a few miles above Fort St. Philip, her condensers got out of order, and she was deserted and blown up. As far as known she had inflicted no damage.

One hundred and five officers and about 1,000 men of MORGAN'S old command surrendered to General HOBSON at Mount Sterling on the 1st. 1,200 Rebels also surrendered at other points to HOBSON'S troops. Several hundred deserters from the Rebel Army took the amnesty oath. Eastern Kentucky is now clear of Rebel troops. In Tennessee General WASHBURNE'S order declaring that after the 25th of April all Rebel soldiers in his district shall be regarded as felons, and not as prisoners of war, is having a salutary effect. Great numbers have surrendered. On the 19th an expedition, under the command of Brigadier-General OSBORNE, started for Brownsville in three columns—one from Randolph, one by way of Hatchie River, and one from Fulton, Tenn. They returned on the 22d, having been successful in capturing several officers and men. General SHELBY'S adjutant was killed. Seven hundred and eighty-six of those on board the ill-fated *Sultana* have been found alive. The lost are now estimated at fifteen hundred. The Memphis hospitals are full of wounded from the *Sultana*, many being badly scalded and burned. The investigation ordered by General WASHBURNE is proceeding.

USAGE AND ROUTINE IN THE NAVY.

NO. V.

GENERAL inspection by the officer in command takes place once in each week. On such occasion, every part of the ship except magazines and shell-rooms is exposed and made ready for inspection. It may take place while the officers and crew are at quarters, or after they are assembled for muster; if at quarters, the officers give the usual salute, and the men take off their hats as the officer in command passes them. He is attended by the executive officer and his own aides, and at each part of the ship under the especial charge of officers by that officer, during the inspection of deck, &c., under his charge. The marine guard present arms when inspected. Daily inspections, not at quarters or muster, are made by the executive with or unattended by the officer in command. Only the parts of the ship usually kept clean are then visited. At the first general muster after the vessel has been put in commission, the name of every officer who has reported for duty, and of every petty officer, man and boy, belonging to her, is called, and rank or rate is specified. All hands having been called to muster, and the officers informed by a messenger from the officer of the deck of the fact, the officers assemble upon the starboard or weather side of the quarter-deck, the petty officers in line in the starboard or weather gangway, those of the crew of other rates upon the port or lee side of the quarter-deck, the marine guard in the opposite gangway to the petty officers. As the name of each petty officer is called by the paymaster or the paymaster's clerk, he answers, giving the customary salute. Those of the crew upon the quarter-deck, after answering their names, pass in succession abaft the capstan to the opposite side of the quarter-deck, and forward upon that side, taking off their hats and keeping them off till forward of the main-mast. After the names of all persons on the roll have been called, the paymaster reports to the executive officer, and the latter to the officer in command, all absentees not accounted for being named. The medical officer answers for the "sick;" the officer of the watch for all men on duty on deck, stating the station they occupy; the chief engineer for those on duty in engine or fire-room; and the executive officer for those in confinement, absent upon duty, or with leave.

When the act of Congress for the better government of the Navy, known as the "Articles of War," are read, the petty officers assemble with the rest of the ship's company. The marines are drawn up across the forward part of the quarter-deck, and all prisoners except those under sentence of court-martial are brought up under charge of the corporal of the guard and master-at-arms, and placed upon the quarter-deck, on the same side with the officers immediately abaft the marines. While the law is being read by the executive officer, every person except the marines remains with head uncovered. When a general order of the Honorable Secretary of the Navy is read, all hands assemble upon the quarter-deck. First and second-class firemen are classed with petty officers.

When serving provisions, if the petty officers at the block express dissatisfaction with that got up to be served out, the officer serving the provisions directs a quantity of it to be taken to the mast and a report made to the officer of the deck, who refers the matter to the executive officer. If the article is of bad quality or injured, the latter directs other provisions of the same kind to be got up and issued in its stead, and that appearing to be bad, surveyed by the officers upon the quarterly board of survey, and disposed of in accordance with their recommendation, if it meets the approval of the commander.

The ration is an allowance supplied for the express purpose of furnishing sustenance and maintaining health and comfort; if not required for the accomplishment of such end it must not be drawn. A commutation may be paid in money in lieu of it, or of parts of it that cannot be obtained for issue. A man is not allowed to consume the supplies of the vessel without the intended adequate advantage to himself, by drawing what he does not wish to use and throwing it away or wasting it; nor can he sell it except by permission, to procure other articles of food contributing to his comfort. As, in some cases, the food of all is cooked together, he may not withhold his allowance and destroy it; but it is to be cooked for the common good.

Routine is system, regularity and uniformity. It is comprehensive, compels thoroughness, and promotes efficiency; it supplies both the rule for guidance and the mode of procedure, and unites general rules with the minuteness of detail derived from usage. Tables of routine are prepared to assist in the performance of the executive duties, and for the guidance of watch officers. The one is "general" and carried out upon the special order of the executive officer; the other "daily," and referring to the ordinary current duties of the ship. Both are established by order, or with the approval of the officer in command, must vary with different classes of vessels, and are carried out subject only to such modification as he may deem requisite. A general routine may be arranged for each day, as follows:—On Monday, in morning watch scrub mess-clothes, capstan-bars, and, if in port, clothes of all hands; at 9.30 A. M., exercise the crew at general quarters. On Tuesday, in morning watch scrub decks, ladders, gratings and combings with sand, also banners and sponge staves and handspikes that are not stained or painted; at 1 P. M., air bedding; at 7 P. M., sweep galley funnel. On Wednesday, in the morning watch, scrub clothes of all hands if in port; scrub boats' sails and awnings if necessary. On Thursday, in morning watch scrub decks, ladders, combings, gratings with sand, and boats' oars and spars; an hour before sunset scrape spars and booms, when necessary. On Friday, in morning watch, scrub clothes of all hands if in port, scrub sponge caps, scrub windsails; in forenoon whitewash berth deck, in afternoon scrape and oil the iron work at the guns; at 7 P. M., sweep the galley funnel. On Saturday, in the morning watch, holystone all decks, ladders, hatches, combings, gratings, running in and removing all guns, scrub paint work with salt water, canvas and sand, also lower masts, steps and mastheads, scrub halliard racks and rounds of jacob's ladders. On Sunday, scrub decks without sand in morning watch; at 10 A. M., general muster and inspection. Get ladders upon deck when cleaning; on board steam vessels do not scrub combings or gratings to engine room hatches that are over engines. Avoid all duty that is not necessary on Saturday afternoon, that the crew in port and the watch below when at sea may overhaul their clothing, and on Sunday, after inspection and muster, that the crew may have opportunity for rest and partial relaxation. Get up and overhaul the shot in the shot-lockers once every three months. On the 1st and 15th of each month sling clean hammocks; scrub hammocks on the first Tuesday after slinging. On the first Thursday of each second month scrub blankets with fresh water. Pump the ship out in port, morning and evening, at sea once in every watch; at sea, the watch scrub clothes every morning excepting Saturday and Sunday, and on Saturday the berth deck is holystoned after breakfast. Once in each quarter have cables roused up and overhauled, all pins and shackle bolts knocked out and leaded before being replaced. On the 1st and 3d Saturdays of each month grease hide rope; on the 2d and 4th Thursdays scrape spars and booms. During each quarter expend the regulation allowance of ammunition at target practice with great guns, muskets and pistols; make bimensal returns of deaths, desertions, punishments; on first day of every quarter forward advance returns, muster roll and descriptive list, and shipping articles.

The daily routine for port may be as follows:—At daylight beat off, call all hands and pipe up the hammocks, allowing ten minutes for lashing and stowing; sweep down

the decks and make other necessary preparations, and execute morning orders; pump out the ship before drying down the decks; lower boats together at 7:30; roll back hammock cloths in good weather; square yards and haul rigging taut; wash the ship around and clean the copper. At 8 A. M., go to breakfast; at 8:40 turn the hands to, sweep down decks, flemish down the rigging, clean brightwork; at 9, inspect crew, arms and the brightness of the guns at quarters; exercise one division at great guns; working gangs and mechanics commence work according to orders; boats leave the ship according to orders; at 11:30 clear up and sweep down the decks; at 12, pipe to dinner. At 1 P. M., turn all hands to, and sweep down the decks, mechanics and working gangs resuming work; exercise one division at small arms and one at swords; at 4:30 clear up decks and sweep down; at 5 pipe to supper; at 5:30 turn the hands to and sweep down; pump ship out. At half an hour before sunset beat to quarters for inspection. At sunset hoist boats, and on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday get up clothes lines; on Friday get up holystones and sand; before dark pipe down the hammocks. At 7:45, when the sun's declination and the latitude are of the same name, and at 8:45, when they are different, beat off; pipe down immediately afterwards.

The daily routine at sea may be as follows:—Morning watch: Lay up rigging, at daylight send lookout to masthead and call warrant officers; swab down decks, scrub clothes except on Saturdays and Sundays; clean decks according to morning orders; pump out the ship; at 7 call all hands and pipe up hammocks, allowing ten minutes for lashing and stowing; get sheets home and sails taut up; clean brightwork; in fine weather roll back the hammock cloths; At 8 o'clock pipe to breakfast, each watch for half an hour.

Forenoon watch: at two bells turn the hands to, sweep down the decks; inspects the crew, arms, &c., at quarters; exercise one division at great guns; mechanics and working gangs commence work according to orders; at seven bells pipe down washed clothes, clear up and sweep down decks, and call the master; at 12 o'clock pipe to dinner, each watch for half an hour.

Afternoon watch: at two bells turn the hands to and sweep down; mechanics resume work; exercise one division at small arms, and one division at swords; at seven bells clear up the decks and sweep down; at 4 o'clock pipe to supper, each watch for half an hour.

Dog watches: at two bells turn the hands to, sweep down decks; pump out the the ship; at half an hour before sunset inspect crew at quarters; pipe down watch of hammocks; at dusk station deck lookouts; at 8 P. M., set the watch.

ON STANDING ARMIES.

IN what does the national strength consist? Is it militia armies or volunteer forces? Interrogate General PAIXHANS. He will answer:—"It is no longer in the barracks their "strength lies, and to see where it is, it is sufficient to open "our eyes. * * * In 1792, on one side are our "volunteers emerging from college, or leaving the plough, "without experience and without officers; on the other hand "are the armies of Prussia, Austria, Russia, and all others. "With whom did strength remain?

"In 1810, the soldiers of Spain were in America, and "Spain replaced them by a mass of peasants and monks. "On the other hand were the enemies of NAPOLEON, the "generals under NAPOLEON, and NAPOLEON himself. With "whom did strength remain?

"In 1813 the students, professors and citizens of Germany "rose up. They undertook what kings and their armies, "and the rigor of the Russian climate had not been able to "effect, and they succeeded in achieving their purpose; and "those planters, those Indians who, from one end of Amer"ica drove the old troops of Spain to the other; and the "militia of New Orleans, who, in 1815 overthrew, though "less in number, the veterans of WELLINGTON! and the "Greeks—mountaineers without arms and sailors without "vessels, who destroyed fleets and armies! * * * "Where was strength? Henceforth everything may be "done through the population, and nothing without it; and "the only strong governments will be those able to compre"hend national opinion and lean upon it."

Listen to BONAPARTE before the Council of State. He will tell you—"that it is not recruits who have achieved "success; it is the men of the old troops, and the retired "soldiers that the revolution has thrown upon the frontiers. "Among the recruits some deserted, the others are dead. * * * Why did the Romans achieve great feats? "It is because they devoted six years to the education of "a soldier, and a legion of three thousand men was equiv"alent to thirty thousand."

Ask GARIBALDI what is the best army. He will answer without hesitation, "One thousand determined patriots like "those of Marsalla." Here are as many systems as there are men, epochs, temper and political circumstances. Shall we conclude with PAIXHANS, GARIBALDI, and STANTON that the national strength and national impulse are but one, and that the volunteer element is the logical basis of the military national strength?

Can we admit that these disorderly masses, although patriotic, enthusiastic and comprising as many heroes as men, can fulfill the essential conditions of all national strength, persistence in effort and economy in expenditure? The use of volunteers as an irresistible and spontaneous expression of opinion accomplishes miracles; but left to themselves, without the support of a regular force, to struggle against a regular army, the result would be as in Poland.

In 1792, the volunteers of the French republic were not without officers, as General PAIXHANS ventures to say. We have seen the opinion of NAPOLEON on this subject. In 1810 the Spanish volunteers were supported by WELLINGTON'S veterans. In 1813, the students, professors and citizens of Germany relied upon the German armies which had not always met with good fortune equal to their courage upon the field of battle, but who had gained indisputable experience and value there. The fact, as regards the New Orleans militia, confirms the rule. It was a spontaneous movement; it was not a military campaign. As for the Greeks, if they had neither arms nor vessels, France and England had them for their use.

Let us conclude, then, public opinion is the first element of national strength, but that the second is in the quality and not the quantity of troops, as we shall demonstrate. Opinion is the powerful engine which sets national strength in motion and animates it. It is the steam of the political and military locomotive of the nation. NAPOLEON despised it, and was overthrown by it. "The people are like water, "they always take the form of the goblet," says NAPOLEON. "Yes," added General PAIXHANS, "when they are asleep, "like still water; but when the people are in ebullition, "even as water boils, the vessel may be broken, and thus "the Napoleonic form was destroyed by the explosion of "the nations it had conquered."

The necessity of armies results from the necessity of war, and war itself is a sad necessity of human nature. The best way to keep peace is to be ready for war. Strength is required; and if war is unavoidable, the best way to endure it is to be ready for it. The best precaution is to have an army which localizes in a manner on a small portion of the people designated in advance, the trouble inseparable from war, in order that the settled majority of the people may attend peaceably to their ordinary business and work, produce and feed the national prosperity, whilst the army struggles for its protection.

What is the army? A corps of armed citizens, charged with defending the country without, and preserving order within, in case of the armed revolt of a portion of society against the national existence or laws accepted by the entire mass of the nation; a mission so noble and so great that it cannot be accomplished save at the price of the sacrifice of the two things dearest to man—life and will.

The army does not deliberate, it does not harangue, it does not conspire, it does not make or unmake governments, but if the soldier votes, it is for him to remember that his first duty as well as his proudest title, is to be a citizen and remain a citizen forever under the flag.

It is true that the soldier is necessarily taught patience, obedience and absolute respect for his superiors; virtues without which there is no discipline, and without discipline there are no armies.

This discipline has been seen to be dangerous to liberty, the example of the *coup d'état* does not permit this fact to be treated with disdain. But let us remember what we have already said:—The Army is the locomotive, public opinion is the steam power. Let us construct an army where public opinion will be the only motive power, and therein lies a first principle for the organization of national strength; to put it into perfect harmony with the political institutions of the country which represent the national will—public opinion.

The Army is ambitious. Who is not? Here, in America, where all ranks are confounded, and where every one is fit for every thing, legally let it be understood, is there any society composed of elements more ambitious, more eager in the chase for situations than those devoted patriots whose lungs have no sooner shouted to the four corners of the public square the virtues of their candidate, than their legs set forth towards the White House to ask for the price of their disinterested services? Besides, in monarchical States who can say how many thousand turns and twists, and how much baseness the administration, the magistracy and diplomacy, the court and the city go through to satisfy an ambition rarely contained within limits so rigid as those which regulate advancement in the army. We are speaking of regular armies, and not of those armies formed in haste wherein generals are made one day, without its being known what will be done with them the next.

The only practical conclusion that we would, at present, draw from the reproach of ambition, which is made, not without foundation as to the army, is that the military organization of a country should contain measures relative to promotion which should make it the exclusive reward of merit tested by examination, election and confirmation, leaving no scope for favor, by abandoning promotion to the executive.

Armies are expensive, and very expensive, which is not one of their least defects. What is worse, is, that the expense unceasingly increases, expenditure as to men, as to money, and, above all, expenditure of morality. At Malplaquet—the bloodiest battle fought under LOUIS XIV., eleven thousand cannon shots were fired, at Wagram eighty thousand, and at Leipsic two hundred thousand. What would it be then with the improvements recently made in fire-arms, when political passion shall be seen to give birth to passionate wars? "The greatness of the battle-field "henceforth, will be no longer that under LOUIS XIV. and "FREDERICK, it will be that of NAPOLEON; it will be the "entire arena of present interests, that is to say, that its ex"tent will be Europe, and perhaps the globe itself. And "on the battle-field the number of combatants will be more "and more considerable. LOUIS XIV. had 446,000 men, "the republic and the empire had more than a million; and "now that political questions animate all minds, nations will "march in person." (PAIXHANS.)

Physically, armies are expensives through the devastation they occasion, the number of lives they sacrifice, and the general impoverishment of the population through long wars.

Morally, armies are costly through their habituating populations to violence, rapine, brutal satisfaction of the passions, and to ambition. In fine, they substitute the ridiculous vain-glory of arms for the passionate love of liberty, individual sovereignty and progress.

If we pass to another order of ideas, the financial expenses of armies in the field, we see that in seven years, from 1792 to 1798, war cost France and the surrounding countries forty-two billion francs. In the following years the expense is still further augmented, the theatre of war becoming enlarged as well as the number of combatants. The definitive result in 1815 was a general debt in Europe of thirty-five billions.

Let us now glance at the expenses in time of peace. We take for instance that of the French army:—

In 1821	the army	cost	171,000,000
1829	"	"	214,000,000
1830	"	"	234,000,000
1847	"	"	367,000,000
1848	"	"	432,000,000

The expense under the present empire increased considerably by the addition of the Imperial Guard; and the proportion of increased expense in forty years of peace from 1821 to 1861, may be established at the rate of from 171,000,000 to 600,000,000. We add that in England, and in Germany the proportion is at least as great, in Italy it is still more considerable. If to this material expense is added the loss of the labor which these hundreds of thousands of soldiers would have performed had they remained in the fields or in the workshop, it will be granted that the organization of armies, as it exists, is absurd in an economical and social point of view.

Consequently, another more economical system must be found, and one as strong. For this, quantity which costs much, and gives little, must be sacrificed to quality which costs little and gives much. C.

THE POSSIBLE CAMPAIGN IN TEXAS.

WHEN GRANT and FARRAGUT opened the Mississippi, the Rebel government derived almost incalculable supplies from beyond that river. Immense droves of cattle were brought from Texas. We captured thousands when we occupied the east shore. From Texas, by land, in wagons, one unbroken caravan transported flour in sacks, from Texas to the head waters of the Red River. All the immense coterminous tracts are a wheat and corn-producing land. One hundred thousand men under an able leader would be a more dangerous force there than two or three times that number on this side. In such a campaign our lines of supply would constantly become longer and more difficult to maintain. Much of the theatre of war would be far more unhealthy; and, it is very remarkable that nostalgia becomes a dangerous element to encounter when troops from dense civilizations advance into vast plains thinly settled and devoid of objects of accustomed interest. This was eminently the case when the Russians and Austrians first carried scientific war into the flat country along the Danube and into the steppes of the Crimea and Western Asia. Nostalgia produced no small proportion of the deaths in the Mexican war. What is more, Texas abuts on an inimical territory. Through Mexico, the Rebels could not only derive supplies, but reinforcements—intending, by the latter term, acquisitions of numbers. This would produce new and ugly complications, would ensure our absorption of Mexico, a certain future result, but one to be deprecated at this time at the expense of a foreign war, because in case of a foreign war the Rebels might attempt to renew the struggle at home. This they, already, in conversation, threaten to do. The spirit evinced by the paroled Rebel

officers who have been permitted to return to Richmond, is bad, defiant, almost hopeful. The collisions between the conquered and the victors in Paris in 1815, threaten to be renewed in the Southeast in 1865. The Rebel armies, as to the masses, are glad to throw aside their arms; but the same agencies, moral and physical, which coerced them into the field, in 1861, might again succeed in doing so in 1865. A military chief and exile returned from Elba. One might return from Texas, and another Waterloo might be required to crush a power based solely upon the bayonet. But, suppose a few thousand Rebels—enough to make an army—to have escaped and concentrated beyond the Mississippi. What then is the first thing to be done? Occupy the seacoast of Texas. Certainly, that is a foregone conclusion. What then? Ship off, at once, very strong bodies of negro line infantry, with a due proportion of white infantry, cavalry and artillery. Negro cavalry is comparatively unserviceable at the West. Negro artillery is not to be compared to white, because the scientific arms require a high development of prompt intelligence. Then, occupy and fortify the whole line of the Rio Grande as far north as the mountains and the Gila River, with a chain of fortified posts. Then would commence the old Anaconda system again, which has crushed out Rebellion at the East. This would be a parallel to the Scythian war on a great scale. The mounted nomad Indian tribes would furnish a magnificent light cavalry. Salt Lake City would have to be thoroughly occupied so as to prevent the Mormons from furnishing the Rebels with supplies, which might also be smuggled in from the North through British America, and through the northern provinces of Mexico from the Gulf of California.

This is, it is true, problematical, but it is not an idea without a solid base. Although our expedition against the Mormons in 1858 and 1859 succeeded, the Russian attempt upon Khiva failed, and yet the Salt Lake City is 1,000 miles from Fort Leavenworth, while Khiva is not 400 from the Caspian. The whole future depends upon two things: First, the ability of the Rebel generals, willing to protract the war. Second, the willingness of the mass of the population beyond the Mississippi to risk destruction for the sake of an idea and a crumbled Rebel Confederacy. An officer who has taken pains to talk with the youth of Virginia, reports that boys of 12 and 15 brag that they would yet live to fight in this war. If so, although the curtain has fallen upon the first drama on the stage of the cotton States east of the Father of Waters, it may yet rise, if the theatre be not closed, at once upon a bloody military spectacle west of the same. It is only, however, strict truth to say that the capitulation of JOHNSTON, following that of LEE, and the anxiety of other leaders to follow the suit of surrender, make it evident that the Rebellion is finally and completely crushed, even west of the Mississippi.

P.

NON NOBIS DOMINE!

Make us thankful to Thee, Oh Lord!
Lord make us thankful to Thee!
In the harvest of Death, reaped by the sword,
Thou hast given us victory.
Blood like water, and tears like rain,
Broken hearts over myriads slain;
Thou hast ordered it—not in vain.
Lord make us thankful to Thee!

Make us thankful to Thee, Oh Lord!
In the flush of our triumphs wide.
Let not vain-glory, like wine outpoured,
Make our hearts drunken with pride.
Thou hast nerved our arms for the right,
Thou hast borne us on through the fight,
Thou our buckler—in Thee our might.
Lord make us thankful to Thee!

Make us thankful to thee, Oh Lord!
Though tearful for those who fell.
Theirs was the sacrifice—ours the reward:
Memory shall cherish them well.
They are Heroes and Martyrs Thine;
Offerings laid upon Freedom's shrine;
We the palm and laurel will twine:
Grateful to them, and to Thee.

Make us thankful to Thee, Oh Lord!
God of our Fathers, and ours!
Great God of Battles! still must the fierce sword
Guard Freedom's perennial flowers,
Won by our sires—left in our trust;
Freely our blood watered the dust:
Red are our swords—not red with rust.
Lord make us thankful to Thee!

Make us thankful to Thee, Oh Lord!
When Thy smiles beam bright o'er the land,
And, Peace with all Thy rich blessings restored,
United in Freedom we stand.
Make us ever loyal and strong;
Bold for the right—fierce against wrong.
Grandly shall swell then our triumphing song
With praise and thanksgiving to Thee.

T.

U. S. STEAMER WACHUSETT, FORT-DE-FRANCE, MARTINIQUE, March, 1865.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS A. SMYTH.

A MEETING was held by the commissioned officers of the Third brigade, Second division, Second Army corps, at the headquarters of said brigade, Thursday evening, April 20th, 1865, for the purpose of tendering their sympathies to the family of their late brave commander, General THOMAS A. SMYTH, who died April 9th, from wounds received on the 7th instant, while leading his brigade against the enemy near Farmville, Va.

Surgeon LAWRENCE REYNOLDS, of the Irish Brigade, opened the meeting with a few very appropriate and touching remarks concerning the lamented General. After appointing the necessary officers, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, We meet this evening with hearts clouded with sorrow, to express our feelings in regard to the severe loss the Army in general, and the whole circle of his friends and companions have sustained in the death of that gallant and noble-minded soldier, Brigadier-General THOMAS A SMYTH,

Resolved, That in him was found a rare union of firm purpose, and mildness, and gallantry of principle and politeness. To know him an hour was to respect him forever. So eager were his soldiers to obey him that punishment where he commanded was almost unknown.

Resolved, That by his death the country has sustained a heavy loss. On many a battle-field, by his courage and coolness, he turned the ebbing tide of victory; and in the last great campaign of the war, he fell in the front of battle, an example to those he led and a model to posterity. Courteous, frank, and amiable, he leaves upon the hearts of his friends a memory that can never be effaced

Resolved, That, while no native born American could excel him in devotion to our glorious Republic, and attached to its institutions and laws, the memory of his oppressed Ireland was ever before him, and he proudly anticipated the day when his arm would strike among those who would burst her shackles.

Resolved, That, as a patriot, a loyal American, and an honorable gentleman, General THOMAS A. SMYTH had no superior, and, with heartfelt grief for his loss, we subscribe this attestation of his virtues. Living a blameless life, he died a glorious death. May this reflection tend to console his bereaved family and his many friends.

Resolved, That his brother officers and companions in arms most respectfully offer their sympathies, and condole with his bereaved wife and family, and that a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed, be forwarded to them as a memento of their esteem for a lost friend and their participation in the grief of his relatives and connections.

(Signed)

President, DANIEL WOODALL, 1st Del. V. V., Com'ding Brigade.
Vice Presidents, F. E PIERCE, Lieut. Col. Com'ding 108th N. Y. V.
GEO. F. HOPPER, " " 19th "
CHAS C. CALLAHAN, " " 4th Ohio.
J. W. H. BALDWIN, " " 7th West Va.
HENRY F. CHEW, Major " 12th N. J.
JOHN T. PENT, " " 1st Del. Vols.
J. FRANK MORGAN, Captain, " 14th Conn.
CHAS. MCNALLY, " " 69th Penn.
JOHN H. GALLAGHER, " " 106th Penn.
Committee, F. E. PIERCE, Lieut.-Col. 108th N Y. Vols.
LAWRENCE REYNOLDS, Surgeon 63d N. Y. Vols.
FRANK M. RILEY, Captain and A. A. A. G.
Secretary, C. W. COWTON, Brevet Captain 10th N. Y. Vols.

COMMODORE WILLIAM W. MCKEAN died at his residence, near New York city, on Saturday morning, April 22d, aged sixty-four years. He entered the service on the 30th of November, 1814, and received his last commission as Commodore July 16, 1862. His last cruise expired in June, 1862. In about fifty years' connection with the service he had seventeen years and eleven months sea service, thirteen years and three months shore duty, and was for seventeen years and eleven months unemployed. He was a native and citizen of Pennsylvania, from which State he was appointed. At the time of his death he stood eighteenth on the retired list of commodores. Commodore MCKEAN was the son of Judge MCKEAN, of Pennsylvania, and a nephew of Governor MCKEAN. At the time of his death he was a member of the Naval Board convened at the Philadelphia Naval Asylum. He was a cousin of the Rebel Commodore FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, and strongly condemned his conduct. In 1823–4 he commanded a schooner in PORTER'S squadron, and was very active in suppressing piracy along the coast of Cuba and among the islands of the bay. Few officers in the service stood higher than the deceased. He was very active and prompt in his habits, and his prudence won the regard of the department. He was frequently employed upon important special service, and commanded the screw steamer *Niagara*, 15, which returned the Japanese Embassy. When he had arrived home he was immediately sent to command the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, and there performed very useful service. The cause of his death is stated to have been a severe cold caught last week on the cars.

CAPTAIN A. M. PENNOCK assumed the duties of Executive Officer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, April 26th, *vice* Captain A. L. CASE, ordered to the *Colorado*, as Fleet-Captain of the Mediterranean Squadron. On the first of this month, Acting Rear-Admiral CHARLES H. BELL assumed the command of the Yard *vice* Rear-Admiral HIRAM PAULDING. The latter has been Commandant of the Yard nearly four years, and during that period more ships have been constructed and repaired at, and more supplies sent from, the Yard than from any two Yards in the country. The promptness and energy with which every wish of the Department has been seconded, and the simple fact of being retained in conmand of the most important Government Yard in the country during such a time, are sufficient proofs of his ability and the feeling of the Department toward him. His successor has been in command of an active Squadron, and is well known as an officer of great ability. The officers of the Yard are now Commandant, Acting Rear-Admiral CHARLES H. BELL; Executive Officer, Captain ALEXANDER M. PENNOCK; Lieutenant-Commander, JAMES E. JOUETT.

MR. D. Van Nostrand, 192 Broadway, has several copies of the Naval Register for 1865 for sale.

TO THE OFFICERS, SEAMEN, AND MARINES OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

IT is proposed to collect a fund for the purpose of erecting, in the Naval Academy Grounds at Annapolis, a suitable monument to be inscribed to the officers and men of the Naval service who have fallen during the war, and whose memory it is desired to preserve; and as the remains of Lieutenant S. W. PRESTON, who fell in the assault upon Fort Fisher, have been placed there, at his own request, it is further proposed to place this monument over his grave.

This subscription should be general throughout the service; and all officers are requested to give their attention to this laudable object, and to subscribe according to their means. While it is, of course, left discretionary with each one to decide how much he can afford to contribute, it is suggested (to avoid any mortifying discrepancy in the amounts subscribed by different vessels), that a certain sum, as the minimum subscription, shall be assigned to officers of each grade in the service, as follows:—

Admirals	Thirty dollars.
Commodores	Twenty-five dollars.
Captains	Twenty dollars
Commanders	Fifteen dollars.
Lieut.-Comd'rs and Vol. Lieut.-Comd'rs	Twelve and ten dollars.
Lieutenants and Vol. Lieutenants	Ten and eight dollars.
Acting Masters	Six dollars.
Ensigns	Six dollars.
Acting Ensigns	Six and five dollars.
Midshipmen	Three dollars.

Staff officers according to relative rank.

It is estimated that $10,000 can be raised in the service for this object.

Paymasters of the different vessels are requested to keep a copy of the subscription lists of the vessel to which they are attached, and to forward the amounts collected to the Fleet Paymasters of the different Squadrons, who will, when the list is complete, forward the amounts collected in each Squadron to the Paymaster of the Naval Academy, to be by him retained subject to the order of the committee of officers appointed to carry out the design.

It is suggested that two or more officers in each Squadron and at the different stations be appointed as a Committee; and that the Committees of all the Squadrons and stations form a committee of the whole, who shall select, from among themselves, the persons to carry out the design and inscription—the Superintendent of the Naval Academy being the President and the Paymaster the Treasurer.

Committee for North Atlantic Squadron—Commanders TRENCHARD, RHIND, and TEMPLE.

THE Washington *Republican*, of April 29th, in an article headed, "Startling Developments Made as to the Extent of the Scheme of Assassination," says:

The arrests already made of persons known to be parties to the murder of President LINCOLN, and the facts thus far ascertained of the hellish purpose of the Rebel assassins to strike from existence all the leading men of the National Government, thus leaving it without a legal head, *and the reins of Government to be seized by any erratic, ambitious general who might at the time be in the field at the head of an army*, will, when all made known, startle our people and astound the world.

The sentence we have italicised is somewhat equivocal in view of the fact that the only General "at the head of an "army," who was in a position to carry out the *Republican's* startling programme was the Lieutenant-General. Does the *Republican* intend to hint that General GRANT is the "erratic, ambitious General" from whose deep designs of treason we have been so happily preserved?

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, it appears from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice that the atrocious murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of the Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, were incited, concerted and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Va., and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N. Sanders, W. C. Cleary and other Rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States, harbored in Canada:

Now, therefore, to the end that justice may be done, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do offer and promise for the arrest of said persons, or either of them within the limits of the United States, so that they can be brought to trial, the following rewards:—

One hundred thousand dollars for the arrest of Jefferson Davis.
Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Clement C Clay.
Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, late of Mississippi.
Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of George N. Sanders.
Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Beverly Tucker, and
Ten thousand dollars for the arrest of William C. Cleary, late clerk of Clement C. Clay.

The Provost-Marshal General of the United States is directed to cause a description of said persons, with notice of the above rewards, to be published.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL RAM WEBB.

FLAGSHIP GLASGOW, NEW ORLEANS, April 24.

HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR:—I have the honor to inform the Department that the Rebel ram *Webb* ran the blockade of the Red River this morning, and passed the city at a high rate of speed; but so unexpected was her appearance that she received only two shots through the hull in passing. As she approached the city, she was flying the United States flag at half-mast, and was mistaken for an Army transport. The *Hollyhock*, Lieutenant-Commander Gherradi; the *Florida*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander W. Budd; the *Quaker City*, Lieutenant-Commander Speyer; and the *Ossipee*, Commander Leroy, were dispatched in pursuit of the ram, the *Hollyhock* far ahead. When about twenty-five miles below the city, the ram encountered the *Richmond*, Captain T. P. Greene, coming up. The *Webb* then headed in to the left bank of the river, ran on shore, and was set on fire by her commander, who proved to be Edward G. Reed, formerly of the United States Navy.

Her crew consisted of about forty-five men, and her cargo was cotton, resin, and turpentine, so that she soon blew up, the crew escaping to the swamps, except three, two of whom were captured and are prisoners. The third was destroyed with the vessel. Her armament consists of three guns. The whole party will probably be captured by troops who will forthwith be dispatched in pursuit of them. As the ram passed the city, she had a torpedo suspended from a spar from her bow. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. K. THATCHER, Acting Rear-Admiral.

NAVAL REGISTER.

The Editor will be glad to receive for this department of the JOURNAL *all interesting facts in relation to vessels of the Navy suitable for publication.*

AGAMENTICUS, iron-clad, 4, building at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard, is nearly ready for service. Her engines and machinery are said to work well.

ECTAW, paddlewheel, 10, Lieutenant-Commander Leonard Paulding, commanding, arrived at the Brooklyn Yard on Saturday, April 30th, in 26 hours from Fortress Monroe. The following is a list of her officers:—Lieutenant-Commander, Leonard Paulding, commanding; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Jno. W. Simmons; Acting Masters, Chas. F. Keith, S. B. Davis, and T. O. Scranton; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Titus Carstairs; Acting Surgeon, J. D. Malone; Second Assistant Engineer in charge, John C. Stevens; Acting Second Assistnt Engineers, John E. Hilliard, Wm. H. Crawford; Third Assistant Engineers, H. C. Christopher, Chas. A. Satterlee.

E. B. HALE, screw, 6, arrived at Philadelphia on the 29th of April from Port Royal. Acting Master Commanding, C. F. Mitchell; Acting Ensign and Executive Officer, Henry Stahl; Acting Assistant Paymaster, M. M. Hovey; Acting Second Assistant Engineer in charge, William Ross; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Frantz Marsh, Thomas W. King; Third Assistant Engineer, R. F. Bennett; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, William Finnigan.

FOX, schooner, 2.—The Navy Department has received information that the *Fox*, a tender to the steamer *Stars and Stripes*, while at anchor at Deadman's Bay, Fla., discovered the blockade-running schooner *Rob Roy* on the south side of the bay, near the shore. A boat being sent to attempt her capture, she was run ashore by her crew and fired. A small portion of her cargo was saved in a damaged condition. The saved portion consisted of cavalry sabres and farming and mechanical implements.

HUNTSVILLE, screw, 4, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding E. F. Devens, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 1st, from the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, bringing a number of passengers from that squadron. The *Huntsville* will be dismantled and sold, as her services are no longer required.

KANSAS, screw, 8, is lying in the stream at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, ready for active service and expected to sail at once. Lieutenant-Commander, P. G. Watmough; Acting Ensign and Executive Officer, O. A. Thompson; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Ensign Littell; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Isaac Poole; Second Assistant Engineers, Robert Potts, R. D. Sellman; Acting Third Assistants, J. W. Scott, G. L. King, J. Gibson.

LADY STERLING, paddle-wheel, formerly a blockade-runner, and afterwards fitted up as a yacht for the President of the United States, went into commission April 24. Her commander will be Pierre Giraud, who has during the war been twice promoted for gallantry—at Charleston and at Mobile. At the latter place he commanded the United States steamer *Tennessee*. The following officers reported on board: Acting Lieutenant-Commander Pierre Giraud; Acting Master, Wm. Tallman; Acting Assistant Paymaster, C. H. Lockwood; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, W. Stolesburg; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Joseph Pritchold.

LANCASTER, screw, 30, has been relieved at the Panama station by the side-wheel steamer *Wateree* 14, from San Francisco, to which port the *Lancaster* proceeds.

MARBLEHEAD, screw, 6, at Newport Yard, is undergoing repairs. She will probably be out of service two or three weeks.

NEW IRONSIDES, iron-clad, 20, at Philadelphia. Will be ready for service in a week or ten days.

NAUSETT, iron clad (light draught), was launched on the 26th ult. from Mr. Donald McKay's yard, in East Boston, Mass. Her model was greatly changed since she was placed upon the stocks, by raising her deck and building her up to enable her to float. She will doubtless do harbor defence duty in Boston.

NIPSIC, screw, 5, came out of the dry-dock at the Boston Yard on the 2d, and screw steamer *Mohican*, 7, took her place.

PROTEUS, screw, 11, Commander R. W. Shufeldt, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard April 30th, from Key West, which place she left on the 24th ult.

ROANOKE, iron-clad, 6, arrived at New York the 28th of April.

SIREN, paddle-wheel, 8.—The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, commanding Mississippi Squadron, enclosing a report of Acting Master Fitzpatrick, commanding the United States steamer *Siren*, dated April 22d, respecting an expedition sent by Brigadier-General Osborne to Brownsville, Tennessee, consisting of three columns. They returned on the 22d ult., having captured one colonel, one major, four captains, four lieutenants, and twelve men. One of the men captured is the fellow that has been passing for Luxton, the burner of the U. S. steamer *St. Paul*. General Osborne hung him from a cottonwood tree. His proper name is ascertained to be Wilcox, and he has a father living at Memphis, Tenn. The steamers *Anna Everton* and *Sylph* were not injured by the guerrillas. They came out of Hatchie River on the 22d ult.

SCIOTA, screw, 5.—This vessel, taking part in many of the great naval fights of the war on the Mississippi, has been sunk for the second time. Her first mishap occurred in the Mississippi by collision with the *Arizona*; the second in Mobile harbor. It is said she will be raised again.

SQUANDO, iron-clad, 2, built at East Boston by McKay & Aldus, is now fitting out at the Charlestown Yard for the defence of the Boston harbor.

SARATOGA, sloop, 22, which arrived at New York a short time since from the South Atlantic Squadron, under command of Lieutenant Welch, has been put out of commission. She will be overhauled, and will probably be changed into a storeship for a foreign station.

ST. LOUIS, sailing sloop, 19, arrived at the Philadelphia Yard for repairs, on the 27th ultimo. She has been for some time attached to the South Atlantic Squadron.

SOMERSET, paddle-wheel, 6.—An expedition from this vessel on the the 20th of April destroyed salt works on St. Joseph's Bayou, Fla.

TONAWANDA, iron-clad, 4, at Philadelphia, will be ready for service in a week or ten days.

WYOMING, steam-sloop, 7, Commander John Bankhead, sailed from Baltimore on the 21st of April on a cruise in search of the Rebel privateer *Shenandoah*, now depredating on our commerce in the East India seas. The *Wyoming*, since her return from Japan, where she established her reputation as a fighting ship, under Captain McDougal, by silencing the forts at Kanagawa and destroying two men-of-war, has been undergoing extensive and thorough repairs at Baltimore in hull and machinery. She is now in fine trim, and is armed with a heavy and effective battery. The *Iroquois*, 10, Commander C. P. R. Rodgers, is also cruising in the waters of the East Indies before this for the same purpose. Both vessels have good speed and can readily handle the *Shenandoah*. The following is a list of the officers of the *Wyoming*:—Commander, John P. Bankhead; Lieutenant-Commander, Joshua Bishop; Lieutenant, Stephen A. McCarty; Acting Master, Robert Banton; Surgeon, Henry F. McSherry; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Daniel A. Smith, Jr.; Engineers—Chief, D. G. Peltz; First Assistants, Fletcher A. Wilson, George W. Senser, Francis G. Smith; Second Assistant, Thomas Lynch; Third Assistants, James E. Speights, Henry McConnell, E. A. Penny, Acting Second Assistants, J. W. Milstead, Samuel H. Linn; Acting Third Assistant, E. G. Allen.

WACHUSETT, screw, 10, left St. Pierre, Martinique, on the evening of the 3d of April for Cape de Verde Islands, and from thence was to go to the Coast of Africa on her way to China.

REPORT ON HEAVY ORDNANCE.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, January 25, 1864.

On motion by Mr. Wilson,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War be instructed to inquire into the character and efficiency of the heavy ordnance now provided for the armament of fortifications; the mode of fabrication; the amount of "royalty" paid, and to whom, for the use of a patent in the manufacture; the tests to which these guns are subjected when received into service; the reasons for believing the tests satisfactory; what proportion of our sea and land armament is of rifled ordnance; when rifled guns were introduced, and the cause of the delay pertaining thereto.

Attest: J. W. FORNEY, Secretary.

Mr. Wade, from the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, submitted the following report:

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, in pursuance of the foregoing resolution, ask leave to make the following report, with the accompanying testimony:

Your committee began the investigation required by the resolution of the Senate early last session; but, being unable to obtain the testimony of the inventors and manufacturers of the two guns into the composition of which wrought-iron entered in whole or in part, they deferred the subject until this session, when they were enabled to complete their investigation.

Under the head of "heavy ordnance," your committee would call attention to three classes of guns: First, those made entirely of cast iron; second, those made of cast iron and banded with wrought-iron; and, third, those made entirely of wrought-iron. Of the first class are the guns generally known as the Dahlgren gun and the Rodman gun. Of the second class is the Parrott gun. Of the third class is the Ames gun. There is still another gun, known as the Wiard steel gun, but as it does not come, so far as your committee have been able to learn, under the head of "heavy ordnance," they have not deemed it necessary to devote much attention to it.

The Rodman gun, while having to some extent its peculiarity of form, is principally distinguished by the mode adopted in its manufacture, which is an invention of Major T. J. Rodman. The casting is made around a hollow core, or core barrel, as it is termed, into which is introduced a stream of cold water, the outside of the casting being kept heated until the cooling from the interior reaches the outer portion of the mass of metal forming the casting. This mode of manufacture, it is claimed, insures two important advantages over the old method of casting the gun solid and then boring it out. The strain upon the metal produced by cooling in large masses is reversed, rendering the gun less liable to burst from the explosion of the powder in it; and a much greater degree of hardness is given to the interior surface, rendering the gun less liable to abrasion in the bore by the passage of the projectile along it, and the action of the gases of the powder upon the metal. It is generally held by the witnesses that no effective gun of large calibre can be made of cast-iron except upon the Rodman principle, or the principle of cooling from the interior.

The Dahlgren gun is the invention of Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren, and is distinguished by its exterior form. The plan adopted to avoid the strain consequent upon cooling a solid casting of large size from the outside is to make the casting considerably larger than would otherwise be needed to produce a gun of the required size, anneal it after cooling, and then turn it down to the proper size and form. But the Dahlgren guns of the largest calibre are now being manufactured upon the Rodman principle.

These two guns are the only guns of large calibre, made entirely of cast-iron, which are now used in the service. It will be seen from the testimony that officers of the Navy generally prefer the Dahlgren gun for Naval service, while officers of the Army express a preference for the Rodman gun. Both of these guns would appear, from the testimony, to be the best cast iron guns now known to any service. They are generally smooth-bore guns—but few, if any, of the larger calibre being rifled.

The rifled gun, of large calibre, employed almost wholly in the Army and Naval service is the gun invented by Robert C. Parrott. It is composed of a cast-iron cylinder with a wrought iron jacket or band shrunk upon the breech of the gun, in order to strengthen it about the seat of discharge. The cast iron cylinder of this gun was formerly cast solid, and then bored out; but, latterly, those of the largest calibre are cast upon the Rodman principle.

The introduction of the turretted iron-clads into our Naval service impressed upon the department the necessity for guns of large calibre. Those vessels carrying but few guns, and being designed to operate against other iron-clads, as well as to resist the effect of opposing batteries, it was considered important to have guns throwing projectiles, shot or shell, of the greatest possible weight, and guns of as large a calibre as fifteen inches were designed and constructed principally for use on turretted vessels. The result of the contest between the United States iron-clad *Weehawken* and the Rebel iron-clad *Atlanta* shows the remarkable effect of heavy projectiles upon iron-clad vessels.

The Parrott rifled gun of large calibre is also used upon our Naval vessels, being able to throw projectiles with greater accuracy and to a greater distance than the smooth-bore guns. At the time of their introduction into the service, they were undoubtedly the best rifled guns of large calibre which the Government could obtain. They were not much more expensive than the cast-iron gun of the same calibre, and yet are deemed by our officers to be nearly, if not quite, equal to the best wrought-iron guns manufactured by other nations. They have rendered most material service both upon land and upon sea.

But the bursting of the Parrott guns of large calibre, together with the bursting of some of the cast-iron guns of large calibre, upon the vessels engaged in operations against the defences of Charleston and against Fort Fisher has tended to weaken confidence in the durability of those guns, and would seem to show the necessity of obtaining, if possible, some other gun which can be more implicitly relied upon. It is the testimony of our officers of the Navy that the bursting of one gun in a fleet tends to demoralize the crew of each vessel upon which a gun of that kind is used, whether it bursts or not. And it is asserted that the loss sustained by the bursting of guns of large calibre on vessels operating against Fort Fisher was much greater than the loss sustained on the entire fleet from the fire of the enemy.

The bursting of these guns is generally attributed to the explosion of shells prematuraly within the bore of the gun. The opinion of Mr. Parrott in regard to the cause or causes of premature explosion of the shells is as follows:

"It has been a matter of much concern with me, and I would rather not make a gun than have any accident occur. I ascribe the difficulty to the friction of the powder in the shell itself. At first, it was natural enough to ascribe the difficulty to bad shells, bad castings, bad fuses, etc.; but, upon full trial, it appears above all question that the difficulty arises from the powder exploding in the shell within the gun by friction, caused by the striking of the powder against the inside of the shell. A 300-pounder shell is ten inches in diameter; a round shell of that diameter holds about three pounds of powder. My 300-pounder shell holds about seventeen pounds of powder. Now, when you fire a gun and strike the but of a shell suddenly with the immense force of the charge, there is a reaction of the powder within the shell against the bottom of the shell; and if there is any roughness so as to cause friction at the bottom, the powder will be exploded in the shell while it is within the gun. Thinking that to be the case, I have for a long time been endeavoring to coat the inside of the shell with varnish or lacker, and now I am able to do it with entire success. A great many people were skeptical about it, and precautions have not been taken in regard to it as quickly as they might have been. I now melt together rosin, tallow, and brown soap, forming a thin liquid mixture, and pour it into my shells and pour it out again, leaving a coating on the inside which covers over the rough iron; and when that is done, I find the shells can be fired without premature explosion.

"Some two months ago, Captain Temple, one of the officers of this very fleet of Porter's, came to the foundry and became aware of this fact. He had two 100-pounders on board his vessel; when he got back, he found that his shells had no such coating, and he immediately set to work and lined them with asphaltum, etc. He fired his guns fifty or sixty times each during the engagement, and not a single shell exploded prematurely in his guns; while in some of the other vessels around him shells were exploded prematurely, and thrown out of the guns in fragments. That is so stated in a letter of his which I saw yesterday."

Be the cause or causes what they may, the fact is that these guns do burst while in action, with very disastrous results.

It is, therefore, of the highest importance to obtain, if possible, some kind of heavy ordnance which shall not be liable to these objections. The entire efficiency of an iron-clad vessel, costing the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars, may depend almost entirely upon the character of the guns with which she is armed. In the words of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, "You might lose a battle by going into action with a gun around which stood twenty-five men entertaining the idea all the time that it might burst." Considering the great cost of our iron-clad vessels, and the importance of the results to be attained by rendering them as secure and efficacious as possible, a few thousand dollars more of expense would seem to be of but little moment if it affords the only means of reaching the end desired. The disastrous results attending the bursting of a gun can be to a greater extent guarded against upon land than at sea. In the latter case, the loss of the vessel, with all on board, may be the consequence, while the demoralization of the crews of the other vessels similarly armed may lead to results almost, if not quite, as disastrous. But upon both land and sea, it is of the utmost importance to obtain heavy ordnance of the most reliable character.

In view of these considerations, your committee desire to refer somewhat at length to a wrought-iron gun which to them seems to possess those qualities of strength, durability and safety which are so very desirable. It is the invention of Horatio Ames. But few of these guns have yet been manufactured, yet they have successfully withstood every test that has been applied to them.

Upon the 21st of August last, at the request of the inventor, the President ordered the appointment of a board to test a gun of 7-inch calibre manufactured by Mr. Ames. The board consisted of Major-General Gillmore, United States Army, Commodore T. A. Hunt, United States Navy, and Major T. T. S. Laidley, United States Army, Inspector of Cannon, etc. The trial commenced at Bridgeport, Connecticut, on the 15th of September, and continued until the gun had been fired seven hundred times. The details of the trial are contained in the report of the board, a copy of which is submitted in the testimony accompanying this report. [And which will be published another week, making it unnecessary to reprint the extracts from it inserted here by the committee.—ED.]

Accounts of further and apparently far more severe tests are given in the testimony of Mr. Ames.

The opinion of Mr. Fox, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, of the Ames gun, and of the necessity for some gun of that character, is thus stated by him in his testimony:

"I think it is a fair inference, from the experience we have had with the small guns and 100-pounders which he (Mr. Ames) has made, that he has the correct principle of manufacture, and that guns manufactured by his method will bear any amount of charge that can be consumed in the gun. * * * * My opinion is that we have got to come to wrought-iron or steel guns, and abandon cast-iron."

In regard to the cost of those several guns, the price of a 100 pounder Parrott gun is $1,300; a 200-pounder, about $2,000; a 300-pounder, from $4,500 to $5,000. Of the cast iron guns, the contract price for the 15-inch gun, as stated by Mr. Fox, is $7,500; those of smaller calibre in proportion. The Ames gun would cost about a dollar a pound, or about $12,000 for a 100-pounder, $17,000 for a 150-pounder, and $28,000 for a 200-pounder.

In regard to the payment of "royalty" by the United States for any of these guns, the testimony establishes the following facts:—

The Rodman gun, or rather the Rodman principle of manufacture, was made the subject of letters patent under the following circumstances, according to the testimony. The bursting of the "Peacemaker," on board the *Princeton*, some twenty years ago, led Major Rodman, then a lieutenant in the military service of the United States, to investigate the subject of manufacturing ordnance of heavy calibre. In 1845 he laid his invention before the Ordnance Bureau, being the first inventor of the principle claimed by him, and urged its adoption, without success. At two other times he urged its adoption, but the bureau did not deem it of sufficient importance to receive its favorable consideration. In 1847, Major Rodman asked General Talcott if there would be any impropriety in having his invention secured by letters patent, and carried out by private enterprise; to which General Talcott replied, "Certainly not," and, to use the words of Major Rodman, "appeared to be very glad indeed to get rid of the subject in that way and on those terms." Consequently, in August, 1847, letters patent were taken out in the name of Major Rodman, then Lieutenant Rodman. Arrangements were made with Messrs. Knap & Totten, the proprietors of the Pitt Foundry, at Pittsburgh, by which they agreed to go to the expense, and run the risk, then considered to be great, of carrying the invention into practical operation, in consideration of the transfer to them of one-half the interest in the letters patent. This arrangement continued until about four years ago, when Major Rodman, not being in a condition to take any share in conducting the business, transferred to Mr. Knap the full control of the patent; Mr. Knap obligating himself to pay to Major Rodman one-half cent per pound for all castings upon the Rodman principle manufactured by him, or by others, and upon which Mr. Knap collected what may be termed a royalty. Mr. Knap receives from the Government so much per pound for all finished guns made for the United States service, of which Mr. Knap states he regards one cent per pound as the price charged for the patented invention.

Admiral Dahlgren testifies that he has never received anything in the nature of "royalty" for the guns made according to the principles of his invention.

Mr. Parrott testifies that he never has charged anything for his invention; that he has charged only what he deems a fair manufacturer's profit.

Mr. Ames has made but twenty-one guns for the Government; six upon an order from the Navy Department, and fifteen upon an order from the President. He does not appear to have charged anything for his invention, charging so much per pound for his guns.

The proportion of rifled guns to those with smooth bores, used in the Navy, is much smaller than those used in the Army. The difficulty of obtaining accuracy of fire upon a vessel in motion renders the rifled gun less efficient when used at sea than when used upon land. The projectile from a smooth-bore, except within point-blank range, is fired so as to richochet upon the water, and it continues its flight in a straight line until it stops. The projectile from a rifled gun when it strikes the water richochets at an angle from the direct line, sometimes almost at right angles, and it is therefore less reliable at long range. There does not appear to be any want of rifled guns in the Naval service, as compared with the number of smooth-bore guns.

The guns herein referred to, except the Ames gun, have been and are now being introduced into both the land and Naval service as rapidly as the means of manufacturing them will allow and the demands of the service require.

There are many matters of detail in connection with the heavy ordnance now in use in this country, as well as that used by other nations, for which your committee would refer to the testimony herewith submitted, in which they are stated at length.

Your committee concur with the Navy Department in opinion as to the importance and necessity of securing a gun possessing the qualities found in the Ames gun; more especially in view of future wars with foreign nations, and the means of offence and defence required to prosecute such wars successfully.

In conclusion, your committee would therefore recommend that Congress immediately adopt such measures as will enable the War and Navy Departments to obtain and introduce into the service wrought-iron guns, especially of large calibre, at as early a day as practicable.

All of which is respectfully submitted. B. F. WADE, Chairman.

EXCHANGE OF PAROLED PRISONERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 26, 1865.

General Orders, No 75.

I.—All prisoners of war delivered on parole to Federal officers east of the Mississippi River, to include the 22d day of April, 1865, except those who may have been delivered at Darien, Georgia, are hereby declared duly exchanged.

II.—Commanders of parole camps will forward exchanged officers and men to the armies to which they belong, with as little delay as possible.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.

ORDER RESCINDING REGULATIONS, PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, HORSES, MULES AND LIVE STOCK.

The executive order of November 21, 1862, prohibiting the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States, and the executive order of May 13, 1863, prohibiting the exportation of horses, mules and live stock, being no longer required by public necessities, the aforesaid orders are hereby rescinded and annulled.

By order of the President,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

THE DOUBLE-ENDERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The Navy Department has been much abused during the past four years, both for errors of omission and commission, and I see, amongst other things, the Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS calls it to account for building a lot of useless vessels called "double-enders," or, as he calls them, "ferry-boats." Now, for the benefit of the readers of your journal, I propose to give you some facts concerning this class of vessels, and I think my opinion worthy of consideration, as I have been the executive officer of one for over a year and a half.

The one to which I am attached is of the last lot of twenty-seven, and, if I remember correctly, was the first in commission. Since leaving Boston, in October, 1863, she has been in constant service, both at sea and in sounds and rivers, and has been in five general engagements. She has been on shore on the coast of North Carolina, has been in collision with one of the heaviest vessels known, was jumped over the obstructions in the James River, and has received many other hard knocks, and I believe her hull is as good now as when she first came off the stocks. She has never shown any sign of weakness, and, although not built for sea service, behaves as well at sea as many vessels that are. One of the great cries is, "their machinery is too "much exposed." Yes, it is exposed; but, although this ship has been struck with shot and shell on many occasions, she has had but one shot in her boilers or engine-room, and that one was fired from a vessel not ten feet distant. I don't mean to argue that that is not a fault; but it is one that cannot be remedied in a vessel of a thousand tons, drawing but nine feet of water, and I mean to say there are no vessels in either the English or French Navy, carrying the same number of guns and of the same tonnage, whose engines and boilers are any better protected against 100-pound rifle or 11-inch Dahlgren shot fired from a thousand yards distant. A few feet more of wood or even coal bunkers, or, what is still better, a foot or two below the water line will not keep out heavy rifle shot. Why, sir, this vessel has a hole through her bottom, *three feet* below water made by a Parrott rifle 30-pounder, fired from a fort *two miles* distant. If it had been a 100-pounder, it would have gone clear through her. What, then, if the boilers had been below the water line? It is a mistake, and a great one, to say that these vessels would not be useful in case of a foreign war. They can be and have been at sea on our coast all the year round. In case of any very great gales, they can easily find a harbor, and can ride out any ordinary one with perfect safety. They are any of them more than a match for any wooden vessel of the same tonnage in the British Navy, such as the *Styx*, *Devastation*, etc. Some one may say, "In what does the ad-"vantage consist?" It consists in this: they carry much heavier guns, have more deck room to work them—have everything pertaining to the fighting of the ship in more convenient places—and have *greater speed*, which will enable them to out-manœuvre their enemy. This matter of speed is one of the greatest advantages. The English vessels of this tonnage are all barque rigged, and have their decks lumbered up in the most fearful manner, which makes the room for working their guns very much confined, to say nothing of danger to the crew from splinters. I believe, to use the expression of an old officer in the service—"we could whip them before they "could find their things." The American Navy *is not* what it was ten years ago—the British Navy *is*. Are all the "double-enders" as strong as the one I am speaking of? some one may ask. No, they are not. Some of them are not fit to go outside of Sandy Hook, but that is not the fault of the Navy Department, it is their misfortune. This vessel was built at a Navy Yard, while many of the others have been built by contractors. Those built at Government yards are strong, staunch vessels, while nearly every one built by contract is just the opposite. The reason is obvious. The contractor builds his vessel as cheap as he can, and comply with the *letter* of the specification, while the constructor at the Navy Yard builds as good a vessel as he can with the timber, &c. Had all the "double-enders" been built at Government yards they would all have been first-class vessels, but the Government had not yards enough, and had to do the best they could. There are not a more efficient class of vessels in the Navy than these same "double-"enders," and I think that any officer who has regularly "gone through the mill" in one will agree with me. They are what every "man-o'-war" should be—efficient fighting ships, with comfortable quarters for officers and men.

DOUBLE ENDER.

THE CONDITION OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The officers of this squadron are somewhat disgusted at the prospect that is before them of receiving a good dose of the summer weather before they are allowed to migrate to the temperate zone. We have seen enough of Charleston in its present condition, and all of us who are afflicted with any of the milk of human kindness wish to get away, for the more we see of the "inner life" of the city, the more powerfully apparent does the great and universal suffering of the populace become, which from its great extent we are comparatively powerless to relieve. Nearly every officer who has the run of the city has his proteges—his little family of orphans, his poor widow with sixteen children, and two at the breast, or some young lady in a distressing state of forlorn embarrassment. We all do that we can in a quiet way, but there is much destitution among the masses, and there is likely to be much suffering; the stock of dry rice is the main-stay now; when that is gone, the Government will have to feed these people, for the adjacent country cannot. The day of retribution has surely come to this city and State—it is fitting and just that this of all other cities should drink to the bitter dregs the cup of sorrow—yet acknowledging, as we must, the righteousness of the retribution, we still find our sympathies excited when brought face to face with the widows, the orphans and the destitute. We have become tolerably used to seeing the "gray jackets" put out of existence, and feel neither twinges or compunctions, but when we find ourselves in the midst of a populace, who, though the wives and daughters of our late opponents, are still women and children in distress, we must take a different view of them, and as they cannot be exterminated, they must be cared for.

There could not be a more striking contrast, than a picture of the city as it was when the ordinance of secession was first passed, and the same city with its identical populace to-day. Then they were as elated, defiant and arrogant, as deluded people alone can be—now they are humbled, impoverished, subjugated and all but exterminated. A faithful delineation of four years history of Charleston will form a most significant and impressive picture for the contemplation of the enemies of freedom. I have found it a most interesting, though saddening occupation, to observe the effects of the protracted struggle on the city, the different classes of its inhabitants and the negroes. The latter are the most favored, of course; this is to them a literal realization of their year of "Jubilo." A few of them comprehend the requirements of their present status, but the majority are as incapable of thriftily accommodating themselves to the new phase of their existence as you would naturally suppose their previous condition would have left them. The amusing and very general delusion is that everybody in U. S. officers' uniform is a species of direct emissary from the Omnipotent Being, or Mar's Linkum, that freedom means for them, no work, a reckless consumption of the little substance left in the land—when that is gone it is supposed that the same Omnipotent hand will provide for their future wants. This will serve to give an idea of the present status of many of our "regenerated" colored brethren; such amusing little freaks as the murdering of an overseer by them, the burning of a manor house and compelling the inmates to perform menial duties for them, thus literally turning the tables, are unavoidable in the present chaotic state of the region, and serve to make the completeness of their fall more apparent and humiliating to the "chivalry." I like to recur too and dwell upon that word, for the effectual manner in which its prestige has departed, is as marked as was the utter hollowness and arrogance of its assumption by men who were as incapable of conceiving its true significance as the poor dull slaves on whom they built their godless pride. "Chivalry" indeed—read the municipal ordinances of the city of Charleston—read the debates of the State Legislature—read the indelible imprints on the population of the city, and the word becomes a mockery. Brutality you would say were a more fitting term—the "chevaliers" who whipped women whiter than themselves, and who built the barricades across the streets of the city which up to the last moment were to be defended to the last extremity. Where are they now?

The poor remnant of a white population left in the city are oppressed with vague fears of some sort of a calamity in the shape of a negro insurrection, but those fears are as groundless as they are ridiculous, for of all people the negroes here have the least present provocation to an offensive uprising; they are literally the dominant class now; they are the best provided for, and they cannot visit any retribution upon their former oppressors that will be any worse than simply letting them live and realize their present misery. It has forced me to smile several times when anxiously and pathetically interrogated on the subject by some apprehensive lady, and I could not forbear intimating that perhaps a guilty conscience had something to do with the trepidation in question. It is quite interesting to converse with the few of the better class of former slaveholders who are left in the city, as the experience they have all undergone has enabled them to see the "state of affairs" in its true light, and they can talk of matters political more impartially than ever before, perhaps. The conviction seems very general, however, even among the best informed, that no practicable system of free labor can ever make the cultivation of the staples of cotton and rice successful or profitable with the present generation of negroes, and as regards the more shiftless and indolent of them, they are undoubtedly right; yet I have no doubt whatever, that when Northern enterprise and Northern capital have redeemed and regenerated these wasted estates, and obliterated all traces of slavery, what these men now call "good planting," will be as much a memory of the benighted past, as are the preposterous hand mills and mortars for grinding rice and corn now in daily use, modelled after the pictures in the Polyglott Bible, apparently.

CHARLESTON HARBOR, S. C., APRIL 5th, 1865.

THE PUNISHMENT OF TRAITORS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In connection with your editorial in the JOURNAL of the 15th March, in regard to the punishment due traitors, allow me to make a few remarks.

General GRANT's treaty with LEE was a purely *military* one, and in no way affects the "idea of trial, judgment, and "sentence for treason," in the future. General SHERMAN's recent attempts to settle the political questions of the Rebellion in connection with JOHNSTON's surrender has been most promptly rebuked by President JOHNSON, whose many forcible declarations that "traitors must be punished," offer guarantee that not only men like DAVIS, HUNTER, Judge CAMPBELL, Governor BROWN, &c., but LEE, LONGSTREET, JOHNSTON, HARDEE, BRAGG, HAMPTON, BEAUREGARD, FORREST, PICKETT, and a long list of others will meet the punishment so justly due the leaders in this attempt to "assas-"sinate the Republic," a greater crime, as President JOHNSON expressly declares, than even that committed by the infamous BOOTH. Paroled officers, when the impossibility of exchange shall have become apparent, and the belligerent rights of the Rebels shall have been revoked, as they soon must be, will be subject to arrest, trial, judgment, and sentence for treason. At the close of your article you concede the principle you argue against through the body of your remarks, for you acknowledge that LEE and his fellow-traitors are subject to the penalties placed upon property and rights of citizenship.

No one can have kinder feelings for the people of the South than the writer of this communication, but not even President JOHNSON himself can be firmer in his belief that the principal traitors—the military and political leaders—should suffer the extreme penalties of the laws now re-established throughout the land. S.

RICHMOND, Va., April 25th, 1865.

THE PRICE OF NAVY RATIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—To the astonishment of many officers in the Navy the paymasters lately received an order from the Department to the effect that the price of Navy rations, when commuted, shall be fifty instead of twenty-five cents per day as heretofore. At a time when every favor is shown to the Army officers, when the ration money allowed to them is to be regulated according to the prices of provisions, we are obliged to pay heavy mess bills, and are considered as step-children. After the bill for increase of pay of the Army officers was favorably considered, a bill of a similar character in relation to Navy officers was voted down. As far as I know, the Navy has done what was required of her, and if she has not done more, it was because there was no opportunity. But the time may come when the services of the Navy may be in greater demand then at present, and the question may then be asked—Has Government given sufficient encouragement to the Navy officers when they have hardly enough left to send a decent allotment to their families, and are obliged to pay for such articles as flour, coffee, meat, &c. &c. 100 per cent more than they have been paying during the whole war? Our mess bills, before the recent order was issued, were already large, but as there is not in the Volunteer Navy as good an opportunity as elsewhere in public service, to advance to higher grades and receive larger salaries, it would be but just to lessen our burden in regard to living instead of putting on extra canvas.

Mr. Editor, I am but one out of many. I have good reason to know that this order has created a great dissatisfaction amongst many of the officers in the Navy, and therefore think that, in giving this communication a place in your valuable paper, you will oblige a good many of your readers. C. H. G. WR.

U. S. SCHOONER NORFOLK PACKET,
Ogeechee River, Ga., March 8, 1865.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—"CONGRESS," as was stated in a recent number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, "at the last session, passed "a law providing that officers of the Navy and Marine "corps may be promoted not exceeding thirty numbers in "rank for extraordinary heroism or gallantry in battle. A "board of some of the chief officers of the Navy have been "engaged in making out a list of officers derserving this "promotion, and have submitted their roll of honor to the "Secretary of the Navy, who will make promotions accordingly."

Various rumors are afloat respecting the action of the "board" above referred to. Many circumstances which would have exercised an influence with the "board," could not have been presented to it, and consequently it is feared that unintentionally injustice may have been done. Therefore, should the report, as it now stands, be adopted, mortification and heart-burning will ensue, to avoid which we would suggest that the Honorable Secretary of the Navy print the report (not publish it), and send a copy of it, *confidentially*, to every commanding officer, directing him to submit for consideration what modification of the report is in justice required, and the evidence upon which he bases the modification suggested. J. B.

SHERIDAN'S OLD DIVISION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In order that the friends of officers upon the staff of the Second division, Fourth corps (SHERIDAN'S old division), may know their whereabouts, I give you the annexed list for publication:—

Brigadier-General W. L. ELLIOTT, U. S. V., commanding division since December 3, 1864.
Captain J. E. JACOBS, A. A. G.
Captain BREWER SMITH, 65th O. V. I., A. D. C.
Captain THOMAS E. BALDING, 24th W. I., A. D. C.
Captain JOS. L. MORGAN, 73d I. I., A. A. I. G.
Captain CHARLES FOUKE, C. S.
Captain E. J. SEITH, A. Q. M.
Surgeon E. B. GLICK, 40th Ind. Inf., Surgeon-in-Chief.
Captain E. G. WHITESIDES, 125th O. V. I., Provost Marshal.
Captain J. W. CHICKERING, 88th I. V. I., A. C. M.
Captain T. E. TILLOTSON, 64th O. V. I., A. O. O.
Captain W. H. SIBLEY, 24th W. V. I., Com. Provost Guard.
Captain W. R. HOADLEY, 74th I. V. I., Chief of Ambulances.
Major T. J. REMINGTON, 74th I. V. I., Top. Eng.

Much has been published concerning the battle of Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864, in which praise has been given almost exclusively to the Twenty-third corps, and ignoring the Fourth corps, its commander, General STANLEY, severly wounded, and particularly the Second division, upon which the greatest loss fell. The division was at that time commanded by General WAGNER. Brigadier-General W. L. ELLIOTT relieved him December 2, and has commanded it since, including the battles of Nashville and pursuit of HOOD. I give you the following extracts from letters from Major-General J. D. Cox to Major-General THOMAS and Brigadier General WAGNER:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD CORPS,
NASHVILLE, TENN., December 2, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS, Commanding Army of the Cumberland:—

GENERAL:—I have the honor of calling to your notice the conspicuous gallantry and meritorious conduct of Colonel EMERSON OPDYCKE, commanding a brigade in General WAGNER'S division, Fourth Army corps, in the battle of the 30th ult.

In the early part of the engagement a portion of the left of the Second division, Twenty-third corps, was somewhat disordered by misunderstanding the purpose of retiring through the lines of the two brigades of WAGNER'S division, which had been engaged in advance. It was at this time that OPDYCKE'S brigade was lying in reserve on the Columbia Pike, and being called upon he led them forward in the most brilliant manner, charging the advancing rebels and restoring the continuity of our lines which were not again disordered in the slightest degree. Colonel OPDYCKE'S promptness and courage deserve official notice, and as I was commanding the line at that

time, I deem it my duty to bring the facts to your attention, the more especially as he does not belong to my division.

Very respectfully, &c.

(Signed) J. D. COX, Brigadier-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD CORPS, NASHVILLE, TENN., December 3, 1864.

To General GEORGE D. WAGNER:—

GENERAL:—I have the honor of handing to you herewith a copy of a paper forwarded by me to General THOMAS' Headquarters, concerning the subject matter of which I had a conversation with you a couple of days since.

I desire also to express my admiration of the gallantry of your whole command. Indeed an excess of bravery kept the two brigades a little too long in front, so that the troops at the main line could not get to firing upon the advancing enemy till they were uncomfortably near.

Very respectfully, &c.,

(signed) J. D. COX, Brigadier-General Commanding.

BLUE SPRINGS, TENN., April 12, 1865.

A BADGE FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I noticed some time since in your valuable JOURNAL, an admirable idea regarding a badge for the Officers of the Regular Army. Permit me to suggest a *Castle* of gold one and a half inches long, one and a quarter in height, the letters U. S. in old English of silver on centre tower, suspended by silver chains one and three quarter inches in length to a miniature gold sabre, crossed cannon, bugle, or other emblem of service. SABRE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, April 26th, 1856.

ENGLISH STUDY OF SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGNS.

CAPTAIN C. C. CHESNEY, R. E., Professor of Military History, Royal Military College, Sandhurst, delivered a lecture at the United Service Institution a few weeks since. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was in the chair, and among those present were Sir EDWARD CUST, Lord HOTHAM, Lord FREDERICK POWLETT, Sir FREDERICK NICHOLSON, and General HAMILTON. The subject of the lecture was "Lessons to be derived from General SHERMAN'S Campaigns."

Captain CHESNEY commenced by referring to a former lecture delivered by him in which he had pointed out that the recognized principle of war must be applied to campaigns in America, as well as those in other countries, with due allowance for the differences of the country, soldiery, and means of communication. At that time, now two years since, the first rush of curiosity at the breaking out of the civil war had died off, and the study of the campaigns of Federals and Confederates was unpopular, it being generally supposed that their proceedings were a mere chaos of sanguinary and indecisive engagements. No one of judgment asserted this now, and the lecturer observed that it was a lesson of caution to the public generally, who, it cannot be denied, had been misled by a brilliant narrative of the defeat of Bull Run into supposing that Federal soldiers could never be got to fight, forgetting that the early revolutionary armies of France in 1792, and the Prussian soldiers in 1806, had been subject to the same kind of panics which Mr. RUSSELL'S pen so keenly described. Such panics only showed ill discipline and want of confidence in their officers on the part of the men so behaving, and proved nothing against the valor of a nation.

The military lessons insisted on by the lecturer were two—first, the importance of guarding your own communications; and secondly, the possibility of throwing this rule and others aside on the part of a man of genius (for such Captain CHESNEY declared General SHERMAN to be) under peculiar and favorable conditions. Little men, observed the lecturer, could not in these matters distinguish the difficult from the impossible; it required a genius for war to do so. Captain CHESNEY then described in detail the advance of General SHERMAN from Chattanooga to Atlanta, from the 6th of May to the 18th of July, 1864, and observed that the delay of SHERMAN'S advance by the Confederate General (JOHNSTON) was highly to the credit of that officer, when it was borne in mind that he had been thwarted by two of his own lieutenants; that his army was in number barely half that of his adversary's, and that he had been ill supported by Mr. DAVIS.

Captain CHESNEY said that the actual rate of SHERMAN'S advance was only a mile and a half a day, and which was gained by his continually using his superiority of numbers by stretching out one flank, and working it in entrenchments to threaten the rear of the Confederate General JOHNSTON. The lecturer spoke of the retreat of JOHNSTON as being in some parts of it a perfect masterpiece of successful caution, and he observed that President DAVIS probably yielded to a fatal impulse of private dislike in superseding JOHNSTON in July, by appointing General HOOD to the command. The disastrous offensive movements before Atlanta by HOOD were then briefly referred to by Captain CHESNEY, who showed that HOOD succeeded in maintaining the place a month after he had lost not less than 15,000 men, simply by returning to JOHNSTON'S defensive policy.

The lecturer also gave a rapid sketch of the arrangement by which Sherman secured every mile of the railroad from Chattanooga southward, and, guarding it with 30,000 men, marched round with a temporary supply of provisions to the south of Atlanta, and forced the Confederate General HOOD, who was then too weak to take the field with any hope of success, to quit the sought-for prize Captain CHESNEY then proceeded to speak of General SHERMAN'S subsequent movements, and said that, in carrying out his second design, SHERMAN found all the conditions for marching without any communications—namely, a fertile country teeming with provisions, tolerable roads, and a total absence of defenders. It was told how HOOD was decoyed away by the hope of drawing SHERMAN back into Tennessee, and how SHERMAN manœuvred to encourage that hope, and waited till he saw HOOD well on the way to Nashville before making his plunge into Georgia. His march on Savannah was briefly noticed, and the ingenious manner in which he solved the problem of taking these coast cities was clearly pointed out. The lecturer commented freely on HOOD'S errors, and mentioned his disaster before Nashville as one of many instances in which in this war troops had been successfully attacked in their entrenched lines. Special explanations were given of the means used in these Georgian campaigns for roughly entrenching, and of the means employed for destroying permanently the railroads. He said that the Federals accomplished this last feat to perfection.

The Duke of Cambridge expressed the gratification he felt at the interesting details which Captain CHESNEY had given of the campaigns of General SHERMAN; at the same time he confessed his inability to follow with ease the course of these American campaigns; they were so extended in their operations and so much disconnected with each other. One thing had struck him very forcibly while listening to the statements of Captain CHESNEY, and that was that the spade would form a great element in all future campaigns. It was quite clear that no movements could hereafter be made either in the way of attack or defence without entrenchments. This new element in warfare would no doubt be greatly increased by improvements in artillery and musketry. It had been said that cavalry had become obsolete. He believed that to be a complete fallacy. He never could understand what was meant by saying that war could be carried on without cavalry. Nothing struck him more forcibly of the absolute necessity of cavalry than what had resulted from their use in the American campaigns. It might probably be justly said that the system of heavy cavalry was exploded; but with regard to light cavalry he thought it must be apparent to every one who had devoted his mind to the subject that it was an arm of the service which could never by any possibility be dispensed with.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

COLONEL George A. Kensel is announced as Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the Department of Virginia.

MAJOR-GENERAL BANKS re-assumed command of the Department of the Gulf on April 22d, with his Headquarters, as before, at New Orleans.

COLONEL F. D. Callender, Major of Ordnance, United States Army, is announced as Chief of Ordnance for the Military Division of the Missouri.

SECOND Lieutenant Alolphus A. Tucker, Co. I, Tenth New Jersey Volunteers, and Second Lieutenant William Stivers, Co. A, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, have been cashiered.

THE friends of Brevet Major-General Potter will be glad to learn that private letters state that he is doing well, and gaining steadily. He expected to be moved shortly into Petersburgh, where, it is hoped, his recovery will be rapid.

ASSISTANT-Surgeon C. C. Byrne, United States Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland, and ordered to report to Assistant Surgeon-General R. C. Wood, United States Army, Louisville, Ky., for duty.

SURGEON Charles McCormick, Medical Department, United States Army, is announced as Medical Director on the Staff of the Department of the Pacific. He will relieve Surgeon P. G. S. Ten Broeck, Medical Department, in these duties.

THE Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, and the Twentieth New York Volunteers, have been detailed for duty as the Provost Guard of the city of Richmond, and will act under the direction of Brigadier-General M. R. Patrick, Provost-Marshal-General.

WE are requested to state that the name of Acting Assistant Surgeon Geo. B. Higginbotham was placed by mistake in the Naval Register for 1865, just issued, among those whose appointments were revoked. It will be found correctly enrolled on page 173 of the Register.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon John A. Hall, of the Lincoln General Hospital, of Washington, was, on the 1st, ejected from the hospital in disgrace. An intercepted letter to a person in Canada from him, referring in a scurrilous manner to the death of the late President, was the cause.

CAPTAIN John D. Parker, Second Massachusetts Artillery, having been detailed by the Commanding General of the Department, (subject to the approval of the War Department), as Assistant Commissary of Musters for the District of Beaufort, has been announced as such by Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer.

COLONEL Fred. L. Manning, Provost-Marshal-General of the Army of the James, has been made President of the Board for the Relief of the Poor in Richmond in place of Captain Fred. Martin, whose duties as Chief Commissary of Musters for General Ord's Department have suddenly become engrossing owing to the approaching end of the war.

BY direction of the War Department, in future no civilian will be allowed to take passage on the Government mail boats for City Point and Richmond, except upon a special order from the Secretary of War. Parties desiring to visit Richmond will have to go by the way of Baltimore, from which point a regular passenger line of steamers has been established.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL John Coughlin, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, has been assigned to the command of the Labor District, between the James and the Appomattox Rivers. In all matters bearing upon Negro affairs Colonel Coughlin is directed to report to Major-General Ord. He reports to Major-General George L. Hartsuff, commanding United States forces at Petersburgh, on all subjects relating to troops under his command in the Labor District.

THE following officers are announced as the Staff of the Major-General commanding the Military Division of the Missouri:—Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Sprague, Chief of Staff; Major-General Alfred Pleasonton, Chief of Cavalry and Artillery; Brigadier-General T. C. H. Smith, Inspector General; Colonel T. J. Haines, Chief Commissary; Lieutenant-Colonel Fred. Myers, Chief Quartermaster; Major J. F. Meline, Aide-de-camp, Judge-Advocate; Captain Jos. M. C. Bell, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain M. Norton, Assistant Adjutant-General; Colonel C. A. Morgan, A. Aide-de-camp; Captain E. Haight, A. Aide-de-camp.

THE following named officers of Colored Troops, having been found guilty by a Military Commission of the offences set opposite their names, have been dismissed the service by Major-General Ord, subject to the approval of the President:—Lieutenant-Colonel Dexter E. Clapp, Thirty-eighth United States Colored Troops, for borrowing money from enlisted men and suppressing the order prohibiting the same. Second Lieutenant S. B. Bancroft, Thirty-eighth United States Colored Troops, for peddling candy, tobacco, and trinkets to the enlisted men. He also repaired watches for enlisted men of his regiment while an officer in it. Second Lieutenant John E. White, Thirty-eighth United States Colored Troops, for peddling tobacco to enlisted men, while recruiting.

A NEW sub-district has been created in the Department of Virginia, by Major-General Ord. It is to be known as the Sub-District of the Peninsula, and embraces the country bounded on the North by the York and Pamunky Rivers, and on the east by Chesapeake Bay, on the south by the James River, and on the west by the Fredericksburgh Railroad, exclusive of the City of Richmond, Fort Pocahontas and Fortress Monroe. Brevet Brigadier-General Benjamin Chambers Ludlow is assigned to the command of the new District, and in relation to all military matters is ordered to report to Brigadier-General George H. Gordon, commanding District of Eastern Virginia. In all matters pertaining to Negro affairs General Ludlow is ordered to report directly to the Headquarters of the Department of Virginia, Major-General E. O. C. Ord commanding. The headquarters of the new Department are ordered to be established at Williamsburgh.

BY command of Major-General Ord, dated Richmond, Va., April 24th, the following named officers are announced as constituting the Staff of the Department of Virginia:—Brigadier-General M. R. Patrick, Provost-Marshal-General; Brigadier-General N. M. Curtiss, Chief of Staff; Brevet Brigadier-General R. H. Jackson, Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Brigadier-General P. S. Michie, Chief Engineer; Colonel George Suckley, Medical Director; Brevet Colonel E. W. Smith, Assistant Adjutant General; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Placidus Ord, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Colonel M. P. Small, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Colonel R. C. Webster, Chief Quartermaster; Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Howard, Chief Quartermaster Army of the James; Lieutenant-Colonel Fred. L. Manning, Provost-Marshal-General Army of the James; Brevet Major T. J. Payne, Signal Officer; Captain Fred. Martin, Commissary of Musters; Captain Augustus R. S. Foote, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Captain Wm. R. King, Assistant Engineer; First Lieutenant John A. Kress, Chief of Ordnance; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. S. Seward, Aide-de-camp; Brevet Major Hugh G. Brown, Aide-de-camp; Captain Charles G. Atchison, Aid-de-camp; Captain Thomas G. Wells, Aide-de-camp.

THE Headquarters of Major-General Hancock, commanding the Middle Military Division, have been removed from Winchester, Va., to Washington, where they are established in the rooms in Winder's Building, recently occupied by Lieutenant-General Grant. The command of the troops in the field in the Middle Military Division has been given to Major-General Torbert, whose Staff is announced as follows:—Assistant Adjutant-General, Major Wm. Russell, First United States Volunteers; Assistant Inspector-General, Captain J. C. Hunt, First United States Cavalry; Chief Engineer, Major C. S. Stewart, United States Army; Chief of Artillery, Colonel Alexander Piper, Tenth New York Heavy Artillery; Chief of Ordnance, Lieutenant G. W. McKee, United States Army; Medical Director, Surgeon B. G. Streeter, United States Volunteers; Assistant Medical Director, Assistant-Surgeon John Homans, Jr., United States Army; Medical Inspector, Surgeon L. P. Wagner, United States Volunteers; Chief Ambulance Officer, Lieutenant Joel B. Slater, First New York Dragoons; Chief Quartermaster, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Page, United States Volunteers; Assistant Chief Quartermaster, Captain William Alexander, First New York Lincoln Cavalry; Assistant Quartermaster Headquarters, Lieutenant J. W. Spangler, Sixth United States Cavalry; Chief Commissary, Captain H. B Sibley, United States Volunteers; Commissary of Subsistence Headquarters, Captain J. L. Brigham, United States Volunteers; Provost-Marshal-General, Captain C. McK. Leoser, Second United States Cavalry; Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Lieutenant R. B. Granger, Third Massachusetts Cavalry; Chief Signal Officer, First Lieutenant Charles F. Cross, United States Signal Corps; additional Aide-de-camp, Major Alex. Moore, United States Volunteers; Acting Aide-de-camp, Captain Simon Snyder, Fifth United States Infanty; Aide-de-camp, Lieutenant C. H. Lester, Second United States Cavalry; Aide-de-camp, Lieutenant H. H. Goldsmith, Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers.

A VERY interesting ceremony took place at headquarters, Army of the Potomac on the morning of April 17th. The Sixth corps, having taken nineteen flags during the recent short campaign, it was arranged that the men who captured them, accompanied by their commands, should march to the vicinity of Major-General Meade's quarters, and there turn in the colors taken from the Rebels. General Meade addressed them in an appropriate speech, in which he thanked them for their gallantry and the entire corps for the important part they had performed in being the first to break the enemy's line at Petersburgh, as well as for their conduct in pursuing and aiding in the utter defeat and capture of the principal army of the Confederacy. In conclusion, General Meade announced that every man who had taken a flag should have a furlough for thirty days, and that each one should carry his own and present it to the War Department at Washington. The scene was a very brilliant one.

THE Tenth Army corps, which merged its organization with the Eighteenth before Richmond last autumn, has been reorganized under the command of Major-General Terry. In compliance with a recent order of the War Department, it is composed as follows:—The Second division, Nineteenth Army corps, and Second brigade, First division, Twenty-fourth Army corps, will constitute the First division, Tenth Army corps; the Second division, Twenty-fourth Army corps, will constitute the Second division, Tenth Army corps; and the Third division, Twenty-fifth Army corps, will constitute the Third division, Tenth Army corps.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence nd general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. CHURCH.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1865.

THE DISPERSION OF OUR ARMIES.

THE long drama of the Rebellion is ended. The curtain has rolled down on the last great Act, with its bloody scenes of Five Forks, Petersburgh, and Sailor's Creek, its effective *dénouements* in the fall of Petersburgh, Mobile, and Richmond. The four chief actors, GRANT, SHERMAN, LEE, and JOHNSTON, have appeared before the thirty million people—the two entire continents rather—who form the awe struck audience, to pronounce the amabœan epilogues whose burdens are, the surrender of LEE and the surrender of JOHNSTON. Meanwhile, almost before the curtain touches the boards, the manager clears the stage, prepares to send his company to their homes, and makes disposition of the "furniture" and "properties." The first orders of the Secretary of War, following on the very heels of LEE'S surrender, and before that of JOHNSTON was consummated, struck the country with pleasurable surprise. It not only announced the intention of Government to reduce its enormous military establishment, but its intention to do so at once. Such promptitude suited the American people, and was appreciated by them. No doubt was entertained in any quarter as to whether the step was hasty and incautious. The order was received with universal approval. The Rebellion was considered to be absolutely ended, and its vast draughts upon the resources of the country were to be stopped, the sooner the better.

Succeeding orders from Mr. STANTON and Lieutenant-General GRANT have only made this wise and prompt curtailment of military expenditures more striking. In no other country but America could so vast a nation return from so vast a war so quickly to the condition of peace. The transition would be the process of months. Soldiers would be kept in the field long after their services were required. Reams of official papers would have to be tied and re-tied with leagues of red tape, and filed in the pigeon-holes of hundreds of Circumlocution offices, before the discharge of armies and the reduction of expenses could be effected. Even if there were nothing else in the way, the fear of possible future complications would detain troops in the field. Here, it is otherwise. With a promptitude characteristic of the Nation, the Government already starts its career on a peace basis. The fearful expenses of the war, varying between two millions and three millions a day, suddenly shrink to more reasonable proportions. Not a few entire Army Corps are at this moment on the way to the rendezvous for discharge.

There can be no question about the propriety of this plan of retrenchment in the expenses of Army and Navy. Did our Government rest on anything but the express will of the people, it might well be timorous over so sudden a deprivation of its means of defence. But it knows its own resources. Any war hereafter, waged in a just cause, will call out the returned soldiers as freely as in the days when the flag came down from Sumter. It is far better to trust to this universal popular impulse to stand by the country, than to keep up at enormous expense an army whose size and strength would not only be superfluous, but harmful to the country, as antagonistic to its long-established principles. Of course, we shall never again fall into that error of almost helplessness in military forces which was well nigh being fatal to us on the outbreak of the Rebellion. But, for ordinary purposes, the Army now in the field may be reduced to a small fraction of its present size. It is not, of course, possible, to determine, without careful calculation, and careful study of the temper of the South, the exact size of the future National Army. It seems to us, however, that one hundred thousand troops would ultimately be force sufficient to cover all needs, in all parts of the country. The greater portion of this force, obviously, would be employed in garrisoning the forts and principal cities of the once insurgent States. A large portion of the remainder would be devoted to the frontier and Pacific stations, and there would still be left garsisons enough to occupy the established posts in the Middle and Northern States.

One point, however, should be particularly impressed upon the minds of the people—the necessity of reörganizing and increasing the militia forces of the States. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on these volunteer organizations for the promptitude with which they rallied to the defence of the National Capital four years ago. It remains now to revive these organizations, many of which have been suspended in operation necessarily by the progress of the war, or to establish others on improved principles. And this duty is particularly imperative now that the prompt action of Mr. STANTON gives assurance that the United States troops will be mustered out of service rapidly and in large numbers.

In a few weeks, then, a very large part of those gallant soldiers who have saved the country from destruction, and crowned it with unfading laurels, will be dispersed. They will go to improve the coming season in tilling the land they have saved, and to set an example of loyal and useful citizenship such as only our army of citizen soldiers can furnish. The most singular and striking aspect of the whole scene is, however, the perfect assurance, self-confidence, and independence of foreign criticism, advice, or action which the country shows in this course. For a month past the English and French press has been filled with articles on the relations of the United States with Canada on the one hand, and with Mexico on the other. All the possibilities of an invasion in either direction have been canvassed. The fall of Richmond, momentous and decisive as it was on the Rebellion, was but briefly discussed, in press or in public, upon its intrinsic importance, but its possible influence on the Canada question and the Mexican question, became of the profoundest interest. Like men guilty of beating an antagonist already in a death-struggle with a powerful opponent, and who fear, when he has thrown his adversary to the earth that he will serve upon them well-merited punishment, England and France watch with intense anxiety the future course of America. What will be the astonishment of those countries when they see that this Western Republic, without the slightest regard to their hopes or their fears, their predictions or their costly preparations, without regard to the daily and excited discussions in Parliament and in the Corps Legislatif; and at the very moment when upon this Mexican and Canadian question, the French government has proposed an offensive and defensive alliance to protect MAXIMILIAN'S ill-gotten *Franco-Austrian* empire on the one hand, and to protect Canada on the other—our self-reliant Republic disbands its armies, sends home its faithful soldiers, closes its recruiting tents, stops its contracts for material, and prepares to abandon the gloomy path of war for the broad and shining highway of peace?

THE two most unmercifully be-visited men in America at the present time are, probably, PPESIDENT JOHNSON and ex-General LEE. Why the former should be beset by delegations and individuals is obvious "to the meanest comprehension." But what should incite the oblations to the defeated Rebel General? Why burn incense on his altar? What advancement may the devotees hope from him who no revenue has but his name—and even that, just now, in bad odor? Yet from the press reporter to the Christian Commission, General LEE has been holding levees for hundreds of visitors. All this is quite unseemly—curiosity ought to be tempered by some appreciation of what the dignity of the country demands. The former class mentioned—the press reporters—we except from criticism. We believe them entitled to go anywhere without reproach. Visiting a great or notorious man is an entirely professional and cool thing with those ubiquitous gentlemen, and they would rush unbidden into the presence of the Czar of all the Russias as coolly as they would take his name and regiment from the last breath of a private soldier, turned over by them for that purpose, on the yet contested battle-field. If ordered from the presence of the said Czar, to be knouted for the intrusion, they would pause in the imperial corridor to note down his Czarship's precise language on the occasion. But, the reporters excepted, this visiting of LEE by civilians is very much to be condemned. Only two motives can be assigned for it—the most charitable one is morbid curiosity, the other, flunkeyism.

IN the absence of accurate information with respect to the tonnage, dimensions, thickness of armor and other data necessary to form an estimate of the power of the *Stonewall*, we can only conjecture as to what kind of work she is adapted for, and what damage it is possible for her to inflict on the Union fleet which opposes her, or upon peaceful American commerce. Accounts agree that she has two "stationary turrets," but considering the new significance given to the word turret, since the building of the Monitor, this is clearly a misnomer. The so-called stationary turrets are undoubtedly two casements, one at each end of the vessel, and the hull between them is carried but a short distance above the water. By this means, of course, a greater thickness of armor can be sustained than could be borne if she was of the ordinary high-sided style of broadside iron-clad. The fact that the *Stonewall* was built in a foreign port makes it plain that she was designed to be a craft capable of making long voyages and of attaining respectable speed. Her speed, judging from the various accounts, is probably about ten knots, which is fully equal to that of the *Niagara* under steam alone, but not equal to that of the *Sacramento*.

As to her armament, all accounts agree that she has three guns, but as to the calibre, they widely differ. One correspondent, however, who seems to be pretty well informed, being in communication with an officer of one of the United States vessels, states that she is armed with two 120-pounders and one 300-pounder. The largest gun is no doubt in the forward casement and can be fired directly ahead as well as in broadside. It seems that there is not a very strong mutual desire for an engagement; if there were, the preliminaries could be easily arranged and the combat take place. From this it might be inferred that the respective commanders regard themselves as nearly equal; but, on the other hand, it is said that the *Stonewall* regards herself more than a match for both Union vessels in smooth water, and this seems also to be the opinion of the United States commander, who, it is said, refused battle when offered by the *Stonewall* when the sea was smooth. It would also seem that, had not both parties desired to avoid it, a battle could have taken place at the time both the *Stonewall* and our vessels went from Ferrol to Lisbon. If the *Niagara*, as it appears, is armed with the condemned 8-inch, or 150-pound Parrott rifles, the armor of the ram need not be of very great thickness to be proof against projectiles from this gun. The service charge is but 16 pounds, and in view of the danger attending the use of this style of ordnance, it is not likely the commander of the *Niagara* would assume the responsibility of increasing the charge. Such being the case, the guns of the *Niagara* would have to be fired at the very shortest ranges and at nearly right angles, in order to inflict serious damage on any protection worthy the name of armor; but the ram, which appears to be at least equal to her opponent in speed, need not expose herself as above indicated. She could either carry on the battle at such a distance, as would render the *Niagara's* shot harmless, or by pointing the bow toward her opponent. The ram, it appears, can fire directly ahead; an immense advantage, enabling her to expose but little surface to be hit, and that only at an acute angle. It would seem that the ram is not intended for operations against commerce. Her iron armor would simply be an encumbrance for this sort of work. For operations against our harbor she would be quite valueless, for our Monitors with their 15-inch guns would make short work of such an iron-clad.

It may be safely inferred that she will not attempt such a task. And if our wooden vessels find themselves unable to compete with her in armament or protection against shot, they can easily take advantage of their superior speed to elude the fight.

NOTHING could be more satisfactory to the Nation, as a whole, than General GRANT'S conduct in the suspension of the final negotiations between SHERMAN and JOHNSTON. And the consequence is, that the cloud which threatened to obscure for a time the great fame of the distinguished SHERMAN, is already entirely gone. Most extraordinary interpretations were put, not only upon SHERMAN'S acts, but upon his motives. His first agreement with JOHNSTON was, of course, disapproved, and promptly rejected. It is true that they had been unfairly strained by more than one commentator, and that this uncandid treatment was the more possible on account of the present universal excitement and indignation against the South, arising from the murder of the PRESIDENT. But the fact is that SHERMAN'S terms were inadmissible on the simple and sufficient ground that they were opposed to the deliberate and well-understood policy of the Government in the treatment of the South. For this perfectly proper reason they were disapproved by General GRANT, and by the PRESIDENT and his Cabinet, and the terms already adopted at Appomattox Court-House were substituted. The decision of the Government was received by General SHERMAN, as we were sure it would be, in the spirit of a true soldier. Without hesitation he presented the new terms, received JOHNSTON'S acceptance, and lent himself with energy to carrying them into speedy effect. The Lieutenant-General took pains to telegraph back to Washington that JOHNSTON had surrendered "to General SHERMAN;" and, in those few words, the gratified country learned the well-known relations of friendship and respect between GRANT and SHERMAN had not been disturbed or changed. The fears which had been aroused in some quarters (but which were obviously groundless, at the start), that JOHNSTON would escape with his whole army into the Carolinas, were shown to be frivolous. A commander like SHERMAN might at least have been supposed able and thoughtful enough to avert such a catastrophe, whatever his views might be of the treatment of the South; and, in fact, the provision for two days' notice in the memorandum would have settled that point, even if the condition of JOHNSTON'S army had not assured it.

We can respect sincere opinions, whether favorable or unfavorable, upon the intrinsic merits of SHERMAN'S proposed terms of peace. But we have no sympathy with any man, who, from disapproving of them, could jump instantly to the conclusion that their author was an ambitious demagogue, a traitor, or a madman. It was a poor return for SHERMAN'S inestimable services to the country for those whom he had benefited to fall upon him, and to hasten to verify that strangely prophetic assertion of his, in a letter not many months old, that, high as he then was, his first error would be the signal to raise a storm against him. It was a pleasure for the JOURNAL, a week ago, while asserting in unmistakable terms its dissatisfaction with SHERMAN'S propositions, and its desire to see the terms of GRANT substituted for them, to directly defend SHERMAN'S character and motives against calumniations.

The disclosure of all the facts connected with the colloquy and agreement at Durham Station, some knowledge of the real views of SHERMAN as to the meaning of his own terms, and the magnanimous conduct of GRANT, coming to the sober second-thought of the people, have produced the proper reaction, and restored SHERMAN to his old place in the affectionate esteem of the Nation. But, above all, it is a great pleasure to know that SHERMAN is still retained in his high command. His work, indeed, like that of all our generals, is mainly finished. The war is closed. But we would have it close on so skillful and admirable a leader in a way not unworthy of the glory he has added to our arms. It was the frequently expressed fear amongst some officers that SHERMAN would no longer command the Department of the Mississippi. Perhaps this was a conclusion jumped at too quickly. But, certainly, the apprehension was not entirely groundless and absurd, in one who, reading the successive dispatches on the subject of SHERMAN'S treaty, found them conveyed, not in that formal official language which custom and respect for position have made expedient, even when personal qualities do not call for dignified treatment—but in phrases which could claim more credit on the ground of bluntness than of decorum. The apprehension was not diminished, when the reader found an officer possessing a less extensive and less important command than SHERMAN, "suggesting," in a private note, that "orders be telegraphed through General THOMAS, that General "WILSON *obey no orders from General* SHERMAN;" and when this private note was made public through the country in an official bulletin. But we are happy to find both the personal and public complications arising from the first treaty at Durham Station, happily settled, and in the way most fortunate for the country.

THE War and Navy Departments have promptly begun the work of reducing the armed forces of the country to the numbers actually required in the changed position of affairs. In every department and bureau the officials are busily occupied with plans for retrenchment. The orders of the Quartermaster-General for this purpose are published in another place. Their fulfillment will very materially reduce one of the largest items of military expense. In the Commissariat, Ordnance, Engineer, Provost-Marshal's, Pay and Medical Departments, the same work employs the attention of chiefs and subordinates. The vast force of men which have been engaged at the different armories in the manufacture of weapons of war will soon be cut down to a number which will correspond more nearly with the requirements of a condition of peace.

At the Springfield Arsenal over a thousand of the employés have already been discharged. A strong force remains—not far from one thousand eight hundred men—which will be sufficient to turn out five hundred guns a day, which will be the production until the change of machinery necessary for the making of the new breech-loading musket is begun in good earnest. The Government, however, is not making these guns because it wants them, so much as because it wishes to retain the services of the best mechanics to make the guns of the new model. With the three hundred and fifty thousand muskets in the arsenal in Springfield, and those in other arsenals, the Government has now eight hundred thousand guns which are entirely new, having never been put in the service. From present indications, few if any of them will ever go into the Army, as the new breech-loader will probably be made soon enough to supply the entire force likely to be called into active service, and the old guns will be sold either on private contract or to foreign nations. Some of them may possibly be manufactured into breech-loaders, but cannot without great expense be made into the gun which will be adopted as the model.

The War Department is also busy with preparations for mustering out of military service and sending back to peaceful pursuits the great armies whose valor and endurance have won for us victory and a restored Union. Orders for providing an immense number of blank discharges, on parchment, have been issued, and before many weeks the duty of filling up and giving out these discharges will devolve upon the mustering officers. Meantime we hear of numerous resignations of officers of all ranks and of every branch of the military service.

The Navy Department is not behind the War Office in its measures of retrenchment, though it proceeds to the duty with less care for publicity. General orders have been issued discharging all the sailors in the Washington navy-yard and on vessels there whose terms of enlistment expire on or before the 10th day of July. Quite a number leave the service in consequence, as this order applies to the *Santiago de Cuba*, Monitors *Saugus*, *Mahopac* and *Montauk*, *Yankee*, *Primrose*, *Jacob Bell*, *Fuschia*, *Leslie*, *Rescue*, *Baltimore* and *King Philip*, which are now at the yard. The same course will probably be applied to all other navy-yards. The work of recalling and condemning, laying up in ordinary and preparing for sale the large number of purchased and converted vessels which the raising of the blockade will throw out of employment, is in rapid progress.

As this work of retrenchment goes on, there will be opportunity for wise discussion and commentary and valuable suggestion as to its extent, its proper application, the character of the force to be retained as the permanent military establishment of the country, the care of the disabled, with many collateral questions. These will, necessarily, for some time to come, occupy a very considerable share of the attention of this journal, and we would invite general correspondence from officers on such subjects.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON comes to the head of government at a singularly auspicious moment. The Rebellion which perturbed the administration of his predecessor from beginning to end is happily over. Our Armies are triumphant, the Rebellion crushed, the Union restored to its integrity. Each day finds the country happier and more prosperous than before. A bright prospect of glory and wealth already opens upon the Nation out of its dark valley of humiliation and suffering. Even in that deceptive, broker-like test of success, so often used in political schemes—the comparison of the expenses of administration with the financial exhibits of previous years—Mr. JOHNSON will be surely able to show "retrenchment and "reform" at each step, no matter what may be done with the treasury. Under such favorable circumstances, the present administration, if conducted with ordinary ability, can hardly fail of being at once popular and prosperous.

While there is plain sailing ahead for the ship of state during most of its voyage, there are, nevertheless, several important questions with regard to the final settlement of the Rebellion, which will give opportunity for the display of wise statesmanship, and the treatment of which will stamp a definite character of superiority or inferiority on those who rule the Nation. Most of these being in imminent need of treatment—being, indeed, the great and pressing questions of the hour—our uncertainty with regard to the manner in which they will be grappled, must soon be over. Among them are the modes of governing the insurgent States, and the "punishment of traitors." With regard to the first of these, which, in fact, comprises the grand question of rehabilitating the Union, we are inclined to think that the *laissez faire* policy which seems to suit American character so well will assert itself, and that much will be left for time to solve as time may choose. Our people never seriously quarrel with Government until goaded by desperate imbecility or folly, like that, for example, of BUCHANAN, with his traitor Cabinet.

With regard to the second question, "doom of traitors," something more demonstrative and prompt must be done, or else time may settle the question in the wrong way. Mr. JOHNSON has as yet announced no precise and definite plan of operations on this subject. He seems to be considering all its bearings very carefully, and we heartily commend his reticence. Next to that genius in politics which flashes light into every subject on the moment, and decides by intuition all questions, however great—is the quiet and patient thought which, even though a little behind-hand in finding out what is required to do, and in studying up the real meaning and situation of events, does not risk anything to experiment, but is "slow and sure." Mr. JOHNSON, like most of his predecessors for very many years, possibly does not lay claim to extraordinary genius in state-craft. He seems, however, to have awakened to the dignity and responsibility of his new station. Although his inaugural address (even in the form reported in the Washington papers) singularly enough, contained no allusion, either of praise or censure, to his predecessor, it is generally supposed that he will keep in the general path of the lamented LINCOLN, at all events, until he has become acquainted with his path, and is master of his course. There is no question that he will be more severe with the South, however, than Mr. LINCOLN would have been. But in precisely what way this severity will be developed is the point now awaiting solution.

LIEUTENANT E. J. DE HAVEN, an officer of the United States Navy of fine reputation for seamanship and scientific ability, died in Philadelphia on the 1st inst. Lieutenant DE HAVEN entered the Navy in 1829, when he was but ten years old, and remained in active service until 1857, when his eyesight became so impaired that he was placed upon the retired list. He had seen about eighteen years of sea service, always filling positions of responsibility with great credit to himself and his country. For four or five years he was on duty at the Observatory in Washington, serving under MAURY, who was indebted to DE HAVEN for no small share of the reputation he has now lost.

THE Navy Department has issued orders to the effect that no repairs shall be made upon vessels unless all that are needful can be made at a cost less than a certain sum, named in the orders. Vessels which cannot be put in condition for that sum will be sold.

FRENCH STUDY OF ARTILLERY.

THE Paris correspondent of the English *Army and Navy Gazette* says:

A writer in the *Débats* remarked recently that, whilst every power had been able to create a new light artillery fit for service, none had been able to carry success beyond a certain calibre, and added: "For the last four years, America has been the paradise of inventors, but what has been "the result? The Americans have made campaigns, delivered battles both numerous and bloody, and yet none of "their bulletins mention that the artillery has played an "important rôle, such a rôle, for example, as was played "by the artillery of the guard at Magenta, which saved "the day by stopping a dangerous movement on the part of "BENEDEK. Nevertheless, this cannot be traced to any "want of material on the part of the Americans, for we "often read of engagements in which forty guns are said to "to have been captured, whilst we during the whole campaign in Italy, did not take more than twenty from the "Austrian army.

"The Americans, too, have besieged towns, and though "it is during the sieges that artillery triumphs, it accomplished little. Vicksburgh only surrendered to GRANT "when the garrison had no more supplies; Charleston for "a long time offered the same example, and a continuous "bombardment of Sumter could not reduce that fort."

The writer then wants to know what artillery has effected against the works protecting Richmond, remarking that the Government at Washington has not been niggardly, but has supplied GRANT with every means at their disposal. He turns then to Prussia, and makes disparaging observations on the guns which were employed against Duppel; in spite of all that has been said with respect to these pieces by the Prussians, he doubts their success, and adds, that when it was imagined that Fredericia would make a stand, a dispatch was sent to Berlin for smooth-bores. M. XAVIER RAYMOND is still of opinion that the French *canon rayé* is the most serviceable weapon in use; and he states that the pieces of 12, which were employed against Puebla gave most desirable results—that their range was good, their firing accurate, and that when the siege was over the guns were found to be just as good as when placed in battery. He then alludes to certain trials which took place at the Isle of Aix against Fort Liédot, an old work of VAUBAN'S, built of cut stone Unfortunately, the writer cannot furnish us with any authentic details of what there took place, but it appears that the pieces of 50 were able to make a breach at any distance from 1,000 to 2,000 metres in a rampart which could not be seen, and that the correctness of the fire was such that in future sieges far fewer works of approach will be necessary. The two capital points on which the writer loves to dwell are strength and lightness; the pieces tried at the Isle of Aix fired each 1,000 shots without being strained, and they might, if drawn by six horses, follow an army during a campaign.

ARMY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION OF MILITARY EXPENSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 28, 1865.

General Orders No. 77.

For reducing the expenses of the military establishment, ordered, 1st, that the chiefs of the respective bureaus of this Departme it proceed immediately to reduce the expenses of their respective departments to what is absolutely necessary in view of an immediate reduction of the forces in the field and in garrison, and the speedy termination of hostilities, and that they severally make out statements of the reductions they deem practicable.

2. That the Quartermaster-General discharge all ocean transports not required to bring home troops in remote departments. All river and inland transportation will be discharged, except that required for the necessary supplies of troops in the field. Purchases of horses, mules, wagons and other land transportation will be stopped, also purchases of forage, except what is required for immediate consumption. All purchases for railroad construction and transportation also to be stopped.

3 That the Commissary-General of Subsistence discontinue the purchase of supplies in his department, except such as, with what is on hand, be required for the forces in the field to the 1st of June next.

4. That the Chief of Ordinance stop all purchases of arms, ammunition and materials therefor, and reduce the manufacture of arms and ordnance stores in Government Arsenals as rapidly as can be done without injury to the service.

5. That the Chief of Engineers stop work on all field fortifications and other works, except those for which specific appropriations have been made by Congress for their completion, or that may be required for the proper protection of works in progress.

6. That all soldiers in hospitals who require no further medical treatment be honorably discharged from service, with immediate payment. All officers and enlisted men who have been prisoners of war and are now on furlough or in parole camps, and all recruits in rendezvous, except those for the Regular Army, will likewise be honorably discharged. Officers whose duty it is under the regulations to make out rolls and other final papers connected with the discharge and payment of soldiers, are directed to make them out without delay, so that this order may be carried into effect immediately.

7. The Adjutant General of the Army will cause immediate returns to be made by all commanders in the field, garrisons, detachments and posts of their respective forces, with a view to their immediate reduction.

8. Quartermasters of Subsistence, Engineers and Provost-Marshal-Generals of departments will reduce the number of their clerks and employes to that absolutely required for closing the business of their respective departments, and will without delay report to the Secretary of War the number required of each class or grade. The Surgeon-General will make similar reductions of surgeons, nurses and attendants in his bureau.

9. The chiefs of the respective bureaus will immediately cause proper returns to be made out of the public property in their charge and statements of property in each that may be sold upon advertisement and publication without prejudice to the service

10. The Commissary of Prisoners will make out the name, residence, time and place of capture and occupation of all prisoners of war who will take the oath of allegiance to the United States, to the end that such as are disposed to become good and loyal citizens of the United States, and who are proper subjects of Executive clemency, may be released upon terms that the President shall deem fit and consistent with the public safety.

By order of the Secretary of War.

W. A NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: THOMAS W. VINCENT, A. A. G.

REDUCTION IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1865.

General Orders No. 24.

1. In carrying out the provisions of General Orders No. 77, from the War Department, Adjutant General's office, dated April 28, 1865, so far as relates to the Quartermaster's Department, all chartered steamers, both ocean an river, which, under the new military situation, can be spared, will be discharged immediately.

2. Ocean steamers, at distant ports, will be loaded with the supplies which are no longer needed at such ports, and returned either to the depots of New York or of Washington.

3. Troops under orders to return North will be transported in the returning steamers, or in the steamers which are the property of the Department.

4. The chiefs of divisions of this office, and the chiefs of the principal depots, will immediately report to the Quartermaster General the extent of the reduction which they are able to make in the force of laborers, operatives, clerks, and agents under their command.

5. It is understood that troops will be made available for most of the work at the depots, and that thus very large reductions in the rolls of employes will be possible.

6. All railroad construction and repairs, except those needed on lines by which troops are still supplied, or by which troops may be marching, will cease.

7. Construction and extension of all barracks, hospitals, and other buildings, will cease, unless authorized upon special report, which in all cases of necessity should be made immediately by telegraph.

8. Property returns of all property on hand on the 30th April should be made up immediately, and forwarded to this office, with recommendations as to the dispositions to be made thereof, whether to be stored or to be sold, and where to be stored or sold in each case.

9. The efforts of all officers of this Department will be directed to the greatest possible reduction of expenditure consistent with the efficiency and comfort of the troops now about to be withdrawn from active operations in the field.

10 Attention of all officers of the Quartermaster's Department is specially called to paragraphs 2 and 9 of General Orders No. 77, which are herewith republished, as follows:—

2. That the Quartermaster General discharge all ocean tranports not required to bring home troops in remote departments. All river and inland transportation, except that required for necessary supplies to troops in the field. Purchases of horses, mules, wagons, and other land transportation, will be stopped; also purchases of forage, except what is required for immediate consumption. All purchases for railroad construction and transportation will also be stopped.

9. The chiefs of the respective bureaus will immediately cause property returns to be made out of the public property in their charge, and a statement of the property in each that may be sold upon advertisement and public sale without prejudice to the service.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1865.

General Order No. 25.

The chief of the Inspection Division will direct the inspectors to visit all depots and posts within their respective districts, and report the reductions which may be possible in expenditure, and make such suggestions therefor as may seem to them necessary.

Officers not on duty in the field or at important posts will also be selected, to be placed temporarily on inspection duty, in order that this inspection may be the more general and speedy

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS, April 26, 1865

General Orders, No. 56.

I. The following organization of Districts within this Department is announced for the information and guidance of all concerned:—

1st. District of Alexandria, to embrace that portion of the Department of Washington and all the troops serving therein, lying south of the Potomac—except the "Northern Neck"—south of the railroad from Fredericksburgh and Aquia Creek Landing, with headquarters at Alexandria, Virginia, to be commanded by Major-General Jno. G. Parke, United States Volunteers.

2d. District of Washington, to embrace that portion of the Department of Washington north of the Potomac, and all troops serving therein, excepting the city of Washington and the country between the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers, south of the Piscataway, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., to be commanded by Brevet Major-General O. B. Wilcox, United States Volunteers.

3d. District of the Potomac, to embrace the country between the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers and south of the Piscataway, and all troops serving therein—except Point Lookout and immediate vicinity—with headquarters at or near Port Tobacco, Colonel H. H. Wells, Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers, temporarily in charge.

4th. District of "Northern Neck," to embrace the country between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers, south of the Fredericksburgh and Aquia Creek Railroad and all troops serving therein, Colonel N. B. Sweitzer, Sixteenth New York cavalry, temporarily in charge, with headquarters at such point as he may select.

II. The District of St. Mary's is hereby discontinued. The commander of Point Lookout will report direct to these headquarters.

III. Commanding officers will report disposition and post of troops within their respective District with as little delay as practicable—furnishing lists of brigades, regiments, and batteries, with names of commanders.

By command of Major-General C. C. AUGUR.
J. H. TAYLOR, Chief of Staff, A. A. G.

THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT—CIRCULAR TO THE ENGINEERS.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 24, 1865.

The loss the Army and the Nation have sustained in our Commander-in-Chief, President Lincoln, is deeply manifested in emblems and evidences of mourning by the people of the United States.

The policy of this able statesman during a momentous period in the history and life of the Nation was being fully consummated and brought to a successful and peaceful termination after nearly four years of war, calling into existence immense armies and enormous military material.

His virtues as a man were known and fully appreciated by his numerous friends and official associates.

The vile and dastardly act of a rebellious traitor has cut off the life of our lamented President and Commander-in-Chief.

Military honors due to his rank and position as the Chief Executive of the Nation have been ordered to be observed throughout the land.

It remains now for the authorities controlling the Military Academy to collect and preserve all these evidences of a Nation's grief for its loss and abhorrence of the crime which caused it as expressed by the people in their individual and corporate capacities, as Christian communities, and through the press, and preserve the same in the Library of the Military Academy in a separate portfolio corresponding with the "In Memoriam" now kept at the Institution to preserve the biography of deceased officers.

All officers of the Corps of Engineers will collect and forward to this department such printed and written evidences of the sympathies and condolence of the people as it may be in their power to obtain in the States in which they are stationed. The Superintendent of the Military Academy will, on receiving the same from this department, cause them to be appropriately arranged, and preserved in the Library as herein indicated. RICHARD DELAFIELD,
General and Chief Engineer U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

General Orders No. 26.

I. All officers and agents of the Quartermaster's Department, having citizen employes or hired articles under their direction, will immediately, upon the receipt of this order, prepare and forward to this office a special report of the persons and articles so hired or employed. This report will embrace in tabular form

1st. The number of persons or articles of each class.
2d Occupation, or how used.
3d. Rate of hire or compensation.
4th. The number of each class discharged since April 1, and rate of hire or compensation.
5th. What further reduction can be made during the next two months, and at what dates the reduction can be made.
6th. Remarks, showing briefly the necessity of continuing the remainder in Government employ.

II. The Chief Quartermasters of military divisions, department and principal depots will, upon consultation with the respective commanding officers thereof, take immediate measures to break up all minor depots and agencies under their control not essential to the service under the new military situation. The Quartermasters' stores at such depots and agencies will be drawn into the main depots; or, in case such stores are deemed not of sufficient value to justify the cost of their removal, then a special report of the case will be made to this office, with recommendations as to the best time, place, and manner of their sale or other disposition.

III. The property return of Quartermasters' stores on hand April 30th, called for by paragraph 8, General Orders No. 24, from this office, of the 29th ultimo, will be made out in the form of an inventory, showing

1st. The articles, in alphabetical order, and the quantity of each on hand.

2d. Their condition.

3d. Number or quantity of each required for a three months' supply at their respective stations.

4th. The disposition recommended to be made of the balance—whether to be sold, stored, or transferred to other stations; and when to be sold, stored, or transferred.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster, Brevet Major-General.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending April 22, 1865.

The following officers to date April 18, 1865, for evading duty and absence without leave:

Colonel Charles D. Murray, 59th Indiana Volunteers.
Captain F. W. Doran, 35th Iowa Volunteers.
First Lieutenant W. C. Kennedy, 35th Iowa Volunteers.

The following officers, to date March 27, 1865, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission:

Absence without leave.

Surgeon E Hutchinson, 137th New York Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant J L. Styron, 2d North Carolina Volunteers.
Assistant Surgeon Frank White, 31st United States Colored Troops.
First Lieutenant Emmett Stafford, 9th New York Artillery.
First Lieutenant Duncan D. Cameron, 9th United States Colored Troops.
Second Lieutenant James A. Bowles, 93d New York Artillery.
Second Lieutenant John Malloy, 111th United States Colored Infantry, to date April 17, 1865, having tendered his resignation while under charges embracing "drunkenness" and "disorderly conduct," the truth of the former of which he acknowledges.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the case of Second Lieutenant Sid Newton, 180th Ohio Volunteers, to date March 30, 1865, for absence without leave and drunkenness on duty, has been confirmed.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following-named officers, heretofore dismissed, have been restored with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:

Captain A. Hyde, 16th Kansas Cavalry.
Captain Frederick S. Gimber, 109th Pennsylvania Volunteers (now consolidated with the 111 Pennsylvania Volunteers).

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from April 24 1865, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in selling a man, enlisted by him, for a substitute.

Second Lieutenant W. A. C. Ryan, 124 New York Volunteers.

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant George Templeton, 50th New York Engineers.
Captain F. C. Post, 103d Illinois Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Sebastian S. McFaden, Quartermaster, 8th Tennessee Volunteers.
Major John B. Harris, 26th Illinois Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant William Bole, 28th Michigan Volunteers.
Major Benjamin Van Raden 24 New York Artillery.
Captain Edward Hanlon, 24 New York Artillery.
First Lieutenant Dennis Shea, 24 New York Artillery.
Second Lieutenant George W. Tysen, 24 New York Artillery.
First Lieutenant H. A. Fuller, 30th Massachusetts Volunteers.
First Lieutenant William T. Spencer, 7th New Jersey Volunteers.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

Captain Hancock T. McLean, 6th United States Cavalry, heretofore published for absence without leave and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, is exempt from dismissal from the service of the United States, he having appeared before the Military Commission of which Brigadier-General Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and made satisfactory defence to the charges against him.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNED.

Surgeon A. M. Clark, U. S. V., to duty as Chief Surgeon of the hospitals, and general superintendent, under the instructions of the Medical Director, of medical affairs in the city of Richmond and its outskirts.

Assistant Surgeon M. J. Asch, U. S. A., to duty as Medical Inspector of the Department of Virginia.

PROMOTED.

Assistant Surgeons James Collins, Daniel Stahl, John F Hubbr, William S Ely, James M. Study, John S. McGrew, and Theodore Artand, to Surgeons U. S. Volunteers, Assistant Surgeon J. C. McKee, U. S. A, to Surgeon U S. A., from 22d December, 1864.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Hart, U. S. A., to Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., from April 2, 1865.

APPOINTED.

Dr. H. A. Buck, of Marenzo, McHenry Co., Ill., Assistant Surgeon U. S. Volunteers.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MATES AND THEIR PAY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 16, 1865.

General Order No. 49.

In pursuance of the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, acting master's mates will hereafter be styled mates.

The pay of mates will be at the rate of forty dollars per month. After the completion of a year's continuous service as mates, they will be paid hereafter at the rate of sixty dollars per month whilst on sea service.

Mates may be rated, under authority of the Secretary of the Navy, from seamen and ordinary seamen who have enlisted in the naval service for not less than two years, and will receive the same compensation as other mates; but such rating of an enlisted man, or his appointment as an officer, shall not discharge him from his enlistment.

No person appointed or rated an officer or clerk in the Navy shall receive any bounty while holding an appointment.

Acting passed assistant surgeons and acting surgeons may be appointed in the same manner as acting assistant surgeons are now appointed, who shall receive the compensation of their respective grades.

Two years' service in the Navy as acting assistant surgeon will be required before examination for promotion, except under peculiar circumstances, to be judged of by the Department.

No acting assistant surgeon who is more than forty years of age will be examined for promotion.

An examination for promotion may be declined by an acting assistant surgeon without detriment to present position.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 24.—Second Assistant Engineer George E. Tower, to experimental duty at New York.

Lieutenant G. S. Wiltse, to the *North Carolina*.

APRIL 25.—Francis H. Swan, to the *Mohongo*

Lieutenant-Commander John G. Walker, to command the *Shawmut*.

Third Assistant Engineer S. C. McLanahan, to the *Frolic*.

Boatswain Philip J. Miller, to special duty connected with inventory of property at the Naval Store, at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Second Assistant Engineer Edward Cheney, to the *Frolic*.

Captain S. B. Bissell, to special duty in making an inventory of all the United States property in charge of the Naval Storekeeper, at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

APRIL 27.—Surgeon A. C. Rhodes, to the Naval Hospital, New York.

Second Assistant Engineer William J. Montgomery and J. M. Emanuel, to the *Shawmut*.

APRIL 28.—Commander Robert H. Wyman, to command the *Colorado*.

Commander J. R. M. Mullany, to duty under Rear-Admiral Gregory, at New York, as soon as his duties connected with the *Bienville* have been completed.

APRIL 28.—Paymaster Gilbert E. Thornton, to duty as inspector in charge of provisions and clothing at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

APRIL 29.—Assistant Surgeon E. C. Ver Meulen, to the Naval Hospital, New York.

DETACHED.

APRIL 24.—Gunner George Fouse, from the *Saranac*, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Gunner Thomas Robinson, from the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the *Saranac*, on the reporting of his relief.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. H. E. Baumgarten, from the Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tenn., and ordered to the *Wateree*.

Lieutenant-Commander John A. Howell, from the *Ossipee*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Paymaster Robert Pettit, from temporary duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., on the 1st of May, and ordered to continue his regular duties.

Acting Gunner Thomas S. Cassidy, from the *Mohican*, and ordered to the *Mohongo*.

Lieutenant George C. Remey, from the *De Soto*, and ordered to the *Mohongo*.

Second Assistant Engineer Frederick G. Coggin, from experimental duty at New York, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *Frolic*.

Second Assistant Engineer E. D. Leavitt, from the *Frolic*, and placed on sick leave.

APRIL 25.—Master Julius S. Bohrer, from the Naval Rendezvous, Baltimore, and ordered to duty at the Naval Station, Baltimore

Surgeon Robert Woodworth, from the Naval Rendezvous, New York, and waiting orders.

Captain S. F. Hazard, from the Naval Rendezvous, Boston, Mass., and waiting orders.

Surgeon Isaac Brinkerhoff, from the Naval Rendezvous, Boston, Mass., and waiting orders.

Surgeon John Thornley, from the Naval Rendezvous, New York, and waiting orders.

Commander James R. Childs, from the Naval Rendezvous, Portsmouth, N. H., and waiting orders.

Commanders Samuel Swartwout and George W. Doty, and Surgeon Edwin R. Denby, from the Naval Rendezvous, New York, and waiting orders.

Commander J. C. Williamson, from the command of the Naval Rendezvous, Brooklyn, N. Y., and waiting orders.

Surgeon D. S. Edwards, from the Naval Rendezvous, New Bedford, Mass., and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon E. C. Vermeulen, from the Naval Rendezvous, Portsmouth, N. H., and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon D. McMurtrie, from the *Muscoota*, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon J. W. Boyden, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the *Muscoota*.

APRIL 26.—Lieutenant-Commander John S. Barnes, from the command of the *Bat*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Clark, from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the *Mohongo*.

First Assistant Engineer William H. King, from the *Augusta*, and waiting orders.

APRIL 27.—Commander Edward Donaldson, from the command of the *Susquehanna*, and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant Charles L. Huntington, from the *Chickasaw*, and ordered North, on the reporting of his relief.

Assistant Paymaster H. P. Tuttle, from the *Catskill*, on the departure of his relief, and ordered North.

APRIL 28.—Captain William M. Walker, from the command of the *De Soto*, and waiting orders.

Paymaster Washington Irving, from duty as inspector of provisions and clothing at Norfolk, Va., on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Rear-Admiral Charles Henry Davis, from duty as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and appointed Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Observatory.

APRIL 29.—Rear-Admiral David D. Porter, from the command of the North Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders

Captain Alfred Taylor, from the Navy Yard, Boston, and ordered to command the *Susquehanna*.

Commodore James L. Lardner, from special duty at Philadelphia, and ordered to duty as a member of a Naval Board, of which Commodore Engle is President.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

APRIL 25.—Third Assistant Engineer Nelson H. Lawton.

APRIL 27.—Assistant Surgeon William H. Westcott, of the *Powhatan*.

Second Assistant Engineers Philip H. White and Henry P. Gregory, of the *Shamrock*.

Assistant Surgeon Ellery Stedman, of Dorchester, Mass.

APRIL 29.—Assistant Surgeon J. H. Gunning.

ORDERS REVOKED.

APRIL 25.—Commander McC. Maine, detaching him from duty as a member of the Naval Court-Martial.

Commander B. J. Totten, to duty as a member of a Naval Court-Martial at Philadelphia, and he is placed on waiting orders.

Commander E. C. Bowers, detaching him from the command of the *Vandalia*.

APRIL 26.—Assistant Paymaster F. H. Swan, to the *Mohongo*, and ordered to the *Frolic*.

Assistant Paymaster Charles F. Guild, to the *Frolic*, and placed on waiting orders.

PROMOTED.

APRIL 24.—Assistant Surgeons J. H. Clark, George R. Brush, D. R. Bannon, G. H. E. Baumgarten, Charles S. Giberson, and A. A. Hochling, to Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Navy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Holmes Edward Offley, formerly in the Navy Department, has been appointed Secretary to Rear-Admiral L. M. Goldsborough, ordered to command the European Squadron.

APRIL 28.—Captain Percival Drayton has this day been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and ordered to report without delay to the Navy Department.

Captain T. A. Jenkins has been appointed senior member of a board of officers to investigate and examine into the claims for local bounty preferred by men in the Mississippi Squadron, and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Lee, commanding that squadron. Commander Fabius Stanley and Paymaster A. H. Gilman are ordered to assist him in this duty.

APRIL 29.—Commodore William Radford is hereby appointed acting rear-admiral, and ordered to command the North Atlantic Squadron.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 24.—Acting Master Walter Pearce, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. P. Conner, Acting Ensigns P. F. Harrington and W. A. Duer, to the *Mohongo*.

Acting Master H. W. Washburn, to the *Sabine*.

Acting Master D. Rodney Brown, to the *Dacotah*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James W. Mellor, to the *Memphis*

APRIL 25.—Acting Ensigns G. H. Barry and C. J. Rogers, to report by letter to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury for duty on the U. S. coast survey steamer *Corwin*.

Mate W. H. Fitzgerald, to the *Savannah* for instruction and detail.

APRIL 26.—Acting Assistant Paymaster T. S. Dabney, to the *Mahongo*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Edward Sherwin, to the *Dai Ching*.

Acting Ensign P. P. Hawkes, to the *Unadilla*.

Mate Howard Sargent, Jr., to the *Savannah*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Paul H. Kendricken to the *Nansett*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Isaac H. Borden, to the *Memphis*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William B Whitmore, to duty on one of the vessels at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon N. L. Campbell, to the *Mahongo*.

APRIL 27.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant L. G. Vassallo, to the *Chickasaw*

Acting Master D. Rodney Brown, to the *Dacotah*.

Acting Master A. A. Owens, to the *Mohongo*.

Acting Ensign Joseph W. Mulford, to the *Huron*.

Acting Ensign Joseph C. F. K Wappenhaus, to the *Mattabesett*.

Acting Ensign R. T. Leary, to the *Mount Vernon*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. W. Hamilton, to the *Conemaugh*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster T. A. Swords, to the *Catskill*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster L. C Wood, Jr., to the *Nantucket*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Albert S. Cox, to the *Tioga*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William W. Smith, to the *Hendrick Hudson*

APRIL 28.—Acting Ensign G. E. French, to the *Juniata*.

APRIL 29.—Acting Chief Engineer Alexander McCausland, to the *Juniata*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Frederick Acker, to command the *Bat*.

DETACHED.

APRIL 24.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Nelson Ingram, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Mahopac*.

APRIL 25.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer James H. Wilson, from the *De Soto*, and ordered to the *Saugus*, at Washington, D. C.

Acting Ensign S. L. La Dein, from the *Osceola*, and ordered to the *Gettysburg*.

Acting Master and Pilot Edward A. Decker, from the *Gettysburg*, and ordered to the *Osceola*.

APRIL 27.—Acting Assistant Surgeon C. M. Slack, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Pembina*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ira L. Davies, from the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. K Holmes, from the *Pembina*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Paymaster G. W. Allen, from the *Nantucket*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return North and settle his accounts.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James M. Churchill, from the *Hendrick Hudson*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

APRIL 29.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry F. Hayden, from the *Huron*, and granted sick leave for one month.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. S. Wetmore, from the *Eolus*, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

Acting Assistant Surgeon B. Semeg, from the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to the *Commodore Morris*.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

APRIL 24.—Acting Master Foster Willis, of the *Napa*.

Acting Master John Wallace, of the *Portsmouth*.

Acting Ensign James H. Barry, of the *Vandalia*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George H. Andrews, of the *Saugus*.

Mate William E. Cannon, of the *Princess Royal*.

Mate Allen W. Widup, of the *Onchita*, Mississippi Squadron.

APRIL 25.—Acting Master S. A. Waterbury, of the *Sangamon*.

Acting Ensign Stephen C. Hill, of the *Paul Jones*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Mingis, of the *Saugus*.

Mate N. E. Moore, of the *Great Western*, Mississippi Squadron.

APRIL 26.—Acting Ensign Winslow B Barnes, of the *Mendota*.

Acting Ensign a John Cullaton, of the *Unadilla*.

Acting Ensign D. W. Tainter, of the *Great Western*, Mississippi Squadron.

Mate D. G. Conger, of the *Savannah*.

Mate A. C. Bowie, of the Naval Rendezvous, Baltimore, Md.

APRIL 27.—Mate John L. Robins, of the *Hunchback*.

Mate C. S. Hardy, of the *Osceola*.

Mate A. M Lyon, of the *Malvern*.

Mate Thomas E. Quayle, of the *Whitehead*.

Mate Charles F. Fisher, of the *Mattabesett*.

Mate William D. Cobb, of the *Malvern*.

Acting Gunner William W. Bradley, of the *Maratanza*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John C. Garner, of the *Lilac*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas R. Jefferson, of the *Massasoit*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John W. Stott, of the *Kansas*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George L. King, of the *Kansas*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant D. A. Campbell, of the *Mattabesett*.

Acting Master Walter Pearce, of Bristol, R. I.

Acting Ensign S. S. Bissell, of the *Juniata*.

Assistant Ensign J. Ryon, of the *Mount Vernon*.

Acting Ensign Samuel H. Maunder, of the *Huron*.

Acting Ensign James W. Fisk, of the *Kansas*.

Acting Ensign J. B. Trott, of New York city.

APRIL 28—Acting Ensign William D. Price, of the *Juniata*.

Acting Ensign Andre S. Rounds, Jr., of the *Acacia*.

Acting Ensign Samuel J. Denight, of the *Cincinnati*.

Acting Ensign George T. Joslin, of the *Potomska*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon R. W. Gifford, of the *Tallahatchie*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon P. H. Pursell, of the *Flambeau*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Benjamin F. Brown, of the Naval Battery, Morris Island, S. C.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William P. Higgins, of the *General Putnam*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Elliott N. Cross, of the *Potomska*.

APRIL 29.—Acting Ensign Charles Millett, of the *Fort Henry*.

Acting Ensign Ralph C. Pack, of the *Mendota*.

Mate Theodore B Seavey, of the *St. Lawrence*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert W. Clark, of the *Commodore Morris*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry L. Churchill, at the Navy Yard, Boston.

APPOINTED.

APRIL 24.—Charles F. Abbott, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Lemuel Harman, of West Dorset, Mass, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Memphis*.

APRIL 25.—William A. Gale, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

APRIL 27.—Thomas W. Bonsall, of the *Atlanta*, Mate, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

C. H. Cobb, of the *Juniper*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain in the Potomac Flotilla.

APRIL 28.—H S. P. Rollins, Acting Ensign, and waiting orders.

Wilfred H. Whetherill, of Lambertville, N. J., Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Thomas Heenan, of the Potomac Flotilla, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain in the Flotilla.

APRIL 29.—John W. Sanderson, of the *Mahaska*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain in the East Gulf Squadron.

PROMOTED.

APRIL 24.—Acting Master C. C. Kingsbury, of the *Dictator*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

APRIL 25.—Acting Ensign Nicholas Pratt, of the *Rhode Island*, to Acting Master, U. S Navy.

APRIL 26.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Thomas A. Harris, of the Mississippi Squadron, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander.

APRIL 27.—Acting Assistant Surgeon A. B. C. Sawyer, of the Potomac Flotilla, to Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon.

APRIL 28.—Acting Master C. C. Bunker, of the *Ossipee*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

APRIL 29.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant R. B. Smith, commanding the *Nita*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy.

Acting Master Thomas Chatfield, of the *Two Sisters*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

CONFIRMED.

APRIL 24.—Acting Ensign Joseph N. Peabody, of the *Genesee*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Mate Edmund C. Aiken, and ordered to remain in the West Gulf Squadron.

Mate Henry J. Richmond, of the *Ossipee*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Mate William K. Babbit, of the *Oneida*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

APRIL 28.—Mate John Poute, of the *State of Georgia*, and ordered to remain on that vessel.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

APRIL 24.—Acting Ensign Charles P. Gifford, of Mattapoisett, Mass.

Acting Gunner Mark B. Means, of Sedgwick, Mass.

APRIL 25.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry C. Keene, of the Naval Rendezvous, Portsmouth, N. H.

Acting Gunner Charles F. Adams, now at Benton Barracks, Mo.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward Moran, of Mountclair P. O., Eessex Co., N. J.

APRIL 28.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer James H. Hedges, of the *Moose*, Mississippi Squadron.

APRIL 29.—Acting Gunner James Read, of the *Wateree*.

DISMISSED.

APRIL 24.—Acting Ensign F. S. Leach, of the *Clover*, and to be confined in the States Prison at Wethersfield, Conn., for the term of five (5) years.

APRIL 29.—Acting First Assistant Engineer Robert A. Davisson, at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ORDERS REVOKED.

APRIL 25.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer James W. Mellow, to the *Memphis*, and he will remain on the *Tonawanda*.

APRIL 28.—Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon N. L. Campbell, to the *Mohongo*, and ordered to the *Memphis*.

DISCHARGED.

APRIL 26.—Mate Bernard C. Devine, of the *Eutaw*.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending April 29th, 1865.—

Isaac Williams, captain of forecastle, April 7, 1865, U. S. steamer *Shockokon*.

George Thompson, seaman, April 15, 1865. Naval Asylum.

James Kimball, landsman, April 1, 1865, U. S steamer *Colossus*.

John Harrison, seaman, Naval Hospital, New York

George W. Clifford, landsman, Naval Hospital, New York.

Charles Smith, landsman, April 13, Naval Hospital, New York.

O. A Coburn, private, marines, April 5, U. S. Hospital transport *Merrimac*.

George F. Potter (colored), seaman, March 26, 1865, Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla.

Henry Hayes, ordinary seaman, March 17, 1865, U. S. steamer *Quaker City*.

Jules Baltour, first-class boy, April 1, 1865, U. S. steamer *Rodolph*, Mobile Bay

Michael Driscoll, landsman, April 1, 1865, U. S. steamer *Rodolph*, Mobile Bay.

Johnson Smith, landsman, April 1, 1865, U. S. steamer *Rodolph*, Mobile Bay.

Theodore Texada, landsman, April 1, 1865, U. S. steamer *Rodolph*, Mobile Bay

Thomas Kelly, corporal marines, March 27, 1865, U. S. steamer *Proteus*.

Truman D. Wass, ordinary seaman, April 12, 1865, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

John T. Brady, seaman, April 19, 1865, Naval Asylum.

Lewis De Wall, master-at-arms, March 29, 1865, U. S. steamer *Osage*, Mobile.

William Paigher, seaman, March 29, 1865, U. S. steamer *Osage*, Mobile

John Everhart, ordinary seaman, March 29, 1865, U. S. steamer *Osage*, Mobile.

Charles Taylor, ordinary seaman, March 29, 1865, U. S. steamer *Osage*, Mobile.

Elisha Peters (colored), second-class fireman, January 13, 1865, U. S. steamer *Ella*.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, April 29, 1865.

Being desirous to relieve all loyal citizens and well-disposed persons residing in the insurrectionary States from unnecessary commercial restrictions, and to encourage them to return to peaceful pursuits, it is hereby ordered:—

First—That all restrictions upon internal, domestic and coastwise commercial intercourse be discontinued in such part of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and so much of Louisiana as lies east of the Mississippi River, as shall be embraced within the lines of the national military occupation, excepting those such restrictions as are imposed by the acts of Congress, and regulations in pursuance thereof prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, approved by the President, and excepting also from the effect of this the following articles, contraband of war, to wit:—Arms, ammunition and all articles from which ammunition is manufactured; gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators and instruments for operating telegraph lines.

Second—All existing military and naval orders in any manner restricting internal, domestic and coastwise commercial intercourse and trade with or in the localities above named be and the same are hereby revoked, and that no military or naval officer in any manner interrupt or interfere with the same, or with any boats or other vessels engaged therein under proper authority pursuant to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, by my proclamation of the 25th instant, Thursday, the 25th day of next month, was recommended as a day for special humiliation and prayer in consequence of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, but whereas my attention has been called to the fact that the day aforesaid is sacred to large numbers of Christians as one of rejoicing for the ascension of the Savior: now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby suggest that the religious services recommended as aforesaid should be postponed until Thursday, the first day of June next.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 29th day of April in the year of our Lord 1865 and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.

W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

THE SURRENDER OF JOHNSTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 28—3 P. M.

Major-General DIX:

A dispatch from General Grant, dated at Raleigh, 10 P. M., April 26, just received by this Department, states that "Johnson surrendered the forces in his command, embracing all from here to the Chattahoochee, to General Sherman, on the basis agreed upon between Lee and myself for the Army of Northern Virginia."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

ASSISTANT Surgeon C. C. Byrne, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland, and has been ordered to report to Assistant-Surgeon-General Wood, at Louisville, Ky., for duty.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Navy Department has received intelligence that the Rebel iron-clad *Stonewall* left Teneriffe on the 2d inst., and it is believed that she is now in the West Indies.

SEVERAL vessels are reported to be for sale, or soon to be, by the Government. The *Huntsville*, *Kensington* and *Vicksburg* are spoken of, but we do not know with what truth.

THE strike at the Brooklyn Yard is over. The Department at finally gave the men two days to return, which was done by most of them. The strike has occasioned much inconvenience, and put back the preparation of our foreign squadrons. But the struggle must come some time, and now as well as hereafter. Wages have struck twelve, and it is time for the hand to go backwards.

IMPORTANT improvements are in progress at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Buildings are going up, and the channel in front of the yard is being dredged so as to admit of docking the largest class of vessels of war. The *Chattanooga*, 8, 3,000 tons burden, will be docked and coppered very soon. When she is finished, the famous *New Ironsides* will take her place, and receive a much needed overhauling.

THE Rebel ram *Albemarle*, which was sunk at Plymouth, N. C., by Lieutenant Cushing, has been raised and has reached the Gosport Navy Yard. The cost of raising her was about $20,000. Her machinery is in excellent order, and her hull is found to have sustained but little damage from the explosion of the torpedo. She will be put in sea-going order and sent to New York to be fitted out as a first-class iron clad.

THE Hon. Secretary of the Navy in a well-deserved letter to Acting Rear-Admiral Thatcher, congratulating him on the capture of Mobile, says:—"I am happy in extending to you and those under your command, and the Major-General and those under his command, the congratulations of the Navy Department for the victory which places in our possession, with one exception, all the chief ports of the Southern coast, and one that bids fair to be the closing naval contest of the Rebellion."

THE Navy Department has received a communication from Commander W. H. McComb, under date of April 12th, at Portsmouth, N. C., in which he says:—"I got news yesterday to the effect that the Rebels had sent a floating battery down the Roanoke, and that it was then just above this place. Immediately started from Winston in the *Wilderness*, and arrived here last night. I then found that Commander Febiger had sent a party up, under Lieutenant Franklin, of the *Isaacs*, which party had found the battery sunk near Janesville, by one of their own torpedoes. Lieutenant Franklin set fire to all of her that was above water, about two feet, and it is supposed that she is pretty thoroughly destroyed."

QUITE a stir was aroused through the country one day this week by the announcement that the Rebel ram *Webb* was rushing down the Mississippi at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and, after destroying our river fleet, would probably put to sea to devastate our commerce. Quiet was restored by the intelligence that she had been blown up, thus becoming "the last of the Rebel rams." She was a paddle steamer, originally built and designed as a ice-boat for breaking up the thick ice in New York harbor. Her heavy bow fitted her for ramming, which she did well, first for us, and afterwards for our enemies, having been captured by them. We lost the valuable *Indianola* in this way. Taking refuge finally in the Red River, she kept two or three of our vessels on the lookout. In her course down the Mississippi, she was pursued by the *Hollyhock*, and headed off by the *Richmond*. She was commanded by Reed, former commander of the privateer *Tacony*.

INFORMATION has been received at the Navy Department of the capture of the blockade-running steamer *Cora*, on the 25th ult., by the United States steamer *Quaker City*, thirteen miles east of Brazos, Texas. The *Cora* is a stern-wheel steamer, and she was bound from Corpus Christi, Texas, to Bagdad, Mexico, with a cargo of lumber.

[Special Notice]

WASHINGTON CLAIM AGENCY.—Prize Money, Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all other claims due Soldiers or Sailors collected without delay. Officers' accounts with the Ordnance, Quartermaster's and Treasury Departments made out and adjusted. Advances made. HAYES & WHITMAN, No. 215 F street, between 14th and 15th streets, Washington, D. C. Post Office Box 771.

[Advertisement.]

Do not waste your money buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS which have flooded the market for the last few years; when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

See in another column: "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

[Special Notice.]

THE ARMY AND NAVY PASTE BLACKING, made by B. F. Brown & Co, Boston, gives universal satisfaction. For sale throughout the Union.

MARRIED.

Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

CALHOUN—ORR.—At Grace church, Newark, N. J., on the 3d inst., by Rev. Mr. Hodges, Assistant Surgeon J. THEODORE CALHOUN, U.S.A., to Miss NORA C. ORR, of Newark.

DIED.

EATON.—At the Naval Academy, Newport, R. I., on Friday morning, April 28, of typhoid fever, Midshipman J. HORACE, son of Major J. H. Eaton, Pay Department U.S.A., aged 16 years and 7 months.

He was a noble youth, much beloved by his officers and associates, to whom he had become attached by a highly honorable and conscientious devotion to his duties, and by his manly, genial and generous personal qualities.

NOW READY:

PRINTED IN FRENCH,

THE

HISTORY OF JULIUS CESAR.

BY

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REDEMPTION OF

$1,641,500

"SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS NO. 2,"

OF THE

COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

PAYABLE JUNE 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 2," of the county of New York, becoming payable June 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF

$1,641,500

OF

"SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND REDEMPTION BONDS NO. 2,"

OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, May 23, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million six hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds No. 2," of the county of New York, authorized by chapter 17 of the Laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 3, 1865.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:—

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1891.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1892.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1893; and

One hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1894.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank), on Thursday, the first day of June, 1865, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from June 1, 1865.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds. No. 2," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 3, 1865.

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No. 4 is in the heart of territory that is rapidly becoming known as the choicest of Oil Lands, and bids fair, of itself, soon to be worth in market, more than the entire Capital Stock of this Company. A well producing 100 barrels per day has been struck near this Lot recently.

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This Company is peculiarly the "Army Oil Company." Its Vice-President is Colonel W. D. Mann, long an Army officer. Its Secretary, D. Stratton, formerly a Captain in the Army. Three of its Directors are, Captain H Douglass, of the 18th Infantry, now Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer for Ohio, with office at Columbus; Dr. G. M. Sternberg, now in charge of U. S. Military Hospital at Cleveland, O., and Dr. C. Mackenzie, now of same Hospital. The Stock of the Company is mostly in hands of Army officers. No better opportunity for safe and profitable investments can be found by members of the Army than this Company offers.

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"I am youth rejuvenated."

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$1,770,149 87.

(Assets, Feb. 1, 1865,

$12,235,407 86.

Premiums received during the year	$1,904,584 66	
Interest received during the year 1864	945,281 84	$2,849,866 50
Invested in United States Stocks		4,915,921 25
Bonds and Mortgage and Real Estate		5,827,991 13
Cash on Hand and in Bank		1,023,524 25
Due from Agents		31,978 05
Interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, &c.	435,993 18	$12 235,407 86

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No. 2.—One half (½) acre adjoining the above tract. Perpetual lease. Half all Oil.

No. 3.—Three fourths (¾) of an acre on the Run next above the Lots just described. Perpetual lease Half all Oil.

These Lots are every inch on the Creek bottom, level and smooth, with room enough for ten Wells.

No. 4.—One-half (½) acre, Fee Simple, on Rocky River, Medina County, Ohio, being a part of the famous "Oil Spring Lot," and but four rods from the Well producing Lubricating Oil—a Well bored for salt many years ago.

No. 5.—Twenty (20) acres, Fee Simple, on Rocky River, adjoining the farm on which is the above described Oil Well, and on the outskirts of the village of Liverpool. Oil Geologists, who recently prospected here, fixed the place where a large flow of Oil should be obtained directly on this tract, at a point where a ravine makes into the river.

There is on this property a fine large house, good barn and outhouses, which will be valuable in the operations of the Company. A Derrick is up on this Lot, and a well is being bored by hand power, to the depth of two hundred feet, while an Engine is being got on to the ground.

No. 6—One hundred and fifty-five (155) acres in the Federal Creek, Athens County, Ohio Oil country, in the immediate neighborhood of the Joy Farm One Hundred Barrel Well, struck recently, and surrounded by many good producing Wells. This territory promises to be fully equal to the best in Pennsylvania. A great many Wells are now producing largely in this section, and hundreds going down. No failures are reported anywhere in this region. It is just opposite the great Oil Fields of the Kanawha, and is laid down by our most eminent Geologists as in the very centre of the Oil Basin.

Since this property was obtained, owing to developments adjoining it, the value has been increased to an extent to make it alone ample property for the basis of a large Company. Lease fifteen (15) years, with four-fifths of all Oil.

No. 7.—One (1) acre, with Hotel, Barn, and Outhouses, being the Tavern Stand at Grafton, Ohio, *Fee Simple*. On this Lot is an old Well, strongly impregnated with Oil, and the show of Oil here is regarded as superior. This property is also highly valuable as Hotel property.

No. 8.—Three hundred (300) acres, near the above property. Derrick up and Well going down on this farm, with all indications of Oil. Lease twenty years, with three-fourths of all Oil.

No. 9.—Ninety-seven (97) acres, on Black River, Grafton, Ohio, two miles from the above farm Lease twenty-nine years, five-sixths of all Oil.

No. 10.—Eighty-four (84) acres, Grafton, adjoining the "Rising Well Farm," on which is a fine Well of Lubricating Oil, now pumping, and several going down. Lease twenty-nine years, five-sixths all Oil

This Grafton property, though quite undeveloped, is fast becoming very popular. Several Wells are now going down in the Township, and active preparations are making for many more. One or two Wells are now pumping with good success, and several that are down but one or two hundred feet, have a fine show of Oil. This is heavy Lubricating Oil.

Nearly the entire 659¼ acres of land owned by this Company is bottom land, and every foot of it boring territory, giving ample room for more than 1,500 Wells.

The tracts lie in four different localities, and none of them in mythical or unknown regions, where perhaps there is not a Well being bored within fifty miles, and where, if Oil should be found, the means of transportation would be absolutely wanting, thus rendering the product valueless. These lands are all in easy reach of Railroads. A feature, the advantages of which will readily appear, is, that all these lands are surrounded by active development, numbers of Wells going down in the immediate vicinity of each tract, so that should Oil be found, this property is enhanced in value though the Company should not at once commence operations themselves on all the Lots.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

This Company has been organized on a different plan from most Petroleum Companies now in operation, the advantages of which will be apparent to every one.

The property of this Company was purchased by an Association of forty-five gentlemen, and was selected after careful examination by two of their number sent out for the especial purpose. With the money for the purchase of the lands was raised $15,000 working capital, and placed in the hands of the Trustee. This enabled the Association to at once commence operations, instead of waiting for the sale of the stock to produce working capital, as is usual. Three Wells are now in progress of sinking on the Cherry Run property.

With good success, sixty days will suffice to complete these Wells, and that they will be highly productive, no one familiar with Oil Territory can doubt, as there has never been a failure on Cherry Run, and within a few rods of this property are some very fine Wells. The famous Coquette (800 bbls.), Jersey (400 bbls), Maple Shade (200 bbls.) and Sherman Wells (200 bbls.), are immediately across on Oil Creek. The renowned Reed Well, which flows 300 barrels daily, is less than one mile below on Cherry Run, and a new 200 barrel Well is between the Reed Well and these Lots. These Lots are in what is recognized by all men as the finest Oil Basin yet discovered, and immediately between the Reed Well on the one side and the Coquette, Jersey, etc., on the other side, the largest Oil Wells in the world, and in this distance there has never been a well put down that was not a paying well. Farther on in this same line is the famous Pit Hole Well of the United States Petroleum Company.

Three Wells are also going down on the Ohio property. One on the "Oil Spring Lot," one on the Gooderich Farm, 20 acres, Liverpool, and one on the Brown Farm, Grafton.

Oil is found here generally at a depth of less than 200 feet, and to this depth Wells are sunk by hand-power.

These Wells are being vigorously pushed.

To facilitate the business of developing these lands, the gentlemen purchasing them have formed a Stock Company, with a very limited capital, considering the great value of their lands, and have taken among themselves all the Stock except 28,000 Shares, set apart as additional working capital. These 28,000 shares are now offered to the public.

The Stock is all full paid, and will not be liable to any assessments. No Stockholder assumes any personal liability.

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March 25, 1865.



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A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

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The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Address

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME II.—NUMBER 38. WHOLE NUMBER 90. | NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1865. | SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office 39 Park Row.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE chief events to record for the week are the surrender of JOHNSTON, TAYLOR, and other Rebel leaders, with their forces; the marching of the Armies of SHERMAN and MEADE towards Washington; and the pursuit of JEFF. DAVIS. By SHERMAN'S arrangements, General SCHOFIELD was left to carry out the terms of the agreement for JOHNSTON'S surrender in North Carolina, while Generals GILLMORE and WILSON were to do the same in the Department of the South and in Georgia. General HARTSUFF was deputed by General SCHOFIELD to superintend the actual paroling, and this was done under the following specimen form:—

GREENSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA, ...1865.

In accordance with the terms of the Military Convention, entered into on the twenty-sixth of April, 1865, between General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, commanding the Confederate Army, and Major-General W. T. SHERMAN, commanding the United States Army in North Carolina,.....has given his solemn obligation not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly released from this obligation; and is permitted to return to his home, not to be disturbed by the United States authorities so long as he observe this obligation and obey the laws in force where he may reside.

.....C. S. A., Commanding.

.....U. S. A., Special Commissioner.

The number of men surrendered and paroled is in the neighborhood of 25,000. 108 pieces of artillery were parked, with limbers, caissons, &c., complete; little ammunition was captured. About 15,000 small arms were given up. More than 10,000 men strayed off with their guns and horses, mules, or wagons. There was no discipline in the army, at the end, and JOHNSTON is said not to be responsible for the marching away of his men without parole. The same thing happened, also, in the paroling of LEE'S Army. As happened, also, in the paroling of the anxiety in the preceding case, the want of rations, the passing of conscripted men to revisit their homes, the passing away of the agricultural season, a desire in some quarters, to play the "last ditch" rôle in a very mild and safe way, by refusing to personally surrender, and finally, a general disgust at the way in which "the "Rebellion was played out," to use the expressive phrase of its supporters, carried away many prisoners to their homes. Our officers did not interfere, for, in both cases, the actual parole was given by the officers, each for his own command, the number of which was stated, and the regimental and company rolls deposited with the paroling officers.

A part of the cavalry, of HAMPTON'S division, went off to share the fortunes of JEFF. DAVIS. But few cavalry horses were captured, and even the mules and wagons were given to JOHNSTON'S troops, to be used in transporting rations and baggage. As in the case of the parole at Appomattox Court-House, under GRANT'S terms allowing "private horses" to be retained, all the animals that were worth anything were "private." A daily correspondent says that "such "was the scramble for horses and mules, that the officers had to keep a strict watch over their horses to "prevent them from being stolen, but many lost their "animals notwithstanding every precaution. Every "horse or mule that could carry a man or any other "burden has been gobbled. As a general rule, the "officers will carry away with them good animals, and "the large number of work animals which this will "distribute over the country will be a great benefit to "the farmers in the States to which they are going. "Many have long journeys to perform, going beyond "the Mississippi."

This was the sorry end of an army, scraped together from many points till it reached respectable numbers, and organized to defeat the soldier to whom it surrendered. Before it entirely drops from history, it will be interesting to record the skeleton of its organization at the time of the surrender at Durham Station.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL W. J. HARDEE'S CORPS.

Major-General Ben. F. Cheatham's Division.

Brigadier-General Allison Caper's brigade.
Brigadier-General J. B. Palmer's brigade.

Major-General John C. Brown's Division.

Brigadier-General D. C Govan's brigade.
Brigadier-General Smith's brigade.

Major-General R. F. Hoke's Division.

Brigadier-General W. H. Kirkland's brigade.
Brigadier-General T. L. Clingman's brigade.
Brigadier-General Alfred H. Colquitt's brigade.
Brigadier-General Johnson R. Haygood's brigade.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL A. P. STEWART'S CORPS.

Major-General William W. Loring's Division.

Brigadier-General W. S. Featherstone's brigade.
Brigadier-General H. P. Lowry's brigade.
Brigadier-General C. M. Shelley's brigade.

Major-General Patton Anderson's Division.

Brigadier-General Rhett's brigade.
Brigadier-General Stephen Elliott's brigade.

Major-General E. C. Walthal's Division.

Brigadier-General Harrison's brigade.
Brigadier-General Connor's brigade.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL STEPHEN D. LEE'S CORPS.

Major-General Daniel H. Hill's Division.

Brigadier-General T. H. Sharp's brigade
Brigadier-General W. F. Brantley's brigade.

Major-General C. L. Stephenson's Division.

Brigadier-General J. J. Pettus' brigade.
Brigadier General B. Henderson's brigade.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL WADE HAMPTON'S CORPS,

Comprising three divisions of cavalry, two of which operated under Major-General J. Wheeler.

It will be remembered that arrangements were said to be progressing between General DICK TAYLOR and General DANA, commanding at Memphis, for the surrender of the former's army on the terms first proposed to JOHNSTON by SHERMAN, unless repudiated by General DANA'S superior officers. The armistice commenced on the 29th of April, and was only to be terminated after forty-eight hours' notice. Whatever may have been the fact concerning this statement, on Monday, the 8th, dispatches from General WILSON, who is now at Macon, Georgia, arrived at the Army headquarters at Washington, announcing the final and complete surrender of TAYLOR'S forces in Alabama and Mississippi, to General CANBY. The terms of course were identical with those proposed by GRANT to LEE, or analogous to them. It is noticeable that the dispatch came direct from Macon to Washington, and the telegraph lines through Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia, are therefore complete.

On Tuesday, the 2d of May, JEFF. THOMPSON surrendered his entire force to Captain MITCHELL, of the Navy. The previous surrender of 900 of the enemy at Cumberland Gap we should have recorded last week. General VOGDES, who has lately taken charge of the military district whose headquarters are at Jacksonville, Florida, has received the surrender of General SAM. JONES. The dispatches concerning the surrender of General KIRBY SMITH are conflicting, at present, and we must wait a few weeks for official news.

The pursuit of the fugitive DAVIS by STONEMAN'S cavalry still continues. Opinion is divided as to whether that "old public functionary" will direct his flight to Florida, with a view to escaping from some obscure point on the coast, or whether he will attempt the passage of the Mississippi. Of course, it is at present a matter of speculation. He is accompanied by a part of WADE HAMPTON'S cavalry corps, it being, it is said, a portion of WHEELER'S command. Before leaving Greensboro', DAVIS is said to have paid his large escort their wages in gold, of which he carries a considerable quantity. One report says he is escorted by two thousand cavalry, well-mounted, and commanded by General G. G. DIBBRELL, of Tennessee, commanding a brigade of WHEELER'S cavalry. He is accompanied by BENJAMIN, BRECKINRIDGE, TRENHOLM, and others, of the Richmond Cabinet. Information or conjecture on the subject came from both Raleigh and Knoxville on the same day, May 2d. The Knoxville *Dispatch* said that DAVIS was at Yorkville, S. C., on the 28th ult., and STONEMAN'S forces came in on the following day. It added that "STONEMAN'S "cavalry is now in the valley of the Saluda River, with "his headquarters at Anderson, S. C., and the cavalry "are scouting from there towards Augusta, Ga., with "instructions, if they can hear of JEFF. and his treasure, to follow him as long as there is a horse left. "The infantry portion of STONEMAN'S command is "engaged in clearing the mountains of bushwhackers, "guerrillas and horse thieves, and they are making clean "work." The Raleigh *Progress*, of the same date, says that "on the 25th DAVIS left Charlotte bound for "Texas, escorted by about three thousand cavalry un"der Generals ECHOLS and BASIL DUKE. The men "were mostly Kentuckians and Texans. DAVIS made "a speech in Charlotte before leaving, in which he "promised to have a larger army in the field than ever "before, very soon. He had with him a train of about "twenty wagons. His escort were mere desperadoes "and adventurers—many of whom were formerly un"der JOHN MORGAN. On the 24th they burned the "navy yard, ransacked the stores and dwellings, and "committed various outrages on the property and "persons of the inhabitants."

Finally, intelligence which reached Washington on May 8th, stated that after leaving Yorkville, S. C., April 28th, from which point he was driven by STONEMAN, DAVIS fled across the northern part of South Carolina, crossing the Savannah River north of Augusta, and reaching Washington, Ga., May 4th. This latter is a small village about thirty miles west by north of Augusta, and the fact that DAVIS fled in this direction indicates an intention to cross the Mississippi River. WILSON'S great cavalry column is deployed through Georgia, on the *qui vive* for the fugitive. WILSON'S headquarters are at Macon. From the preceding statements, which, though conflicting in some minor details, are tolerably clear in the main, it will be seen that, at latest dates, DAVIS was in Georgia, heading towards the Mississippi. Visions of that "sour apple tree" already crowd upon our troops, who are scouring the country, in hopes of the favor and the reward which will come to the fortunate captor of the Rebel President.

THE National Armies are gathering towards the Capital, for the final review and discharge. We have already recorded the arrival of that part of GIBBONS'S Twenty-fourth corps which had engaged in the pursuit of LEE, at Richmond, on the 25th of April, where they were welcomed by the part which had remained there in garrison. WRIGHT'S Sixth corps reached Danville just before 10 o'clock on the morning of the

27th, having marched over one hundred miles in four days. The corps is said to have captured, there, about five hundred prisoners, the machinery taken from Harper's Ferry, thirteen locomotives, one hundred and seventeen box-cars, and iron work for about ten thousand muskets. SHERIDAN, meanwhile, was, with his cavalry, on the road to Danville, at Abbeville, near the junction of the Staunton and Dan Rivers. He was unable to cross the river for want of pontoon bridges, and is awaiting their arrival at that point. As soon as news of JOHNSTON'S surrender was received, SHERIDAN was instructed to return from Abbeville to Petersburgh, without continuing to Danville. WRIGHT was to remain for a time at the latter point. But he was expected, with his corps, to follow to Richmond, where, probably, he has already arrived.

On the 1st, HUMPHREYS'S Second and GRIFFIN'S (late WARREN'S) Fifth corps, stationed on the Southside Railroad, received orders to break camp for an overland march to Washington, via Richmond. On the 2d, they started at an early hour, and, on the 4th, encamped a few miles outside the late Rebel Capital. On the 6th, these veteran corps passed through Richmond, and the event was celebrated by a great military spectacle and review. Major Generals MEADE, HALLECK and ORD reviewed the march of the two corps and their officers as they passed through the city. GIBBONS'S Twenty-fourth corps, temporarily under command of TURNER, received them, and DEVENS'S Third division kept the line of the route. The streets were thronged, the day fine, drums rolled their salutes, battle-rent flags waved and dipped, cheers burst forth from spectators and troops all along the march. The two corps marched finely, with knapsacks slung, and passed Libby Prison, the house of General LEE, and other points of interest. Our troops entered from Manchester, and the line of march was as follows:—Up Seventeenth Street to Carey; down Carey past the Libby and Castle Thunder to Nineteenth; up Nineteenth to Main Street; up Main to Thirteenth; up Thirteenth to Capitol Street; past the City Hall and north front of the Capitol to Ninth; down Ninth to Franklin; up Franklin to First; up First to Broad; out Broad to Brooke Avenue, and so on northward to the turnpike. The procession entered the city about half-past nine A. M., and took about five hours and a half to pass a given point, it being nearly sundown before it had left the city. The Fifth corps marched first, followed by the Second, and each preceded by its pioneer corps. The order was something as follows:

General Macy's Provost Guard.
General Benham's Engineer Brigade.

GENERAL GRIFFIN'S FIFTH CORPS.

First division, General Chamberlain.
Second division, General Ayres.
Third division, General Crawford.

GENERAL HUMPHREYS' SECOND CORPS.

First division, General Barlow.
Second division, General De Trobriand.
Third division, General Miles.

At night the two corps encamped near Yellow Tavern, some miles from Richmond. They are now on their way to Washington.

HOWARD'S wing of SHERMAN'S Army of the Mississippi, comprising LOGAN'S Fifteenth corps and BLAIR'S Seventeenth corps, encamped at Blacks and Whites on the Southside Railroad, on their march from Raleigh to Richmond, on the night of Friday, the 5th. They had marched nearly 150 miles in about five days and a half. They reached the Petersburgh entrenchments early the next afternoon—a distance of 156 miles in less than six days. On the 8th they arrived at Manchester, opposite Richmond. After a day or two of rest, they passed through that city. SLOCUM'S wing, consisting of DAVIS'S Fourteenth corps and MOWER'S Twentieth, was just in rear of HOWARD'S, and each marched along the route prescribed by SHERMAN in his usual style of definite orders. Both wings will move on to Alexandria. It is intimated that GIBBONS'S Twenty-fourth corps will remain at Richmond or elsewhere in Virginia for several weeks, and that WEITZEL'S Twenty-fifth corps will rendezvous permanently at City Point, and go into a camp of instruction.

A DISMOUNTED cavalry camp has been established at Chapel Point, Maryland, and some 8,000 of Sheridan's dismounted cavalrymen are now there. A mail line has been established between Washington and Chapel Point, and the steamer *Lizzie Baker* has been placed upon the route.

USAGE AND ROUTINE IN THE NAVY.

NO. VI.

THE executive officer is the senior line officer attached to the vessel next in rank to the officer in command; in case of his illness or absence, his duties are performed by the next in rank, who is informed by the executive officer on leaving the ship of all unexecuted orders that require attention, the number of prisoners, and any intelligence that it is requisite should be imparted. The executive officer is directly responsible only to the commander for his official conduct; his authority is contemplated in all orders issued by the officer in command to other officers, and it is their duty to report their instructions to him. In case of necessity he may interpose his authority in opposition to that of the officer of the deck, or may take charge of the deck, first relieving the officer in charge, reporting to the commander; he establishes a uniform system for carrying on duty, revises and corrects watch, quarter and station bills, and keeps a correct copy where the crew may refer to them; selects men for a life-boat's crew and those for lowering her, from each watch; he informs the officer of the deck of all duty to be performed upon deck, or that may require the services of the crew; he examines differences, settles claims, in the absence of the officer in command; may suspend an officer from duty for cause, or confine any of the crew, reporting personally when opportunity offers, but he cannot release any one suspended or confined, without orders from the commander; he grants permission for temporary absence, and no person can leave the vessel without his permission or knowledge; he directs all duty; he examines magazines and shell rooms frequently, acquaints himself with every circumstance connected with the condition of the vessel, and reports all defects and deficiencies to the commander; he regulates the expenditure of ship's stores, allows nothing to be removed from the store-room without his order and upon his requisition; guards against loss or injury to articles of the ship's outfit, requiring officers and others in charge of them to account strictly. When at sea, he inspects at 8 P. M., that the battery and small arms are ready for use; if on soundings, that ground tackle is ready; if at anchor, that cables are ready for receiving or slipping; that anchors are ready and that every part of the ship is in readiness for any emergency, requiring officers of different departments to report to him, and he reports to the commander accordingly. He always pipes-down after the object for which all hands had been called is accomplished, before employing the men otherwise; he takes the deck at all hands, also at quarters, and takes command, when they are called, of boarders; he arranges and supervises drill and exercise; he retains in his possession the keys of holds, spiritroom, breadrooms, general storeroom when closed, and regulates the time for opening them; he keeps sheet cables bent when at anchor; he permits magazines or shell rooms to be opened only in the presence of an officer, and takes the requisite precautions against danger from fire; he inspects the ship and keeps her in order; he permits air ports to be taken out when he thinks it expedient, causing the officer of the deck to be informed; he regulates the issue of firewood; he requires all offences to be brought to him for examination, through the officer of the deck; he permits no punishment to be inflicted without his knowledge, and the special or general order of the commander; he keeps a conduct book of the crew; he causes a correct record of punishments and offences to be kept; he permits no boats to be sent from the ship at meal hours, and requires absent boats to return before meals, unless unavoidably detained by duty; he will allow no lacker, varnish, spirits of turpentine or other inflammable material to be kept on board except in the proper metallic vessels in the storerooms; he arranges for filling up with water by condensation or otherwise; he gives general or especial directions regarding every matter that may affect the good condition and efficiency of the vessel, and exercises supervision over all matters of duty. He supplies the officer of the deck with explicit written orders concerning duty to be performed in the morning watch.

The officer of the deck receives especial orders from the commander for his guidance; he is entrusted with the care of the vessel, consequently his orders are respected, his authority being inferior only to that of the commander and executive officer. He never leaves the deck unless properly relieved; he is required to be vigilant and alert, obeying orders promptly, and requiring promptness and diligence on the part of all under his orders; he carries on duty without confusion, and avoids all unnecessary noise. When taking the deck he informs himself of the bearing of all vessels in sight, of prominent points of land or other objects, of soundings if any, of boats alongside the vessel or absent from her; on being relieved he is careful to pass all unexecuted orders, to give all useful information regarding the condition and position of the vessel and all objects in sight; he reports to the commander all signals of the flag or senior officer's ship, all land lights, vessels or other objects made, and every occurrence of sufficient moment that transpires; he maintains order throughout the vessel, represses all disorderly conduct, and reports promptly to the commander and the executive officer; he causes all duty to be performed in a prompt and seamanlike manner, prohibits and avoids all slovenly or careless manner of executing orders, repeating the matter of duty if practicable till it is done properly; he regulates sail and the speed of the vessel in accordance with orders; he shortens sail always before a squall reaches the ship; he permits no unauthorized lights during the night in any part of the vessel, and is particular that all lights are extinguished and reported out, in accordance with general orders.

He takes care that the courses are given distinctly and steered correctly, that the log slate is properly marked; he causes the watch to be mustered when reported up and as often afterwards as he deems necessary to ensure their presence; he reports all offences to the executive officer; he alters the vessel's course only to avoid danger or collision, carefully regarding the regulation concering passing vessels; he permits no boats to come alongside or to leave the ship without his knowledge; he allows no person to leave the ship without the knowledge or permission of the executive officer; he informs the executive officer and the commander when officers having command and fleet captains come alongside, and informs the executive officer when they are about to leave; he has idlers called at daylight; in case of an alarm of fire, he causes the alarm bell to be rung and at once informs the commander and executive officer; has all officers called and guards against noise and confusion as the crew assembles at quarters; he discountenances all unseemly behavior upon the quarter-deck; returns the salute of all officers coming upon it; he requires boatkeepers to remain in all boats that are down, to be on the alert, and requires all men in boats laying alongside the ship or at booms to rise and salute all officers passing near them; he permits no clothing to be laid about or stopped to dry except upon the clothes lines; causes a clothes line to be got up for drying clothes that are wet; he permits no washing of clothes at unauthorized hours; he permits nothing to be thrown out of the ports or over the rail. In a steamer when underway the officer of the deck does not permit the engines to be stopped without permission of the commander, or speed to be slackened, except in case of accident or to avoid sudden danger or collision, when he will report promptly; he will cause the battery to be examined at night by a quarter-gunner of the watch, and a report made regarding it to him every hour, or in accordance with general orders; he will cause the pump well to be sounded and a report made to him of the water every two hours during night watches; he permits none of the crew to leave the ship improperly dressed; at sunset, in port, he directs the master-at-arms to see all strangers out of the ship except those visiting officers; he permits no strangers on board without permission of the commander or executive officer; all unusual lights below for which permission has been obtained must be reported to him, and he causes all lights to be raised every half hour by the midshipman of the watch or the corporal of the guard; he grants permission to officers to use a light in their apartments for a few minutes; in case of sudden sickness he gives permission for such lights as the medical officer may require; he requires the lookouts to be vigilant.

In port he causes all boats approaching the slip to be hailed; he notes in the remarks of his watch the numbers of all signals made from or to the vessels, all sails made or land, &c., when sail is made or taken in, all articles of stores or provisions received or sent away, detachment or transfer of officers or crew to or from the vessel; when in port, the arrival and departure of men-of-war, and any event he may deem worthy of record; he reports the time at 8 o'clock A. M, at meridian, and at 8 P. M., to the commander. In cleaning ship, he is particular that ladders are thoroughly scrubbed on all sides, that they are well dried with swabs before putting them in the hatches, that gratings are holystoned or scrubbed on both sides, that buckets are not pushed along the deck but passed from hand to hand, that corn brooms are not ruined by being wet with salt water; when holystoning, he always has guns removed so that the deck underneath them is not neglected, unless otherwise ordered; sees that the quarter-gunners put wash deck chocks under guns before the decks are washed down; that the decks are thoroughly washed down, well dried down in waterways, under the breast of guns, about masts, fiferails, bitts, manger, and all places likely to be neglected; he sees that the guards are not neglected when holystoning or scrubbing decks; in port, after washing down, he sends the carpenter's mate, under the superintendence of the carpenter, around the ship in a boat to wash off the sand under scuppers, to see that no dirt is collected about the wheels inside the paddle boxes or upon the outside of the ship generally, and to mend paint if so ordered; he squares yards and hauls rigging taut before breakfast, and requires the quartermaster of the watch to keep the pendant and colors clear when they are up; he pays particular attention when sail is set that sheets are home alike and the sails taut up, that yards are properly trimmed. Before all hands are called and hammocks piped up, he causes the

officers in charge of lower decks to be called. The officer of the deck remains upon the starboard or weather side of the quarter-deck, unless duty should require his presence elsewhere. He allows no article of clothing belonging to crew to be sent out of the ship without permission of executive officer.

The master has lead and log lines measured and marked, keeps a correct error and rate of chronometers, is responsible for instruments under his charge, has charge of charts, books, log, and everything appertaining to the navigation of the vessel; he has a correct copy made from the log-slate each day upon the log-book, has log-book signed by watch officers each week; he causes the vessel's draught to be entered in the log at the time of entering and leaving port; he causes to be noted in the log each day the number of sick, the expenditure of firewood and the quantity on board, the quantity of water expended and on board, and when at sea the latitude and longitude at meridian; he takes observations for longitude morning and afternoon, for latitude at meridian, reports the position of the ship at 8 A. M., at meridian, and at 8 P. M.; he ascertains by azimuth observations the variation of the compass, and by every means in his power the deviation from local attraction; he takes bearings of anchorages of the ship, and notes them in the log; he corrects the deck time at 8 A. M and 8 P. M.; he is charged with getting relieving tackles in readiness for use, with slinging yards and gaffs, fishing masts and yards, when preparing for a whilst in action; at an alarm of fire he prepares the boats and makes preparations for getting them out; at sea he corrects the time by the apparent trim of the ship at meridian, in port by mean local time; he takes the deck at quarters, and in action works and directs the course of the vessel under directions of the commander and executive officer.

Division officers examine the clothing of the men of their divisions once a month, see that it is marked properly, prohibit any selling or exchange of clothing without their permission; they make out requisitions for clothing monthly, and it is their duty to observe that the articles required are not intended to be sold or sent out of the vessel, and that men who are in debt are not marked down for unnecessary articles; they ascertain that each man has the allowance of clothing required by general orders; they inspect the men at quarters, that they are properly and cleanly dressed, that the watch marks required by orders are worn, that flannel is worn next the skin, that shoes are worn when at quarters for any purposes; when exercising they satisfy themselves that every man understands the duties of every position at the gun, particularly that every one can point and load it accurately; they caution them against the evil of firing too high, and are careful that the manner of pulling the lockstring to ensure certain explosion of the primer is understood by all; they apply for permission to use primers when exercising with unloaded guns, that the men may have the requisite practice; they explain to every man his duty, and endeavor to excite interest and thoroughness in the exercise; they inspect arms and the brightwork at the guns at morning quarters each day.

A NEW IRON-CLAD.

CAPTAIN ALBINI, of the Royal Italian Navy, has proposed to his government a new form of war vessel. A model has been made in England, and the *Mechanics' Magazine* describes the invention as follows:—

Leaving out all the details, which are common to existing ships, we will confine ourselves to a notice of those points in which the vessel in question differs from others. This ship is to be coated from end to end to a depth of five feet below the water line with armor plates of 7 inches in thickness; she is fitted under water with a most formidable beak, projecting no less than 48 feet in advance of the apparent bow, which is to be used as a ram, and to give buoyancy to the fore part of the vessel, where it is most needed. The vessel is to be propelled with twin screws placed far below the water line, and worked by independent engines; the speed calculated to be obtained is fifteen knots. The fighting parts of the ship consist in a high top-gallant forecastle and a poop deck. In each of these batteries are fixed 600-pounder guns. These guns are placed amidship, as in a turret ship, and will work on pivots from below deck, so as to fire out of the broadside ports on either side, as may be required. To enable the muzzles of these guns to clear the port sills without shifting the ordnance from the centre of the vessel, the ports themselves are recessed or indented in the side of the ship, precisely like the embrasures in the walls of a fortification. All parts of these embrasures are made of the same solidity as the rest of the broadside, viz: 7 inches iron with 9 inches teak; the sides only of the batteries looking on to the deck are of 6 inches iron, and these are crenelated for musketry, to prevent boarding. These embrasures, when the ship is not in action, are closed by outside ports, to continue the outside shape of the ship.

Of the working qualities of the vessel we are not able to judge, there being no description of her machinery; but they are very highly spoken of. The casemates containing the guns are square or rectangular, the forecastle being rounded toward the bow. The guns being immovably fixed over the keel, the casemates have to be made large to permit muzzle-loaders to be charged. The large port-holes appear to us extremely objectionable, as they facilitate the entrance of an enemy's shot directly into the port-hole. Nor will "7 inches iron with 9 inches teak" for the straight sides of the casemates appear very safe to the officers of our iron-clads. The advantages of the turret system are designed to be realized by the facility of the ship turning on her centre by twin screws. Those familiar with the history of iron-clads in this country will not discover many new points in the description given. It will need a more powerful incentive than this invention to divert the construction of our armored vessels from its present ruling principles. Captain ALBINI's method is simply an effort at concentration of guns and armor, which is much more thoroughly attained in our Monitor system.

STANDING ARMIES.

THEIR QUALITY AND QUANTITY.

CHARLES VII. who first had a permanent army, counted in it, after the war with the English, 9,000 lancers and 16,000 archers.

HENRY IV. had, at the beginning of his reign, but 8,500 men; at his death in 1610, there were 37,000.

RICHELIEU had 100,000 men in 1635.

LOUIS XIV. had 446,000 men out of a population of 22,000,000, in 1692.

LOUIS XV. in 1749 had 401,000 men.

LOUIS XVI. in 1788 had 303,000 men.

The French republic in 1794 had 1,169,000 men, out of a population of 25,000,000 inhabitants, but it is proper to remark that there took place at this period what is passing here: out of these 1,169,000 men figuring upon paper, 759000 only, were present under arms; but as they were not paid any bounty, those who deserted, or from bad health could not serve, only cost the country the loss of a man and not that of a man and a large sum of money.

NAPOLEON, in 1802, during the peace, had 416,000 men.

NAPOLEON, in 1812, had 943,000 men, of whom 180,000 were veterans, gendarmes, &c., &c., as well as others useless in combat.

NAPOLEON, in his decline in 1813, had 1,107,000 men, of whom 196,000 were veterans, local troops, and others unfit for the field.

NAPOLEON, during the hundred days, had 690,000 men.

The restoration towards 1820 had 183,000 men.

LOUIS PHILIPPE, in 1830, had 249,000 men.

In 1831, 369,000.

In 1832, 426,000.

In 1838, 311,000.

In 1840, 415,000.

In January, 1848, 377,000.

The republic in December, 1848, had 502,000.

These figures are eloquent, they show us that the grandeur and prosperity of France, the nation of war *par excellence*, are in inverse ratio to the number its armies comprised. Every time that France has had large armies upon paper, it has had great disorder, great expense and little results.

Whenever it has had armies weak as to numbers and strong in discipline and training, France has had small expense and great results.

It was with 8,500 men that HENRY IV. gained his kingdom. RICHELIEU had but 100,000 men, and LOUIS XV. 401,000.

The republic, with its 1,169,000 men, could scarcely defend its frontiers, and BONAPARTE conquered Italy with a handful of trained soldiers.

It is in its quality and not its quantity that the strength of an army dwells.

What is the principle *rôle* of an army in time of peace? to keep up excellent *cadres* not only for war, but to instruct and prepare the population for taking places in these already formed *cadres* without shock, social perturbation, excessive expense or loss of time when war breaks out.

Numbers have very little to do with such a combination, the whole economy of which rests upon solid and complete training, intelligent, dignified and firm discipline, and a profound sentiment of duty and love of the country; in a word, upon a military education superior to instruction, if possible: it alone produces that confidence and attachment between the chief and the subordinate, without which, automata can be obtained, more or less well trained, but never that thing which is an organized whole being, a soul and body, and which is called an army.

In time of war the great number is still an obstacle, and, as we do not wish here to give merely our opinion, we borrow from General PAIXHANS, TURENNE, NAPOLEON, and others. "The very great number accumulated upon the field can "neither find sustenance, nor be under the control of the "chief, nor move with celerity. TURENNE said, that a gen- "eral cannot put in action more than 50,000 men. At the "present day, when everything is enlarged and made mobile, "the more experienced men belonging to the military pro- "fession do not think that it is possible to make more than "100,000 men act effectively."

NAPOLEON thought that there were but three men in his time capable of commanding 100,000 men, himself, MOREAU and the Archduke CHARLES.

Experience has only confirmed this judgment. What has become in this war of the armies of 150,000, 200,000 men, and more? The peninsula and history will answer. Newspapers, national self-love and party-spirit can affirm what they will, science and history are beyond their reach, they will testify one day in favor of quality against quantity.

Quality is shown in the old guard of NAPOLEON, the tenth legion of CESAR, ALEXANDER's phalanx, the 300 Spartans under LEONIDAS, the Spanish infantry under CHARLES V., the Swiss at Morat and Granson, and the 322,000 legionaries holding Europe, Africa and Asia under the dependence of Rome.

Quantity is shown in the army of XERXES, the Chinese army, and barbarous invasions; it is the rising in a mass urged forward by the clamors of clubs and newspapers—and to the rear by the cannon's roar.

What decides the fate of battle? The judicious use at a decisive moment of a select troop, that is to say, of one superior to that of the enemy, and not only capable of deciding the victory, but of turning it to advantage. Why have we beheld so few of our successes changing into a decisive victory? The puerile reason of the configuration of the soil has been given. As if that of Europe, in time of the Romans, was not more wild and deprived of resource than that of America at the present day; nevertheless they gained decisive victories. It is because their army was quite superior to that of the barbarians, and comprised at least certain corps of a superior organization, like the tenth legion, which its generals knew how to use at the proper time.

Here was nothing of the kind; the two armies were similar in quality; neither of them had an especial corps better disciplined or more accustomed to war than was possessed by the other side, or which the chief could use at a decisive moment to develope the consequences of a success and make a victory profitable. Thus we have seen Antietam, Gettysburgh, &c., &c., &c., end in negative strategical results. It is not the fault of nature nor of the soil, but that of the organization which is vicious and which sacrifices quality to quantity.

Quality dwells with old officers, non-commissioned officers, and corporals when they have been themselves to a fit school; they alone can transmit to recruits training, drilling, perseverance, solidity, the sentiment of duty, and abnegation and devotion to the country, as well as affectionate respect for the chief, which constitutes the true military spirit and *esprit de corps*, without which there are no good troops. Now these old graduated soldiers should constitute what we call the *cadres* of the national organization.

The cadres are the basis of all; they ought to be as stable as possible, determined with the greater circumspection, and once decreed, they should be respected. They should be the same in time of peace as in time of war, in order to allow the rapid transition from the footing of peace to the footing of war, without new nominations, consequently without loss of time, as we have already remarked.

C.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HINTS TO COMPANY OFFICERS ON THEIR MILITARY DUTIES. By Captain C. C. ANDREWS, of the Third Minnesota Volunteers This little pocket treatise is by Captain, now Brigadier-General C. C. ANDREWS. It was written while the author was confined as a prisoner of war in Georgia. It is not a book of tactics, but relates to the *morale* of troops. It is a thoroughly high-toned work, and can be entirely recommended to the young officers of the Army. Its great simplicity and terseness add not a little to its merit. New York: D. VAN NOSTRAND.

MILITARY ENDS AND MORAL MEANS. By Colonel JAMES J. GRAHAM, author of the "Art of War." London: SMITH, ELDER & Co. 1864. This book is intended to "exemplify "the higher influences affecting military life and character; "the motives to enlistment; the use of stratagems in war; "the necessity of standing armies; and the duties of a mili- "tary force aiding the civil power."

The volume is well-printed on clear paper, but, unfortunately, contains not a few typographical errors inexcusable in such a publication, because calculated to mislead. The book is very English, and partial, as most British writers are, or, rather, were, to the Rebels or Confederates. It is a compilation something in the style of the French "*Stratagèmes Militaires*, a work well worthy of citation. GRAHAM's volume contains many translations from this little French book, which condenses much information and many examples, although not aggregated under separate heads. This want of distribution or classification is the chief fault of *Stratagèmes Militaires*, a book not as widely known as it deserves. One of Colonel GRAHAM's quotations, note 5, page 94, about the "Old Flag," from the London *Times*, is unworthy of a work such as Military Ends purports to be. The allusions to our present Rebellion are vague and inaccurate. For instance, take the following sentence from page 224:—"In the present contest in "America the Federal Government are supposed to favor the

"employment of a general who is not a native-born Ameri-"can, and, therefore, ineligible for the office of President. "Whether this insinuation be well founded or not, if the "case is used hypothetically, it seems to illustrate the fore-"going observation."

Some good observations are made of veteran soldiers. The neglect of economizing and providing for the retention of our veterans has been one great fault of our war administration. At page 425, the author speaks of "several in-"stances of mutiny among the Federal troops," which, if they really occurred, must have been very trifling, inasmuch as we have never heard of them at home. At the same time he forgets the reverse of the picture and the reign of terror which has often kept the Rebel armies together.

To a military student who has had no access to the different French military dictionaries of battles, Colonel GRAHAM'S costly book is not only readable but useful. His errors are possibly chargeable to want of close investigation of first-rate authorities. Very many of his examples we seem to recognize as quoted at second-hand. In comparison with, for example, MACDOUGAL'S last work, "Modern Warfare and Modern Artillery," GRAHAM'S work will be seen to belong to a second and inferior class of modern military writings.

THREE YEARS IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. By Captain HENRY N. BLAKE, late Captain of the Eleventh Mass. Vols. Boston: LEE & SHEPHARD. 1865. It is the boldest and bitterest stricture on military operations as yet evoked by this war—a spoonfull of fresh horseradish, quite a relish in its peculiarity. If sustained by evidence, it will prove an important source of information for writers upon the operations of the Army of the Potomac. Without intending to express any decision upon its historical merits at the present time, or upon its errors—it is clearly and agreeably written, and well worthy of examination, if only as a curiosity in the military literature of the war. The author, we are told, is a brave and capable man, keen, observant, chiefly celebrated in the Army as a chess player, and judging from his career in arms, irrespective of that with his pen, one of the most fearless who has ever undertaken to expose what he deemed abuses and defects in military movements, administrations and men.

ARMY ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

THE policy of reduction in Army expenses, the necessity of changes in organization, and the preparations for mustering out the greater part of the Volunteer force, have caused the issue of a large number of important orders by the different bureaus of the War Department. It will be necessary for us merely to carefully summarize the provisions of these orders, which have already been extensively circulated in the Army. A considerable number have already been alluded to in the JOURNAL, and we shall now refer only to those which have come to us since our last issue:—

A revision of the regulations and forms of the Quartermaster's Department being demanded to meet the requirements of the service, a Board of officers has been constituted, by order of the Secretary of War, to prepare forms and draft revised regulations, and also an explanatory manual, for consideration of the Quartermaster-General, and submission to the Secretary of War for approval and promulgation. The following officers of the Quartermaster's Department, with such others, not exceeding five in all, as the Quartermaster-General may hereafter, if he deem it expedient, add, will compose the Board:—Lieutenant-Colonel ALEXANDER BLISS, Q. M., Middle Department; Major M. S. MILLER, Q. M., U. S. A.; Captain J. F. RUSLING, A. Q. M., U. S. V.

The Board will convene in Washington as soon as the other duties with which the members are charged will admit. Reports and communications upon this subject, hitherto made, will be referred for consideration to this Board, and suggestions upon existing defects and their remedy are invited to be addressed to the Board.

The Quartermaster-General, under date of May 8th, directs that all horses and mules on hand in the Quartermaster's Department not fit for immediate issue, will be advertised and sold at public sale as soon as the necessary public notice can be given. Brevet Brigadier-General EKIN, Chief of the First Division of the Quartermaster-General's Office, will telegraph the necessary instructions to each dépôt of animals. Sales should be commenced within one week, and continued at regular intervals till all unserviceable animals are disposed of. They should be sold at the dépôts at which or near which they are kept, at the time the order is received.

It has been decided by the War Department that officers of volunteers below the rank of brigadier-general who have been or may be honorably discharged, under the provisions of General Orders No. 79 and No. 82, of May 1 and 6, 1865, and who have continued in the military service until the close of the war, are entitled to three months extra pay proper, authorized by section 4 of the act of March 3, 1865. The benefit of the same act will extend to volunteer officers below the rank of brigadier-general who may hereafter be honorably discharged, with their regiments or otherwise, *in consequence of the Government no longer requiring their services.*

It has been decided by the Second Comptroller of the Currency that an officer captured by the enemy is entitled, during his captivity, to the same pay, subsistence, and allowance to which he may be entitled while in the actual service of the United States. The pay, subsistence, and allowance thus granted are such as pertain to his position and grade as an officer, and are not accidental or dependent on the will of another. A captain or lieutenant in the actual command of a company at the time of his capture, and thus entitled, under law of March 2, 1827, to $10 per month for responsibility of arms, &c., would not be entitled to a continuance of this additional pay during his captivity, as that would, of course, devolve on his successor in command. So in the case of an aide-de-camp selected from the line whose appointment and consequent increase of pay depend upon the will of the General appointing him, and are liable to be withdrawn at any moment, whether he be captured or not. As a general rule, some other officer takes the place of the captured officer aide, and the captive is entitled, under the law, only to the pay, subsistence and allowance attached to his lineal rank.

By order of the Secretary of War, in all cases where fines are imposed by sentence of general courts-martial or military commissions, a provision should be added to the sentence, that the prisoner shall be confined until the fine is paid, the term of confinement to be limited by the court. In case the provision has been omitted from the sentence that a prisoner shall be confined until the fine is paid, a special report will be made to the Adjutant-General of his failure to make payment, and he will not be released without orders from the War Department, except on payment of the fine. Stoppages of pay against officers or enlisted men are not fines in the sense of this order.

Surgeon-General BARNES has instructed medical purveyors to suspend all purchases of medical and hospital supplies until the stock on hand is exhausted. All surplus medical supplies will be at once turned in to the nearest medical purveying dépôt, by the officers reponsible for them, who will cause the medicines, instruments, books, stores, &c., to be carefully packed, the bedding and clothing washed, and the furniture and utensils cleansed, and every article that can be made serviceable put in condition to reissue or repair. Invoices and packer's lists will in every instance be given, and receipts taken. In the final settlement of property accounts *certified* invoices will not be accepted as vouchers, but affidavits will be required of their correctness and of inability to obtain proper receipts.

Medical Purveying and *Purchasing* dépôts will be continued at New York, Philadelphia and Louisvillle only. Distributing Purveying dépôts will be continued at Washington, Nashville, St. Louis, New Orleans, Hilton Head, S. C., Newbern, N. C., and San Francisco, Cal. All others will be at once discontinued and the property on hand disposed of as above. Requisitions for medical and hospital supplies will hereafter be made for three months and based upon the actual strength of command for which required. After approval by the Medical Director they will be forwarded to the most readily accessible of the dépôts above enumerated. Medical directors will as rapidly as possible reduce the number and accommodations of general hospitals within their departments, retaining such buildings as are owned by the United States, or occupied without rental, and substituting, with permanent commands, post for general hospitals. They will annul the contracts of acting assistant surgeons who can be spared, and discharge all civilian nurses, cooks, and employés, male and female, whose services can be dispensed with, or supplied by enlisted men of the second battalion and convalescents. The utmost possible retrenchment of expenditures will be carried into immediate effect.

As to the third section of the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, and which increases the commutation price of officers' subsistence to *fifty cents* a ration, during the continuance of the Rebellion, under the conditions that the officers shall not be above the rank of brevet brigadier-general, nor be entitled to commutation for fuel or quarters, the Second Comptroller has decided as follows:

That an officer receiving fuel or quarters *in kind* is not excluded by the terms of the law from the benefits of this increase, but will be excluded when *in the actual receipt* of commutation for such allowances.

That hereafter an officer being, at the time of his discharge, lawfully in receipt of the increase, will be entitled to it in calculating the commutation for his travelling rations on discharge

That retired officers, not being entitled to commutation for fuel or quarters, are legally entitled to the increased commutation for the number of rations allowed to them by law

The same principle applies to officers or persons with assimilated rank.

An order has been issued to Major General AUGUR, commanding the Department of Washington, to immediately muster out of service all officers or enlisted men within the Department whose term of service expires on or before the 31st inst. The order will apply to the Army of the Potomac and such portions of SHERMAN'S army as shall arrive at Alexandria during the present month.

The time allowed to deserters in the PRESIDENT'S proclamation of pardon to return to their regiments, has already expired. By direction of the War Department, deserters who have reported or may yet report under that proclamation, and are not yet forwarded to their proper commands, will be mustered out and discharged the service, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances due at the date of desertion, or which may have accrued since. Under this order care will be taken, however, not to discharge any who have been arrested and delivered up.

An important order has been issued by the War Department to the effect that "All volunteer soldiers of the cavalry arm whose term of service will expire prior to October 1, 1865, will be mustered out and discharged the service of the United States. The Paymaster General is ordered to make immediate payment to men so discharged. All cavalry remaining in service after such discharge will be consolidated into complete maximum organizations. Organizations from the same State will be consolidated with each other. Supernumerary officers will be mustered out upon such consolidation. The officers to be retained will be selected by Army and Department commanders. Horses and other public property thus rendered surplus, to be turned over to the proper officer. Commanders are charged with the prompt execution of this order.

☞ The Attorney General has decided, in reply to an inquiry of the Pay Department, that "under cooks of African descent, enlisted by the authority of the PRESIDENT, and in "pursuance of the act of 1863, *are not* within the terms of "any of the provisions of the act of 1864," and that "their "compensation, therefore, is no other and greater than that "provided, authorized, and allowed to them by the tenth "section of the act of March 3, 1863"—that is, $10 per month, $3 of which monthly may be in clothing.

By direction of the Secretary of War, all funds in the hands of Provost Marshals arising from fines, forfeitures, &c., which do not properly revert to any regular appropriation, and for the expenditure of which no previous authority has been given from the War Department, will hereafter be forwarded to the Adjutant General at the end of every month. When not forwarded in United States currency, the funds will be sent by drafts on a United States depository, or National Bank, payable to the order of the Adjutant General United States army.

Lieut.-General GRANT writes to Major General AUGUR: Please send all paroled prisoners of the rebel armies now confined or detained at Alexandria, Va., to their homes. Those who homes were at the time of joining those armies in States that have never been in rebellion, and who desire to return to them, will be required to take the oath prescribed in the President's Amnesty Proclamation, provided they are not excepted from its benefits; if so excepted they will be detained. Those living in Texas will be sent in charge of an officer, and will be landed on the west bank of the Mississippi river, about the mouth of the Red river.

An order has been issued by the War Department transferring over four hundred men from different regiments to the Veteran Reserve Corps.

THE officers named below have resigned their commissions as Additional Paymasters U. S. A., since January 1, 1865:—

Major Charles E. Curtice, White Water, Wis., February 18.
Major Alexander Diven, Elmira, N. Y., January 31.
Major Charles C. Ellsworth, Greenville, Mich., May 1.
Major W. G. Fullerton, Louisville, Ky., April 1.
Major E. Griffin, Crown Point, Ind., February 6.
Major G. W. Hank, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, February 23.
Major H. B. Hoffman, Davenport, Iowa, April 27.
Major Joseph Justice, Connersville, Ind., February 8.
Major Julius M. Jones, Webster City, Iowa, May 4.
Major Jno. W. King, Georgetown, Ohio, January 17.
Major Wm. E Norris, Pittsfield, Ill., March 9.
Major H. C. Whitney, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 13.
Major B. S. Young, Marion, Ky., March 1.

THE following-named officers, detailed as a commission to try David E. Harrold, George A. Atzerott, Lewis Payne, Michael O'Loughlin, Edward Spangler, Samuel Arnold, Mary E. Surratt, and Samuel A. Mudd, on charges of complicity in the assassination of the President, convened in Washington on May 10th: Major-General David Hunter, United States Volunteers; Major-General Lewis Wallace, United States Volunteers; Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz, United States Volunteers; Brigadier-General Albon P. Howe, United States Volunteers; Brigadier-General Robert S. Foster, United States Volunteers; Brevet Brigadier-General James A. Ekin, United States Volunteers; Brigadier-General T. M. Harris, United States Volunteers; Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, United States Army; Lieutenant-Colonel David R. Clendenin, Eighth Illinois Cavalry; Brigadier-General Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate and Recorder. The prisoners all pleaded "Not "guilty."

IT is currently reported in Washington that Commodore Parker, commanding the Potomac Flotilla, will receive or has received orders to decrease the number of vessels under his command nearly one half, as the removal of all trade restrictions obviates the necessity of such an extensive patrol and blockade of the Potomac River as has latterly been enforced. The following vessels are the ones which, according to rumor, will be disposed of: Paddle-wheel steamers *Freeborn, Cœur de Leon, Jacob Bell, Seymour, Commodore Barney, General Putnam*, and *Mercury*; propellers *Anacostia, Crusader, Mystic, Ada, Yankee, Eureka*; and the tugs *Resolute, Primrose, Juniper, Dragon, Zeta*, and *Teazer*—the latter of which was captured on the James River in 1862. The following vessels, it is thought, will be retained: Propeller *Don*, Commander Parker's flagship, and side-wheel steamers *Ella* (dispatch boat), *Commodore Reed, Delaware, Morse, Bansbee, Heliotrope*, and *Stepping Stones*, and propellers *Currituck, Fuschia, Verbena*, and *Perriwinkle*. The tug *Robert Leslie* will be kept at the Yard as a dispatch boat.

A BOARD of officers, consisting of Brigadier-Generals S. G. Griffin and J. B. McIntosh; Colonel E. P. Davis, One Hundred and Fifty-third New York Volunteers; Colonel C. J. Dobbs, First Army corps; Major Peter French, Forty-sixth New York; Surgeon B. B. Wilson, United States Volunteers, has been ordered by the Secretary of War to assemble in Washington, D. C., on the 9th instant, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the examination of such officers of the First Veteran corps not yet examined as may be ordered before it by Major-General Hancock. It is understood that such officers as may be found by the board unqualified for their duties will be at once discharged the service.

DURING the war, many vessels have been commanded by Ensigns; but it is reported that the Secretary of the Navy has issued or soon will issue an order that no officer below the grade of Acting Master shall have command of a vessel, and this grade only command of fourth-class vessels.

A COMMISSION at the Washington Navy Yard have reported that it is not advisable to retain the gunboat *Jacob Bell* in the service, and consequently she will go out of commission.

ORDERS have been issued from the War Department directing the dismissal of a large number of the citizen clerks in the Quartermaster's Department and the substitution of enlisted men.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

MOTIVES IN WAR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The article in last week's JOURNAL on "Standing "Armies" is very much to the point at this time, and one of its main principles may bear elaboration; that is to say, to demonstrate that nations fight more desperately for the ideal than the real. The leaders, indeed, may be influenced solely by material gain. The secret of success lies with the commander who discovers what idea will influence the people and arouse their whole energy. The perfection of sagacity is to so interweave the solid reality of self-interest with the ideal motive that, while the nation moves on, fired by the latter, the former supplies fuel to maintain hope, faith, and energy. Thus aroused, inspired, and sustained, comparatively inferior troops—that is, inferior as to organization or experience—will ultimately overcome and swarm out comparatively superior troops who have not the motives of the former. For instance, it was persecution that prepared the Hollanders for their revolution; but it required the imposition of the tenth penny by the Duke of ALBA to fire the train. In this case, the reality of taxations universally felt was the last straw which broke the camel's back of forbearance. Then the real wrong was swallowed up in the ideal. Mere mercenary objects disappeared in the whirlwind of patriotism and religious enthusiasm, which inspired such a spirit of resistance as was typified by the crescent worn by the Water Beggars, with the inscription "Rather Turks than Papists." Notwithstanding, the material objects always supplied the fuel which continued uninterruptedly to dispense heat. This heat, patriotism, enabled the Dutch boors and mariners eventually to swarm out and annihilate Spanish armies annealed by discipline into a texture almost as firm as their armor, and directed by the highest military science of Europe. But never let it be forgotten that it was not until the Princes MAURICE and FREDERIC-HENRY of Nassau organized the patriotic masses into soldierly order that their victories had decisive results, and their onward progress was unquestionable.

Take another instance. The origin of the Thirty Years' War was undoubtedly religious antagonism, the most absorbing and stimulating of all mental impulses. It was not, however, until the Swedish artillery, and Swedish discipline, example, and leadership came into play that the war was decided. Nor even then would the victors have been enabled to hold up and hold together their diverse interests had not the Imperialists shown by their measures that their objects were material as well as moral. The Protestants soon came to see that universal confiscation would result from their defeat. While old TILLY and his compeers contented themselves with killing, torturing, ravishing, hope still lived; but, with the Peace of Prague, hope itself would have died had not OXENSTERN, BAUER, TORSTENSEN, and WRANGEL known how to combine the ideal with the material stimulus, and subject both to regulation. MACCHIAVELLI said "it was better to execute than to confiscate; that "heirs were always above ground, and that men, as a rule, "would put up with the decapitation of parents, who would "not submit to the loss of their inheritance." The truth of this principle was proved by the fifty years of the Dutch Revolution and the Thirty Years' War.

When the veterans of LOUIS XIV. had been gradually cut to pieces and driven by the veterans of the Allies, when Paris lay open to the enemy, and France seemed on the point of undergoing in 1715 the humiliations of 1814 and 1815, the French King appealed simply to the feelings and patriotism of his subjects, and the hearts of even that sorely tried people responded, roused by such motives. VILLARS, with consummate sagacity, threw himself into the arms of that host evoked by the ideal motive, and, although he abandoned the field of Malplaquet, the veteran victors achieved a barren triumph over fresh levies who, roused to greater efforts, saved France in her glory and integrity.

The idea of their invincibility carried the Swedes over all Northern Europe. In this case, there was no real basis for their power, unless discipline is an actual power. They lacked numbers and money. In fact, they realized the truth of the recently controverted military proverb that "men and iron find money, but money cannot find men and "iron."

Again, the Prussians, guided by the Great Elector, accomplished marvels under the inspiration of the idea of their martial superiority acquired during Swedish leadership, and conquered a greater number of the very Swedes whose prestige had been so great, but was now knocked out of them by adversity. It was moral force alone which gave them victory in two campaigns of unexampled celerity and success.

It was the Cromwellian spirit—that force of ideas which swept away monarchy, crumbled aristocracy, subjected Scotland, trampled down Ireland—which actuated the soldiers of FREDERIC in his first campaigns. They were excited to irresistible fury by a motive not material. To them Protestantism, patriotism, Fredericism had been transmitted from ideas into realities. True, the discipline of the old DESSAUER, the first, FREDERIC, the father, and of SCHWERIN, was a mighty leader, but, alone, it could never have made one man a match for three and for seven, and Prussia equal to combating coalesced Europe.

Of those who would ascribe all to discipline or to material force, and little or nothing to the impulsive power of principle or ideas, we ask how they account for the success of MONTROSE. The established authorities of Scotland had discipline, numbers, and means on their side, experienced generals, old soldiers, and plenty of money, and yet MONTROSE, with undisciplined troops, won six unprecedented victories in thirteen months. In this case the ideal overcame and shattered the reality. It was almost a repetition of the destruction of SENNACHERIB'S army by invisible agencies. Loyalty or right, or, mistaken right, conquered might.

When the great French Revolution, of 1789, commenced, the French armies were certainly fighting for an idea. That idea was the "Rights of Man," which, in theory, was their object, although in practical development, nothing could have been less respected than those very rights of man. When the Directory had succeeded the Republic, when the Consulate had put aside the Directory and itself had merged in the Empire, NAPOLEON tried to feed up his troops with glory, an empty ideal, a far different ideal from the revolutionary stimulus sentiment of the French military classes. The bond of discipline had replaced the fire of enthusiasm. The basis of ideality, the moral agent, eternal in its force and activity, had been replaced by the material, the temporal, contracted in its influence and uncertain in its duration. Then it was that the imperiality of moral force abandoned the French eagles and restored the cause of the vanquished. The German "Bond of Virtue," a perfect ideality, was the foundation on which the structure of German patriotism rose in its elevation of grandeur and power. The theory of the "Rights of Man" had carried the French Legions to Moscow; the counter-idea of Virtue and Freedom and Fatherland brought the Germans to Paris.

Another exemplification. Ideal fanaticism carried the Mussulman triumphant over Asia, Africa, and the greater part of Europe. As that idea lost its force, the crescent paled and waned. Reverse the picture: the material object of the Russian is Constantinople; but the impulse which impels him thither is the extension of the Greek church. When the serf recoiled from the cimetar of the Spahi, NICHOLAS appealed to his people in the spirit of St. BERNARD, and the will of DIEBITSCH guiding that moral impulsion, led it across the Balkans to Adrianople.

It is a mistaken idea that the spirit of '76 was the ideal. It was material. The thirteen colonies achieved their independence through the material. The ideal was only a cooperative agency. This is susceptible of proof. The development of the ideal in the American Revolution was only slowly progressive. Just as in the Dutch Revolution, the idea at first was diffused, but not dominant. Taxation without representation was the match. The ideal throughout our struggle of seven years was always subordinate.

On the other hand, the cause and force of the Rebel masses was ideal. They imagined they were fighting for ravished rights, against imaginary wrongs, under the impulse of exalted conceptions of their invincibility. The Rebel leaders had material objects, it is true; but as soon as the Rebel led discovered the reality, the idea lost all its force, and they succumbed. On the other hand, the triumph of the North is due to the fact that their vigor was based on no cold calculations of actual interest, but on the purest moral determination. Union, freedom, the starry flag, are purely ideal incentives. Our triumph is the victory of indwelling moral force over organized brute power.

The lesson to be deducted from all this is pertinent to the hour, and must be applied to the permanent organizations of our military force, if we hope to establish a military organization consistent with republican institutions. Discipline is said to be the soul of an army. In the sense that soul is generally used, perhaps it is; but it is not the vital principle itself. The spirit, the idea, which animates an army—that is the soul of it. Discipline is the mind, as it were. Now, in elaborating a military system, if this country expects to have an army too few to become its master, yet sufficiently numerous to protect and defend it, the question is how to supply the lack of material strength by a moral energy, which is a discipline not only educational, traditional and tactical, but something more, such as animated the Grecian troops of Thermopylæ and Marathon, the Roman armies of the early Roman republic, the Lusitanians of VIRIATHUS and the Iberians of SERTORIUS, the Saracens who wet their horses' feet in the Yellow Sea, the Vistula, the Elbe, the Atlantic, and the Loire, the Swedes of GUSTAVUS, the Prussians of FREDERIC and BLUCHER, and the French republicans of Fleurus, Valmy, Arcola and Marengo.

ANCHOR.

THE NAVY REGISTER—A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The recent Navy Register contains the names of those officers in prominent type who have received a vote of thanks from Congress for services in battle, and for meritorious services in the line of their profession.

Would it not be as well to have a column in the next Naval Register, showing the number of actions in which each officer has been engaged, particularly during this Rebellion? A large number of officers have been repeatedly engaged, but yet the Naval Register does not show such service. The proposed plan would enable any one to see the amount of service under fire an officer had performed, which at present is only known at the Navy Department.

GENERAL BAILEY TO ADMIRAL PORTER.

IN FRONT OF MOBILE, April 8, 1865.

Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, North Atlantic Squadron, Cape Fear River:

ADMIRAL:—Your kind favor of the 24th of February is just received, stating that, as a further token of the regard felt for me by yourself and the officers who served under you in the Red River expedition, you present me a silver vase, with emblems commemorative of that occasion, and also a general's travelling chest with a silver sett for six, which are at TIFFANY'S, New York, subject to my order.

The beautiful and costly sword already presented me in commemoration of that event I look upon as an honor that more than compensates me for my efforts in assisting to save the honored Mississippi Fleet, which could only have been done by the earnest coöperation of yourself and gallant officers, who approved of my plans and entered into the work with a spirit and determination to save their valuable and noble squadron. It is a pleasure to know that whenever the Army and Navy work together as they did on that occasion, success has always crowned our efforts, and this has been clearly demonstrated by your more recent operations.

This further token of your appreciation I accept with heartfelt thanks, and will order them sent to my family, where they will be carefully preserved; and long after I am done with the toils of this world, they will be held as mementoes of the occasion, as well as a lively recollection of yourself and gallant officers, the scenes and hardships which we experienced on the Red River expedition.

Hoping that I shall have the pleasure of again working with you in other fields of operation, I am, with the assurance of my highest regard and esteem,

Your most obedient servant,
J. BAILEY, Brigadier-General U. S. Vols.

THE AFFAIR IN LISBON HARBOR.

LETTER FROM THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO PORTUGAL.

To the Editor of the London Times:

As nearly all the telegrams and statements sent out from the city in regard to a recent occurrence in the Tagus which have been published in the *Times* and other newspapers, while professing to give an honorable version of that event, reflect in the most unjust and unworthy manner upon the conduct and alleged purposes of the United States ships of war *Niagara* and *Sacramento*, I ask the privilege of stating the exact facts, in order that they may be compared with those which may have been drawn from morbid imaginations.

The ram *Stonewall* came into the Tagus on Sunday morning, the 26th of March, and moored at the anchorage assigned to ships of war. A notice was soon afterward served by his Majesty's government, requiring the ram to quit the port within twenty-four hours, which limitation expired on Monday, the 27th, about 2 P. M. The vessel remained in the Tagus until 10:30 A. M. on Tuesday, the 28th of March, that is to say, some twenty hours beyond the time fixed by the notice. There was no pretence of *force majeure* to warrant this delay, for the ram had just issued from the port of Ferrol after a stay of seven weeks for repairs; had made the voyage between the two places with remarkable speed, and the weather was fine.

The United States ships *Niagara* and *Sacramento* entered the Tagus on Monday evening, the 27th of March, five hours after the time for the departure of the *Stonewall* had expired, and came to anchor at 7 o'clock, about three-quarters of a mile above Belem Castle, which marks the conventional line of inner entrance to the port, and is some two and a half miles below the regular anchorage of ships of war. Fort St. Julian guards the outer entrance at the bar, five miles beyond Belem Castle.

His Majesty's guardship *Sagres* was moored above Belem Castle when the *Niagara* and *Sacramento* entered, and a subordinate officer of that ship came off and conveyed, by means of a person called an interpreter, a verbal request to the effect that, as the presence of the *Stonewall* had excited much anxiety, it was desired that the two ships should remain near the castle, and should not go out for twenty-four hours after the *Stonewall*.

Commodore CRAVEN, commanding the *Niagara*, at once accepted this verbal message as if it had been a formal communication, and voluntarily gave his adhesion to both conditions, in token of respect to a friendly government, though neither of them was obligatory for two reasons—first, because he was entitled to go, in the absence of specific offence, to the regular anchorage of ships of war; and next, because, as Portugal had never declared neutrality or conceded belligerent rights to the insurgent communities in the United States, such a restriction as that proposed was not applicable to the case. No official notice of any kind was given to Commodore CRAVEN or to the Minister of the United States.

The *Stonewall* started out on Tuesday morning, the 28th of March, at 10:30 o'clock. When all alarm was supposed to have subsided, orders were given at 3:15 P. M.—nearly five hours afterward, and when the idea of pursuit was absurd—to move the ships to the usual moorings, for convenience to the city. Owing to the state of the tide, the bows of all the shipping in port were pointed toward Belem Castle. The *Niagara* and *Sacramento* were under the exclusive direction of Portuguese pilots, wearing the uniform and other insignia of His Majesty's government. The *Sacramento* never advanced an inch from her first position, but backed and turned. Owing to the great length of the *Niagara*, the Portuguese pilot did not see fit to attempt a similar movement, but, with a sweep in the river, described the arc of a circle, to carry her to the new anchorage ground. In executing that movement, the *Niagara* passed near to His Majesty's ship *Sagres*, then lying between the *Niagara* and Belem Castle, from which all the verbal messages had come, and which is charged with the special duty of enforcing the regulations of the port, and all orders of the government relating in foreign ship. No objection or opposition of any sort was intimated by the *Sagres*, and that fact was plainly visible at Belem Castle. As the *Niagara* was proceeding on her way, and at no time within several hundred yards of the conventional line of exit from and entrance to the port, Belem Castle, without warning, inquiry, or precaution, opened a fire against the ship of three shotted guns in quick succession. The flag of the *Niagara* was immediately dipped, in sign of acknowledgment. The firing ceased during the space of a few minutes, and was then suddenly resumed, when the flag of the *Niagara* was hoisted at the peak, notwithstanding which, and while her bow was actually turned to the city, the firing continued, one ball striking the "port quarter," and two others elsewhere. While the firing was going on, an officer of the guardship *Sagres* presented himself on board the *Niagara*, to express regret for this violence, stating, at the same time, that it must have originated in some strange mistake, as his ship had received orders to permit the *Niagara* and *Sacramento* to proceed to sea at 2 P. M. that day—an hour and a quarter before they began to move at all—if such was the desire of the Commodore.

By a providential interposition no life was lost, and no injury was inflicted. Commodore CRAVEN, with rare self-command, in the face of such marked provocation, did not return the fire of the castle, and to his discretion alone may be attributed the happy exemption from causes of mourning, which every friend of humanity will appreciate and rejoice at. He considered and treated these repeated acts of hostility as proceeding from an excess of zeal on the part of a

commandant, who either ignored or misunderstood his duty, and he testified his friendship for and his confidence in the justice of His Majesty's government by refusing to take the redress in his own hands.

This is not the proper place to speak of the diplomatic action which followed, but it may be said, as an answer to much misstatement, that the representation was confined to the facts, and that explanations and reparations have been accepted. The manner of proceeding will be left to the judgment of candid and enlightened men when the correspondence should be allowed to speak for itself.

Pains have been taken to excite prejudice against the United States in this matter, by stirring the embers of a much regretted incident at Bahia. The authors of this injustice conceal from view with characteristic intention the reparation which was promptly and honorably made, by disavowing and apologizing for the reprehensible act by a court-martial of the offending naval commander, by dismissal of the consul and by a salute of the Brazilian flag.

It is not expected that journals which have been so quick and eager to distort and misrepresent the facts which are here presented, and whose unworthy vocation it is to inflame the bad passions of a kindred people, will in any way correct the errors that they have culpably cultivated, far and wide. But this "plain, unvarnished tale" will serve, at least, to inform those whose good opinion and whose good will the people of the United States have cherished through a long period of sad strife, and which they respect too much to be willing to forfeit by any omission of candor.

JAMES E. HARVEY, United States Minister.

LISBON, Friday, April 14, 1865.

A DEFENCE OF COMMODORE CRAVEN.

SPEZIA, April 1st.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR—In your edition of the 29th ult. I find a telegraphic despatch from Lisbon to the following effect: The Confederate ship *Stonewall* has arrived here from Ferrol, near which place she left the Federal vessels *Sacramento* and *Niagara, which appeared to wish to avoid a conflict.* In your edition of the 30th, in a letter written by a correspondent from Ferrol, he says: "It is quite evident they (referring to the *Niagara* and *Sacramento*) did not want to fight, or they would have accepted the challenge offered them." As the above reflects upon the courage of Captain CRAVEN of the *Niagara*, I wish here to state that I am personally acquainted with him, and although ignorant of the facts of the case, I pronounce the above statement to be false. As they have been widely circulated, will you do me the favor to refute them in my name, and state that I am positive as to the correctness of the statement I advance, and responsible for the same; I am persuaded that had Captain CRAVEN of the *Niagara* been fully confident that the Confederate Pirate *Stonewall* had been powerful enough to sink the *Niagara*, he would not have *avoided a contest*, but *invited* one, nor would he have been more proud than he is loyal and brave in seeing his vessel sunk, even if she carried himself and crew down in the vortex with her, should the fate of battles have so ordained. I only desire to render justice where justice is due, and not to let a brave officer's name receive the slightest reproach. As you have given a place in your columns to the invidious remarks made against the captains of the *Niagara* and *Sacramento*, will you kindly give a place to this? The daring courage and exploits performed by both officers and men of the United States Navy are before the world; and a nation that can boast of a FARRAGUT, a PORTER, a GOLDSBOROUGH, a DAHLGREN, a WORDEN, and a WINSLOW, needs no other voucher. I am,

WILLIAM T. RICE, U. S. Colsel.

GENERAL SHERMAN AND THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

STATE OF LOULSIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
NEW ORLEANS, March 3, 1865,

Major-General W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. Army:

GENERAL:—It gives me great pleasure to enclose you a certified copy of a joint resolution unanimously passed by both Houses of the Legislature of Louisiana, on the 27th ultimo, tendering the "most hearty thanks" of this State "to the gallant officers and men" of your Army, for most important and glorious services rendered the whole country.

GENERAL:—The loyal people of Louisiana have watched your splendid career during this civil war with patriotic admiration and pride, for they cannot forget that you belong to them. When the history of the Rebellion shall be written, justice will certainly be done to the eminent professor and soldier, who, when traitors falsified the vote of Louisiana, nobly left the many and powerful enticements of treason, by which he was surrounded among the planters of North Louisiana, and drew his sword for the Union. The inscription over the chief entrance to the Seminary of Learning, at Alexandria,

"BY THE LIBERALITY
"OF THE
"GENERAL GOVERNMENT,
"THE UNION—*Esto perpetua*,"

which was obliterated after you had left your position as Superintendent and Professor of Engineering, in 1861, will before long again remind the people of Rapides Parish of the generosity and power of the General Government.

Wishing you all manner of success in life, and tendering you and your brave Army my hearty congratulations for what has been accomplished towards an early peace and restored Union,

I remain, General, your humble and obedient servant,

MICHAEL HAHN,
Governor of Louisiana.

JOINT RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO THE ARMY OF GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN.

WHEREAS, the official announcement of the fall of Charleston, "the cradle of secession," has been received; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That we tender our most hearty thanks to the gallant officers and men of the Army of the illustrious SHERMAN, who, under God, have been the instruments of the accomplishment of so glorious an achievement.

Be it further resolved, etc., That in the late glorious victories of General SHERMAN we recognize the hand of God as directing the affairs of our country, and as an evidence of the speedy return of peace.

(Signed) SIMEON BELDEN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) J. MADISON WELLS,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved March 3, 1865.
(Signed) MICHAEL HAHN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPLY.

HEADQ'RS MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Goldsboro, N. C., April 5, 1865.

To his Excellency MICHAEL HAHN, Governor of Louisiana New Orleans:

DEAR SIR:—I had the honor to receive your letter of March 3d, enclosing the engrossed copy of the Resolutions of the Legislature of Louisiana, approved March 3, 1865. I will publish them in General Orders to the Army, and think that it will be a source of pride for the officers and men to see the deep interest that is felt in them by the constituted authorities of your favored State.

I thank you kindly for recalling to me the events that attended me at Alexandria, at the outset of this war. No man not actually present at the South can comprehend the toils and snares laid by the old, wily and mischievous traitors to ensnare the young and credulous. Truth was perverted, prejudices kindled into a wild passion, and a false pride begotten, calculated to mislead the youth and even old men into the belief that the whole fabric of our Government was weak and tottering, and was about to fall with a crash that would ruin all who clung to its fortunes. I cannot pretend to superior wisdom, but in the retirement of the pine woods of Rapides Parish my day dreams still rested on the high seas, in California, on the broad plains of Kansas, the majestic valleys of the Mississippi, and the Atlantic slopes, with their busy, industrious people, where I had roved in former days; everywhere realizing the fact that our General Government was kind and paternal, and that its faults, if any, arose from an excess of leniency and forbearance, and I could not be made to believe that it should yield the destiny of our future to the guidance of the few discontented demagogues of the South, or its conceited cotton planters and negro owners.

I am willing to say, however, that I regarded the Constitution as a bargain; that we of the North should respect slave property without going into its abstract merits or defects; and had the Southern people abided by the common laws and tribunals, would have fought to maintain such property; but the moment they ignored the contract and appealed to war, we were no longer bound in law or honor to respect that obnoxious species of property. As soon as the war is over, I believe that good men can re-adjust the affairs of the country, so that slaves will never again be bought or sold, and yet the labor of all be directed again to the development of the vast agricultural wealth that lies in the fertile fields of the South. Accept my hearty thanks for considering me still a citizen of Louisiana, and I beg you to foster and encourage all its native population to adapt their thoughts and feelings to the new order of things, which will soon efface the dread ravages of war, and make Louisiana once more the safe guardian of the outlet of the mightiest river on earth.

With great respect, your friend and servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General.

THE London *Saturday Review* gives a statement of an extraordinary error in accounts perpetrated by the English Board of Admiralty. It appears that there has been a long dispute and an investigation of some points in the accounts of the Admiralty:

"The upshot was, that from 1860 to 1864, £1,870,000 remained unaccounted for, and from 1848 to 1864 the far larger sum of £3,370,000. The only explanation attempted was, that the money had gone in increasing the quantity of stores in hand; but it turned out on examination that the whole addition since 1848 to the stock of timber which forms the bulk of the dockyard stores was worth about £200,000, leaving more than £3,000,000 which had disappeared without the Admiralty having any clue whatever to the mystery. Mr. CHILDER'S answer to this very plain statement was, that he could not understand it, and that the earlier part of the deficiency had arisen before the Admiralty had been put into the perfect working order which we ought now to admire—an explanation which would be more to the purpose if nearly £2,000,000 of the deficiency had not arisen during the last four years. The only possible conclusion is, that the Board of Admiralty, like most other boards, breaks down equally in construction and finance; and the only real remedy would be the reorganization of the department on the basis which has been so often recommended on the highest authority, and so uniformly staved off by ingenious excuses and packed committees. The time will come when this obvious truth will be acknowledged, but it will probably not be before some serious disaster shall have brought popular indignation to back the remonstrances which the government has hitherto rejected with contempt."

A BOARD of Examiners for all persons confined in the military prisons in the Department of Missouri, consisting of Major MELINE, Major EATON and Captain FORD, of Major-General DODGE'S staff, has been in session during the past two weeks. The result thus far has been the release from Gratiot and Alton prisons of two hundred prisoners. All those prisoners of war captured from General PRICE, and who were able to prove that they had been conscripted into the Rebel service, have been released, as well as those prisoners of war in general, who have consented to take the amnesty oath. The examinations will be continued for some days, until the military prisons shall be tenanted only by those prisoners of war who obstinately refuse to take the amnesty oath, and those Federal soldiers and citizens against whom charges of a serious and criminal nature are entertained. There are now remaining in Gratiot, the only military prison in St. Louis, not more than one hundred and fifty prisoners, including citizens, Federal soldiers and prisoners of war. At Alton there remain three hundred and ninety-two prisoners of war, one hundred and eighty-seven citizens, and seventy-nine Federals; eight hundred and fifty-eight in all. It has not been a very long time since there were more than three thousand prisoners at Alton.

AT a presentation of an address to General Williams, "the hero of KARS," at Toronto, Canada, April 29, the mayor said: "The contemplation of our immediate loss is mitigated by the belief that your excellency (yourself a colonist) will bear willing testimony to the unswerving loyalty of this province, to its desire to maintain unweakened its connection with the Empire, and to its readiness with that view to fulfill every duty which may justly be claimed from a people who have been taught as British subjects to appreciate alike the responsibilities and the rights which belong to them." To this the general replied, "It is my present prayer and lively hope that Great Britain and Canada will show equal wisdom and decision in the proposed works and organization which are intended to guard your frontiers, and to enable you to rally and defend your homes in future times. And when I express an opinion as to the absence of danger at the present moment, I counsel you not to neglect any department of the military art. In other words, I firmly believe that every national born soldier in the American army yearns for home and the delights to be found there, and that he has no wish, after having vindicated the honor of his own country, to carry the horrors of war into Canada. Yet, time passes, complications may arise, and now is the moment to guard against future contingencies. I address these friendly admonitions to this city, the capital of that portion of the Empire which lies farthest from the ocean."

THE Maryland Legislature, at its last session, passed an act incorporating a National Cemetery at Antietam, in imitation of a similar incorporation by the Legislature of Pennsylvania at Gettysburgh. Seven thousand dollars were set apart as Maryland's proportion, and provision made for the appointment of one trustee from each State, on condition of their contributing an amount of money proportioned to their representation in Congress. Many of the States have desired to do so for a long time, and will aid in this patriotic enterprise. Thousands of our soldiers fell on this bloody field, whose remains lie half buried over an area of fifteen miles. The trustees appointed for Maryland are Thomas A. Boullt, of Hagerstown; Dr. A. A. Bigge, of Sharpsburgh; General Edward Shriver, of Frederick; and C. C. Fulton, of Baltimore. We are assured that a cemetery will be erected no less fitting and attractive than that of Gettysburgh. A suitable lot of ten acres has been purchased on a part of the battle field, near the town of Sharpsburgh, embracing the ground occupied by General Loe as a signal station, from which the whole of the ground fought over can be viewed. It is pronounced most admirably adapted to the purpose, and arrangements are already being made to commence operations. It is proposed to remove the remains of all those who died at Smoketown and other hospitals, as well as of those who died on the field. Those of Lee's army who fell in the battle, will be interred in a separate part of the cemetery. It will be difficult at this late day to learn the names and places of all the bodies, as many of the graves have no longer any marks to designate them. The citizens residing in the community should at once lay before the trustees all the information that can be obtained.

THE following officers have been detailed to constitute a general court martial for the trial of Hon. Benjamin G. Harris, member of the last Congress from the disloyal Congressional district of Maryland:—Major-General John G. Parke, United States Volunteers, President; Major-General A. A. Humphreys, United States Volunteers; Brevet Major-General O. M. Wilcox, United States Volunteers; Brevet Major-General J. A. Rawlings, United States Volunteers; Brevet Brigadier-General W. W. Morris, United States Army, Colonel Twenty-fifth United States artillery; Brevet Brigadier-General G. H. Sharp, United States Volunteers, Colonel One Hundred and Twentieth New York Volunteers; Brevet Colonel O. E. Babcock, United States Army, Lieutenant-Colonel United States Engineers; Colonel Wm. Gamble, United States Volunteers, Eighth Illinois cavalry; Colonel Chas. Albright, United States Volunteers, Two Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteers; Major W. W. Winthrop, Judge-Advocate. The court convened on the 2d.

THE soldiers of the United States Army, now in Philadelphia, who have been honorably discharged, are taking steps to perfect an organization in that city, by which the old Army associations can be perpetuated, and the friendship and intimacy borne in camp and on the field, may be preserved and continued at home. The discharged officers of the city regiments lately held a meeting, at which a large number of the old officers of the volunteer regiments, who have left the city during the war, were present. Lieutenant-Colonel COOK, of the old Fire Zouaves of Colonel BAXTER, presided. The officers then discussed a number of propositions submitted to the members. It was proposed to organize an association of discharged officers and soldiers of the present war, to procure a charter from the Legislature, and to establish branch organizations throughout all the State. This coincided with the general views of the members. The officers present recorded their names, pledging themselves to organize an Order, beneficial and social, to which only honorably discharged soldiers will be eligible.

THE War Department has directed, in a general order, that commanders of divisions, detached brigades, or regiments and batteries, at once take the required measures to insure the discharge of all small arms and guns, including those captured from the enemy, before being turned over by the troops for storage or shipment.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General G. K. Warren is in Washington.

MAJOR-General Sheridan and staff have arrived in Washington.

COMMANDER A. Bryson has been appointed Fleet Captain of the Mississippi Squadron.

MAJOR-General George G. Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac, arrived in Richmond on the 3d.

BRIGADIER-General Knipe has been ordered to report at Baton Rouge, La., there to organinize the cavalry in that district.

LIEUTENANT-General Grant has returned to Washington from Philadelphia, where his family have taken up their residence.

MAJOR-General John Gibbons, commanding the Twenty-fourth Army corps, proceeded to Washington some days since.

BRIGADIER-Generals R. S. Foster and Harris, of the Twenty-fourth Army corps, have been ordered to report immediately at Washington.

SURGEON A. B. Mott, United States Volunteers, has been relieved from duty in the Army of the James and ordered to the Department of the East.

BRIGADIER-General Pennypacker improves very slowly, owing to the severe nature of his wounds. He is lying in the hospital at Fortress Monroe.

ASSISTANT-Surgeon-General Ward, at Louisville, Kentucky, has been ordered to reduce expenses of the Medical Department, such as repairs to hospitals, &c.

FIRST Lieutenant Humphreys has been promoted to be Major and holds the position of Senior Aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-General Humphreys.

LIEUTENANT-General Grant has ordered the several corps commanders to recommend meritorious officers in their commands for promotion in the regular army.

CAPTAIN St. Alb, A. A. D. C., has been, by Lieutenant-General Grant, detached from Major-General Casey's staff at Richmond, and ordered to duty on the staff of Major-General Augur.

CAPTAIN Peter T. Hudson has been announced as an Aide-de-camp on Lieutenant-General Grant's staff, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, vice Colonel Dent promoted to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

LIEUTENANT Henry A. Meek, First United States Colored cavalry, has been sentenced to be hanged by the neck until he is dead, at such place as the Major-General commanding the Department of the Army of the James shall direct.

CAPTAIN M. H. Goodridge, Acting-Quarter-Master, having completed the duties assigned him in Washington, has been ordered to the Department of the North-west, and is to be stationed at Sioux City, Iowa, for which post he has already left.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Morrow, of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, late Rush's Lancers, is at his father's house in Hatborough, Bucks county, Pa., recovering from a severe wound he received at the battle of Five Forks. He was shot through both hips.

CAPTAIN Byron Porter, A. A. G. of Voluntoers, has been ordered to report in person, and without delay, to Major-General Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, for assignment to duty, and has already left for New Orleans on the *Guiding Star*.

ASSISTANT-Surgeon Henry C. Parry, United States Army, has been relieved from duty with General Sheridan's command on account of ill health, and has been ordered to report to the Medical Department of the East, for duty at the United States General Hospital, at Augusta, Maine.

BY direction of Major-General Augur all certificates of disability for discharge in the Depnrtment of Washington, herotofore sent direct to the Adjutant-General of the Army, will hereafter be forwarded to Brevet-Major H. W. Smith, A. A. G. Discharge Officer, Department of Washington.

FIRST-Lieutenant Julius B. Konigs, Seventh United States colored troops, having been found guilty by general court-martial of absence without leave, disobedience of orders, and forgery, has been dismissed the service of the United States by Major-General Ord, subject to the approval of the President.

BREVET Brigadier-General Joseph G. Barton has been ordered to the command of the Military District of the Patuxent, which embraces the country between the Potomac and Patuxent rivers and south of the Piscataway, and all troops serving therein—except Point Lookout and immediate vicinity—with headquarters at or near Port Tobacco.

CAPTAIN Henry Hescock, of the First Missouri Light Artillery, died, recently, at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis. Captain Hescock was Chief of Artillery under Major-General Sheridan at the battle of Chickamauga. He was captured by the Rebels at that battle, and was held as prisoner for about eighteen months. He was a native of Virginia, and was past the meridian of life.

A MONUMENT has recently been erected in the Springfield (Mass.) Cemetery, to the memory of Colonel Everett Peabody. It is an unpretending marble shaft, over the top of which is carved in taseful drapery a regimental flag with the names "Lexington" and "Shiloh" upon it. The four sides of the base of the monument have the following inscription: "Erected by his brothers over the body of Colonel Everett Peabody, Twenty-fifth regiment Missouri Volunteers; born in Springfield, June 14, 1830, killed in the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862." The monument is at the left of the main avenue in the cemetery, about half way up the hill.

A LARGE number of the friends of Major-General Charles Devins, assembled on the 2d at the headquarters of Acting Brigadier-General M. F. Donohoe, commanding Second brigade, Third division, Twenty-fourth Army corps, at the Ruffin farm, on the Richmond and Petersburgh pike, to pay their respects to this meritorious officer. Among those present were Major-General Turner, General N. M. Curtis, Colonel Edward W. Smith, A. A. G.; Major Elder, United States Volunteers; Captain Fred Martin, Colonel W. W. Drinkhard, formerly Chief Clerk of the War Department at Washington; Colonel M. T. Donohoe, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, commanding brigade; Captain A. M. Heath, Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers, Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General; Captain J. H. Prescott, Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers, Acting Aide-de-camp; Captain D. F. Dobie, One Hundred and Eighteenth New York Volunteers, Acting Aide-de-camp; Captain E. D. Bedee, Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers, additional Aide-de-camp; Captain L. F. Larkin, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, additional Aide-de-camp, on duty in Manchester; Captain S. H. Kelly, Ninth Vermont Volunteers, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Surgeon H. N. Small, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, Surgeon-in-Chief; Lieutenant J. Winch, Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers, Acting Assistant-Qurtermaster. The reception was a fine affair.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE SOUTH.

THE MILITARY OCCUPATION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE OHIO, RALEIGH, N. C., May 4, 1865.

General Orders, No. 35.

Major-General J. D. Cox, with his own corps and two brigades of General Kilpatrick's cavalry, will occupy Greensboro', Salisbury, Charlotte, and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the western portion of the State.

Major General A. H. Terry, with his own corps and one brigade of General Kilpatrick's cavalry, will occupy Raleigh, Goldsboro', Fayetteville, and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the central portion of the State.

Brigadier-Generals Palmer and Hawley will command the coast district as heretofore.

The troops will visit all parts of the State, disperse or capture all bands of guerrillas and marauders, and collect all military arms (other than the side arms of paroled officers) which may be found in the State.

The corps and district commanders will, as soon as practicable, send to each county under their jurisdiction a discreet officer, with a sufficient force to organize a small company of the most responsible loyal citizens to serve as a local police force until further orders. As far as necessary the companies so organized will be furnished with captured arms and ammunition, but will receive no compensation for their services.

All the members will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and an oath to preserve the peace, prevent crime, and arrest criminals as far as practicable within their county, and to obey all lawful orders of the United States military authorities.

Criminals arrested by the police companies will be sent to the nearest military post for trial, by military commission. A full statement of the crime and the names of witnesses must be sent with the prisoners in each case.

By command of Major-General SCHOFIELD.
J. A. CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant-Adjutant General.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE OHIO, RALEIGH, N. C., April 27, 1865.

General Orders No. 31.

The Commanding General has the great satisfaction of announcing to the Army and the people of North Carolina, that hostilities within this State have definitely ceased. That for us the war is ended, and it is hoped that peace will soon be restored throughout the country.

It is now the duty of all to cultivate friendly relations with the same zeal which has characterized our conduct of the war, that the blessings of union, peace and material prosperity may be speedily restored to the entire country. It is confidentially believed and expected that the troops of this Army and the people of North Carolina will cordially unite in honest endeavor to accomplish this great end.

All good and peaceable citizens will be protected and treated with kindness, while those who disturb the peace or violate the laws will be punished with the severity of martial law.

The troops will be distributed so as best to secure the interests of the United States Government and protect the people until a civil government can be established in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States. The most perfect discipline and good conduct are enjoined upon all officers and soldiers, and cordial support upon all good citizens.

All who are peaceably disposed are invited to attend to their houses, and to resume their industrial pursuits. Such as have been deprived of their animals and wagons by the hostile armies, will be temporarily supplied as far as practicable, upon application to the nearest Provost-Marshal, by loans of the captured property in possession of the Quartermaster's Department. The needy will also be supplied for the time being with subsistence stores from the Commissary Department.

It will be left to the Judicial department of the Government to punish those political leaders who are responsible for secession, Rebellion and civil war with all its horrors. Between the Government of the United States and the people of North Carolina there is peace.

By command of Major-General SCHOFIELD.
J. A. CAMPBELL, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SLAVES IN NORTH CAROLINA DECLARED FREE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE OHIO, RALEIGH, N. C., April 28, 1865.

General Orders No. 32.

To remove a doubt which seems to exist in the minds of some of the people of North Carolina, it is hereby declared that, by virtue of the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 1, 1863, all persons in this State heretofore held as slaves are now free; and that it is the duty of the Army to maintain the freedom of such persons.

It is recommended to the former masters of the freedmen to employ them as hired servants at reasonable wages. And it is recommended to the freedmen that, when allowed to do so, they remain with their former masters and labor faithfully so long as they shall be treated kindly and paid reasonable wages; or that they immediately seek employment elsewhere in the kind of work to which they are accustomed. It is not well for them to congregate about towns or military camps. They will not be supported in idleness.

By command of Major-General SCHOFIELD.
J. A. CAMPBELL, A. A. G.

RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH LINES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE OHIO, RALEIGH, N. C., May 4, 1865.

General Order No. 35.

The railroads and telegraph lines from Raleigh to Goldsboro', Wilmington, and Morehead city, and the telegraph lines from Raleigh to Fayettville, Weldon and Greensboro' will be held as military lines under exclusive military control.

Other railroads and telegraph lines in the State may be worked by the private corporations now having possession of them, under such general military regulations and restrictions as it may be found necessary to impose.

All officers and employes of railroads and telegraph lines will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and will be held amenable to the military authorities for the proper discharge of their duties. The Presidents or Superintendents of railroad companies will confer with Colonel J. F. Boyd, Chief Quartermaster, at Raleigh, who is employed to make the necessary regulations.

For the present and until further orders, no travel or traffic will be permitted on any railroad except under proper military permits.

By command of Major-General SCHOFIELD.
J. A. CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Col. and Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

A COURT OF CONCILIATION IN RICHMOND.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE JAMES, RICHMOND, VA., May 3, 1865.

General Orders No 5.

1. A court of conciliation, consisting of three arbitrators, will be established in the city of Richmond.

2. This court will arbitrate such cases as may be brought before it in regard to the right of possession of property, both personal and real, and to the payments of rents and debts, where contracts were made upon the basis of Confederate currency, which now has no legal existence. This court will take no jurisdiction of questions of titles to property, nor will its decision be any bar to legal remedies when the civil laws and civil courts are re-established.

3. The court will issue the usual process for the attendance of parties and witnesses and the execution of its decisions; appoint its clerks and other officers, and adopt rules for its proceedings. The fees charged will be simply sufficient to pay its expenses. Any surplus will be given to the poor. All parties bringing suit in this court, and all attorneys and agents appearing for them, will be required to take the amnesty oath. No fees will be charged to the poor.

4. In its decisions the court will be governed by the principles of equity and justice. All alike, white and colored, will be allowed the benefit of its jurisdiction. All proceedings will be simple and brief, and directed solely to ascertaining and securing exact justice.

5. The Provost-Marshal will refer to this court all questions which come properly within its jurisdiction, and will adopt its decisions so far as concerns the disposition of property belonging to private parties, now in his hands.

6. As soon as the civil courts are re-established the court of conciliation will cease its functions.

By order of Major-General HALLECK.
J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE AMNESTY OATH.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE JAMES, RICHMOND, VA., May 3, 1865.

Major-General ORD, Commanding Department of Virginia:—

GENERAL:—All persons, without regard to their rank or employment in the civil or military service of the late Rebel government, will be permitted to take the amnesty oath, and will receive the corresponding certificate. Those excluded from the benefit of such oath can make application for pardon and restoration to civil rights, which applications will be received and forwarded to the proper channels for the action of the President of the United States. The fact that such persons have voluntarily come forward and taken the oath of allegiance will be evidence of their intention to resume the status of loyal citizens, and constitute claim for executive clemency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK, Major-General Commanding.
Official copy:—J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant General.

ORDER FOR BREAKING UP SHERMAN'S ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, NEAR RALEIGH, N. C., April 27, 1865.

Special Field Orders No. 66.

Hostilities having ceased, the following changes and dispositions of troops in the field will be made with as little delay as practicable. The Tenth and Twenty-third corps will remain in the Department of North Carolina, and Major-General J. M. Schofield will transfer back to Major-General Gillmore, commanding Department of the South, the two brigades formerly belonging to the division of Brevet Major-General Grover, at Savannah. The Third division of cavalry corps, Brevet Major General Kilpatrick commanding, is hereby transferred to the Department of North Carolina, and General Kilpatrick will report in person to Major-General Schofield for orders. The cavalry command of Major-General Stoneman will return to East Tennessee, and that of Brevet Major-General Wilson will be conducted back to the Tennessee River in the neighborhood of Decatur, Alabama.

Major-General Howard will conduct the Army of the Tennessee to Richmond, Va., following roads substantially by Louisburg, Warrenton, Lawrenceville, and Petersburgh, or to the right of that line. Major-General Slocum will conduct the Army of Georgia to Richmond by roads to the left of the route indicated for General Howard, viz., by Oxford, Boydton, and Nottoway Court-House. These Armies will turn in at this point the contents of their ordnance train, and use the wagons for extra forage and provisions. Those columns will be conducted slowly and in the best of order, and will aim to be at Richmond ready to resume the march by the middle of May. The Chief Quartermaster and Commissary of this military division, Generals Easton and Beckwith, after making the proper dispositions of their departments here, will proceed to Richmond and make suitable preparations to receive these columns and to provide for their further journey.

By order of Major-General W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON, A. A. G.

THE BURIAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, May 4, 1865.

This being the day of the funeral of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, at Springfield, Illinois, the Executive Office and the various Departments will be closed at 12 M. to-day.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President United States.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 4, 1865.

ORDERED, 1.—That the War Department and Bureaus and Offices connected with it be closed at 12 o'clock meridian, and remain closed during the day, in respect to the memory of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, over whose mortal remains funeral services are to be performed this day, at his former residence in Springfield, Illinois.

2.—That minute guns be fired every half-hour at the Washington Arsenal, commencing at 12 o'clock, and continuing until sundown, and closing with a national salute.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
JAS. A. HARDIE, Brevet Brigadier-General and Inspector-General, United States Army.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 4, 1865.

Have guns fired every half-hour from noon to sundown, closing with a national salute in honor of the late President, whose funeral is now taking place at Springfield, Illinois.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

JOHNSTON'S PROMULGATION OF THE TERMS OF SURRENDER.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, April 27, 1865.

General Orders No. 18.

By the terms of a military convention made on the 26th instant, by Major-General W. T. Sherman, United States Army, and General J. E. Johnston, Confederates States Army, the officers and men of this army are to bind themselves not to take up arms against the United States until properly relieved from the obligation, and shall receive guarantees from the United States officers against molestation by the United States authorities, so long as they observe that obligation and the laws in force where they reside. For these objects duplicate muster rolls will be made, and after the distribution of the necessary papers the troops will march under their officers to their respective States, and there be disbanded—all retaining personal property. The object of this convention is pacification to the extent of the authority of the commanders who made it. Events in Virginia, which broke every hope of success by war, imposed on its general the duty of sparing the blood of this gallant army and saving our country from further devastation, and our people from ruin.

J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

JOHNSTON'S FAREWELL TO HIS ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, NEAR GREENSBORO, May 2, 1865.

General Orders No. 22.

COMRADES:—In terminating our official relations, I expect you to observe the terms of the pacification agreed upon, and to discharge the obligations of good and peaceful citizens to the powers as well as you have performed the duties of soldiers in the field. By such a course, you will secure comfort and restore tranquility to your country. You will return to your homes with the admiration of our people, won by the courage and noble devotion you have displayed in this long war. I shall always remember with pride the loyal support you have given me. I part from you with regret, and bid you farewell with feelings of cordial friendship, and with earnest wishes that you may prosper.

J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

J. E. KENNARD, Colonel, etc.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence nd general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. CHURCH.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1865.

THE BREAKING-UP OF THE ARMY.

THE day of disorganizing and disarming the great volunteer Army of America is at hand—a day anticipated with eager expectation for many a long month, but a day, nevertheless, whose near approach, now that it has come to be reckoned among speedy certainties, carries a little dash of sorrow in its brimming cup of pleasure. The Nation, by instinct and education alike a peaceful people, has, through four dreary years, looked forward to the end of the war as to a restoration of its normal condition, and that, too, independently of the relief it sought from the horrors, the sufferings, the grievous burdens and exhausting outlays of the war. It never despaired of a renewal of that reign of peace, which principles inherited from across the waters at the birth of the Nation, its fortunate isolation, and more especially the popular foundations of its government, have hitherto established as the permanent and habitual condition of the country. And even the Army itself, conscious that it was congregated for a special end, has desired that end to be rapidly consummated. No less than the people, the Army has longed to fulfill its mission with complete and glorious triumph, and then, citizen soldiers, to return to their homes; to campaign no longer, except by tranquil firesides in pleasant rehearsals of dangers long past; and to revert to the social careers they left for patriotic sacrifice, and for a risk (alas! to many a thousand a fatal risk) of life or limb for the country. It sought by the sword placid peace under liberty—that was the sole aim and the destiny of the Army. The national triumph has been fully as complete as the wildest conceptions dreamed. A thousand troublesome little difficulties have been eliminated in the process. Not a few grave problems, once very complicated, have solved themselves by the mere lapse of time, or have yielded to the terrible solution of the sword. The two greatest and direst questions of all which vexed the national polity, those of secession and slavery, have been brought to conclusions more thoroughly satisfactory than could have been hoped by reasonable men. All the great Armies of the Rebellion have laid down their arms and dispersed. The Nation is restored in integrity, and steps off with a prouder and surer step than ever before, taking a place in the front line of nations never before conceded to her. In one word, the long-impending Rebellion has come, has put forth all its strength, and has ended. And yet, we repeat, a tinge of sorrow, both in the people and its Army, mingles with the general joy at the dispersion of our military forces. The Nation, on the one hand, sees that its old terror of an army a million strong, ready to be used by some ambitious, unscrupulous chief, military or political, to destroy liberty, and by a single *coup d'etat* to reduce the Republic to an Empire—that this enormous and dangerous aggregate of power is quietly dissolving to its original, individual elements. It sees, again, the prospect of reduced establishments, and greatly curtailed expenses. But then its pride and its glory are going too, and some little sense of security, with the dispersion of an army which, on our soil, might almost have laughed at half the world. And so it is with the Army. The prospect is pleasant of ease and comfort after such constant and difficult campaigning, of secure and cheerful peace, after so rough acquaintance with grim-visaged war, of home, and friends, and business, and pleasures, after the restraints of camp, the routine of garrison, the hardships, exposures and perils of picket-beat and battle-field. But the glory is gone, the comradeship and sympathetic fellowship gone, the pleasures of campaigning gone with its pains; and that careless, rollicking life, in which danger had its sweets in being danger, will make a peaceful existence, for a while, seem tame and spiritless. But it does not take long to habituate one's self to luxuries, and a case of feathers is a better pillow than a pine log or a knapsack. This one trifling, temporary regret, will, let us hope, only serve to heighten by contrast the general joy.

But, while the great majority of our soldiers leave the finest army of the world, only to furnish no less admirable examples of patriotic citizensship, this very love of adventure and this very custom of campaigning, now a second nature, will induce a portion of the Army to seek military service in the future. Two paths are already open to such. First, our own standing army willl absorb a very large part of such really good soldiers as are anxious to continue in the career of arms. Supposing that it will eventually settle, in case of continued peace, to a maximum of 100,000 men, as is not improbable, that will furnish abundant scope for all who wish to enlist. And for a considerable time it will probably be about 150,000 strong.

The second path, and one that some of the more restless or ambitious are already travelling, leads to Mexico—to Mexico and MAXIMILIAN or to Mexico and JUAREZ—for, once across the Rio Grande, the road we speak of *forks*. How many of our veteran soldiers will take up this new adventure, it is impossible to determine. Mexico is evidently to be the seat of no little contention, of great schemes, of complicated State plots and counter-plots. Loans, lotteries and subsubsidies in Europe will furnish MAXIMILIAN with money enough to offer our troops a tempting bribe. And they will not be as easily deceived as the German peasants, who fell into the clutches of Northern bounty agents. The financial resources of JUAREZ are rather more mythical at present, than those of the Emperor; but the chances of success will bring him means more readily even than the Confederates found them in England. In any event, of course, this exodus of our soldiers to Mexico will not be encouraged by our Government. It is doubtful, even, whether it will be countenanced. But, in the present embroiled condition of political affairs in that region, and with the well-known individual freedom of motion in our country, and from the country,—a liberty quite as remarkable as the general freedom of speech—it is probable that not a few of our soldiers will find their way to Mexico. They may, to be sure, go as *emigrants;* but emigrants have to carry arms for self-defence in so wild a country, and arms for hunting, too. Emigrants who have become settlers, and who have strong opinions about the government of their adopted country, will, we opine, be very apt to maintain those opinions by force of arms. But it is the Southern armies probably, and not the Northern, who will furnish the greater proportion of troops to one side or the other of the Mexican war.

And so it happens that the storm of war which has been "thundering all over the sky" for four years here at the North, has passed over our heads, at length, to the far-distant, Southwestern horizon. There, we already hear its low rumblings, echoing back the greater fury of our own spent tempest: but here the clouds have furled off, and the sun shines again. The Gulf bids fair to absorb our military interest as the frontier posts did a few years ago, when the only practice of our troops was in that bushwhacking Indian warfare. The fact that Texas is the only State about the actual, present subjection of which to the domain of the Union there is any doubt; the certainty that there the Confederacy could be resurrected, if any where; the presence of an unfriendly power on that border of the Republic, and the political, social, and military chaos now reigning in Mexico, all make it certain that our chief military force ready for offensive operations will be concentrated in the trans-Mississippi Department. Our impression is, that strong bodies of troops have already been moved across the river, or will speedily be so moved. A strong corps of observation is likely to be permanently established in Louisiana and in Texas.

THOUGH no official announcement of the fact has yet been made, it is understood that the Navy Department has decided to remove the Naval Academy the coming Fall, from its temporary location at Newport to its old quarters at Annapolis, Md. This change will, we trust, prove of great advantage to the school. Whatever may be thought of the comparative merits of the locations, it is certainly every way desirable that this important national institution should speedily find permanent location somewhere. For four years now it has experienced every disadvantage from its unsettled condition. With the number of the midshipmen largely increased, and the necessity for their thorough instruction and discipline more imperative than ever, the embarassments of its officers have been greatly increased by the temporary nature and the insufficiency of the accommodations provided for the school, and the disadvantages of its location in the heart of a gay town, with its various temptations to distract the attention of the pupils and to increase the difficulties of discipline. That so much has been accomplished under these circumstances, as is shown by the reports of the various boards of visitors and other testimony, is the best evidence of the faithfulness and ability with which the officers of the Academy have devoted themselves to their labors. But much remains to be provided by the legislation of Congress before the Naval school can hope to reach its full measure of efficiency.

ON the receipt at London of the news that Mr. LINCOLN had been murdered, and that Vice-President JOHNSON would become President in his stead, American five-twenty securities, which had advanced to 69 upon the surrender of LEE, dropped instantly nine points. With characteristic generosity of judgment, our English cousins had concluded that his single instance of excess on inauguration day showed ANDY JOHNSON to be an habitual and irrecoverable sot. The *Daily News*, indeed, always true to the American cause, says, that it has made careful inquiries, and is assured on trustworthy authority that the incident so "regrettable," which occured at his installation as Vice-President, cannot without injustice, be taken to represent Mr. JOHNSON'S character, as those who know him well describe him as a man of real capacity and temperate habits. It adds:—"We "must wait awhile before we pass judgment upon "him. But the *London Times* suggests that Mr. JOHNSON should resign voluntarily, or, in case of his failing to do so, that public opinion should be so expressed in regard to him as to lead him to resign.

The *London Times* and journals of that ilk little know either the magnanimity or the good sense of the American people. They do not see that their plan would be the last for us to adopt, even on grounds of expediency alone, whatever our disposition towards Mr. JOHNSTON. With such unanimity of sentiment as is almost a marvel in political history, the Nation has resolved that the occurrence of the 4th of March shall not detract one jot or tittle from the dignity and respect which the office of the Chief Magistrate of the United States creates for its occupant. Everywhere, we would let our English friends know, the disposition is to forgive, and, as soon as possible, to forget. Even those patriotic journals which had the fidelity, good sense and courage to rebuke the exhibition when it occurred, have since, almost without an exception, whatever their politics, expressed their determination to "let bygones be bygones." The few shrewder, but less scrupulous journals, who, with a practical scent for the *quid pro quo*, at once saw their interest in defending the slip of the Vice-President on that day, have since educed several ingenious theories on the subject, which possess greater or less truth, but cannot all be true. It is enough, however, to say, that without resort to these hypotheses, which continually stir a question unnecessary to discuss, ANDREW JOHNSON is not now, nor ever has been a "drinking "man." We honestly believe there is not the slightest danger to be apprehended from his course in this respect in any future contingency. To make such charges as the *London Times* does, shows a malice which no form of words or apparent logic can conceal. To say that because a man fails once he is lost, contradicts all generosity in human nature, as well as all experience. It ill becomes, in any event, people who still have personal memories of two of the Four GEORGES, to exhibit such profuseness of indignation over a single excess in the ruler of any nation, even

on a state occasion. And, moreover, in our case, there is a moral certainty that the error will never take place again. President JOHNSON to-day enjoys the confidence of the American people to an extent greater, perhaps, than any of his predecessors for thirty years. The unanimity of sentiment is wonderful. Even the occurrence which preceded his accession, as it will make criticism more fatal, will render the PRESIDENT more careful not to incur just criticism. General BURNSIDE expressed the sentiment of the Army and Navy, we are confident, in calling for a hearty and unshrinking support of the PRESIDENT:—"Let him "that is without sin cast the first stone at him." On the Continent, too, the people of Europe will learn not only that ANDREW JOHNSON enjoys the entire confidence of the American people, but that he is the President of the whole country, from the Aroostook to the Rio Grande. There will no longer be any need of those explanatory parentheses—*fédéral* or *confédéré*—with which their journals always used so accurately to discriminate between the "rival" Presidents LINCOLN and DAVIS.

The sudden release of the United States from the embarrassments of war has excited the fears of England and France for their respective interests on this continent. They are disturbed by the spectre of a united nation—now, by the acknowledgment by the organ of the high tory party of England, the greatest military and naval power known to history—fired with an unscrupulous ambition for conquest, and determined to gratify it at the expense of the peace of the world. These fears are based upon the idea that it is our purpose to at once attempt to expel MAXIMILIAN and his French allies from Mexico, and to seize upon the first pretext for absorbing Canada. Though the premises from which these conclusions are drawn are in a measure sound, the conclusions are more in accordance with the established precedents of European despotism than with the known facts of American history, and with the character and spirit of the American people. Of this country, more than any other, it may be truly said "*l'empire c'est la paix.*" The extent of our undeveloped territory is already so great, and the openings for enterprise and capital so literally unbounded, that additions of territory can have no attractions for us, sufficient to allure us from that career of peace to which our interests and our traditions impel us.

With regard to Canada, therefore, the English people and the English Government need give themselves no concern. So long as it is left as free as it has been by the Home Government, and is in no way a menace to our own institutions, we are quite content that it should be permitted to follow its own destiny. Whatever evidence to the contrary may have been found in expressions of public sentiment here, has resulted from that spirit of retaliation which British unfriendliness awakened, and which such a universal and unaffected expression of sympathy with this country as the death of Mr. LINCOLN has aroused in England will go far to allay.

With regard to MAXIMILIAN and his empire in Mexico, the case is different. Its friends have genuine cause for alarm from the development of our national strength. If with such opportunities as we have had to absorb Mexico, we have respected its independence, it is reasonable to suppose that we are not likely to view with indifference European interference in that country. We regard such interference now, as we have regarded it from the first, as a standing menace to this country; directly opposed as it is to the American principle of leaving every nation free to choose its own form of government. It is the people, it is public sentiment that ultimately, if not immediately, controls Government action in this country. As it is the universal public sentiment that MAXIMILIAN should not be permitted to establish his empire, under the forms of plebicism, upon the necks of the Mexican people, it is reasonably certain that, whatever necessities of diplomatic expediency may for a time delay the expression of this sentiment, it will in the end, in some form, assert itself with a power not to be resisted. This war, as indeed all history, has shown, what power there is in ideas; and the spirit of American nationality is the intense expression of that idea of freedom for all nations, as well as for all classes which, while it forbids our entertaining any schemes of conquest on our own part, equally pledges us to oppose them on the part of others; so far as they come within the scope of our immediate interests and influence. With the internal administration of no country on this continent have we, with all our opportunities, ever sought to interfere; nor do we propose to. We ask only that they be left equally free from all European interference, and in this attempt on the part of MAXIMILIAN to establish a Mexican empire, we cannot but see a prospective danger to ourselves. What principle can determine his interference with Mexico, that will not equally justify a like interference with our separate, but united, states when he shall have grown strong enough, and the opportunity shall serve him. That we have escaped interference during the perilous times of this war is only because he has been in no position to undertake it.

IN our last review of the battle of Five Forks, we spoke of the final movements of the Fifth corps and the cavalry, and represented the Fifth corps as moving by a sort of wheel, of which AYRES'S division was the pivot. It was not meant to imply that this division, or the others, actually wheeled. As a matter of fact, AYRES'S division, on crossing the White Oak Road, immediately changed front, charged the breastworks, and, in spite of the resistance of the enemy, carried them, capturing over 2,000 prisoners and nine battle flags. This correction should be appended to our former account of the battle at Five Forks.

In describing the battle of Sunday, April 2d, the storming of Petersburgh, our account seemed to imply that Fort Mahone was taken by Colonel HARRIMAN'S brigade. We believe, however, the credit of that particular capture belongs to the Provisional brigade of General COLLES, consisting of the Sixty-eighth and One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania, Sixty-first Massachusetts, and Twentieth New York. The brigade was thrown in to support the Ninth corps, and, the One hundred and fourteenth regiment having the advance, dashed ahead, under a severe cross fire, and captured Fort Mahone.

The letter in a late JOURNAL from an infantry officer, grumbling a little at the great credit we gave to the cavalry for its efficiency in the pursuit of LEE, seems to have had more humor than accuracy in one of its statements at least. It stated that SHERIDAN was defeated in the last skirmish he had with LEE'S army, in which the former employed MCKENZIE'S division. We are assured that the statement was incorrect, and calculated, in the form it assumed, to convey a wrong impression of the nature of that skirmish. Our original conviction being contrary to the assertion of the letter, we of course did not give the latter as anything more than the opinion of one individual. This correction, like those in the "Military "Situation" of the present number, should be appended to those made with regard to the Virginia campaign on a former week. It has been difficult to find, among the many adverse accounts and criticisms which have come to this office, the exact truth. But, if our good friends will have patience, we will endeavor, in time, to extract all the errors against which the most conscientious historian could not be absolutely safe, and to do justice to all our gallant officers.

IN the final breaking-up of our great Army at Alexandria and Washington—an event not many days distant—we hope that by some ceremony a formal expression of the gratitude of the country may be conveyed to its defenders. We trust that a magnificent Review may reveal to the troops themselves and to the people, some idea of the great strength, the fine material, and the superb condition of their Army. We are very well aware that, among the troops themselves, the liberty to stack arms, to doff the uniform, and to stroll off without a furlough, is the thing principally desired. Allow them only to strike a short route for the long-missed home, and they will be satisfied. But, in truth, there are certain necessary delays which prevent the sudden dissolution of so large a force. Time is required for the process, even under the red-tape-cutting *régime* of the War Department. To discharge on parole the armies of LEE and JOHNSTON, where paymasters had sinecure positions, and no time was spent in telling over Confederate "bluebacks", occupied several days. Most of our troops have to be paid their final wages, the accounts settled, rolls made out, and many other details transacted. During this necessary delay, a grand Review, conducted so as not to be fatiguing to the troops would be well received on all hands.

When Petersburgh and Richmond were captured—goals of so arduous a race—but few of the victors were suffered by the exigencies of public service, to enter the cities they had conquered. There were other battles to be fought, greater prizes to be won. When LEE and JOHNSTON surrendered, our victorious legions did not see the Rebel armies marched in review. They could not even enter their camps. The material satisfaction of seeing their late opponents disarmed and powerless was taken away, from motives of policy. Nothing gave us more pleasure than to learn that the "march through Richmond", counted on for four years, was not finally withheld from the troops. Every corps, we believe, of both SHERMAN'S and MEADE'S Armies—some small detachments, perhaps excepted, —will have marched through Richmond in triumph. One more display, and that the most magnificent of all will, doubtless, take place in and around the National Capitol.

IT will be remembered that a careful correspondent of the New York *Times*, some months since, by the exposure of unquestionable facts and figures, drawn from Rebel sources, revealed to the people of the North the secrets of the horrible prison-house at Andersonville. Similar revelations have been made with regard to Libby, Belle Island, and the other slaughter-pens of the South, where the wretched inmates endured such pangs as pen will never fully record. Another able correspondent of the *Times* has recently given some statements with regard to the Richmond prisons, which, if less revolting in detail than the former disclosures, at least furnish some clue to a systematic atrocity on the part of the Rebel gaolers, such as would be incredible if the writer were not so trustworthy. The extract we refer to runs as follows:—

> The Government has its heavy hand already on some of the leading Rebel agitators, and Judge OULD, late Rebel agent for the exchange of prisoners; Judge CAMPBELL, peace commissioner; DICK TURNER, turnkey of Libby, and HATCH, OULD'S associate, are all in the Libby Prison. Of the precise nature of the charges against them I am not advised, but only know that a letter of OULD'S has been found in the building where I write, which must prove damaging to his cause. It is dated City Point, March 17, 1865, and is addressed to Brigadier-General WINDER, who had charge of our prisoners in and around Richmond, and his office in this building. The letter contains the following:—"The arrangement I have made "[for the exchange of prisoners] works largely in our favor. We "get rid of *miserable wretches* [underscoring his own] and receive "some of the best material [for the Rebel ranks] I ever saw." The Government is entitled to know what made our prisoners in their hands such "miserable wretches," or so unfit for service in our armies, and what gave their own prisoners in our hands such superiority over them as "material" for replenishing their armies. Was it not that the latter were well fed and cared for, while the former were systematically and from design destroyed in health and life by exposure and starvation? WINDER, to whom OULD said this, was the chief man in this work of prisoner killing, and the letter to him was "confidential," claiming as a result of his system of treatment a large advantage to the Rebel side in the exchange of prisoners. HATCH and TURNER were underlings, carrying out the orders of their superiors. They are said to have fared sumptuously on the goods sent by Northern families to relieve their sons and brothers in the hands of the enemy.

THE hard chase after DAVIS and his Cabinet still continues, and both pursuers and pursued are now in Georgia. On the night of the 5th of May, the fugitive was in Powellton, Hancock County. Powellton is 38 miles northeast of Milledgeville, which latter city is very nearly in the centre of the State. It is stated that the chances of capture are very good, and the inference from capture has already been drawn. Perhaps, at this stage of affairs, one more moral may be drawn from Mrs. GLASS'S famous receipt book, which has furnished so many a similar moral before. But whether the hare be caught or not, it is impossible to mistake the general opinion of the way to treat him.

HOURS AT HOME.—A popular monthly, devoted to religious and useful literature. Edited by J. M. SHERWOOD. Vol. I., No. 1. With the present (May) number, this new magazine makes its début, and presents its claim to popular favor. It fulfills strictly the claim of its title-page, and has been received, we are glad to hear, with great favor. Among its contributors are many well known clergymen. The articles are chiefly original. The magazine is carefully edited, unexceptional in moral tone, handsomely and neatly printed, and can hardly fail of the success it certainly deserves. We understand that it already has a large sale in the Army. New York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.

A FEW days since, at the Washington Navy Yard, Rear-Admiral PORTER, who had been relieved of the command of the North Atlantic Squadron at his own request, visited the steamer *Malvern*, his late flagship, and took leave of the officers and crew. He was received with a salute and hearty cheers by the tars. The *Malvern* remains at Washington for a few days for repairs.

ARMY GAZETTE.

SHERMAN'S ORDER UPON THE SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, NEAR RALEIGH, N. C., April 27, 1865.

Special Field Orders, No. 65.

The General commanding announces a further suspension of hostilities and a final agreement with General Johnston, which terminates the war as to the armies under his command and the country east of the Chattahoochee. Copies of the terms of convention will be furnished Major-Generals Schofield, Gilmore and Wilson, who are specially charged with the execution of its details in the Department of North Carolina, Department of the South, and at Macon and Western Georgia. Captain Casper Myers, Ordnance Department, United States Army, is hereby designated to receive the arms, &c., at Greensborough, and any commanding officer of a post may receive the arms of any detachment, and see that they are properly stored and accounted for.

General Schofield will procure at once the necessary blanks and supply the other army commanders, that uniformity may prevail, and great care must be taken that all the terms and stipulations on our part are fulfilled with the most scrupulous fidelity, while those imposed on our hitherto enemies be received in a spirit becoming a brave and generous army.

Army commanders may at once loan to the inhabitants such of the captured mules, horses, wagons and vehicles as can be spared from immediate use, and the commanding Generals of Armies may issue provisions, animals, or any public supplies that can be spared, to relieve present wants, and to encourage the inhabitants to renew their peaceful pursuits and restore relations of friendship among our fellow-citizens and countrymen.

Foraging will forthwith cease, and when necessity or long marches compel the taking of forage, provisions, or any kind of private property, compensation will be made on the spot, or when the disbursing officers are not provided with funds, vouchers will be given in proper form payable at the nearest Military Department.

By order of Major-General W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON, Assistant Adjutant General.

REBELS IN MARYLAND.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF PATUXENT, PORT TOBACCO, MD., May 1, 1865.

CIRCULAR.—A considerable portion of the inhabitants of this Military District having heretofore rendered themselves notorious for their hostility to the Government, many of them engaging in blockade running, supplying the enemy with goods, and in some cases with munitions of war, affording an asylum for the worst criminals, and more recently, giving to the murderer of the President of the United States an uninterrupted passage through parts of three counties, feeding him and his confederate, and concealing their presence, it is necessary that this infamy should be blotted out, and a new condition of things be inaugurated. The following regulations are therefore made :—

I.—No person will be allowed to engage in any occupation, trade or profession, without taking an unconditional oath of allegiance, which oath will state that it is taken voluntarily, without mental reservation; and acknowledge the right to require, and authority to administer the same. Taking the oath will not be deemed conclusive evidence of loyalty; and, as none but loyal persons will be permitted to carry on any business, the oath must be accompanied by consistent conduct and loyal acts.

II.—No person will be allowed to wear any Rebel uniform, or to display or have in his possession any Rebel flags, or insignia of rank; nor to utter any disloyal sentiments, or question by word or deed, the rightful authority or the Government of the United States.

III.—All officers, soldiers and citizens who have been in the Rebel service, and have not taken the oath of allegiance;—all persons who have been engaged in running the blockade, aiding the enemy, concealing or aiding in the flight of Booth and his confederates, or who have failed to give such information as they possessed of his intentions, his place of concealment, or of his aiders and abettors, will be arrested and sent to these headquarters.

IV.—All truly loyal persons who sympathize with the Government are requested to furnish such information as they possess, and otherwise to co operate in this effort to discover the guilty, and vindicate the supremacy of the law—and they are assured that the fullest protection will be afforded to them.

V.—Military Commanders in this District are charged with the duty of enforcing this order, and will exercise the utmost vigilance to discover and arrest all guilty parties.

By command of H. H. WELLS, Colonel Commanding.
Official:—A. V. TEEPLE, Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

ORDER FOR REDUCING THE NUMBER OF GENERAL, FIELD, AND STAFF OFFICERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

General Orders No. 79.

It is ordered by the President that resignations of general, field, and staff officers will be received until the 15th of this month, at which date the Adjutant-General is directed to commence mustering honorably out of service all general, field, and staff officers who are unemployed, or whose service is no longer needed.

By order of the President of the United States.
W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDER REDUCING THE NUMBER OF COMPANY AND STAFF OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 6, 1865.

General Orders, No 82.

By direction of the President, all company and staff officers of volunteer regiments, absent from their commands on account of physical disability, or by virtue of leaves of absence granted them on their return to loyal States as prisoners of war, will be honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, of date the fifteenth (15th) instant.

Said officers will immediately apply, by letter, to the Adjutant General of the Army for their muster-out and discharge papers. In case of physical disability from disease or wounds, the letter must be accompanied by a medical certificate of the usual form.

The post office address of the officer must be given with care in all cases.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, May 1, 1865.

General Order No. 6.

In future, citizens must not depend upon the issue of rations by the Government of the United States. Officers and soldiers of this Army are enjoined to give protection to the persons, property, and more especially the growing crops of farmers, and every possible assistance rendered in the planting and sowing of the new crops, in view of the forthcoming harvest. The fences now standing will be carefully protected, and every aid given to repairing damaged and replacing destroyed fences.

By command of Brevet Major-General TORBERT.
WM. RUSSELL, JR., Assistant Adjutant-General.

MILITARY COMMISSION TO CARRY OUT THE TERMS OF JOHNSTON'S SURRENDER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE OHIO, RALEIGH, N. C., April 29, 1865.

Special Field Order No. 46.

The following named officers are appointed a special commission to carry into effect the terms of a military convention entered into between General Joseph E. Johnston and Major-General W. T. Sherman on the 26th day of April, 1865:

Brevet Brigadier-General William Hartsuff, Assistant Inspector General; Major S. M Letcher, Twelfth Kentucky infantry, Commissary of Musters; Major F. E. Watcutt, Acting Judge-Advocate; Brevet Major W. P. Lord, A. D. C.; Major George F. Towle, Fourth New Hampshire volunteers, A. A. I. G.; First Lieutenant Wm L. Hulbert, One Hundred and Seventeenth New York infantry, A. D. C.; First Lieutenant P. E. Beardslee, Signal Corps, U. S. A.; Major S. S. Dow, A. A. I. G.; Captain J. L. Dow, Provost-Marshal; Captain Hebart, A. D. C.; with the other members of the special commission appointed under the terms of the military convention entered into between Major-General W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., and General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. A., with Lieutenant Jos. Myers, Ordnance Officer of the Department of North Carolina, and an officer of the Quartermaster's Department to be designated by Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Floyd, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of North Carolina, will proceed by special train at 7 o'clock A. M. to-morrow to Greensborough, N. C., to execute the terms of the military convention. Brevet Brigadier-General Hartsuff will take with him to Greensborough the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio volunteers as a guard to the quartermaster's and ordnance stores to be turned over by General Johnston.

By command of Major-General SCHOFIELD.
J. A. CAMPBELL, Lieutenant Colonel and A. A. G.

THE TREATMENT OF GUERRILLAS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE JAMES, RICHMOND, VA., May 5, 1865.

General Orders No. 6.

I. From and after the 20th instant, all persons found in arms against the authority of the United States in the States of Virginia and North Carolina will be treated as robbers and outlaws.

II. Any persons in those states who shall assist or advise the organization of guerrilla bands, or the continuation of hostilities against the authority of the United States, will be arrested, tried by the military commission, and punished with death, or otherwise severely, according to circumstances of the case.

III. All military officers of the division, and especially the commanders of posts and districts, will be charged with the preservation of good order within their respective commands. They will use their influence to reconcile all differences between freedmen and their former masters, and will assure the freedmen that they will be required to labor for the support of themselves and families, but they are free to select their own employers and make their own bargains. They must be made to understand that the Government will protect, but cannot support them. All classes must be shown the absolute necessity of planting and cultivating crops this spring and coming summer, in order to avoid want and starvation in the country.

IV. For minors not cared for by their parents, the apprentice system will be introduced as early as practicable. For children too young to labor, and who have been abandoned by their natural protectors, it is advised that Houses of Refuge be established, where they may be cared for and educated.

V. Interest as well as humanity requires that the former masters of the colored race should unite in devising the best measures for ameliorating their condition and for introducing some practical system of hired labor. To this end all military authorities will lend their aid.

By order of Major-General H. W. HALLECK.
J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

IN RELATION TO PRISONERS OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 7, 1865.

Ordered—That all prisoners of war, except officers above the rank of colonel, who, before the capture of Richmond, signified their desire to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and their unwillingness to be exchanged, be forthwith released on their taking said oath, and transportation furnished them to their respective homes.

In respect to all other prisoners of war, further orders will be issued.

The Commissary General of Prisoners will issue the necessary regulations for preserving the requisite record of prisoners of war to be released under this order, the record to set forth the name of the prisoner, his place of residence, the organization to which he belonged, the time and place of capture, &c. The oaths of allegiance will be administered by commanding officers of the prisons, camps and forts, who will send by telegraph daily reports of prisoners released to the Commissary General of Prisoners. These reports will be consolidated for each day, and transmitted to the Secretary of War.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
JAMES A. HARDIE, Brevet Brigadier-General, Inspector-General United States Army.

THE ASSASSINATION OF MR LINCOLN.

ORDER BY THE PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON CITY, May 1, 1865.

Whereas, the Attorney General of the United States has given his opinion that the persons implicated in the murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and an alleged conspiracy to assassinate other officers of the Federal Government at Washington City and their aiders or abettors are subject to the jurisdiction of and legally triable before a military commission;

It is ordered: *First*—That the Assistant Adjutant General detail nine competent military officers to serve as a commission for the trial of said parties, and that the Judge-Advocate General proceed to prefer charges against said persons for their alleged offences, and bring them to trial before said military commission; that said trial or trials be conducted by the said Judge-Advocate-General, as recorder thereof, in person, aided by such assistant or special judge advocates as he may designate, and that said trials be conducted with all diligence consistent with the ends of justice, and said commission to sit without regard to hours.

Second—That Brevet Major-General Hartranft be assigned to duty as Special Provost-Marshal-General, for the purpose of said trial and attendance upon said commission, and the execution of its mandates.

Third—That the said commission establish such order or rules of proceeding as may avoid unnecessary delay, and conduce to the ends of public justice. ANDREW JOHNSON.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1865.

Official copy:
W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant General.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending April 29, 1865.

Surgeon George J. Potts, 23d United States Colored Troops, to date April 21, 1865, for unjustifiably mutilating the body of a deceased soldier in the presence of enlisted men of that command.

Captain A. S. Jackson, 188th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date April 21, 1865, for having tendered his resignation based upon false statements, and for frequent intoxication.

Captain George May, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, to date April 21, 1865.

Captain Abraham O. Wancop, 118th Ohio Volunteers, to date April 24, 1865, for absence without leave.

The following officers to date April 26, 1865, for absence without leave:

Captain Charles Hattenhof, 47th Ohio Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Samuel W. Durant, 127th Illinois Volunteers.

Captain William Simpson, First Veteran Army Corps, United States Volunteers, to date April 27, 1865, having fraudulently procured the enlistment in that corps of a man not eligible for enlistment in said corps, knowing such enlistment to be fraudulent.

Captain George W. Claypool, 68th Indiana Volunteers, to date April 27, 1865, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in official correspondence with an officer of the United States Treasury.

The following officers to date April 3, 1865, for absence without leave, having been published officially and failed to make satisfactory defence before the Commission:

First Lieutenant Oscar Rahn, 184th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain John H. Busby, 108th Ohio Volunteers.

The following officers as of the date and for the causes mentioned, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission:

Desertion.

Second Lieutenant George H. G. Morton, 48th New York Volunteers, to date January 17, 1865.

Disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

Captain A. G. P. Brown, 24th New York Cavalry, to date April 22, 1865.

Absence without leave.

Captain A. T. Clark, 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry, to date April 22, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Edward Chappell, 5th New Jersey Battery, to date April 22, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon C. D. Case, 180th Ohio Volunteers, to date April 22, 1865.

Second Lieutenant J. C. Appleby, 19th United States Colored Troops, to date March 14, 1865, for absence without leave, having been published officially and failed to make satisfactory defence before the Commission.

Second Lieutenant John H. Brown, 27th United States Colored Troops, to date April 25, 1865, having tendered his resignation, assigning frivolous and improper reasons therefor.

Second Lieutenant John D. Nutting, 7th New York Heavy Artillery, to date February 14, 1865, having tendered his resignation upon false representations.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Saul, 25th Massachusetts Volunteers, to date April 27, 1865, for disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

The order heretofore issued honorably discharging Major I. B. Atherton, 22d Iowa Volunteers, has been so amended as to dishonorably dismiss him as of the date of the order of discharge, which was based on a false statement made to his commanding general, with the view of avoiding the just consequence of cowardly conduct in the face of the enemy.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Captain William H. Wallace, 96th United States Colored Infantry, to date April 6, 1865, for habitual gross drunkenness, and for borrowing money from the enlisted men of his company.

First Lieutenant Francis E. Stone, 14th Indiana Battery, to date April 7, 1865, for "absence without leave, and neglect of duty."

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS OF HIS REGIMENT.

Lieutenant J. H. Popp, 18th Indiana Volunteers, to date October 13, 1864, for absence without leave.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The order heretofore issued, dismissing Captain W. B Dagger, 122d Illinois Volunteers, has been revoked, and he is restored to his position unconditionally.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from May 8, 1865, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without leave, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

First Lieutenant Stephen Walsh, 88th New York Volunteers.

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Nicholas Devereux, 14th Michigan Volunteers.

Captain Judson B. Tylor, 18th Indiana Volunteers.

Captain John Shiel, 73d New York Volunteers.

First Lieutenant William J. Wilson, Adjutant 81st Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Richard Berrian, 5th New York Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Alexander Cummings, 11th New Jersey Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Charles McBride, 81st Pennsylvania Volunteers.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MAY 2.—Lieutenant Commander H. L. Howison, to report for duty to the Chief Bureau of Ordnance at Washington for temporary ordnance duty.

Third Assistant Engineer J. J. Ryan, to the *Nipsic*.

Second Assistant Engineer F. D. Stedman, to the *Nipsic*.

MAY 3.—Vice-Admiral D. G Farragut, to Newport, R. I., as President of the Board of Visitors to attend the annual examination of the Naval Academy.

Rear-Admiral David D. Porter and Captain John L. Worden, to Newport, R. I., as members of the Board of Visitors, to witness the annual examination, &c., of the several classes of midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

Gunner G. P. Cushman, to the *Tioga*.

Commander James H. Strong, to duty as Inspector at the Navy Yard, New York.

Lieutenant William F. Stewart and Gunner John R. Grainger, to the *Agamenticus*.

Commander George W. Doty and Carpenter R. G. Thomas, to assist Commander Baldwin in making an inventory of the public property at the Naval Store, Navy Yard, New York.

MAY 5.—Assistant Surgeon E. M. Corson, to the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

Lieutenant-Commander S Livington Breese and Sailmaker Geo. T. Lozier, to special duty in assisting to make an inventory of all public property in the Naval Storekeeper's Department at Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieutenant-Commander J. N. Quackenbush, to the *North Carolina*.

Lieutenant-Commander Jonathan Young, to the *Vandalia*.

Commander Louis C. Sartori, to special duty in making an inventory of all public property in the hands of the Naval Storekeeper at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

MAY 6.—Third Assistant Engineer Asaph Dunbar, to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Second Assistant Engineer William S. Welles, to special duty at New York connected with boiler experiments.

Lieutenant H. J. Blake, to the *Dacotah*.

DETACHED.

MAY 1.—Surgeon C. J. Clebourne, Ensigns W. W. Maclay, A. S. Crowninshield and George W. Coffin, Chief Engineer T. J. Jones, Second Assistant Engineer Harvey Burnett, Gunner Joseph Smith and Sailmaker John C. Herbert, from the *Ticonderoga*, and waiting orders.

Captain Charles Stedman, from the command of the *Ticonderoga*, and waiting orders.

Paymaster H. M. Denniston, from the *Ticonderoga*, on the transfer of the crew, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Lieutenant-Commander P. G. Watmough, from the command of the *Kansas*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander John Walters, from the command of the *Kineo*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander Francis M. Ramsay, from the command of the *Unadilla*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Robert Potts, from the *Kansas*, and waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer Fletcher A. Wilson, from the *Wyoming*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer James Sheriden, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the *Wyoming*.

MAY 2.—Second Assistant Engineers John Borthwick, Mason W. Mather, Andrew Blythe and Charles Nagle, from the *Kineo*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Edward Koehl, from the *Nipsic*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to examination at Philadelphia.

Third Assistant Engineer C. R. Roliker, from the *Nipsic*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to examination at Philadelphia.

Commodore Joseph R. Jarvis, from duty as Prize Commissioner at St. Louis, and waiting orders.

Commander William M. Glendy, from duty as a member of the Naval Board at Philadelphia, and waiting orders.

Commodore Charles Lowndes, from duty as Prize Commissioner at Baltimore, Md., and ordered to duty as a member of the Board of Naval Officers, of which Commodore Engle is President.

Commander Daniel Ammen, from the command of the *Mohican*, and waiting orders.

MAY 3.—Acting Ensign William C. Wise, from the North Atlantic Squadron, granted leave of absence for three weeks, at the expiration of which, to report for duty at New York.

Commander A. S Baldwin, from duty as Inspector at the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered on special duty in making an inventory of all public property in the Naval Store at that Navy Yard.

Lieutenant-Commander Alfred Hopkins, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Agamenticus*.

Lieutenant-Commander John H. Russell, from the command of the *Cyane*, and ordered North, on the reporting of his relief.

Lieutenant-Commander Leonard Paulding from the command of the *Eulaw*, and ordered to command the *Cyane*, in the Pacific Squadron.

Lieutenant-Commander Henry A. Adams, from the North Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Commander E. Ross Calhoun, from special duty at New York, and ordered to command the *Agamenticus*.

Lieutenant Charles S. McDonough, from the receiving ship *Vandalia*, and waiting orders.

MAY 4.—Lieutenant George M. Balch, from the *Malvern*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Silas W. Terry, from the *Malvern*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander William D. Whiting, from the command of the *Savannah*, and ordered to command the *Tioga*.

Surgeon James Laws, from the *Savannah*, and waiting orders.

Commander Thomas G Corbin, from the command of the *Augusta*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander William M Gamble, from the West Gulf Squadron, and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant-Commander Le Roy Fitch, from the command of the *Moose*, and waitin orders.

MAY 5.—Third Assistant Engineer George R. Brush, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Wateree*.

Assistant Paymaster G. De F. Barton, from the *St. Louis*, on the transfer of crew, &c., and ordered to settle his accounts.

Lieutenant B. J Cromwell, from the *Nereus*, and waiting orders.

Commander R. W. Shufelt, from the command of the *Proteus*, and waiting orders.

Boatswain John A. Selmer and William N. Maull, from the *St. Louis*, and waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. A. Hochling, from the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Dacotah*.

Lieutenant G. C. Wiltse, from the *North Carolina*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant G. K Haswell, from the Naval Rendezvous, New York, and ordered to the *Vandalia*.

Commander E G. Bowers, from the command of the *Vandalia*, and waiting orders.

MAY 6.—Lieutenant Henry J. Blake and Boatswain Thomas Smith, from the *Ticonderoga*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant G. M. Brown, from the *Dacotah*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer William J. Clark, Jr., from the South Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign James D. Graham, from the *Jamestown*, and ordered to examination at the Naval Academy.

Commander O. G. Parrott, from the *Miantonomoh*, and ordered to command the *Agamenticus*.

ORDERS REVOKED.

MAY 1.—Acting Ensign Richard P. Leary, to the *Mount Vernon*, and waiting orders.

MAY 3.—Lieutenant Roderick S. McCook, to the *Ossipee*, and ordered to the *Tioga*.

MAY 4.—Second Assistant Engineer George E. Tower, to experimental duty at New York, and he will remain on board the *Galena*.

MAY 6.—Commander E. Ross Calhoun, to command the *Agamenticus*, and ordered to resume his duties under Rear-Admiral Gregory.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MAY 1.—Chief Engineer Joshua Follansbee, of the *Juniata*.

MAY 3.—Third Assistant Engineer Augustus F. Nagle, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

PROMOTED.

MAY 1.—Commander John J. Almy, of the *Juniata*, to Captain.

Lieutenants John A. Howell, of the *Ossipee*, George B. White, of the *Dacotah* and Henry L. Howison, to Lieutenant-Commanders.

APPOINTED.

MAY 1.—Samuel T. Browne, of the *Onondaga*, Assistant Paymaster.

MAY 5.—Commander Andrew Bryson, Fleet Captain of the Mississippi Squadron.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MAY 5.—Passed Assistant Surgeon G. Baumgarten, of New York.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MAY 2.—Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles F. Abbot, to the *Memphis*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster G. H. Read, to the *Mahopac*.

MAY 3.—Acting Master L. Wells, of Dedham, Mass., Acting Ensigns N. L. Graham and J. B. Russell, to the *Tioga*.

Acting Ensigns C. F. Palmer, S. A. Brooks and E. B. Pratt, to the *Agamenticus*.

Acting Master J. T Ross, Acting Ensign D. W. Mullen, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Joseph W. Elliott and Anthony Gale, to the *Malvern*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Benjamin Abrahams, to the *Alabama*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster F. H. Arms, to the *Malvern*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster R. G. Simpson, to the *Saugus*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Martin Duane, to the East Gulf Squadron.

MAY 4.—Acting Ensigns George H. French and T H. Wheeler, to the *Malvern*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant R. P. Swann, and Acting Master T. N. Meyer, to the *Shawmut*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. W. Castle, to the *Tioga*.

Acting Master W. H. Price, to the *Mercedita*.

MAY 5.—Acting Assistant Paymaster G. W. Simmons, to Washington, and to settle his accounts.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant N. W. Hammond, to command the *Naubuc*.

Mates Henry M. Upham and James G. Paine, to the *Mercedita*.

MAY 6.—Acting Masters Samuel C. Cruse and F. G. Osborn, and Acting Ensign W. A. Stannard, to the *Bienville*.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon J. J. Sowerby, to the *Agamenticus*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon R. Stone, to the *Tioga*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. T. Wildman, to the *Vermont*, to transfer and arrange the accounts of the crew of the *Merrimac*.

DETACHED.

MAY 1.—Acting Ensigns Charles B. Staples, O. A. Thompson and J. W. Fisk, Acting Assistant Surgeon Isaac Poole, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers J. W. Stott and James W. Gibson, from the *Kansas*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master William Hall, Acting Ensigns Henry W. Mather, Willard S. Keen, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Ed. S. Perkins, from the *Kineo*, and waiting orders.

Acting Carpenter M. E. Curley, from the *Ticonderoga*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Daniel C. Burleigh, from the *Unadilla*, and waiting orders.

Mates Edward A. Sibett and William Charlton, from the *Ticonderoga*, granted two weeks leave, and at the expiration of which, ordered to report for instruction and detail on the *Savannah*.

Acting Ensign C. H. Brantingham, from the *Glaucus*, and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Paymasters Eugene Littell, from the *Kansas*, J. Goodwin Hobbs, from the *Unadilla*, and Allen J. Clark, from the *Kineo*, on the completion of the transfers, &c., and ordered to settle their accounts.

MAY 2.—Acting Master John E. Rockell, from the command of the *Kensington*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensigns Joseph F. Stetson, Henry Curwen, Isaac D. Pease, William H. Williams, A. Babcock and Thomas D. Babb, Acting Assistant Surgeon John Flynn, Acting First Assistant Engineer T. W. O'Connor, Acting Second Assistant Engineers Robert Wallace and John D. Miller, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Thomas H. Barrett and Robert Whitehill, from the *Kensington*, and waiting orders.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant R. P. Swann, Acting Masters H. G McKenner and R. C. McKenzie, Acting Ensigns William T. McNeilly and Le Grand B. Brigham, Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas W. Mackley, Acting Second Assistant Engineer M. O. Heath, Acting Third Assistant Engineers William H. Hawes and William Leonard, from the *Lodona*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensigns J. P. Gallagher, Oscar F. Wixon, John Cullaton and Charles C. Wredenbein, Acting First Assistant Engineer Benjamin F. Bee, Acting Second Assistant Engineers James Curran and Lewis M. Ryfenburgh, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers William D. Kay and John S. Larkins, from the *Unadilla*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Samuel Anderson, from the *Iolana*, on the completion of his transfers, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Mates James West and Eugene McCarty, of the *Kensington*, and Charles H. Smith, of the *Unadilla*, from their respective vessels, granted leave for two weeks, and at the expiration of which, to report for instruction and detail on the *Savannah*.

MAY 3.—Acting Assistant Paymaster W. C. Blackwell, from duty in the East Gulf Squadron, and ordered to return North and settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. K. Gibson, from the *Alabama*, and ordered to return North and to settle his accounts, on the reporting of his relief.

Acting Master D. R Browne, from the *Dacotah*, and ordered to the *Tioga*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Luther Cheney, from the *Circassian*, and waiting orders.

MAY 4.—Mate H. C. Matchman, from the *Perry*, and ordered to the *Mercedita*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster M. M. Hovey, from the *E. B. Hale*, on the completion of his transfers.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer D Castana, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and waiting orders.

MAY 5.—Acting Ensigns W. B. Hoff, R. C. Irvin, H. Brooks and William Pearce, Acting Assistant Surgeon Lorenzo Traver, Acting Chief Engineer George F. Hebard, Acting First Assistant Engineer D. W. Chipman, Acting Second Assistant Engineers H. F. Wilcox, J. H. Hebard, Acting Third Assistant Engineers William McFaul, B. W. Randall and W. O. Savine, from the *Proteus*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master James F. Otis, from the *St Louis*, and waiting orders.

Acting Masters T E. Chapin and William McKendry, Acting Ensign Frederick Wood, Acting Assistant Surgeon Hiram C. Vaughan, and Acting Gunner William Bartlett, from the *St. Louis*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign E. F. Strong, from the Naval Rendezvous, Brooklyn, and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Frank Marsh, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Acting Masters C. F. Mitchell and Benjamin Dyer, Acting Ensigns J. N. Van Buskirk, A. B. Prince and Henry Stahl, Acting Second Assistant Engineers William Ross and F. W. King, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. Finnigan, from the *E. B. Hale*, and waiting orders

Acting Master John P. Carr, from the command of the *Horace Beals*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensigns Joseph S. Brown, Michael J. Kelly, Henry Kloeppel and George W. Lord, from the *Horace Beals*, and waiting orders.

Acting Masters George W. Jenkins and C. G. Taffe, and Acting Ensign Joseph Avant, from the *Savannah*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master Gilbert Dayton, from the command of the *Naubuc*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. C. Adams, from the *Proteus*, on the completion of his transfers, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Daniel Bosworth, from the *Horace Beals*, on the completion of his transfers, and ordered to settle his accounts

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles Armbery, from the *Montauk*, and ordered to the *Malvern*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John T. Buckley, from the *Jacob Bell* and ordered to the *Malvern*.

Mates Charles Lebaire and Lewis McGowan, from the *Savannah*, and waiting orders.

MAY 6.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Hugh Rafferty, from the *Kansas*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master Samuel Curtes, from the command of the *Rachel Seaman*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensigns F. A. Dean and J. E. Armstrong, and Mates G. W. Pratt, from the *Rachel Seaman*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master William Barrymore, from the command of the *Acacia*, and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas D. Crosby, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Robert Henry and William S. Brown, and Mates William J. McFadden and George W. Fuller, from the *Acacia*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master C. F. Keith, from the *Eutaw*, and ordered to the *Nantucket*.

Acting Master E. A. Nagone, from the *Nantucket*, and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Theodore S. Thompson, from the *Rachel Seaman* on the completion of his transfers, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Joseph Foster, from the *Acacia*, on the completion of his transfers, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John W. Clements, from the *Baltimore*, and ordered to the *Saugus*.

Acting Ensign Richard Hepburn, from the *Acacia*, and ordered to the *Bienville*.

Acting Master Charles E. Mitchell, from the command of the *Baltimore*, and ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MAY 1.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Jacob Hencke, of the *Fort Henry*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Addison Pool, of the *Mahopac*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon G. D. Harris, of the *Magnolia*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon D. J. Harris, of North Becket, Mass.

MAY 2.—Acting Ensign George Leonard, of the *Malvern*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James J. Ashmead, of the *Malvern*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edwin Bond, of the *Malvern*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Augustus Reinhardt, of the *Fuchsia*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Alfred H. Perry, of the *Malvern*.

MAY 3.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Alexander Wallace, of the *Dale*.

Acting Master and Pilot Benjamin F. Clifford, of the *Tallapoosa*.

Acting Master Milford Rogers, of the *Miami*.

Acting Master Alfred Washburn, of the *Chocura*.

Acting Ensign Robert Merchant, of the *Samuel Roman*

Acting Ensign Freeman H. Lothrop, of the *Agawam*.

Acting Ensign H. D Trott, of the *Bignonia*.

Acting Ensign Calvin L. Willcox, of the picket launch No. 4.

Acting Ensign Charles F Ware, of the Navy Yard, New York

Acting Ensign Melville C. Keith, of the *Gettysburg*

Acting Ensign Philo P. Hawkes, of Providence, R. I.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry B. Brown, of the *Mount Vernon*, to take effect when the *Mount Vernon* is put out of commission, and he has made his usual transfers.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Albert B. Poor, of the *Malvern*, on the transfer of his accounts to his successor.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George H. Andrews, of the *Saugus*, on the transfer of his accounts to his successor.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Mara, of the *Malvern*

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Manasseh Smith, of the *Conemaugh*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Philip Hubbety, of the *Rescue*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer M. T. Hanigan, of Winchester, Mass.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Levi Coit, of New York city.

Mate James H. Blanie, of the *Lenapee*.

Mate Reuben T. Ryder, of the *Glaucus*.

Mate William E. Wilson, of the *Savannah*.

Mate William S. Baldwin, of the *Whitehead*.

Mate S W. Lewis, of the *Fort Henry*.

Mate William Merrill, of the *Muscoota*.

MAY 5.—Acting Master and Pilot William Tilby, of the *Saugus*.

Acting Master Samuel H. Field, of the *Vermont*.

Acting Ensign A. F. Dill, of the *Mattabessett*.

Acting Ensign Francis O. Abbot, of Provincetown, Mass.

Acting Ensign Robert W. Elwell, of the *Western World*

Acting Ensign J. H. Jenks, at the Navy Yard, New York.

Acting Ensign Albert J Melchert, of the *Frolic*.

Acting Ensign Frank W. Grafton, of the *Malvern*.

Acting Ensign John Hill, of the *Malvern*.

Acting Ensign Joseph C. Clark, of the *Malvern*.

Acting Ensign Harry Woodruff, of the *Malvern*.

Acting Ensign Aaron Vanderbilt, of the *Malvern*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon B. F. Bigelow, of the *Nyack*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Joseph Furnald, of East Boston, Mass.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Hawkins, of the *Pilgrim*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles P. Evered, of the *Chippewa*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward Kenney, of the *Glide*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward F. Hedden, of the *Wyalusing*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Alvarado Mayer, of the *Galena*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Francis J. Bradley, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William M. Smith, of the *Sangamon*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Halpin, of New York city.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William J. Dougherty, of the *Nipsic*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John C. Garner, of the *Lilac*.

MAY 6.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Edward Baker, of the *Kennebec*.

Acting Master E B. Pike, of the *Chickasaw*

Acting Master Tolford, Durham, of the *Penguin*.

Acting Master A. L. Emerson, of the *Kennebec*.

Acting Ensign G. E. Kidder, of the *Malvern*, on the reporting of his relief.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George C. Brown, of the *Epsilon*.

Mate James W. Gardner, of the *Malvern*.

Mate J. D. Chambers, of East Boston, Mass.

Mate Frank H. Newcomb, of the *Arethusa*.

Mate Tallas Eagar, of the *Malvern*.

Mate R. R. Bradley, of the *Kickapoo*.

Mate James R. Grove, of the *Philadelphia*.

Mate William Edgar, of the *Winnebago*.

APPOINTED.

MAY 1.—John R. Greenleaf, of Ware, Mass, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

John G. McAllister, of Nashua, N. H., Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

MAY 3.—Edward W. Taft, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Christian Kruse, of the *Sunflower*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain in the East Gulf Squadron.

G. Geddes Smith, of the *Galena*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

Caleb B. White, of Baltimore, Md., Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Alleghany*.

MAY 6.—Robert Lantinbach, of Patterson Park Hospital, Baltimore, Md., Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Alleghany*.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

MAY 2.—Acting Master and Pilot John B. Edwards, of the *Unadilla*.

MAY 5.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles R. Merrill, of the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Ensign George C. Williams, of the *North Carolina*.

Acting Gunner William H. Pearce, of the *Proteus*.

Mate F. O. G. Fincke, of the Naval Rendezvous, Boston, Mass.

MAY 6.—Mate R S. Balestier, of the *North Carolina*.

Mate M E Curley, of the *Ticonderoga*.

PROMOTED.

MAY 1.—Acting Master Alexander Wallace, of the *Dale*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Master John L. Gifford, of the *John Adams*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

MAY 3.—Acting Master H. W. Grinnell, of the *Nyack*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Ensign C. Wappenhaus, of the *Mattabessett*, to Acting Master.

MAY 6.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. F. Nickels, commanding the *Cambridge*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

MAY 3.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant George W. Brown Brooklyn, N. Y.

Acting Master Joshua W. Crosby, of New York city.

Acting Ensign Edward H. Sneer, of Philadelphia.

Acting Ensign Benjamin F. Blair, of Boothbay, Me.

Acting Ensign Edward Rogers, of Rockland, Me.

Acting Ensign H. V. Page, of Newburyport, Mass.

Acting Ensign W. H. Anderson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Acting Ensign Edwin B. Cox, of Chelsea, Mass.

Mate Charles P. Cope, of Philadelphia.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

MAY 5.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Walter De Sanno, of the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

DISCHARGED.

MAY 6.—Mate Joseph C. Boleler, of Philadelphia, Pa.

DISMISSED.

MAY 5.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Coyle, of the *Mahopac*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer G. L Cully, of the *North Carolina*.

Acting Ensign Charles T. Betts, of the *North Carolina*.

Mate Samuel Davis, of New York.

CONFIRMED.

MAY 5.—Mate H. C. Matchman, of the *Perry*, and detached from that vessel, and ordered to the *Conemaugh*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAY 3.—The order revoking the appointment of Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward Moran, of Montclair post office, Essex Co., N. J., is hereby revoked, and his resignation is accepted.

MAY 5.—The order revoking the appointment of Acting Assistant Surgeon Ira C. Whithead, of Philadelphia, Pa., is hereby revoked, and his resignation accepted.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending May 6th, 1865:—

William Richardson, acting master and pilot, April 17, U. S. steamer *Powhatan*.

David N. Craig, seaman, April 21, Naval Asylum.

John S. Haight, landsman, April 20, Naval Hospital, Washington city.

Geo. W. Garthwaite, acting assistant paymaster, drowned, April 5, U. S. steamer *Sassacus*.

Jeremiah W. Donovan, landsman, January 15, U. S. steamer *Tristam Shandy*.

Thomas Jefferson, landsman, March 8, Fort Gaines, U. S. A. General Hospital.

Lewis M. Williams, landsman, Naval Hospital, New York.

Charles Gregg, landsman, April 11, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

William Cook, second-class boy, April 11, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Jacob A. Packer, ordinary seaman, April 11, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Thomas E. Newby, ordinary seaman, April 15, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

John Dean, gunner's mate, April 21, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Jonathan S. Blaney, ordinary seaman, January 31, U. S. steamer *Saratoga*.

John Minness, ordinary seaman, March 19, U. S. Hospital, St. Helena Island, S. C.

Henry F. Little, quartermaster, March 22, U. S. Hospital ship *Home*.

John Hazel (colored), seaman, February 13, Naval Hospital, St. Helena Island, S. C.

Charles Clark, acting ensign, March 25, Navy Yard, Mare Island, California.

John Costello, marine, April 24, Naval Hospital, New York.

Charles W. Dover, ordinary seaman, April 26, Naval Asylum

William Nichols, seaman, April 4, Naval Hospital, Wilmington, N. C.

Thomas McCoy, landsman, April 6, U. S. steamer *Atlanta*.

Daniel H. Patillor, landsman, April 11, U. S. steamer *Massasoit*.

William S. Thompson, acting first assistant engineer, April 6, U. S. steamer *Atlanta*.

Charles H. Wilson, acting third assistant engineer, April 24, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

MOSBY'S FAREWELL.

FAUQUIER, April 21, 1865.

SOLDIERS:—I have summoned you together for the last time. The vision which we have cherished of a free and independent country has now vanished, and that country is now the spoil of a conqueror. I disband your organization in preference to surrendering to our enemies. I am no longer your commander. After an association of more than two eventful years, I part from you with just pride in the fame of your achievements, and grateful recollections of your generous kindness to myself; and now, at this moment of bidding you a final adieu, accept the assurance of my unchanging confidence and regard. Farewell.

J. S. MOSBY, Colonel Commanding Battalion.

OBITUARY.

DIED, in West Roxbury, Mass., on Thursday, April 13, of diphtheria, WARREN HORSFORD, second and only child of HELEN and the late Major EDWARD R. HUNT, U.S.A., aged nine years, four months and eleven days.

"RENNIE" HUNT, as he was lovingly called wherever he was known, was a child of such rare qualities of mind and heart that the early close of his short life, so beautiful and so full of promise, demands more than ordinary mention Only eighteen months ago, his father, Major E. B. HUNT, it will be remembered, met with a sudden death while engaged in perfecting his invention of a submarine battery. Major HUNT was gifted with a mind of the highest order, and had he lived to continue his investigations and discoveries in molecular science, he would have taken a place among the first scientific discoverers of the age. The mechanical and mathematical genius of the father was inherited by the son, and it was impossible to observe the character of his mind without predicting for him a brilliant career in the future. His sweetness of disposition and lovely and loving character were uncommon, and he was the pet of every household where he was known. He needed no authority to govern him; the idea of right and justice once presented to him received his ready and cheerful compliance. His sufferings during his last illness were extreme; but he never uttered a word or sigh of complaint. He had no dread of the great change, but was eager to enter on the future life and penetrate the mystery of the unseen world. He only said, "Oh, mamma, I wish I could wait for you; but you must come very fast." When his heart-broken mother said to him for the last time, "Good bye, my darling," he answered, "Good bye," with the same cheerful, affectionate, half rising inflection which he always used in saying it, and a moment after repeating in a louded and clearer tone, Good bye," his beautiful soul took its flight.

A. C. B.

NAVAL REGISTER.

AGAMENTICUS, iron-clad, 4, lately built at the Portsmouth Yard, made a trial trip on Friday, May 5, and it is said her performances exceeded the utmost expectations of those connected with her construction. Her rate of speed averaged ten knots an hour. She will be fitted for sea at once, though. It is stated that she will remain in Portsmouth Lower Harbor for the present, with the exception, perhaps, of an occasional cruise along the coast east and west.

ACACIA, screw, 4, arrived at Philadelphia Yard April 29th from Charleston, S. C.

CHIPPEWA, screw, 4.—The officers of this vessel which were given in part in our issue of April 16, are as follows:—Lieutenant-Commander, Edward E. Potter; Acting Master and Executive Officer, J. W. Saunders; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Jas. M. Flood; Acting Assistant Surgeon, J. E. Gregory; Acting Ensigns, Geo. H. Wood, Edward Tilghman, Wm. A. Taylor; Second Assistant Engineer, Joseph Walters; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Chas. P. Evered, Alvin A. Winship; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Henry Romaine, Richard W. Wilton.

CONNECTICUT, paddle-wheel, 11, at Curacoa April 21, coaling. All well. Would sail in a few days on a cruise.

DICTATOR.—This, our only sea-going Monitor in commission, has ever since her arrival at New York been in the hands of her builders for alteration. These are so far completed that she will get up steam and proceed down to the lower bay to watch the entrance to the harbor so long as the whereabouts of the Rebel pirate *Stonewall* remains in doubt. Thus far, the difficulty with her engines, resulting from the bearings becoming heated, has not been obviated. It is said, however, that after a little this trouble will be removed, and the vessel can then be pushed to her maximum speed, which was to be something extraordinary for an iron-clad.

FLORIDA, paddle-wheel, 7, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander W. Budd, arrived at New York on Saturday, from New Orleans, Pensacola and Key West, bringing 60 sick and invalid naval officers and men, and the captured officers of the Rebel ram *Webb*.

KOKA, light-draught Monitor, 2.—This is the name of a new vessel now building at Kaighn's Point, Philadelphia, and which will be ready for launching in a short time. She is one of four now building for the Government, of the same size and specifications. Her plates are half an inch thick, the oak backing for the armor six feet in substance, with three layers of iron, each one inch thick. The vessel is 225 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 10 feet 10 inches deep. She has two propellers, with double engines, so that she can be turned round on her keel if necessary. The deck is rounded; all the beams are fayed together, coaged and bolted with iron, and are fifteen inches thick, with two layers of iron over them. The turret is constructed to hold and work two 15-inch guns, is twenty-one feet in diameter, and ten inches thick, all of iron.

LODONA, screw, 7, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Monday evening from the scene of her late active operations in the South Atlantic Squadron. For the last eighteen months she has been in active service along the Atlantic coast, and will now be submitted to overhauling and repair.

MACEDONIAN, sloop, 14, at Newport, is undergoing improvements and being put in order generally preparatory to the summer cruise of the officers and men connected with the Naval Academy. The present term of the school closes on the 10th of June. It is not known as yet to what point the cruise will be made.

MALVERN, paddle-wheel, 12, Commander Bache, flag ship of Rear-Admiral Porter, arrived at the Yard on Sunday about 10 A. M. The Admiral, who has been in Washington for several days, has been relieved at his own request from the command of the naval forces in James River and at Fortress Monroe. A Washington paper says that many of the volunteer officers of the *Malvern* have resigned.

MARY SANDFORD, screw, 5.—This neat little craft has the honor of making the first trial trip from Charleston to Havana and return, made by any legitimate vessel since the occupation of Fort Sumter by the Rebel forces. She brought as passengers Fleet Judge-Advocate Charles Cowley, of the staff of the commanding Admiral, and Dr. J. H. Culver, of the flag steamer *Philadelphia*.

MASSACHUSETTS, supply steamer, 7, Captain West, from the South Atlantic Squadron, arrived at Philadelphia May 5.

NIAGARA, screw, 15, Commander Stellwagen, sailed from Lisbon (Spain) April 14.

NEW IRONSIDES, iron-clad, 18, will sail from the Philadelphia Yard under sealed orders. The *Timawanda*, the new double-turretted iron-clad, goes at the same time.

OSCEOLA, paddle-wheel, 10, from Hampton Roads for Boston, arrived at Holmes' Hole May 5, after long continued active service. In the first engagement with Fort Fisher she was hulled several times, two shots striking below water line, one of which passed through the boiler. She was towed out of the action in a sinking condition. After the second engagement, the *Osceola* had the honor of being the first loyal vessel bearing the stars and stripes which passed over New Inlet bar into Cape Fear River. The following is a list of her officers:—Commander, J. M. B. Clitz; Lieutenant, John Weidman; Surgeon, George F. Winslow; Paymaster, Edward Bellows; Acting Masters, H. L. Sturgis and E. B. Hussey; Acting Ensign, R. W. Rowntree; Acting Chief Engineer, Thomas McCausland; Second Assistant, Richard Doran; Third Assistants, C. J. Cooper, R. Berryman and E. J. Swords.

OZARK, iron-clad, 7, which came to Mound City, Ill. about three weeks ago for repairs, was ordered down the river and left April 29.

PETTIT was sunk near Savannah, by coming in contact with a loaded scow, on the 24th ult.

SASSACUS, paddle-wheel, 12, arrived in Philadelphia on the 6th, from Hampton Roads on the 4th.

STATE OF GEORGIA, paddle-wheel, 8, which arrived at Aspinwall on the 16th of April, is intended to remain there permanently, having been fitted out expressly for that station.

SAVANNAH, sloop, 7.—Orders have been received at the Brooklyn Yard to put the *Savannah* out of commission. She has been employed for some months as the instruction ship for officers, who were there given an elementary course in gunnery, etc., preparatory to their being assigned to duty on the vessels of the Navy. This school is now, of course, given up. Lieutenant Commander Wm. D. Whiting, the commander of the *Savannah*, has been detached and ordered to Portsmouth to assume command of the *Tioga*.

TUNXIS, light-draft Monitor, 2, which was taken out of the water some months back at Philadelphia, for the purpose of having her deck raised so as to render her seaworthy, will be ready for launching in a short time. The Monitor *Yazoo*, also at Philadelphia, will, it is expected, be launched this week.

UNADILLA, screw, 6, was placed out of commission on Thursday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. She has seen a great deal of service during the war, having participated in the naval conflicts in the South Atlantic squadron, and more recently in the two attacks on Fort Fisher, where she received several shots.

VANDERBILT, paddle-wheel, 17, sailed from New York May 7.

WAXSAW, light-draft Monitor, 2, was launched on Friday from the ship yard of the Messrs. Denmead, at Baltimore. A previous attempt had proved unsuccessful. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length 225 feet, beam 45 feet, depth of hold 11 feet, tonnage 614 tons The necessary work to complete her will be done in a month or two, when she will be furnished with her armament and placed in service.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Rebel ram *Columbia*, which was sunk in Magnolia Creek near Charleston, and the back of which was said to have been broken, has, through the exertions of Lieutenant-Commander E. O. Matthews and those associated with him, been floated. About twenty-five feet of the timbers below the water line on the starboard side are broken in, so that she looked badly; but otherwise her injuries are not great. She is a valuable vessel, and she will be ready to proceed North in three weeks.

THE following are additional prizes ready for distribution, May 2, 1864:—*Commodore*, captured the *Leocadie*; *Stars and Stripes*, captured the *Caroline Gertrude*; *Tallahatchie*, captured 29 bales of cotton, etc.; *Key West*, captured tobacco; *Roebuck*, captured the *Mary* and *Mary Louise*; *Ladona*, captured the *Minnie*. The following are ready for distribution May 6, 1865:—*Honeysuckle*, captured the *Fly* and the *Florida*; *Stars and Stripes* and *Hendrick Hudson*, captured the *Laura*; *Beauregard* and *Norfolk Packet*, captured the *Linda*.

THE return of the strikers has permitted work to be resumed on the five vessels on the stocks at the Brooklyn Yard. The caulkers and riggers have not yet come back, we believe; but the Government can supply itself from outside sources. There will be a good deal of work to be done for some time. The steamer *Newbern*, which has been undergoing thorough overhauling for the last three weeks, is now about finished, and resumed her old trips to the Gulf Squadron last Thursday, in place of the *Huntsville*, which had taken her place. The *Saratoga* and *Eutaw* are being overhauled. The *Vicksburg* will be sold at auction, it is said, very soon.

A REPORT has just been submitted to the Secretary by Chief Engineer King, who was detailed by the Department to report the condition and progress of construction of all the steam machinery, iron vessels and iron-clads building from Maine to Missouri. The most important of the contracts yet to be completed, are the immense screw engines of 100 inches diameter of cylinders for the six frigates building in the Navy Yards, and the engines of 60 inches diameter of cylinders for the 20 screw sloops building in the yards. Besides the above, there are three contract frigates, six side-wheel double-enders, nine screw tugs, four double-turreted wooden iron-clads and twenty-four iron monitors yet to be completed. No more contracts are to be given out. All future vessels built are to be for the ocean, and will be constructed in the Navy Yards, and not by contract.

As several children of officers were playing in and about an unfinished portion of the foundation of the new ordnance foundry in the Washington Navy Yard, two little sons of Commander Carr, lately detached, but whose family still resides in the yard, fell into a body of water standing in a part of the foundation, some eight feet deep. The cries of the children immediately attracted the attention of a colored sailor and several of the ordnance watchmen, who ran to the spot in time to rescue Commander Carr's son, in a very exhausted condition. But Willie Jeffries, son of the Commander of that name, who had bravely tried to rescue his companions and had himself fallen in, was not recovered till life was extinct.

[Special Notice]

WASHINGTON CLAIM AGENCY.—Prize Money, Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all other claims due Soldiers or Sailors collected without delay. Officers' accounts with the Ordnance, Quartermaster's and Treasury Departments made out and adjusted. Advances made. HAYES & WHITMAN, No. 215 F street, between 14th and 15th streets, Washington, D. C. Post Office Box 771.

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MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

STAPLES—KENDALL.—On Wednesday, May 3, at St. Mary's church, Brooklyn, by Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, J. C. STAPLES, U.S.N., to Miss MAGGIE J., daughter of John J. Kendall, Esq., of Brooklyn. No cards.

LAWRENCE—COX.—At the residence of the bride's father, March 30, by Rev. Lawrence S. Stevens, Captain GEORGE S. LAWRENCE, Second N. Y. Mounted Rifles, to Miss JOSEPHINE H. COX, both of this city.

ELLIOTT—HAYES.—At Baltimore, on Thursday, February 23, by Rev. Dr. Smith, Major ALLAN V. ELLIOTT, U.S.A., to Miss ADA H., daughter of Surgeon William Hayes, Medical Director at Fort McHenry, Md.

DIED.

JEFFERS.—At the Navy Yard, Washington, May 7, accidentally drowned, endeavoring to save a younger playmate, WILLIE N., only son of Commander William N. and Lucy Le G. Jeffers, aged seven years and six months.

His remains were taken to Philadelphia for interment.

DUVILLARD.—At Fort Hamilton, L. I., May 8, Lieutenant J. A. DUVILLARD, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, in the 31st year of his age.

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For $4 50 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

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Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, May 23, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million six hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds No. 2," of the county of New York, authorized by chapter 17 of the Laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 3, 1865.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows: –

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On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from June 1, 1865.

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MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

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The lands of this Company consist of four (4) tracts, each selected with great care.

No. 1. Half acre in fee simple, on the McClintock Farm, eight rods from Oil Creek, Venango County, Pa.

No. 2. Two-thirds acre—ninety-nine years lease—on Buchanan Farm, ten rods front on Oil Creek.

No. 3. Two-thirds acre—ninety-nine years lease—on Buchanan Farm, ten rods from Oil Creek.

No. 4. One hundred and eighty acres—15 years lease—in the famous Federal Creek Oil country, Athens County, Ohio.

No. 1 is in the immediate vicinity of the noted Cuba Well, and of several other celebrated wells.

Near Lots No. 2 and 3 are the old Shatt Well, Hammond Well, and many more flowing and pumping wells. A 75 Barrel pumping well has been struck near these lots since February 1. They are also near the mouth of Cherry Run. No finer territory for producing oil exists, than that all around these three Lots. Every inch of each Lot is boring territory of the best quality.

No. 4 is in the heart of territory that is rapidly becoming known as the choicest of Oil Lands, and bids fair, of itself, soon to be worth in market, more than the entire Capital Stock of this Company. A well producing 100 barrels per day has been struck near this Lot recently.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMPANY.

All the necessary requisites for the rapid development of the lands of the Company are already procured, and on Lot No. 3 a well is down about three hundred feet, with a good prospect of a No. 1 well.

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The Directors feel gratified that they have succeeded in securing, as Superintendent, Prof. L. Sternberg, for many years Principal of Hartwich Seminary, New York, a gentleman well qualified, by his energy and scientific attainments, for the position.

TO THE ARMY.

This Company is peculiarly the "Army Oil Company." Its Vice-President is Colonel W. D. Mann, long an Army officer. Its Secretary, D. Stratton, formerly a Captain in the Army. Three of its Directors are, Captain H. Douglass, of the 18th Infantry, now Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer for Ohio, with office at Columbus; Dr. G. M. Sternberg, now in charge of U. S. Military Hospital at Cleveland, O., and Dr. C. Mackenzie, now of same Hospital. The Stock of the Company is mostly in hands of Army officers. No better opportunity for safe and profitable investments can be found by members of the Army than this Company offers.

Any communication from the Army, to either of the above-named Army officers, will be cheerfully answered, and any desired information furnished.

SALE OF STOCK.

As the lands of this Company are oil lands, and worth in the aggregate more than the entire Capital Stock, at its par value, only $10,000 of Stock will be sold, and that only at par.

Stock can be purchased at Principal Office, in Cleveland; at the New York Agency; of the Superintendent; or by addressing either of the Directors.

Officers or soldiers in the field who wish to purchase stock in this Company can send Treasury Notes, Drafts or Paymaster's Checks, by mail to Colonel W. D. MANN, 240 Broadway, New York, or to D. STRATTON, Cleveland, O., on receipt of which certificates of stock will be forwarded to their friends at home or to themselves in the field, as may be directed.

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$12,235,407 86.

Premiums received during the year	$1,904,584 66	
Interest received during the year 1864	945,281 84	— $2,849,866
Invested in United States Stocks	4,915,921 25	
Bonds and Mortgage and Real Estate	5,827,991 13	
Cash on Hand and in Bank	1,023,524 25	
Due from Agents	31,978 05	
Interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, &c.	435,993 18	— $12 235,407 86

This Company offers peculiar advantages to those wishing to insure, as will be seen in circulars to be had on application, by letter or otherwise, to the Head Office, or to the Company's Agents.

ALL THE POLICIES OF THIS COMPANY PARTICIPATE IN THE SURPLUS PREMIUMS WHICH HAVE EXCEEDED THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY. Life, Endowment Assurance, and Survivorship Annuity Policies are issued on favorable terms.

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Particular attention is called to the table of rates by ten annual instalments, recently adopted by this Company for Endowments payable at death or on attaining specified ages, which present UNEQUALLED ATTRACTIONS EITHER AS AN INVESTMENT OR AS A PROVISION IN CASE OF PREMATURE DEATH.

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THE COMPANY'S PROPERTIES.

No. 1.—One half (½) acre on Cherry Run, Venango County, Penn., three-fourths of a mile above the great Reed Well, and in the immediate neighborhood of the new Two Hundred Barrel Well, which has within a few days attracted so much attention. This Lot is owned by the Company in *Fee Simple*.

No. 2.—One half (½) acre adjoining the above tract. Perpetual lease. Half all Oil.

No. 3.—Three fourths (¾) of an acre on the Run next above the Lots just described. Perpetual lease. Half all Oil.

These Lots are every inch on the Creek bottom, level and smooth, with room enough for ten Wells.

No. 4.—One-half (½) acre, Fee Simple, on Rocky River, Medina County, Ohio, being a part of the famous "Oil Spring Lot," and but four rods from the Well producing Lubricating Oil—a Well bored for salt many years ago.

No. 5.—Twenty (20) acres, Fee Simple, on Rocky River, adjoining the farm on which is the above described Oil Well, and on the outskirts of the village of Liverpool. Oil Geologists, who recently prospected here, fixed the place where a large flow of Oil should be obtained directly on this tract, at a point where a ravine makes into the river.

There is on this property a fine large house, good barn and outhouses, which will be valuable in the operations of the Company. A Derrick is up on this Lot, and a well is being bored by hand power, to the depth of two hundred feet, while an Engine is being got on to the ground.

No. 6.—One hundred and fifty-five (155) acres in the Federal Creek, Athens County, Ohio Oil country, in the immediate neighborhood of the Joy Farm One Hundred Barrel Well, struck recently, and surrounded by many good producing Wells. This territory promises to be fully equal to the best in Pennsylvania. A great many Wells are now producing largely in this section, and hundreds going down. No failures are reported anywhere in this region. It is just opposite the great Oil Fields of the Kanawha, and is laid down by our most eminent Geologists as in the very centre of the Oil Basin.

Since this property was obtained, owing to developments adjoining it, the value has been increased to an extent to make it alone ample property for the basis of a large Company. Lease fifteen (15) years, with four-fifths of all Oil.

No. 7.—One (1) acre, with Hotel, Barn, and Outhouses, being the Tavern Stand at Grafton, Ohio, *Fee Simple*. On this Lot is an old Well, strongly impregnated with Oil, and the show of Oil here is regarded as superior. This property is also highly valuable as Hotel property.

No. 8.—Three hundred (300) acres, near the above property. Derrick up and Well going down on this arm, with all indications of Oil. Lease twenty years, with three-fourths of all Oil.

No. 9.—Ninety-seven (97) acres, on Black River, Grafton, Ohio, two miles from the above farm. Lease twenty-nine years, five-sixths of all Oil.

No. 10.—Eighty-four (84) acres, Grafton, adjoining the "Rising Well Farm," on which is a fine Well of Lubricating Oil, now pumping, and several going down. Lease twenty-nine years, five-sixths all Oil.

This Grafton property, though quite undeveloped, is fast becoming very popular. Several Wells are now going down in the Township, and active preparations are making for many more. One or two Wells are now pumping with good success, and several that are down but one or two hundred feet, have a fine show of Oil. This is heavy Lubricating Oil.

Nearly the entire 659¼ acres of land owned by this Company is bottom land, and every foot of it boring territory, giving ample room for more than 1,500 Wells.

The tracts lie in four different localities, and none of them in mythical or unknown regions, where perhaps there is not a Well being bored within fifty miles, and where, if Oil should be found, the means of transportation would be absolutely wanting, thus rendering the product valueless. These lands are all in easy reach of Railroads. A feature, the advantages of which will readily appear, is, that all these lands are surrounded by active development, numbers of Wells going down in the immediate vicinity of each tract, so that should Oil be found, this property is enhanced in value though the Company should not at once commence operations themselves on all the Lots.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

This Company has been organized on a different plan from most Petroleum Companies now in operation, the advantages of which will be apparent to every one.

The property of this Company was purchased by an Association of forty-five gentlemen, and was selected after careful examination by two of their number sent out for the especial purpose. With the money for the purchase of the lands was raised $15,000 working capital, and placed in the hands of the Trustee. This enabled the Association to at once commence operations, instead of waiting for the sale of the stock to produce working capital, as is usual. Three Wells are now in progress of sinking on the Cherry Run property.

With good success, sixty days will suffice to complete these Wells, and that they will be highly productive, no one familiar with Oil Territory can doubt, as there has never been a failure on Cherry Run, and within a few rods of this property are some very fine Wells. The famous Coquette (800 bbls.), Jersey (400 bbls), Maple Shade (200 bbls.) and Sherman Wells (200 bbls.), are immediately across on Oil Creek. The renowned Reed Well, which flows 300 barrels daily, is less than one mile below on Cherry Run, and a new 200 barrel Well is between the Reed Well and these Lots. These Lots are in what is recognized by all men as the finest Oil Basin yet discovered, and immediately between the Reed Well on the one side and the Coquette, Jersey, etc., on the other side, the largest Oil Wells in the world, and in this distance there has never been a well put down that was not a paying well. Farther on in this same line is the famous Pitt Hole Well of the United States Petroleum Company.

Three Wells are also going down on the Ohio property. One on the "Oil Spring Lot," one on the Gooderich Farm, 20 acres, Liverpool, and one on the Brown Farm, Grafton.

Oil is found here generally at a depth of less than 200 feet, and to this depth Wells are sunk by hand-power.

These Wells are being vigorously pushed.

To facilitate the business of developing these lands, the gentlemen purchasing them have formed a Stock Company, with a very limited capital, considering the great value of their lands, and have taken among themselves all the Stock except 28,000 Shares, set apart as additional working capital. These 28,000 shares are now offered to the public.

The Stock is all full paid, and will not be liable to any assessments. No Stockholder assumes any personal liability.

As more Engines have been contracted for, and arrangements made to sink Wells on other tracts of the Company's lands, it is desirable that all the additional working capital should be speedily converted into cash, and that this may be done at once, the Stock reserved for it is offered at the extreme low price of $3 per Share.

Subscriptions or orders will be received and Certificates issued for any number of Shares above Ten.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS are open at the Office of SYKES, CHADWICK & Co., Willard's Hotel, Washington; Office of W. D. MANN, 227 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.; at the Office of the ARMY OIL COMPANY, 211 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio; and at the Company's Office, 240 Broadway, New York.

Persons at a distance or in the Army, wishing to purchase Stock, can send Treasury Notes, Drafts, Government Bonds, Post Office or Paymasters' Orders, to the Office at New York, and immediately Certificates of Stocks will be returned to them, or forwarded to whom they may direct.

Considering the gigantic extent of this wonderful new field for business; the certainty of large gains in it by judicious enterprise; the abilities, advantages and reputation of the gentlemen concerned in this Company, and the positive and solid progress of its operations up to this point, it is believed that no investment is at this day open to the public at once so safe and so lucrative.

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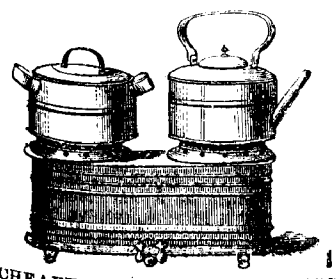
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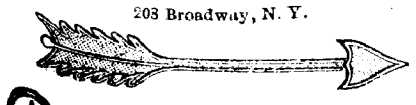
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Receipts during the year		973,534 02
		$2,452 502 61
Disburements		461,277 38
		$1,991,225 23
Assets		$1,991,225 23

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE pursuit and capture of JEFF. DAVIS, the surrender of TAYLOR, and the concentration of the National Armies around Washington, are, as on last week, the three principal military events worthy of consideration. A vigilant watch and a hard tramp resulted in hunting down the Rebel President at Irwinsville, in Wilkinson county, Georgia, about 35 miles due east, by railroad, of General WILSON'S headquarters at Macon. But by the roundabout country roads the distance was much greater. There, at daylight of the 10th, Lieutenant-Colonel PRITCHARD, commanding the Fourth Michigan cavalry, of MINTY'S (Second) division, WILSON'S cavalry corps, surprised and captured JEFF. DAVIS, his wife, sisters, and brother; his Postmaster-General, REAGAN; his Private Secretary, Colonel HARRISON; Colonel JOHNSON, Aide-de-Camp on DAVIS' staff; Colonels MORRIS and LUBBICK, and Lieutenant HATHAWAY, and others: and a train of five wagons and three ambulances. The honor and reward of this splendid achievement have narrowly escaped falling to another battalion—Lieutenant-Colonel HARDEN, First Wisconsin cavalry, of LAGRANGE'S brigade, McCOOK'S (First) division of WILSON'S corps. MINTY'S division had been distributed all along the south bank of the Ocmulgee and Altamaha. HARDEN'S force had struck the trail of DAVIS at Dublin, Lawrence county, on the evening of the 7th, and followed him closely night and day, through the pine wilderness of Alligator Creek and Green Swamp, *via* Cumberlandsville to Irwinsville. At Cumberlandsville, Colonel HARDEN met Colonel PRITCHARD, with one hundred and fifty picked men and horses, of the Fourth Michigan. HARDEN followed the trail directly south, while PRITCHARD, having fresh horses, pushed down the Ocmulgee towards Hopewell, and thence by House Creek to Irwinsville, arriving there at midnight of the 9th. JEFF. DAVIS had not arrived. From a citizen PRITCHARD learned that his party were encamped two miles out of the town. He made dispositions of his men and surrounded the camp before day. HARDEN had camped at nine P. M. within two miles, as he afterwards learned, from DAVIS. The trail being too indistinct to follow, he pushed on at three A. M., and had gone but little more than a mile when his advance was fired upon by men of the Fourth Michigan. A fight ensued, both parties exhibiting the greatest determination. Fifteen minutes elapsed before the mistake was discovered. Two men were killed and one officer wounded in the Fourth Michigan, and four men were wounded in the First Wisconsin.

The firing in this skirmish was the first warning that DAVIS received. The captors report that he hastily put on one of his wife's dresses and started for the woods, closely followed by our men, who at first thought him a woman, but, seeing his boots while he was running, they suspected his sex at once. The race was a short one, and the Rebel President was soon brought to bay. He brandished a bowie knife and showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the persuasions of Colt's revolvers, without compelling the men to fire. He expressed great indignation at the energy with which he was pursued, saying that he had believed our Government more magnanimous than to hunt down women and children. Mrs. DAVIS remarked to Colonel HARDEN, after the excitement was over, that the men had better not provoke the President or "he might hurt some of 'em." REAGAN behaved himself with dignity and resignation. The party evidently were making for the coast.

The commands of Colonels PRITCHARD and HARDEN have both returned to Macon, but dispositions have been made to prevent, if possible, the other fugitives—BRECKINRIDGE, BENJAMIN, TRENHOLM, &c., from getting through. BRECKINRIDGE'S son was captured eleven miles south of Macon, on the night of the 10th.

On the 4th day of May, General RICHARD TAYLOR surrendered his entire command to General CANBY. The delegation upon the Union side consisted of Generals CANBY, OSTERHAUS, ANDREWS; Colonel CHRISTENSON; Captains BARRETT and PERKINS; and, by invitation of General CANBY, Admiral THATCHER. At Citronelle, Alabama, in the house of Dr. BORDEN, where the conference was held, were found General TAYLOR and staff, Commander FERRAND and Lieutenant-Commander MYERS, of the Navy, and a large concourse of other officers in the Rebel service. After considerable discussion and consultation, ending at 7:30 P. M., the following conditions were agreed to and signed as the terms of surrender:

Memorandum of the conditions of the surrender of the forces, munitions of war, etc., in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, commanded by Lieutenant-General RICHARD TAYLOR, Confederate States Army, to Major-General EDWARD R. S. CANBY, United States Army, entered into on the 4th day of May, 1865, at Citronelle, Alabama:

I. The officers and men to be paroled until duly exchanged or otherwise released from the obligations of their parole by the authority of the Government of the United States. Duplicate rolls of all officers and men surrendered to be made, one copy of which will be delivered to an officer appointed by Major-General CANBY, and the other appointed by Lieutenant-General TAYLOR, officers giving their individual paroles, and commanders of regiments, battalions, companies, or detachments signing a like parole for the men of their respective commands.

II. Artillery, small arms, ammunition, and other property of the Confederate Government to be turned over to the officers appointed for that purpose on the part of the Government of the United States. Duplicate inventories of the property surrendered to be prepared, one copy to be retained by the officer delivering, and the other by the officer receiving it, for the information of their respective commands.

III. The officers and men paroled under this agreement will be allowed to return to their homes, with the assurance that they will not be disturbed by the authorities of the United States as long as they continue to observe the conditions of their paroles and the laws in force where they reside, except that persons resident of Northern States will not be allowed to return without permission.

IV. The surrender of property will not include the side-arms, or private horses, or baggage of officers.

V. All horses which are in good faith the private property of enlisted men will not be taken from them; the men will be permitted to take such with them to their homes, to be used for private purposes only.

VI. The time and place of surrender will be fixed by the respective commanders, and will be carried out by commissioners appointed by them.

VII. The terms and conditions of the surrender to apply to the officers and men belonging to the armies lately commanded by Generals LEE and JOHNSTON now in this Department.

VIII. Transportation and subsistence to be furnished at public cost for the officers and men after surrender to the nearest practicable point of their homes.

R. TAYLOR, Lieutenant-General.
E. R. S. CANBY, Major-General.

A Selma paper states that there were disputes among the Confederate officers at the time WILSON carried that place, and that FORREST had a personal skirmish with CHALMERS, the general who burned the Cahawba Bridge. The affair resulted in CHALMERS being so badly choked that he had considerable difficulty in regaining the breath of life, besides losing the stars from his collar. It is now reported that FORREST was killed by a Captain WALKER, of the Rebel Army, whose son FORREST had shot.

The Governors of the Rebel States are just now in hot water. Governor BROWN, of Georgia, was arrested on the night of the 9th at the Executive Mansion at Milledgeville by Captain KNEELAND and Lieutenant BAYARD. He is on the way to Washington. On the 12th a detachment of KILPATRICK'S cavalry, under Captain HAYES, proceeded to Buncombe county, N. C., and arrested Governor VANCE at the house of his father-in-law. It is understood that a detachment of cavalry is in pursuit of Governor MAGRATH, of S. C., who was last heard from when about leaving Spartansburgh. The Governor of Florida is said to have committed suicide.

The trans-Mississippi Department of Rebeldom is still inclined to hostilities, although, to be sure, at latest dates it had not heard of the surrenders of JOHNSTON and TAYLOR. On the 21st of April CHURCHILL'S division was reviewed at Marshall, Texas. There was a grand meeting of soldiers and citizens at the same point that night to express the general determination to carry on the war. Generals HAWTHORNE, CHURCHILL and SHIELDS made speeches to that effect. On the 26th there was a mass meeting in the Court-House Square of Shreveport, Louisiana, for the same purpose. Governor ALLEN, Generals HAYS and HAWTHORNE, Colonels MUSSER and FLOURNEY and others addressed the meeting. Colonel FLOURNEY concluded his oration by a glowing panegyric upon BOOTH, the assassin, whom he compared to BRUTUS. Governor REYNOLDS, Generals KIRBY SMITH, PRICE, BUCKNER and other distinguished men attended the meeting. The most important news from this region, however, is the publication of KIRBY SMITH'S order on LEE'S surrender—a document worthy of perusal by our readers. It is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
SHREVEPORT, LA., April 21, 1865.

Soldiers of the Trans-Mississippi Army:—

The crisis of our revolution is at hand. Great disasters have overtaken us. The Army of Northern Virginia and our Commander-in-Chief are prisoners of war. With you rests the hopes of our nation, and upon your action depends the fate of our people. I appeal to you in the name of the cause you have so heroically maintained—in the name of your firesides and families, so dear to you—in the name of your bleeding country, whose future is in your hands. Show that you are worthy of your position in history. Prove to the world that your hearts have not failed in the hour of disaster, and that at the last moment you will sustain the holy cause which has been so gloriously battled for by your brethren east of the Mississippi.

You possess the means of long resisting invasion. You have hopes of succor from abroad. Protract the struggle, and you will surely receive the aid of nations who already deeply sympathize with you.

Stand by your colors—maintain your discipline. The great resources of this department, its vast extent, the numbers, the discipline, and the efficiency of the army will secure to our country terms that a proud people can with honor accept, and may, under the Providence of God, be the means of checking the triumph of our enemy and securing the final success of our cause.

E. KIRBY SMITH, General.

It was obvious at the time of the publication of General HALLECK'S dispatch to the Secretary of War concerning SHERMAN'S original agreement with JOHNSTON, that trouble would arise between Generals SHERMAN and HALLECK. That dispatch contained a suggestion "that orders be telegraphed through General THOMAS that WILSON obey no orders from "General SHERMAN," &c. It seems to have caused an open rupture between General SHERMAN on the one side and General HALLECK and Mr. STANTON on the other. How General GRANT regards the controversy is not publicly stated. It is noticeable, however, that General SHERMAN still retains his command.

Our readers will have read the extracts of the very sharp correspondence between Generals SHERMAN and HALLECK, in which the former decidedly declined to review his troops before the latter, in Richmond, and broke off their intercourse and acquaintance. It had been proposed to give the veterans of SHERMAN'S Army as hearty a welcome as had been tendered to the Second and Fifth corps of the Army of the Potomac. On the 8th and 9th, General HOWARD'S Army, consisting of BLAIR'S Seventeenth and LOGAN'S Fifteenth corps, marched through the city by the flank with colors furled, the troops marching beautifully, and the transportation in admirable order. After all, it was, perhaps, a finer and more instructive exhibition than a formal review. It showed the trim in which that marching Army has gone over its vast distances. BLAIR'S corps marched through on the 8th and LOGAN'S on the 9th. On the 7th, the latter corps received the following dispatch:

U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH OFFICE, May 6, 1865.

[By Telegraph from Washington, D. C.]

To Major General JOHN A. LOGAN, Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps:—

The Lieutenant-General congratulates your command on the extraordinary march it has made from Raleigh.

T. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

On the 11th, SLOCUM'S Army of Georgia, consisting of DAVIS'S Fourteenth corps and MOWER'S Twentieth, passed through and proceeded towards Washington in accordance with the following order:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF GEORGIA, MANCHESTER, VA., May 10, 1865.

Special Orders, No. 65.

[Extract.]

This Army will move toward Alexandria to-morrow morning, starting at 7 o'clock.

V.—The Fourteenth corps, in advance, will move by way of Hanover Court-House, Oxford, and Chilesbury, to a point near Chestnut Hill, thence by the most direct route to Rappahannock Station on the Rappahannock River, thence through New Baltimore, Haymarket, Centreville, and Fairfax Court-House.

VI.—The Twentieth corps will start at 10 A. M., and encamp to-morrow night on Brooke Creek, and will move thence by way of Ashland, Chilesbury, and Spottsylvania Court House, and will cross the Rappahannock at United States Ford, or any point between that and Rappahannock Station, and will then move toward Alexandria, through or near Catlett's Station or Brentsville.

VII.—The troops will not be marched to exceed fifteen miles per day, unless to reach a suitable camping ground.

VIII.—The Major-General Commanding will accompany the Fourteenth corps as far as the Hanover Court-House, and the Twentieth corps thence to Alexandria.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major General SLOCUM.

ROBT. P. DECHERT, Major and A. A. A. G.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says of the march, "There were many noticeable features "connected with the spectacle, and among the most "prominent were the pack animals and their attend- "ants, SHERMAN'S famous 'bummers.' Each brig- "ade was followed by a host of these nondescripts. "Horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, cows, each laden with "bulky packs, made up of rations or of camp and "garrison equipage; horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, "cows, and packs, of all imaginable shapes, colors, "and sizes. Some of the horses the nimble, diminu- "tive things known as the Florida horse; others of "them large, stalwart, sinewy, and all of them unmis- "takably the product of the great march through "four States. Another prominent feature was the "magnificent marching. Never did a body of men "keep better step; even after they had been on the "march for hours, the ranks were dressed as if for a "gala day parade. The Twentieth corps was es- "pecially noticeable in this respect. No man ever "looked upon better marching. Its last platoon was "as perfect in its formation as the first." Both corps, indeed, were in splendid condition and marched admirably.

The grand Armies are now concentrating about Washington. The Second corps, on the 11th, encamped on the banks of the Occoquan. On the 12th the corps encamped in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-House, and marched to Bailey's Cross-roads, distant seven miles from Washington, where it went into camp. Just in advance of the Second was the Fifth corps, which arrived at Bailey's Cross-roads at 3 o'clock on the 12th, from Burkesville, on the 2d, *via* Petersburgh, Richmond, Hanover Court-House, Bowling Green, Fredericksburgh and Fairfax Court-House. The march from Richmond was made by boththe corps in about 6½ days. The march was handsomely conducted, and was without any incidents of importance. The marching was at the rate of about 20 miles a day. After the Second corps, the Sixth marched up.

The Fifth Army corps, under General GRIFFIN, is between Fairfax Seminary and Arlington. The headquarters of the Second corps, under General HUMPHREYS, are at Annandale. The Sixth corps are at Alexandria. General MEADE'S headquarters are now near Munson's Hill. The Armies of HOWARD and SLOCUM are already arriving, and a part of them have already gone into camp. On the 16th, SHERIDAN'S cavalry corps, under temporary charge of CROOK, came up to Alexandria in fine condition. This command left Petersburgh and Richmond on the 10th, and passed Yellow Tavern, crossed the South Anna and North Anna, and thence marched *via* Raccoon Ford and Catlett's Station to Fairfax Court-House. Nearly all the troops are now in camp south of Washington.

USAGE AND ROUTINE IN THE NAVY.

NO. VII.

MIDSHIPMEN, when not performing the duty of a higher grade, act as assistants to the officer of the deck during their watch, take charge of boats leaving the vessel upon ordinary service, take charge of lower decks, holds and spirit-room; the senior in each watch having charge of the forecastle, is responsible for the correct performance of duty and maintenance of order on the forward part of the deck; he heaves the log every hour, and, after reporting the speed of the ship to the officer of the deck, marks the log-slate as directed; they take observations with the master, and send in their work each day for the inspection of the commander; they keep a copy or an abstract copy of the ship's log; they occupy the steerages and sleep in hammocks. The midshipman of the watch examines all lights every halt hour during the night, and makes report to the officer of the deck; he notifies officers at nine and ten o'clock P. M. that the master-at-arms may extinguish lights in their apartments; he is the means of communication between the officer of the deck and the commander, and superintends and directs the execution of all orders issued by the officer of the deck, endeavoring to acquaint himself with the duties of the higher grade to which he aspires and acquire all possible professional information; he mixes necessarily with the men while in the performance of his duty, and materially conduces to the good discipline of the vessel, by checking disorderly conduct and requiring strict obedience to general and special orders; while on watch he musters the watch as soon as it is relieved and as often as he may be directed to do so afterwards, reporting to the officer of the deck; he calls steerage officers and sees their hammocks up at 7 A. M. The officer of the forecastle masters forecastlemen and foretopmen, the midshipmen upon the quarter-deck, the maintopmen, mizentopmen and afterguard. Master's mates occupy the same quarters and perform the same duty as midshipmen.

The boatswain is charged with the care of all rigging, lashings, seizings, anchors, cables, hawsers when in use; he examines all rigging every morning and reports all defects and chafes; he performs such duty as the executive officer may direct; is on deck or ready for duty from daylight to eight, P. M.; assists in the performance of any duty on the forecastle or that requires his attention; he sees that the lead of running is the best that circumstances will permit, reports at eight A. M. and at 8 P. M. the condition of everything in his department; in the evening examining topsail sheets and main buntlines, and running rigging generally before reporting, that he may know all to be clear for running; he calls all hands, assists in the general duties of the ship, using his call instead of the voice when it can be done; squares yards and hauls rigging taut, attends the side for commanding officers and fleet captains; under orders of the master, he has yards and gaffs slung, on preparing for action or exercise, and topsail sheets stoppered, and stoppers rigging in case of emergency; he has general supervision of preparations for all exercise aloft; at quarters he is first boarder and sail trimmer.

The gunner is charged with the care of all ordnance and ordnance stores, and reports all defects and deficiencies to the executive officer, also condition of magazines and shell-rooms; he keeps account of expenditures of ammunition and implements; he keeps passing boxes always filled in magazine passage, and shell-rooms so stored that shells may be passed up without delay; he reports at eight A. M. and eight P. M. the condition of everything in his department, examining the battery in the evening before reporting to see that everything is in place and that the guns are clear of all encumbrances; port laniards are under his charge, and when necessary he changes the seizings to them so that ports hang square; he superintends the cleaning of the battery; has wash deck chocks put under guns; has charge of life buoys.

The carpenter has the care of hull, spars, boats, with their spars and oars, of pumps, pump gear and hose not in engine room, of air ports, gratings, tarpaulins, capstan and bars, combings, hatches, awning stanchions, and shifting half ports. In preparing for battle he has at hand shot-plugs, felted board, tarred canvas, sheet lead, with holes bored or punched ready for use, sees that spar-tiller is ready fitted and of proper dimensions for shipping without delay; he examines boats, decks, spars, and reports all necessary repairs to the executive officer; he keeps sharp axes becketed in convenient places for use, if necessary, to cut away spars, clear away wreck, scuttle decks, clear away bulkheads, &c.; he takes ship's draught and hands it in writing to officer of the deck immediately after entering and before leaving port, superintends clearing of combings and sky lights of after part of ship on spar and main decks, the washing of the ship around and of the paint outside and cleaning of copper every morning; all painting is done under his supervision. At sea, he reports at eight A. M. condition of everything in his department to the executive officer; and at eight P. M., also, the water in the pump well; that hatch battens and tarpaulins are in place ready for use, rails and hammocks ready; he superintends pumping ship out with deck pumps, and reports to the officer of the deck when it is done; at quarters, he attends pumps, covers hatches, assists in clearing wreck, plugs scuppers; he stows and clears away boats and booms; he is stationed at the capstan when it is being used; has bars shipped and swiftered in.

The sailmaker has the care of preservation and repairs of all sails and awnings; he makes tarpaulins, keeps spare sails always in readiness for coming up and bending; he reports to the executive officer at eight A. M. and at eight P. M the condition of everything under his charge, and examines and reports to the executive officer all occasion of chafe or injury to sails that he may observe; he superintends sewing numbers on hammocks.

The boatswain, carpenter and the sailmaker go aloft every morning and examine the condition of rigging, spars and sails before reporting.

Should any of the crew wish to make a statement to the commander, he makes his request known through the officer of the deck to the executive officer; if the crew generally wish to represent any grievance or ask any indulgence or information, it is done through the same channel by a deputation of three or four leading petty officers. No person is excused from duty unless pronounced to be sick and placed upon the sick report by the medical officer. The crew smoke only at meal hours, and from the time of piping down hammocks till eight P. M.; a light in a lantern is provided for their use at such times by the master-at-arms. When alongside of other vessels, boat's crews remain in boats, unless permission is given to them to leave; they rise and salute all officers coming alongside or shoving off from the ship or passing near them. Men do not wear waist-belts; each man carries a clasp-knife by a laniard about the neck; no sheath-knives are allowed to be carried.

Such hours as are selected by the executive officer with approval of the commander for sending boats when in ports, are marked upon a board and kept upon the quarter-deck for reference.

Loaders and spongers to guns scrub rammers and sponge staves, and handspikemen hand spikes; the captains clean lock and sights, each man cleaning his own arms and such parts of the gun as his station gives him.

Steady cooks are allowed to petty officers' messes, but are changed every three months, that their general usefulness may not be impaired.

The sailmaker's mate gets up benches when commencing work, and stows them away in sailroom when decks are cleared up before supper; he is excused from watch when constantly employed.

No person is excused from exercise or drill except by order of the commander, save in especial cases when the executive officer may require a man's services for the time being for other duty. Standing lights are kept burning from dark to daylight upon main and berth-decks in sufficient number to light the deck, and enable the watch to turn out comfortably and to ensure detection in case of disorderly conduct.

The ship's cook has charge of the galley; he keeps it, the deck about it, and its appertenances, clean, with the assistance of his mate and the cooks of the officers' messes, and has it ready for inspection each day; the brightwork before morning inspection, and the coppers scrubbed and washed out by two o'clock P. M.; he attends to all the cooking done for the crew, a berth-deck cook assisting him with the scouse; he is paid by the Government, and can have no claim for extra compensation from the ship's company. From the time of starting fires till six A. M. the range of the galley is used, with the sanction of the executive officer, for cooking scouse for the berth-deck messes, and the oven at times when not in use by the officer's cooks. The ship's cook reports to the master's mates of the berth-deck and of the hold when the coppers are ready for filling, and water is pumped or passed from the tanks by the berth-deck cooks; he keeps the cisterns in the deck about the galley funnel filled with water, and has the funnel cleaned in rotation each morning before inspection by the galley cooks; he allows no one to come to the galley who does not belong there, and permits no fire to be taken from

it without orders of an officer; he skims the pork slush from the coppers and puts it in the slush-barrel, allowing no use to be made of it without orders from the executive officer, except to fill slush-buckets for ship's use every Friday and for shortening to the duff to berth-deck cooks after drawing flour; when a barrel is filled it is headed up and stowed in the hold to be sold by the executive officer's orders, and the proceeds deposited with the paymaster, to be expended, with the saction of the commander, in the purchase of musical instruments, to supply rewards at target practice, covers to coffins, cushions, &c., to boats, and various useful and ornamental conveniencies and necessities for the ship and ship's company. The ship's cook sees the galley fires out before eight o'clock P. M.

The officer or master's mate in charge of the main-deck sees the hammocks off the deck within ten minutes after all hands are called, and reports to the officer of the deck; he has the deck thoroughly swept down before wetting down, applies to the officer of the deck for orders regarding cleaning the deck and executes them, giving attention to all paintwork about the deck, to that in hatches of the deck above; sees that the deck in waterways, about bits, masts, capstan, guns, &c., is thoroughly scrubbed or holystoned, that all gratings are cleaned on both sides and scrubbed between the battens with canvas and sand; before washing down he sees that wash deck chocks are under the rear axels of the guns; he sees that all sand is washed from under the trucks and the breast of the guns, that the deck is afterwards well dried, especially there, in waterways, about masts, bits, combings, and all out of the way places; when chains are bent he sees that the deck is not neglected under them, and will also have an eye to it amidships, under launch and hencoops; he sees that all hencoops in use are thoroughly cleaned out every morning, that all spit-boxes are properly cleaned by the sweepers; he has the deck swept down immediately after drying down, always prior to meals and after hands are turned to, and whenever it is swept he has spit-boxes cleaned out and ladders from spar-deck swept also; he allows no dirt or sweepings to be thrown out a port or pushed into a scupper; has it taken to the head and thrown into the dill; he allows no hammocks to be hung with the lanyard or clues across the corner of a beam or knee, and requires every man to hang in his proper berth according to his number; he has all brightwork upon the deck kept clean; he superintends serving out the provisions; he keeps the port side of the deck clear, except when duty is being carried on there; he maintains silence and good order upon the deck at all times; he reports all offenders to the officer of the deck; he permits no boots, shoes, ditty bags, clothes, books, papers, or any rubbish to be hung upon hammock hooks, or stowed over knees or battens, or over capstan bars, in the ports or breasts of the guns; allows nothing to be left about the deck that should be kept in the clothes bags of the men; he sees that the deck is properly dried up by the blacklisters or other men from the pumps, after pumping; when in port or when chains are bent he examines them by half-past seven o'clock, sees that there are no stops or lashings on them in the hawse or elsewhere, and none but the proper stoppers on board; and reports to the officer of the deck and executive officer at eight o'clock that they are clear for veering; he never allows a cable that is bent to remain at night unbitted when in port, or at any time without orders. At sea, after supper, he has the steep tub, the ship cook's mess chest and the harness cask moved forward and secured near the manger; and at six bells the chests of officers' cooks moved to the same place, and all so secured that they will not encumber the battery; he has bridle and bow ports shut in and secured at sea at seven bells of the last dog watch; he allows nothing to be kept in the manger but the hawse bucklers and bars; he permits nothing to be put in the hencoops but poultry; when hammocks are piped down he sees them properly hung; he reports to the officer of the deck when the main-deck is cleared up ready for meals, quarters or hammocks.

EUROPEAN MILITARY SYSTEMS.

THERE may be found in all the nations of Europe the following elements of military organization: 1st, a recruiting system, the aim of which is to maintain the standing army complete; 2d, a mass of armed men composing the standing army, of which the active army is taken in time of war; 3d, a system of national reserves, admitting of utilizing the entire valid population of the country; 4th, a system of discipline from which the organization of military justice springs; 5th, a system of advancement and reward; 6th, a system of training; 7th, a system of administration destined to provide for the wants of the troops; 8th, military establishments, such as barracks, hospitals, arsenals, magazines, and workshops of all kinds.

"How much trouble and expense!" philosophers will exclaim. "Look at America," superficial observers will say.

Yes! look at America, and take its example as a lesson. The war found it without an army, without organization, and without system. It may be said that it was taken unawares, although warned. Altogether absorbed in the development of a prosperity unexampled in history, and due to the richest favors of nature, made fertile by liberty and by the vigor of a nation remarkable among all others for its spirit of initiative, its energetic patience, and its intelligence, it would not believe it anything but a passing accident, which the most foreboding thought would last about from sixty to ninety days, and conceded that about 75,000 militia ought to be raised.

This war has lasted for four years; 2,000,000 men have been called under the flag, at fabulous prices, which, in Europe, would secure the services of a good soldier for seven years. How many of these men, enrolled and paid, have appeared under the flag? Scarcely half. Of this half how many have faithfully served their time under the flag? Nobody can say.

The expense has reached at least ten billions of dollars in four years, which we divide thus: Army expenses, two billions; bounties by the cities and other corporations, or individuals, five hundred thousand; loss to the country of the labor of the men killed or maimed, two billions; loss of four years' labor by a million men uselessly called away, six billions.

Here, then, are ten billions of dollars expended principally for want of that forethought necessary for understanding that at the point which military science has attained, armies are not to be improvised, nor generals either.

Certainly, the evil is not without remedy, with a people so young, so strong and so rich as the American people. The war can be terminated in a very short time through the exhaustion of the South; but war is base at best, and who will resuscitate the dead and restore the disabled—killed and disabled uselessly through the want of organization? What sad reflections and bitter reproaches those men will have cause to address to themselves who, charged with the destiny of the country, instead of suffering themselves to be guided by the experience of nations and ages, have thought themselves able to break away from the logic of facts registered by science, and create instantaneously a complete army without *cadres*, principles or military traditions. If America at the beginning of the war had possessed an army of 100,000 men, organized so that the *cadres* could receive 400,000, and if the spirit of these *cadres* had been national instead of being provincial, who can for an instant doubt that the notes at 60 days by the Government upon victory would have been regularly paid?

It is a fault chargeable to the administrations which preceded that of Mr. LINCOLN, not to have provided the country with military institutions in proportion to its ever-increasing power and prosperity, as well as to the exactions of the age, but it is also an error not to have repaired the oversight of preceding governments at the beginning of the war, by endowing America with a rational and economical military system, which it is far from having, as we shall demonstrate when we discuss the American system.

Don FRANCISCO WILLOR MARTIN, in a work of great merit, entitled *Nociones del arte Militar*, thus treats the question of standing armies:

"Let us suppose ourselves without standing armies, and obliged to have recourse to force to preserve ourselves from a danger, or avenge our honor. It is in the midst of the conflict, the life of the country being already troubled, political passion unchained, and difficulties increasing, that we must take up arms and organize our battalions under the fire of the enemy. What strength will this multitude, the shapeless embryon of an army, possess? How can we give it the vigor necessary in order to vanquish? If enthusiasm and faith fill all hearts—if anger and despair make the war a national one, victory will be ours. But at what a cost! Human sacrifices, torrents of blood, will give us the martyr's palm at the same time with the laurels of victory. Without being profound, the soil of the country will nevertheless be a vast grave. And if so much heroism does not determine victory, what recourse will remain to enable us to rise again? None. * * * We must bow our heads under the yoke, and weep as unhappy Poland weeps, or be torn as the United States of America are by an interminable and savage war; here are two nations unhappy for having disdained to have standing armies.

"In a country which, during peace, has not a stable and strong basis to secure the prompt creation of an army in case of war; in a country where no uniforms, or military customs and laws exist, and men who consecrate their lives and intellects to the military profession; when an army has to be raised, the government has to struggle against the difficulties which arise from the danger itself,—a danger which increases from one moment to another without meeting with any check. Such a country finds itself with heterogenous elements foreign to war, with a troop of men often brave, good citizens and good shots, but accustomed to the independence and the liberty of civil life, who bend with difficulty to military duties. The fatigues and privations of war cannot be accepted easily by men who see in the army only an extraordinary event in the history of their country, a passing institution which contrasts widely with the normal life of other institutions. Want of discipline arises thus; and when it is desirable to cause it to disappear, when all the military virtues are appealed to, to give that moral force to this mass which is wanting to it, these virtues do not appear, because events have gone on, war arises in all its fury, and the material life of the army is in danger. How can the acquiring of military qualities be thought of in a crisis wherein standing armies often lose their's?

"If we have difficulty in giving the mass a moral force, the individual character of each soldier is quickly lost in a troop so undisciplined, and through the contagion of bad example. The army thus perverted, is recruited from adventurers. The dregs of the citizens take up arms, to seek in the disorder of war for that chance of pillage which peace refuses them. Thus the more costly, the more demoralized, and the clumsier army for the country, as well as the least solid under a fire, is formed and is composed of men who desire the continuation of the war at all costs. The country finds itself involved in interminable wars. It becomes a victim to the brutal military abuses of bad standing armies. Anterior economy disappears; the sciences, arts and industry are death-stricken; a single generation bears all the sacrifices, all the evils which would have been less sensibly felt if shared among several; and all this in the midst of a nation which, through hatred of the army, sees itself cast for years into the hazardous life of combat."

Can the present situation be better depicted? In our eyes the example of America is very like that of France in 1792; both are conclusive in favor of standing armies. France raised fourteen armies and 1,169,000 men, of whom 759,000 combatants appeared on the field. America has made and unmade a considerable number of armies, and called about 2,000,000 men under arms. How many have really served? No one can say in the present state of army organization. What is certain is, that on both sides a great number have been called, occasioning an enormous expense and great perturbation in the country, in order to obtain, in point of fact, but a very limited number of men. What is also certain, is that the Government has been obliged to keep up such a system by a second one, that of vows and promises, which are not always realized. This is a dangerous system, and one which bears within it the germs of a general want of confidence, as will appear at a given moment. Nothing should be abused, not even patriotism.

A good system of permanent and definitive organization, known to all, telling each one clearly and frankly the amount of sacrifice required from him, but at the same time giving him a certain guarantee that the sacrifice once accomplished, he is to be tranquil and free to fulfill his occupations without new anxiety as to the future, would bring back calm and confidence to all minds, the first element o success and prosperity. The man who is old enough to be at the head of a family or important affairs (as important, in reality, to the success of the war through the public riches which they augment as the presence of the man who directs them at the army) must be perfectly secure from all interruptions in his daily affairs. There is nothing worse in our opinion than preöccupation as to the morrow; the sword of Damocles suspended by a hair which does not break, but may break, is something pitiless; it is the fear of evil often more dangerous than the evil itself.

We should regret if optimists should take the preceding observations in bad part. It is as dangerous to see everything in a fair aspect as to look at everything in its sombre colors.

Great things have been accomplished since the beginning of this war; gigantic efforts led to titanic results in the department of the Administration, particularly to arm, feed transport and equip troops as numerous and as little organized to such considerable distances, is what bear no resemblance to the pigmy nations of the past, but reveals the giant people of the future, whose birth at this moment shakes the foundations of the old world. In the midst of this blending of grandeur and imperfection, wonders and faults, we have assumed that task, in all time and all countries the most arid, that of advising as a friend. We have left to others the easy task of admiring and applauding. We have set down for ourselves the duty of pointing out to the attention of enlightened patriots the respective points of their military organization, so that, better acquainted with the results obtained by science after a succession of centuries of experience, they may weigh upon public opinion, and lead it to demand the changes and amelioration which the situation requires.

Every good military organization should meet the following conditions:

1st. Recruiting.
2d. Tactical organization.
3d. Discipline and military justice.
4th. Instruction and education, military schools.
5th. Manœuvres and tactics.
6th. A special corps of staff.
7th. The ready and easy transition from the footing of peace to the footing of war.
8th. The alimentation of the footing of war.
9th. Just sharing of rewards and promotions.
10th. Liberal provisioning for invalid soldiers, widows and orphans.
11th. Perfect harmony with the political system of the country.

C.

BY direction of Major-General Augur, all restrictions upon travel in the Department of Washington have been removed, except for officers and enlisted men, from whom passes will be required.

RECENT FOREIGN MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

THE Late Convention at Geneva for Ameliorating the Condition of Wounded Soldiers on the Battle-field, is the title of an anonymous work, published at Darmstadt, by EDWARD ZERNIN, which commends itself to every friend of those heroic men who often suffer a worse fate than death on the field of battle. The book opens with a detailed description of the various systems for the care of the wounded which increased experience and warmer humanity have suggested during the last ten years. The horrible and needless sufferings endured by the English soldiery during the early part of the Crimean war, the mere recital of which caused the whole world to shudder, and the efforts made by the French and Italians to mitigate the sufferings of their wounded, in the last Italian war, form very interesting and instructive chapters. The admirable systems of relief organized and supported by our own Sanitary and Christian Commissions, are dwelt upon and explained at considerable length. Much space is devoted to the transactions, debates and propositions of the late conference at Geneva, to the results of which the English government has recently given its approval, but from which Austria dissents, on the ground that some of the rules adopted by the conference would conflict with military interests. Among other propositions objected to by the Austrian government was that which provides for the absolute neutrality of army surgeons. This, says an Austrian military journal, is very fine in theory, very humane, and at first sight it commends itself to the sympathy of every one; but it is a measure fraught with danger, and in actual war would be found wholly impracticable. It would lead inevitably to gross abuses of the surgeon's office. If army surgeons are to be treated as neutrals, taken prisoners, perhaps, one day and set at liberty the next, what more convenient or more secure disguise could a spy assume than the uniform and insignia of a medical officer? Another, but less weighty objection urged, was the impossibility of guaranteeing the perfect security of field hospitals. With the long range of modern projectiles, field hospitals must always be in danger; and when the surgeon or his patients are once killed, it is of little use to inquire whether the shot was thrown by accident or design. It is further alleged that the Conference was composed of gentlemen whose debates and conclusions speak more for their humane intentions than for their knowledge of military affairs.

Baron VON FROSCHKE, Lieutenant-General in the Prussian army, has published an interesting work on FREDERIC the Great's organization of the artillery service. FREDERIC, it is well known, gave his personal attention to every department of military science, and sought to bring up his army to the highest grade of efficiency. He gave special attention to artillery. On his accession to the throne, he found this branch of the service insufficient, and in a state of complete disorganization. His first act was to separate field guns from those employed in fortifications. He diminished the number of calibres, which had been a fruitful source of confusion, improved the construction of gun carriages, and quadrupled the *personnél* of the service. The number of guns was increased to more than 6,000 pieces. Many of his most brilliant victories were due to the efficient organization of his artillery; and yet, as Baron FROSCHKE well observes, the organization for which he has been most highly applauded, that of mounted artillery, was only the imitation of a system which had been in existence for some time previous in Russia. This work is published by MITTLER & SON, Berlin.

Ballegard and Alsen (same publishers) is an attempt by Captain F. VON ADLER to depict a few episodes of the late war in Denmark, such as the passage of the Fiord of Alsen at Ballegard, and the storming of Düppel. The book is graphically written, and possesses interest enough to carry the reader to the close; but the more we read about this war, even from German authors, the less justification can we see for glorying in the overthrow of a weak nation like Denmark by the overwhelming numbers and superior resources of the allied armies.

The conclusion of WILHELM VON PLOENNIES' excellent work on the use of breech-loading rifles, with special reference to the Prussian needle-gun, has just appeared at Darmstadt, from the press of EDWARD ZERNIN. It is illustrated with forty-seven well-executed wood-cuts after original designs.

The Report of the Medical Service of the French Army in the Crimea, just published in Paris, by Dr. CHENU, is a volume of great value and interest, not only to military men but to the general reader. It appears from this work that the total number of men killed in battle was 10,240; and of wounded, 34,606. This, however, is not the total of the losses suffered by the French army during that disastrous war. From the 1st of April, 1854, to the 31st of December, 1857—for many soldiers died after returning to France in consequence of wounds received or diseases contracted in the Crimea—the whole losses of the French were as follows:—

Killed in battle	10,240
Lost in the *Sémillante*	702
Died before the battle of Alma	8,084
Died of cold, &c., before Sebastopol	4,342
Died in field and general hospitals to Dec. 31, 1857	72,247
Total	95 615

The effective force sent by France to the Crimea was 309,264 men; consequently, about one-third of them perished. As, according to the figures given by Dr. CHENU, the number actually killed in battle or dead from wounds does not exceed 20,000, it appears that disease alone carried off about 74,000 men. Dr. CHENU attributes these enormous losses by disease to the feeble constitutions of a portion of the contingent. He says that many conscripts, totally unable to bear the fatigues of a campaign, are declared fit for service; but they no sooner join the army than they are sent to the hospitals. But for the excellent sanitary arrangements of the French army, the losses by cold and disease during the siege of Sebastopol would have been even far greater than they were.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

NAVAL CO-OPERATION AT MORRIS ISLAND.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Major-General GILLMORE, in writing to Major-General HALLECK from Port Royal, June 30th, 1863, just before operations against Morris Island were commenced, makes this statement:—

"I believe we could get Morris Island without the assistance of the Navy; but so long as they lie outside the bar the enemy's ironclads and other gunboats could annoy us so much that we could accomplish very little toward the erection of batteries."

In his work recently published, entitled, "Engineer and Artillery Operations against Charleston," this opinion is restated as follows, page 130, paragraph 262:—

"While it would have been entirely practicable for us to have pushed forward our approaches to Fort Wagner without the cooperating fire from our gunboats (with great loss of men and material, of course), their presence abreast of Morris Island helped to subdue the fire of Fort Wagner, and kept the gunboats of the enemy beyond the range in the harbor, thereby saving us the time and labor of establishing batteries for that special purpose.

"This is simply the deliberate expression of an opinion entertained, it is believed, by all unbiased men of intelligence and military experience, who witnessed the operations before Charleston, S. C.

"This statement involves no disparagement of the Navy. On the contrary, the gunboats rendered most valuable assistance. The *New Ironsides* in particular, under the energetic command of Captain ROWAN, was very efficient in subduing the fire of Fort Wagner."

In his report to the War Department of the final success of the operations against Morris Island, he merely mentioned the fact that he had "had the coöperation of the gallant Navy," without any qualification, as to whether this coöperation had been cordial, constant, important, invaluable, indispensable, or the reverse.

In his book, page 131, paragraph 263, he stated with the same reserve and ambiguity, that "the Navy rendered all the coöperation that was necessary, or that was desired of it." How much or how little is left unsaid.

This opinion of General GILLMORE that the assistance of the Navy was not necessary for the success of the attack upon Morris Island, appears to be so ill-founded, and his acknowledgment of the services of the Navy during operations there seems to express so much contempt therefor, that some notice of this "disparagement" is deemed necessary to explain its injustice.

According to Major-General GILLMORE'S report to Major-General HALLECK, he believed that he could take Morris Island without the aid of the Navy, but should the naval vessels lie outside the bar, the Rebel iron-clads and gunboats would annoy him so much that he could do very little towards the erection of batteries.

This opinion must of course be understood to embrace the whole operation from the beginning, and, broadly stated, amounts to this: that giving the Rebels the command of the water, General GILLMORE could have taken Morris Island with his troops alone.

The situation of all parties at that moment is well understood. The Rebels had all of Morris and James Islands, Sumter and the other defences of the harbor; also two iron-clads and several wooden gunboats. The topography is familiar to naval and military men. General GILLMORE had his batteries and his troops concealed on the north end of Folly Island, the blockading vessels, including the *Ironsides*, were outside the bar, the Monitors were held in readiness to enter the channels leading to the anchorage, off Morris Island, to support the landing of the troops, and with the *Ironsides* and gunboats take part in the after operations. Several powerful vessels were in Stono River to cover the Army advance in that quarter. The launches and cutters of the squadron were inshore of Folly Island to aid in landing the troops, and in covering their disembarkation.

Without this formidable coöperation of the Navy, it may be assumed as beyond contradiction, in despite of the opinion of General GILLMORE, that the Rebel iron-clads and gunboats would have arrested and defeated his movement at the beginning.

Four Monitors entered Light-House Inlet, at 4 A. M. on the morning of the 9th, simultaneously with the opening of GILLMORE'S batteries on Folly Island, and scouring the beach with huge shells and canister, advanced to Wagner, firing the first shot at that work at 9½ o'clock, and continuing to shell it, with but the intermission of the dinner hour, until 6 P. M. The launches and cutters of the squadron were aiding in landing the troops, and in covering their disembarkation by the fire of their howitzers. The Monitor *Nantucket*, the *Pawnee*, and several gunboats in the Stono River were protecting General TERRY'S advance upon James Island.

Take away all this naval coöperation, and substitute instead the two Rebel iron-clads in position off Light-House Inlet, and their wooden gunboats in the Stono River and Light-House Creek, would not the condition of things have been reversed? Would the crossing of that strip of water have been accomplished? Would the siege of Wagner have been begun on that day, or ever?

If General GILLMORE had had to contend only with the land forces of the enemy, without naval support, he would most probably have failed, because of their superiority in force with their reserves at hand and with all the advantages of the position in their favor.

If he had been equal or superior in force, with sufficient reserves convenient, he would still have had to encounter the fire of the enemy from the water, beside his opposition on the land. It will require more than the mere expression of an opinion to show that he could have overcome all the obstacles in his way upon the narrow beach of Morris Island, without the aid of the Navy, leaving Rebel command of the water entirely out of the question, when his own history of the campaign so clearly relates his difficulties, his doubts, his despair, even with the constant and powerful assistance of the Monitors, the *Ironsides* and the gunboats.

Yet, according to General GILLMORE'S opinion, he could have maintained himself successfully and finally triumphed over his enemy, without naval coöperation, upon a narrow, sandy isle, just elevated above the level of the sea, without cover, and over which, at some places and at certain times, the tide flowed all the way across, with batteries in front of him, enfilading both his flanks from shore and sea, and pelting his rear.

General GILLMORE has not supported his opinion that naval coöperation was unnecessary to achieve the conquest of Morris Island by any reasoning in its favor; and, unless he can demonstrate satisfactorily his ability to have crossed his troops over Light-House Inlet, with a fire from the water on both his flanks, in addition to the land batteries, he must be considered as having advanced a statement which does not fall within the limits of probability.

But, waiving this point, and allowing General GILLMORE, in the first place, to have successfully landed his men upon Folly Island, erected his batteries, and finally effected his descent upon Morris Island without naval coöperation, and in despite of the disturbance which in such case the Rebel iron-clads and gunboats would have created, he would have had to endure, besides the fire from Wagner, Sumter, and Moultrie in front, a cross fire upon his flanks from the water and from James Island during every step of his subsequent operations. Whether he would have been able to bear this will best appear from his own language in the text of his book, and from his telegrams to Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN in the appendix.

Page 129, paragraph 161, just a few lines before the statement of his opinion that naval coöperation had not been necessary, he holds this language:—

"Two conditions, steadily maintained achieved success for us, viz.:

"First. An overpowering mortar fire from our batteries, particularly towards the end of the siege of Fort Wagner, opposed by a weak mortar fire from the enemy.

"Second. The difference, always in our favor, except in rough weather, between the flank fire upon us from the James Island batteries, and the fire upon the enemy from our fleet, which could establish comparatively short ranges, and had considerable latitude in selecting positions."

The first condition, therefore, would not have been sufficient, as two conditions were requisite to achieve success, and the second was the flanking fire from the Monitors and the *Ironsides* at short ranges and in select positions. If the flanking fire from James Island, added to the fire from Wagner and from Sumter, galled his troops in the trenches and in their camps, dismounted his guns, and suspended his approaches, what would have been the result had the Rebel iron-clads poured in shell and canister from the water?

On this point, several of General GILLMORE'S messages by signal to Admiral DAHLGREN, and some extracts from the text of his work would seem to dispose of the whole question:—

AUGUST 16, 1863—9:50 P.M.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—If I find the fire from Wagner too hot, I will stop firing from my advance batteries until you get the Monitors into action against Wagner. General GILLMORE.

AUGUST 17, 1863—2 P.M.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—Are your Monitors out of action for the day, or will they go in again soon? General GILLMORE.

AUGUST 17, 1863—2:15 P.M.

GENERAL GILLMORE:—If Wagner opens and disturbs you, the Monitors will run up and silence her again, as that is what I understand you wish. Admiral DAHLGREN.

AUGUST 17, 1863—10:50 P.M.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—If the enemy expect to save Sumter they will try a sortie from Wagner in the morning. Can you get any Monitors in quite early? For general operations I propose the same programme for to-morrow that we had to-day. General GILLMORE.

AUGUST 19, 1863.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—I am now pushing my approaches to Fort Wagner, and need cover against sorties. I think I can destroy the traverses, and dismount the heavy gun on the sea front of Wagner, with the assistance of a powerful fire from the *New Ironsides*. If that big gun were out of the way, could a couple of Monitors lie within four or five hundred yards of Wagner all the time, night and day? A deserter says that there are at least twenty quaker guns on the parapet of Sumter. General GILLMORE.

AUGUST 21, 1863—1:05 P.M.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—The fire of Fort Wagner is very galling. Can't your Monitors keep it down. General GILLMORE.

AUGUST 21, 1863—2:30 P.M.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—My approaches are suspended on account of the sharpshooters on Fort Wagner. Can you keep down that fire? General GILLMORE.

AUGUST 21, 1863—10:45 A.M.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—The enemy's sharpshooters are annoying our advanced batteries seriously. Can you have it stopped? General GILLMORE.

AUGUST 22, 1863—9:40 A.M.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—Wagner is firing very rapidly. There is great danger of dismounting our guns. What can you do to stop it? General GILLMORE.

AUGUST 22, 1863—9:50 A.M.

GENERAL GILLMORE:—I will send up some Monitors at once. Admiral DAHLGREN.

AUGUST 22, 1863—10 A.M.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—Thank you. Colonel TURNER just signals from the battery that our two heavy guns in front will be dismounted unless the Navy come in General GILLMORE.

AUGUST 22, 1863—10:10 A.M.

GENERAL GILLMORE:—The order is given, and the Monitors are going up. Admiral DAHLGREN.

AUGUST 22, 1863—1:05 P.M.

GENERAL GILLMORE:—Is the fire of the iron-clads effectual in silencing the sharpshooters at Fort Wagner?

Admiral DAHLGREN.

AUGUST 22, 1863—2:35 P.M.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—Between the gunboats and our batteries, Wagner's fire has been considerably kept under.

General GILLMORE.

AUGUST 24, 1863—9:30 A.M.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—Can I take from your vessel another 8-inch gun and a 100 pounder? I have burst three 8 inch guns in all.

General GILLMORE.

AUGUST 27, 1863—9:55 A.M.

GENERAL GILLMORE:—You can take the guns, with pleasure.

Admiral DAHLGREN.

AUGUST 27, 1863—1:30 P.M.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—Thanks for the guns.

General GILLMORE.

September 3, 1863.

Rear-Admiral JOHN A. DAHLGREN, Commanding S. A. B Squadron:—

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your letter of this date, offering the services of the iron-clads to maintain a steady fire on Fort Wagner when I should be ready to move, I would say I should be very thankful for this coöperation, and hope to be ready to avail myself of it very shortly.

General GILLMORE.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1863—4:50 A.M.

GENERAL GILLMORE:—Shall the *Ironsides* then begin the attack as was agreed upon?

Admiral DAHLGREN.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1863—5:05 A.M.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—Yes; let her begin in the morning. She should fire well to the right, so as to avoid our trenches.

General GILLMORE.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1863—5:30 P.M.

GENERAL GILLMORE:—At what time this P.M. can you dispense with the *Ironsides'* fire?

Admiral DAHLGREN.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1863—5:45 P.M.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—Let her cease now. If we don't succeed to-night, I suppose she will open again at sunrise. If we do succeed, a red light will be shown from the water near Gregg. In that case, I expect a Monitor in on to-morrow's high tide.

General GILLMORE.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1863—9 P.M.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—No red light will be shown to-night. By arrangement with Mr. PRESTON, two Monitors were to go in as a diversion to keep off any reinforcements, while my party is at work on Gregg.

General GILLMORE.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1863—10 P.M.

GENERAL GILLMORE:—There are two Monitors up now near Sumter, with orders to fire to the right and left of it, by way of a diversion. If you wish it, I will send more up. I will send them orders to retire at one o'clock.

Admiral DAHLGREN.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.

Rear-Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN, Commanding S. A. B. Squadron:—

DEAR SIR:—There is no change in the programme for to-night, except so far as the Monitors' firing on Gregg is concerned. The idea is, that while we are assaulting Gregg, no reinforcements shall be approaching in our rear, and no firing shall take place in that direction, and that the Monitors shall remain in (in pairs) and cut off communication with Cumming's Point, directing their fire on Moultrie or Sumter.

The programme for to-morrow to commence the same as to-day, i. e., the *New Ironsides* to engage Wagner at sunrise. Unless there are strong reasons to the contrary, Wagner will be assaulted to-morrow.

General GILLMORE.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1863—7:35 A.M.

GENERAL GILLMORE:—Do you want the fire of all the Monitors on Gregg and Wagner this morning? Do you propose to assault at low tide? Did you succeed last night?

Admiral DAHLGREN.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1863—8:30 A.M.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—We found the enemy prepared at Cumming's Point, and failed. I do not want the Monitors' fire at all. I would like a slow fire from the *Ironsides* on Wagner. We are breaching the bomb-proof, and will not assault at this low tide.

General GILLMORE.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1863—1:35 P.M.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—Our approaches have reached the ditch of Fort Wagner. Will you please have the *Ironsides* keep up a slow but steady fire on Wagner through the day. I will write you more fully in regard to the plans, or see you myself this afternoon.

General GILLMORE.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1863—10:30 P.M.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—The signal for the assault will be the hauling down of the red flag on the *Ironsides*. I shall deploy some troops between Wagner and Gregg. Don't fire into them. I would like the Monitors to engage Moultrie a little before nine o'clock. I would like to send a signal officer on board the *Ironsides* early in the morning.

General GILLMORE.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1863—10:50 P.M.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—We may expect a heavy fire from Gregg to-morrow. Will you direct a very heavy fire on that battery as soon as the assault begins?

General GILLMORE.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1863—11:15 P.M.

GENERAL GILLMORE:—Three of the Monitors will move over to engage Gregg at half-after eight. The remaining Monitors will keep up a rapid fire on Wagner.

Admiral DAHLGREN.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1863—1:15 A.M.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—A deserter just in reports Wagner evacuated.

General GILLMORE.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1863—4:15 A.M.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—The Monitors are not to fire on Cumming's Point this A.M.

General GILLMORE.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1863—4:35 A.M.

GENERAL GILLMORE:—The Monitors will not open on Gregg, or between Wagner and Gregg. Do you wish them to engage Moultrie two hours or so before the assault?

Admiral DAHLGREN.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1863—5 A.M.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—We hold Wagner now, and are pushing on to Gregg.

General GILLMORE.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1863—5:10 A.M.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—The whole island is ours, but the enemy have escaped us.

General GILLMORE.

Page 53, paragraph 135:—

From this period forward the fire from the James Island batteries, from "Wagner," "Gregg," and "Sumter," and especially from the enemy's sharpshooters in Fort Wagner, was severe and almost unceasing. Indeed, on the 10th, our advance was stopped entirely by it, and it became a question of grave doubt whether we could push forward our trenches much farther with the advantages, to all appearances, so entirely on the side of the enemy.

Page 61, paragraph 146:—

The firing from the batteries in the second parallel was seriously interfered with, and at times partially suspended, by the galling fire from Fort Wagner, to which the cannoneers were exposed. The combined fire of our mortars and light pieces, aided by the gunboats and iron-clads, failed to subdue this annoyance entirely, and we were obliged to turn some of our breaching guns upon the work. There was imminent danger, indeed, that our most efficient, because most advanced batteries, would be helplessly disabled before the work of demolition should be accomplished. Nothing of the kind, however, happened. A heavy north-easterly storm set in on the 18th, and raged for two days, very materially diminishing the accuracy and effect of our fire.

Page 68, paragraph 158:—

The dark and gloomy days of the seige were now upon us. Our daily losses, although not heavy, were on the increase, while our progress became discouragingly slow, and was fearfully uncertain. The converging fire from "Wagner" alone, almost enveloped the head of our sap, delivered, as it was, from a line subtending an angle of nearly ninety degrees, while the flank fire from the James Island batteries increased in power and accuracy every hour. To push forward the sap in the narrow strip of shallow sifting sand by day, was impossible, while the brightness of the prevailing harvest moon rendered the operation almost as hazardous by night. Matters, indeed, seemed at a stand still, and a feeling of despondency began to pervade the rank and file of the command. There seemed, indeed no adequate return, in accomplished results, for the daily losses which we suffered, and no means of relief, cheering and encouraging to the soldiers, appeared near at hand.

Page 70, paragraph 160:—

The co-operation of the powerful battery of the *New Ironsides*, Captain ROWAN, during the day time, was also secured.

After enumerating his own guns in full blast against Wagner, General GILLMORE speaks of the *Ironsides*, as follows, page 70, paragraph 161:—

While during the daytime the *New Ironsides*, with remarkable regularity and precision, kept an almost incessant stream of eleven-inch shells from her eight-gun broadside, ricocheting over the water against the sloping parapet of Wagner, whence, deflecting upward with a low remaining velocity, they dropped nearly vertically, exploding within or over the work, and rigorously searching every part of it except the subterranean shelters. The calcium lights turned night into day, and while throwing around our own men an impenetrable obscurity, they brilliantly illuminated every object in front, and brought the minutest details of the fort into sharp relief.

Page 71, paragraph 162:—

In a few hours the fort became practically silent, exhibiting but little sign of life, and none of activity. Occasional straggling shots continued to be delivered at the *New Ironsides*, and one or more sharpshooters opened from time to time a hasty and ineffectual fire upon the head of the sap.

The garrison has sought safety in the bomb-proof shelter.

Considering these repeated and urgent requests for aid during the sixty days' fighting before Morris Island came into our possession, and the statements of General GILLMORE, as quoted above, the opinion that naval coöperation, to enable him to erect his batteries or to hold his ground, was not necessary, deliberately expressed and reiterated by General GILLMORE as his own, and also as that of all unbiased men of intelligence and of military experience who witnessed the operations before Charleston, certainly seems to be contradicted most flatly by the facts of the siege, as shown by these messages of the moment from himself.

In addition to these appeals for help, it may be stated here on the best authority that General GILLMORE, soon after he broke ground before Wagner, inquired of Admiral DAHLGREN if he were able to sleep at night, saying that he himself had not been able to obtain rest until he had been convinced by observation that the Monitors could ride out a blow in the Morris Island channel.

Why have lost his sleep from anxiety about a coöperation which was not necessary?

Some preliminary operations on the part of the Navy, whether coöperative or the contrary, had been requisite to give General GILLMORE the use of Port Royal, to allow him to resort to Edisto and Stono, and to commence and complete his preparations on Folly Island. Afterwards, during every phase of his proceedings, he had the Navy ever at his side, with its most formidable elements of 11 and 15-inch guns in iron-clad hulls.

He has contented himself with saying but little else than that he had the coöperation of the gallant Navy, that he did not need it, and that this statement involves no disparagement of the Navy.

It is the opinion of unbiased naval officers who are familiar with the Morris Island operations that General GILLMORE could not have made his first move without the coöperation of the Navy, and that, had that coöperation been withdrawn at any moment after his troops had landed, he would have had to withdraw also, and that, to enable him to withdraw, it would have been as necessary for the Navy to cover his retreat as it had been to cover his advance.

Unbiased naval officers are also of opinion that it *is* "disparaging to their service" to have its hearty, constant, efficient, and indispensable coöperation at Morris Island so shabbily acknowledged and so unjustly repudiated as it has been by Major-General Q. A. GILLMORE in his official report and in his book.

R.

WIARD ON ORDNANCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The most satisfactory termination of an argument is, of course, to convince one's opponent and his adherents. As Mr. WIARD, in his communication to the JOURNAL of the 22d ult., failed to answer the points in my letter, which he himself selected, it is quite possible he may think that he has exaggerated the agency of his hypothesis. If so, it is a step toward the desired end. Mr. WIARD quotes from my article as follows:—

"Mr. WIARD has recently published a pamphlet on the 'Inefficiency of Heavy Ordnance,' which has been the subject of considerable comment, on account of the celebrity attached to the author, by reason of his advocacy of the theory that the *heating and consequent expansion of the metal surrounding the bore by the combustion of the charge of powder, is the cause of the fracture of heavy guns.*"

Mr. WIARD says the part embodied in italics is a mis-statement. He asserts that he "never claimed that heating "a gun would burst it, or that cooling it would do so; but "that *heating or cooling one part of a gun to a certain extent,* "*while the outer part was at a different temperature,* would."

It cannot be possible that he means to deny that the clause from my article in italics is his hypothesis; yet as he says it is a mis-statement, it certainly seems so. Of course, by the conditions of the question, the part heated—the metal surrounding the bore—is to have its temperature raised by the heat generated by the combustion of gunpowder "to a certain extent," sufficient to overcome the cohesive power of the exterior metal and produce rupture.

As the metal surrounding the bore cannot be heated without causing a difference of temperature between the interior and exterior, it is as plain as noon-day that the clause alluded to is *not* a mis-statement, but the gentleman's hypothesis put in few words. It may be that, when he observed it thus stated, a doubt crossed his mind as to its soundness.

He next quotes the following paragraph:—

"Mr. WIARD does not state the temperature imparted to the bore of any gun by any charge of powder, nor the probable ratio of increase of temperature of the bore of a gun fired at known intervals of time."

One would suppose that after re-producing a clause, he would at least attempt to answer it; but instead of doing this, he asserts that the temperature produced by the combustion of gun powder "in its own space" is 5,000° Fahrenheit. This he says he has proved, (but does not say how). This temperature is nearly twice that required to thoroughly melt cast-iron. Yet, notwithstanding—if it really exists, which has not been proved—the amount of caloric imparted to the walls of the bore by each discharge must be very little; there are no signs of any fusion of the metal to be observed, neither after half a dozen rounds, four or five minutes apart, is the water which adhenses to them from the wet sponge which is inserted after each discharge, given off in steam, which would be the case if the temperature was augmented in such a ratio as Mr. WIARD implies, or such as would be necessary by itself to produce rupture.

That some caloric is imparted to the walls of the bore by each discharge is not disputed, but he produces nothing to prove that the "inefficiency of heavy ordnance"—which he assumes—is due to this cause.

Small guns, of both iron and composition gun metal, have been frequently fired rapidly and long enough to become quite warm to the touch on the outside, yet in these guns, as bursting is the rare exception, not the rule, the evidence would seem conclusive, considering the number of rounds necessary to raise the temperature above-mentioned, that the increment of temperature produced by each discharge must be but very little, and that consequently the caloric, by the conducting power of the metal, is gradually and uniformly absorbed throughout the entire mass. If the interior of the piece was *suddenly* raised to the temperature caused by a great number of rapid fires, so that the caloric would not have time to be equally distributed, Mr. WIARD'S theory might have some practical value. But it is not the application of his hypothesis to small artillery, but to monster guns, which is under consideration. It should be remembered that the question is not whether sufficient variation in the temperature of different parts of a gun or other metal structure will produce fracture, but whether or no the heat gradually imparted to the bore of a gun by the combustion of the charges within it, is the cause of the bursting of large cannon. The instances enumerated of rupture, caused, as Mr. WIARD says, by variation in temperature, are irrelevant.

The cracks in the 15-inch guns, which Mr. WIARD instances as having occurred in the foundry, were not caused by such a moderate, gradually-absorbed and consequently more equally distributed increase of temperature as is caused by the combustion of gunpowder within a gun. Neither is there any proof that the cracks which occurred in service near the muzzles of several 15-inch guns were caused by the caloric imparted to them by the burning powder; on the contrary the evidence is conclusive that it had nothing to do with it. The bores were not warmed enough to be perceptible to the touch, besides, as before stated, according to Mr. WIARD'S hypothesis, fracture should have occurred at the thickest instead of the thinnest part of the gun, if produced by this cause. Although he says it is the weakest, it is, according to his own argument, relatively the strongest. The heat of the burning powder is greatest at the breech. As the metal is much thicker in this part there is not the same chance for the caloric to be equally diffused through the mass, and in founding, this part is subject to greater strains by variation of temperature, than the thinner portions. If, instead of keeping the red-hot iron rods within his glass guns *until the models cracked*, they had been inserted and withdrawn within the two-hundredth part of a second—the period of time, according to Mr. WIARD, during which the interior of a gun is exposed to the gas resulting from the combustion of the charge—it is clear they would not have been cracked. The instances Mr. WIARD cites of the failure of MALLET'S monster mortar; a certain gun made by BLAKELY, and ARMSTRONG'S 10½-inch, have no bearing on the point under discussion. In the case of the mortar, the number of discharges had not been sufficient to raise the temperature perceptibly; besides, the way in which it failed shows that heat imparted by the combustion of the charge had nothing to do with it.

It seems that in the gun made by BLAKELY, the breech was held in by four long bolts, their combined area equal to that of the bore; after a certain number of discharges these bolts were broken. Now, there is no evidence to show that they were broken by the heat of the burning charge. The tensile strength of these bolts could, of course, be accurately determined, as well as the temperature to which the barrel must have been raised between the points where the ends of the bolts were secured to produce sufficient dilation to pull them apart. Mr. WIARD makes no calculation, but jumps at the conclusion that the fracture is accounted for by his hypothesis.

Mr. WIARD reproduces the following from my former article, in relation to the 10½-inch Armstrong:—"The gun "was perfectly cold—that is of the temperature of the sur-"rounding atmosphere—and the breech plug blew out at "the third or fourth round." (It is not meant that this gun had been fired only three or four rounds, but that this was the number fired on this occasion.)

This he states is a "mere assertion." Whether as to the temperature of the gun, the fact that the breech blew out at the third or fourth round, or both, is not stated. What ground can there be for saying that this gun was *not* of the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere? There *is* no evidence that it had been clothed in furs or had had a fire built under it to keep it warm, and it had been standing for a long time in the open air in the position from which it was fired. With respect to the fact that the breech-plug blew out at the third or fourth round, he is referred to the official report; and if after this number of rounds it was heated to the extent implied by Mr. WIARD, the spectators would probably have been surprised, had the firing continued, by the phenomenon of a gun melted by the heat imparted to it by the burning powder. Yet no signs of fusion were observed. A little calculation would convince him, that the temperature necessary in this case to produce the effect he insists is accounted for by his hypothesis, would be nearly high enough to ignite gunpowder (which is about 600°). It is well known that no such temperature is reached, in fact, in heavy guns for iron-clad warfare and coast defence, to which he particularly applies his hypothesis, water does not steam off from the surface of the bore after many more rounds than the above gun was fired.

Perhaps Mr. WIARD can tell why the Armstrong 13½-inch, constructed similarly to the one just mentioned—a gun as large again, and fired with nearly double the powder a consecutive number of rounds—did not burst or blow out its breech-piece. Were his rules temporarily suspended for this trial? With regard to the Whitworth gun, the

inner coil of which it is said expanded by heat so as to close the vent, no evidence is adduced to show that his hypothesis alone will account for this effect. The assertion that the inner tubes of this gun (which is implied in the way Mr. WIARD quotes from GILLMORE'S report) elongated *one inch* by the heat imparted to them by the powder, is simply absurd. Wrought-iron dilates 1-795th from the temperature 32° to 212° Fahrenheit, that is, an iron bar 795 inches long would increase in length one inch on being raised from the former to the latter temperature; the inner tubes of this gun were probably not over 94 inches long, hence the error of the implication that they were elongated *one inch* by the combustion of the charges. This is merely mentioned as illustrative of the loose manner in which this distinguished cannon founder treats so important a subject.

Mr. WIARD next trains his artillery on the 15-inch gun. He says that my statement that "this gun has stood the "test of experiment and service too well to be injured by "criticism prompted by the spirit which inspired this im- "practicable theorist" is totally unsupported, and flatly denies that the ordnance instructions permit the use of over thirty-five pounds of cannon powder in the Navy gun. One would suppose that any citizen with an ordinary measure of moral responsibility would take pains to inform himself accurately on such a point before he published to the world a pamphlet, the object of which was to ridicule the Nation's ordnance and assail its ordnance officers. If he had performed this duty, he would have saved himself the mortification of having his reprehensible carelessness exposed.

An ordnance circular of instructions published and issued by the Navy Department in 1864—a copy of which is before me—contains the following:—

"*Cored shot* should never be used except against masonry at short ranges, and then with 50 pound charges

"*Solid shot* should always be used against iron-clads, and with 50 pound charges, but never fired on any other occasion.

"At close quarters—say 50 to 150 yards—60 pounds may be used for 20 rounds of *solid shot*.

"Cannon powder (I believe this is No. 7) only should be used, as 35 pounds of this kind gives a greater range than 50 pounds mammoth powder."

Thus the official instructions of the Government not only place him entirely in the wrong in his attacks on our ordnance, but, as these charges have been frequently used, it must prove to him (if he is capable of conviction) that he has vastly overestimated the agency of his hypothesis. A quantity of 100-pounder Parrotts having bursted, Mr. WIARD states that they burst in obedience to his laws, which event he prognosticated before the disaster. Others also prophesied they would fail from other causes.

So it would appear that guns which burst do so in obedience to Mr. WIARD'S rules, and those which do not are permitted to exist on account of certain "qualities of duc- "tility, elasticity, and compressibility of the metal."

Further on he says that as the 15-inch guns used in the attack on Fort Fisher used only 35-pound charges with shell, and without much elevation, a sand heap being the object aimed at, and not an iron-clad, he asks, "Accepting "these facts, what becomes of the defence set up by 'I. N.' "for these Navy 15-inch guns?"

The *facts* appear to be as follows: 1st, The 15-inch gun, when used against iron-clads propels its 430-pound shot with 60 pounds of common powder. 2d, That, in the attack on Fort Fisher, 35 pounds being sufficient to land the shells in the fort, no more was used; that the "without much el- "evation" of Mr. WIARD, means that it was just right to plant the shells where desired. 3d, that they did not aim at an iron-clad, because there was none there; if there had been, there can be no doubt but that the gallant officers and men who handled these guns would have liked nothing better than to stave in her sides, instead of the comparatively unsatisfactory practice against a "sand heap."

Mr. WIARD has been so indiscreet as to make the following assertion: "The (my) article was evidently written with "the knowledge of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and "the ordnance authorities, and others interested in these "guns," with a good deal more of the same sort, and as "I. N prepared his article with the knowledge and full "official sanction of the Navy Department and its Ordnance "Bureau."

This is untrue from beginning to end. I have never had any communication whatever with any officials directly or indirectly on this subject. Neither with any one connected with the manufacture of 15-inch guns either directly or indirectly. The writer has never had connection with any one interested in the success of these guns except Americans generally, who, in ignorance of Mr. WIARD'S dogmas, and looking only at results, congratulate themselves that the country possesses guns which experiments and service have proved can penetrate the armor carried by foreign iron-clads.

It is desired here to remark that the writer is no advocate for cast iron for heavy guns, designed to project solid shot with large charges of powder, such as are indispensable for iron-clad warfare; but as the 15-inch has been proved to be a gun of great power, Mr. WIARD'S slurs upon it should not be tolerated, particularly as he has nothing to offer which can take its place. It must be quite evident to any one who has given the subject attention, that it is essential to the power of our Navy that the attention of the Government should be turned at once to the production of wrought-iron guns of large calibre, capable of using at least more than the maximum charge of the cast-iron 15-inch.

I. NEWTON.

A LINCOLN MONUMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I would like to submit, through your columns, a proposition to the *people* for raising a fund for a national monument to the memory of our martyred PRESIDENT. What act would more become the Nation than to express its love and admiration for that great man, by raising at our national capital a monument as enduring as the pyramids to his memory? Who would not open his purse strings for so noble a purpose?

The name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN should live, not only on the pages of history, but his memory should be preserved in a marble column—a spontaneous tribute from millions, that will stand as long as the republic, and be an abiding proof to future generations of the Nation's love for that great and good man.

If Rome could build a monument to the memory of her TRAJAN and her POMPEY, can we not to our fallen patriot? Let a subscription be started in every regiment and on every vessel in the service. Where is the soldier or sailor who will not contribute his dollar? *This* would furnish a fund of *six hundred thousand dollars*. Let committees be appointed in each town and county, in every State of the Union, to solicit subscriptions.

Let every church, society and loyal organization of any kind in the country solicit and receive from its supporters and from all who will give, any sum, from "the widows' "mite" to the hundreds of the millionaire, for the noble scheme, and in three months a million can be raised.

Will not every one endorse the proposition who can say from his heart "Long live the Republic—long live the name of her liberator and saviour, ABRAHAM LINCOLN?

KEY WEST, FLA., April 22, 1865. ARMY.

SPEECH BY GENERAL ROSECRANS.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS arrived in Boston last week, and visited the State House. He went into the Senate Chamber and was introduced to the members individually, after which he proceeded to the House of Representatives and remained until that body adjourned. At the adjournment three cheers were given for the General, who, in acknowledgment of the honor, briefly addressed the members as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I return to you my most grateful thanks for this manifestation of your regard for my services as one of the soldiers of the army of freedom. It is a great pleasure to me to be able to say that our vocation appears to be at present pretty nearly closed. As for my own vocation, I perceive by the papers, which are better informed of what I intend to do than I am, that I am a fillibuster, and I take occasion to say a word or two about the soldiers of our Army, and what I would like to see of them. These words are suggested by what I saw this morning. I perceived in large letters in the newspapers to-day that General ROSECRANS is going to raise 25,000 men to go to Mexico. General ROSECRANS is not going to do any such thing. General ROSECRANS thinks that the soldiers who have fought this great battle for freedom have done it with more patriotic motives than have ever been seen before, and I do not think that our young men, who have distinguished themselves in the annals of all time, will permit themselves to be misled, or should be misled, from their high and honorable course, into any buccaneering expedition. I have no particular admiration for the ruling dynasty in Mexico. I am not thoroughly informed as to the manner in which it originated, but I have an impression that the present head of the Government at Mexico is an intruder and interloper. At the same time I have always been an unwavering friend of free government and free institutions, and I like to see a people have that right which we claim for ourselves, of regulating their own government, and of determining what form of a government they will have. I know that our sister republic, as it has been called, Mexico, has for a long time been badly governed, but I doubt whether this present government is a government of their choice. I refrain from expressing an opinion as to what we owe to that people, but I do not want our boys who have fought the war of freedom with such devotion and with such purity of motives to be taken away and weaned from their home feeling, and I do not want contractors to get up another war, and political and military demagogues to trade on the blood of those young men. I had rather see these young men returning to their homes, and having renewed all home feelings and home associations, resume if possible almost entirely peaceful pursuits. I imagine that with the energy, self-denial and habits of endurance acquired in this war, they will make a great army of peaceful industry; and as we now own the United States, I think there is room for them. I hope to see public opinion directing our young men into these channels of industry. I believe they are such as to make this country prosperous beyond all past example in its own history, and therefore, of course, beyond that of all other nations. I am, therefore, anxious that this sentiment should be promulgated through the public press, and by individuals. For my own part, I intend to set the example of beating my sword into a plough-share. I therefore desire our young men to go home. I am not in favor of the next war. I have taken occasion to make these remarks because I saw when I was in Washington men willing to start something or other—men whose advancement hitherto has not been sufficient to gratify their ambition—something which will now gratify their ambition. But if you examine the names of those mentioned in the advertisements in New York, you will find there third-rate fellows who are not worth a snap, and that our common soldiers were worth a dozen of them. I again tender you my thanks for your kind reception.

A BUREAU of Public Archives has been established in Richmond, by command of Major-General Halleck, and Colonel R. D. Cutts, Aide-de-Camp of the Military Division of the James staff, appointed "Archive Keeper." Since our occupancy of the city many books, maps, pamphlets and other matters appertaining to a connected history of the Rebellion have been surreptitiously removed to the North. To save these valuable documents, Major-General Halleck has established this bureau. Archive bureau rooms are at once to be opened and fitted up in the United States customs building, where will be collected and arranged all captured papers, books, maps and public documents, which will be taken charge of by Colonel Cutts and a competent force of clerks. In consummation of the undertaking, all officers and men in the service of the United States, all citizens and all persons heretofore in the service of the so-called Confederate States having in their possession such documents are required to immediately deposit them in the archive rooms. All such articles belonging to officers of the alleged Confederate government, who have fled our jurisdiction and our lines, are held to be now the public property of the United States. Assistant Adjutant-General Edward W. Smith, by command of General Ord, commanding Department of Virginia, has ordered that all such historical documents in any public office of the department be carefully preserved, with a view of turning them over to Colonel Cutts, with whom all officers and men are ordered to co-operate to the end that complete records of the Rebellion may be secured for future use.

THE following named gentlemen composed the board of visitors appointed by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy to attend the examination of the midshipmen in the Naval Academy at Newport, Rhode Island: Vice-Admiral D. G. Farragut, United States Navy, President; Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter, United States Navy; Captain J. L. Worden, United States Navy; Hon. Joseph T. Mills, of Wisconsin; Rev. C. B. Boynton, D. D., of Maryland; John Jacob Astor, Jr., of New York; J. M. Forbes, Esq., of Massachusetts. The duty of this board is to attend at the Academy during the June examination for the purpose of witnessing the examination of the several classes and inquiring into the state of the police, discipline, and general management of the institution, the results of which they are to report to the Secretary of the Navy.

A LETTER from St. Petersburg, dated April 14, contains much additional information respecting the removal of the bodies of French soldiers to the cemetery prepared for their reception. It was probable that the exhumation would be continued for a long time, for up to the date of the last accounts operations had only taken place on the land of M. Braker, in which more than 2,000 French soldiers were interred. According to the lists in the hands of the French officer, Captain Filgas, who conducts the operations, he will have to disinter 48,000 of his countrymen—an enormous number, but which by no means represents the total loss sustained by the French army, for, besides all those who died in the Russian hospitals, and those at Kustendjie, Varna, and Constantinople, the bodies of many others were never found, having been devoured by voracious animals. Those killed at the Alma are also not included in this number of 48,000, which only comprises the French buried under the walls of Sebastopol, and of whom an exact list could be drawn up.

A VERY important official document, relating to the new Prussian fleet, has been published. It proposes to spend over £5,000,000 in order to give Prussia a formidable fleet. Ten iron-clad frigates, carrying from twenty to thirty guns each, are deemed requisite to maintain the influence of Prussia in the North Sea and the Baltic. Ten iron-clad cupolas, carrying four guns each, will be built for the defence of Prussian ports. Beside these it is proposed to build, for the protection of Prussian commerce, eight wooden corvettes of twenty-eight guns each; six of fourteen to seventeen guns, six dispatch boats of two guns, and four transports carrying four guns. In addition to the expenditure on the fleet, Prussia intends to spend £927,000 in fortifying Kiel, and £1,242 750 in fortifying Jahde. Altogether, the cost of making this State a naval power is estimated at £7,500,000. It is intended to borrow at once £1,500,000.

AN interesting ceremony took place on April 12th, at the Royal Barracks, in presence of the Dublin garrison, when the Victoria Cross was presented to Lieutenant A. F. Pickard. He was recommended for this honor on account of his gallant conduct in New Zealand, on the 20th of November, 1863, when he passed and repassed, exposed to a cross fire, to assist the wounded by supplying them with water, and to carry off a brother officer, Captain Mercer. Major-General Ridley and General Napier were present. Mr. Pickard being called forth, General Ridley placed the Victoria Cross on his breast, saying "he hoped that the posses- "sion by him of this coveted honor would stir up in the "breast of every soldier now present the desire to win the "same honorable distinction."

A NUMBER of loyal refugees from Virginia intend to erect on the battle-field of Fredericksburg, a soldiers' monument. It is to be a single shaft of marble, thirty feet high, having appropriate designs, and surmounted with a metallic flag, a new, durable and beautiful representative of the Stars and Stripes. The monument will have on it something like the following inscription:

IN MEMORY OF OUR HEROIC SOLDIERS,
WHO FELL AT
Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13th, 1862,
IN DEFENCE OF THE UNION AND LIBERTY.
In the battle's front, where bullets are flying,
Where the valiant bleed, and heroes are dying;
Over our fields of dead, *on the tombs of the brave*,
Is seen our free flag, it shall ever there wave
From the lakes to the gulf from sea to sea,
Base slavery is dead, our flag is now free.

MAJOR-GENERAL Banks has issued an order, dated New Orleans, May 2, directing that prisoners of war on parole within his department, under General Grant's stipulations, are to be regarded as prisoners of war. They will not be allowed to bear arms, to wear in public the uniform of the rebel army, the uniform of the United States, or any distinctive badges of military service. They are not entitled to participate in the management of public affairs or to enter upon any business pursuits, and are required to report to the Provost-Marshal-General forthwith.

THREE divisions of the Ninth Army corps (the First under Major-General O. B. Wilcox, the Second, Brigadier-General Griffin, and the Third, Major-General J. F. Hartranft,) have recently been added to Major-General Augur's command, which is now, probably, the largest in the Army.

A CIRCULAR has been issued directing the sutlers of the various forts surrounding Washington to report within ten days to the Collector of Internal Revenue, for the purpose of settling for articles sold without being properly stamped, under penalty of the confiscation of all their goods.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

JOHN W. CHANDLER, of New Hampshire, has been appointed Solicitor of the Navy Department.

ASSISTANT Surgeon Wm. F. Buchanan, U. S. A., is announced as Assistant Medical Director, Department of the South.

A LETTER from Commodore J. S. Palmer states that it was his intention to leave New Orleans for New York by the steamer of the 13th.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL I. Vodges, U. S. Vols, has been assigned to the command of the District of Florida, with headquarters at Jacksonville.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL Carrington, late Military Commandant at Indianapolis, has been entirely acquitted of the charges of defalcation brought against him.

CAPTAIN F. Bell, V. R. C., is announced as Chief Ambulance Officer, Department of the South, and ordered to report to Lieut. Col. Meredith Clymer, Medical Director, D. S.

BY order of the Secretary of War, transportion of officers travelling under orders between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, will be allowed by the Isthmus of Panama, unless otherwise specially directed.

REV. M. J. Cramer, Chaplain United States Army, has returned to Washington from his tour of inspection at Richmond, Petersburgh, City Point, Point of Rocks, Fortress Monroe, &c.

COLONEL Samuel M. Quincy, Seventy-third United States Colored Infantry, has been assigned, by Major-General Banks, to the duty of Acting Mayor of the city of New Orleans.

THE Military Commission of which Colonel Chipman is the Judge-Advocate has been re-organized into a court-martial, and Major-General Casey added to the former Board as its President.

MAJOR-GENERAL Casey has been ordered from Richmond to Washington with the Board for examination of officers for negro troops, the close of the war rendering the organization of colored regiments unnecessary.

LIEUTENANT George H. Woods, of Company C, Twentieth Maine, was accidentally shot through the lower part of the abdomen and mortally wounded, on Thursday of last week, at Dumfries, Virginia, while on the march from Richmond.

MAJOR-GENERAL Howard has been assigned to the position of Superintendent of the Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs, a department created by the last Congress. The General has accepted the position, and will immediately enter upon the performance of his duties.

HENRY W. THOMAS and Judges William H. Lyons and John A. Meredith have been appointed judges of the Court of Arbitration established at Richmond by Major-General Halleck. The Court is to hold its sessions in the Hustings Court, City Hall, and the members of the Court have the power of electing their presiding officer.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL Jos. F. Knipe has been relieved from the command of the Seventh division, cavalry corps, M.D.M., and assigned to the command of the "Cavalry Forces Department of the Gulf." William A. Coulter, A. A. G., of the Seventh division, accompanies General Knipe to his new command as A. A. G., "Cavalry Forces Department of the Gulf."

BRIGADIER-GENERAL Benjamin Alvord, United States Volunteers, has arrived in Washington from Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory. He has been in command of the District of Oregon for the last two and a half years. He has orders to report at Washington. We find the Oregon papers speaking in the very highest terms of General Alvord's command in that region.

A TELEGRAM from New Orleans, dated May 11th, gives the following items of personal information: Provost-Marshal Andrews and General Dennis left Mobile on the 8th for Meridian, to parole Dick Taylor's forces. General Hamilton, Military Governor of Texas, has gone to Washington. A party of naval officers, pilots and engineers had gone up the Tombigbee River to bring down the vessels surrendered to Admiral Thatcher. General Canby will soon move his headquarters to New Orleans. Major-General Kennedy has gone to Washington.

MAJOR-GENERAL Kilpatrick has temporarily established his headquarters at Lexington, North Carolina. Brigadier-General Heath's brigade is at Raleigh. Brigadier-General Jordan's brigade is at Lexington. Brigadier-General Atkin's brigade is at Charlotte. Colonel Kerwin, with his command, is at Fayetteville. Colonel Savage, with his command, is guarding the Tar River line and the country in the direction of Virginia. Colonel Savage has been sent about forty miles north-west of Greensboro, to do duty in the direction of the North Carolina line.

MAJOR-GENERAL Terry's command will occupy the central position of the State of North Carolina, headquarters at Goldsboro. The three divisions of Major-General Cox's (Twenty-third) Corps will be stationed as follows: First division, Major-General Ruger commanding, at and in the vicinity of Charlotte; Second division, Major-General Couch commanding, at and in the vicinity of Salisbury; Third division, Brigadier-General Carter commanding, at and in the neighborhood of Greensboro. Detachments will be sent out, as occasion may require, to all the different counties in the State.

THE following appointments have been made by the Hon. Secretary of War, to date from March 13, 1865: Major Thomas J. Leslie, Chief Paymaster of the city of New York, to be Brigadier-General by brevet, for the faithful and meritorious performance in the Pay Department for the continuous period of fifty years; Major Joseph B. Eaton, Paymaster United States Army, to be Colonel by brevet, for faithful and valuable service as Assistant to the Paymaster-General; Major William B Gibson, Additional Paymaster, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for meritorious and valuable services as Inspector of the Pay Department; Major J. Ledyard Hodge, Additional Paymaster, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for meritorious and valuable service as Assistant to the Paymaster-General; Major R. E. Paudding, Additional Paymaster, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for meritorious and energetic services as Chief of the District of Washington.

CAPTURE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 4.

Major-General DIX:

The following dispatch, just received from General Wilson, announces the capture of Jefferson Davis and his staff by Colonel Pritchard and the Michigan cavalry, on the morning of the 10th instant, at Irwinsville, in Irwin County, Georgia. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

MACON, GA., 11 A. M., May 12.

Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT and HON. SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.

I have the honor to report that, at daylight of the 10th instant, Colonel Pritchard, commanding Fourth Michigan cavalry, captured Jeff. Davis and family, with Reagan, Postmaster-General; Colonel Harrison, Private Secretary; Colonel Johnson, A. D. C.; Colonel Harris, Colonel Lubbick, Lieutenant Hathaway, and others. Colonel Pritchard surprised their camp at Irwinsville, in Irwin County, Georgia, seventy-five miles southeast of this place. They will be here to-morrow night, and will be forwarded under strong guard without delay. I will send further particulars at once. J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 15, A. M.

Major-General DIX, New York:

The following details of the capture of Jefferson Davis, while attempting to make his escape in his wife's clothes, have just been received from Major-General Wilson. EDWIN M. STANTON.

MACON, GA., 11 A. M., May 12, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

The following dispatch, announcing the capture of Jeff. Davis, has just been handed me by Colonel Minty, commanding Second division:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
CUMBERLANDVILLE, GA., May 11, 1865

To Captain T. W. SCOTT, Adjutant-General Division:

SIR:—I have the honor to report that at daylight this morning, at Irwinsville, I surprised and captured Jeff Davis and family, together with his wife, sisters, and brother; his Postmaster-General, Reagan; his Private Secretary, Colonel Harrison; Colonel Johnson, A. D. C on Davis's staff; Colonel Morris Lubbick, Lieutenant Hathaway, and a train of five wagons and three ambulances, making a most perfect success had not a most painful mistake occurred, by which the Fourth Michigan and the First Wisconsin did that which lost us two killed and Lieutenant Boutle wounded in the arm in the Fourth Michigan, and four men wounded in the First Wisconsin. This occurred just at daylight. After we had captured the camp by the advance of the First Wisconsin, they were mistaken for the enemy. I returned to this point last night, and shall move right on the Macon Road without waiting orders from you as directed, feeling that the whole object of the expedition is accomplished. It will take me at least three days to reach Macon as we are seventy-five miles out and our stock much exhausted. I hope to reach Hawkinsville to-night. I have the honor, etc.,

D B PRITCHARD, Lieutenant Colonel Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

The First Wisconsin belongs to Lagrange's brigade of McCook's division, and had been sent due east by General Croxton via Dublin. Colonel Minty had distributed his command all along the south bank of the Ocmulgee and Altamaha This accounts for the collision between parts of the First and Second Divisions, and shows the zeal of the command in the pursuit. I have directed increased vigilance on the part of the command, in the hope of catching the other assassins. Our dispositions are good, and so far none of the Rebel chiefs have been able to get through. Breckinridge's son was captured night before last, 11 miles south from here. Will send further details as soon as received

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major-General.

MACON, GA., 9:30 A. M., May 13.

To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Harden, commanding First Wisconsin, has just arrived from Irwinsville. He struck Davis's trail at Dublin, Lawrence County, on the evening of the 7th, and followed him closely night and day through the pine wilderness of Alligator Creek and Green Swamp via Cumberlandville to Irwinsville. At Cumberland Colonel Harden met Colonel Pritchard with 150 picked men and horses of the Fourth Michigan. Harden followed the trail directly south, while Pritchard, having fresher horses, pushed down the Ocmulgee towards Hopewell, and thence by House Creek to Irwinsville, arriving there at midnight of the 9th. Jeff. Davis had not arrived. From citizens Pritchard learned that his party were encamped two miles out of the town. He made his dispositions and surrounded the camp before day. Harden had encamped two miles, as he afterwards learned, from Davis. The trail being too indistinct to follow, he pushed on at 3 A. M., and had gone but little more than a mile when his advance were fired upon by men of the Fourth Michigan A fight ensued, both parties exhibiting the greatest determination. Fifteen minutes elapsed before the mistake was discovered.

The firing in this skirmish was the first warning Davis received. The captors report that he hastily put on one of his wife's dresses and started to the woods, closely followed by our men, who at first thought him a woman, but discovering his boots while running, suspected his sex at once. The race was a short one, and the Rebel president was soon brought to bay. He brandished a bowie knife of elegant pattern and showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the persuasion of the Captain's revolver, without compelling the men to fire. He expressed great indignation at the energy with which he was pursued, saying that he thought our Government was more magnanimous than to hunt down women and children. Mrs. Davis remarked to Colonel Harden after the excitement was over, that "the men had better not provoke the president, as he might hurt some of 'em."

Reagan behaves himself with becoming dignity and resignation. The parties were evidently making for the coast.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major-General.

THE RELATIONS OF WHITES AND BLACKS IN VIRGINIA.

CIRCULAR

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN VIRGINIA,
NORFOLK, May 10, 1865.

To the People, White and Colored, within this District:—

You are now called upon to meet a question of vast importance—one the discussion of which has often agitated the country, and been presented as an insurmountable barrier to the freedom of the colored race.

Now, through the grace of God, the colored man is free, and he is here demanding a social status in your midst. He is here upon your farms and your plantations, in your towns and your cities; and to-day you must meet the fact, and this hour begin the solution of the problem.

Bad men, for political ends, weak-minded men and women and therefore pitable, not blamable, have been deceived, or have deceived themselves, in regard to the difficulties of its solution There are no real obstacles in the path; nothing that for one moment should make colonization or expatriation questionable or debatable.

Whatever rule may be for the present enforced by the nation, or whatever policy adopted by the State, it may be safely asserted that it must be in accordance with laws adopted at the North, governing free labor for those who can work, an entire or partial support of those who cannot, and compulsory labor or those who can, but will not. Entire or partial support, in States heretofore free, of the infirm and aged, poor or the homeless, too young to labor, is secured in every town or county in the most humane manner, on farms conducted and supported by the town or county for whose poor provision is thus made From these farms minor children are bound out to proper persons upon proper and humane conditions. At the poor farms all who are able labor under the supervision of a competent overseer, and thus aid the town or county in their support.

For the idle and lazy vagabond the penitentiary is provided, where compulsory labor lessens expense.

Thus in each community there is provided the home, the poorhouse and the penitentiary. As the whites of the South appreciate the incomparable value of the free labor of the colored man, as they find—as they surely will—that their capital increases, and new channels for industry arise in proportion to a just, moral and intelligent aid given to raise and educate his labor, they will loudly call for still another Northern institution that lessens expense and diminishes inmates of poorhouses and penitentiaries and increases the number of homes—the schoolhouse. Then they will appreciate that the colored labor in their communities is of priceless value, and will regard any effort to rid themselves of it as springing from lamentable ignorance of hopeless insanity.

The colored race wish to live and labor where they were born, and they are anxious to support their families in the community where they were raised.

That they may be encouraged in this work, that they may sustain themselves and save the community from expense, that they may build up their homes and educate their children, is it not both economy and wisdom for the farmers and planters to hire them as laborers upon their lands, and thus relieve the community from the support of many that would otherwise fall upon the public charity? Is it not only economical, but does not such a course insure greater public security?

To this consideration your attention is invited.

Aid the willing laborer, punish and confine the idle and lazy, support the pauper, and educate the race. Let each city, county and town charge itself with the management of these institutions, and there will be no insurmountable difficulties arising from freedom to the slave.

In this district, under the disadvantages of a state of war, the negro population have been treated, as far as possible, in conformity with the principles enunciated. From the scarcity of demand for farm hands, and from the impracticability of adopting new, and as yet untried, fields of labor in this community, from the over-crowding of people drawn by the barbarities of war from near and remote plantations and homes, the Government agents, in adopting, as nearly as possible, in the case of the homeless and landless race, the Northern institutions of the home, the schoolhouse, the poorhouse and the penitentiary, have been compelled to make departures from their practice, and bestow charity upon those who would work if work could have been found, although this class has mostly been confined to females; they have also been compelled to find labor for the colored man where he should have found work for himself; and thus the Government has not been able to practically teach that inexorable lesson that from to-day must be taught the colored man—that support will alone come from the laborer's own earnings; that with impartial laws and all aids to progress, mental, moral and physical, the negro starts forth hereafter to hew his own way through all obstacles to equality before man as he now stands equal before the law.

For the steps that have been taken in this district too much praise cannot be awarded Captain O. Brown, Superintendent of Negro Affairs, under whose intelligent effort the colored man has been partially instructed that he must earn his own bread by the sweat of his own brow.

By order of Brigadier-General GEO. H. GORDON.

T. H. HARRIS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

REPORT OF THE BOARD ON THE AMES GUN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 21, 1864.

Mr. Ames having constructed certain wrought-iron cannon of 7-inch calibre, which he desires to have inspected and tested with a view to determine their fitness for the United States service, it is

Ordered,

First. That a board of officers, to consist of Major-General Gillmore as president of the board, a competent ordnance officer to be designated by the Secretary of War, and a competent officer to be designated by the Secretary of the Navy, shall be organized, and meet at Bridgeport, Connecticut, on the first day of September next, with a view of inspecting and testing the aforesaid cannon and determining the capacity and fitness for the United States service, with such tests and trials as they shall deem proper, and make report to the President of their opinion in respect to said cannon, and their value and fitness for the service.

Second. That the ordnance bureaus of the War and Navy Departments shall provide suitable shot, shells, and ammunition for making the aforesaid tests, and provide all the necessaries for a careful and fair test of the aforesaid cannon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., October 27, 1864.

In pursuance of the foregoing orders, and subsequent orders from the Secretary of War, postponing the meeting of the board until the 15th day of September, 1864, the board met and the trials commenced at Bridgeport, Connecticut, on the day last mentioned. All the members of the Board were present.

The gun to be tested was in readiness and suitably mounted. It is of wrought-iron, weighs according to Mr Ames's statement, 19,400 pounds, is bored to a 7 inch calibre, and is rifled with a uniform twist of one turn in thirty-five (35) feet.

The gun is built up from the cascabel on the end of a long cylindrical port bar. The end of this bar is first enlarged by welding pieces around it. It is then enlarged still further by placing two wings on the one end over the other concentrically, and welding them there in succession. Against the end of the cylinder, thus increased to twenty-eight (28) inches in diameter is welded a circular plate or disk, also twenty-eight (28) inches in diamter, and four inches thick. This disk is composed of a centre piece ten inches in diameter, surrounded by two concentric rings, one outside of the other, all accurately fitted together by turning. The bottom of the bore terminates against this disk. Upon this disk is welded a ring of twenty eight (28) inches exterior diameter, four inches interior diameter, and five inches thick, compounded of three concentric rings, accurately fitted together by turning. The inner one is ten inches in exterior diameter, and about six inches in thickness, so that its ends project on either side about half an inch beyond the faces of the other two rings. This is intended to secure a perfect weld next the bore, and force out the slag.

Other compound rings, made in the same manner, are welded on one after the other, until the gun is of the required length.

In making the compound rings for the small part of the gun, between the trunnions and muzzle, the outer ring is omitted.

The gun remains in a horizontal position during this process of construction, and is handled by means of the bar projecting from the cascabel.

The welding on of the disk and rings is done with a hammer worked horizontally by steam; a hammer working vertically is also used against the sides of the piece.

The inner ring of the compound rings is made from a block six (6) inches by ten (10) inches by boring a hole four inches in diameter through it, and turning off the corners. The fibres and laminæ of the metal lie in planes at right angles to the axis of the gun. The centre and outer rings are made like a tire by bending the bars and welding the ends together, thus placing the layers of the metal in cylindrical surfaces.

The trunnions are attached by being screwed into the sides of the piece three inches.

The grooves of the piece submitted to trial were found to be only (0.58) fifty-eight thousandths of an inch in depth, which was not sufficient to confer a rotary motion upon the projectile with certainty, as was ascertained after a few trials. The Board therefore adjourned to have the grooves cut to 1 10th of an inch in depth. This having been accomplished, the trials were resumed on the 27th day of September.

Considerable delay and many interruptions in the progress of the trials were occasioned by the want of suitable projectiles. Those of the Hotchkiss pattern, which have been officially prescribed for rifles of a large calibre on account of their excessive strain upon the gun, were almost exclusively used. In weight they varied from 104 to 127 pounds.

The powder used is what is known as No. 7 experimental powder, giving a pressure of 5,700 pounds per square inch in an 8-inch gun.

The charges were varied increasingly from 13 to 30 pounds, although it was frequently necessary to reduce the higher charges in order to accommodate the projectiles, from which the packing would often strip or the cap break, even with comparatively low charges.

The proper instruments for determining the ranges of the shot, fired, as they were, over the water, were not received until the gun had been fired 600 times, and was much enlarged, giving a windage of more than 5 10th of an inch over the shot, and thereby causing a great loss of velocity and range.

The initial velocity of the shot fired with 19 pounds of powder was determined by means of the Vigwotte chronoscope when the gun had 130 rounds. The velocity thus obtained was 1,480 feet.

Owing to the difficulty experienced from the fragments of the lead thrown from the shot cutting the wires prematurely, no efforts were made subsequently to obtain the velocities with other charges.

The greatest enlargement of the bore of the piece for the first 100 rounds was one hundred and twenty-one thousandths (1.121) of an inch, and at fifteen (15) inches from the bottom. After this the enlargement was slight for each additional one hundred (100) rounds; until we had reached five hundred (500) rounds, and began to use twenty-five (25) pound charges.

After the six hundredth (600) round the enlargement exceeded three-tenths of an inch, which is the greatest measurement the star-gauge would record; this maximum enlargement extended for a distance of three (3) inches along the bore, beginning at a point 20 inches from the bottom.

When the trials commenced the vent was in the metal of the gun, there being no vent-piece, and was so much enlarged by the first 100 rounds that it had to be bouched; a copper vent-piece, secured by a steel plug screwed in, was inserted, and answered for the rest of the firing.

At about the 560th round it was first discovered that the metal of the gun had been so much stretched laterally at the place of maximum interior enlargement that it was plainly visible in a swell on the outside of the piece. There was an increase of one eighth of an inch in the exterior diameter at that place. This swell gradually diminished to nothing at a distance of 4 inches on either side of the circle of greatest enlargement.

When the gun had been fired but 19 rounds, and before the grooves had been cut to the required depth of one tenth of an inch, a crack in the bore, sufficiently wide and deep to be easily felt with a steel point, appeared, *running* a little more than half way round the bore, at a distance of 25 inches from the bottom. This crack was partially taken out of the grooves in re-rifling the piece. Subsequent firing did not materially alter its appearance, or in *any way* enlarge it on the surface of the

bands; while in the grooves it was *gradually* merged into or re-placed by a series of holes or cavities—one in each groove—which appeared, one after the other, as the trials progressed. The first one that attracted attention grew wider and deeper until, at the 200th round, it measured three eighths (⅜) of an inch in depth and about one (1) inch in width at the surface of the bore. After the 300th round it was one and three-eighths (1⅜) inch deep, and had evidently penetrated entirely through the tube formed by the inner rings. Its progress was then apparently arrested in a greater or less degree by the metal of the middle rings. After the 600th round this cavity measured one and three-quarter (1¾) inch in depth, and about one and one-eighth (1⅛) inch in width.

After the 700th round these cavities measured as follows: The largest, 1¾ inch in depth and 1½ inch wide. The others have enlarged slightly, but are, apparently, no deeper. They average about ⅜th of an inch deep and 1 inch wide. At the close of the trials (700th round), the vent-piece having been used 600 times, the interior orifice of vent measured 0.25 inch in diameter. Radiating from the entrance of the vent-piece into the bore are three cracks—one in front and two in rear, measuring in length 0.9 inch and 0.9 inch, and 0.6 inch, respectively, and about 0.08 inch deep.

The edges of the bands are at present but slighly worn, and the rifling of the piece not much impaired.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** We have many inquiries as to what action was taken by Congress during the last session in reference to the pay of officers of the Army. By consulting the "ABSTRACT OF MILITARY LAWS" published in our issue of March 25, 1865, our correspondents will find all acts passed by Congress in reference to this matter.

Officers under the rank of brigadier-generals now receive fifty cents, instead of thirty, for each ration, provided they are not entitled to commutation for fuel and quarters. This takes effect on and after March 1, 1865.

For each authorized private servant actually employed *all officers* receive $16 per month as pay. This takes effect on and after March 4, 1865.

'The commutation price for officer's servants "will be determined hereafter, commencing the 1st instant, by the average cost between clothing of private soldiers of cavalry and infantry, as stated in the General Orders announcing cost of clothing, camp and garrison equipage in force at the time for which the commutation is made.' See G. O. No. 55 A. G. O. of April 6, 1865.

Instead of giving pay for brevet rank to Volunteers as should have been done, Congress took it away from regular officers. The distinction made by Congress (not by War Department, as members of Congress asserted) against Volunteers in this manner was considered unjust by the whole Army, Regular and Volunteer, but it should have been corrected by placing the brevetted Volunteer on the same footing as the brevetted Regular, and not by withholding it from both.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.—GEORGE WASHINGTON and U. S. GRANT are the only lieutenant-generals that our Army has had. Major-General WINFIELD SCOTT was appointed lieutenant-general by brevet, and by brevet only. The grade of lieutenant-general was first established in 1798—abolished in 1799. Revived *by brevet* in 1855, and re-established in 1864. We see no reason why this grade could not now be conferred by brevet upon as many of our officers as, in the opinion of the PRESIDENT, deserved the honor.

R.—For each soldier employed as a servant you must deduct from pay account the pay, rations and clothing allowed for a private servant, not a soldier. We are not subject, since act of March 3, 1865, to any further deductions on this account. The ruling of which you complain was made by Treasury Department under former laws.

UNION.—The term "muster out" is technical, and is generally applied to volunteers or other troops raised for a limited time. The PRESIDENT has power to dismiss officers of the Regular Army of any grade just as he has to dispose of volunteers by such action. This power has been so generally exercised that Congress in its last session imposed certain restrictions on its exercise.

A GENERAL order of the Honorable Secretary of the Navy was communicated by Commandant Montgomery, of the Washington Yard, to the heads of Departments and master-workmen, on the 11th instant. It provides for a reduction of the expenses incident to the war in a degree corresponding with the large reduction to be made in the naval establishment, and states that measures for that end are now in progress. The chiefs of the several bureaus are instituting rigid inquiries, and will immediately initiate such measures as are necessary to reduce the current expenditures. All night-work will be immediately suspended, and all other work put upon the most economical footing. All further purchases of articles of which there is any considerable amount on hand will be stopped, and the schedules of estimate for the next fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1865, will be computed on a greatly reduced scale. No arrangement will be made for the commencement of any new improvements of yards involving any considerable expenditures, without specially consulting the Department. The greatest economy, consistent with the efficiency of the service, is enjoined on officers of the departments of navy yards and stations, and the naval service in general, in the administration of their several departments. The several heads of departments and master-workmen of this yard will report to Commodore Montgomery any measures that will materially reduce the current expenses of the service in their respective departments.

THE REBEL RAM STONEWALL.

WAR DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17—9 o'clock A. M.

Major-General DIX:

The following communication from General Canby, relating to the *Stonewall*, which may be important to shippers at New York, has been received by this Department. We are now within twenty-four hours of telegraphic communication with New Orleans.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 15.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

The United States Consul at Havana reports that the Rebel ram *Stonewall* left that port on the 11th inst., ostensibly for Galveston. I have warned all commanders on the coast.

E. R. CANBY, Major-General.

GRAND REVIEW OF THE ARMIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 17—10:40 P. M.

Major-General DIX, New York:

A review of the gallant armies, now assembling around Washington, will take place here on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, the 23d and 24th insts.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

COMMAND OF NORTH AMERICAN SQUADRON.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, U. S. FLAGSHIP PHLOX, OFF FORTRESS MONROE, May 1, 1865.

General Order No. 1.

By order of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, I have assumed command of the North Atlantic Squadron.

All orders heretofore issued will continue in force until otherwise directed.

WM. RADFORD,
Acting Rear-Admiral Commanding N. A. Squadron.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1865.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL who are at this time removing to new locations, or leaving the military service, or otherwise changing their place of address, will please give early notification to the publishers of such change, that there may be no intermission in the receipt of the paper. In requesting a change, the subscriber will please mention the old as well as the new address.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE present being the hour of disorganizing and disintegrating the national forces, whatever is said unofficially with regard to the next great task—the task of re-organizing those forces—must partake a little of the character of speculation, since, in the meantime, entire plans may be changed as well as figures and estimates altered. In truth, however, the old system will soon have passed away, and the new one be upon us. All the inlets to our military reservoirs—the recruiting of men and the contracts for supplies and materials—have already been stopped up. The actual reduction of our great forces is progressing very rapidly. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 23d and 24th, occur the last public parades of the two main armies, 200,000 strong, which, under GRANT and SHERMAN, have revolutionized the aspect of public affairs and the fate of the Nation in a single year. After that Grand Review, the work of discharging the soldiers will be vigorously prosecuted.

What will be the size of the future Army of the country? Our own opinion is that, when perfect peace is restored, with Kirby Smithdom conquered, and all guerrillas hunted, shot, and smoked out of their mountain lairs,—even then the Army will not fall much, if at all, below 100,000 men. For the present, it will be larger. 125,000, 150,000, 160,000 are the three figures, one or the other of which will probably be the original estimate for the new organization. The War Department designs to reduce the Army immediately to a basis of from 125,000 to 150,000 men. The muster-out process will commence soon after the Grand Review of next week. At first, it will include all men whose terms expire prior to October 31st. Boards will be at once appointed to examine officers who wish to remain in the Army. But when will this work of mustering-out be completed? Estimates are made all the way from June to January on this subject, the former coming chiefly from high officers in the Army, and the latter from high authorities in the War Department. The former look only at the fact that the work of the Volunteer Army is over, and no necessity remaining for it to hold together a single day, so far as campaigning goes. The latter look at the thousand and one details to be settled before the work of disorganizing the great armies is properly completed. Probably this will be essentially over before the summer has run out.

The reduction in the Navy bids fair to excite more surprise than the reduction in the Army. In both departments plans will pre-suppose peace to be the natural condition of the country. Our friends of the Union fire-eating order, who imagine that the country is going to "pitch into" France and England, provocation or no provocation, will very likely be astonished. They have more gallantry than judgment. Cooler heads doubt whether, in the first place, we are in proper condition to provoke a war with France, for example. If we are encroached upon by her, MAXIMILIAN'S empire will be whirled from under his feet. But provoking war is a different affair from defence against aggression. We could now defend our ports with Monitors and 15-inch guns, but we have a comparatively small offensive power at sea—not sufficient, perhaps, for the defence of our own commerce. In this last war, we bent our energies to the task directly before us. We had our hands sufficiently full in taking care of the South, without employing time and treasure in fitting out vast offensive squadrons with which to traverse the Atlantic. It is not impossible that our new Navy may be but little larger than the old. The Volunteer Navy will all be gone, and a portion of the Regular Navy has been carried off by secession, and in their places are only the young officers coming in from the Naval School for the past four years. The purchased vessels, which formed so large a proportion of the force detailed for blockade duty, have, in many cases, been used up in the service, and most of them will be sold. The old frigates, such as the *Wabash*, the *Minnesota*, &c., once our pride and our boast, are becoming stricken with years and usefulness. And, even were they not wearing out, they would be an insufficient reliance in these days of heavy guns and iron plates.

In any case, however, we are sure enough that a war would find our harbors thoroughly protected by heavy vessels. Perhaps it would be well to have another iron-clad on the Pacific Coast, as we believe the *Camanche* is the only one there. Our harbors being impregnable, it would only remain to scour the ocean with swift cruisers for aggressive warfare, and with fleets designed to convoy our commerce. There will be abundant time for developing all this, however, and for building up a splendid Navy, unless a war is sprung upon us sooner than is now anticipated. And it should be remarked that, although it is true the yearly contributions of West Point and Annapolis are not enough to supply the losses in the Regular Army and Navy by secession, and the still more portentous gaps of gallant service, yet this is the very reason why deserving Volunteer officers should be appointed to some of these vacancies. Not a few Volunteer officers have developed an extraordinary taste and aptitude for the profession of arms, great coolness, gallantry and skill in the field, and an experience not only invaluable to themselves, but which it will be very unfortunate for the country to lose. The war has been a splendid instructor, and the four years in Virginia, the West, or the Gulf, have been improved by many a Volunteer officer in the Army and Navy.

The reduction of our forces, indicates, as we have have repeatedly said, that peace will be the policy of the Government. The prompt issue of orders by Secretary STANTON, after the surrender of LEE, providing for that reduction, shows that it will be a speedy affair. Now that JOHNSTON and TAYLOR have surrendered, the question is simplified still more. The capture of DAVIS ends operations of importance east of the Mississippi. The latter success not only releases the large details of cavalry from WILSON'S and STONEMAN'S forces, but helps the Navy Department, also, to continue its reduction of expenses, checked for a time by the necessity of keeping a close watch on the Florida and Gulf coasts, and on the Mississippi. Three tasks still remain to our forces; first, to catch the *Stonewall* and whatever other piratical cruisers may be still afloat; second, the subjugation of the Rebel trans-Mississippi Department; third, proper dispositions upon the borders of MAXIMILIAN'S empire. But these are temporary tasks, and the country will very soon bid a last grateful farewell to its splendid Volunteer Army and Navy.

THE CAPTURE OF DAVIS.

THE capture of the great Conspirator has followed very swiftly upon the fall of the Rebellion he was so prominent in inaugurating. Six short weeks before this wretched fugitive ruled with a rod of iron a region out of whose expanse empires could be carved. His possessions stretched full 1,500 miles away southwesterly from James River to the Rio Grande, and southeasterly from the Alleghanies to the cypress swamps of Florida. Four great armies and many very brave and able generals waited his nod for action or passivity. He counted his subjects by millions, as he had counted his acres by hundreds of millions. He had the sympathy of two-thirds of Europe in his cause. In six short weeks three of his great armies, beaten to pieces, surrendered their fragments to their conquerors. His commander-in-chief and all his generals were gone. His possessions for a thousand miles were stripped from him, and the whole country east of the Mississippi yielded to the sway of the Union. His capital was taken. His Cabinet dispersed. The very ground on which he stood bent under him to the conqueror, before he could traverse it. He, a wretched culprit, was flying for his life across the land he had so lately ruled, with a price fixed upon his head. That price was not put simply upon a man guilty of treason, but upon a common bank robber, and upon one charged, whether justly or not, with complicity in the foulest crime of the age. Midway in his flight he was caught in woman's dress, and he surrendered without a shot. What other humiliation is now wanting to the wrecked Confederacy? Its cup of misery has been drained to the dregs. With its cause

in ruins, its armies fairly and deliberately fought down, its fate surely sealed, there was only wanting something to prevent it going into history as an unsuccessful struggle of patriots, whose memory at least might be crowned with glory. The scenes of Ford's Theatre at Washington, on the one hand, and the scenes of the woods around Irwinsville, on the other, accomplished all. The great President DAVIS, "ruler "of nine millions" of people, dodging amongst the swamps, not in the traditional Georgia costume of collar and spurs, but in the still more extravagant uniform of boots and petticoats—surely, here is matter for a homily of cynic or moralist.

Public opinion was divided with regard to the pursuit of DAVIS. The great majority wished him hunted down, as he has been, and brought to trial and execution, as he probably will be. A minority, feeling that capture was equivalent to hanging, half hoped that he would escape to the everglades of Florida, and thence into perpetual exile. Even the latter, however, were stimulated by no sympathy with the conspirator. They only consulted the idea of expediency. They feared lest an opportunity of magnanimity might be taken away from the Government; lest his trial should be so secret and summary as to awaken doubt of its propriety; or, most of all, lest by manly conduct and dignity he might make a good end, and so gather to himself something of the halo of a martyr, even though a martyr to a bad cause. It will be seen that both these opinions started from the idea that, if the Government should catch this fugitive, it must execute him. This unanimity of feeling has condemned the man in advance. It was generally considered that the great treason of the century must be expiated by one victim, at least, on the scaffold. DAVIS more than any man living or dead was the appropriate victim, because of his representative capacity. If others had plotted as deeply, they had not been as conspicuous as he. It was in this conviction that a minority of the people of the North hoped that even DAVIS would be permitted by the Government to slip through its fingers, under the pretence of entrapping him. Neither the Army nor the Government, however, had any such plan in view.

But the actual circumstances of DAVIS'S capture have effectually dissipated any fears which might have been conjured up of his becoming a martyr. Even BOOTH'S last scene is heroic compared with DAVIS'S exploit. The similarity between the flight and pursuit of BOOTH and of DAVIS is marked in some respects. Both men were criminals, were charged as accomplices, indeed, in the same act. They had wronged the same Government. They were pursued by all the available military force of that Government. On each a great reward was fixed. In each case, no motive that could stimulate pursuit was lacking. Patriotism, indignation, hatred of the accused and his crimes, which became almost a frenzy even in those who had never seen him; even ambition for fame and love of money were like so many bloodhounds on his trail. The system, discipline, and energy of a great army were called into play, and made escape almost impossible. As if to exclude the last chance of flight, BOOTH, flung to the ground by accident, limped with a broken limb, on crutches, from his mounted pursuers. And DAVIS, encumbered with family and friends, and forced to sacrifice a little to keeping up an appearance of dignity and of an escort, travelled slowly, where alone and disguised he might have made swift progress. It is a little strange, indeed, that the fugitive did not take to the swamps, give up his train, his friends, his family, and his specie, and try, as the Southern papers used to have it, "To make use now "for the first time, of the vast territorial possessions "of the Confederacy." With all the chances against him, his extraordinary delay in starting on his flight, his ostentatious conduct of it, and his slow progress, are something unaccountable. But, like BOOTH, he was doomed to be caught. And a few hours more or less might have had no influence on his fate.

The parallel between BOOTH'S flight and DAVIS'S is, however, soon exhausted. The latter made a shameful conclusion. For his own fame, he had better have put a pistol to his forehead, or drawn the charges of the cavalry carbines. BOOTH was happier in receiving the bullet of CORBETT in his throat. How must DAVIS wish that same friendly CORBETT had done the same for him! But, as it is, all the circumstances of his capture are ignominous. "He "hastily put on one of his wife's dresses and started "for the woods closely followed by our men, who at "first thought him a woman, but seeing his boots "while he was running, they suspected his sex at "once." This novel race, the theme for endless caricature in prose and verse, on the street corners and in public prints, North and South, and the world over, the source of pun and jest for years, the butt of negro minstrelsy and of many a more elaborate farce—this race was short, "and the Rebel President was soon "brought to bay. He brandished a bowie-knife and "showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the "persuasions of Colt's revolvers, without compelling "the men to fire."

The action of this farce was sufficiently ludicrous; it needed only the dialogue to complete the ignominy. General WILSON hardly conceals his humor or his contempt in the terse dispatch he sends, with regard to the conversation which followed. He says DAVIS "expressed great indignation at the energy with "which he was pursued," and said "he had believed our "Government was too magnanimous to hunt down wo "men and children." This speech from a man dressed in woman's garb is sufficiently queer; while DAVIS, prating about his belief in the magnanimity of our Government, after his many official proclamations to the contrary, is a humiliating spectacle. The owner of the stage dress in which DAVIS played his rôle appears, however, never to have lost faith in the prowess of her lord. "Mrs. DAVIS," says General WILSON, "remarked to Colonel HARDEN, after the excitement was over, that the men had better not provoke the President, or 'he might hurt some of 'em.'"

This is a sorry show. The dignified President of the Southern Confederacy, after sitting for his portrait through four years as patriot, statesman and hero, breaks from his pedestal, and, to the astonishment of the world, is found dodging about in a Georgia forest in his wife's petticoat, and, amid the rough jibes and jeers of the common soldiers, is brought down without a shot, his sex and rank having been discovered through his disguise! Surely, if DAVIS had recalled his old experience at cards, he would have remembered that a Knave is known from a King by his boots.

Justice has followed DAVIS as it followed BOOTH, surely, relentlessly and terribly; nor has it lingered, as in the poetical idea, *claudo pede*, but has been swift-footed as well as sure-footed. It is impossible to over-estimate the beneficial effect of such singular and significant public lessons as these two last upon the danger and folly of public crime, and the certainty of detection and open punishment. This Nation, especially, has received instruction such as it could have acquired in no other way. It is impossible that these marked and striking examples of guilt, pursuit and punishment, held up before the general gaze for months in succession, and forming the chief topic of every hour during those months—the sympathies of the whole people, also, being on the side of justice and against the offenders—it is impossible that these events shall not make a deep and salutary impression upon the national character. That their influence might be permanent and universal, they have been projected, as it were, on the broad face of treason, where all the Nation, and all the world, indeed, may contemplate them at once. They are wholesome spectacles alike for the humble and the great.

GENERAL E. KIRBY SMITH still flourishes west of the Mississippi, and is defiant. It is probable, however, on several accounts, that his empire will be short. First, he has very few troops, and little material of war. Secondly, much of his bravado is the result of his comparative isolation from our forces. As soon as we become better acquainted, KIRBY SMITH'S troops will not be so unfriendly to ours. Thirdly, our entire forces can now be concentrated against the Trans-Mississippi Department, and will overwhelm opposition. Fourthly, KIRBY SMITH, when he published the order upon his surrender which we now print, had not heard of the surrenders of either JOHNSTON or TAYLOR. And, undoubtedly, even if he foresaw the two latter, he expected some prior reinforcements from such fire-eaters as refused to be paroled. All these considerations, we believe, will cause General SMITH to surrender more quickly than he anticipated at the time he issued his order proposing to continue the contest.

But KIRBY SMITH is undoubtedly determined to fight, and may cause us temporary trouble. He is the head and front of the Confederacy. He has long held with DAVIS a *divisum imperium*, ruling over his few States almost as absolutely as the other over his many. He has been the Trans-Mississippi JEFF. DAVIS of the Rebellion, and has not always followed the advice, it is said, of his superior, although he did preserve for him a sanctuary which that fugitive could not reach. Now, he has succeeded to the supreme command. Who is the head of the Rebellion, if not KIRBY SMITH? Upon whom has the mantle (not to say the petticoat) of JEFF descended, if not upon him? Surely not upon ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. For it is not with the South as with the North, it seems, and the Vice President does not succeed to the Presidency, in case his chief is unable to perform its duties. We doubt if anybody wishes to succeed JEFF DAVIS, east of the Mississippi, especially after the recent guerrilla order.

GENERAL HOWARD'S appointment as Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, is a very excellent one, not only on account of its being an acknowledgment of services which have already far exceeded in value any of the advantages coming to the General from his new position, but also from his peculiar fitness. Besides being a fine soldier, as the country perfectly well knows, General HOWARD is a philanthropist, and a gentleman of sound and mature judgment. He is interested in the subjects which will come before him. And his experience with freedmen in SHERMAN'S astonishing march across the South, will be of no small benefit to the country. We are very glad to know that this important trust has fallen into such good hands.

THE following named general officers have resigned their commissions in the volunteer service: Major-General A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General CARL SCHURZ, Major-General FRANZ SIGEL, Brigadier-General A. L. LEE, and Brigadier-General RAUM.

WE are told that the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War is still in session in Washington, close up its labors. The Committee is constituted as it was appointed, except that, on the part of the Senate, Mr. BUCKALEW succeeds Mr. JOHNSON, and, on the part of the House, Mr. LANE is appointed in the place of Mr. COVODE, not reëlected. The testimony is all taken and nearly all put in form, except that bearing on some of the campaigns of the extreme West, that concerning the series of battles between GRANT and LEE from the Rappahannock to the James, and the full particulars of SHERMAN'S march through the rebellious States. As the war approaches a triumphant conclusion, the Committee have departed from the character of critics to that of historians, and the testimony and documents which they have educed will form, when complete, a most impartial and perfect history of the war. Three volumes have been already given to the country, and four more are going to press. It is probable, also, that the eighth volume will be issued about November next, with the replies of Generals GRANT and SHERMAN, in detail, to to the questions framed by the commissioners. It is understood that the closing inquiries will relate to the treaty between SHERMAN and JOE. JOHNSTON.

GENERAL Orders No. 15, just promulgated from the War Department, shows that since June, 1864, 116 officers of the Veteran Reserve corps have resigned; 27 have been dismissed since August, 1863; 3 have been discharged since March, 1864; and 6 have died. Eleven appointments have been revoked since July, 1864; 107 have been cancelled since August, 1864; 12 officers declined appointments, and one vacated his position.

THE Rebel iron-clad *Stonewall* left Teneriffe on the 1st of April, and thence proceeded to Bermuda, reaching there on the 26th. After a short stay she steamed to Nassau, which port she was unable to enter on account of the bar. Remaining here a few days, she again took up her way and proceeded to Havana, arriving there on the 11th inst., after a three days' passage. Immediately after her arrival the American Consul at Havana dispatched with the intelligence the steamship *Columbia* to Key West, where that vessel arrived on the following morning. The Rebel ram's appearance in Havana harbor created great excitement, and every desired courtesy was extended to her by the Spanish officers, numbers of whom went on board of her to pay official visits to Captain Page and his subordinates. The United States naval steamers *Powhatan*, *Juniata* and *Aries* arrived at Havana on last Saturday. It was understood that the *Stonewall* had not destroyed any vessels between Teneriffe and Havana. It was expected that she would sail ostensibly for Galveston, and she is said, immediately upon her arrival at Havana, to have commenced taking on board men and ammunition from the *Owl* and other Rebel blockade runners lying in the harbor. It was also reported that she would put to sea from there under the former commander of the pirate *Florida*, Captain John Newland Maffitt, who arrived at Havana on the 9th in the *Owl*. The information of the *Stonewall's* having sailed on the 11th for Galveston, given by General Canby, is incorrect. The naval commanders in the Gulf are taking energetic measures to checkmate the Rebel and to secure her destruction.

CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN REBEL GENERAL JOHNSTON AND GENERAL SHERMAN ORDERS, ETC.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, April 14, 1865.

Major General W. T. SHERMAN, Commanding United States Forces:

GENERAL:—The results of the recent campaigns in Virginia have changed the relative military condition of the belligerents. I am therefore induced to address you in this form the inquiry whether, in order to stop the further effusion of blood and devastation of property, you are willing to make a temporary suspension of active operations, and to communicate to Lieutenant-General Grant, commanding the Armies of the United States, the request that he will take like action in regard to other armies, the object being to permit the civil authorities to enter into the needful arrangements to terminate the existing war.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, In the Field, Raleigh, N. C., April 14, 1865.

General J. E. JOHNSTON, Commanding Confederate Army:

GENERAL:—I have this moment received your communication of this date. I am fully empowered to arrange with you any terms for the suspension of further hostilities as between the armies commanded by you and those commanded by myself, and will be willing to confer with you to that end. I will limit the advance of my main column to-morrow to Morrisville, and the cavalry to the University, and expect that you will also maintain the present position of your forces until each has notice of a failure to agree.

That a basis of action may be had, I undertake to abide by the same terms and conditions as were made by Generals Grant and Lee at Appomattox Court-House, of the 9th instant, relative to our two armies, and, furthermore, to obtain from General Grant an order to suspend the movements of any troops from the direction of Virginia. General Stoneman is under my command, and my order will suspend any devastation or destruction contemplated by him. I will add that I really desire to save the people of North Carolina the damages they would sustain by the march of this Army through the central or western parts of the State.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

[Telegram]

DURHAM'S STATION, April 16, 1865.

Major-General SHERMAN:

The following dispatch has just been received from Lieutenant-General Wade Hampton.

J. KILPATRICK, Brevet Major-General.

Major General J. KILPATRICK, U. S. A.:

GENERAL:—The General commanding directs me to arrange for a meeting between himself and Major General Sherman. In accordance with these instructions, I beg to inquire when and where this meeting can most conveniently be had. I suggest ten (10) o'clock A. M. to-morrow as the hour, and a point on the Hillsboro Road, equidistant from the picket of your command and my own, as the place for the proposed meeting.

I am, respectfully, yours,

NED WADE HAMPTON, Lieutenant-General.

GREENSBORO, April 19, 1865.

Major-General W. T. SHERMAN, Commanding United States Forces in North Carolina:

GENERAL:—As your troops are moving from the coast toward the interior of South Carolina, and from Columbus toward Macon, Georgia I respectfully suggest that you send copies of your orders announcing the suspension of hostilities for transmittal to them, supposing the interior route to be shortest.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON, General C. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, In the Field, Raleigh, N. C., April 20, 1865.

General J. E. JOHNSTON, Greensboro:

GENERAL:—At your request, I send you by Major Saunders several written and printed copies of an order I have made to this Army, which announces the cessation of hostilities, etc. I dispatched a steamer from Morehead City yesterday for Charleston, with orders to General Gillmore to cease all acts of destruction, public or private, and to draw General Hatch and Potter back of the frontier. Also, by 11:30 A. M. yesterday, Major Hitchcock was on a fleet steamer at Morehead City, carrying a request to General Meade to check the movement of his Army on Danville and Weldon, so that I hope your people will be spared in the Carolinas; but I am apprehensive of Wilson, who is impetuous and rapid. If you will send by telegraph and courier a single word, he will stop; and then the enclosed order will place his command at a point convenient to our supplies.

I send you a late paper showing that in Virginia the State authorities are acknowledged and invited to resume their lawful functions.

Yours, with respect, W. T. SHERMAN, Major General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, M. D. M., Macon, Georgia, April 20 1865.

Major General W. T. SHERMAN, through Headquarters General Beauregard:

My advance received the surrender of this city with its garrison this evening. General Cobb had previously sent me, under flag of truce, a copy of a telegram from Beauregard, declaring the existence of an armistice between all troops under your command and those under his. Without questioning the authenticity of this dispatch or its application to my command, could not communicate orders to my advance in time to prevent the capture of the place. I shall therefore hold its garrison, including Major-Generals G. W. Smith and Cobb, and Brigadier General Mackall prisoners of war a reasonable length of time to hear from you.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major-General.

[Telegram]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, April 21, 1865—9:30 A. M.

Major-General W. T. SHERMAN, Care Lieutenant General Hampton, via Hillsboro:

I transmit a dispatch just received by telegraph from Major-General Wilson, United States Army. Should you desire to give the orders asked for in the same manner, I beg you to send them to me through Lieutenant General Hampton's office.

I hope that, for the sake of expedition, you are willing to take this course. I also send, for your information, a copy of a dispatch received from Major-General Cobb.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

Official:—H. B. MCCLELLAN, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, In the Field, Raleigh, N. C., April 21, 1865.

General J. E. JOHNSTON, Commanding Confederate Army:

GENERAL:—I send you a letter for General Wilson, which if sent by telegraph and courier, will check his career. He may mistrust the telegraph; therefore better send the original, for he cannot mistake my handwriting, with which he is familiar. He seems to have his blood up, and will be hard to hold. If he can buy corn, fodder, and rations down about Fort Valley, it will obviate the necessity of his going up to Rome or Dalton.

It is reported to me from Cairo that Mobile is in our possession, but it is not minute or official.

General Baker sent into me, wanting to surrender his command, on the theory that the whole Confederate army was surrendered. I explained to him, or his staff officer, the exact truth, and left him to act as he thought proper. He seems to have disbanded his men, deposited a few arms about twenty miles from here, and himself awaits your action. I will not hold him, his men, or arms subject to any condition other than the final one we may agree on.

I shall look for Major Hitchcock back from Washington on Wednesday, and shall promptly notify you of the result. By the action of General Weitzel in relation to the Virginia Legislature, I feel certain we will have no trouble on the score of recognizing existing State governments. It may be the lawyers will want us to define more minutely what is meant by the guarantee of rights of person and property. It may be construed into a compact for us to undo the past as to the rights of slaves and "leases of plantations" on the Mississippi, of "vacant and abandoned" plantations. I wish you would talk to the best men you have on those points; and, if possible, let us in our final convention make these points so clear as to leave no room for angry controversy.

I believe if the South would simply and publicly declare what we all feel, that slavery is dead, that you would inaugurate an era of peace and prosperity that would soon efface the ravages of the past four years of war. Negroes would remain in the South, and afford you abundance of cheap labor, which otherwise will be driven away; and it will save the country the senseless discussions which have kept us all in hot water for fifty years.

Although, strictly speaking, this is no subject of a military convention, yet I am honestly convinced that our simple declaration of a result will be accepted as good law everywhere. Of course I have not a single word from Washington on this or any other point of our agreement, but I know the effect of such a step by us will be universally accepted.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, In the Field, Raleigh, N. C., April 21, 1865.

[By Telegraph through General J. E Johnston.]

General JAMES H. WILSON, Commanding Cavalry Division Mississippi, Macon, Georgia:—

GENERAL:—A suspension of hostilities was agreed on between General Johnston and myself on Tuesday, April 18, at 12 noon. I want that agreement religiously observed, and you may release the generals captured at Macon. Occupy ground convenient, and contract for supplies for your command, and forbear any act of hostility until you hear or have reason to believe hostilities are resumed. In the mean time it is also agreed the position of the enemy must not be altered to our prejudice.

You know by this time that General Lee has surrendered to General Grant the Rebel army of Northern Virginia, and that I only await the sanction of the President to conclude terms of peace coextensive with the boundaries of the United States. You will shape your conduct on this knowledge unless you have overwhelming proof to the contrary.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General Commanding.

After the above is telegraphed, this original should be sent to General Wilson, as rapidly as possible.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, April 21, 1865—9:30 A. M.

To Lieutenant-General HAMPTON:—

Transmit to General Sherman the following dispatch, dated Headquarters Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the West, Macon, Georgia, 20th April, 1865:

To Major General W. T. SHERMAN, through headquarters of General Beauregard:—

My advance received the surrender of this city with its garrison this evening. General Cobb had previously sent me, under flag of true, a copy of the telegram from General Beauregard, declaring the existence of an armistice between all the troops under your command and those of General Johnston. Without questioning the authority of this dispatch, or its application to my command, I could not communicate orders in time to prevent the capture. I shall therefore hold the garrison, including Major Generals Cobb and G. W. Smith, and Brigadier-General McCall, prisoners of war.

Please send me orders. I shall remain here a reasonable length of time to hear from you.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.
J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

Official:—H. B. MCCLELLAN, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, Military Division Mississippi, Macon, Ga., April 21, 1865.

Major-General W. T. SHERMAN, through General Johnston:

Your dispatch of yesterday is just received. I shall at once proceed to carry out your instructions. If proper arrangements can be made to have sugar, coffee, and clothing sent from Savannah to Augusta, they can be brought hither by the way of Atlanta by railroad, or they can be sent by boat directly to this place from Darien. I shall be able to get forage, bread, and meat from Southeastern Georgia. The railroad from Atlanta to Dalton or Cleaveland cannot be repaired in three months. I have arranged to send an officer at once, via Eufaula, to General Canby, with a copy of your dispatch. General Cobb will also notify General Taylor of the armistice. I have about 3,000 prisoners of war, including Generals Cobb, Smith, McCall, Mercer, and Robertson. Can you arrange with General Johnston for their immediate release? Please answer at once. I shall start a staff officer to you to-morrow.

J. H. WILSON, Major General Brevet, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, April 21, 1865—9:30 A. M.

To Lieutenant-General HAMPTON:

Transmit to General Sherman the following dispatch, dated Macon, Georgia, April 20:

To General G. T. BEAUREGARD:

On receipt of your dispatch at 11 o'clock to-day, I sent a flag of truce to General Wilson, with copy of the same, and informing him I had issued orders to carry out armistice, desisting from military operations, and requesting an interview to perfect operations. The flag met the advance fourteen miles from the city. Before hearing from it the advance moved on the city, and having moved my pickets, were in the city before I was aware of their approach.

An unconditional surrender was demanded, to which I was forced to submit, under protest. General Wilson has since arrived, and holds the city and garrison as captured notwithstanding my protest. He informs me he will remain in his present position a reasonable length of time to hear from his dispatch to General Sherman sent to your care.

HOWELL COBB, Major-General.
J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

Official:—H. B. MCCLELLAN, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, April 22, 1865—2:30 P. M.

Major-General W. T. SHERMAN, Commanding U. S. Forces Raleigh, N.C.:

Your telegram to Brevet Major-General Wilson is just received. I respectfully suggest that the sentence "In the meantime it is also agreed that the position of the enemy's forces must not be altered to our prejudice" be so modified as to read. "In the mean time it is also agreed that the position of the forces of neither belligerent shall be altered to the prejudice of the other," and that on this principle you direct Major-General Wilson to withdraw from Macon and release its garrison.

J. E JOHNSTON, General.

Official:—H. B. MCCLELLAN, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, In the Field, Raleigh, N. C., April 23, 1865.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, Commanding Confederate Army, Greensboro':

GENERAL:—Your communication of 2:30 P. M., of yesterday, is received. My line of communication with General Wilson is not secure enough for me to confuse him by a change in mere words. Of course the *statu quo* is mutual; but I leave him to apply it to his case according to his surroundings. I would not instruct him to undo all done by him between the actual date of our agreement and the time the knowledge reached him. I beg, therefore, to leave him free to apply the rule to his own case. Indeed, I have almost exceeded the bounds of prudence in checking him without the means of direct communication, and only did so on my absolute faith in your personal character.

I enclose a dispatch for General Wilson, in cipher; which, translated, simply advises him to keep his command well together, and to act according to the best of his ability, doing as little harm to the country as possible, until he knows hostilities are resumed.

I am, with respect,

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General, U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, In the Field, Raleigh, April 23, 1865.

General WILSON:—Cipher dispatch received. There is a general suspension of hostilities, awaiting the assent of our new President to certain civil points before making a final military convention of peace. Act according to your own good sense, until you are certain the war is over. Keep possession of some key point that will secure your present advantages, rest your men and horses, and in a few days you will receive either positive information of peace, or can infer the contrary. My messenger should be back from Washington to-morrow.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, In the Field, Raleigh, N. C., April 23, 1865—8 P. M.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

Major Hitchcock reports his arrival at Morehead City with dispatches from Washington, and will be here in the morning. Please be ready to resume negotiations when the contents of dispatches are known.

Respectfully, W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 21, 1865.

GENERAL:—The memorandum or basis agreed upon between General Sherman and General Johnston having been submitted to the President, they are disapproved. You will give notice of the disapproval to General Sherman, and direct him to resume hostilities at the earliest moment.

The instructions given to you by the late President, Abraham Lincoln, on the 3d of March, by my telegraph of that date addressed to you, express substantially the views of President Andrew Johnson, and will be observed by General Sherman. A copy is herewith appended.

The President desires that you proceed immediately to the headquarters of General Sherman and direct operations against the enemy.

Your truly, EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To Lieutenant-General GRANT,

COPY OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S INSTRUCTIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 3, 1865.

To Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with General Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of General Lee's army, or on some minor and purely military matter. He wishes me to say that you are not to decide, discuss, or confer upon any political question. Such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conferences or conventions. Meantime you are to press to your utmost your military advantages.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, In the Field, Raleigh, N. C., April 24, 1865—6 A. M.

General JOHNSTON, Commanding Confederate Army, Greensboro':

You will take notice that the truce or suspension of hostilities agreed to between us will cease in forty-eight hours after this is received at your lines, under first of the articles of our agreement.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, In the Field, Raleigh, April 24, 1865.

General WILSON:

The truce will expire on the morning of the 26th. You will renew your operations according to your original instructions.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General Commanding.

IN THE FIELD, GREENSBORO, April 24, 1865.

To Major General W. T. SHERMAN, Commanding:

In forwarding the following dispatch, I respectfully suggest the propriety of releasing prisoners taken at Macon, and withdrawal of General Wilson's troops to some point beyond that at which he received from General Cobb information of the armistice.

J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, In the Field, Raleigh, April 24, 1865.

General JOHNSTON, Commanding Confederate Armies:

I have replies from Washington to my communications of April 18. I am instructed to limit my operations to your immediate command, and not to attempt civil negotiations. I therefore demand the surrender of your army, on the same terms as were given to General Lee, at Appomattox, of April 9, purely and simply.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

[Telegram]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, In the Field, April 25, 1866.

Major-General SHERMAN, U. S. A.:

Your dispatch of yesterday received. I propose a modification of the terms you offered; such terms for the army as you wrote on the 18th; they also modified according to change of circumstances, and a further armistice to arrange details and meeting for that purpose.

Jos. E. JOHNSTON, General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, In the Field, Raleigh, April 25, 1865.

General JOHNSTON:

I will meet you at the same place as before, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

[Telegram.]

Major General W. T. SHERMAN, Commanding United States Forces:

GENERAL:—I have had the honor to receive your dispatch of yesterday, summoning this army to surrender on the terms accepted by General Lee at Appomattox Court-House. I propose, instead of such surrender, terms based on those drawn up by you on the 18th for disbanding this army, and a further armistice and a conference to arrange these terms.

The disbanding of General Lee's army has afflicted this country with numerous bands having no means of subsistence but robbery—a knowledge of which would, I am sure, induce you to agree to other conditions.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

[Telegram]

GREENSBORO, April 26, 1865—2 A. M.

Major-General SHERMAN, through General Butler:

I will meet you at the time and place you designate. Is armistice with *statu quo* renewed?

J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

Terms of a Military Convention entered into this twenty-sixth (26th) day of April, 1865, at Bennett's House, near Durham's Station, North Carolina, between General Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate Army, and Major-General W. T. Sherman, commanding the United States Army in North Carolina.

All acts of war on the part of the troops under General Johnston's command to cease from this date. All arms and public property to be deposited at Greensboro, and delivered to an ordnance officer of the United States Army. Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the commander of the troops, and the other to be given to an officer to be designated by General Sherman. Each officer and man to give his individual obligation in writing not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly released from this obligation. The side-arms of officers and their private horses and baggage to be retained by them.

This being done, all the officers and men will be permitted to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authorities so long as they observe their obligation and the laws in force where they may reside.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General,
Commanding U. S. Forces in North Carolina.
J. E. JOHNSTON, General,
Commanding C. S. Forces in North Carolina.

Approved:—U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.
RALEIGH, N. C., April 26, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, In the Field, Raleigh, N. C., April 27, 1865.

Special Field Orders No. 65.

The General Commanding announces a further suspension of hostilities and a final agreement with General Johnston, which terminates the war as to the armies under his command and the country east of the Chattahoochee.

Copies of the terms of convention will be furnished Major Generals Schofield, Gillmore, and Wilson, who are specially charged with its execution in the Department of North Carolina, Department of the South, and at Macon and Western Georgia.

Captain Myers, Ordnance Department United States Army, is hereby designated to receive the arms, etc., at Greensboro. Any commanding officer of a post may receive the arms of any detachment, and see that they are properly stored and accounted for.

General Schofield will procure at once the necessary blanks, and supply the other Army commanders, that uniformity may prevail, and great care must be taken that all the terms and stipulations on our part be fulfilled with the most scrupulous fidelity, while those imposed on our hitherto enemies be received in a spirit becoming a brave and generous army.

Army commanders may at once loan to the inhabitants such of the captured mules, horses, wagons, and vehicles as can be spared from immediate use, and the Commanding Generals of Armies may issue provisions, animals, or any public supplies that can be spared to relieve present wants, and to encourage the inhabitants to renew their peaceful pursuits, and to restore the relations of friendship among our fellow-citizens and countrymen.

Foraging will forthwith cease, and when necessity or long marches compel the taking of forage, provisions, or any kind of private property, compensation will be made on the spot, or, when the disbursing officers

are not provided with funds, vouchers will be given in proper form, pay able at the nearest military depot.

By order of Major-General W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI }
In the Field, Raleigh, N. C., April 27, 1865. }

Special Field Orders No. 66.

Hostilities having ceased, the following changes and dispositions of troops in the field will be made with as little delay as practicable.

1. The Tenth and Twenty-third corps will remain in the Department of North Carolina, and Major-General J. M. Schofield will transfer back to Major General Gillmore, commanding Department of the South, the two brigades formerly belonging to the division of Brevet Major-General Grover, at Savannah. The third division, Cavalry corps, Brevet Major-General J. Kilpatrick commanding, is hereby transferred to the Department of North Carolina, and General Kilpatrick will report in person to Major-General Schofield for orders.

2. The cavalry command of Major-General George Stoneman will return to East Tennessee, and that of Brevet Major-General J. H. Wilson will be conducted back to the Tennessee River, in the neighborhood of Decatur, Alabama.

3. Major-General Howard will conduct the Army of the Tennessee to Richmond, Virginia, following roads substantially by Lewisburgh, Warrenton, Lawrenceville, and Petersburgh, or to the right of that line. Major-General Slocum will conduct the Army of Georgia to Richmond by roads to the left of the one indicated for General Howard, viz: by Oxford, Boydtown, and Nottoway Court-House. These armies will turn to at this point the contents of their ordnance trains and use the wagons for extra forage and provisions. These columns will be conducted slowly and in the best of order, and will aim to be at Richmond ready to resume the march by the middle of May.

4. The Chief Quartermaster and Commissary of the Military Division, Generals Easton and Beckwith, after making the proper dispositions of their departments here, will proceed to Richmond and make suitable preparations to receive those columns and to provide them for the further journey.

By order of Major-General W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ARMY GAZETTE.

THE FREEDMEN IN LOUISIANA.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, }
MOBILE, ALA., April 19, 1865. }

General Field Orders No. 28.

Mr. Thomas W. Conway, General Superintendent of Freedmen, Department of the Gulf, will take charge of the Freedmen in and around Mobile. Such officers as he may appoint will draw the necessary supplies from the Commissary and Quartermaster's Department, upon requisitions approved by the commander of the post. Supplies not furnished by these departments, will be procured from funds in the hands of Mr. Conway.

All persons formerly held as slaves will be treated in every respect as entitled to the rights of Freedmen, and such as desire their services will be required to pay for them.

Care will be taken not to disturb abruptly the connections now existing, and all colored persons having places or employment are advised to remain, whenever the persons by whom they are employed recognize their rights and agree to compensate them for their services.

All unemployed colored persons will report at once at the office established for the care of Freemen, for the purpose of having their names and residences registered and being provided with employment. Those employed by the Government will be regularly enrolled subsisted and paid. Copies of the rolls of those employed in the different departments of the Army, will be furnished the Superintendent of Freedmen, and when discharged from that employment will be directed to report to the Superintendent.

By order of Major-General E. R. S. CANBY.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Lieut.-Col. Ass't Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI—RELIEF OF GEN. DANA AND ASSIGNMENT OF GEN. WARREN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865. }

General Orders No. 78.

First. Major-General N. J. T. Dana, United States Volunteers, is relieved from command of the Department of the Mississippi, and Major-General G. K. Warren, United States Volunteers, is assigned to the command of that department.

Second. On being relieved Major-General Dana will proceed to his place of residence, and from there will report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders.

By command of Lieutenant-General GRANT.
W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

REPORTS ON VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1865. }

General Orders No. 86.

For the information of the War Department, lists will at once be prepared and forwarded of all officers in the volunteer service, made out separately for each arm of the service and each branch of the staff, and showing the relative merit of the officers in their regiments or departments, as determined by boards of officers to be appointed for the purpose by corps and other independent commanders. The reports of the boards will include the names of all officers belonging to a particular command, whether present or absent, and in the cases of absent officers, the reports will be based upon the best information attainable. The reports will also state what officers, in the opinion of the boards, should be discharged.

These lists will be forwarded through the prescribed channel, and the several commanders through whom they may be transmitted will endorse thereon their recommendations, based on their own knowledge of the character of the officers.

The lists will specify the rank and arm for which the officer is deemed competent, and whether he desires to remain in the military service. For all officers below the grade of colonel, these lists will be consolidated and arranged by brigade, division, and corps commanders (or independent commands of less than a corps), so as to include all officers in the corps.

The lists of colonels, generals, and staff officers will also be consolidated at Army or Department and Military Division Headquarters.

In addition to the lists thus furnished through the ordinary military channels, the Chief of staff Departments at Washington will at once obtain from their subordinates similar lists, conveniently consolidated, and forward them to this Department.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE SECOND CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS, April 10th, 1865.

Officers and Soldiers of the Second Army Corps:—I congratulate you on the glorious success that has attended the operations just closed.

While awaiting the expressions of approbation from the country, from the Commander of the Armies, and of the Army of the Potomac, for the manner in which you have performed your part in the general plan, I cannot refrain from expressions of admiration at the noble spirit that has animated you throughout, at the brilliant exhibition of the soldierly qualities for which the Second corps has been conspicuous.

The rapid manner in which you pressed the pursuit, from the moment the enemy was discovered in retreat, driving him before you by constant combat, over an unknown country, through dense under growth and swamp, from positions which his advanced troops had entrenched, has, I believe, been unexampled.

Being in direct pursuit the opportunities for large captures were not yours; but spite the disadvantages you labored under, the results to the corps have been the capture of 35 guns, 16 flags and 5,000 prisoners, and the capture or destruction of 400 wagons with their contents, besides tents, baggage and other material, with which the road was strewn for miles. In addition you have contributed eminently to the general success, and to the captures made by other corps, by hemming in the enemy and preventing his escape, and have done your full share in the grand closing scene.

In the operations before Petersburgh your success was brilliant. General Miles, with the First division, was ordered to advance and attack the enemy flushed with success over two divisions of another corps, which they were pressing back; this was done in the promptest and most spirited manner. The enemy was driven back rapidly into his entrenchments, with severe loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

In the plan of general assault upon the enemy's lines, on the morning of the 2d of April, this corps was not to attack, but, nevertheless, the Second division, under General Hays, captured one of the enemy's redoubts with 2 guns, and the Third division, under General Mott, less favorably placed, captured and held the entrenched rifle-pits of the pickets, under the fire of the main entrenchments.

During the night of the 1st instant, General Miles, First division, had been detached, under orders of Major-General Sheridan, and in the pursuit of the following day, attacked the enemy, entrenched in a strong position, which was finally carried in the handsomest manner, with the capture of 2 guns, 1 flag, and 600 prisoners.

These great successes have been gained with comparative small loss, but the rejoicing for our victory is tempered by the reflection, that in that loss many noble spirits are counted.

In this brief glance at what you have done, I cannot attempt to award to each the full merit due, but must content myself with thanking the division commanders, Major-General Miles, Major-General Mott, Major General Barlow, and Brigadier-General De Trobriand, and the commander of the artillery, Lieutenant Colonel Hazard, and through them the troops they command. My thanks are also due to Brigadier-General Hays, who commanded the Second division when it carried the enemy's redoubt before Petersburgh.

While enjoying the satisfaction of having done your duty to your country, it is a source of intense gratification to all that the greatest military feat of the country was reserved as a fitting climax to the great deeds of that Army of which this corps has always formed a part, the Army of the Potomac.

A. A. HUMPHREYS, Major-General Commanding.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from May 15, 1865, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Desertion.

Captain William C. Kent, 128th Indiana Volunteers.
Captain Jonathan J. Wright, 124th Indiana Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Timothy D. Calvin, 120th Indiana Volunteers.
First Lieutenant George W. Buxton, 120th Indiana Volunteers.

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant C. B. Bailey, 30th Maine.
Second Lieutenant John G. Jewett, 14th New York Heavy Artillery.
Second Lieutenant Thomas Thrasher, 8th Indiana Cavalry.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MAY 8.—Commander James C. Williamson, to special duty at the Navy Yard, New York, in making an inventory of all public property in the hands of the Naval Storekeeper at that place.

Sailmaker Samuel Taten, to special duty at the Navy Yard, New York, in making an inventory of all public property in the hands of the Naval Storekeeper at that place.

Lieutenant-Commander J. C. Chaplain, to the Potomac Flotilla.

First Assistant Engineer Clark Fisher, to report to the Department in person on the 12th inst.

Surgeon Charles H. Burbank, to the *Vandalia*.

MAY 9.—Lieutenant Sylvanus Backus, to the *Mohongo*.

MAY 10.—Assistant Surgeon William F. Cottrell, to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Assistant Surgeon George H. Cook, to duty at the Naval Hospital, New York.

Lieutenant-Commander John L. Davis, to duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

MAY 11.—Boatswain George C. Abbott, to the *Marion*.

Carpenter George Wisner, to the Navy Yard, New York.

Carpenter Joseph G. Thomas, to the *Princeton*.

MAY 12.—Captain Charles Stedman, to report to Rear-Admiral Stringham for duty as member of a board.

Surgeon William M. Wood, to report to Rear-Admiral Stringham for duty as member of a board.

Sailmaker Daniel C. Brayton, to special duty at New York Yard.

Assistant Surgeon John T. Luck, to the New York Yard.

Carpenter E. W. Barnicoat, to special duty at Boston Yard.

Commander B. J. Totten and Sailmaker James R. Childs, to special duty at the Boston Yard.

Second Assistant Engineer Wm. J. Reed, to the *Marblehead*.

Commodore Wm. M. Glendy, to report to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty as Lighthouse Inspector of the Fifth Lighthouse District.

MAY 13.—Gunner Stephen Young, to the Naval Station at Beaufort, N. C.

Second Assistant Engineer E. C. Roberts to the *Shenewal*.

First Assistant Engineer James W. De Krafft, to the *Michigan*.

Second Assistant Engineer James J. Barry, to special duty at Navy Yard, New York.

Second Assistant Engineer Wm. J. Clark to special duty at Boston Navy Yard.

Chief Engineer George Kutz, to duty as member of Board of Examiners.

DETACHED.

MAY 8.—Acting Ensign D. W. Mullan, from the *Malvern*, and waiting orders.

Captain William Rogers Taylor, from ordnance duty at Washington, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Second Assistant Engineer John C. Stevens and Assistant Engineer Henry C. Christopher, from the *Eutaw*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon S. J. Clark, from the *Vandalia*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Thomas H. Eastman, from the Potomac Flotilla, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

Lieutenant John Weidman, from the *Osceola*, and waiting orders.

Commander John A. B. Clitz, from the command of the *Osceola*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster Edward Bellows, from the *Osceola*, on the completion of his transfers, and ordered to settle his accounts.

MAY 9.—Second Assistant Engineer William F. Pratt, from the *Sciota*, and waiting orders.

Commander John C. Howell, from the command of the *Nereus*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster Alexander McBishop, from the *Mendota*, when the crew shall have been transferred, &c., and ordered to settle his accounts.

Surgeon D. Kindleberger, from the West Gulf Squadron, and placed on sick leave.

Commander John C. Beaumont, from the command of the *Mackinaw*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon J. F. Cottrell, First Assistant Engineer Jefferson Young, Second Assistant Engineers D. A. Sawyer and J. C. Cross, and Third Assistant Engineer Sylvanus McIntyre, from the *Mackinaw*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander John Lee Davis, from the command of the *Sassacus*, and waiting orders.

Commander Edward T. Nichols, from the command of the *Mendota*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineers Robert N. Ellis, Oscar W. Allis and John W. Huxley, from the *Sassacus*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon George H. Cooke, Second Assistant Engineers Benjamin Bunce, H. Schuyler Ross and David Jones, from the *Mendota*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon William H. Westcott, from the *Nereus*, and waiting orders.

MAY 10.—Commander R. H. Wyman, from special duty at the Department, and ordered to command the *Colorado*.

Surgeon William S. W. Ruschenberger, from duty as a member of the board of medical examiners at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, and ordered to duty on board the *Colorado* as Surgeon of the Fleet of European Squadron.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. T. Edes, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the *Colorado*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon William T. Plant, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

Lieutenant-Commander S. L. Breese, from duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, but he will continue the duty connected with inventory of public property at that Yard.

MAY 11.—Midshipman John Schouler, from the Naval Station, New York, and ordered to the *Colorado*.

MAY 12.—Commodore H. Y. Purviance, from duty as Lighthouse Inspector of the Fifth Lighthouse District, and waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. J. Allingham, from the New York Yard, and ordered to the *Frolic*.

MAY 13.—Third Assistant Engineer John L. Hannum, from the *Nahant*, and ordered North.

Gunner S. D. Hines, from the Naval Station, Beaufort, N. C., on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Ensign Henry Glass, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Third Assistant Engineer James E. Watts, from the *Shawmut*, and ordered to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

Chief Engineer W. W. Dringan, from the the Board of Examiners, and ordered to the *Pensacola*.

Assistant Surgeon H. J. Babin, from the *Mercedita*, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Third Assistant Engineer G. W. Baird, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *Pensacola*.

PROMOTED.

MAY 8.—Assistant Surgeons George W. Wood, George D. Slocum, J. J. Allingham, William T. Plant and Joseph Hugg, to Passed Assistant Engineers, U. S. Navy.

MAY 13.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Hosea J. Babin, to Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Navy.

ORDERS REVOKED.

MAY 9.—Acting Ensign Parvell F. Harrington, to the *Mohongo*, and waiting orders.

MAY 12.—Commander Samuel Swartwout, to special duty at New York, and sick leave.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MAY 9.—Second Assistant Engineer M. H. Plunkett, of Boston, Mass.

Assistant Surgeon Charles H. Perry, of Worcester, Mass.

MAY 12.—Assistant Surgeon Wm. B. Mann, of New York.

MAY 13.—Third Assistant Engineer J. M. Murray, of Philadelphia.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MAY 8.—Acting Master Joseph Avant, to the *Lady Sterling*.

Acting Ensign H. S. P. Rollins, to the *Queen*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. Abell, to the *Mahopac*.

Acting Ensign Edward T. Strong, to the *Emma Henry*.

MAY 9.—Acting Assistant Paymastr J. W. Fairfield, to the *Agamenticus*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas W. Bennett, to the *Conemaugh*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William J. Burre, to the *Florida*.

MAY 10.—Acting Assistant Paymastea N. H. Belding, to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Master B. S. Melville, to the *Sabine*.

MAY 11.—Acting Assistant Surgeon D. C. Burleigh, to the *Tioga*.

MAY 12.—Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles W. Crary, to the *Genesee*.

Acting Ensign Henry W. Mather, to the *Mercedita*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Daniel E. Lyons, to the *Agamenticus*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas H. Barrett, to the *Jas. Adger*.

DETACHED.

MAY 8.—Acting Masters E. A. Decker, E. B. Hussey and H. L. Sturgis, Acting Ensign R. W. Rountree, Acting First Assistant Engineer Thomas McCausland, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Richard Doren, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers S. J. Swords, C. J. Cooper, and Robert Berryman, from the *Oscoola*, and waiting orders.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John W. Simmons, Acting Master S. B. Davis, Acting Ensigns William B. King and Thomas Morgan, Acting Assistant Surgeon J. D. Maloney, Acting Second Assistant Engineer William H. Crawford, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers John E. Hilliard and Charles A. Satterlee, from the *Eutaw*, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer F. H. Wagner, from the North Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Isaac S. Evans, from the North Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Thomas Caustairs, from the *Eutaw*, on the completion of his transfers, and ordered to settle accounts.

Mates A. G. Robinson, Thomas Rodgers and Charles Hordy, from the *Osceola*, and ordered the *North Carolina*.

Mate B. C. Devine, from the *Eutaw*, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant A. W. Muldam, Acting Master William H. Mayer, Acting Ensigns Henry W. O'Hara, August Adler and C. M. Bird, Acting Assistant Surgeon George E. McPherson, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Henry S. Mack and William Rayner, and Mates John S. O'Brien and Thomas D. Marble, from the *Sassacus*, and waiting orders.

Acting Masters Maurice Dizard and Lathrop Wight, Acting Ensigns Isaac Thayer, R. B. Pray, Ralph C. Peck and Winslow S. Barnes, Acting Second Assistant Engineer D. R. McElroy, Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Hill, and Mates Arthur R. Arey, Peter A. Cleary and Edward S. McDonald, from the *Mendota*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master John Collins, Acting Ensigns G. M. Smith, E. G. Dayton, W. B. Spencer and George Anderson, Acting First Assistant Engineer Stephen Henton, Acting Second Assistant Engineers R. T. Rodwald and J. A. Patterson, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Thomas Tilton, R. Warner, and R. R. Throckmorton, from the *Nereus*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign Benjamin Walker, from the command of the *Dragon*, and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Stephen R. Coster, Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Brannon, and Mate Wm. Wade, from the *Dragon*, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers W. H. Hughes and J. F. Coster, from the *Yankee* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign H. D. Foster and Acting Third Assistant Engineer James H. McConnell, from the *Jacob Bell*.

Acting Masters A. J. Louch and J. A. Bullard, Acting Ensigns Joseph Estes, W. H. Pedfield and J. T. Blanchard, from the *Mackinaw*, and waiting orders.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon A. A. C. Sawyer from the *Yankee*, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William Gale, from the *Jacob Bell*, and ordered to duty on the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry A. Chase, from the *Agamenticus*, and ordered to the *Tioga*.

Mates William Cromack, H. E. Giraud and William Rushmore, from the *Nereus*, and ordered to instruction on the *North Carolina*.

Mates Solomon Barstow and J. A. Thomas, from the *Mackinaw*, and ordered to the *Tioga*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. W. Myers, from the *James Adger*, and ordered to examination for Assistant Surgeon in the Regular Navy.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert Lautenbach, from the *Alleghany*, and ordered to the *Lady Sterling*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster B. F. Muroe, from the *Nereus*, after having completed his transfers and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. T. Whitmore, from the *Mackinaw*, on the completion of his transfers, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster A. J. Greeley, on the completion of his transfers, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster L. H. Merrill, from the *Yankee*, on the completion of his transfers, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster A. D. Kimberly, from the *Sassacus*, on the completion of his transfers, and ordered to settle his accounts.

MAY 10.—Acting Ensigns John Burtoll, George Smith and A. H. Harlow, Acting First Assistant Engineer Abraham W. Harris, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers C. H. Crawford, Frank Rivers, C. H. Lawrence and James Campbell, from the *Bat*, and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Wesley Randell, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Patrick Hagan and R. W. Milligan, from the *Mackinaw*, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Frederick D. Stuart, from the *De Soto*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon G. H. Bull, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Joseph W. McLellan, from the *Bat*, on the completion of his transfers, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Samuel Jordan, from the *Vincennes*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North, and to settle his accounts.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer, James W. Milstead, from the *De Soto*, and ordered to the *Memphis*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Ernest C. Blackwell, from the *De Soto*, and ordered to the *South Carolina*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William S. Arthur, from the *De Soto*, and ordered to the *South Carolina*.

Mate William Charlton, from the *Savannah*, and ordered to the *Pilgrim*.

Acting Master John K. Winn, and Acting Ensign H. E. Tinkham, from the *Bat*, and ordered to the *Seneca*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer David Frazer, from the *De Soto*, and waiting orders.

MAY 12.—Acting Assistant Surgeon C. B. White, from the *Alleghany*, and ordered to the *Commodore Perry*.

Acting Master W. U. Grozier, from the *Unadilla*, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MAY 8.—Acting Master George W. Brown, of the *Montauk*.
Acting Master R. B. Arrants, of the Potomac Flotilla.
Acting Master William Tallman, of the *Lady Sterling*.
Acting Master E. H. Sheffield, of the *Winona*.
Acting Master and Pilot Nathaniel Thrift, of the *Honeysuckle*.
Acting Ensign James B. Robinson, of the *Queen*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Samuel Anderson, of the *Lodona*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon M. F. Delano, of the *Ella*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon John W Hamilton, of the *Conemaugh*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon James Pennoyer, of the *St. Lawrence*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas McCreary, of the *Bignonia*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William J. Bradley, of the *Saugus*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James M. Goodrich, of the *Honduras*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Daniel Ashworth, of the *Dragon*.
Mate Herman Wissing of the *Virginia*.
Mate Louis Milk, of Baltimore, Md.
Mate John T. Jeffries, of the *R. R Cuyler*.
Mate Charles G. Smith, of the *Penguin*.
Mate Thomas W. Stuart, of the *Elk*.
Mate Thomas R. Marshall, of Baltimore.
Mate William H Carroll, at the Naval Academy.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Nathan W. Hammond, of the *Naubuc*.
Acting Ensign John A. Kelly, of the *Mercedita*.
MAY 9.—Acting Ensign John Cullaton, of Laporte, Ind.
Acting Ensign James H. Barry, of the *Vandalia*.
Mate A. C. Watts, of the *Dragon*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Orville Bassett, of the *Tioga*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. H. Borden, of Fall River, Mass.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer George W. Dean, of the *Cincinnati*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Hugh Rafferty, of the *Kansas*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Sanford A. Slater, of the *Seneca*.
MAY 10.—Acting Master E. B. Mallett, of the Potomac Flotilla.
Acting Ensign John N. Kihlborn, of the *Laburnum*.
Acting Ensign Isaac J. McKinley, of the *Florida*.
Acting Ensign Presbury N. Luce, of the *Donegal*.
Acting Ensign F. H. Beers, of the *Arkansas*.
Acting Ensign Sylvester Eldredge, of the *Passaic*.
Acting Ensign Thomas Mason, of the *Seneca*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Lardner, of the *Cimarron*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer George W. Dean, of the *Cincinnati*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Benjamin F. Napheys, of the *Wamsutta*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Nicholson, of the *Catalpa*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Brannen, of the *Dragon*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Hall, of the *State of Georgia*.
Acting Gunner George Binnix, of the *New Hampshire*.
Mate David J. King, of the *Wissahickon*.
Mate E. J. Hennessy, of New York.
Acting Master Theodore Wothof, of the *Aries*.
Acting Master George W. Wood, of the *Norfolk Packet*.
Acting Ensign John F. Stetson.
Mate John Wolstenholme, of the *Hydrangea*.
Mate P. M. Ryder, of the *Paul Jones*.
Acting Gunner W. Back, at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Lansing Perrine, of the *Western World*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Walker, of the *Primrose*.
MAY 11.—Acting Ensign T. Halstead, of the *Princeton*.
Acting Ensign William Churchill, of the *Nipsic*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. E. Cobb, of the *Florida*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert Stone, of New Haven, Conn.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry Hardy, of the *Wyandank*.
Mate Charles Cameron, of the *Florida*.
Mate Thomas D. Walker, of the *Montgomery*.
Mate Frank N. Forbes, of the *Samuel Rotan*.
MAY 12.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Frederick S. Hehl, of the *Taylor*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Thomas J. Woodward, of the *Atlanta*.
Acting Master Wm. W. Fowler.
Acting Ensign James DeKay, of the *Onondaga*.
Acting Ensign George E. Thomas, of the *Nipsic*.
Acting Ensign John Blitz, of the *Wyandot*.
Acting Ensign C. H. Blount.
Acting Ensign and Pilot William Montague.
Mate Norman S. Pultz, of the *Cohassel*.
Mate Edward A. Gould, of the *Florida*.
Mate W. Cromack, of the *North Carolina*.
Mate H. E. Giraud, of the *North Carolina*.
Mate Oscar F. Balston, of the *Miami*.
Acting Mate Lawrence Bradford, of the *Harcourt*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Geo. C. Webber, of the *Commodore Barney*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry H. Wilkins, of the *Elk*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Wm. M McGrath, of the *Juniata*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Samuel Hawkins, of Picket Boat No. 5.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Joseph Watts, of the *Camanche*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Enoch B. Carter, of the *Gettysburgh*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer J. A. Dinsmore, of the *Delta*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Matthew Harloe, of the *Huron*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Reuben Riley, of the *Honeysuckle*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer J. E. Chadwick, of the *Spuyten Duyvel*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. C. Boone.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Geo. W. Landon, of the *Yankee*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles Gould, of the *Zeta*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Joseph L. Wright, of the *Anemone*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer C. Fowler, of the *Ceres*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Chas. H. Lawrence, of the *Bat*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer George L. Rockwell, of the *Eolus*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Green, of the *Glaucus*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Lee, of the *Gamma*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. H. Coombs, of the *Belos*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer A. C. Crocker, of the *Clematis*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Jos. R. Peterson, of the *Yucca*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Wm. Gagg, of the *Mount Vernon*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Theodore Scudder.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Richard Morgan, of the *James Adger*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Albert Beyse.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Ducker, of the tug *Martha*.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

MAY 10.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. C. Woods, of Philadelphia, Pa.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. D. Churchill, of Portland, Me.
Acting Master S. V. Bennis, of New York city.
Acting Master George Hollis, of Baltimore, Md.
Acting Master Henry O. Porter, of Chester, Penn.
Acting Ensign J. H. Rogers, of Bangor, Me.
MAY 11.—Acting Master Horace S. Young, of New York city.
Acting Master E. S. Shurtleff, of the *Commodore Reed*.
Acting Master H. B. Carter, of Philadelphia.
Acting Master John E. Rockwell, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Acting Master Charles T. Chase, of New York city.
Acting Master A. H. Atkinson, of Brewster, Miss.
Acting Master G. V. Demorest, of Albion, N. Y.
Acting Master W. F. Chase, of the Naval Hospital, Norfo'k.
Acting Master Benjamin Dyer, of the Philadelphia Navy Yard.
Acting Ensign H. D. Packard, of Halifax, Mass.
Acting Ensign Charles Weidenbein, of New York city.
Acting Ensign Henry Cunven, of New York city.
Acting Ensign J. T. Gallagher, of Marblehead, Mass.
Acting Ensign Otis A. Thompson, of Boston, Mass.
Acting Ensign A. H. Fuller, of Plymouth, Mass.
Acting Ensign O. S. Roberts, of Philadelphia
Acting Ensign W. A. Purdie, of New York city.
Acting Ensign George S. Fabers, of Salem, Mass.
Acting Ensign C. H. Danforth, of Boston, Mass.
Acting Ensign Jacob L. Thayer, of the North Atlantic Squadron.
Acting Ensign W. A. Daley, of the *Samuel Rotan*.
Acting Ensign William H. Williams, of Philadelphia.
Acting Ensign H. D Green, of the *Mignonette*.
Acting Ensign J. M. Moore, of the Navy Yard, New York.
Acting Ensign L. H. White, of the *Crusader*.
Acting Ensign R. R. Donnell, of York, Maine.
Acting Ensign William H. Otis, of Barnstable, Mass.
MAY 12.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. W. Simmons, of Bridgeport, Conn.
Acting Master William Hull, of New York.
Acting Master T. E. Chapin, of Boston, Mass.
Acting Master C. M. Marchant, of the *Ohio*.
Acting Master Thomas D. Babb, of Sandwich, Mass.
Acting Ensign J. H. Bennett, of New Bedford, Mass.
Acting Ensign N. C. Borden, of Fall River, Mass
Acting Ensign Horace Dexter, of Mattapoisett, Mass.
Mate C. H. Smith, of the *North Carolina*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer T. W. O'Conner, of Baltimore.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Benjamin F. Bee, of Harwich, Mass.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Simeon Smith, of Brewer, Me.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas H. Nelson, of St. Louis, Mo.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer John D. Miller, of New York.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William W. Lewis, of Gloucester, N. J.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Gibson, of Saugerties, N. Y.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert Whitehill, of Newburgh, N. Y.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Samuel S. Pettingill, of Woburn, Mass.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William D. Kay, of Glen Cove, N. Y.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles S. Satterlee, of Gale's Ferry, Conn.
Acting Ensign Jacob Cochran, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Acting Ensign H. G. Seaman, of Manchester, N. H.
Acting Ensign W. A. Beattie, of Boston.
Acting Ensign H. F. Cleverly, of South Boston, Mass.
Acting Ensign H. L. R. Woods, of New York.
Acting Ensign Thomas Morgan, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Acting Ensign E. T. Menter, of North Carver, Mass.
Acting Ensign Converse A. Babcock, of Charlestown, Mass.
Acting Ensign W. S. Kune, of North Prospect, Maine.
Acting Ensign Isaac D. Pease, of Edwartown, Mass.
Mate Eugene McCarty, of New York.
Mate James C. Coyle, of New Waterford, Ohio.

APPOINTED.

MAY 8.—Levi W. Smith, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain on board the *James Adger*.
Charles J. Peirce, of the *Mystic*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain in the Potomac Flotilla.
H. C. Bastara, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, to date from April 24, 1865, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.
William Lee, Mate, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.
MAY 10.—John Mulready, of the *Massachusetts*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
MAY 11.—Isaac Buck, of the *Mystic*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
John F. Perry, of the *Hendrick Hudson*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain in the East Gulf Squadron.
S. S. Willett, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Union*.
MAY 12.—John B White, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

PROMOTED.

MAY 8.—Acting Ensign E. D. Edmunds, of the *Don*, to Acting Master.
Acting Ensign Joseph Avant, to Acting Master.
Acting Ensign R. E. Anson, of the *Canonicus*, to Acting Master.
Acting Ensign F. A. Gross, of the *Frolic*, to Acting Master.
MAY 11.—Acting Ensign George T. Ford, of the *Shamrock*, to Acting Master.
Acting Ensign William H. Summers, of the *Wyandank*, to Acting Master.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Master and Pilot Samuel O. Scranton, of the *Eutaw*.
Acting Master and Pilot E. A. Decker, of the *Osceola*.
Acting Gunner J. C. Breslyn, of the *Osceola*.
Acting Gunner Charles A. Sampson, of the *Eutaw*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer G. J. Church, at the Navy Yard, New York.
Acting Ensign David Stephen, of the *Sassacus*.
MAY 9.—Mate C. A. Trundy, of Portland, Me.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Philip Eckenroth, of the *Nereus*.
Acting Gunner Thomas Kerr, of the *Mackinaw*.
Acting Gunner John McCaffey, of the *Nereus*
Acting Gunner Neil Martin, of the *Sassacus*.
Acting Gunner James Como, of the *Mendota*.
Acting Gunner N. R. Davis, of Greenfield, Mass.
Acting Gunner Joseph H. Howe, of East Cambridge, Mass.
MAY 12.—Acting Ensign Leander M. Kane, of the *Naubuc*.
Acting Ensign J. C. Van Deventer, of Key Port, N. J.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Franklin Kissam, of the *Wyandank*.

CONFIRMED.

MAY 8.—Mate George C. Rice, and ordered to remain on the *North Carolina*.
Mate William Field, of the *Tempest*, Mississippi Squadron, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
Mate Sherwood B. Reed, of the *Tempest*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
Mate C. W. Maynard, of the *Tempest*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
MAY 11.—Acting Ensign H. A. Vaughan, of the *Essex*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

ORDERS REVOKED.

MAY 8.—Acting Assistant Paymaster G. H. Read, to the *Mahopac*, and ordered to remain attached to the Potomac Flotilla.

DISMISSALS

MAY 10.—Acting Assistant Surgeon John F. Henry, of the North Atlantic Squadron.
MAY 12.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Petherick, Jr., of the *Antona*.
Mate Edward Cassady, of the *Saffron*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAY 11.—The order revoking the appointment of Acting Ensign David Stephen is hereby revoked, and his resignation accepted, to take effect from March 29, 1865.

NAVAL REGISTER.

ARIES, screw, 7, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Williams, at Havana on the 13th, watching the *Stonewall*. On the 9th, captured in latitude 28.57 north, longitude 83.50 west, schooner *Kate Carlton*, ostensibly bound from Matamoras to New York, with 109 bales of cotton and several coils of rope on board. She had two passengers aboard, who refused to give their names, as did also the captain.

CONNEMAUGH, paddle-wheel, 9, sailed from Philadelphia 13th for the South Atlantic Squadron. She has been in active service for the last three years; was at the different bombardments of Forts Sumter, Moultrie, and Wagner, and afterwards as flagship of the Mississippi Sound Squadron, participated in the taking of the Mobile forts in August last. She has been for some months at Philadelphia awaiting her turn for refitting.

CANANDAIGUA, screw, 11, at Charlestown Yard, has been dismasted, and will be rigged as a barque.

DACOTAH, screw, 8, at Charlestown Yard, is completed and ready for sea. She will probably be ordered to South America.

DAYLIGHT, screw, 8, arrived at New York May 14, in tow of U. S. S *Gettysburg*. She will soon be put out of commission, and afterwards will probably be sold.

EUTAW, paddle-wheel, 10, has been so much sprung in her frame, that her machinery is out of line. But adversity seems only to show her good qualities all the brighter. She came from Fortress Monroe to New York in 26 hours with only one paddle-wheel working, thus keeping good her reputation for fast sailing.

FLORIDA, paddle-wheel, 7, sailed from New York 17th, with mails and supplies for the West Gulf Squadron.

GETTYSBURG, paddle-wheel, 9, arrived at New York May 14, thirty-six hours from Fortress Monroe.

GERANIUM, paddle-wheel, 3, collided with U. S. S. *Donegal* off Charleston Harbor, May 4. Both steamers narrowly escaped fatal consequences. Admiral Dahlgren was on board one of them, with his staff, on his passage to Port Royal. The commanding officer of the *Geranium* Acting Ensign David Lee, was at once relieved of his command. Acting Master Henry Pease, Jr., succeeds him.

GEMSBOK, bark, 7, Acting Master J. F. Winchester, captured the *Troupe* near Dobay Sound, Ga., but the captain of the prize claims that he is a Union man, and was coming to surrender himself and his vessel to our forces. The fact that he has been doing business all through the war as a Rebel transport caused his claims to Unionism to be discredited. The *Troupe* goes North to be dealt with as a prize.

GALATEA, screw, 9, was spoken 27th April, off Mayaguana. All well.

HONDURAS, paddle wheel, 4, Captain Harris, from Key West, arrived at Havana May 1.

JAMESTOWN, sloop, 22, was at Hong Kong in March.

KEYSTONE STATE, paddle-wheel, 6, arrived at the Philadelphia Yard the 10th. She is a fast vessel, and has been very useful and fortunate in capturing blockade-runners. It is reported that she will be sold.

LANCASTER, screw, 30, arrived at San Francisco on the 10th instant, from Acapulco. She left the U. S. steamer *Saranac* at the latter place.

LADY STERLING, paddle-wheel, 8, left Washington Navy Yard 11th.

MIAMI, paddle-wheel, 7, 730 tons burden, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard May 15, for an overhauling. Since last August, she has been stationed in the James River, co-operating with the rest of the fleet and land forces in the Richmond campaign. There are several shot holes in her sides, and other marks showing warm engagements. She is the first double-ender that was built, was launched November 16, 1861, and put in commission 29th January, 1862. She participated in the attacks on New Orleans, Vicksburgh, and Port Hudson, and has also seen service on the Atlantic coast.

MASSACHUSETTS, screw, 5, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander W. H West, sailed from the Philadelphia Navy Yard May 13, for the South Atlantic Squadron, carrying mails and supplies.

MACKINAW, paddle-wheel, 10, at Portsmouth, N. H., has been put out of commission and gone into the dry-dock for repairs, from the effects of injuries received in service in James River, and in the battles which resulted in the capture of Wilmington. She has assisted in establishing the value of her class for such operations, and will be immediately refitted for active service.

NEWBERN, screw, 7.—Mail and transport steamer *Newbern* sailed May 11th for the North Atlantic Squadron. After having run these trips for eighteen consecutive months, this vessel was laid up three months ago for repairs, which are now completed.

NEREUS, screw, 11, at Brooklyn Yard, went out of commission Monday.

PAUL JONES, paddle-wheel, 7, sailed 13th, on a two years' cruise in the West Indies. She has been undergoing repairs at the Navy Yard for the last two months, having been considerably damaged at Wilmington and Charleston. She was launched January 30, 1862, and has been in active service ever since, almost exclusively along the Atlantic coast.

SACRAMENTO, screw, 14, arrived at Dover on the 2d, from Lisbon, and sailed again on the 3d for Flushing. During her stay two of her crew attempted to swim ashore. One was drowned. The other was picked up by the coast-guard and taken ashore in an exhausted state, but recovered.

SEA FOAM, brig, 2, from Norfolk, arrived at Boston May 14.

WINNIPEG, paddle-wheel, 10, has gone from Charlestown Navy Yard to East Boston to have her bottom scraped and painted.

LIEUTENANT George W. Hayward has been placed in command of the late Rebel ram *Columbia*, which has been raised by Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, and is now preparing to proceed North.

THE Navy Department has issued a general order directing all naval officers to permit vessels with United States Custom-House clearances to enter all ports within the lines designated in the President's executive order of April 29, provided they have nothing contraband of war on board.

THE Honorable Secretary of the Navy has issued an order that, hereafter no more repairs shall be done outside; as it is expected that the present facilities with the navy yards for the performance of work will be found more than sufficient to keep the reduced number of vessels in a full state of efficiency.

THE reduction of the North Atlantic Squadron is still going on. The last detachment of ships sent North consisted of the *James Adger*, *Lodona*, *Acacia*, *St. Louis*, and *E. B. Hale*. The *Cambridge*, *Norwich*, *Houghton*, and *Ethan Allen* are now preparing to go North. They are at Port Royal.

[Special Notice]

WASHINGTON CLAIM AGENCY.—Prize Money, Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all other claims due Soldiers or Sailors collected without delay. Officers' accounts with the Ordnance, Quartermaster's and Treasury Departments made out and adjusted. Advances made. HAYES & WHITMAN, No. 215 F street, between 14th and 15th streets, Washington, D. C. Post Office Box 771.

[Special Notice.]

THE ARMY AND NAVY PASTE BLACKING, made by B. F. Brown & Co., Boston, gives universal satisfaction. For sale throughout the Union.

Do not waste your money buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden Lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

PRESENTATION SWORDS,
REGIMENTAL COLORS, Etc.
TIFFANY & CO.,
550 & 552 Broadway, New York.
DEPOT OF GENERAL EQUIPMENT,

Comprising everything pertaining to the PERSONNEL or CAMP FURNITURE OF THE SOLDIER. Officers outfitting the necessities of active service, or the perfection of uniform and material, will do well to examine this large collection of Foreign and Domestic Arms, Uniforms and Miscellaneous Trappings.

FREE—FREE TO EVERYBODY.—A PHOTOGRAPH OF GENERAL GRANT. Send your address and get one. Address CRAWFORD & WILLIS, No. 167 Broadway, New York.

NEW POCKET ALBUMS.
HOLDING SIXTEEN PICTURES.

The cheapest and best Album in the market. Price only 75 cents. Photographs of Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Hancock, President Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, &c., &c. Only 10 cents each. Catalogues sent free. G. W. TOMLINSON, Publisher 21 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

OFFICE OF THE
U. S. LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 40 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, May 15, 1865.

FIFTH TRIENNIAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FORTY PER CENT. on the Premiums of the three years ending 4th of March, 1865; and an addition of TWENTY PER CENT. on the amount of all previous Dividends and additions on Policies in force on the 4th of March, 1865, payable in cash with the sums insured, when the sums insured become due, as provided in the Charter.

Triennial Balance Sheet, March 4, 1865.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages		$403,500 00
Cash in Manhattan Bank		25,230 37
Cash on Temporary Loan		33,745 00
United States Securities, viz.:		
Sixes of '81, par	$165,000 00	
Sixes, Five-Twenties, par	305,000 00	
Fives, Ten-Forties, cost	14,981 25	
One Year Certificates, par	51,000 00	
Legal Tender, compound interest, par	14,200 00	
Seven-Thirties, par	70,000,00	
		620,181 25
New York City Bonds, par		30,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, par		24,000 00
Due by Agents		42,264 40
Loans on Policies		138,181 27
Interest Receivable		31,916 73
Real Estate in Brooklyn		3,820 00
Deferred Premiums, net		50,162 69
		$1,403,001 71

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100,000 00
Dividends of 1853, 1856, 1859, and 1862, with interest	195,183 84
All losses known or reported and not paid	4,500 00
Re-insurance fund	835,451 81
Surplus for dividend of 1865	267,866 06
	$1,403,001 71

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS,	CHARLES E. BILL,
JAMES SUYDAM,	JOHN J. PHELPS,
JAMES MARSH,	CLINTON GILBERT,
JOHN J. CISCO,	WILLIAM B. BOLLES,
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JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.
JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

N. G. DE GROOT, Actuary.

JAMES W. G. CLEMENTS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

WILLIAM DETMOLD, M. D., Consulting Physician.

J. B. GATES, General Agent, and JAMES STEWART, HENRY PERRY, ALBERT O. WILLCOX, A. WHITNEY, HIRAM P. CROZIER, GRENVILLE R. BENSON, CHARLES NORTHSHIELD, ALFRED PINNEY, J. J. WHITNEY, and WILLIAM H. WILSON, Local Agents in the City of New York and vicinity.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The sale of the first series of $300,000,000 of the 7-30 Loan was completed on the 31st of March, 1865. The sale of the second series of Three Hundred Millions, payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1865, was begun on the 1st of April. *In the short space of thirty days, over One Hundred Millions of this series have been sold*—leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions to be disposed of. The interest is payable semi-annually in currency on the 15th of December and 15th of June by Coupons attached to each note, which are readily cashed anywhere. It amounts to

One cent	per day	on a $	50 note.
Two cents	"	"	100 "
Ten "	"	"	500 "
20 "	"	"	1000 "
$1	"	"	5000 "

MORE AND MORE DESIRABLE.

The Rebellion is suppressed, and the Government has already adopted measures to reduce expenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, thus withdrawing from market as borrower and purchaser. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and constitutes the GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE

The Seven-Thirty Notes are convertible on their maturity, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

Which are always worth a premium.

FREE FROM TAXATION.

The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Cities, Counties or States, and the interest is not taxed unless on a surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hundred dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate levied on other property.

SUBSCRIBE QUICKLY.

Less than $200,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans. *It now seems probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series will be offered to the public.*

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
PHILADELPHIA.

May 1, 1865.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Afternoon at 3—Evening at 7½—Engagement for a limited period, of Miss EMILIE MELVILLE, the charming and talented Comedienne and Vocalist, who will appear in a Grand Dramatic Romance, entitled the HEIRESS OF THE HIDDEN HOUSE, produced in a style of unqualified excellence. Previous to which the great American ONE-LEGGED DANCER will appear in his picturesque and brilliant dance.

Morning at 11, the BOON FAMILY COMBINATION. Classical Readings, Comic Songs, Duets, etc.

Fifty Life-size Moving Wax Figures. JEFF. DAVIS IN PETTICOATS. Now on exhibition in the Mammoth Whale Tank, an ENORMOUS LIVING ALLIGATOR, man-eater, 20 feet long. A HORSE AND RIDER ENTWINED BY AN ENORMOUS SERPENT, CONVERTED INTO STONE. Prof. Hutchings, Lightning Calculator; Woodroffe's Bohemian Glass Blowers—a Glass Steam Engines in motion; Fat Woman, Giantess, Circassian Girl, Living Otters, Grand Aquaria, a million curiosities.

Admission, 30 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

TWO NEW EDITIONS OF PLAIDY'S TECHNICAL STUDIES for the Pianoforte, from the newly-corrected German copy, as used in the Conservatoriums of Leipzic and Munich—one edition having *American Fingering*, the other *Foreign Fingering*. This work is designed to facilitate the studies of both Professors and Amateurs. Price $2. If no preference is designated the *American* copy will be sent. OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington street, Boston.

TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.,
No. 6 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

Dealers in everything necessary for the Uniform of the ARMY AND NAVY—Swords, Sashes, Belts, Shoulder-straps, Epaulettes, Laces, Buttons, Fatigue-caps, &c., &c.; also a large and complete assortment of Firearms, Cutlery, Double and Single-bbl. Shot Guns, and Sporting Ammunition in every variety.

Sole agents for Heiffer's celebrated Army Razors, Westley Richards' Fowling Pieces and Rifles, Eley's Percussion Caps for revolvers, &c.—Publishers of the "Uniform of U. S. Navy."

ARMY OIL COMPANY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 211 SUPERIOR-ST., (Marble Block),
CLEVELAND, O.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ROUSEVILLE, VENANGO CO, PA.

AGENCY, COLONEL MANN'S OFFICE, 240 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK, $115,000.

WORKING CAPITAL, $16,000.

NO. SHARES, 11,500. PAR VALUE, $10.

OFFICERS.

N. P. PAYNE, President.
W. D. MANN, Vice-President.
D. STRATTON, Secretary.
T. S. BECKWITH, Treasurer.
L. STERNBERG, Superintendent.
T. J. CARRAN, Attorney.

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D. STRATTON, Cleveland, O.
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T. S. BECKWITH, Cleveland, O.
W. D. BAKER, Cleveland, O.
Col. W. D. MANN, New York.
Capt. H. DOUGLAS, U. S. Army.
Dr. G. M. STERNBERG, U. S. Army.

THE COMPANY'S LANDS.

The lands of this Company consist of four (4) tracts, each selected with great care.

No. 1. Half acre in fee simple, on the McClintock Farm, eight rods from Oil Creek, Venango County, Pa.

No. 2. Two-thirds acre—ninety-nine years lease—on Buchanan Farm, ten rods front on Oil Creek.

No. 3. Two-thirds acre—ninety-nine years lease—on Buchanan Farm, ten rods from Oil Creek.

No. 4. One hundred and eighty acres—15 years lease—in the famous Federal Creek Oil country, Athens County, Ohio.

No. 1 is in the immediate vicinity of the noted Cuba Well, and of several other celebrated wells.

Near Lots No. 2 and 3 are the old Shaft Well, Hammond Well, and many more flowing and pumping wells. A 75 Barrel pumping well has been struck near these lots since February 1. They are also near the mouth of Cherry Run. No finer territory for producing oil exists, than that all around these three Lots. Every inch of each Lot is boring territory of the best quality.

No. 4 is in the heart of territory that is rapidly becoming known as the choicest of Oil Lands, and bids fair, of itself, soon to be worth in market, more than the entire Capital Stock of this Company. A well producing 100 barrels per day has been struck near this Lot recently.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMPANY.

All the necessary requisites for the rapid development of the lands of the Company are already procured, and on Lot No. 3 a well is down about three hundred feet, with a good prospect of a No. 1 well.

The working capital is in Cash, hence work will proceed and wells be completed without delay.

The Directors feel gratified that they have succeeded in securing, as Superintendent, Prof. L. Sternberg, for many years Principal of Hartwich Seminary, New York, a gentleman well qualified, by his energy and scientific attainments, for the position.

TO THE ARMY.

This Company is peculiarly the "Army Oil Company." Its Vice-President is Colonel W. D. Mann, long an Army officer. Its Secretary, D. Stratton, formerly a Captain in the Army. Three of its Directors are, Captain H. Douglass, of the 18th Infantry, now Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer for Ohio, with office at Columbus; Dr. G. M. Sternberg, now in charge of U. S. Military Hospital at Cleveland, O.; and Dr. C. Mackenzie, now of same Hospital. The Stock of the Company is mostly in hands of Army officers. No better opportunity for safe and profitable investments can be found by members of the Army than this Company offers.

Any communication from the Army, to either of the above-named Army officers, will be cheerfully answered, and any desired information furnished.

SALE OF STOCK.

As the lands of this Company are oil lands, and worth in the aggregate more than the entire Capital Stock, at its par value, only $10,000 of Stock will be sold, and that only at par.

Stock can be purchased at Principal Office, in Cleveland; at the New York Agency; of the Superintendent; or by addressing either of the Directors.

Officers or soldiers in the field who wish to purchase stock in this Company can send Treasury Notes, Drafts or Paymaster's Checks, by mail to Colonel W. D. MANN, 240 Broadway, New York, or to D. STRATTON, Cleveland, O., on receipt of which certificates of stock will be forwarded to their friends at home or to themselves in the field, as may be directed.

THE MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, Nos. 144 and 146 BROADWAY, corner Liberty street, NEW YORK.

NET INCREASE IN CASH ASSETS LAST YEAR,

$1,770,149 87.

[Assets, Feb. 1, 1865,

$12,235,407 86.

Premiums received during the year	$1,904,584 66	
Interest received during the year 1864	945,281 84	$2,849,866
Invested in United States Stocks	4,915,921 25	
Bonds and Mortgage and Real Estate	5,827,991 13	
Cash on Hand and in Bank	1,023,524 25	
Due from Agents	31,978 05	
Interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, &c.	435,993 18	$12,235,407 86

This Company offers peculiar advantages to those wishing to insure, as will be seen in circulars to be had on application, by letter or otherwise, to the Head Office, or to the Company's Agents.

ALL THE POLICIES OF THIS COMPANY PARTICIPATE IN THE SURPLUS PREMIUMS WHICH HAVE EXCEEDED THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY. Life, Endowment Assurance, and Survivorship Annuity Policies are issued on favorable terms.

The rates of premium are LOWER than those of most companies.

Particular attention is called to the table of rates by ten annual instalments, recently adopted by this Company for Endowments payable at death or on attaining specified ages, which present UNEQUALLED ATTRACTIONS EITHER AS AN INVESTMENT OR AS A PROVISION IN CASE OF PREMATURE DEATH.

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William Moore,	William A. Haines,
Robert H. McCurdy,	Ezra Wheeler,
Isaac Green Pearson,	Seymour L. Husted,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	Samuel D. Babcock,
William Betts,	Alex. W. Bradford,
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MINTURN POST, M.D., & ISAAC L. KIP, M.D.
Counsel,
WM. BETTS, LL D, & Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON
Attorney,
RICHARD A. McCURDY.

Applications and communications from persons in the undermentioned States, to be through General Agents, in their respective districts.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, General Agent at Philadelphia, for the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Delaware.

HALE REMINGTON, General Agent at Fall River, for the New England States.

H. B. MERRELL, General Agent at Detroit, Michigan, for the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

L. SPENCER GOBLE, General Agent at Newark for the State of New York.

UNITED SERVICE

PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY

OF NEW YORK,

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, $500,000, IN 100,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, $5.

WORKING CAPITAL, $155,000. $140,000 STOCK. $15,000 CASH.

NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS. NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.

OFFICES:—240 *BROADWAY, NEW YORK; P. O. BOX, 5,359.*

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General Manager,
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Secretary,
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Treasurer,
GEORGE G. HASTINGS

Counsel,
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Bankers,
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TRUSTEES.

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W. D. MANN, (of Mann, Hanna & Co., Manufacturers,) New York;
H. A. CHADWICK, (of Sykes, Chadwick & Co., Willard's Hotel,) Washington, D. C.,
S. A. H. MARKS, Washington, D. C.;
Brigadier-General W. HOFFMAN, U. S. A., Com. Gen. of Prisoners
B. B. HOTCHKISS, Manufacturer of "Hotchkiss' Shell," &c., New York City;
D. STRATTON, (of Stratton, Cross & Co.,) New York;
GEORGE G. HASTINGS, Sing Sing.

ONLY 28,000 *SHARES FOR SALE, SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,* $3.

THE COMPANY'S PROPERTIES.

No. 1.—One half (½) acre on Cherry Run, Venango County, Penn., three-fourths of a mile above the great Reed Well, and in the immediate neighborhood of the new Two Hundred Barrel Well, which has within a few days attracted so much attention. This Lot is owned by the Company in *Fee Simple*.

No. 2.—One half (½) acre adjoining the above tract. Perpetual lease. Half all Oil.

No. 3.—Three fourths (¾) of an acre on the Run next above the Lots just described. Perpetual lease all Oil.

These Lots are every inch on the Creek bottom, level and smooth, with room enough for ten Wells.

No. 4.—One-half (½) acre, Fee Simple, on Rocky River, Medina County, Ohio, being a part of the famous "Oil Spring Lot," and but four rods from the Well producing Lubricating Oil—a Well bored for salt many years ago.

No. 5.—Twenty (20) acres, Fee Simple, on Rocky River, adjoining the farm on which is the above described Oil Well, and on the outskirts of the village of Liverpool. Oil Geologists, who recently prospected here, fixed the place where a large flow of Oil should be obtained directly on this tract, at a point where a ravine makes into the river.

There is on this property a fine large house, good barn and outhouses, which will be valuable in the operations of the Company. A Derrick is up on this Lot, and a well is being bored by hand power, to the depth of two hundred feet, while an Engine is being got on to the ground.

No. 6—One hundred and fifty-five (155) acres in the Federal Creek, Athens County, Ohio Oil country, in the immediate neighborhood of the Joy Farm One Hundred Barrel Well, struck recently, and surrounded by many good producing Wells. This territory promises to be fully equal to the best in Pennsylvania. A great many Wells are now producing largely in this section, and hundreds going down. No failures are reported anywhere in this region. It is just opposite the great Oil Fields of the Kanawha, and is laid down by our most eminent Geologists as in the very centre of the Oil Basin.

Since this property was obtained, owing to developments adjoining it, the value has been increased to an extent to make it alone ample property for the basis of a large Company. Lease fifteen (15) years, with four-fifths of all Oil.

No. 7.—One (1) acre, with Hotel, Barn, and Outhouses, being the Tavern Stand at Grafton, Ohio, *Fee Simple*. On this Lot is an old Well, strongly impregnated with Oil, and the show of Oil here is regarded as superior. This property is also highly valuable as Hotel property

No. 8.—Three hundred (300) acres, near the above property. Derrick up and Well going down on this farm, with all indications of Oil. Lease twenty years, with three-fourths of all Oil.

No. 9.—Ninety-seven (97) acres, on Black River, Grafton, Ohio, two miles from the above farm Lease twenty-nine years, five-sixths of all Oil.

No. 10.—Eighty-four (84) acres, Grafton, adjoining the "Rising Well Farm," on which is a fine Well of Lubricating Oil, now pumping, and several going down. Lease twenty-nine years, five-sixths all Oil.

This Grafton property, though quite undeveloped, is fast becoming very popular. Several Wells are now going down in the Township, and active preparations are making for many more. One or two Wells are now pumping with good success, and several that are down but one or two hundred feet, have a fine show of Oil. This is heavy Lubricating Oil.

Nearly the entire 659¼ acres of land owned by this Company is bottom land, and every foot of it boring territory, giving ample room for more than 1,500 Wells.

The tracts lie in four different localities, and none of them in mythical or unknown regions, where perhaps there is not a Well being bored within fifty miles, and where, if Oil should be found, the means transportation would be absolutely wanting, thus rendering the product valueless. These lands are all in easy reach of Railroads. A feature, the advantages of which will readily appear, is, that all these lands are surrounded by active development, numbers of Wells going down in the immediate vicinity of each tract, so that should Oil be found, this property is enhanced in value though the Company should not at once commence operations themselves on all the Lots.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

This Company has been organized on a different plan from most Petroleum Companies now in operation, the advantages of which will be apparent to every one.

The property of this Company was purchased by an Association of forty-five gentlemen, and was selected after careful examination by two of their number sent out for the especial purpose. With the money for the purchase of the lands was raised $15,000 working capital, and placed in the hands of the Trustee. This enabled the Association to at once commence operations, instead of waiting for the sale of the stock to produce working capital, as is usual. Three Wells are now in progress of sinking on the Cherry Run property.

With good success, sixty days will suffice to complete these Wells, and that they will be highly productive, no one familiar with Oil Territory can doubt, as there has never been a failure on Cherry Run, and within a few rods of this property are some very fine Wells. The famous Coquette (800 bbls.), Jersey (400 bbls), Maple Shade (200 bbls.) and Sherman Wells (200 bbls.), are immediately across on Oil Creek. The renowned Reed Well, which flows 300 barrels daily, is less than one mile below on Cherry Run, and a new 200 barrel Well is between the Reed Well and these Lots. These Lots are in what is recognized by all men as the finest Oil Basin yet discovered, and immediately between the Reed Well on the one side and the Coquette, Jersey, etc., on the other side, the largest Oil Wells in the world, and in this distance there has never been a well put down that was not a paying well. Farther on in this same line is the famous Pitt Hole Well of the United States Petroleum Company.

Three Wells are also going down on the Ohio property. One on the "Oil Spring Lot," one on the Goodrich Farm, 20 acres, Liverpool, and one on the Brown Farm, Grafton.

Oil is found here generally at a depth of less than 200 feet, and to this depth Wells are sunk by hand-power.

These Wells are being vigorously pushed.

To facilitate the business of developing these lands, the gentlemen purchasing them have formed a Stock Company, with a very limited capital, considering the great value of their lands, and have taken among themselves all the Stock except 28,000 Shares, set apart as additional working capital. These 28,000 shares are now offered to the public.

The Stock is all full paid, and will not be liable to any assessments. No Stockholder assumes any personal liability.

As more Engines have been contracted for, and arrangements made to sink Wells on other tracts of the Company's lands, it is desirable that all the additional working capital should be speedily converted into cash, and that this may be done at once, the Stock reserved for it is offered at the extreme low price of $3 per Share.

Subscriptions or orders will be received and Certificates issued for any number of Shares above Ten.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS are open at the Office of SYKES, CHADWICK & Co., Willard's Hotel, Washington; Office of W. D. MANN, 227 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.; at the Office of the ARMY OIL COMPANY, 211 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio; and at the Company's Office, 240 Broadway, New York.

Persons at a distance or in the Army, wishing to purchase Stock, can send Treasury Notes, Drafts, Government Bonds, Post Office or Paymasters' Orders, to the Office at New York, and immediately Certificates of Stocks will be returned to them, or forwarded to whom they may direct.

Considering the gigantic extent of this wonderful new field for business; the certainty of large gains in all judicious enterprise; the abilities, advantages and reputation of the gentlemen concerned in this Company, and the positive and solid progress of its operations up to this point, it is believed that no investment is at this day open to the public at once so safe and so lucrative.

LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

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" " W. H. PENROSE,
" " MORGAN, Chief of Staff to Major-General Hancock.
" " S. S. CARROLL.
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" JACOB ZEILIN, Commandant, U. S. M. C.,
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. L. DUFF, of Lieutenant-General Grant's Staff.
" " WILLIAM REDWOOD PRICE, Chief of Cavalry Bureau
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MAJOR AUG. NICHOLSON, Adjt. and Ins. Gen'l U. S. Marine Corps.
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" GEO. K. LEET, Lieut-Gen. Grant's Staff,
CAPTAIN J. S. POLAND, 2d U. S. Infantry,
" E. M. STEBBINS, M. S. K. and P. M., U. S. A., Washington Arsenal.
" W. A. LAMOTTE, A. A. General,
" W. MITCHELL, 3d U. S. Infantry,
" J. N. CROSS, V. R. C.,
" R. P. CRAWFORD, A. A. G.,
" G. T. CRAWFORD,
" C. F. HOYT, A. Q. M.,

LATE OF THE ARMY.

COLONEL W. S. HILLYER, of General Grant's Staff,
" GEORGE P. IHRIE, of General Grant's Staff.
" R. A. ALGER, 5th Michigan Cavalry,
" W. D. MANN, 7th Michigan Cavalry,
" ABEL GODDARD, 60th N. Y. Infantry.
MAJOR HENRY S. FITCH, of General Sherman's Staff,
CAPTAIN GEORGE D. KELLOGG, of General Halleck's Staff,
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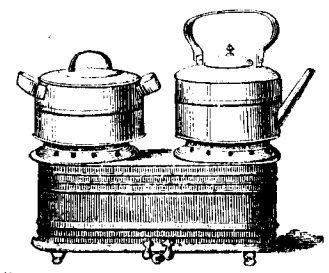
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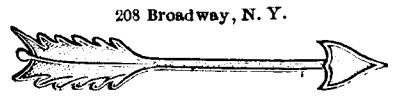
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PAYABLE JUNE 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 2," of the county of New York, becoming payable June 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,641,500 OF "SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND REDEMPTION BONDS NO. 2," OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, May 23, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million six hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds No. 2," of the county of New York, authorized by chapter 17 of the Laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 3, 1865.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows: –

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1891.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1892.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1893, and

One hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1894.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank), on Thursday, the first day of June, 1865, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from June 1, 1865.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 3, 1865.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE grand review at Washington is over. It is pronounced on all hands to be a magnificent success. The weather was delightful; the troops, some of whom showed the effect of preliminary parade drills, marched finely; the city was crowded with enthusiastic spectators, who vented their enthusiasm in continued cheers. The PRESIDENT and Cabinet, the Lieutenant-General, the Diplomatic corps, and distinguished guests were present upon the four platforms, ladies thronged windows and balconies, showing handkerchiefs and flinging flowers to the troops below. Officers pranced in great enjoyment, the heroes in the ranks marched steadily and good-humoredly along, while the spectators, hundreds of thousands strong, cheered till their lungs were hoarse. This fine ovation was all deserved. Heaven grant that our sympathies and gratitude may not be dismissed by an empty pageant, and that we may not feel that the account is squared with our defenders in the National ledger by the gay festival of Tuesday and Wednesday.

THE pleasant work of receiving surrenders goes on apace, both West and East. Acting Rear-Admiral THATCHER, on the night of the 4th inst., received written propositions from Commodore EBENEZER FARRAND, commanding Confederate forces in those waters, to surrender to him all the Rebel naval forces, officers, men and public property yet afloat under his command, and now blockaded by a portion of our naval forces in the Tombigbee River, and desiring a meeting with him to arrange terms of surrender to the United States. He accordingly met Commodore FARRAND at Citronelle, a point about twenty-five miles above Mobile, and accepted his proposal on the same basis granted to General RICHARD TAYLOR by Major-General CANBY, the latter having taken place at the same point and time. The formal surrender of the Rebel naval squadron in the Tombigbee River took place at Nanna Hubba Bluff on May 9. The capitulation was made to Commander EDWARD SIMPSON, fleet captain of the West Gulf Squadron. The following Rebel vessels were surrendered:

Jeff. Davis,	General Beauregard,
Robert Watson,	Duke,
Magnolia,	Sumter,
Marengo,	St. Nicholas,
St. Charles,	Reindeer,
Commodore Farrand,	Admiral.

Among the officers surrendered were Commodore Ebenezer Farrand, of Florida; Commodore L. Rousseau, of Louisiana; Captain Patrick W. Murphy, of North Carolina; Commander C. ap R. Jones, of Virginia; Lieutenant Julian Myers, of Georgia; Lieutenant James D. Johnston, of Kentucky; Lieutenant Charles W. Hays, of Alabama; Lieutenant Charles P. McGary, of North Carolina; Lieutenant Robert T. Chapman, of Alabama; Lieutenant F. B. Renshaw, of Florida; Lieutenant E. Lloyd Winder, of Maryland; Lieutenant John R. Eggleston, of Mississippi; Lieutenant C. C. Simons, of Virginia; Lieutenant John W. Bennett, of Maryland; Lieutenant Thomas L. Harrison, of Virginia; Lieutenant Joseph Fry, of Florida; Lieutenant W. P. A. Campbell, of Tennessee; Lieutenant Julian M. Spencer, of Maryland; Lieutenant James McBaker, Lieutenant Edgar L. Lambert, and one hundred and ten others.

The whole number of officers and men paroled in JOHNSTON'S Army by General HARTSUFF is stated, on good authority, to be 29,924. Since the officers were compelled not only to sign their individual paroles, but also those of their respective commands, most of them took the precaution to have inspections of their men, and did not surrender such as had escaped from camp, although belonging to their commands. Probably JOHNSTON'S Army was over 40,000 strong at the time of the formal surrender. A correspondent of the *Tribune* humorously states, that, upon opening the paroling office at Greensborough, General HARTSUFF observed a Confederate officer who had been standing near the door from a very early hour. He pressed in eagerly and first signed the following to a parole already written out in his own hand: "Rear-"Admiral and Brigadier-General, C. S. N. and C. S. "A., R. SEMMES." The following is a tolerably correct account of the forces as surrendered:

HEADQUARTERS, &C.

General Jos. E Johnston, Commanding Army of the Tennessee, personal and general staff and executive bureaus, total	333
General G. T. Beauregard, "second in command," and staff	24
Provost-Marshal-General, Army of Tennessee, and absentees reporting to him	241
Unassigned officers and men	106
Unattached officers and men, Army of Northern Virginia	15
Major-Gen ral L. L. Lomax and staff	12
Total	731

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Major-General Butler, staff, &c	150
Cavalry Division	2,346
Total	2,496

HARDEE'S CORPS.

Lieutenant-General W. J. Hardee, staff and headquarters	201
Major-General Brown	82
Major-General R. F. Hoke	64
Major-General Cheatham	153
Officers and men	9,060
Total	9,560

STEWART'S CORPS.

Lieutenant-General Stewart, staff and headquarters	109
Major-General E. C. Walthal	74
Major-General Loring	15
Major-General P. Anderson	41
Officers and men of the corps	8,586
Total	8,824

S. D. LEE'S CORPS.

Lieutenant General S. D. Lee, staff and headquarters	116
Major-General Hill, staff and headquarters	22
Major-General Stevenson, staff and headquarters	53
Officers and men of the corps	4,765
Total	4,956

NAVAL BRIGADE AND UNATTACHED.

Rear Admiral R. Semmes, officers and men	306
Medical officers, stewards and attendants, and officers and men, patients in hospital	1,002
Unattached, reserve artillery	1,252
Detachment reporting to the Commandant Post at Greensborough	717
Grand total, present and paroled, officers and men	29,924

General WILSON has been carrying out in Georgia and Florida the terms agreed upon between SHERMAN and JOHNSTON. General UPTON was detailed to conduct the surrender at Augusta, General MCCOOK at Tallahassee, and General CROXTON at Macon. On the 6th inst., however, General MOLINEUX, of General GILLMORE'S force, assumed command at Augusta, took possession of about $10,000,000 worth of stores of the ordnance, commissary and quartermaster departments, with the powder mills, capable of manufacturing twelve thousand pounds of powder per day, over seventy thousand bales of cotton and $45,000 in bullion.

On the 9th inst., General JEFF. THOMPSON had a conference with Colonel DAVIS, of General DODGE'S staff, on terms of surrender, at Chalk Bluffs. THOMPSON assumed that the Confederacy would yet succeed, saying he would have hope as long as JEFF. DAVIS lived, and there was a Rebel Secretary of War; that his only object in giving any attention to the summons to surrender was on account of the hardships that the people in his district were undergoing for want of food and other necessaries of life. General THOMPSON'S forces were not collected in camps at the time, but were scattered throughout Northern Arkansas, from the Mississippi River to the western boundary. On the 1st of May he had collected them together and paroled them for the season, to allow them to put in crops, but they were required to hold themselves in readiness to resume their arms and march at any moment. No considerable body was collected at any place, all of them nearly being at work on their farms. The country is quite impoverished, and such a course was necessary on his part to create sustenance for the women and children. He agreed to call his troops together at Wittsburgh, Arkansas, on the 25th inst., and at Jacksonport, on White River, on the 5th of June, to be formally surrendered and paroled. All arms, ammunition and public property were also to be brought in and given up.

So, one after another of the Rebel forces has surrendered, east of the Mississippi, and the PRESIDENT'S Proclamation treating all armed opponents of the Union in that region as guerrillas, henceforth, is perfectly proper and wise. KIRBY SMITH is still defiant in his own regions, but General SHERIDAN will soon break down all opposition. The latter has already arrived at the West, and will soon be at the scene of hostilities. Some of his cavalry generals accompany him. He will "clear out" Texas as he cleared out the Shanandoah Valley. It is reported that KIRBY SMITH was killed by Major MCKEE, in consequence of a difficulty growing out of a cotton speculation.

The Sixth corps has been doing duty at Danville for nearly a month, but it is now finished. On the 15th preparations were made to transport the corps to Richmond. The whole corps was to have been at Richmond on the 20th or 21st, whence it would start for Alexandria. The Third division left Danville on the 16th, and the Second on the day following. A detail from the Twenty-fourth corps relieved HYDE'S brigade from provost duty.

A singular affair occurred at Memphis on the 18th, 1865, which, for want of official or private information, must be given according to the dispatch. That dispatch states that the influx of paroled Rebel troops into Memphis caused a great excitement among the negro troops. They got up a plot to kill every Rebe soldier in Memphis in revenge for the Fort Pillow massacre. The plot was discovered and the white troops were put on guard to watch the movements of the negroes. At a given hour the negroes attempted to come out of the fort to carry out their purpose when they were ordered back. The negroes refused to obey the order and a fight forthwith ensued. After a sharp conflict twenty of the negroes were killed and wounded and driven back in confusion into the fort. A strong guard is now kept over them.

JEFF. DAVIS, the knight of the petticoats (for, although he probably was not rash enough to actually don that mysterious species of feminine gear, or even to get into a quiet pattern of hoop skirts, yet since he actually got on some sort of a wrapper or gown, will be known is history as receiving the Order of the Pet-

ticoat), arrived at Macon on the 14th, and was then sent under guard to Augusta, and thence to Savannah. The route through Nashville was not adopted as being injudicious. At Savannah, DAVIS, with his wife and four children, Messrs. A. H. STEPHENS, C. C. CLAY, REAGAN and others, General WHEELER and staff, and other captured officers, took the steamer *W. P. Clyde* to Fortress Monroe, under escort of the *Tuscarora*. Colonel PRITCHARD and a part of the battalion of the Fourth Michigan cavalry, who effected the capture of DAVIS, formed the guard. DAVIS was sent to the cell prepared for him in the second tier of casemates.

Under the order from the War Department, providing for the mustering out of all officers and soldiers whose terms of service expire on or before September next, the entire Third division of the Ninth corps, commanded by Major-General HARTRANFT, and composed of between five and six thousand one year men, will be mustered out.

IN the report of the last Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy the necessities of the institution are clearly presented. The suggestions they make at the close of the report for the consideration of the Department, as the results of their examination and conferences, in reference to the further development of the institution and the extension of nautical education generally, merit careful attention. The visitors recommend:

1. That the pupils of the Naval Academy be designated as *naval cadets*—simply as *candidates* for the lowest official rank in the Navy, and that no cadet be rated as midshipmen, "until he has had at least "eighteen months of professional practice afloat, to- "wards which time the actual time at sea of each ex- "perimental cruise shall be credited."

2. That the present custom of selecting candidates for admission be immediately abandoned, and that all appointments he hereafter made in consideration of the personal merit of the applicant, ascertained by a public competitive examination, conducted before an impartial tribunal, constituted as shall be prescribed by law, and in connection with this change in the mode of appointment, that a revision be made of the conditions as to the age, bodily vigor and general knowledge of candidates.

3. The establishment of seven departments or schools, in each of which the course of instruction shall be far more comprehensive and thorough than is now practicable where the branches constitute parts of a single course. Each of these departments or schools to be opened to a certain number of candidates, on competitive examination, from each State—no matter where they may have received their education—and permission to be given to officers of any rank to extend their knowledge of either of these departments with the more advanced text books and means of instruction.

4. The encouragement of Naval institutes as temporary courses of instruction for the benefit of officers on furlough or a shore duty, and the inauguration, under the auspices of the Navy Department, of a system of navigation schools and naval instruction, in addition to and in connection with our present system of naval apprenticeship. This recommendation is accompanied with the presentation of the outline of such a system as is proposed.

5. The appointment of a council or board of naval education, to give unity, stability, thoroughness and general efficiency to the inspection and operation of the large system of naval education contemplated in the foregoing suggestions.

6. The appointment of an inspector of studies, to report frequently to the Academic Board every infraction of the programme of studies, in order to secure thoroughness in every department.

And finally, that greater publicity be given to all documents which set forth the objects and operations of the Naval Academy. This last recommendation we heartily endorse, as it will save us from the labor of responding to the applications we are constantly receiving for information on these points.

Many of the suggestions thrown out by this Board are most excellent, and comprehend nearly all the ideas for the advancement of the good of the service, which have appeared from time to time in the columns of this JOURNAL, besides others of great value, showing that the gentlemen composing the board brought to their task an unusual amount of earnestness and ability.

ON TACTICS IN GENERAL.

IF there is a science in which the value of expressions is far from being determined, and in which definitions do not reply to the aim they propose—an immutable clear and thorough explanation, accepted by all, of the technical terms which scientific language is of necessity forced to make use of—it is certainly the military science.

Open ROCQUENCOURT, DUFOUR, JOMINI, BISMARK, DEL DUERO, VIAL, DUPARC, &c., &c., French, Spanish, German, Swiss and Belgian, all differ, if not radically, at least as to shades.

The Belgian school teaches logistic, which the French school ignores. All mingle strategy more or less with tactics, and make manœuvring not a link of union, but of confusion. How many professors of military art teach that the strategical march lasts several days, and that the tactical march lasts only a few hours! Therein lies all the difference to them; the logic of their teaching, the analytical art, of their intellect go no further. This reminds one of a professor of geography teaching his pupils that the difference between a stream and a river is that one is bigger than the other.

When instruction has not yet arrived at comprehending the importance of definitions, it is still in its infancy; military instruction is the least advanced of any. The professors of military art and the special schools of Europe are young officers, generally very learned, that is to say, capable of repeating in a manner more or less elegant and clear what they have learned in books, but incapable of making any innovation and causing science to advance through their personal experience. The time of ROCQUENCOURT is gone by; he was a man who had served as an officer of staff with generals-in-chief during all the wars of the Empire before teaching, and whose instruction was the result of observation and notes amassed with care, one by one, on every battle-field during twenty years of war.

This want of the needed innovation in the science itself has caused a rut, so to speak, into which instruction has sunk for thirty years past, and which it is fully time to raise it from.

We propose to place under the eyes of the military public of America, ideas, accepted or not, which experience, practice, study, and our own observation suggest to us. As far as is in our power, we will abstain from quotation. We have little admiration for this manner of displaying erudition, destined to conceal the real nullity of the author, the immediate result of which is to deceive the reader, and present to him as authority beyond discussion, errors which have often no other merit than the consecration of time, and to transform him into a scientific Catholic, destined to believe without comprehending, in a word, to paralyze intellect and keep science at a stand still.

Of all the different branches of military science, tactics is incontestibly one of the worst defined and one of the most backward. We propose not to treat the matter thoroughly, which would necessitate a volume, but to write a few articles intended to indicate the principles of important reforms, worthy of attracting the attention of men of the profession. But as, before all, it is necessary to be understood, and as, in order to be understood, it is necessary to speak the same language, we will define what we understand by strategy, logistics, and tactics, in view of the logic of facts, and without regarding what is accepted.

Strategy begins with the plan of campaign and ends with it. It consists in determining the general rules by which the campaign which is about to open will be conducted; it is based upon politics, properly so called, on the general politics of war and on the profound knowledge of all the parts which constitute that whole which is called an army. The product of study, experience and reflection, it only crosses the limits of the cabinet of the minister of war under the form of a plan of campaign, to enter the domain of logistic which will comprise all the first part of the execution of the plan, the setting the troops in motion and the preparatory measures.

Logistic will amass on the base of operation in the *place d'armes* determined upon in advance by strategy, the provisions necessary for the march of troops; will establish hospitals, magazines and arsenals; make sure of the means of transportation; and generally prepare the *matériel* necessary for the execution of the plan of campaign. It is logistics which will indicate to the general-in-chief the best routes to follow to repair from the base of operations to the objective, and the best measures to take to lead the troops to the field of battle, where it will give place to tactics.

Logistics is then the science of the march, properly so called, embracing all the measures preliminary to setting the troops in movement, as well as all those relative to the accomplishment of the movement. It consequently comprises what the most part of military authors call *strategical manœuvres*; although we cannot understand the fitness of this expression: all is strategical since the plan is strategical, and as the plan comprised all, we defy any, by applying the adjective strategical to any part soever of the plan, to determine it in a clear and special manner. Tactics form part of a strategical plan; how then can a manœuvre be distinguished from another by the adjective tactical or strategical?

But if we say a logistic manœuvre, every one will understand, after the definition we have given of logistic, that we mean a preparatory manœuvre, having as its aim to lead the troops to the point where they are about to fight.

Tactics begin on the manœuvring-ground and end on the battle-field. Their aim, on the manœuvring-ground, is to teach every one, from the soldier to the general-in-chief, how to derive the maximum of effect from the military resources at his disposal. On the field of battle, they comprise the application of all that has been taught upon the manœuvring-ground. They are then a science purely of execution, the action of which, prepared by its elders strategy and logistic, is their conclusion and end.

It results from this definition of the three great fractions of military science, that strategy is more particularly within the domain of governments, seconded by the minister of war and the general-in-chief.

Logistic is more especially the science of the head of staff, inspired by the general-in-chief, and seconded by the heads of the different services, particularly those of artillery, health, and the administration of engineering and the pontoon service.

Tactics will be essentially the affair of the general-in-chief, seconded by his lieutenants at the head of the troops.

It is to this last part that we wish to pay attention, beginning with the tactic-manœuvres. We will call evolution the manœuvre gone through with. Thus, a troop moves from one point to another, it accomplishes an evolution, and the means it makes use of to accomplish it is a manœuvre. A troop passes from the order of battle to the order of column, and reciprocally. This is an evolution; it accomplishes this evolution by deploying or by wheeling about; deploying and wheeling about are manœuvres.

This being admitted and determined once for all, we will enter upon our subject, first establishing the general principles of tactics, then passing in review the different modes in which these principles are applied by different powers, and concluding by suggesting the modifications which we think it useful to introduce in the old regulations. C.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE AND EDUCATION.

THE epoch has now arrived for the consideration of the principles on which to base the reorganization of our national forces. In the soldiers, we must look not only for discipline, but for willing, intelligent obedience. All the discipline in the world could never have made such a body of troops as CROMWELL'S "Ironsides," as DAMPIER'S and BUCQUOY'S cuirassiers, as TILLY'S Walloons, as GUSTAVUS'S "Yellow (Finn) Regiment," as PICCOLOMINI'S cuirassiers, as BONAPARTE'S "Corps d'Elite," as the Algeria-formed Zouaves, as that column of Continentals which, under DE KALB, nearly retrieved the fatal field of Camden, pierced the British line, and fought on until almost annihilated.

Intelligence and loyalty—that is, patriotism in the purest sense of the word—are as important elements of a republican soldier's education as WALLENSTEIN'S discipline, GUSTAVUS'S sense of religious duty, and FREDERIC'S minuteness of tactical execution. The idea which the Duke of FRIEDLAND hammered into his iron bands, who rolled irresistibly over all opposition from the Danube to the extreme point of Jutland, proved how vain are regulation and experience when brought into antagonism with thought, duty, and consciousness of right. "The word is free, the thought is "dumb, obedience blind," was sufficient to shatter bodies held together by cognate sentiments, awakened and enforced by less vigilant ability and autocratic power. Such a military education never produced an infantry like the British column at Fontenoy, which seemed, like a magic tower of the Italian poet, repairing by some innate force the breaches made upon its faces and flanks by the enemy's missiles. The Spanish infantry, which had become the wonder of the world, was a mere creation of a discipline, born of an iron rule like WALLENSTEIN'S and ALBA'S. And yet it melted away, and was swallowed up as the earth absorbs a melted glacier, before the fire of the Duke D'ENGHIEN'S cavalry, kindled by the enthusiasm of example, and inflamed by the lightning of genius.

That sober thought which recognizes the importance of a principle, that solemn feeling which originates in the fervid love of free institutions and of a free country, emphatically every individual's own, when awakened to a full conception of the necessity of perfect obedience, will make any troops, like the Americans, invincible. The question how to effect this, is one which invites the attention of every reflecting patriot. A West Point education alone will never do it. It may direct it, but the elements of a successful system for our country lie deeper than routine. No general, great as some of our generals have proved themselves; no institution, however scientific and superior, as West Point has shown itself to be in the Mexican and Southern wars, brought this struggle to a successful conclusion. Under

God, the victory is due to the individual superiority of our Army. Their practical intelligence gave them a steady, trustworthy force, a moral discipline, a general excellence which no military science could ever have produced.

No military system of the old world can ever be adopted as an inflexible model for an American organization. As a whole, perhaps, the most advantageous military system to serve as a model for our own is the Swiss. It is very nearly perfection in principle, though not so in practice. The Swedish Indelta organization, the Russian and Austrian Military Colonies, doubtless rear and maintain very steady bodies of troops, suited to the condition of populations stationary as to ideas. But they would never do in this land of alternating administrations and fluctuating views of expediency. Their effective maintenance and durability depend upon sovereignty, hereditary, despotic, and unaffected by representative administration. The Prussian Landwehr and Turkish Rediff have furnished numbers, but not quality. The scientific arms and the cavalry service, the latter the "arm of the moment and of decision," to be really effective must be permanent, if not in numerical, certainly in educational and stamm or cadre force. The Austrian system of mingling an effective force, permanently maintained, in connection with subordinate sources of supply by nuclei Stamm-corps or Cadres, might be advantageously developed and applied in this country. The Hollandish idea of a militia organization which maintains a militia whence detachments go into camp with regular troops, at and for stated periods, at which time the militia are subjected to the same discipline as the regulars, is suggestive and excellent. National Guards, in the ordinary acception, are what ours proved on the first field of Bull Run. However, all these are more or less modifications of the Prussian Landwehr system, which has resulted in demonstrating that in a crisis and for active operations the regular army alone can be relied upon against old and regular forces. It was only, as in 1812, '13, '14, '15, when an ideal force, a patriotic fervor, a whirlwind, so to speak, of moral exaltation seized upon, carried away and impelled the German Landwehr, that it became capable of overcoming the French veterans and experienced troops. Even in this case much of the success was due to the sagacious preparation and disciplinary education adopted and enforced through the exertions of STEIN and SCHARNHORST. These master-minds, by disciplining successive levies replaced by new recruits as fast as each preceding corps reached a certain point of military development, succeeded in permeating the whole population with military ideas.

Religious enthusiasm and patriotism without commensurate instruction, sufficed to make the Russia serfs die like heroes at Borodino, but did not suffice to save Moscow. Like causes lost many other fields where the Russian masses demonstrated the truth of NAPOLEON'S remark when he saw them writhing under the fire of his guns, that "they were unable to stay, yet unwilling to abandon the field." With all their patriotic willingness, they lacked the essential element of intelligent individual energy, something which must be instilled prior to tactical instructions, or else discipline is resultless. The same steady energy which swarmed out NAPOLEON'S iron-bands at Gross Beeren, on the Katsbach, at Dennewitz and on the Partha, made Ligny a shambles and Waterloo an irretrievable catastrophe, has swarmed out Southern desperation. The origin of this inestimable force lies in educating a people up to the requisite standard, and must be instilled with the rudiments of common education. P.

USAGE AND ROUTINE IN THE NAVY.

NO. VIII.

THE officer in charge of the berth-deck sees hammocks up, and reports to the officer of the deck; he obtains orders from him for cleaning the deck; in port, sweeps down before wetting down immediately after the hammocks are up; at sea, sweeps down after hammocks are up, but cleans the deck after breakfast, and quarters; he sees that the deck, gratings, combings and hatches are well scrubbed or holystoned, those parts of the deck particularly about staunchions near bulkhead, combings, lockers and under bagracks, and that it is properly dried up. When clamping with hot water in damp or cold weather he sees that it is dried up as fast as clamped, before the water has time to cool; before holystoning he reports to the officer of the deck, and if the bags are piped up, he sees that all are taken on deck; he sees that lumber in the waterways is removed and the deck well holystoned and dried up before it is replaced; he keeps the whitewash in order, allowing no hammock to be hung with clues or laniards across the corner of a beam or knee; he has a passage way kept clear of hammocks on the starboard side of the deck to the sick bay; he superintends the cleaning of the sick bay, fore passage, storeroom, cockpit, when cleaning berth-deck, or according to special orders; superintends the serving of small stores, and of provisions in sloops; has all paintwork on the deck and that to main-deck hatches wiped off after washing down every day, and scrubbed, when the deck is holystoned, with salt water, canvas and sand; he sees that the starboard side of the deck is kept clear in port; has the deck ready for inspection each day at ten o'clock A. M. or in accordance with orders; maintains order upon the deck, and requires prompt obedience to all orders given there; sees that sweepers do not neglect main-deck ladders, or that part of the deck around stanchions, masts, combings, bulkheads, or under bag racks and around mess chests; he has whitewash put on with care once a week—on Friday morning or according to general orders—and when necessary reports to the executive officer that the whitewash may be scraped off or rubbed down and renewed; he sees that hatch cable-compressors are always in readiness for use, the tackle falls in order, and when the anchors are down, securely belayed; he keeps ironwork and spare anchor neatly blacked. When the galley is on the berth-deck, he sees that the master-at-arms has the fire extinguished before eight o'clock P. M.; he has the bags taken out of racks or from the jackstay by the cooks before breakfast and before supper, and that each man bestows his own in its proper place after he has used it; he messes the crew by watches and parts of the ship according to orders of executive officer, and berths them according to watch numbers, the boys and marines on the after part of the deck.

The master's mate or officer in charge of holds is responsible for the stowage of everything in the holds, that it is properly dunnaged, is secure from fitching away, and in good order; that each day's provisions can be obtained without too much breaking out, and that provisions and stores are not injured by being frequently broken out and re-stowed, that the captain of the hold does his duty, that he keeps the combings of the hatches properly cleaned, anchors in hatches and spare articles and ironwork in the hold properly cleaned and blacked and ready for use, shot lockers, chain lockers and cable tiers clear and properly stowed; the officer in charge has a correct account kept of wood and water on board, and of the storage of provisions; has chain locker hatches taken off each night before closing the hold, that the chains may be veered without delay; has cable tiers so stowed that as little delay as possible may be experienced when anything there is wanted; he guards against getting any of the gear in the tiers wet, receives no articles in the hold that will make dirt without express orders, and prevents dirt from working its way into the tanks; has tanks thoroughly cleaned out and whitewashed before refilling; allows no person in the holds except upon duty, and nothing to be stowed there that does not belong there, unless by order of the superior officer; he sees the holds secured, after having been examined by the master-at-arms, every evening at sunset, and turns the keys in to the executive officer, and making report to him.

Yards are squared after every exercise aloft, or use of them that might derange them. All hands are called "to "square yards," and the boatswain examines them and squares them by the braces; men so stationed are then sent aloft together, and the boatswain goes ahead in a boat manned for the purpose, the chief boatswain's mate going out on head booms, and boatswain's mates stationed upon the forecastle and in the gangways passing his orders; he calls out the condition of the yard, whether to starboard or port; if not square, commencing with the fore-yard, and after the lower-yards, the foretopsail-yards, and so on; he examines the appearance of everything aloft, sees that the rigging is neatly coiled down in the tops, the clues of sails square and neatly hauled up, the heels of booms square, the eyes of rigging clear of litter; that nothing is stowed in the doublings of masts, lifts and braces neatly stopped in, with eyes flat on crosstrees or close in to square of masthead, and mastropes rounded up and hooked at crosstrees and jack, the heads of headsails stowed snugly down on booms; all running rigging taut; he examines the stay of the masts, the peak of gaffs, and observes that nothing is left upon the rigging that should have been taken down, that wind sails are hoisted square fore and aft, that nothing is stopped to the toprails, and no ends or bights of ropes are hanging from the tops; he pipes down as he comes along side after passing entirely around the ship, the chief boatswain's mate following him to pass his orders. After loosing sails the boatswain squares the heels of booms, the clue jiggers and buntlines, or bowlines and clues, if hawled out by bowlines.

In getting in and out boats, the carpenter, under direction of the officer of the deck or the master, has booms broken out and re-stowed, and prepares the boats to go out or for their reception, and attends to landing them in their cradles or chocks. The forecastlemen get out whip for fore-yard tackle, and hook burtons and rolling tackle; the foretopmen send down whip for forestay tackle pendant; quarter-gunners and main-yard men get out whip for main-yard tackle, hook burtons and rolling tackle; the outer burton is hooked at topmast head, the inner one at lower cap; maintopmen send down whip for mainstay tackle pendant; captains of forecastle clear away and hook on fore-yard, and gunner's mate the main-yard; afterguard get a guy on stern of the boat to rouse her aft clear of foretopmast backstys and into her bed.

Studding sail booms, when triced up to scrape and oil, are not lowered till dry.

Before airing bedding call all hands to stand by hammocks, and before piping them down pass the word to open and air bedding, each watch on its own side, forecastlemen and foretopmen in fore rigging, maintopmen, firemen, coalheavers and afterguard in the main, and mizzentopmen and marines in the mizzen, triced up clear of awnings and above the ridge rope inside the rigging; when sufficiently aired call all hands to stand by hammocks, boatswain and mates pass the word lash up hammocks and restow in nettings, the men lay up together, cast off the bedding, and at the pipe down, lay down, lash up and stow.

When all hands are called to stand by hammocks, the men come on deck and stand close in to the rail, each watch on its own side, keeping silence. Everybody being on deck, the boatswain reports to the officer of the deck, receives orders to pipe down; on giving the preparatory pipe the men stationed to pass out hammocks, quartermasters in after nettings on starboard side, captains of afterguard and mizzentop on port side, captains of maintop and quarter-gunners in starboard gangway, captains of foretop and forecastle in port gangway; or if the ship has nettings around the bow and stern, captains of forecastle and mizzentop are stationed there, throw back the hammock cloths, and standing upon the rail take out the hammocks, calling out the number of each; those not taken from the hammock stowers are laid across the rail; the cloths are hauled over and stopped down by each part of the ship, after taking down hammocks. When hammocks are piped up, the same men stow them carefully at the same height from the rail, with the number up and in board, rejecting all not well lashed up with ends neatly turned over and clues stuck in, to be relashed. The hammocks of midshipmen are lashed and stowed, and taken down and hung up by men selected for the purpose by the young gentlemen; these men scrub the hammocks of the midshipman for whom he performs the service when scrubbing his own. Each man's hammock has upon it his watch number; a midshipman's, the initials of his name. To get up long clothes lines at sunset, men are sent aloft together, and whips overhauled down; topmen get up the lines and stretch them along fore and aft the deck, clear them, whips are hooked, lines hooked abaft and rove forward; whips are manned, and, at the third roll of the drum, the lines tired up and hauled taut forward. When short or sea lines are used, mizentopmen and afterguard get them up, clear them, get whips on main after shroud and forward swifter of mizzen-rigging, hook on to jackstays, trice up, a few hands laying up and bringing to; clothes are stoppered to lines by stops sewed into eyelet holes in each piece, the white above those that are colored; hammocks are stoppered by the head, with numbers up, and out if gantlines, trice up under the eyes of the rigging, and with numbers up and in if to the yardarms, and each one stopped at the foot to that on either side. Clothes when taken from the lines are put in the clothes bags of the men; hammocks are turned in by calling divisions to quarters, mustering them and making them up in bundles by gun's crews or divisions, each watch separately, tallying each bundle, and stowing in the sailroom. When clothes are on the sea lines, all hands on the watch having been called to "stand by washed clothes" and bring on deck, afterguard and mizzentopmen lay aloft and cast off the stops to the jackstay; when all is clear, order is given by the officer of the deck, and when the boatswain and mates pipe down, whips are let go and men lay down. When long lines are up and awnings spread, all hands being upon deck, men of each part of the ship lay up and cast off side stops and single earings of the awnings; at the order of the officer of the deck, when everything is ready, the boatswain and mates pipe down, whips and earings are let go, and the men lay in; rovings are immediately rove, whips unhooked and the awnings hauled out; men lay out and bring to the side stops and lay in before taking clothes from the lines; the lines are stretched along clear, after the clothes are removed, stopped up and sent to main-hold.

A GENERAL order has been issued from the War Department to the following effect:—All the forces of the enemy east of the Mississippi River having been duly surrendered by their proper commanding officers to the Armies of the United States, under agreements of parole and disbandment, and there being now no authorized troops of the enemy east of the Mississippi River, it is ordered that from and after the 1st day of June, 1865, any and all persons found in arms against the United States, or who may commit acts of hostility against it east of the Mississippi River, will be regarded as guerrillas, and punished with death. The strict enforcement and execution of this order is especially enjoined upon the commanding officers of all the United States forces within the territorial limits to which it applies.

COLONEL Baldwin, General Lee's Chief of Artillery, has issued a circular to the citizens and soldiers in the Valley of Virginia, enjoining them to bring in and deliver to the United States authorities all arms and government property in their possession.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

THE readers of the JOURNAL have been kept informed, from week to week of the progress of the two main Armies towards the point selected for review and final dispersion. They have seen the Armies of SHERMAN and MEADE pass severally through Petersburgh and Richmond and across the battle-ploughed acres of Eastern Virginia to Alexandria and Arlington, and encamp peacefully on either side of the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, There, all the corps being collected, preparations were made at once for the grand review of the gallant Armies, which should precede their mustering out of the service.

The vast pageant was to be of two day's continuance. THURLOW WEED says General GRANT assured him it would take that time for the passage of the troops across Long Bridge, and that, fitted with trains and the accoutrements of march, the line would extend from the Loyal capital to the Rebel. There was a preparatory review of the three divisions of the Ninth corps at its camps near Alexandria and Tenallytown, and similar reviews or partial reviews took place in the other infantry corps, and in SHERIDAN'S cavalry corps. The effect of these preparations was visible on the great day of parade in the compact and prompt marching of the columns.

Precisely at nine o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, May 22d, the signal gun boomed out the start. The cheery bugles of the cavalry were instantly going, the drums of the infantry rolled, the regimental bands pealed forth inspiriting music, and the grand Army of the Potomac was in march. We cannot describe the demonstrations with which its entrance into the city was greeted. As SHERIDAN'S cavalry clattered up Pennsylvania Avenue, cheers rent the air, and horses and riders were pelted with flowers. Similar demonstrations awaited the other parts of the column. General MEADE rode at the head, and was received with great enthusiasm. The head of the column reached the reviewing stand, in front of the Executive Mansion, at half-past nine o'clock. The PRESIDENT, Secretary of War and Lieutenant-General GRANT did not arrive until after General MEADE and several other officers had passed at the review stand. General MEADE was joined by General SHERMAN. The parade of the second day was fully equal to that of the first. Indeed, we have no disposition to make comparisons where none are called for. The troops were not greatly dissimilar in character and in marching.

ORDER OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 18, 1865.
Special Orders, No. 239.

[Extract.]

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6. A review, with marching salute, of the Army of the Potomac, the Army of the Tennessee, the Army of Georgia, and General Sheridan's Cavalry, will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 23d and 24th instants.

On Tuesday, the 23d instant, will be reviewed the Army of the Potomac, General Sheridan's cavalry and the Ninth corps, all under the command of Major-General George G. Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac.

On Wednesday, the 24th instant, will be reviewed the Army of the Tennessee, Major-General O. O. Howard, commanding, and the Army of Georgia, Major-General H. W. Slocum, commanding, the whole under command of Major-General W. T. Sherman.

The following will be the order of march :—The head of column will, each day, rest on Maryland avenue, at foot of Capitol Hill, moving at precisely 9 A. M., passing around the Capitol to Pennsylvania avenue, thence up the avenue to the Aqueduct Bridge, and across to their camp.

The troops will be without knapsacks, marching at company front, closed in mass, and at route step, except between Fifteenth street and New York avenue and Seventeenth street, where the cadence step will be observed.

Each brigade will be accompanied by six ambulances, passing three abreast.

The Reviewing Officer will be stationed in front of the President's House, where provisions will be made for members of the Cabinet, heads of Military and Civil Departments, and *Corps Diplomatique*.

The Ninth Army corps, Major-General Parke, commanding, will report to Major-General Meade for the review.

Major-General C. C. Augur, commanding Department of Washington, will have the necessary guards posted in the streets along the route, keeping the street clear of all horsemen and carriages, except those of the proper officers, heads of Military and Civil Departments, or *Corps Diplomatique*, and such other arrangements as are necessary to facilitate the review.

By command of Lieutenant-General GRANT.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant-Adjutant General.

Official :—R. WILLIAMS, Assistant-Adjutant General.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

ORDER OF GENERAL MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 20, 1865.

General Orders, No. 27.

In accordance with instructions received from headquarters, Armies of the United States, the Army of the Potomac will be passed in review through Washington city on Tuesday, the 23d instant, in the following order, viz :—

1st. Headquarters, Army of the Potomac and escort.
2d. Cavalry corps, Major-General Merritt, commanding
3d. Provost-Marshal-General's brigade, Brevet Brigadier General Macy, commanding.
4th. Engineer brigade, Brigadier-General Benham, commanding.
5th. Ninth corps, Major-General Parke, commanding, with division of Tenth corps, Brigadier-General Dwight, commanding.
6th. Fifth corps, Brevet Major-General Griffin, commanding.
7th. Second corps, Major-General Humphreys, commanding.

The artillery of each corps will follow its corps, except that of the Second corps, which will follow the leading division of its corps.

The cavalry corps will form on Maryland avenue, with the head of the column abreast of the northern entrance to the Capitol, prepared to move at precisely 9 o'clock A. M.

The Ninth corps will be marched across Long Bridge on the 22d instant, and will bivouack on ground east of the Capitol, to be designated by its commanding general. It will form on East Capitol street, the head of the column on First street east at 6 o'clock A. M., on the 23d instant, prepared to follow the cavalry.

At 4 o'clock A. M., of the 22d instant, the Fifth corps will be put in motion, crossing Long Bridge and the canal bridge on Maryland avenue, will then move easterly, sufficiently far to countermarch, and to form on Pennsylvania avenue, with the head of the column on First street east, prepared to follow the Ninth corps.

The Engineer brigade, and the Provost-Marshal-General's brigade, will bivouac on the evening of the 22d instant, near the Long Bridge, and moving over that and the canal bridge, on Maryland avenue, at 3½ o'clock A. M., on the 23d instant, will take position on A street north, prepared to follow the cavalry.

The Second corps will move at 7 o'clock A. M., on the 23d instant, and, crossing Long Bridge and the canal bridge on Maryland avenue, will form column on the streets of the Fifth ward, south of Pennsylvania avenue, prepared to follow the Fifth corps on First street east.

The formation of the column will be as designated in Special Orders No. 239, current series, headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's office, May 18, 1865, by companies, closed in mass, with shortened intervals between regiments, brigades, and divisions. For the sake of uniformity, and to pass narrow portions of the street the company front will be, throughout the Army, twenty files. Brigade commanders will see that the regimental commanders adopt this formation. The number of commanders must depend upon the number of men in the regiment. Each brigade of infantry will be accompanied by six ambulances passing three abreast.

Mounted officers will salute in passing the reviewing officer. The staff of the major-general commanding, after passing the reviewing officer, will be formed on the street to be hereafter designated. Corps commanders will direct their staff officers, after passing the reviewing officer, to continue in lead of their respective corps, over the route hereinafter designated.

The cadence step will be taken from the Capitol until after passing Seventeenth street. Arms will be carried at right-shoulder-shift from the Capitol to the front of the State Department. After passing the reviewing officer and Seventeenth street, the cavalry, moving briskly for six hundred or eight hundred yards, will proceed to the Circle, and thence through the street north to its camp. The Provost-Marshal-General's brigade, the Engineer's brigade, and the Fifth corps will march via Bridge street, Georgetown, and the Aqueduct Bridge to Ball's Crossroads, and thence to their camps.

The Ninth and Second corps will move across the Potomac via the pontoon bridge at the foot of High street, Georgetown, turning off at the Circle, through K street, and taking the lower road, past Arlington House, to Columbia Pike, will move to their camps.

Corps commanders will see that, after passing Seventeenth street, the gait be increased by regiments, and will take advantage of any of the side streets to mass their commands or portions of them. Should the column moving past the reviewing officer be checked, they will employ their staff officers to prevent any recurrence of the kind, and will send officers in advance to examine well the ground near the bridges available for placing their corps in mass. When practicable, batteries will form battery front. The unarmed men of the several commands, and such men as may be excused from duty by the medical officers will constitute the guard to be left in camp.

By command of Major-General MEADE.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDER OF MARCH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, May 22, 1865.

The following order, in column of corps, divisions, brigades, and regiments, for the review on the 23d instant, is published for general information, viz. :—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC.

Major-General George G. Meade, commanding.
General Staff.
Headquarters Escort—Squadron 1st Massachusetts cavalry, Captain E. A. Flint, commanding.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Major-General Merritt, commanding.
General Staff.
Headquarters Escort—6th U. S. cavalry, Lieut. Urban, commanding.
Third cavalry division, Maj.-Gen. George A. Custer, commanding.
Second brigade, Col. Wells, commanding—15th New York cavalry, 8th New York cavalry, 1st Vermont cavalry.
Third brigade, Col. Capehart, commanding—2d West Virginia cavalry, 3d West Virginia cavalry, 1st West Virginia cavalry, 1st New York Light cavalry.
First brigade, Col. Pennington, commanding—2d New York cavalry, 1st Connecticut cavalry, 2d New York cavalry, 2d Ohio cavalry.
Second cavalry division, Brevet Maj.-Gen. Henry E. Davies, commanding.
First brigade, Brevet Major-Gen. Davies, commanding—10th New York cavalry, 24th New York cavalry, 1st New Jersey cavalry, 1st Pennsylvania cavalry.
First cavalry division, Brig.-Gen. Thomas Devin, commanding.
Reserve brigade, Brig.-Gen. Alfred Gibbs, commanding—6th New York cavalry, 2d Massachusetts cavalry, 6th Pennsylvania cavalry.
Second brigade, Col. C. L. Fitzhugh, commanding—6th New York cavalry, 1st New York dragoons, 20th Pennsylvania cavalry, 17th Pennsylvania cavalry, 9th New York cavalry.
First brigade, Col. Peter Stagg, commanding—6th Michigan cavalry, 7th Michigan cavalry, 1st Michigan cavalry, 5th Michigan cavalry.
Horse artillery brigade, Brevet Col. James M. Robertson, commanding—Battery C, 2d United States artillery, Capt. D. R. Ransom; Battery R and I, 2d United States artillery, Lieut. John M. McGillovay; Battery L, 5th United States artillery, Lieut. W. F. Randolph; Battery D, 2d United States artillery, Capt. F. B. Williston; 6th New York Independent battery, Lieut. J. W. Wilson; Battery M, 2d United States artillery, Lieut. C. A. Woodruff; Battery C and E, 4th United States artillery, Capt. M. P. Miller.

NINTH CORPS.

Major-General John G. Parke, commanding.
General Staff.

First Division.

Brevet Major-General O. B. Wilcox, commanding.
First brigade, Col. Samuel Harriman, commanding—38th Wisconsin, Col. James Bentliff; 37th Michigan, Col. Charles Waite; 17th Michigan, Lieut.-Col. John Green; 109th New York, Capt. Z. G. Gordon; 79th New York, Major A. D. Baird.
Provost-Marshal-General's brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. N. Macy, Provost-Marshal-General, commanding—2d Pennsylvania cavalry, Col. Sanders; 1st Massachusetts cavalry, Major Tewksbury; 3d United States infantry, Major Archer; 10th United States infantry, Capt. Hall.
Engineer brigade, Brig.-Gen. H. W. Benham, commanding—Battalion of Regular Engineers, Brevet Major Harwood, commanding; 15th New York Engineers, Col. Brainard, commanding; 50th New York Engineers, Brevet Col. Spaulding, commanding.
Second brigade; Brevet Col. Ralph Ely, commanding—1st Sharpshooters and 2d Michigan, Lieut.-Col. A. W. Nichols; 46th New York Veteran Volunteers, Lieut.-Col Adolph Backer; 50th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Telford; 20th Michigan, Lieut.-Col. C. A. Lounsbury; 60th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. M. P. Avery.
Third brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. N. B. McLaughlin, commanding—3d Maryland battery, Brevet Col. G. P. Robinson; 14th New York Heavy artillery, Col. E. G. Marshall; 57th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. G. M. Tucker; 59th Massachusetts, Capt. Frederick Cochrane; 100th Pennsylvania, Col. A. J. Maxwell.

Second Division.

Brig.-Gen. S. G. Griffin, commanding.
First brigade, Col. Sumner Carruth, commanding—39th, New York, Col. A. C. Wildrick; 48th Pennsylvania. Col. J. F. Brannon; 7th Rhode Island, Brevet Col. P. Daniels; 45th Pennsylvania, Brevet Col. T. Gregg; 58th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Wheaton; 36th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. T. L. Barker; 35th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. John W. Hudson; 51st New York, Col. J. G. Wright.
Second brigade, Col. Herbert B. Titus, commanding—11th New Hampshire, Col. Walter Harriman; 56th Massachusetts, Col. S. M. Weld, Jr.; 179th New York, Col. Wm. M. Gregg; 17th Vermont, Col. T. V. Randall; 31st Maine, Col. Daniel White; 186th New York, Lieut.-Col. E. G. Marsh; 2d Maryland, Lieut.-Col. B. F. Taylor; 6th New Hampshire, Lieut.-Col. P. P. Bixby; 9th New Hampshire, Major Geo. H. Chandler.

Third Division.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. John G. Curtin, commanding.
First brigade, Col. A. B. McCalmon, commanding—51st Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Col. Wm. J. Bolton; 208th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. M. T. Heintzelman; 209th Pennsylvania, Col. T. B. Kaufman; 200th Pennsylvania, Major Jacob Rehm.
Second brigade, Col. J. A. Mathews, commanding—207th Pennsylvania, Col. R. C. Cox; 211th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. Coulter; 205th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. W. F. Walter.

Dwight's Division.

Nineteenth Army corps, Brig.-Gen. Wm. Dwight, commanding.
First brigade, Brig.-Gen. G. L. Beal, commanding—15th Maine, Col. Isaac Dyer; 114th New York, Col. S. R. Per Lee; 29th Maine, Col. George H. Nye; 30th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. N. Shardman; 1st Maine battalion, Capt. C. S. Brown.
Second brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. E. P. Davis, commanding—153d New York, Lieut.-Col. J. A. McLaughlin; 8th Vermont, Col. J. B. Mead; 12th Connecticut, Lieut.-Col. G. W. Lewis; 26th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Chapman; 47th Pennsylvania, Col. J. P. S. Gobin.
Third brigade, Brig.-Gen. J. D. Fessenden, commanding—173d New York, Col. L. M. Peck; 160th New York, Col. C. C. Dwight; 162d New York, Col. J. W. Blanchard; 133d New York, Col. L. D. Currie; 30th Maine, Col. T. H. Hubbard.
Artillery brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. C. Tidball, commanding—34th New York battery, Brevet Major J. Roemer; 7th Maine battery, Captain A. B. Twitchell; 19th New York battery, Captain E. W. Rogers; Battery D, Pennsylvania Volunteer artillery, Captain S. H. Rhoads; 11th Massachusetts battery, Captain E. J. Jones; 27th New York battery, Captain J. B. Eaton.

FIFTH CORPS.

Brevet Major-Gen. Charles Griffin, commanding.
General Staff.

First Division.

Brig.-Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, commanding.
First brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. L. Pearson, commanding—198th Pennsylvania, Capt. John Stanton; 185th New York, Col. G. Sniper.
Second brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. E. M. Gregory, commanding—189th New York, Col. A. L. Burr; 187th New York, Lieut.-Col. D. Myers; 188th New York, Col. J. McMahon.
Third brigade, Col. J. Cushing Edmonds, commanding—3d Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Cunningham; 20th Maine, Brevet Major A. W. Clark; 91st Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. E. J. Sellers; 1st Maine Sharpshooters, Capt. Geo. R. Abbott; 16th Michigan, Col. B. F. Partridge; 155th Pennsylvania, Major J. A. Cline; 1st Michigan, Lieut.-Col. George Lockley; 118th Pennsylvania, Brevet Major J. B. Wilson; 83d Pennsylvania, Col. C. P. Rogers.

Second Division.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. R. B. Ayres, commanding.
First brigade, Brig.-Gen. Joseph Hayes, commanding—114th Pennsylvania, Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. T. Collis; 5th New York, Lieut.-Col. W. F. Drum; 145th New York, Col. James Grindlay; 140th New York, Lieut.-Col. W. S. Grantsyon; 15th New York heavy artillery, Maj. Louis Eiche; 61st Massachusetts, Col. C. F. Walcott.
Second brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. W. Dennison, commanding—1st Maryland, Col. D. L. Stanton; 4th Maryland, Col. R. W. Bowerman; 7th Maryland, Major E. M. Mobley; 8th Maryland, Lieut.-Col. E. F. M. Faslitry.
Third brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. James Gwyn, commanding—190th Pennsylvania, Col. W. R. Hartshorne; 210th Pennsylvania, Major J. H. Graves; 4th Delaware, Brevet Lieut.-Col. M. B. Gist; 3d Delaware, Capt. D. D. Joseph; 8th Delaware, Capt. John Richards; 181st Pennsylvania, Col. James Carle.

Third Division.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. S. H. Crawford, commanding.
First Brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. A. Morrow, commanding—6th Wisconsin, Brevet Lieut.-Col. D. B. Bally; 7th Wisconsin, Lieut.-Col. H. Richardson; 91st New York, Lieut.-Col. W. J. Denslow; Independent Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. Clinton Perry.
Second brigade, Brig.-Gen. Henry Baxter, commanding—11th Pennsylvania, Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. Coulter, 97th New York, Col. J. P. Spofford; 104th New York, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Strong; 16th Maine, Major J. R. Small; 39th Massachusetts, Capt. F. K. Kinsley, 107th Pennsylvania, Col. T. F. McCoy.
Third brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Adrian R. Root, commanding—9th New York, Lieut.-Col. S. A. Moffatt; 142d Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. H. N. Warren; 95th New York, Lieut.-Col. Cremes; 88th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col G. Harney; 121st Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. J. L. Warner; 56th Pennsylvania, Major H. A. Laycock; 147th New York, Col. F. C. Miller.
Artillery brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. S. Wainright, commanding—Battery B, 4th United States Artillery, Brevet Capt. James Stewart; Battery H, 1st New York artillery, Brevet Maj. C. E. Mink; Battery B, 1st New York artillery, Capt. R. E. Rogers; Battery D, 1st New York artillery, Capt. J. B. Hazleton; Batteries D and G, 5th New York artillery, First Lieut. J. B. Rawles.

SECOND CORPS.

Major-Gen. A. A. Humphreys, commanding.
General Staff.
Headquarters Escort—Company F, 1st New Jersey cavalry, Capt. John Hobensack, commanding.

First Division.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. John Ramsey, commanding.
Third brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. D. McDougall, commanding—38th New York, Col. A. Funk; 52d New York, Lieut.-Col. H. M. Hasples; 125th New York, Maj. W. H. H. Brainard; 111th New York, Lieut.-Col. L. W. Husk; 126th New York, Capt. Ira H. Wilder; 7th New York, Col. George Van Shack.
First brigade, Col. John Fraser, commanding—61st New York, Col. George W. Scott; 81st Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. William Wilson; 140th Pennsylvania, Maj. Thomas Henry; 26th Michigan, Capt. L. H. Ives; 2d New York heavy artillery, Lieut.-Col. George Hoag; 5th New Hampshire, Capt. A. J. Hoitt.
Fourth brigade, Col. S. A. Multholland, commanding—116th Pennsylvania, Maj. D. W. Megraw; 83d Pennsylvania, Col. William M. Mintzer; 183d Pennsylvania, Col. George T. Egbert; 145th Pennsylvania, Maj. Charles M. Lynch; 64th New York, Lieut.-Col. William Glenny; 148th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. James F. Weaver.
Second brigade, Col. Robert Nugent, commanding—69th New York, Lieut.-Col. James J. Smith; 28th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. James Fleming; 88th New York, Lieut. Col. D. F. Burke; 4th New York heavy artillery, Maj. S. T. Gould; 63d New York, Capt. W. H. Terwelliger.
Artillery brigade, Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. G. Hazard, commanding—Battery K, 4th United States artillery, Brevet Capt. J. W. Roder; Battery R, 1st Rhode Island artillery, Lieut. James E. Chase; Battery B, 1st New Jersey artillery, Capt. A. J. Clark; Battery M, 1st New Hampshire artillery, Capt. G. Dakin; 10th Massachusetts Battery, Capt. J. Webb Adams; 11th New York Battery, Capt. C. A. Clark.

Second Division.

Brevet Major-Gen. Francis C. Barlow, commanding.
First brigade, Col. Wm. A. Olmsted, commanding—59th New York, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Jowell; 19th Maine, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Spaulding; 184th Pennsylvania, Col. J. M. Stover; 36th Wisconsin, Lieut.-Col. C. E. Warner; 20th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. A. R. Curtis; 19th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. E. Rice; 7th Michigan, Lieut.-Col. G. W. Lapodut; 1st Minnesota, Lieut.-Col. W. Donnle; 152d New York, Maj. J. E. Curtis.
Second brigade, Col. J. P. McIvor, commanding—8th New York heavy artillery, Col. J. B. Baker; 170th New York, Major Charles Hagan; 155th New York, Lieut.-Col. John Byrne; 164th New York, Lieut.-Col. Wm. De Lacy; 69th New York, N. G. A., Lieut.-Col. John Coonan.
Third brigade, Col. D. Woodall, commanding—167th New York, Lieut.-Col. F. E Pierce; 10th New York, Lieut.-Col. G. F. Hopper; 69th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. William Davis; 1st Delaware, Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Nichols; 4th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Charles C. Callahan; 7th West Virginia, Lieut.-Col. F. W. Baldwin; 12th New Jersey, Capt. C. D. Lippincott; 14th Connecticut, Capt. J. Frank Morgan; 106th Pennsylvania, Capt. J. H. Gallagher.

Third Division.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. Mott, commanding.
First brigade, Brig.-Gen. R. De Trobriand, commanding—1st Maine heavy artillery, Lieut.-Col. R. B. Shepherd; 24th Indiana, Lieut.-Col. Andrews; 110th Pennsylvania, Capt. J. B. Fite; 99th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. Peter Fritz; 40th New York, Lieut.-Col. M. M. Cannon; 86th New York, Maj. L. Todd; 73d New York, Lieut.-Col. M. W. Burns, 124th New York, Lieut.-Col. C. H. Weygant.
Second brigade, Brig.-Gen. R. R. Pierce, commanding—17th Maine, Col. C. P. Mattox; 105th Pennsylvania, Maj. James Miller; 5th Michigan, Lieut.-Col. D. S. Root; 93d New York, Lieut.-Col. H. Gifford; 141st Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Horton; 1st Massachusetts heavy artillery, Maj. Shatwell; 57th Pennsylvania, Maj. Samuel Bryan.
Third brigade, Brig.-Gen. R. McAllister, commanding—7th New York, Col. Francis Price; 120th New York, Lieut.-Col. A. L. Lockwood; 11th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. C. C. Rivers; 8th New Jersey, Lieut.-Col. Henry Hartford; 11th New Jersey, Lieut.-Col. John Shoenover.

By command of Major-General MEADE.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Alexandria, Va., May 20, 1865.

Special Field Orders, No. 71.

I. To make the review ordered for this Army in the city of Washington on Wednesday, May 24, the two wings without knapsacks, and with two (2) days' cooked rations in haversacks, will during Tuesday, close well upon the Long Bridge, the Right Wing in advance. On Wednesday, at break of day, the troops will move out of bivouac by the right flank, and march until the head of column is closed up to Capitol grounds, and then mass as close as possible east of the Canal, ready to march according to Special Orders No. 239, Adjutant General's Office, May 18, by close column of companies, right in front, guide left by the route prescribed. When the companies fall below fifteen (15) files the Battalions will form column by Divisions. At nine (9) o'clock A. M. precisely, a single gun will be fired by the leading battery, when the head of column will march around the Capitol down Pennsylvania Avenue, and past the reviewing stand in front of the President's House, thence to the New Camps or to a bivouac, according to the pleasure of the Army Commanders. All colors will be unfurled from the Capitol to a point beyond the President's reviewing stand. The General-in-Chief will ride at the head of column and take post near the reviewing officer. The Commanders of each Army, Corps and Division, attended by one staff officer, will dismount after passing the General in-Chief, and join him while his army, corps or division is passing, when he will re-mount and join his command. Officers commanding regiments and above will present swords on passing the Reviewing Officer, but company officers will make no salutes. Brigade bands or consolidated field-music will turn out and play as their brigade passes the Reviewing Officer, but will be careful to cease playing in time for the succeeding band to be heard. One band per Division may play during the march from the Capitol to the Treasury building. The colors of each Battalion will salute by drooping in passing the Reviewing Officer, and the field-music make three ruffles without interrupting the "march" of the band. Should intervals occur in the columns, care will be taken that Divisions pass the reviewing stand compactly, and if the passing of the bridge draw out the columns, the march will be continued with as little interruption as possible at full distance. Army Commanders will make all subordinate arrangements as to guides, &c.

II. Army Commanders may at once select new camps east of the Potomac, the Right Wing above Washington, and Left Wing below, and make arrangements with the Quartermaster's Department to collect fuel, forage, &c., in advance at their new camps, and may march thereto direct from the review by routes that will not interrupt the progress of the columns behind. The wagon trains, with camp equipage and knapsacks, can follow the day after the review.

III. Mustering Officers will at once see to the preparation of rolls for pay and discharge of the organizations, and men that are to be discharged under existing orders of the War Department, but no discharges will be made till after the review.

By order of W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

L. M. DAYTON, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HOWARD'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
ALEXANDRIA, VA., May 22, 1865.

General Orders No. 11.

In accordance with instructions received from Headquarters of the Military Division of the Mississippi, the Army of the Tennessee will pass in review through Washington city on the 24th instant, in the following order, viz :

1. General commanding Army, staff and escort.

2. The First regiment Michigan Engineers and First regiment Missouri Engineers, Colonel J. B. Yates commanding.

3. Fifteenth Army corps, Major-General John A. Logan commanding.

4. Seventeenth Army corps, Major-General F. P Blair commanding.

The artillery of the Army will be marched by brigades, in rear of the infantry of each corps, and under command of the respective chiefs of artillery for the corps. If the width of the street will admit, batteries will be moved battery front.

The Army will march on the 23d instant from its present camp to the neighborhood of the Long Bridge, and will there be put in bivouac for the night. The troops will be supplied with two days' cooked rations, in haversacks, and will march in review without knapsacks.

At daylight on the 24th instant the Army will commence crossing the Long Bridge, with Engineer regiments in advance, and will move by Maryland avenue to the north and east of the Capitol, massing in streets contiguous to the line of march.

The Engineer regiments will form on North Capitol street—head of column opposite the northern entrance to the Capitol grounds—prepared to wheel into Pennsylvania avenue precisely at nine A. M.

The Fifteenth Army corps, Major-General John A. Logan commanding, will be formed on Maryland avenue, with head of column near the northern entrance to the Capitol grounds, prepared to move in the rear of the Engineer regiments.

The Seventeenth Army corps, Major-General F. P. Blair commanding, will be formed on East Capitol street, prepared to move in rear of the Fifteenth Army corps.

The line of march will be up Pennsylvania avenue, past the President's house, where the reviewing officer will stand, round the

Circle, and then by K and Fourteenth streets, to camps already indicated to corps commanders.

The order of march will be in column of companies closed in mass, right in front, with reduced intervals between regiments, brigades, and divisions. Companies will be equalized by divisions, and whenever they fall below fifteen files the battalion will form column by divisions. Six ambulances, three abreast, will follow each brigade.

The troops will be marched at shoulder arms, with fixed bayonets, after passing the Treasury Department, and until they shall have crossed Seventeenth street. The cadence step will be taken from the moment the head of the column moves from the Capitol. All colors will be unfurled during the entire march.

Corps and division commanders are particularly enjoined to move their commands in such manner as will insure an unbroken and unclogged column, and will study the route of march, prior to the review, to that end.

On approaching the reviewing officer all mounted officers will salute, and none other. The corps and division commanders will, after passing the reviewing officer, dismount, and, accompanied by one staff officer, take position near the Commanding-General of the Army during the period that their commands may occupy in passing, when they will rejoin their troops and conduct them to their camps. No other officers than those above mentioned will leave the column.

The drum corps of each brigade will be massed at the head of the brigade, and will wheel out of column opposite the reviewing officer until the brigade shall have passed, when they will pass from position in front of the stand. Brigade bands will continue at the head of their respective brigades. The colors will salute by drooping on passing the reviewing officer, and the field music will make the ruffle without interrupting the march.

Precisely at nine A. M. a signal gun will be fired by one of the advance batteries, when the column will be put in motion as heretofore directed. Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Ross, Chief of Artillery, Fifteenth Army corps, is charged with the execution of this paragraph.

Suitable camp guards will be left in charge of the camps, and the trains of the corps will commence crossing the Potomac after the review shall have closed.

By command of Major-General O. O. HOWARD.

A. M. VAN DYKE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: A. M. VAN DYKE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.

Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, Commanding

STAFF.

Brigadier-General J. D. Webster, Chief of Staff; Brevet Major-General Barry, Chief of Artillery; Brigadier General Beckwith, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Brigadier-General Easton, Chief Quartermaster; Colonel O. M. Poe, Chief Engineer; Colonel Lawyer, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Baylor, Ordnance Officer; Lieutenant-Colonel Gaeber, Quartermaster; Colonel Moore, Medical Director; Major A. M. Dayton, Assistant Adjutant-General; Majors McCoy N. Nichols and Audenreid, Captains Dickson, Merritt and Marshall, Aids de-Camp; Captains Bartlett, Chief Signal Officer; Lieutenant Connelly, Assistant Engineer Officer.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Major-General JOHN A. LOGAN, (late Major-General O. O. Howard) commanding.

STAFF.

Lieut.-Col. Max Woodhull, Asst. Adj.-General.
Major John S. Hoover, Senior A.D.C.
Lieut.-Col. S. D. Nichols, 24th Iowa Infantry, A.A.I.G.
Maj R. Nicolls, Surgeon U.S.V., Medical Director.
Major John M. Woodworth, Surgeon First Illinois Artillery, Medical Inspector.
Major A. C. Perry, 52d Indiana Infantry, A.A.D.C.
Capt. Wm. B. Pratt, A.D.C.
Capt. L. B. Mitchell, A.D.C., and A. [illegible].
Capt. O. C. Powleson, Commanding Ambulance Corps.
Maj. F. C. Gillette, Provost-Marshal.
Capt. F. F. Whitehead, A.A.G U.S.V., A.A.D.C.

ENGINEER REGIMENTS.

The First Regiment Michigan Engineers and First Regiment Missouri Engineers, Col. J. B. YATES, commanding.

FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj.-Gen. WM. B. HAZEN, (late Maj.-Gen. Logan) commanding.

STAFF.

Capt. G. Loplaud, A.A.G.
Capt. C. A. Eainerst, A.A.I.G.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj.-Gen. C. R. Woods, Commanding.
Capt. Fred. H. Wilson, A. A. Gen. 1st Division.
Capt. A. B. Smith, A. A. I. G.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. B. Woods, Commanding.
12th Indiana—Col. Reuben Williams, Commanding.
76th Ohio—Lieut.-Col. Edward Briggs, Commanding.
27th Missouri—Col. Thomas Curly, Commanding.
31st and 3d Missouri—Lieut.-Col. A. J. Seavy, Commanding.
93d Illinois—Lieut.-Col. A. C. Burrell, Commanding.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Col. R. F. Cattesin, Commanding.
40th Illinois—Lieut.-Col. H. W. Hall, Commanding.
46th Ohio—Lieut.-Col. E. N. Upton, Commanding.
103d Illinois—Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Wright, Commanding.
6th Iowa—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Clune, Commanding.
97th Indiana—Lieut.-Col. N. G. Carvine, Commanding.
26th Illinois—Lieut.-Col. Ira J. Bloomfield.
100th Indiana—Capt. J. W. Headington, Commanding.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Col. George A. Stone, Commanding.
4th Iowa—Major A. R. Anderson.
9th Iowa—Major A. Abernethy.
25th Iowa—Lieut.-Col. D. J. Palmer.
26th Iowa—Major John Stubbins.
30th Iowa—Lieut.-Col. A. Roberts.
31st Iowa—Lieut.-Col. J. W. Jenkins.

SECOND DIVISION.

Major-Gen. W. B. Hazen, Commanding.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Col. Theodore Jones, Commanding.
6th Missouri—Capt. H. D. Stephens.
55th Illinois—Capt. Charles Andress.
116th Illinois—Capt. Nicholas Geschround.
127th Illinois—Lieut. Col. Frank C. Curlie.
30th Ohio—Lieut. Col. E. P. Brooks.
57th Ohio—Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Mott.
19th Iowa—Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Silsby.
17th Iowa—Capt. Wm. Horner.
60th Ohio—Capt. Thos. C. Morris.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Col. Wm. S. Jones, Commanding.
37th Ohio—Lieut. Col. Von Blessingh.
47th Ohio—Col. N. C. Fang.
53d Ohio—Capt. Robert Curren.
54th Ohio—Lieut. Col. J. T. Moore.
83d Indiana—Capt W. N. Cram.
111th Illinois—Col. James S. Martin.

BATTALION.

26th Missouri—Capt. T. M. Rice.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. John M. Oliver, Commanding.
15th Michigan—Lieut.-Col. F. S. Hutchinson.
70th Ohio—Lieut.-Col. H. L. Phillips.
32th Illinois—Lieut.-Col. T. L. B. Werner.
90th Illinois—Lieut. Col O. Stuart.
56th Illinois—Lieut. Col. J. P. Hall.
39th Indiana—Capt. J. Fairar.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brevet Major-Gen. John M. Corse, Commanding.
Capt. L. K. Everets, Assist. Adjt. Gen.
Capt. Chas. Rateray, Act.-Asst. Inspec.-Gen.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. E. W. Rice, Commanding.
2d Iowa—Col. N. B. Howard.
7th Iowa—Lieut.-Col. J. G. Parrott
66th Indiana—Lieut. Col. R. Martin.
52d Illinois—Lieut.-Col. J. D. Davis
12th Illinois—Lieut.-Col. H. Vanseller.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. W. T. Clark, Commanding.
81st Ohio—Col. R. N. Adams.
59th Indiana—Lieut.-Col. F. A. McNaught
12th Wisconsin—Lieut.-Col. Chas. H. Jackson.
63d Illinois—Capt. J. R. Sandford.
43th Indiana—Capt. N. Bingham.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Col. R. Rorrett, Commanding.
7th Illinois—Lieut.-Col. H. Perrin.
26th Iowa—Lieut.-Col. J. M. Griffith
50th Illinois—Lieut.-Col. Wm. Hamne.
57th Illinois—Major F. A. Batty.
63th Illinois—Capt. D. C. Gamble.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Ross, Commanding.
F. J. Fairbrass, Asst. Act. Adjt.-Gen.
Battery H, 1st Illinois Light Artillery—Capt. Francis Degrus.
12th Wisconsin Battery—Capt. Wm. Dyckerick.
Battery B, 1st Michigan Artillery—Capt. A. F. R. Arndt.
Battery B, 1st Missouri Light Artillery—Capt. C. M. Callahac.

SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

STAFF.

Major-General FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., Commanding.
Lieut.-Col. C. Cadle, Jr., A.A. Gen.
Lieut.-Col. A. Hickenlooper, A. I. Gen.
Lieut.-Col. E. M. Joel, Chief Q.M.
Lieut.-Col. J. H. W. Mills, Chief C. S.
Lieut.-Col. J. H. Boucher, Medical Director.
Major Logan Tompkins, Senior A. D. C.
Capt. Richard Steele, A. D. C.
Capt. William Henley, A. D. C.
Lieut.-Col. T. D. Kirby, Packet Officer.
Major J. C. Marven, Provost-Marshal.
Capt. C. M. Roberts, C. M.
Capt. William E. Ware, A. A. A. Gen.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig.-Gen. Manning F. Force, Commanding,
Capt. S. R. Adams, A. A. Gen.
Capt. A. Kochne, A. A. I Gen.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. John W. Fuller, Commanding.
18th Missouri V. V. Infantry—Col. C. S. Sheldon, Commanding.
27th Ohio V. V. Infantry—Major J. N. Gibruth, Commanding.
39th Ohio V. V. Infantry—Lieut.-Col. Daniel Weber, Commanding.
64th Illinois V. V. Infantry—Major J. S. Reynolds, Commanding.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. J. W. Sprague, Commanding.
25th Wisconsin V. Infantry—Lieut.-Col. J. M. Rusk, Commanding.
35th New Jersey V. V. Infantry—Col. John J. Cladeck, Commanding.
43d Ohio V. V. Infantry—Capt. John H. Rhodes, Commanding.
63d Ohio V. V. Infantry—Major O. L. Jackson, Commanding.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. John Tillson, Commanding.
10th Illinois V. V. Infantry—Lieut. Col. D. Gillispie, Commanding.
25th Indiana V. V. Infantry—Lieut. Col. James S. Wright, Commanding.
32d Wisconsin V Infantry—Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Carleton, Commanding.

THIRD DIVISON.

Brevet Major-Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett, Commanding.
Capt. John C. Douglass, A. A. Gen.
Major J. C. Robinson, A. A. I. Gen.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. Charles R. Ewing, Commanding.
16th Wisconsin V. V. Infantry—Col. C. Fairchilds.
45th Illinois V. V. Infantry—Lieut.-Col. John O. Duer
31st Illinois V. V. Infantry—Lieut.-Col. R. N. Pearson
20th Illinois V. V. Infantry—Capt. Henry King.
30th Illinois V. V. Infantry—Capt. J. P. Davis.
12th Wisconsin V. V. Infantry—Col. James K. Proudfit

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen Robert K. Scott, Commanding.
70th Ohio V. V. Infantry—Lieut.-Col. Harry Wilson.
68th Ohio V. V. Infantry—Lieut.-Col. George E. Welles.
78th Ohio V. V. Infantry—Col. G. F. Wiles.
17th Wisconsin V. V. Infantry—Col. A. G. Malloy.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brevet Major-Gen. Giles A. Smith, Commanding.
Capt. Ad. Ware, jr., A. A. Gen.
Major O. H. Brush, A. A. I. Gen.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. Benj. F. Potts, Commanding.
23d Indiana V. V. Infantry—Capt. J. W. Hammond.
32d Ohio V. V. Infantry—Lieut.-Col. Jeff. J. Hibbetts.
53d Indiana V. Infantry—Col. J. L. Vestal.
63d Illinois V. V. Infantry—Col. J. W. McClanahan.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. C. J. Stolbrand, Commanding.
14th Illinois V. V. Infantry—Col. Cyrus Hall.
15th Illinois V. V. Infantry—Col. George C. Rogers.
32d Illinois V. V. Infantry—Lieut.-Col. George E. English.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. William W. Belknap, Commanding.
11th Iowa V. V. Infantry—Lieut.-Col. Benjamin Beach.
13th Iowa V. V. Infantry—Lieut.-Col. J. C. Kennedy.
16th Iowa V. V. Infantry—Lieut.-Col. George Pomutz.
18th Iowa V. V. Infantry—Major J. H. Smith.

ARTILLERY.

Major Frederick Welker, Chief of Artillery.
Battery C, 1st Michigan Light Artillery—Capt. Wm. W. Hyzer.
1st Minnesota Battery—Capt. W. Z. Clayton.
15th Ohio Battery—Capt. James Burdick.
6th Illinois Mounted Infantry—Lieut.-Col. S. T. Hughes.
125th U. S. C. T.—Col. John E. Gurley, Commanding.

ARMY OF GEORGIA.

Major-Gen. H. W. SLOCUM, Commanding.

STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. Rochester and Major R. P. Dechert, Assistant Adjutant Generals; Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Guindon; Majors W. W. Moseley and W. G. Tracy, Aid-de-Camps; Lieutenant-Colonel P. M. Horn, Inspector; Major J. A. Reynolds, Chief of Artillery; Captains H. W. Howgate and Ben. Foraker, Signal Officers; Captain W. H. Mickle, Artillery Adjutant.

FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Brevet Major-General JEFF. C. DAVIS, of Ind., commanding.

STAFF.

Lieutenant Colonel A. C. McClurg, Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff; Captain John F. Squier, Aid-de-Camp; Captain George W. Smith, Aid-de-Camp; Lieutenant Colonel H. G. Litchfield, Assistant Inspector General; Major W. C. Daniels, Medical Director; Major Charles Haughtelling, Chief of Artillery; Major John B. Lee, Provost-Marshal; Captain J. E. Remington, Chief Quartermaster; Captain J. Van Bruner, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Captain Jesse Fulmer, Commissary of Musters; Captain John C. Martin, Staff Quartermaster; Captain A. L. Messmore, Staff Commissary of Subsistence.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brevet Major-General Absolom Baird, commanding.

STAFF.

Captain J. W. Acheson, Assistant Adjutant General; Major J. A. Connolly, Acting Inspector General; Major John Moulton, Provost Marshal; Major Charles N. Fowler, Chief Surgeon; Captain Jacob Kline, Acting Commissary of Musters; Captain William B. Biddle, Acting Ordnance Officer; Captain M. B. W. Harman, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; Lieutenant Osborne, Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Green commanding.

STAFF.

Captain William B. Jacobs, Acting Inspector General; Captain William B. Pugh, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain J. White, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; Captain Dexter Horton, Commissary of Subsistence; Captain J. B. Newton, Provost-Marshal; Lieutenant J. F. McNear, Aid-de-Camp.

REGIMENTS.

Eighteenth Kentucky.
Fourteenth Ohio.
Thirty-eighth Ohio
Seventy-fourth Indiana.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Colonel McHunter, commanding.

STAFF.

Captain T. R. Thatcher, Inspector and Assistant Adjutant General; Captain George F. Walker, Topographical Engineer; Captain J. R. Webber, Commissary of Subsistence; Lieutenant J. C. Allen Worth, Acting Aid-de-Camp; Major J. D. Colton, Chief Surgeon.

REGIMENTS.

Twenty-third Missouri.
Eighty-ninth Ohio.
Ninety-second Ohio.
Thirty-first Ohio.
Eighty-second Indiana.
Seventeenth Ohio.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Colonel Gleason commanding.

STAFF.

Captain S. Fortner, Acting Assistant Adjutant General; Captain M. D. Ellis, Acting Inspector General; Lieutenant H. H. Conner, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; Lieutenant E. T. Montgomery, commanding detachments.

REGIMENTS.

Second Minnesota, Colonel J. H. Bishop.
Seventy-fifth Indiana, Lieutenant Colonel O'Brien.
One Hundred and First Indiana, Lieutenant Colonel Theo. Doan.
Eighty-seventh Indiana, Colonel E. P. Hammond.
One Hundred and Fifth Ohio, Lieutenant Colonel Geo. F. Perkins.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brevet Major-General James D. Morgan, commanding.

STAFF.

Captain Theodore Wiseman, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Edward Balwell, Medical Director; Captain Robert B. Stinson, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain J. L. Orr, Commissary of Subsistence; Captain Hiram J. Craft, Provost Marshal; Lieutenant A. L. Coe, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Lieutenant George Scroggs, Assistant Commissary of Musters; Lieutenant W. H. Shoup, Assistant Ordnance Officer.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Wm. Vandever, of Iowa, commanding.

STAFF.

Major W. C. Pace, Chief Surgeon; Captain J. Walter Myers, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant James Stewart, Aid-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Provost Marshal; Lieutenant Samuel L. Dwight, Acting Aid-de Camp; Lieutenant Lucius L. King, Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

REGIMENTS.

Sixteenth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles D. Kerr.
Seventeenth New-York, Major A. S. Marshal.
Sixtieth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Evans.
Tenth Michigan, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Dumphy.
Fourteenth Michigan, Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Grummond.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General John G. Mitchell, of Ohio, commanding.

STAFF.

Captain J. S. Wilson, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain W. C. Robinson, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain L. S. Windle, Acting Aid-de-Camp; Lieutenant Robert McGonagle, Acting Aid-de-Camp; Major A. Zipperlen, Chief Surgeon; Captain Joseph Swisher, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; Lieutenant O. M. Scott, Acting Ordnance Officer; Lieutenant John B. Latter, Acting Commissary Subsistence.

REGIMENTS.

One Hundred and Eighth Ohio, Lieutenant Colonel James Good.
One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio, Captain Toland Jones.
One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Lieutenant Colonel A. B. Robinson.
Thirty-fourth Illinois, Lieut. Colonel P. Edge.
Seventy-eighth Illinois, Lieutenant Colonel M. R. Vernon.
Ninety-eighth Ohio, Major D.E. Bootch.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Langley, Commanding.

STAFF.

Captain W.M. Tanner, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain J. W. Burkhalter, Assistant Inspector General; Captain G. M. Cantrell, Aid-de-Camp; Lieutenant A. J. Coula, Provost-Marshal; Major M. M. Hooton, Chief Surgeon; Lieutenant J. M. Batchelor, Acting Assistant Commissary Subsistence, and Lieutenant A. M. Ayers, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

REGIMENTS

Fifty-second Ohio, Major J. F. Holmes.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois, Captain G. W. Cook.
Eighty-fifth Illinois, Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Griffith.
Twenty-second Indiana, Major Thomas Shea.
Eighty-sixth Illinois, Lieutenant Colonel A. L. Fahnestock.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-General O. C. Walcott, of Ohio, commanding.

STAFF.

Captain J. E. Edmunds, Acting Assistant Adjutant General; Lieutenant W. S. Johnston, Aid-de-Camp; Major J. F. Reeve, Chief Surgeon; Captain Fred. L. Clarke, Assistant Quartermaster; Captain E. F. Deaton, Commissary Subsistence; Captain George H. Tracy, Assistant Commissary of Musters; Capt. D. W. Benham, Ordnance Officer; Captain J. C. Taylor, Assistant Inspector General; Lieutenant W. D. Putnam, Provost-Marshal; Lieutenant O. C. Towsead, Acting, Assistant Quartermaster.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brevet Brigadier General Geo. P. Buell, commanding.

STAFF.

Captain Tom. G. Stevenson, A. A. A. G.; Captain Geo. W. Rowe, Provost-Marshal; Major John Avery, Chief Surgeon; Captain Albert E. Barr, A. C. S.; Captain Henry Ludden, A. I. G.; Lieutenant Zach. Jones, A. D. C.; Lieutenant L. E. Chenaworth, A. A. Q. M.

REGIMENTS.

Seventy-fourth Ohio, Major R. P. Finaley.
Thirteenth Michigan, Colonel J. H. Culver.
Sixty-ninth Ohio, Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Brigham.
Twenty-first Michigan, Lieutenant Colonel L. D. Bishop.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Colonel H. A. Hambright, commanding.

STAFF.

Lieutenant L. G. Bodie, A. A. G.; Major D. S. Young, Chief Surgeon; Captain R. M. Dysart, A. A. I.G.; Captain N. Willard, C. S.; Lieutenant R. McFadden, Provost-Marshal and Ordnance Officer; Lieutenant Louis Zecher, A. A. Q. M.

REGIMENTS.

Thirty-eighth Indiana, Colonel D. Y. Patton; Twenty-first Ohio, Lieutenant Colonel A. McMahon; Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Colonel D. Miles.

CORPS ARTILLERY.

Major Houghtaling commanding.

BATTERIES.

Third Wisconsin, Captain McKnight; Battery I, Second Illinois; Battery C, First Illinois, Lieutenant Sewell.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brevet Brigadier-General H. C. Hobart commanding,

STAFF.

Captain John W. Ford, Acting Assistant Adjutant General; Captain S. H. Sherlock, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain A. J. Rogers, Provost-Marshal; Lieutenant Charles W. Whitaker, Aid-de-Camp; Captain B. J. Van Valkenburgh, Acting Quartermaster; Captain J. E. Stewart, Acting Commissary Subsistence.

REGIMENTS.

Ninty-fourth Ohio, Major Wm. H. Snyder; Eighty-eighth Indiana, Lieutenant Colonel C. E. Bryant; Thirty-third Ohio, Major O. Henson Forty-second Indiana, Major G. R. Kellam; Twenty-first Wisconsin, Lieutenant Colonel M. H. Fitch; One Hundred and Fourth Illinois, Lieutenant Colonel Papernon.

TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.

Major-General JOS. A. MOWER, Commanding.

STAFF.

Lieutenant Colonel H. W. Perkins, and Lieutenant Charles Moyer, Assistant Adjutant Generals; Major De Grass, Captain Christiansen, Lieutenant Luke O'Reilly, Aids; Lieutenant Colonel Le Duc, Quartermaster; Lieutenant Colonel Bullock, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Major Parke, Provost Marshal; Captain E. Schilling, Engineer; Captain Cameron, Inspector.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brevet-Major-Gen. A. S. Williams of Michigan, and Staff.
First Brigade Band.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. James L. Selfridge, Commanding, and Staff.
123d N. Y. Vols., Col. James C. Rogers, Commanding.
141st N. Y. Vols. Lieut.-Col Andrew J. McNett, Commanding.
6th Ct. Vet. Vols., Lieut.-Col. Henry W. Daboll, Commanding.
46th Pa. Vet. Vols., Major Patrick Griffith, Commanding.
Second Brigade Band.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Hawley Commanding.
107th N. Y. Vols., Col. N. M. Crane, Commanding.
150th N. Y. Vols., Col. A. B. Smith.
13th N. Y. Vols., Capt. J. H. Arey.
2d Mass. Vols., Lieut.-Col. C. F. Morse.
3d Wis. Vols., Lieut.-Col. G. W. Stephenson.
Third Brigade Band.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. J. S. Robinson (82d Ohio), Com'dg, and Staff.
82d Ohio Vet. Vols., Col. S. J. McGroarty.
143d N. Y. Vols., Col. Horace Boughton.
33d Ill. Vols., Lieut.-Col. Ed. St. Salmon.
31st Wis. Vols., Lieut.-Col. Geo. D. Rodgers.
101st Ill. Vols., Lieut.-Col. John D. Le Sage.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brevet Major-Gen. John W. Geary of Pennsylvania, and Staff.
First Brigade Band.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brev.-Brig.-Gen. A. Pardee, Jr., Commanding, and Staff.
147th Pennsylvania—Lieut.-Col. John Craig.
79th Ohio—Lieut.-Col. Jonas Schoonover.
5th Ohio—Lieut.-Col. Robert Kirkup.
66th Ohio—Lieut.-Col. John T. Mitchell.
28th Pennsylvania—Lieut.-Col. James Fitzpatrick.
Second Brigade Drum Corps.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. P. H. JONES, (formerly 154th N. Y.), Comd'g, and Staff.
33d New Jersey—Col. George W. Mendel.
49th New-York—Col John T. Lochman.
73d Pennsylvania—Major C. H. Goebel.
154th New-York—Lieut. Col. L. D. Warner.
134th New-York—Lieut.-Col. A. H. Jackson.
Third Brigade Band.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Brev. Brig. Gen. H. A. Barnum, Commanding and Staff.
29th Penn. Vet. Vols.—Co. S. M. Zulick, Commanding.
111th Penn. Vet. Vols.—Col. Thos. M. Walker, Comd'g.
137th N. Y. Volf.—Lieut.-Col. K. S. Van Voorhees, Comd'g.
102d N. Y. Vet. Vols—Lieut.-Col. H. S. Chatneld, Comd'g.
60th N. Y. Vet. Vols.—Lieut.-Col. L. S. Willson, Comd'g.
149th N. Y. Vols'—Major N. Grumbach, Commanding.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brevet Major-Gen. W. G. WARD, Com'g., and Staff.
First Brigade Band.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Benj. Harrison, Commanding, and Staff.
70th Indiana, Lieut.-Col. S. Merrill.
102d Illinois, Col. F. C. Smith.
79th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. A. W. Doan.
129th Illinois, Col. H. Case.
105th Illinois, Lieut.-Col. E. F. Dutton.
Second Brigade Band

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brevet-Brig.-Gen. Dan'l Dustan, Commanding, and Staff.
33d Indiana (Vet.)—Lieut.-Col. Jas. E. Burton.
11th Michigan—Major David Anderson.
22d Wisconsin—Lieut.-Col. Edw. Bloodgood.
85th Indiana—Lieut.-Col. Alex. B. Crane.
Third Brigade Band.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Brevet-Brig.-Gen. Wm. Coggswell (formerly of 2d Mass.), Commanding, and Staff.
73d Ohio (Vet.)—Lieut.-Col. Sam'l Hurst.
136th New-York—Lieut.-Col P. B. Buckingham.
20th Connecticut—Lieut.-Col. Fred. C. Winkler.
28th Wisconsin—Lieut.-Col. Elisha Doane.
33d Massachusetts—Lieut.-Col. Elisha Doane.
55th Ohio (Vet.)—Lieut.-Col. E. H. Powers.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Capt. Chas. E. Winegar, Commanding,
Battery "E," Independent Pennsylvania Artillery—Capt. Thomas S. Sloan.
Battery "I," 1st New-York Artillery—Lieut. Warren L. Scott.
Battery "C," 1st Ohio Artillery—Lieut. Jerome B. Stephens.
Battery "M," 1st New-York Artillery—Lieut. Edward P. Newkirk.

THE STATUS OF REBEL PRISONERS OF WAR.

THE following paper was originally prepared for publication elsewhere, by Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER, who has kindly revised and enlarged it for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

What is the precise status of the paroled Rebel when the civil war shall be concluded? Does the cartel which admits him as a paroled prisoner of war clothe him with impunity as a citizen? Is he protected against trial while prisoner of war, and, unexchanged, for any and every crime he may have committed while in arms against the United States? Are the laws and usages of public war sufficient to guide us in the solution of these questions, and are there sufficiently established precedents in the history of war to point out for us the plain road we have to travel, in honesty and honor, in order to reach a satisfactory end?

These and many similar questions are now constantly asked, after General GRANT has received LEE'S capitulation; after other portions of the Rebel army have surrendered on the same terms, and when similar surrenders in distant regions of our country are daily expected. The writer of this communication has been repeatedly called upon to give his opinion on this grave topic, and he can see no reason why he should withhold it.

The laws and usages of modern public war, or regular warfare, so far as they concern the present inquiry, are few, and simply arise out of the nature and necessity of the acknowledged circumstances. A belligerent is not a criminal, and the imprisonment of a captured belligerent is not a punishment. A prisoner of war is no convict; his imprisonment is a simple war measure. The prisoner of war enjoys as such, great privileges; but he enjoys them only as prisoner of war, that is to say as a person taken prisoner when fighting in the service and by command of a belligerent acknowledged as a sovereign government, or, in other words, taken prisoner in public war. If such person has committed crimes, that is to say acts of injury, not covered by the laws of war, and heinous in their character, he remains answerable to the captor for the same, and will be punished accordingly. The Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field, issued by President LINCOLN as General Order No. 100, 1863,* paragraph 59, have these words in the section on prisoners of war: "A prisoner of war remains answerable for his crimes committed against the captor's army or people before he was captured, and for which he has not been punished by his own authorities." Thus, in the Crimean war, it was reported that French and English soldiers accused a Russian officer, then prisoner of war, of having encouraged his men, in battle, to kill or mutilate wounded enemies lying on the field, and that the captured officer was thereupon tried by court-martial, found guilty and executed. Careful inquiry has not led to positive information regarding the fact, but it is a fact that the account of the transaction was published in the European journals of different countries, and nowhere was any disapprobation expressed against the procedure or the principle, as indeed no one could raise any well-founded objections.† So, if it were discovered that a prisoner of war had been concerned in the poisoning or other assassination of an enemy, before his capture, he would plainly remain answerable for the crime, and would be wholly unprotected by his status as prisoner of war. The same would be the case if it were discovered that a prisoner of war had been guilty of cruelty against prisoners before his capture. As to the punishableness of crimes committed by a prisoner of war, while he is in that state, it is unnecessary to say anything about it.

The law and usages of war, it may be further observed, allow officers only to be paroled and singly dismissed on their parole; make no distinction as to obligations or status between the paroled prisoner of war and the prisoner of war in custody; and lastly, all parole or imprisonment of prisoners of war is naturally at an end with the conclusion of peace. It cannot be otherwise. When there are many prisoners of war in the hands of the one or the other belligerent at the time when peace is concluded, a separate arrangement is agreed upon how the prisoners shall be marched from the one country to the other, and where they shall be received; but the restoration of the prisoners is always considered as a natural consequence of peace. Russia, during the war with NAPOLEON I., had sent a certain number of prisoners of war to Siberia, (an act much complained of, at the time, by NAPOLEON), and when, at the conclusion of the Peace of Paris, they were not forthcoming as fast as many persons believed they ought to be sent to France, a general European disapproval made itself heard. In this case the student of the history of war will observe the additional fact that these returning prisoners had to pass through the whole of Germany before they could reach the frontiers of France, and the writer well remembers having seen squads of these French soldiers pass through Germany, of course by Government arrangements, long after the conclusion of the great European peace.

These usages are sufficiently simple, but our difficulty, if there be any, arises out of the fact that we are obliged to apply, as far as may be, these rules of war between sovereign governments to a rebellion; in other words we must apply rules, made for the intercourse of warring parties who commit no crime by warring with one another, to rebels, that is to men who, by the very fact that they war against us, and call for the application of rules of war, prove that they commit a crime, *i. e.*, treason or armed rebellion against their lawful, and in our case, harmless government. This radical contradiction, inherent in all cases of rebellion against a humane and civilized government, creates those doubts and difficulties which never appeared to the Romans, to Asiatic despotism, or to some ruthless governments even within this century, and which we must endeavor to solve, not only according to the principles of justice and earnest truth, but also of manly fairness, and of honorable candor, not to speak of wisdom and highest expediency, as points not lying within our present scope. A government which treats insurgents as the Russians have recently treated the Poles, or Circassians, or which uses the sword like a scythe to mow down revolted natives, as the English did in the East Indies, such government is not troubled with knotty points in the solution of questions arising out of the application of the laws of regular war to rebellions of great dimensions.

Those jurists of the law of nations who endeavor, in times of peace, calmly and without the bias of strife, to lay down the rules to be observed in times of passion, agree that humanity and wisdom require the application of the laws of public war to rebellions as far as it is possible to do so, and that no consequences with reference to the legal and ultimate status of those who have risen in rebellion can be deduced from the application of military rules, applied for the sake of humanity to the fighting parties in a rebellion or civil war.

Our General Order No. 100, 1863, already quoted, has the following on this subject:

"152. When humanity induces the adoption of the rules of regular war toward rebels, whether the adoption is partial or entire, it does in no way whatever imply a partial or complete acknowledgment of their government, if they have set up one, or of them, as an independent or sovereign power. Neutrals have no right to make the adoption of the rules of war by the assailed government toward rebels the ground of their own acknowledgment of the revolted people as an independent power.

"153 Treating captured rebels as prisoners of war, exchanging them, concluding of cartels, capitulations, or other warlike agreements with them; addressing officers of a rebel army by the rank they may have in the same; accepting flags of truce; or, on the other hand, proclaiming martial law in their territory, or levying war taxes or forced loans, or doing any other act sanctioned or demanded by the law and usages of public war between sovereign belligerents, neither proves nor establishes an acknowledgment of the rebellious people, or of the government which they may have erected, as a public or sovereign power. Nor does the adoption of the rules of war toward rebels imply an engagement with them extending beyond the limits of these rules. It is victory in the field that ends the strife and settles the future relations between the contending parties.

"154. Treating, in the field, the rebellious enemy according to the law and usages of war has never prevented the legitimate government from trying the leaders of the rebellion or chief rebels for high treason, and from treating them accordingly, unless they are included in a general amnesty."

We have fought on this proclamation. We have communicated this General Order, No. 100, to the enemy at the time it was issued, and we have said: Here are the rules which we mean to follow. There has been no misunderstanding on this point.

Considering, then, the laws of regular war, the rules adopted by humane governments in rebellions, and our own code of the laws of war, as well as the principles of law in general, the following points and deductions appear plain and just:

1. Any cartel or military agreement remains military in its character, and the general to whom an army surrenders cannot go, or be considered to go in what he grants, beyond his own military power. He cannot, as a military commander, determine anything regarding the rights, or forfeiture of rights in a civil point of view, of those who surrender.

2. When a war ceases, prisoners of war return to their homes, and paroles are at an end. So soon as a rebellion is at an end, the power of parole ceases with it, and the paroled person becomes again simply a citizen or subject, with undiminished responsibility to the law of the land. If an amnesty has been declared in the meantime, that amnesty is not a military but a civil act—an act of the supreme power of a country.

3. No immunity whatever results from a military convention, beyond the stipulated military points; and the fact that a written agreement has been entered into by two conflicting parties in a rebellion does not by any means imply a pardon for all the offences committed up to the time of the agreement.

4. Prisoners of war remain always responsible for heinous crimes committed before their capture, even in regular war.

5. All that which, in a rebellion, a formal and stipulated surrender implies, and can imply in good faith, is that the act of appearing in arms against the other contracting party shall not be visited as a crime, so far as the articles of surrender themselves go, and so long as they, in their nature, can last.

6. Those who rebelliously have taken up arms cannot enjoy greater immunities than the civilians who have joined the Rebellion, and all the privileges they can enjoy are those only which arise out of the stipulated conditions, distinctly laid down in the agreement of surrender, and thereby consented to by the captor.

7. Prisoners may be paroled on different conditions, with a wider or narrower extent of liberty, and "breaking the "parole is punished with death when the person breaking "the parole is captured again." (General Order No. 100, 1863, Paragraph 124.) There is no change of this rule in case of rebellion, when the "home" to which the paroled prisoner is consigned by the parole lies within or is the country of both parties. Nor can the conditions of the parole, be they light or severe, effect any difference.

The subject of an amnesty, of its necessary limits in the present Rebellion, and all that is connected with this momentous question, lies outside of the present discussion, the exclusive topic of which was: How far does General GRANT'S convention with LEE affect the civil status and the legal responsibility of the surrendered and now paroled Rebels?

Nor does this occasion seem a fit one to enter upon the very important question on the solution of which the gravest interests depend, namely: When does a rebellion end? War is ended by a peace; a rebellion concludes by pacification. A treaty of peace between belligerents changes by one stroke the whole character of things. A state of war, with its many weighty consequences for the belligerents as well as neutrals, turns into that of peace on a fixed day, at a certain hour. Is there a corresponding act which, in a case of rebellion, can change the warlike state, with all the consequent relations? No treaty of peace can be concluded in an insurrection, as it can be done in a regular war, if the lawful government prevails. A treaty of peace pre-supposes mutually acknowledged independence. Yet, if no distinct act, like that of a treaty of peace, can determine a rebellion, the question is, When is the pacification of a people in revolt complete and final?

Even the mere propositions that we have stated show that it would lead us much too far for the present occasion were we to consider the different points with that gravity which they require on account of the interests involved in the question, and are entitled to at the hands of the jurist. This one remark, however, may be added, in conclusion, as pertinent to our subject, namely: That no more erroneous fallacy can be asserted than this—that, in rebellions, military conventions take the place of treaties of peace in regular wars. It is an error so profound, and resting on misconceptions of the very elements of the case so gross, that it would not have been alluded to, were it not that it has been actually advanced by some friends of the now conquered insurgents with surprising assurance, or from an ignorance not less astonishing.

* This code of the law of war or laws, the first of its kind, and having been pronounced by European jurists of the law of nations a most remarkable production of our civil war, may be found by the student of this subject on page 104 *et sec.*, Vol. II of General Orders of the War Department (1861, 1862, 1863). New York Derby & Miller, 1864.—ED ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

† We well recollect the case being stated in the American papers likewise, and, so far as our inquiry goes, find that the trial and execution are generally believed to have actually taken place.—ED. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

REPORT ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

THE Committee on the Conduct of the War, on the 22d, adjourned *sine die*, submitting their report to the Secretary of the Senate. General SHERMAN'S testimony was taken on the last day.

The first part of the evidence collected is in regard to the Army of the Potomac, concluding as follows: Your committee could not forbear asking the witnesses before them if the Army, after all these indecisive movements and retrograde movements still retained confidence in its commanding generals. Various answers were returned to this inquiry, all, however, tending to establish the fact that much discouragement had been felt by the Army at these ineffective operations, and but for the highly interesting character of the rank and file, it never would have retained its even then effective condition.

General PLEASONTON states that the cavalry under his command did not retain confidence in the ability of General MEADE.

General BIRNEY states the same about his corps, stating that while General MEADE was liked as a man, he was not regarded as a man of resolution, or one who is willing to assume that responsibility required by the position he occupied. General HOWE states that in his opinion the rank and file of the Army do not regard General MEADE as possessed of that zeal, activity and energy necessary to carry on an offensive warfare generally, but he admits that the most of the corps commanders would probably say that General MEADE was eminently qualified for the command he now holds. That opinion General HOWE qualifies, however, by stating that so far as he has observed the most of the principal officers of the Army of the Potomac, including the Commanding General, are governed by the same sympathies, feelings and considerations which have been infused into the Army by its commander during the Peninsular campaign. General BIRNEY says that many of the principal officers believed that General MCCLELLAN was the only general who should command this Army, although there is not as much of that feeling now as formerly. General DOUBLEDAY bluntly says there always has been a great deal of favoritism in the Army of the Potomac. No man who is not an anti-slavery man, or an anti-MCCLELLAN man, can expect decent treatment in that Army as at present constituted.

General WARREN states that, after the battle of Gettysburgh, the Army was deprived of some its best corps commanders. General REYNOLDS having been killed and General SICKLES and HANCOCK wounded, and General MEADE made commander of the Army; that since that time the commanders have not been all equal to their position, and consequently the Army has been less effective in its operations.

The Committee also give the results of their inquiries on the Red River Expedition, saying, in conclusion:

"Your Committee would state that while the object had in view by General HALLECK in urging this expedition was a military one, with the expectation, perhaps, of accomplishing some important political result by the occupation of some point in Texas, the General commanding the expedition (BANKS) appears to have had in view the two objects of carrying out the measures for the establishment of a State Government in Texas, and of affording an egress for cotton and other products of that region of country, and many of the witnesses express an opinion, in which the Committee concur, that the attention directed to the accomplishment of those objects exerted a most unfavorable influence upon the expedition.

This expedition presents many remarkable features. It was undertaken without the direction of any one, so far as the evidence shows. The authorities at Washington did not furnish the troops which the General commanding the expedition considered necessary for the purpose, but suggested that they might be obtained as a matter of favor from Generals GRANT, SHERMAN, and STEELE; and it appears from the evidence that General SHERMAN "loaned" for the expedition 10 000 men for thirty days, under the command of General A. J. SMITH. The only orders emanating from Washington in relation to the expedition, as developed by the evidence, were those of the President which contained permits he gave to CAREY and BUTLER "to go up Red River and purchase cotton," in which he directs the officers of the Army and Navy to furnish such assistance as might be desired. In the absence of all orders requiring this expedition to be undertaken, and after the refusal of the authorities at Washington to furnish the troops asked for, it was entered upon by the commanding General, as shown by the evidence, against his judgment, and in the belief that it must necessarily fail; and it was prosecuted at immense sacrifice of property, of life, and of valuable time, after the development of facts that utterly precluded all hopes of success. It did not seek to accomplish any distinctly avowed military object, and as a military movement it seems to have been conducted without capacity or discretion. Its only results, in addition to the disgraceful military disasters that attended it, were of a commercial and political character. The commercial transactions were conducted by those who ascended Red River by authority of the President's permit, as before stated, and in part by speculators, who, without any permit or other authority, so far as is shown by the evidence of the commanding General, came upon the headquarters boat of the Army, bringing with them bagging and rope for the cotton they might secure. The political transactions were shown by the holding of elections in the camps of the Army while engaged in the expedition, with the view of reorganizing civil government in Louisiana. The attempt to do this was clearly a usurpation on the part of the military authorities, the execution of which was as weak and inefficient as the attempt was improper and illegal."

The report is signed by B. F. WADE, Chairman; Z. CHANDLER, GEO. W. JULIAN, and B. F. LOAN. D. W. GOOCH dissents from the views of the majority, concluding his report as follows:

"Whatever there may have been of feeling between the Army and the Navy in relation to the seizure of cotton, an examination of all the testimony will shew that the military operations were not delayed or interfered with by any operations in cotton. The delays at the points where these operations were carried out were occasioned wholly by other causes. During the progress of the expedition meetings were held at two places, Alexandria and Grand Ecore, for the election of delegates to a convention then about to meet for the organization of a State Government in Louisiana. It does not appear that any officer or private, or anybody connected with the expedition, in any way interfered with or participated in these elections, or that they caused the slightest delay to the movements of the Army or Navy, or influenced or controlled the expedition in the slightest degree."

The Committee, in their report on the Fort Fisher expedition, say:

"From all the testimony before them, that the determination of General BUTLER not to assault the fort seems to have been fully justified by all the facts and circumstances then known or afterward ascertained."

The Committee on the subject of light-draft Monitors say, when it was found that these vessels were failures, as originally designed and constructed, Mr. STIMERS was removed from the position he had held in relation to them, and they were placed in charge of other officers, and altered as recommended by the committee appointed to examine them. The five changed into torpedo-boats were altered at a cost of from fifty thousand to sixty thousand dollars each. The other fifteen were altered at a cost of from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars each. With these alterations they would appear to be a very serviceable class of vessels, though not as serviceable as they should be, considering the expenditure of time and money upon their construction. Except those fitted up as torpedo boats, which are of but but little utility, your Committee cannot refrain from the expression of the opinion that it was unwise to order the construction of so many vessels upon precisely the same plan, without first testing the questions involved by the construction of one or two, at least, carrying them so far forward to completion as to enable the Department to understand and remedy the defects which have been shown to exist in those light-draft Monitors.

The Committee having examined the subject of the massacre of the Cheyenne Indians, say it is difficult to believe that beings in the form of men, and disgracing the uniform of United States soldiers, could commit or countenance the commission of such acts of cruelty or barbarity, as are detailed in the testimony. There were hostile Indians not far distant against whom Colonel CHIRINGTON could have led the force under his command. They conclude as follows:

Your committee most sincerely trust that the result of their inquiry will be the adoption of measures which will render impossible the employment of officers, civil and military, such as have heretofore made the administration of Indian affairs in this country a by-word and reproach, and your committee are of opinion, that for the purpose of vindicating the cause of justice and upholding the honor of the Nation, prompt and energetic measures should be at once taken to remove from office those who have thus disgraced the Government, and to punish as their crimes deserve those who have been guilty of those brutal and cowardly acts.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

THE FIGHT IN MOBILE BAY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Some time ago an article appeared in your journal defending the official report of the Mobile battle of the 5th of August, 1864.

It was written in a spirit calculated to give offence to many officers who contributed to the success of that affair, and any attempt to deprive them of their share of the work must fail. The writer of that defence has labored hard to create an impression that there was *an insidious* attack made upon Admiral FARRAGUT, which the author of this most emphatically disclaims. He claims the right, however, of criticising any report in a fair and respectful manner.

If the writer of that defence has anything to tell the public which is derogatory to any officer who took a part in that battle, let him make it known, for I take it that no naval officer will allow himself to be intimidated. It is a poor method of putting a stop to any difference of opinion which any one has the right to express who feels himself aggrieved.

Time has already done justice to those who are of this class.

This communication is not for the purpose of provoking any discussion, but as there was a threat thrown out by the author of that defence of the official report, any longer silence in replying to it might be misconstrued.

MAY 20th, 1865.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR.—You state in your paper of the 13th instant that Fort Mahone was not captured by Colonel HARRIMAN'S brigade, as previously reported, but by the brigade of Brigadier-General COLLES. In this you are mistaken, and do injustice to Colonel HARRIMAN and his brigade.

The facts are these:—The assault was made by the Ninth corps, at four o'clock on the morning of April 2d, and every part of the enemy's works charged carried. Colonel HARRIMAN'S brigade had the right, and captured the aforesaid Fort Mahone. I know this to be so from the fact that I, in person, led the assault upon the fort, and that we carried it, and that we held it all day, under my command. The brigade of COLLES' did not arrive on the scene till three o'clock in the afternoon, and was put in to support our left, which was being hard pressed, but did not attempt to carry any portion of the enemy's line, but simply to strengthen our lines.

If this statement is contradicted, I will not only repeat it over my official signature, but furnish affidavits to the same effect from any number of officers who were in the fight, and I only ask you to give this the same publicity as the article referred to.

Yours respectfully, W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1861.

BY order of the Secretary of War, tents, clothing, hospital furniture, and any other stores that have been used in the treatment of contagious diseases, will be burned, and in no instance turned into depot or sold.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

BRIGADIER-General Truman Seymour, of the Sixth corps, arrived in Richmond last week.

LIEUTENANTS O'Reilly and Christensen have been promoted to Captains on Major-General Mower's staff.

MAJOR-General H. W. Slocum, commanding at Georgia, was presented with a splendid sword at Alexandria, Tuesday night, by his staff.

COLONEL J. L. Thompson, 1st New Hampshire Cavalry, has been, for good soldiership, brevetted to a Brigadier-Generalship.

MAJOR-General Custer has left to join Major-General Sheridan in his Texas expedition. Major-General Merrill is also to go with Sheridan.

SURGEON-General Barnes, U. S. A., has been brevetted a Major-General in the Regular Army for his distinguished services.

MAJOR-General Canby and staff, including Major-General Osterhaus, arrived in New Orleans on the 12th, from Mobile.

BREVET Major J. D. Bertolette, formerly of Third division Ninth Corps, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General at corps headquarters.

BRIGADIER-General Sharpe, Assistant Provost-Marshal of the Army of the United States, has arrived in Richmond, and reported for duty.

ACTING Master Alfred Washburn, of the steamer Port Royal, was killed at New Orleans on the 15th inst., by a sentinel, while riding on the levee.

ASSISTANT Surgeon D. P. Miller has been relieved from duty on the hospital steamer *State of Maine*, and assigned to Columbian College Hospital, Washington, D. C.

BRIGADIER-General Charles Devens has been appointed Major-General of Volunteers by brevet, for faithful and gallant service.

LIEUTENANT Paul Brodie, Signal corps U. S. A., has been announced as Chief Signal Officer of the Department of Washington by Major-General Augur.

CAPTAIN J. Augustus Slipper has been relieved from duty as pass officer at Major-General Augur's headquarters, and assigned to General Bartlett's staff as Assistant Adjutant-General.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Walker, Assistant Adjutant-General on Major-General Hancock's staff, having resigned, Major E. B. Parsons has been announced as Assistant Adjutant-General at the headquarters of the Middle Military Division.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel John M. Wilson, of Major-General Canby's staff, has arrived in Washington, in charge, for the War Department, of the flags captured at Mobile, Spanish Fort, and Blakeley, in our recent military operations against the Rebels.

THE following staff officers of the Ninth corps have resigned their commissions:—Col. P. M. Lydig, Assistant Adjutant-General, accepted; Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Dalton, Medical Director, accepted; Lieutenant-Colonel D. A. Pell and Col. Wm. Cutting, Aides-de-Camp, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cole, Chief Commissary.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL Dent, of Lieutenant-General Grant's staff, has been relieved from duty as military commander of the city of Richmond, at his own request, and ordered by General Ord, with the concurrence of General Halleck, to report in person to the Lieutenant-General commanding the Armies of the United States.

A BEAUTIFUL sword, sash and belt, etc., designed as a present to Colonel William H. Revere, formerly of the 10th Maryland regiment, but now in command of the 107th U. S. Colored regiment, which is now stationed in North Carolina, is on exhibition in Baltimore. It is a gift from the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment.

MAJOR-General John G. Parke, commander of the Ninth corps, having been relieved of his duties upon the board for the trial of Congressman Harris, by the dismisal of that commission, is now engaged with Major-Generals Cadwallader and Augur, in examining the commissions and mustering out of general officers belonging to the Army of the Potomac.

BRIGADIER-General S. G. Griffin, commanding Second division Ninth Corps, is acting as President of a board of six general officers, convened about the 8th inst., for the examination of the qualifications and military proficiency of all officers up to the grade of colonel applying for commissions in Major-General Hancock's corps, which is in proces of organization at this time.

BREVET Brigadier-General Molineux assumed command of the post of Augusta, Ga., on the 6th, and announced the following temporary staff appointments:—Major Chas. F. Allen, Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, Provost-Marshal; Lieutenant Henry Lawrence, Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers, Post Adjutant; Lieutenant Benjamin S. Fisher, Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers, Post Quartermaster; Lieutenant George N. Handy, Twenty-second Iowa Volunteers, A. D. C.; Lieutenant David Wilson, Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, A. D. C.

BREVET Brigadier-General H. L. Abbot is announced as as Chief of Artillery of the Department of Virginia, and will report in person to the Commanding General for instructions. General Abbot will continue in command of his brigade and of the Siege Artillery train, with headquarters at Richmond, and will make all reports and returns direct to the headquarters of Major-General Ord. General Abbot's brigade will be assigned to the occupation of such heavy gun batteries around Richmond as may require garrisons.

BRIGADIER-General S. S. Carroll, commanding 4th Provost District, Army of Shenandoah, has been relieved by Brigadier-General J. H. Duval, who is now at Staunton Va., with his division, busily engaged in paroling Confederate officers and soldiers in that vicinity. The following is a list of his staff:—Captain. J. H. Rider, 14th West Virginia Infantry, A. A. A. G.; Captain A. L. Hoult, 14th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, A. A. I. G.; Captain M. Watkins, 23d Ohio Vets., A. D. C.; Lieutenant J. W. Overturf, 91st Ohio Volunteers, A. D. C.; Lieutenant J. C. Bishop, 1st West Virginia Veterans, A. O. O.; Lieutenant C. O. Phelps, 1st West Virginia Veterans, A. C. M.; Captain H. J. Farnesworth, A. Q. M. Volunteers, A. Q. M.; Captain J. W. Delay, C. S. Volunteers, C. S.; Captain Mark Poore, 1st West Virginia Veteran Vol. Infantry, P. M.; Surgeon J. S. Webb, 23d Ohio Vet. Vol. Infantry, Surgeon-in-Chief.

THE Liverpool *Courier* of May 1st says:—The question as to whether light vessels built of thin steel plates are in reality so strong as heavier iron boats, has had a very conclusive answer in the case of a blockade-runner built on the Mersey. In December last the paddlewheel steamer *Lark*, 550 tons and 120-horse power, constructed by Messrs. LAIRD, at the Birkenhead Ironworks, sailed from Liverpool for the West Indies. A letter from the captain just received under date of Havana, 30th March, gives in familiar, but very expressive style, the result of his experience of a steel vessel. He writes:—"I have the pleasure of informing you of our safe arrival here from Galveston for the second time. The first voyage passed off very quietly, but on the second we had the misfortune to get on the beach (at Galveston) during a gale of wind with a heavy sea, where she lay for seven days, the greater portion of the time broadside to the beach. I firmly believe no iron ship could have stood the buffeting and twisting she got. Ultimately she got off, with her wheels very much hurt. I had to strengthen and repair twenty-six arms, and nearly all the circles. Since our arrival here the ship has been in the dry dock. Her sides offer a curious sight. It puts me in mind of an old horse with his ribs showing through the skin, she is so bulged in between the frames. She is making little or no water, and I really think she will be faster for the loosening she has got. I took about eight tons of sand out of her bilges, boilers, condensers, &c., yet, with all this, she came here in seventy hours with a very foul bottom, and 793 bales of cotton. I believe that has never been beaten. The *Owl* has just come in, having been chased back. The *Wren* (sister vessel to the *Lark*), left here a few days ago on her second trip."

THE English *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—We have noticed from time to to time the results elicited by the trials of the 7-inch 7½ tons wrought-iron guns at Shoeburyness, and we felt it our duty to point out, on a recent occasion, the little value of further trials with compound projectiles, whether the compound projectile be lead and iron, zinc and iron, brass or bronze and iron: each and all are liable to give way under the test of heavy projectiles with one-fourth charges. It may be taken as a fact that stud shot are not desirable for rifled guns employing heavy projectiles with large powder charges. In proof we mention the fact that "Big Will," the 600-pounder, although it has fired comparatively but few rounds, is deeply fissured longitudinally in the line of the grooving. Captain PALISSER'S wrought-iron lined cast-iron gun is fractured in the line of the grooving. The competitive 7-inch 7½-tons gun, rifled on the French plan, is also reported deeply fissured longitudinally in the grooving, and is now ordered to be fired with all the men under cover. In fact, one of the few guns that remain intact after the rounds have been fired is the 7-inch 7½-tons gun, rifled on the Lancaster oval-bore system, and firing iron shot having a long bearing.

AT the last meeting of the French Academy of Science, the Emperor's physician, Dr. Rayer, presented the report, drawn up by M. Chenu, *Medecin Principal*, on the results of the medico-chirurgical service of the French hospitals in the Crimea and Turkey, during the campaigns of 1854, 1855, and 1856. The following are the frightful statistics contained in page 579 of the report of the number of casualties from 1st April, 1854, to 6th July, 1856, and of the deaths resulting either from the effects of wounds or maladies caught in the East up to 31st December, 1857:

Killed or lost on the field of battle	10,240
The loss of the Semillante	702
Died of various diseases, especially cholera, previous to the battle of Alma	8,084
Died of cold and illness before Sebastopol	4,312
Died in hospital up to 31st December, 1857	72,247
Total	95,585

The French sent 309,268 men to the East. One-fifteenth were either killed or died of wounds, and 74,000 of disease—that is to say, one-fourth of the troops.

THE officers and men of Major-General Kilpatrick's cavalry command have formed themselves into a permanent organization. They have adopted resolutions binding themselves to extend the hand of fellowship, and render every assistance in their power, in any and every land, to any member of the league. A badge has also been adopted embracing the battle-flag under which they fought. The badge will be worn by all members at all times. The badge will be made by Tiffany & Co., New York city. Ten thousand have been ordered. General Kilpatrick is President of the organization, and Colonel V. J. King Vice-President.

THE Districts of the Patuxent and Northern Neck, established in General Orders, No. 56, from headquarters Department of Washington, April 20th, 1865, have been discontinued, and the country embraced within their limits is is transferred respectively to the Districts of Washington and Alexandria.

IN obedience to General Orders, No. 2, headquarters District of Key West and Tortugas, John Wilder, Lieutenant-Colonel Second United States Colored Infantry, has assumed command of the post of Key West. First Lieutenant G. Edward Cleeton, Second United States Colored Infantry, is announced as Post Adjutant.

MAJOR-General Rosser, of the late Rebel army, is now at Staunton, on parole.

BRIGADIER-General W. L. Jackson, C. S. A., is now at Lexington, Va., he having disbanded his command.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"V. R. C."—Street patrols should salute officers.

"VICKSBURGH, MISS."—Lieutenant SLEMMER, U.S.A., was, at Fort Pickens, in April, 1861, and not at Fort Sumter.

"A. W. G., of LA."—If you will study CASEY'S Tactics, Vol. II., paragraphs 982 to 999, it will be unnecessary for us to answer your question.

"W. B. G."—An officer commanding a brigade, post, or other body of troops, *has* authority to reprimand an officer of his command by general order, without having him tried by court-martial.

"GRANT."—A private in the Regular Army, in order to become an officer, has now to pass an examination as to good moral character, physical ability, and his knowledge of the Regulations and Tactics of his arm of the service. He is required to have a good common-school education.

"ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL."—"The position of staff officers, relative to their general when riding out," must be determined by the general. There is no settled rule concerning it.

"W. M. C."—The uniform of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons is the usual staff uniform, viz.:—Staff buttons, strap with dark ground, gold cord on the pants, &c.

"E. H. C."—No Army Register has been issued since the one for 1863; none for 1864, and none yet for 1865. When issued it is furnished only to officers of the Army.

"TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS."—Soldiers discharged at the general hospitals, under General Order No. 77, April 28, 1865, before the expiration of their term of enlistment, if veteran volunteers, are entitled to their full bounty (see General Order No. 84, May 8, 1865, section 1.) Volunteers of other branches of the service, if discharged "by reason of wounds received in battle or skirmish, on picket or in action, or in the line of duty," are entitled to receive the same bounty as if they had served out their full term of enlistment (see section 4, act March 3, 1865.) Otherwise they receive only the portion of the bounty actually accrued (see section 2, General Order 84, May 8, 1865.

"J. D. M."—A captain commanding a regiment can reduce his first sergeant to the ranks by an order subject to the approval of his colonel. He does not certify to a false muster in causing his first sergeant to be mustered upon his muster for pay rolls as a duty sergeant.

"L. L. H."—An officer is taxed on the gross sum of his monthly pay, including commutation for rations, allowance for servants, &c., and not on his net monthly pay.

"A CONSTANT READER."—A soldier "whose enlistment papers read for 'three years or during the war,'" and who has been transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, is not entitled to his discharge at the same time with the regiment he originally enlisted in, unless he was transferred to the Corps for the balance of his term of enlistment. It is at the option of the Government to retain or discharge him, in case he is transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps for three years.

"VETERAN."—We regard the Veteran Reserve Corps as a temporary volunteer organization. You will find a description of its organization in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of February 11, 1865. We would refer "ANNAPOLIS, MD." to the same article.

J. P. S.," "CHICKAMAUGA," "PAROLED PRISONER."—The acts passed by the last Congress affecting the pay of officers were published in this journal so recently that answers to your questions are superfluous.

"W. J. R."—The examination of candidates for commissions in the United States colored troops still continues before General CASEY'S Board, in Washington. Applications to appear before the Board should be addressed to Colonel FOSTER, A. A. G., War Department.

Officers of the Army and Navy are not exempted from payment of income tax.

NINTH ARMY CORPS.—The bill introduced in Congress to authorize transfers in the Army was not passed. Its features were so objectionable to anything like organization that the Senate would not act upon it.

"W. A."—The grade of Lieutenant-General was created by the act of May 28, 1798, section 5, and was conferred on GEORGE WASHINGTON. By the act of March 3, 1799, the act of May 28, 1798, was repealed, and it was provided that a commander of the Armies of the United States should be appointed and commissioned by the style of "General of the Armies of the United States," and that the office and title of Lieutenant-General should be thereafter abolished. This act was never carried into effect, the President, we believe, refusing to make the appointment. It was repealed by the act of March 16, 1802. The grade of Lieutenant-General was revived by brevet, by the act of February 15, 1855, in favor of General SCOTT. February 29, 1864, the act creating the full grade of Lieutenant-General was passed, and March 2, 1864, the rank was conferred on General GRANT.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL who are at this time removing to new locations, or leaving the military service, or otherwise changing their place of address, will please give early notification to the publishers of such change, that there may be no intermission in the receipt of the paper. In requesting a change, the subscriber will please mention the old as well as the new address.

THE following officers have been assigned to duty as Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands, for the States set opposite their respective names. They are ordered to report to Major-General Howard, United States Volunteers, Commissioner of the Bureau in Washington:—Brevet Major-General R. Saxton, United States Volunteers, South Carolina and Georgia; Brigadier-General J. W. Sprague, United States Volunteers, Missouri and Arkansas; Brigadier-General Clinton B. Fisk, United States Volunteers, Kentucky and Tennessee; Major E. Whittlesey, Judge Advocate for the State of Mississippi; Major T. W. Osborne, First New York Artillery, for the State of Alabama; Capt. O. Brawn, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, for the State of Virginia; Captain Horace James, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, for North Carolina; Captain Thomas W. Conway, Superintendent Freedmen, Department of the Gulf, for Louisiana.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1865.

THE REVIEW.

THE Army has made a triumphal entry into that capital whence it set forth to conquer the South. Fêted, cheered, caressed, the object of admiration without a spark of envy, and of gratitude which can know no stint, it has gone back to tent and bivouac, after its first and last grand parade, to await final discharge. Four years have passed since the members of this magnificent force gathered to Washington, not so much then to seize the insurgent's capital as to save our own. The interval has been crowded with an almost incredible series of marches, skirmishes, raids, expeditions, grand campaigns and terrific conflicts by sea and land. Those four years have never been a moment silent; but, East or West, the roar of some tremendous pitched battle has broken freshly on the nerves of the country, before the thunder of the battle preceding had ceased to reverberate. A multitude of skirmishes has filled the interstices between general engagements. It has been a very stern, severe and pressing war, in which pomp, pride, circumstance made way for use and urgency. Indeed, the very nature of the struggle has prohibited any waste of time on military displays, the rude necessities of each day preventing them. It was no contest with a foreign power, no affair of an Algiers or a Mexico, originated to employ idle troops, but a measurement of one half the Republic against the other. Had the Southern Rebellion been a Sepoy rebellion, our task in the penetration of the South another Crimean invasion, we might have had time or mind for military pageants. But with us, every day's delay was dangerous; action was the duty of the hour; and all our treasure and energy were to be economized for need. The same trait was remarkable in the Southern conduct of the struggle. It was felt to be a war to death (as it has proved), and there was no time nor any inclinations for holiday parades. There was, indeed, excitement enough at the outset. But no desire for military glory, no appetency for war as a means of creating national prestige inspired the country. Never was there a more cunning and infamous a distortion of motives than Lord RUSSELL'S description of our conflict, as the struggle for liberty on the Southern side and for empire on the Northern. Both feelings and necessities, at all events, gave the war such a character that it was never essential to excite popular participation in it by military displays.

The numerical strength of the parade, the veteran character of the soldiers, the wonderful series of battles which their torn flags symbolized, the enthusiasm of the spectators, the unusual congregation of distinguished officers and civilians on the reviewing platforms, and the occasion itself, as being the formal announcement of the close of the war in triumph, make this the most magnificent military pageant ever held in our hemisphere: nor is our generation, at least, likely to witness its parallel. It was the more welcome from the fact, that, from beginning to end, no similar parade has ever taken place in the country these troops have subjugated. They marched wearily day and night over vast regions, toiled through morass, bayou and forest, fought fearful battles, won brilliant victories, stormed forts, subjugated cities, forced the capitulation of armies, and reduced the whole area of the Rebellion to the arms of the Union. And yet they never have marched in triumph in front of their foes; have never passed their defeated adversaries under the yoke; have hardly been permitted to see them after discomfiture. The march through Richmond was well-deserved and judicious; but, for a full outpouring of national admiration and gratitude, they had to wait to tread once more our loyal soil. The review in Richmond opened the eyes of its inhabitants to at least two facts. The first was the overwhelming strength of the national Armies, which made the bitterest traitors shudder at the thought of the absolute annihilation prepared for the troops of LEE and JOHNSTON, had they not saved themselves in time by yielding. The same display extinguished any hidden spark of hope for the revival of the Confederacy. The second disclosure was of the fine material of our Army, its soldierly discipline, its intelligent patriotism, its freshness, energy, courage, morale. Unquestionably the South had been deceived by the stories that our Army was made up of "hirelings," of "mercenaries," of "the scum of Northern cities," of "mudsills," nearly all foreign-born, and kept to their work by the sabres of officers and the bayonets of the provost-guard. The same effects, among others, were produced by the review at Washington. The troops themselves, and perhaps not a few of the reviewing officers, for the first time really appreciated their own strength and importance, while their cordial greeting was very pleasant to them, after so many labors and hardships. The spectators were impressed with their country's measureless resources, and with its abiding strength resting in its millions of citizen soldiery. If there were any "last-ditch" Rebel lurking among the throngs in the streets, and furtively glancing along the lines of brandished steel, his last hope must have died within him at the sight.

Everything contributed to make the occasion successful. The weather was propitious. The roads were good. The troops, under the prospect of release from hard toils, and from many or all of the restraints of service, were in high spirits. The columns marched well. The streets were gay with colors, and animated with life. The children of the schools, in blue and white, greeted the returned heroes with processions, inspiring songs and pretty ceremonies. Banners and mottoes of welcome or of praise decorated the houses. The windows, platforms and balconies were crowded with women in dazzling costumes. The sidewalks, fences, trees and roofs were lined and packed with excited occupants, who kept up an incessant and enthusiastic cheering. Flowers were flung from every direction upon the column, and then battle-rent flags, through which shot and shell had whistled, and those bayonets which had so often been hurried to the murderous charge, or rusted out their brightness in blood—the rumbling field-pieces, from whose black muzzles death had so often hurtled, were now gaily decorated with wreaths and bouquets. With these floral accompaniments, the columns looked gayer than they were wont to do on the march. Brushed uniforms, cleaned boots, blackened equipments, polished arms, were to be remarked as the rule. The blood-red facings of the artillery, denoting its sanguinary work, the steadfast blue of the infantry, the gay, dashing yellow of the cavalry, and the showy uniforms of Zouaves, gave variety to the scene. The horses pranced, the ambulances rattled, the artillery rumbled and clanged on heavy wheels, the sabres and bayonets flashed, the drums ruffled salutes, and the priceless old battle-torn banners dipped acknowledgments to the reviewing officer. The bands flooded the avenues with music, broken by the ceaseless accompaniment of cheers from the surging multitudes.

Doubtless, while this column of heroes was marching through Pennsylvania avenue, greeted with an homage felt all too short for their merits, some reflecting minds paid a silent tribute to that gallant, but alas, now almost unremembered host, who sleep under the sods of the well-fought battle-fields. Where is the Army that MCDOWELL led across Long Bridge to Fairfax and Manassas? Where is MCCLELLAN'S Army of the Peninsula? Where the troops who clung to the inch-by-inch battle of Shiloh, under SHERMAN, or gloriously stormed Fort Donaldson under GRANT? In these hours of triumph and rejoicing there are desolate homes where the inmates still are clothed in mourning weeds, and where above the noise and excitement of triumph rise the remembrance of bitter hours, when even while mothers prayed for sons, those graceful, manly frames lay shattered by shells or pierced by mortal bullets, prone on the battle-field. Let us not dismiss, with this Review, our gratitude for the Nation's defenders. The families of the dead, the memories of the dead, must be kept in constant remembrance. The living we can hope to reward in time, though even that recompense will beggar the Nations's gratitude. The inscription on the Capitol building is the language of fact, not of exaggeration:—"The only national debt we can never pay is the "debt we owe the victorious Union soldiers." Let us pay with what we have, since that is all we can do.

THE Abstract of the Laws of Congress, with reference to Bounties, which we publish in this issue, will prove of great service to officers and enlisted men of the Army.

A PORTION of the evidence taken of late before the Committee on the Conduct of the War is made public. The questions involved in this testimony we do not propose to discuss at present, because it is too late for the facts and opinions elicited to be used in the actual campaign, and too early to get at that essence of all these conflicting reports which forms history. And, in fact, it is precisely for these reasons that we doubt about the taste or propriety of publishing these reports at the present time. There is, to be sure, a natural curiosity on the part of those unacquainted with the interior history of these various affairs, to peer into the mysteries revealed to the Committee. But of what use is the revelation at this time? It surely cannot help us in guarding against future error, for the Rebellion is over and the list of blunders (which, Heaven knows, was long enough) cannot be protracted further. On the other hand, great injustice may be done by the printing of partial or incorrect summaries of the evidence rendered before the Congressmen. Facts may be separated from their context, opinions from modifying or explanatory opinions, and thus the character and reputation of officers may suffer. It is true that it is pleasant to expose mistakes which have been carefully covered up by their perpetrators, and to lift the responsibility for disaster from the back upon which public opinion, skillfully manipulated, often kindly places it, to the shoulders where it really belongs. It is well, too, for incompetent officers to have their deficiencies revealed as promptly as possible, not only for the sake of punishment by reduction to their proper spheres, but also that they may not slip into places in future where more mischief can be done. But there is little fear of the latter trouble now, since the Army will be reorganized, and every officer in it re-assigned. A board will pass the reputation, the achievements, the talents and the possibilities of each officer in review, and undertake the grave task of assigning him to this or the other command. All the facts with regard to individual conduct which have come before the Committee, can then be brought to light. At all events, the publication of their reports at the time of the Grand Review was not very appropriate. Officers came from hard work and honest endeavor to get the poor reward of a two days' pageant. They did not care to have their cup of triumph tempered and toned down with mixtures introduced by the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

It is not a little remarkable how singularly free from jealousy, malice and slander among its members our Army has been during the war, compared with armies of other nations, or with our own Army in other times. It is true that bickering, jealousy, and recriminations have been sometimes the rage; and that, at one time, the Army of the Potomac suffered a great deal from this source. But this is one of the chief evils of the profession of arms. It has been so since the earliest ages; before the wrath of ACHILLES, "to Greece the source of woes unnumbered," and the jealousy of that warrior and AJAX in the rather unscientific siege of Troy. But it is by contrast with other wars, as, for example, the Crimean, or other services, as, for example, the English, that our own comparative freedom from this evil may be appreciated. It must have been noticed how carefully our officers have even refrained from giving public expression to opinions and criticisms upon other officers, except when those judgments were favorable or complimentary.

The magnitude of the common cause seems to have thrown into insignificance the pettinesses of pique, envy and personal ambition in the minds of all noble souls. Whenever such hostile expressions have been made public the effect has been obvious. It was so with Mr. STANTON'S disclosure of General HALLECK'S suggestion about General SHERMAN. It will be so, undoubtedly, in the publication of the testimony before the Committee on the War. This screwing of opinions out of officer A. upon the conduct of officer B., we do not entirely like. We hold rather to the primitive but elevated code of morality which was prevalent in one's school days, years since—that the authorties could find out all they chose from fact, but ought not to compel a lad by direct statement to break the reputation of his old comrade. It would have been more complimentary to their own powers of discernment if the Committee had relied upon their own judgment upon ascertained facts than to have asked officers to prove a judgment for them. There are few events in the war in which anything more is required for a sensible man to form accurate opinions than to elicit the facts in full. But we apprehend that the motives of the Committee were good. They knew what an outcry had been raised (and often justly) against the reckless criticisms passed upon military movements. They were determined that no such cry should detract from the result of their investigations, and therefore fortified their opinions by those of experts.

This fault, a pardonable fault perhaps, aside, we recognize the value of the services of the Committee on the War. Even when their labors were not absolutely needed for the management of affairs, they were often useful in justifying the course of the War Department. There was danger least by concerted action, bullying, or coaxing, blunders would be covered up by officers in the Army. "The object of the expedition has been accomplished"—had got to be a sort of by-word for a failure. But we should never, perhaps, have known the true causes, in some instances, for delay or disaster, without this Committee. Secrets would have died with men. A persistent and fearless Committee extorted them at its confessional. If the actual conduct of the war has not been greatly benefitted by them, History will recognize her obligations. She will accept their facts, which might have perished by neglect or by stifling. She will easily escape their errors, since a hundred witnesses will start up to pronounce each sharp criticism a slander.

THAT desperate onslaught of visitors on the Presidential ante-chambers, which commenced before the murdered President was wrapped in his funeral shroud, has somewhat, though not entirely, abated. Dependent as Mr. JOHNSON'S office is upon the will of the people, as he often repeats, he nevertheless finds that *Le Roi est mort: vive le Roi!* is an apothegm quite as deducible from republican as from regal sway. Wherever there is power and patronage, and wherever there are favors, places and salaries to be had for the seeking, there will be found the industrious pursuers of them; and they manifest various degrees of skill and experience in that calling. The PRESIDENT has been fearfully beset, we should judge, by these visits, or rather visitations. But, as if the persistent seekers for personal advantages were not embarrassing enough with their struggles for notoriety or gain, there are not a few others who come to confer from really patriotic motives on what is to be done with the country, and to pop a piece of seasonable advice into the PRESIDENT'S mind. We admit, indeed, that our sympathy with the Government may be increased considerably by disgust, and, to a veteran politician of 30 years' standing, being thronged by anxious inquirers may be, so far from a bore, rather an agreeable tribute. But no person could be indurated to so many calls, interviews and speeches; he would be surfeited, though he might never be disconcerted.

At all events, nobody yet has succeeded in bringing away any important revelation from an interview. Everybody is anxious about the future policy of the Government with the Rebels, but the PRESIDENT will not be pumped. That sharp saying of the diplomatist, that language was invented not to convey but to conceal ideas, is quite applicable to Mr. JOHNSON'S numerous speeches to the individuals and delegates who have waited upon him. The PRESIDENT seems to be good-humored, fluent and always ready with a speech, longer or shorter. But he very carefully and shrewdly avoids committing himself to anything of importance. He is cautious and not to be trapped. He tells them what he has told others before, and almost in the same language. He reminds them first of the responsibility of the officers of the Government to the people, and of their present origin from the ranks of the common people. He states to them, secondly, that treason is a crime, and must be punished. But these ideas of the PRESIDENT his audience have heard before, and go away quite ignorant of the particular mode of treatment which the PRESIDENT will use towards the poor whites of the South on the one hand, and to the prominent men of the Rebellion on the other. Let all anxious persons reflect, that, while under ordinary circumstances, the reticence of the Government might be tantalizing, if not a little painful, it need not be so now. The advantage of delay, even, is on our side. Time is solving many questions, and is assuaging much excited feeling, and much party judgment. Were it all-important to conciliate the South, were there a strong army yet in the field, whom we wished to induce to lay down arms, or even an angry and powerful people who might suddenly break out again into revolt, on provocation, delay might be fatal. But the Rebellion is ended, and our own convenience alone remains to be consulted.

IN considering the various plans for doing honor to those faithful soldiers, now about to be mustered out of the service, we trust that the Government will not lose sight of the fact that there is no way in which they can afford so much gratification to our Army as by permitting the veterans, whose honorable service is matter of record, to bear with them to their homes the arms and accoutrements they have preserved through the dangers of the battle field. We conceive that there is no immediate need of these arms which can make them one half so valuable to the Government as they will be to those to whom they are endeared by so many associations of battle and skirmish. If the typical hunter, Leather Stocking, was accustomed to regard his good rifle, Kill-deer, with such tender interest, how much more the veteran the weapon which is associated not only with his recollections of personal prowess, but with his ideas of soldierly perfection and soldierly honor. It has saved the life of a comrade, or his own, in some sharply-contested skirmish fight; at Gettysburgh, or at Vicksburgh its well-directed fire swelled the volley before which the enemy gave way; it has helped to turn the enemy's flank with SHERMAN, or to burst through his stubborn ranks with GRANT. And it would be well if, with the musket, he could receive branded upon its stock the names of the engagements in which he has borne an honorable part. The various State Governments are proposing to arm their militia for drill and discipline, and when in time of public danger the veteran brings out his battle-marked piece, it may serve to set an entire neighborhood on fire with patriotic fervor. By all means, then, let the old soldiers have their muskets. Many of them will be found unfit for further issue, and the best of them will be gathered in only to be stored away in arsenals where they will pass rapidly out of date before the improved arms which are already forcing themselves upon us for adoption.

IN another column we publish a letter from Dr. LIEBER upon one of the most important and difficult subjects now under national discussion. The incomparable experience of the author in the treatment of topics of this nature, and his well-known freedom from bias or influence, render his opinions particularly valuable at this time, when calm, unprejudiced and intelligent investigation of the powers of the Government with regard to the treatment of the traitors is needed. Our own opinions with regard to some the practical points in this knotty problem have already been given. We have already expressed the belief that the agreement at Appomattox Court-House bound the Government, in honor, to its provisions, and that it would not be expedient or honorable, whatever might be strictly legal, to depart from the terms of that agreement We hold that that agreement, in the way the Rebels understood it, provided that is also the way in which we knew they understood it, must bind the action of the Government. We must not reason longer on what we might have substituted for that treaty as well as not, having the power to do so. The treaty is an accomplished fact. We may say here that Dr. LIEBER'S commentaries upon his mode of construing that agreement were written at the suggestion of friends outside the Government, and have no other purpose than to aid in the solution of a vexed and difficult question. Though, as we have said, we can by no means yet concur in his conclusions, we commend the article to a thoughtful reading.

IN addition to those already published, the following general officers of volunteers have resigned their commissions: Major-GeReral COUCH, Major-General WASHBURN, Brevet-Major-General MCMILLAN, Brigadier-General LEE, Brigadier General STARKWEATHER, Brigadier-General SULLIVAN, Brigadier-General WEBER, Brigadier-General MEAGHER, Brigadier-General NICHOLSON, Brigadier-General TILSON, Brigadier-General HICKMAN, Brigadier-General AVERILL, (Captain Third United States Cavalry).

ABSTRACT OF MILITARY LAWS.

BOUNTIES.

[Every volunteer non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer who is honorably discharged after a service of two years or during the war, to receive a bounty of $100, under Section 5, Act of July 22, 1861.]

That any volunteer who may be received into the service of the United States under this act, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service, and that the widow, if there be one, and if not, the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of one hundred dollars.—*Sec.* 6, *July* 22, 11 - 86 *Chap.* 9.

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And that the men enlisted in the regular forces after the 1st day of July, 1861, shall be entitled to the same bounties, in every respect, as those allowed or to be allowed to the men of the volunteer forces.—*Sec.* 5, *July* 29, 1861—*Chap.* 24.

That Section 5 of the act "to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July 22, 1861, and Section 6 of the act "to increase the present military establishment of the United States," approved July 29, 1861, shall be so construed as to allow twenty-five dollars of the bounty of one hundred dollars therein provided to be paid immediately after enlistment to every soldier of the regular and volunteer forces hereafter enlisted during the continuance of the existing war, and the sum of seven millions five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for such payment.—*Sec.* 6, *July* 5, 1862—*Chap.* 133.

* * * * * * *

Provided, That said bounty shall be paid to the following persons, and in the order following, and to no other person, to wit: First, to the widow of such deceased soldier, if there be one. Second, if there be no widow, then to the children of such deceased soldier, share and share alike. Third, if such a soldier left neither a widow nor child or children, then and in that case, such bounty shall be paid to the following persons, provided they be residents of the United States, to wit: First, to his father; or if he shall not be living, or has abandoned the support of his family, then to the mother of such soldier; and if there be neither father nor mother as aforesaid, then such bounty shall be paid to the brothers and sisters of the deceased soldier, resident as aforesaid.—*Sec.* 1, *July* 11, 1863—*Chap.* 144 *

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That that part of the sixth section of the act "to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July 22, 1861, which secured to the widow, if there be one, and if not, the legal heirs of such volunteer as die or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay or allowances, a bounty of one hundred dollars, shall be held to apply to those persons who have enlisted in the regular forces since the 1st day of July, 1861, or shall enlist in the regular forces during the year 1862, and be paid to the heirs named in this act, and that the bounties herein provided for shall be paid out of any money appropriated for bounty to volunteers.—*Sec* 3 *July* 11, 1862—*Chap* 144.

That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, in addition to the volunteer forces which he is now authorized by law to raise, to accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding one hundred thousand, as infantry, for a period of nine months, unless sooner discharged. And every soldier who shall enlist under the provisions of this section shall receive his first month's pay, and also twenty-five dollars as bounty, upon the mustering of his company or regiment into the service of the United States. And all provisions of law relating to volunteers enlisted in the service of the United States for three years, or during the war, except in relation to bounty, shall be, and the same are extended to, and are hereby declared to embrace the volunteers to be raised under the provisions of this section.—*Sec* 3, *July* 17, 1862—*Chap* 201.

That, for the purpose of filling up the regiments of infantry now in the United States service, the President be, and he hereby is authorized to accept the services of volunteers in such numbers as may be presented for that purpose for twelve months, if not sooner discharged. And such volunteers, when mustered into the service, shall be in all respects upon a footing with similar troops in the United States service, except as to service bounty, which shall be fifty dollars, one half of which to be paid upon their joining their regiments, and the other half at the expiration of their enlistment.—*Sec.* 4, *July* 17, 1862—*Chap.* 201.

That such of the volunteers and militia now in the service of the United States as may re-enlist to serve one year, unless sooner discharged, after the expiration of their present term of service, shall be entitled to a bounty of fifty dollars, one half of which to be paid upon such re-enlistment, and the balance at the expiration of the term of re-enlistment. And such as may re-enlist to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged, after the expiration of their present term of enlistment, shall receive, upon such re-enlistment, twenty-five dollars of the one hundred dollars bounty for enlistment provided by the fifth section of the act approved 22d of July, 1861, entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property."—*Sec.* 18, *March* 3, 1863—*Chap.* 75.

That all payments of advance bounty made to enlisted men who have been discharged before serving out the term required by law for its payment in full, shall be allowed in the settlement of the accounts of paymasters at the treasury, but hereafter, in all such cases, the amount so advanced shall be charged against the enlisted men, unless the discharge be upon surgeon's certificate for wounds received or sickness incurred since their last enlistment.—*Sec.* 6, *March* 3, 1863—*Chap.* 78.

That upon any requisition hereafter being made by the President of the United States for militia, any person who shall have volunteered or been drafted for the service of the United States for the term of nine months, or a shorter period, may enlist into a regiment from the same State to serve for the term of one year, and any person so enlisting shall be entitled to and receive a bounty of fifty dollars, to be paid in time and manner provided by the act of July 22, 1861, for the payment of the bounty provided for by that act.—*Sec.* 7, *March* 3, 1863—*Chap.* 78.

That every non-commissioned officer, private, or other person who has been or shall hereafter be discharged from the Army of the United States within two years from the date of their enlistment, by reason of wounds received in battle, shall be entitled to receive the same bounty as is granted or may be granted to the same classes of persons who are discharged after a service of two years, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this are hereby repealed.—*Act of March* 3, 1863—*Chap.* 84.

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*An Act making appropriations for the payment of the bounty authorized by the Sixth Section of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July 22, 1861, and for other purposes.

That the sum of twenty millions of dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the payment of bounties and advance pay: *Provided*, That no bounties except such as are now provided by law shall be paid to any persons enlisted after the 5th day of January next.—*Sec.* 1, *Joint Resolution*, *Approved December* 23, 1863.

That the bounties heretofore paid, under regulations and orders from the War Department, to men enlisting in the regular or volunteer forces of the United States for three years or during the war shall continue to be paid from the 5th day of January, 1864, until the 1st day of March next, anything in the act approved December 23, 1863, to the contrary notwithstanding. This resolution to be in force from and after its passage.—*Joint Resolution*, *Approved January* 13, 1864.

* * * And the bounty money which any mariner or seaman, enlisting from the Army into the Navy, may have received from the United States, or from the State in which he enlisted in the Army, shall be deducted from the prize money to which he may become entitled during the time required to complete his military service.—*Sec.* 7, *February* 24, 1864—*Chap.* 13.

[For bounty and compensation to loyal owners of enlisted slaves, see section 24, act of February 24, 1864; chapter 13.]

That the bounties authorized to be paid under existing laws, and by regulations and orders of the War Department, to veterans re-enlisting or persons enlisting in the regular or volunteer service of the United States for three years or during the war, shall continue to be paid from the 1st day of March, 1864, to the 1st day April, 1864, anything in any law or regulation to the contrary notwithstanding, the said bounties to be paid out of any moneys already appropriated for such purposes.—*Joint Resolution—Approved March* 3, 1864.

[For bounties to colored troops, see sections 2, 3 and 4, act of June 15, 1864, and section 5, act of March 3, 1865.]

That all non commissioned officers and privates in the Regular Army, serving under enlistments made prior to July 22, 1861, shall have the privilege of re-enlisting for the term of three years, in their respective organizations, until the first day of August next; and all such non commissioned officers and privates so re-enlisting, shall be entitled to the bounties mentioned in the joint resolution of Congress, approved January 13, 1864.—*Section* 3, *June* 20, 1864—*Chap* 145

That persons hereafter enlisted into the naval service or marine corps during the present war, shall be entitled to receive the same bounty as if enlisted in the army. And the resolution approved February 24, 1864, entitled "A resolution relative to the transfer of persons in the military service to the naval service," is hereby repealed: *Provided, nevertheless*, that such sums as may have been paid as bounty to persons transferred from the military to the naval service or marine corps shall be charged to and paid out of the proper naval appropriation, or appropriation for the marine corps.—*Sec.* 4, *July* 1 1864—*Chap.* 201.

That when a soldier sick in hospital shall have been discharged, or shall be discharged, from the military service, but shall be unable to leave or to avail himself of his discharge in consequence of sickness or wounds, and shall subsequently die in such hospital, he shall be deemed to have died in the military service, so far as relates to bounties.—*Sec.* * *July* 2, 1864—*Chap.* 215.

That the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two, and three years for military service; and any such volunteer, or, in case of draft, as hereinafter provided, any substitute, shall be credited to the town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of a county not so subdivided towards the quota of which he may have volunteered or engaged as a substitute; and every volunteer who is accepted and mustered into the service for a term of one year, unless sooner discharged, shall receive, and be paid by the United States, a bounty of one hundred dollars; and if for a term of two years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of two hundred dollars; and if for a term of three years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of three hundred dollars; one-third of which bounty shall be paid to the soldier at the time of his being mustered into the service, one-third at the expiration of one half of his term of service, and one third at the expiration of his term of service. And in case of his death while in service, the residue of his bounty unpaid shall be paid to his widow, if he shall have left a widow, if not, to his children, or if there be none, to his mother, if she be a widow.—*Sec.* 1, *July* 4, 1864—*Chap* 237.

That if a soldier, discharged for wounds received in battle, die before receiving the bounty provided by the Act of March 3d, 1863, entitled "an Act to amend an Act to authorize the employment of volunteers, and so forth," the bounty due shall be paid to the following persons, and in the order following, and to no other person, to wit: first, to the widow of such deceased soldier, if there be one; second, if there be no widow, then to the children of such deceased soldier, share and share alike; third, if such soldier left neither a widow, or child, or children, then and in that case such bounty shall be paid to the following persons, provided they be residents of the United States, to wit: first, to his father; or if he shall not be living, or has abandoned the support of his family, then to the mother of such soldier; and if there be neither father nor mother as aforesaid, then such bounty shall be paid to the brothers and sisters of the deceased soldier, resident as aforesaid.—*Sec.* 3, *March* 3, 1865—*Chap.* —.

That every non-commissioned officer, private, or other person, who has been, or shall hereafter be, discharged from the Army of the United States by reason of wounds received in battle, on skirmish, on picket, or in action, or in the line of duty, shall be entitled to receive the same bounty as if he had served out his full term; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this are hereby repealed.—*Sec.* 4, *March* 3, 1865—*Chap.* —.

That the bounty of one hundred dollars, provided by present laws to be paid to the heirs of volunteers killed in battle, shall be extended to his widow if living, or if she be dead, to the children of any volunteer who shall have been or may be killed in the service, whether he shall have enlisted for three years or for a less period of time.—*Sec.* 11, *March* 3, 1865—*Chap* —.

THE following is a correct list of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy:—Vice-Admiral D. G. Farragut, President; Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter; Captain John L. Worden; Hon. James T. Mills, of Wisconsin; Rev. C. B. Boynton, D. D., of Maryland; Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee; J. M. Forbes, Esq., of Massachusetts; John C. Green, Esq., of New York; Aaron F. Perry, Esq., of Ohio; Noah Brooks, Esq., of California. Mr. Maynard and Mr. Green are appointed in place of two gentlemen who declined the appointment.

WE would call the attention of mounted officers to General Order No. 92, published in our Army Gazette.

ARMY GAZETTE.

MUSTERING-OUT OF VOLUNTEERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 15, 1865.

General Orders, No 94.

The following regulations are announced, and will be observed, in discharging from service such Volunteers as are, hereafter, to be mustered out with their regimental or company organizations:—

I.—Army Corps, or at least the Divisions thereof, will be kept intact, and, immediately upon receipt of an order directing any portion of the forces to be mustered out, Commanding Generals of Armies and Departments will order the said troops (if not already thereat) to one of the following Rendezvous, viz:—

1. *Middle Military Division, and troops of other Armies or Departments arriving therein.*—Defences of Washington, D. C., Harper's Ferry, Va., and Cumberland, Md.

2. *Military Division of the James.*—Richmond and Old Point Comfort, Va.

3. *Department of North Carolina.*—Newbern and Wilmington.

4. *Department of the South.*—Charleston, S. C., and Savannah Ga.

5. *Military Division West Mississippi.*—Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, La., and Vicksburgh, Miss.

6. *Military Division of the Missouri.*—Little Rock, Ark., St. Louis, Mo., and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

7. *Department of the Cumberland.*—Nashville, Knoxville, and Memphis, Tenn.

8. *Department of Kentucky.*—Louisville

9. *Middle Department.*—Baltimore, Md.

Commanding Generals of Armies and Departments are authorized to change the aforesaid places of rendezvous, should the public interest so demand.

For the Departments of the East, Pennsylvania, North West, New Mexico, and Pacific, such special orders will be given from the Adjutants General's Office, relative to the troops therein serving, as may be demanded by circumstances, as the time for discharge is approached.

II.—In case of one or more regiments of a division being mustered out—the division remaining in the field—said regiment, or regiments, will be mustered out at the place where found serving at the time, and then placed *en route* to the State, as hereinafter directed.

III.—The Adjutant General of the Army will designate places of rendezvous in the respective States, to which the regiments, after muster out will be forwarded for payment.

IV.—Upon arrival at the rendezvous where the musters out are to take place, a critical examination of the regimental and company records, books &c., will be made, and, in case of omissions, the proper commanders will be made to supply them, and make all the entries required by the Army Regulations. At the same time the muster out rolls will be commenced and prepared, in accordance with existing regulations, under the direction of the Assistant Commissaries of Muster of Divisions, superintended by the Corps Commissaries. Corps and Department commanders will see that the work is pushed with energy, and executed promptly, using to this end division and brigade commanders to superintend it, and their respective staff officers, to aid the mustering officers in collecting the data for the muster-out rolls, and discharge papers, as well as the preparation of the same. In framing the rolls, particular care must be exercised in stating balances of bounty payable. [See General Orders, No. 84, current series, from this office.]

V.—So soon as the rolls of a regiment are completed, the said command, with its arms, colors, and necessary equipage, will be placed *en route* to its State, and to the rendezvous therein, at or nearest which it was mustered in.

En route, and after arrival in the State, the following will be observed:—

1. Immediately on arrival at the State Rendezvous, the regiment will be reported to, and taken control of, by the Chief Mustering Officer for the State, or his Assistant at the point. The said officers will lend all needful assistance in their power to the paymasters, with the view to prompt payment of the troops.

2. The regimental officers will be held to a strict accountability for the discipline of their commands and preservation of public property.

3. The Commissary of Musters of the division to which the regiment belonged in the field, will take possession of the copies of muster-out rolls intended for the field and staff, companies and paymaster, also the company and regimental records, with all surplus blank rolls, returns, discharges, &c., in possession of regimental and company commanders, or other officers, and after boxing them up, place them, whilst *en route*, under the special charge of a discreet and responsible officer of the regiment. The sole duty of said officer, will be to care for and preserve said rolls and records whilst *en route*, and on arrival at the State rendezvous, where payment is to be made, to turn them over to the Chief Mustering Officer, or his Assistant at that place.

4. Paymasters will be designated by the Pay Department to meet regiments at the designated State Rendezvous, and there make final payment, obtaining for that purpose the rolls from the mustering officer thereat.

5. Whilst troops are awaiting payment, supplies will be furnished by the respective supply departments, on the usual requisitions and returns, countersigned by the chief mustering officer or his assistant.

6. Until after payment and the final discharge of the troops, the chief mustering officer will look to their being kept together and under discipline.

7. The chief mustering officer will, under regulations to be established by himself, take possession of and carefully preserve the regimental and company records, also the colors with the respective regiments, and hold them subject to orders from the Adjutant-General of the Army.

8. As soon as practicable, after arrival at the State rendezvous, the chief mustering officer or his assistant will see that the arms and other public property brought to the State by the troops are turned over to the proper officer of the supply department thereat.

VI.—In preparing the muster-out rolls, corps, department, division, and brigade commanders will hold regimental officers to a strict accountability in order to insure accurate and complete records of the enlisted men, and the better to establish the just claims of the non-commissioned officers and privates who have been wounded, or of the representatives of those who have died from disease or wounds, or been killed in battle.

VII.—Prior to the departure of regiments from the rendezvous where mustered out, all public property (except arms, colors, and equipage required *en route*) will be turned over to and cared for by the proper officers of the supply departments concerned.

VIII.—What is prescribed in the foregoing for a regiment will be applicable to a battery of artillery or an independent company.

IX.—At the respective State rendezvous the following is ordered, viz:—

1. The Paymaster-General will be prepared to have a sufficient force of paymasters, to insure prompt payments.

2. The Quartermaster General and the Commissary-General of Subsistence will be prepared to have a suitable number of officers of their respective bureaus, to provide supplies, transportation, &c., and receipt for public property.

3. The Chief of Ordnance will arrange to have a suitable number of officers of his bureau to receive the arms, accoutrements, &c.

X.—The attention of commanding generals of Armies and departments is directed to the importance of regimental and company officers having their records so completed and arranged that, at any time, the muster-out rolls may be prepared without delay.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MUSTERING OUT OF VOLUNTEERS.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 17, 1865.

General Orders No. 26.

The following telegram from the War Department is published to this Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
BY TELEGRAPH FROM WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 17, 1865.

General GEORGE G. MEADE:

The Secretary of War directs that all volunteer organizations of white troops in your command whose terms of service expire between this date and September 30th next, inclusive, be immediately mustered out of service. The musters out will be made with existing regimental and company organizations, and under the regulations promulgated in General Orders, No. 94, of the 15th instant, from this office.

All men in the aforesaid organizations, whose terms of service expire subsequent to October 1st, 1865, will be transferred to other organizations from the same State, to veteran regiments when practicable, and when not practicable, to regiments having the longest time to serve.

It is proper to add that this order will discharge as follows:

1st. The three years regiments that were mustered into service under the call of July 2d, 1862, and prior to October 1st of that year.

2d. Three years recruits, mustered into service for old regiments between the same dates.

3d. One year men, for new and old organizations, who entered the service between May 17th and October 1st, 1864.

THOMAS M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant-General.

No muster out of any regiment or independent organization will be made under these instructions till the order therefor, in each case, shall have issued from these headquarters. As a necessary preliminary thereto, the Commissary of Musters of the Corps in which the troops may be serving, will forward to these headquarters his certificate that the requirements of General Orders, No. 94 current series, from the Adjutant-General's office, have been fully complied with, and, upon the approval of such certificate, the requisite orders for the muster out will be given.

The Corps Commissary of Musters will accompany his certificate with a report of the number of officers and men of the regiments or organizations to be mustered out, in each case.

By command of Major-General MEADE.

GEO. D RUGGLES, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: S. F. BARSTOW, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HOWARD ASSIGNED TO FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 12 1865.

General Orders No. 91.

1. By direction of the President, Major-General O. O. Howard is assigned to duty in the War Department, as Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, under the act of Congress, entitled an "Act to establish a Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees," to perform the duties and exercise all the rights, authority and jurisdiction vested by the Act of Congress in such Commission. General Howard will enter at once upon the duties of Commissioner, specified in said act.

2. The Quartermaster-General will, without delay, assign and furnish suitable quarters and apartments for the said bureau.

3. The Adjutant-General will assign to the said bureau the number of competent clerks authorized by the Act of Congress.

By order of the President of the United Stdtes.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

COMMANDS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 17, 1865.

General Orders No. 95.

1. The Military Division of West Mississippi, and the Department of Key West are abolished.

The States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Key West will constitute the Department of the Gulf. Major-General E. R. S. Canby is assigned to the command. Headquarters at New Orleans.

Major-General Banks is relieved from the command of the Department of the Gulf, and will report in writing to the Adjutant General at Washington.

2. Major-General P. H. Sheridan is relieved from the command of the Middle Military Division, and is assigned to general command west of the Mississippi River, south of the Arkansas River.

Major-General Sheridan will report to Lieutenant-General Grant for instructions.

By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

PRICE OF RATION FOR SOLDIERS ON FURLOUGH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 10, 1865

General Orders No. 88

The commutation price of the soldier's ration, while on furlough is established at the uniform rate of twenty-five cents until further orders

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General

GENERAL LOGAN ASSUMES COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1865

General Orders No. 12

1. I hereby assume command of the Army of the Tennessee.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell Woodhull, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, is transferred from the Fifteenth Army corps to the Army of the Tennessee as Assistant Adjutant-General. The officers of my personal staff will accompany me.

3. Major-General Wm B. Hazen, United States Volunteers, having been assigned to the command of the Fifteenth Army corps, will assume command at once.

4. All orders heretofore issued with reference to the review of the Army of the Tennessee on the 24th instant will remain in force.

JOHN A. LOGAN, Major-General.

Official: MAX. WOODHULL, Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HOWARD'S CIRCULAR.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1865.

In accordance with General Orders, War Department, No. 91, I enter immediately upon the duties of Commissioner of "Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands." The bureau contemplated in the order, will be located at the corner of I and 19th streets.

All commissioners, however appointed, who have the charge of freedmen, are requested to make a report as soon as possible, of the character and extent of their work.

The commissioners or superintendents in Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana are requested to report direct to me the amount of land they may have under supervision for the use of freedmen.

The department commanders in the insurrectionary States will do me a favor by transmitting a copy of the different orders issued by themselves, or by their district commanders, relating to the Government and employment of freedmen.

Whilst it shall be my object to secure as much uniformity as possible in the matter of employment and instruction of freedmen, I earnestly solicit co-operation from all officers and agents whose position or duty renders it possible for them to aid me. The negro should understand that he is really free, but on no account, if able to work, should he harbor the thought that the Government will support him in idleness.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau.

TRANSPORTATION FOR HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 12, 1865.

General Orders No. 92.

1. Paragraphs 1 and 2, of General Orders, No. 171, of 1863, from this office, are hereby rescinded

2. Transportation will only be furnished to officers for their authorized horses to the places where the officers are to be mustered out of service, and upon the certificate of a quartermaster, where the horses have been purchased from the Government, that they have been so purchased, and that they have been paid for.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending May 6, 1865.

Surgeon Elijah A. Clark, United States Volunteers, to date April 28, 1865.

Captain James C Slaght, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, to take effect March 11, 1865.

Captain A. H. Megarey, 15th New York Volunteer Engineers, to date April 29, 1865, on the adverse report of a Board, and for ungentlemanly conduct in making public the contents of a telegram addressed to another officer and opened by him.

Captain James Dailey, 104th New York Volunteers, to date May 4, 1865, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain George H. Walser, 43d Missouri Volunteers, to date May 4, 1865, for malfeasance in office while Provost-Marshal at St. Joseph, Mo

First Lieutenant Hugh Trent, 85th Illinois Volunteers, to date May 2, 1865 for absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant Edward B. Howard, 14th New Hampshire Volunteers, to date May 1, 1865, for having tendered his resignation while under charges for furnishing United States troops intoxicating liquors while on duty conducting them from draft rendezvous, New Haven, Conn., to the front.

Second Lieutenant George W. Hammond, 25th New York Cavalry, to date May 3, 1865, for absence without leave.

The order heretofore issued honorably discharging First Lieutenant Isom L. Meyers, 6th Tennessee Volunteers, has been so amended as to dismiss him, it appearing that the order of discharge was procured on forged papers.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases, have been confirmed:—

Captain Calvin T Spear, 5th United States colored troops, to date August 21, 1864 for absence without leave, disobedience of orders, and for defrauding the enlisted men of his command.

First Lieutenant John T. Dunlap, Company E 10th Indiana Cavalry, to date April 12, 1865, "for general worthlessness as an officer, and for supplying the men of his company with whisky purchased from the Commissary Department for his own use."

Second Lieutenant A. Selkman, Company A, 2d Missouri Artillery, to date April 13, 1865, for drunkenness, misusing Government property, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases, have been revoked:

Major N. F. Williamson, 2d Louisiana Cavalry, and he has been honorably discharged, to date November 15, 1864.

First Lieutenant J R Pratt, 14th Kansas Cavalry, and he has been honorably discharged, to date November 29, 1864

First Lieutenant F B Diffenbacher, Quartermaster 2d Iowa Cavalry, and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following-named officers, heretofore dismissed, have been restored, with pay, from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:—

Colonel C D Murray, 89th Indiana Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Willard W. Hubbell, 15th Michigan Volunteers.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending May 13, 1865.

Colonel Amos B Jones, additional Aide-de-Camp, to date May 8, 1865.

The following officers, to date April 18, 1865, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission:

Disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

Assistant Surgeon Theodore D. Brooks, 38th Ohio Volunteers.

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant John J. Fitzgibbon, 47th New York Volunteers.

First Lieutenant W S. Jones, 162d New York Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Charles Trainer, 162d New York Volunteers.

Captain John W. Johnson, 12th Ohio Cavalry.

Captain Samuel D. Hawley, 12th Ohio Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Edward D Kelly, 7th New York Battery.

Captain W. B. Dunn, 20th Kentucky Volunteers, now consolidated with the 28th Kentucky Volunteers, to date May 6, 1865, with loss of all pay and emoluments from the date at which he was placed under arrest.

Captain S F. Winchester, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, to take effect April 9, 1865.

Captain Robert T. Dunham, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, to date May 11, 1865, for not returning to his proper command upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted by his commanding general.

Hospital Chaplain Charles M Blake, to date May 10, 1865.

First Lieutenant Edward L Appleton, 1st United States Artillery, to date May 10, 1865, for disobedience of orders and desertion.

DISMISSAL CONFIRMED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing Second Lieutenant John W Holt, Company C, 117th Illinois Infantry, to date August 10, 1864, "for incompetency and general worthlessness, and for having, during the Red River campaign remained on the steamers all the time, evading his duty in the field," has been confirmed.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS OF HIS REGIMENT.

Captain James C. Wilson, 13th Indiana Cavalry, to date December 31, 1864, he having been absent from his command and under serious charges since that date.

DISMISSAL REVOKED.

The order heretofore issued, dismissing Captain Martin H. McChesney, 2d New York Mounted Rifles, is revoked, and he has been honorably discharged, to date March 18, 1865.

DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE REVOKED.

The order heretofore issued, dishonorably discharging Captain John P. King, 6th Connecticut Volunteers, is revoked, and he has been honorably discharged, to date June 4, 1864.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following-named officers, heretofore dismissed, have been restored, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:—

Captain George J. P. Wood, 1st Maryland Potomac Home Brigade Cavalry.

First Lieutenant Maximilian Rosenburg, 54th New York Volunteers.

Captain James R Harrover, 2d District of Columbia Volunteers, with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled, evidence of the fact to be obtained from the proper authorities

The order heretofore issued, dropping the name of First Lieutenant W K. Hewitt, Adjutant 13th Wisconsin Cavalry, from the rolls of his regiment, has been revoked, and he is restored to his command provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

First Lieutenant Thomas W. Sullivan, United States Army, having been reported to the headquarters of the Army for absence without leave, is hereby notified that he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States, unless, within fifteen (15) days from May 22, 1865, he appears before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and makes satisfactory defence to the charges against him.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNED.

Surgeon B. B. Wilson, U. S. Vols., is hereby relieved from duty as a member of the board for the examination of officers of the First Veteran corps.

Assistant Surgeon Peter V. Schenck, U. S. Army, is hereby detailed as a member of the board for the examination of officers of the First Veteran corps.

DISMISSED.

Hospital Chaplain Charles M. Blake.

APPOINTED,

MAY 10.—Dr. Frederick W. Wanderlick, of the *Great Western*, Assistant Surgeon, from May 10, 1865.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Assistant Surgeon Havilah M. Sprague, U. S. Army, to take effect May 5, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Assistant Surgeon J. Q. A. Hudson, U. S. Vols., appointed March 18, 1865, having declined to accept his appointment, the appointment has, by the direction of the President, been cancelled.

The Fifty-ninth company, Second batallion Veteran Reserve corps, is hereby relieved from duty at Easton, Pennsylvania, and ordered to Camp Douglas, Illinois, for duty in the General Hospital at that point.

MAY 10.—Surgeon Albert Schiever has been ordered on temporary duty as member of the Naval Medical Board of Examiners, at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, in addition to his present duties.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS—ORDER TO MEDICAL DIRECTORS.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1865.

In accordance with the recommendation of a Board of Medical Officers recently convened in the city of New York, the manufacturers indicated in the subjoined list have been authorized to furnish to mutilated soldiers, upon your order, apparatus and artificial limbs of the kind designated, viz:—

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

		MAKER.	ADDRESS.	PRICE.	
LEGS.	1.	Dr. Douglas Bly	Rochester, N. Y.	$125	His 'Universal Ankle Joint Mot'n' only
	2.	Wm. Selpho & Sons	New York City	75	
	3.	R. F. Palmer	Philadelphia, Pa.	75	
	4.	Dr. E. D. Hudson	New York City	75	
	5.	Salem Leg Co.	Salem, Mass.	75	
	6.	Jewett Leg Co.	Washington, D.C.	75	
	7.	R. Chenent	Philadelphia, Pa.	75	
	8.	A. A. Marks	New York City	65	
FEET.	1.	R. F. Palmer	Philadelphia, Pa.	$50	For Pirogoff's amp'n
	2.	Dr. E. D. Hudson	New York City	50	" Syme's "
ARMS.	1.	John Condell	Morristown, N. Y.	$150	For Amputation. Above the Elbow.
	2.	Nat'l Arm & Leg Co	New York City	50	
	3.	Marvin Lincoln	Boston, Mass.	50	
	4.	J. M. Grenell & Co.	New York City	75	
	1.	D. W. Kolbe	Philadelphia, Pa.	50	For Amputation. Below the Elbow.
	2.	Marvin Lincoln	Boston, Mass.	50	
	3.	Wm. Selpho & Sons	New York City	50	
	4.	H. A. Gilden	Philadelphia, Pa.	50	At the Wrist.

APPARATUS FOR RESECTION OF ELBOW AND SHOULDER JOINTS.

For Resection of Elbow,	Dr. E. D. Hudson,	New York City,	$50.
	D. W. Kolbe,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	15.
For Resections of Shoulder,	Dr. E. D. Hudson,	New York City,	$50.
	D. W. Kolbe,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	25.

The relative value of the models is shown by the order in which the makers are mentioned. No orders shall be given to manufacturers who are not included in the preceding list.

The maximum price that will be paid by the United States, is:—For Artificial Legs, $75; For Artificial Arms, $50; For Apparatus for Resection, $50; For Artificial Feet, $50

Should soldiers desire to procure the more expensive legs and arms, the maximum price for each will be allowed in part payment.

The respective manufacturers have been directed to supply Medical Directors, from whom orders shall be received, with accurate instructions for making the requisite measurements, and to deposit with them an approved model, to the quality of which, in material and workmanship, all limbs that shall be furnished must conform.

By order of the Surgeon-General:

C. H. CRANE, Surgeon U.S.A.

NAVY GAZETTE.

SURRENDER OF COMMODORE FARRAND.

U. S. FLAGSHIP STOCKDALE, OFF MOBILE, ALA, May 6, 1865

SIR:—I have the honor to inform the Department that, on the night of the 4th inst, I received written propositions from Commodore Sheuzer Farrand, commanding the Confederate forces in these waters, to surrender to me all the Rebel naval forces, officers, men, and public property yet afloat under his command, and now blockaded by a portion of our Naval forces in the Tombigbee River, and desiring a meeting with me to arrange the terms of surrender to the United States.

I accordingly met Commodore Farrand at Citronville, a point about twenty-five miles above this city, and accepted his proposals on the same basis as granted by Lieutenant-General Grant to General Lee, General Sherman to General Johnston, and General Canby to General Richard Taylor, the latter having taken place at the same point and time, General Canby being present. Some days will elapse before all the arrangements will be completed for the reception of the Confederate officers, men, vessels, and property, when further details, with copies of all correspondence, and the written agreement and obligations, will be officially made known to the Department.

I have the honor, sir, to be your obedient servant,

H. K. THATCHER,
Acting Rear-Admiral and Commander of the West Gulf Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MAY 15.—Commander John M. B. Clitz, to the Boston Navy Yard.

MAY 17.—Second Assistant Engineer W. H. G. West, to duty as Assistant to Chief Engineer Baker, at Boston.

Lieutenant-Commander Wm. B. Cushing, to the Navy Yard at New York.

First Assistant Engineer A. H. Fisher, to duty as Assistant to Chief Engineer Albert, at New York.

Surgeon George Maulsby, to duty at the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia.

DETACHED.

MAY 15.—Acting Gunner Thomas S. Cassidy, from the *Mohongo*, and waiting orders.

Commander Wm F. Spicer, from command of the *Quaker City*, and waiting orders.

Third Assistant Engineer R T. Bennett, from the *E. B. Hale*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Silas Casey and Second Assistant Engineer George J. Burnap, from the *Quaker City*, and waiting orders.

Commander Henry French, from command of the Navy Yard, Boston, and waiting orders.

Gunner John D. Fletcher, from the North Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Commander J. R. M. Mullaney, from special duty at New York, and ordered to ordnance duty at the New York Yard.

Captain Guert Gansevoort, from ordnance duty at New York, and waiting orders.

MAY 17.—Gunner John A. McDonald, from the *Chickasaw*, and ordered North.

Surgeon David Harlan, from Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, and ordered to duty as Fleet Surgeon of the East Gulf Squadron.

First Assistant Engineer Alexander V. Fraser, Jr., from special duty at Philadelphia, and ordered to duty as Assistant to Chief Engineer Brooks at New York

APPOINTED.

MAY 17.—A. H. Fisher, First Assistant Engineer, from March 1, 1864.

N. Beach Clark, First Assistant Engineer, from January 1, 1865.

William H. Harrison, First Assistant Engineer, from January 30, 1865.

Edwin Wells, First Assistant Engineer, from January 30, 1865.

G. M. L. Macearty, Second Assistant Engineer, from December 18, 1862.

Asaph Dunbar, Second Assistant Engineer, from June 20, 1864.

Mosher A. Southerland, Second Assistant Engineer, from September 1st, 1864.

ORDERS REVOKED.

MAY 17.—Captain Wm. Rodgers Taylor, to the Boston Navy Yard, and ordered to duty at the ordnance yard, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

RESIGNED.

MAY 15.—Assistant Surgeon D. M. Skinner, of Newport, R. I.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MAY 13.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer, Frederick D. Stutt, to the *Lady Sterling*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Winthrop Butler, to the *Lady Sterling*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. S. Perkins, to the *Pawtuxet.*
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. D. Malone to the *Mercedita.*
MAY 16.—Acting Ensign J. F. Blanchard, to the *Mattabessett.*
Acting Ensign C. M. Bird, to the *Shokokon.*
MAY 17.—Acting Master Wm. Barrymore, to command the *Naubuc.*
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas D. Crosby to the *Pilgrim.*

DETACHED.

MAY 13.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Wm. S. Bowen, from the *J. L. Davis*, and waiting orders.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Eugene Chapin, from the *J. L. Davis*, on completion of transfer, &c., and ordered to settle accounts.
MAY 15.—Acting Master Hugh H Savage, from the *General Putnam* and ordered to the *Shokokon.*
Acting Assistant Surgeon O. C Turner, from the *Don*, and ordered to the *Mercedita.*
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant T. F. Wade, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to duty at New York Yard.
Acting Assistant Surgeon George W. Gale, from the *Quaker City*, and waiting orders.
Acting Chief Engineer Geo. W. Farrer, from the *Quaker City*, and waiting orders.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. R. Browne, from the *Pursuit*, and granted leave.
Acting Assistant Paymaster F. A. Alley, from the *Genesee*, on completion of transfer, &c., and ordered to settle his accounts.
Acting Assistant Paymaster L. A. Frailey, from the *Quaker City*, on completion of transfer, &c., and ordered to settle his accounts.
MAY 17.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. P. Connor from the *Mohongo*, and granted three months leave.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander McKenzie, from the *Mystic*, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.
Acting Master B. S. Melville, from the *Mohongo*, and ordered to the *Sabine*
Acting Master Samuel B Meader, from the *Mystic*, and granted leave.
Acting Master Gilbert Dayton, from command of the *Naubuc*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Augustus Perrot, from the *Mystic*, on completion of transfer, &c., and ordered to settle his accounts.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MAY 13.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant George D. Upham, of the *Donegal*
Acting Master A. A. Owens, of the *Mohongo.*
Acting Master Henry M. Price, of the *Portsmouth.*
Acting Gunner Joseph Furlong, of the *Quaker City.*
Acting Assistant Surgeon T. W. Meekly, of the *Lodona.*
Acting Assistant Surgeon Isaac Poole, of Halifax Mass.
MAY 15.—Acting Master J. O. Johnson, of the *Shokokon.*
Acting Master George W. Parker, of the *C. P. Williams.*
Acting Ensign Wm. O. Borden, of the *Shokoken*
Acting Ensign Francis H. Brown, of the *Mattabessett.*
Acting Ensign Loren C. Holm, of the *Mahopac.*
Acting Ensign Ben. Wood, of the *Atlanta.*
Acting Ensign Andrew Nelson, of the *Queen.*
Acting Ensign David P. Cook, of the *Phlox.*
Acting Ensign C. H Gaylor, of the *Stars and Stripes.*
Acting Ensign Edward Manning, of the *Fort Donelson.*
Chief Engineer W. F. Wright, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer James H. Potts, of the Naval Hospital, N. Y.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles Bemon, of Portland, Me.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John A. Whittaker, of New York.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Connor, of the *Nahant.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Alonzo G. Booth, of the *Cactus.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Jackson Clark, of Green Bent, Pa.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. W. Kent, of the *Periwinkle.*
MAY 17.—Acting Master Charles T. Chase, of Washington, D C.
Acting Master Richard Burk, of the *Maumee.*
Acting Master Abraham Allen, of the *Tahoma.*
Acting Master J. A. Jackson, of the *Fort Donelson.*
Acting Master Wm. Wright, of the Potomac Flotilla.
Acting Master Curtis Redman, of the *Atlanta.*
Acting Master Edwin Cressey, of the *Genesee.*
Acting Ensign T. W. Spencer, of the *Samuel Rotan.*
Acting Ensign A. P. Atwood, of the *Chocura.*
Acting Ensign Charles T. Hull, of the *Valley City.*
Acting Ensign E. A. Butler, of the *Fort Donelson.*
Acting Ensign John Davis, of the *General Putnam.*
Acting First Assistant Engineer Daniel C. Stillson, of the *Queen.*
Acting Second Assistant Engineer James C. Mockabee, of the *Fuchsia.*
Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles Metzger, of the *Octarara.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Russell Warner, of Chicopee, Mass.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer R. R. Throckmorton, of New York.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer B. Converse, of the *Mystic.*
Acting Assistant Surgeon H. C. Van Gieson, of the *Nipsic.*
MAY 18—Acting Master H. S. Lambert, of the *Ossipee.*
Acting Ensign E. P Dayton, of Green Point, N. Y.
Acting Assistant Paymaster W. W. Berry, of Tiaburg, Mass.
Acting Assistant Surgeon R H. Green, of the *Seneca.*
Acting Assistant Surgeon Max G. Radke, of the *Fort Donelson.*
Acting Assistant Surgeon V. H. Gaskell, of the Naval Station, Mound city, Ill.
Acting Assistant Surgeon R P. Sawyer, of Lowell, Maine.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Lee, of Washington, D. C.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert Doherty, of the *Watch.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William F. Cutter, of the *Juniper.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. G. Brown, of the *King Philip.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Samuel Disston, of the *Western World.*

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

MAY 13.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant George E. Welch, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Acting Master Maurice Digard, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Acting Master George W. Jenkins, of Harlem N. Y.
Acting Master Alexander McIntosh, of the *Vermont.*
Acting Master S. B. Davis, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Acting Master J. L. Pinkett, of the *James L. Davis.*
Acting Ensign Berger B. Lodenberg, of the Naval Hospital, New York.
Acting Ensign and Pilot Wm. C. Mendall, of Marion, Mass.
Acting Ensign John G. Meissner, of the *James L. Davis.*
Acting Ensign Robert Adair, of the *James L. Davis.*
Acting Ensign John W. Chase, of the *Vermont.*
Acting Ensign Samuel Atwood, of the *Vermont.*
Acting Ensign Owen S Cone, of the *Vermont.*
Acting Ensign James West, of the *Vermont.*
Acting Ensign C. A. Blanchard, Navy Yard, Boston.
Acting Ensign John H. Marshall of the *Vermont.*
Acting Ensign Henry B Morton, of the *Vermont.*
Acting Ensign Francis H. Bacon, of the *James L. Davis.*
Acting Second Assistant Engineer E. C. Maloy, of Rochester, N. Y.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry C. Marrow, of Baltimore
Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Adkins, Ripley, Ohio.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Wm. McFaul, of New York.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer B. W. Randall, of Williamsburgh, L I.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer D. J. O'Keefe, of New York.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Frederick M. Wagner, of Philadelphia.
MAY 15.—Acting Master A. J. Leach of Erie, Pa.
Acting Ensign Jacob L. Hayes, of the *Zouave.*
Acting Ensign Wm. C King, of Nantucket, Mass.
Acting Ensign Wm. Boyd, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to take effect on expiration of his leave of absence.
Acting Ensign Henry Stahl, of Williamsburgh, N. Y.
Acting Ensign Joseph Estes, of Newtonville, Mass.
Acting Ensign Andre S. Rounds, of the *Acacia.*
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Crawford, of Philadelphia.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry Gormly, of Columbus, Ohio.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer H. F. Wilcox, of Milwaukee, Wis.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Robert Wallace, of Henniker, N. H.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Richard Nash, of U. S. steamer *Lodona.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Luther Cheney, of Nashua, N. H.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Isaac S. Evans, of the *North Carolina.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Wm. S. Brown, of Boston.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer David Hennessey, of Philadelphia
Acting Third Assistant Engineer David M. Schryner, of New York.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John F. Coster, of Washington, D. C.
Acting First Assistant Engineer D. W. Chipman, of Milwaukee, Wis.
Acting First Assistant D. C. Chester, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

ORDERS REVOKED.

MAY 13.—Acting Master B. S. Melville, to the *Sabine*, and ordered to the *Mohongo.*
Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert Lantenbach, to the *Lady Sterling*, and ordered to remain attached to the *Alleghany.*
MAY 15.—Acting Assistant Surgeon J. D. Malom, to the *Mercedita.*
MAY 17.—Acting Ensign H. D Foster, detaching him from the *Jacob Bell*, and waiting orders, and he will obey orders received from Commander Parker.
Acting Master L. B. Cook, of the 9th inst., and he will obey orders received from Commander Parker.

PROMOTED.

MAY 16.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant James Trathen, of the *Mount Vernon*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander.
Acting Ensign Isaac Hallock, of the *Don*, to Acting Master.
MAY 17.—Acting Master W. W. Crowninshield, of the *Montauk*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.
MAY 18.—Acting Master Samuel Belden, of the *Pink*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

MAY 13.—Acting Gunner Wm. Bartlett, of New York.
MAY 18.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Colher, of the *Atlanta.*
Acting Master and Pilot John Evans, of the *Cactus.*
Acting Master and Pilot M. Bowers, of the *General Putnam.*

APPOINTED.

MAY 17.—Edward Drinkwater, Acting Ensign and Pilot, North Atlantic Squadron.
MAY 18.—Mate Frank F. Gregory, of the *Mohongo*, Acting Ensign.
Mate John W. Howison, of the *Mohongo*, Acting Ensign.

DISMISSED.

MAY 13.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Glading, of the *Tristram Shandy.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAY 13.—Order revoking the appointment of Acting Ensign N. R. Davis revoked, and he is honorably discharged.
Order honorably discharging Acting Ensign W. A. Purdie revoked, and he is granted leave.
MAY 17.—Order honorably discharging Acting Master Horace S. Young revoked, and he is granted leave.
Order honorably discharging Acting Master Charles T. Chase revoked.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending May 13th, 1865:—

Gottlieb Nafgige, ordinary seaman, April 20, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
Lewis Barnett (colored), landsman, April 21, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
James Wells (colored), landsman, April 22, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
Frank Martin, coal heaver, April 9, 1865, Naval Hospital Pensacola.
John Shepperd, ordinary seaman, January 24, 1865, U. S. steamer *J. P. Jackson.*
William Waddell, landsman, April 1, 1865, U. Steamer *Arkansas.*
Frank Anderson, landsman, April 11, 1865, U. S. steamer *Metecomet.*
William De Forrester, supernumerary, March 4, 1865, U. S. steamer *Foster*, Military Hospital, Newbern, N. C.
John Greek, seaman, April 8, 1865, U. S. steamer *General Lyon.*
Archy McDougall, landsman, April 1, 1865, U. S. Naval Hospital, Wilmington.
William Edwards (colored), landsman, April 25, 1865, U. S. steamer *Dragon.*
Thomas Jefferson (colored), landsman, March 8, 1865, U. S Army Hospital, Fort Gaines.
Nicholas Haydenger, ordinary seaman, April 2, U. S Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
John Foster, ordinary seaman, March 23, 1865, U. S. steamer *Albatross.*
John H. Brown, landsman, April 14, U. S. steamer *Winnebago.*
Aaron Dumford, seaman, April 16, 1865, U. S. Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
William E. Pitts, landsman, April 26, 1865, U. S. Naval Hospital, New York.
Patrick Lee, second-class fireman, April 28, 1865, U. S. Naval Hospital, New York.
George W. Clifford, landsman, April 15, 1865, U. S. Naval Hospital, New York.
Martin Steele, landsman, April 21, 1865, U. S. Naval Hospital, New York.
Michael Lee, coal-heaver, April 27, 1865, U. S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk.
John Smith, seaman, May 1, 1865, U. S. receiving ship *North Carolina.*
Philip Williams (colored), landsman, May 1, 1865, U. S. steamer *Ida.*
Thomas Burns, first-class fireman, May 1, 1865, U. S. steamer *Ida.*
Sanford Curran, acting third assistant engineer, May 1, 1865, U. S. steamer *Ida.*
John W. Bayard, boatswain's mate, May 1, 1865, U. S. steamer *Scotia.*
J. S. Robinson, captain forecastle, May 1, 1865, U. S. steamer *Scotia.*
Jeremiah Horrigan, coxswain, May 1, 1865, U. S. steamer *Scotia.*
Jacob Brown, boatswain's mate, May 1, 1865, U. S. steamer *Scotia.*
George Creighton, landsman, May 1, 1865, U. S. steamer *Scotia.*
Alonzo Ellison, landsman, May 1, 1865, U. S. Naval Hospital, New York.
William D. Miller, mariner, April 28, 1865, U. S. Naval Hospital, Memphis.
Henry Pallard (colord), landsman, April 28, 1865, U. S. Naval Hospital, Memphis.
Hugh F. Corbett, cooper, April 18, 1865, U. S. steamer *Cyane.*
Richard Beakall, apprentice, April 27, 1865, U. S. ship *Sabine.*
John Sweeney, coal-heaver, April 1, 1865, U. S. Naval Hospital, New Orleans.
Charles McPherson, landsman, April 11, 1865, U. S. Naval Hospital, New Orleans.
Christopher H Howard, captain forecastle, April 13, 1865, Mobile Bay.
Drion John, ordinary seaman, April 13, 1865, Mobile Bay.
Leon De Wolf, mate, April 13, 1865, Mobile Bay.
Richard Edwards, landsman, April 9, 1865, Baltman's Island, La.
Asa J. Craven, coal-heaver, April 5, 1865, Naval Hospital, New Orleans.
John Norton, beneficiary, May 4, 1865, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, By the proclamation of the President, of the 11th day of April last, certain ports of the United States therein specified, which had previously been subject to blockade, were, for objects of public safety, declared, in conformity with previous special legislation of Congress, to be closed against foreign commerce during the national will, to be thereafter expressed and made known by the President; and whereas, events and circumstances have since occurred, which in my judgment render it expedient to remove that restriction, except as to the ports of Galveston, La Salle, Brazos de Santiago, Point Isabel, and Brownsville, in the State of Texas: Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the ports aforesaid, not excepted as above, shall be open to foreign commerce from and after the first day of July next; that commercial intercourse with the said ports may, from that time, be carried on subject to the laws of the United States, and in pursuance of such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. If, however, any vessel from a foreign port shall enter any of the before-named excepted ports in the State of Texas, she will continue to be held liable to the penalties prescribed by the act of Congress, approved on the 13th day of July, 1861, and the persons on board of her, to such penalties as may be incurred pursuant to the laws of war for trading or attempting to trade with an enemy; and I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that the United States of America do henceforth disavow to all persons trading or attempting to trade in any port of the United States, in violation of the laws thereof, all pretence of belligerent rights and privileges; and I give notice, from the date of this proclamation, all such offenders will be held and dealt with as pirates. It is also ordered that all restrictions upon trade heretofore imposed in the territory of the United States east of the Mississippi River, save those relating to contraband of war, to the reservation of the rights of the United States, to property purchased in the territory of an enemy, and to the twenty-five per cent. upon purchases of cotton, are removed. All provisions of the Internal Revenue law will be carried into effect under the proper officer.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Act referred to in General Order, No. 21 (A. G. O.), 1865.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A BUREAU FOR THE RELIEF OF FREEDMEN AND REFUGEES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established in the War Department, to continue during the present war of Rebellion, and for one year thereafter, a bureau of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands, to which shall be committed, as hereinafter provided, the supervision and management of all abandoned lands, and the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen from rebel States, or from any district of country within the territory embraced in the operations of the Army, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the bureau and approved by the President. The said bureau shall be under the management and control of a commissioner to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose compensation shall be three thousand dollars per annum, and such number of clerks as may be assigned to him by the Secretary of War, not exceeding one chief clerk, two of the fourth class, two of the third class, and five of the first class. And the commissioner and all persons appointed under this act shall, before entering upon their duties, take the oath of office prescribed in an act entitled "an act to prescribe an oath of office, and for other purposes," approved July 2, 1862, and the commissioner and the chief clerk shall, before entering upon their duties, give bonds to the Treasurer of the United States, the former in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and the latter in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties respectively, with securities to be approved as sufficient by the Attorney-General, which bonds shall be filed in the office of the first comptroller of the treasury, to be by him put in suit for the benefit of any injured party upon any breach of the conditions thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War may direct such issues of provisions, clothing, and fuel, as he may deem needful for the immediate and temporary shelter and supply of destitute and suffering refugees and freemen and their wives and children, under such rules and regulations as he may direct.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed an assistant commissioner for each of the States declared to be in insurrection, not exceeding ten in number, who shall, under the direction of the commissioner, aid in the execution of the provisions of this act; and he shall give a bond to the Treasurer of the United States, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, in the form and manner prescribed in the first section of this act. Each of said commissioners shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars in full compensation for all his services. And any military officer may be detailed and assigned to duty under this act without increase of pay or allowances. The commissioner shall, before the commencement of each regular session of Congress, make full report of his proceedings with exhibits of the state of his accounts to the President, who shall communicate the same to Congress, and shall also make special reports whenever required to do so by the President or either house of Congress; and the assistant commissioners shall make quarterly reports of their proceedings to the commissioner, and also such other special reports as from time to time may be required.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner, under the direction of the President, shall have authority to set apart, for the use of loyal refugees and freedmen such tracts of land within the insurrectionary States as shall have been abandoned, or to which the United States shall have acquired title by confiscation or sale, or otherwise, and to every male citizen, whether refugee or freedman, as aforesaid, there shall be assigned not more than forty acres of such land, and the person to whom it was so assigned shall be protected in the use and enjoyment of the land for the term of three years at an annual rent not exceeding six per centum upon the value of such land, as it was appraised by the State authorities in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, for the purpose of taxation, and in case no such appraisal can be found, then the rental shall be based upon the estimated value of the land in said year, to be ascertained in such manner as the commissioner may by regulation prescribe. At the end of said term, or at any time during said term, the occupants of any parcels so assigned may purchase the land and receive such title thereto as the United States can convey, upon paying therefor the value of the land, as ascertained and fixed for the purpose of determining the annual rent aforesaid.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, March 3, 1865.

GENERALS MEADE AND GRANT ON SECRETARY STANTON.

THE following testimony has just been elicited before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and is furnished by them for publication:—

Testimony of Major-General Meade.—Q. You have been in the army almost since the war commenced, and have had as intimate a connection with and knowledge of the Army of the Potomac as any General I know. For that reason I desire to place on our record your answer to the following inquiry: In what manner has Mr. STANTON, the Secretary of War, performed his duties in regard to the supply of the army and the support of the military operations under your charge? A. So far as my knowledge extends, and I have had any relation with the War Department, I can say most cheerfully that every thing I have required, or that I thought ought to be done, has been promptly attended to by Mr. STANTON, as the head of the War Department. Q. What do you say of the talent and ability with which Mr. STANTON has conducted his department? A. I consider that the department has been conducted with very great ability. There may have been some matters in which I may have differed with Mr. STANTON, and might have criticised his operations. Q. Speak of the general management of the department. A. As to the general management of the War Department I consider it has been conducted with great ability.

Testimony of Lieutenant-General Grant.—Q. You have been Lieutenant General commanding the whole army for a year past and more? A. Yes, sir. Q. I wish you to place upon record your answer to the following question: In what manner has Mr. STANTON, Secretary of

War, performed his duties in the supply of the armies and the support of the military operations under your charge? A. Admirably, I think. There has been no complaint in that respect—that is, no general complaint. So far as he is concerned, I do not think there has been any ground of complaint in that respect. Q. Has there been any misunderstanding with regard to the conduct of the war, in any particular, between you and the Secretary of War, since you have been in command? A. Never any expressed to me. I never had any reason to suppose that any fault was found with any thing I had done. So far as the Secretary of War and myself are concerned, he has never interfered with my duties, never thrown any obstacle in the way of supplies I have called for. He has never detailed a course of campaign to me, and never inquired what I was going to do. He has always seemed satisfied with what I did, and heartily co-operated with me.

GENERAL LOGAN'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, }
Alexandria, Va., May 22, 1865. }

Special Orders No. 128. * * *

II. In accordance with instructions from Army Headquarters, the Fifteenth Army Corps will pass in review in Washington City the 24th inst., in the following order, viz: 1. Corps Headquarters and Escort. 2. First Division—Brevet Major-General Wood commanding. 3. Second Division—Major-General Hazen commanding. 4 Fourth Division—Brevet Major-General Corse commanding. 5. Artillery Brigade—Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Ross commanding.

The Corps will move from its present camp at 7 A. M. on the 23d inst., and bivouac near the Long Bridge, and will commence crossing the Potomac at daylight on the morning of the 24th inst., passing to position to the north and east of the Capitol, prepared for review. The troops will march without knapsacks, and with two day's cooked rations in haversacks.

The line of march will be as set forth in General Orders No. 11, current series, Headquarters Army of the Tenucssee. The troops will be formed in column of companies closed in mass, right in front, with short intervals between regiments, brigades and divisions, and will be marched from the Treasury Department to Seventeenth street, at "shoulder arms," bayonets fixed, and then to their camps at "right shoulder shift."

The Pioneer Corps of each Division will march with the same front and formation as the infantry column, axes and spades to be carried at "right shoulder shift."

The artillery will move in brigade organization in rear of the infantry, battery front.

Six ambulances, under charge of commandant of brigade train, will move in rear of each brigade three abreast.

Mounted Officers alone will salute in passing the Reviewing Officer, and Division commanders, accompanied by one staff officer, will dismount after passing the Reviewing Officer, and take post near the Commanding General of the Army during the time occupied by the Division in passing, when they will re-mount and rejoin their command. No other officers than those above mentioned will leave the column.

The colors will be unfurled during the entire march, and on passing the Reviewing Officer will make the customary salute.

Drum Corps of Brigades will be massed at the head of each Brigade, and will wheel out of column opposite the Reviewing Officer, playing while their Brigades are passing. Brigade Bands will continue in the column.

Division Commanders will use their utmost exertions to keep the column clear from all interruption, and will, in every particular, conform to orders from Army and Military Division Headquarters with reference to the review. Copies herewith transmitted.

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By order of Major-General LOGAN.
MAX. WOODHULL, Assistant Adjutant-General.

NAVAL REGISTER.

The Editor will be glad to receive for this department of the JOURNAL *all interesting facts in relation to vessels of the Navy suitable for publication.*

ARIES, screw, 7, captured the schooner *Kate Carlton*, on the 9th. She was ostensibly bound from Matamoras to New York, with one hundred and nine bales of cotton and several coils of rope on board. Taken to Key West.

ALABAMA, paddle-wheel, 10, sailed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Monday, for Hampton Roads. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant A. R Langthorne; Acting Masters, W. Bates, A. Taylor; Ensigns, Thos. Williams-L. F. Graves; Mates, C. F. Ellmore, A. Dean; Acting Assistant Surgeon, A. D. T. Nestell; Acting Assistant Paymaster, B. Abrahams; First Assistant Engineer, E. Farmer; Acting Second Assistant Engineers.——Rossman, J. C. Lewis, G. Lewis, M. P. Villazon; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, E. Gray, George Cowie, Jr.

CINCINNATI, iron-clad, 13.—This staunch old iron clad has just returned to Mobile, from the Tombigee, bringing with her as prizes the Rebel Commodore Farrand's whole fleet, comprising the following valuable vessels:—*Nashville*, *Morgan*, *Baltic*, blockade-runner *Heroine*, and transports *Southern*, *Republic*, and *Black Diamond*. The formula of surrender and parole occurred on board the *Cincinnati*, at a point on the Tombigbee River, called Nanna Hubba's Bluff, and was conducted under the management of Commander Edw. Simpson, Fleet Captain West Gulf Squadron.

CATSKILL, iron-clad, 3, was in Charleston harbor on the 10th inst.

COHOES, light-draft Monitor, building at Greenpoint, is expected to be launched about June 1.

FORT MORGAN, screw, 5, will sail on the 31st instant for the West Gulf, touching at Key West, carrying mails, &c. All papers, letters and parcels sent to Naval Lyceum, Brooklyn Navy Yard, properly directed, will be forwarded.

GUERRIERE, screw, first-rate, 25, now building at Boston. The launch of this vessel will necessarily be delayed beyond the middle of next month.

IDAHO, screw, 8, is receiving her engines at the Morgan Iron Works, New York.

KOKA, light-draft Monitor, 2—a description of which was given in the Register of May 13—was launched May 18 at Philadelphia.

MODOC, light-draft Monitor, was to leave Greenpoint for the Brooklyn Navy Yard this week.

MONONGO, paddle-wheel, 10, double-ender, was put in commission 23d, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. About one year since this vessel burst her boiler in New York harbor, since which time she has been receiving new machinery at the Morgan Iron works. She was built by Messrs. Secor, Jersey City, in 1863–4, and is 1,030 tons burden. The following is a list of her officers:—Commander, J. W. A. Nicholson; Lieutenant-Commander, Geo. C. Remy; Lieutenant, Sylvanus Backus, Ensign, Yates Sterling; Acting Ensigns, W. A. Daver, D. W. Mullan; Mates, F. H. Poole, A. Davis; Past Assistant Surgeon, J. H. Clarke; Acting Assistant Paymaster, T. S. Dabney; First Assistant Engineer, E. M. Olsen; Second Assistants, B. F. Wood, J. A. B. Smith, E. D. Weems, Jas. Entwistle.

NEW IRONSIDES, iron-clad screw, 14, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, has undergone a complete overhauling, and is now nearly ready for any duty that may be required of her.

NEWBERN, screw, 7, Acting Master Robert T. Holly commanding, from the North Atlantic Squadron, *via* Fortress Monroe, with the discharged men of the Squadron and sick at Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., arrived at New York 24th.

OSCEOLA, paddle-wheel, 10, has gone into dry dock at East Boston.

PURSUIT, bark, arrived at the Brooklyn Yard on Sunday afternoon, from Key West 9th inst. She comes North for repairs, having been attached to the East Gulf Squadron since November, 1861. She brings as passenger from the steamer *Tallapoosa* Acting Master and Pilot, B F. Clifford.

PEQUOT, screw, 12.—This vessel is in need of repairs to her engines; hull is in good condition. She has been on the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron since February, 1864, on blockade duty off Wilmington; and on duty in the James River. She participated in both attacks upon Fort Fisher under Admiral Porter, and all the Rebel Forts upon Cape Fear River until Wilmington surrendered, when she joined the fleet under Admiral Porter, and returned to the North Atlantic Squadron after the surrender of Richmond. From January, 1864, until October, 1864, Lieutenant Commander S. P. Quackenbush commanded her. In October, 1864, Lieutenant Commander D. L. Braine relieved him and assumed command. Lieutenant Commander D. L. Braine commanding; L. H. Beattie, Acting Master; C. G. Hutchinson, Acting Assistant Paymaster; H. R. Watts, Acting Assistant Surgeon; George Lamb, Acting Ensign; Henry W. Loring, Acting Ensign; Anthony Smalley, Acting Ensign; Charles Tengwall, Acting Ensign; J. L. Vauclain, Second Assistant Engineer; G. C. Cook, Second Assistant Engineer; James Wylie, Third Assistant Engineer; J. W. Gardner, Third Assistant Engineer; Geo. W. Rymes, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; James W. Jones, Captain's Clerk.

RHODE ISLAND, paddle-wheel, 12, Commander Trenchard, arrived at New York 23d. She left Pensacola on the 16th instant and Mobile on the same afternoon, stopping at Hampton Roads, which place she left on the 22d instant. She brought intelligence that St. Marks and Tallahassee, Fla., surrendered to our forces on the 9th instant, and the steamer *Spray* to Lieutenant Gibson, of the *Mahaska*, on the 11th instant. U. S. steamers *R. R. Cuyler*, *Fort Jackson*, *Potomac*, and *Kanawha*, were at Pensacola. The *Ossipee*, and *Itaska*, and the iron-clad *Kickapoo*, were at Mobile Point. All well A portion of the officers of the *Rhode Island* were transferred to the West Gulf Squadron, at Mobile. Commander, Stephen D. Trenchard; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Fredk. R. Smith; Assistant Surgeon, Edward P. Bingham; Assistant Paymaster, Wm. Lee Darling; Acting Masters, Charles O'Neill, Zera L. Fanner; Acting Ensigns, Nicholas Pratt, Robert O. Lanfare; Engineers, Acting Chief, John F. McCutcheon; Acting Second Assistants, Jas. W. Smith, C. W. Radill; Acting Third Assistant, Wm. M. McCoy; Acting Mates, Richard W. Wallace, J. P. Fisher. She also brings the following passengers:—A. W. Ward, Lieutenant Marines, U. S. N.; F. Augustus Miller, Acting Master; Alex. McDonald, Second Assistant Engineer.

SAUGUS, Monitor, 2, left the Washington Navy Yard on the morning of the 20th, under command of Lieutenant B. F. Day. Two stories were current about her destination, one sending her on a lookout for the *Stonewall*, and the other to take Jefferson Davis on board. As Davis is ensconced in Fortress Monroe, the former appears to be the more likely.

SUSQUEHANNAH, paddle-wheel, 16, was spoken May 18, ten miles north of Cape Hatteras.

SEA BIRD, schooner, 1.—The Navy Department has received information of the capture, on the 11th inst., of the sloop *Florida*, with a cargo of cotton, and the sloop *Annie*, with a cargo of loose cotton, off Crystal River, Florida, by the *Sea Bird*, acting as a tender to the United States steamer *Hybiscus*. The vessels were destroyed, and the cargoes sent to Key West with the prisoners.

SABINE, Frigate, 36, Captain Lowry, used as a school-ship for naval apprentices, has left Philadelphia for Newport, Rhode Island, where about one hundred and fifty of her boys will be transferred to the United States Naval School Frigate *Constitution*, and the *Sabine* fitted out for a three years' cruise up the Mediterranean and other parts of the globe.

SWATARA, screw, 10, was launched Tuesday, at 12 M., at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, in the presence of a large crowd of witnesses. She is 216 feet long between perpendiculars, and 230 feet over all, 30 feet extreme width, an d13 feet 9 inches deep—tonnage, 831. She is intended for a dispatch steamer.

TAHOMA, screw, 6, sailed from New York at 5 P. M., Monday, for a cruise in the West Indies. She is 807 tons burden, built by Messrs. Thatcher, Wilmington, Del., 1861. The following is a list of her officers:—Lieutenant-Commander, W. P. McCann; Acting Masters, J. S. Gillett, A. Allen; Acting Ensigns, G. H. Drew, Wm. Mellen, H. P. Arbecom, Wm. Mullen; Second Assistant Engineer, G. R. Holt; Acting Second Assistants, J. Deturbe, G. H. Whittemore; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, R. Muirs, J. F. Sloan.

WYALUSING, paddle-wheel, 14, arrived at New York 31st inst., from Hatteras Inlet. Lieutenant-Commander E. English; Acting Master and Executive Officer, W. R. Hathaway; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Samuel Holman; Acting Ensigns, L. H. Foster, J. P. Perkins, H. G. C. Kruse, W. H. Brown; Acting Master, A. Everett; Acting Mates, H. Watson, L. A. Kent; Chief Engineer, H. H. Stewart; Acting First Assistant Engineer, J. McCourt; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, J. J. Donohue, S. G. Cottrell.

WYANDOTTE, screw, 5, was, May 22, lying at the Gosport Navy Yard, expecting to leave during the week for New York. This vessel has been doing guard duty off Norfolk for the past two years. Her officers are, Acting Master Edward W. White commanding; Acting Ensign William Henry, Executive Officer; Acting Ensign, John Blitz; Acting Ensign, Henry C. Robinson; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, Samuel Bulson; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, J. V. Parker; Mate, George Draine; Surgeon's Steward in charge, R. Madison Myers; Yeoman, George Pendrill.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE two iron-clads, *Sandusky* and *Marietta*, lying at the Alleghany wharf in Pittsburgh, are nearly completed.

ORDERS have been received at the Brooklyn Yard to discharge 30 per cent. of the men employed in the mechanical department.

ORDERS are expected daily at the Charlestown Navy Yard for the sale of three of the purchased vessels now on the station, viz: the large steamer *Circassian*, the smaller iron steamer *Stettin*, and the brig *Sea Foam*.

ON Friday another purloiner of public property was discovered by the vigilant Captain Waugh, captain of the gate guard at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Portable articles picked up by unsuspected but dishonest workmen, are carried off, and it is supposed the average loss by the petty thieving amounts to many thousand dollars annually.

THE reduction of the working force at the Philadelphia Yard began last Saturday, when between 700 and 800 men were discharged. They were taken from all the departments. The force at the Arsenal is also to be lessened. Previous to the discharge, the men in the Yard numbered about 2,000.

A PHILADELPHIA paper says that Secretary Welles has issued orders for the formidable fleet, composing our iron-clad Navy, to lie at the Navy Yard in that city, as soon as they can be taken out on commission. It is said that the reason of the selection of this location for the purpose, is, that salt water injures these vessels by corrosion, and that Philadelphia is the most available fresh-water port.

AN officer on board the United States iron-clad *Cincinnati*, at Mobile, sends the following, dated May 11:—Sir: Enclosed I send a list of the most prominent of the Rebel naval officers, yesterday paroled at Nanna Hubba Bluff, on the Tombigbee River. They were surrendered by Commodore F. Farrand to Admiral Thatcher. The gunboats *Nashville* and *Morgan* and naval transports *Baltic* and *Black Diamond* were delivered to us at the same time. All the naval officers were formerly in our navy. The whole number paroled by Fleet Captain F. Simpson were—Officers, 112; men, 309. [The list will be found on the fourth page of the JOURNAL.—ED].

THE case of the captured blockade runner *Bienheim* was recently decided in the United States District Court of New York. This vessel was captured at Fort Fisher, after the taking of that fort by our forces, through the ruse of Lieutenant-Commander Cushing, who compelled the signal men to exhibit the usual blockade signals, in consequence of which the blockade-runner ran into the arms of the United States fleet. She was sold with her tackle for $55,778,22. On motion of the Assistant District Attorney, the decree for the distribution of the net proceeds, $52 122,45, have been entered, giving half to the United States, and distributing the other half between the *Tristram Shandy*, *Lillian Britannia*, *Osceola* and *Gettysburgh*, under the command of Rear-Admiral Porter.

THE work of reducing the number of men employed in the Charlestown Navy Yard commenced on Monday. On that day a discharge was made in the machinists' department; on Tuesday in that of the caulkers, blacksmiths and joiners; and Wednesday the boilermakers and ship carpenters, with other gangs, were reduced. There were about 4,500 men employed in the Yard, and the number will be reduced more than one-quarter. On Saturday the discharge account stood as follows:—Boatbuilders, 14; blockmakers, 8; carpenters, 235; gun carriage-makers, 10; joiners, 21; machinists, 33; boilermakers, 36; blacksmiths, 74; caulkers, 30; gunners, 7; ropemakers, 37; store laborers, 18; carpenters' laborers, 131; inspectors, 23; yard laborers, 33. Total, 710.

FROM the tenor of the news brought by the *Moro Castle* from Havana last Wednesday, it is fair to suppose that the sensational career of the *Stonewall* has closed. When the news of her arrival at Havana reached Key West, Acting Rear Admiral STRIBLING joined with Brigadier-General NEWTON in a note to the Captain-General of Cuba, warning him that as the vessel had no Government in existence, the Spanish Government would be held accountable for tolerating piracy, if the *Sotnewall* were permitted to proceed to sea. The General replied that the vessel had entered his port damaged in her machinery, and would leave as soon as this was repaired, and good-naturedly reminded his correspondents that neither they nor he were authorized to negotiate on the subject: but that he must obey the latest instructions of his Government, which are dated in 1861, and direct the "strictest neutrality," as understood by the Spaniards. But while the repairs spoken of were in progress, the *Powhatan*, *Aries*, *Connecticut*, and we believe other United States vessels, appeared off the harbor. Captain PAGE, of the *Stonewall*, probably feeling that there were too many for him, made overtures to the Captain-General to surrender his vessel to him on condition that she should never fall into the hands of the United States authorities. The General refused to receive her if conditions were imposed, but agreed to take her as a deposit. This was finally agreed to, and the officers and men were put on shore, a guard of Spanish marines taking custody of the ram. The matter was so arranged that there was no flag flying to be hauled down by Spanish hands. It is further said that Captain BOGGS, of the *Connecticut*, hearing that Captain PAGE wished to surrender on the same terms as those extended to General LEE, sent him a note demanding his surrender, and proffering those terms. The reply was that present instructions from his Government did not permit him to accept the offer of Captain BOGGS, and the surrender was made to the Captain-General, as before stated.

GOVERNOR Morton, of Indiana, has suggested to the Secretary of War the propriety of issuing an order directing that all field, staff and line officers now in the service and about to be mustered out with their commands, who have been promoted and commissioned to higher grades in their respective regiments and companies, but who have not been mustered into said grades by reason of the commands being below the minimum strength, be so mustered-in at the date of their muster-out. It is claimed that the officers have assumed all the responsibilities and discharged the duties connected with positions to which they have been commissioned for meritorious services, and that while their muster-in as proposed would not increase their pay or in any manner affect the Government, it would be regarded by them as a valued compliment, a mark of appreciation and recognition of their faithful services in saving and restoring the country. The co-operation of Governors of other States has been invited to secure the issuance of the order mentioned.

MAJOR-General Augur has authorized the commanders of the Districts of Washington and Alexandria to cause a suitable number of experienced and competent officers to be detailed at once in each brigade of their commands, to make a thorough inspection of the regimental and company records therein, particularly muster-rolls and clothing accounts of enlisted men, and all that relates to their bounties and claims for pensions.

COLONEL N. B. Sweitzer, Sixteenth New York Cavalry, has been brevetted Brigadier-General.

Do not waste your money buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknewldged to be the *best in the world.*

Avoid the shameless upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden Lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

KILLED, at Boykin's Mills, near Camden, S. C., April 18, 1865, EDWARD L. STEVENS, First Lieutenant Company H, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts volunteers—twenty two years old.

Lieutenant STEVENS was a resident of Brighton, Mass., and a member of the Class of 1863, Harvard College. He left college in his senior year to enlist as a private in the Forty-fourth regiment, then raising under the call for nine-months troops, and having served the whole term of the regiment, was mustered out in season to graduate with his class in college. In April, 1864, he entered the service again as Second Lieutenant in the Fifty-fourth regiment Massachusetts volunteers, and joined the regiment at Jacksonville, Florida. In March, 1865, he was promoted to First Lieutenant. He commanded a company in the recent expedition in South Carolina under Brigadier General POTTER, and was advancing in skirmish line with his men when killed. He fell so near the enemy's works that it was not deemed right to order any one forward to recover the body, but men promptly presented themselves on a call for volunteers for that duty. The body was recovered and buried near the spot where he fell.

Lieutenant STEVENS's death caused a more than ordinary sense of grief among his brother officers. He was respected and beloved by every one in the regiment. His simplicity and frankness of disposition, his social and generous temper, combined with strong principles and an earnest devotion to what he believed just and right, made up an unusually pure and noble character. With perfect simplicity and modesty he united firm convictions and an unhesitating openness in avowing them. As an officer, he was efficient and faithful in the performance of his duties in camp, and fearless and daring in action; and, though he disliked the military profession, and longed for peace and a return home, had no thought of leaving the service until the success of the cause decided. His comrades lament the loss of a brave soldier and a true friend and gentleman.

FIFTY-FOUR.

THE Providence *Bulletin* says:—A few days since the rumor was current in the community that orders had been received for the return of the Naval Academy from Newport to Annapolis. It is said by those in position to know, that the rumor is incorrect, and that the matter remains as before. The air of melancholy that appears upon the fair faces of Newport at mention of the removal of the Naval Academy is a compliment to the cadets that we are proud to convey. In spite of our Providence contemporary, it is reported in quarters more trustworthy, that there is no longer reason to doubt that the United States Naval Academy will be re-established in its old quarters at Annapolis, Md. The midshipmen will again re-assemble at their old rendezvous in the extensive grounds and commodious edifices of Annapolis, probably, after the conclusion of their summer cruise. The U.S. steamer *Shawmut*, which has been in active service, is now being fitted up at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the latter service.

[Special Notice]

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MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

ADAMS—SNELLING.—On Wednesday, May 24, by Rev. E. T. Lewes, JULIUS W. ADAMS, Jr., late Captain Fourth U. S. Infantry, to Miss EMILY, daughter of the late J. Snelling, Esq.

CLEETON—FERGUSON.—In St. Paul's church, Key West, Fla., Thursday morning, May 18, at 11 o'clock, by Rev. O. E. Herrick, Post Chaplain, Lieutenant G. EDW. CLEETON, Post Adjutant, to Miss NELLIE A. FERGUSON, of New York city.

AMES—PLUMLY.—At Springfield, Mass., May 17, by Rev. Francis Tiffany, Brevet Brigadier-General J. W. AMES, to Miss MARGARET, daughter of B. Rush Plumley, of Philadelphia.

GUILD—WHYTE.—At Melrose, Mass., on the 17th instant, by Rev. H. A. Stevens, CHARLES F. GUILD, U.S.N., to Miss NELLIE M. WHYTE, of Melrose.

MAGRADY—ARRANTS.—On the 21st instant, by Rev. T. A. Fernley, Mr. WILLIAM K. MAGRADY, of Co. G, 114th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, to Miss EMILY A., daughter of Acting Master R. B. Arrants, U.S.N., all of Philadelphia.

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FIFTH TRIENNIAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FORTY PER CENT. on the Premiums of the three years ending 4th of March, 1865; and an addition of TWENTY PER CENT. on the amount of all previous Dividends and additions on Policies in force on the 4th of March, 1865, payable in cash with the sums insured, when the sums insured become due, as provided in the Charter.

Triennial Balance Sheet, March 4, 1865.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages		$403,500 00
Cash in Manhattan Bank		25 230 37
Cash on Temporary Loan		33,745 00
United States Securities, viz.:		
Sixes of '81, par	$165,000 00	
Sixes, Five-Twenties, par	305,000 00	
Fives, Ten-Forties, cost	14 981 25	
One Year Certificates, par	51,000 00	
Legal Tender, compound interest, par	14 200 00	
Seven-Thirties, par	70,000 00	
		620,181 25
New York City Bonds, par		30,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, par		24 000 00
Due by Agents		42.264 40
Loans on Policies		138,181 27
Interest Receivable		31,916 73
Real Estate in Brooklyn		3,820 00
Deferred Premiums, net		50.162 69
		$1,403,001 71

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100,000 00
Dividends of 1853, 1856, 1859, and 1862, with interest	195,183 84
All losses known or reported and not paid	4,500 00
Re-insurance fund	835 451 81
Surplus for dividend of 1865	267,866 06
	$1,403,001 71

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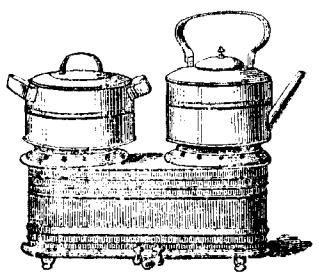
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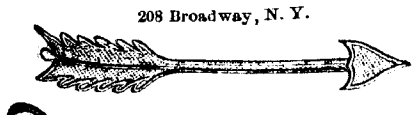
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WORKING CAPITAL, $16,000.

NO. SHARES, 11,500. PAR VALUE, $10.

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THE COMPANY'S LANDS.

The lands of this Company consist of four (4) tracts, each selected with great care.

No. 1. Half acre in fee simple, on the McClintock Farm, eight rods from Oil Creek, Venango County, Pa.

No. 2. Two-thirds acre—ninety-nine years lease—on Buchanan Farm, ten rods front on Oil Creek.

No. 3 Two-thirds acre—ninety-nine years lease—on Buchanan Farm, ten rods from Oil Creek.

No. 4 One hundred and eighty acres—15 years lease—in the famous Federal Creek Oil country, Athens County, Ohio.

No 1 is in the immediate vicinity of the noted Cuba Well, and of several other celebrated wells.

Near Lots No. 2 and 3 are the old Shaft Well, Hammond Well and many more flowing and pumping wells. A 75 Barrel pumping well has been struck near these lots since February 1. They are also near the mouth of Cherry Run. No finer territory for producing oil exists, than that all around these three Lots. Every inch of each Lot is boring territory of the best quality.

No. 4 is in the heart of territory that is rapidly becoming known as the choicest of Oil Lands, and bids fair, of itself, soon to be worth in market, more than the entire Capital Stock of this Company. A well producing 100 barrels per day has been struck near this Lot recently.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMPANY.

All the necessary requisites for the rapid development of the lands of the Company are already procured, and on Lot No. 3 a well is down about three hundred feet, with a good prospect of a No. 1 well.

The working capital is in Cash, hence work will proceed and wells be completed without delay.

The Directors feel gratified that they have succeeded in securing, as Superintendent, Prof. L. Sternberg, for many years Principal of Hartwich Seminary, New York, a gentleman well qualified, by his energy and scientific attainments, for the position.

TO THE ARMY.

This Company is peculiarly the "Army Oil Company." Its Vice-President is Colonel W. D. Mann, long an Army officer. Its Secretary, D. Stratton, formerly a Captain in the Army. Three of its Directors are, Captain H. Douglass, of the 18th Infantry, now Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer for Ohio, with office at Columbus; Dr. G. M. Sternberg, now in charge of U. S. Military Hospital at Cleveland, O., and Dr. C. Mackenzie, now of same Hospital. The Stock of the Company is mostly in hands of Army officers. No better opportunity for safe and profitable investments can be found by members of the Army than this Company offers.

Any communication from the Army, to either of the above-named Army officers, will be cheerfully answered, and any desired information furnished.

SALE OF STOCK.

As the lands of this Company are oil lands, and worth in the aggregate more than the entire Capital Stock, at its par value, only $10,000 of Stock will be sold, and that only at par.

Stock can be purchased at Principal Office, in Cleveland; at the New York Agency; of the Superintendent; or by addressing either of the Directors.

Officers or soldiers in the field who wish to purchase stock in this Company can send Treasury Notes, Drafts or Paymaster's Checks, by mail to Colonel W. D. MANN, 240 Broadway, New York, or to D. STRATTON, Cleveland, O., on receipt of which certificates of stock will be forwarded to their friends at home or to themselves in the field, as may be directed.

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$1,770,149 87.

Assets, Feb. 1, 1865,

$12,235,407 86.

Premiums received during the year	$1,904,584 66	
Interest received during the year 1864	945,281 84	$2,849,866
Invested in United States Stocks	4,915,921 25	
Bonds and Mortgage and Real Estate	5,827,991 13	
Cash on Hand and in Bank	1,023,524 25	
Due from Agents	31,978 05	
Interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, &c.	435,993 18	$12,235,407 86

This Company offers peculiar advantages to those wishing to insure, as will be seen in circulars to be had on application, by letter or otherwise, to the Head Office, or to the Company's Agents.

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Counsel, WM. BETTS, LL.D., & Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON

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We refer to these facts only for the purpose of properly introducing another subject relative to our manufacture of watches. Hitherto our chief object has been to make *good* watches for the million at the lowest possible price—something to take the place of the make-believe watches called "Ancres," "Lepines," "English Patent Levers," &c., annually thrown upon this market, in countless numbers by European workshops—watches which are the refuse of their factories, unsaleable at home and perfectly worthless everywhere.

This object we have accomplished, and now we have to announce, that we have commenced the manufacture of watches of the very

HIGHEST GRADE KNOWN TO CHRONOMETRY,

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

IN the surrender of KIRBY SMITH, absolute peace has at last dawned upon the country, peace from Maine to Mexico, from Florida Keys to California. The late movements in Texas, as being the last warlike demonstration in this now finished Rebellion, possess peculiar interest, and we will make it the main topic of the week to summarize them.

There is really something so comical in the fiery speeches and resolutions of the trans-Mississippi Rebels, and their subsequent surrender under KIRBY SMITH, that we have taken the pains to collect and arrange them. They form a capital satire on the way in which "to fire the Southern heart;" on the doctrine of the "last ditch," so fine in theory; on the "eternal hatred between the accursed blue-bellies and "the chivalric children of the sunny South." On the 21st of April (five weeks previous to his surrender), KIRBY SMITH published a proclamation to his troops from Shrevesport, appealing to them for perpetual resistance, "in the name of the cause you have "so heroically maintained—in the name of your fire-"sides and families, so dear to you—in the name of "your bleeding country, whose future is in your "hands. Show that you are worthy of your position "in history. Prove to the world that your hearts "have not failed in the hour of disaster, and that at "the last moment you will sustain the holy cause "which has been so gloriously battled for by your "brethren east of the Mississippi." The same night a mass meeting of CHURCHILL'S division and of citizens at Marshall, Texas, resolved to carry on the war, Generals HAWTHORNE, CHURCHILL and SHIELDS making speeches to that effect. A similar meeting, five days later, at Shrevesport, was attended by Generals KIRBY SMITH, PRICE, BUCKNER, HAYS, HAWTHORN and Governors ALLEN and REYNOLDS, some of whom addressed the meeting. On the 24th General J. B. MAGRUDER made a speech to a great war meeting in Houston, Texas. He detailed all the advantages Texas enjoyed for permanent resistance, and said:—"Come what may I shall stand by my coun-"try, and I will never be a slave to Yankee power. "I had rather be a Camanche Indian chief than bow "the knee to Yankeedom. I do not feel at all dis "couraged at the present position of matters." The idea of their old friend MAGRUDER in the costume and character of a Camanche will sound rather funny to some of our Army officers. But MAGRUDER certainly may be expected now to play that role, difficult as it would be.

About the 1st of May, the citizens of Washington county, Texas, appointed a committee to wait on the aspirant for Camanche honors, who was already putting on his war-paint, with a plan for military organization of which the following were among the rather stringent features:

First. That all exempt male persons capable of bearing arms, from about thirteen years old and upwards, that are not actually in the public service, shall organize immediately for the purpose of serving during the emergency of an invasion.

Second That they include in this organization all the male slaves of military age that each owner may be able to bring or send to the field for the temporary period—not less than three-fourths of those able to bear arms. That each owner have the immediate charge and control of his own slaves, being required, however, to organize and drill them, and to remain with and fight by them, when required.

Third. That these exempts, both owners and slaves, be organized into companies, battalions and regiments, under the advice and assistance of such officers as the commanding general shall designate; that company and field officers be elected on the following basis:—Each white soldier have one vote, and an additional vote for every two slaves brought into service by him.

Seventh. That it be the duty of each citizen to supply for every adult female, now of his family, suitable weapons for personal defence and for the protection of the children.

General MAGRUDER had "the honor to acknow-"ledge the receipt of this plan, which in a great mea-"sure meets my cordial support." But he felt obliged to make some "amendments," which, unluckily, we have no copy of.

On the 27th of April, HARDEMAN'S brigade, at a camp caucus near Independence, with the General in the chair, passed a string of resolutions, of which the following will serve as a specimen, and will show the folly of attempting to contend against the chivalric sons of the South:

Resolved, That we will prosecute this war until our independence is achieved, holding in equal esteem the vandal foe who seeks to enslave us and the scarcely concealed traitor at home, who, by act or word, attempts to paralyze our efforts to obtain our just rights—self-government.

Resolved, That to our brethren in arms in the cis-Mississippi Department, we say "Be of good cheer;" anxiously awaiting for orders, we are ready to march to your immediate aid; but if driven from your homes and firesides, with high resolves and actuated by stern ambition, tread your way to the soil of Texas, where our army, determined to be free, awaits your coming; together here, we can yet toil, and struggle, and conquer.

And, in gallant "fire-laddy" style, the resolutions closed with one in favor of "the fair women," whose fabrics have "warmed us amid the frozen blasts of "winter," &c.

On the 2d of May (a week before JEFF.'S adventures at Irwinsville), in Robertson county, Texas, Colonel PARSON'S brigade, amid speeches and enthusiastic cheering,

Resolved, That we yield a hearty support to JEFFERSON DAVIS, the President of the Southern Confederacy, and those in authority, and, come weal or woe, this brigade will maintain its character as soldiers, relying on the justice of heaven, the righteousness of our cause and the strength of our own *red right arms* for success.

Resolved, That we condemn all reconstruction resolutions, and every other foul stench, sickening to the hearts of patriots, and that nothing less than independence, free and unconditional, will be acceptable as a basis for peace.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves, individually, to our fellow soldiers everywhere, that we will not lay down our arms as long as the breath of a Yankee miscreant pollutes the pure air of our own sunny South.

On the 29th of April the citizens of Fayetteville county, Texas, at La Grange, by a rising vote unanimously resolved, "that under no circumstances will "we ever submit to reunion or reconstruction with "the Yankee nation, or live under them as a subju-"gated people."

On the 8th of May the citizens of Fort Bend County, at Richmond, unanimously

Resolved. That under no circumstances and in no event will we ever consent to reconstruction, for in addition to all the causes which impelled us to separate from our domineering and perfidious enemies, and which still exists, they have for the last four years brutally and wickedly placed an ocean of blood between us and them, that can never, never be dried up nor crossed.

Resolved, That to the eighty thousand veteran soldiers now in the trans-Mississippi Department we ought to add at once thirty thousand new recruits and at least thirty thousand negro auxiliaries. And that with this force, well fed and well clothed, and under the protection of God, and the leadership of SMITH and MAGRUDER, we cannot be conquered in Texas.

There was another resolution of "unabated and un-"shaken faith in our President," meaning poor JEFF., who was captured within forty-eight hours of that time.

But in spite of all this bravado, KIRBY SMITH was already contemplating the abdication of his empire. The surrenders of JOHNSTON and TAYLOR precipitated his own. His troops were deserting in numbers larger than were made up by the reinforcements which crossed the Mississippi. Accordingly, on the 23d, Brigadier-General BRENT and several staff officers reached Baton Rouge to consult with General CANBY on terms of surrender for KIRBY SMITH'S army. And, on the 26th, arrangements for the surrender of the Confederate forces in the trans-Mississippi Department concluded. They include the men and material of the Army and Navy.

THE LAST BATTLE OF THE WAR.

But, before this surrender took place, there was a sharp skirmish in Western Texas. On the evening of the 11th, Colonel BARRETT conducted a body of troops from 300 to 500 strong, from Brazos, to seize a Rebel camp about 15 miles above, on the Brownsville Road, at Palmetto Ranch. His object was to secure horses and cattle, and it was a foraging expedition. One account directly from Brazos says our forces consisted of about 250 infantry and 50 cavalrymen not mounted; another says we were 500 strong. The next morning the Rebel camp was captured and burned, and some guns and horses carried off without trouble. But delays had made the expedition so late, that, before the number of horses expected had been secured, the enemy was upon him, probably about 500 strong, principally Colonel FORD'S cavalry, under command of General SLAUGHTER, supported by three field-pieces. We had no artillery, and a slow running fight ensued, our forces retreating on Brazos, with the reported loss of 72 killed, wounded and missing, including Captain TEMPLE and Lieutenant SEDWICK, Thirty-fourth Indiana, captured. Our actual casualties were not over 10 or 15, the rest of the loss being in prisoners. As deriving no little interest from being an account of the last regular engagement in the war, we append SLAUGHTER'S official report, although it seems to be erroneous and exaggerated:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN SUB-DISTRICT, TEXAS,
IN THE FIELD, May 13, 1865.

Captain L. G. ALDRICH, Assistant Adjutant-General:

We attacked the enemy—about eight hundred strong—this evening at 3 o'clock, and drove him in confusion eight miles, killing and wounding about thirty and capturing eighty prisoners, with many arms and accoutrements. Owing to the scattered condition of the men, a halt was ordered. Captain CARRINGTON'S command coming up, he was again attacked and driven within one mile of Brazos, when darkness put an end to the pursuit. Had not our artillery horses broken down, we would, doubtless, have captured the whole command.

I cannot speak too highly of the sagacity of Colonel FORD and the gallantry of his command. Our loss was four or five severely wounded. We did not have three hundred in the fight, large numbers not having arrived.

J. E. SLAUGHTER, Brigadier-General Commanding.

Official: L. G. ALDRICH, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Grand Reviews have been followed by one or two lesser ones, which, however, have been of great interest. On the afternoon of May 30th, General HUMPHREYS'S Second corps was reviewed at Bailey's cross roads, where the great MCCLELLAN review of 1862 was held. There was a brilliant array of ladies, officers and civilians. The review was very handsomely conducted, and occupied about an hour and a half. A fine collation at corps headquarters concluded the entertainment.

The Army of the Tennessee is ordered to move immediately and encamp near Louisville, and the Army of Georgia will occupy the forts on the west side of the Potomac, until further orders. It is said that WEITZEL'S Twenty-fifth corps (colored) has been or-

dered to Texas, and has commenced embarking for that State. Two divisions of CUSTER's cavalry broke camp on the 29th, at Bladensburgh, and marched to their new camping grounds along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The Sixth corps left its camp at Manchester on Wednesday morning and marched through Richmond, where it was reviewed by General HALLECK. Thence it marched on towards Washington.

Major-General GEORGE H. THOMAS will soon supersede General HALLECK in the command at Richmond. General HALLECK is to be transferred to the Pacific Department. General MEADE is to command the Atlantic Division, General SHERMAN the Southwestern Division and General SHERIDAN the trans-Mississippi Department.

Commander MACOMB gives details of a successful expedition up the Roanoke River, N. C., by the *Iosco*, *Valley City* and picket boat No. 5, under command of Lieutenant Commander THORNTON, of the first-named vessel. The expedition proceeded as far up the Roanoke River as the Rebel naval station, Halifax, and succeeded in capturing the steamers *Cotton Plant*, *Fisher* and *Dally*, and the engine of CUSHING'S torpedo boat, and another craft of some kind built by the Rebels. The vessels were laden with staves, corn, thirty bags of cotton, three cases of goods and six barrels of brandy. The expedition also found twenty-three bales of cotton on the banks of the river, which were taken possession of and brought off.

The following statement is from J. J. HOLLIS, Lieutenant Commanding detachment Second Florida cavalry, and is dated Cape Sable, Fla., May 18.

In obedience to orders received, May 9, I proceeded to Cape Sable with a detachment of the Second Florida Cavalry, to intercept any parties who might be making their escape from the Confederacy. On the morning of the 17th, at 2:30 A M., a boat with sail was seen near shore, the picket-boat immediately pulled for it, and upon challenging them and asking who they were, was answered, a fishing boat; the corporal in charge of boat ordered them to surrender, which they did without resistance, their revolvers having been wet by the surf and consequently useless.

On being brought to camp, I examined every trunk, valise, &c., finding considerable Confederate money, some gold, and a few papers, which I still hold possession of. They appear to be an intelligent party of men, and undoubtedly have been holding important positions in the Confederacy. They all acknowledge to have recently been in Richmond. The party consisted of seven white men and a colored servant. The servant makes the following statement:—I was hired at $10 per day, and my freedom after reaching Havana; we left Tallahassee on the 24th of April; went to Gainesville by railroad, from thence to Crystal River with three teams—one of six horses, the other of four; we brought the boat from Gainesville and launched it in Crystal River on the 2d of May, and then went to Bay Port. Up to this time there had been but six white men in the party; here we were joined by a man from Tallahassee, who came down in a buggy; we left Bay Port the 6th inst., at 9 A M., running every night when we could, and sometimes during the day.

The men gave their names as follows:—FRANK P. ANDERSON, RICHARD S. MCCULLOCK, FREDERICK MOHL, HENRY W. MCCORMICK, JULIUS C. PRATT, THOMAS A. HARRIS, ISAAC A. HONUR.

The troops making the above arrest belong to the command of General JOHN NEWTON, and have been in pursuit of this party of men since they first made their appearance at Crystal River. It is supposed that the men gave fictitious names to the officer making the arrest, as they have not yet been received at Key West. It is not known who they are, but their conduct looks very suspicious and leads to the supposition that they are men of some importance.

General WASHBURNE states that the report from Memphis, telegraphed a few days since, giving an account of a plot among negro troops there, of the contemplated massacre of paroled Rebels, and the subsequent shooting of the colored troops, is false in every particular.

WE have already noticed the fact that the general officers named below have resigned their commissions, but re-publish the list to add dates and give the full names:—

A. L. Lee, Brigadier-General, acceptance recommended May 3
F. Sigel, Major-General, acceptance recommended May 3.
John C. Starkweather, Brigadier-General, approved May 10
Jer. C. Sullivan, Brigadier-General, approved May 10.
Max Weber, Brigadier-General, approved May 10.
J. W. McMillan, Brevet Major-General, approved May 12.
F. S. Nickerson, Brigadier-General, approved May 12.
Wm. W. Averill, Brigadier-General (and captain Third U. S. cavalry), approved May 17.
D. N. Couch, Major-General, approved May 18.
Davis Tillson, Brigadier-General, approved May 19.
C. C. Washburne, Major-General, approved May 22.
C. A. Heckman, Brigadier-General, approved May 22.

☞ IT has been decided by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, that under the act of March 3, 1865, to entitle a soldier to bounty, the wound for which he may be discharged must be a direct result, or necessary incident of his military service, and that the wound must be received in the line of his duty as a soldier—not in the peaceful occupation of a citizen *The wounds for which bounty is provided must be the consequence of hostilities actually going on at the time.*

THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF TACTICS.

1. The tactical organization of the army should correspond with the tactical manœuvres.

2. The tactical manœuvres taught upon the manœuvring-ground should be absolutely identical with those used upon the battle-field; consequently the regulations should contain only the evolutions absolutely indispensable in war, and so indicated as to accomplish them by the shortest, simplest and surest means, without allowing any conventional or parade-manœuvre to be introduced into the army.

3. Every evolution should be accomplished by a single manœuvre or a single command; there should be no pause from the beginning of the manœuvre up to the accomplishment of the evolution.

4. Every evolution should be accomplished by manœuvres which do not expose the disarmed flank of the troops to the enemy's fire. Every sub-division in position ought to be ready to protect the following sub-division.

5. The principle of the manœuvres and their command should be identical for the three arms, so as to allow the general-in-chief to manœuvre the whole army under his command and avoid the ridiculous mistakes and loss of time which occur in the European armies when one general commands the entire army.

6. As the voice of man cannot overcome the noise of battle, and the direct command of the general everywhere heard at the same time being of the highest importance in order to avert mistakes and loss of time, clarions should replace the voice. The head of battalion alone should command *viva-voce*.

7. No account should be made of inversions in manœuvres; the numerical order of battalions among themselves should have no other aim than that of allowing the general-in-chief to indicate the number of the battalion upon which he wishes to accomplish his movement, and admit of the other battalions bearing with the greatest possible rapidity towards the new place they are about to occupy.

8. The order of battle should generally be the order of attack of infantry, and the order of column that of cavalry, but both of these arms can, according to circumstances, vary their disposition.

9. The order *en echelon* and the order *en échiquier* should form the principal basis of the manœuvres of the army corps, the first principally for attack and the second for retreat.

10. The greatest silence should reign during the manœuvres.

11. No one should be allowed to speak aloud, neither the officers to make observations to their soldiers, nor the latter among themselves; the voice of the commander should alone be audible.

An army upon the field of battle manœuvres or fights, and when it manœuvres it is to fight, hence each manœuvre is a fighting manœuvre, and the conditions essential to every combat are to give the greatest number of blows while receiving the fewest. It is the same with armies as with individuals, their fighting consists in parrying the blows which the adversary deals, and in giving as vigorously and as rapidly as possible the return blows.

Hence, the two great principles, first, never to uncover, which carries us on to principle number five, that in every manœuvre the sub-division established upon the line of battle should protect that which is about to establish itself there; second, to adopt as order of combat, for infantry and artillery, that which will develope the greatest number of shots possible in the shortest space of time, the force of these two arms being in the firing, and for cavalry, the strength of which lies in the shock—that is to say, mass multiplied by swiftness—that evolution which will most rapidly bring the greatest mass of successive efforts upon the point of attack.

If, as we believe, and as good sense indicates, armies are only kept up by nations for their defence and not for their pleasure, it will be granted us that all these manœuvres, the aim of which is only parade and review—that is to say, to flatter the self-love of a chief and encourage the idleness of the spectators—should be immediately struck out of the regulations, which should only contain the manœuvres of combat, such as they are upon the battle-field, and no more.

Hence, a great simplicity may be introduced into the military instruction of recruits, and into that of officers. Both having less to learn will learn faster and better, and the soldier, by passing two years under the flag, will have as much *aplomb* as if he had served for three or four years. In consequence, the time of service would be shortened.

Now, it is not a little matter to strike out of the present regulations all that royal routine has introduced to afford military spectacles to monarchs and court ladies at the expense of the people, simple enough, for that matter, not only to pay, but to declare themselves satisfied at being kept at a distance from the spectacle with the sabre, under the winter blast, the equinoxtial rain and the sun of the dog days. FREDERIC the Great, in his old age, could not do without parades, a mania excusable in a man who had managed armies, but which, unfortunately, has been the cause of our having at the present day absurd regulations, made for parade and not for war. All this complicated defiling, all these marches of battles, these theatrical columns, and this deploying, dividing into multitudes of isolated movements agreeable to the eye, but which occasion a loss of time which is invaluable in war, are the fossil remains of the manœuvres that the great FREDERIC never made use of in war, but which the courtiers caused to be executed to amuse the last moments of the great man, amid the stupid acclamations of a crowd of foreign officers, who carried them away, each into his own country, as the legacy and secret of him who vanquished Europe by the rapidity and audacity of his manœuvres. Sorry irony on military science, which must often have made a posthumous smile arise upon the lips of the conqueror of ROSBACH, if people smile beyond the grave.

It is to the same order of ideas that we owe the incredible error which lasts while there are theories, and which consists in numbering the battalions from the right to the left of the line of battle, and not introverting their order, as well as that of sub-divisions in evolutions.

But at the present day, to point out such errors ought to be sufficient to have them obliterated. If good sense says yes, practice says no, and there is no infantry regulation which does not pay its tribute more or less to direct order.

Spanish cavalry and artillery, as well as Swedish, are alone free from this unfit routine. French artillery, as far back as 1827, had also rejected it, but French cavalry and infantry, as well as that of other armies, still submit to it every day upon the manœuvring ground.

As for the numbering of the battalions of a line of battle, its origin comes from the French regulations of 1791, where there were neither regiments, nor brigades, nor divisions, nor army corps, the regiment being a battalion, and the army comprising a certain number of battalions. A certain number of these battalions formed the wings, the centre and reserve; the numbering was the only distinction between them, and the general, who, in the midst of action, wished to send an order to one of them, had no other recourse than to designate it by its number. We see no harm in this, and as the organization by battalions is the only logical one—the only one which corresponds with the manœuvres, with the extent of the human voice and economical principles—this measure ought evidently to be respected, but does it follow that the order of these numbers among themselves should be invariably respected, and should the manœuvre be commanded to make use of such or such evolution? Evidently not, if it is objected, that in the mind of the general there will be confusion as to the numbers of the battalions under his orders, and that there will be danger of commanding a false manœuvre by designating one battalion instead of another as *point d'appui* or battalion of direction—we would reply that it is a thousand times more rapid to take a new numbering after the evolution is accomplished, than to risk remaining half an hour or more under the enemy's fire, and losing men through respect for numbers; besides, in the organization which we propose, the brigade never comprises more than four battalions, and numbering is a very rapid and easy measure.

Now, it is very rarely that it is necessary to intervert brigades among themselves, and as their number is only two by division, and that of the division two to each army corps, the numbering, repeated as often as we wish, does not deserve to arrest the attention of the tactician an instant.

We must say that at the period when the regulations were made which exist to-day and govern the matter, things did not pass upon the battle-field as they now pass in Europe. Military art consisted in ranging the troops in order of battle, methodically, slowly and with great care. The positions were chosen and often even fortified; the troops established themselves strongly therein, and they were attacked and defended in the antique manner. Theatrical *mise en scène* was not even excluded from the battle-field. Every one knows the proud and stupid bravado of the French at Fontenoy: "Fire first, Messieurs English." The English accepted the courtesy and fired first, which cost France a goodly number of brave soldiers, but mere plebeians and of little social value! These fine days of chivalry are fortunately far from us. The Republic broke with all these parades and passes-at-arms. It is now the question which shall be most rapid, most energetic and alert. Manœuvre must answer to the rapidity of thought, and the army, according to circumstances, present instantaneously either a compact mass, charging in column, or a deployed line offering to the fire of the enemy but one or two men upon the passage of their projectiles. Shall we obtain this result with the old regulations? Shall we succeed in massing, deploying, then massing again and deploying again, if, at every movement, the general, instead of consulting the aptness of the action, is obliged to consult the numbers of his battalions in order not to intervert them? Either regulation or good sense must be re

spected; to respect both is impossible, as good sense and the regulations are not in accordance.

It will be said that regulations provide for the case in which there must be manœuvring by inversion, but we ask those who, like ourselves, have for twenty years manœuvred with or without inversion, in the first place, how many times manœuvres by inversion are gone through with in a year? Secondly, whether the most skillful manœuvrers do not often find themselves embarrassed as regards inversions? and what confusion arises among the guides and heads of platoons! There is, besides, the necessity of transmitting the battalions into direct order. How often have we seen commanders have the tatoo beaten and then the rally sounded, as the shortest means of causing their battalion to form in direct order! When quite a young officer we asked: What need is there of all this trouble? Would it not be more simple to leave each fraction of a line where it is? Is not the man on the second line as well able to fire his gun as the one on the first?

What is more ridiculous still is that in battle no attention is paid to the numbering; all go as rapidly as possible, and this is as it should be. But why then preserve anything useless in the regulations? Why trouble men and officers to learn anything not only useless but hurtful, for, having learned a thing in one way and being obliged to execute it in another, the result with them is a moment of enforced hesitation which may be dangerous in presence of the enemy.

Can any one, for instance, understand the stupid manœuvre of breaking file on the right to march to the left?—a manœuvre which, in order to avoid inverting the order of the battalions or platoons among themselves, causes a part of the troops to execute a flank march in presence of the enemy, while it masks the fire of the second part. If this is a simple parade manœuvre, why introduce it into the regulations called those made for war? Fortunately for America, it has neither grenadiers nor voltigeurs; it matters little to her whether company A is on the left and company K on the right, or *vice versa*. What is the use of the principle accepted, like many others, without great reflection, by the greater number of generals, more accustomed to command than to think, that if you wish to surround the left of the enemy, march with the left at the head, and *vice versa*? It is simply absurd, and it is the contrary of what should take place; our right being nearer the left of the enemy than our left, it is evident that we should bear towards their left with the right at our head. But if attention is paid to the old vagaries, to the numbers of companies and battalions, it is entirely different. Troops break file by the left to march towards the right, then they form successively on the new line of battle. They are in direct order, but, in all probability, they will have lost a considerable number of men, and the aim which they proposed to attain will have been missed.

Let us reënter the domain of good sense. Let us be revolutionary in tactics as in all and everything. Let us simply proclaim that the order of battalions or platoons among themselves has no value in manœuvre, unless it is to allow the commander to designate upon what point of his line he wishes to act, and that we no longer admit into our regulations any but evolutions useful upon the field of battle, as well as those manœuvres necessary to their accomplishment in the shortest possible space of time. Then, only, can we obtain that simplicity of manœuvre which alone can give rapidity and good order. C.

Two fine monuments, says the New Haven, Ct., *Journal*, have, within a few weeks, been erected over the graves of two of Connecticut's greatest heroes—Admiral FOOTE, and Major-General SEDGWICK. That of Admiral Foote's was erected about three weeks ago, in the lot belonging to the STREET family, in Maple avenue, in the Old Cemetery. It is made of Rhode Island's granite, is a heavy, square column, about nine feet high, and about four feet square at the base, and surmounted with a capstone with cornices. It bears the inscription:—

ANDREW HULL FOOTE,
Rear-Admiral U. S. N.
Born
Sept. 12, 1806,
Died
June 26, 1863.

On the left side is an inscription to the memory of his wife. The whole design is simple, chaste and quite unpretending.

That of Major-General SEDGWICK was erectad last week over his grave in the little cemetery in Cornwall Hollow, but a short distance from his beautiful residence. It consists of an obelisk surmounting a base, both together rising to a height of sixteen feet, and made of the White Granite from Rhode Island. The whole design of the monument is a new one, and is very simple and plain, yet very beautiful. The following is the inscription it bears:

MAJOR-GENERAL SEDGWICK,
Born in
Cornwall Hollow,
Sept. 13, 1813,
Killed near Spottsylvania, Va.,
May 9, 1864.

Both of these monuments which mark the resting place of these two great heroes of the war are quite unpretending, even less so than some civilians whose lives have been unmarked by great events.

USAGE AND ROUTINE IN THE NAVY.

NO. IX.

Before the time for calling all hands in the morning, in port, the drummer and fifer are called; at the order of the officer of the deck to go on with the music the drummer gives three taps; sentries fire muskets at the third tap, and the drummer beats off for ten or fifteen minutes; when the music ceases the boatswain calls all hands and pipes up the hammocks, should the weather be too inclement to admit of stowing hammocks in the nettings without getting them wet; after calling all hands they are piped down, lashed up and triced close up under the beams; in the evening, at a quarter before eight or nine o'clock, according to the season of the year, the music being on deck, at the order of the officer of the deck the call is beaten, and, after an interval of a minute or two, the drummer is directed to go on with the music; when the hour is reported, the officer of the deck gives order to roll off; if alone or if the ship be that of the senior officer, the drummer beats "Yankee Doodle," and gives afterwards three rolls; at the third roll the sentries fire muskets; if in company with a senior officer's ship the muskets are fired at the flash of those, or of the gun of that ship, the drummer giving three rolls at once, and then beating the air of "Yankee Doo-"dle," without an especial order. In flag-ships a gun is fired instead of muskets.

The quartermaster at the conn in a sailing ship directs the man at the wheel, by saying "too near," "no higher," "nothing off," "luff," "very well thus;" he stands when by the wind upon the horseblock in the weather-quarter boat, or on the rail abreast of the wheel, where he can see the sails on the foremast; if the ship is laying her course with a fair wind, man the wheel to windward; in a steamer, he gives orders "port," "starboard," "steady," "steady-"a-starboard," "steady-a-port," and stands near the wheel on the starboard or weather side of the deck where he can see the ship's head; the man at the weather-wheel always repeats the order of the quartermaster. In getting a cast of the deep sea lead, order is given to "man the side and "stand by to get a cast of the lead;" a forecastleman takes the lead forward, after a quartermaster has armed it, and gives it to the captain of the forecastle at the weather-cathead; the watch get upon the weather-rail into the chains and boats, pass the line from the quartermaster on the quarter to the mizzentopmen, and thus forward, outside and underneath every thing, to the captain of the forecastle who bends it to the lead; each man then from forward takes in his hand a coil of strong line; at the report from the officer of the forecastle that all is ready, and when enough line is forwarded, the way of the ship is deadened, the officer of the deck gives the order "stand by," "heave," the captain of the forecastle throws the lead clear of the ship, and each man, as the line tautens in his hand, cries "watch them," "watch!" and lets go, the quartermaster getting the soundings; the line is manned, hauled in and coiled in the tub.

When squaring ratlines, rattling, or tarring down rigging, the spar-deck is well sanded down, boats hanging at the davits, and lower masts covered, hoods put over hatches; blacking is put on with woollen rags, and all precautions taken against dropping it from aloft; the rigging is sparred down on the previous evening. The boatswain gives general superintendence; a boatswain's mate attends at each mast; forecastlemen work upon fore-yard, fore-rigging, fore-stay, and lower boom-toppinglift; the gunner's mate, quartermasters, quartergunners, upon main-rigging, main-yard; a main-yard man rides down the main-stay; afterguard on crossjack-yard, spanker-boom, topping-lift, mizzen-rigging and mizzen-stay; the topmen take all else.

"Blacklisters" are assigned to extra duty for minor offences; they pump out the ship, clean brightwork, scrub copper, scrape shot or iron work, and are called upon for any unusual or disagreeable work; a record is kept of the offence and duration of the punishment, and it is entered in the log; a list is kept upon deck for the use of the officer of the deck.

Each man or boy is allowed a ditty bag in which to keep his sewing articles; it is cut out by the sailmaker, twelve inches in length and five inches diameter; except from breakfast time till supper time, they are kept in the clothes bags.

Clothes, ditty bags, boots, shoes, and other articles, left about the ship uncared for or put in improper places, are sent to the master-at-arms, and deposited in the "lucky "bag;" from time to time the executive officer causes these articles to be brought to the main-mast on the spar-deck; the word is passed for all those who have lost or missed such articles, to go there, and such as are recognized and a claim established by marks or witness, regains it. A record is kept of the names of those recovering their property in this manner, and they are placed upon the blacklist by the executive officer; all articles not claimed after having been offered for recognition on two or more occasions are sold by the master-at-arms at public auction in presence of the executive officer, and the amounts bid charged to the purchasers, and placed to the credit of the slush fund by the paymaster. Clothing that is worthless is taken for ship's use as cleaning and gun rags.

A seaman is selected from each watch to attend at each mast, to lead out rigging, lay it up, keep it clear, and coil it down; the mastmen clean the deck about the mast and fiferails, and scrub lower masts below the futtock-shrouds; the fore-mastmen have numbers on the watch bill next after the maintopmen, mizzen-mastmen next after mizzen-topmen; in small vessels, the second captain of afterguard acts as mizzen-mastman.

A bag is kept in the main hold in which pieces of rope-yarn and spunyarn and fragments of hemp rope, that are picked up by the sweepers from the deck when they sweep, are placed; these "shakings" in case of emergency are picked for oakum, or sold for the benefit of the slush fund.

Large bags are made in which to stow the peajackets of the men when not in use, one for each part of the ship; at seven bells of the morning watch the peajackets that are not to be used during the day in cold weather, and all peajackets in warm weather, are rolled up and stowed in the bags till after supper. The peajacket bags are stowed on the booms or in after parts of hammock-nettings.

Before manning yards, life-lines are got up, rove through a block on the tie, and the standing part made fast to the lift, breast high from the yard, and stopped snugly down the lift and along the yard; men being stationed for the yards, the tallest in the slings, all lay aloft together, and take stations close in at the slings on the yards; stops to life-lines being broken by men in tops and on deck, and lines hauled taut at the order, and the order given to lay out, the men walk out on the yards, steadying themselves by the life-line, and take such distance—each extending his arms at full length along the life-line—that the hands meet, and all face towards the boat or vessel of the personage to whom the honor is paid, either forward or aft; but if a boat, and it come alongside, the men change at the order so as to face towards the gangway; if passing the ship in a vessel, they change at the order when necessary, that they may face towards it; those on head booms and gaffs face also towards the boat, vessel, or gangway. All lay in at the order except the outermost man on each yard-arm, who casts off the life-line, and brings it in when he is ordered to lay in.

Petty officers and men pass forward of the mainmast and come upon the quarter-deck from forward on the lee side at sea, and on the port side in port, or if the ship be running under sail before the wind, or steaming with no sail set.

At the beat to quarters, every one repairs at once to stations; on beating the retreat, at the first tap of the drum, officers leave, the men remaining at their stations till the last tap.

The wheels, screw, smoke-stack and guys are cleaned and kept in order by the firemen and coalheavers.

When crossing topgallant and royal yards and loosing sails, the light sails being bent, the sail-loosers lay aloft when the yards are ready to sway higher after putting on upper lift and brace.

The ship's company is stationed from and by the watch bill, each watch number being made to give a station at quarters and for all evolutions and exercises of every description that never changes; if a man proves to be unsuitable for the stations of the number he holds, he is changed on the watch bill to a number the stations of which he can fill; each station is as much as is practicable the same for all exercises. Station bills are made out that give every station appertaining to each watch number, and are placed in some conspicuous place in the ship, where every person of the crew can have free access to them at all times; the ship's company is also frequently mustered at stations.

The usage of the service as presented here may differ somewhat from that laid down in the Rules and Regulations prepared and issued by authority of the old Board of Navy Commissioners, but usage may be supposed to change as years roll on. Imperfect as is this article, as far as it goes, it is believed to offer that of the Navy at the time of the commencement of this war. If what he has so incompletely prepared but serve to awaken attention to the subject and give useful hints to officers of less experience than himself, the writer will feel that his labor has not been thrown away. The Navy Commissioners' book of regulations is becoming very rare; not one officer in ten now in the Navy probably ever saw a copy, and many, doubtless, have never heard of its existence. It is to be hoped that a complete set of rules and orders, embracing all details for guidance in the performance of every duty on board ship, may soon be prepared and issued, in accordance with a late law of Congress. Certainly, at no time would it be more acceptable and of more utility to the Navy than now.

IT has been decided that the aides on the staffs of brevet generals are not entitled to the extra pay allowed by the law to aides of Generals of the full grade.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE AND MILITARY CAREER OF MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN. By Rev. P. C. HEADLEY. This little volume is intended to review some of the most prominent and interesting of General SHERMAN'S exploits, for the instruction and amusement of the youth of the country. It forms one of the series of Lives of Modern American Heroes, for boys, by the same popular biographer. New York: WILLIAM H. APPLETON.

A TREATISE ON MILITARY SURGERY. By FRANK HASTINGS HAMILTON, M. D., late Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Inspector, U. S. A., &c. Dr. HAMILTON'S work, though so recently published, has already a very wide European reputation, while, in this country, at least, it is, of course, the standard authority. The writer's great experience in surgery, both in the Army hospitals and others, are well-known, while his book on Fractures and Dislocations and his little work on Military Surgery, which is the basis of the present, and which was of such invaluable service at the opening of the war to the numerous young and inexperienced Army surgeons for whom it was written, have given him no little reputation. A chapter on "Hospital Gangrene" has been contributed to this work by FRANK H. HAMILTON, JR., A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A., who has had wide and valuable experience in the treatment of that malady. This chapter is very able and careful, and does great credit to its author.

The treatise opens with an able general introduction, principally treating of the authority and functions of surgeons in our service, and the provisions made for field hospitals. It commences quaintly enough:—"War is the normal condition of mankind; peace is the abnormal condition. This statement is not flattering to a people claiming Christianity and boasting of its civilization; it is nevertheless true, and the fact must be accepted." A chapter follows on the Examination of Recruits. A very interesting discussion of the General Hygiene of Troops, and especially with regard to their bivouacks, tents, barracks, &c., occupies two chapters. Hospitals, the preparations of surgeons for march and battle, and the conveyance of sick and wounded troops, take four more chapters. All this portion of the work, consisting of 150 pages, is very interesting to general readers as well as to experts. The rest of the book is more exclusively professional, and, we need not add, is very able and valuable. Gunshot wounds, the main feature of the volume, are fully, tersely, and carefully discussed in 250 pages. The volume is full of important and interesting summaries of cases, and, in short, as the standard work, will be of the greatest value to the profession.

SWORD EXERCISE ILLUSTRATED. By Captain M. J. O'ROURKE, teacher of Swordmanship. Captain O'ROURKE has taught the Sword Exercise to the officers of several of our volunteer regiments with great success, as well as to many private pupils. He has now arranged for publication his system as he teaches it, so far as possible. He has prepared a chart, illustrated with 40 neat, careful and excellent engravings, taken from a series of photographs, which embrace all the important positions, including the motions in "Draw Swords," "Salute," and "Return Swords." The accompanying descriptions are simple, neat, terse, clear, definite, and comprehensive. It is a very useful and interesting system of Sword Exercise, and commands our entire approval.

WE have been examining a History of the First Year (1861–1862) of the American War, by Lieutenant-Colonel FLETCHER, of the Scots Fusilier Guards. The author had some advantages of personal inspection of operations during the MCCLELLAN campaigns, and is much more competent to criticise them, accordingly, than many of his countrymen who have only viewed our war through the medium of untrustworthy newspaper reports. He has no little admiration for MCCLELLAN, but entirely fails to do justice to most of our Generals. In those days, however, the means of criticism were so scanty, and the war had so little developed itself, that a foreign officer, perhaps, could not be expected to form correct opinions of the nature, conduct, or prospects of the national struggle. Of course this is not true with regard to some European officers, as, for example, LECOMTE, who have not only served faithfully in staff duty here, but have been able to comprehend with accuracy the great cause, and the Army which supported the cause. Colonel FLETCHER'S judgment of the conduct of our troops at Bull Run and Pittsburgh Landing is entirely too severe. It is true that the fighting on both occasions was of a very irregular and unpracticed sort; but it was so on both sides, and it will appear in history that want of experience and skill were manifest on both sides, so that almost a chance gave to either the victory. In speaking of the latter battle he compliments the action of BUELL'S troops on the 7th, in contrast with the behavior of GRANT'S on the 6th. He adds that, "although a Federal Army is easily disorganized and dispirited, it as quickly recovers itself."

As a book for military reference, this will not be very valuable. Many of its statements are too confused and general. Its general tone is not favorable to that one of the two great antagonists which finally established its military reputation by utter defeat and discomfiture of the other. It has many interesting statements about the opinions of high officers on this point or the other, and will pass for a mildly-drawn British story of our war. A second volume may be looked for. London: RICHARD BENTLEY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The National Capital is once more *de facto*, as well as *de jure*, the centre of military activities, and recalls the early days of the war, when the heights about the city were whitened with tents in every direction, and all the lounging places here were filled with idle officers who had a more questionable title to their ease than that our soldiers have now so fairly earned. No longer does the Army of the Potomac, as in former days, bear undisturbed rule here. Its soldiers now find themselves jostled against in every direction by the stalwart heroes of the West, and the corps which have so long swayed back and forth between Richmond and Washington—until at last they have, with one strong hand grasped on either, bound the two in indissoluble union—divide the honors with those whose glorious march through the heart of the Confederacy, has brought them at last side by side with their brethren of the East. Let us be thankful that all are forced to acknowledge that the "honors are easy" between them, and no ground exists for either criticism or jealousy. The story told in one of the New York dailies of collisions between the troops of the two Armies is an idle tale, so far as I can learn. That disputes, and even blows, might grow out of a discussion as to the relative prowess of the Potomac men and "SHERMAN'S boys," is quite in keeping with the experience of human nature, but this, if it occurs at all, is confined to individuals, and is not the expression of any general feeling. On the contrary, it is quite true that the success of the Army of the Potomac has given hearty satisfaction to the soldiers of SHERMAN, whose record is too grand to permit them to be jealous of the good name of others.

The individuality of the two Armies, as exhibited on the day of the Review, is very marked. SHERMAN'S troops must, I should think, average some inches more in height than our Armies of the East. Their *physique* is magnificent, and tall, fine looking fellows, who would set the father of the Great FREDERIC mad with envy and jealousy, are too numerous to attract attention. Their officers are equally noticeable in this respect, and in the lobbies of Willard's and the Metropolitan it is easy to distinguish "SHERMAN'S bummers," as they are fond of calling themselves, by their size. SHERMAN, himself, looks down on GRANT, but the odds in inches are in favor of MEADE, I should judge. As for SHERIDAN, our cavalry hero, the wonder is how such a little body can hold such immense pluck and determination.

The full accounts of the Review, already published, make it unnecessary that I should refer to it here at any length. Those who looked upon it merely in its holiday aspect have little idea of how much labor it cost our officers and men in preparation, and in the miles of marching it required. But to this, fortunately, they are now so well used that it is hardly more than a diversion, and the occasion fully compensated for all its fatigues. The opportunity was improved to transfer the troops to the north side of the Potomac, where they are more pleasantly situated and more conveniently located for the great work of disorganization, or reorganization, which is to be pushed forward now as rapidly as the immense clerical labor it involves will permit. Weeks and months will be required to complete the task, and the autumn is likely to be upon us before any considerable portion of our Grand Armies will have fairly settled down to civil life again. The extent to which the work will be carried will be determined by the situation which is changing every hour. But surrender follows surrender so rapidly that the question will soon be settled—the measure taken of the military strength we need to retain, and the surplus force sent to swell the ranks of those industrial forces which are so imperatively needed to repair the ravages of war.

NAVY ALLOTMENTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Please publish the important change in the *forms* of allotments, as described in this circular. The abolition of the Allotment *Ticket*—so cumbersome and unnecessary—will be hailed with delight by all interested. J. S. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
May 1, 1865.

To Paymasters and other Pay Agents in the United States Navy:

The forms of Navy Allotments have been simplified and so changed as to abolish "the ticket." The power of attorney and all other necessary information to secure the payment of any monthly sum as usual, will hereafter be expressed on the face of what is known as the "Register or Abstract of Allotments."

In transferring officers or men with running allotments, paymasters will be particular to state by whom they were originally registered, which is provided for under the head of "Remarks."

The old forms can be used until the new are furnished.

STEPHEN J. W. TABOR, Auditor.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—As the result of the Promotion Board is the subject of no little speculation among officers of the Navy, and several suggestions having already been made through your journal as to the manner in which officers should be advanced "for meritorious services," would it not be as well that the Secretary of the Navy should determine those who have merited advancement? The law of Congress gives that power to him, and the exercise of it would, as a general thing, be the most satisfactory way of deciding this question.

The Navy Department certainly knows the standing of every officer and their amount of service during the Rebellion. A board of officers, however well composed, must, more or less, be influenced by personal feelings, and this, with a want of knowledge of services performed by officers, must necessarily cause many mistakes. Promotion in the Navy has always been very slow, and many officers who have seen a good deal of active service find themselves where they stood three years ago, and fast reaching the turning point of life.

The law of Congress referred to was passed for the benefit of those who had recommended themselves for promotion by services under fire, and which every country recognizes. Any other way of acknowledging such services (by medals, as it has been suggested) would be a poor return from a Government which has been so well sustained by the Navy of the United States.

There should be no distinction between the Army and Navy. Both branches should be treated precisely alike.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

BREVET Brigadier-General Hugh Ewing has been brevetted Major-General.

COLONEL W. L. James is announced as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Virginia.

CAPTAIN W. Z. Clogtoll, 1st Minnesota Battery, is brevetted for gallant conduct.

COLONEL Richard Rowett, 7th Illinois Volunteers, has been brevetted Brigadier-General for gallant conduct.

COLONEL E A. Cormen, 13th New Jersey Volunteers, has been brevetted Brigadier-General for gallant conduct.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel A. C. Waterhouse, former chief of artillery in the Army of the Tennessee, has resigned.

ASSISTANT Surgeon G. M. McGill, U. S. A., has been promoted to be Major by brevet.

SURGEON Jas. R. Smith, U. S. A., has been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet.

F. A. UTTER, S. C. Ayres, and C. L. Randall have been appointed assistant Surgeons.

BRIGADIER General E. E. Potter, U. S. V., has been assigned to the command of the District of Port Royal.

ASSISTANT Surgeons B. L. Hovey, S. J. Ratcliffe, and C. T. Reber have been promoted to be Surgeons of volunteers.

MAJOR E. B. Parsons, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, has been relieved from duty at the headquarters of the Middle Military Division.

CAPTAIN Junius B. Wheeler of the Engineer Corps, has been assigned to duty as Chief Engineer of the Military Division of the Missouri.

ASSISTANT Surgeon H. E. Williams, U. S. Volunteers, has been appointed Treasurer of the officers' division at De Camp general hospital, David's Island, New York.

MAJOR Blagden, Assistant Commissary-General of prisoners, has resigned his commission and will shortly return to Massachusetts.

BY direction of the President, Brevet Colonel Charles H. Tompkins Assistant Quarter-Master U. S. Army, has been assigned to duty according to his brevet rank.

BRIGADIER-General M. F. Force, of Ohio, commanding First division Seventeenth army corps, has been brevetted Major-General for meritorious conduct.

THE corner-stone of the monument in the National Cemetery at Gettysburgh will be laid on the Fourth of July. Major-General Howard will deliver the oration.

COLONEL James Martin, of the 111th Illinois volunteers, has received his appointment as Brevet Brigadier-General, to date from May 19, 1865.

THE Districts of Hilton Head and Beaufort, S. C., have been consolidated into one, to be known as the District of Port Royal, with its headquarter at Hilton Head.

ASSISTANT Surgeons Woodhull, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in the Department of Virginia, and assigned to duty in the office of the Surgeon-General.

COLONEL M. P. Small, Chief Commissary of the Department of Virginia, has been ordered to report to Major-General Sheridan as Chief Commissary of his new command west of the Mississippi.

MAJOR-GENERAL Giles A. Smith, of the Seventeenth corps, has been given the command of a division of colored troops in the Twenty-fifth corps, and will accompany Major-General Weitzel to Texas.

MAJOR W. P. Wilson, A. D. C., and Lieutenant C. B. Alrich, Acting Assistant Inspector-Generals, have been announced as Acting Assistant Adjutant-Generals at the headquarters of the Middle Military Division.

THE Secretary of War has called upon the commanders of army corps to report the names of meritorious officers of volunteers for brevet promotion; also for lists of those desiring appointments in the regular army.

IT is understood that President Johnson has appointed Brevet Brigadier-General R. D. Mussey as his Military Secretary; Colonel Wm. Browning, Private Secretary; and Edward D. Neil, Secretary to sign Land Patents.

CAPTAIN S. L. Taggert, late Assistant Adjutant-General on Major-General Sherman's staff, has been assigned to duty under Major General Howard, to take charge of the colored schools for the Southern freedmen.

ASSISTANT Surgeons B. Stone and J. H. Porter, U. S. Volunteers, have been relieved from duty in the Surgeon-General's office, and ordered to report to Surgeon R. O. Abbott, U. S. A, Medical Director Department of Washington, for assignment to duty.

MAJOR GENERAL Sheridan arrived at St. Louis on the afternoon of the 27th. He was met on the opposite side of the river by a delegation of citizens, who gave him a warm welcome and a serenade at night, which was participated in by a large crowd of enthusiastic people.

MAJOR-GENERAL Charles Devens, commanding division in Twenty-fourth army corps, gave a magnificent dinner party on the afternoon of May 21st, at his headquarters, on the Petersburgh road. Among those present were Major-Gen-

eral E. O. C. Ord, Major-General Horatio Gates Wright, Major-General J. W. Getty, Major-General John Gibbon and several others.

AMONGST the army officers who have arrived in New York during the week are: Major-General Dana; Major-General Hooker; Brigadier-General W. F. Bennett; Brigadier-General W. T. Clarke; the last named leaving the same day he arrived.

ASSISTANT Surgeon H. A. Dubois, U. S. A., has been relieved *from duty* with the command of Major-General Sheridan, and ordered to report to the Medical Purveyor, Philadelphia, for duty in the United States Laboratory at that place.

ASSISTANT Surgeon Herman Loewenthal, U. S. Volunteers, has been relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and *ordered* to report to the Medical Director, Department of Washington, for duty at the Douglas general hospital.

COLONEL Edward W. Whitaker, 1st Connecticut Cavalry, Inspector-General of General Custers's Cavalry, has been appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers by brevet, to rank from March 13th, 1865, for gallantry in battles of Five Forks, Waynesboro and Appomattox Station.

MAJOR-GENERAL N. J. T. Dana left Vicksburgh, Miss., on May 16th for New Orleans, thence to proceed by sea to Washington. General Dana has been relieved of the command of the Department of Mississippi, and Major-General G. K. Warren *has been assigned to his place.*

CALVIN S. Morse, a native of Maine, Paymaster's Clerk on board the United States receiving ship *North Carolina*, committed suicide on board of that vessel on Sunday morning off Brooklyn Navy Yard by shooting himself with a pistol. From a letter left by deceased, it appears that his mind was disordered.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. K. Warren assumed command of the Department of Mississippi on the 16th of May. The department staff, as heretofore existing, as well as general orders and regulations, and the disposition of the troops and commands, and the duties of their commanders, will remain unchanged unless hereafter revoked.

A GOLD PEN maker in New York has presented to Lieutenant-General Grant a very valuable gold pen, inscribed, "Vicksburgh, Lieutenant-General Grant, United States Army." The pen is diamond-pointed, and the barrel portion of the holder, made of fine gold, bears an engraving of an American eagle, with the motto "*E Pluribus Unum*," done in the most exquisite style of the graver's art.

THE corps and division commanders of the Fourth corps, lately reviewed by Major-General Thomas, are: Major-General D. S. Stanley, commanding the corps, Brevet Major-General N. Kimball, commanding First division, Brigadier-General U. L. Elliot, commanding Second division, Major-General T. J. Wood, commanding Third division.

THE committee appointed by the officers of the Army of the Tennessee, headed by Major-Generals Logan, Frank Blair and Oglesby, have decided through their chairman, Colonel Hillyer, *to give an anniversary dinner in honor* of the fall of Vicksburgh and the opening of the Mississippi river, on the 4th of July next, at the Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, to be *followed* by a grand ball at Leland's Opera House. Lieutenant-General Grant is expected to be present and preside.

THE following officers of the Medical Department have been mustered out of service to date June 1st, 1865:—Surgeons D. R. Darby, New Jersey; J. McNulty, New York; R. K. Smith, Pennsylvania; A. B. Mott, New York; C. C. Dunreecher, Pensylvania; J. D. Straubridge, Pennsylvania; L. Quick, Pennsylvania; F. S. Ainsworth, New England; G. A. Wheeler, New England; J. Owen, Pennsylvania; T. R. Crosby, New England; E. McDonald, New York.

A MAGNIFICENT corps badge (a Maltese cross), costing two thousand five hundred dollars, was *recently* presented to Major General Griffin, commanding Fifth corps, by the officers of the First, his old division of that corps. The presentation speech was made by Colonel Chamberlain, commanding the First division, and General Griffin responded in a fitting manner. Brevet Major-General Ayres, Brigadier Generals Hayes, Pierson, Gregory and Dennison; Colonel Locke, Corps Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Batcholder and others also made short speeches.

MAJOR-GENERAL Custer takes command of the Department of Missouri, which embraces the States of Missouri and Arkansas. Major General John H. Logan is now in command of the Army of Tennessee, succeeding Major-General Howard. Major-General W. B Hazen succeeds General Logan in command of the Fifteenth Corps. Major-General Merritt takes a command under General Custer in the Department of Missouri. Brigadier-General Henry E Davies, late commanding the Second Division of Cavalry Corps, succeeds General Merritt in command of that corps.

A WASHINGTON paper says that information has been received there of an attempt, on the night of the 17th May, to assassinate Brigadier-General Duval, commanding at Staunton, Virginia. The General was at the house of a Union lady, and was standing by her side, having a mourning badge sewed to his coat sleeve. The weather being warm the door was wide open, enabling the would-be assassin to fire from the yard. The ball passed between the General and the lady, entering the wall. Great excitement prevailed among the troops, but all attempts to capture the miscreant were unavailing.

COLONEL A. G. Maloy, 17th Wisconsin Volunteers; Colonel Cassius M. Fairchild, 16th Wisconsin Volunteers; Colonel Wilds, 78th Ohio Volunteers, and Colonel Hendrick, 15th Iowa Volunteers, have been brevoted Brigadier-Generals. Captain S. R. Adams, A. A. G. First Division; Captain J. C. Douglas, A. A. G. Third Division; Captain Ware, A. A. G. Fourth Division, have been brevetted Majors. All of the above are for meritorious services, and of the Seventeenth Army Corps of the Army of Tennessee. Lieutenant-Colonel Hickenlooper, A. I. G., has been brevoted Brigadier-General, and Captain G. R. Street, A. D. C., Major. Both of these officers are of Major-General Blair's staff.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPORT.

WITH HIS TESTIMONY AND CORRESPONDENCE.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Major-General Sherman being sworn and examined—

By the Chairman—Q What is your rank in the Army? A. I am Major-General in the Regular Army.

Q. As your negotiation with the Rebel General Johnston in relation to his surrender has been the subject of much public comment, the Committee desire you to state all the facts and circumstances in regard to it, or which you wish the public to know. A. On the 15th day of April last I was at Raleigh, in command of three armies, the Army of the Ohio, the Army of the Cumberland, and the Army of the Tennessee; my enemy was General Joseph E. Johnston, of the Confederate army, who commanded 50,000 men, retreating along the railroad from Raleigh, by Hillsborough, Greensborough, Salisbury and Charlotte; I commenced pursuit by crossing the curve of that road in the direction of Ashborough and Charlotte; after the head of my column had crossed the Cape Fear River at Aven's Ferry, I received a communication from General Johnston, and answered it, copies of which I most promptly sent to the War Department, with a letter addressed to the Secretary of War, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Raleigh, N. C., April 15, 1865.

General U. S. GRANT and SECRETARY OF WAR:—

I send copies of a correspondence to you with General Johnston, which I think will be followed by terms of capitulation. I will grant the same terms General Grant gave General Lee, and be careful not to complicate any points of civil policy. If any cavalry has retreated toward me, caution them to be prepared to find our work done. It is now raining in torrents, and I shall await General Johnston's reply here, and will prepare to meet him in person at Chapel Hill

I have invited Governor Vance to return to Raleigh, with the civil officers of his State. I have met ex-Governor Graham, Messrs. Badger, Moore, Holden and others, all of whom agree that the war is over, and that the States of the South must resume their allegiance, subject to the Constitution and laws of Congress, and must submit to the National arms. The great fact was admitted, and the details are of easy arrangement.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

I met General Johnston in person at a house five miles from Durham Station, under a flag of truce. After a few preliminary remarks he said to me, since Lee had surrendered his army at Appomattox Court-House, of which he had just been advised, he looked upon further opposition by him as the greatest possible of crimes; that he wanted to know whether I could make him any general concessions; anything by which he could maintain his hold and control of his army, and prevent its scattering; anything to satisfy the great yearning of their people; if so, he thought he could arrange terms satisfactory to both parties. He wanted to embrace the condition and fate of all the armies of the Southern Confederacy, to the Rio Grande, to make one job of it, as he termed it.

I asked him what his powers were—whether he could command and control the fate of all the armies to the Rio Grande. He answered that he thought he could obtain the power, but he did not possess it that moment; he did not know where Mr. Davis was, but he thought if I could give him the time he could find Mr. Breckinridge, whose orders would be obeyed everywhere, and he could pledge to me his personal faith that whatever he undertook to do would be done.

I had had frequent correspondence with the late President of the United States, with the Secretary of War, with General Halleck, and with General Grant, and the general impression left upon my mind, that if a settlement could be made, consistent with the Constitution of the United States, the laws of Congress and the proclamation of the President, they would not only be willing, but pleased to terminate the war by one single stroke of the pen.

I needed time to finish the railroad from the Neuse Bridge up to Raleigh, and thought I could put in four or five days of good time in making repairs to my road, even if I had to send propositions to Washington; I therefore consented to delay 24 hours, to enable General Johnston to procure what would satisfy me as to his authority and ability as a military man, to do what he undertook to do; I therefore consented to meet him the next day, the 17th, at 12 noon, at the same place.

We did meet again; after a general interchange of courtesies, he remarked that he was then prepared to satisfy me that he could fulfill the terms of our conversation of the day before. He then asked me what I was willing to do; I told him; in the first place, I could not deal with any body except men recognized by us as "belligerents," because no military man could go beyond that fact. The Attorney-General has since so decided, and any man of common-sense so understood it before; there was no difference upon that point, as to the men and officers accompanying the Confederate armies. I told him that the President of the United States, by a published proclamation, had enabled every man in the Southern Confederate Army, of the rank of Colonel and under, to procure and obtain amnesty, by simply taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, and agreeing to go to his home and live in peace. The *terms* of General Grant to General Lee extended the same principles to the officers, of the rank of Brigadier-General and upward, including the highest officer in the Confederate Army, viz., General Lee, the Commander-in-Chief. I was, therefore, willing to proceed with him upon the same principles.

Then a conversation arose as to what form of government they were to have in the South? Were the States there to be dissevered and were the people to be denied representation in Congress? Were the people there to be, in the common language of the people of the South—slaves to the people of the North? Of course, I said, "No; we desire that you *shall regain your position* as citizens of the United States, free and equal to us in all respects, and wish representation upon the condition of submission to the lawful authority of the United States as defined by the *Constitution*, the United States Courts, and the authorities of the United States supported by those courts." He then remarked to me that General Breckinridge, a Major General in the Confederate army, was near by, and, if I had no objection, he would like to have him present. I called his attention to the fact, that I had, on the day before, explained to him that any negotiations between us must be confined to belligerents. He replied that he understood that perfectly. "But," said he, "Breckinridge, whom you do not know, save by public rumor, as Secretary of War, is, in fact, a Major General; I give you my word for that. Have you any objection to his being present as a Major-General?" I replied, "I have no objection to any military officer you desire being present as a part of your personal staff." I, myself, had my own officers near me at call.

Breckinridge came a stranger to me, whom I had never spoken to in my life, and he joined in the conversation; while that conversation was going on a courier arrived and handed to General Johnston a package of papers; he and Breckinridge sat down and looked over them for some time and put them away in their pockets; what they were I knew not, but one of them was a slip of paper, written, as General Johnston told me, by Mr. Reagan, Postmaster-General of the Southern Confederacy; they seemed to talk about it *sotto voce*, and finally handed it to me; I glanced over it; it was preceded by a preamble and closed with a few general terms; I rejected it at once.

We then discussed matters; talked about slavery, talked about everything. There was a universal assent that slavery was as dead as anything could be; that it was one of the issues of the war long since determined; and even Gen. Johnston laughed at the folly of the Confederate government in raising negro soldiers, whereby they gave us all the points of the case. I told them that slavery had been treated by us as a dead institution, first by one class of men from the initiation of the war, and then from the date of the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, and finally by the assent of all parties. As to reconstruction, I told them I did not know what the views of the Administration were. Mr. Lincoln, up to that time, in letters and by telegrams to me, encouraged me by all the words which could be used in general terms to believe, not only in his willingness, but in his desires that I should make terms with civil authorities, Governors and Legislatures, even as far back as 1863. It then occurred to me that I might write off some general propositions, meaning little, or meaning much, according to the construction of parties—what I would term "glittering generalities"—and send them to Washington, which I could do in four days. That would enable the new President to give me a clue to his policy in the important juncture which was then upon us, for the war was over; the highest military authorities of the Southern Confederacy so confessed to me openly, unconcealedly and repeatedly. I therefore drew up the memorandum (which has been published to the world) for the *purpose of referring it to* the proper Executive authority of the United States, and enabling him to define to me what I might promise, simply to cover the pride of the Southern men, who thereby became subordinate to the laws of the United States, civil and military. I made no concessions to General Johnston's army or the troops under his direction and immediate control; and if any concessions were made in those general terms, they were made because I then believed, and now believe, they would have delivered into the hands of the United States the absolute control of every Confederate officer and soldier, all their muster-rolls and all their arms. It would save us all the incidental expense resulting from the military occupation of that country by provost-marshals, provost-guards, military governors and all the machinery by which alone military power can reach the people of a civilzed country. It would have surrendered to us the armies of Dick Taylor and Kirby Smith, both of them capable of doing infinite mischief to us by exhausting the resources of the whole country upon which we were to depend for the future extinguishment of our debt, forced upon us by their wrongful and rebellious conduct. I *never designed* to shelter a human being from any liability incurred in consequence of past acts to the civil tribunals of our country, and I do not believe a fair and manly interpretation of my terms can so construe them, for the words "United States Courts," "United States authorities," "*limitations* of executive power," occur in every paragraph. And if they seemingly yield terms better than the public would desire to be given to the Southern people, if studied closely and well it will be found that *there is* an absolute submission an their part to the Government of the United States, either through its executive, legislative, or judicial authorities.

Every step in the programme of these negotiations was reported punctually, clearly, and fully, by the most rapid means of communication that I had. And yet I neglected not *one single precaution* necessary to reap the full benefits of my position in case the Government amended, altered, or absolutely annulled those terms. As these matters were necessarily mingled with the military history of the period, I would like at this point to submit to the Committee my official report, which has been in the hands of the proper officer, Brigadier-General Rawlings, Chief of Staff of the Army of the United States, since about the 12th inst. It was made by me at Manchester, Va., after I had returned from Savannah, whither I went to open up the Savannah River and reap up the fruits of my negotiations with General Johnston, and to give General Wilson's force in the interior a safe and sure base *from* which he could draw the necessary supply of clothing and food *for his command*. It was only after I had fulfilled all this that I learned, for the first time, through the public press, that my conduct had been animadverted upon, not only by the Secretary of War, but by General Halleck and the press of the country at large. I did feel hurt and annoyed that Mr. Stanton coupled with the terms of my memorandum, confided to him, a copy of a telegram to General Grant, which he had never sent to me. He knew, on the contrary, that when he was at Savannah, I had negotiations with civil parties there, for he was present in my room when those parties were conferring with me, and I wrote him a letter, setting forth many points of it, in which I said I aimed to make a split in Jeff. Davis's dominions, by segregating Georgia from their course. Those were civil negotiations, and, far from being discouraged from making them, I was encouraged by Secretary Stanton himself to make them.

By coupling the note to General Grant with my memorandum, he gave the world fairly and clearly to infer that I was in possession of it. Now, I was not in possession of it, and I have reason to know that Mr. Stanton knew I was not in possession of it. Next met me General Halleck's telegram, endorsed by Mr. Stanton, in which they publicly avowed an act of perfidy—namely, the violation of my terms, which I had a right to make, and which by the laws of war and by the laws of Congress is punishable by death, and no other punishment. Next, they ordered an army to pursue my enemy, who was known to be surrendering to me, in the presence of General Grant himself, their superior officers; and finally, they sent orders to General Wilson and to General Thomas—my subordinates, acting under me on a plan of the most magnificent scale, admirably executed—to defeat my orders and to thwart the interests of the Government of the United States. I did feel indignant. I do feel indignant. As to my own honor, I can protect it. In my letter of the 15th of April, I used this language: "I have invited Governor Vance to return to Raleigh with the civil officers of his State." I did so because President Lincoln had himself encouraged me to a similar course with the Governor of Georgia when I was in Atlanta. And here was the opportunity which the Secretary of War should have taken to put me on my guard against making terms with civil authorities, if such were the settled policy of our Government. Had President Lincoln lived, I know he would have sustained me.

The following is my report which I desire to have incorporated into and made part of my testimony:

GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, CITY POINT, VA., May 9, 1865.

General JOHN A. RAWLINGS, Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL:—My last official report brought the history of events, as connected with the Armies in the field subject to my immediate command, down to the 1st of April, when the Army of the Ohio, Major-General J. M. Schofield, commanding, lay at Goldsborough, with detachments distributed so as to secure and cover our routes of communications and supply back to the sea at Wilmington and Morehead City; Major-General A. H. Terry, with the Tenth corps, being at Faison's Depot. The Army of the Tennessee, Major-General O. O. Howard, commanding, was encamped to the front and right of Goldsborough, and the Army of Georgia, Major General H. W. Slocum, commanding, to its left and front; the cavalry, Brevet Major-General J. Kilpatrick, commanding, at Mount Olive. All were busy in repairing the wear and tear of our then recent hard march from Savannah, and in replenishing clothing and stores necessary for a further progress. I had previously, by letter and in person, notified the Lieutenant General commanding the Armies of the United States that the 10th of April would be the earliest possible moment at which I could hope to have all things in readiness, and we were compelled to use our railroad to the very highest possible limit in order to fulfill that promise. Owing to a mistake in the railroad department, in sending locomotives and cars of the five-foot gauge, we were limited to the use of the few locomotives and cars of the four foot eight and a half inch gauge already in North Carolina, with such of the old stock as was captured by Major-General Terry at Wilmington and on his way to Goldsborough. Yet such judicious use was made of them, and such industry displayed in the railroad management by Generals Eaton and Beckwith, and Colonel Wright and Mr. Van Dyne, that by the 10th of April our men were all reclad, the wagons reloaded, and a fair amount of forage accumulated ahead. In the meantime, Major-General George Stoneman, in command of a division of cavalry, operating from East Tennessee *in connection* with Major-General George H. Thomas, in pursuance of my orders, had reached the railroad about Greensborough, N. C., and had made sad havoc with it, and had pushed along it to Salisbury, destroying *en route* bridges, culverts, depots, and all kinds of Rebel supplies, and had extended breach in the railroad down to the Catawba Bridge. This was fatal to the hostile armies of Lee and Johnston, who depended on that road for supplies and as their ultimate line of retreat. Brevet Major-General J. H. Wilson also, in command of the cavalry corps organized by himself, under Special Field Orders No. —— of ——, 1864, at Gaylesville, Alabama, had started from the neighborhood of Decatur and Florence, Alabama, and moved straight into the heart of Alabama, on a route prescribed for General Thomas after he had defeated General Hood at Nashville, Tennessee; but the road being too heavy for infantry, General Thomas had devolved the duty on that most energetic young cavalry officer, General Wilson, who, imbued with the proper spirit, has struck one of the best blows of the war at the waning strength of the Confederacy. *His route was* one never before touched by our troops, and afforded him abundant supplies as long as he was in motion, viz.: by Tuscaloosa, Selma, Montgomery, Columbus, and Macon. Though in communication with him, I have not been able to receive as yet his full and detailed report, which will in due time be published and appreciated.

Lieutenant General Grant also, in immediate command of the Armies about Richmond, had taken the initiative in that *magnificent* campaign, which in less than ten days completed the evacuation of Richmond and resulted in the destruction and surrender of the entire Rebel Army of Virginia under command of General Lee. The news of the battles about Petersburgh reached me at Goldsborough on the 6th of April. Up to that time, my purpose was to move rapidly northward, feigning on Raleigh, and striking straight for Burkesville, thereby interposing between Johnston and Lee. But the auspicious events in Virginia had changed the whole military problem, and, in the expressive language of Lieutenant-General Grant, the Confederate armies of Lee and Johnston became the strategic point. General Grant was fully able to take care of the former, and my task was to destroy or cap ure the latter.

Johnston at the time, April 6, had his army well in hand about Smithfield. I estimated his infantry and artillery at thirty-five thousand (35,000), his cavalry from six to ten thousand (6,000 to 10,000). He was superior to me in cavalry, so that I held General Kilpatrick in reserve at Mount Olive, with orders to recruit his horses, and be ready to make a sudden and rapid march on the 10th of April.

At daybreak on the day appointed, all the heads of columns were in motion straight against the enemy, Major-General H. W. Slocum taking the two direct roads for Smithfield; Major-General O. O. Howard making a circuit by the right, and feigning up the Weldon Road to disconcert the enemy's cavalry; Generals Terry and Kilpatrick moving on the west side of the Neuse River, and to reach the rear of the enemy between Smithfield and Raleigh. General Schofield followed General Slocum in support. All the columns met within six (6) miles of Goldsborough more or less cavalry with the usual rail barricades, which were swept before us as chaff, and, by 10 A. M. of the 11th, the Fourteenth corps entered Smithfield, the Twentieth corps close at hand. Johnston had rapidly retreated across the Neuse River, and having his railroad to lighten up his trains, could retreat faster than we could pursue. The rains had also set in, making the resort to corduroy absolutely necessary to pass even ambulances. The enemy had burned the bridge at Smithfield, and, as soon as possible, Major General Slocum got his pontoons and crossed over a division of the Fourteenth corps

We then heard of the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox Court-House, Va., which was announced to the armies in orders, and created universal joy. Not one officer or soldier of my army but expressed a pride and satisfaction that it fell to the lot of the armies of the Potomac and James so gloriously to overwhelm and capture the entire army that had held them in check so long, and their success gave new impulse to finish up our task.

Without a moment's hesitation we dropped our trains, remarched rapidly in pursuit to and through Raleigh, reaching that place at 7:30 A. M. on the 13th, in a heavy rain. The next day the cavalry pushed on through the rain to Durham's Station, the Fifteenth Corps following as far as Morrisville Station and the Seventeenth Corps to John's Station. On the supposition that Johnston was tied to his railroad, as a line of retreat by Hillsborough, Salisbury and Charlotte, etc., I had turned the other columns across the bend in that road toward Ashborough, (see Special Field order No. 55.) The cavalry, Brevet-Major-General J. Kilpatrick commanding, was ordered to keep up a show of pursuit toward the "Company's shops" in Alamancer county; Major-General O. O. Howard to turn the left by Hackney's Crossroads, Pittsburgh, St. Lawrence and Ashborough; Major-Gen. H. W. Slocum to cross Cape Fear River at Avon's Ferry and move rapidly by Carthage, Calsadonia, and Cox's Mills. Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield was to hold Raleigh, and the road back, with spare force to follow by an intermediate route.

By the 15th, though the rains were incessant and roads almost impracticable, Major-Gen. Slocum had the Fourteenth Corps, Brevet Major-Gen. Davis, commanding, near Martha's Vineyard, with a pontoon bridge laid across Cape Fear River at Avon's Ferry; with the Twentieth Corps, Major-Gen. Mower, commanding, in support; and Major-Gen. Howard had the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps stretched out on the roads toward Pittsborough, while Gen. Kilpatrick held Durham Station and Capitol Hill University. Johnston's army was retreating rapidly on the roads from Hillsborough to Greensborough, he himself at Greensborough

Although out of place as to time I here invite all military critics who study the problems of war, to take their maps and compare the position of my army on the 15th and 16th of April with that of Gen. Halleck about Burkesville and Petersburg, Virginia, on the 26th of April, when, according to his telegram to Secretary Stanton, he offered to relieve me of the task of cutting off Johnston's retreat. Major-Gen. Stoneman, at the time of retreat, was by Salisbury and Charlotte. It may be that Gen. Halleck's troops can outmarch mine, but there is nothing in their past history to show it. Or it may be that Gen. Halleck can inspire his troops with more energy of action; I doubt that also, save and except in this single instance, when he knew the enemy was ready to surrender or "disperse," as advised by letter of April 18, addressed to him when chief of staff at Washington City, and delivered into his hands by Major Hitchcock of my army.

Thus matters stood at the time I received Gen. Johnston's first letter and made my answer of April 14, copies of which were sent with all expedition to Lieutenant-Gen. Grant and the Secretary of War, with my letters of the 15th of April. I agreed to meet Gen. Johnston in person at a point intermediate between our pickets on the 17th at noon, provided the position of the troops remained *status quo*. I was both willing and anxious to consume a few days, as it would enable Col. Wright to finish our railroad to Raleigh. Two bridges had to be built and 12 miles of new roads made. We had no iron except by taking up the branch from Goldsborough to Weldon. Instead of losing by time I gained in every way, for every hour of delay possible was required to reconstruct the railroad to our rear and improve the condition of our wagon road to the front, so desirable in case the negotiations failed, and we be forced to make the race of near 200 miles to head off or catch Johnston, then retreating towards Charlotte. At noon of the day appointed I met Gen. Johnston for the first time in my life, although we had been exchanging shots continually since May, 1863. Our interview was frank and soldier-like, and he gave me to understand that further war on the part of the Confederate troops was folly; that the "cause" was lost, and that every life sacrificed after the surrender of Lee's army was the highest possible crime. He admitted the terms conceded to Gen. Lee were magnanimous and all he could ask; but he did want some general concessions that would enable him to allay the natural fears, and anxieties of his followers and enable him to maintain his control over them until they could be got back to the neighborhood of their homes, thereby saving the State of North Carolina the devastation inevitably to result from turning his men loose and unprovided on the spot, and our pursuit across the State. He also wanted to embrace in the same general proposition the fate of all the Confederate armies that remained in existence. I never made any concessions as to his own army or assumed to deal finally and authoritatively in regard to any other, but it did seem to me that there was presented a chance for peace that might be deemed valuable to the Government of the United States, and was at least worthy the few days that would be consumed in reference, to push an enemy whose commander had so frankly and honestly confessed his inability to cope with me, were cowardly and unworthy the brave men I led. Inasmuch, as General Johnston did not feel authorized to exercise power over the armies in Texas, we adjourned to the next day at noon.

I returned to Raleigh, and conferred freely with all my general officers, every one of whom urged me to conclude terms that might accomplish so complete and desirable an end. All dreaded the necessary laborious march after a fugitive and dissolving army back towards Georgia, over the very country where we had toiled so long. There was but one opinion expressed, and, if contrary ones were entertained, they were withheld, or indulged in only by that class who shun the fight and the march, but are loudest, bravest, and fiercest when danger is past.

I again met General Johnston on the 18th, and we resumed the conversation. He satisfied me then of his power to disband the Rebel armies in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, as well as those in his immediate command, viz: North Carolina, Georgia and Florida. The points on which he expressed especial solicitude were lest their States were to be dismembered and denied representation in Congress, or any separate political existence whatever; and the absolute disarming his men would leave the South powerless and exposed to depredations by wicked bands of assassins and robbers. The President's (Lincoln) Message of 1864; his Amnesty Proclamation; General Grant's terms to General Lee, substantially extending the benefit of that Proclamation to all officers above the rank of Colonel; the invitation to the Virginia Legislature to reassemble in Richmond, by General Weitzel, with the supposed approval of Mr. Lincoln and General Grant, then on the spot; a firm belief that I had been fighting to reestablish the Constitution of the United States; and last, but not least, the general and universal desire to close a war any longer without organized resistance, were the leading facts that induced me to pen the "memorandum" of April 18, signed by myself and General Johnston. It was designed to be, and so expressed on its face, as a mere "basis" for reference to the President of the United States and constitutional Commander-in-Chief, to enable him, if he chose, at one blow to dissipate the power of the Confederacy which had threatened the national safety for years. It admitted of modification, alteration and change. It had no appearance of an ultimatum, and by no false reasoning can it be construed into an usurpation of power on my part. I have my opinion on the questions involved, "but this forms no part of a military report."

Immediately on my return to Raleigh I dispatched one of my staff, Major Hitchcock, to Washington, enjoining him to be most prudent and careful to avoid the spies and informers that would be sure to infest him by the way, and to say nothing to anybody until the President could make known to me his feelings and wishes in the matter.

The news of President Lincoln's assassination, on the 14th of April (wrongly reported to me by telegraph as having occurred on the 11th,) reached me on the 17th, and was announced to my command on the same day, in Field Orders No. 56. I was duly informed with its horrible atrocity and probable effects on the country. But when the property and interests of millions still living were involved, I saw no good reason why to change my course, but thought rather to manifest real respect for his memory by following, after his death, that policy, which, if living, I felt certain he would have approved, or at least not rejected with disdain.

Up to that hour I had never received one word of instruction, advice or counsel as to the plan or policy of the Government, looking to a restoration of peace on the part of the Rebel States of the South. Whenever asked for an opinion on the points involved, I had always avoided the subject. My letter to the Mayor of Atlanta has been published to the world, and I was not rebuked by the War Department for it. My letter to Mr. —— of Savannah, was shown by me to Mr. Stanton, before its publication, and all that my memory retains of his answer is that he said, like my letters generally, it was sufficiently emphatic and would not be misunderstood. Both these letters asserted my belief that according to Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation and messages, when the people of the South had laid down their arms and submitted to the lawful powers of the United States, *ipso facto*, the war was over as to them, and furthermore, that if any State in Rebellion would conform to the Constitution of the United States, cease war, elect Senators and Representatives to Congress, if admitted (of which each House of Congress alone is the judge), that States become instanter as much in the Union as New-York or Ohio. Nor was I rebuked for these expressions; though it was universally known and commented on at the time. And again Mr. Stanton in person at Savannah, speaking of the terrific expense of the war and difficulty of realizing the money for the daily wants of Government, impressed me most forcibly with the necessity of bringing the war to a close as soon as possible for *financial reasons*.

On the evening of April 23, Major Hitchcock reported to Morehead City with dispatches, of which fact General Johnston at Hillsborough was notified, so as to be ready in the morning for an answer. At 6 o'clock A. M. on the 24th Major Hitchcock arrived accompanied by General Grant and members of his staff, who had not telegraphed the fact of his coming over our exposed roads for prudential reasons. I soon learned that the memorandum was disapproved without reasons assigned, and I was ordered to give the 48 hours' notice, and resume hostilities at the close of that time; governing myself by the substance of a dispatch then enclosed, dated March 3, 12 M., at Washington, D. C., from Secretary Stanton to General Grant at City Point; but not accompanied by any part of the voluminous matter so liberally lavished on the public in the New-York journals of the 24th of April. That was the first and only time I ever saw that telegram, or had one word of instructions on the important matters involved in it, and it does seem strange to me that every bar-room loafer in New-York can read in the morning journals "official" matter that is withheld from a General whose command extends from *Kentucky to North Carolina*.

Within an hour a courier was riding from Durham's Station toward Hillsborough, with notice to Gen. Johnston of the suspension of the truce, and renewing my demand for the surrender of the armies under his immediate command, (see two dispatches of April 24, 6 A. M.); and at 12 M I had the receipt of his picket officer. I therefore published my orders No. 62 to the troops, terminating the truce at 12 M. on the 26th, and ordered all to be in readiness to march at that time, on the routes prescribed in Special Field Orders No. 55 of April 14, from the positions held April 18. Gen. Grant had orders from the President to direct military movements, and I explained to him the exact position of the troops, and he approved of it most emphatically; but he did not relieve me or express a wish to assume command.

All things were in readiness, when on the evening of the 25th I received another letter from Gen. Johnston asking another interview to renew negotiations. Gen. Grant not only approved, but urged me to accept, and I appointed a meeting at our former place at noon of the 26th, the very hour fixed for the renewal of hostilities. Gen. Johnston was delayed by an accident to his train, but at two P. M. arrived.

We then consulted, concluded and signed the final terms of capitulation. These were taken by me back to Raleigh, submitted to Gen. Grant, and met his immediate approval and signature. Gen. Johnston was not even aware of the presence of Gen. Grant at Raleigh at the time. There was surrendered to us the second great army of the so-called Confederacy; and though undue importance has been given to the so-called negotiations which preceded it, and a rebuke and public disfavor cast on me wholly unwarranted by the facts, I rejoice in saying that it was accomplished without further ruin and devastation to the country; without the loss of a single life to those gallant men who had followed me from the Mississippi to the Atlantic; and without subjecting brave men to the ungracious task of pursuing a fleeing foe that did not want to fight. As for myself, I know my motives, and challenge the instance during the last four years, when an armed and defiant foe stood before me that I did not go in for a fight, and I would blush for shame if I had ever insulted or struck a fallen foe.

The instant the terms of surrender were approved by Gen. Grant, I made my orders No. 65, assigning to each of my subordinate commanders his share of the work, and, with Gen. Grant's approval, made Special Orders No. 66, putting in motion my old army, no longer required in Carolina, northward for Richmond. Gen. Grant left Raleigh at 9 A. M. of the 27th; and I glory in the fact that during his three days' stay with me, I did not detect in his language or manner one particle of abatement in the confidence, respect and affection that have existed between us throughout all the various events of the past war; and though we have honestly differed in other cases as well as this, still we respect each other's honest convictions. I still adhere to my then opinions, that by a few general concessions, "shattering generalities," all of which in the end *must* and will be conceded to the organized States of the South, this day there would not be an armed battalion opposed to us within the broad area of the dominions of the United States. Robbers and assassins must, in any event, result from the disbandment of large armies; but even these should be, and can be, taken care of by the local civil authorities, without being made a charge on the National Treasury.

On the evening of the 28th, having concluded all business requiring my personal attention at Raleigh, and having conferred with every army commander, and delegated to him the authority necessary for his future action, I dispached my headquarters wagons by land along with the Seventeenth Corps, the officer in charge of Gen. Webster, to Alexandia, Va., and in person, accompanied only by my personal staff, hastened to Savannah to direct matters in the interior of South Carolina and Georgia.

I have received across the Rebel telegraph wires cipher dispatches from Gen. Wilson, to the effect that he was in receipt of my orders No. 65, and would send Gen. Upton's Division to Augusta, and Gen. McCook's Division to Tallahassee to receive the surrender of their garrisons, take charge of the public property, and execute the paroles required by the terms of surrender. He reported a sufficiency of forage for his horses in south-west Georgia, but asked me to send him a supply of clothing, sugar, coffee, &c., by way of Augusta, Georgia, when he could get it by rail. I therefore went rapidly to Goldsborough and Wilmington, reaching the latter city at 10 A. M. of the 29th, and the same day embarked for Hilton Head, in the blockade-runner Russia, Captain Smith.

I found Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, commanding Department of the South, at Hilton Head on the evening of April 30, and ordered him to send to Augusta at once what clothing and small stores he could spare for Gen. Wilson, and to open up a line of certain communication and supply with him at Macon. Within an hour the captured steamboats Jeff. Davis and Amazon, both adapted to the shallow and crooked navigation of the Savannah River, were being loaded, the one at Savannah and the other at Hilton Head. The former started up the river the 1st of May, in charge of a very intelligent officer (whose name I cannot recall) and 48 men (all the boat could carry) with orders to occupy temporarily the United States arsenal at Augusta, and open up communications with Gen. Wilson, at Macon, in the event that Gen. Upton's Division of cavalry was not already there; the army followed next day, and Gen. Gillmore had made the necessary orders for a brigade of infantry, to be commanded by Gen. Molyneux, to follow by a land march to Augusta, as its permanent garison; another brigade of infantry was ordered to occupy Orangeburg, South Carolina, the point furthenest in the interior, than can at present be reached by rail from the sea coast (Charleston.)

On the 1st of May I went to Savannah, where Gen. Gillmore also joined me and the arrangements ordered for the occupation of Augusta were consummated. At Savannah I found the city under the most admirable police discipline, under direction of Brevet Major-General Grover, and the citizens manifested the most unqualified joy to hear that, as far as they were concerned, the war was over. All classes. Union men as well as former rebels, did not conceal, however, the apprehensions naturally arising from a total ignorance of the political conditions to be attached to their future state. Anything at all would be preferable to this dread uncertainty.

On the evening of the 2d of May, I returned to Hilton Head, and there for the first time received the New-York papers of April 28, containing Secretary Stanton's dispatch of nine A. M. of the 27th April to Gen. Dix, including Gen. Halleck's from Richmond of 9 P. M., the night before, which seems to have been rushed with extreme haste before an excited public, viz: morning of the 28th. You will observe from the dates that these dispatches were running back and forth from Richmond and Washington to New-York, and there published while Gen. Grant and I were together in Raleigh, N. C., adjusting to the best of our ability the terms of surrender of the only remaining formidable rebel army in existence at the time east of the Mississippi River. Not one word of instruction had been sent to me, of the displeasure of the Government with my official conduct, but only the naked disapproval of a skeleton memorandum sent properly for the action of the President of the United States. The most objectionable feature of my memorandum had already (April 24) been published to the world in violation of official usage, and the contents of my accompanying letters to Gen. Halleck, Gen. Grant and Secretary Stanton of even date, though at hand, were suppressed. In all these letters I had stated clearly and distinctly that Johnston's army would not fight, but if pushed would "disband" and scatter into small and dangerous guerrilla parties, as injurious to the United States as to the people themselves: that all parties admitted that the rebel cause of the South was abandoned, that the negroes were free, and that the temper of all was most favorable to a lasting peace. I say all these opinions of mine were withheld from the public with a seeming purpose. And I do contend that my official experience and former services as well as my past life and familiarity with the people and geography of the South entitled my opinions to at least a decent respect.

Although this dispatch (Mr. Stanton's, of April 27) was printed "official" it had come to me only in the questionable shape of a newspaper paragraph headed, "Sherman's truce disregarded." I had already done what General Wilson wanted me to do, viz: had sent him supplies of clothing and food, with clear and distinct orders and instructions how to carry out in Western Georgia the terms for the surrender of arms and paroling the prisoners made by General Johnston's capitulation of April 26, and had properly and most opportunely ordered General Gillmore to occupy Orangeburg and Augusta—strategic points of great value at all times, in peace and war. But as the Secretary has taken upon himself to order my subordinate Generals to disobey my "orders," I explained to General Gillmore that I would no longer confuse him or General Wilson with "orders" that might conflict with those of the Secretary, which, as reported, were not sent through me, but in open disregard of me and of my lawful authority.

It now becomes my duty to paint in justly severe character the still more offensive and dangerous matter of General Halleck's dispatch of April 26 to the Secretary of War, embodied in his to General Dix of April 27. General Halleck had been chief of staff of the army at Washington, in which capacity he received my official letter of April 18, wherein I wrote clearly that if Johnston's army about Greensborough was pushed it would "disperse;" an event I wished to prevent. About that time he seems to have been sent from Washington to Richmond to command the new military division of the James, in assuming charge of which on the 22d he defines the limit of his authority to be the "Department of Virginia, the Army of the Potomac, and such part of North Carolina as may not be occupied by the command of Major General Sherman." [See his General Orders, No. 1.] Four days later (April 26) he reports to the Secretary that he had ordered Generals Meade, Sheridan and Wright to invade that part of North Carolina which *was* occupied by my command, and pay "no regard to any truce or order of" mine. They were ordered to "push forward regardless of any orders save those of Lieutenant-General Grant, and cut off Johnston's retreat." He knew, at the time he wrote that dispatch and made these orders, that Johnston was not retreating, but was halted under a 48 hours' truce with me, and was laboring to surrender his command and prevent its dispersion into guerrilla bands, and that I had on the spot a magnificent army at my command, amply sufficient for all purposes required by the occasion. The plan of cutting off a retreat from the direction of Burkesville and Danville is hardly worthy of one of his military education and genius

When he contemplated an act so questionable as the violation of a truce made by competent authority, he should have gone himself and not have sent subordinates, for he knew I was bound in *honor to defend and maintain my own* truce and pledge of faith, even at the cost of many lives. When an officer pledges the faith of his Government he is bound to defend it, and he is no soldier who would violate it knowingly.

As to Davis and his stolen treasure, did General Halleck, as chief of staff, or commanding officer of the neighboring military division, notify me of the facts contained in his dispatch to the Secretary? No, he did not. If the Secretary of War wanted Davis caught, why not order it, instead of publishing it in the newspapers, putting him on his guard to hide away and escape? No orders or intimation to arrest Davis or his stolen treasure ever came to me, but on the contrary I was led to believe that the Secretary of War rather preferred he should escape from the country, if it was made "unknown" to him.

But even on this point I enclose a copy of my letter to Admiral Dahlgren at Charleston, sent him by a fleet steamer from Wilmington, on the 25th of April, two days before the brawlers of Richmond had imported to General Halleck the important secret of Davis's movements, designed, doubtless, to stimulate his troops to march their legs off to catch their treasure for *their* own use. I know now that Admiral Dahlgren did receive my letter on the 26th; I had even thought of the matter. But I don't believe a word of the treasure story; it is absurd on its face, and General Halleck or anybody has my full permission to chase Jeff. Davis and Cabinet, with their stolen treasure, through any part of the country occupied by my command.

The last and most obnoxious feature of General Halleck's dispatch is where he goes out of his way and advises that my subordinates, Generals Thomas, Stoneman and Wilson, "should be instructed "not to obey Sherman's commands." This is too much, and I turn from the subject with feelings too strong for words, and merely record my belief that so much mischief was never before embraced in so small a space as the newspaper paragraph headed "Sherman's truce disregarded," authenticated as "official" by Mr. Secretary Stanton, and published in the newspapers of April 28.

During the night of May 2 at Hilton Head, having concluded my business in the Department of the South, I began my return to meet my troops, then marching toward Richmond from Raleigh. On the morning of May 3, we ran into Charleston harbor, where I had the pleasure to meet Admiral Dahlgren, who had, in all my previous operations from Savannah northward aided me with a constancy and manliness that commanded my entire respect and deep affection. Also General Hatch, who, from our first interview at his Tolifenny camp, had caught the spirit of the move from Pocotaligo northward, and had largely contributed to our joint success in taking Charleston and the Carolina coast. Any one who is *not satisfied* with war should go and see Charleston, and he will pray louder and deeper than ever that the country may in the long future be spared any more war. Charleston and secession being synonymous terms, the city should be left as a sample, so that centuries will pass away before that false doctrine is preached again in our Union.

We left Charleston on the evening of the 3d of May, and hastened with all possible speed back to Morehead City, which we reached at night of the 4th. I immediately communicated by telegraph to General Schofield at Raleigh, and learned from him the pleasing fact that the Lieutenant-General, commanding the Armies of the United States had reached the Chesapeake in time to countermand General Halleck's order, and prevent his violating my truce, invading the area of my command, and driving Johnston's surrounding army into fragments. General Johnston had fulfilled his agreement to the very best of his ability, and the officers charged with issuing the paroles at Greensborough, reported about 30,000 already made, and that the greater part of the North Carolina troops had gone home without waiting for their papers; but that all of them would doubtless come into some of the military posts, the commanders of which are authorized to grant them. About eight hundred of the Rebel cavalry had gone South, refusing to abide the terms of the surrender, and it was supposed they would move for Mexico. I would sincerely advise that they be urged to go and stay. They would be a nuisance to any civilized government, whether loose or in prison. With the exception of some plundering on the part of Lee's and Johnston's disbanded men, all else was quiet. When to the number of men surrendered at Greensborough are added to those at Tallahassee, Augusta and Macon, with the scattered squads who will come in at other military posts, I have no doubt full fifty thousand armed men will be disarmed and returned to civil pursuits, by the capitulation made near Durham's Station, N. C., on the 26th of April, 1865, and that, too, without the loss of a single life to us.

On the 5th of May, I received and subjoin a further dispatch from General Schofield, which contains inquiries I have been unable to satisfy, similar to those made by nearly every officer in my command whose duties brings him in contact with citizens. I leave you to do what is expedient to provide the military remedy.

"BY TELEGRAPH FROM RALEIGH, N. C. *May 5, 1865.*

"*To Major-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, Morehead City.*

"When Gen. Grant was here, as you doubtless recollect, he said the lines had been extended to embrace this and other States South. The order it seems has been modified so as to include only Virginia and Tennessee. I think it would be an act of wisdom to open this State to trade at once. I hope the Government will make known its policy as to the organs of State government without delay. Affairs must necessarily be in a very unsettled state until that is done. The people now are in a mood to accept almost anything which promises a definite settlement. What is to be done with the freedmen is the question of all, and it is the all-important question. It requires prompt and wise action to prevent the negro from becoming a huge elephant on our hands. If I am to govern this State, it is important for me to know it at once. If another is to be sent here it cannot be done too soon, for he will probably undo the most that I shall have done. I shall be glad to hear from you fully, when you have time to write. I will send your message to Gen. Wilson at once.

"J. M. SCHOFIELD, *Major-Gen.*"

I give this dispatch entire to demonstrate how intermingled have become civil matters with the military, and how almost impossible it has become for authority to act a pure military part. There are no longer armed enemies in North Carolina, and a soldier can deal with no other sort. The Marshal and sheriff, with their posse (of which the military may become a part) are the only proper officers to deal with civil criminals and marauders. But I will not be drawn out into a discussion of this subject, but instance the case to show how difficult is the task become to miltary officers, when men of the rank, education, experience, nerve and good sense of Gen. Schofield feel embarrassed by them.

Gen. Schofield, at Raleigh, has a well-appointed and well-disciplined command; is in telegraphic communication with the controlling parts of his department, and remotest one in the direction of Georgia, as well as with Washington, and has military possession of all strategic points. In like manner Gen. Gillmore is well situated in all outposts, except as to communication with the seat of the General Government. I leave him also, with every man ever asked for, and in full and quiet possession of every strategic pointed in his department. And Gen. Wilson has, in the very heart of Georgia, the strongest, best appointed and best equipped cavalry corps that ever fell under my command; and he has now by my recent action, opened to him a source and route of supply, by way of Savannah River, that simplifies his military problem, so that I think I may with a clear conscience leave them and turn once more to my special command, the army with which I have been associated through some of the most eventful scenes of this or any war.

I hope and believe none of these commanders will ever have reason to reproach me for any "orders" they may have received from me. And the President of the United States may be assured that all of them are now in a position ready and willing to execute to the letter and in spirit, any orders he may give. I shall henceforth cease to give them any orders at all, for the occasion that made them subordinate to me is past; and I shall confine my attention to the army composed of the Fifteenth an Seventeenth, the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, unless the Commanding General of the Armies of the United States orders otherwise.

At 4 o'clock P. M. of May 9, I reached Manchester, on the James River, opposite Richmond and found all the four corps had arrived from Raleigh, and were engaged in replenishing their wagons for the resumption of the march toward Alexandria.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-Gen. Commanding.

EXAMINATION CONTINUED.

Q. Did you have, near Fortress Monroe, a conference with President Lincoln, and if so about what time? A. I met Gen. Grant and Mr. Lincoln on board a steamboat lying at the wharf at City Point, and during the evening of the 27th of March; I resumed my visit to the President on board the same steamer anchored in the stream on the following day. Gen. Grant being present on both occasions.

Q. In those conferences was any arrangement made with you and Gen. Grant or either of you, in regard to the manner of arranging business with the Confederacy in regard to the terms of peace? A. Nothing definite; it was simply a matter of general conversation, nothing specific and definite.

Q. At what time did you learn that President Lincoln had assented to the assembling of the Virginia Rebel Legislature? A. I knew of it on the 18th of April, I think, but I procured a paper with the specific order of Gen. Weitzel, also a copy of the Amnesty Proclamation on the 20th of April.

Q. You did not know at that time that that arrangement had been rescinded by the President? A. No, sir, I did not know that until afterward; the moment I heard of that I notified Gen. Johnston of it.

Q. Then at the time you entered into this arrangement with Gen. Johnston you knew that Gen. Weitzel had approved of the calling together of the rebel legislature of Virginia, by the assent of the President? A. I knew of it by some source unofficially; I succeeded in getting a copy of the paper containing Gen. Weitzel's order on the 20th or 21st of April.

Q. But at the time of your arrangement you did not know that order had been rescinded? A. No, sir; I learned that several days afterward, and at once sent word to Gen. Johnston.

Q. At the time of your arrangement you also knew of the surrender of Lee's army and the terms of that surrender? A. I had that officially from Gen. Grant; I got that at Smithfield on the 12th April; I have what purports to be a letter from you to Johnston, which seems to imply that you intended to make the arrangement on the terms of Lee's surrender. The letter is as follows:

HDQRS. DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, N. C. April 14, 1865.

Gen. J. E. Johnston, Commanding Confederate Army.

GENERAL: I have this moment received your communication of this date, I am fully empowered to arrange with you any time for the suspension of further hostilities as between the armies commanded by myself, and will be willing to confer with you to that end. I will limit the advance of my main column to-morrow to Morristown, and the cavalry to the University, and I expect you will maintain the present position of your forces until each has notice of a failure to agree.

Thus a basis of action may be had. I undertake to abide by the same terms and conditions as were made by Gens. Grant and Lee at Appomattox Court House, of the 9th instant, relative to the two armies; and furthermore, to obtain from Gen. Grant an order to suspend the movements of any troops from the direction of Virginia. Gen. Stoneman is under my command, and my orders will suspend any devastation or destruction contemplated by him. I will add that I really desire to save the people of North Carolina the damage they would sustain by the march of this army through the central or western parts of the State.

I am with respect, your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN, Major-Gen.

Those were the terms as to his own army, but the concessions I made him were for the purpose embracing other armies.

Q. And the writings you signed were to include other armies? A. The armies of Kirby Smith and Dick Taylor, so that afterwards no man within the limits of the Southern Confederacy could claim to belong to any Confederate army in existence.

Q. The President addressed a note to General Grant, perhaps not to you, to the effect of forbidding officers of the army from entering into anything but strictly military arrangements, leaving civil matters entirely to him? A. I never saw such a note signed by President Lincoln; Mr. Stanton made such a note or telegram, and says it was by President Lincoln's dictation; he made it to General Grant, but never to me; on the contrary, while I was in Georgia, Mr. Lincoln telegraphed to me encouraging me to discuss matters with Governer Brown and Mr. Stephens.

Q. Then you had no notice of the order to General Grant? A. I had no knowledge of it, official or otherwise.

Q. In the published report of your agreement there is nothing about Slavery, I believe. A. There was nothing said about Slavery, because it did not fall within the category of military questions and we could not make it so. It was a legal question which the President had disposed of, overriding all our action. We had to treat the slave as *free* because the President, our Commander-in-Chief, said he was free. For me to have renewed the question when that decision was made, would have involved the absurdity of an inferior undertaking to qualify the works of his superior.

Q. That was the reason why it was not mentioned? A. Yes, sir; subsequently I wrote a note to Johnston, stating that I thought it would be well to mention it for political effect, when we came to draw up the final terms with precision; that note was written pending the time my memorandum was going to Washington, and before an answer had been returned.

Q. At the time you entered into those negotiations was Johnston in a condition to offer any effectual resistance to your army? A. He could not have resisted my army an hour if I could have got hold of him; but he could have escaped from me by breaking up into small parties, or by taking the country roads, travelling faster than any army with trains could have pursued.

Q. Then your object in negotiating was to keep his army from scattering into guerrilla bands? Q. That was my chief object; I so officially notified the War Department.

Q. And not because there was any doubt about the result of a battle? A. There was no question as to the result of a battle, and I knew it; every soldier knew it; Johnston said in the first five minutes of our conversation that any further resistance on his part would be an act of folly, and all he wanted was to keep his army from dispersing.

By Mr Loan—Q. In your examination by the Chairman you stated that you were acting in pursuance of instructions from Mr. Lincoln derived from his letters and telegrams at various times? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any of these letters and telegrams which you can furnish to the Committee. A. I can furnish you a copy of a dispatch to General Halleck from Atlanta, in which I stated that I had invited Governor Brown and Vice-President Stephens to meet us, and I can give you a copy of Mr. Lincoln's answer, for my dispatch was referred to him, in which he said he felt much interested in my dispatch, and encouraged me to allow their visit; but the letter to which I referred specifically was a longer letter which I wrote to General Halleck from my camp on Big Black, Mississippi, at General Halleck's instigation, in September, 1863, which was received in Washington, and submitted to Mr. Lincoln, who desired to have it published, to which I would not consent; in that letter I gave my opinions fully and frankly, not only upon the military situation, but also upon the civil policy necessary; Mr. Lincoln expressed himself highly pleased with my views, and desired to make them public, but I preferred not to do so.

Q. And by subsequent acts he induced you to believe he approved of these views? A. *I know* he approved of them, and always encouraged me to carry out those views.

By the Chairman—Q. The following is a letter published in the newspapers, purporting to have been addressed by you to Johnston, dated April 21, 1865:

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, N. C., April 21, 1865.

Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON, Commanding Confederate Army.

GENERAL: I send you a letter for Gen. Wilson, which, if sent by telegraph and courier, will check his career. He may mistrust the telegraph; therefore, better send the original, for he cannot misconstrue it, as between the armies commanded by myself, and will be willing to confer with you to that end. I will take my handwriting with which he is familiar. He seems to have his blood up, and will be hard to hold. If he can buy corn, fodder and rations down about Fort Valley it will obviate the necessity of his going up to Rome or Dalton.

It is reported to me from Cairo that Mobile is in our possession, but it is not minute or official.

Gen. Baker sent in to me, wanting me to surrender his command, on the theory that the whole Confederate army was surrendered. I explained to him, or his staff officer the exact truth, and left him to act as he thought proper. He seems to have disbanded his men, deposited a few arms about 20 miles from here, and himself awaits your action. I will not hold him, his men, or arms, subject to any conclusion other than the final one we may agree upon.

I shall look for Major Hitchcock back from Washington on Wednesday, and shall promptly notify you of the result. By the action of General Weitzel in relation to the Virginia Legislature, I feel certain we will have no trouble on the score of recognizing existing state governments. It may be the lawyers will want us to define more minutely what is meant by the guarantee of rights of persons and property. It may be construed into a compact for us to undo the past as to the rights of slaves and leases of plantations on the Mississippi of vacant and abandoned plantations. I wish you would talk to the best men you have on these points; and, if possible, let us, in our final convention, make these points so clear as to leave no room for angry controversy. I believe if the South would simply and publicly declare what we feel, that slavery is dead, that you would inaugurate an era of peace and prosperity that would soon efface the ravages of the past four years of war. Negroes would remain in the South, and afford you abundance of cheap labor, which otherwise will be driven away, and it will save the country the senseless discussions which have kept us all in hot water for fifty years.

Although strictly this is no subject for a military convention, yet I am honestly convinced that our simple declarations of a result will be accepted as good law everywhere. Of course, I have not a single word from Washington on this or any other point of our agreement; but I know the effect of such a step by us will be universally accepted.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN, Major-Gen. U. S. A.

Q. This is the letter in which you say that it would be well to disclose publicly that slavery is dead? A. Yes, sir; that is the letter.

By Mr. Loan—Q. Will you furnish the committee a copy of the letter written by you to Mr. Stanton in January last from Savannah? A. I will do so.

Mr. Chairman—And when the manuscript of your testimony is prepared it will be remitted to you for revision, and you can add to it any statement or papers that you may subsequently desire or consider necessary.

I have the above and now subjoin copies of letters from my letter book in the order of the bringing in the questions revised by this inquiry.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, N. C., April 18, 1865.

Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, or Major-General Halleck, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith a copy of an agreement made this day between General Joseph E Johnston and myself which, if approved by the President of the United States, will produce peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Mr. Breckinridge was present at the conference in the capacity of Major-General, and satisfied me of the ability of Gen. Johnston to carry out to the full extent the terms of this agreement, and if you will get the President to simply endorse the copy and commission me to carry out the terms, I will follow them to the conclusion. You will observe that it is an absolute submission of the enemy to the lawful authorities of the United States, and disposes his armies absolutely, and the point to which I attach most importance is that the disposition and dispersement of the armies is done in such a manner as to prevent them breaking up into a guerrilla crew. On the other hand we can retain just as much of an army as we please. I agree to the mode and manner of the surrender of armies sent forth, as it gives the States the means of suppressing guerrillas, which we could not expect to do if we strip them of all armies.

Both Generals Johnston and Breckinridge admitted that slavery was dead, and I would not insist on embracing it in such a paper, because it can be made with the States in detail. I knew that all the men of substance South sincerely want peace, and I do not believe they will resort to war again during this century. I have no doubt but that they will in the future be perfectly subordinate to the laws of the United States. The moment my action in this matter is approved, I can spare five corps, and will ask for and have General Schofield here with the Tenth Corps, and to myself with the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth and Twenty-third Corps, via Burkesville and Gordonsville to Fredericksburgstown, there to be paid and mustered out.

The question of finance is now the chief one, and every soldier and officer not needed, to go home at work. I would like to be able to begin to march north by May 1.

I urge on the part of the President speedy action as it is important to get the Confederate armies to their home as well as our own.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DEPT. OF THE MISS.,
IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, N. C., April 18, 1865.

General H. W. Halleck Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL:—I received your dispatch describing the man Clark detailed to assassinate me. He had better be in a hurry or he will be too late. The news of Mr. Lincoln's death produced a most intense effect on our troops. At first I feared it would lead to excesses, but now it has softened down, and can easily be quieted. None evince more feeling than General Johnston, who admitted that the act was calculated to stain his cause with a dark hue, and he contended that the loss was most severe on the South, who had begun to realize that Mr. Lincoln was the best friend the South had.

I cannot believe that even Mr. Davis was privy to the diabolical plot, but think it the emanation of a lot of young men of the South, who are very devils. I want to throw upon the South the care of this class of men, who will soon be as obnoxious to their industrious class as to us.

Had I pushed Johnston's army to an extremity, it would have dispersed and done infinite mischief. Johnston informed me that General Stoneman had been at Salisbury, and was now about Statesville. I have sent him orders to come to me.

General Johnston also informed me that General Wilson was at Columbus, Georgia, and he wanted me to arrest his progress. I leave that to you. Indeed, if the President sanctions my agreement with Johnston, our interest is to cease all destruction. Please give all orders necessary, according to the views the executive may take, and inform him, if possible, not to vary the terms at all, for I have considered everything, and believe that the confederate armies are dispersed. We can adjust all else fairly and well.

I am yours, &c.,
W. T. SHERMAN, Major General Commanding.

Lest confusion should result to the mind of the committee by the latter part of the above letter, I state it was addressed to General Halleck, as chief of staff, when he was in the proper "line of order" to the commander-in-chief. The whole case changed when, on the 26th of April, he became the commander of the separate division of the James.

As stated in my testimony, General Grant reached Raleigh on the 24th, and on the 25th, on the supposition that I would start next day to chase Johnston's army, I wrote him the following letter, delivered in person:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, N. C., April, 25, 1865.

Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant—Dear Sir:

GENERAL: I received your letter of April 21, with enclosures yesterday, and was well pleased that you came along, as you must have observed that I held the military control, so as to adapt it to any phase the case might assume.

It is but just that I should record the fact that I made my terms with General Johnston under the influence of the liberal terms you extended to the army of General Lee, at Appomattox Court-House, on the 9th, and the seeming policy of our Government as evinced by the call of the Virginia Legislature and governor back to Richmond under yours and President Lincoln's very eyes. It now appears this last act was done without any consultation with you or any knowledge of Mr. Lincoln, but, rather, in opposition to a previous policy well considered.

I have not the least desire to interfere in the civil policy of our Government, but would shun it as something not to my liking; but occasions arise when a prompt seizure of results is forced on military commanders not in immediate communication with the proper authority. It is possible that the terms signed by General Johnston and myself were not clear enough on the point well understood between us, that our negotiations did not apply to any parties outside the officers and men of the Confederate armies, which could easily have been remedied.

No surrender of any army not actually at the mercy of the antagonist was ever made without "terms," and those always define the military status of the surrendered. Thus you stipulated that the officers and men of Lee's army should not be molested at their homes so long as they obeyed the laws at the place of their residence. I do not wish to discuss these points, involved in our recognition of the State Governments in actual existence, but will merely state my conclusion to await the solution of the future.

Such action on one point in no manner recognizes for a moment the so-called Confederate Government, or makes us liable for its debts or acts. The laws and acts done by the several States during the period of rebellion are *void*, because done without the oath prescribed by our Constitution of the United States, which is a condition precedent. We have a right to use any sort of machinery to produce military results, and it is the commonest thing for military commanders to use the civil Government *in actual existence* as a means to an end. I do believe he could and can use the present State Governments lawfully, constitutionally, and as the very best possible means to produce the object desired, viz.: entire and complete submission to the lawful authority of the United States.

As to punishment of past crimes, that is for the judiciary, and can in no manner of way be disturbed by our acts, and so far as I can I will use my influence that rebels shall suffer all the personal punishment provided by law, as also the civil liabilities accruing from this past act.

What we now want is the new form of law, by which common men may regain their position of industry, so long disturbed by the war.

I now apprehend that the Rebel army will disperse, and instead of dealing with six or seven States, we will have to deal with numberless bands of desperadoes, headed by such men as Mosby, Forrest, Red Jackson, and others, who know not and care not for danger and its consequences.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

On the same day I wrote and mailed to the Secretary of War the following:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, N. C., April 25, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington.

DEAR SIR: I have been furnished a copy of your letter of April 21 to General Grant, signifying your disapprobation of the terms on which General Johnston proposed to disarm and disperse the insurgents on condition of amnesty, &c. I admit my folly in embracing in a military convention any civil matter; but, unfortunately, such is the nature of our situation that they seem inextricably united, and I understand from you at Savannah that the financial state of the country demanded military success, and would warrant a little tending to policy.

When I had my conference with Gen. Johnston, I had the public example before me of Gen Grant's terms to Lee's army, and Gen. Weitzel's invitation to the Virginia Legislature to assemble. I still believe Gen. Grant, of the United States, has made a mistake, but that is none of my business. Mine is a different task, and I had flattered myself that by four years of patient and unremitting successful labor, I deserved no reminder such as is contained in the last paragraph of your letter to Gen. Grant.

You may assure the President that I heed his suggestion. I am, truly, &c.
W. T. SHERMAN, Major-Gen. Commanding.

The last sentence refers to the fact that Gen. Grant had been sent to Raleigh to direct military movements. That was the first time in my life I ever had a word of reproof from the Government of the United States, and I was naturally very sensitive. But all I said to any one was to Gen. Meigs, who came with Gen. Grant, "It was not kind on the part of Mr. Secretary Stanton." The fact known did not gratify my military conduct. The first interview with Gen. Johnston followed, and the terms of capitulation are agreed upon and signed, and Gen. Grant started for Washington bearing the news.

When on the 28th of April, I received in *The New-York Times* the most extraordinary budget of Mr. Stanton, which for the first time startled me, and I wrote to General Grant this letter:

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, April 28, 1865.

Lieut-Gen. U. S. GRANT, Gen.-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: Since you left me yesterday I have seen *The New-York Times* of the 24th inst. containing a budget of military news, authenticated by the signature of the Secretary of War, which is grouped in such a way, as to give very erroneous impressions. It embraces a copy of the basis of agreement between myself and General Johnston of April 18, with commentaries, which it will be time enough to discuss two or three years hence, after the Government has experimented a little more in the machinery by which power reaches the scattered people of the vast country known as the South. But in the meantime, I do think that my rank (if not past service) entitled me at least to the respect of keeping secret what was known to none but the Cabinet, until further inquiry comes to be made, instead of giving publicity to documents I never saw, and drawing inferences wide of the truth.

I never saw, or had furnished me, a copy of Mr. Stanton's dispatch to you of the 3d of March, nor did Mr. Stanton or any human being ever convey to me its substance, or anything like it, but, on the contrary, I had seen Gen. Weitzel's order in relation to the Virginia Legislature made in Mr. Lincoln's very presence, and had failed to discover any other official hints of a plan of reconstruction, or any idea calculated to allay the fears of the people of the South, after the destruction of their armies, and civil authorities would bear them without any government at all.

We should not drive a people in anarchy, and it is simply impossible for one military power to waste all the masses of this unhappy country.

I confess I did not want to drive Gen. Johnston's army into the hands of armed men going about without purpose, and capable only of indefinite mischief.

But you saw on your arrival at Raleigh, that I had my armies so disposed that his escape was only possible in a disorganized shape, and as you did not choose to direct military operations in this quarter, I infer that you were satisfied with the military situation.

At all events, the moment I learned what was proper enough, the disapproval of the President, I wished in such manner to compel the surrender of Johnston's whole army on the same terms as you had prescribed to Gen. Lee's army when you had it surrounded and in your absolute power.

Mr. Stanton, in stating that my order to General Stoneman was likely to result in the escape of "Mr. Davis to Mexico or Europe" is in deep error.

General Stoneman was not at Salisbury then, but had gone back to Statesville. Davis was supposed to be between us, and Stoneman was beyond him.

By turning toward me he was approaching Davis, and had he joined me as ordered I then would have had a mounted force needed for that and other purposes. But even now, I don't know that Mr. Stanton wants Davis caught. And as my official papers, deemed sacred, are hastily published to the world, it will be imprudent for me to state what has been done in this respect.

As the editor of the *Times* has (it may be) logically and fairly drawn the inference from this singular document, that I am insubordinate, I can only deny the intention. I have never in my life questioned or disobeyed an order, though many and many a time have I risked my life, my health and reputation in obeying orders, or even hints to execute plans and purposes not to my liking. It is not fair to withhold from me plans and policy (if any there be,) and expect me to guess at them; for facts and events appear quite different from different stand points. For four years I have been in camp dealing with soldiers, and I can assure you that the conclusions at which the Cabinet arrived with such singular unanimity differ from mine, conferred freely with the best officers in this Army as to the points involved in this controversy, and, strange to say, they were singularly unanimous in the other conclusion, and they will learn with pain and sorrow that I am deemed insubordinate, and wanting in common sense; that I who have labored day and night, winter and summer for four years, and have brought an army of 70,000 men in magnificent condition across a country deemed impassable, and placed it just where it was wanted almost on the day appointed, have brought discredit on the Government.

I do not wish to boast of this, but I do say that it entitled me to the courtesy of being consulted before publishing to the world a proposition rightfully submitted to higher authority for adjudication, and then accompanied by statements which invited the Press to be let loose upon me.

It is true that non-combatants—men who sleep in comfort and security, while we watch on the distant lines are better able to judge than we poor soldiers, who rarely see a newspaper, hardly can hear from our families or stop long enough to get our pay. I envy not the task of reconstruction and am delighted that the Secretary has relieved me of it.

As you did not undertake to assume the management of the affairs of this Army, I infer that on personal inspection your mind arrived at a different conclusion from that of Mr. Secretary Stanton. I will therefore go on and execute your orders to the conclusion, and when done will with intense satisfaction leave to the civil authorities the execution of the task of which they seem to me so jealous; but as an honest man and soldier, I invite them to follow my path, for they may see some things and hear some things that may disturb their philosophy.

With sincere respect,
W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General Commanding.

P. S.—As Mr. Stanton's singular paper has been published, I demand that this also be made public, though I am in no manner responable to the Press, but to the law and my proper superiors.
W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General Commanding.

Since my arrival at Washington, I have learned from General Grant that this letter was received, but he preferred to withhold it until my arrival, as he knew I was making toward Washington with my Army. Upon my arrival I did not insist on its publication till it was drawn out by this inquiry. I also append here the copy of a letter from Colonel T. S. Bowers, A. A. G., asking me to modify my report as to the point of violating my truce, with my answer.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, May 25, 1865.

Major-General W. T. SHERMAN, Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

General Grant directed me to call your attention to the part of your report in which the necessity of maintaining your truce at the expense of many lives, is spoken of. The General thinks that in making a truce the commander of an army can control only his own army and that the hostile General must make his own arrangements with other armies acting against him.

While independent Generals, acting against a common foe would naturally act in concert, the General claims that each must be the judge of his own duty and responsible for its execution.

If you should wish, the report will be returned for any change you deem best.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
T. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1865.

Colonel T. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL:—I had the honor to receive your letter of May 25 last evening and I hasten to answer. I wish to precede it by renewing the assurance of my entire confidence and respect for the President and Lieutenant-General Grant, and that in all matters I will be most willing to shape my official and private conduct to suit their wishes. The past is beyond my control, and the matters embraced in the official Report to which you refer are finished. It is but just the reasons that actuated me, right or wrong, should stand on record, but in all future cases, should any arise, I will respect the decisions of General Grant, though I think them wrong.

Suppose a guard has prisoners in charge and officers of another command should aim to rescue or kill them, is it not clear the guard must defend the prisoners, as a safe-guard? So jealous is the military law to protect and maintain *good faith* when pledged, that the law adjudges death and no alternative punishment to one who violates a safe-guard in foreign ports. See Articles of War, No. 55. For murder, arson, treason and the highest military crimes the punishment prescribed by law is death or some minor punishment, but for the violation of a "safe guard" death and death alone is the prescribed penalty. I instance this to illustrate how in military stipulations to an enemy our Government commands and enforces "good faith." In discussing this matter I would like to refer to many writers on military law, but am willing to make Halleck as the text, See his chapter No. 27.

In the very first article he states that *good faith* should always be observed between enemies in war, because when our faith has been pledged to him, so far as the promise extends, he ceased to be an enemy. He then defines the meaning of *compacts* and *conventions*, and says they are made sometimes for a general or a partial suspension of hostilities for the "surrender of an army," &c. They may be *special*, limited to particular places, or to particular forces, but of course can only bind the armies subject to the General who makes the truce, and co-extensive only with the extent of this command. This is all I ever claimed and it clearly covers the whole case; all of North Carolina was in my immediate command, with General Schofield, its Department Commander, and his Army present with me; I never asked the truce to have effect beyond my own territorial command. General Halleck himself, in his 50th order No. 1, defines his own limits clearly enough, viz: "Such part of North Carolina as was not occupied by the command of Major-General Sherman." He could not pursue and cut off Johnston's retreat toward Salisbury and Charlotte without invading my command; and so patient was his purpose to defy and violate my truce, that Mr. Stanton's publication of the fact, not even yet recalled, modified or explained, was headed "Sherman's truce disregarded," that the whole world drew but one inference. It admits of no other. I never claimed that that truce bound Generals Halleck or Canby within the sphere of their respective commands as defined by themselves.

It was a partial truce of very short duration, clearly within my limits and right, justified by events, and as in the case of prisoners in my custody, or the violation of a safe-guard, given by me in my own territorial limits, I am bound to maintain good faith. I prefer not to change my report, but again repeat that in all future cases I am willing to be governed by the interpretation of General Grant, although I again invite his attention to the limits of my command, and those of General Halleck at the time, and the pointed phraseology of General Halleck's dispatch to Mr. Stanton, wherein he reports that he had ordered his Generals to pay no heed to *my orders* within the clearly defined area of my command.

I am, yours,
W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General U. S. A., Commanding.

I now add the two letters written to Mr. Stanton at Savannah, and the dispatch from Atlanta mentioned in the body of my testimony, with Mr. Lincoln's answer:

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, SAVANNAH, Jan. 2, 1865.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR:—I have just received from Lieutenant-General Grant a copy of that part of your telegram to him of 26th December, relating to cotton, a copy of which has been immediately furnished to General Eaton, my Chief Quartermaster, who will be strictly governed by it.

I had already been approached by all the Consuls and half the people of Savannah on this cotton question, and my invariable answer has been that all the cotton in Savannah was prize of war, and belonged to the United States, and nobody should recover a bale of it with my consent, and that as cotton had been one of the chief causes of this war, it should help to pay its expenses; that all cotton became tainted with treason from the hour the first act of hostility was committed against the United States some time in December, 1860, and that no bill of sale subsequent to that date could convey title.

My orders were that an officer of the Quartermaster's Department U. S. Army, might furnish the holder, agent or attorney, a mere certificate of the fact of seizure, with description of the bales, marks, &c., the cotton then to be turned over to the agent of the Treasury Department to be shipped to New York for sale. But since the receipt of your dispatch I have ordered General Eaton to make the shipment himself to the Quartermaster at New York, where you can dispose of it at pleasure. I do not think the Treasury Department ought to bother itself with the prizes or captures of war.

Mr. Barclay, former Consul at New York—representing Mr. Molyneux, former Consul, but absent since a long time—called on me in person with reference to cotton claims by English subjects. He seemed amazed when I told him I should pay no respect to consular certificates, and that in no event would I treat an English subject with more favor than one of our own deluded citizens, and that for my part I was unwilling to fight for cotton for the benefit of Englishmen openly engaged in smuggling arms and munitions of war to kill us; that on the contrary it would afford me great satisfaction to conduct my Army to Nassau and wipe out that nest of pirates. I explained to him, however, that I was not a diplomatic agent of the General Government of the United States, but that my opinion, so frankly expressed, was that of a soldier, which it would be well for him to heed. It appeared also that he owned a plantation on the line of investment of Savannah, which of course is destroyed and for which he expected me to give him some certificate entitling him to indemnification, which I declined emphatically.

I have assigned to Southern men confiscated property, severe, but just, founded upon the laws of nations and the practice of civilized Governments;

and am clearly of opinion that we should claim all the belligerent rights over conquered countries, that the people may realize the truth that war is no child's play.

I embrace in this a copy of a letter dated December 31, 1864, in answer to one from Solomon Cohen, a rich lawyer, to Gen. Blair, his personal friend, as follows:

Major-General F. P. BLAIR, commanding 17th Army Corps.

General: Your note, inclosing Mr. Cohen's of this date, is received, and I answer frankly, through you, his inquiries.

First: No one can practice law as an attorney in the United States without acknowledging the supremacy of our Government. If I am not in error, an attorney is as much an officer of the Court as the Clerk, and it would be a novel thing in a Government to have a Court to administer law that denied the supremacy of the Government itself.

Second: No one will be allowed the privileges of a merchant, or rather to trade is a privilege which no one should seek of the Government, without in like manner acknowledging its supremacy.

Third: If Mr. Cohen remains in Savannah as a denizen, his property, real and personal, will not be disturbed, unless its temporary use be necessary for the military authorities of the city. The title to property will not be disturbed in any event, until adjudicated by the Courts of the United States.

Fourth: If Mr. Cohen leaves Savannah under my Special Order No. 143, it is a public announcement that he "adheres to the enemies of the United States," and all his property becomes forfeited to the United States. But as a matter of favor he will be allowed to carry with him, clothing and furniture for the use of himself, family and servants, and will be transported within the enemy's lines—but not by way of Port Royal.

These rules will apply to all parties, and from them no exception will be made.

I have the honor to be, General, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

This letter was in answer to specific inquiries; it is clear and specific, and covers all the points, and should I leave before my orders are executed, I will endeavor to impress upon my successor, Gen. Foster, their wisdom and propriety.

I hope the course I have taken in these matters will meet your approbation, and that the President will not refund to parties claiming cotton or other property, without the strongest evidence of loyalty and friendship on the part of the claimant, or unless some other positive end is to be gained.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, SAVANNAH, January 19, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR:—When you left Savannah a few days ago, you forgot the map which General Geary had prepared for you, showing the route by which his division entered the city of Savannah—being the first troops to occupy that city. I now send it to you. I avail myself of the opportunity also to enclose you copies of all my official orders touching trade and intercourse with the people of Georgia, as well as for the establishment of the negro settlements. Delegations of the people of Georgia continue to come, and I am satisfied that a little judicious handling, and by a little respect being paid to their prejudices, we can create a schism in Jeff. Davis's dominions. All that I have conversed with realize the truth that slavery, as an institution, is defunct, and the only questions that remain are, what disposition shall be made of the negroes themselves. I confess myself unable to offer a complete solution for these questions, and prefer to leave it to the slower operations of time. We have given the initiative, and can afford to wait the working of the experiment.

As to trade matters, I also think it is our interest to keep the people somewhat dependent on the articles of commerce to which they have been hitherto accustomed. General Grover is now here, and will, I think, be able to manage this matter judiciously, and may gradually relax and invite cotton to come in in large quantities.

But, at first, we should manifest no undue anxiety on that score, for the Rebels would at once make use of it as a power against us. We should assume a tone of perfect contempt for cotton and everything else in comparison with the great object of the war—the restoration of the Union, with all its rights and power. If the Rebels burn cotton as a war measure, they simply play into our hands by taking away the only product of value they now have to exchange in foreign ports for war ships and munitions. By such a course, also, they alienate the feelings of the large class of small farmers that look to their little parcels of cotton to exchange for food and clothing for their families. I hope the Government will not manifest too much anxiety to obtain cotton in large quantities, and especially that the President will not endorse the contracts for the purchase of large quantities of cotton. Several contracts, involving from six to ten thousand bales, endorsed by Mr. Lincoln, have been shown me, but were not in such a form as to amount to an order for me to facilitate their execution.

As to the Treasury trade agents, and agents to take charge of confiscated and abandoned property, whose salaries depend on their fees, I can only say that, as a general rule, they are mischievous and disturbing elements to a military Government, and it is almost impossible for us to study the law and regulations so as to understand fully their powers and duties. I rather think the Quartermaster's Department of the Army could better fulfill all their duties, and accomplish all that is aimed at by the law. Yet, on this subject, I will leave Generals Foster and Grover to do the best they can.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 15, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK, Washington, D. C.:

My report is done and will be forwarded as soon as I get a few more of the subordinate reports. I am awaiting a courier from General Grant. All well and troops in fine healthy camps, and supplies coming forward finely. Governor Brown has disbanded his militia to gather the corn and sorghum of the State. I have reason to believe that he and Stephens want to visit me, and I have sent them a hearty invitation. I will exchange 2,000 prisoners with Hood, but no more.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17, 1864—10 A. M.

Major-General SHERMAN:

I feel great interests in the subjects of your dispatch mentioning corn and sorghum, and contemplated a visit to you.

A. LINCOLN,
President of United States.

I have not possession here of all my official records, most of which are out West, and I have selected the above from my more recent letter books, and I offer them to show how prompt and full have been my official reports, and how unnecessary, was all the clamor made touching my action and opinions at the time the basis of agreement of April 18 was submitted to the President.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General United States Army.

IN accordance with instructions from the War Department, corps commanders have sent in the names of meritorious officers for brevet promotions. The following are those made in the Fourteenth corps:—Brevet Major-General Walcott highly recommends Colonel Hambright, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, commanding brigade, for brigadier, and the following for advancement:—Captain Clark, Assistant Quartermaster; Captain Deaton, C. S. of his staff; Captain Prince and Captain Stevenson, Twenty-first Michigan; Lieutenant Jones, Buell's staff; Captain Ford, Hobert's staff; Captain Benham, staff; Captain Tracy, Walcott's staff; Captain Woodword, Twenty-first Michigan; Captain Yerkes, Thirteenth Michigan.

Also the following lieutenant-colonels, commanding regiments to colonels:—Hopeman, One Hundred and Fourth Illinois; Briant, Eighty-eighth Indiana; Kellum, Forty-second Indiana; Hinson, Thirty-third Ohio; Fitch, Twenty-first Wisconsin; Brigham, Sixty-ninth Ohio; Bishop, Twenty-first Michigan; Miles, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania; McMahon, Twenty-first Ohio.

Second Division—Captains Wilson and Swisher, Mitchell's staff; Major Holmes, Fifty-second Ohio; Captain Hutchinson, Fifty-second Ohio; Captain Snodgrass, Twenty-second Indiana; Captain Yates, Eighty-fifth Illinois; Captain Burkhalter, Eighty-sixth Illinois; Captain Cook, One hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois; Captain Cantrell, One Hundred and Tenth Illinois; Brevet Brig.-Gen. Fearing to full rank; Lieutenant-Colonel Langley to colonel; Captains Wiseman, Stinson, Orr, and Lieutenant C. Morgans, staff, to increase rank.

Third Division—Major Mann, Seventy-fourth Indiana; Captain Atcheson, Baird's staff; Major Sabine, Eighty-seventh Indiana; Captain Wilkins, Thirty-first Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien, Seventy-fifth Indiana; Captain Biddle, Eighty-seventh Indiana; Captain Harmon, Thirty-first Ohio; Major Edwards, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel Milward, Eighteenth Kentucky; Lieutenant-Colonel Doan, One Hundred and First Indiana; Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins, One Hundred and Sixth Ohio; Major Moulton, Second Minnesota; Captain Kline, Baird's staff; Major Jolly, Eighty-fourth Ohio; Major Connolly, Baird's staff; Colonel Hunter, Eighty-second ———, to be brevet brigadier-generals.

General Davis further recommends Lieutenant-Colonel Bishop, Second Minnesota, for brevet brigadier-general, and Brigadier-General Vandever for brevet major-general. Lieutenant-Colonel McClurg, Assistant Adjutant-General, to colonel and chief of staff; Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Litchfield, Lieutenant Eighteenth United States infantry, to captaincy and majority in the Regular Army; Surgeon Daniels, to surgeon in the Regular Army; Captain Josse Fulmer, Commissary of Musters, Fifteenth United States, to majority; Captain Squeir, Aide-de-Camp, to majority; Captain Kenington, Acting Quartermaster, to chief quartermaster.

NOTICE.

MR. J. R. JOB is introduced to the gentlemen of the Army and Navy as the accredited agent of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Business transactions made with him will be endorsed by the publishers. It is not the custom of this paper to employ travelling agents; but in this case an exception has been made.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1865.

SHERMAN'S REPORT.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S Report of his operations from Goldsboro' to Raleigh, or, rather, from Goldsboro' to Greensboro', with all the accompanying documents, for which the military world has been anxiously waiting day by day, and almost hour by hour, has at last, we are glad to say, been published. Like all that extraordinary soldier's writings, it deserves reading from the first word to the last. To say that SHERMAN swings the best military pen in America is simple fact. As to his unparalleled achievements with armies, our opinion on that subject was given too long ago, and is too well known to require repetition. And now a word or two on his series of official documents.

In the first place, it is clear that the General made his original terms with JOHNSTON *suo motu*, and agreed to what he, upon reflection, thought was right. Those silly stories about his being entrapped by the "wily" JOHNSTON are effectually refuted by SHERMAN'S own account of the interview, which was frank, straightforward, and simple. Instantly on the news arriving of the original treaty, we stated that the absurd idea of the terms being dictated by DAVIS, BRECKINRIDGE or JOHNSTON, and signed by SHERMAN, was contradicted by intrinsic evidence, which showed "decided traces of SHERMAN'S own hand, "both in language and idea. There is evidently no "compromise at all in the document. It expresses "what SHERMAN thought to be a fit and proper basis "for peace." SHERMAN still holds to his belief in his terms. He made his agreement with his eyes open, and it was the result of reflection, not of haste.

In the second place, SHERMAN shows that he proceeded in accordance with what he understood to be Mr. LINCOLN'S policy. He enumerates certain precedents for his course with the express intent of proving that he was justified in his course by authority. MR. LINCOLN had not sent to General SHERMAN, it is true, as, perhaps, he should have done, definite instructions what to demand of JOHNSTON, nor had he expressed any conviction as to whether GRANT'S terms were too strict or too lenient, and whether anything further should enter into SHERMAN'S stipulations. Was Mr. LINCOLN'S policy General SHERMAN'S policy, and would Mr. LINCOLN have sanctioned SHERMAN'S agreement at Durham Station? To us it seems as clear as the noonday sun, that he would *not* have sanctioned them. We think he did not hold the same belief as SHERMAN with regard to the points in dispute. And, in any event, we believe he would have answered, in simple, common sense—"GRANT'S "terms were good enough for LEE: if so, they were "good enough for JOHNSTON."

In the third place, it is evident that SHERMAN might have secured his object, peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, by simply adopting the basis used at Appomattox Court-House, and not only so, but he would then have avoided all this subsequent embarrassment. JOHNSTON agreed as promptly to GRANT'S terms as he did to SHERMAN'S: and there was no new influence brought to bear upon him, either, for SHERMAN himself says that JOHNSTON was not even aware of GRANT'S presence at Raleigh, until after the final terms of capitulation were signed. As to the rectitude of SHERMAN'S intentions from first to last, no honorable man will doubt. But, whatever his motives, it was a great mistake in SHERMAN to introduce those political terms into his agreement. We have peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande without them. SHERMAN, using CHOATE'S famous phrase, says they were "glittering generalities." JOHNSTON thought they were not. And here is illustrated just the difficulty, as we said at the outset, which a General encounters in risking civil agreements, when there is a superior power behind him whose chief function it is to make such agreements. He may succeed handsomely; but he may fail disastrously, and find his terms rejected at home. No man can teach SHERMAN what are or what are not glittering generalities in a campaign, and the Government was only too glad to let him manage the whole Military Division of the Mississippi as he chose, and feared to interpose, least it should be a blunder to interpose. But as matters of treaty-making, it had a final power, and used it. SHERMAN himself states the point we now make, adding thereto an excuse for his mistake, in the remarkable letter he wrote from Raleigh to Mr. STANTON. He says: "I admit my fol- "ly in embracing in a military convention any civil "matter; but, unfortunately, such is the nature of "our situation that they seem inextricably united, and "I understood from you at Savannah that the finan- "cial state of the country demanded military success, "and would warrant a little yielding to policy."

Into the personal difficulty which has arisen between General SHERMAN and General HALLECK and Mr. STANTON, we do not propose again to enter. Our own opinion with regard to that controversy has been sufficiently indicated. It will be memorable for its connection with points of military etiquette as well as from the important subject with which it is concerned.

KIRBY SMITH'S SURRENDER.

DESPITE the extraordinary flourish of trumpets with which the trans-Mississippi General announced his purpose to bear up "the holy cause" of Secession, he has surrendered without a battle. It is matter of gratification that peace has been so cheaply and triumphantly purchased. We confess that, although, of course, there was hardly a possible chance of successful resistance, we had not anticipated quite so prompt a capitulation. Mass meetings had been firing the Southern heart. Editorial pens had been busily excavating positively the last ditch. The curtain rolling down on the drama of Rebellion had been rung up an instant for the spectacle to "see KIRBY "die." Texan assemblies of citizens and soldiers, far and wide, had been resolving unanimously that, "while the accursed breath of one hireling Yankee "polluted the free air of the sunny South, the chiv- "alric patriots of the lone-star State would rise as one "man to hurl defiance and death into the teeth of the "dastardly foe," &c. MAGRUDER announced his preference for the plain blanket and fire-water of a Camanche chief rather than the hated domination of the Yankees. In the midst of all these exciting scenes, KIRBY SMITH surrendered his whole army. We had thought that he might delay for personal reasons until SHERIDAN and CANBY had collected their troops against him, but he took time by the forelock. The surrenders of JOHNSTON and TAYLOR had changed his former martial tune.

The trans-Mississippi Rebels have been tolerably successful in the war. Their last great exploit was when, under KIRBY SMITH and TAYLOR, they destroyed the Red River expedition. On that occasion they would have handled our General still more roughly but for the timely arrival of the 10,000 men under A. J. SMITH "loaned" by SHERMAN for thirty days from his Atlanta campaign. But, when SMITH meets SMITH, then comes the tug of war, and fortune flew to the colors of A. J. from the banners of E. KIRBY. However, our grand manœuvres in Louisiana were essentially ended, and the Rebels of that region not asked to cross the Mississippi to LEE, or decidedly refusing to cross when ordered, have had leisure to contemplate their own prowess, and to reckon themselves a match for the world in arms. Then, the fertility of the trans-Mississippi region, the fact that its resources have not been drained, its soil ravaged, its crops trampled, or its industry wrecked by the march of war; its comparative immunity from penetration by our gunboats, in the narrowness and shallowness of its water-courses; the advantages of its coast line for smuggling in goods and supplies from abroad; its thorough protection on the Western frontier by the Mexican empire, forming a wall which SHERIDAN'S horsemen could not leap; its tolerably well-filled armies; its large reserves of population, on which the ron Southern draft has not borne so mercilessly as

elsewhere; its numerous slaves, for fortification or for the ranks; its distance from our natural base of supplies and operations, which would require time and expense for transporting men and materials thither, would detract from our popular interest in the contest, and make it only a little nearer than a foreign war; the difficult condition of its territory, with the sandy plains and dense chaparals, which our old Mexican campaigners well remember; the considerable proportion of its currency in gold and silver not yet banished; the great stock of cotton, which, transported through Mexico, formed almost as available a sinew of war as ready money; its great corrals of cattle and horses and thriving fields of grain: these advantages thus tersely grouped, with others, were doubtless all estimated by trans-Mississippi insurgents at their full value.

But the Texans also hoped to have some secret understanding with MAXIMILIAN, and, through that Emperor, with France, whereby assistance could be purchased by cotton, by territory or some other *quid pro quo*. KIRBY SMITH'S Shrevesport proclamation said:—"You have hopes of succor from abroad. "Protract the struggle, and you will surely receive "the aid of nations who already deeply sympathize "with you." And MAGRUDER, the candidate for a Camanche wigwam, in his Houston address oracularly says:—"I will only add that we have a neighbor near "at hand. I do not feel at liberty to say anything "further concerning the matter at present. But it "may be that we may have aid from a source unexpected and at a time when we least dreamed of it."

Reinforcements also were expected from the armies of LEE, JOHNSTON, TAYLOR, and, more especially, from such forces as those of FORREST, HAMPTON, JEFF. THOMPSON and MOSBY. It was thought that some of the intensest fire-eaters, at least, would, with such possibilities as there were in Texas, hasten to make one more stand for the doctrine to which they had so often publicly pledged fortune and life. This last source of strength, however, was sadly overestimated. Nothing is more remarkable than the fact that HOOD is the only general officer, the only field officer, even, whom we hear of as crossing to KIRBY SMITH with intent to fight a little longer. Those boasting fire-eaters seem to have eaten their fill of fire.

And, indeed, after all the facts and the possibilities had been counted up, the trans-Mississippi Rebels concluded to surrender. Our own opinion is, however, that it will be precisely there, in Texas, if anywhere, that guerrilla operations will continue. There must be desperadoes enough in the whole Southern Confederacy to make an irregular warfare somewhere, and to carry out that old threat of taking to the hills and raging a predatory war against that enemy they could never forgive. JOHNSTON, in his able letter from Charlotte, stating the reasons of his surrender, says, with such odds against his troops, "it was impossible "to continue the war except as robbers." And doubtless this conviction, that the war must relapse into hopeless and dishonorable struggle of banditti, influenced the course of the thinking part of the trans-Mississippi soldiers. But for the reckless, the unprincipled sort, the predatory nature of the new contest will make no difference. We think that thousands of them will cross the Rio Grande. Some squads, companies or battalions may be kept together by one motive or another, to offer their services in a body to MAXIMILIAN or JUAREZ. Others, mere out laws, will aim to continually pass our boundaries, plundering and pillaging, carrying on a brutal war against friends and foes, having their places of refuge in fastnesses within Texas, or, more probably, across the border. These men will be brigands, their war will be brigandage, and the PRESIDENT'S guerrilla order should be promptly extended so as to embrace the whole Union, as it does now the region east of the Mississippi.

But, since these desperadoes and brigands will be likely to infest Western Texas for some time, it is well that the Government has prepared to collect a strong force there. And the necessity of keeping an army of observation on our Southwestern frontiers, under the peculiar circumstances of the Mexican empire, will add to the Texan force. We believe it was not designed to send any Eastern troops of importance to that service at present, WEITZEL'S Twenty-fifth (colored) corps being the only ones mentioned as likely to go. SHERIDAN is to take charge of the whole trans-Mississippi Department. He will collect all the troops he may need there, and the troops assigned for duty with him will be moved thither gradually. But, to so much of Texas as remains contumacious he will teach the lesson of the Shanandoah Valley.

SOME of the daily papers are drawing very largely upon their imaginations, for a description of the imposing Squadron which, as they state, is to be sent by the Navy Department into European waters, under the command of Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH. Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH is to have command of the European Squadron, it is true, but the only vessels that are to be added to it, so far as determined, are the *Colorado*, which is to be the flag ship, the *Shawmut* and the *Frolic*. These will be added to the vessels now in European waters, viz: the *Kearsarge*, at Lisbon at latest advices, the *Niagara* and the *Sacramento*. These vessels will be stationed along the Atlantic coast of Europe, but none will be sent into the Mediterranean until next winter, our Government not being disposed to entrust its cruisers in a closed sea, so long as the vessels of the United States are placed upon an equality with the piratical craft of the exploded Confederacy. The existence of the twenty-four hours rule, established on our behalf by the English and other Governments, explains why no vessel has been sent to assist in conveying the cable ship for laying the Atlantic telegraph. Though the foreign telegrams state that this rule has been relaxed by the English Government, no official notification of the fact has been received by the Navy Department, and if it were, it is now too late to send out a vessel. Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH, who is to have command of the European Squadron, is an excellent officer to represent us abroad on account of his perfect mastery of French and Spanish as well as his other accomplishments which fit him for his position.

It has not yet been determined to revive the African Squadron. The *Wachusetts*, *Wyoming* and *Iroquis*, now in the East Indies, are to be joined by the *Brooklyn* as the flag ship of Acting Rear-Admiral C. H. BELL, who is to have command of that Squadron. The *Pensacola*, now at Baltimore receiving new boilers and machinery, is to be sent to the Pacific as the flag-ship of that Squadron. The *Dacotah* at Boston and the *Mohongo* at New York are also to be sent to the Pacific. The *Hartford* and the *Juniata* are to go to Brazil, the former as the flag-ship of Acting Rear-Admiral GODON.

Of our home Squadrons, the Mississippi is to be reduced to 15 vessels, the West Gulf to 21 vessels, the East Gulf to 15 vessels, the South Atlantic to 22 vessels, the North Atlantic to 15 vessels, the Potomac and Chesapeake Flotilla to 8 vessels, ninety-six vessels in all. One or two iron-clads are to be kept with each squadron and the rest will be laid up at Philadelphia. As soon as the light-draft Monitors are completed they will be sent to relieve the heavy iron-clads.

IN our issue of the 25th March, we called attention to the fact that one of Mr. AMES'S wrought-iron guns had failed by being torn apart through one of the numerous transverse welds which run entirely across the gun, and which are not only unavoidable in this method of manufacture, but also constitute an insuperable objection to the construction of a strong gun of respectable calibre on this plan.

We now learn that another of these guns has ruptured in precisely the same manner as the one just mentioned, on the first round. The charge was 25 lbs. of powder and a 125 lb. projectile. The gun was blown clean in two through one of the transverse welds, which was of course said to be "imperfect."

Mr. AMES, in his letter published in the JOURNAL of Feb. 25th, after enumerating what he termed scientific methods of fabricating wrought guns, stated, one would think rather unnecessarily, that none of these methods were claimed by him, and he proceeded to explain his plan, as follows: "We simply get the "best iron, and make it in *the most perfect manner*, "and then we bend and weld the rings, turn and bore "them so they fit to an allspice; and when this is all "done well, we weld these rings to the gun solid and "sound, and then bore, and turn, and rifle it. In this "way we make the longest range gun, the strongest "gun, both lengthwise and crosswise, and the most endured gun known." Now, as to the quality of the wrought iron used at Fall's Village, it is sufficient to say that none better can be found, so we agree with Mr. AMES that "they get the best iron." But this is the only point, we are sorry to add, on which we can agree with this distinguished practical mechanic. That it is made into a gun in "the most perfect manner," we cannot agree. The fact that the numerous short cylinders, or rings, of which the piece is made, are brought to a welding heat, ruins the character of the iron, destroying its fibre—the very evil which all scientific gun-makers endeavor to avoid—well knowing that the strength of the piece depends on having the metal, as it exists in the gun, fibrous in character. In addition to this radical defect, there are in this method numerous transverse welds, which extend, of course, entirely across the gun and into the bore, where the cylinders or rings which form the gun are joined together, any one of which welds is liable to be imperfect. The failure of these guns proves this view of the case to be correct. The gun which was tried in Washington and which "astonished every one by its endurance," proves to have been of very small calibre—we believe 5 inches—and was very heavy in proportion to the calibre, weight of charge, and projectile. As our correspondent pointed out in his communication to the JOURNAL, of March 18, it is quite a different affair to construct a gun of this puny calibre and one of the size—13 or 15 inches—now indispensable to naval warfare; but as it is clear these calibres cannot be made by this method, strong enough to use the necessary charges, it may as well be abandoned at once, except, perhaps, for very small guns. Doubtless the disaster to the AMES gun will be used as a handle by those who are opposed to the introduction of either wrought iron or steel guns. But the extraordinary success which has for twenty years attended the manufacture of heavy ordnance of either of these materials, except when the plan was bad or the manufacture careless, together with the necessity of greater strength than can possibly be attained with treacherous cast-iron, a strength now indispensable for iron-clad warfare, will clearly render opposition Quixotic in the extreme.

The failure of the 12-inch wrought iron gun of the *Princeton*, is a handle which is well nigh worn out from sheer use. Before the advent of the iron-clad, such powerful guns as are now necessary were not indispensable, hence cast iron fulfilled the condition, which was simply to put shells through the fragile sides of wooden war vessels.

We are of opinion that the limit of strength which can be attained with cast-iron has been achieved with our powerful 15-inch, but powerful as this beautiful piece really is, it will be more than a crime—it will be a blunder—if the Government does not at once turn its attention to the fabrication of wrought-iron or steel guns of equal calibre, and capable of using at least 100 lbs. of cannon powder behind a spherical steel shot. Then, indeed, will our iron clads be invincible beyond all cavil.

VARIOUS rumors are afloat in the newspapers as to the rearrangement of the grand military divisions, but up to the hour of our last advices from Washington no official order on the subject had been issued. The divisions as marked out by the newspapers may be taken for shrewd conjectures, but for nothing more. We shall patiently await official decision and action.

ELSEWHERE, in our Army and Navy Personal, a number of brevets conferred are mentioned, to which may be here added the following:—*Major-Generals by Brevet.*—Brigadier-Generals Seth Williams, Rufus Ingalls, W. E. Carlin and C. C. Wolcott (First division, Fourteenth Army corps), Brevet Brigadier-Generals Gibb and Samuel Ross. *Brigadier-Generals by Brevet.*—Colonel Boughton, One Hundred and Forty-third New York; Colonel Gleason, Seventh Indiana; Colonel H. B. Banning, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio; Colonel A. McCook, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio; Colonel O. L. Mann, Provost-Marshal of Norfolk.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. K. Warren has resigned his Volunteer commission, and the following general officers, in addition to those already named, have also tendered their resignations:—Major-General N. J. T. Dana, Brigadier-General B. F. Kelly, and Brevet Brigadier-General A. M. Blackman.

MAJOR-GENERAL Sherman is in New York, the guest of a relative. He will remain for a few days previous to going West.

ONE OF THE HUMORS OF THE WAR.

THE country has heard vague rumors, has read casual descriptions, during the campaigns through Georgia and Carolinas, of a strange body of light (fingered) troops called foragers, flankers, or "Bummers," who were accustomed to spread out like a great cloud of skirmishers in front of SHERMAN'S Army on its marches. These audacious gentry, who generally rode on horses and mules borrowed of the plantations round about, served a very good purpose as scouts. They burst over rivers on which the enemy had established "lines of defence," and, by flanking far up or down the stream, produced sometimes a hasty evacuation of the "works." Or else, if HAMPTON'S cavalry were too strong for them, they would come "piling" back, as the expressive phrase goes, to the advance of the main Army, giving very good warning of what was coming. They actually "carried" certain streams and rivers where opposition was expected, and were always hanging on the skirts of the retreating Rebels.

But, of course, their main demonstrations were directed upon the question of supplies, they holding to the sound doctrine that feeding an army was as important as fighting and, by inference, their own duty in feeding was paramount to their duty in fighting. They were the Nyms, Bardolphs, Pistols of the Army, and they had a term called "foraging" which takes the place of Ancient Pistol's term "convey" as a polite euphemism for what in civil life is called "stealing."

The spectators of the grand review in Washington, the other day, were introduced to these "Bummers," and were considerably astonished. At the end of the last brigade of General BLAIR'S Seventeenth corps, came a grand caravan of nondescripts, led off by two small donkeys, driven by a couple of black, and smiling piccaninnies. [Horses, mules, colts, ponies, asses, cows, pigs, sheep, goats, dogs, coons, chickens, negroes of both sexes and of all shades, sizes, ages, costumes, taking care of the live stock already mentioned, and holding upon the animals capable of carrying weight, shelter-tents, knapsacks, haversacks, equipments, guns, swords, trophies, clothing, musical instruments, camp kettles, canteens, pots, tin pans, plates and crockery, full and empty bottles, besides a general assortment of house furniture, the spoils of the Carolinas, from a bootjack to a bird-cage, and from hoop-skirts to a quarto Bible. It was a capital picture of this "wing" of SHERMAN'S Army—a sight which the spectators will not forget, and which owed its charm to its perfect naturalness. Indeed, it required little preparation. It was the order of march. The darkies and the Bummers were unconcerned and quiet amidst the applause and laughter of the spectators, and the darkey women were riding on the mules, while many had their regular marching rations in haversack and knapsack, with "——days un-"cooked rations in trains," according to old custom, and could have started at one second's notice, back to Raleigh again. They kept their old, captured horse-pistols and bowie-knives for personal defence, as if they were in a hostile city. In fact, everybody who saw the exhibition of Wednesday will agree that henceforth military writers will not be justified in speaking of *three* arms of the service—they must enumerate *four*: cavalry, artillery, infantry and Bummers.

Before, however, these nondescripts disperse, we must publish a specimen General Order and a specimen Report, which may fairly be reckoned among the humors of the war. For their authority we can vouch (and one of them has already been made public) as we received them directly from the officer who signed them. It will be noticed there is some confusion between the rank of the officers, there appearing to be two commanders-in-chief. There are, probably, however, more than two. Our own opinion is rather in favor of T. A. B., whose production is rather superior to the other.

HEADQUARTERS BUMMERS,
GRAND ARMY OF THE FLANKERS,
GOLDSBORO', N. C., April 1, 1865.

Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command during the Carolina campaign.

From Savannah to Columbia, in furtherance of the original plan of campaign, my forces, being poorly mounted, operated mainly upon the flanks of the Grand Army. The original plan of the campaign was for the Grand Army, after capturing Columbia, to move to the coast at Charleston.

While General SHERMAN was amusing his troops with experiments upon railroad iron in the vicinity of Columbia, I moved my command rapidly toward Cheraw, where I found HARDEE with 15,000 men, strongly entrenched. Active skirmishing commenced between my mule brigade and the enemy, and I sent a courier to General SHERMAN apprising him of my own and the enemy's position, requesting him to lay aside his original plan and move to my support. This he promptly did, and we occupied Cheraw, the enemy retreating in hasty disorder across the Great Pedee, pursued by my light brigade. Arriving in the vicinity of Fayetteville, I found JOHNSTON'S entire army, 35,000 strong, in my front. We felt the enemy strongly, driving them from their outer works, and capturing a heavy invoice of hams, chickens, and other munitions of war. From this position I sent back another dispatch requesting support. General SHERMAN moved his Army rapidly forward; but before he reached Fayetteville, the enemy had withdrawn across the river, and my forces were in occupation of the town.

We regarded private rights and treated the inhabitants courteously, sparing the citizens generally their houses, and, in cases of pressing want, their money and spoons.

Preparations were immediately made by General SHERMAN and myself for crossing the Cape Fear River with our forces, for the campaign was now so much changed from its original destination that General SHERMAN resolved to pursue the enemy further if possible. Having no pontoon bridge or trains with my command, it was agreed that I should cross on the bridge used by Major-General BLAIR, with his (Seventeenth) corps.

On reaching this bridge, I was notified that General BLAIR had directed his Provost-Marshal to seize and confiscate the horses of my command, all of which had been borrowed by my men from loyal residents of South Carolina. Disdaining to quarrel with a Provost-Marshal, and learning that General BLAIR ranked me in date of commission (by special courtesy of our excellent PRESIDENT towards him), I withdrew from the bridge and effected a crossing several miles lower down, and sent notice of the same, with my compliments, to Major-General BLAIR. I respectfully request that this uncourteous conduct on the part of General BLAIR be made the subject of inquiry by a military commission.

Moving forward from Fayetteville, I found JOHNSTON strongly posted near Averysboro'. Flanking his position, I crossed Black River and advanced toward Raleigh. Near Bentonville, I found the enemy again entrenched, and again I flanked him, moving toward Goldsboro'. Before reaching this town, I received a note from General SHERMAN requesting me to halt there, as he would be d——d if he would follow me any further.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
TITUS A. BUMMER, Commanding, etc.

HEADQUARTERS, CHIEF OF BUMMERS,
IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, N. C.,
April 27, 1865.

General Orders No. 1865.

I. After four (4) years of arduous struggle in the perpetuation of war, the Bummers of the Military Division of the Mississippi, unsurpassed in pure cussedness, are forced to abandon their profession of arms, by reason of the promulgation of peace—an event over which they had no control.

II. I need not tell the surviving Bummers of so many thieving expeditions, that this unhappy, unthought of, and uncalled for result was brought about by no effort of theirs.

III. The dead bumble bee will be the adopted badge of the well-known command, and will be worn by every member, on all occasions, as a mark of distinction from other commands.

IV. Your Chief takes pleasure in tendering you his sincere thanks for the noble and efficient manner in which you have performed the arduous labors of your department, knowing that, in many instances, danger was more plenty than plunder; and a desire to obtain the latter more evident among you than a will to brave the former.

V. Feeling assured that each one of you will eventually be cared for in your respective State Prisons, your chief refrains from issuing further orders for your future welfare and discipline.

VI. And now, trusting that each one of you may pass the unexpired term of your lives in enjoying acquired wealth and happiness, your chief, with much regret, is reluctantly compelled to bid you ——adieu. F. O. RAGE.
Chief of Bummers.

We trust that the NAPIER of our war may not entirely overlook this military organization, whose progress has been so handsomely described in the Report, and which has been so affectingly disbanded in the Farewell Order.

THE Sixth United States Infantry, S. C., Colonel Green, arrived at Hilton Head, on Thursday, May 18, in the steamer *Fulton*. They will be stationed at a permanent garrison at Savannah. The following is a list of the officers of the Sixth, who are at Savannah:

Colonel—James D. Green.
Lieutenant-Colonel—H. B. Clitz.
Captains—Montgomery Bryunt, John J. Upham, and H. S. Hawkins.
First Lieutenants—Joseph B. Rife, Alexander Freeman, Clarence Barley, Jeremiah P. Schindel, Thomas Britton, James McKim, and John W. Clons.
Second Lieutenant Stephen S. Baker.
Surgeon—Frederick F. Sturges, U. S. Army.

The Seventh United States Infantry Regiment, Colonel Wallen, arrived at the same place on the same day in the steamer *Star of the South*. The Seventh are to be stationed at Jacksonville.

THE leader of a regimental band, Regular Army, who enlisted when the pay and allowances were, by law, those of a second lieutenant of infantry, and thereby excluded from bounty allowances, is to be considered as so excluded for the remainder of the term for which he enlisted.

DURING the last week one thousand eight hundred and sixty officers and men were transferred to the Veteran Reserve corps from the armies about Washington, on account of disability for field service.

A LETTER from Brazos Santiago, Texas, dated May 16th, says: Sunday morning, the 14th, Colonel Bryant, Forty-sixth United States Colored Infantry, went out bathing in company with his Lieutenant-Colonel (Lyon) and Adjutant. They had just returned from an expedition and were probably somewhat worn and fatigued. None of them, however, knew how to swim, and somehow or other they got too far into the quicksands and breakers, and all were carried down. The Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant were fortunate in being able to regain a safe position; but Colonel Bryant was carried away, never to be seen or heard of more. He was quite a young man, and had but just arrived with his regiment, in fact but three days before, when he was immediately sent up the island. He was from Princeton, Ill., and beloved by all who knew him. He fortunately leaves no family of his own; but many a relative and friend have lost in him an agreeable companion, and the country a valuable officer. The Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant suffered no material injury, but have learned to be more cautious of the quicksands and breakers of Brazos Island.

A MEETING of the citizens of McCracken and Ballard counties was held in Woodville, Kentucky, on the 20th of May, 1865, to take action with reference to dispatches going the rounds of the newspapers, stating that Brigadier-General S. Meredith has been removed from his command at Paducah, and giving as a cause that he had had so much sympathy for rebel guerrillas that the Union men of the district could get no protection from the military of his command, and were, therefore, selling there farms and leaving the country; that his removal was at the solicitation of prominent Kentuckians. Resolutions were passed branding as infamously false the dispatches before alluded to; endorsing General Meredith as a high-toned officer and gentleman; declaring that he had done more to render secure their lives and property than any man living, that he had relieved them from the most intolerable despotism a people ever suffered since the days of Robespierre; that nothing could arouse their indignation more than that men who wish to be thought prominent Kentuckians, but who deserve the contempt of all honest men, should try to tarnish the fame of their beloved and war-worn commander; that the course of General Meredith, as a commanding officer of that department, had done more to soothe the asperities of war than that of any other commander; that they believe that every act of General Meredith had been prompted by purely patriotic motives.

ARMY GAZETTE.

ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON,
May 5, 1865.

General Orders, No. 27.

The following memorandum of Orders and Instructions during the month of April, 1865, is published for the information of officers in the Quartermaster's Department.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major General.

Captain C. H. Peck. [Resignation accepted.] Resignation accepted by the President, to take effect March 29, 1865, on condition that he receive no final payment until he satisfy the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States. Special Orders, No 155, Adjutant-General's Office, April 1, 1865.

Captain I. H. Wilson [To New Orleans, La.] Relieved from duty at Paducah, Kentucky, and will report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Military Division West Mississippi, at New Orleans, Louisiana, for assignment to duty. Special Orders, No. 155, Adjutant General's Office, April 1, 1865.

Captain O. S. Coffin. [To New Orleans, La.] To report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Military Division West Mississippi, at New Orleans, Louisiana, for assignment to duty. Special Orders, No 155, Adjutant-General's Office, April 1, 1865.

Captain S. D. Burchard. [To New York city.] Assigned to duty in the fifth division Quartermaster's Department at New York city, to relieve Captain E. D. Chapman, A. Q. M. Volunteers. Special Orders, No. 155, Adjutant General's Office, April 1, 1865.

Captain E. D. Chapman. [To Washington, D. C.] Upon being relieved he will report to the Quartermaster-General United States Army, in Washington, D. C., for orders. Special Orders, No. 155, Adjutant-General's Office, April 1, 1865.

Captain C. W. Holt. [To Boston Mass.] Assigned to duty at Boston, Massachusetts, for the purchase and shipment of forage. Special Orders, No. 155, Adjutant-General's Office, April 1, 1865.

Captain W. H. Owen. [Leave of absence granted.] Leave of absence granted for fifteen days. Special Orders, No. 159, Adjutant General's Office, April 4, 1865.

Captain R. C. Rutherford. [To Quincy, Ill.] To report by letter to the commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Northern Department, for assignment to duty at Quincy, Illinois, as Assistant to Captain Newton Flagg, A. Q. M. Volunteers. Special Orders, No. 159, Adjutant-General's Office, April 4, 1865.

Captain G. H. Clement. [To New Orleans, La.] Relieved from duty with the United States Military Railroads at Nashville, Tennessee, and will report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Military Division West Mississippi, at New Orleans, Louisiana, for assignment to duty. Special Orders, No. 160, Adjutant General's Office, April 5, 1865.

The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names, on condition that they receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States. Special Orders, No. 160, Adjutant-General's Office, March 5, 1865:

Captain S. D. Smith, March 27, 1865.
Captain Charles Worms, March 11, 1865.

Captain A. S. Kimball. [To Chief Quartermaster Department, East.] To report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Department East, for assignment to duty. Special Orders, No. 160, Adjutant General's Office, April 5, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Myers. [To rejoin his proper command.] Temporarily relieved from duty as a member of the Board of Examiners of officers Quartermaster's Department, and will proceed without delay to rejoin his proper command. As soon as Captain W. H. Owen, on leave of absence for fifteen days, shall have reported for duty, he will resume his duties on the Board. Special Orders, No. 160, Adjutant-General's Office, April 5, 1865.

Captain I. H. Ferry. [To report in arrest.] Having reported at these headquarters in pursuance of Orders of the War Department and Major-General Washburne, will continue in arrest within the limits of the city of Louisville, Kentucky, and report to Lieutenant-Colonel Coyle, A. A. A. Department Kentucky, at such times as he may direct. Special Orders, No. 33, headquarters Department Kentucky, April 3, 1865.

Captain Ingham Coryell. [To visit Washington, D. C.] Permission to visit Washington, D. C., on official business during his present leave of absence is hereby granted him. Special Orders, No. 165, Adjutant-General's Office, April 8, 1865.

Colonel G. V. Rutherford. [Leave of absence granted.] Leave of absence granted him for thirty days. Special Orders, No. 165, Adjutant-General's Office, April 8, 1865.

Lieutenant Colonel O Cross. [To visit Washington, D. C.] The telegraphic order of April 12, 1865, Adjutant-General's Office, granting him permission to visit Washington, D. C., for three days, is hereby confirmed. Special Orders, No. 171, Adjutant-General's Office, April 13, 1865.

Captain S. P. Rood. [Resignation accepted.] Resignation accepted by the President, to take effect April 9, 1865, on condition that he receive no final payment until he satisfy the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States. Special Orders, No. 169, Adjutant-General's Office, April 12, 1865.

Captain A. J. Lloyd. [To New Orleans, La.] To report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Military Division West Mississippi, for assignment to duty. Special Orders, No. 172, April 14, 1865.

Captain E. B. Kirk. [Relieved from duty at Chattanooga, Tenn.] Relieved from duty at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and will turn over his property and funds to Captain R. W. Wetherell, A. Q. M. Volunteers. His transfers completed, he will report in person to this office for orders. Special Orders, No. 45, Chief Quartermaster's Office Department Cumberland, April 15, 1865.

Captain R W. Wetherell. [To Chattanooga, Tenn] Relieved from duty at Nashville, Tennessee, and is directed to proceed to Chattanooga, Tennessee, and relieve Captain E. B. Kirk, A. Q. M., of all his present duties there, and report in person to Captain E K. Smith, Jr., Chief Quartermaster at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Special Orders, No. 45, Chief Quartermaster's Office Department Cumberland, April 10, 1865.

Captain A. R. Keller. [To Chattanooga, Tenn] Assigned to duty as Quartermaster for Engineer Department Chattanooga, Tennessee, and will report for orders to Colonel W. E. Merrill First United States Volunteer Engineers, Chief Engineer Department Cumberland. Special Orders, No. 45, Chief Quartermaster's Office Department Cumberland, April 10, 1865.

Captain S. W. Hoskins. [To Newbern, N. C.] To relieve Captain A. S. Kimball, A. Q. M., in his duties at Newbern, North Carolina receiving and receipting for such property as he may be accountable for. Captain Kimball on being relieved will obey Special Orders, No. 160, Adjutant-General's Office, April 5, 1865

Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Lebo. [To rejoin command.] Relieved from duty as member Board Examination of Officers Quartermaster's Department for the District comprising the Departments of Tennessee, Cumberland and Ohio, and will proceed to join his proper command. Special Orders, No. 173, Adjutant-General's Office, April 17, 1865.

Captain J. F. Rusling. [Detailed as member Board Examination of Officers of the Quartermaster's Department comprising the Departments of the Tennessee, Cumberland, and Ohio and will report in person to the senior officer of the Board at Nashville, Tennessee, for duty Special Orders, No. 173, Adjutant-General's Office, April 17, 1865

Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Bradley [Assigned as Colonel Q. M Department.] Assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster Principal Depot, City Point, Virginia with the temporary rank, pay, and emoluments of Colonel Quartermaster's Department, to date from November 7, 1864. Special Orders, No. 175, Adjutant-General's Office, April 18, 1865

Colonel K. M. Newport. [To visit Washington, D. C.] The telegraphic order of the 19th instant, granting him permission to visit Washington, D. C., is hereby confirmed. Special Orders, No. 177, Adjutant-General's Office, April 20, 1865.

Captain William Finkler. [Leave of absence granted.] Leave of absence for twenty days on surgeon's certificate of disability, with the recommendation to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of twenty days, is hereby granted him. Upon his arrival at New York city he will report by letter to the Quartermaster-General United States Army. Special Orders, No 99, headquarters Department Gulf, April 13, 1865.

Captain H. L. Thayer [To Fort Leavenworth, Kansas] To report in person without delay to Colonel J. A. Potter, Depot Quartermaster Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for assignment to duty. Special Orders, No. 178, Adjutant-General's Office, April 21, 1865.

Captain H L. Thayer. [Leave of absence granted] Leave of absence granted him for twenty days. Special Orders, No. 178, Adjutant General's Office, April 21, 1865

Captain Lemuel F. Shelton [Resignation accepted.] Resignation accepted by the President, to take effect November 3, 1864, on condition that he receive no final payments until he satisfy the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States. Special Orders, No. 178, Adjutant General's Office, April 21, 1865.

Captain A Shimmel. [Honorably discharged] By direction of the President he is honorably discharged the service of the United States on account of physical disability. He will receive no final payments until he satisfy the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States. Special Orders, No. 180, Adjutant General's Office, April 22, 1865.

Captain L. B. Lauffer. [Leave of absence granted] Leave of absence is hereby granted him for eight days from the 25th instant. Special Orders, No. 183, Adjutant General's Office, April 24, 1865.

Captain H. Skinner. [Order revoked] So much of Special Orders, No 469, December 27, 1864, amended by Special Orders, No. 39, January 26, 1865, Adjutant-General's Office, as directed him to report by letter to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Department Cumberland, for assignment to duty, is hereby revoked, and he will continue on duty with third division, Fifteenth Army corps. Special Orders, No. 183, Adjutant General's Office, April 24, 1865.

Captain Albert B. Dunham. [Resignation accepted.] Resignation accepted by the President, to take effect March 11, 1865, on condition that he receive no final payments until he satisfy the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States. He will be paid to the date set opposite his name under the provision of section four, act of June 25, 1864. Special Orders, No 186, Adjutant-General's Office, April 25, 1865.

Captain W. H. Goolridge. [To Sioux City, Iowa.] Upon the completion of the duties to which he was assigned by Special Orders, No 2, January 3 1865, Adjutant-General's Office, he will proceed to Sioux City, Iowa, to perform the duties heretofore performed by Captain T. T. Dwight, A. Q. M. Volunteers, and report by letter to the Chief Quartermaster and to the Commanding General Department Northwest. Special Orders, No. 186 Adjutant General's Office, April 25, 1865.

Captain James Campbell. [Order revoked.] So much of Special Orders, No. 89, April 16, 1865, headquarters Northern Department, as relieved Captain L. W. Shepherd, A. Q. M. Volunteers, at Chicago, and ordered him to proceed to Springfield, Illinois, and relieve Captain James Campbell, A. Q. M. Volunteers, at that post, Captain Campbell, upon being relieved to proceed with all delay to Camp Butler, Illinois, there to relieve Captain George W. Cushing, A. Q. M. at that post, Captain Cushing to report by letter to the Chief Quartermaster Northern Department, is hereby revoked, and Captain Campbell will resume his duties at Springfield, Illinois. Special Orders, No. 188, Adjutant General's Office, April 26, 1865.

Captain Varnum H. Hill (a paroled prisoner). [Leave of absence extended.] The leave of absence granted him, a paroled prisoner of war, by Special Orders, March 11, 1865 No. 119, Adjutant General's Office, is hereby extended thirty days, unless sooner exhausted On its expiration he will report to the Quartermaster General United States Army. Special Orders, No. 188, Adjutant-General's Office, April 28, 1865

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Bliss. [To Q. M. General's Office] To report in person, without delay, to the Quartermaster General of the Army, for assignment to duty with the Rail and River Transportation Division of his office as assistant to Colonel L. B. Parsons, Quartermaster's Department, Chief of that Division. Special Orders, No 191, Adjutant General's Office, April 27, 1865.

Captain E. G. Chamolin. [Relieved from duty.] Relieved from duty as Post Quartermaster at Huntsville, Alabama, and will transfer his property and funds to such officer as the commanding officer at Huntsville, Alabama, may designate. Special Orders, No. 48, Adjutant General's Office, April 25, 1865.

Captain L. W. Shepherd. [To Nashville, Tenn] To report in person, without delay, to Brevet Brigadier General Donaldson, Senior and Supervising Quartermaster Department Cumberland, for assignment to duty. Special Orders, No 193, Adjutant-General's Orders, April 28, 1865.

Captain J. C. Slight. [Dismissed the service.] By direction of the President, he is hereby dismissed the service of the United States, to take effect March 11, 1865 Special Orders, No. 193, Adjutant-General's Office, April 28, 1865.

Captain Ira C. Barber. [To New Orleans, La] To report without delay to the Commanding General Military Division West Mississippi, for assignment to duty. Special Orders, No. 193, Adjutant General's Office, April 28, 1865.

Captain L. E Rundle. [To Mobile, Ala] Relieved from duty at Fort Gaines, Alabama, and as Chief Quartermaster Southern District Alabama, and is assigned to duty as Acting Depot Quartermaster at Mobile, Alabama. Special Field Orders, No. 35, headquarters Army Division West Mississippi. April 17, 1865.

Colonel James F. Rusling. [To Nashville, Tenn., with rank, &c., of Colonel Quartermaster's Department] Assigned to duty as Inspector Quartermaster's Department, with the temporary rank, pay, and emoluments of Colonel of that Department, to take effect April 29, 1865. He is hereby assigned to duty at Nashville, Tennessee. Special Orders, No. 195, Adjutant General's Office, April 30, 1865.

GENERAL THOMAS TO THE FOURTH CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, NASHVILLE, TENN., May 10, 1865.

General Orders, No. 30.

The General Commanding the Department takes pride in conveying to the Fourth Army corps the expression of his admiration, excited by their brilliant and martial display at the Review yesterday.

As the battalions of your magnificent corps swept successfully before the eye, the coldest heart must have warmed with interest in contemplation of those men, who had passed through the varied and shifting scenes of this great, modern tragedy, who had stemmed with unyielding breasts the Rebel tide threatening to engulph the land-marks of Freedom; and who, bearing on their bronzed and furrowed brows the ennobling marks of the years of hardship, suffering and privation, undergone in defence of freedom and the integrity of the Union, could still preserve the light step and wear the cheerful expression of youth.

Though your gay and broidered banners, wrought by dear hands far away, were all shred and war-worn, were they not blazoned on every stripe with words of glory,—Shiloh, Spring Hill, Stone River, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, and many other glorious pages, too numerous to be mentioned in an order like this.

By your prowess and fortitude you have ably done your part in restoring the golden boon of peace and order to your once distracted but now grateful country, and your Commander is at length enabled to give you a season of well earned rest.

But soldiers, while we exult at our victories, let us not be forgetful of those brave, devoted hearts which, pressing in advance, throbbed their last amid the smoke and din of battle; nor withhold our sympathy for the afflicted wife, child, and mother, consigned, far off at home, to lasting, cruel grief. By command of Major-General THOMAS

WM. D. WHIPPLE, Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S FAREWELL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, MIDDLE DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1865.

Special Orders No. 67

The General commanding announces to the Armies of the Tennessee and Georgia that the time has come for us to part Our work is done, and armed enemies no longer defy us Some of you will be retained in service until further orders. And now that we are about to separate, to mingle with the civil world, it becomes a pleasing duty to recall to mind the situation of national affairs when, but a little more than a year ago, we were gathered about the twinkling cliffs of Lookout Mountain, and all the future was wrapped in doubt and uncertainty. Three armies had come together from distant fields, with separate histories, yet bound by one common cause—the union of our country and the perpetuation of the Government of our inheritance. There is no need to recall to your memories Tunnell Hill, with its Rocky Face Mountain, and Buzzard Roost Gap with the ugly forts of Dalton behind. We were in earnest, and paused not for danger and difficulty, but dashed through Snake Creek Gap, and fell on Resaca, then on to the Etowan, to Dallas Kenesaw; and the heats of summer found us on the banks of the Chattahoochee, far from home and dependent on a single road for supplies. Again we were not to be held back by any obstacle, and crossed over and fought four heavy battles for the possession of the gate of Atlanta. That was the crisis of our history A doubt still clouded our future; but we solved the problem, and destroyed Atlanta, struck boldly across the State of Georgia, secured all the main arteries of life to our enemy, and Christmas found us at Savannah. Waiting there only long enough to fill our wagons, we again began a march, which for peril, labor and results, will compare with any ever made by an organized army The floods of the Savannah, the swamps of the Combahee and Edisto, the high hills and rocks of the Santee, the flat quagmires of the Pedee and Cape Fear Rivers, were all passed in midwinter, with its floods and rains, in the face of an accumulating enemy; and after the battles of Averasboro' and Bentonville we once more came out of the wilderness to meet our friends at Goldsboro'. Even then we paused only long enough to get new clothing, to reload our wagons, and again pushed on to Raleigh, and beyond, until we met our enemy, suing for peace instead of war, and offering to submit to the injured laws of his and our country. As long as that enemy was defiant, nor mountains nor rivers nor swamps nor hunger nor cold had checked us; but when he who had fought us hard and persistently offered submission, your General thought it wrong to pursue him further, and negotiations followed which resulted, as you all know, in his surrender. How far the operations of the Army have contributed to the overthrow of the Confederacy, of the peace which now dawns on us, must be judged by others, not by us. But that you have done all that men could do has been admitted by those in authority; and we have a right to join in the universal joy that fills our land because the war is over and our Government stands vindicated before the world by the joint action of the volunteer armies of the United States.

To such as remain in the military service, your General need only remind you that successes in the past are due to hard work and discipline, and that the same work and discipline, are equally important in the future. To such as go home, he will only say, that our favored country is so grand, so extensive, so diversified in climate, soil and productions, that every man may surely find a home and occupation suited to his tastes; and none should yield to the natural impotence sure to result from our past life of excitement and adventure You will be invited to seek new adventure abroad; but do not yield to the temptation, for it will lead only to death and disappointment.

Your General now bids you all farewell, with the full belief that, as in war you have been good soldiers, so in peace you will make good citizens; and if, unfortunately, new war should arise in our country, Sherman's Army will be the first to buckle on the old armor and come forth to defend and maintain the Government of our inheritance and choice.

By order of Major General W. T. SHERMAN.

L. M. DAYTON, Assistant Adjutant General.

REMISSION OF SENTENCES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, May 27, 1865.

Ordered.—That in all cases of sentences by military tribunals of imprisonment during the war, the sentence be remitted, and that the prisoners be discharged.

The Adjutant General will issue, immediately, the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

By order of the PRESIDENT.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SURRENDER OF THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI REBELS

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 27—8:30 P. M.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX, New York:

A dispatch from General Canby, dated at New Orleans yesterday, the 26th instant, states that arrangements for the surrender of the Confederate forces in the trans-Mississippi Department have been concluded. They include the men and material of both the army and the navy.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending May 20, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Moses C. Brown, 154th Illinois Volunteers, to date May 1865, for fraud upon the Government, in having himself mustered into service twice, and credited to different localities.

Captain George W. Carpenter, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, to date May 12, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Sullivan, 31 New Jersey Volunteers, to date May 17, 1865, having been previously dismissed the service as Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers, for drunkenness and neglect of duty; the disability resulting from said dismissal never having been removed, and charges of a similar nature now standing against him.

The following officers to date April 24, 1865, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the commission:

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant George Templeton, 50th New York Engineers.
Major John B Harris, 28th Illinois Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant William Boles, 28th Michigan Volunteers
First Lieutenant A. Wilson, 25th New York Cavalry, to date May 17, 1865, for fraud on the Government, in adding to an order for transportation the words "and one servant."
Second Lieutenant W. A. C Ryan, 192d New York Volunteers, to date April 24, 1865, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman in selling a man, enlisted by him, for a substitute, having been published officially and failed to make satisfactory defence before the commission.

DISMISSAL REVOKED.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the case of Second Lieutenant James R. Hutchinson, 2d West Virginia Volunteers, is revoked, and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following-named officers, heretofore dismissed, have been restored, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:

Captain Joseph B. Swain, 15th Kansas Cavalry.
Captain James T. Stephens, 146th Illinois Volunteers.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending May 27, 1865.

The following officers to date May 1, 1865, for absence without leave, having been published officially and failed to make satisfactory defence before the Commission:

Major Benjamin Van Raden, 21 New York Artillery.
First Lieutenant Dennis Shea, 24 New York Artillery
Second Lieutenant George W. Tyson, 24 New York Artillery.

The following officers, to date May 1, 1865, for absence without leave, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission:

Captain Edward Hanlon, 23 New York Artillery.
First Lieutenant H A. Fuller, 30th Massachusetts Volunteers.
First Lieutenant William T. Spencer, 7th New Jersey Volunteers

Captain Orlo Teed, 18th Iowa Volunteers, to date May 25, 1835, for violation of orders in going outside of the lines without authority, and for furnishing whisky to enlisted men while under arrest.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases, have been confirmed:—

Captain O. C Smith, company G, 35th Wisconsin Volunteers, to date May 2, 1865, "for inefficiency, and for being unfit for duty in consequence of a loathsome disease, the result of his own imprudence and immorality, and contracted while in the service"

Second Lieutenant Henry Lewis, company G, 28th Illinois Volunteers, to date May 2, 1865, "for having obtained his commission under false representations, and for passing the picket line after tattoo without the knowledge or consent of his commanding officer by making false statements to the guards, and for immoral purposes."

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS OF HIS REGIMENT.

Captain John C. Garland, 31 North Carolina Volunteers, to date April 8, 1865, he having been absent from his command without leave since that date.

DISMISSAL REVOKED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing Captain Frederick Mercroer, 5th Maryland Volunteers, has been revoked, and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following-named officers, heretofore dismissed, have been restored, with pay, from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty:

Surgeon George J. Potts, 23d United States Colored Troops.
Surgeon E Hutchinson, 137th New York Volunteers.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from May 29, 1865, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Desertion.

First Lieutenant John Rockett, 14th New York Cavalry.

Absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant James Fox, 17th New York Volunteers.
Captain W. J. S. McAllister, 21 New York Mounted Rifles.
Lieutenant Adam Hand, 184th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Martin C. Auld, 10th Missouri Cavalry

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

First Lieutenant Sebastian S. McFaden, Quartermaster 8th Tennessee Volunteers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by General Orders No. 53 series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in his case.

NAVY GAZETTE.

EXPEDITION UP THE ROANOKE RIVER.

U. S. STEAMER SHAMROCK OFF CROATAN LIGHT, N. C., May 18, 1865.

ADMIRAL:—I have the honor to enclose herewith the report of a successful expedition up the Roanoke River by the *Iosco*, *Valley City*, and Picket boat No. 6, under command of Lieutenant-Commander Thornton, of the first named vessel.

These vessels (the captured ones mentioned) were all used by the Rebel government, though some were seized from private citizens by that government. W. H. MACOMB, Commander, commanding.

P. S.—You will see by the enclosed reports that the late Rebel naval station at Halifax is in our possession. * * * There is a gunboat on the stocks, nearly completed, and some good timber in the yard. * * * * * * * * * * *

W. H MACOMB, Commander.

U. S. STEAMER IOSCO, HAMILTON, N. C., May 14.

SIR:—I have the honor to report that I reached Hamilton early on Saturday morning, leaving the *Iosco* at Rainbow, with orders to search for the sunken guns and to make preparations for raising them. I have dredged the river as far as Palmyra, to which point I have this morning sent the *Valley City*, to await the return and assist Captain Brooks on his return with his prizes captured at Edwards' Ferry and elsewhere in that vicinity—the *Cotton Plant*, *Fisher*, *Dolly*, the engine of Cushing's torpedo boat, and another craft of some kind built by the Rebels. * * * I am happy to report the river clear.

* * * * * * * * * *

May 16.

Captain Brooks has returned, and his report is enclosed. He reports a large quantity of Confederate cotton stowed away along the banks of the river. JAMES L. THORNTON.

U. S. STEAMER VALLEY CITY, HILL'S FERRY, ROANOKE RIVER, May 15, 1865.

SIR:—I left this vessel at Williamston at 6:30 P. M of Thursday, the 11th inst., and proceeded up the river to Halifax with all dispatch. Arrived at Edwards' Ferry at 3 P. M. the next day, and captured two steamers. There was but one man on board, who stated that he was taking care of a small quantity of corn. One of the steamers was loaded with staves. I immediately took possession. * * * In the meantime, I pushed on with the launch, having a guard with the steamer. When about two miles from Halifax, discovered another steamer tied up in the bushes, with a barge alongside. She had a cargo of cotton, dry goods, and brandy. There were three men on board. I placed Paymaster Sands with five men in charge, and proceeded to Halifax, where I found a small steamer with no one on board. Taking her in tow, I returned to the steamer below and set to work getting steam, which was soon accomplished, and returned to Edwards' Ferry. At this place the enemy had in operation quite a yard, but had destroyed everything except a steam engine and boiler, which I took on board. At 4 P. M. started down the river. On the way down discovered twenty-three bales of cotton on the river bank. * * * * *

The steamers found at Edwards' Ferry were said to be the *Fisher* and *Egypt Mills*—the former having been built by the Rebels and had mounted a pivot gun. J. BROOKS, Acting Master.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MAY 17.—Lieutenant Oliver A. Batcheller and Lieutenant George M. Rache, by the 1st of June next, to report for a passage in the *Frolic* to join the *Niagara*.

Ensign Yates Sterling, to the *Mohongo*.

Ensign Dennis W. Mullan, to the *Mohongo*.

MAY 18.—Lieutenant-Commander James R. Gillies, to the Washington Navy Yard.

Lieutenant-Commander P. G. Watmough, to ordnance duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Carpenter Daniel Jones, to special duty at Boston Navy Yard.

MAY 19.—Commander Edward T. Nichols, to the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard

Commander John C. Howell, to duty as Fleet Captain of the North Atlantic Squadron.

First Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Harrison, to duty as Assistant to Chief Engineer Hoyt.

MAY 20.—Acting Gunner Thomas S. Cassidy, to the practice ship *Marion* at the Naval Academy.

Gunner George Edmunds, to the practice ship *Winnipec* at the Naval Academy.

MAY 22.—Chief Engineer James W. King, to the New York Navy Yard.

Second Assistant Engineer Wm. B. Cleary, to the *Agawam*.

Second Assistant Engineer John J. Bissett, to the *Nyack*.
Second Assistant Engineer Lucien Sullivan, to the *Tuscarora*.
MAY 23.—Carpenter H. L. Dixon, to special duty at Boston Navy Yard.
MAY 25.—Gunner Daniel Dunsmore, to the *Dacotah*.
Lieutenant G. S. Wiltse, to the practice ship *Sabine*.
MAY 26.—Commander E. C. Bowers, to special duty at Navy Yard, Boston.
Paymaster Charles H. Eldridge, to duty as member of a board at New York, of which Commodore Selfridge is President.
Chief Engineer E. S. De Luce, to duty in connection with repairs on the *Brooklyn*.
Second Assistant Engineer D. M. Fulmer, to the *Odoarara*.
MAY 27.—Lieutenant B. J. Cromwell and Second Assistant Engineer D. A. Sawyer, to the *Shawomut*.
Assistant Surgeon Samuel F. Shaw, to the Naval Academy.

DETACHED.

MAY 17.—Passed Assistant Surgeon E. S. Matthews, from the East Gulf Squadron, and sick leave.
Passed Assistant Surgeon H. M. Wells, from the *Onondaga*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.
Assistant Surgeon Frederick W. Wunderlick, from the *Great Western*, and ordered to the *Onondaga*.
MAY 18.—Surgeon Robert L. Weber, from the Naval Rendezvous at Chicago, and waiting orders.
Passed Assistant Surgeon H. D. Burlingham, from the Naval Rendezvous, at Cincinnati, and waiting orders.
Lieutenant F. S. Brown, from the Naval School, and ordered to the *Dacotah*.
Lieutenant Horace E. Mullan, from the *Nereus*, and waiting orders.
MAY 19.—First Assistant Engineer Joseph H. Bailey, from the *Colorado*, and ordered to the *Tullahoma*.
First Assistant Engineer Henry Brown, from the *Tullahoma*, and ordered to the *Colorado*.
MAY 20.—Lieutenant Edwin T. Brower, from the *Montauk*, and granted leave.
MAY 22.—Surgeon Edward Gilchrist, from the East Gulf Squadron, and granted sick leave.
Chief Engineer Edmund S. De Luce, from the Navy Yard at New York, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to the *Brooklyn*.
Second Assistant Engineer John G. Brosnahan, from the *Tuscarora*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.
MAY 25.—Gunner Wm. Mowbray, from the *Dacotah*, and waiting orders.
Commander Wm. G. Temple, from command of the *Portsmouth*, and leave of absence granted.
MAY 25.—Boatswain Peter A. Chason, from the *Fort Jackson*, and granted sick leave.
MAY 25.—Lieutenant-Commander Edwin E. Stone, from command of the *Montauk*, and waiting orders.
Chief Engineer A. Henderson, from the *Onondaga* on her arrival at New York, and ordered to duty as member of a board, of which Commodore Selfridge is President.
Captain John S. Chauncey, from duty as member of a court-martial at Philadelphia, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.
Lieutenant-Commander A. W. Weaver, from command of the *Mahopac*, and waiting orders.
Captain Francis B. Ellison, from special duty under the War Department, and ordered to duty as member of a court-martial at Philadelphia.
MAY 27.—Lieutenant-Commander D. L. Braine, from command of the *Pequot*, and ordered to ordnance duty at the New York Yard.
Surgeon W. S. W. Ruschenberger, to duty as Fleet Surgeon of the European Squadron, and ordered to duty as member of the medical board at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.
Commander John C. Febiger, from command of the *Mattabessett*, and waiting orders.
Commander J. P. Sanford, from command of the *Neptune*, and waiting orders.
Lieutenant A. N. Mitchell, Second Assistant Engineers J. T. Hawkins, A. Sackett, and Charles F. McConnell, Third Assistant Engineers Wm. A. Mintzer, A. B. Bates, J. Paxon, and Acting Gunner Wm. H. Herring, from the *Mattabessett*, and waiting orders.
Lieutenant Theo. F. Kane, from the *Neptune* and waiting orders.

ORDERS REVOKED.

MAY 18.—Carpenter E. W. Barnicoat, to special duty at Boston Navy Yard, and sick leave.
MAY 19.—Lieutenant-Commander James P. Foster, detaching him from the Mississippi Squadron, and leave of absence.
MAY 25.—Carpenter Daniel Jones, to special duty at the Boston Navy Yard, and ordered to remain at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard.
MAY 27.—Second Assistant Engineer E. E. Roberts, to the *Shawmut*, and waiting orders.
Surgeon Albert Scriver, to temporary duty as member of board of examiners, and to continue his present duty.

RESIGNED.

MAY 20.—Assistant Surgeon Stephen J. Clark, of New York.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MAY 18.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Dwight J. Harris, to the *Fort Donelson*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon S. B. Kenney, to the *Seneca*.
MAY 19.—Acting Assistant Paymaster Wm. A. Gale, to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting First Assistant Engineer P. O. Brightman, to the *Agamenticus*.
MAY 20.—Acting Ensign August Adler, to the *Gettysburg*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Frank Marsh to the *Emma*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert Henry to the *Napa*.
MAY 22.—Acting Assistant Paymaster Edward Sherwin to the *Winnipec*.
Acting Ensign Frank E. Ford, to the North Atlantic Squadron.
Acting Second Assistant Engineers S. B. Leland and T. W. King, to the *South Carolina*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer John A. Patterson, to the *Napa*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John F. Coster, to the *Stepping Stones*.
Acting Ensign G. E. Wing, to the South Atlantic Squadron.

DETACHED.

MAY 18.—Acting Ensign Philip Sheridan, from the command of the *Juniper*, and granted leave.
Acting Ensign John Bishop, from command of the tug *Watch*, and granted leave.
Acting Ensigns A. C. Savage, H. R. Towle and D. M. Knowlton, from the *General Putnam*, and granted leave.
Acting Ensign Wm. H. Potter, from command of the *Teazer*, and granted leave.
Acting Ensigns J. W. Wallace, Henry L. Pierce, Arthur Clegg and Leakim Barnes, from the *Mystic*, and granted leave.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer E. G. Schwartz, from the *Western World*, and waiting orders.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer A. D. Renshaw, from the *Juniper*, and waiting orders.
Acting Ensign Charles Hall, from the *Western World*, and ordered to the *Huntsville*.
Acting Ensign R. F. Brooks, from the *Western World*, and ordered to the *St. Lawrence*.
Acting Ensign John Daly, from the *Western World*, and ordered to the *Huntsville*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. G. McAllister, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the Naval Station at Norfolk, Va.
Acting Master Wm. W. Grozier, from the *Unadilla*, and ordered to the *Ohio*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant G. W. Graves, from the *Miami*, and ordered to return to the North Atlantic Squadron.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Amos D. Allen, from the *Western World*, on completion of transfer, &c., and ordered to settle his accounts.
MAY 19.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer David Taylor, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Alexander McClymont and James B. Lucas, from the *J. N. Seymour*, and granted leave.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer A. McTurk, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer H. H. Oliver, from the *Cactus*, and granted leave.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers Thomas J. Foster and C. C. Freeman, from the *General Putnam*, and granted leave.
Acting Master Samuel A. Swinneston, Acting Ensigns James B. Tew and Charles J. Hill, from the *Quaker City*, and granted leave.
Acting Master A. D. Littlefield, and Acting Ensign William Field, from the *Western World*, and granted leave.
Acting Ensigns Thomas B. Huntington and D'Arcy M. Gaskins, from the *Cactus*, and granted leave.
Acting Ensigns R. Wilkinson and F. D. Jacobson, from the *Quaker City*, and granted leave.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer F. R. Shoemaker, from the *Western World*, and granted leave.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas H. Barrett, from the *James Adger*, and granted leave.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. A. Whittaker, from the *J. N. Seymour*, and ordered to the *King Philip*.
Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon John M. Garner, from the Potomac Flotilla, and ordered to the *Fort Morgan*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer A. Anderson, from the *Western World*, and ordered to the *King Philip*.
Acting Ensign E. H. McDonald, from the *Western World*, and ordered to the *Saugus*.
Acting Ensign C. A. Henrickson, from the *Saugus*, and ordered to the Sounds of North Carolina.
MAY 20.—Acting Masters John Lear and A. A. Lewis, and Acting Ensigns John R. Peacock, from the *Miami*, and granted leave.
Acting Ensign James M. Flynt, from the *Huntress*, and granted leave.
Acting Ensigns George Thomas and A. H. Oshander, from the *Cœur de Leon*, and granted leave.
Acting Ensign Ambrose Felix, from the *J. N. Seymour*, and granted leave.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer George B. Polen, from the *Zeta*, and granted leave.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer A. Stewart, from the *Miami*, and granted leave.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John A. Strietz, from the *Resolute*, and granted leave.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers John J. Mickley, Henry Knight and James C. Smith, from the *Cœur de Leon*, and granted leave.
Acting Ensign Leonard Denton, from the *Miami*, and ordered to the Sounds of North Carolina.
Acting Ensign George W. Connor, from the *J. N. Seymour*, and ordered to the Sounds of North Carolina.
Acting Ensign F. W. Mimbzer, from the *Zeta*, and ordered to the Sounds of North Carolina.
Acting Ensign L. H. Wells, from the *J. N. Seymour*, and ordered to the Sounds of North Carolina.
Acting Assistant Surgeon H. C. Meredith, from the *Gettysburg* and ordered to the receiving ship *Ohio*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster R. F. Goodwin, from the *Miami*, on completion of transfer, &c., and ordered to settle his accounts.
MAY 22.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Thomas R. Harris from command of the *Honduras*, and granted leave.
Acting Master Jeremiah Chadwick, from the *J. L. Davis*, and granted leave.
Acting Ensign and Pilot George B. Griffin, from command of the *Heliotrope*, and granted leave.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Frank Bissell, from the *Savannah*, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MAY 18.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Wm. Gagg, of the *Clematis*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Bailey Hascall, of the *North Carolina*.
Acting Ensign A. W. Emerson, of the *Paul Jones*.
MAY 19.—Acting Master Robert G. Lee, of the *Montgomery*.
Acting Master Henry D. Edwards of the *Albatross*.
Acting Master C. E. Jack, of the *Penobscot*.
Acting Ensign S. A. Cobb, of the *Beauregard*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer James W. Farrell of the *Agamenticus*, on the reporting of his relief.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer F. H. Thurber, of Boston, Mass.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Henry, of the *General Putnam*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles J. Henry, of Bremerton, N. Y.
MAY 20.—Acting Master Robert C. McKenzie, of the *Ladona*.
Acting Ensign John H. King, of the *Adolph Hugel*.
Acting Ensign Stillman W. Ward, of the *Heliotrope*.
Acting Ensign J. W. Crowell, of the *Maratanza*.
Acting Ensign D. F. O'Brien, of the *Mount Washington*.
Acting Ensign W. G. Shackford, of the *Maumee*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineers Charles C. Davis, of the *Miami*, and Erastus Barry, of the *Emma*.
MAY 22.—Acting Master Alexander Tillinghast of the *Tuscarora*.
Acting Master Shubail K. Luce, of the *Catskill*.
Acting Master John J. Butten, of the *Kennebec*.
Acting Master E. H. Sheffield, of the *Winona*.
Acting Master F. B. Davis, of the *Cimarron*.
Acting Ensign George E. Wise, of the *Catskill*.
Acting Ensign D. M. Carver, of the *Chocura*.
Acting Ensign W. L. Hatch, of the *R. R. Cuyler*.
Acting Ensign Henry B. Twombley, of the tug *Hoyt*.
Acting Ensign Joseph W. North of the *C. P. Williams*.
Acting Ensign F. J. Dill, of the *Sweet Briar*.
Acting Ensign J. A. Edgret, of the *Transport*.
Acting Ensign Joseph B. Barker, of the *Potomac*.
Acting Ensign Frank Kemble, of the *Nantucket*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster C. C. Brinckerhoff, of Lexington, N. Y.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas G. Jones, of the *Bloomer*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer John H. Rowe of the *South Carolina*.
MAY 22.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer John R. Bridges, of the *Stepping Stones*.

ORDERS REVOKED.

MAY 19.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer John F. Coster, order honorably discharging him from the service, and he is granted leave.
MAY 20.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert Whitehall, order honorably discharging him from the service, and he will await orders.
Acting Ensigns E. T. Manter, Henry F. Cleverly and O. is A. Thompson, orders honorably discharging them from the service, and they are granted leave.
Acting Ensign O. S. M. Cone, order honorably discharging him from the service, and he is granted leave.
MAY 21.—Acting Master E. S. Shurtleff, order honorably discharging him from the service, and he is granted leave.
MAY 22.—Acting Master and Pilot J. B. Edwards, order revoking his appointment, and he will report to Rear-Admiral Dahlgren for duty in the South Atlantic Squadron.

PROMOTED.

MAY 18.—Acting Assistant Surgeon John M. Garner, of the *Banshee*, to Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon.
Acting Master Samuel Belden, Commanding the *Pink*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.
MAY 19.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John A. Johnston, Commanding the *Cornubia*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander.
Acting Assistant Surgeon S. P. Boyer, of the *Mattabessett*, and Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Pierson, of the *Pontoosuc*, to Acting Passed Assistant Surgeons.
Acting Volunteer-Lieutenant Frederick Crocker, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander.

APPOINTED.

MAY 18.—Frank F. Gregory and John W. Howison, of the *Mohongo*, Acting Ensigns, detached, and granted leave.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending May 27th, 1865:—

Alfred Lanback, acting assistant surgeon, April 21, U. S. Government Hospital for Insane.
Jacob Ross, seaman, April 27, U. S. Government Hospital for Insane.
Frank Arnold (colored), landsman, April 30, Beaufort, Harbor, N. C.
Josiah B. Rodgers, ordinary seaman, April 28, Tampa Bay, Florida.
Maurice O'Brien, surgeon's steward, April 17, U. S. steamer *Metacomet*.
Alexander Cole, first-class boy, April 19 Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
Samuel Lewis, landsman, April 26, Naval Hospital, New Orleans.
Jacob Johnson, landsman, April 26, Naval Hospital, New Orleans.
John McGee, second-class fireman, April 29, New Orleans.
Daniel O'Rourke, coal heaver, May 11, Naval Hospital, Washington.
O. A. Coburn, paroled prisoner, April 6, U. S. steamer *Merrimac*.
William J. Worley, paroled prisoner, November 3, 1864, Military Hospital, Annapolis.
Prince Carraway (colored) first-class boy, May 6, Marine Hospital, Key West, Fla.
William H. Brown, ordinary seaman, April 11, U. S. steamer *Sunflower*, West Point.
John Gubo, gunner's mate, May 17, U. S. steamer *Acadiac*.
David Esterck, boatswain, May 17, Naval Asylum.
William White, first-class boy, May 18, Naval Asylum.
George Webster, landsman, May 15, Naval Hospital, New York.
Matthew Jackson (colored) landsman, May 1, Potomac River.
John Clark (colored), landsman, May 1, Potomac River.
Robert Morris, pensioner, May 6, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.
John G. Wilson, surgeon's steward, October 15, 1864, Houston, Texas.
Charles H. Hamilton, acting master, U. S. steamer *Juniata*.
John Wilson, seaman, May 6, U. S. receiving ship *Ohio*.
Alfred Posey (colored), ordinary seaman, April 30, U. S. Naval Hospital, Washington.
James Foster, seaman, April 18, Newport, R. I.
Joseph N. Eaton, midshipman, April 28, Naval Academy.
Jacob Mohler, landsman, January 28, Foster Army Hospital, Newbern, N. C.
William H. Gumaney (colored), landsman, January 10, Foster Army Hospital, Newbern, N. C.
John Granby (colored), landsman, January 31, Foster Army Hospital, Newbern, N. C.
George Henry (colored), second class boy, April 5, Foster Army Hospital, Newbern, N. C.
Richard Robinson, seaman, May 11, U. S. receiving ship *North Carolina*.
John Anderson (colored), landsman, April 8, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, California.
Dean A. Small, musician, May 10, Naval Asylum.
John Pride, seaman, May 8, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 29, 1865.

Whereas, The President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and on the 26th day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-four, did, with the object to suppress the existing Rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons, who had directly or by implication participated in the said Rebellion; and

Whereas, Many persons who had so engaged in said Rebellion have, since the issuance of said proclamations, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and

Whereas, Many persons, who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder, by reason of their participation directly or by implication in said Rebellion, and continued in hostility to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon.

To the end, therefore, that the authority of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be re-established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing Rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in Rebellion have been instituted; but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:—

"I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing Rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God."

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:—

First. All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents, of the pretended Confederate government.

Second. All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the Rebellion.

Third. All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth. All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the Rebellion.

Fifth. All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the Army or Navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the Rebellion.

Sixth. All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh. All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the Rebellion.

Eighth. All military and naval officers in the Rebel service who were educated by the Government in the Military Academy at West Point or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth. All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States, for the purpose of aiding the Rebellion.

Eleventh. All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United States.

Twelfth. All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth. All persons who have voluntarily participated in said Rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth. All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's Proclamation of December 8, A. D. 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said Proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate,—provided, that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath, so as to ensure its benefit to the people, and guard the Government against fraud.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, The fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and,

Whereas, The President of the United States is, by the Constitution, made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, as well as Chief Executive Officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and,

Whereas, The Rebellion, which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the Government thereof in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has in its revolutionary progress deprived the people of the State of North Carolina of all civil government; and,

Whereas, It becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of North Carolina, in securing them in the enjoyments of a republican form of government:

Now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property;

I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby appoint William W. Holden Provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, whose duty it shall be, at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence; provided that in any election that may be hereafter held for choosing delegates to any State convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall previously have taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty as set forth in the President's proclamation, May 29th, 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State of North Carolina in force immediately before the 20th day of May, A. D. 1861, the date of the so called ordinance of secession, and the said convention when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the Constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the government to the present time. And I do hereby direct—

First, That the military commander of the department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service aid and assist the said Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this proclamation; and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding, or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State government as herein authorized.

Second, That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third, That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid.

In making the appointments, the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But if suitable residents of the districts shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth, That the Postmaster General proceed to establish post routes and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within the said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment. But if suitable residents are not found, then appoint agents from other States.

Fifth, That the district judge for the judicial district in which North Carolina is included proceed to hold courts within said State in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress. The Attorney-General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation, and sale, and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Federal courts.

Sixth, That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to said State.

Seventh, That the Secretary of the Interior put in force the laws relating to the Interior Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

NAVAL REGISTER.

The Editor will be glad to receive for this department of the JOURNAL *all interesting facts in relation to vessels of the Navy suitable for publication.*

COHASSETT, screw, 2, arrived at Brooklyn Navy Yard, May 29, from the North Atlantic Squadron.

CONEMAUGH paddle-wheel, 9, May 22, was lying in quarantine at Charleston. We have not learned what disease prevails on board.

COMMODORE HULL, paddle-wheel, 5, arrived at New York, May 26. She has been in commission about thirty months, and was struck 150 times by the enemy's shot in various engagements.

COHOES, light draft Monitor, 2.—The launch of this vessel was fixed for May 31st. Her length is 225 feet; breadth of beam, 45 feet; and depth of hold, 11 feet. Tonnage, 614. She is one of the altered vessels, about which there has been so much controversy.

CAMBRIDGE, screw, 10.—The Court of Inquiry convened to investigate the facts connected with the recent grounding of this steamer in Ossabaw Sound, reported that the accident was one which could not have been avoided by any pilot, being attributable solely to the want of a buoy on the spit on which the vessel struck. The court find that the Commander of the *Cambridge*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John F. Nickels, of New York, acquitted himself with great credit on the occasion. This officer has since been promoted to the grade of Acting Lieutenant-Commander. The *Cambridge* is to proceed North to be sold.

COLORADO, screw frigate, 52, went in commission Thursday, May 25, at the Brooklyn Yard. This vessel, which has been undergoing a thorough overhauling at the yard since its last engagement at Fort Fisher, is the flagship of Admiral Goldsborough, who will command the squadron in the Mediterranean. Part of her crew, 247 men, have been already transferred to her from the *North Carolina*. The tender of the flagship is being fitted up as rapidly as possible. The *Colorado* is already in the stream. Most of the fleet will sail from this and other ports during the summer. The following officers reported on board:—Commander, Robert H. Wyman; Lieutenant-Commander, Lewis A. Kimberly; Flag Lieutenant, R. H. Sampson; Lieutenants, J. C Watson, James H. Robertson, H. B. Robertson S. D. Ames, Wm. T. Sampson; Paymaster, J. S. Cunningham; Past Assistant Surgeons, James H. Tinkham, R. T. Edes; Ensigns, Charles H. Craven, Ira Harris; Acting Ensign, Charles H. Pendleton; Captain of Marines, C. D. Hebb; Lieutenant of Marines, E. P. Meeker; Chaplain, Charles R. Hale; Gunner, J. Webber; First Assistant Engineers, G. D. Edmonds, Henry Brown; Second Assistant Engineers, H. Missiner, Guy Sampson; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Frederick H. Morton; Midshipmen, C. T. Schmitz, George W. Flagg, C. J. Train, C. H. Davis, Jr, C. F. Goodrich, O. F. Heyerman George W. Armentrout, A. G. Caldwell, G. V. Menzies, F. W. Dickens, Edwin White, T. F. Jewett, James P. Weaver, John Schouler. Captain Case, former Executive Officer of the Brooklyn Yard, as before announced, is Fleet Captain, and Surgeon W. S. W. Ruschenberger, Fleet Surgeon.

DONEGAL, paddle-wheel.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant George D Upham, commanding, has resigned; his resignation has been accepted, and Acting Master George H. Avery has relieved him of his command.

FLORIDA, paddle-wheel, 7, was passed May 22, latitude 26, cruising.

FLAMBEAU, screw, 5, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Edward Cavendy, sailed from Charleston, May 22, for New York. She carries one of the Rebel cigar-shaped torpedo boats, the first ever seen in any harbor of the North.

GOVERNOR BUCKINGHAM, screw, 6, arrived at New York, May 26.

GEMSBOK, bark, 7, from Charleston, S. C., arrived at New York, May 30. Acting Master, J. F. Winchester; Acting Ensign and Executive Officer, J. N. Ankers; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Edgar K. Sellew; Acting Assistant Surgeon, B. J. Richards; Acting Ensigns, C. C. Baker, S S. Eldridge.

GLAUCUS, screw, 9, from Key West, 23d May, in tow of United States steamer *Magnolia*, arrived at New York May 29. Commander, George H. Cooper; Lieutenant, A. T. Snell; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Atwood Crosby; Acting Assistant Paymaster, W. J. Hoodless; Acting Master, H. J. Ipsen; Ensigns, T. W. Towne, James Oliver; Second Assistant Engineer, George W. Rogers, in charge; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, J. D. Newton, A. E. Chippindall; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Geo. Green, Edward Collins; Acting Mates, Henry E. Dunbar and R. W. Robins.

HUNCHBACK, paddle wheel, 6, from Shorn Rivar, N C., arrived at New York May 30. She left New York in 1861 on her first service; was in the Burnside expedition on Roanoke island, in which fight she was struck by eight 32 pound shots, which passed completely through her, and also by one 100-pounder, which disabled her engine. She was actively employed in the North Carolina waters participating in every engagement for two years. In October, 1863, in the Blackwater fight, she received between eleven and twelve hundred musket balls in the hull. For the past eighteen months she has been doing active service on the James River, and in March last was again ordered to North Carolina. Lieutenant-Commanding J. P. Fyffe; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Ed H Valentine; Acting Ensign and Sailing Master, John W. Thompson; Acting Mate, J. F. Sias; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Henry Cushing; First Assistant Engineer in charge, Aug. Barnard; Acting Third Assistant Engineers. John Edwards, Seth Hart, Jas. B. Carnes.

Iosco, paddle-wheel, 10.—Acting Rear-Admiral Bradford, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, has forwarded to the Navy Department a copy of a letter from Commodore Macomb, giving the details of a successful expedition up the Roanoke River, North Carolina, by the *Iosco*, *Valley City*, and Picket Boat No. 6, under command of Lieutenant-Commander Thornton, of the first-named vessel. The expedition proceeded as far up the Roanoke River as the Rebel naval station Halifax, and succeeded in capturing the steamers *Cotton Plant*, *Fisher*, and *Dally*, and the engine of Cushing's torpedo boat, and another craft of some kind built by the Rebels. The vessels were laden with staves, corn, cotton, etc. The Roanoke River was found to be cleared of obstructions, and a number of guns, sunk by the Rebels, were raised. A large quantity of cotton is stowed away along the banks of the river, and will be captured The Rebel naval station at Halifax has been taken possession of by our forces, and will be held until further orders.

JUNIATA, screw, 14, Commander J. J. Almy, is now at Port Royal repairing to join the squadron of Acting Rear-Admiral Godon.

LILAC, screw, 2, arrived at Brooklyn Navy Yard, May 29, from the North Atlantic Squadron.

MATTABESSETT, paddle-wheel, 10, arrived at New York, May 26.

NEPTUNE, screw, 9, from Cape Haytien in seven days, arrived at New York on Friday. Commander, J. P. Sanford; Lieutenant, T. F. Kane; Acting Assistant Surgeon, B. F. Harnell; Acting Master, Charles S. Barney; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Gad Lyman, Acting Second Assistant Engineers, J. M. Flynn, John Jordan, J. C. Bloomsbury, J. B. Place; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Chester O. Wood, C. S. Groves, George B. Boggs; Acting Ensigns, C. H. Lester, W. G. Upton, C. Burner; Acting Mates, C. C. Chamberlain, L. D. Rodocanachi, B. S. Reed, George A. Woodbery.

PONTIAC, paddle-wheel, 16, lying at Port Royal, May 22, is ordered North.

QUAKER CITY, paddle-wheel, 7.—A correspondent of a daily cotemporary writes from Brazos that there are two prizes at that port captured by this vessel, the *Cora* and *Talamaca*. The former we have noticed before. The latter was owned by a Philadelphian, and bound, at the time of her capture, from Lavaca to Matanzas, with twenty-four bales of cotton and sixty bushels of pecans. The cotton was sent to New Orleans, but the nuts fell into the hands of the soldiers. The only United States vessel now at Brazos, is the *Oneida*, screw, 11. Her officers, says the correspondent, "are on friendly relations with the other vessels-of-war at Bagdad, and social reunions are frequent between them."

SACRAMENTO, screw, 14, sailed from Deal, England, for a cruise.

SHOCKOKEN, paddle-wheel, 6, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, May 29, from Edenton, North Carolina. For a long time she has been performing blockading and other duties on the coast and rivers of North Carolina.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, paddle-wheel, 11, sailed from Washington, May 25, with the Honorable Secretary of the Navy and William Faxon, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Department, with a party of ladies and gentlemen on board. The Secretary will make a tour of inspection to the East and West Gulf Squadrons.

SUSQUEHANNA, paddle-wheel, 16.—Acting Rear-Admiral Sylvanus W. Godon, who has been ordered to the command of our Brazilian Squadron, put into Charleston on Saturday, in the steamer *Emma Henry*, leaving the steam frigate *Susquehanna* outside the bar, her draught of water being too great to allow her to cross the bar. He made a visit to Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren, and took his departure for his command on Saturday evening. On going out of the harbor, Saturday evening, the *Emma Henry* collided with the steamer *Conemaugh*, and destroyed her starboard paddle-wheel.

TACONY, paddle-wheel, 10, arrived at Boston May 29, from New York. On leaving New York she ran the first ten miles from the Battery, with the tide, in thirty-five minutes, and the first eighteen miles in one hour by coast survey points. During the trip she averaged thirteen miles per hour. She arrived at New York, from Fortress Monroe, May 27, making the passage, with the *Commodore Hull* in tow, in 28 hours. The *Tacony* goes to Charlestown Yard for repairs to her hull.

UNION, screw, 1, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Edward Conroy, commanding, arrived at New York May 27, from the East and West Gulf Squadrons, bringing the mails and 13 officers and 28 sick and discharged men.

VANDERBILT, paddle-wheel, 17, Captain C W. Pickering, from Charleston Bar and Hampton Roads, arrived at New York, May 31st. She left Charleston Bar on the morning of the 23d of May, with the Rebel ram *Columbia* in tow, and arrived at Hampton Roads on the afternoon of the 25th, making the passage in fifty-six hours. Left Hampton Roads the evening of May 29, with the double-turret Monitor *Onondaga* in tow, and made the passage to this port in twenty-six hours. She brings North a number of men whose terms of service have expired.

WYANDOTTE, screw, 5, arrived at New York, May 26.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy at Newport assembled on May 20th. The examinations began on the 22d.

THE Navy Department opened on Friday, May 26, a number of packages of Rebel flags captured up the Mobile River by Admiral Thatcher's fleet from Rebel iron clads.

THE new machine shop at the Norfolk Navy Yard, almost entirely destroyed by the Rebels in 1860, is rapidly rebuilding, and will be in readiness for occupancy in two or three weeks. The machinists at present are at work in the boiler shop.

F. W. SIMES, who has been on trial before a naval court-martial, held at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, for supplying the Government with an inferior article of white lead than that contracted for, has been convicted, and ordered by the court to pay a fine of two thousand dollars.

CALVIN S. Morse, Paymaster's Clerk of the receiving ship *North Carolina*, at Brooklyn, N. Y., committed suicide on the night of May 27, by blowing his brains out with a pistol. He is thought to have been suffering under an attack of insanity.

THE court-martial at Memphis, appointed to investigate the cause of the loss of the steamer *Sultana* and the death of a thousand soldiers, censures the Vicksburg Quartermaster and the Adjutant-General of the Mississippi Department for over-crowding the vessel, but acquits them of any intention to defraud the Government. The immediate cause of the disaster, however, was a deficiency of water in the boilers

THE last three months has wrought a great change in the duties of officers of receiving ships; indeed it has completely reversed them. Instead of receiving and drilling men, they are receiving and discharging seamen in great numbers. On the *North Carolina*, at the Brooklyn Yard, frequently 100 men a day receive their discharge. The best hands, of course, are retained and when the multitudes of raw landsmen are weeded out, the seamen of our Navy will equal any in the world

ACTING Rear-Admiral H. K. Thatcher, commanding the West Gulf Squadron, reports to the Navy Department, under date of United States flagship *Stockade*, off city of Mobile, May 18, that Admiral Frank Buchatan, senior officer of the late Rebel Navy, arrived at that place on the 17th May, and surrendered himself, giving his parole of honor that, among other things, he will not render aid to the Confederate States of America until properly exchanged This promising Rebel was the Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, and conspired with other traitors to turn its guns up on that city.

THE Rebel ram *Columbia* left Charleston May 23, for Hampton Roads, in tow of the steamer *Vanderbilt*. The following is printed as the list of her officers:—Lieutenant Commanding, George W. Heywood; Acting Masters, John G. Myers, J. E Jones, James M. Forsyth, and John K. Crosby; Acting Ensigns, A. N. Bates and Walter Walton, Mate, Frank H. Munroe; Engineers, Acting Second Assistant, Daniel Berry; Acting Third Assistants, G. S. Odell, Henry Fisher and Frederic W. Racao; Acting Assistant Surgeon, A. S. Dean; Acting Assistant Paymaster, S. Thomas, Jr.

A PARTY of divers, under the command of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William L. Churchill, commanding the schooner *Hope*, have lately been employed in raising the bodies of those unfortunate officers and men who were lost by the blowing up of iron-clad *Patapsco*, by a torpedo, on the 15th of last January, near Fort Sumter. Thirteen bodies have already been recovered. One was that of Acting Ensign Joseph S. Johnson, son of Fleet Surgeon William Johnson, of the squadron. Another was that of Acting Ensign James C. Brown. These men were only recognized by the initials found on their clothing. Dr. Johnson's son was interred in the Magnolia Cemetery near the remains of Lieutenant Bradford, of the Marine corps. The other bodies have all been interred at Fort Johnson, on James Island.

THE last four years of war have been busy ones at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. To say that one hundred purchased steamers have been altered into men-of-war, and twenty first-class vessels have been constructed, does not by any means measure the amount of work done in vessels. A constant stream of vessels, in all stages of deterioration, has poured in, the craft being speedily turned out again in excellent repair. Since the war commenced, the yard has furnished with outfits and supplies over 200 vessels per annum. The Dry Dock has never been empty. At present, there are over forty vessels at the yard, including five on the stocks. Last Tuesday, the screw steamers *Flag*, *Kensington*, *Vicksburg*, and *Proteus*, barkantine *Horace Beals*, and schooner *Rachel Seaman* were put up for sale. The *Horace Beals* brought $11,000, and the *Rachel Seaman* $13,500. The purchase money of the first, four years ago, was perhaps $15,000, and of the latter, say $16,000. While in the Government service, perhaps $10,000 has been spent on each in repairs. This is the case with all the Government vessels—they are in better repair than when purchased, and merchants will find their advantage in purchasing them. None of the steamers were sold.

MAJOR G. K. Warren, of the Regular Army, formerly Major-General of Volunteers, is granted thirty days leave of absence. Major-General Rosecrans is granted six months leave of absence, to visit the Pacific coast.

WE call the attention of Army and Navy men to the advertisement of the gas cooking stoves and ranges of the Eagle Gas Stove Manufacturing Company, of No. 447 Broadway, New York. They are highly commended.

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MARRIED.

HASKIS—DAVIS.—At St. Paul's church, Troy, N. Y., April 26, by Rev. J. Scarborough, Lieutenant W. L. HASKIS, First U. S. Artillery, to Miss ANNIE L. DAVIS, of Troy.

SEAMAN—BATCHELDER.—In Pelham, N. H., at the residence of the bride, May 24, by Rev. Augustus Beery, Mr. HENRY G. SEAMAN, late of U. S. N., to Miss MARY W., daughter of Amos Batchelder, M. D., of Pelham.

CHENERY—WILSON.—At Northampton, Mass., May 18, Assistant Paymaster CHARLES E. CHENERY, U.S.N., of San Francisco, Cal., to Miss L. F. WILSON, of Northampton.

GREGORY—ANDREW.—At the New Jerusalem Temple, La Porte, Ind., April 25, by Rev. Henry Weber, assisted by Rev. George C. Noyes, Colonel SAMUEL C. GREGORY, Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry, to Miss CARA F., youngest daughter of Captain A. P. Andrew, of La Porte, Ind.

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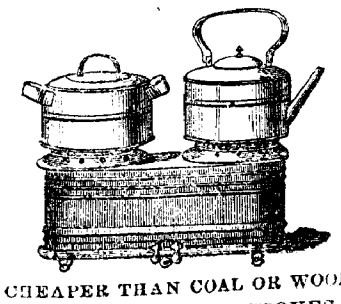
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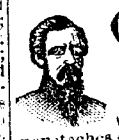
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Due from Agents	31,978 05	
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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE Texas Expedition seems to have got off without any public excitement, just as the Mediterranean Squadron, also, will depart without creating any great commotion. Our people are temporarily *blasé* with military glory, and must have an interval of quiet before their interest in these affairs revives and freshens. Besides, the knowledge that the war is over takes away the charm of uncertainty which used to attend grand expeditions. The Expedition to Texas is under the charge of General WEITZEL. It has been fitting out for the past fortnight, in Hampton Roads, and at Fortress Monroe and City Point, and is now in the neighborhood of Mobile. The sailing orders prescribe a general rendezvous in Mobile Bay, where the steamers will be coaled and cleansed for the voyage further South. The first part of the fleet comprised 12 or 15 vessels, and got off before the 1st of June. The remainder, comprising the Steamers *Star of the South, Richmond, Western Metropolis, Tonawanda, C. C. Perry, J. P. Everman, Empire City, Rebecca Barber, Cambria,* and *Tillie,* delayed until the 5th. The fair weather will soon carry the whole fleet to its destination.

The troops consist of two divisions of WEITZEL'S Twenty-fifth corps (colored), and are in good spirits and condition. GILES A. SMITH'S First division remains with the second part of the fleet, JACKSON'S Second division going off in the first batch of transports. PAINE'S Third division is in TERRY'S Tenth corps, now in North Carolina. WEITZEL'S headquarters are on the steamer *Crescent.* He takes full supplies of rations, ammunition and water. The Fourth corps is also under marching orders for Galveston, via New Orleans.

In the Southwest, military news of importance is dying out, as in the East. General SHERIDAN has assumed command of the Military Division of the Southwest, embracing the country west of the Mississippi and south of the Arkansas Rivers. Generals SHERIDAN and CANBY have issued orders permitting cotton to be brought to market without military interference. General CANBY has divided the Department of the Gulf into the following four divisions:—Louisiana, headquarters at New Orleans; Mississippi, headquarters at Jackson; Alabama, headquarters at Montgomery; Florida, headquarters at Tallahassee. HOOD and staff surrendered to General DAVIDSON on the 31st of May. The First division of the Thirteenth Army corps will soon proceed to Shreveport, accompanied by General ANDREWS, Colonel BERTRAM and Colonel MATTHEWS, as commissioners for paroling KIRBY SMITH'S army. Captain RAYBURN, commanding all the roving bands of Rebels in Jackson, Prairie and White counties, sent in propositions of surrender, which were accepted, and the ceremonies were performed on the 24th instant, at Duvall's Bluff. Captain MAYBERRY surrendered at Pine Bluff, a fortnight previous, and with him all the Confederate forces in Arkansas and Monroe counties, and MAYBERRY'S and RAYBURN'S commands were all the armed opposition to Union authority which remained in this region.

Having already announced the surrender of KIRBY SMITH to CANBY, we will not describe the detailed scenes of capitulation. But we append, for the sake of keeping them on record, the official terms agreed upon:—

Terms of a military convention, entered into this 26th day of May, 1865, at New Orleans, La., between General E. KIRBY SMITH, Confederate States Army, commanding the department of Trans-Mississippi, and Major-General E. R. S. CANBY, United States Army, commanding Army and division of West Mississippi, for the surrender of the troops and public property of the military and naval authorities of the trans-Mississippi Department:

I. All acts of war and resistance against the United States, on the part of the troops under General SMITH, shall cease from this date.

II. The officers and men to be paroled until duly exchanged, or otherwise released from the obligation of their parole by the authority of the Government of the United States. Duplicate rolls of all officers and men paroled to be retained by such officers as may be designated by the parties hereto—officers giving their individual paroles, and commanders of regiments, battalions, companies and detachments signing a like parole for the men of their respective commands.

III. Artillery, small arms, ammunition and other property of the Confederate States, including gunboats and transports, to be turned over to the officers appointed to receive the same on the part of the Government of the United States; duplicate inventories of the property to be surrendered to be prepared, one copy to be returned by the officer delivering, and the other by the officer receiving it, for the information of their respective commanders.

IV. The officers and men paroled under this agreement will be allowed to return to their homes, with the assurance that they will not be disturbed by the authorities of the United States as long as they continue to observe the conditions of their parole and the laws in force where they reside; except that persons resident in the Northern States, and not excepted in the amnesty proclamation of the PRESIDENT, may return to their homes on taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

V. The surrender of property will not include the side-arms, or private horses, or baggage of officers.

VI. All horses, which are, in good faith, the private property of enlisted men, will not be taken from them; the men will be permitted to take such with them to their homes, to be used for private purposes only.

VII. The time, mode and place of paroling and surrender of property will be fixed by the respective commanders, and it will be carried out by commissioners appointed by them.

VIII. The terms and conditions of this convention to extend to all officers and men of the army and navy of the Confederate States, or any of them, being in or belonging to the trans-Mississippi Department.

IX. Transportation and subsistence to be furnished at public cost for the officers and men (after being paroled) to the nearest practicable point to their homes.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Lieutenant-General and Chief-of-Staff,
for General E. KIRBY SMITH.

P. JOS. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General Volunteers and Chief-of-Staff,
for Major-General E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division Western Mississippi.

J. N. GALLEHW, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Additional terms were made later in the day for the rendezvous of the paroled troops in the trans-Mississippi Department near their homes, and also for the surrender of the Confederate navy, under Captain CARTER; leaving the details to Captain CARTER, of the Rebel navy, and Lieutenant-Commander FITZHUGH, of the United States Navy.

The Sixth corps, which did not participate in the grand ovation at Washington, has since had a review of its own. The corps, at sunrise of the 24th May, broke camp at Manchester, and crossing the James, passed in review through Richmond before Major-General HALLECK and Major-General ORD, and then took up its line of march along the Brook Road, *en route* to Washington, in the same order as it passed through the city. Accompanying the corps was a train of one thousand wagons. Included in this number was the corps train, and also a wagon train which has, for a long time past, been stationed at City Point. Ten days' rations and forage were carried. That night the corps camped at Hanover Court-House. The second day, the 25th, the corps went into camp soon after one, at Chesterfield Station, on account of the mire of the roads, and the length of the train. On the third day, the 26th, the corps was again halted, after a slow march of ten miles, on account of the roads and the rain, and here, a storm setting in, the troops remained until the morning of the 29th. On that day, Fredericksburgh was reached, and the trains, twelve miles long, were got up. Thence, next day, the 30th, the corps marched at four o'clock, and at one, the advance, WHEELER'S division, reached Acquia Creek, after proceeding for long distances almost knee-deep in mud. On the 31st, a march of twenty miles was made, bringing the corps about two miles south of Wolf Run Shoals, on the Occoquan. This creek was bridged at night by the Fiftieth New York Engineers, and the corps started before sunrise. Fairfax Court-House was reached about eleven. About noon of June 2d, the tenth day, the corps reached its destination near Alexandria. The troops went into permanent camp at Bailey's Cross Roads.

The Ninth corps will lose a large part of its strength by the recent mustering-out orders. On the 29th, HARTRANFT'S entire Third division, consisting of Pennsylvania troops, under temporary command of CURTIN, was reviewed, preparatory to mustering out of service—the troops composing it being one year men, with the exception of the 51st Pennsylvania regiment. The two brigades in the division comprise the 200th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, and 211th Pennsylvania. A train, containing fifty-five car loads of these troops left for Harrisburgh by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with great enthusiasm on the part of the men. Under the order mustering out all the batteries, the artillery brigade of this corps, commanded by Brevet Brigadier-General J. C. TIDBALL, will be mustered out of service forthwith, without regard to time or expiration of enlistment. On Wednesday of last week, the artillery brigade, commanded by Brevet Brigadier-General JAMES M. ROBERTSON, was reviewed on the ground near Lincoln Hospital, by Major-General WILCOX. The brigade is composed of the following batteries, viz.:—C, 3d United States, Captain D. R. RANSOM; M, 2d United States, Major C. A. WOODRUFF; D, 2d United States, Captain E. B. WILLISTON; 6th New York Independent Battery, Captain M. P. CLARK; B and L, 2d United States, Lieutenant John MCGILVERY; L, 5th United States, Lieutenant W. F. RANDOLPH; and C and E, 4th United States, Captain M. P. MILLER. The review was very creditable.

The Fifth corps, like the others, is experiencing the effect of the uninterrupted muster-out. Eight regiments were mustered out up to the 2d of June, including, on the 1st, the Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Maryland, and One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania. A correspondent of the daily press says that the whole number to be mustered out under existing orders, about 13,500, including present and absent, leaving about 22,000 present and absent in the corps. This includes about 8,000 absent in hospital from sickness and wounds. They will probably be mustered out, leaving a balance of about 14,000 in the corps.

The Fifteenth corps has now all gone to Louisville. The Seventeenth will follow next week. General LOGAN has established his headquarters at Louisville, for the Army of the Tennessee. SLOCUM'S Army of Georgia will follow LOGAN'S, the troops, however, who can be mustered out under the recent order being

allowed to go home. In DAVIS's Fourteenth corps, 21 regiments will be mustered out. Two Eastern regiments—the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania and Seventeenth New York—report to AUGUR, leaving only about 20 regiments to go with the corps. A visit of General THOMAS, the old commander of the corps, to its camp, was the occasion of an impromptu review and much enthusiasm. MOWER's Twentieth corps will be much reduced by the mustering out of its members, it being largely composed of the 3-years men of 1862. The divisions of WILLIAMS and WARD lose many of their troops, GEARY'S rather less. Rendezvous are assigned to the various regiments mustered out, for the pleasant ceremony of final payment. The troops of the southern part of New York will rendezvous at Hart's Island until paid off.

THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF TACTICS.

Is it not ridiculous to see that, even on manœuvring-grounds studied with care, often for more than thirty years, by general officers who are commanding in the presence of a sovereign, when silence, calm, and the desire to do well encourage every one, the grossest errors are committed as soon as the manœuvres are complicated to several lines; and as soon as the directions, from being perpendicular, become oblique? Grave disorder ensues, as well as great confusion. The king and the courtiers for whom the representations take place, do not, certainly, perceive this; but the military man is quite stupefied on reading on the morrow in the newspapers, that the troops under the command of Marshal or General such a one, manœuvred with admirable precision and order. He knows very well that the contrary is the case, and asks himself: As our regulations are impossible of execution, and dangerous under the most favorable circumstances, what will it be in presence of the enemy, when emotion, the noise of the volleys fired, the obstacles of the soil, and the necessity of conforming to the movements of an energetic and agile adversary force the troops to rapidly accomplish new evolutions?

This leads us very naturally to abreviate and pass in review the different manœuvring regulations in use, not only in the American, but in other armies, in order to retrench what is useless or too complicated, and consequently too long.

Every regulation should comprise the following evolutions indispensable in war:

1. The formation of the troops in battle.
2. The movements of the troops in battle.
3. The passing from the order of battle to the order of column, and *vice versa*.
4. Measures against cavalry.
5. Those against sharpshooters.

In artillery the movements of the sharpshooters are evidently without object; but for artillery as well as for the two other arms, the three first evolutions are in general use, and should be accomplished in each arm by an analogous command, in order that the sole command of the commanding officer may determine the simultaneous and practical execution in every manœuvre by the three arms. Is it not strange that regulations have never taken into consideration the fact that the three arms which, upon the battle-field, should lend each other mutual aid, which form part of a single whole, concur in the execution of the will of a single man, and are under his immediate direction, should be set in motion by analogous means, and that the principle of their manœuvres should be identical, so as not to break the unity of the whole?

Let the regulations on manœuvres of any country be opened, and let it be seen whether the general of an army can, by a single command, cause an evolution to be simultaneously executed by the infantry, cavalry and artillery united. Why this strange incoherence, when common sense exacts that the three arms should manœuvre simultaneously?

The first evolution which attracts our attention is the formation for battle. This is an evolution of the highest importance. Formerly the order of battle was all. As the troops formed, so they fought. Movements were rare, armies having little mobility. The phalanx, with its pikes twenty-four feet long, and its files from sixteen to forty men in depth—an immense stomach, without legs, but armed with two little arms formed of peltastes, divided into two groups of four thousand each, upon eight ranks in depth, and posted upon its flanks—was not evidently a corps susceptible of great agility. The Roman formation, more scientific, and which served as a prototype for modern formations, with its three lines formed *en echiquier* by manipules, was not susceptible either of that rapidity which in the last European campaigns, at Alma and Inkermann, as well as in Italy, has completely changed the old tactics, and given a glimpse of what the future ones will be. The Roman army was still fighting behind palisades or entrenchments, and using the spade and shovel, as in America, consequently making its order of battle the principle of victory; it could easily advance and recoil; but all its faculties of locomotion were limited. Manœuvring, properly so called, incessant movement on the field of battle, which is the soul of European battles at the present day, and especially the secret of the superiority of the French army, were things almost unknown among the Romans.

In all the campaigns which Europe has gone through with she has never seen either spade or shovel in an army, unless it was during sieges. In America alone have we found this remnant of Roman tradition, which has considerably prolonged and complicated the war.

We will not speak of battle during the middle ages, with its blocks of iron. Fear seems to have been the principal appendix of that chivalry, whose intellect, as iron-clad as their bodies, appeared only to act in order to caparison man and beast, and make them invulnerable; but motionless at the same time; their horses can scarcely carry the man who cannot carry himself, and who is a dead man if he falls. Behind these worthy representatives of their times, are their vassals, footmen and varlets, ready to pillage or to fly, as VIAL very properly says. Let us pass on. Science has nothing to do with such matters; but now comes the great revolutionary leveller, respecting neither crown, helmet nor cuirass—the cannon, which establishes equilibrium between the foot soldier and the cavalier, between the proletarian and the lord, before Death, whose messenger it is: equality begins, and the order of battle lengthens; we have no longer those deep masses, exposing from ten to twenty men to the passage of the projectile. We successively reduce to six and four ranks, and we see the line of battle formed of all the groups which represent the army, with their standards floating in the midst of each. We behold the germ of the present order of battle; those groups, simple bands at first, are about progressively to transform themselves; from their ranks will emerge that absurd creation which routine has consecrated and preserved up to our day—regiments. These regiments will become titles, properties and forms; they will take the name of the provinces from which they come; of the princes, their proprietors, or of certain distinctions more fertile still. Thus, we have in France, Royale Champagne, Royale Cravatte, while we have in Prussia, Austria, Russia and England, the Wellington regiment, and that of the Emperor Nicholas, the Grand Duke Constantine, &c. Through respect for the really respectable titles of these regiments, the logic of good sense is introverted, and manœuvres will be made for the regiment, not the regiments for the manœuvres—the rational consequence of this European political principle, which declares the people made for the governments and not the governments for the people.

We shall be obliged to range regiments in such or such an order through consideration for their seniority, their proprietor, &c.; and to respect this order, as well in manœuvres and combat as in the order of battle, the life of men is there to satisfy the self-love of the proprietor or the colonel. In order to respect regimentary tradition, we are obliged to introduce the colonel and his staff and his regiment into the line of battle, although good sense, in harmony with the majority of the manœuvres, only recognizes battalions, and has not placed any of them in the regulations upon manœuvres.* C.

RECENT FOREIGN MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

EVER since FREDERIC THE GREAT demonstrated the vast advantages of light field artillery, the Prussians have made a special favorite of this arm of the service, and by slow degrees have brought it to a very high grade of perfection. It is in many respects better than that of any other European Power, especially in regard to perfection of drill, lightness and effectiveness of the guns, and the ease with which they can be manœuvred on the field. The subject is one to which Prussian military authors have devoted much study, and they have given some of the best text books on artillery we possess. One of the latest and best works of this class that has attracted our attention, is a little book of about a hundred and fifty pages, prepared by Captain HOFFMAN, of the Prussian service, for the use of field artillerists. It is written in a plain, unpretending, common-sense style, is well printed and illustrated with twenty-six woodcuts. As a manual for practical use, it possesses great value for the Prussian artillerist; and with some modifications, might be made a valuable instruction book for military students in this country. The work is divided into eight sections, each devoted to a special topic. In the first section, the author treats of gunpowder, the various methods employed in its manufacture, and the safest means of storage and transportation. He lays particular stress on the precautionary measures which should be observed in handling this dangerous material. The second section deals with guns and gun-carriages. One of the most interesting facts developed by the author in this connection, is the marvellous decrease in the weight of field artillery. Compared with the ponderous and clumsy machines which FREDERIC THE GREAT found in use, the guns of the present day appear like playthings. There is not a field gun in the Prussian service that weighs 900 pounds. The weight of the rifled 6-pounder is 862 pounds; of the rifled 4-pounder, 550; of the short 12-pounder, 856; of the 7-pounder howitzer, 820. Yet in accuracy of firing and effective execution, these light and easily handled guns are far superior to anything that preceded them. In the third section the author gives an interesting account of the different styles of ammunition in use in the Prussian artillery service; the fourth section treats of projectiles; the fifth, of the artillery drill; the sixth, of field practice. It appears from this section that in actual practice the range of the rifle is so accurate that Prussian artillerists calculate with certainty in striking any object at a distance of 2,500 yards. The seventh section treats of the furniture of the gun; the eighth and last, of the construction of field batteries. Although Captain HOFFMAN wrote this little work exclusively for artillerists, it contains much to interest the general reader, especially in respect to the history of artillery, and the progress which has been made within a few years past in the improvement of this arm of military service.

* In regulations the colonel goes through the functions of head of battalion, and the lieutenant-colonel through those of captain and adjutant-major, and the major goes through those of adjutant under-officer in the French army.

The yearly report of the Secretary of the Swedish Military Academy gives some account of the changes which were made during the past year in the organization of the Swedish army. The number of sharp-shooters in each regiment, formerly six per company, has been increased to eight. There are 174 volunteer organizations of riflemen, counting seventeen thousand members. At present the Swedish infantry is armed with Minié rifles, but these will be displaced in future by breech-loading rifles of the most approved pattern. The regulations adopted recently lay particular stress on the importance of accurate firing, and direct that all new recruits have special drill in target practice.

Lieutenant-Colonel VAN DER WEIDE, a member of the Military Academy at St. Petersburg, has invented an apparatus for submarine illumination, which is well described in a pamphlet recently published under the following title: *Un mot sur l' appareil d' éclairage sous-marin du Lieutenant-Colonel Van de Weide.* The apparatus consists of a lantern, half which is in the form of a strong reflector. A lamp is placed in the upper part, filled by a fluid which is converted by the heat into gas. At the bottom of the lantern is a contrivance for renewing the air consumed by the lamp. This machine has been successfully tried at St. Petersburg and Cronstadt. At the depth of six yards it enabled a diver to distinguish objects plainly at a distance of four yards and a half from the lantern. Small objects, which had been lost in the Neva, were recovered with its aid. It combines the advantages of easy management, entire safety and practicability.

A recent number of the *Rivista Militare Italiana* contains an elaborate article on the war in Denmark, written from an Italian point of view. As a matter of course, no live Italian could sympathize with the attempt of the great German Powers to break up the unity of the Danish kingdom, in order to secure a seaport for Prussia, under pretext of liberating the people of Schleswig-Holstein from oppression. Poor Schleswig-Holsteiners! In falling into the clutches of the Prussian police, they find they have exchanged King Log for King Stork. The second article gives a comprehensive and detailed statement of the present condition of the Italian army, embracing the strength of each arm of the service, the composition of the several army corps, and other interesting statistics. No important modifications in the organization of the army have taken place; and, owing to the uncertainties of the political world, it is not considered prudent to attempt any considerable reduction in its force. The "Italians in Africa," gives a sketch of several Italian officers who took prrt in the Tunis Expedition of 1573-4.

Herr MATTHIES, of Brunswick, has written a book on Waterloo. It would seem as if the poor fellows who fought and died in that great battle might be allowed to rest in peace. The influence of Waterloo on the development of Europe was long since definitely settled, and there can be little use in dragging out the actors into fretful controversy every few months. The soldiers of Brunswick may have been entitled to the lion's share of the honors of that fateful day, but Herr MATTHIES' book will hardly convince the world that it has been mistaken in ascribing the chief glory of the great victory to WELLINGTON and his soldiers.

IN order to recruit the ranks of the Regular regiments as soon as practicable, the Adjutant-General will open recruiting stations at such points as offer a reasonable prospect of enlisting good men. A recent order of the War Department directs the Adjutant-General of the Army to designate places of rendezvous in the respective States to which regiments after muster out will be forwarded for prompt payment.

LIFE IN LIBBY PRISON.

"LIBBY LIFE"* is one of those numerous little volumes of personal adventure in the war which will furnish material to the future historian. We are always glad to welcome such autobiographies or descriptions of personal experience, but in the present case, there are one or two circumstances of peculiar interest. The author, a Cuban officer, in our service, was obliged to spend a winter in Cuba, attempting to restore his health, lost in prison confinement. The same day that news reached "Parole Camp," at Annapolis, that he was exchanged, he started for the front, and, by written request of Major-General BIRNEY, was assigned to duty on his staff as Assistant Adjutant-General, in which capacity he served till the Army reached Petersburgh, when he broke down from exposure, &c., in that fearful campaign, operating on a body enfeebled by nine months in the Libby. So few Cubans have taken service with us, that the book of this officer is worthy of special attention.

The volume is a simple narrative of events and experience, often sad, often humorous. Some little sketches made by the author illustrate the interior of prison life where pen descriptions might fail. The author was captured at Gettysburgh, on the 2d day of July, 1863. Let us subjoin some interesting paragraphs from his work.

Now for the Libby itself It stands close by the Lynchburgh Canal, and in full view from the river. It is a capacious warehouse, built of brick and roofed with tin. It was a busy place previous to the Rebellion; barrels and bales obstructed the stone side-walk which surrounds the building on all four of its sides; barrels and boxes were being constantly hoisted in and hoisted out; numberless boats lined the canal in front of it, and loaded drays rattled over the cobble pavement of Carey street. There was a sign-board at an angle of the building, whereon you might have read in black letters on a white ground: "Libby & Sons, Ship Chandlers and Grocers." This sign-board is still at its post; but a wondrous change has come over the place. There are now no bales and boxes coming in at one end and going out at the other; no laden boats on the canal; no drays rattling over the stone pave. There is something about it indicative of the grave, and, indeed, it *is* a sort of unnatural tomb, whose pale, wan habitants gaze vacantly out through the barred windows on the passer-by, as if they were peering from the mysterious precincts of another world.

The building has a front of about one hundred and forty feet, with a depth of about one hundred and five. There are nine rooms, each one hundred and two feet long by forty-five wide. The height of ceilings from the floor, is about seven feet; except in the upper story, which is better ventilated, owing to the pitch of the roof. At each end of these rooms are five windows.

Nothing but bread has, as yet, been issued to us, half a loaf twice a day, per man. This must be washed down with James River water, drawn from a hydrant over the wash-trough. To-morrow, we are to be indulged with the luxury of bacon-soup.

There are some filthy blankets hanging about the room; they have been used time and again by the many who have preceded us; they are soiled, worn, and filled with vermin, but we are recommended to help ourselves in time: if we do so with reluctance and profound disgust, it is because we are now more particular than we will be by-and-by.

We have tasted of the promised soup; it is boiled water sprinkled with rice, and seasoned with the rank juices of stale bacon; we must shut our eyes to eat it; the bacon, I have no doubt, might have walked into the pot of its own accord. It is brought up to us in wooden buckets, and we eat it, in most cases without spoons, out of tin-cups. "Quis custodiet ipsos custodes."

The author describes with much humor scrubbing-day and white-washing day. On the former, "everything, pretty much, that you possess, your bed, your baggage, and your dinner, are on the floor, and that floor, will be in a few moments a tempestuous ocean of splashing, filthy water. You may baffle the foe, perhaps, for a short time, by rapid and well-conducted retreats to little islands of dry floor here and there, where you stand on tip-toe, your blanket over your shoulders, your day's rations in one hand, and your coffee-pot in the other; but you will, finally, be compelled to surrender, and resign yourself to your watery fate."

On the latter day, "your only coat is sure to come out of the ordeal spotted and streaked with white down the back; your only hat will look as if you had just come in from a severe snow-storm, and you will walk about the rest of the day like a sort of hitherto undiscovered specimen of the leopard family, deeming yourself fortunate enough, if you do not create a, to you, unaccountable laugh wherever you go, by a snow-flake of lime glued on to the end of your nose." It is pleasant, at all events, to know that Libby *had*, now and then, a scrubbing and a whitewashing.

The prisoners had, for amusement, a Lyceum, whose debates were interesting. "An eloquent orator, naked to the waist [for the weather is very warm], rises on his bare feet, and flourishes his sleeveless arms about in a style as imposing and forcible as it is original. He is portraying, with the glowing and picturesque colors of an inspired imagination, the sublime beauties of the ancient philosophy. He is patriotically suicidal with SOCRATES; suicidally heroic with CATO; astutely critical with HORACE; mysteriously profound with SENECA, and profoundly mysterious with CICERO, when he is ludicrously interrupted by a vociferous call from the cook-house, of 'fall in, small messes, for your black beans!'" The Lyceum supported a newspaper which was well edited, and filled with humorous local articles.

The daily life and the meals at Libby are described at length:

The first thing we hear in the morning is the stentorian voice of a certain fertile colored genius, familiarly known in Libby as "Old Ben." This voice daily announces to the half-awakened prisoners that there is "great news in de papers! Telegraphic dispatches from ebery whar! Sure I'm bound to trabel!" Old Ben is followed by "the General," another colored attache of the prison, whose chief duty is to go through the rooms every morning and fumigate them with tar-smoke. The "General" is a staunch supporter of the old flag, and qualifies his fumigatory process by calling it "a good Union smoke!"

The next announcement is, that of "mess number so-and-so—breakfast!" There is then a general rush of the members of said mess to their morning repast, which is spread in true alms-house style, upon a long, bare, pine table. To the casual observer, the meal would appear to consist wholly of deformed tin plates and pewter spoons, but an oniony odor which pervades the premises is a welcome earnest of "hash" to come.

In the room under the one we occupy, are confined a large number of Federal non-commissioned officers, and citizens captured in Maryland and Pennsylvania during the late invasion by General Lee's army. They are even more poorly fed than ourselves. Through a chink in the floor we pass them down crackers, and pieces of bread, whenever we can spare them from our slender store. It is pitiful to see these starving men struggling with their thin, lank hands, at the hole, to catch the bits we drop through to them. We often see them fight desperately over a morsel of bread, even beating and knocking one another down. I never look through that chink, but I can see below some anxious, wasted face, and a pair of sunken eyes, peering up in wistful supplication for a crust! The Confederate authorities assert that they are doing all they can for us! If unavoidable, this system of starvation would be frightful enough: if intentional, it is too revoltingly cruel to ever meet with its full punishment upon earth.

The water we use, is drawn at a hydrant, under which a bath-tub, or rather *trough*, has been constructed, which serves for all washing purposes generally. This tub, which would, under ordinary conditions of comfort, inconveniently hold one bather, is often made to accommodate three or four at a time, with a crowd in waiting and ready to squeeze in at the first opportunity. A misty spray of muddy soap and water consantly envelopes the tub, so that it presents somewhat the appearance of a rock by the sea side, against which the rising waves dash themselves incessantly. In this unusually hot weather the prison is heated into a huge oven, in which several hundred human beings are thoroughly baked in the most approved style of a first-class steam-bakery. Of course, under such circumstances, the pressure upon the tub is tremendous—for it is a well in the prison-sands, and the splashing and spluttering which take place there, may readily be conceived.

Not the least amusing incident to which the tempestuous history of this devoted tub has given rise, is the trial by a mock court of one of the most discreet and dignified of the officers, charged with endangering the peace and discipline of the prison community, by an attempt somewhat of the nature of the one just related, to enjoy the secret raptures of a clandestine bath. Much humor and mirth were created by this comical trial. A gray headed cavalry officer acted as judge upon this occasion, and the mock gravity and professional air he assumed, as well as his shrewd wit, convulsed the court with laughter during the proceedings.

The empanelling of the jury was rendered amusingly difficult by the fact that nearly all who were subpœnaed had been selected out of the foreign element: French, Germans, and Hungarians, especially those who knew but little of the language. The accused, of course, became the target at which all the mischievous witticisms were aimed; but he bore himself throughout the trying ordeal with the most admirable good-nature. Among the many amusing arguments urged by the defence was one, sustained by powerful evidence, that the accused had never been known ever to wash his face, since his arrival in the prison; one of the Faculty was produced who testified to the effect that the accused suffered from frequent attacks of hydrophobia; another in assisting him to an alibi, testified that he had seen the prisoner on the night in question coming out of an ice-cream saloon on Main street, in Richmond, with a Confederate lady on his arm; a fragment of a letter had been picked up by another, near the tub, signed by one "Susan," the contents of which aspersed the fidelity of the aged warrior, and brought to light some highly amusing incidents of his amatory experiences. The prisoner at the bar listened to these jokes with charming good temper, and none seemed to relish more than himself the drollery of the whole affair.

A verdict of "guilty" was brought in, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court; and the sentence, which terminated the proceedings, was to the effect that the accused should be drummed out of the prison into the Federal lines, and that, in view of the recommendation to mercy, the prosecution should pay all the costs!

Then follows some description of the scenes at night, which, if our own memory serves us right (and we shall not forget these things in a hurry), will apply to garrison life as well as prison life, "after taps." The author says:—

One of the most original institutions among the prisoners is that practiced every night, after the lights are put out. It is styled "the catechism." It consists of a series of satirical, critical, serio-comic interrogatories, referring either to events of recent occurrence in the prison, or to incidents connected with the previous experiences of some of the officers; they are invariably personal in their application, and wo unto him who falls into the clutches of these nocturnal catechisers, or who attempts to remonstrate against so popular an amusement. Such significant questions are asked as "who hid behind the big gun?" "Who has Brigadier on the brain?" "Who washed his clothes in the soup bucket?" "Who surrendered for humanity's sake?" and these are replied to with the names of the several offenders much to the *gusto* of of those acquainted with the circumstances referred to.

This more original than intellectual amusement is occasionally varied by a sequence of hideous imitations of all known fowls and quadrupeds, with a menagerie-like effect which would not sound unnatural in a virgin forest of central Africa.

These highly refined entertainments invariably terminate with a grand bombardment, by way of a *finale a la militaire*, during which all kinds of missiles, even to the fragments of stale corn bread, are violently and rapidly discharged from numberless masked batteries and go whirring all over the room, crashing among the tin-ware and barrels, and boxes, with a continuous rattle which quite reminds one of a brisk skirmish, and is not unaccompanied with some serious apprehensions, as to the safety of uncovered heads.

Under the head of "Preparing for Winter," are some pleasant descriptions:

As the cool weather gains upon us, lying about on the bare floor, *en deshabille*, must be foregone. It has never entered into the calculations of our keepers to furnish our prison-home for us; so, we must set to work, and by a desperate effort of our ingenuity, furnish it ourselves. Every day I observe great improvements in this department of our house-keeping, diminutive, unpretending stools, made from spare ends of shelf-boards and blanket-racks, have given way to more aspiring attempts at chairs; boxes from home have been worried into ricketty, phthisical looking little tables, or hung up to serve as cup-boards; commissary barrels have been sawed and hammered into unsightly, and somewhat uneasy "easy-chairs;" a stray piece of blanket makes, here and there, a tolerable table cloth; a suspended barrel-hoop replaces the long lost luxury of a clothes perch; a splinter forced into the wall in the interstices between the bricks, will support your hat in a cheap and decorous manner; an empty can, once the receptacle of some highly prized delicacy, makes an admirable lamp, in which, with a wick made from the nether extremity of a cotton garment, and fed with the waste fat of sundry pork rations, diffuses a fair amount of light, backed by its compound metallic reflector. With a seat, a table, and a lamp, at the prisoner's disposal, the long winter evenings will not find him totally unprepared. Indeed, there is at times experienced in the midst of the long room, scattered all over with little squatter-like colonies gathered round a cluster of their rude furniture and pork-fat lamps, a something almost akin to a faint resemblance of comfort. Such is the force of habit, that we conceive our few feet square of mess room, to possess something of a home character—if that can in any manner be coupled with the name of home, which is, in the world, perhaps the least like it.

Some of us at the foot of the post, some near a window, some against a wall, or even in the centre of the room, with our clothing hung up on every projecting angle, our eatables perched upon all manner of shelves and ingenious contrivances, and our rough little table and chair, we look like so many gregarious Crusoes; a large invoice of poll-parrots from one of the many societies at the North, would render this last illusion complete.

In order to lessen the tedium of the winter evenings, recourse is had to all sorts of games, in which the majority participate with great zest. Sometimes it is a ludicrous imitation of a country show, in which figures an elephant represented by throwing a blanket over the shoulders of two officers, or a grotesque female giant, in which one is mounted upon the shoulders of another; these are paraded through the rooms, preceded by torch bearers and a band of *music* performing favorite airs on hair-combs—the whole headed by some comical genius carrying a broom, in the character of an absurd drum major. At other times a grand cock-fight is inaugurated, in which the two combatants selected, having patiently submitted to that arbitrary process known as "bucking," butt at each other around the ring in fine style, the defeated "rooster" being overset in the most ludicrous manner. Bets are made and great faith exhibited in the fighting qualities of the several "birds."

But there are sad as well as pleasant things for the author to record, as our readers may too easily believe. He describes the dull, sombre winter days when the light is so long absent from the prison, and the effect upon individual prioners:

There is a pale, sallow, resurrected-looking youth whom I see wandering like an ill-fed spectre from room to room; he has been a prisoner during many months, and is reduced to the narrowest possible limits of anatomical contraction. He has large eyes which brighten, at times, when you address him kindly or jocosely; but they are eyes which brighten, not with intellectual sunshine, but rather with the weird radiance of moonlight.

This youth has a hobby. That hobby is, to make his escape from the prison. He dreams of impracticable rope ladders to be manfactured surreptitiously out of blankets, and to be ingeniously concealed from the keen eye of the Inspector—perhaps of being lowered from the windows in a basket, like Saul from the walls of Damascus. Over his soup, over his coffee, over his stewed apples, over his huckleberries, that one deep and mysterious scheme absorbs all his faculties; at all hours that restless incubus, urged on by an enraged and merciless rider, gallops fiercely to and fro through the bewildering mazes of his brain—especially during those periods of fearful tedium when he gazes out through the barred windows at the green fields and forests beyond the swift waters of the James.

One stormy night he resolved to carry his long projected plan into execution, by lowering himself from one of the windows. Already his hands resolutely clutched the bars and his foot actually projected beyond the sill, when, upon looking more intently at the pavement below to reassure himself before the final spring, he discovered that he was about to alight upon a Confederate hat; now, it so happened that this hat contained a head, and that this head was an indispensable portion of the anatomy of a Confederate sentinel. The lamentable results which would have attended his descent under such adverse circumstances were sufficient to deter him from bringing about so fatal a catastrophe, and he sullenly relinquished his purpose with a dark and secret vow, the realization of which, if more bloody and terrible than would have been a desperate encounter with a Rebel guard, will not, I dare say, be attended with the same amount of personal peril.

This morbid misanthropy assumes many different forms; it is always melancholy, though variously expressed.

There is a gaunt, sandy-haired individual who may always be seen seated on a *brick*—why on a brick, I cannot conceive—with his elbows on his knees, and his head between his hands, moaning continually from morning till night, with a pitiable expression of countenance; silent, uncommunicative, and morose. He evidently pets up his grief; I am persuaded that he loves it, and would feel provoked at any one who should cause him to smile. They say he is a Scotchman.

Another eccentric mortal is one whose aberrations follow an entirely different channel. This one has always a black streak somewhere on his face: no wonder—he is continually in the cook-house, boiling, frying or stewing something. I do not know when he eats, for I have never seen him yet that he was not cooking: it seems to be his only solace, and his only occupation. I never pass him that some rare and pleasant odor does not greet my olfactories: sometimes of fried eggs, or onions, or nutmeg. He evidently loves to envelope himself in a perpetual atmosphere of culinary fragrances. It is, I dare say, *his* plan to cook up his melancholy into all sorts of delicious concoctions, and to feed upon it in a substantial and rational manner. I am informed that he is a Frenchman.

Then there is that quiet, reserved, and portly body, who is seldom out of his corner, unless for an evening walk, and who reclines so comfortably in his capacious box arm-chair, with a huge double-barrelled pipe in his mouth. He envelopes himself in an impenetrable atmosphere of tobacco smoke, puffing it out like a steam-engine, and smacking his lips after every discharge, as though he had just sipped of the exhilarating contents of an invisible glass of lager. This one *smokes up* his melancholy; he consumes it; he sends it curling upward out of the prison window in huge, serpentine coils of odorous vapor; he puffs out around him a tempestuous little firmament, in the midst of which his incandescent pipe-bowl, like an ominous sun, looms red through the infuriated swirls of stormy smoke-clouds! He smokes, not with ordinary gusto, but with the violence and ferocity of despair; he *must* do it; it is his only hope; take his pipe from him, and in less than twenty-four hours he will be in a strait jacket in the Insane Asylum; suggest it to him and you will hear him reply: "Gott bewahre! Nicht um die ganze welt! Sie ist mir lieber als das Leben!"

*LIBBY LIFE: Experiences of a Prisoner of War in Richmond, Va., in 63, '64. By Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. CAVADA, U. S. V. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott.

NAVAL DUTIES AND DISCIPLINE. By F. A. ROE, Lieutenant-Commander United States Navy.

We welcome with great pleasure this little work by the distinguished Lieutenant-Commander ROE on Naval Duties and the Policy and Principles of Naval Organization. It treats in a clear, interesting, pointed, and often eloquent manner, the subject it undertakes, and bears the marks of a man who understands his profession. The two opening chapters are upon the organization of fleets and squadrons and the general duties and character of a ship-of-war. Then follows a description of the duties and the sphere of each officer and man in the internal organization of a ship-of-war, in several distinct chapters, and the whole winds up with some excellent general remarks on seamanship, discipline, and kindred topics. Perhaps a good example of the spirited style of the latter part of the book can be given in the following extract from the chapter on "Battle and Fighting Qualities:"—

People talk very easily and fluently about sending a ship to the bottom. It is much easier said than done. She may be pierced and torn to pieces, but it is a difficult thing to sink her, and is very seldom done. If the machinery and steam could be confined below the water-line, a ship-of-war might be made invulnerable, and invincibility might become a reality instead of a word. It is incredible how much injury a ship-of-war may sustain, and yet prove a dangerous adversary. The perfect habit of our profession of encountering obstacles, removing difficulties, and repairing injuries, is the great element of a ship's tenacity in action. There is a ready remedy for every evil. It is not, perhaps, that there are special, inherent capabilities in a ship that makes her so formidable as an antagonist. It will be readily observed that it depends mostly upon the drill and education of her people and her commander. The fighting power of a ship may be measured by the character and amount of drill she has had. A single fatal shot may sink the best ship that ever floated; but that single fatal shot rarely strikes in the right place. I know of a certain ship which was taken deliberately abreast of a heavy casemated fort, and there stopped within less than one hundred yards' distance to fight it out, "yard-arm and yard-arm." The combatants on either side were so close that they talked to each other. At the third broadside from the ship the fort was as silent as the clay and brick of which it was made. Live men could not stand at the embrasures of barbette guns, under the heavy shower of nine and eleven-inch grape that was poured into them until the entire face of the fort was spattered over with their scars. The fort silenced, the ship quietly passed on. This, too, happened at a time when army teaching half led us to believe that one gun ashore was competent to fight five guns afloat. Yet there are artillery officers who are foolhardy enough to cling to this school still. For my own part, I trust I may never find greater odds against me in the path of victory; nor should I be content with much less, whether the guns be *en barbette* or in *casemate*.

I know of no nobler or grander sight than a beautiful ship going into action. A man who once sees it, is not likely to forget it; and the young officer who does not feel ennobled by his magnificent profession, can possess neither an imagination to strike nor a mind to conceive.

The author's design was undoubtedly to furnish young officers some general instruction drawn from long experience, to aid in the better discharge of their official duties, and, at the same time, to furnish other people with a book which is not technical, and yet thoroughly professional. It throws light upon the Navy—its organization, its achievements, its interior life. Everything is stated as tersely as

possible, and this is one of the advantages of the book, considering that the experience and professional knowledge of twenty-five years service, are crowded somewhere into its pages.

The volume is neatly printed and of convenient size, containing 223 pages. The dedication is "to the Honorable "GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, to whom the Un- "ion is indebted for a Navy, created without resources, main- "tained with energy, and conducted to victory through the "most trying years in the history of a nation." New York: D. VAN NOSTRAND.

AN unsuccessful effort was made on Wednesday, the 7th, to organize the National *Military and Naval Asylum for the relief of the totally disabled officers and men of the Volunteer forces of the United States*, an institution incorporated by the last Congress. The meeting of corporators assembled in the library of the Smithsonian Institute. There were present Secretary STANTON, Generals MEADE, BURNSIDE, and HOWARD, Admiral DAVIS, Surgeon-General BARNES, Dr. CHANNING, MOSES F. ODELL, Professor HENRY, and others, eleven in all, and thirty-two present by proxy, including Generals GRANT, SHERMAN, BUTLER, SIGEL, and LOGAN, Secretary WELLS, Judge CHASE, Governors ANDREW, CURTIN, OGLESBY, and BROUGH, GERRIT SMITH, Bishop MCILVAINE, O. W. HOLMES, HORACE GREELEY, HENRY WARD BEECHER, GALUSHA A. GROW, Dr. BELLOWS, and others. The meeting was organized by the choice of Mr. ODELL as President, and Professor HENRY as Secretary. An effort was made to effect a permanent organization, in the early part of the session, but on the arrival of Mr. STANTON he suggested that the lack of a quorum would be an impediment, and one which might affect the legality of subsequent acts. After some discussion of this point, it was agreed to ask the opinion of the Attorney-General as to the legality of organization without a quorum, and as to whether proxies could legally be counted to make up a quorum. General BURNSIDE suggested that the meeting adjourn after appointing a committee of five to appeal to the corporators to come together at the next meeting, and not let this beneficent measure die for want of their coöperation. This was agreed to, and the Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, Professor HENRY, Surgeon-General BARNES, and Major-Generals HOWARD and MEADE were appointed such committee.

A general conversation followed in regard to the institution. Surgeon-General BARNES stated that the Soldiers' Home near Washington has lately been filling up rapidly with soldiers of previous wars, who, as they get old, give up their pensions and take a home there. General MEADE said the number of persons entitled to the benefits of the new Asylum would be much larger than was generally imagined, but very many Americans would be disinclined at present to avail themselves of it. The number of applicants would increase after five years. Mr. YEATMAN, of Missouri, stated that Jefferson Barracks, below St. Louis, would be a good place, and described its advantages. Surgeon-General BARNES objected on account of its unhealthfulness. General BURNSIDE knew persons in New England who would donate eligible sites for it, and he did not think the location need be paid for. JAY COOKE thought, perhaps, he would be able to use the machinery of agents, &c., now circulating the seven-thirty loan, to procure the subscription of half a million called for by the Act. After some further conversation as to the great importance of the movement, and the object to be attained, in which Secretary STANTON, Generals BURNSIDE, MEADE, and HOWARD, Admiral DAVIS, Surgeon-General BARNES, and Dr. CHANNING took part, the meeting adjourned to answer the call of the committee.

IN the course of his speech at the Cooper Institute in New York, on Wednesday evening, Major-General Logan said:

There are some governments, then, that have permitted privateering on the high seas; have, indeed, lent countenance to it everywhere; have caused, perhaps, our commerce to be swept almost from the ocean. They have destroyed millions and millions of dollars worth by their recognition of lawless acts perpetrated by those in Rebellion. I believe it would be right to say to these people:

Neighbors, we had a little difficulty over here among ourselves—not a very small one, either—but yet it was with ourselves. You have been playing double; you have been pretending you were with the North when it was successful, and with the South when it was successful. You have been acting such a part that you have convinced us you were willing to give aid and comfort to those who were attempting to destroy one of the greatest governments that ever existed on God's earth. [Cheers.] For this, I would like to see President Johnson (they call him Andy for short, I believe) call upon these people and say, "Here "is a small bill I would just like to have you settle. If you "don't do it—we have been in the habit of enforcing our "rights—we will see whether you will or not." [Cheers.]

THE following Military Divisions have been arranged:—

First. The Military Division of the Atlantic. This comprises the Department of the East, the Department of Pennsylvania, the Middle Department of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, to be commanded by Major-General Meade, headquarters at Philadelphia.

Second. The Military Division of the Mississippi. This includes the Department of the Ohio, the Department of the Northwest, the Department of the Missouri, and the Department of Arkansas, to be commanded by Major General Sherman, headquarters at St. Louis.

Third. The Military Division of the Tennessee. This comprises Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, to be commanded by Major-General George H. Thomas, headquarters at Nashville.

Fourth. The Military Division of the Southwest. This comprises Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, to be commanded by Major-General Sheridan, headquarters at New Orleans.

Fifth. The Military Division of the Pacific, to be commanded by Major-General Halleck, headquarters at San Francisco.

These Divisions are severally divided into departments, each with a special commander. These commanders have not yet been determined on in all cases.

ABOUT one hundred names of meritorious officers from the staff and line have been sent in for appointments in the Regular Army from the Fourteenth corps alone.

MAJOR-General Howard, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, accompanied by a portion of his staff, has lately visited Richmond on a tour of inspection.

NAVAL REGISTER.

The Editor will be glad to receive for this department of the JOURNAL all interesting facts in relation to vessels of the Navy suitable for publication.

BELLE, screw, 1, arrived at Brooklyn Navy Yard June 3.

COLUMBIA, iron-clad, 6.—This vessel, built by the Rebels for the capture of "Yankee Monitors," arrived in Hampton Roads May 25, in tow of U. S. S. *Vanderbilt*, 66 hours from Charleston Bar. The *Columbia* was sunk on the 12th of January in Magazine Creek, by striking on a sunken wreck as she was coming out of dry dock, where the Confederates had been putting the finishing touches to the "Pride of Charleston." Soon after the evacuation of that city, Admiral Dahlgren decided to have her raised, and Lieutenant-Commander Matthews, Fleet Engineer Danby, Lieutenant George W. Hayward, Chief Engineer Kierstead, and a number of junior officers were detailed for the duty. Steam pumps were placed in position, and on the 25th of April the *Columbia* floated. Lieutenant Hayward was now placed in command of her and a complement of experienced officers ordered to join her. On the 23d of May, she steamed across Charleston Bar, and being taken in tow by the U. S. S. *Vanderbilt*, was off at the rate of eight knots an hour for Norfolk. The passage North was a successful one, the ram surprising all on board by her sea going qualities. She was buoyant and lively, and showed the strength of her hull by not working in a sea-way. The *Columbia* is 210 feet long, 51 feet beam, and 15 feet depth of hold. She is plated with six inches of iron on her casemate, and two and a half on her knuckle and decks. She is pierced for six guns, fighting two forward, two aft, and three in broadside. Her officers at present are: Lieutenant, George W. Hayward; Acting Masters, Joseph E. Jones, John R. Crosby, John Meyers, James M. Forsyth; Acting Ensigns, Walter Walton, Adna N. Bates; Acting Assistant Surgeon, A. Sumner Dean; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Samuel Thomas, Jr.; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, D. D. Berry; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, F. W. Racas, Henry Fisher, Dennis Hayes, George S. Odell; Mate, Frank H. Monroe.

COHOES, light-draft Monitor, 2, the last of her class built at New York, has been successfully launched. The class of vessels to which the *Cohoes* belongs, originally numbered twenty, but it being found necessary to alter them in order to make them float, five were converted into torpedo boats at an expense of $50,000 to $80,000 each. The remaining fifteen were raised 22 inches at a cost of $80,000 to $100,000 each.

CAMANCHE, iron clad, 2.—The trial-trip of the first Monitor that has floated in the waters of the Pacific, naturally made a great sensation among the good people of San Francisco. Indeed the whole history of the *Camanche* has been a sensational one. The plan of manufacturing a vessel in one place and building her in another thousands of miles away is an old one, and has been put in practice in the mercantile marine. But the *Camanche* offers the first instance to our knowledge of a man-of-war, and indubitably of an iron-clad being built in this way. So she has been a sensation from the first, and especially when the vessel containing her dissevered parts sunk with her in San Francisco harbor. Great was the scoffing of the disappointed Californians. But Messrs. Secor, her builder, found a way to raise and set her up again, and the 14th of May she had her first trial trip. The officers detailed to conduct the trial were Commander Charles H. Baldwin, Ordnance Officer at Mare Island; Commander William E. Hopkins, of the *Saginaw*; Naval Constructor, M. Simmons; J. Lloyd, Acting First Assistant Engineer of the *Saginaw*, and Acting First Assistant Engineer M. J. Tornbohm, of the *Camanche*. Commander Hopkins detached a working party of sailors from the *Saginaw* for the trip. According to the newspapers, the trial passed off well in all respects.

CALYPSO, screw, 7.—All well; was spoken May 18, off Mosquito Inlet, Florida.

CORNUBIA, paddle-wheel, 3, Lieutenant-Commander J. A. Johnstone, was off Galveston, Texas, May 25th. All well.

DICTATOR, ocean Monitor, 2, has been receiving some finishing strokes at the Delamater Iron Works for the last eight weeks, and can be got ready for service in six hours, if necessary. The officers are unanimous in their opinion of the safety of the craft in crossing the ocean. Ten knots an hour was run for some time by the vessel in her last trip from Fortress Monroe, leaving the *Rhode Island*, her tug, fast astern. A singular occurrence happened not long since down the bay, on the occasion of dropping one of her anchors, which hooked fast to a mainsheet anchor and 15 fathoms of chain laying on the bottom of the bay. This made the vessel veer toward shore, to such a degree, that it was feared she was in danger. Some time after the chain and anchor were discovered, and were sold to the Delamater Iron Works. The accident was improved, it is said, by one of the dailies which published a tirade against the ship generally, and the steering apparatus in particular.

DUNDERBERG, iron-clad, 18.—This vessel, for which so much was anticipated, is said to be approaching completion. Her keel was laid *October 4, 1862*, and it was designed to have her at work on the ocean long since. But various delays have occurred, and the end of the war puts a happy abbreviation to the bright anticipations of her deeds. But nothing has appeared to throw discredit on those prophecies, and when she is launched and finished, a most powerful auxiliary will be added to our Navy, a fit fore-runner of the Navy that is to be. She is 5,090 tons burden, 378 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 32 feet deep; pierced for 18 guns, many of which will be 15-inch in calibre. In the original plan she was to have two turrets placed on the casemates, which were to be pierced for 8 guns only. According to the new plan she will have no turrets, but instead, her casemate has been extended so as to show nine port holes on a side. Her launch, we believe, is fixed for an early day.

EMMA HENRY, paddle-wheel, which collided with the steamer *Conemaugh* in Charleston Harbor, is obliged to come North for repairs.

ETHAN ALLEN, bark, 9, was spoken June 1, latitude 37½, longitude 73.25, from Charleston for Portsmouth.

FLAMBEAU, screw, 5, arrived at Brooklyn May 31.

HUNCHBACK, paddle wheel, 6, arrived at Brooklyn Navy Yard June 6.

JONQUIL, screw, 2.—Acting Ensign Chas. H. Hanson, Mate Henry Lynch, Acting Third Assistant Engineer William H. Barclay, all of this vessel, and Acting Third John Ryan, of Philadelphia, captured March 21st, paroled May 1, arrived at Charleston May 9. They were kept in a cotton shed prison, sleeping on bare floor, with nothing save their clothes on. One pint of meal with bran per day, with two ounces of bacon and half a pint of cow peas per week, were their rations. They come North in the *Massachusetts*.

MOHONGO, paddle-wheel, 10.—Mr. Birkbeck, Superintendent of Mr. Secor's ship yard, Jersey City, at which several of our iron vessels and iron-clads have been built during the war, desires us to say that we were in error in stating that this vessel burst her boiler a year ago. She has never met with any accident, and was accepted by Government immediately after the usual trial.

MERCURY, steamer, 2, has arrived at the Navy Yard, Washington, from the Lower Potomac, to be put out of commission. This vessel was launched from the New York Navy Yard in May, 1864, and has since been in active service in the Potomac Flotilla. The following is a list of her officers: Acting Master Commanding, Wm. G. Morris; Acting Ensign and Executive Officer, D. M. Hays; Acting Ensign, A. Lewis; Mates, John Donnelly, Nathaniel Hall, John Fuller; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Thos. Heenan; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, L. G. Hart, Isaac Chandler, Charles S. Glass; Surgeon's Steward, Charles Grau; Paymaster's Steward, James Thompson.

NIAGARA, screw frigate, 15, arrived at Lisbon, May 4, from Madeira.

ORVETTA, schooner, 3, left Charleston harbor May 22, for the North.

ONWARD, ship, 9, Acting Master W. H. Clark, was at Rio Janeiro April 25, reported bound to Boston.

PONTOOSUC, paddle-wheel, 12, Acting Master Charles H. Frisbie commanding, arrived at the Charlestown Yard June 6, from Hampton Roads Virginia, June 3.

POTOMSKA, screw, 6, at Charleston May 31. Would leave in a few days for New York.

PAWTUXET, paddle wheel, 12, arrived at New York, June 5, from Fortress Monroe. Commander, James H. Spott (absent, sick); Lieutenant-Commander, Allen V. Reed; Acting Master and Pilot, Lorenzo Baker; Acting Ensigns, J. O. Winchester, G. H. Dodge, A. F. West (absent, sick); Mates, W. J. Lewis, L. F. Papanti; Engineers—Second Assistants, Aug. H. Able, J. G. Cooper, N. Knowlton; Acting Third Assistants, James Spies, J. M. Duncan, N. G. Vandergrift.

PONTIAC, paddle-wheel, 16, Lieutenant-Commander S. B. Luce, left Charleston harbor May 31, for New York, with a Rebel torpedo boat in tow.

PATAPSCO, iron-clad, 2.—Work on the sunken Monitor continues, but only fragments of bodies are now recovered. The vessel itself is not thought to be worth the raising in consequence of her injuries and the length of time she has been under water. Her guns have been already brought up. The friends of the lost can learn any particulars by applying to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William L. Churchill, U. S. steamer *Hope*.

RHODE ISLAND, 12, sailed from Brooklyn Navy Yard June 3.

SONOMA, paddle-wheel, 8, Lieutenant-Commander Thos. Scott Fillebrown, arrived at New York, June 5, from Port Royal, whence she sailed on the 1st. instant. She has been in active service about Charleston for the past twenty months. She was the first vessel of war to anchor off Savannah, and among the first to visit Charleston after its fall. Lieutenant Commander, Thos. Scott Fillebrown; Acting Ensigns, M. J. Daly, S. H. Pollock, Geo. Couch, Jetho North; Acting Mate, D. W. Spinney; Engineers—Acting Second Assistant, A. R. Cullins; Acting Third Assistants, R. S. Lewis, Rufus Burton, H. H. Kimball, John O'Keefe; Gunner, J. M. Hogg.

SAMUEL ROTAN, schooner, 4, Acting Master Willard, arrived at Brooklyn Navy Yard this week.

TUSCARORA, screw, 10, at Charlestown Yard, has hauled into the lower yard, and is to be cleaned and refitted for a foreign station.

UNIT, screw, —, arrived at Brooklyn Navy Yard June 6.

VANDERBILT, paddle-wheel, 17, from Hampton Roads, with the Monitor *Onondaga* in tow, arrived at New York, May 29.

WASSUC, light-draft Monitor, 2, which has been built at Portland, at the yard of George W. Lawrence, is now nearly finished and ready for launching. The machinery is in, and she will be completely finished, except her wheelhouse and armament, previous to launching.

WACHUSETT, screw, 10.—The Martinique *Propagateur* of the 1st of May mentions that the Federal corvette *Wachusett*, having taken a wrong course in leaving the Bay of Fort de France—a matter to be expected when she took no pilot from the shore—grounded on a sandbank, from which she was got off with the assistance of a gang of convicts from the French frigate *Bellone*. The *Wachusett* was under the necessity of going into dock to examine her bottom before continuing her voyage.

WINONA, screw, 7, arrived at the Portsmouth Yard on Friday, from the blockading squadron at Charleston.

WINNOOSKI, paddle-wheel, 10, arrived at Brooklyn Navy Yard June 5.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1865.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The work of reducing our Army is proceeding as rapidly as possible, though the immense clerical labor it involves will necessarily protract it much beyond the desire of the men, who are impatient to return to their homes. No one not familiar with the details can have any idea of the labor required for the disbandment of such an army as ours;—in preparing muster-out and pay rolls; in the examination of regimental and company records, books, etc.; in settling clothing and commutation accounts; in transporting the men to their respective States; and in paying them off on their arrival there. The simple task of doling out the money, after the accounts have passed into the hands of the paymasters, and receiving the proper vouchers for it, is a process which must occupy weeks. Though a paymaster ought to be able to dispose of several hundred men each day, often, owing to the imperfection of the rolls presented to him, a day is consumed in paying off a much smaller number; and this portion of his work is a trifle, compared with the preliminary labor of examining the papers.

The mustering out of troops whose term of service expires previous to October 1st, and the invalids and paroled men, is being pushed forward with energy. By the time this work is completed, the War Department will be in a position to "take account of stock," as the merchants say, and determine what troops it is necessary to retain, and what further number can be safely dispensed with. As this is a question upon which new light is being thrown each day, it is not safe to settle it in advance. It now appears evident that we shall require a smaller army than was at first supposed. In Texas it will be necessary, for various reasons, to keep a considerable force, not only so long as domestic disturbance shall continue, but until this Mexican question shall have definitely settled itself. A larger force than is generally supposed will be required, too, for defence against the Indians in the West, led and assisted as they will be by reckless white men; such as have carried on guerrilla warfare against us during the past four years, have murdered our PRESIDENT, have conspired to burn our cities, to poison our reservoirs, and to inoculate us with the yellow fever.

It seems to be the general judgment now among the best informed that the force required to keep the peace in the South will be far less than our amiable well-wishers of the English Tory press would believe; less, indeed, than the most sanguine of us expected. The testimony of officers who have come in contact with the Southern soldiers since the disbandment of their armies shows that they have come to the very sensible conclusion that they are badly whipped, and that nothing is left for them but to accept the result and become, in spirit as well as in fact, citizens of the United States once more. Over their cups, they will give expression to such sentiments as these, and join with seeming heartiness in the toast to "one country." They have done their best, they say; they have failed, and it is idle to fight against destiny. It is not with the men who have fought us like men that we are to have trouble in the future. There is scarcely a doubt that, by the adoption of a just and conciliatory policy toward them, we can bring them speedily back to a true allegiance. Our difficulty will be with those miserable fellows who have refused to fulfill the obligations of citizenship toward either section; the men who, both South and North, have sympathized with secession, so far as railing at the Government and shirking their obligations to it was concerned, and who, while renouncing their allegiance to the United States "to go with their section," have taken good care to go with it only so far as they could without interfering in any way with their selfish personal interests—these, and the class of men who have been the willing instruments of the "Confederacy" in all murdering and thieving expeditions, are the elements of opposition with which we shall have to contend. And it is from these classes that examples should be selected for punishment. Charity toward them will indeed be cruelty to the state. But those who have had the manliness to sacrifice and to suffer for their declared convictions can, as a rule, be safely treated with magnanimity when the hard logic of events has once convinced them of their error. In them we may look for some of the best elements of citizenship, which require only to be rightly developed and directed.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—As there will probably be a reduction of Volunteer officers in the Navy, I would propose, for the consideration of the powers that be, that each officer "honorably discharged," or otherwise honorably returned to civil life, should be presented with a document, printed upon parchment, stating his term of service, what actions he has been a participant in, with complimentary notice, &c. To very many of us such a discharge would be of greater value than any or all the pecuniary considerations received for past services.

VOLUNTEER.

OUR STANDING ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Acting on your invitation recently extended to officers, I venture to make a few observations with reference to the claims of the colored troops to recognition in the proposed reörganization of our Army. That the military forces may with safety be reduced to a permanent peace establishment within three, or at farthest, six months, there can be little doubt.

The numerous guerrilla bands, concerning whom our trans-Atlantic neighbors have expressed such apprehensive doubts, are vanishing like a nightmare, leaving only the disorganized and disheartened hordes of KIRBY SMITH to deal with, and these, *en passant*, are already provided for. The prospective condition of the country demands a standing Army of at least one hundred and twenty-five thousand men for many years to come, of which number sixty thousand would be Regulars, provided the present organizations were filled to their maximum; this leaves sixty-five thousand to be made up from the Volunteer forces. These numbers are, of course, approximate.

A very small proportion of the men composing the various State regiments would serve in the Regular Army in time of peace, civil pursuits being more agreeable and remunerative to the mass of them.

This fact precludes the idea of retaining any of the white volunteer organizations by enlistment or transfer to the Regular Army.

It is not so, however, with the colored regiments recruited at the South. Accustomed to the restraints and unrequited labor of a life of long servitude, they dread the struggle against prejudice and adversity which must be met on every hand in the present chaotic condition of society at the South.

Not that they would hesitate to bear this rather than continue in slavery, but they appreciate the fact that the care and protection afforded them and their families while in the service is a great advantage to them in their present transition state.

We have in service, say one hundred and twenty-five thousand Southern blacks. Of this number we can easily obtain sixty-five thousand *"picked men,"* thoroughly acclimated, and with whom no troops in the world could compare favorably in point of physique.

As to their moral qualities as soldiers I do not deem it necessary to enlarge.

The sieges of Wagner, Port Hudson, Petersburgh, Wilmington and Richmond, the battle of Olustee, in Florida, and numerous minor engagements in every military department in the country have, I think, satisfactorily demonstrated to unprejudiced minds their equality with the average of white troops in point of endurance and valor.

They have been disciplined through life to implicit and respectful obedience, and may be moulded into a state of efficiency as soldiers, only limited by the capacity of their officers and the opportunity afforded them for drill and discipline. That an undue share of the fatigue and labor attending sieges and the forwarding and unloading of supplies has been imposed on them in most military departments I do not hesitate to assert, and when it is taken into consideration that they have been recruited *in the field* and at once placed in active service, not having from three to six months in which to organize and drill, as did most of the State troops, it is only strange that they have been brought to *any* degree of efficiency.

A majority of the officers of colored troops, after serving as enlisted men, or in the lower grades of commission, or both, have passed successful examinations before military boards, their relative rank being established according to their capacity and qualification, as shown by the examination—a test, by the way, to which no officers of State regiments have been subjected.

From the officers of these one hundred and fifty or more colored regiments now in service, let the War Department, by a carefully instituted examination, select the best, and taking the required number of picked men of the rank and file, it may have a *Corps d'Afrique* of sixty-five or seventy-five thousand men of unquestioning obedience and soundest loyalty. As yet untainted by political preference or prejudices, always available to sustain the Executive, and officered by men who, if deficient in many of the scientific attainments considered absolutely essential for an officer before the present war, have demonstrated their ability to command on many hotly-contested fields, and who, in common with their more privileged brothers, may share the satisfaction and glory of having aided in bringing the war to a successful issue.

H. C. M.

SAVANNAH, Ga, 28th May, 1865.

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Many of the subordinate officers (master's mates, clerks, &c.) and fore-mast-men of the Navy who, by their own exertions, unaided by political influence or outside assistance of any kind, have, since the 14th of April, 1861, raised themselves to the quarter-deck, and through four years of bloody war honorably acquitted themselves of all the duties appertaining to their advanced position, are desirous of ascertaining the disposition the Navy Department contemplates making of them, "now that the battle's over." Whether they, like the privates of the Regular Army, who have won their epaulettes, are to be permitted to retain them and become a portion of the Regular Navy. Or, now that their services on the quarter-deck can be dispensed with and their places supplied by "*young* gentlemen from the Academy," they are to return to their duties before the mast and their messes on the berth-deck. If the Department pursues the first course, it would be well for it to issue a circular to that effect, and relieve them of the anxiety they must naturally feel. If it contemplates the latter course, the sooner they are dropped from the list of officers the better for them, as every day they are retained in their present positions only serves to increase the chagrin which must inevitably attend their degradation. Unlike the officers of the merchant marine, who, at the commencement of the war, volunteered into the Navy, and are now only too anxious to return to civil life, they have no means of support outside the service, many of them having adopted it in boyhood as a profession and been associated with it through weal and woe for periods varying from one to thirty years previous to the Rebellion. I have, more than once, heard this subject discussed by "Regulars," and on each occasion the return to duty before the mast was most strongly advocated, on the ground of their being "unfit to "represent the country abroad." At the time I was not in a position to offer my opinion, but, with your permission, will do so here, by remarking, in the first place, that I believe in a country where even the Presidential chair is within the reach of those of the most humble extraction and antecedents. A man's having served an apprenticeship before the mast, and obtained a thorough knowledge of his profession, *at his own expense*, ought not to disqualify him for any position in the Navy. And in the next, that the men who, under FOOTE, FARRAGUT, PORTER, and DUPONT, represented the country at Island No. 10, at the glorious passage of the Mississippi, before Forts Jackson, St. Philip, Morgan, Gaines, Fisher, and at the battle of Port Royal, may be of as much real service to the country as any of those who, through a graceful performance of the "Lan-"cers," or an unexceptionable taste in kid gloves, may be deemed capable of fitly representing it abroad.

ONE OF THEM.

A PLAN FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Many plans and schemes are proposed for reconstructing the governments of the States that have been in insurrection. It has been fashionable to speculate deeply in this connection, and construct fine and intricate schemes for such reconstruction. The whole subject has seemed intricate, and there have been many disputes as to whether the rebellious States are or ever have been out of the Union, or have remained always in it, in spite of "ordinances of "secession." President LINCOLN wiped away many of the cobwebs spun by these sophistical disputants, and placed the whole subject in a plain light, by suggesting that the rebellious States are at present "out of their practical re-"lation." A favorite plan with the Southern politicians is to have all the Confederate State officers—executive, legislative and judicial—take the oath of allegiance to the Government and continue the exercise of their respective functions. It is a question whether this plan is the most striking for its simplicity or its impudence. Perhaps a scheme equally simple may be found, which shall be based upon loyalty rather than treason.

It is the object of this article to suggest a plan of reconstruction of the insurrectionary States, as follows:—

First. Divide those States into geographical military departments, each department being coëxtensive with the limits of a State.

Second. Assign the commanding general of each department to duty also as military governor of the State, either by special assignment in each case, or by a general order covering all departmental commands; such officer to govern his troops as commanding general, and the citizens of the State as military governor.

Third. Let the military governor assume and discharge all necessary civil functions; establish courts where necessary; institute municipal and township governments in localities, as fast as the people are ready for them; appoint officers for counties as fast as the people of counties are prepared therefor; until such time as the loyal people show, by the extent and number of these local and county governments, that they are not only ready and willing, but able, to reëstablish and conduct the State Government, with loyal officers, and preserve peace and order; when the military may be suspended by a complete civil government.

The arguments in favor of this plan are many, and, it is thought, convincing. A few may suffice at present to call attention to this plan of reconstruction.

The military departments should be coëxtensive with State limits, in order to preserve such limits, and bring back the old States to their proper relation towards the Union, as a matter of national pride.

Departmental commands are the natural form of military government over a large territory, or over troops stationed in such territory. The military authority, *i. e.*, the department commander, *must* be the supreme ruler in such territory for many months to come. The armies of the Rebellion are overpowered, but treason is not yet crushed; guerrillas will be numerous; violence, rapine and crime will seek to control and overawe the country; and the full spirit of assassination will stalk abroad in high places. The people of the Southern States, however well-disposed, are not able, and have not the courage, to institute at once in all their strength, their old civil rules of government, and thus put down guerrillas and repress crime. Moreover, in many localities, they have by treason and treasonable practices disqualified themselves to a great extent from voting and holding office. Military occupation will be a necessity throughout nearly all the South. Military government of the citizens will also be a necessity, for both whites and blacks. But two separate military authorities within the same district are an anomaly, as every military man understands. If a military governor were appointed, other than the department commander, he could not act decisively in cases of emergency, as he could not control the military arm, upon which reliance must be placed in such cases. Quarrels might arise also, between the military commander and the military governor, as has often been the case. All these difficulties may be avoided, and one consistent system of military rule obtained, by assigning the functions of both offices to one person. This is the logical and proper plan. The military commander is entitled to exercise and should be empowered to exercise the civil functions of military commander, where the civil law is suspended (see WORTHEN'S "Military Government," p. 67 and elsewhere.)

The military governor should exercise all civil functions, in order that he may to the fullest extent preserve peace and order, protect private rights, and redress wrongs. He has the authority to administer all belligerent laws (see WHITING'S Mil. Gov.) As far as practicable and consistent with the laws of the General Government, he should cause the former local laws of the State to be enforced; this because it is agreed that the State is "out of its proper re-"lation," and it is obvious that it can best be restored to that relation by disturbing as little as possible, and upholding as far as practicable, its former local laws.

The work of reconstruction should be commenced at the foundation, that is, with the township, village and city governments. During the present turbulence of the times at the South, amounting almost to anarchy, it will be some time before many localities will be prepared to govern themselves. Until ready to support it, they should not be allowed such government. As soon as any town, city or village is ready to support a civil government, it should receive it; when the majority of the towns of a county are thus prepared, the country may be considered prepared; and, in like manner, the State. The people of the South may thus be made to prove their active loyalty, and to work out their own salvation. When they have shown themselves ready, and proven themselves able, to govern themselves, in a loyal manner, and by loyal officers, and to put down outrage and crime, and subdue permanently secession and rebellion, they may then be considered fit to be restored to "their proper practical relations," and to receive back their State governments, on a purely civil basis, as before the Rebellion. P.

VICKSBURGH, May 22, 1865.

POSITION OF COMPANIES IN THE BATTALION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Allow me, through the columns of your paper, to call attention to several errors which have come to my notice, concerning the correct position of Companies in a Battalion—errors not alone published in prominent journals, but were in the authorized tactics of the War Department. The grand undulying principles of the formation of companies in line, is the uniting of them into divisions, and placing one of the ranking captains with his company in each division. These posts of honor are laid down. The remaining posts are, of course, the right of each division, and form the right of the battalion to the left. This gives us a senior captain, and his place in each division. The color company in a battalion of an even number of companies is the right centre; in a battalion of an odd number of companies, the centre. There is always a fixed difference in rank between the senior and junior captains of each division, amounting to one half the number of companies, when these are an even number. When the battalion contains an odd number of companies, the left company is considered to be a division by itself. The posts of junior captains is the same as in the previous case, except that the second junior captain now goes into the division commanded by the third ranking captain, the third junior captain, with the fourth ranking captain, and so on. Thus in a battalion of any given number of companies:—

NO. CO.	1 DIV.	2 DIV.	3 DIV.	4 DIV.	5 DIV.	6 DIV.
Three	1 3*	2				
Four	1 3*	4 2				
Five	1 4	3* 5	2			
Six	1 4	3* 6	5 2			
Seven	1 5	6 3*	4 7	2		
Eight	1 5	7 3*	4 8	6 2		
Nine	1 6	4 8	3* 7	5 9	2	
Ten	1 6	4 9	3* 8	5 10	7 2	
Eleven	1 7	4 9	8 3*	5 10	6 11	2
Twelve	1 7	4 10	9 3*	5 11	6 12	8 2

* An asterisk (*) indicates the color company.

It will be here seen, each ranking captain has a division, considering the left company when odd to be a division. Each senior captain has associated with him the junior captain of assimilated rank in the line of junior captain. With the exception of the first, second, and third captains, whose positions are fixed, each other ranking captain is on the right of his division. By giving this system publication, I think much confusion will be saved regimental and battalion adjutants in forming a line of battle, when the number of companies is daily varying. A.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, GEORGIA, May 29th, 1865.

THE DOUBLE-ENDERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I would say a few words about that class of vessels called double-enders, confidently pronounced by the enemies of the Navy and the Navy Department utter failures. All honorable members of Congress are not free from prejudice, and though sometimes very eloquent in denunciations, they are sometimes lamentably ignorant regarding the requirements for an efficient and powerful Navy—our only sure bulwark of defence against foreign interference, in times of peace or war. For the past fifteen months I have been attached to one of these much-abused double-enders, and unhesitatingly assert, that they have been proved a complete success in all, and more than all, their designers intended for them. Those built in Navy Yards, under the supervision of Navy officers, are as staunch in all respects as any other war vessels of their size, and if some of these double-enders are not as well built as they should be, no blame can attach to the Navy Department, but to Congress, who declined to grant proper Navy Yard facilities to do the work that was necessarily given out to contractors. All the twenty-seven double-enders are fast vessels, easily attaining a speed of from thirteen to sixteen miles per hour. They are emphatically fighting vessels; many of them have been in several severe engagements. During the two attacks on the formidable works of Fort Fisher, as well as the other well-contested battles, they proved very satisfactorily that their fighting qualities are of a superior order. In consequence of their light draught of water, and because they are really double-enders, they can enter harbors, go up rivers, and thus reach and contend with formidable works, quite unapproachable by the ordinary classes of war vessels, of much less tonnage, and having lighter and consequently less efficient armaments. They have performed much valuable service far up rivers too narrow to allow even the smallest gunboat in the service to turn about, and being able to go ahead or astern equally well, and fast, have often been found indispensable. They have also been frequently exposed to gales on our coast; during the gale preceding the first bombardment of Fort Fisher, no vessel composing the fleet made better weather than the double-enders. A vessel that can carry with ease, and have abundant room to exercise, two eleven-inch (or one-hundred-pounders), and four or six nine-inch, beside smaller guns, when ably handled, will command respect in any waters from very brave and formidable enemies, and it is no extravagant assertion to say, that one of these double-enders, thus armed, would be at least a fair match in a fight with any vessel of the same rate in our own or any other Navy. Though the vessel to which I am attached was necessarily hurried away from the Navy Yard incomplete in some respects, it has not been found needful to take her from active service for repairs of any description since she was put in commission, and now, after fifteen months of active and often severe service, she is in even better condition for efficient work than she was when our noble and beloved old flag first waved over her in token of adoption into honorable service, and in a glorious cause. If these double-enders are failures in any one particular for which they were designed, I cannot understand what class of vessels of war may be called successful. W. S. H.

MAY 12, 1865.

A WORD ABOUT COSTA RICA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I have lately seen a few errors published regarding the territory of Costa Rica, and would like to correct some of them, and at the same time give some clear ideas respecting the condition of affairs there. The Costa Rican Government, instead of being "an anarchy organized," is a well settled, stable administration, respecting itself and making itself respected by its neighbors. Within its boundaries,—north, the Lake of Nicaragua, and south, the New Grenadian Province of Panama; east, the Caribbean sea or Atlantic, and, west, the Pacific; it contains a population of 150,000, relatively one of the richest in the world, as they have a revenue in gold of $1,500,000. This is chiefly derived from gold mines the and cultivation of coffee and cotton. A plantation of 60 acres will yield a revenue of $10,000. The staple is coffee, although the country produces everything but flour. The temperate regions would also easily produce flour, but it can be imported at a less price than it could be raised, since the land yields far more lucrative crops. There are comparatively few poor in Costa Rica. All religions are tolerated, and foreigners of respectability are respected.

Costa Rica, besides its white and mixed inhabitants, subjected to census, contains Indian tribes who have never been subjugated, nor visited by any white man. The Talamanches occupy the Atlantic slope, the Frios the eastern side of the Cordilleros along the Nicaragua line. Together they are supposed to number 50,000, and are constantly increasing. But all this is conjecture, although it is known that their country abounds in gold and precious metals. More properly speaking, no white has ever returned to tell his experiences, except one Spanish bishop. This ecclesiastic penetrated the mountains about two centuries ago, and was sent back alive, having accomplished nothing. He went out escorted by soldiers, and accompanied by a numerous retinue, all of whom perished by violence or disease. Since then, even the Romanist missionaries have let such inhospitable tribes alone. Captain JOHN MECHAN, the author of "Lecciones Sobre el Arte de la Guerra," written by order of the Costa Rican Secretary of War, thinks these Indians could easily be subjected by an organized column of acclimated troops. The government, however, does not consider that the experiment would result in a gain equivalent to the cost. The Costa Ricans have a regular Republican representative government, sensibly administered, whose members, with the exception of the amiable President, JESUS JIMENEZ, speaks French and other foreign languages.

A road, which will cost $1,500,000, is to connect the capital, San Jose, in a valley, on the water shed, between the Pacific and Atlantic, with the latter ocean, at Limon, in order that the people may export their coffee and cotton direct to the United States and Europe, and avoid the dangerous transit around Cape Horn. These facilities will put the Costa Rican government still more *en rapport* with our own.

Although the Costa Ricans are an agricultural, commercial and peace-loving people, they have proved themselves no contemptible belligerents. They are the nation who disposed so summarily of WALKER'S fillibusters, and have beaten all their neighbors who have sought to invade and subjugate them. They maintain no navy, but keep up a standing army from 8,000 to 13,000 strong. This army, which has been instructed by foreign officers, proved, on the desperate field of Cincinnati, in San Salvador, that death had no terrors for their patriotism. In that battle the proportion of casualties was greater than in any of the most important modern European conflicts. This army is uniformed in nearly the same manner as that of the United States, except that, in consequence of the climate, the soldiers wear no shoes. It is armed with weapons of the most approved modern patterns, and has quite a respectable park of good artillery. General BLANCO has just returned from France with 13,000 rifled muskets, and some batteries of rifled cannon, which his soldiers know how to use.

The elegancies of life are not neglected by the Costa Ricans. The government palace of San Jose is a handsome building, and the same city can boast quite a respectable theatre, as capacious as WALLACK'S, which is lighted by gas, manufactured on the spot. It is in contemplation to light the whole town in the same manner. A short time since the rich inhabitants subscribed, and imported an Italian Opera Troupe.

At present, the Costa Rican country is at feud with all its neighbors in consequence of its giving shelter to political refugees whom it protects in defiance of the threats of foreign war. This is particularly the case in regard to General BARRIOS, of San Salvador. Such is a hasty sketch of a respectable republic, with an Atlantic coast-line of about 110 miles, which, as yet, has no direct communication with the interior except by mule tracks, and a Pacific coast-line of about 450, which is connected with the interior by one or more roads susceptible of wheel carriage. As this people know how to rule themselves and pay their rulers and debts in gold, they may be considered, at this time, a respectable community and worthy commemoration. M.

THE REBEL GRADUATES OF WEST POINT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—There is one subject which has been but little discussed in the public prints, but which, it seems to me, demands the grave consideration of the Government. *It is the policy of the Government toward those graduates of the Military Academy who have engaged in the Rebellion.*

If it is true of our service, it is still more true of the Rebel service, that on the long roll of *effective* military commanders which this war has produced, it is seldom we meet the name of one who is not a graduate of West Point.

It is plain that this class of traitors stand upon an entirely different footing from any other class. Educated by the Government to be the especial *support* of the Government in times of trouble, they have proved the most effective and implacable enemies to that Government. We hear a great deal said about punishing the *political* leaders. This is undoubtedly just, and it may be politic. And yet, what could *they* have done without the *military* talent which the Government had so opportunely developed for them at West Point?

Now, although they were under fourfold stronger obligations to support the Government than any other class of its citizens, yet, there seems to be some probability that they will escape with almost perfect impunity. Why? Because they surrendered, forsooth, when they could not do otherwise. Because a great many of them are able and brave! Ability and bravery may make crime look grander, but can we afford to forget that it *is* crime on that account?

As far as bravery is concerned, JOHN BROWN was as brave as ROBERT E. LEE; JOHN WILKES BOOTH as JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON. Yet, as widely as these four differ in some respects, they are alike in this: they all were brave; they all claimed to be sincere, and, in my judgment, they are alike deserving of the extreme penalty of the law, *because in this free country, where everybody can use the ballot, it is a crime to attempt reform by the bullet.*

It may be *policy* to exempt LEE and JOHNSTON from the extreme penalty of their deserts, as it probably would have been good policy thus to have exempted JOHN BROWN.

I therefore ask not for blood, but I *do* ask that some mark of Cain be placed on these West Point traitors, so that hereafter we may be sure that our nation is nourishing no vipers in its bosom, and so that it may be distinctly understood everywhere that not bravery, nor sincerity, nor talent is the slightest excuse for the greatest *crime* which man is capable of indulging toward his fellow-man.

RALEIGH, May 31, 1865. G. C. R.

WHICH WAS FORT MAHONE?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—There has been much discussion in your paper concerning the capture of Fort Mahone, before Petersburgh, in the battle of April 2d of this year. This honor is claimed by the troops commanded by General COLLIS, and also by the 2d brigade, 2d division, Ninth Army corps. (General S. G. GRIFFIN commanded this brigade during the first and decisive assault, made before daylight, and until General POTTER was wounded, when General GRIFFIN took command of the division, and the brigade was commanded by Colonel Walter HARRIMAN, Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers.)

The discussion above alluded to, has arisen from a misunderstanding as to what is meant by Fort Mahone.

At the present time, the idea prevails that the name of Fort Mahone belongs the earthwork directly in front of Fort Sedgwick ("Hell") and on the Jerusalem Plank Road. This was known to our soldiers by the name of Fort Heaven, and to the Rebels, I am told, as Battery ——. This, which we will call Battery ——, and the traverses and forts connected with it on the left and rear (facing Petersburgh,) as far as Fort Mahone, were charged and taken by assault before daylight of April 2d, by General GRIFFIN'S brigade. During the whole day it was held by the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, of that brigade. A steady fire was kept up upon it by the Rebel sharpshooters in "Fort Mahone," who also made one charge upon the forts between it and Mahone, at about 3 or 4 P. M., when they succeeded in driving some of the troops. Battery —— was, however, held all the time steadily by the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts. It was shortly after this Rebel charge, that General COLLIS'S men came upon the ground, entering Battery —— along the Jerusalem Plank Road. The Rebels retired again to Fort Mahone, and COLLIS'S Zouaves took position in the trench occupied by the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts, who made room for them as far as possible.

During all this time there was no question as to what was meant by Fort Mahone. At one or two o'clock, A. M., April 3d, some five Rebel deserters came in and informed General COLLIS that "Fort Mahone" was abandoned. Said they had just left it, having concealed themselves when the rest withdrew, in the design of giving themselves up. Thereupon the Sixty-first Massachusetts, belonging to General COLLIS'S command, was ordered to deploy and advance upon the Fort. This they did, and found the Fort deserted. This was the first time that our troops got possession of Fort Mahone. At that time and on the spot there was not a word of discussion as to what was Fort Mahone. It was a prominent, square-looking, heavily constructed work of logs and earth, which had two very large rebel flags flying upon it the whole day, and lying south and west of Battery —— about three hundred yards. In the line of Rebel works it stood nearly opposite Fort Alex. Hayes. It mounted no guns, unless *en barbette*, and fired none, but was garrisoned by sharpshooters, who kept up a fire which was more troublesome than artillery. When the

Rebels charged from it during the afternoon, as above alluded to, an officer was plainly seen standing on the parapet of Fort Mahone, waving his sword and yelling like a madman.

What, then, was Fort Mahone? Was it the Battery ——, on the Jerusalem Plank Road, captured by General GRIFFIN'S men with terrific fighting, and held all day by the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers of that command, or was it the Fort above described? *V'la la question!*

ALEXANDRIA, VA., June 6, 1865.

THE NAVAL MONUMENT.

IT will be gratifying to the officers and men of the Navy to learn that the following subscriptions have already been made to the Naval Monument, under the circular published in this paper, May 6:—

Agawam	$181 00	Dictator	$176 00
Hunchback	108 00	Kansas	78 00
Maumee	120 00	Iosco	187 00
Shamrock	72 00	Huron	160 00
Taceny	371 00	Pequot	180 00
Wilderness	112 00	Shenandoah	100 00
Pontoosuc	304 00	Keystone State	200 00
Sassacus	194 00	Maratanza	103 00
Nyack	89 00	Massasoit	70 00
Governor Buckingham	150 00	Mohican	45 00
Mendota	251 00	Pawtuxet	149 00
Commodore Hull	95 50	Mackinaw	179 00
Sangamon	163 00	Galena	478 00

Total of the above, $4,325 50.

It is hoped that this matter is receiving similar attention in other squadrons; in which case, it will be pushed on to an early completion. In reply to a request, we republish the address to the Navy on the subject of the Monument:—

TO THE OFFICERS, SEAMEN, AND MARINES OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

It is proposed to collect a fund for the purpose of erecting, in the Naval Academy grounds at Annapolis, a suitable monument to be inscribed to the officers and men of the Naval service who have fallen during the war, and whose memory it is desired to preserve; and as the remains of Lieutenant S. W. PRESTON, who fell in the assault upon Fort Fisher, have been placed there, at his own request, it is further proposed to place this monument over his grave.

This subscription should be general throughout the service; and all officers are requested to give their attention to this laudable object, and to subscribe according to their means. While it is, of course, left discretionary with each one to decide how much he can afford to contribute, it is suggested (to avoid any mortifying discrepancy in the amounts subscribed by different vessels), that a certain sum as the minimum subscription, shall be assigned to officers of each grade in the service, as follows:—

Admirals	Thirty dollars.
Commodores	Twenty five dollars.
Captains	Twenty dollars.
Commanders	Fifteen dollars.
Lieut. Com'd'rs and Vol. Lieut.-Com'd'rs	Twelve and ten dollars.
Lieutenants and Volunteer Lieutenants	Ten and eight dollars.
Acting Masters	Six dollars.
Ensigns	Six dollars.
Acting Ensigns	Six and five dollars.
Midshipmen	Three dollars.

Staff officers according to relative rank.

It is estimated that $10,000 can be raised in the service for this object.

Paymasters of the different vessels are requested to keep a copy of the subscription lists of the vessel to which they are attached, and to forward the amounts collected to the Fleet Paymaster of the different Squadrons, who will, when the list is complete, forward the amounts collected in each Squadron to the Paymaster of the Naval Academy, to be by him retained subject to the order of the committee of officers appointed to carry out the design.

It is suggested that two or more officers in each Squadron and at the different stations be appointed as a committee; and that the committees of all the Squadrons and stations form a committee of the whole, who shall select, from among themselves, the persons to carry out the design and inscription—the Superintendent of the Naval Academy being the President and the Paymaster the Treasurer.

Committee for North Atlantic Squadron—Commanders TRENCHARD, RHIND, and TEMPLE.

THE New York State Legislature at its last session passed an act "To provide a suitable repository for the records of "the war." By it, "the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, "Chancellor of the Regents, Chief of the Military Bureau, "JOHN A. KING, HAMILTON FISH, EDWIN D. MORGAN, JOHN "A. DIX, IRA HARRIS, PRESTON KING, HORATIO SEYMOUR, "DANIEL S. DICKINSON, ENOS T. THROOP, MYRON H. CLARK, "WASHINGTON HUNT and MILLARD FILLMORE are appointed Commissioners to provide a suitable repository for the "records of the war and the collections of the Bureau of "Military Record."

The act authorizes the erection of a fire-proof structure, to be called the Hall of Military Records—provided the sum of $75,000 shall be voluntarily contributed by the people of the State for that purpose—to be located in Albany, should that city give a suitable site, otherwise the Commissioners may accept a site from New York or any other municipality. The Commissioners are to take early measures for bringing the matter to the attention of the public; and also to apportion the amount to be raised to the several towns and cities. All moneys are to be paid into the Treasury. Inducement is offered to individuals to pay fifty dollars and over, and towns contributing the share assigned them may deposit their books and papers relating to the war for safe-keeping; and authenticated copies of such papers are to be furnished without cost. Officers and soldiers may deposit their discharge papers, descriptive lists, and regimental and company records, for safe-keeping.

The building is to be of marble or other non-combustible material, two stories in height, arranged for the records of the military services of individuals, of regiments, and of the part taken by towns, cities and counties; also, for the proper display of flags, trophies and other objects of military interest and the convenient use of the War Library of the Bureau of Military Record.

The principal story can be so arranged as to present a continuous series of marble panels on both sides of the hall, whereon may be inscribed the names of those who have fallen in battle. This room, as contemplated, will present nearly four thousand square feet for the chisel. This space can be suitably divided and assigned to the several counties. No monument could exceed in beauty of design and originality such a grouping of the heroes' names. We are, therefore, gratified to learn that steps are already being taken to secure the success of the enterprise. It is well worthy of instant and generous consideration.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

A FINE sword was presented to Major-General Kilpatrick at his headquarters, Lexington, N. C., on Saturday last, by his cavalry command.

ASSISTANT-Surgeon W. J. Asch is relieved from duty in the Department of Virginia, and ordered to report to General Sheridan for duty.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel M. P. Buffum, late of 4th Rhode Island Volunteers, has received an appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel in Hancock's First Army corps.

FIRST Lieutenant E. M. Ketcham, Twelfth New York Cavalry, is announced as Acting Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, commanding District of Beaufort, N. C.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Napoleon B. Knight, First Delaware Cavalry, has been sentenced to be cashiered by court-martial for disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, and drunkenness on duty.

SURGEON J. T. Ghiselin, United States Army, has been relieved from his present duties with the cavalry recently under the command of Major-General Sheridan, and ordered to report to Major-General Sheridan for duty.

CAPTAIN H. B. Tibbals, 12th Ohio Volunteers, who was dishonorably dismissed the service, is, by direction of the President, restored to service, and ordered to be honorably mustered out with his regiment.

MAJOR Daniel McClure, having been relieved as Chief Paymaster, Department of the Gulf, Major Thomas M. Winston, Paymaster United States Army, has been ordered to take charge of the District.

CAPTAIN Byron Porter, A. A. G., has been assigned to duty with the Second division, Thirteenth Army corps, Brevet Major-General C. C. Andrews commanding, near Mobile, Alabama.

GENERAL Wilson has ordered all rebel government mules, horses, harnesses, wagons, &c., not required for the use of his cavalry, to be distributed to the poor people as a loan from the United States.

CAPTAIN J. H. Rider, late Captain in the 14th Western Virginia, has been commissioned by the President A. A. G. of Volunteers, and assigned to duty with Brigadier-General Duval, commanding Fourth division, Army of the Shenandoah.

THE City Council of Baltimore have resolved to procure a suitable sword and present the same to General James Lowry Donaldson, in the name of the people of Baltimore, for his faithful and distinguished services rendered to the Government in sustaining the cause of the Union.

THE Rev. Mr. Van Antwerp, Chaplain of the United States General Hospital at Hilton Head, South Carolina, has received orders relieving him from duty at Hilton Head, and assigning him to a smaller position at Beaufort, North Carolina.

CAPTAIN Edward Savacool, of the First New York Cavalry, who was brevetted to a majority for heroic conduct in various battles, died on Saturday of a wound received at the battle of Sailor's Creek. He had been wounded in two previous battles.

MAJOR-GENERAL Wallace has detailed the following named officers as a Military Commission to meet in Baltimore for the trial of N. J. Watkins, and such other persons as may be brought before it. Those selected for the commission are as follows:—Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Eddie, 6th U. S. Infantry; Major Charles W. Hobbs, 7th New York Heavy Artillery; Major Robert Hill, 197th Ohio Volunteers; Captain E. W. F. Read, 8th U. S. Infantry; Captain C. R. Stillson, Company I, 155th Indiana Volunteers; Major Wm. P. Lord, 1st Deleware Cavalry has been selected as Judge-Advocate.

THE General Assembly of Tennessee have resolved, "That the thanks of the loyal people of the State are due to Major-General Stoneman for the great skill and success with which he conducted the two great raids into Virginia and North Carolina, by which he destroyed millions of dollars worth of the enemy's means of war, capturing many of their forces, and effectually crippling them in their operations; and that he has our thanks for the ability and success with which he has conducted military operations in East Tennessee, and that he be furnished with a copy of this resolution officially signed."

BRIGADIER-General R. M. Johnson, United States Volunteers, has been promoted to be Major-General of Volunteers by brevet, for gallant and meritorious servics in the battle of Nashville, to date from December 16th, 1864. Brevet Major-General R. M. Johnson, United States Volunteers, commands the Sixth division cavalry corps, M. D. M., and the second Sub-District, Middle Tennessee, headquarters at Pulaski, Tennessee. The following is the Staff of General R. M. Johnson:—Captain E. T. Wells, A. A. G.; Lieutenant W. R. Lowe, A. D. C.; Captain W. S. Lindsay, Ordnance Officer; Captain J. J. Kessler, Provost-Marshal; Major W. Smith, Inspector; Surgeon P. H. Bailhache, Surgeon-in-chief.

PAYMASTERS engaged in paying mustered-out men have been directed by the Paymaster-General to endeavor to make such payments as complete as possible, both with regard to settling all arrears of whatever nature due any soldier, and paying every one appearing on the rolls as entitled to pay. They will keep their rolls open as long as possible, so as to include all men, not present at the general payment, but who appear afterwards either in person or by attorney. Paymasters are also directed to pay mustered-out officers, going out of service with their organizations, on the certificate of the mustering-out officer that they have rendered all the returns requisite relating to the public property for which they were accountable. No other evidence of non-indebtedness will be required.

THE following named officers have been selected to constitute a general court-martial by order of Major-General Wallace, assembled in Baltimore for the trial of private Christopher Mooney, Company D, 90th New York Volunteers, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it:—Colonel Jacob Sharp, 156th New York Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob M. Davis, 213th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Major George Butler, 11th Indiana Volunteers; Captain Lewis Stanton, 213th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Captain E. A. Stoutenborough, Company A, 90th New York Volunteers; Captain G. W. Smith, Company E, same command; and First Lieutenant Charles W. Bender, 213th Pennsylvania Volunteers Captain George E. Head, Brevet Major 11th United States Infantry, is appointed Judge-Advocate of the court.

BREVET Brigadier-General Guy V. Henry has been assigned to duty as commander of the South Sub-District of the Plains, headquarters at Denver City, Colorado Territory. The Indian warfare on the Plains promises to be very harrassing. A private correspondent writes to us that "the Indians are troublesome in small bands. There are too few troops here; there ought to be sent to this country some ten thousand or more. The breaking up of the Rebel armies will send a great deal of bad material to the Plains, and that with what is already here will make a nice pill. These men will form with the Indians, and incite them to battle. The red devils had the impudence to charge a battery a short time since, but white men were recognized among them. With decent people this could be made a good country. There is no charm or attraction at present, and I would advise you to be well satisfied with New York. A shade-tree or fruit of any kind is unknown."

THE following brevets have been conferred on the recommendation of Major-General Logan:—Colonels Warren Shedd, 13th Illinois; R. D. Adams, 81st Ohio; Reuben Williams, 12th Indiana; Cyrus Hall, 17th Illinois, and Lieutenant-Colonel York, A. I. G., Fifteenth Army Corps, have been breveted Brigadier-Generals United States Volunteers. Colonels Catterson, 97th Indiana, and W. B. Wood, 76th Ohio, are promoted to Brigadier-Generals United States Volunteers. Major Mabrey, 111th Illinois, is brevetted Colonel United States Volunteers. Captain Frank DeGress, Battery H., 1st Illinois Artillery, brevetted Major United States Volunteers. Captain Dickey, Mustering officer Fifteenth Army corps, brevetted Major United States Volunteers. The following officers of General Logan's staff have received brevets:—Colonel Reese and Colonel Wilson, brevetted Brigadier-Generals United States Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Max Woodhull, A. A. G., Major Gillette, Judge-Advocate, and Majors Hoover, A. D. C., brevetted Colonels United States Volunteers; Captains Whitehead, Pratt, Mitchell and Stickney, Aides, brevetted Majors; Lieutenant Sampson, Aide, brevetted Captain; Private Hayden Delancy, appointed to a cadetship at West Point at the instance of General Logan.

IN obedience to General Orders No. 86, from the War Department, dated May 9, 1865, Major-General John Gibbon, commander of the Twenty-fourth Army corps, Major-General George L. Hartsuff, Brigadier-General J. Irwin Gregg, Brigadier-General George H. Gordon, and Brevet Major-General Nelson A. Miles, commanding Independent Districts, are directed by Major-General Ord to order Boards to examine and report the relative merits of all applicants in their respective commands below the grade of Colonel. Officers, who by their services and qualifications, are fit for the Regular Army, will be specially designated and the grade for which they are recommended specified. The object is to select officers, who by their conduct in actual war are qualified for the position for which they are recommended. The Board called by Major-General Gibbon will examine applicants belonging to the Twenty-fourth Army corps, whether present with the corps, or on detached duty, and all applicants belonging to the commands of Brigadier-Generals Patrick and McKenzie, Brevet Brigadier-General Abbott, and Colonel Sumner. A Medical Board will be instituted by each of the commanders above-named to examine and report the officers who may have been examined for relative merit, to ascertain if they are physically qualified to remain in the service. For the examination of officers of the rank of Colonel, and for the examination of all Staff officers not belonging to the Commissary, Quartermaster, Medical, United States Ordnance, and United States Engineers Departments, and Signal Corps, a Board will convene at these headquarters on the 29th inst., at 10 A. M., and sit without regard to hours. The Board will consist of Brigadier-General R. S. McKenzie, Brigadier-General N. M. Curtis, and Brevet Brigadier-General H. L. Abbott. Captain Charles B. Atchison, A. D. C., will act as Recorder.

THE President has appointed the following named gentlemen as the Board of Visitors to attend the annual examination of the Cadets of the Military Academy at West Point in June next:—Ambrose P. Kelsey, Maine; Colonel John M. Fessenden, Massachusetts; Colonel Alfred P. Rockwell, Connecticut; Colonel F. A. Conkling, New York; Lieutenant-Governor Cox, Maryland; Rev. A. W. Campbell, West Virginia; General Robert C. Schenck, Ohio; Hon. John F. Driggs, Michigan; Hon M. S. Wilkinson, Minnesota; Right Rev. H. W. Lee, Iowa; Hon. J. W. Nye, Nevada; J. R. Thomas, California; Wylly Woodbridge, Georgia.

BREVET Major-General Giles A. Smith has been relieved from the command of the Fourth division of the Seventeenth Army corps, and ordered to the command of a division of colored troops in Texas, his division forming part of a corps of which General Weitzel is to have command. General Smith has established a most excellent record as a soldier, and is deservedly popular among the officers and men of the division with which he has been associated during its recent campaign with General Sherman. Brigadier-General Belknap succeeds to the command of the Fourth division of the Seventeenth corps.

IT has been decided that according to the analogies and practice of the service, in reference to officers, where the term *pay proper* is not used, the general term *pay* occurring in laws and arders referring to allowance or stappage is understood to mean pay and allowances.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of this JOURNAL wil always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence nd general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. CHURCH.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

NOTICE.

MR. J. R. JOB is introduced to the gentlemen of the Army and Navy as the accredited agent of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Business transactions made with him will be endorsed by the publishers. It is not the custom of this paper to employ travelling agents; but in this case an exception has been made.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1865.

THE NEW ARMY.

IT is a little singular that the country receives with perfect equanimity, with positive approval, perhaps, the prospect of the establishment of an institution which for nearly eighty years it has opposed and rejected in the face of all appeal and argument, whether based upon cupidity, fear, or love of glory—the establishment of a large Standing Army. The Great Rebellion has reversed national opinion on this point, as on so many others. It doubtless has effected the change in two ways: first, by habituating the people to so enormous an army, one to be counted almost by millions, that the prospect of sustaining a force of 100,000 or 150,000, seems rather like a sweeping reduction, and effaces the recollection that this latter will be equal to four or five such armies as theory, if not experience, convinced us was quite enough, five years ago. And, secondly, the fatal lesson derived from the paucity of numbers in the Regular Army, a weakness which the Rebellion first disclosed to general appreciation, is not forgotten. We are not disposed to run that old risk again, so long as the national treasury can prevent it.

At all events, that we are to have an Army of respectable size is a fixed fact. And yet, our own impression is, that several years of peace will find it smaller than is now contemplated. Of course, should the military horizon be continuously threatening in any quarter, our naval and military establishment will be kept strong and full. But, should affairs, foreign and domestic, remain as tranquil as they now promise, the Army will receive, very likely, a reduction from the new schedule now forming. And this we think, for two reasons: first, from the absolute and extraordinary extinction of the Rebellion. There is so little prospect of the experiment of Secession being repeated, there is so great pobability that the South will be quietly revolutionized by emigration from the North and West, that even the army of occupation now required will be needed but a few years, possibly but a few months. Only the frontiers will demand to be garrisoned, and those with regard rather to foreign than internal peril. Again, this country, for many reasons, has little to fear from foreign powers. Not only our own unusual capabilities for defence, but the obvious policy of foreign powers to maintain a peaceful attitude, make it probable that a war with any one of them will be of our own seeking. However, in a few years, there will be even less need of a grand army than now, and the always popular cry of "retrenchment" will once more cut its numbers down.

At present, the people acquiesce in the necessity of increasing the Regular Army to quadruple its former size. From the days of the *Federalist* down, the arguments against maintaining large standing armies in Republics have been considered unanswerable. One argument, for example, was derived from sheer economy. A second, from the inherent simplicity of republican institutions, which did not sanction the effort to dazzle the eyes of the people with military retinues and body-guards. A third, from the experience of the Old World in the offensiveness of military control, especially when soldiers are billetted upon or even among citizens, checking freedom of word and action. A fourth, from the tendency of modern civilization to the arts of peace. In this view, war is to be avoided whenever justice and honor do not force us into it. The military art is to be circumscribed so far as possible, guarding, however, against that fatal error of reducing the military character and education of the people below those of other nations. Armies, as provocatives to war, as its implements, ready to hand, are to be kept as small as practicable. Great standing armies among nations, according to this theory, are to be discountenanced or forbidden, on the same principle which prohibits citizens by law from carrying deadly weapons in the streets. And so on with the other arguments. But the chief reason given against the maintenance of a great army has been the chance of its proving a tool for the ambitious, of its being used by demagogues for personal or sinister ends. Suppose the American President should essay a *coup d'etat*, like that of President LOUIS NAPOLEON! That is always our horrible hypothesis: and, accordingly, popular liberty is held to be in danger from great permanent armies.

Time has assisted us to get rid of some of these elaborate arguments and fancies, or, rather, to counterpoise them by the disadvantages and perils of insufficient armies. Still, the possibility of subverting the liberties of the country by military means, perturbs the minds of not a few people. Such minds may, at all events, take confidence in the felicitous fortune (not to call it providential, even) which of late has brought such upright, honest, anti-Napoleonic men as LINCOLN and JOHNSON to the Chief Magistracy, and so unselfish a soldier as GRANT to the Lieutenant-Generalcy. These men are not, to be sure, CÆSARS, CHARLEMANGES, BONAPARTES. But, for our land, they are infinitely better. A little can be spared from extraordinary greatness for the sake of fidelity and patriotism.

Should there be any need, however, of guarding against the perils already described, the remedy could be applied in the very composition and disposition of our new Army. It could be so carefully distributed, for example, over the vast country, as to make it impossible for one section to use it, or to abuse it, more largely than another. The cunning assignments of Secretary JEFFERSON DAVIS, by which ships were stationed where Rebels could seize them, arms and ammunitions accumulated at the South, forts weakly garrisoned at one point and strongly at another, and national troops posted with a view to surrender, if at the South, or to be unfitted for immediate use, if at the North, are well enough known. The lesson is obvious. Again, the officers could be selected from different sections, or, perhaps even from different States, as equally as possible. By equally is meant proportionately to the population of the States, or to the number of men each shall furnish to the Army and Navy. Other things must have prior, or, at all events, proper consideration—merit, experience, skill, achievements. But these qualifications being equal, respect should be paid to locality. It would be something analogous to what is familiar practice in the nomination of cadets at West Point. And independently of prudence and expediency, such respect to residence is obviously put on other grounds.

It is not too much to say that even the non-commissioned officers and soldiers should also be put into the Army on the same principles—that is, in a ratio with the population of the States. Could this be done? Very easily. Should the supply of men be greater than the demand, and more troops desire to reënlist than are required, it would only remain to select in about the proportion suggested. But, undoubtedly, recruiting, and busy recruiting too, will be essential, so soon as the troops now held in service are mustered out, in order to bring the Army up to the required point, since our people will be tired of military life for a time. In that case let recruiting be commenced in each State (if it were to be done at present, we should say in each *loyal* State), and let the recruiting booth be closed when the quota of the State shall have been filled. By "the quota" we should understand something like the old quotas for volunteers, or the old quotas for drafting. We might even adopt something like the Swiss method for filling the armies of the Confederation. That method is one of the best in Europe in every way. But it is peculiarly applicable to our wants, from the similarity in the two forms of government. Of course it would be necessary to make modifications therein. Indeed, several important points would at once come up for decision. As, for example, whether recruiting should be conducted under national authorities, as we think it should, and without respect to State officials; or, whether it should be left to each State, whose duty, after the call is made, will be to furnish the men, and perhaps both to furnish and equip them, turning over to the national authorities the gross military contingent levied upon her. The latter is, in general, the way in which volunteers were raised for the late war. It is the way, probably, most acceptable to the sticklers for State Rights, and to those most in fear of usurpations by the General Government. On this plan there will be no local or geographical spirit predominant in the Army. The interests of one section will be likely to balance those of another. No favorite commander from this or that State will find a disproportionate number of troops to influence by appeals to State pride. An additional advantage from such a plan, besides these of guarding against usurpation, is that it adjusts more equally the burden of the military establishment. And, again, it educates more equably the population of the various States in the military art. Finally, it will be easier to raise troops in that way, when the proportion and indebtedness of each State are precisely known, and State pride aids recruiting. It may be added, that State Rights are guarded by recognizing their direct intervention in military as in civil affairs. It will be seen that, in all respects, the power of the central Government is a contributed or aggregated power from the separate States, not the power of a sovereignty in itself.

Of course, it should be understood that this idea of keeping up a proportionate contribution to the Army from each State, may be susceptible of precise application, when the States themselves do not have the charge of furnishing their precise quotas. That is to say, if the Army is to be filled in the way of recruiting prevalent before the war, it might be idle to bring the enlistment of men in each State down to so fine a point as "half a file," like an adjutant equalizing his companies for battalion drill. But the general idea of recruiting proportionably from all parts of the country is always good. These reflections are only made, however, to convince the uneasy how quickly a remedy against the improper use of the Army may be reached. For ourselves, two considerations, at least, convince us that even the precautions already suggested are not absolutely required. The first is the limited power of the General Government, and the honesty and uprightness of intention characteristic of our present rulers. The second comes from an impression that the Army will be reduced before the present Administration goes out, to a much lower number than is now imagined. In that case, there will be no actual necessity for making it up with exact reference to State populations, though that plan may still be commendable, in order to secure an equal distribution of favors and of burdens.

ADVICES from Havana show that the Monitors *Monadnock* and *Canonicus*, have anchored in that harbor. This is a fact of more significance than it appears to bear from the simple statement. In one light it only means that two American war-vessels are lying in a Cuban port. In the true light, it means that six 15-inch guns, weighing 20 tons each, using each 60lbs. of powder behind a 430lb. shot, are afloat in a foreign harbor, installed within wrought-iron cylinders, impregnable to any ordnance known to the armament of any navy in the world, except our own, and these cylinders supported on a hull equally impregnable above water.

The power of these two small vessels is an interesting subject to speculate upon. If rightly contemplated and discussed by foreign potentates, it will show them the peril of attempting any aggression on this side of the Atlantic, with their comparatively thinly-clad and top-heavy broadside vessels. We would suggest a comparison of our vessels with the "formidable Franco-Rebel ram *Stonewall*," and an estimate of how many 430lb. shot the latter would digest, before finding her way to the bottom. The people of

Havana seem to have been as much surprised at the advent of these American war engines, as were the dwellers on the banks of the Hudson when Fulton's first steamboat came within the range of their vision. It must have suggested to them that the power of the once formidable Moro is a thing of the past. With regard to the interest of other foreign powers in American iron-clads—we do not express an opinion as to whether our Government has any idea of interfering with the imported empire in Mexico; but we cannot forbear smilling at the bluster of the Paris Press, when we reflect upon the probable fate of a fleet of *Magentas*, *La Gloires*, and *Solferinos*, should they fall in with a fleet of hostile turrets, plentifully supplied with 15-inch guns. It would be simply a mechanical question—the power of 15 inch shot against the thin armor of the French iron-clads.

The *Monadnock* and *Canonicus* represent respectively, two classes of Monitors. They are of tolerable speed, very moderate draught of water—the former about thirteen feet, and the latter twelve feet—and have fine steering qualities. They were built for the defence of harbors, &c., but it seems that their sphere of operations is by no means confined to that duty. The ports of Mexico, for instance, could be completely blockaded by such vessels. The moderate dimensions of these floating batteries are worthy of notice, the *Monadnock* being of but 1,564 tons, and the *Canonicus* of but 1,034 tons. The hull of the first is of wood, and was built at the Boston Navy Yard. She carries two turrets, and, consequently, four 15-inch guns, and she is driven by two propellers, one under each quarter, both of which, together with the rudder, are of course protected by the usual stern overhang. The *Canonicus* has a single turret, her hull is of iron, and she is propelled by a single screw. Of the *Monadnock* class we have four, and of the *Canonicus* class, nine vessels. These, added to the seven of the *Passaic* class, constitute a fleet which will pretty thoroughly protect us from aggression. Thirty 15 inch guns afloat in impregnable structures are a rather formidable array. When the double-turretted ocean Monitors of the *Kalamazoo* class, now building in the Navy Yards, with their 12-inch side armor and 15-inch turrets, together with the *Dictator* and *Puritan*, are added to them, we may have few fears, at least so far as iron clads are concerned, of our means of defence.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE annual examination of the cadets of the Military Academy at West Point excites unusual attention this year, both on account of the general interest which the war has awakened in the subject of military education, and owing to the fact that those two honored graduates of the Academy—Lieutenant-General GRANT and Major-General SHERMAN—have improved the occasion of the examination to return, for the first time in many years, to the scene of their early studies. It stands on the records that neither of these distinguished officers was among the "good boys" of the institution, General SHERMAN standing No. 124 in the order of good behavior, and General GRANT falling as low as No. 147; so near the bottom that he must at times have had visions of falling out altogether. In the matter of scholarship, too, neither of them attained a place among the honored five; waiting until after years should give full development to their abilities before winning their stars. General SHERMAN, who stood the first year at No. 9, did, indeed, graduate No. 6, but the juvenile GRANT, commencing with twenty-three others above him, rose finally only to No. 21, at which rank he graduated in 1843. His strong points were Mathematics, in which he stood No. 10, and Engineering, No. 16. In Philosophy he arose to No. 15, and in Mineralogy and Geology, No. 17. The fact that he could never rise above the grade of 44 in French, shows an early linguistic deficiency, to which phrenology would charge the reticence of late years. In drawing, GRANT stood No. 23; in Chemistry, 22; in Ethics, 28; in Artillery Tactics, 25; and in Infantry Tactics, 28. SHERMAN was better in scholarship than in behavior, standing 7 in Engineering, 6 in Ethics, 8 in Artillery, and 12 in Infantry Tactics, and 4 in Mineralogy and Geology. Among GRANT'S classmates were Generals FRANKLIN, REYNOLDS, HARDEE, PECK, STEELE, JUDAH, INGALLS, POTTER, DENT (his brother-in-law), and HAMILTON. Generals ROSECRANS, VAN VLIET, WRIGHT, SETH WILLIAMS, NEWTON, A. P. HOWE, JONES, THOMAS, RICHARDSON, DOUBLEDAY, N. J. T. DANA, and JOHN POPE, were cotemporary with him at the Academy, but in other classes, as also the Rebel Generals G. W. SMITH, BUSHROD JOHNSON, MANSFIELD LOVELL, and LONGSTREET.

It is gratifying to the friends of the Military Academy to find that both General GRANT and General SHERMAN retain a lively sense of the advantages they derived from the institution. Both urge upon the Board of Visitors the importance of increasing the number of cadets to meet the requirements of an enlarged army. General SHERMAN'S visit to West Point was a hasty one, but even the few hours he spent there were sufficient to awaken something of his old boyish feeling toward the place, which he has not before visited since his graduation, twenty-five years ago. General SHERMAN made it his first duty on his arrival to pay his respects to Brevet Lieutenant General SCOTT, where he received a most cordial and earnest greeting. He was met on his arrival at the wharf by Captain EDWARD C. BOYNTON, Adjutant of the Academy, who received him on behalf of the Academical authorities. "TITUS A. BUMMER, commanding, &c.," may be gratified to learn that General SHERMAN, while at West Point, received for the first time, through the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the official report of his operations during the Carolina campaign. This mode of forwarding the report is regarded as somewhat irregular, but the General is disposed to overlook it, in view of the distinguished services rendered by TITUS and his command. General GRANT arrived on Thursday, June 8th, and was received with all the honors, and with all that hearty enthusiasm which has greeted him everywhere in his Northern journey.

The examination is being conducted in accordance with the programme announced in Order No. 3, issued by General CULLUM, May 31st, and published elsewhere in this number of the JOURNAL. The examination of the First Class in Ethics was concluded on Wednesday, and the examination in Mineralogy and Geology commenced. The cavalry drill took place on Tuesday, and the artillery drill on Wednesday afternoon. The class of this year appears to be no more than an average one in point of scholarship and ability. Between seventy and eighty new cadets have been appointed. Thirty of these had reported on Wednesday, of whom about one-fourth were appointees from the Army. There are at present in the Academy some seventy-five cadets appointed from the Army, out of 245. The head of the Fourth Class, CLINTON B. SEARS, is a soldier selected by General SHERMAN, at Vicksburgh. No. 8 in the same class, WILLIAM E. ROGERS, is from the Army, and No. 12, JOSEPH E. GRIFFITH, is another of General SHERMAN'S soldiers. The General sent for "his boys" while at West Point, and exchanged a few friendly words with them.

The Military Academy exhibits manifest improvement in discipline and other respects, under the superintendence of General CULLUM, who is a most indefatigable worker, and is ably seconded in his efforts to improve the *morale* of the institution by the Academic Board, and by the Adjutant of the Post, Captain BOYNTON. The Board of Visitors exhibit a more intelligent appreciation, of at least some portions of the examination, than might be inferred from some of the newspaper descriptions. Mr. FESSENDEN, a gentleman who has previously served upon the Board, and is well known for his intelligent interest in the subject of military education. We regret, however, that a larger selection was not made for the Board from among Volunteer officers like General SCHENCK, who is among the Visitors this year. It would be well to have an opinion as to the course of instruction and the efficiency of the institution, from men who have learned by experience in the field the importance of military education. The restrictions under which the Board are appointed, in accordance with the Act of Congress of August 8th, 1846, prevents an unembarassed selection by the Secretary of War.

THE examination of the midshipmen at the Naval Academy at Newport, R. I., is drawing to a close, and we hope another week to give a fuller account of the results of the examination than we are able to insert this week. The first class were examined on Monday, both in writing and orally, in international, constitutional, and maritime law. The second class were examined in naval gunnery, on Monday, and the fourth class in Algebra. Of the present class, forty five have been dropped out of the one hundred and seventy-seven who entered in 1861. It is the first class which entered after the removal of the Academy to Newport, and with it closes the history of the institution at that place. There is great indignation expressed by the men, and many tears shed by the ladies of Newport, at the prospective return of the midshipmen to Annapolis. But the Navy Department is firm in its opinion as to the necessity of the step. Preparations are being made to receive the Midshipmen at Annapolis, and the buildings there are to be at once put in order for occupation. It is unfortunate that more time could not be allowed for their thorough disinfection, after their long use as Army hospitals. It is known to be exceedingly difficult to remove the poison which is absorbed by buildings occupied by patients suffering from infectious diseases, and we trust that no precaution will be neglected to save the Academy from even the suspicion of having suffered in its sanitary condition by the removal to Annapolis.

IT is not necessary for us to give a particular account of the journeys of General GRANT and General SHERMAN from Washington to the West, for the daily press has reported their movements very voluminously. The admiring people have everywhere received them with the most enthusiastic demonstrations.

AT Bailey's Cross Roads, on Wednesday, the Vermont troops were reviewed, General A. L. Grant commanding. The troops consisted of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Eleventh Vermont, of the Second division; the Tenth, of the Third division; and the First cavalry, of Custar's division, Sheridan's corps. The troops were about 6,000 strong, and made a very fine appearance. Their gallantry and discipline are well known. On the next day, Thursday, occurred the grand review of the corps in Washington. It seems to have been quite successful, although the day was excessively hot. We have not yet received, however, any special description of it.

LORD PALMERSTON lately stated, in the House of Commons, that further correspondence had taken place between the Government of the United States and that of England concerning the depredations committed by the *Alabama*, and that the Government of England had not yet time to reply to the last communications from Washington. He assured the House, however, that the relations between the two Governments were of a friendly character.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the subject, trusts that there is nothing in the *Alabama* affair which need cause apprehensions of rupture, either now or at any future time.

THE First corps was reviewed by General HANCOCK, at Camp Stoneman, on the 6th. It consisted of one division, of nine nearly full regiments, over 7,000 strong. The division is commanded by General CARROLL, and its three brigades, on the day of the review, as follows:—First brigade, Colonel OLIVER WOOD; Second brigade, Colonel W. H. MORGAN; Third brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel GALLAGHER. The troops all marched well, with uniforms neat, and arms and equipments in good order. A festival at General CARROLL'S headquarters closed the ceremony.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following with regard to the name of the Naval Academy:—"It is proposed to call "the Naval Academy "Severn Point" after its return to "Annapolis. The beautiful grounds are situated on the "point where the Severn River flows into Annapolis harbor; "hence the appropriateness of the name. "Severn Point" "would soon be as generally and favorably known as "West "Point."

THE Secretary of War has ordered that returned prisoners (enlisted men) who have endured the hardships of Andersonville, Florence, Salisbury, and other Rebel prisons, be mustered out as soon as possible, and that they be allowed three months' extra pay.

THE Adjutant-General of the Army has informed General Meade that those regiments which have continued their organizations by recruiting after their original term of service has expired are to be retained as veteran regiments.

BREVET Major-General Francis C. Barlow has been promoted to the full rank of major-general. General Barlow is now in command of the Second division of the Second corps.

THE TURRET-SHIP QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

[From the London Times.]

THE turret-ship question enters upon a new phase this week in the assembling of a commission of naval officers to inspect and report upon, for the information of the Lords of the Admiralty, a set of drawings for a sea-going turret vessel, that have been prepared by the chief draughtsman of Portsmouth Dockyard, Mr. SCULLARD, by order of the Admiralty, and under the supervision of Captain C. P. COLES, R. N., in order to meet the views of that officer on the requirements of a sea-going turretted iron-clad. A short time since, it was stated in the *Times* that Captain COLES officially handed these drawings in to the Admiralty some time during the first week in Aprfl last. The appointment of the present commission is therefore the second decisive step taken in the matter by the Admiralty since the order was given to their draughtsman at Portsmouth to prepare the drawings. The commission is composed of the following members:—Vice-Admiral the Earl of LAUDERDALE, K. C. B., Chairman; Rear-Admiral H. R. YELVERTON, C. B., Captain H. CALDWELL, C. B., Captain J. J. KENNEDY, C. B., Captain H. B. PHILLIMORE, with Mr. ARTHUR PRICE, paymaster, R. N., and attached to Her Majesty's ship *Fisgard*, at Woolwich, for "revision of dockyard instructions," as Secretary. The duties of the commission are to report upon the "stowage," "accommodation for officers and "crew," "rig," "armament," and other essential points in the designs for the ship In fixing upon the size of the ship, both Captain COLES and the Admiralty appear to have selected Mr. REED's *Pallas* as the comparative ship, and to have assimilated her general dimensions as nearly as may be possible to the lines of the turret-ship, the dimensions and character of both being as follows:—

	Pallas. ft.	in.	Turret ship. ft.	in.
Length between perpendicularrs	225	0	225	0
Ditto, keel for tonnage	187	0	187	8½
Extreme breadth	50	0	49	0
Ditto, for tonnage	48	9	48	10
Ditto, moulded	48	1	48	1
Depth in hold	16	5	20	2
Draught of water	24	3	22	6
Burden in tons (builder's measurement)	2,372		2,409	
Thickness of armor	4½ in.		6 in.	
	Armaments.			
Weight of broadsides	Four 100 prs. Two 110 prs. 310 lb.		Two 600-prs. 1,200 lb.	

The *Pallas* carries her guns in a central square armored tower. The turret-ship is designed to carry her two guns in one turret, the base of the turret being protected by a square armored box. Both vessels carry an armored belt at the water line, the *Pallas* completely round, but that of the turret-ship to terminate at 25 feet abaft her stem, but running round her stern and protecting her rudder head. At the termination of the belt line, 25 feet from her stem, a thwart-ship armored bulkhead will be run across and connect the ends of the belt forward, while at the same time the ship's bows, where there is no belt, will be subdivided and interlaced that no shot passing through can inflict any serious injury. In fact, they will be much safer without armor at all than if coated with thin plating, such as it is now the custom to plate the bows of our iron-clads with. The armor-plating and its backing of the turret-ship are designed to be of equal strength to those of the *Bellerophon*, and her deck will have an underlie of 1-inch iron, in lieu of the usual ½-inch plating beneath her wooden planking. The turret-ship is to be propelled by engines of 600-horse power—the same power as those of the *Pallas*—and her estimated speed is 13 8 knots. We are not quite certain what rate of estimated speed is given to the *Pallas*. 2,409 tons appears but a small tonnage for a sea-going turret-ship, and we are informed a vessel of one-half more tonnage, with a proportionate increase in her engine power, would carry two turrets, each with two 600-pounder guns, and would attain a speed of 14·3 knots. In the composition of the committee to investigate and report upon the plans of the turret-ship no fault can be found by Captain COLES or any of his friends, but to the committee collectively as a body, perhaps, the objection may be raised that it has been nominated by the Admiralty alone, and is solely composed of naval officers.

The committee upon Captain COLES's proposed cupola-vessel, intended to carry two 600-pounders in one turret, has been busily engaged in its investigations on all the points bearing upon the subject. We understand that the power of ordnance of different sizes is now receiving their most earnest attention; for, in deciding upon the plans before them, it is, of course, necessary to settle the probable limit of size in the gun which is necessary to do the work required. This in itself is a more difficult matter than it at first sight may appear, and will render a very strict inquiry into the relative power of guns essential. Such an inquiry will be a very satisfactory one; for it will go into the *power* of our present ordnance, respecting which grave doubts are expressed. We mentioned last week the unsatisfactory state of the bore of the French gun—deeply indented and cracked at mere target practice, not with the full powder charge of 25 pounds—for which this 7½-ton gun was designed—but in using a 20-pound charge, which it ought to have sustained for thousands, instead of hundreds, of rounds. The same error in calculation of strength was made in the Armstrong 110-pounders, which, instead of using the 14-pound charge and 110-pound shot, are now to be fired with 10 pounds of powder and a projectile of 90 pounds weight. A similar mistake was afterwards made in the 12-ton guns, which, according to the President of the Ordnance Select Committee, were intended to fire 75 pounds of powder and a 300-pound rifle projectile, whereas they cannot withstand one-half—the heaviest powder charge for the gun which has been rifled for Shoeburyness armor-target firing being 35 pounds, and for round ball *distant* firing at sea, only 40 pounds; the reduced charge for close action and quick firing being only 30 pounds. There is a rumor that the question of naval ordnance may be referred to them, just as it is reported that the question of the Armstrong and Whitworth field guns has been referred to three distinguished officers of artillery. Such a course would be doubtless a safe one, and would give satisfaction to the country. The sanction of a naval committee of men of such high rank and prestige as Admiral the Earl of LAUDERDALE and Admiral YELVERTON would give a confidence to the Admiralty which they can hardly feel in any decision as to the best naval gun from a committee who, however excellent as military men, cannot have the requisite knowledge of its practical requirements to decide upon the most suitable gun for fighting from an unstable platform in a sea-way.

COMMODORE J. S. PALMER.

THE following correspondence will be of interest to the Navy, and deserves publication in these columns:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DIVISION OF TRANS-MISSISSIPPI, MOBILE, Ala., May 3, 1865.

Commodore J. S. PALMER, United States Navy:

COMMODORE:—In taking leave of you I desire to express for myself and the officers of this command, our sincere regret at parting, and our high appreciation of your services while in command of or connected with the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

The relations that have existed between the two services for the past year have been of the most intimate and cordial character, and have resulted in successes of which both the friends of the Army and the Navy have occasion to be proud. In this no one has borne a more active, zealous, and efficient part than yourself, and the kindly official and personal relations that have existed will always be remembered with pleasure.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
(Signed) ED. R. S. CANBY, Major-General.

WEST GULF SQUADRON, U. S. FLAG SHIP STOCKDALE, OFF MOBILE, May 12, 1865.

COMMODORE:—In accordance with permission granted you by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy to return North on being relieved from the command of this Squadron, or to remain at your option, and as Mobile has now fallen (in the accomplishment of which you have so largely and gallantly contributed) you have permission to return North by the earliest conveyance, and on your arrival there you will report to the Department by letter, enclosing a copy of this order.

Very respectfully,
H. K. THATCHER, Acting Rear-Admiral,
Commanding West Gulf Squadron.

Commodore J. S. PALMER, Commanding First Division West Gulf Squadron off city of Mobile.

WEST GULF SQUADRON, U. S. FLAG-SHIP STOCKDALE, MOBILE, Ala., May, 3, 1865.

SIR:—The Department was informed by Commodore PALMER, under date of February 10th, 1865, that he would avail himself of the permission granted by it to return North after the fall of Mobile, and as he is now about to leave this Squadron I beg leave to say that he has rendered the most efficient and untiring service throughout the attack upon the defences of the city which have resulted so favorably to our arms, and I am indebted to him for the admirable manner in which the vessels to be employed for that purpose were prepared under his supervision previous to my arrival on the Station, and I part with him with reluctance and regret. It was the belief of the enemy that it would be impossible for our monitors and gun-boats to cross the Blakeley River Bar, owing to the shallowness of the water, but should we succeed in doing so, their hope rested in our entire destruction by the innumerable torpedoes with which they had filled the river, combined with their marsh batteries, and they well knew that our success in overcoming these obstacles would be fatal to them; but by great exertions, night and day, under fire, we succeeded. Commodore PALMER commanded the first division, consisting of the monitors and *Octorara*, and successfully ascended the Blakeley with them, coming down the Tensas directly in front of the city, the remnant of the gun-boats led by the flag-ship, convoying General GRANGER's command for the purpose of making a joint attack in flank and front; these movements having been anticipated by the enemy, led to the evacuation, and although Commodore PALMER did not have the satisfaction of bombarding the city, he had placed himself in position to do so effectually, had not the Rebels deprived him of the opportunity by flight.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
H. K. THATCHER, Acting Rear-Admiral,
Commanding West Gulf Squadron.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

THE GOVERNOR OF OREGON TO GENERAL ALVORD.

THE Governor of Oregon has sent the following highly complimentary letter to Brigadier-General BENJ. ALVORD, lately in command of the District of Oregon:

SALEM, OREGON, April 5, 1865.

DEAR GENERAL:—I see by a dispatch that you have left us. I regret that I have not been able to bid you a formal good-bye in person, and again thank you for the interest you have taken in the general welfare and prosperity of Oregon during your long stay among us. The citizens of this Military District have abundant reason to be grateful to you for the care and attention you have given to the duties of your office since you have commanded the district, and for that skill and energy which have characterized your successful efforts in preventing rebellion and chastising hostile tribes of Indians.

And I am sure you have what you so richly deserve—the entire confidence and gratitude of the Union men of this State. True, you have had howlers upon your track, but they have been secession sympathizers or men who are making a noise for political purposes. Wherever you go, and whatever may be your position, amid the various fortunes of war, be assured that you have my good wishes and prayers for your prosperity and that of your family.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,
(Signed) ADDISON C. GIBBS, Governor of Oregon.

Brigadier-General BENJ. ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers, Washington City.

ASSISTANT-Surgeon John Van Sant, United States Army, is relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report to General Sheridan for duty.

LETTER FROM GENERAL THOMAS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 22, 1865.

Hon. JAMES R. HOOD, House of Representatives, Legislature of the State of Tennessee:

SIR:—Your note of this date enclosing the following telegram from the President of the United States, and propounding certain questions suggested by the contents of said telegram, have just been received:

WASHINGTON, 1:50 P. M. May 21, 1865.

JAMES R. HOOD, House of Representatives:

General THOMAS will furnish whatever number of troops may be necessary for the defence of the State. Confer with him on the subject. The enrollment and organization of the militia should be carried out, so that they can be called upon if actually needed. ANDREW JOHNSON.

So to your first question—"Whether you would feel yourselves authorized if called upon by the Governor of the "State, or the loyal people of any particular portion there-"of, to order a sufficient number of the troops under your "command to any given point for the purpose of giving aid "and assistance in insuring peace and quiet, and by endeavoring to capture and properly punish all persons operating "in armed hostility to the State or national Government?" I answer, that I am prepared to assist the civil authorities in every part of the State, both by securing the officers from personal violence when in the execution of their office, in holding courts, &c., and assisting them to capture and bring to trial all persons who offer armed hostility to the State or national Government, and will so assist the civil authorities of the State so long as the national Government affords me the means of doing so.

To your second question, "Whether the experience of the "past has shown to you that in time of peace full compen-"sation in money has been made to the citizens near a post, "where parts of the Federal Army have been stationed or "sent, for articles purchased of them for their use and support, instead of the present system of vouchers, based up-"on other conditions than that of property being taken, "and whether citizens were not pleased with troops being "stationed near to them because of that fact?" I answer, that in times of peace all purchases made of citizens in the vicinity of posts are paid for at once, when the purchasing officer has funds to pay. When he has not the funds to pay, vouchers payable to the seller, without any conditions appended, are given to him, which vouchers he can dispose of in any manner he pleases; and they are invariably paid at their face value by any proper disbursing officer of the department making the purchase, when he has funds to do so.

To your third question, "Whether, whilst in command "of troops in the State of Texas, the Federal commanders "did not find that the money thus distributed through the "State was of decided advantage in developing the resources of such parts of the State where they were located?" I answer, that wherever troops were stationed in Texas, on the frontier, settlers immediately congregated in the vicinity of those stations, and in that way the settlements were advanced throughout the State more than one hundred and fifty miles during the period comprised between the close of the Mexican war and the year 1861.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General United States Army, commanding.

LETTER FROM GENERAL J. E. JOHNSTON.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. May 6, 1865.

HAVING made a Convention with Major-General SHERMAN to terminate hostilities in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, it seems to me proper to put before the people of those States the condition of military affairs which rendered that measure absolutely necessary.

On the 26th of April, the day of the Convention, by the returns of three Lieutenant-Generals of the Army of Tennessee (that under my command), the number of infantry and artillery present and absent was 70,510—the total present 18,578—the effective total, or fighting force, 14,179. On the 7th of April, the date of the last return I can find, the effective total of the cavalry was 5,440. But between the 7th and 26th of April it was greatly reduced by events in Virginia and apprehensions of surrender.

In South Carolina we had YOUNG's division of cavalry, less than 1,000, besides reserves and State troops—together much inferior to the Union force in that State. In Florida we were as weak. In Georgia our inadequate force had been captured at Macon. In Lieutenant-General TAYLOR's department there were no means of opposing the formidable Army under General CANBY, which had taken Mobile, nor the cavalry under General WILSON, which had captured every other place of importance west of Augusta.

The latter had been stopped at Macon by the armistice as we had been at Greensborough, but its distance from Augusta being less than half of ours, that place was in its power. To carry on the war, therefore, we had to depend on the Army of the Tennessee alone. The United States could have brought against it twelve or fifteen times its number in the Armies of Generals GRANT, SHERMAN and CANBY.

With such odds against us, without the means of procuring ammunition or repairing arms, without money or credit to provide food, it was impossible to continue the war except as robbers. The consequence of prolonging the struggle would only have been the destruction or dispersion of our bravest men, and great suffering of women and children, by the desolation and ruin inevitable from the marching of two hundred thousand men through the country.

Having failed in an attempt to obtain terms giving security to citizens as well as soldiers, I had to choose between wantonly bringing the evils of war upon those I had been chosen to defend, and averting those calamities with the confession that hopes were dead, which every thinking Southern man had already lost. I therefore stipulated with General SHERMAN for the security of the brave and true men committed to me on terms which also terminated hostilities in all the country over which my command extended, and announced it to your Governors by telegraph, as follows:—

The disaster in Virginia, the capture by the enemy of all our workshops for the preparation of ammunition and repairing of arms, the impossibility of recruiting our little army, opposed to more than ten times its number, or of supplying it except by robbing our own citizens, destroyed all hopes of successful war. I have therefore made a military convention with Major-General SHERMAN to terminate hostilities in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. I made this convention to spare the blood of this gallant little army, to prevent further suffering of our people by the devastation and ruin inevitable from the marching of invading armies, and to avoid the crime of waging a hopeless war.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

THE London *Mechanics' Magazine* gives particulars of a competitive trial of breech-loading guns in Russia:

A most interesting series of competitive experiments between various systems of breech-loading cannon have just been completed in St. Petersburgh, before General BARANTZOFF, Minister of War; General MAJITSKI, the President, and the members of the Committee of Artillery. At the end, only three competitors remained—the systems of CLAY, WHITWORTH, ARMSTRONG, and others being rejected at the preliminary trials. The three favorites were the celebrated Prussian steel-founder, Mr. KRUPP; Mr. KREINER, a well-known Berlin machinist; and Mr. BROADWELL, an American engineer. Mr. KRUPP's gun was almost the same as that he sent to Woolwich in 1863, the principal feature of it being an elastic ring in the movable block of metal forming the breech-piece. Mr. KREINER's is the gun of the Prussian service, of Duppel celebrity. Mr. BROADWELL's invention consists in an elastic self-adjusting ring in the bore of the gun, not to be removed after each round, like ARMSTRONG or WHITWORTH's "cups," but large enough to allow the shot and cartridge to pass through. The aperture at the breech is closed or opened by inserting or half-withdrawing a slightly taper but perfectly plain piece of well-tempeerd steel. Mr. BROADWELL has proved the victor in the competition, Mr. KREINER's gun requiring the assistance of a handspike after forty-seven rounds, and Mr. KRUPP's block sticking fast after ninety-five rounds, whereas Mr. BROADWELL's gun showed no symptoms of gas-escape after one hundred and eighty rounds. The Russian Government has decided on altering forty pieces already purchased from Mr. KRUPP according to Mr. BROADWELL's designs. Government should do the same with the Armstrong guns.

THE Board of Underwriters of New York have officially tendered their thanks to Brevet Brigadier-General Edward L. Molineaux, commanding Fort Pulaski, Savannah, for the prompt and energetic service rendered by him to the ship *Lawrence*, lately stranded near the entrance of Savannah river. In communicating these thanks, the committee of the Board say: "In order more fully to manifest their sense of this service, we are pleased to say that the underwriters insuring the cargo have, upon a recommendation of the board, appropriated for your individual benefit the sum of five hundred dollars, deposited to your credit in the Phoenix Bank, New York, and subject to your draft, for the purchase of plate to be selected by you, or otherwise invested, as may be more agreeable to yourself. We desire to remark that this action of the board is prompted by your voluntary, energetic and efficient assistance, and not as a measure of pecuniary reward for service rendered to the commerce of the country." General Molineaux responds, under date of Savannah, April 29th: "It is difficult for me to convey to you how fully I appreciate the mark of honor from the underwriters; as a soldier I cannot but be proud of it and of my good fortune in assisting to save property; while as a merchant of New York, which I still hold myself to be, it is exceedingly gratifying to me to know that I have been able to serve the commerce of my own city. I cannot but express the hope that the Board will kindly purchase the plate, as this mark of their appreciation will be invaluable to me as a remembrance of the liberality of the New York merchants to one of their number absent in the service of his country."

SOON after the death of President Lincoln was known at Hilton Head, a large number of gentlemen connected with the Army and Navy assembled at Commissary Hall and inaugurated measures having in view the erection of a monument to his memory; the subscriptions to be exclusively from those who had served under him in a naval and military capacity. A permanent committee was appointed to correspond with other organizations throughout the country. A response came from Springfield, Illinois, the former home of Abraham Lincoln, where a "Lincoln Soldiers' and Sailors' Monumental Association" has been formed, and put into working operation all over the country, under the direction of some of the best men in the State. They ask the Hilton Head meeting to co-operate with them; and seeing that the intentions are the same, namely, to erect a lasting memorial, by soldiers and sailors alone, over the mortal remains of our honored leader, the latter have unanimously agreed to accede to their request. They therefore appeal to the soldiers and sailors of the Department of the South, whether in the service or having received an honorable discharge, to subscribe and pay the sum of one dollar for this noble and patriotic purpose. No more and no less. The amounts raised through officers in command to be forwarded to the Treasurer, Major A. G. Salisbury, Paymaster United States Army, at Hilton Head, South Carolina, who will see that the same is transmitted to Hon. James H. Beveridge, State Treasurer of Illinois, the gentleman selected to take charge of the fund. The other officers of the organization in the Department of the South are:—President, Brevet Brigadier-General M. S. Littlefield, United States Volunteers; Vice-Presidents—Colonel C. L. Kilburn, United States Volunteers; Commander W. M. Reynolds, U. S. N.; Colonel James Lewis, United States Volunteers; Colonel C. H. Howard, United States Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Carmichael, United States Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. York, United States Volunteers; Major W. L. M. Burger, United States Volunteers; Major H. V. Elliott, United States Volunteers; Major Henry Allen, United States Volunteers; Major A. F. Sears, United States Volunteers; Lieutenant T. E. Baldwin, United States Navy; Lieutenant J. O. Kane, United States Navy; Captain T. J. Robinson, United States Volunteers; Assistant-Surgeon Wm. Commens, United States Volunteers; Treasurer, Major A. G. Salisbury, United States Volunteers; Corresponding Secretary, Major T. J. Saunders, United States Volunteers; Recording Secretary, Captain Jesse Merrill, United States Army.

THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.

THE following is given as the organization of the expedition at present fitting out at City Point for Texas:

CORPS STAFF

Maj.-Gen. G. Weitzel, U. S. V., Commanding Corps; Brig.-Gen. G. F. Shepley, U. S. V., Chief of Staff; Major D. D. Wheeler, U. S. V., A. A. Gen.; Lieut.-Col. W. A. Conover, U. S. V., Med. Dir.; Surgeon E. P. Moring, U. S. V., Act. Med. Dir.; Capt. C. Wheaton, Jr., U. S. V., Chief C. S.; Lieut.-Col. H. B. Blood, U. S. V., Chief Q. M.; Major E. E. Graves, U. S. V., A. D. C.; Capt. H. B. Fitch, U. S. V., A. D. C.; Capt. L. Weitzel, U. S. V., A. D. C.; Capt. T. T. Graves, 114th U. S. C. T., A. A. D. C.; Brevet Brig.-Gen. P. S. Michel, U. S. V., A. I. Gen.; Major W. E. Furness, U. S. A., A. J. A.; Capt. G. F. Howard, 40th Mass. V., A. O. O.; Lieut. G. C. Potwin, 19th U. S. C. T., Chief of Ambulances; Capt. C. B. Parsons, 1st N. Y. Engineers, Chief Engineer; Capt. W. H. Ryder, 7th U. S. C. T., A. A. Q. M.; Capt. P. J. Emery, 5th Mass. Cav., A. Prov. Marsh.; Lieut. Edwin Hughes, 2d U. S. C. C., A. C. M.; Major T. H. Schenck, 3d N. Y. Art., A. I. Q. G.

TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

FIRST DIVISION—BREVET BRIG.-GEN. DRAPER.

FIRST BRIGADE—COL. J. C. MOORE.

22d U. S. C. T., Lieut.-Col. J. C. Terry; 36th U. S. C. T., Lieut.-Col. B. F. Pratt; 38th U. S. C. T., Col. R. M. Hall; 118th U. S. C. T., Major E. De Buck

SECOND BRIGADE—COL. THOS. BAYLEY.

9th U. S. C. T., Lieut. Col. G. M. Dennett; 114th U. S. C. T., Lieut.-Col. T. Sedgwick; 117th U. S. C. T., Major E. W. Bacon; 29th U. S. C. C. V., Col. Wooster.

THIRD BRIGADE—COL. S. B. YEOMAN.

19th U. S. C. T., Col. J. G. Perkins; 23d U. S. C. T., Lieut.-Col. M. Dempsey; 43d U. S. C. T., Lieut. Col. H. S. Hall.

SECOND DIVISION—BRIG.-GEN. R. H. JACKSON.

FIRST BRIGADE—COL. JAS. SHAW, JR.

7th U. S. C. T., Lieut.-Col. O. E. Root; 109th U. S. C. T.; Col. O. A. Bartholomew; 115th U. S. C. T., Lieut.-Col. G. T. Elder; 8th U. S. Artillery (Heavy), Col. Burry.

SECOND BRIGADE—BREVET BRIG.-GEN. DOUBLEDAY.

8th U. S. C. T., Major A. S. Pell, 41st U. S. C. T., Col. L. F. Haskell; 45th U. S. C. T., Capt. A. N. Lufkin, 127th U. S. C. T., Major T. Young.

THIRD BRIGADE—COL. W. W. WOODWARD.

10th U. S. C. T., Lieut.-Col. E. Powell; 28th U. S. C. T., Lieut.-Col. T. Logan; 29th U. S. C. T., Col. C. E. Royce; 31st U. S. C. T.; Col. H. C. Hand; 116th U. S. C. T., Lieut.-Col. G. Laird.

CAVALRY BRIGADE—BREVET BRIG.-GEN. COLE.

1st U. S. C. C., Major H. W. Brown; 2d U. S. C. C., Major R. Dollard.

UNASSIGNED TO BRIGADE

5th Mass. Col. Cav., Col. C. F. Adams; 122d U. S. C. T., Col. J. H. Davidson.

CAPT. LANGDON'S ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Battery D, 1st U. S. Artillery, First Lieut. R. Tully; Battery M, 1st U. S. Artillery, First Lieut. W. Vogdes; Battery D, 4th U. S. Artillery, Capt. F. M. Follette; Battery B, Second U. S. C. Artillery, First Lieut. John Anderson.

FIRST DIVISION STAFF.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. O. G. Draper, U. S. V., Commanding Division; Capt. W. Van Doeien, A. A. G.; Surgeon E. P. Moring, Chief M. O.; Capt. J. H. Musser, C. S.; Lieut. H. D. Bowker, 122d U. S. C. T., A. A. Q. M.; Capt. T. H. Andrews, 36th U. S. C. T., A. A. I. Gen. Lieut. W. F. Faulkner, 19th U. S. C. T., A. O. O.; Lieut. O. M. Knight, 22d U. S. C. T., Prov. Mar.; Lieut. H. W. Allen, 36th U. S. C. T., A. D. C.; Lieut. W. F. Hayward, 57th U. S. C. T., A. D. C.; Lieut. Geo. W. Reeder, 23d U. S. C. T., A. D. C.

FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.

Col. J. C. Moore, Com. of Brigade; Capt. W. Cursch, U. S. V., C. G., Capt. R. F. Andrews, 26th U. S. C. T., A. A. I. G.; Second Lieut. W. H. Rock, 38th U. S. C. T., A. A. A. Gen.; Lieut. G. C. Richard, 38th U. S. C. T., A. A. Q. M.; First Lieut. S. C. Hawkes, 38th U. S. C. T., A. D. C.; First Lieut. E. F. Hayes, 38th U. S. C. T., A. D. C.

SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.

Col. T. Bayley, Com. of Brigade; Capt. H. F. Brownson, U. S. V., A. A. G.; Capt. O. M. Clemens, U. S. V., C. S.; Capt. G. L. Cass, 1st U. S. C. C., A. A. Q. M.; First Lieut. Silas Adams, 41st U. S. T., A. A. I. G.; Second Lieut. Jno. L. Hamilton, 9th U. S. C. T., A. A. D. C.

THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.

Col. S. B. Yeoman, Com. of Brigade; Surgeon A. Waterhouse, 43d U. S., C. M. O.; Capt. S. M. Blackwell, U. S. V., C. S.; Capt. M. H. Wood, 22d U. S. V., A. A. I. G.; Lieut. G. H. Ropes, 19th U. S. V., A. D. C.; Lieut. W. T. Sappington, 19th U. S. V., A. A. Q. M.; Lieut. W. H. Merrill, 3d Mass. H. A., A. D. C.

SECOND DIVISION STAFF.

Brig.-Gen. R. H. Jackson, U. S. V., commanding; Capt. R. C. Shannon, U. S. V.; Capt. E. L. Wadsworth, U. S. V., A. Q. M.; Capt. A. F. Hawkes, U. S. V., C. G.; Maj. L. S. Barnes, 9th U. S. C. T., A. A. I. G.; Surgeon A. P. Heickold, 8th U. S. C. T., C. M. O.; Capt. F. A. Kendall, 4th N. H., A. C. M.; Capt. J. G. Kribs, 5th U. S., Prov. Mar.; Lieut. O. Eaglebloom, 7th U. S., A. A. D. C.; Lieut. H. P. Borden, 115th U. S., A. A. D. C.; Second Lieut. G. Buckley, 115th U. S., A. O. O.

FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION.

Col. J. Shaw, Jr., 7th U. S. V., commanding; Capt. J. B. Kimes, 119th U. S. V., A. A. A. G.; Capt. C. L. Rice, 7th U. S. V., A. A. C. G.; Lieut. F. Daggett, 8th U. S. V., A. A. D. C.; Capt. Z. Ramsdell, U. S. V., C. S.; Surgeon L. M. Gratigney, 109th U. S. V., C. M. O.; Lieut. J. B. Topping, 115th U. S. V., A. A. Q. M.

SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. Doubleday, commanding; Capt. J. C. Brand, U. S. V., C. S.; Lieut. E. B. Brown, 8th U. S., A. A. Q. M.; Lieut. A. K. Long, 7th U. S. V., A. A. Q. G.; Lieut. W. M. Burrows, 127th U. S. V., A. A. D. C.; Lieut. J. M. Lyman, 15th U. S. V., A. A. A. G.

THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION.

Col. W. W. Woodward, commanding; Capt. J. A. Strong, U. S. V., C. S.; Capt. J. D. Lewis, U. S. V., C. G.; Capt. G. Harned, U. S. V., A. Q. M.; Capt. F. A. Chapman, 29th U. S. V., A. A. I. G; Lieut. J. Braxton, 118th U. S. V., A. A. A. G.; Lieut. F. Cheney, U. S. V., A. A. D. C.; Lieut. W. C. Williams, 31st U. S. V., A. A. D. C.

ARMY GAZETTE.

EXAMINATION AT WEST POINT.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., May 31, 1865.

Order No. 3.

I. The annual examination of the cadets of the United States Military Academy will commence on Saturday, the 3d of June, at 9 o'clock A. M., and be continued daily (Sundays excepted), from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., until finished.

The examination will be conducted as follows:—

The first class will be examined by the whole Board, in the library, and in the following order:—1. Engineering, civil and military; 2. Ethics; 3. Mineralogy and geology; 4. Spanish; 5. Ordnance and gunnery; 6. Cavalry tactics.

II. For the purpose of examining the other classes the Academy Board will be divided into two committees. The first, consisting of the Professor of Engineering, Professor of Mathematics, Professor of Drawing, Professor of Spanish, Instructor of Tactics, Instructor of Practical Military Engineering, will sit in No. 1 of the Academic building, and examine:—1. The third class in mathematics; 2. The fourth class in mathematics; 3. The second class in infantry tactics; 4. The second class in artillery tactics.

The second committee, consisting of the Professor of Philosophy, Professor of French, Professor of Ethics and English Studies, Professor of Chemistry, Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery, will sit in the basement of the Academic building, and examine:—1. The fourth class in French; 2. The second class in philosophy; 3. The second class in chemistry; 4. The third class in French; 5. The fourth class in English studies.

III. The drawings of the second and third classes will be examined, and the standing of the classes in that department determined by the committee which may first complete its labors; and, if not already a member of it, the Professor of Drawing will, for this purpose, become a member of that committee.

IV. Captain Kellogg is detailed as Secretary to the first, and Captain Poland as Secretary to the second committee. They will record the proceedings of the committee, and, after signing them, and obtaining the approval of the presiding officers, transmit them to the Secretary of the Academic Board.

V. No business, unless connected with the examination, will be transacted by members of the Academic Board or it committees while in session, if the same can be done before meeting or after adjournment.

VI. During the examination the heads of departments will, at their discretion, continue the recitations of the several sections under their charge.

VII. The commandant of cadets will cause the officer of the day to have the sections turned out as they may be needed to carry the previous provisions of this order into effect.

VIII. The first assistants will keep themselves informed of the progress of the examination, and will ascertain when their services may be required during the sessions of the Academic Board, or committees for arranging rolls; for this purpose they will report daily to the heads of their respective departments.

IX. One of the following military exercises will be performed by the cadets, daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted), commencing at five o'clock P. M.

In Infantry.—1. Battalion drill; 2. Skirmish drill.

In Artillery.—1. Light artillery drill; 2. Seige artillery drill, 3 Sea coast artillery drill; 4. Mortar drill.

In Ordnance.—1. Practical duties in the laboratory.

In Practical Engineering.—1. Pontoon drill.

In Cavalry.—1. Squadron drill; 2. Exercise of the trooper in the riding hall.

In the Use of Small Arms.—1. Use of the sword and bayonet

By order of General CULLUM

EDWARD C. BOYNTON, Captain and Adjutant of the Military Academy.

REVIEW OF THE SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 5, 1865.

[Extract.]

Special Orders No. 142.

The Sixth Army corps, Major-General H. G. Wright commanding, will pass through Washington, in review, on Thursday, the 8th instant.

The column, formed of companies at full distances, will move from the foot of Capitol Hill at nine A. M., and, passing through Pennsylvania avenue to Georgetown, will return to camp via the Aqueduct Bridge.

The Chief of Staff of the Army of the Potomac will confer with Major-General Augur, commanding Department of Washington, in regard to the arrangements necessary to be made in the city.

Such batteries of artillery, belonging to this Army, as have not previously been reviewed, will report to the Chief of Artillery, Sixth Army corps, for this review. * * * * * * *

By command of Major-General MEADE.

GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL GRANT TO THE ARMIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1865.

General Orders No. 108.

Soldiers of the Armies of the United States:—

By your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, bravery and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union, and the Constitution, overthrown all armed opposition to the enforcement of the laws, and of the proclamations forever abolishing slavery—the cause and pretext of the rebellion—and opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace on a permanent and enduring basis on every foot of American soil. Your marches, sieges and battles, in distance, duration, resolution and brilliancy of results, dim the lustre of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriot's precedent in defence of liberty and right in all time to come. In obedience to your country's call you left your homes and families and volunteered in its defence. Victory has crowned your valor, and secured the purpose of your patriotic hearts; and with the gratitude of your country men and the highest honors a great and free nation can accord, you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizens. To achieve these glorious triumphs and secure to yourselves, your fellow-countrymen and posterity the blessings of free institutions, tens of thousands of your gallant comrades have fallen and sealed the priceless legacy with their lives. The graves of these a grateful nation bedews with tears, honors their memories, and will ever cherish and support their stricken families.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

THE CASE OF BENJAMIN G. HARRIS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 1, 1865.

General Court-Martial Orders, No. 260.

I.—Before a General Court-Martial, which convened at Washington, D. C., May 2, 1865, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 196, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, May 1, 1865, and of which Major-General J. G. Foster, United States Volunteers, is President, was arraigned and tried,

Benjamin G. Harris, citizen.

Charge—Violation of the 6th Article of War.

Specification 1—In this, that Benjamin G. Harris, a citizen of Maryland, and a member of the Congress of the United States, did relieve, with money, to wit: the sum of two dollars, the public enemy, to wit: Sergeant Richard Chapman and Private William Read, of Company K, Thirty-second regiment, Virginia Infantry, soldiers of the army of the so called Confederate States of America, then in rebellion against and at war with the United States; he the said Harris then and there well knowing said Chapman and Read to be soldiers of said army, and treating and offering to relieve them as such, and at the same time advising and inciting them to continue in said army, and to make war against the United States, and emphatically declaring his sympathy with the enemy, and his opposition to the Government of the United States in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. This at or near Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, Maryland, on or about April 26 1865.

Specification 2—In this, that Benjamin G. Harris, a citizen of Maryland, and a member of the Congress of the United States, did knowingly harbor and protect the public enemy, to wit: Sergeant Richard Chapman and Private William Read, of Company K, Thirty-second regiment Virginia infantry, soldiers of the army of the so-called Confederate States of America, then in rebellion against and at war with the United States, by procuring them to be lodged and fed in a private house, and furnishing them with money therefor; he, the said Harris, then and there well knowing said Chapman and Read to be soldiers of said army, and treating them, and offering and giving them money as such, and at the same time advising and inciting them to continue in said army, and to make war against the United States, and emphatically declaring his sympathy with the enemy, and his opposition to the Government of the United States, in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. This at or near Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, Maryland, on or about April 26, 1865.

To which charge and specifications the accused, Benjamin G Harris, citizen, pleaded "Not Guilty."

FINDING.

The Court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, Benjamin G. Harris, citizen, as follows:

Of the first specification, "Guilty"

Of the second specification, "Guilty," except as to the words, "and fed in a private house."

Of the charge, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.

And the Court does, therefore, sentence him, Benjamin G. Harris, citizen, "to be forever disqualified from holding any office or place of honor, trust, or profit under the United States, and to be imprisoned for three years in the Penitentiary at Albany, New York, or at such other Penitentiary as the Secretary of War may designate."

II.—The record in the foregoing case of Benjamin G. Harris, citizen, was transmitted to the Secretary of War, and by him submitted to the President of the United States. The following are the orders of the President in the case:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, May 31, 1865.

In the within case of Benjamin G. Harris, the finding and sentence of the Court are hereby approved and confirmed. Additional evidence and the Court are hereby approved and confirmed. Additional evidence and the affidavits, however, bearing upon this case, and favorable to the accused, having been presented to and considered by me, since the sentence aforesaid, I deem it proper to direct that the sentence in the case of said Harris be remitted, and that he be released from imprisonment.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

III.—In accordance with the forgoing order, Benjamin G. Harris, citizen, will be immediately released from imprisonment.

By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARRIAGE OF FREEDMEN.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE JAMES, RICHMOND, VA., May 27, 1865.

General Orders No. 8

1. The attention of clergymen and magistrates, who are authorized by the laws of Virginia and North Carolina to perform marriage ceremonies, is respectfully called to the cases of colored men and women in their respective parishes and districts who have marital relations without contracting marital obligations. Such persons

should be duly instructed in regard to their social and domestic duties, and especially in regard to their duty to support and educate their offspring. They must be made to understand that the laws of God as well as the laws of their country forbid their living together as man and wife without the solemnization of marriage.

2. Military orders in regard to oaths and licenses to be taken before marriage will not be deemed applicable to colored persons, nor to those who marry them, unless a fee be charged, nor will any formalities be required which are not necessary for the completion of civil contract of marriage by the laws of the State. All such marriages, however, should be duly registered and a proper certificate given to the parties. It is recommended that all fees in such cases be remitted and all unnecessary expenses discouraged.

3. It is hoped that all persons interested in ameliorating the condition of the colored race, and in improving their social character, will use their influence in promoting the object in view.

By order of Major-General HALLECK.
J. C. KELTON, A. A. G.

PRISONERS OF WAR TO BE DISCHARGED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 6, 1865.

The prisoners of war at the several depots in the North will be discharged, under the following regulations and restrictions:—

First. All enlisted men of the Rebel army, and petty officers and seamen of the Rebel navy, will be discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance.

Second. Officers of the Rebel army not above the grade of captain, and of the Rebel navy not above the grade of lieutenant, except such as have graduated at the United States Military or Naval Academy, and such as held a commission in either the United States Army or Navy at the beginning of the Rebellion, may be discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance.

Third. When the discharges hereby ordered are completed, regulations will be issued in respect to the discharge of officers having higher rank than captains in the army or lieutenants in the navy.

Fourth. The several commanders of prison stations will discharge each day as much of the prisoners hereby authorized to be discharged as proper rolls can be prepared for, beginning with those who have been longest in prison and from the most remote points of the country, and certified rolls will be forwarded daily to the Commissary-General of Prisoners of those discharged. The oath of allegiance only will be administered. But notice will be given that all who desire will be permitted to take the oath of amnesty after their release, in accordance with the regulations of the Department of State respecting the amnesty.

Fifth. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation to all released prisoners to the nearest accessible point to their homes, by rail or by steamboat.

By order of the President of the United States.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAJOR-GENERAL SLOCUM'S FAREWELL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF GEORGIA, WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, June 6, 1865.

General Orders No. 15.

With the separation of the troops composing this army, in compliance with recent order, the organization known as the Army of Georgia, will virtually cease to exist. Many of you will at once return to your homes. No one now serving as a volunteer will probably be retained in service against his will but a short time longer. All will soon be permitted to return and receive the reward due them as the gallant defenders of their country. While I cannot repress a feeling of sadness at parting with you, I congratulate you upon the grand results achieved by your valor, fidelity and patriotism. No generation has ever done more for the permanent establishment of a just and liberal form of government; more for the honor of their nation than has been done during the past four years by the Armies of the United States, and the patriotic people at home, who have poured out their wealth in support of these Armies with a liberality never before witnessed in any country. Do not forget the parting advice of that great chieftain who led you through your recent brilliant campaigns; as in war you have been good soldiers, so in peace be good citizens. Should you ever desire to resume the honorable profession you are now about to leave, do not forget that this profession is honorable only when followed in obedience to the orders of the constituted authority of your Government.

With feelings of deep gratitude to each and all of you for your uniform soldiery conduct, for the patience and fortitude with which you have borne all the hardships it has been necessary to impose upon you, and for the unflinching resolution with which you have sustained the holy cause in which we have been engaged, I bid you farewell. H. W. SLOCUM, Major-General Commanding.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending June 3, 1865.

Additional Paymaster John Brotherline, United States Volunteers, to take effect February 23, 1865.

Captain C. W. Tuttle, 51st Wisconsin Volunteers, to date May 30, 1865, for positive disobedience of orders, in moving his company from Madison, Wisconsin, to Chicago, Illinois, thereby involving a useless and heavy expenditure for transportation.

First Lieutenant J. F. Murry, 18th Iowa Volunteers, to date May 30, 1865, for drunkenness, violation of orders, and for speculating in subsistence stores drawn upon certificates that they were for his own use.

The following officers, to date May 8, 1865, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission:

Absence without leave, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

First Lieutenant Stephen Walsh, 88th New York Volunteers.

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Nicholas Devereux, 14th Michigan Volunteers.
Captain Judson B. Tyler, 18th Indiana Volunteers.
Captain John Shiel, 73d New York Volunteers.
First Lieutenant William J. Wilson, Adjutant 81st Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Richard Berrian, 5th New York Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Alexander Cummings, 11th New Jersey Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Charles McBride, 81st Pennsylvania Volunteers.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS OF THE ARMY.

First Lieutenant H. F. W. Little, 29th United States Colored Infantry, as a deserter, to date April 3, 1865.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

Captain William Angelo Powell, 1st West Virginia Cavalry, and he has been honorably discharged, to date January 3, 1865.

Captain Eugene Farley, 50th United States Colored Infantry, he having been dishonorably dismissed by the sentence of general court-martial.

Captain F. W. Doran, 35th Iowa Volunteers, he having been previously honorably discharged.

Captain J. W. Hall, 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

Captain H. G. Tibbals, 12th Ohio Volunteers, and he has been restored to service, and honorably mustered out as of date of muster-out of his regiment, July 11, 1864.

Assistant Surgeon Theodore D. Brooks, 38th Ohio Volunteers.

First Lieutenant George W. Steele, 21 New York Veteran Cavalry, and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

Second Lieutenant Henry W. Lee, 16th Iowa Volunteers, he having been previously mustered out.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The order heretofore issued dismissing Captain Charles M. Scott, 99th Indiana Volunteers, has been revoked, and he is restored with pay from May 12, 1865, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from June 5, 1865, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Desertion.

Second Lieutenant Willard C. Blair, 203d Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Samuel McCahen, 187th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Andrew G. Shull, 87th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Timothy Finnegan, 97th New York Volunteers.

NAVY GAZETTE

CIRCULAR TO PAYMASTERS OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE, May 17, 1865.

Respecting the accounts of resigned, dropped, dismissed, or discharged Officers.

Hereafter the accounts of all officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, who may be dropped, dismissed, or discharged, or whose resignations have been duly accepted, are to be made up to the dates, respectively, of either of those occurrences, and sent directly to this office for settlement.

Paymasters are not to pay any balances that may be due officers in such cases, as there may be debits against them on the books of this office unknown to the Paymaster who has their accounts on his roll.

Respecting the forfeited pay and emoluments of Deserters who return to service.

By a proclamation of the President of the United States, dated March 11, 1865, and issued in pursuance of the act of Congress of the 3d of that month, "all deserters from the Navy or Marine Corps who may, within sixty days thereafter, viz, on or before May 10, 1865, give themselves up and return to service, shall be pardoned."

The Hon. Secretary of the Navy has construed this proclamation as erasing the mark of desertion on the muster rolls of the Navy and Marine Corps opposite the names of all deserters who have returned to service in compliance therewith. Hence, the forfeiture of pay due to such deserters when they deserted is therefore remitted, and all other penalties for desertion to which they would have been otherwise subjected, are also pardoned; but they are not entitled to pay while absent by desertion.

Rations to Enlisted Men holding appointments.

"An enlisted man holding an appointment as an officer is subject to the same laws and regulations respecting rations as other officers."

Continuance of pay after date of resignation.

By the following extract of a letter of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, addressed to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, (October 2, 1862,) it is ordered, that "an officer of the Navy cannot resign his position at will, but must continue in the service until notified of his dismissal, or the acceptance of his resignation, and he is entitled to his pay (unless in exceptional cases) until he has had time to receive such notice."

Furlough Pay.

"Officers on furlough receive one-half only of the pay to which they would be entitled if on leave of absence." (Law of March 3, 1835.)

Respecting antedated appointments.

"An appointment 'dated back' cannot entitle the person appointed to difference of pay." (Letter of Navy Department, January 12, 1865, in the case of 1st Class Pilot J. D. Stephens.)

Respecting increased pay of "Mates."

The 21 section of the act of Congress of March 3, 1865, "to increase the pay of Midshipmen and others," provides that Acting Master's Mates shall be styled Mates, and the Secretary of the Navy "is hereby authorized to increase their pay to a sum not exceeding sixty dollars per month." To carry out that provision of law, the Hon. Secretary of the Navy has decided that the pay of those officers shall remain as at present—forty dollars a month when not on sea service; and only those of them who have seen one year's continuous sea service shall be entitled to sixty dollars a month while on that service. This rule goes into effect on and after March 16, 1865, in respect to "mates" then on sea duty, and who, at that date, have had one year's continuous sea service, or who subsequently may have thus served; that is, continuous in the Navy under their existing respective appointments; not continuous for a cruise.

Respecting Bounty.

By the 4th section of the 3d March, 1865, it is enacted "that no person appointed or rated an officer or clerk in the Navy shall receive any bounty while holding an appointment." The act of July 1, 1864, which confers bounties (see page 17 of "Revised Rules"), explicitly limits its benefits to "persons" who may thereafter enlist into the Navy or Marine corps. The second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that such quoted 4th section does not apply to any enlisted petty officers or mates, who are enlisted men held to the obligations of their enlistments.

A person enlisted as a volunteer into the Navy or Marine corps under the act of July 1, 1864 (see pages 16 and 17 of "Revised Rules") is entitled to receive on the date of enlistment, the first installment of bounty granted by that act, whether or not he be discharged before half the term of his enlistment has expired; but he is not entitled to the second or to the third installments until they respectively mature; that is, he is not entitled to the second installment if he be discharged on any day before half the term of his enlistment has actually expired; nor to the third installment, if he be discharged before he has served out the full term of his enlistment.

But, by the 4th section of the act of March 3, 1865, it is enacted: "That every non-commissioned officer, private, or other person, who has been, or shall hereafter be, discharged from the Army of the United States by reason of wounds received in battle, on skirmish, on picket, or in action, or in line of duty, shall be entitled to receive the same bounty as if he had served out his full term; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this are hereby repealed."

This provision of law, by the act of July 1, 1864, is made applicable to the Navy and Marine corps. The certificate of the proper medical officer, with the approval of the commanding officer, is required as proof of such discharge for wounds received.

The following letter of the second Comptroller of the Treasury to the second Auditor, applies to the Navy and Marine corps in respect to the payment of bounty to persons discharged on account of "wounds received," &c., as much as it does to the Army:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 17, 1865.

SIR:—In construing the 4th section of the act of March 3, 1865, in relation to calling out the national forces (XIII Stat., 488), it is necessary to bear in mind, that to entitle a soldier to bounty, the wound for which he may be discharged must be a direct result or necessary incident of his military service.

He is entitled to the bounty of his full term if he be discharged by reason of wounds received in battle, on skirmish, on picket, or in action, or in the line of duty, but it must be in the line of his duty as a soldier, not in the peaceful occupations of a citizen.

An enlisted man acting as blacksmith and kicked by a vicious horse while shoeing the animal, is not entitled to bounty on discharge for an injury thus received.

Nor is a soldier who is assisting to make a bridge, and is wounded by the rolling of a log upon him, entitled under the law to bounty. These injuries are as likely to happen to a citizen as to a soldier, and are by no means the wounds for which bounty was awarded.

The wounds for which bounty is provided must be the consequence of hostilities actually going on at the time, whether in battle, or by firing on pickets, attacks of guerrillas, &c., and any injury received under such circumstances, of sufficient gravity to cause the soldier's discharge from the military service, is a wound within the meaning of the law.

J. M. BRODHEAD, Comptroller.

Increased commutation of rations to officers of Marine corps, and pay of their servants.

By the 3d section of the Army Appropriation act of March 3, 1865, Army officers who do not commute their allowances for fuel and quarters, are authorized to commute the rations to which they are legally entitled at fifty cents each, instead of thirty cents as heretofore, from the passage of that law. This provision, by the act of June 30, 1834, applies to officers of the Marine corps who do not commute their fuel and quarters; i. e, those who are in barracks or on board of national vessels. By the same enactment (section 1st) the servants' pay of Marine officers has been increased to sixteen dollars a month.

Respecting transfer accounts of deceased or discharged officers and men.

Paragraph 6 (page 11) of the "Revised Rules" is hereby modified, by requiring hereafter only certified copies of the transfer accounts of deceased or discharged officers and men (when the latter have not been paid off in full, and (of deserters, to be sent to this office. Paragraph 163 of those rules is now exclusively operative in relation to other transfer rolls and accounts. However, the name of the vessel or station to which such other transfer accounts or rolls are sent should be, in every case, carefully stated opposite each name on every quarterly roll sent to this office.

STEPHEN J. W. TABOR, Auditor.

Approved.
J. M. BRODHEAD, Second Comptroller.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MAY 29.—Lieutenant A. R. McNair, to the *Chickopee*.
Surgeon James McClelland, to the *Colorado*.
MAY 30.—Paymaster Thomas T. Caswell, to the *National Guard*.
Second Assistant Engineer E. E. Roberts, to the *Nyack*.
Second Assistant Engineer P. J. Langer, to the *Nyack*.
Boatswain William E. Leeds, of Mystic Bridge, Conn., to the *Winnepec*.
Carpenter Henry R. Philbrick, of Kittery, Maine, to the *Winnepec*.

MAY 31.—Lieutenant-Commander A. W. Weaver, to the Navy Yard, Boston.
Commander Fabius Stanley, to command the *Tuscarora*, on the completion of his present duties.
JUNE 3.—C. J. Cleborne, to duty as Recorder of the Naval Medical Board at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Pa.
Carpenter A. O. Goodsoe, to the *Winnepec*.

DETACHED.

MAY 29.—Lieutenant Edwin M. Shepard, from the *Mahopac*, and waiting orders.
Lieutenant E. A. Walker, from the *Chickopee*, and waiting orders.
Second Assistant Engineers James S. Van Clain, Gilbert C. Cook, John W. Gardner, and Third Assistant Engineer Johurs Wylie, from the *Pequot*, and waiting orders.

MAY 31.—Passed Assistant Surgeon D. R. Bannon, from the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to the *Shawmut*.
Passed Assistant Surgeon E. C. Ver Mullen, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the *Colorado*.
Commander James M. Fraley, from the command of the *Tuscarora*, and waiting orders.
Commander George H. Cooper, from the command of the *Glaucus*, and waiting orders.
Second Assistant Engineer J. W. Patterson, from the *Richmond*, and placed on sick leave.
Lieutenant Benjamin F. Day, from the *Saugus*, and waiting orders.
Lieutenant Alfred T. Snell, from the *Glaucus*, and waiting orders.

JUNE 2.—Assistant Surgeon J. B Ackly, from the *Bermuda*, and waiting orders.
Second Assistant Engineer Joseph S. Green, from the *Susquehanna*, and placed on sick leave.
Lieutenant-Commander Homer C. Blake, from the command of the *Onondaga*, and waiting orders.
Passed Assistant Surgeon H. M. Wells, Chief Engineer Alexander Hudson, First Assistant Engineer J. C. Hull, Second Assistant Engineer W. L. Nicoll and E. M. Lewis, and Third Assistant Engineer Theopilus Cook, from the *Onondaga*, and waiting orders.
Lieutenant James Paker, from the command of the *Maumee*, and waiting orders
Second Assistant Engineer George W. Rogers, from the *Glaucus*, and waiting orders.
Surgeon Albert Schriver, from duty as Recorder of the Naval Medical Board at Philadelphia, and a leave granted for three months.

JUNE 3.—Lieutenant Joseph P. Fyffe, from the command of the *Hunchback*, and waiting orders.
Second Assistant Engineer George W. Hul', from the *Crusader*, and waiting orders.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MAY 29.—Midshipman R. B. Reynolds, of the Naval Academy.
MAY 30.—Lieutenant-Commander Joseph E. De Haven.
MAY 31.—Passed Assistant Surgeon H. D. Burlingham, of the *Colorado*.
Assistant Surgeon Robert Willard, of New Orleans, La.
Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert T. Edes, of the *Colorado*.

DROPPED FROM THE LIST OF MIDSHIPMEN.

MAY 31.—Midshipman Charles Newell, of the Naval Academy.

ORDERS REVOKED.

JUNE 2.—Assistant Surgeon Frederick W. Wunderlick, to the *Onondaga*, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.
JUNE 3.—Carpenter Henry R. Philbrick, to the *Winnepec*, and ordered to continue in the duty assigned him at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N H.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Mate Peter A. Cleary, to the *Gettysburg*.
Acting Masters John P. Carr, E. B. Hussey and H. L. Sturges, and Acting Ensign H. Brooks, to the West Gulf Squadron.
Acting Masters E A. Small and C. C. Childs, Acting Ensigns J. F. Merry, G. H. Dodge, R. B. Pray, A. B. Prince, Emille Enfer and C. B. Pray, to the South Atlantic Squadron.
Acting Ensigns J. E. Armstrong and R. W. Rountree, to the *Shawmut*.
Acting Ensign O A. Thompson, to the *Shawmut*
Acting Ensign John Bartoll. Jr., to duty in the Sounds of North Carolina.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Ross, to the *R. E. Cuyler*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer William M. Rodes, to the *Octorara*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert Whitehill, to the *New London*.

DETACHED.

Mate William Charlton, from the *Savannah*, and ordered to the *Pilgrim*.
Mate Benjamin Heath, Jr., from the North Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to the *Ohio*.
Mates John Evans, from the *Resolute*, Andrew Davis, from the *Juniper*, and Thomas H. Poole, from the *Cactus*, and ordered to the *Mahongo*.
Mates Louis Reinburg, from the *Teazer*, Charles J. Peirce, from the *Mystic*, and Harry Setley, from the *Juniper*, and granted leave of absence.
Mates Walter J. Leman, and George B. Hall, from the *Resolute*, and granted leave of absence.
Mate Thomas F. Roberts, from the *Cœur de Leon*, and granted leave.
Mates Oscar F. Balston, from the *Miami*, and Joseph J. Fuller, from the *Zeta*, and ordered to the Sounds of North Carolina.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander William G. Saltonstall, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander J. F. Nickels, from the command of the *Cambridge*, and granted leave.
Acting Master De Witt C. Kells, Acting Ensigns Isaac S. Bradbury, A. J. Iverson and William Brown, from the *Cambridge*, and granted leave.
Acting Master E. C. Healy, Acting Ensigns J. W. Merryman, Peter O'Connor and Hiram W. Norton, from the *Sea Foam*, and granted leave.
Acting Master A. K. Jones, from the *Powhatan*, and ordered to the *Vermont*.
Acting Master John Van Brakirk, from the *Pursuit*, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Acting Ensigns T. W. Bell and S. G. Toothaker, from the *Pursuit*, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.
Acting Master H. W. Washburn, from the *Sabine*, and waiting orders.
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. H. Darling, from the *Pursuit*, and waiting orders.
Acting Assistant Surgeon John Share, from the *Cambridge*, and waiting orders.
Acting Assistant Surgeon W. W. Witherell, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Hetzel*.
Acting Master F. A. Miller, from the West Gulf Squadron, and ordered to the *Frolic*.
Acting Master F. W. Paine, from the *Bignonia*, and ordered to the *Rhode Island*.
Acting Master C. C. Johnson, from the *Bignonia*, and ordered to the *Rhode Island*.
Assistant Paymaster D. P. Wight, from the *Pursuit*, on the transfer of his accounts, &c., and ordered to settle his accounts.
Acting Assistant Paymaster F. L. Oakley, from the *Sea Foam*, on the transfer of his accounts, &c., and ordered to settle his accounts.
Acting Assistant Paymaster John J. Pratt, from the *Cambridge*, on the transfer of his accounts, &c., and ordered to settle his accounts.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Morris McCarty, from the *Nahant*, and ordered North.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Sames R. May, from the *Daylight*, and waiting orders.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles C. Home, from the North Atlantic Squadron, and granted leave.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles H. Wakefield, from the West Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer George Deane and Acting Third Assistant Engineer George W. Yoe, from the *Bignonia*, and granted leave.

APPOINTED.

Jacob Tudor, of the *Brilliant*, and R. J. Holt, of the *Nymph*, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, for duty in the Mississippi Squadron.
James Duke, of the *Little Rebel*, Robert Ashcroft, Joseph Werner and Charles H. Wilson, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, for duty in the Mississippi Squadron.
Lewis G. Duncan, of the *Marmora*, and Carsen Glass, of the *Dahlia*, Mates, for duty in the Mississippi Squadron.
Joseph H. Fink, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain in the Mississippi Squadron.
John Ashworth, of the *Lafayette*, Acting Third Assistant Engineer.
Clinton F. A. McCord, of the *Fort Hindman*, Acting Ensign.
Henry M. Wilder, of the *Fairy*, Acting Gunner.
Stephen N. Barker, of the *Fort Hindman*, Acting Ensign.
James B. Farrand, of the *Manhattan*, Acting First Assistant Engineer.
George H. Rice, of the *Tioga*, Mate.
D. Miller, of the *Primrose*, Mate, under the circular of October 7, 1863.
C. M. McMaboe, of the *Commodore Hull*, Mate.
Thomas Savage, of the *Gertrude*, Mate.
Frederick Miller, of the *Primrose*, and ordered to Potomac Flotilla.
John R. Neild, of the *Lafayette*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.
Freeman Vincent, of the *Pittsburg*, Acting Master.
D. M. Stauffer, of the *Alexandria*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain in the Mississippi Squadron.
C. C. Ward, of the *M. A. Ward*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant
E. G. Holloway, of the West India Convoy Fleet, Acting Master.
Walter Sargent, of the *Winona*, Acting Master.
James Igo, of the *Cincinnati*, Acting Master.
Charles A. Blanchard of the *Jasmine*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
J. H. Kendell, of the *Commodore Hull*, Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon.
Thomas G. Hale, of the *Mattabesset*, Acting Master.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer George N. Dean, of the *Cincinnati*.
Mate E. J. Hennesey, of New York city.
Mate P. M. Ryder, of the *Paul Jones*.
Mate David J. King, of the *Wissahickon*.
Mate John Wolstenholm, of the *Hydrangea*.
Mate Thomas D. Walker, of the *Montgomery*.
Mates Frank H. Forbes and Charles Cameron, of the *Florida*.
Mate Lawrence Bradford, of the *Harcourt*.
Mates W. Cromrack and H. E. Girard, of the *North Carolina*.
Mate Edward A. Gould, of the *Florida*.
Mate Norman S. Paltz, of the *Cohasset*.
Mate Oscar S. Balston, of the *Miami*.
Mates Thomas H. Soule and Charles P. Bridges, of the *Vermont*.
Mate Seth H. Bryant, of the *Clover*.
Mate William Rushmore, of the *North Carolina*.
Mate W. McCreary, of the Navy Yard, New York.
Mate John R. Lee, of the *Vermont*.
Mate Charles Croton, of the *Monticello*.
Mate H. C. Smith, of the *Periwinkle*.
Mate Nathaniel B. Hinckley, of the *Pink*.
Mate L. E. Heath, of the *Itasca*.
Mate Nathan W. Freeman, of the *Fearnot*.
Mate Charles R. Maple, of the *Chickasaw*.
Mate Charles Fort, of the *Maria A. Wood*.
Mate J. K. Good, of the Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla.
Mates Edward W. Fitzell and Henry M. Wadsworth, of the *Maratanza*.
Mate H. C. Borden, of the *Wyandank*.
Mate William H. Joseph, of the *Banshee*.
Mate John A. Rich, of the *Powhatan*.
Mate David H. Hall, of the *Alabama*.
Mate William A. Osborn, of the *Chickasaw*.
Mate M. F. Kershaw, of the *Chickasaw*.
Mate George W. Perrigo, of the *Nyanza*.
Mate Jacob Teal, of the *Cowslip*.
Mate Joseph A. Shaffer, of the *North Carolina*.
Mate Allen A. Mann, of the *Kennebec*.
Mate William Paulding, of the *Vermont*.
Mate Halsted Hermaus, of the *Iosco*.
Mate Francis X. Lloyd, of the *Delaware*.
Mate Samuel McKee, of the *Ohio*.
Mate Lemuel C. Cowan, of the *Heliotrope*.
Mate E. A. Sibell, of the *Vermont*.
Mate James B. Lukens, of the *Shokokon*
Mate T. A. Powers, of the *Fort Jackson*.
Mate F. U. Northrop, of the *Philadelphia*.
Mate Thomas Stanfield, of the *Grand Gulf*.
Mate F. U. Steele, of the *Vermont*.
Mate John D. Reed, of the *Carnation*.
Mate John J. Fuller, of the *Zeta*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Frederick S. Hill, commanding the *Tyler*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles Nutzger, of the *Octorara*.
Mate William R. Maffett, of the *Kenwood*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Charles P. Clark, of the *Benton*.
Acting Ensign David Putman, of the *General Burnside*.
Mate A. S. Thompson, of the *Siren*.
Mate J. R. Thomas, of the *Collier*.
Acting Carpenter W. C. Stiver, of the *General Price*.
Mate Samuel McKee, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Robert B. Ely, of the Mississippi Squadron.
First Assistant Engineer A. J. Sypher, of the *Ozark*.
Acting Ensign Lafayette Gardner, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Mate Charles B. Jones, of the *Tempest*.
Acting Chief Engineer Thomas Dwight, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Ensign William W. Phillips, of the *Peosta*.
Mate D. A. Boles, of the *Tempest*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Aaron W. Smith, of the *New Era*.
Mate Robert B. Moore, of the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill.
Acting Ensign E. Court Williams, of the *Tempest*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer R. A. Kyle, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Carpenter B. Martin, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Mate Harlan P. Bosworth, of the *Great Western*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John C. Parker, of the *Essex*.
Acting Ensign Robert Howden, of the *Grampus*.
Acting Ensign Charles W. Litherbury, of the *Grampus*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. J. McIlhany, of the *Grampus*.
Mate C. W. Dunlap, of the *Grampus*.
Mate Albert H. Lewis, of the *Grampus*.
Mate H. A. Thoburn, of the *Grampus*.
Acting Ensign C. A. Calvert of the *Tempest*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer William H. Bishop, of Goshen, Ohio.
Acting Ensign Arthur J. Hider, of the *Casco*.
Acting Ensign Francis Wallace, of the *Chimeo*.
Acting Ensigns J. W. Goodwin and William H. Dumont, of the *Adela*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer W. W. Shipman, of the *Octorara*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer F. V. Holt, of the *R. R. Cuyler*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Richard Doren, of Boston, Mass.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Quinn, of the *New London*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. E. Dennison, of the *Cherokee*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Molineaux, of Dingsman Ferry, Pa.
Acting Assistant Surgeon William Nick Pindell, of the *Grand Gulf*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon H. C. Vaughan, of Farmington, Me.
Acting Assistant Surgeon George E. McPherson, of Shippensburgh, Pa.
Acting Master Edmund Kemble, of the *Glasgow*.
Acting Master John Baker, of the *North Carolina*.
Acting Ensign H. N. Crockett, of the *Eolus*.
Acting Ensign Isaac S. Sampson, of the *Emma*.
Acting Master Sands M. Lane, of the *Eolus*.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Acting Ensign H. B. Green, of the *Mignonette*.
Mate James C. Coyle, of Waterford, Ohio.
Engineer McCarty, of New York city.
Mate C. H. Smith, of the *North Carolina*.
Mate H. D. Baldwin, of the *Periwinkle*.
Mate Howard B. Sargent, of the *Vermont*.
Mate George W. Wilson, of Oswego, N. Y.
Mate Loring Cannon, of Washington, D. C.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Adkins, of Ripley, O.

DISMISSED.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer D. B. Cox, of the *Fort Hindman*.
Mate W. P. Jacobs, of the *Little Rebel*.
Mate W. W Hosea, of the *Nymph*.
Mate John P. Jordan and Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. F. Moore, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Mate Joseph Sheppard, of the *General Pillow*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Jasper Holman, and Mate Charles L. Chapman, of the *General Bragg*.
Mate Edward Cassady, of the *Saffron*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon William J. Brofey, of the Mississippi Squadron.

PROMOTED.

Acting Ensign Francis Vincent, of the *Pittsburg*, to Acting Master.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. G. Saltonstall, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander.
Acting Master John R. Neild, of the *Lafayette*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting First Assistant Engineer John S. Moore, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer C. L. Blanchard, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Johnson Crawford, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Mate Jeremiah Canady, of the Hospital Pinkney.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Ensign H. A. Vaughn, of the *Essex*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
Mate Edwin N. Parker, of the *John Adams*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Mate C. A. Trundy, revoking his appointment, and he is hereby honorably discharged the service, from the 9th May, 1865.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending June 3d, 1865:—

Daniel Griffin, landsman, March 18, Naval Hospital, St. Helena Island, S. C.
Benjamin Heath (colored), April 6, Naval Hospital, St. Helena Island, S. C.
Henry Blackburn, February 23, Naval Hospital, St. Helena Island, S. C.
Joseph Charles Vanneman, surgeon's steward, April 25, U. S. steamer *Donegal*.
George Kelly, captain forecastle, April 12, Post Hospital, Charleston, S. C.
Edward Taylor, quartermaster, April 22, U. S. steamer *Dandelion*.
John E. Crafts, quartermaster, April 3, U. S schooner *C. P. Williams*.
Jeremiah M'Donald, ship's corporal, April 11, U. S steamer *Ethan Allen*.
James Dougherty, seaman, April 21, U. S. steamer *Valparaiso*.
Andrew J. Ricker, landsman, April 4, U. S. Hospital ship *Home*.
David Cate, volunteer lieutenant, May 4, U. S. steamer *Arkansas*.
J. Frank Townsend, marine, May 12, Norfolk.
Richard Edwards (colored), landsman, April 9, U. S. steamer *Carrabasset*.
George Creighton, landsman, April 15, U. S. steamer *Sciota*.
Edward Dunn, coal-heaver, May 5, U. S. steamer *Rhode Island*.
Michael Slevin, landsman, May 18, U. S. iron-clad *Roanoke*.
Samuel Pierce, ordinary seaman, April 6, Potomac River, off Smith's Point.
Sanford Curran, third assistant engineer, April 16, U. S steamer *Tallahatchie*.
Philip Williams, landsman, April 13, U. S. steamer *Ida*.
Thomas Burns, first-class fireman, April 13, U. S. steamer *Ida*.
James McGraw, ordinary seaman, May 23, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.
Samuel J. Moffatt, landsman, May 18, Naval Hospital, New York.
William Prendwell, sailmaker's mate, May 5, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
Hans Bentson, ordinary seaman, May 7, Naval Hospital, Wilmington, N. C.
Albert McMullin, ordinary seaman, May 22, U. S. steamer *General Lyon*.
John Williams, landsman, April 15, U. S. steamer *Great Western*.
Calvin S. Morse, landsman, May 28, U. S. receiving ship *North Carolina*.
Robert Scott, landsman, May 27, U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*.
Wm. E. Cliff, ordinary seaman, May 26, U. S. Army Hospital, Islington Lane, Pa.
James W. Bullock, landsman, May 29, U. S. steamer *Connecticut*.
Isaac Allen, boatswain's mate, May 24, U. S. steamer *Union*.
William Webb, ordinary seaman, May 29, Naval Hospital, New York.
Lewis Deller, seaman, May 29, Naval Hospital, New York.
Antone Robie, ordinary seaman, May 27, Naval Hospital, New York.
John Shannon, ordinary seaman, May 28, Naval Hospital Chelsea, Mass.
Edward Cotton (colored), landsman, January 80, U. S. steamer *Taylor*.
Sylvanus Humphrey, landsman, May 11, Naval Hospital Wilmington, N. C.
William Dupree, coal-heaver, September 6, 1864, Hospital ship, Red River.
Seth F. Farrell, landsman, November 9, 1864, Hospital ship, Red River.
Albert C. Mason, landsman, November 23, 1864, Hospital ship, Red River.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Navy Department is now making the requisite arrangements for the re-establishment of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

SCREW steamers *Circassian* and *Stettin* and barque *Young Rover* were put up at auction at noon on Thursday, the 22d ultimo, at the Charlestown Yard. We have not learned the result.

REAR-Admiral Dahlgren has transferred from his own squadron to the flying squadron of Acting Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon the iron-clad *Canonicus* and wooden steamer *Wando*, 3.

The Charleston correspondent of one of the dailies says: Admiral Dahlgren goes North in the *Dosen* (?) Most of the Naval vessels of the squadron have gone home, north or south. The North and South Atlantic Blockading Squadrons are to be consolidated under Commodore Radford.

THE U. S. steamers *Yankee*, *Jacob Bell*, and *Dragon* were offered at public sale June 3 at the Washington Navy Yard. There was quite a number of bidders in attendance, but little bidding, owing to the fact that the Government had set a price upon each vessel. The *Jacob Bell* was run up to $4,500, but was withdrawn. There were no bids made for the other two vessels.

A NEW order has been issued by the Navy Department to the effect that all enlisted men whose terms expire before January 1, 1866—those who shipped in December, 1864, will be discharged first. An installment is not to be paid except on the very day half of the term of enlistment shall expire, or on the day of expiration of enlistment, though the man be discharged the day before such consummation.

THE Honorable Secretary of the Navy has returned from a tour of inspection, which extended as far as Savannah. He arrived at Charleston May 28, in the *Santiago de Cuba*, and, after visiting the many interesting places of that historic ground and receiving the attentions of Rear Admiral Dahlgren, he sailed for Port Royal and Savannah. The Admiral, with Fleet Captain Bradford and Lieutenant Commander Mathews, of the Admiral's staff, accompanied the *Santiago de Cuba* in the *Donegal*. Secretary Welles returned to Washington June 7.

BLOCKADE-runners do not find their trade profitable in the existing state of affairs in the South. Confusion and lawlessness reigned in Galveston at latest advices, and several blockade-runners were seized and their cargoes appropriated. The *Lark*, which brought the news, was one of the sufferers, and returned to Havana in ballast. The well known and lucky *Denbigh* has at last come to grief. She was chased by the Union gunboats, run aground, set on fire by a shell and burned. Her captain and crew managed to escape with difficulty, and took passage in the *Lark*. The *Owl* returned without making a port, being scared away by the *Lark*.

A GREAT sensation was made in Havana by the arrival, May 29, of Acting Rear-Admiral R. Godon's fleet, consisting of the United States iron-clad steamers (Monitors) *Monadnock*, 4, and *Canonicus*, 2, and wooden steamers *Susquehannah*, 16, *Chippewa*, 6, *Fahkee*, 5, *Monticello*, 6, and *Wando*, 3. Although the vessels came in early in the morning the wharf was soon lined with spectators, and after they had anchored the Monitors were surrounded by numbers of boats filled with Havaneee, staring and mentally comparing them with the *Stonewall*. Visitors were not allowed the first day, but the iron-clads were crowded as soon as the Consul issued passes, as many as 3,000 visiting the first day.

A PRAYER FOR DAVIS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The enclosed slip of a prayer for JEFFERSON DAVIS is too good to be lost, and may be preserved in our JOURNAL. One may readily fancy that it originated in the brains of some one of Mr. LINCOLN'S web-footed people. At any rate, I think the marlin-spike had something to do with the writing of it:

HARD ON JEFF.—A soldier of SHERMAN'S Army found the following preface and poetry in a rebel newspaper, which he picked up on a battle-field, near Eden's Station, on the Georgia Central Railroad:

The following lines were taken from the body of a dead Yankee on the battle-field of Reams' Station, by a Georgia soldier belonging to Young's brigade:

PRAYER IN BEHALF OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Oh, may that cuss, Jeff. Davis, float
On open sea, in open boat,
In Iceland cold without a coat.
Glory Hallelujah!

Without a compass, sail or oar,
A million miles away from shore,
Where mighty waves, like mountains, roar.
Glory Hallelujah!

May sharks devour him, stem and stern,
A whale engulf him down in turn,
And the devil get the whole concern.
Glory Hallelujah!

O, may the cursed traitor dwell
In darkest pits of deepest hell,
And gnash his teeth, and groan and yell.
Glory Hallelujah!

And 'mid his roars and frantic cries,
Oh, make eternal ashes rise,
And blow forever in his eyes.
Glory Hallelujah!

In burning brimstone may he be,
Halle—Hallelujah!
While little devils dance in glee,
Then lock the door and lose the key.
Glory Hallelujah!

MAJOR-General John M. Palmer, commanding in Kentucky, arrived at Washington on Wednesday, and had interviews with the President and Secretary of War. He returns this week to his command.

COLONEL George C. Rogers, Fifteenth Illinois Veteran Volunteers, has been brevetted brigadier-general at the instance of Generals Grant, Logan and Blair.

AN order has been issued mustering out of service all officers of Volunteer artillery organizations.

COLONEL William Gurney, commandant of the post of Charleston, S. C., has been promoted to the rank of brigadier-general.

MAJOR-General Sheridan and staff arrived at New Orleans on the 2d inst.

THE GREAT TROOP TRANSPORTATION.

[From the Washington Chronicle, June 5th.]

THE distribution of the several armies to their new quarters in the West, and their disbandment for their homes, has given the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from our capital to the North and West, a most extraordinary and unprecedented railroad operation. That corporation is now called upon, we understand, to transport the immense number of about 120,000 men, and, including the work of Saturday last, they have already sent, since last Tuesday morning, from Washington, within a few hundred of 40,000 men, with nearly a million pounds of baggage and effects, and some 1,100 horses.

This movement has already exceeded the dimensions of any preceding railroad transportation, as far as we are informed, through the great war just closed, while the entire movement will far exceed anything, either in this country or in Europe, in wholesale transportation. One-third, or more, of the entire number of the troops go to the West, and the remainder to the North and East. Those going West are sent partly by way of Harrisburg and Pittsburg; but the greater number, say about 50,000, embracing the army of General Logan, which goes to Louisville, is being carried to Parkersburg, the southwestern terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio road, where steamers are in readiness on the Ohio river direct to Louisville. This route is said to possess a great business advantage over Wheeling—of being about one or two hundred miles, respectively, lower down the Ohio than those older places of shipment.

The Baltimore and Ohio Company has frequently distinguished itself during the war by the wonderful rapidity and success with which it has met enormous and often sudden requisitions of the Government, and by which the national cause has frequently been most signally furthered; but the present movement so far exceeds all previous demands that some have doubted whether the company was equal to the occasion. We are advised, however, that, so far, about one-third of the entire work has been done, and with the utmost possible promptness, indicating that the company will make complete triumph in their great undertaking.

The negotiations for this movement have been made at Washington by President Garrett, who so ably represents his company at headquarters and elsewhere.

The practical operations are supervised by the Master of Transportation, Mr. Prescott Smith, aided by his coördinate officers and heads of the other departments of track and machinery, and by his right-hand train manager, Mr. Joseph Brown, and his numerous assistants between Baltimore and Wheeling and Parkersburg, to whom have been added for the occasion Conductor Dukehart, on the Washington road, at Annapolis Junction.

At Washington station, the company's indefatigable and capable agent, Mr. George S. Koontz, is constantly on hand, directing in person the numerous and perplexing details of his office, in which he is assisted by Messrs. Collins, Hipsley, Buckingham, and others.

This grand military march by railroad—the last and greatest of this war, and the largest in the history of warfare—is being observed by military and railroad people with lively interest, and we shall recur to it again as an important feature in the eventful history of the times.

WITH a view of rendering useful the large experience of physicians who have for three or four years been engaged in the examination of men for our Armies, a circular has been issued from the Medical Bureau of the Provost-Marshal-General's Office to surgeons of the Boards of Enrollment as follows:

The Provost-Marshal-General directs that you carefully prepare and forward to this office a written report giving, as the result of your experience, information upon the following subjects:

1st. Your experience in the examination of men for military service, and number examined, as near as can be ascertained.

2d. General geographical description of your district, with prevalent diseases, and causes conducive thereto; general character of its inhabitants, their modes of life and occupations.

3d. Reasons why any particular diseases or disabilities have disqualified a greater ratio per thousand from military service.

4th. Your views in reference to the different sections of Paragraph 85, Revised Regulations, Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, and what changes you would recommend.

5th. State in minute detail your method of examining men.

6th. The number of men that can be physically examined per day with accuracy.

7th. Mention the frauds most to be guarded against which are practiced by drafted and enrolled men to escape, and by substitutes and recruits to enter the service, and any other obstacles you have had to contend with in the discharge of your duties, and make any suggestions as to the best method of avoiding or overcoming these difficulties in future.

8th. What nationality presents the greatest physical aptitude for military service.

9th. Your experience as to the physical qualifications of the colored race for military service.

10th. Your views as to the operation of the enrollment law as it now exists, with recommendations and suggestions in reference thereto.

The above queries are given as a general guide for the preparation of your "report." It is not supposed that they include all points of interest and value to this Bureau, and you will incorporate such other facts as you may consider important, as it is intended to publish such portions of your report as may be of special interest or value. This subject being one of much importance, the report should be carefully prepared and forwarded as soon as practicable.

If not completed at the date of the termination of your services as Surgeon of Board of Enrollment, please complete and forward it as soon thereafter as convenient.

The answers to these questions, when all are collected, will form an exceedingly valuable account of the physical characteristics of the American people. It will be seen that the most interesting facts that are brought to light will be printed for the information of the medical profession and of the public.

THE War Department has just issued an order directing the Quartermaster's Department to furnish all prisoners of war and citizen prisoners who have been or may be released from confinement by reason of taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, with transportation to their homes or to the nearest points thereunto, which it may be practicable to reach by the usual routes of water and railroad transportation.

THERE are now about sixty thousand sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals throughout the country. The number is being rapidly reduced by discharges of convalescents.

CHIEF Paymasters throughout the country have been notified by the Paymaster-General that during next week detachments of troops will be forwarded to their respective districts for payment. Muster-out rolls will be sent with each detachment, so that prompt payment can be made. Other business will be suspended when found necessary to send paymasters to points where troops are coming, so that they may receive their pay without delay.

Now that the Rebellion is crushed and our heavy expenditures decreased, measures have been taken to complete our unfinished sea-coast fortifications. From time to time, heavy appropiations have been made by Congress to finish Fort Wool. As labor was scarce, and the force of laborers which could be obtained needed to work on Fortress Monroe, only a small gang of workmen were employed on the Rip Raps. Within a few days, however, Colonel BREWERTON, chief engineer of the department, received instructions from General DELAFIELD, at Washington, to employ additional labor, and proceed with the work on Fort Wool. There are now two stories of the Fort completed, and, when finished, it will be the finest and one of the most solid structures of the kind in America.

A MOBILE correspondent writes:—The streets of Mobile are filled with paroled rebel officers and men who belonged to General DICK TAYLOR'S Army, and are here awaiting transportation to different points in the South. Blue and grey uniforms jostle and elbow one another in the most amicable manner, as they make their way along on the narrow sidewalk in front of the Battle House. Most of the rebel officers enter willingly into conversation, and freely admit that they have been *overpowered* (this is their cant phrase), "but not whipped;" others stare about them with a look of the most implacable hatred and defiance.

Do not waste your money buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the *best in the world.*

Avoid the shameless upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden Lane, or enclose stamp for circular.

[Special Notice]

WASHINGTON CLAIM AGENCY.—Prize Money, Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all other claims due Soldiers or Sailors collected without delay. Officers' accounts with the Ordnance, Quartermaster's and Treasury Departments made out and adjusted. Advances made. HAYES & WHITMAN, No. 215 F street, between 14th and 15th streets, Washington, D. C. Post Office Box 771.

[Special Notice.]

THE ARMY AND NAVY PASTE BLACKING, made by B. F. Brown & Co., Boston, gives universal satisfaction. For sale throughout the Union.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

MEADE—PAULDING.—In St. John's church, Huntington, L. I., on Tuesday, 6th instant, by Rev. C. B. Ellsworth, RICHARD W. MEADE, JR., Lieutenant-Commander U.S.N., to REBECCA, daughter of Rear-Admiral H. Paulding.

EDWARDS—BEEBEE.—In Trinity church, San Francisco, Cal., April 29, by Rev. Dr. Wyatt, W. S. EDWARDS, Assistant U. S. Coast Survey, to LUCY W., youngest daughter of the late I. Watts Beebee, Esq., of New York.

HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

Have proved from the most ample experience an entire success. Simple, Prompt, Efficient, Reliable. They are the only medicines adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, Press, and People, and will always render satisfaction.

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10,	..	**Dyspepsia,** Weak Stomach, Costiveness	25
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30,	..	**Urinary Incontinence,** and wetting the bed	50
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32,	..	**Sufferings** at Change of Life and Palpitations	100
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$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

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These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

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These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied on other property.

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One cent	per day	on a	$ 50	note.
Two cents	"	"	100	"
Ten "	"	"	500	"
20 "	"	"	1000	"
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Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3-10th in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

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Less than $230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

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May 15, 1865.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
May 25, 1865.

Sealed proposals for each class separately endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until the 22d of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy Yards named the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules which, with full instructions, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so required, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several Navy Yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

In consequence of recent orders to retrench Government expenses, only fifty per cent. of the quantity of articles named in the schedules for Navy Yards, excepting for building materials, machinery, coal and Naval Asylum, will be required or received, but bidders will affix the prices and carry out the amounts on all the articles named in the schedules, in order that the bids may be uniform.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guaranty, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail. All offers must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus:—

"Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard)."

"To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C."

Instructions and forms of offer, with copies of the laws bearing on the subject, will be furnished by commandants of yards, Navy Agents, and the Bureau, on application to all or either of them.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 4, Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 9½, Moulding and fire sand and fire-clay; class No. 10, Slate; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26, Augers; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 30, Semi-Bituminous Broad top coal and Pictou; class No. 32, Machinery and tools.

NEW YORK.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 2½, Stone; class No. 3, Yellow pine timber; class No. 4, Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 9½, Moulding and fire-sand and fire-clay; class No. 10, Slate; Class No. 11, Iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig iron; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils, glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25, Iron work, piping, &c.; class No. 26, Augers; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 30, Semi-bituminous Broad-top coal; class No. 31, Copper and composition nails; class No. 32, Machinery and tools; class A, Fire truck, &c.

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Class No. 2, Hats, boots, shoes, &c.; class No. 3, Provisions; class No. 4, Groceries; class No. 6 Bread, &c.; class No. 7, Tobacco; class No. 13, Provender; class No. 16, Stationery.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No 4, Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 9½, Moulding and fire-sand and fire-clay; class No. 10, Slate; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig-iron; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25, Iron work, piping, &c.; class No. 26, Augers; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 32, Machinery and tools.

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Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 3, Yellow pine timber; class No. 4, Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 9½, Moulding and fire-sand and fire-clay; class No. 10, Slate; class No. 11, Iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig-iron; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26, Augers; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 30, Semi-Bituminous Broad top coal and Pictou; class No. 32, Machinery and tools.

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L. STERNBERG, Superintendent.
T. J. CARRAN, Attorney.

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D. STRATTON, Cleveland, O.
J. M. HOWER, Cleveland, O.
Dr. C. MACKENZIE, Cleveland, O.
T. S. BECKWITH, Cleveland, O.
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Col. W. D. MANN, New York.
Capt. H. DOUGLAS, U. S. Army.
Dr. G. M. STERNBERG, U. S. Army.

THE COMPANY'S LANDS.

The lands of this Company consist of four (4) tracts, each selected with great care.

No. 1. Half acre in fee simple, on the McClintock Farm, eight rods from Oil Creek, Venango County, Pa.

No. 2. Two-thirds acre—ninety-nine years lease—on Buchanan Farm, ten rods front on Oil Creek.

No. 3. Two-thirds acre—ninety-nine years lease—on Buchanan Farm, ten rods from Oil Creek.

No. 4. One hundred and eighty acres—15 years lease—in the famous Federal Creek Oil country, Athens County, Ohio.

No. 1 is in the immediate vicinity of the noted Cuba Well, and of several other celebrated wells.

Near Lots No. 2 and 3 are the old Shaft Well, Hammond Well, and many more flowing and pumping wells. A 75 Barrel pumping well has been struck near these lots since February 1. They are also near the mouth of Cherry Run. No finer territory for producing oil exists, than that all around these three Lots. Every inch of each Lot is boring territory of the best quality.

No. 4 is in the heart of territory that is rapidly becoming known as the choicest of Oil Lands, and bids fair, of itself, soon to be worth in market, more than the entire Capital Stock of this Company. A well producing 100 barrels per day has been struck near this Lot recently.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMPANY.

All the necessary requisites for the rapid development of the lands of the Company are already procured, and on Lot No. 3 a well is down about three hundred feet, with a good prospect of a No. 1 well.

The working capital is in Cash, hence work will proceed and wells be completed without delay.

The Directors feel gratified that they have succeeded in securing, as Superintendent, Prof. L. Sternberg, for many years Principal of Hartwich Seminary, New York, a gentleman well qualified, by his energy and scientific attainments, for the position.

TO THE ARMY.

This Company is peculiarly the "Army Oil Company." Its Vice-President is Colonel W. D. Mann, long an Army officer. Its Secretary, D. Stratton, formerly a Captain in the Army. Three of its Directors are, Captain H. Douglass, of the 18th Infantry, now Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer for Ohio, with office at Columbus; Dr. G. M. Sternberg, now in charge of U. S. Military Hospital at Cleveland, O.; and Dr. C. Mackenzie, now of same Hospital. The Stock of the Company is mostly in hands of Army officers. No better opportunity for safe and profitable investments can be found by members of the Army than this Company offers.

Any communication from the Army, to either of the above-named Army officers, will be cheerfully answered, and any desired information furnished.

SALE OF STOCK.

As the lands of this Company are oil lands, and worth in the aggregate more than the entire Capital Stock, at its par value, only $10,000 of Stock will be sold, and that only at par.

Stock can be purchased at Principal Office, in Cleveland; at the New York Agency; of the Superintendent; or by addressing either of the Directors.

Officers or soldiers in the field who wish to purchase stock in this Company can send Treasury Notes, Drafts or Paymaster's Checks, by mail to Colonel W. D. MANN, 240 Broadway, New York, or to D. STRATTON, Cleveland, O., on receipt of which certificates of stock will be forwarded to their friends at home or to themselves in the field, as may be directed.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

ON the 8th of June, the three remaining transport steamers, the *Neptune*, *Savannah*, and *Detroit*, of the Texas expedition, sailed from Fortress Monroe with the last brigade, followed by General WEITZEL, on the *Crescent*. So is completed the embarkation of the final expedition of the war. Even this bids fair to be anything but a warlike affair. Our forces are taking rapid possession of Texas. Brownsville was occupied by General BROWN'S troops on the 31st of May. And, it is said, the Rebels, before abandoning it, sold their artillery to the Imperialists. We may be sure that whatever remains of the Rebellion in Texas or anywhere else, is a matter of money, or something to be bought and sold. It is reported that KIRBY SMITH has got to Mexico, with a large amount of money. On the arrival of General WEITZEL'S troops, they will doubtless be disposed by General SHERIDAN through the trans-Mississippi Department, and particularly Texas, in accordance with the plan already arranged. It is understood that General CANBY has turned over a part of his cavalry force to General SHERIDAN'S service, and that General GRIERSON commands the cavalry forces now in the Department of the Gulf.

Elsewhere we publish Acting Rear-Admiral THATCHER'S Report of the evacuation of the defences of Sabine Pass, Forts Mannahassett and Griffin. These forts were occupied by the crew of the gunboat *Owasco*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander PENNINGTON, on the 26th of May, and the old flag hoisted again. Fort Griffin is described as having five bomb-proofs, covered with two feet of solid timber, two layers of railroad iron, and four feet of dirt on top. There were four magazines of like construction.

In the fort were five thirty-two-pounder guns, all spiked with small files; a Rebel flag, a lot of Springfield muskets, with nipples destroyed, and other remnants of United States property, taken from the wrecks of the *Sachem*, *Clifton*, and *Morning Light*. The guns commanded every water approach to the fort, and, within a few hundred yards of the fort, obstructions had been placed in the main channel, rendering it impossible for wooden vessels to have passed. Fort Mannahassett, about six miles below Fort Griffin, commands the land approach to the latter. It mounts four guns, brass twenty-four-pounders, two of which were captured from the *Wave* last year. The guns were also spiked, and it is alleged that the Rebel soldiers did so, in case of both forts, in a spirit of insubordination. It is stated that the commanding officer intended to turn the armament of the two forts over to us complete. Lieutenant-Commander PENNINGTON not having force enough to hold the forts, retired to his vessel, leaving the American flying. Of course Galveston is already in our possession. The Rebel army of KIRBY SMITH is already disbanded, including the forces of MAGRUDER as well as those of PRICE and BUCKNER. The task of occupying the fortified places is one of leisure only. Admiral THATCHER says he is assured that there is no naval property nor any officers in Texas, on the sea-board, and only one vessel in the Red River, the ram *Missouri*, which will be surrendered to the commander of the Mississippi squadron. On the 24th, the bold and successful blockade-runner, well-known as plying first between Havana and Mobile, and afterwards between Havana and Galveston, got aground in Bolivar Channel, not far from the forts. The *Cornubia*, *New-London*, *Princess Royal*, and *Albatross* got under way from their night-stations and stood in toward the land. The shallowness of the water prevented near approach; but after going as far as possible they opened fire, but little damage was inflicted. Boats were sent; the *Denbigh* was set on fire in several places, and totally destroyed. On the same afternoon, a small schooner from Galveston was brought to by a shot from the *Cornubia*, and boarded. Her crew stated that the works around Galveston were all evacuated, and that plunder was the word in the city itself. Our troops have, doubtless, before this, taken possession of the place.

The departure of troops from the great camp around Washington goes on incessantly, day and night. The railroads are busily occupied, and cannot meet the requirements or the impatience of the troops. East and West the troops separate, some for final payment and discharge, others under assignment in the new schedule of military departments already recorded by us. Fully 100,000 soldiers have left Washington since the last day of May, when the "movement to "the rear" commenced. Under a late decision of the War Department, volunteer soldiers of the Volunteer Army wishing to enlist into the Regular Army, will be forthwith mustered out of their respective commands, receive their discharges and final statements, and not be sent to the rendezvous, but receive their final payments.

With regard to the artillery and cavalry of the Volunteer Army, it has been generally understood that the batteries would all be mustered out at once, and so also with all the dismounted cavalry. It has also been understood that the cavalry force would be reduced a great deal, and reorganized. Assignments of cavalry are still made, however, to SHERMAN and SHERIDAN. ADAMS'S (formerly CAPEHART'S) Second brigade, Second division of SHERIDAN'S old corps, is ordered to report to General LOGAN, at Louisville. It comprises the First New York, and First, Second and Third Virginia. General TIBBETTS, it is said, is to command the Second cavalry Division of the Army of the Potomac, on its arrival at Louisville.

The Sixth corps has had its review in Washington like its brothers of the Army of the Potomac. It took place on Thursday, June 8. It was the last of the military pageants, and though on a small scale compared with its great predecessors, it was quantity, only, not quality, which made the difference, both in troops and spectators. The reserve artillery which was not in the former review, appeared, accordingly, in this. Reviewing stands were erected as before, occupied by the President and a part of his Cabinet, GENERALS MEADE, SLOCUM, HUMPHREYS, HEINTZLEMAN, HUNT MEIGS, and many other distinguished military and naval officers, civilians and ladies. There was plentiful cheering and waving of handkerchiefs and flinging of bouquets. The houses and stands were handsomely decorated with flowers and flags. On the President's stand was a large Greek cross of evergreens, the badge of the corps. The day was very hot, but the troops marched well, with rapid and regular step, and made a fine appearance, even in the blazing sun. On the previous evening the corps left its camp at Bailey's Cross Roads, and moved across Long Bridge, bivouacking on the grounds south and east of the Capitol. Promptly at nine o'clock next morning, it began to move on the prescribed route, led off by General WRIGHT, surrounded by his staff and an escort of two hundred of the First Connecticut cavalry. The General's horse was beautifully decked with wreaths of flowers. The head of the column passed the reviewing stand before the arrival of the President and Secretary of War. The latter came on soon after. It was the general opinion that the Sixth corps acquitted itself most creditably throughout the entire review. Besides this review of the Sixth corps, there have been several other pleasant military festivals in Washington, attendant upon the breaking up of the Armies. Among them was the reunion of the Officers of the Army of Georgia, at the headquarters of General SLOCUM, on the night of the Sixth corps Review. Of this we have a word to say elsewhere.

FROM Fortress Monroe we receive a circumstantial account of a meeting which occurred on the 12th, among the members of the colored cavalry brigade in process of embarkation for Texas. Owing, doubtless, to the association in their minds of Texas with slavery, serious opposition has manifested itself among the colored troops to the action of the Government, in sending them to that State. From acts of individual insubordination, the mutinous spirit thus excited, finally extended to a positive refusal on the part of one company to obey the order to embark. Fortunately the officers in charge were equal to the emergency, and by prompt action succeeded in checking the spirit of insubordination which was gradually extending. The mutinous companies were by skilful management disarmed and placed under guard, and the outbreak quelled without bloodshed. Such is the report as it comes to us.

THE Official Report of General MEADE upon the closing operations of the Army of the Potomac, which we publish in this issue of the JOURNAL, does not need to be commended to the attention of the military reader; and its quiet and dignified style and accurate statement of facts must make it of great interest as well as value to every person who would follow the movements of our Armies with intelligence.

The accompanying Report of General SHERIDAN is perhaps more exciting reading than that of General MEADE. It describes a series of movements of the utmost brilliancy, and has the added charm, to those who enjoy personal jarrings, of the cavalry commander's explanation of the causes which led to the removal of General WARREN, with some severe comments on the military conduct of that general. An opposing statement has already been published by General WARREN. We hope the unfortunate difficulty may not need further explanations.

LIEUTENANT-General GRANT returned to Washington on Thursday from his visit to Chicago. We do not need to tell that he was everywhere greeted with the utmost enthusiasm, and that he bore his honors, as he always bears them, with patience and equanimity.

ON ORDERS OF BATTLE.

UNDER LOUIS XIV., as well as under FREDERIC, the formation for battle was elementary, and was supposed to involve the choice of an exceptional soil, like that of a manœuvring-ground, where troops could be placed in a straight line, as at parade. The order of battle was formed of two full lines of infantry, having the cavalry at the wings and the artillery spread in front; the reserve only existed in memory.

Such dispositions had grave drawbacks. More than a day was necessary to construct and place this living wall in a line; the fields of battle capable of containing them were few in number, and consequently known in advance, as regarded the strategical combinations of the adversary. The artillery, ranged over the whole extent, and drew the enemy's fire upon the infantry. Manœuvres during action were necessarily restricted to a very small number, not to say completely prohibited. The troops advanced in case of success, they retreated in case of defeat; but always united, compact and in a line, the army, like the great monarch's wig, was found to remain majestic and motionless. The impetuosity, enthusiasm and extreme mobility of the volunteers of the Republic completely changed the antique and solemn system of fighting in a line; the new orders of battle were then based upon the tactic properties of the three arms combined. In order to fully understand their economy, we will say a word in passing of the tactic principles of the infantry, artillery and cavalry, combined two by two, or all together.

The first combination, that of the infantry and artillery, fights, keeping its ground, and acts by its shots. It is the infantry division, composed of ten battalions and one battery. Such a combination is solid and heavy; it cannot see what is passing afar off, and if it gains battles it is unable to develope the results of the victory.

The second combination, that of the cavalry and artillery, offers little solidity, but has great mobility. It is the cavalry division formed of twenty squads and one battery of artillery. It is reduced to powerlessness by the first obstacle which nature or the enemy opposes to it.

The third combination is that of the infantry and cavalry, certainly the most powerful combination of two of the three arms together. This combination has extreme mobility; it passes everywhere; it has fire and power of shock; offers a certain solidity; can attempt acts of great audacity, but is powerless to overthrow obstacles, such as fortifications and other works of art. It has, besides, the drawback of making one of two arms subordinate to the other, thus often paralyzing them, from the fact that their action is essentially different, a shock being given by the one, and resistance, keeping their ground, being opposed by the other.

Finally, comes the combination of the three arms among themselves, that which alone deserves the name of army, and which gives the maximum of effect. It is that which determines the orders of battle of which we are about to speak.

Orders of battle vary to infinity as to the general form of the line, which must adapt itself to circumstances, localities and the general's plans. Nevertheless, there are certain principles, based upon good sense and experience, which appear immutable, and seem to ordain a prototype of order of battle as concerns the dispositions relative to the different arms among themselves.

Every order of battle should offer the following conditions:—

1st. A succession of efforts, whence results the necessity of several lines, in order to relieve one by the other.

2d. Facility in moving the troops in every direction, whence arises the breaking up into wings and centre, as well as the intervals between the different parts of the line.

3d. The placing the troops so as to obtain the maximum of the tactic effect of each arm. Hence, the artillery, which claims the space before it and a certain command in its positions, will be placed forward of the order of battle, and as this arm cannot protect itself, it will be at a proper distance, to be supported by the infantry; but the fire of the artillery draws the fire of the enemy's artillery; if it is placed in front of the infantry, and at a distance to support it, the infantry would then receive the shots intended for the artillery, without being able to return them. To obviate this, the artillery should be placed before certain intervals of the infantry line. The infantry, the principal action of which is its firing or fighting, keeping its ground, but which has also the bayonet attack, will form the *corps de bataille*, and be ranged so as to offer the greatest number of shots possible, while reserving the faculty of moving in every direction; but while it fights, keeping its ground, or advances, its flank is defenceless and may be turned. The cavalry, therefore, should be placed so as to protect it. In fine, the cavalry, the action of which is in the shock, and which consequently demands space and numbers, should be massed near the extremities of the line or reserve, so as to be able to disgorge, with the impetuosity and the fire of a tempest, either to protect the parts of the threatened line or to complete the imperfect victory of its auxiliaries, the infantry and artillery. In no case should cavalry and infantry be mingled in the line of battle, for the following reasons:—First, the action of the cavalry being in celerity, and that of the infantry in fighting—keeping its ground,—the action of the infantry paralyzes that of the cavalry, if the action of the latter is made subservient to that of the infantry, which is inevitable, if they are mixed upon the line of battle. Second, if, to give the cavalry liberty of motion, it is withdrawn from the line of battle, it leaves voids in it which the enemy profit by, as at Hochsted. Third, the scattering about of the cavalry among the infantry takes away one of the vital conditions of its action—mass—which, with swiftness, produces the shock. Fourth, the infantry, from the dust, the noise and the confusion, which are inseparable from the cavalry, must always suffer from its nearness. We cannot, therefore, understand how General CASEY, in his order of battle, which we shall, further on, examine, scattered the cavalry in little knots of four hundred men along the whole line of battle, pell-mell with the infantry.

4th. A reserve intended to retrieve compromised fortune, to decide it, if uncertain, and to oppose it, if adverse.

Such are in effect the essential conditions which are sought in modern orders of battle, and govern their formation. As we said at the outset, orders of battle vary to infinity. They may be in their general direction as regards the enemy's line—parallel, oblique, perpendicular, *en echelon*, or in square. General orders of battle sub-divide themselves thus:—the order *en echelon*, the most common in war, may be convex or concave, *en echelon* on one or the other wing, or on one wing and the centre. These dispositions were made by the Emperor NAPOLEON, in his most memorable battles, but whatever may be the form preferred by the general, he always places the different arms which compose his army in their respective position in a manner analagous to that which we are about to describe.

The infantry is on three lines, the artillery in front, the cavalry on the wings, behind the wings or with the reserve. By exception, the cavalry can be massed in the centre and in front of the line of battle, as at Moscow. It is in this case especially that it is necessary to apply the saying: the exception proves the rule.

The first line is always deployed. We would even add that in the last European campaigns in the Crimea and in Italy, it was not a line, but a flock of sharpshooters, taking counsel only of their enthusiasm and warlike ardor. We have seen this enthusiasm accomplish miracles. At Alma, for instance, a handful of *chasseurs à pied*, disgorging upon the exterior of the Russian batteries from a passage scarcely accessible to the goats; and in Kabylia, among the Beni-Raten, an entire line of mountaineers, backed up by an epaulment raised almost upon the crest of a rock, the ascension of which it seemed almost impossible to dream of, was suddenly turned and captured by some *chasseurs à pied*, inspired by warlike frenzy and by a special gymnastic impulse, which demands several years of apprenticeship.

While admiring enthusiastic impulse and its results, we ask ourselves, what would happen if victory, rebellious one day to so much ardor, escaped the impulse of the French soldiers, and if a second line, supported itself by a strong reserve, did not arrive in time to grasp victory and bring it back under the eagles of France? We have seen an example of the failure of a similar attack, on the 18th of June, 1855; the result was frightful. We saw another on the night of the 23d of March, of the same year, when the Russians, thinking to find in whisky and the voice of their *popes* the enthusiasm and luck of our soldiers, threw themselves, intoxicated and furious, upon our entrenchments. After a few moments' success, bought by an unprecedented carnage, a reserve of the Fourth company of chasseurs sufficed to dispatch this panting, stunned mass, worn out by the superhuman effort it had undertaken. We commanded one of these companies, and shall never forget how easy was the success.

The second line should be at such a space from the first as to be beyond the reach of the musketry, and within reach of support. Until the introduction of rifled arms, three or four yards appeared to be a sufficient distance, and was even shortened. The tactic formation of this second line varies according to circumstances. If a raking and powerful artillery fire is feared, the line is deployed; if it is desired to rush rapidly forward and take a vigorous offensive, it is massed in column, but in both cases it is always disposed so as to leave the intervals necessary for the free passage of the troops of the first line, in case of failure. Unfortunately, in the present manner of fighting of the first line, being rarely rallied, either it finishes the victory alone or it disappears, tactically speaking, until the end of the action. The second line then acts on its own behalf, and if it does not succeed, the reserve has great difficulty in protecting any organization whatever of the two first lines, according to this method, which evidently constitutes a period of transition. We do not think that it is possible to succeed in engaging the reserves in battle. There would not be at the moment of engagement enough organized troops intact for a want of success of the reserves not to become immediately transformed into a complete annihilation of the army.

The reserves are placed out of reach of the projectiles, at about twelve hundred yards, and nevertheless near enough to act. Their aim is to offer the general a powerful instrument, intact, of a quality superior to the other troops, and of which he may make use at a decisive moment.

Even as the order of battle is divided into three in depth, it is also divided into three in length. Every order of battle has a centre and two wings. On their flank, or at the reserve is the cavalry sheltered as much as possible behind the infantry, and protected by its fire, as well as by that of the artillery throughout the whole period of battle, during which it cannot act, and ready to operate in mass, either to protect the flanks of the line of battle, or to profit by that supreme moment which decides battles—when the enemy's line begins to fluctuate under the fire of the artillery and the infantry, and manifests that hesitation and uncertainty which constitute the decisive chance which a general should know how to seize by the forelock, if he wishes to rivet the victory.

The artillery is placed at three hundred yards, more or less, from the intervals which exist at the wings of the line of battle; a larger part remains with the reserve.

Such is the primitive and elementary disposition of orders of battle up to this day. Can it any longer sustain the shock of rifled arms? This is what it is proper to examine. Without entering into any minute detail, we would merely ask the following question: How can these two conditions, one as essential as the other, be made to harmonize? First, to place the second line, the reserve and the cavalry, within reach of support and ready for action; secondly, to place them beyond the enemy's fire during the time that they are obliged to remain inactive. It is evident that if they are to be kept under the enemy's fire without fighting, it would be better to make them fight, loss against loss. It is better to bear it and cause it to be borne, than to bear it without causing it to be experienced also. The second line placed at three hundred yards from the first, which, at the period of smooth guns, was almost sheltered from the musketry, is now as much exposed as the first. To this drawback the remedy is simple. There is no absolute incompatibility between separating the second line at eight hundred yards, and its efficacious action as support to the first line; but as to the reserve and cavalry, how can the reserve be put out of reach of the rifled cannon, and within reach of action? How can the cavalry be placed under shelter of these same cannon, and in position to charge at the right time, with cannon which range to six hundred yards distance, and even further?

The old tactic cavalry manœuvres admit the charge in line and that in column—the first against the cavalry, the second against the infantry. In the first they came up in column at eight hundred yards of the enemy and deployed upon two lines, the second remaining in column to protect the filing off of the first and charge in its turn, the movement being protected in its whole by the artillery firing with small shot at three hundred yards from the enemy.

The charge in column was prepared in almost the same manner, the front of the column formed by a squad, each squad at double distance charging successively. These measures were taken with reference to an artillery of which the really efficacious fire did not exceed from twelve to fourteen hundred yards. How can it be admitted that a column of infantry can now cross a space of from six to seven thousand yards under the enemy's fire, and come within eight hundred yards of the line of battle in a condition to charge? If the reserves are maintained at their former distance, they will be crushed without fighting, as at Solferino. If it is desired that the cavalry should be kept under shelter at the entrance of a defile, they cannot disgorge to deploy, as was the case at Tralstir. If an attempt is made to carry them beyond the reach of the new artillery, they would not come up in time. The problem can only be solved in case the cavalry can be sheltered within reach of charge by a rising of the ground; but it is an exception, a very rare exception. The enigma of suitably placing the reserves and the cavalry upon modern battle-fields has not been solved, as to the distance from the line of battle.

In any case, it is clear that the only possible solution of the problem consists in modifying the slowness of the evolution by the simplicity and rapidity of the manœuvre, so as not to keep the troops under the enemy's fire, in spite of the distance to be traversed, for a longer period than formerly. Is this possible? That is what we shall examine when we are at detail as to manœuvres.

C.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. King, A. A. G. on the staff of General Augur, commanding the Department of Washington, has been appointed A. A. G. of the First Army corps, with the full rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

A CHAPLAIN'S CAMPAIGN WITH GENERAL BUTLER.

IN a sharply written letter addressed "to Major-General "B. F. BUTLER, commanding Department of Virginia and "North Carolina," and published in a pamphlet with the above title, Rev. H. N. HUDSON, Chaplain of the First New York Volunteer Engineers, gives an account of an act of petty tyranny, alleged by him against General BUTLER, which is at once so foolish, as well as so flagrant, that it is hard to believe it true of an officer of that General's well-known astuteness.

Chaplain HUDSON was charged with failing to report to his regiment when ordered to do so while on leave of absence—an offence which, in the case of a chaplain, would hardly be regarded as worthy of very serious punishment even were it not accompanied with the mitigating circumstances which Mr. HUDSON claims in his own behalf; but there appears to have been some object in making an example of the Reverend gentleman in this case, and he was, as he states, arrested and subjected to imprisonment which, according to his own description, was the worst that could be inflicted on the most flagrant offender. Instead of being subjected to the ordinary arrest in the case of officers, of confinement to quarters, he was confined in a "magazine tent," "nearly filled with open boxes of powder and other explo-"sive ammunition, or what seemed such, and among the "rest a considerable heap of large shell, charged," as he was told by the captain who had him in keeping, "with "Greek fire." In this way, the clergyman's nervous fears were worked upon until, as he tells us, "To have had me "ironed, and set to work in your Dutch Gap Canal, though "to be sure, it would have looked much worse, and could "scarce have failed to draw upon you an immediate storm "of reprobation, would have distressed me nothing so much "as this quiet little arrangement of yours for 'punishing' "me. Doubtless you perfectly understood all that." "The "weather," he adds, "was more than cool; the ground in "the tent was so wet as to be almost muddy; and there "I was left without a rag of a blanket to put under me or "over me, and with nothing to lie on but some barrel-"staves, spread out on the ground."

I was held under the closest guard, not even being allowed to answer the calls of nature without an armed soldier standing over me. I was also debarred free correspondence with family and friends, my letters being required to undergo revisal by yourself or your deputies. And I was shut up in the same narrow inclosure, known as your "bull-pen," along with Rebel prisoners, negroes, and the offscourings of your Army—a most lousy, lewd, profane, and ribald set, whose speech was constantly teeming with stuff too bad for any civilized hearing. Their dialect, steeped as it was in filth and crime, might have been pleasing to you, sir, for it was something like yours; but it was not pleasing to me Therewithal, I was in continual dread of catching from them the loathsome vermin; in fact, it was not possible to avoid doing so. The thought of having my lean body thus made a pasture for Southern live stock was indeed none of the pleasantest, but I digested it as I best could. And "the familiar beast to man" did not pick my old bones quite bare; I still have a little flesh and some heart left, notwithstanding your mean and miserable oppressions.

Such, in brief, are the particulars of the punishment to which Chaplain HUDSON alleges he was subjected, without a trial or even the formal preferment of charges against him. "On your own judgment," he says to General BUTLER,

Without a trial or a hearing, you dared to punish me with very great severity for nearly two months, singling me out and excepting me from the protection of the law and from the honorable usages of the service; subjecting me to the most degrading conditions and associations; utterly ignoring my military rank, my sacred office, my good name, my faithful service, my years, my ill health, and my recent affliction; treating me, in fact, as an outlaw, and as having no rights which you were bound to respect. All this, I affirm, was done by you mainly with the intent to distress and wring me into "bearing false witness against my "neighbor." Moreover, to enforce this wrong upon me, you took a mean advantage of the military power with which the Government had clothed you, thus perverting a solemn public trust to the ends of private malice. Such, sir, is my charge. You will meet it as you can. * * * You, sir, had no right to put me in the provost-guard prison at all; no right to keep me in close confinement anywhere more than eight days; no right to hold me in any sort of arrest more than forty eight days; the settled usage of the Army interprets the time to forty days: that is, you had just as much right to shoot, hang, or starve me to death as to do what you did. Every provision of law bearing on my case was broken by you. And as week after week passed away, it became more and more evident that I had nothing to hope for in the shape of legal protection. For I was right well assured that any appeal to the law, any word of remonstrance, any movement for legal remedy or redress, would only be construed by you as a fresh offence, and visited with a further severity. * * * * You alleged "the impossibility of con-"vening a court-martial to try" me as your reason for having held me in arrest nearly two months. You had held me all that time, not only in arrest, but in close prison, for which, as you well know, the reason alleged was, in law, just no reason at all. But let that pass. Notwithstanding your "impossibility," you had, during a large part of that time, a court-martial in session at your headquarters in the field; and, as I happen to know, case after case was tried by it of persons whose arrest was subsequent to mine. That is, you here alleged what you could not but know to be false; but then you alleged it for the present satisfaction of those who, as you also knew, could not contradict it.

It is not surprising that Mr. HUDSON, smarting under the sense of his wrongs, should show somewhat more of personal feeling and vindictiveness in his pamphlet than the purposes of justice might demand. Skilled in histrionic as in theological literature, he belabors General BUTLER with Scriptural texts and punctures him with Shakespearean maxims to the full glutting of his vengeance. Describing an interview with the General, he says:—

Some parts of your performance reminded me of—"Then, a soldier, "full of strange oaths, and bearded like the pard, seeking the bubble "reputation even in the cannon's mouth." But pardon me: I do not mean to stick on you the latter part of this description, for I know of no cannon's mouth that you have ever "sought unto" for reputation or any other bubble. I have seen you ride, and I have heard you swear, though I never saw you doing both at the same time; but, from what has been told me of your accomplishments in that line, I am moved to suggest that you take this as your motto: "Come, wilt thou see me ride? "and when I am o' horseback I will swear." * * * * *

At one stage of the dialogue, when you were trying to make me say something untrue of General GILMORE, my answer not being such as you wanted, you exclaimed, "That's a lie, sir! a damned lie!" which, though polite enough as coming from you, did not strike me as in perfectly good taste.

* * * * * * * And I am bold to say, that "if I blushed, it "was to see a general want manners." I felt, too, more than once, a pinch of grief that the higher officers of our Army, soldiers and gentlemen as they are, who know what belongs to honor, and civility, and manhood, should have such a low minded savage consorted with them. But I do not remember to have been once betrayed into any loss of temper or of self-control.

In common with many others, Mr. HUDSON had accorded General BUTLER high administrative abilities. A nearer view, he tells us,

Aided by the disenchantment which your peculiar manners and your singular perfections as a gentleman are so well adapted to effect, has convinced me that I was mistaken in this, and that your genius, instead of being properly administrative, is merely of the detective and machinative order. To be a chief of police, or a sort of municipal rat-catcher and wolf tamer, is, I take it, about the true pitch and scope of your capacity, unless you may be thought to have a special gift for harrying and buffeting witnesses and chaplains.

Of the personal motives which are the alleged ground of General BUTLER'S action toward this unlucky chaplain we have not space to speak. Indeed, they have nothing to do with the justice or injustice of his treatment. This stands upon its own merits, and it would seem that General BUTLER owes it to his reputation and good standing in the Army to insist that these charges of his clerical assailant should be made in a form in which he can meet and answer them. We cannot commend the good taste of Mr. HUDSON'S style of writing; but that, like some of the peculiarities he alleges against General BUTLER, is a matter personal to himself, and does not affect the question of justice between the two.

MILITARY EDUCATION AND MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

THE New York *Tribune*, in an article on the subject of "Military Education," exclaims:

Now if the main question were this—"Is it advisable that military "officers should be educated for their vocation?"—it is quite certain that the answer must be affirmative. But is that the question? We say it is not, but this rather—"Ought a monopoly of all the "commissions in our Army to be secured to the graduates of a sin-"gle school?"—and on that question we vote no. It is not wise nor well to officer our Army exclusively by West Pointers, and thereby crush out all other seminaries for diffusing military knowledge. It is not in accord with the genius of our Government. Nay: we go further and say that, where two boys aspire to a military life, and our Government selects one of them, educates him thoroughly at the cost of our whole People, and then gives him a commission, refusing the other boy any chance to obtain one, no matter how thoroughly qualified, it does violence to the genius of republicanism.

Will the *Tribune* permit us to call its attention to the fact, of which it is apparently ignorant, that our Regular Army is not officered exclusively by West Pointers, and that therefore its inference, that a "monopoly of all the "commissions in our Army" is "secured to the graduates "of a single school," is a groundless one. Is the *Tribune* cognizant of the fact that both before and since the war our Regular Army has been largely officered by appointees from civil life, as well as from the ranks of the Army? Out of three major-generals in the Regular Army, borne upon the last Army Register, that for 1862, one was not a graduate of West Point; while but five out of eight of the brigadier-generals were appointed from the Academy. And all through the Register will be found thickly scattered the stars which indicate that the officers to whose name they are prefixed are not graduates of the Military Academy. Considerably more than one half of the officers of the First regiment of cavalry, as borne on the Register, are not graduates, and the proportion is much greater in the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth regiments; reaching three-fourths in the Sixth, and nearly as great in the remaining two. The proportion will be found much the same in the artillery, and even greater in the infantry. The question as to whether the facilities for military education ought not to be largely increased, is one well worthy of discussion; but we trust the *Tribune* will consider it in the light of more exact information in regard to the organization of our Army than is displayed in the above extract.

After all, what the best friends of the Army ask, is simply this: that commissions shall be given to none but competent men, competent in the sense of possessing a thorough practical and theoretical knowledge of their profession, and those moral qualifications which fit them for the command of others. Where this competence is acquired, whether at West Point or on the field of battle, is matter of indifference. All we ask is that it shall be the prerequisite to obtaining a commission. All the "monopoly" we desire is the monopoly of the best military skill and aptitude of the country.

RECENT FOREIGN MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

AN interesting chapter in military history is reöpened for readers of the present day in HEINRICH GRAF VON BORCKE'S history of the Prussian naval expedition to Africa, about the middle of the last century. It is well known that the Elector FREDERIC WILLIAM, of Brandenburg, was the first to conceive a plan for the foundation of a Prussian navy, which, but for poor seamanship, the intermediate war, and a variety of unfortunate circumstances, would probably have succeeded. Yet this episode from the history of the great Elector is very interesting, and our thanks are due the genial writer who has so pleasantly reproduced it. The work is founded on a French manuscript written in 1755.

THE last number of the *Revista Militar*, the military magazine of Portugal, which has fallen under our notice, opens with a summary of the reforms which have been introduced in the Portuguese military service during the past year. Most of these reforms were instituted at the suggestion of the *Revista*; but Portugal seems to be a poor soil for military literature, as that journal, notwithstanding its ability, and the fact that it is the only one of its class in the kingdom, is in danger of dying for want of proper support.

THE *Memorial de Artilleria* for April, 1865, contains an interesting article, written from the Spanish point of view, on the latest improvements in the English artillery service, and one on our systems of siege and field artillery, which contains nothing remarkable in the way of comment. The writer gives a pretty accurate account of our recent improvements in guns and projectiles.

GYMNASTICS, on land and in the water, form an important part of military education in France; and it is a curious fact that, according to the most approved method of instruction, pupils are taught the elements of the art of swimming, without going near the water. This method, which is known by the name of its inventor, M. D'ARGY, of the French army, has for years constituted a part of the gymnastic exercise of French military establishments, and has more recently been introduced into those of Austria, where it has been productive of excellent results. The great advantage of this method consists, say its advocates, in the freer application of the grand principle of gymnastics—analysis of the bodily powers—than was possible under the old system of teaching. Thus the two great difficulties which beset the pupil in the art of swimming, dread of a strange element, and ignorance of the necessary movements of his limbs to keep his head above water, are avoided, and he learns the elementary motions with greater ease and precision. The pupils, sometimes several hundred in number, practice the various movements in a standing position and when sufficiently drilled, are taken into the water for further practice. It is said that pupils instructed in this manner become very expert and bold swimmers.

A VERY interesting and important work has recently appeared at Turin, under the superintendence of the University of War. It is entitled "Il Genio nella Campagna "d'Ancona e della Bassa Italia, 1860–61." It was prepared under the auspices of General MENABREA, of the Sardinian Engineer corps, and comprises 447 pages in quarto, with a map of Italy and a large folio atlas, containing artillery and tactical plans, and views of Gaeta, Ancona, Campa, &c. This splendid work, which has been prepared with great care at an immense cost, is worthy of a place by the side of the magnificent series of books on the Crimean war by TODLEBEN, NIEL, ANGER and others, and should be read by every student of military history. It is sold at the moderate price of twenty dollars.

CAPTAIN HENRAUD contributes an interesting history of Belgian artillery from its origin to the reign of ALBERT and ISABELLA. The book is pleasantly written and illustrates with seventy well executed wood-cuts. Another little work has also appeared recently, illustrating the military history and condition of Belgium, from the pen of Major VANDE VEDE. It presents a full elucidation of the present state of military affairs in that country, but has little interest for the general reader.

ONE of the most important military works that ever appeared in Austria is the "Army of the Austrian Empire," a hand-book for officers of each service, systematically compiled from authentic sources, by Captain FERDINAND PETROSSI. The first volume of this work, just given to the public, treats of the organization and administration of the best military system of Europe, except that of France, and is handsomely illustrated with 104 wood-cuts and a military map of the Empire. The second volume, which is announced for the end of August, will treat of the Austrian system of Tactics, and will also be profusely illustrated.

THE FINAL OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 30, 1865.

COLONEL:—I have the honor to submit herewith a succinct report of the operations of this Army in the recent campaign, resulting in the evacuation of Richmond and Petersburgh, and terminating in the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia.

On the 29th ultimo, in pursuance of orders received from the Lieutenant General Commanding, the Second and Fifth Corps were moved across Hatcher's Run, the former by the Vaughan Road, the latter by the old stage road crossing at Perkins'. The Second corps holding the extreme left of the line before Petersburgh prior to moving, was relieved by Major-General Gibbon, commanding two divisions of the Twenty-fourth corps.

Major General Humphreys, commanding Second corps, was directed, after crossing Hatcher's Run, to take position with his right resting on Hatcher's Run and his left extending to the Quaker Road. Major General Warren, commanding Fifth corps, was directed at first to take position at the intersection of the Vaughan and Quaker Roads, and subsequently, about noon of the 29th, he was ordered to move up the Quaker Road beyond Gravelly Run.

These orders were duly executed, and by evening Major General Humphreys was in position, his right resting near Dabney's Mill, and his left near Gravelly Meeting House on the Quaker Road. In taking this position Major General Humphreys encountered but little opposition, meeting only a small force in a line of rifle pits, who were quickly driven out. Major-General Warren was delayed in his movement, by having to rebuild the bridge over Gravelly Run. The advance of his column, Brigadier-General Griffin's division, was attacked about 4 P. M., when about a mile and a half beyond Gravelly Run, by Bushrod Johnson's division. A spirited engagement ensued, in which Griffin handsomely repulsed and drove the enemy, capturing over 100 prisoners.

On the 30th Major-General Humphreys again advanced, driving the enemy into his main line of works, and by night occupying a line from the Crow House, on Hatcher's Run, to the intersection of the Dabney's Mill and Boydtown plank-road.

Major General Warren, during this day, advanced on the Quaker Road to its intersection with the Boydtown plank, and pushed Ayres' division in a northwesterly direction over to the White Oak Road. No fighting of any consequence occurred this day, except picket skirmishing and exchange of artillery shots from the respective lines, now close to each other.

During the night of the 30th, Major-General Humphreys, who had entrenched his line, was directed to relieve Griffin's division, Fifth corps, by Miles' division, and Major General Warren was ordered to move both Crawford and Griffin within supporting distance of Ayres, whose position on the extreme left was considered likely to invite attack.

On the 31st, about 10 A. M., Ayres, under General Warren's orders, advanced to dislodge the enemy in position on the White Oak Road. Ayres' attack was unsuccessful, and was followed by such a vigorous attack of the enemy that Ayres was compelled to fall back upon Crawford, who, in turn, was so strongly pressed by the enemy as to force both divisions back, in considerable disorder, to the position occupied by Griffin, when the pursuit of the enemy ceased. Immediately on ascertaining the condition of affairs, Major-General Humphreys was ordered to move to Warren's support, and that officer promptly sent Miles' division to attack in flank the force operating against Warren. This movement was handsomely executed by Miles, who, attacking the enemy vigorously, drove him back to his former position on the White Oak Road, capturing several colors and many prisoners.

In the meantime Warren advanced with Griffin's division, supported by such portions of Ayres' and Crawford's divisions as could be rallied, and regaining the position held by Ayres in the morning, Griffin attacked with Chamberlain's brigade, driving the enemy and securing a lodgment on the White Oak road.

These operations over, hearing heavy firing to the left and rear, which was presumed to be the cavalry moving up from Dinwiddie Court House, Warren was directed to send a brigade down the White Oak road to co-operate with the cavalry. This brigade by night reached the crossing of Gravelly Run, by the road leading through J. Boisseau's, where, not meeting any enemy, it bivouacked.

During the night, having been directed to send support to Major-General Sheridan, at Dinwiddie Court House, Major General Warren was ordered to move with his whole corps, two divisions by the White Oak road and one by the Boydtown plank-road. Major-General Humphreys was ordered to extend his left as far as practicable, consistent with its security.

During the foregoing operations, the Sixth and Ninth Corps remained in the lines in front of Petersburg, with orders to watch the enemy closely, and, in the event of the lines in their front being weakened, to attack.

On April 1, after consultation with the Lieutenant-General commanding, believing from the operations on his right that the enemy's lines on his left must be thinly held, orders were sent to Major-Generals Wright and Parke to attack the next morning at 4 A. M. About 7 P. M., intelligence having been received of the brilliant success of the cavalry and Fifth Corps at Five Forks, orders were sent to Generals Parke and Wright to open their batteries and press the enemy's picket-lines. At the same time, Miles's division, Second Corps, was detached to the support of Major-General Sheridan, and Major-General Humphreys advised of the intended attacks of the Twenty-fourth, Sixth and Fifth Corps, and directed to hold his two remaining divisions ready to co-operate in the same, should they prove successful.

On the 2d of April, Major-Gen. Wright attacked at 4 A. M., carrying everything before him, taking possession of the enemy's strong line of works, and capturing many guns and prisoners. After carrying the enemy's lines in his front, and reaching the Boydton plank-road, Major-Gen. Wright turned to his left and swept down the enemy's line of intrenchments till near Hatcher's Run, where, meeting the head of the Twenty-fourth Corps, Gen. Wright retraced his steps and advanced on the Boydton plank-road toward Petersburgh, encountering the enemy in an inner line of works immediately around the city. Major-Gen. Wright deployed his corps confronting their works in conjunction with the Twenty-fourth and part of the Second Corps.

Major-Gen. Parke's attack, at 4 A. M., was also successful, carrying the enemy's lines, capturing guns and prisoners; but the position of the Ninth Corps, confronting that position of the enemy's line the, longest held and most strongly fortified, it was found he held a second and inner line which Major-Gen. Parke was unable to carry. Receiving a dispatch during the morning from Major-Gen. Parke, reporting his being pressed by the enemy, the troops left in City Point defences, under Brig-Gen. Benham and Brevet Brig-Gen. Collis, were ordered up to Gen. Parke's support; their prompt arrival enabling them to render material assistance to Gen. Parke in holding his lines.

So soon as Major-General Wright's success was reported, Major-General Humphreys was ordered to advance with the remaining divisions of his corps; Hays, on the right, advanced and captured a redoubt in front of the Crow house, taking a gun and over 100 prisoners. Mott, on the left, on advancing on the Boydtown plank road found the enemy's line evacuated. Hays and Mott pushed forward and joined the Sixth Corps confronting the enemy. Early in the morning, Miles, reporting his return to his position on the White Oak road, was ordered to advance on the Claiborne road simultaneously with Mott and Hays. Miles perceiving the enemy were moving to his right, pursued and overtook him at Sutherland's Station, where a sharp engagement took place, Miles handling his single division with great skill and gallantry, capturing several guns and many prisoners. On receiving intelligence of Miles being engaged, Hays was sent to his support, but did not reach the field till the action was over.

At 3 A. M. of the 2nd of April, Major-Generals Parke and Wright reported no enemy in their front, when, on advancing, it was ascertained Petersburg was evacuated.

Wilcox's division, Ninth Corps, was ordered to occupy the town, and the Second, Sixth and Ninth Corps immediately moved up the river, reaching that night the vicinity of Sutherland's Station.

The next three days, the 3d, 4th and 5th the pursuit was continued along the river and Namozine roads, the Fifth Corps following the cavalry, and the Second and Sixth following the Fifth, the Ninth having been detached to guard the Southside railroad. The progress of the troops was greatly impeded by the bad character of the road, the presence of the supply trains of the Fifth Corps, and cavalry, and by the frequent changes of position of the cavalry, to whom the right of way was given. On the night of the 4th, receiving a dispatch from Major-General Sheridan that his army was in position at Amelia Court-house, immediate orders were given for the resumption of the march by the troops of the Second and Sixth Corps, reaching Jettersville between 4 and 5 P. M., where the Fifth Corps was found entrenched, expecting an attack. No attack being made, on the morning of the 6th of April the three corps were moved in the direction of Amelia Court-house, with the intention of attacking the enemy if found there; but soon after moving, intelligence was received that Lee had moved from Amelia Court-house toward Farmville. The directions of the corps were changed, and the Sixth Corps moved from the right to the left. The Second Corps was ordered to move on Deatonsville, and the Fifth and Sixth Corps to move in parallel direction on the right and left, respectively.

The Second Corps soon came up with the enemy and commenced a rear-guard fight, which continued all day till evening, when the enemy was so crowded in attempting to cross Sailor's Creek that he had to abandon a large train. Guns, colors, and prisoners were taken in these successful operations of the Second Corps.

The Sixth Corps on the left of the Second came up with the enemy posted on Sailor's Creek. Major General Wright attacked with two divisions, and completely routed the enemy. In this attack the cavalry, under Major-General Sheridan, was operating on the left of the Sixth Corps, while Humphreys was pressing on the right. The result of the combined operations was the capture of Lieut.-General Ewell and four other general officers, with most of Ewell's corps.

The next day, the 7th of April, the Fifth Corps was moved to the left toward Prince Edward Court-house. The Second Corps resumed the direct pursuit of the enemy, coming up with him at High Bridge over the Appomattox. Here the enemy made a feeble stand with his rear guard, attempting to burn the railroad and common bridge. Being driven off by Humphreys he succeeded in burning three spans of the railroad bridge, but the common bridge was saved, which Humphreys immediately crossed in pursuit, the enemy abandoning eighteen guns at this point. Humphreys came up with the enemy at the intersection of the High-bridge and Farmville roads, where he was found entrenched behind rail breast-works, evidently making a stand to cover the withdrawal of his trains. Before reaching this point Humphreys had detached Barlow's division to the left toward Farmville. Near Farmville Barlow found the enemy, who was about evacuating the place, which operation was hastened by a successful attack of Barlow's.

When Humphreys ascertained the position of the enemy, Barlow was recalled, but did not reach Humphreys till evening, and after an unsuccessful assault had been made by part of Miles' division.

The Sixth Corps moved early in the morning toward Farmville, but finding the road occupied, first by the cavalry and subsequently by the Twenty-Fourth Corps, it was too late in the afternoon before it reached that place, where it was found the enemy had destroyed the bridge. On learning the position of Humphreys, orders were sent to Wright to cross and attack in support. By great exertions a bridge for infantry was constructed, over which Wright crossed, but it was nightfall before this could be effected.

The next day, April 8, the pursuit was continued on the Lynchburgh stage road. On the 9th, at 12 M., the head of the Second Corps, when within three miles of Appomattox Court-house, came up with the enemy. At the same time I received a letter from Gen. Lee, asking for a suspension of hostilities, pending negotiations for surrender. Soon after receiving this letter, Brig.-Gen. Forsyth, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, came through the enemy's lines and notified me that a truce had been made by Major-Gen. Ord, commanding the troops on the other side of Appomattox Court-house. In consequence of this I replied to Gen. Lee that I should suspend hostilities for two hours. At the expiration of that time I received the instructions of the Lieutenant-General commanding to continue the armistice till further orders, and about 4 P. M. I received the welcome intelligence of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia.

It has been impossible, in the foregoing brief outline of operations, to do full justice to the several corps engaged; for this purpose reference must be had to the reports of corps and division commanders, which will be forwarded as soon as received. At the same time I would call attention to the handsome repulse of the enemy by Griffin's division, Fifth Corps on the 29th ultimo; to the important part taken by the Fifth Corps in the battle of Five Forks; to the gallant assault, on the 2d inst., by the Sixth Corps, in my judgment the decisive movement of the campaign; to the successful attack of the Sixth Corps in the battle of Sailor's Creek; to the gallant assault, on the 2d inst., of the Ninth Corps, and the firmness and tenacity with which the advantages then gained were held against all assaults of the enemy; to the brilliant attack of Miles' division, Second Corps, at Sutherland's Station; to the energetic pursuit and attack of the enemy by the Second Corps, on the 6th inst., terminating in the battle of Sailor's Creek; and to the prompt pursuit the next day, with Barlow's and Miles' attacks, as all evincing the fact that this army, officers and men, all nobly did their duty, and deserve the thanks of the country. Nothing could exceed the cheerfulness with which all submitted to fatigue and privations to secure the coveted prize—the capture of the Army of Northern Virginia.

The absence of official reports precludes my forwarding any statement of casualties, or lists of the captures of guns, colors and prisoners. To my staff, general and personal, I am indebted, as I have ever been, for the most zealous and faithful discharge of their duties.

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General U. S. A., Commanding.

Colonel T. S. Bowers, Assistant Adjutant-General.

OPERATIONS OF THE CAVALRY.

REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL SHERIDAN.

CAVALRY HEADQUARTERS, May 16, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following narrative of the operations of my command during the recent campaign in front of Petersburg and Richmond, terminating with the surrender of the rebel army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court-house, Virginia, on April 9, 1865.

On March 26, my command, consisting of the First and Third Cavalry Divisions, under the immediate command of Brevet Major-General Wesley Merritt, crossed the James River by the bridge at Jones' Landing, having marched from Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley, via White House, on the Pamunkey River.

On March 27 this command went into camp at Hancock Station, on the military railroad in front of Petersburg, and on the same day the Second Cavalry Division, which had been serving with the Army of the Potomac, reported to me under the command of Major-General George Crook.

The effective force of these divisions was as follows:

General Merritt's command, First and Third Divisions	5,700
General Crook's command, Second Division	3,300
Total effective force	9,000

With this force I moved out on the 29th of March, in conjunction with the armies operating against Richmond, and in the subsequent operations I was under the immediate orders of the Lieutenant-General commanding.

I moved by the way of Reams' Station, on the Weldon Railroad, and Malon's Cressing, on the Rowanty Creek, where we were obliged to construct a bridge.

At this point our advance encountered a small picket of the rebel cavalry, and drove it to the left across Stony Creek, capturing a few prisoners, from whom, and from my scouts, I learned that the enemy's cavalry was at or near Stony Creek depot, on the Weldon Railroad, on our left flank and rear. Believing that it would not attack me, and that by pushing on to Dinwiddie Court-house I could force it to make a wide detour, we contiued the march, reaching the Court-house about 5 o'clock P. M., encountering only a small picket of the enemy, which was driven away by our advance.

It was found necessary to order Gen. Custer's division, which was marching in rear, to remain near Malon's Crossing, on the Rowanty Creek, to assist and protect our trains, which were greatly retarded by the almost impassable roads of that mary section. The First and Second Divisions went into camp, covering the Vaugham, Flat Foot, Boydton Plank and Five Forks roads, which all intersect at Dinwiddie Court-house, rendering this an important point, and from which I was expected to make a cavalry raid on the Southside Railroad, and thence join Gen. Sherman, or return to Petersburgh, as circumstances might dictate. However, during the night the Lieutenant-General sent me instructions to abanoon the contemplated raid and act in concert with the infantry under his immediate command, and turn the right flank of Lee's army if possible.

Early on the morning of the 30th of March, I directed Gen. Merritt to send the First Division, Brig.-Gen. Devin commanding, to gain possession of the Five Forks, on White Oak road, and directed Gen. Crook to send Gen. Davies' brigade of his division to the support of Gen. Devin.

Gregg's brigade, of Crook's division, was held on the Boydton plank-road, and guarded the crossing of Stony Creek, forcing the enemy's cavalry, that was moving from Stony Creek Depot to form a connection with the right of their army, to make a wide detour, as I had anticipated, on the south side of Stony Creek, and west of Chamberlain's Bed—a very fatiguing march, in the bad condition of the roads. A very heavy rain fell during this day, aggravating the swampy nature of the ground, and rendering the movements of troops almost impossible. Gen Merritt's reconnoissance developed the enemy in strong force on the White Oak road, in the vicinity of the Five Forks, and there was some heavy skirmishing throughout the day. Next morning, March 31, Gen. Merritt advanced toward the Five Forks with the First Division, and meeting with considerable opposition, Gen Devin's brigade, of Crook's division, was ordered to join him, while Gen. Crook, advancing on the left with the two other brigades of his division, encountered the enemy at Chamberlain's Creek at a point a little west of Dinwiddie, making demonstrations to cross. Smith's brigade was ordered to hold them in check, and Gregg's brigade to a position on his right. The advance of the First Division got possession of the Five Forks, but in the meantime the Fifth Army Corps, which had advanced toward the White Oak road from the Vaughan road, was attacked and driven back, and, withdrawing from that point, this force of the enemy marched rapidly from the front of the Fifth Corps to the Five Forks, driving in our cavalry advance, and moving down on roads west of Chamberlain's Creek, attacked Gen. Smith's brigade, but were unable to force his position. Abandoning the attempt to cross in his front, this force of the enemy's infantry succeeded in effecting a crossing higher up the creek, striking Gen. Davies' brigade of the Second Division, which, after a gallant fight, was forced back upon the left flank of the First Division, thus partially isolating all this force from my main line covering Dinwiddie Court-house.

Orders were at once given to Gen. Merritt to cross this detached force over to the Boydtown plank-road, and march down to Dinwiddie Court house and come into the line of battle. The enemy, deceived by this movement, followed it up rapidly, making a left wheel, and presenting his rear to my line of battle. When this line was nearly parallel to mine, Gen. Gibbs' brigade of the First Division, and Gen. Irvine Gregg's brigade of the second Division, were ordered to attack at once, and Gen. Custer was directed to bring up two of his brigades rapidly, leaving one brigade of his division with the trains that had not yet reached Dinwiddie Court-house. In the gallant attack made by Gibbs and Gregg, the enemy's wounded fell into our hands, and he was forced to face by the rear rank and give up his movement, which, if continued, would have taken in rank and rear the infantry line of the Army of the Potomac. When the enemy had faced to meet this attack a very obstinate and handsomely contested battle ensued, in which, with all his cavalry and two divisions of infantry, the enemy was unable to drive five divisions of our cavalry, dismounted, from an open plain in front of Dinwiddie Court-house. The grant of their cavalry attack was borne by Gen. Smith's brigade, which had so gallantly held the crossing of Chamberlain's Creek in the morning. His command again held the enemy in check with determined bravery, but the heavy force brought against his right flank finally compelled him to abandon his position on the creek, and fall back to the main line immediately in front of Dinwiddie Court-house. As the enemy's infantry advanced to the attack our cavalry threw up slight breast-works of rails at some points along our lines, and when the enemy attempted to force this position, they were handsomely repulsed, and gave up the attamot to gain possession of the court-house. It was after dark when the firing ceased, and the enemy lay on their arms that night not more than one hundred yards in front of our lines. The commands of Gens. Devin and Davis reached Dinwiddie Court-house without opposition by way of the Boydtown plank-road, but did not participate in the final action of the day. In this well contested battle the most obstonate gallantry was displayed by my entire command. The brigades commanded by Gen. Gibbs and Cols Stagg and Fitzhugh, in the First Division; Gens. Davis, Creggs, and Smith, in the Second Division; Cols. Pennington and Capehart, in the Third Division, vied with each other in their determined efforts to hold in check the superior force of the enemy; and the skilful arrangement of their troops in this peculiarly difficult country entitles the brigade commanders to the highest commendation.

Gens. Crook, Merritt, Custer, and Devin, by their courage and ability, sustained their commands, and executed the rapid movements of the day with promptness and without confusion.

During the night of the 31st of March my headquarters were at Dinwiddie Court-house, and the Lieutenant General notified me that the Fifth Corps would report to me, and should reach me by midnight. This corps had been offered to me on the 30th instant, but very much desiring the Sixth Corps, which had been with me in the Shenandoah Valley, I asked for it, but on account of the delay which would occur in moving that corps from its position in the lines in front of Petersburgh it could not be sent to me. I respectfully submit herewith my brief accounts of the operations of the day, the response to which was the ordering of the Fifth Corps to my support and my command, as also the dispatch of the Lieutenant-General notifying me of his action. I understood that the Fifth Corps, when ordered to report to me, was in position near S. Dabney's house, in the angle between the Boydtown road and the Five Forks road.

Had Gen. Warren moved according to the expectations of the Lieutenant-General there would appear to have been but little chance for the escape of the enemy's infantry in front of Dinwiddie Court-house. Ayres's division moved down the Boydtown plank road during the night, and in the morning moved West via R. Boisseau's house, striking the Five Forks road about two and a half miles north of Dinwiddie Court-house. Gen. Warren, with Griffin's and Crawford's divisions, moved down the road by Crump's house, coming into the Five Forks road near J. Boisseau's house between 7 and 8 o'clock on the morning of the 1st of April. Meantime I moved my cavalry force at daylight against the enemy's lines in front, which gave way rapidly, moving off by the right flank and crossing Chamberlain's Creek. This hasty movement was accelerated by the discovery that two divisions of the Fifth Corps were in their rear and that one division was moving toward their left and rear.

The following were the instructions sent to Gen. Warren:

CAVALRY HEADQUARTERS,
DINWIDDIE COURT-HOUSE,
April 1, 1865—3 A. M.

To Major-General Warren, Commanding Fifth Army Corps:

I am holding in front of Dinwiddie Court-house, on the road leading to Five Forks, for three quarters of a mile, with General Custer's division. The enemy are in his immediate front, lying so as to cover the road just this side of A. Adams' house, which leads out across Chamberlain's bed or run. I understand you have a division at J. Boisseau's; if so, you are in rear of the enemy's line, and almost on his flanks. I will hold on here. Possibly they may attack Custer at daylight; if so, attack instantly and in full force. Attack at daylight anyhow and I will make an effort to get the road this side of Adams' house, and if I do, you can capture the whole of them. Any force moving down the road I am holding, or on the White Oak road, will be in the enemy's rear, and in all probability get any force that may escape you by a flank attack. Do not fear my leaving here. If the enemy remains, I shall fight at daylight.

P. H. Sheridan, Major-General.

As they fell back the enemy were rapidly followed by General Merritt's two divisions, General Devin on the right and General Custer on the left; General Crook in the rear. During the remainder of the day General Crook's division held the extreme left and rear, and was not seriously engaged.

I then determined that I would drive the enemy, with the cavalry, to the Five Forks, press them inside of their works, and make a feint to turn their right flank, and meanwhile quietly move up the Fifth Corps with a view to attacking their left flank, crush the whole force if possible, and drive westward those who might escape, thus isolating them from their army at Petersburgh. Happily, this conception was successfully executed. About this time General McKenzie's division of cavalry, from the Army of the James, reported to me, and consisted of about 1,000 effective men. I directed General Warren to hold fast at J. Boisseau's house, refresh his men, and be ready to move to the front when required; and General McKenzie was ordered to rest in front of Dinwiddie Court-house until further orders.

Meantime General Merritt's command continued to press the enemy, and by impetuous charges drove them from two lines of temporary works; General Custer guiding his advance on the widow Gilliam's house, and General Devin on the main Five Forks road. The courage displayed by the cavalry officers and men was superb, and about two o'clock the enemy was behind his works on the White Oak road, and his skirmish line drawn in. I then ordered up the Fifth Corps on the main road, and sent Brevet-Major Gillespie, of the engineers, to turn the head of the column off on the Gravelly Church road, and put the corps in position on this road obliquely to and at a point but a short distance from the White Oak road, and about one mile from the Five Forks. Two division of the corps were to form the front line, and one division was to be held in reserve in column of regiments opposite the centre.

I then directed General Merritt to demonstrate as though he was attempting to turn the enemy's right flank, and notified him that the Fifth Corps would strike the enemy's left flank, and ordered that the cavalry should assault the enemy's works as soon as the Fifth Corps became engaged, and that would be determined by the volleys of musketry. I then rode over to where the Fifth Corps was going in to position, and found them coming up very slowly. I was exceedingly anxious to attack at once, for the sun was setting low, and we had to fight or go back. It was no place to intrench, and it would have been shameful to have gone back with no results to compensate for the loss of the brave men who had fallen during the day. In this connection, I will say that General Warren did not exert himself to get up his corps as rapidly as he might have done and his manner gave me the impression that he wished the sun to go down before dispositions for the attack could be completed. As soon as the corps was in position, I ordered an advance in the following formation: Ayres's division on the left in double lines, Crawford's division on the right in double lines, and Griffin's division in reserve, behind Crawford; and the White Oak road was reached without opposition.

While General Warren was getting into position I learned that the left of the Second Corps of the army of the Potomac, on my right, had been swung around from the direction of its line of battle until it fronted on the Boydtown road, and parallel to it, which offered an opportunity to the enemy to march down the White Oak road and attack me in right and rear. General McKenzie was therefore sent up the Camp road, with directions to gain the White Oak road if possible, but to attack at all hazards any enemy found, and if successful, then march down the road and join me. General McKenzie executed this with courage and skill, attacking a force of the enemy on the White Oak road, and driving it toward Petersburg. He then countermarched, and joined me on the White Oak road just as the Fifth Corps advanced to the attack, and I directed him to swing round with the right of the infantry and gain possession of the Ford road at the crossing of Hatcher's Run. The Fifth Corps, on reaching the White Oak road, made a left wheel, and burst on the enemy's left flank and rear like a tornado, and pushed rapidly on, orders having been given that if the enemy was routed there should be no halt to reform broken lines. As stated before, the firing of the Fifth Corps was the signal to General Merritt to assault, which was promptly responded to, and the works of the enemy were soon carried at several points by our brave cavalrymen. The enemy were driven from their strong line of works and completely routed, the Fifth Corps doubling up their left flank in confusion, and the cavalry of General Merritt dashing on to the White Oak road, capturing their artillery and turning it upon them, and riding into their broken ranks, so demoralized them, that they made no serious stand after their line was carried, but took to flight in disorder. Between 5,000 and 6,000 prisoners fell into our hands, and the fugitives were driven westward, and were pursued until long after dark by Merritt's and McKenzie's cavalry, for a distance of six miles.

During this attack I again became dissatisfied with General Warren. During the engagement portions of his line gave way, when not exposed to a heavy fire, and simply for want of confidence on the part of the troops, which General Warren did not exert himself to inspire. I therefore relieved him from the command of the Fifth Corps, author-

ity for this action having been sent to me, before the battle, unsolicited. When the pursuit was given up I directed General GRIFFIN, who had been ordered to assume command of the Fifth Corps, to collect his troops at once, march two divisions back to Gravelly Church, and put them into possession at right angles to the White Oak road, facing toward Petersburg, while BARTLETT'S division, GRIFFIN'S old, covered the Ford road to Hatcher's run. General MERRITT'S cavalry went into camp on the widow GILLIAM'S plantation, and General MCKENZIE took position on the Ford road at the crossing of Hatcher's run. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the troops in this battle, and of the gallantry of their commanding officers, who appeared to realize that the success of the campaign and fate of LEE'S army depended upon it. They merit the thanks of the country and reward of the government. To Generals GRIFFIN, AYRES, BARTLETT and CRAWFORD, of the Fifth Corps, and to Generals MERRITT, CUSTER, DEVIN and MCKENZIE, of the cavalry, great credit is due; and to their subordinate commanders they will undoubtedly award the praise which is due to them for the hearty co-operation, bravery and ability which were everywhere displayed. At daylight on the morning of April 2, General MILES' division of the Second Corps reported to me, coming over from the Boydtown plank road. I ordered it to move up the White Oak road toward Petersburg, and attack the enemy at the intersection of that with the Claiborne road, where he was in position in heavy force, and I followed General MILES immediately, with two divisions of the Fifth Corps. MILES forced the enemy from this position and pursued with great zeal, pushing him across Hatcher's run, and following him upon the road to Sutherland's depot. On the north side of the run I overtook MILES, who was anxious to attack, and had a very fine and spirited division. I gave him permission, but about this time General HUMPHREYS came up, and, receiving notice from General MEADE that General HUMPHREYS would take command of MILES' division, I relinquished it at once, and facing the Fifth Corps by the rear. I afterward regretted giving up this division, as I believe the enemy could at that time have been crushed at Sutherland's Depot. I returned to Five Forks and marched out the Ford road toward Hatcher's run.

The cavalry had in the meantime been sent westward to cross Hatcher's run and break up the enemy's cavalry, which had collected in considerable force north of that stream, but they would not stand to fight, and our cavalry pursued them in a direction due north to the Namozine road. Crossing Hatcher's run with the Fifth corps, the Southside Railroad was struck at Ford's depot, meeting no opposition, and the Fifth Corps marched rapidly toward Sutherland's depot, in flank and rear of the enemy opposing MILES. As he approached that point the force of the enemy fled before the Fifth Corps could reach them, retreating along the main road by the Appomattox river, the cavalry and CRAWFORD'S division of the Fifth Corps engaging them slightly about dusk. On the morning of the 3d our cavalry took up the pursuit, routing the enemy's cavalry and capturing many prisoners. The enemy's infantry was encountered at Deep Creek, where a severe fight took place. The Fifth Corps followed up the cavalry rapidly, picking up many prisoners, and five pieces of abandoned artillery, and a number of wagons. The Fifth Corps, with CROOK'S division of cavalry encamped that night (the 4th) at Deep Creek, on the Namozine road, neither of these commands having been engaged during the day.

On the morning of the 4th, Gen. CROOK was ordered to strike the Danville Railroad, between Jettersville and Burk's station, and then move up toward Jettersville. The Fifth Corps moved rapidly to that point, as I had learned from my scouts that the enemy was at Amelia Court-house, and everything indicated that they were collecting at that point. On arriving at Jettersville, about 5 o'clock P. M., I learned without doubt that LEE and his whole army were at Amelia Court-house.

The Fifth Corps was at once ordered to intrench, with a view of holding Jettersville until the main army could come up. It seems to me that this was the only chance the Army of Northern Virginia had to save itself, which might have been done had Gen. LEE promptly attacked and driven back the comparatively small force opposed to him, and pursued his march to Burkesville Junction. A dispatch from Gen. LEE'S chief commissary at Danville and Lynchburgh, requiring 200,000 rations to be sent to meet the army at Burkesville, was here intercepted. So soon as I found that the entire army of the enemy was concentrated at Amelia Court-house, I forwarded promptly all the information I had obtained to Gen. MEADE and the Lieutenant-General. On the morning of April 5, Gen. CROOKS was directed to send Gen. DAVIES' brigade to make a reconnoissance to Paine's Crossroads on our left and front, and ascertain if the enemy were making any movement toward that flank to escape. Gen. DAVIES struck a train of 180 wagons, escorted by a considerable force of the enemy's cavalry, which he defeated, capturing five pieces of artillery. He destroyed the wagons and brought in a large number of prisoners. GREGG'S and SMITH'S brigades of the Second Division were sent out to support DAVIES, and some heavy fighting ensued—the enemy having sent a strong force of infantry to attack and cut off DAVIES' brigade, which attempt was unsuccessful. During the afternoon, and after the arrival of the Second Corps at Jettersville, which Gen. MEADE requested me to put in position, he being ill the enemy demonstrated strongly in front of Jettersville against SMITH'S and GREGG'S divisions of CROOK'S cavalry, but no serious attack was made. Early on the morning of April 6. Gen. CROOK was ordered to move to the left to Deatonsville, followed by CUSTER'S and DEVIN'S divisions of Gen. MERRITT'S command. The Fifth Corps had been returned to the command of Gen. MEADE at his request. I afterward regretted giving up the corps.

When near Deatonsville the enemy's trains were discovered moving in the direction of Buckesville or Farmville, escorted by heavy masses of infantry and cavalry, and it soon became evident that the whole of LEE'S army was attempting to make its escape. CROOK was at once ordered to attack the trains, and, if the enemy was too strong, one of the divisions would pass him while he held fast and pressed the enemy, and attack a point further on, and this division was ordered to do the same, and so on, alternating, and this system of attack would enable us finally to strike some weak point. This result was obtained just south of Sailor's creek, and on the high ground over that stream. CUSTER took the road, and CROOK and DEVIN coming up to his support, sixteen pieces of artillery were captured and about 400 wagons destroyed, and many prisoners were taken, and three divisions of the enemy's infantry were cut off from the line of retreat. Meantime Col. STAGG, commanding the Michigan brigade of the First Division, was held at a point about two and a half miles south of Deatonsville, and with this force a section of MILLER'S battery, which shelled the trains with excellent effect, while Col. STAGG demonstrated to attack them, thus keeping a large force of the enemy from moving against the rest of the cavalry and holding them until the arrival of the Sixth Corps, which was marching to report to me. I felt so strongly the necessity of holding this large force of the enemy that I gave permission to Gen. MERRIT to order Col. STAGG'S brigade to make a mounted charge against their lines, which was most gallantly done, the men leaving many of their horses dead almost up to the enemy's works.

On the arrival of the head of the Sixth Corps, the enemy commenced withdrawing, Major-Gen. WRIGHT was ordered to put SEYMOUR'S division into position at once and advance and carry the road, which was done at a point about two miles or two miles and a half from Deatonsville. As soon as the road was in our possession, WRIGHT was directed to push Gen. SEYMOUR on, the enemy falling back, skirmishing briskly. Their resistance growing stubborn, a halt was called to get up WHEATON'S division of the Sixth Corps, which went into position on the left of the road. SEYMOUR being on the right. WHEATON was ordered to guide right with his right connecting with SEYMOUR'S left and resting on the road. I still felt the great importance of pushing the enemy, and was unwilling to wait for the First Division of the Sixth Corps to get up. I therefore ordered an advance, sending word to Gen. HUMPHREYS, who was on the royd to our right, and requesting him to push on, as I felt confident we could break up the enemy. It was apparent, from the absence of artillery fire and the manner in which they gave way when pressed, that the force of the enemy opposed to us was a heavy rear-guard. The enemy was driven until our lines reached Sailor's Creek, and from the north bank I could see our cavalry on the high ground above the creek and south of it, and the long line of smoke from the burning wagons. A cavalryman, who in a charge cleared the enemy's works and came through their lines, reported to me what was in their front. I regret that I have forgotten the name of this gallant young soldier. As soon as Gen. WRIGHT could get his artillery into position, I ordered the attack to be made on the left, and sent Col. STAGG'S brigade of cavalry to strike and flank the extreme right of the enemy's line. The attack by the infantry was not executed exactly as I had directed, and a portion of our line in the open ground was broken by the terrible fire of the enemy, who were in possion on commanding ground south of the creek.

This attack by WHEATON'S and SEYMOUR'S divisions was splendid, but no more than I had reason to expect from the gallant Sixth Corps. The cavalry in rear of the enemy attacked simultaneously, and the enemy, after a gallant resistance, were completely surrounded, and nearly all threw down their arms and surrendered. General EWELL, commanding the enemy's forces, and a number of other general officers, fell into our hands, and a very large number of prisoners. I have never ascertained exactly how many prisoners were taken in this battle. Most of them fell into the hands of the cavalry, but they are no more entitled to claim them than the Sixth Corps, to which command equal credit is due for the good results of this engagement. Both the cavalry and the Sixth Corps encamped south of Sailor's creek that night, having followed up the small remnant of the enemy's forces for several miles.

In reference to the participation of the Sixth Corps in this action, I desire to add that the Lieutenant-General had notified me that this corps would report to me. Major McClellan and Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin, of General WRIGHT'S staff, had successfully been sent forward to report the progress of the corps in coming up, and on the arrival of Major-General Wright he reported his corps to me and from that time until after the battle received my orders and obeyed them; but after the engagement was over, and General MEADE had communicated with General Wright, the latter declined to make his report to me until ordered to do so by the Lieutenant-General.

On the 7th instant the pursuit was continued early in the morning by the cavalry, General CROOK in the advance. It was discovered that the enemy had not been cut off by the Army of the James, and under the belief that he would attempt to escape on the Danville road, through Prince Edward Court House, General MERRITT was ordered to move his two divisions to that point, passing around the left of the Army of the James. General CROOK continued the direct pursuit, encountering the main body of the enemy at Farmville, and again on the north side of the Appomattox, when the enemy's trains were attacked by General GREGG, and a short fight with the enemy's infantry ensued, in which General GREGG was unfortunately captured.

On arriving at Prince Edward Court House I found Gen McKENZIE, with his division of cavalry from the Army of the James, and ordered him to cross the bridge on the Buffalo River, and make a reconnoissance to Prospect Station, on the Lynchburgh Railroad, and ascertain if the enemy were moving past that point. Meantime I heard from Gen. CROOKS that the enemy had crossed to the north side of the Appomattox, and Gen MERRITT was then moved on and encamped at Buffalo creek, and Gen. CROOK was ordered to recross the Appomattox and encamp at Prospect Station. On the morning of the 8th MERRITT and MCKENZIE continued the march to Prospect station, and MERRITT'S and CROOKS' commands them moving on to Appomattox depot, a point on the Lynchburgh Railroad, five miles south of Appomattox Court House. Shortly after the march commenced, Sergt. WHITE, one of my scouts, noticed me that there were four trains of cars at Appomattox depot loaded with supplies for Gen. LEE'S army. Gens. MERRITT and CROOKS were at once notified, and the command pushed on briskly for twenty-eight miles. Gen. CUSTER had the advance, and on nearing the depot, skillfully threw a force in rear of the trains and captured them. Without halting a moment he pushed on, driving the enemy (who had reached the depot about the same time as our cavalry) in the direction of Appomattox Court House capturing many prisoners and twenty-five pieces of artillery, a hospital train, and a large park of wagons. General DEVIN coming up, went in on the right of CUSTER. The fighting continued till after dark, and the enemy being driven to Appomattox Court House, I at once notified the Lieutenant-General, and sent word to Generals ORD and GIBBON, of the Army of the James, and General GRIFFIN, commanding the Fifth Corps, who were in the rear, that, if they pressed on, there was now no means of escape for the enemy, who had reached "the last ditch." During the night, although we knew that the remnant of LEE'S army was in our front, we held fast with the cavalry to what we had gained, and ran the captured trains back along the railroad to a point where they would be protected by our infantry that was coming up. The Twenty-fourth and Fifth Corps, and one division of the Twenty-fifth Corps, arrived about daylight on the 9th at Appomattox depot.

After consulting with Gen ORD, who was in command of these corps, I rode to the front, near Appomattox Court-house, and just as the enemy in heavy force was attacking the cavalry with the intention of breaking through our lines, I directed the cavalry, which was dismounted, to fall back, gradually resisting the enemy, so as to give time for the infantry to form its lines and march to the attack, and when this was done, to move off to the right flank and mount. This was done, and the enemy discontinued his attack as soon as he caught sight of our infantry. I moved briskly around the left of the enemy's line of battle, which was falling back rapidly, heavily pressed by the advance of the infantry, and was about to charge the trains and the confused masses of the enemy, when a white flag was presented to Gen CUSTER, who had the advance, and who sent the information to me at once that the enemy desired to surrender.

Riding over to the left at Appomattox Court-house, I met Major-Gen. GORDON, of the rebel service, and Major-Gen WILCOX, Gen. GORDON requested a suspension of hostilities, pending negotiations for a surrender, then being held between Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and Gen. LEE. I notified him that I desired to prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood, but as there was nothing definitely settled in the correspondence, and as an attack had been made on my lines with the view to escape, under the impression our force was only cavalry, I must have some assurance of an intended surrender. This General GORDON gave by saying that there was no doubt of the surrender of General LEE'S army. I then separated from him, with an agreement to meet these officers again, in half an hour, at Appomattox Court-house. At the specified time, in company with General ORD, who commanded the infantry, I again met this officer, and also Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET, and received from them the same assurance, and hostilities ceased until the arrival of Lieutenant-General GRANT.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

Brevet Major-General JOHN A. RAWLINS, Chief of Staff.

THE SHERMAN CONTROVERSY.

LETTER FROM MAJOR-GENERAL HALLECK.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE JAMES, RICHMOND, Va., June 7, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

SIR: I have just received *The Army and Navy Gazette* of May 30, containing an official publication of Major-General Sherman's letters of May 9 and 26, with other papers on the same subject, parts of which had been previously published in the newspapers. In these letters and papers General Sherman has made statements and reflections on my official conduct which are incorrect, and entirely unjustified by the facts of the case:

1. He charges that I encroached upon his military command by directing a portion of my troops to march upon Greensborro in North Carolina. By direction of the President, I was on the 24th of April last assigned to the command of the Military Division of the James, which included such parts of North Carolina as were not occupied by the command of Major-General Sherman at the time my troops were ordered to Greensborro. General Sherman's troops did not occupy that part of North Carolina. It was occupied by the enemy, and consequently within my command and defined by General Orders No. 71 of the War Department.

But wether or not Greesborro or any part of North Carolinia was in my command, General Sherman's remarks are equally without justification. On the 22d of April Lieut. General Grant notified me that Sherman's arrangments had been disapproved, and orders given to resume hostilities, and directed me to move my troops on Danville and Greensborro precisely as I did move them there, to await his further orders. My instructions to Generals Meade and Sheridan and Wright were just such instructions as General Grant had directed me to give.

The offense, or whatever he may please to call it, if any there was, of marching my troops within territory claimed by Gen. Sherman, was not mine but Gen. Grant's and all the abuse which he has directed upon me for that act must fall upon the General-in Chief.

2. Gen. Sherman charges that by marching my troops into North Carolina, I violated his truce which he is bound to enforce even at the cost of many lives by a collision of our respective armies. Gen. Sherman had never sent me his truce I had never seen it and did not know its terms or condition. I only knew that his truce or arrangement, whatever it was, had been disapproved and set aside by the President, and Gen. Grant in ordering the movement of my troops, simply notified me of this fact and of the renewal of hostilities. Even if Sherman's truce had been binding on me, which it was not I had no knoledge of the clause relating to forty-eight hours' notice. It is strange that he shoul seek to bind me by conditions of the existence of which I was ignorant, and of which he had taken no measures to inform me; but had I know them I could not have acted otherwise than I did. I simply carried out the orders of my superior officer who had seen the truce and knew its terms. If Gen. Sherman was, under the circumstances, justified in stopping the movements of my troops, even by destroying the commands of Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Wright, the responsibility of this sacrifice of human life must have rested either upon Gen Sherman or upon Gen. Grant, for I simply obeyed the order of the latter in regard to these movements. Gen. Sherman reflects on me for not going in person to violate, as he is pleased to call it, a truce which he "was bound in honor to defend and maintain even at the cost of many lives," and upon the marching powers of the troops which I sent into North Carolina.

In reply to this I can only say that I was not ordered to go with these troops, but to send them under their commanders to certain points, there to await further orders from Lieut.-General Grant, precisely as I was directed. The troops were mostly selected by General Grant, not by me, and as he had commanded them for a year he knew something of their capacity for marching, whether or not they would "march their legs off to catch the treasure for their own use."

3. Again General Sherman complains that my orders of April 26, to push forward against Johnson's army were given the very time that that army was surrendering to him. In making this statement he forgets time and circumstances. He must have known that I did not have, and could not possibly have had at that time, any official information of any new arrangement between him and Johnston for the surrender of the latter's army, neither General Sherman nor any one else could have sent me such official information otherwise than by sea, which would have required several days. I only knew from General Grant that Sherman's arrangements had been disapproved; that orders had been given to resume hostilities and that I had been directed by him to push forward my troops to Greensborough, where they would receive further orders. All other information from North Carolina came from Rebel sources.

4. The burden of General Sherman's complaint on this subject is that I ordered Generals Sheridan and Wright to push forward their troops, as directed by General Grant, regardless of any orders from any one except General Grant. This was simply carrying out the spirit of my instructions from General Grant. He had notified me that orders had been given to resume hostilities and had directed me to so advance troops to Greensboro' to await his further orders. As these troops approached the boundaries of North Carolina, Johnston, Beauregard, and other rebel officers tried, on the alleged grounds, arrangements with Sherman to stop the movement ordered by General Grant. When informed of this, I directed my officers to execute the commands which General Grant had given to me, regardless of orders from any one except General Grant himself. I respectfully submit that I could not have done less without neglecting my duty.

5. General Sherman sneers at my sending troops from the direction of Burkesville and Danville against Davis in North Carolina, as barely worthy of my military education and genius. However ridiculous General Sherman may consider these movements, they were made precisely as General Grant had directed them.

6. He complains that I did not notify him in regard to Davis and his stolen treasure, for the reason that I had no communication open to him. My most direct way of communication with him was through the Department in Washington, and I sent all information to the Department as soon as it was received. However absurd General Sherman may have considered the information, it was given by some of the most respectable and trustworthy business men in Richmond, through a gentleman whose character and position would prevent me from pronouncing his statements absurd, and of saying without examination—I don't believe a word of the treasure story.

7. In order to sustain his position that all the movements of my troops ordered by Grant were in violation of his truce, which I was bound to observe even without knowing the terms, and that he would have been justified to resist even at the cost of many lives—General Sherman refers to a chapter of international law. His reference is most pointedly against his positions and doctrines, and the case given in illustration in section 4 was one of which General Sherman was personally cognizant. In that case a subordinate commander refused to be bound by a flag of truce of his superior officer commanding another department. General Sherman was not even my superior in rank. I contend that all my orders were justifiable by the laws of war and military usage, even if they had not been directed by superior authority.

8. General Sherman says that General Grant "reached the Chesapeake in time to countermand General Halleck's orders, and prevent his violating my truce." This is not true. General Grant neither disapproved nor countermanded any orders of mine, nor was there at that time any truce. It had ceased by General Grant's orders to resume hostalities, and the subsequent surrender of Johnston's army, of which he then notified me, and recalled a part of the troops which he had directed me to send to Danville and Greensborro.

9. "There is but one other point in General Sherman's complaint that I deem it necessary to notice. I refer to the suggestion made to you in regard to the order to Generals Thomas and Wilson for preventing the escape of Davis and his Cabinet. Although these officers were under the nominal command of General Sherman, yet after he left Atlanta they received their instructions and orders from yourself and General Grant direct, not through General Sherman. This is recognized and provided for by the regulations of the War Department, and has been practiced for years. I have transmitted hundreds of orders in this way, and General Sherman was cognizant of the fact. The movements of Generals Thomas, Stoneman, Wilson, A. J. Smith, &c., while within General Sherman's general command, have been directed in this way for more than six months. In suggesting that orders be sent to these officers directly, and not through General Sherman, I suggested no departurp from well-established official channels. But even if I had the responsibility of adopting that course, it must rest upon the authority who sent the orders. If his complaint is directed against the form of the suggestion, I can only say that I was innocent of any intended offense. My telegram was hurriedly written, intended for yourself, not the public, and had reference to the state of facts as reported to me. It was reported that orders purporting to come from General Sherman, had been received through rebel lines, for General Wilcox to withdraw from Macon, release his prisoners, and that all hostilities should cease. These orders threw open the door for the escape of Davis and his party. This, I knew, was contrary to the wishes and orders of the Government; but I had no means of knowing whether or not Sherman had been so informed. I at the time had no communication with him or with General Grant, and I was not aware that either could communicate with our officers in the West except through Rebel authorities, who of course could not be relied on. I repeat that my suggestion had reference only to the facts and wishes of the Government as known to me at the time and was intended in no respect to reflect upon or be disrespectful to General Sherman. If I had been able to communicate with General Sherman, or had known at the time the condition of affairs in North Carolina, there would have been no necessity or occasion for any suggestion to you, and most probably none would have been made. With these remarks I respectfully submit that General Sherman's report, so far as he refers to me, is unjust, unkind, and contrary to military usage, and that his statements are contrary to the real facts of the case. I beg leave further to remark that I have in no way, shape or manner criticized or reflected upon General Sherman's course in North Carolina, or upon his truce, or, as General Grant styles it, "arrangement" with Johnston and Breckinridge, but have simply acted upon the orders, instructions, and expressed wishes of my superiors as communicated to me, and as I understood them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

Telegram from Major-General Stoneman, Received June 5—8 p. m.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 4, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have just seen in print the letter of General Sherman to Lieutenant General Grant of April 28, and in which appears the following words: "Mr. Stanton, in stating that my orders to General Stoneman were to result in the escape of Jeff. Davis to Mexico or Europe, is in deep error. Stoneman was not at Salisbury, but had gone back to Statesville. Davis was beyond him; by turning toward me he was approaching Davis, and had he joined me as ordered, I would have had a mounted force, great y needed for that and other purposes, &c. General Sherman, directly and by implication, in these remarks and assertions, does me great injustice, and makes assertions without a knowledge of circumstances and which are not borne out by facts. General Thomas has assure l you that I obeyed orders strictly, and I consider it a duty I owe to myself to state that I am ready to prove and show, I think, to your satisfaction—first, that had I obeyed General Sherman's orders Davis would in all probability have escaped.

2. That had not Sherman's orders, proclaiming that peace had been restored from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, been received when they were, Davis would most likely have been captured by my cavalry in April; such was the command for that and other purposes.

3. That had I not afterward, by direction, paid no attention to Gen. Sherman's orders, Davis in all human probability would have escaped to the Mississippi River unmolested. The object of Gen. Sherman when he wrote the letter was evidently to throw the responsibility of the escape of Davis upon myself, and inasmuch as his letter has been published to the world, and its poisons been imbibed by the public mind, I have to ask that this statement may be given to the public as its antidote.

GEORGE STONEMAN, Major-Gen.

FROM the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* we take the following description of a new rifled cannon now on trial in that city:—

A very interesting trial of a small and novel rifled cannon is in progress at the water shops, under Major LAIDLEY'S direction. The piece weighs only one hundred and sixty-seven pounds, yet has endured, without apparent injury, a test with a charge of powder and projectile such as are fired ordinarily from guns weighing over eight hundred pounds. Nearly five hundred shots were fired with it, the charge being a pound of powder and a projectile weighing seven and three quarter pounds; and the charge has been increased to a pound of powder and a projectile weighing ten and a quarter pounds, ten charges of this kind having already been fired. About two hundred more will be, if the gun holds together so long, as it undoubtedly will, and further testing then will be considered a waste of powder.

The remarkable and previously unheard of strength secured in this piece comes from a peculiarity of its construction. The core of the gun is bronze, which, after the two and a half inch bore is made, is only about a quarter of an inch thick. On the outside of this core or cylinder, fine steel wire is tightly wound to the depth of an inch. The wires pass over diagonally, each successive layer being at right angles with the previous one. After this winding was completed when the gun was manufactured, it was heated to a high temperature and then plunged into a quantity of molten bronze. The final result is a piece which it is impossible to burst except with a most extravagant and enormous charge.

We have no doubt the gun above described has the qualities of endurance accorded to it by the unscientific writer; but it is, of course, a mistake to regard the method of wrapping a bronze cylinder with wire as anything novel in gun manufacture. It is merely a repetition of the method devised by Mr. LONGRIDGE, the English engineer, whose experiments are freely discussed in the published reports of the proceedings of the British Institution of Mechanical Engineers, a number of years since. There may be in the gun above described some modification of Mr. LONGRIDGE'S method, but the principle and results appear to be about the same. At the time of the experiments of Mr. LONGRIDGE, the great strength displayed by the models encouraged the belief that the method could be employed in the construction of heavy calibres capable of using proportionately heavy charges of powder. But these anticipations, owing to practical difficulties, were never realized.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON GUARD. A Novel. By ANNIE THOMAS. Miss THOMAS is a recent and valuable recruit to the company of female novelists who have taken a prominent place in English literature during the last century. Her first story of importance was "Denis Donne," which was exceedingly readable in itself, and gave good promise of the future. The next novel was "Theo Leigh," which was quite equal to its predecessor, and was chiefly remarkable for its free and flowing style, and the sharp analysis and development of its *dramatis personæ*. The third story, "On Guard," has the marked originality of the two previous, while it shows an obvious gain in experience and power. The style is picturesque and entertaining, and the characters are cleverly handled. It is a very lively and pleasant book. Its author has hitherto been little known in America, but has achieved success in England. New York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE VALLEY OF THE SHENANDOAH IN 1861. By ROBERT PATTERSON, late Major-General of Volunteers. In this little volume, General PATTERSON reviews the entire history of the events immediately preceding the first battle of Manassas, in order to vindicate himself from something of the odium which the popular indignation attached to him, for his conduct on that occasion. Of course, the circumstances which it is necessary to explain away are well known. The condemnation of General PATTERSON rests on the charge that he was left to hold JOHNSTON in check, but failed to do so, and therefore the battle at Manassas was lost. The Committee on the Conduct of the War, after examining the subject, our readers will remember, declare as their opinion that "the principal cause "of the defeat on that day was, the failure of General PATTER-"son to hold the force of JOHNSTON in the Valley of the Shen-"andoah." The object of this narrative, as we understand it, is to show, first, that PATTERSON could not hold JOHNSTON in the position where the former's superior officers had placed him, and that they know he could not. Secondly, that so far from JOHNSTON surprising our troops at Bull Run by hurrying on his reinforcements, PATTERSON had informed MCDOWELL that JOHNSTON was moving. Finally, that JOHNSTON'S coming did not cause the loss of the battle, as can be proved by testimony of the most distinguished officers who were present at it.

In support of these propositions, a great deal of testimony is adduced. It is a very interesting discussion. We are not yet, perhaps, in a position to judge with perfect accuracy of that or any other battle in the war. But we certainly are more competent to do so now than at the time of its occurrence. Then, the utmost fury and ignorance prevailed, and the least error of judgment in a General, however natural and excusable, was the signal for universal execration. We have learned more charity of judgment now, and General PATTERSON has chosen wisely in biding his time for a revision of public opinion. He will not expect to be restored to popular favor, or to take a place as one of the heroes of the war; but he can hope for a fairer decision on his merits and deficiencies as a soldier.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S GUIDE. By Col. THEO. T. CASE, A. Q. M., Quartermaster-General of Missouri. The object of this volume is to furnish a compilation of the rules, regulations, and forms in actual use and force in the Quartermaster's Department, to such officers and others as may need it. It embraces everything in the Revised Army Regulations of 1863, and the General Orders of the War Department, from May 1861, to April 10, 1865, which in any way can affect the service of the Q. M. Department, besides many useful hints not found in either. To this is added a complete file of the General Orders from the Quartermaster-General's Office to April 10, 1865. Such a compendium must prove very useful to the class for whom it is designed. St. Louis: P. M. PINCKNARD.

WE have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the Report of General PETER T. WASHBURN, Adjutant and Inspector General of the State of Vermont, for the year ending October 1st, 1864; and also the receipt from Colonel SAMUEL P. SIMPSON, the report of General JOHN B. GRAY, Adjutant General of Missouri, during the year 1864. To these interesting historical documents we hope to have occasion to refer.

SURGEON WILLIAM WHELAN, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department, died on the evening of the 11th, after a protracted illness, from disease of the heart. On account of high professional ability and experience, Surgeon WHELAN has been stationed some years at Washington, and many of our naval officers, as well as other public men, have been recipients, during sickness, of his kind attention. He was a man of sound judgment in matters outside of his profession, and his intellect was made strong by close study of men as well as by book-culture. Dr. WHELAN was a native of Pennsylvania, and entered the naval service in 1828.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

A CORPS OF INSTRUCTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The problem to be solved by us at this time, is to form a comparatively small standing army, capable of being expanded in time of danger, to a great degree. It ought not therefore to be improper for a soldier of the Volunteer Army, to offer a suggestion which may prove of value.

At the beginning of the war, which has just terminated, our greatest difficulties arose from the ignorance of the Volunteer officers, of their most common duties. The Volunteer force being composed almost wholly, of unskilled men. There were no educated comrades of whom to learn. The result has been that the Government has lost immensely in property, through the worthlessness of those entrusted with its care, and the Nation has been deprived of many valued citizens, who were victims to the prevailing inefficiency.

At that time the Regular Army was looked upon with disdain, scarcely any but foreigners would enter its rank, and none but the lowest of these. Consequently we had none to depend upon to officer our newly-formed battalions. We made colonels of lawyers, captains and subalterns of merchants and clerks, and we know the result. Years of defeat, disaster, and disgrace, before they became soldiers. It was a hard school, yet we had to suffer the penalty of our neglect.

Our Military Academy makes excellent officers, but it cannot supply the needs of a vast volunteer force. Let us therefore make the Regular Army, or at least a portion of it, respectable, by inducing intelligent men to enter its ranks.

I propose the formation of a "Corps of Instruction," as a part of the Regular Army, to be composed (as found best,) of one-tenth, one-twentieth, or one-fiftieth part of the whole. Each arm to be represented in it, and the organization of its regiments, batteries, and companies, to be the same as in other parts of the Army. The corps to be recruited by transfers of meritorious enlisted men of the Army, upon recommendations of a board of examination, and the enlistment of such civilians as may possess the requisite qualifications. It should be officered by skilled and intelligent men, capable of imparting their knowledge to others.

The officers and men of the corps should perform all the duties of a soldier, and in addition receive such instruction in the theory and practice of war, as would best tend to perfect them in their occupation. The enlisted men should also receive intruction as to the necessity and proper manner of making returns, the mode of official correspondence, care of public property, &c.

The corps might receive higher pay relatively then other parts of the Army, or it might be considered that the education bestowed by the Government, and the certain prospect of promotion, would be an ample equivalent for the increased exertions expected of its members, and the obvious merit they have shown.

As a means of encouragement to the highest efforts, appointments to positions of sergeants and subalterns in the Army, could be made from the corps, upon recommendation of boards of examination.

Let it be understood throughout the Army, that this is the road to promotion, and that it is open to all, such a spirit of emulation among the enlisted men, would be incited as has not heretofore been seen. Thus it would not only educate our "cadre," but it would create a discipline, which would add greater strength than to recruit it to double its number under the present system.

In this way we obtain a standing army, small in numbers, yet which is in itself a school of military instruction for the Nation. When these men are discharged, they will carry with them to civil life, a knowledge which will educate the militia, and thereby prevent the waste, and destruction which characterized the first year of our war. And when war comes, we can place commissions in tried and faithful hands.

In time of peace the corps could be stationed in districts where troops are necessary, or it could garrison large posts. The small duties required would not interfere with its studies. But in time of war, depleted by promotions, and again recruited from the bravest and most intelligent of the Army, it would form a splendid reserve. It could even enter upon campaigns with the Army, and be used at decisive moments, to hurl confusion on a successful enemy, or demoralize and scatter a defeated one.

The corps would be regarded by the people, something as the French regarded "NAPOLEON'S Imperial Guard," and as all nations do the "Corps d'Elite" of their respective armies. But our corps would be of far more value than any of these; formed by promotion from the Army, and the officers of the Army promoted from it, its influence and discipline would be felt throughout the Nation.

I have given the outlines of what may be termed the *soul* of an army. The plan may be altered, extended, or reduced, yet it is needed, and I hope, sincerely, that it, or something similar, may be adopted in our Army.

West Point might still be the nursery of our generals, but this corps would be the nursery of the Army, without which generals are useless.

ASSISTANT-Surgeon John Homans, Jr., United States Army, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted. Surgeon George Taylor, United States Army, has been relieved from duty in the Middle Department and ordered to the Department of the Northwest. Assistant-Surgeon E. J. Durken, United States Army, has been assigned as Acting Medical Purveyor at Louisville, Kentucky, during the absence of Surgeon D. L. Magruder, United States Army, who is absent on leave.

MAJOR-General P. Jas. Osterhaus, U. S. Volunteers, has been relieved from duty as Chief of Staff of Major-General Canby, and will proceed to Vicksburgh, Miss, and report to Major-General G. K. Warren, whom he will succeed in the command of the Department of Mississippi (subject to the approval of the President) as soon as the resignation of that officer is accepted. On the 10th, General Warren, by General Orders, announced the acceptance of his resignation and turned over the command.

THE ARMSTRONG AND WHITWORTH GUNS.

[From the London Times]

THE Committee have entered upon comparatively new ground in the experiments upon iron plates made at Shoeburyness on Wednesday, the general result of which, as far as the trials had proceeded, was given in our impression of Thursday. Those who have followed the course of the experiments which have now been carried on by the committee for more than a year at very great public expense, will see that in coming to the question of the effect of naval guns upon iron plates, inclined at an angle such as would be taken by the side of a ship in rolling, or by the form of the face of an iron-cased fort, or still more by the convex surface of the turrets and cupolas and the sloping sides of Captain COLES'S vessels, which will undoubtedly be the fighting ships of the future in our Navy, as they have long been in the American and the Danish service, the committee are dealing with a subject upon the complete understanding of which depends much of the efficiency of our naval and coast armament.

By far the greater proportion of target experiments have been made for the last ten years upon iron-faced targets of all sorts of constructions—earth, stone, wood, pasteboard, cotton, wool, hog's hair, india-rubber, etc., iron in thick slabs, and in several layers, iron in ribs placed edgeways, with cross girders without backing, iron in compartments enclosing oak or teak timber, iron in an outer and thicker set of plates with a middle thinner set with wood-backing between, iron inner skins, and sometimes without this protection, as in the *Lord Warden*. If we look back at this long course of experiments, few instances of firing at plates inclined at an angle are to be met with. There was the trial of Mr. JONES'S angulated target at Portsmouth, which was incomplete and unsatisfactory, because it was not attacked with the flat-headed steel shot and shell, though it showed that there was a value attached to the form which made a certain proportion of shot glance, and gave the projectile a greater thickness of iron, for weight carried by the ship, to be pierced. The trial of Captain COLES'S first experimental cupola fitted to the *Trusty* proved still more conclusively the immense advantages of protection which are obtainable by the curved form of the plates. Then we have the memorable instance of actual warfare in the sloped roof of railway iron extemporized on board the *Merrimac*, a rough and ready contrivance which sufficed to defy the enormous round shot of the *Monitor*. But in all our target experiments the advantages have been on the side of the guns, while the structure taken to represent so accurately the armor-cased ship's side has really not represented it fully and fairly, since no ship would ever be taken at such a disadvantage. No commander, in fact, would fight his ship at anchor; he would manœuvre as his adversary would, and whether the fight were between ship and ship or fort and ship, the shot would, in the vast majority of hits, strike obliquely. We have hitherto made no experiments in oblique firing, and it will be remembered the question was recently asked in Parliament as to when such experiments were to be made. There can be no doubt that we have been a little behindhand with these experiments, for we observe that convex targets, representing turrets, have been fired at by the large 15-inch and 11-inch guns of the American service at the Navy Yard at Washington. It is true, however, that the American artillerists have only proved that their turrets are stronger than any broadside construction against 15-inch round cast-iron shot—*i. e.*, a 400-pounder with 60 pounds of powder; they have not yet got so far as we have in discovering the use of steel shot and shell in penetrating iron of any thickness. They rely more upon heavy round shots and large charges from few guns carried by turret ships, and that troublesome innovation, the torpedoes, and we have read how the *Atlanta*, a casemated iron-clad, with sides sloping at an angle of 35 degrees, and 4½-inch plates on 2½ feet of pine backing, was smashed by the *Weehawken's* 15-inch ball at 300 yards. The 70-pounders now under trial, which are experimental and competitive guns, are very different weapons from those in the American service. They are of very moderate calibre, the Armstrong being a three-grooved shunt gun of 6.4 inches, weighing 75 cwt.; the Whitworth one of 5.5 inches calibre, and weighing 76 cwt. So that, while they are about a ton lighter than the old 68 pounder, they throw a shot of over 70 pounds with a smaller charge of powder and with much greater efficiency. These two guns, each of which has now stood near upon 3,000 rounds, were planted at a range of 200 yards from the targets. The targets were two large slabs of 4½-inch iron plates, made at the most noted iron-works of France, by Messrs. PETIN and GAUDET. These were raised up lengthways, each against a separate framework of strong deal timbers, without any timber backing, at an angle of 38 degrees, the face being inclined away from the gun. The plates measured 15 feet long and 3 feet 4 inches wide, and though somewhat roughly rolled, apparently, compared with BROWN'S plates, proved that they were of excellent material, although laminated in the structure. A bull's-eye being made about the centre of the plates, the firing commenced. The Whitworth gun, loaded with the regular charge of 12 pounds and its hexagonal flat-headed steel shot, was fired first. The shot hit immediately below and close to the bull's-eye, and broke up, scooping out the plate to the depth of three inches, and bulging it behind with a crack. The Armstrong was then fired at the other plate, loaded with a charge of 14 pounds and a solid spherical-headed elongated steel shot, with three rows of studs on it. The shot struck fully a yard below the bull's-eye, scooping out the plate to the depth of five inches, and breaking up with one or two large fragments, which flew away over the target to seaward. The plate was cracked and the laminæ driven through behind, letting daylight through it, but the metal was so tough that it had prevented the shot getting through. Some pieces of the plate were knocked off behind, and the bulging was considerable, but the damage was confined to the space of about 18 inches.

It was thus apparent that the round-headed projectile of the shunt gun had the advantage, and the heavier blow struck was attributed to the larger charge of powder and higher velocity thus obtained. The superiority in accuracy was rather marked in favor of the Whitworth gun. The next round was a precise repetition of the conditions of the first from both guns. In this the Whitworth gun again

did almost precisely the same amount of damage, and proved its accuracy again in striking the bull's-eye. The shot broke, and was picked up near the target. The shunt gun again struck very wide of the mark, hitting the plate fully a yard above and to the left of the bull's-eye, penetrated the plate, driving pieces off the back, but not getting through it, although, as in the previous hit, the opening was completely through, and the timber supports were cracked through. The shot again flew off in large fragments to three or four hundred yards, causing some anxiety for the safety of some men unloading a barge at the shore.

As far as the experiments went, they appear to cast some doubt over the great superiority hitherto generally allowed to the flat-headed projectile for piercing iron-plates, compared with the spherical or conical headed, especially as regards this oblique firing. But it is not difficult to see that the conditions of the experiment were not precisely the same for each projectile, the excess of one-sixth more charge in the shunt gun giving it the advantage in velocity at this short range, and consequently of penetration, though the excess of penetration is not wholly accounted for in this way. It must not be overlooked also that the want of accuracy in the shunt gun, at a range which might be called point blank, is a defect which would of course become a very serious one at a range of four hundred yards. To determine whether flat or round head is the best for biting into a plate inclined back as in this case, it would be necessary to use the same charges and the same guns. But there is another point in reference to the relative power of the two guns and their projectiles, and that is whether the same comparative results would be obtained at the longer range of 400 or 600 yards, with which the competition began at the plates. Can this range of 200 yards be called a fair fighting range? It is certainly not a tenth part of the range of the two guns under trial; we ought to know what the guns can do at say 500 yards against iron plates, firing obliquely. As, however, it was proved last summer that either gun with its projectile will pierce 4½ inch plates, strongly backed with timber and iren skin, as in the *Warrior* targets, at 800 yards, and they are not able to pierce an unbacked plate at 200 yards, we must conclude that the inclination of the plate is the source of the great difference in the results. It remains to be seen whether the round-headed or the flat-headed shell, which after all is the vital weapon, is the best for oblique firing, and this is a point only to be ascertained by further experiments. In the meantime we may gather a prognostication from this first trial of oblique firing with the best guns our artillerists can produce as to the fate of those ships recently constructed by Mr. REED, on what is called the centre battery plan, and, indeed in a less degree of all broadside armaments, by no means favorable to those vessels as compared with cupola and turret ships.

THE ARMY OF FRANCE.

[From the London Times]

THE actual numbers of the French army at this moment are 614,129, and the calculation proceeds as follows:—Algeria carries off 79,826, or as nearly as possible the equivalent of our Indian garrisons. Mexico absorbs 30,747; and Rome 13,041, which together represent something like the demands of our own colonies. This would leave for "the "interior," that is to say, France proper, a balance of 276,513 men. But now come the drawbacks It is said that the "organic non-effectives" belonging to the auxiliary services of the army are 41,739 in number; the men detached or in confinement, 19,538, and those on leave of absence, 11,000. The sum of these several deductions is 79,277, which, subtracted from the total above given, leaves the 197,236 men put forward as the "effective" army of France. We have no doubt this reckoning is accurate; but we should be almost afraid to estimate the "net" strength of our own army by so very rigorous a rule. We rather think a force of 30,000 was said some time ago to be the maximum producible at any time from our establishments.

These calculations, however, do not exhaust the subject. They account only for some 400,000 of the 600,000 men provided by the French estimates, the remaining 200,000 being thrown into the "reserve." Consequently, France at any time could double her army of 197,000 by calling out the reserve to reinforce it, and these 400,000 troops would be available for European service even before the establishments had been actually put upon a war footing. Of course, our own militia and volunteers represent also a reserve force; but the conditions of their service are not identical with those of the regular army. France may be said, upon the whole, to maintain a "peace establishment" of 400,000 men, of whom 120,000 are on foreign service, and 80,000 non-effective. This leaves about 200,000 for home service; but a reserve of 200,000 more is always at hand. These three totals of 200,000 each for absents, effectives and reserves, give just the amount of 600,000 men, which seems to be regarded in many quarters as the traditional and appropriate measure of the French military establishments.

It is satisfactory to reflect that we can now look at these statistics without the least concern. We have almost ceased to regard France as even a possible enemy, and, indeed, the amity now established between the two countries was recently made the subject of remark in the French debates. Nor can we say, looking at the armaments of European countries generally, that the French army is maintained on an extravagant scale. Measured by population it is not so large as the Prussian army. It is not so large as the armies of the minor German States, or even as the army of Belgium. But its burden nevertheless is severely felt; nor can we wonder at the fact. Its cost is only about £17,000,000, whereas our own army costs nearly £15,000,000; but then there is that crushing demand for 100,000 men every year. Be it remembered that the population of France is only about one-fifth larger than our own, so that this levy must fall upon it with extreme severity. Nor is it fair to say that as a proportion of these 100,000 go into the reserve, the pressure becomes proportionately lessened, for the men of the reserve force are liable at any moment to be called upon for service, and are, therefore, unable to settle themselves quietly in life. We must say that we have read the French debates with some gratification, and have traced with pleasure the growth of a sentiment conducive to peace and economy. We do not look at the French establishments as convoying any menace to England; nor can we allege, on an impartial estimate, that they are out of proportion to the establishments of other continental states. But these establishments are all excessive together, all onerous to their respective countries, and all fraught with evil. If France would take the lead in a policy of disarmament, she would be doing no more than her national strength and her national position would enable her to do with safety and propriety.

THE ARMY OF RUSSIA.

[From the Russian Correspondence]

THE *Russian Invalid* has published an article about the present budget of our army as compared with that of the armies of other powers, of which we intend to give a summary, for the following reasons:—Firstly, because the numbers contained in it have a statistical value interesting many persons; and, secondly, because the comparison of the present budget with former ones shows a constant desire on the part of the government to reconcile the safety of the country with a reduction of the expenses.

There is an evident necessity for Russia to maintain its army on an equal footing with those of neighboring countries, as shown in the history of the last ten years. Let us then consider the forces of the great European states, expressed in such numbers.

Prussia, with a population of 18,000,000, occupying a surface of 5,000 square miles, has a permanent army of 200,000 men, costing 40,000,000 thalers, or (at current exchange) 45,000,000 roubles.

Austria, with a population of 37,000,000, occupying territory of about 12,000 square miles, maintains, including the soldiers on temporary leave, an army of 500,000 men, costing 122,000,000 florins, or 77,000,000 roubles. It is well known that the number, 300,000 men, which represents the peace footing, is purely fictitious.

France, with 38,000,000 inhabitants, on a surface of 10,000 square miles, has an army of 400,000 men, costing 440,000,000 francs (of which 380,000,000 are for ordinary and 60,000,000 for extraordinary expenses) or 133,000,000 roubles.

England, with 5,000 square miles and 30,000,000 inhabitants, maintains 150,000 soldiers, at the cost of £15,000,000, or 120,000,000 roubles. It has, besides, at its disposal the East Indian army of 210,000 men, of whom 70,000 are English, and which would also do service in other places. This latter costs £21,000,000; and we thus arrive at a total cost of 288,000,000 roubles for an army of 360,000 men.

All these states together contain 32,000 square miles, equal to a third part of European Russia, and maintain 1,300,000 soldiers, at an expense of 385,000,000 roubles.

Fortunately for Russia, 100,000 square miles of its territory forms a continuous surface, which enables the army to guard the frontiers at the expense of the centre, and to save in this manner a great deal of money. Here is the war budget during the last two years:—

In 1863, ordinary budget	118 536,000	roubles.
" extraordinary ditto.	35 509 000	"
In 1864, budget of peace	119 950 000	roub'es.
" war expenses	32,484,000	"

For 1865 the peace budget was fixed at 127,972,000 roubles; but it may be observed that in this estimate are included 7,358,000 roubles of expenses resulting from measures taken under preceding circumstances, so that the peace budget is in reality 120,614,000 roubles.

This sum will not seem exaggerated if we consider that our army has to protect a territory three times larger than that of the above-named powers, to pacify immense extents of territory in Central Asia, and that, in fact, this sum is only the third part of the budget of the other powers. We must not forget that, if the raw materials do not cost more in Russia than in the remainder of Europe, it is not the same with the produce of manufacturers. We pay for equipment and arming a great deal more than the other powers.

The war budget was formerly only 101 million roubles, whilst it amounts at present to 120 millions. This increase does not prove anything against the amelioration introduced into our administration, and it will be seen hereafter that it is more apparent than real. In 1860 the Ministry of War had at its disposal, besides its budget, considerable revenues which have since been used for other purposes. Thus an annual sum of 9,199,691 roubles was taken from a supplementary war budget and transferred to the exchequer, and an extraordinary credit of 952,998 roubles suppressed. Moreover, the War Department got burdened with expenses formerly assigned to other establishments, such as the expenses of the military schools, amounting to 4,087,291 roubles, and 330,227 roubles for the purchase of pharmaceutical supplies. It will be seen, therefore, that the present budget exceeds that of 1860 by seven million roubles.

Two memorials, signed by nearly four hundred old and new citizens of Natchez, Miss., and vicinity, have been forwarded to President Johnson. One of them asks that General Davidson (who has recently been brevetted Major-General) be appointed Military Governor of Mississippi, and the other asks that if a Military Governor is appointed, General Davidson be the man.

THE preparations for the laying of the corner stone of the monument at Gettysburgh are almost complete. Major-General Howard will deliver the address. Colonel C. G. Halpine ("Miles O'Reilly,") will read an original poem. Major-General Geary will act as Chief Marshal, and the Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New-York, as Chaplain of the occasion.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel George W. Balloch, Chief Commissary of the Twentieth Army corps, and Captain and Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, has been assigned to duty as Inspector of the Subsistence Department, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Subsistence Department, under act of March 2d, 1865. He is ordered to immediately report in person to Major-General Howard, Commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General Palmer has returned to Kentucky from Washington.

MAJOR-General Terry has been appointed to the military command of Virginia.

FIRST Lieutenant C. M. Ball, 1st regiment Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, has been cashiered.

MAJOR-General Herron has resigned his commission, and will return to his home in Dubuque, Iowa.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Mitchell, of Hancock's Staff, is brevetted Brigadier-General for personal bravery.

MAJOR-General J. H. Wilson, commanding our forces in lower Georgia, has his headquarters in Macon.

BRIGADIER-General T. W. Sherman has been appointed brevet Major-General for gallantry at Port Hudson.

COLONEL Christianson, Assistant Adjutant-General, on the Staff of Major-General Canby, has sent in his resignation.

MAJOR-General Grierson has been assigned to the command of the cavalry forces in the Department of the Gulf.

MAJOR-General Ord has been assigned to the military command of the State of Oregon, headquarters at Portland.

ADMIRAL Farragut has accepted the invitation of the Mayor of Boston to celebrate the Fourth of July in that city.

CAPTAIN Robert Lincoln has sent to the Chicago Fair the manuscript copy of the message sent to Congress by his late father on April 16, 1862.

BRIGADIER-General W. F. Bartlett left Boston on Saturday, by orders from General Grant, to report to the commanding officer of the Ninth corps.

MAJOR-General Lovell H. Rousseau has been nominated in a caucus of members of the Kentucky Legislature as a candidate for United States Senator.

MAJOR Phineas A. Davis of General Foster's Staff, Twenty-Fourth Army corps, has been promoted for gallant service to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet.

THE President has accepted the resignation of Brevet Brigadier-General Richard D. Cutts, United States Volunteers, Colonel and A. D. C. United States Army.

CAPTAIN R. Chandler, A. A. G., on the staff of Major-General Wilcox, has been appointed A. A. G. on the staff of the Major-General commanding the Department.

BREVET Major-General J. W. Turner, lately commanding the Second division of the Twenty-fourth corps, has assumed the command of the district of Henrico, Virginia.

BRIGADIER-General M. R. Patrick, Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of Virginia, has tendered his resignation, and it is understood that he will be relieved forthwith.

COLONEL Wm. S. A. Fish, formerly Provost-Marshal of Baltimore, and some time since dismissed the service by order of a court martial, has been restored to his full rank, with back pay by the President, after a full investigation of his case.

BREVET Lieutenant-General Scott celebrated his seventy-eight birth day on the 13th. He is as usual, spending his summer at West Point, and we are pleased to hear that his health and spirits are improved.

MAJOR-General Mower has received 30 days leave of absence, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to General Sheridan, Major DeGrasse and Captains O'Reilly and Christensen of his personal staff accompany him.

CAPTAIN A. R. Cutler, A. Q. M., late on temporary duty in the office of Colonel Ludington, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington, has been assigned to duty as A. Q. M. of Major-General Bartlett's command.

THE remains of Colonel Newton Stone of the 2d Vermont, who was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, are to be removed from the battle field to Bennington, where a monument is to be erected to his memory.

FIRST Lieutenant William E. Stephen, 20th New-York Independent Battery, First Lieutenant Theodore Goupil, Co. I. 13th New-York Artillery, and Lieutenant William G. Hart, Co. I, 13th., Heavy Artillery have been dismissed the service.

MAJOR Harrison White, Sixth N. Y. V. cavalry, has been promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, which he has commanded through the whole of the spring campaign with Sheridan, Colonel Fitzhugh being in command of the brigade.

THE War Department has decided that volunteer soldiers, wishing to enlist into the Regular Army, will be forthwith mustered out of their respective commands, receive their discharges and final statements, and not be sent to the rendezvous, but receive their final payments.

BRIGADIER-General Frank Fessenden has reported at Camp Stoneman, to take command of the First brigade, First division of Hancock's corps. The division is now commanded by Brevet Major-General Carroll, who has been placed on duty according to his brevet rank.

MAJOR John S. Schultze, Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Pennsylvania, having been appointed by the President of the United States colonel by brevet, for faithful and meritorious services, is announced as such by Major-General Cadwallader, to date March 13th, 1865.

A BOARD of officers is in session daily for an examination into the merits of every officer of the entire Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and the result of the investigation is forwarded to the War Department. Meritorious officers making application to remain in the service receive an appointment in the new consolidations, upon the recommendation of the Examining Board.

BREVET Major-General Birge has assumed command of the District of Savannah, Ga. His headquarters will be in the State Bank, Savannah, formerly occupied by General Grover. Brevet Brigadier-General Woodford has assumed his position as post commandant and established his headquarters in the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Bryan street, opposite General Birge's headquarters.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE EDITOR of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. CHURCH.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

NOTICE.

MR. J. R. JOB is introduced to the gentlemen of the Army and Navy as the accredited agent of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Business transactions made with him will be endorsed by the publishers. It is not the custom of this paper to employ travelling agents; but in this case an exception has been made.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SUBSCRIBER.—"No person discharged at his own request or before the expiration of his term of enlistment shall be given an honorable discharge." See United States Navy Regulations 1865, ¶ 784.

MASTER'S MATE.—Acting Master's Mates are, by a recent Act of Congress, ordered to be styled "Mates," and the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to increase their pay to a sum not exceeding $60 per month.

When a commanding officer receives a communication for the Secretary of the Navy from a subordinate officer he "must forward the same, if couched in respectful language, as soon after being received as possible." If he fails in his duty the writer is at liberty to forward it direct to the Secretary. (See United States Navy Regulations, 1865, ¶ 1,107.)

R. R.—Midshipmen after final academic examination receive $300 per annum while on sea service.

STEWARD—"Officers are entitled to receive the pay due them up to the date of sailing, without reference to the advance received from the pay agent." Regulations, ¶ 1,174.

NAVAL ACADEMY.—Under this head we will answer a number of inquiries all to the same import. Candidates for admission are selected as follows:—Two are nominated by each member of the House of Representatives, two for the District of Columbia, ten at large, ten from the sons of officers in the Army and Navy, and three from boys enlisted in the Navy who have been one year in service, six months of which must have been at sea. Further information can be obtained by application to Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy. Number 24, vol. I. of this journal also contains a pretty full synopsis of the regulations of the Academy.

J. E. D.—For an account of the examination of a master's mate we would refer you to the Navy Regulations, Article V.

NORTH EDISTO.—The senior engineers of all vessels of the Navy are ward room officers.

OSSAPELION.—An enlisted man who accepts an appointment as third assistant engineer or acting master's mate in the Navy can claim his discharge as an enlisted man at the expiration of his term of enlistment, but this will not vacate his appointment as an officer.

BOSTON.—Your question has been too long overlooked. An ironclad is a vessel intended to be proof against cannon shot; the so-called tin-clads are vessels with a thin plating of armor sufficient only to protect them against musket shot. They are old river steamers which have been transformed into gunboats.

CLERK.—A ship's writer is a petty officer who is allowed a few dollars extra pay for clerical services. Whether he is an idler or not is determined by the captain. He is a petty officer of the staff, ranking number six, next after schoolmasters. See Navy Regulations, ¶ 451.

ENGINEER.—The difference between the naval and revenue is that the one is the national arm for defence and offence upon water; the other is simply a branch of the Treasury Department, designed for the enforcement of the revenue laws. There is no way of being transferred from the naval to the revenue service.

V. R. C.—You are respectfully referred to "Abstract of Military Laws," published in our issue of March 25, 1865.

THE first Army corps to finally dissolve and go out of existence is the Twentieth. It was composed of forty-five regiments, twenty-two of which have been mustered out, and the balance transferred, the Western troops to the Fourteenth corps, which has gone to Louisville, and the Eastern troops to the temporary command of Major-General Augur, commanding the Department of Washington. These troops are now encamped on Kolorama Heights, and are under the immediate command of Brevet Major-General Bartlett. The records of the Twentieth corps, comprising its complete history from the time of its organization to its dissolution, were this week filed in the War Department by Colonel H. W. Perkins, Adjutant-General of the corps, and its affairs are therefore wound up. Major-General Mower, the late commander of the corps, is spending thirty days' leave of absence at his home in Connecticut, at the expiration of which he will report to Major-General Sheridan for duty, and will probably have a command in Texas, in which State he was posted when the Rebellion broke out.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1865.

ENGLAND AND REBEL BELLIGERENCY.

THE prominent English and French newspapers are busily considering American affairs. It is not a little noticeable that quite as sound and searching discussions of the great governmental question involved in the late Southern War are to be found in those journals as in our own. Our own fondness for "paragraphing," and our horror of elaborate essays as if they were *long sermons in type*, not to speak of certain other obvious reasons, seem to prevent the Daily Press at least, from looking steadily at any subject for five consecutive minutes, and the idea of filling and turning a column with a single editorial, of touching any subject finally, of explaining any political problem exclusively, is unpalatable to most of us. Some of the English journals are elaborate, suggestive, and thoughtful upon our affairs, as well as upon their own. They are usually prejudiced in opinion it is true, often obstinately blind, and almost always unappreciative, in spite of their efforts to be otherwise. Still there is sometimes allowance to be made for them, on the score of their inability to comprehend our political institutions. For example, take the very question which has been exciting spirited discussions through four years, and now, perhaps, as spirited as ever, a discussion conducted not only by such personnages as Earl RUSSELL and Lord LYONS, and Mr. SEWARD, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. SUMNER, as "Historicus" of the *London Times*, and Mr. BEMIS and the other reviewers of "Historicus" but also by thousands of lesser legislators, debaters, and publicists—the conduct of England in recognizing the billigerent rights of the Rebels, and the "woes unnumbered" and complications manifold springing out of it. It has always struck us, and more particularly on perusing the news brought by recent ocean steamers, that we ought not to complain if England has hitherto failed to understand the precise conditions, powers, functions, and scopes of our National Government on the one hand and the State Governments on the other. We never have had them accurately and fully defined ourselves. The doctrine of the *impossibility of legal secession*, infamous as secession is, has never been completely established until this very moment. Crime though it is to hold such a doctrine, it took a cruel and terrible war to settle the magnitude of the offence to popular appreciation, the rival views on that question being put to the arbitrament of arms. If we complain that England has never known what State Rights mean, and what they do not mean, let us reflect that we do not know exactly ourselves. Great men do not agree on that subject now. We venture to assert, for example, that taking three of the chief men at present before the country, they will not coincide in their views of State and National sovereignty and prerogatives. President JOHNSON would hardly agree with Secretary SEWARD, nor General SHERMAN with either. 3,000 miles of geographical distance and a wider separation in ideas tend to make a question which our own people do not see clearly, still more dim and complicated. And what is now true of the question of State Rights, was formerly true with England, or with the South, regarding the legal question of secession.

It was an incident of our form of government that it should require time (in the order of Providence it seems to have called for blood) to settle this great question of reciprocal relations between Nation and State. Our very name, United States, suggested to foreign observers, first, that sovereign States formed the integers of the Nation; second, that at one time they had not been united, and yet were sovereign; third, that, because they had been united, therefore they might become disunited. Recognizing this solemn bond of matrimony between the States, they yet recognized also the possibility of divorce. We do not, let it be remembered, offer any apology for the course of England in the late war. It deserves pointed condemnation rather. If there was nothing else to complain of, it is that she gave her sympathy to a resolution which had no wrong suffered, to justify it—to an *insurrection* founded on human slavery. But we were not surprised at the people of England falling into an error on the dry, legal question of the right or the power of the South to secede, independent of the question of the necessity or propriety of that movement. They only made the mistake which half our own people made. Disbelieving, as subjects of a limited monarchy, in the cohesive strength of so many confederated States to resist intestine broils, they believed the more easily that the bond had been broken, the central magnetism neutralized. We had always had ten writers and orators to argue for the sovereignty of States, as against the Central Government, to one who took the part of the latter against the encroachments of the former. They perceived all our jealousy to be for State, not for Nation. Our form of government seemed as insecure to them, as if Kent, Sussex, Devonshire, and the entire list of English counties had delegated powers to the Queen and her ministers, remaining "sovereign" themselves. If the South, and a great part of the North, had not prated so constantly of State Rights, foreigners would not have been so much in error about them. They were all prepared to commit the fatal mistake of considering the allegiance due to the State, prior and paramount to that due to the Nation. This error confers the great glory on the superior thinkers who held up in England the cause of the Union.

Unhappily, also, it so turned out that the infamous plot of the conspirators was so carefully prepared, and was brought to such maturity and such portentous magnitude before disclosure, that many Englishmen were pardonable in thinking the experiment of secession would prove successful. It was not quite clear, for some weeks, whether DAVIS or LINCOLN would rule at Washington, whether the old seat of government and emblem of authority would belong to the South or to the North. Unhappily, the excitement, the false accounts, the activity of the Rebels, our early blunders, and the treachery of the preceding Administration, threw doubt on the issue for a while, and not a few Englishmen questioned whether, leaving the matter of moral and legal right in the principle of secession to the obscurity which covered it, their own future welfare might not be as decidedly jeopardized by insisting on regarding the conquerors of Bull Run as Rebels, as by considering that they had now their claims to be belligerents.

We have no need to enumerate and explain the wrongs which England did commit towards us. We know them too well to ask a statement of them, and reparation will doubtless be sought. Our only purpose was to consider one of the good reasons—(eagerly seized, no doubt, in many cases, by a prejudice and a hatred which was ready enough for a pretext of any sort), for the disposition in England to proceed as far as she did with the South. Many good thinkers and tolerably unprejudiced men took sides wholly or partially against the Union. It is a thing not likely to occur in any future attempt at secession, since this war, with the legal decisions under it, will settle certain prime questions in our institutions and Government, as the War of the Roses, the War of 1642, and the Revolution of 1688, with their sequences, settled some important points in the English Constitution.

GENERAL SHERIDAN has reached New Orleans, to find the Military Division of the Southwest as peaceful as General MEADE'S Military Division of the Atlantic. He started when KIRBY SMITH had just issued his Shreveport proclamation of defiance to the invader, and PRICE, BUCKNER, and MAGRUDER were firing the Texan heart. He finds his expected adversaries all surrendered, and even MAGRUDER as harmless as MOSBY. The host of cavalry with which he would have swept Texas from the Sabine to the Rio Grande, will find easy riding, and will dread Texan sands and chapparals, more than Texan rangers. WEITZEL'S infantry expedition of the Twenty-fifth corps, which was so long in getting off from Hampton Roads, did not all leave till it was evident a summer in the latitude of 26° to 30° was the worst prospect ahead. But it was necessary for Government to make due preparation to render its work complete, and to wipe away the last vestiges of secession from the country. Still more important it was to post a strong army of occupation on the Southwesterly frontier of the Republic, for a twofold reason. First, respecting our own affairs, to hold "the back door" of the country against the ingress and egress of Rebels or guerrillas, to overawe the only doubtful region, by a wholesome display of the national strength, and to hold a *strategic position* which would be absolutely fatal to any new insurrection of the South

though of the latter, in our time, there is no ground of apprehension. Secondly, to keep watch and ward over our own interests on the borders of Mexico, during this uncertain stage in the affairs of MAXIMILIAN. We therefore expect to see a strong corps of observation in the Division of the Southwest.

There is something at once gratifying and ludicrous in the prompt surrender of the Rebel trans-Mississippi Department, after its bravado of defiance. If our readers will turn to the JOURNAL of June 3d, they will find its first page filled with the magnificent programme of what the Texan Rebels would do. Extracts from resolutions passed about the 1st of May, by soldiers and citizens, at meetings in all parts of the State, are there collected. There were such mild expressions of opinion, for example, as this of PARSON'S brigade, which is a fair specimen:—"*Resolved*, "That we pledge ourselves, individually, to our "fellow soldiers everywhere, that we will not lay "down our arms as long as the breath of a Yankee "miscreant pollutes the pure air of our sunny South." The papers from which those exciting items were clipped now come again, subdued in tone and softened in feeling. They consult upon expediency, or, as the Galveston *News* has it, "by pursuing a proper "course, we may secure terms essentially necessary to "the present and future welfare of our people." But we think no change so remarkable has come o'er the spirit of any Rebel's dream, as over that of Major-General MAGRUDER. On the 24th of April, that warrior, in an encouraging public speech at Houston, said, "I will never be a slave to Yankee power. I "had rather be a Camanche Indian chief than bow "the knee to Yankeedom." The image of General J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER, in the airy costume of a Camanche chief was so novel and striking that we had hoped to see the conception carried out by its inventor. Should he fail to be elected a "chief," we had hoped the aspirant of war-paint might be induced to take the position of a simple non-commissioned Camanche brave. What was our astonishment and chagrin to find, three weeks later, the said MAGRUDER issuing an order from Headquarters, District of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, on the 19th of May, asking his troops to remain "steadfast in their "duties," under KIRBY SMITH'S surrender, "by "which course they will probably make a very ad-"vantageous settlement with the enemy. When "that settlement shall have been made they will be "marched by regiments, batallions and unattached "companies, with all the facilities which the present "organization afford, to the neighborhood of their "homes, and then be honorably discharged or indefin-"itely furloughed." We fear the grand Indian spectacle will not come off, since an "indefinite furlough" was granted.

KIRBY SMITH, the reports say, has gone to Mexico, thus promptly setting an example his subordinates will be likely to follow. It is also averred that he takes with him "a large amount of money;" which amount the Natchez *Courier*, with an astonishing but fatal precision, declares to be "$1,600,000 in "specie." It excites popular interest and comment, this exact sum, but we confess personally to not caring a pin what amount any one Rebel "jewed" out of the rest. Indeed, since that remarkably unfortunate official document which electrified the country with the story of DAVIS probably reaching Mexico with immense "gold plunder from the Richmond banks"—an amount, according to Washington quidnuncs, of about 13 millions, but which turned out to be nearer the 130th part of that sum, as the gallant captors found to their chagrin—we have lost what little interest we had in the private purses of the Rebel leaders. KIRBY SMITH, however, has doubtless come out of the Rebellion as well as anybody, in a pecuniary point of view, and will doubtless carry a very handsome amount of specie to Mexico.

The peaceful occupation of Forts Manahassett and Griffin, the defenders of Sabine Pass, by our Navy, have already, doubtless, been followed by the peaceful occupation of Galveston. This latter event, whose date is not yet known, not only assures our occupation of the entire Texas coast line, from Sabine City to Brownsville, but also marks the era of our complete re-possession of the ports and harbors of the Union. Once more, at last, the National colors float unchallenged on all waters, from the St. Croix to the Rio Grande.

THE examination of the graduating class at the Military Academy was completed on Wednesday last, June 11th. The different classes were examined during the week in ordnance and gunnery, cavalry tactics, small-sword and bayonet exercise, Spanish and geology and mineralogy. Tuesday evening was devoted to mortar practice, and Wednesday afternoon to pontoon bridge laying. Major-General THOMAS, who arrived at the Academy on the 8th inst., left for Louisville on Wednesday.

The rank of the graduating class has not been determined at the time we write, but it is understood that Cadet CHARLES W. RAYMOND, New York, heads the list. Among the visitors at West Point during the week were Generals THOMAS, W. F. SMITH, and TIDBALL.

WE last week alluded to the excitement caused in Havana by the presence of two of our Monitors in that harbor. Not only did the citizens of the place swarm over the iron-clads, but the Captain-General violated, as he acknowledged to Acting Rear-Admiral GODON, Spanish usage if not Spanish law, to satisfy his natural desire to inspect in person the curious craft. The report of the Captain-General's impressions will doubtless atone to his government for any forcing of the rules of etiquette by him. On the evening of the 1st instant, the Admiral commanding the station gave a brilliant reception to the officers of the squadron, at which were gathered the *élite* of the island. This was followed on Friday evening, the 2d, by a dinner at the palace of the Captain-General, given to Admiral GODON, his staff and the commanding officers of the vessels composing the squadron. Nor were the citizens of the place backward with their attentions. The officers of the squadron were entertained as often as they could leave their ships with dinners and balls, and were the recipients of other compliments. A ball given by the Creole or Cuban portion of the population may be considered as the formal renunciation of sympathy with the "Confederates," and the return of good will toward the United States. After eight days the Special squadron left the harbor, leaving behind them a deep impression both as to the power of our iron-clad Navy and the quality of the officers who man it. Admiral GODON, in his report, which we publish in full elsewhere, says:—"The squadron left Havana on the 6th; houses and wharves were crowded to witness the departure of the Monitors, whose movements created the greatest surprise and interest. The *Monadnock* I consider a perfect success. She has steamed along with this ship (the *Susquehanna*), has given no trouble, and has caused no anxiety. I will not be guilty here of bad taste by expressing my regrets at not falling in with the *Stonewall* at sea, in the midst of her destructive career, in order to prove with what ease she could have been taken. I think it better that her end has been the insignificant one it is. One-half the force at my command could have captured her, and yet not be entitled to praise. The *Monadnock* alone, I have already said, is her superior in every way."

ON Monday, the 12th, two monuments, commemorative of the heroes who fell on the two battle-fields of Bull Run, were dedicated with solemn and appropriate services. One monument is erected on the Manassas Plains, within a few rods of the place where RICKETTS' and GRIFFIN'S batteries were captured by the enemy. It is constructed of red sandstone, and stands upon a Gothic mound eight feet high, upon which is a base of solid stone two feet high and twenty feet square. From this base at each corner rises a small turret four feet square, surmounted by a block of stone painted black, on which rests a one hundred-pounder Parrott shell. The main shaft rests upon two receding cornices of two feet in height each, upon which rests the pyramid, four feet square at the base and fifteen feet high, surmounted, like the turrets, with a hundred-pounder Parrott shell. Upon a white shield inserted into the northwestern face of the pyramid are engraved the words, "In "memory of the patriots who fell at Bull Run, July 21, "1861." On a similar shield, upon the opposite face, is the inscription, "Erected June 10, 1865." This simple and appropriate inscription was suggested by Colonel J. H. TAYLOR, Chief of Staff to General AUGUR, commanding Department of Washington. This monument, as well as the one on Groveton field, as the second battle of Bull Run is called, was designed and erected under the supervision of Lieutenant MCCALLUM, of the Sixteenth Massachusetts battery of artillery, assisted by Captain LAWRENCE, Brigade Quartermaster. It was built by the soldiers of GAMBLE'S brigade. The tools used in its construction were simple wood axes and stone hammers.

The other monument is erected at Groveton, upon the spot where the dead of the second battle are buried. It is a plain shaft of red sandstone, fifteen feet high, upon a base three feet high and sixteen feet square. Upon the top of this shaft is a pyramid six feet in height, formed of shot and shell collected upon the battle-field. Upon a tablet of white stone, about the middle of the shaft, is the inscription:—"In memory of the patriots who fell at Grove-"ton, August 29, 1862."

The ceremonies of dedication consisted in the reading of an appropriate service by Rev. Dr. MCGREGOR, the singing of a hymn, written for the occasion by PIERPONT, a military parade of the Fifth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, (Colonel GALLUP) and the Sixteenth Massachusetts Battery, (Captain SCOTT) accompanied by the firing of cannon, and the delivery of addresses by Judge OLIN, General WILLCOX and General FARNSWORTH. A company of about five hundred persons, amongst whom were Major-Generals WILLCOX, HEINTZELMAN, PARKE, SLOUGH, MEIGS, and BENHAM, Prof. HENRY, Judge OLIN, General FARNSWORTH, and J. M. BROADHEAD, Second Comptroller of the Treasury, and a large number of ladies, participated in the ceremonies. The day was fine, and over the fields of sanguinary battle nature had spread her robe of green, hiding all the repulsive traces of death and carnage, and suggesting the return of the happy time of peace, which had been earned by the blood of the heroes whose bodies lay beneath the verdure of summer.

MESSRS. E. H. ANTHONY & Co. of New York, are publishing an extensive series of stereographic views of campaign scenes and incidents in the War in the South. The views are taken by artists especially employed and dispatched to the different fields of battle, and are, of course, as faithful to nature as the portraiture of the sun can make them. They include views of battle-fields before and after engagements, of different entrenchments, of the killed and wounded as they fell, of historical points of interest, of cities and villages devastated by the march of armies, and by fire and fierce battle and bombardment, groups of officers and soldiers, &c., in all presenting an admirable photographic history of the War. The series will include five or six hundred views, and will be by far the most complete and valuable thing of the kind ever before attempted. It needs no further words from us to attract the attention of every reader to the views, which must always remain as an invaluable addition to the history of the events and scenes which they depict so accurately.

THE third number of the 57th volume of the "Archives "for Prussian Artillery and Engineer Officers," just received, opens with an interesting paper in the passage of the Alsen Fiord during the Danish war,—interesting, we say, but chiefly so as illustrating the immense disadvantages under which the Danes waged that unequal contest. The second article treats of the construction of guns; the third of the defence of wooden fortresses. This excellent journal is devoted exclusively to the discussion of scientific questions connected with artillery and military engineering. It has given much space to the great sieges of the war in America, and to the general use of artillery in our armies; recently, however, its pages have been almost exclusively occupied with elaborate papers on the Danish war, every incident of which is minutely described, and its influence on the progress of the campaign traced with tedious exactness.

GENERAL Orders No. 101, from the War Department, gives all honorably-discharged soldiers the privilege of retaining their arms, on condition that they purchase them at the following rates:

Muskets, all kinds, with or without accoutrements, six dollars.

Spencer carbines, with or without accoutrements, ten dollars.

All other carbines and revolvers, eight dollars.

Sabres, swords, with or without belts, three dollars.

BRIGADIER-General Thomas H. Neill has been assigned to the command of the Third brigade, First division, of Hancock's Veteran corps.

MAJOR-General John W. Geary has been granted thirty days' leave of absence to attend to the arrangements for laying the corner-stone of the monument at Gettysburgh, on the 4th of July.

A SUBSCRIPTION is being made among the officers and men of the First division, Sixth Army corps, for a monument to their former commander, Major-General David A. Russell, who fell at Opequan in September, 1864.

CAPTAIN S. Schoonmaker, of the Twentieth New York regiment, has been assigned to the command of all the military prisons in Richmond, Va.

THE Seventh regiment United States Infantry arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., last week. Portions of the regiment are to garrison Fort Clinch, at Fernandina, and the United States property at St. Augustine

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

IT is stated on authority that a regiment in a newly devised uniform is to be presented to the French Emperor on the 15th of August.

THE "*Campagne de l'Empereur Napoleon III. en "Italie*" has just been published at a reduced price. Two expensive editions appeared some time since, issuing from the Imperial printing-office; but the sum demanded for the work prevented its circulation.

MARSHAL RANDON says that the French War Office is busy preparing the "Life of VAUBAN," and that in a very short time the "Correspondence of "LOUIS XV. and Marshal de NOAILLES" will be given to the public.

IN forwarding to the British Admiralty his reports upon the performances upon the Armstrong guns on board the ships engaged in the recent operations in the Straits of Simonosiki, Admiral KUPER observes that, his late experience of the working of these guns has served to confirm him in his opinion that the vent-pieces, as at present fitted, and particularly in the 110-pounder gun, are too easily put out of order to render the guns perfectly efficient as naval weapons.

THE bronze sour of the iron-plated ram *Taureau*, now building at Toulon, France, has been cast in that port with complete success. This huge weapon weighs 11,152 kilogrammes. It has been conveyed to the dockyard at the Mourillon, where it is to be fixed. The deck of the *Taureau* is plated with iron. The iron plating is not to be fixed on the sides of the ship until she is launched. She is not to carry any guns. It is expected that she will sink any vessel she can succeed in striking with her spur.

THE British Ordnance Select Committee has reported to the Secretary of State for War, upon the conversion of the Enfield rifles into breech-loaders. The committee is not entirely favorable to any one of the systems of conversion submitted to them. It is, however, stated to be possible that as a temporary measure a certain number of Enfield rifles may be converted either on one of these systems or on a modification of one of them. The subject is still under consideration at headquarters.

THE French Academy of Sciences has received from M. SEGUIER an account of a cartridge he has invented, which he considers to have many recommendations. He puts into a metallic case a certain amount of gun-cotton, and on this he places a perforated wad. Upon this wad he puts the coarse-grained powder, and now the projectile, which rests upon the powder. By a peculiar contrivance, something like that of the Prussian needle-gun, the powder is first ignited, and then the gun-cotton.

ORDERS have just have issued from the British Admiralty that the 110 *pounder* projectiles previously supplied for the Armstrong breech-loading 110 pounders are to be recalled from all foreign stations, ships, and arsenals. They are to be replaced by projectiles of 90 pounds weight, which will be issued as the manufacture of the 100,000, now ordered, proceeds. It has further been finally determined that the charge in future shall be 10 pounds only, the original charge, it will be remembered, being 14 pounds, which was afterwards reduced to 12 pounds.

A BENEVOLENT lady has placed at the disposal of the National Life Boat Institution, of England, the cost (400l.) of a new Lifeboat and Transporting Carriage, on condition that the boat be named "*The "Admiral Fitzroy*," in memory of the late distinguished Meteorologist and "Clerk of the Weather." The benevolent donor is entirely unknown to the family of Admiral FITZROY, but his widow expresses her great satisfaction at this mark of respect to the departed.

THE *Bellerophon* has completed the shipment of her iron masts, boilers, condensers, cylinders, and other heavy portions of her engines and machinery, and according to existing arrangements, will be floated into one of the vacant docks for the purpose of being completed and made ready for sea. Her iron masts, of which there are three, and not four, as originally intended, were manufactured at the Woodside Graving Dock. The length of the foremast is 110 feet 1 inch, and its diameter 2 feet 9 inches; the mainmast is 99 feet 7 inches in length, and 2 feet 11 inches in diameter; the mizenmast is 82 feet 7 inches long, and 2 feet in diameter.

AT Rochfort is being equipped for trial another maritime monster in the shape of what the French claim will be the largest and fastest steam troopship in the world, *Intrépide* by name. She was commenced in 1853, and was intended for a second-class, when M. DUPUY DE LOME came forward with his new iron ideas, and it was then determined that she should be transformed into a transport of 5,000 tons, but preserving the lines and powerful engines of the fastest class of vessels. It is said that the *Intrépide* will be able to take on board a small *corps d'armée*—a brigade of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, two batteries of artillery with camp equipage, baggage, ammunition, and provisions for a six months' campaign. The French hope this vessel will make sixteen knots.

THE British Ordnance Committee industriously continue their experiments at Shoeburyness. The latest are some to test the power of modern artillery against a granite case, made with iron embrasures, recently erected by the Royal Engineers. Three shots from the 9.22 gun of twelve tons were fired, the first with 30¼-lb. charge, shot 225 lb.; the second with 39-lb. powder, 225.; the third, cast-iron shot, weight 195 lb., charge 30¼ lb. The granite and brickwork were shattered through; and it is even asserted that, in consequence of the result, the works near Sheerness have been suspended, as it is considered no masonry can stand against modern guns. A cadet, who was watching the experiments with twenty or thirty of his brother officers, 400 yards perpendicular to the face of the work fired at, was struck in the back by a fragment of the first steel shot fired, and it is feared he cannot possibly recover.

IN the course of a paper "On the Present State of the Artillery Question," lately read before the Royal United Service Institution by Major OWEN, R.A., Professor of Artillery, after touching upon the metals for guns, and the progress made under the Ordnance Select Committee, the lecturer spoke in favor of the gaining twist used by the French for their weak cast-iron rifled guns as being the most suitable for powerful naval ordnance, and the brass buttons introduced by the committee as being a superior plan to that of making the shot homogeneous; and he likewise advocated chilled shot. Round ball firing Major OWEN considered a thing of the past; but he said that if the heavy elongated projectile were not home, the gun would burst by firing it; and he considered the "Woolwich" gun as the best weapon for naval warfare. Captain FISHBOURNE briefly remarked that as the gaining twist had been abandoned by both the French and Americans, who had tried it, it was not a wise course to rifle guns for our ships in this manner before sufficient experiments had been made; that the former expenditure upon guns had been excused on the ground of hasty adoption, there being no time to make experiments; but, now that we had time, we seemed about to take the old course of adopting guns without a full trial. Captain FISHBOURNE then contrasted the three wide and deep grooves of the gun which had a gaining rifle twist with the five grooves of the Scott gun, which had an even twist, and were less than half their depth and width; and he showed that the latter distributed the strain of the shot over five points in the bore, instead of over three, as in the rival gun. Captain FISHBOURNE then expressed his conviction that a 12-ton gun rifled on the French plan would break down in rapid firing with steel shot, and would be unsafe for firing shells.

THE London *Mechanics' Magazine* of May 19th, says:—

Our predictions with regard to the ultimate destiny of the shunt system have been singularly and completely verified. After a protracted trial, it has at length had that verdict pronounced upon it which we from the first specified. The shunt gun has been definitively abandoned, and no large guns will for the future be rifled on that principle. The 64-pounders which have so very recently been finished and issued to the royal navy, have utterly failed on trial on board ship. The shot with the hollow head did not travel in a straight course, and were found to break up on impact, or even by a fall upon the ship's deck. The intention now is to make new shot, which are to be hollow in the rear. The shells from this naval 64-pounder have been found to burst prematurely in the gun, and in one gun, on board the *Excellent*, the rifling was entirely destroyed from this cause. A second gun was also seriously damaged by a similar premature explosion of the shell. The rifling of the French gun, which has a gaining twist, has been strongly recommended by the Ordnance Select Committee, for naval guns. The committee, however, states that it will be necessary to introduce sundry modifications, which it is now engaged in carrying out, previously to applying the system to the naval guns of 7, 8, and 9-inch bore, weighing 6½, 8, and 12¼ tons, respectively. The new gun, constructed according to the committee's modifications of the French rifling, is to be called the "Woolwich" gun.

In its issue of the succeeding week, May 26th, the same paper pursues the subject, by saying:—

Since our last account of the failure of the Armstrong shunt guns, we find that the Elswick Ordnance Company has had sufficient influence to induce the Minister at War to admit an improved form of shunt field-piece for trial, with a view, as we understand, of rifling the brass guns now in the service. We hear that the improved rifling is of the gridiron form on the driving side, and is the most remarkable rifling that probably has ever been brought forward by any inventor. The further trial of the improved 64-pounder naval shunt gun, to which three additional grooves have been added in the specimen gun, has resulted in more conclusive proof of the disadvantages of the shunt system, and the trial of the 9·22 shunt gun of 12½ tons weight has shown it to be far less accurate than any of the other systems proposed for naval guns in firing solid shot. In the following table we have brought together the ranges given by the President of the Ordnance Select Committee, and published in the *Standard*, of the 7-inch competitive guns of 7½ tons as compared with the ranges of the 12¼ ton shunt gun (which ought to have been more accurate) in firing solid shot:—

Elevation. deg.	Gun.	Mean range. yds.	Mean difference of range.	Mean reduced deflection.
2	Shunt.....1437		71·4	4·4
2	Scott.....1604·2		15·6	1·2
2	Lancaster.....1589·8		28·8	2·0
2	French.....1499·8		52·4	2·0

At a thousand yards, which may be considered the usual fighting distance, the shunt shot, which were throughout unsteady, were still worse, a sufficient proof that stud shot are inefficient for high charges.

CAPTAIN DE ROHAN, Naval A. D. C. to General Garibaldi, and Commodore of the second Garibaldi expedition to Sicily in 1860, under the American flag, presented to General Grant, on the 8th, the congratulations of General Garibaldi, who throughout the rebellion has never for a single instant wavered in the most outspoken and heartfelt expressions of sympathy for our cause.

General Grant not long since was elected Grand Master of the Italian Free Masons.

THE GRANITE WALLS OF ENGLAND.

[From the London Star of May 25.]

A STORY is beginning to creep into circulation, which as yet is only whispered with bated breath in official circles, that the Palmerston fortifications at Portsmouth and elsewhere have been proved to be wholly worthless for purposes of defence. Apart from the policy of fortification, it is now discovered that the granite walls erected to keep out the French will be more fatal to the defenders than the imaginary assailants. In keeping with the course which has been followed in the preparation of iron-clads, government has first proceeded to build the forts, and then, when the work is half completed, has tried whether or not it is applicable to the purposes for which it was designed. * * * It was bad enough to have the nation humiliated by the adoption of the fortification scheme, implying as it necessarily did both an unjust suspicion of the good faith of a sister nation and a distrust of the patriotism and ability of the people to meet any emergency which might arise. But the humiliation is not lessened when a nation which is distinguished for its success in works of engineering skill, and the enterprise of whose sons is covering almost every country of the world with monuments of their genius, finds itself in the position of having constructed elaborate monuments of folly at home, with money which has been wrung from the industry of the people by the obstinacy of a Minister. The government would listen to no warning on the subject. They were told that the best defence of English arsenals was the English fleet, which had not hitherto been found insufficient for the purposes of war, and that, in addition to the fleet, we could depend upon the spirit and patriotism of a free people, which would enable any government not utterly imbecile to raise armies sufficient to convert in a single night any arsenal or town threatened with attack into a great entrenched camp, and to arm the earthworks with cannon enough to sink any ships which might venture to attack. Now, the government have been taught that, of all descriptions of defence available for their adoption, they have chosen that least adapted to the existing condition of artillery science. They have begun upon the plan of the Cronstadt and Sweaburg fortifications, which the Czar regarded as obsolete, and have found, just after a large proportion of the money has been expended, that the granite casemate is obsolete indeed. In other countries the result of this experiment would have caused an immediate stoppage of the works; but not so with us. The design not having been founded in reason, no ordinary reason will be of any avail to put a stop to the imposture.

It may even be too much to expect that the experience thus gained will serve as a warning against beginning the same species of costly blunders in Canada.

THE *European Times*, of May 27th, says:

"A project has been some time on foot to celebrate the 50 years' peace between England and France by a sort of jubilee, and it is now decided that the particular form the demonstration is to take shall be that of an Anglo-French Working-class Exhibition, to be held at the Crystal Palace during the present summer. According to existing arrangements the exhibition will be opened on Saturday, the 29th July, and will remain open during the three following months. The promoters have determined to limit the goods, to specimens of skilled work, and thus appeal mainly to the cultivated intelligence and artistic training of the working classes. The French workmen, have, it is said, gone into the undertaking with genuine enthusiasm. The movement is promoted in France by M. Michel Chevalier and MM. Ollivier, Girardin, and Defour, and in England has received the support of several eminent manufacturing firms, as well as of gentlemen like Mr. Goschen, M.P., Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., whose names appear among the guarantors."

THE following-named Medical Officers have been announced by Major-General Gillmore, as Quarantine Officers for the several Ports set opposite their respective names:—Assistant-Surgeon J. G. Murphy, United States Volunteers, Port Royal Harbor, S. C. Assistant-Surgeon E. K. Hogan, United States Volunteers, Tybee Roads, Ga. Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Lelong, United States Volunteers, Fernandina, Fla. Assistant-Surgeon E. D. Buckman, United States Volunteers, Charleston, S. C. Subsequently on recommendation of the Medical Director, Assistant Surgeon J. G. Murphy, United States Volunteers, was relieved from duty as Quarantine Officer for Port Royal Harbor, and Assistant Surgeon Walter R. Way, United States Volunteers, was appointed to fill his place.

ONE of the novel features of the war just brought to a close has been the use of the magnetic telegraph for military purposes. At the commencement of the present fiscal year, in July, 1864, there were in operation 6,500 miles of military telegraph, of which 76 miles were submarine—of this 3,000 miles, including 38 miles of submarine telegraph, had been constructed since the war broke out. During the year commencing July 1, 1863, the expenses of the military telegraph were about $606,000, of which $400,000 were absorbed by the wages of operators and incidental expenses—the remaining $206,000 were expended in the purchase of material. 1,800,000 telegraphic messages were transmitted during the year, at an average cost of about thirty cents.

ONE year ago there were one hundred and ninety general hospitals, with a capacity of 120,521 beds. The number of sick and wounded at that time was less than one-sixteenth of the strength of the Army—of this number 93 per cent. were sick, and 6.46 per cent. had been wounded. The deaths from disease during June, 1864, were 2.98 per thousand of mean strength; from wounds, 3.10 per thousand—total deaths, 6.08 per thousand, or six-tenths of one per cent. for the month.

THE Second brigade, Second division, of Sheridan's cavalry, commanded by Colonel A. W. Adams, formerly commanded by Brigadier-General Capehart, has been ordered to report to Major-General Logan, at Louisville, Kentucky.

NAVY GAZETTE.

CAPTURE OF THE FORTS AT SABINE PASS.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 31, 1865

SIR:—I have the honor to inform the Department that a dispatch, under date of the 25th inst., was this day received from Captain B. F. Sands reporting the evacuation of the defences of Sabine Pass, Forts Mannahassett and Griffin.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Pennington hoisted the United States flag on these forts. The guns, five in number, were spiked. Fort Griffin is described as having five bombproofs covered with two feet of solid timber, two layers of railroad iron, and four feet of earth on top. There were four magazines of like construction. Lieutenant-Commander Pennington having left force enough to hold the forts, retired to his vessel, leaving the American flag flying.

Captain Sands, under date of the 27th of May, reports the Rebel army of Texas have generally disbanded and gone home, and the terms of surrender recently executed in New Orleans between the Rebel commanders sent by General Kirby Smith and General Canby having been complied with on the part of the Rebels, it only remains for us to occupy the fortifications. With regard to the Rebel naval forces in Texas I am assured by the Confederate Lieutenant Commander Jonathan Carter, who is now here, and declares himself to be the senior naval officer, that there is no naval property nor any officers in Texas on the seaboard, and only one vessel in the Red River—the ram *Missouri*—which will be surrendered to the commander of the Mississippi Squadron.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B THATCHER, Acting Rear-Admiral, W. G. B. S.

To GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JUNE 1.—Assistant Engineer J. Cox Hull, to duty in connection with the repairs of the *Onondaga*.

JUNE 6.—Commander Thomas G. Corbin, to command the *Winooski*.

Lieutenant Silas Casey, to the *Winooski*.

JUNE 7.—Assistant Paymaster Forbes Parker, Gunner Cornelius Dugan, Carpenter Joseph E. Cox, First Assistant Engineer Edwin Wells, and Third Assistant Engineers A. H. Henderson and William A. Powers, to the *Winooski*.

Commodore Joseph Lanman, Commander George H. Cooper, and Boatswain John A. Selmer, to duty in examining and laying up of vessels at the Navy Yard, New York.

Lieutenant-Commander F. H. Baker, to the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Captain Melancthon Smith, to the Washington Navy Yard.

JUNE 8.—Acting Ensign J. D. Graham, to examination at Philadelphia (physical).

Second Assistant Engineer James W. Holliban, to the *Shawmut*.

DETACHED.

JUNE 5.—Lieutenant G. C. Waltse, from the *Sabine*, and ordered to assist in removing the vessels and stores from Newport, R. I., to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

Paymaster Wm. H. Thompson, from the *Constellation*, on the 30 h inst, and waiting orders

Second Assistant Engineer Alfred Hendrick, and Third Assistant Engineer F. C. Burchard, from the *Winona*, and waiting orders.

Ensign Henry Glass, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

JUNE 6.—Lieutenant-Commander William H. Dana, from the command of the *Winona*, and waiting orders.

Commander Alexander C. Rhind, from the *Agawam*, and granted leave.

Chief Engineer H. H Stewart, from the *Wyalusing*, and waiting orders.

Paymaster Arthur J. Pritchard, from the *Wyalusing*, on the completion of his transfer, &c., and ordered to settle his accounts.

Lieutenant Commander Earl English, from the *Wyalusing*, when the vessel is put out of commission, and granted leave.

Lieutenant Commander Richard L. Law, from the command of the Naval Rendezvous, Chicago, Ill., when the business connected therewith is closed, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensigns George W. Coffin and W. C. Wise, from the Navy Yard New York, and ordered to the *Winooski*.

JUNE 7.—Second Assistant Engineer Theodore Cooper, from the *Chocura*, ordered North, and thence to duty at the Naval Academy.

First Assistant Engineer David M. Greene, from the Naval Academy, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

Chief Engineer A. J. Kierstead and Second Assistant Engineer John J. Brosnaham, from the *Tuscarora*, and waiting orders.

JUNE 8.—Assistant Surgeon John W. Coles, from the *Pontiac*, and waiting orders.

Commander James H. Spotts, from the command of the *Pawtuxet*, and waiting orders.

JUNE 9.—Midshipmen S. L Wilson, G. W. Pigman, H. C. Ruble and Horace Elmer from the New York Station, and ordered to the practice ship *Sabine*

Lieutenant-Commander L. A. Beardslee, from the *Connecticut*, and granted sick leave

Lieutenant Commander S B. Luce, from the command of the *Pontiac*, and waiting orders.

Surgeon Philip S. Wales, from the West Gulf Squadron, and placed on sick leave

Lieutenant-Commander Allen V. Reed, from the *Pawtuxet*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander William T. Truxton, from the command of the *Tacony*, and granted leave.

JUNE 10.—First Assistant Engineer Thomas M. Dukehart, and Second Assistant Engineers Caleb E. Lee and Hiram Parker, Jr., from the *Tacony*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineers A. H. Able, J. G. Cooper and M. N. Knowlton, from the *Pawtuxet*, and waiting orders.

Commander Thomas G. Corbin, from the command of the *Winooski*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineers H. F. Bradford, Francis Cronin and Cepreani Andrade, and Third Assistant Engineer James G. Lilling, from the *Pontiac*, and waiting orders.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JUNE 7.—Lieutenant-Commander George Bacon, of the *Kate*, Mississippi Squadron.

JUNE 8.—Assistant Surgeon S. N. Brayton.

JUNE 10.—Second Assistant Engineer C. H. Stone, of New York.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Ensign Wm. W. Weed, to duty in the Sounds of North Carolina.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. H. Garfield, to assist Commander B. J. Totten at the Navy Yard, Boston.

Acting Master John Lear, to the *South Carolina*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. V. D. Horton, to the *Shawmut*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George S. Fife, to the *Grand Gulf*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers M. C. Heath and J. E. Hillard, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers A. C. Wilcox and W. A. McLaity, to the *Suncook*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers E. J. Swords and D. D. Osterhoudt, to the *Rhode Island*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers Stephen Costes and David R. McElroy, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer A. D. Renshaw, to the *De Soto*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Daniel Frazer, to the *De Soto*.

Acting Ensign J. C. Murphy, to duty in the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers H. T. Hayden and John H. Hebard, to the *Agamenticus*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster R. W. Allen, to the *New Hampshire*, in addition to his present duties.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Thomas Carstans, to the *Marion*.

Acting Chief Engineer S. N. Hartwell, to the *Agamenticus*.

Acting Ensign E. N. Semon, to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Mate J. C. O'Brien, to the *Shawmut*.

Mates T. D. Marble and W. J. McFadden, to the *South Carolina*.

Mate George W. Pratt, to the *Shawmut*.

Mate Lewis McGowan, to the *Dacotah*.

Mates John Rudrow and T. S. Morse, to the *Vanderbilt*.

Mate Edward S. Austin, to the *Winooski*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. D. G. Smith, to the *Bermuda*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Thomas A. Emerson, to the *Nyack*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. C. Graves, to the *Shawmut*.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon S P Boyer, to the *Newbern*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. P. Conner, and Acting Ensigns R. Wilkinson and Benjamin Walker, to the *Winooski*

Acting Assistant Surgeon William S. Bowen, to the *Alabama*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. W. Crowninshield, to duty connected with the Naval Academy.

Acting Ensigns C. J Peirce and Joseph S. Brown, to the *Nipsic*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster L. A Frailey, to the *Nyack*.

Acting Ensign C. M. Baird, to the *Emma Henry*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster T. H. Haskell, to duty as recorder of the Naval Board of which Commodore T O. Selfridge is President.

Mate A. L. Spinney, to the *Constellation*.

DETACHED.

Acting Ensigns Charles Lindermann and J. Arnold Cross, from the *Daylight*, and ordered to duty in the Sounds of North Carolina.

Acting First Assistant Engineer George B. Orswell, from the *Cambridge*, and ordered to the *Suncook*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Whittaker, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Christopher McCormick and Frederick A. Whitefield, from the *Cambridge*, and ordered to the *De Soto*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster F. C. Imlay, from the *Daylight*, on the completion of his transfers, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Surgeon B. F. Hamell, from the *Neptune*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Samuel P. Boyer, from the *Mattabessett*, and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Robert Pallett, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry B. Alden, from the *Daylight*, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas R. Thompson, from the West Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Master Joseph A. Bullard, from the command of the *Daylight*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant R P. Swaim, from the *Shawmut*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Charles H Sawyer, from the *Governor Buckingham*, and ordered to duty in the Sounds of North Carolina

Acting Master F. Augustus Miller, from the West Gulf Squadron, and ordered to the *Frolic*

Acting Master W. T. Pratt, from the receiving ship *North Carolina*, and ordered to duty in the Sounds of North Carolina.

Acting First Assistant Engineer David B. Overton, from the *Daylight*, and ordered to the *Fort Morgan*.

Acting Assistant Paymasters L. C. Tripp, of the *Governor Buckingham*, A. T. Hubbard, of the *Commodore Hull*, John F. Tarbell, of the *Neptune*, and Henry C. Meade, of the *Mattabessett*, from their respective vessels, on the completion of their transfers, &c., and ordered to settle their accounts.

Acting Ensign S. Atwood, from the *Shawmut*, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Master Lewis A. Brown, from the *National Guard*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Lucius H. Beattie, Acting Ensigns Anthony Smalley and Henry W. Loring, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer George W. Rymes, and granted leave.

Acting Master Edward W. White, from the command of the *Wyandotte*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Charles S. Barney, and Acting Ensigns W. G. Upton, Charles H. Lester and Charles W. Bremer, from the *Newbern*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns William E. Jones, J. E. Jones and William Caldwell, from the *Mahopac*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns William Henry and Henry C. Robinson, from the *Wyandotte*, and granted leave.

Acting Master M. D. Amea, from the command of the *Lockwood*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign J. C. Greene, from the *Lockwood*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns Edward N. Ryder and Samuel Edgerly, Acting Masters Thomas W. Dodge, Ira B. Studley, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer James Patterson, from the *Young Rover*, and granted leave

Acting Master Thomas G. Hale and Acting Ensign John Greenhalgh, from the *Mattabessett*, and granted leave.

Acting Master C. D. Willcomb, and Acting Ensigns Charles Fengwell, T. J. Runnels and J. W. Lewis, from the *Commodore Hull*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander John McDearmid, from the command of the *Governor Buckingham*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Charles Drummond and Austin Moore, from the *Governor Buckingham*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Brice, from the *Don*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert Corvie, from the *Young Rover*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry R. Watts, from the *Pequot*, and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer A. C. Stewart, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Oscar L. Smith, from the *Commodore Hull*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign W. T Mitchell, and Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon George B. Todd, from the *Montauk*, and ordered to the *South Carolina*.

Acting Assistant Paymasters Charles A. Robbins, of the *Montauk*, George W. Stone, of the *Young Rover*, and Calvin G. Hutchinson, of the *Pequot*, from their respective vessels, on the completion of their transfers, and ordered to settle their accounts.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William W. Crowninshield, and Acting Ensign Eric Gabrielson, from the *Montauk*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Francis Joselyn, from the command of the *Shokokon*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns O. P. Knowles and Samuel Carpenter, from the *National Guard*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Gad Lyman, Acting Second Assistant Engineers Joshua B. Place, John Jordan, James B Bloomsbury and James M. Flinn, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers George B. Boyce, Charles L. Graves and Chester O. Wood, from the *Neptune*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. A. Pennell, from the *Ethan Allen*, and waiting orders.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Charles O'Neill, from the *Rhode Island*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George L. Mead, from special duty on the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *South Carolina*.

Acting Ensign F. S. Eastman, from the Potomac Flotilla, and ordered to the *National Guard*

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. F. Shankland, from the *Banshee*, and ordered to the *National Guard*.

Acting Ensign Daniel A. Hoar, from the Potomac Flotilla, and ordered to the *National Guard*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles Parker, from the *Wyandotte*, and ordered to the *Newbern*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Edwin Boss, from the *National Guard*, on the transfer of his accounts, &c., and ordered to settle his accounts

Acting Master Charles Hodgkins, from the *Magnolia*, and granted leave.

Acting Masters Ira Bursley and B. W. Leary, Acting Ensigns John P. Amett and Charles A. Henrickson, from the *Saugus*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Hans J. Ipsen, and Acting Ensigns William Swartwout, James Oliver and F. W. Towne, from the *Glaucus*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns Robert L. M. Jones, George H. Colby and Thomas Brewer, from the *Magnolia*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Thomas B. Stokes, from the *National Guard*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns William C. Borden and F. C. Warner, from the *Shokokon*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer W. A. Smith, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward C. Thatcher, from the *Shokokon*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. C. Fowler, from the *Magnolia*, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles O. Putnam, from the *Mahopac*, and ordered to the *Moccasin*.

Acting Assistant Paymasters Martin Duane, of the *Magnolia*, C. J. Todd, of the *Shokokon*, and W. J. Hoodless, of the *Glaucus*, from their respective vessels, on the completion of their transfers, and ordered to settle their accounts

Acting Assistant Paymaster L L. Bigham, from the *New Hampshire*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander William S. Cheesman, from the command of the *Magnolia*, and granted leave.

Mates William C Howard and Charles Weston, from the *Sea Foam*, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

Mate J. L. Galleup, from the *Pursuit* and ordered to the *North Carolina*

Mate C H. Freeman, from the *Dacotah*, and ordered to the *Rhode Island*.

Mates William H Bird and Thomas Newton, from the *Cambridge*, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron

Mates J. E. Merriman and W. H. Bolton, from the *Daylight*, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Mate Henry Few, from the *Governor Buckingham*, and ordered to the Sounds of North Carolina.

Mates George A. Woodbury, B. S Reed, L. D. Radcenwachi and Charles C. Chamberlain, from the *Neptune*, and granted leave.

Mate A. L. Spinney, from the *Muscoota*, and granted leave.

Mates D. W. Edwards and E. S. Austin, from the *Lockwood*, and granted leave.

Mate B G. Studley, from the *Young Rover*, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

Mate Henry Fliet, from the *Commodore Hull*, and ordered to the *Vermont*.

Mate Henry Rodgers, from the *Governor Buckingham*, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Mate C. M. McMabee, from the *Commodore Hull*, and ordered to the *Mahopac*.

Mates R. S. Proudfit John Hardy and Franklin Bradley, from the *Shokokon*, and ordered to the *Alleghany*.

Mate J. A. H. Willmuth, from the *Tuscarora*, and waiting orders.

Mate Edward Dooley, from the *Bermuda*, and granted leave.

Mate Timothy S. Sullivan, from the *Young America*, and granted leave.

Mate Albert H. Fisher, from the *Magnolia*, and granted leave.

Mate R. W. Robins, from the *Glaucus*, and granted leave.

Mate Theodore S. Morse, from the *Mount Washington*, and granted leave.

Mate Franklin Grant, from the *Magnolia*, and granted leave.

Mate H. L. Dunbar, from the *Glaucus*, and granted leave.

Mate John B. Gilley, from the *Young America*, and granted leave.

Mate George W. Lane, from the *Lilac* and granted leave.

Mate John Rudrow, from the *Mount Washington*, and granted leave.

Mate Charles W. Bryant, from the *Union*, and ordered to the *Mahongo*.

Mates James W. Baster and Thomas Senger, from the *Primrose*, and ordered to the *Dacotah*.

Mates James A. Ingraham and John Deshields, from the *Primrose*, and ordered to the *Constellation*.

Mates Andrew Kirk, Benjamin F. Hatch and Silas E Conkey, from the *Commodore Read*, and ordered to the *Constellation*.

Mate James O. Hutchinson, from the *Primrose*, and ordered to the *Constellation*.

Mate A. F. Tucker, from the *Crusader*, and ordered to the *Constellation*.

Mate George Simmonds, from the *Anacostia*, and ordered to the *Constellation*.

Mates William A Richmond and John C. Parker, from the *Commodore Barney*, and ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, Washington.

Mate B H. Spear, from the *Onondaga*, and granted leave.

Mate Michael Foley, from the *Samuel Rotan*, and granted leave.

Mate Martin V. Thomas, from the *Onondaga*, and granted leave.

Mate John F. Sias, from the *Hunchback*, and granted leave.

Mates Louis A. Kent and Henry Watson, from the *Wyalusing*, and ordered to the *Vanderbilt*.

Mate John Scott, from the *Verbena*, and granted leave.

Mate Charles R. Patterson, from the *William Bacon*, and ordered to the *Vermont*.

Mate L. B. Galleup, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Winooski*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George R. Layton, from the East Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant George B. Livingston, from the command of the *Commodore Barney*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Peter Hays, from the command of the *Crusader*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Robert Tarr, from the command of the *Queen*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Edward Cavendy, from the command of the *Flambeau*, and granted leave.

Acting Master James Taylor, from the command of the *Adolphe Huger*, and granted leave.

Acting Master J. C Tole, from the command of the *Anacostia*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Charles A. Crooker, from the command of the *Casco*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Charles Hallet, from the *Crusader*, and granted leave.

Acting Master William Lee Hays, from the *Onondaga*, and granted leave.

Acting Master George W. Hyde, from the command of the *Morse*, and granted leave.

Acting Master John C. Dutch, from the command of the *Chimo*, and granted leave.

Acting Master H. M. Merrill, from the *Sonoma*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns Elijah K. Howland and John E. Smith, from the *Commodore Read*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign G. D. Gilcluclate, from the *Adolphe Huger*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Albert Brehner, from the *Commodore Barney*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns James Softly and George L. Sands, from the *Anacostia*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns J. W. Willard, from the command of the *Samuel Rotan*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Jesse T. Carver, from the *Flambeau*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns Paul Greene, Frank Smith, Joseph S. Young and Roderick McMillan, from the *Banshee*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Robert Henderson, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Samuel Howell, from the *Casco* and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns Edward R Power, W. G. Shackford, Cyrus B. Nichols and J. J. Kelleher, from the *Maumee*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Frank C. Hall, from the *Casco*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns William W. Leonard, A. C. Penton and J. B. Allen, from the *Crusader*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns S. C. Norton and M. E Wandell, from the *Onondaga*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns John Lowrie, William Young and J. H. Delany, from the *Morse*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Frank Kemble, from the *Flambeau*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Ferdinand G. Merrill, from the *Chimo*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Gustavus A. Patchke, from the *Freeborn*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymasters Charles S. Park, of the *Chimo*, John H Smoot, of the *Maumee*, J. J. Duffield, of the *Commodore Read*, C. A. McDaniel, of the *Morse*, Charles W. Seely, of the *Crusader*, D. W. Guernsey, of the *Anacostia*, D. P. Shuler, of the *Banshee*, Charles C. Ward, of the *Flambeau*, George H. Reed, of the *Freeborn*, C. N. Case, Jr., of the *Casco*, Thomas Jernegan, of the *Commodore Barney*, and D. L. Ruth, of the *Onondaga*, from their respective vessels, on the completion of their transfers, and ordered to settle their accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster John F. Wood, from the *Kensington*, on the completion of his transfers, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Thomas Pickering, from the North Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Edward Hooker, from command of the *Commodore Read*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William H. Coe, from the *Flambeau*, and waiting orders

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. J. Coop, from the Potomac Flotilla, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign John Walker, from the *Anacostia*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon David P. Goodhue, from the *Maumee*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign John Turner, from the *Casco*, and ordered to the *Memphis*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. W. Witherell, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Hetzel*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer R. J. Jones, from the *Lilac*, and ordered to the *Bermuda*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward Collins, from the *Glaucus*, and ordered to the *Squando*

Acting Ensign Charles Ainsworth, from the *Banshee*, and ordered to the *National Guard*

Acting Assistant Surgeons John H. Blodgett, of the *Commodore Read*, P. Wadsworth, of the *Morse*, Robert A. Wheedon, of the *Crusader*, and Alexander McKenzie, of the *Banshee*, from their respective vessels, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Mahan, from the *Lilac*, and ordered to the *Newbern*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer George C Whitney, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Cornelius Schroder, from the *Chenango*, and ordered to the *South Carolina*.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Master Van Slyck, of the *Henry James*.
Acting Master Charles F. Taylor, of the *Massasoit*.
Acting Master E. Boomer, of the *Granite*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Frank H. Farrar, of the Naval Hospital, New York.
Acting First Assistant Engineer F. E. Porter, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Owen Kaney, of the *Governor Buckingham*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer John L Miles, of Erie, Pa.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Campbell, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles H. Crawford, of Philadelphia, Pa.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Alexander McClymont, of Baltimore, Md.
Acting Master J. W. Condon, of Washington, D. C.
Acting Master H. L Sturges, of Bridgeport, Conn.
Acting Master W. T. Bacon, of the *Cowslip*
Acting Ensign J. M. C. Reville, of the *Meteor*.
Acting Ensign George W. Lord, of Ellsworth, Me.
Acting Ensign Samuel H. Damon, of the *Newbern*.
Acting Ensign David B. Arey, of the *Mary Sanford*.
Acting Ensign J. D. Anderson, of the *Home*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward J. Gillespie, of the *Maratanza*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Samuel T. Hand, of the *Commodore Hull*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Samuel Bulson, of the *Wyandotte*.
Acting Master George Howorth, of the *Fiambeau*.
Acting Master Barker Van Voorhis, of the *Dan Smith*
Acting Master William Watson, of the *James S. Chambers*.
Acting Master John C. Cook, of the *New Hampshire*.
Acting Master William Jennings, of the *Nantucket*.
Acting Ensign Samuel Marchant, of the *Mingoe*.
Acting Ensign D. P. McKewan, of the *Passaic*.
Acting Ensign J. S. Thombs, of the *Flambeau*.
Acting Ensign Charles H. Fenald, of the *George W. Rodgers*.
Acting Ensign James E. Hurlbut, of the *Daffodil*.
Acting Ensign Charles H. Carey, of *Camelia*.
Acting Ensign Thomas R. Carlton, of the *Mingoe*.
Acting Ensign H W. Brackett, of the *Elk*
Acting Ensign James F. Thomson, of the *Meteor*.
Acting Ensign Edgar A. Coon, of the *Passaic*
Acting Ensigns D. H. Howes and George V. Cassedy, of the *Calypso*.
Acting Ensign S. Warren Chase, of the *A. Hugel*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward H. Hay, of the Naval Headquarters, New Orleans.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles N. Allen, of the *Newbern*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James C. Hillman, of the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William J. Dunham, of the *Queen*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William B Boyd, of the *Moccasin*, upon the reporting of his relief.
Acting Master James T. Ross, of the *Malvern*.
Acting Ensign H. C. Raymond, of the *Bermuda*.
Acting Ensign James J. Kane, of the *Pontoosuc*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Atwood Crosby, of the *Glaucus*.
Acting Chief Engineer Alexander Anchuleck, of the *Agamenticus*, on the reporting of his relief.
Mate Solomon Brewster, of the *Tioga*.
Mate William H. Sprague, of the *Adela*.
Mate H. R. Mills, of the *William Bacon*,
Mate J. G. Winslow, of the *Pocahontas*.
Mate George A. Burt, of the *Massasoit*.
Mate Isaiah W Bowden, of the *Agawam*.
Mate John Darling, of the *Vermont*.
Mate William O. Gladden, of the *Marion*.
Mate Andrew Donaldson, of Cincinnati, O
Mate George Drain, of the *Wyandotte*.
Mate C. C. Bamford, of the *Pontoosuc*.
Mate George W. Fuller, of Boston, Mass.
Mate Joseph G Underhill, of the *Hyarangea*.
Mate Samuel S Bumpus, of the *Port Royal*.
Mate William R. Lyons, of the *G. W. Blunt*.
Mate Frank B. Morris, of the *Emma*.
Mate Nehemiah M. Barker, of the *T. A. Ward*.
Mate William E. Gould, of the *Hope*.
Mate Joseph M Simms, of Washington, D. C.
Mate F C. Simonds, of the *Azalia*.
Mate T. G. Rogers, of the *Union*.
Mate E. S. Caswell, of the *Estella*.
Mate J. B. Newcomb, of the *Hydrangea*.
Mate C. H. Neill, of the *Montgomery*.
Mates William Reed, Jr., and E. P. Blague, of the *Connecticut*.
Mate William Wade, of Washington, D. C.
Mate C. Heath, of the *Glide*
Mate G. P. Gifford, of the *Octorara*.
Mate F. A. Sherman, of the *Black Diamond*.
Mate Henry J. Wynd, of the *Buckthorn*.
Mate John F. Baker, of the *Glasgow*.
Mate Henry Walters, of the *Avenger*.
Mate D. M. Hauffer, of the *Alexandria*.
Mate James Williams, of the *General Bragg*.
Mate Henry A. May, of the *Buckthorn*.
Mate William J. Rudd, of the *Oriole*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Peter B. Robinson, of the *Newbern*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer William F. Graff, of the *Lilac*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Theodore Breese, of Newark, N. J.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William J. Barren, of the *Squando*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John L. Loeffler, of the *Bermuda*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer George V. Payton, of the *Onondaga*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas E. Belcher, of the *Queen*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer George O. Parker, of the *Verbena*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Byron Heath, of the torpedo boat *Spuyten Duyvel*
Acting Second Assistant Engineer John F. Fitzpatrick, of the *Bermuda*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon H. L. Gibbs, of the *Sangamon*
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant E. H. Faricon, of the Naval Rendezvous, Cincinnati, O.
Acting Master A. M. Keith, of the *Fort Hindman*.
Acting Ensign F. N. Hathaway, of the *Nymph*.
Acting Ensign C. L. Meaney, of the *Exchange*.
Acting Ensign Allen K. Noyes, of the *Catalpa*.
Acting Ensign Ramond Rabadan, of the *Massasoit*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer J. Kennedy, of the *Louisville*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas Finnie, of the *Red Rover*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer John G. Briggs, of the *Juliet*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer J. B. A. Allen, of the *Winona*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Whitaker, of the *De Soto*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William H. Pollard, of the *Bermuda*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles Norton, of the *Bermuda*.
Acting Ensign W. A. Smith, of the *Michigan*.
Acting Ensign T Reardon, of the *Jasmine*.
Acting Ensign N. H. Conklin, of the *Kenwood*.
Acting Ensign John Morrissey, Jr., of the *Winnebago*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer William H. Miller, of the Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer E. H. Benton, of the Naval Hospital Pinkney, Memphis, Tenn.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John W. Morton, of the *Alexandria*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John B. Baldwin, of the *General Price*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Ebenezer Babbitt, of the *Emma Henry*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Louis Pittaluga, of the *Queen*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Thomas C. Dunn, of the *Montgomery*.

Acting Ensign John Bowman, of the *Pink*.
Acting Ensign J. W Crocker, of the *Metacomet*.
Acting Ensign J. Cannon, of the *Genesee*.
Acting Ensign William Ross, of the *Pocahontas*.
Acting Ensign B. G Clough, of the *R. R. Cuyler*.
Acting Ensign R. B. Pray, of Topsfield, Mass.
Acting Ensign I. T. Carver, of the *Flambeau*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Elliott Littlejohn, of the *Queen*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon James R. May, of Portsmouth, N. H.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Robert Whitehill, Jr, of the *Emma Henry*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry Walker, of the *Barberry*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles H. Wilson, of the *General Lyon*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward Kinney, of the *Glide*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert G. Lewis, of the *Sonoma*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John C. Davis, of the *Chimo*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Hill, of Williamsburgh, N. Y.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas Gavagan, of the *Chenango*.
Acting Master H. Tibbetts, of the *W. G. Anderson*.
Acting Ensign R N. Miller, of the *Metacomet*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon F. Thayer, of the Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.
Acting Assistant Paymaster W. J. Hoodless, of the *Glaucus*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Bailey Hascall, of the *North Carolina*
Acting Assistant Paymaster Thomas A. Emerson.
Acting Master C. F. Langley, of the *Chenango*
Acting Ensign John Small, Jr., of the *Cherokee*.
Acting Master W. P. Putnam, of Glens Falls, N. Y.
Acting Ensign Otis L. Haskell, of the *Delaware*.
Acting Ensign William B. Avery, of the *Dawn*.
Acting Ensign J E. Wallis, of the schooner *George Mangham*
Acting Gunner Henry F. Dunnets, of the *Agawam*
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Edward R. Messick, of the *Barberry*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John H. Coombs, of the *Phlox*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Speers, of the *Pawtuxet*.
Mate E M. Hensley, of the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.
Mate H. D. Smith, of the Navy Yard, New York.
Mate W. H. Cary, of the *Curlew*.
Mate W. D. Burgess, of the *Clematis*.
Mate Frederick A. Gross, Jr., of the *Cowslip*.
Mate B. F. Robinson, of the *Buckthorn*.
Mate George Mackay, of the *Delaware*.
Mate D. W. Spinney, of the *Sonoma*.
Mate Nathaniel Hale, of the *Mercury*.
Mate John Fuller, of the Navy Yard, Washington.
Mate C. H. Crossman, of the *Maratanza*.
Mate John F. Rickford, of the *Lenapee*.

APPOINTED.

Charles Kalinski, of the *Cowslip*, Acting Ensign.
Theodore J. Werner, of the *Kickapoo*, Acting Ensign.
James L. Gould, of the *Kickapoo*, Acting Ensign.
James Eccles, of the *Kennebec*, Second Assistant Engineer
C. A. French, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, and will remain in command of the *Ino*.
Charles O'Neill, of the *Rhode Island*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.
George Edwards, of the *Philadelphia*, Acting Master.
Seth W. Cowing, of the *Lady Sterling*, Acting Master.
F. B Barkman, of the *Honduras*, Acting Ensign.
George H. Rice, of the *Tioga*, Acting Ensign, detached from the *Tioga*, and placed in waiting orders.
George Potter, of the *Fort Jackson*, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
Samuel Huss, of the Ordnance Yard, Washington, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander.
Charles A Blanchard, of the *Jasmin*, Acting Ensign.
Theodore J. Werner, of the *Kickapoo*, Acting Master.
James L. Gould, of the *Kickapoo*, Acting Master.
Achilles Kalinski, of the *Cowslip*, Acting Master.
F. W. Barkman, of the *Honduras*, Acting Ensign
C M. McMahoe, of the *Commodore Hull*, Mate.
Thomas Savage, Mate, and ordered to the *Gertrude*.
John Ashworth, of the *Lafayette*, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain in the Mississippi Squadron.
Richard Wascham, of the *Tristam Shandy*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
Thomas Foley, of the *Harcourt*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
Albert J. Doty, of the *Sonoma*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
William H. Mott, of the *Tristam Shandy*, and ordered to report to Commodore Radford for duty.
Eli D. Sargent, of Washington, Vermont, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.
Charles H. Frisbie, of the *Pontoosuc*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.
Henry Weston, Jr., Acting Ensign.
Henry Lindsey, of the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Camanche*.
Henry C. Keene, of Augusta, Me., Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Gunner John Wran, of the *Neptune*.
Acting Master and Pilot James M. Fountain of the *Mattabesset*.
Acting Master and Pilot Willett Mott, of the *Montauk*.
Acting Master and Pilot H. H. Haynie, of the *Mount Washington*.
Acting Gunner George H. Baker, of the *Glaucus*.
Acting Ensign John Owens, of Boston, Mass.
Acting Master and Pilot Henry Buckle, of the *Crusader*.
Acting Master and Pilot Henry Stevens, of the *Onondaga*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles H. Bartram, of the *Ohio*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Chas. S. Halladay, of the *Nyack*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles Bennett, of the *Delaware*.
Acting Ensign William Syddon, of the *Nyanza*.
Acting Master and Pilot John Nicholson, of the *Tritonia*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Morris, of the *Winnebago*.
Acting Master and Pilot Alfred Everett, of the *Wyalusing*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon D. D. T. Nestell, of the *Alabama*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon P. J Gilbert, of the *Itasca*.
Acting Ensign and Pilot James A. Norman, of the *Commodore Barney*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Shiers, of the *Pawtuxet*.
Mate W. J. Lewis, of the *Pawtuxet*.
Acting Master and Pilot Lorenzo Baker, of the *Pawtuxet*.
Acting Master and Pilot Silas Blunt, of the *Tacony*.
Acting Ensign and Pilot John Nason, of the *Colossus*.
Acting Gunner Robert Campbell, of the *Tacony*.
Mate Jacob Reid, at the Navy Yard, Boston.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Mate T. D. Marble, to the *North Carolina*, and honorably discharged.
Mate J. O. Hutchinson, to the *Constellation*, and detached from the *Primrose*, and ordered to the *Dacotah*.
Mate Thomas Segar, from the *Primrose*, and ordered to the *Dacotah*, and he is ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.
Acting Ensign J. Arnold Cross, to the Sounds of North Carolina, and granted leave.
Acting Ensign John F. Merry, to the South Atlantic Squadron, and granted leave.
Acting Assistant Paymaster F. V. D. Horton, to the *Shawmut*, and his resignation is hereby accepted.
Acting Ensign Horace Brooks, of the 25th ultimo.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander J. F. Nickels, to the West Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.
Acting Master A. K. Jones, to the *Vermont*, and a leave granted him.
Acting Ensign C. M. Baird, to the *Shokokon*.
Acting Ensign J. F. Blanchard, to the *Mattabesset*.

PROMOTED.

Acting Ensign James Igo, of the *Cincinnati*, to Acting Master.
Acting Ensign E. G. Holloway, of the *James Adger*, to Acting Master.
Acting Ensign Walter Sargent, of the *Winona*, to Acting Master.
Acting Master C. C. Ricker, of the *T. A. Ward*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.
Acting Ensign A A. Ward, of the *Tennessee*, to Acting Master.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Francis S. Wells, Commanding the *Fairy*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Lucien, H Kendall, of the *Commodore Hull*, to Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon.
Acting Ensign Thomas C. Hale, of the *Mattabesset* to Acting Ensign.
Acting Master De Witt C. Kells, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.
Acting Ensign Christopher Flood, of the *Philadelphia*, to Acting Master.
Acting Ensign R. Canfield, of the *Potomac*, to Acting Master.
Acting Ensign Charles W. Leeking, of the *Canonicus*, to Acting Master.

OUR SQUADRON AT HAVANA.

FLAGSHIP SUSQUEHANNA, HAMPTON ROADS, June 12.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform the Department of my arrival here to-day, in company with the Monadnoc, Chippewa and Monticello. The Canonicus, in tow of the Fahkee, was sent into Port Royal on the 9th inst, when abreast of that place, for coal, as she had less than one day's supply.

In my letter of the 2d instant, I informed the department of the intended visit of the Captain-General to the Monitors on the following day. He was accompanied by a number of barges and a large staff, comprising most of the dignitaries of the place, and as he passed abreast of the flagship on his way to the iron-clads, was saluted by the former vessel.

With very little urging, the General was induced to go on board the Monadnoc, and after having thoroughly examined her, the Canonicus was visited, and the party finally came on board this ship.

I accompanied the Captain-General in his barge, and he remarked that in making these visits he was acting contrary to usage if not to Spanish law; but he evidently desired me to understand that in doing so it was his wish to be marked in his attention.

At my request we also witnessed the Stonewall, and the unfavorable light in which that vessel appeared when contrasted with our own iron-clads could not fail in making its impression.

The squadron left Havana on the 6th; the houses and wharves were crowded to witness the departure of the Monitors, whose movements created the greatest surprise.

I will not be guilty here of the bad taste of expressing my regrets at not falling in with the Stonewall at sea in the midst of her destructive career, in order to prove with what ease she could have been taken. I think it better her end should have been the insignificant one it is. One half the force at my command could have captured her, and yet not be entitled to special praise. The Monadnoc alone, as I have already said, is her superior in every way. As usual in Rebel affairs, the ram's greatest power consisted in the wild reports of her formidableness, which were heralded in advance.

Although this squadron has not succeeded in the capture or destruction of that vessel, the impression which has been made by its presence in the harbor of Havana is, I think, only second in importance to the accomplishment of the object for which it was specially created.

I am happy to be able to say that we are without sickness in the command.

I enclose herewith a characteristic letter from M. F. Maury, formerly of our Navy, received the day before I left Havana. The Rebellion could hardly have well ended without a special parole to that gentleman.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. W. GODON,
Acting Rear-Admiral, Commanding Special Squadron.

AT SEA, May 25 1865.

SIR:—In peace as in war, I follow the fortunes of my native old State—Virginia. I read in the public prints that she has practically confessed defeat, and laid down her arms. In that act mine were grounded also.

I am here without command, officially alone, and bound on matters of private concern abroad. Nevertheless, and as I consider further resistance worse than useless, I deem it proper formally as to confess and to pledge you in the words of honor that should I find myself, before the final inauguration of peace, within the jurisdiction of the United States, to consider myself a prisoner of war, bound by the terms and conditions which have been or may be granted to General Lee and his officers.

Be pleased to send your answer through my son, Colonel R. L. Maury, a prisoner of war, on parole in Richmond. In the meantime, and until I hear to the contrary, I shall act as though my surrender had been formally accepted on the above-named terms and conditions.

Respectfully, &c.,
M. F. MAURY, Commander C. S. Navy.
To Commander U. S. Naval Forces in the Gulf of Mexico.

JUSTICE TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SANDERSON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 8, 1865.

Special Orders No. 288.

Extract 17, paragraph 19, of Special Orders No. 272, from this office, dated June 2, 1865, is hereby amended to read as follows:—

The military commission to which the case of Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Sanderson, Major, Additional Aide de-Camp and Captain, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, was referred for investigation and report, having made their report, to the effect that Lieutenant-Colonel Sanderson's conduct while a prisoner at Richmond deserves praise rather than censure, and recommending that the order dismissing him from the service be revoked, paragraph 7, of Special Orders No. 217, from this office, dated June 23, 1864, is, by direction of the President, hereby revoked and annulled, to take effect May 27.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

LIEUTENANT Huntington Frothingham Wolcott died at the country seat of his father, J. Huntington Wolcott, Bluehill, Milton, Massachusetts, on the 9th instant, of fever. A few months since, he was commissioned in the 2d Mass. Cavalry. He was assigned to the staff of General Gibbs and took his part in the brilliant closing campaigns of Sheridan, especially distinguishing himself by his coolness and gallantry at the battle of Five Forks. He became ill just after the grand review at Washington.

BREVET Major-General C. Grover, commanding the district and post of Savannah, having been relieved by General Birge as district commandant, and by General Woodford in the command of the post, was ordered to the command of a coast district, which includes Darien and Brunswick, Georgia, with its headquarters at Doctorstown. Before assuming command there, however, he was, on his own application, relieved from duty in the department of the South entirely. He has come North accompanied by the following members of his staff: Captain Oliver Matthews, A. A. G.; Captain J. W. Dana, A. D. C.; Lieutenant E. B. Webster, A. D. C.; Lieutenant Theodore C. Otis, A. D. C.

THE War Department has instructed department commanders to reduce at once their batteries of volunteer light artillery to the number absolutely required under existing circumstances in their departments. The companies thus relieved will be sent to Washington, Louisville or Cairo, as may be most convenient, for final payment and mustering out.

NAVAL REGISTER.

The Editor will be glad to receive for this department of the JOURNAL *all interesting facts in relation to vessels of the Navy suitable for publication.*

ARIES, screw, 7, from Key West June 1, arrived at Boston June 7. The following is a list of her officers: James M. Williams, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding; G. F. Morse, Seth Hand, and James A. Brannan, Acting Ensigns; John K. Walsh, Acting Assistant Surgeon; Charles A. Downes, Acting Assistant Paymaster; John Bloomsburg, First Assistant Engineer; A. B. Kenney, Second Assistant Engineer; R. H. Compthwait, Levi Lord, T. E. Wilson, and J. F. Fraser, Third Assistant Engineers; F. A. Haskell, J. B. Raynor, and F. P. Valter, Mates. The *Aries* reports left at Key West June 1 U. S. steamers *Pochatan*, *Tallapoosa*, and *Paul Jones*; U. S. ships *Dale* and *Ino*.

BERMUDA, screw, 3, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. W. Smith, sails to day (Saturday) for the West Gulf Squadron, with supplies, mails, etc.

CYANE, sloop, 10.—Lieutenant Commander Leonard Paulding arrived on the Isthmus on the 31st of May by the *Costa Rica*, to take command of the *Cyane*, at Panama. Lieutenant Commander Russell, who has been in command of the *Cyane* for the past five months, returns home on the *Costa Rica*.

CHEROKEE, screw, 6, from Key West, via Holmes's Hole, arrived at Boston July 12. She brings as passengers Lieutenant Commander William Gibson, Acting First Assistant Engineer P. S. Young, Acting Master's Mate S. A. Abbott.

COMMODORE MORRIS, paddle-wheel, 6, Acting Master H. Bingham, arrived at New York June 9, from Hampton Roads the 7th. She was put in commission in 1862 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and proceeded to Hampton Roads to join the North Atlantic Squadron, where she has served a useful career in the waters of the James, Pamunkey, and Nansemond, and Chesapeake Bay. In July, 1864, during an engagement with a Rebel battery of Whitworth guns planted on Malvern Hill, a shot from the enemy entered the magazine and passed through two barrels of loose powder, lodging at last in one of the shell-rooms, without doing more damage than the mere passage of the shot.

CALYPSO, screw, 7, left Charleston Harbor June 24, for the North, with the Monitor *Passaic* in tow.

DAWN, screw, 3, from Fortress Monroe for Portsmouth, N. H., arrived at Provincetown June 5. She is waiting to be discharged.

FROLIC, tender to the *Colorado*, took her crew aboard June 8 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. She is in commission and hauled into the stream.

GETTYSBURG, paddle-wheel, 9, from Boston for New York, with an iron Monitor in tow, struck on Fisher's Island reef on the evening of June 9. The Monitor went over the reef and anchored inside. The *Gettysburg* had her bow stove, and returned to Newport leaking badly, but was repaired sufficiently to enable her to leave for New York on the 11th. The *Vanderbilt* took charge of the Monitor, which is *en route* for Charleston.

ICKA, screw, 7, arrived at the Charlestown Yard June 12, from Key West, after a passage of five days and fifteen hours. She has a crew of 136 men, and brings 42 sailors from the East Gulf Squadron. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, William C. Rogers; Acting Master, Alfred Weston; Acting Ensigns, N. W. Black, R. C. J. Pendleton, W. M. Armstrong, W. J. Crosby; Acting Assistant Surgeon, W. B. Lewis; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Henry Lunt; Acting First Assistant Engineer, C. W. Doten; Acting Second Assistants, R. C. Bourne, W. H. Anderson; Acting Third Assistants, R. A. Pierson, D. Harrington, D. L. Fuller; Mates, Leon Bryant, C. F. Hartwell, A. W. Constable, J. C. Foster.

MINGOE, paddle-wheel, 12, arrived at Philadelphia on the 9th instant, from Charleston, S. C. She left Charleston on the 6th instant, having in tow a torpedo boat, but was unable to bring it further than Cape Hatteras, where it sunk, on account of the ballast shifting. Lieutenant Commander, S. P. Quackenbush; Executive Officer, Samuel Merchant; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Charles A. Cable; Acting Assistant Surgeon, George H. Napheys; Acting Ensigns, T. R. Carlton, R. F. Dodge, John A. Phipps, Jr., R. H. Lawton; Engineers—First Assistant, E. A. C. Du Plain; Acting Second Assistants, Levi Smetzen, James Mitchell; Acting Third Assistant, Wm. Emmerick.

MOUNT VERNON, screw, 5, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant James Frathem, arrived at New York June 7.

NYACK, screw, 8, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is in commission, hauled in the stream, and has her crew aboard.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, ship, 10.—On Tuesday evening, June 6, the Naval Minstrels attached to this fine old receiving ship gave their second grand performance before a more than ordinary "house." Among the audience were the Secretary of the Navy, Postmaster-General Dennison, Admiral Dahlgren, Captain Reynolds, several ladies, and officers of the South Atlantic Squadron. The "minstrels" kept the company full of jollity all the evening with songs, clog and comic dances, recitations, plantation scenes, etc. In a community of six or seven hundred persons such as that gathered on board the *New Hampshire*, an institution of this kind adds very materially to the enjoyments of life.

OWASCO, screw, 4.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant L. W. Pennington had the honor of taking possession, on the 26th of May, of the fort at Sabine Pass, Texas. After throwing shot into the work for a while, and receiving no response, he reconnoitred in person and determined to attack. At half past three, the captain's gig, first and third cutters left the ship, and, without opposition, the fort was entered and the Stars and Stripes raised in place of the Rebel colors. In the fort, which is a small but bastioned excavation, after the model of Fort Morgan, were found five 32 pounder guns, all spiked with small files, a Rebel flag, a lot of Spring field muskets, with nipples destroyed, and other remnants of United States property, taken from the wrecks of the *Sachem*, *Clifton*, and *Morning Light*. After the occupation, Captain Keefe, who commanded the work, came down from Sabine City and formally surrendered his charge. The *Owasco* is one of the twenty-three gunboats built for the Government at the commencement of the war, and sailed from the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, in January, 1862, for the West Gulf Squadron. She has been almost constantly under steam since that time, doing service in the Gulf and up the Mississippi. In company with the *Harriet Lane*, *Westfield*, *Clifton*, and *Sachem*, she forced her way into Galveston at the time when the *Harriet Lane* was captured, and when her battery opened in this last engagement on the fort, she was anchored close by the wreck of her former consorts, the *Sachem* and *Clifton*. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, L. W. Pennington; Acting Master and Executive Officer, T. B. Sears; Acting Assistant Paymaster, W. B. Coleman; Acting Assistant Surgeon, J. J. Smith; Acting Master, J. Utter; Engineers—Acting Second Assistants, H. Barstowe, R. M. Wheeler; Acting Third Assistant, T. H. Carton; Acting Mates, H. Duncan, L. S. Stephens.

POTOMSKA, screw, 6, having in tow the *Mary Sandford*, was to sail from Charleston June 3, for the North. The latter has her rudder disabled.

PAWNEE, screw, 15, sailed from Charleston June 2d, for Port Royal.

PEORIA, paddle-wheel, 10, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is taking in stores and getting ready for sea.

SARANAC, paddle-wheel, 13.—We have received a copy of the Sick Report of this vessel, dated May 24th, 1865. The *Saranac* contains a community of 250 persons, and after lying three months in the sickly port of Acapulco, has only one case of sickness—a landsman afflicted with *chronic rheumatism*—to report. The *Saranac* may confidently challenge the service for an instance of nearer approach to perfect health.

SQUANDO, light-draft Monitor, 2, arrived at New York June 13, from Boston June 7, after a hazardous passage. She left Boston in tow of the *Gettysburg*, which ran on Watchhill Reef and was disabled. The *Squando* escaped damage, and proceeded on her voyage alone. Her machinery worked finely, and a good passage seemed sure. But after safely passing through Hurlgate, on her way to the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, she struck on the reef off the Hook, Jackson street, New York, and when she reached the Navy Yard, leaked two to three inches per hour. She will proceed to Charleston, S. C., as soon as the necessary repairs can be made. Acting Master Commanding, G. H. Leinas; Acting Assistant Paymaster, J. J. Thompson; Acting Ensigns, Cornelius Bartlett, F. Mitchell, A. A. Franzea; Engineers—Chief, C. R. Fleuring; First Assistant, A. E. McCanvell; Second Assistants, John Doyle, Thos. Loomis; Third Assistants, George Bertram, J. J. Barrew.

TRISTRAM SHANDY, paddle wheel, 3, arrived at Savannah, Ga., June 4, from Fortress Monroe.

VANDERBILT, paddle-wheel, 17, sailed from New York Saturday, by way of Sandy Hook, for Newport, R. I., to tow thence to Charleston, S. C., the Monitor recently in tow of the steamer *Gettysburg*.

WACHUSETT, screw, 10, was at Cape Verde May 10.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE vessels of the Navy on the Upper Tennessee River are to go into peace quarters at the ship-yard, Chattanooga.

THE Navy Department has received information of the destruction of the famous blockade-runner *Denbigh*, May 24, off Galveston, and also of the schooner called *Lecompte*, used as a guard-boat at Galveston, by boats from the U. S. steamer *Cornubia*.

THE steam launch commanded by Mate Jacob Kemp, which has been doing duty in the South Atlantic Squadron ever since January last, was swamped in a gale in Fripp's Inlet, a few miles north of Port Royal, on Monday last, but fortunately no lives were lost. The launch sunk in deep water, and cannot probably be raised again.

THE Navy Department has advertised for sale at public auction on June 24 fifteen vessels hitherto belonging to the Potomac Flotilla. They are side-wheel steamers and propellers. Purchasers will find these vessels staunch, and in better condition than merchant vessels ever are. Instead of being worn out in the Government service, they have taken a new lease of life.

ACTING Master W. Harcourt, commanding U. S. S. *Narcissus*, had the pleasure of rescuing a man who had been caught under a falling wall at the late explosion at Mobile. Though shells were constantly exploding and sending their fragments in every direction, the deed was performed without injury to the rescuer. Abner S. Carr, seaman on board the U. S. iron clad *Chickasaw*, was killed by a shell while working on fire-engine No. 8.

THE U. S. S. *Pontiac* brings from Charleston one of the Rebel torpedo boats. It is of the shape called "cigar," 40 or 50 feet long and 6 feet in diameter, weighing 35 tons. It contains boilers and engine, and room for three operators. The torpedo is designed to be fixed on the end of a spar projecting from the vessel, and placed in position against the bottom of a hostile ship. There are indications that in service the craft would be sealed up, and thus guarded against being swamped by the jet of water thrown up by the torpedo.

THE recently captured prize *Sarah M. Newhall* of Charleston, S. C., is the subject of many curious questions by persons supposed to be interested in her. It appears she left Galveston, Texas, under legitimate instructions, and stopped at the port of Savannah, understanding that it was open. She was stopped and declared a prize. She stands a good chance of being acquitted and returned to her owners. Several sea captains were under the impression that the port was open at the time the *Newhall* was captured.

A SAD accident occurred at the Brooklyn Navy Yard June 8. A rigger named John Morton, while in the act of carrying the end of a cable rope across the plank from the edge of the dry dock to the United States steamer *Hartford*, fell on the hard granite pavement about forty feet, and was picked up insensible. He was instantly attended by Drs Eversfield and Luck, U. S. N., but his injuries were internal, and he died after half an hour. The Coroner was duly notified. Deceased leaves a wife and four children in a destitute condition.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Nassau *Guardian* of the 10th of May tells a strange story of outrages alleged to have been committed by the Rebel pirate Parr off Inagua, which, however, later Nassau advices do not confirm. This account states that Parr captured the bark *Lizzy*, from Cuba, set her on fire, left all on board to save themselves in the small boats or be burned or drowned, and sailed away, telling them that he intended to drown a thousand before the war was over. It is added that some of the *Lizzy's* passengers were believed to have been burned or drowned. Parr is called by this correspondent the captor of the steamers *Chesapeake* and *Roanoke*; but Lieutenant Braine, we believe was the leader in those captures.

THE once famous British steamer *Alexandra* has again very nearly got into trouble. After escaping the officers of the law in England, her name was changed to the *Mary*, and she sailed for Bermuda, Halifax, and finally Nassau, where her movements were so suspicious that the Crown officers seized her on suspicion of being intended for a Rebel cruiser. A gun of novel construction, packed in a case as "dry goods," and some shells similarly packed, were found on board, together with Rebel commissions in blank and other suspicious documents, and it was testified that her fittings were more suitable for a ship of war than for a merchant vessel. The defence was that the vessel was intended for a blockade-runner. Judge Doyle ruled that the case had not been made out, though the evidence was so strong that he would not award costs, and discharged the *Mary* with a caution.

A letter from Charleston, dated June 10th, says it was rumored there that Commodore John Rodgers will be sent to relieve Rear-Admiral Dahlgren in the command of the South Atlantic Squadron; but no successor has yet been announced. Admiral Dahlgren, however, it is understood, has permission to return, with his staff, without waiting for his successor. The steam sloop *Pawnee*, Lieutenant William Whitehead, commanding, was detailed to carry the Admiral to Washington on his return, accompanied by the steamers *Donegal*, Acting Master George H Avery; the *Geranium*, Acting Master Henry Pease, Jr.; and the *Iris*, Acting Ensign H. B Hawes. Besides these vessels, the steamers *Norwich*, Acting Master W. H. De Wolf; the *Wissahickon*, Lieutenant-Commander, Andrew Johnson; the iron-clad *Nantucket*, Lieutenant-Commander R. F. R. Lewis; and the cotton torpedo boat *Preston*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Churchill, have been ordered North, for sale or repair.

THE iron side wheel steamer *Admiral Dupont*, 700 tons, Captain Simeon Pepper, sailed from New York on Wednesday afternoon, June 7, with sealed orders, bound for City Point, where, as was supposed, she was to take troops on board for Texas. She took on board at New York a small detachment of furloughed men returning to their regiments, numbering about forty. Her crew numbered thirty-two, all told. On the morning of the 8th, at a little after 4 o'clock, in a dense fog, and running some nine miles per hour, she was run into by the British ship *Stadacona*, from Philadelphia for St. John, N. B, in ballast, going about six miles. She was struck on the starboard bow, just forward of the paddle-box, carrying away her foremast, and the bow was completely crushed in, causing her to sink immediately, leaving the crew no time to save anything. Captain Pepper reports that the usual precautions were observed on board the *Dupont*. It is not known precisely how many were lost, but there were probably not less than eight, and it is feared that the number may reach fifteen or sixteen.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

THE annual examination at the United States Naval Academy, at present at Newport, R. I., began on the 20th ult., and closed on the 10th inst. The Board of Visitors, whose names were announced in a previous issue, and of whom Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT, Rear-Admiral PORTER, and Captain WORDEN, of the *Monitor* fame, were members, witnessed the practical exercises of the midshipmen in seamanship on board of the practice ship *Marion*, and the drills in target firing, boat howitzer drill, fencing, and infantry tactics. They also attended the examinations of the several classes in their professional and academic branches of study; which examinations were conducted in a thorough and searching manner, as required by the regulations of the Academy. We are pleased to learn that such examinations were handsomely sustained by a large majority of the members of each class.

The following are the names of the first five in each class upon its general merit roll, which names will receive a star each in the Academy Register:—

FIRST CLASS—FIFTY-NINE MEMBERS.

*1. Midshipman G. A. Converse, Vermont.
*2. Midshipman E. M. Barber, Ohio.
*3. Midshipman F. M. Hendrix, Mobile.
*4. Midshipman R. B. Bradford, Maine.
*5. Midshipman L. E. Chenery, California.

This class will make one further cruise during the summer in the practice squadron. They will graduate in October next.

SECOND CLASS—SEVENTY-EIGHT MEMBERS.

*1. S. N. Kane, Rhode Island.
*2. W Maynard, Tennessee.
*3. A. L. Sprague, New York.
*4. H. W. Lyon, Massachusetts.
*5. A. Walker, New Hampshire.

This class has yet two cruises to make during this summer and the next.

THIRD CLASS—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO MEMBERS.

*1. B. F. Tilley, Rhode Island.
*2. F. P. Gilmore, Ohio.
*3. W. B. H. Frailey, son of an officer.
*4. J. L. Stickney, Illinois.
*5. F. Collins, Maine.

By the regulations of the Academy, the members of this class have leave of absence until September 20.

FOURTH CLASS—ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX MEMBERS.

1. C. A. Stone, Pennsylvania.
2. W. M. Cowgill, Delaware
3. H. McElroy, Wisconsin.
4. S. Schroeder, South Carolina.
5. R. R. Ingersoll, Michigan.

This class makes its first cruise in the Practice Squadron this summer. This squadron consists of the following vessels:—Sailing sloops-of-war *Macedonian* and *Marion*, and steam sloops *Marblehead* and *Winnipec*. The following is the list of officers of the practice vessels:—

Commander D. M. Fairfax, Commandant of Midshipmen, Commanding Practice Squadron.

MACEDONIAN.—Lieutenant-Commander J. S. Barnes, Commanding; Lieutenant-Commander R. F. Bradford, Executive Officer; Lieutenant A. S. Mackenzie, Navigator; Lieutenant, C. F. Blake; Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. Hugg; Paymaster, T. C. Masten; Secretary to Commandant of Midshipmen, C. L. Harris; Boatswain A. M. Pomeroy; Gunner, Jno Gaskins; Sailmaker J. A. Birdsall.

WINNIPEC.—Lieutenant-Commander J. A. Greer, Commanding; Lieutenant-Commander M. Sicard, Executive Officer; Lieutenant-Commander, C Merchant; Lieutenant, F. J. Higginson; Passed Assistant Surgeon, N. H. Adams, Acting Assistant Paymaster, E. Sherwin; First Assistant Engineers, H. C. McIlvaine and J. D. Van Buren.

MARION.—Lieutenant Commander J. N. Miller, Commanding Lieutenant-Commander A. P. Cooke, Executive Officer; Lieutenant, T. L. Swann, Navigator; Assistant Surgeon, G. A. Bright; Acting Assistant Paymaster, T. Carstairs; Boatswain, G. C. Abbott; Gunner, T S Cassidy.

MARBLEHEAD.—Lieutenant Commander C. C. Carpenter, Commanding; Lieutenant-Commander H. W. Miller, Executive Officer; Assistant Surgeon, H. J. Babin; Second Assistant Engineers, A Colin, W. J. Reid and R. D. Dodge.

The classes which make their cruise are already embarked and will sail Thursday, June 22d. The ships expect to report, at the expiration of the cruise, at the old harbor of Annapolis, the preparations for the accommodations of the Academy at that place being now in full progress.

The next preliminary examination for the admission of candidates will be held between July 20th and 31st at Newport, R. I.

A DISASTROUS fire occurred at Nashville on Saturday last, by which the Quartermaster's depot was destroyed, and with it property valued at ten millions of dollars. The depot contained stores sufficient to supply an army of 80,000 men for two years. The quantity of rope alone consumed was valued at upward of one million dollars. The building was the largest in the country, being 800 feet front, and 200 feet deep. It was partitioned off by fire walls, which were suggested and built by General J. L Donaldson. By this precaution a large part of the building, 500 feet front, was saved from destruction. Various rumors are afloat as to the cause of the fire, some maintaining it was the work of an incendiary, and others that it was the result of accident. A Court of Inquiry will investigate the matter. The fire spread so rapidly that the building was almost one sheet of flame before the firemen could get to work on it.

MAJOR-General Slocum gave a splendid entertainment to the officers of the Army of Georgia, at his headquarters, on Thursday night of last week. The 14th and 20th corps, it will be remembered, are about to be separated, the 14th corps going West, and the 20th corps remaining in Washington. General Slocum presided at one table and General Howard at the other. Both these distingnished generals made eloquent addresses to their comrades on parting with them. Many other officers spoke during the evening. The entertainment was given in a large pavillion, in a beautiful grove on the Corcoran farm.

ON account of the swindling operations of the horde of irresponsible claim agents in Washington, the Paymaster-General has issued a circular to the Chief-Paymaster of the district of Washington, enjoining paymasters to defeat the sharpers in all their devices to get possession and control of soldiers' pay. Paymasters are instructed to make no payments on discharge rolls to third parties, and to pay only to the claimant himself upon his signature. No payment must be made to pretended claim agents, and all who are suspected to be guilty of unauthorized practices are directed to be excluded from paymasters' offices.

THE London *Quarterly Review* for April, in an article on the defects of the British navy, urges the abolition of the British Board of Admiralty, as the only means of raising the navy from neglect and inefficiency. It says:

"Let the head of the navy be an individual, and not a board. Let us have personal supervision, and not a diluted responsibility; one strong spirit to command, and not six-water grog.... It is instructive to compare our crude and unsatisfactory system with that which has developed, in spite of all disadvantages, the formidable navy of the Federal Americans. There the Secretary of the Navy is all-powerful, and exacts from the various chiefs of bureaus the most accurate attention to the necessities of the sea-service."

IT was estimated by the Quartermaster-General, in his last annual report, that there were in the service of the army about 170,000 horses and 130,000 mules. The supply of cavalry horses averaged about 500 a day, which was also the measure of the destruction of these animals in service. During the first eight months of the year 1864, the cavalry of the Potomac received nearly 40,000 horses, and there were issued to the army of General Sherman, through the Nashville depot, between the 1st of November, 1863, and the 14th of September, 1864, 41,122 horses. Large sales of horses and mules are now being made here daily by Government. They are purchased by dealers who will take them into the country, and soon "reconstruct" them into first-class animals for the road or for agricultural purposes.

THE Department of Mississippi having been abolished, Captain Frederick Speed, Assistant-Adjutant-General of Volunteers, has been relieved from duty as Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Department, and, at his own request, ordered to report to Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Christensen, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans.

Do not waste your money buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the *best in the world.*

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MARRIED.

Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

CLAY.—KESTER.—On the 8th of June, at the Free Church of St. John, Frankford Road, Philadelphia, by the rector, Rev. George P. Schetky, D.D., CECIL CLAY, Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-eighth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, to ANNIE WOOD, daughter of the late John W. Kester, Esq.

ALLEN.—BELKNAP.—At Louisville, Ky., on the 6th instant, by Rev. J. H. McKee, Major CHARLES J. F. ALLEN, Paymaster U. S. A., to Miss CARRIE, daughter of William B. Belknap, Esq., of Louisville.

DIED.

BAKER.—At Norfolk, Va., June 9, of cholera infantum, FRANCIS HENDERSON, only child of Lieutenant-Commander Francis H. Baker, U.S.N., and Elizabeth Baker, aged 1 year, 1 month and 9 days.

CASE.—Lieutenant A. R. CASE, 207th Pennsylvania Volunteers, killed while gallantly leading his company in the attack on Fort Mahone, before Petersburgh, April 2d, 1865.

TO A. R. C.

Thou hast passed in thy glory away from the earth;
The pride of a nation which valued thy worth;
Thou art lost to thy country, thy sword, its might
Shall nevermore follow the foe in his flight.
But thy name is emblazoned on history's page
As first in thy country's great cause to engage;
And sacred and hallowed be "Mahone's" dark place
The grave of its hundreds—the grave of our "CASE."

BROOKLYN, May 27, 1865. S. & L.

TREMLETT.—In Boston, June 6, Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY MARTIN TREMLETT, of the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, in the 32d year of his age.

Colonel TREMLETT entered the army in 1861, as a captain in the Twentieth Massachusetts regiment, and distinguished himself for bravery and coolness in the disastrous battle of Ball's Bluff, and in the seven days' fighting near Richmond; he was promoted in the fall of 1862 to the majority of the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts.

After serving for some time with his regiment in what is known as the Gettysburgh campaign, he was soon after detailed as Provost-Marshal of the draft rendezvous at Gallop's Island, which responsible position he continued to hold until October, 1864, when he rejoined his regiment in front of Petersburgh—its Colonel having been killed and Lieutenant-Colonel very severely wounded in the summer campaign of General GRANT. He participated with his regiment in all the movements of the spring campaign in which his corps (the Fifth) was engaged, but at the battle of Five Forks, in which the Fifth corps was engaged, together with SHERIDAN'S cavalry, he was severely wounded and suffered amputation of the right thigh. For six weeks he remained in the corps hospital at City Point, where he received all possible attention, and gaining strength, he returned home, May 9th, in apparent excellent health and spirit.

About ten days ago, intermittent fever set in, and he gradually grew very feeble, until death claimed him for his victim, and "his spirit returned to God who gave it."

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14,	..	**Salt-Rheum,** Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15,	..	**Rheumatism,** and all Rheumatic Pains	25
16,	..	**Fever and Ague,** Chill Fever—old Agues	50
17,	..	**Piles,** Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding	50
18,	..	**Ophthalmy,** Sore, Weak, Inflamed Eyes	50
19,	..	**Catarrh,** Acute or Chronic, or Influenza	50
20,	..	**Whooping-Cough,** or Violent Coughs	50
21,	..	**Asthma,** Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22,	..	**Ear Discharges,** and Impaired Hearing	50
23,	..	**Scrofula,** Enlarged Glands, and Swellings	50
24,	..	**General Debility,** or Physical Weakness	50
25,	..	**Dropsy,** and Scanty Secretions	50
26,	..	**Sea-Sickness,** or Sickness from riding	50
27,	..	**Kidney Disease,** Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28,	..	**Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions,** Involuntary Discharges	100
29,	..	**Sore Mouth,** or Canker of Adults or Children	50
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Coupon Notes will be issued in blank or payable to order as may be directed by the subscriber, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000 and $5000.

Interest will be allowed from the date of the subscription to the 15th of August next, the date of the Treasury Note. Those who may subscribe after the 15th of August next, will be required to pay the accrued interest on the Notes.

O. H. CLARK, President.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES,

$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by Coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7-30 per cent. amounts to

One cent	per day	on a	$	50 note.
Two cents	"	"	"	100 "
Ten "	"	"	"	500 "
20 "	"	"	"	1000 "
$1	"	"	"	5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3-10th in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is

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Less than $230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

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May 15, 1865.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
May 26, 1865.

Sealed proposals for each class separately endorsed "Proposals for Class No (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until the 22d of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy Yards named the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules which, with full instructions, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so required, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several Navy Yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

In consequence of recent orders to retrench Government expenses, only fifty per cent. of the quantity of articles named in the schedules for Navy Yards excepting for building materials, machinery, coal and Naval Asylum, will be required or received, but bidders will affix the prices and carry out the amounts on all the articles named in the schedules, in order that the bids may be uniform.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guaranty, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail. All offers must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus:—

"Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard)."

"To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C."

Instructions and forms of offer, with copies of the laws bearing on the subject, will be furnished by commandants of yards, Navy Agents, and the Bureau, on application to all or either of them.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 4, Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 9½, Moulding and fire sand and fire-clay; class No. 10, Slate; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16 Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No 22 Charcoal; class No 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26, Augers; class No 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 32, Machinery and tools.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No 9½, Moulding and fire sand and fire clay; class No 11, Iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig-iron; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No 22 Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26, Augers; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 30, Semi-Bituminous Broad top coal and Pictou; class No. 32, Machinery and tools.

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Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 3, Stone; class No. 3, Yellow pine timber; class No. 4, Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 9½, Moulding and fire-sand and fire-clay; class No. 10, Slate; class No. 11, Iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig iron; class No. 14 Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils, glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25, Iron work, piping, &c.; class No. 26, Augers; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 30, Semi-bituminous Broad-top coal; class No. 31, Copper and composition nails; class No. 32, Machinery and tools; class A, Fire truck, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 3, Yellow pine timber; class No 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 11, Iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 14, Files; class No 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No [illegible], Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26, Augers; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 30, Semi bituminous Broad-top coal; class No. 32, Machinery and tools; class A, Storehouse; class B, Plumber-shop.

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Class No. 2, Hats, boots, shoes, &c.; class No. 3, Provisions; class No. 4, Groceries; class No. 6, Bread, &c.; class No 7, Tobacco; class No. 13, Provender; class No. 16, Stationery.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 4, Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 9½, Moulding and fire-sand and fire-clay; class No. 10, Slate; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig-iron; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23 Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25, Iron work, piping, &c.; class No. 26, Augers; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 32, Machinery and tools.

NORFOLK.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 3, Yellow pine timber; class No. 4, Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster, class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 9½, Moulding and fire-sand and fire-clay; class No. 10, Slate; class No. 11, Iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig-iron; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22 Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26, Augers; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 30, Semi-Bituminous Broad-top coal and Pictou; class No. 32, Machinery and tools.

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THE COMPANY'S LANDS.

The lands of this Company consist of four (4) tracts, each selected with great care.

No. 1. Half acre in fee simple, on the McClintock Farm, eight rods from Oil Creek, Venango County, Pa.

No 2. Two-thirds acre—ninety-nine years lease—on Buchanan Farm, ten rods front on Oil Creek.

No. 3. Two-thirds acre—ninety-nine years lease—on Buchanan Farm, ten rods from Oil Creek.

No. 4 One hundred and eighty acres—15 years lease—in the famous Federal Creek Oil country, Athens County, Ohio.

No. 1 is in the immediate vicinity of the noted Cuba Well, and of several other celebrated wells.

Near Lots No. 2 and 3 are the old Shaft Well, Hammond Well, and many more flowing and pumping wells. A 75 Barrel pumping well has been struck near these lots since February 1. They are also near the mouth of Cherry Run. No finer territory for producing oil exists, than that all around these three Lots. Every inch of each Lot is boring territory of the best quality.

No. 4 is in the heart of territory that is rapidly becoming known as the choicest of Oil Lands, and bids fair, of itself, soon to be worth in market, more than the entire Capital Stock of this Company. A well producing 100 barrels per day has been struck near this Lot recently.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMPANY.

All the necessary requisites for the rapid development of the lands of the Company are already procured, and on Lot No. 3 a well is down about three hundred feet, with a good prospect of a No. 1 well.

The working capital is in Cash, hence work will proceed and wells be completed without delay.

The Directors feel gratified that they have succeeded in securing, as Superintendent, Prof. L. Sternberg, for many years Principal of Hartwich Seminary, New York, a gentleman well qualified, by his energy and scientific attainments, for the position.

TO THE ARMY.

This Company is peculiarly the "Army Oil Company." Its Vice-President is Colonel W. D. Mann, long an Army officer. Its Secretary, D. Stratton, formerly a Captain in the Army. Three of its Directors are, Captain H. Douglass, of the 18th Infantry, now Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer for Ohio, with office at Columbus; Dr. G. M. Sternberg, now in charge of U. S. Military Hospital at Cleveland, O.; and Dr. C. Mackenzie, now of same Hospital. The Stock of the Company is mostly in hands of Army officers. No better opportunity for safe and profitable investments can be found by members of the Army than this Company offers.

Any communication from the Army, to either of the above-named Army officers, will be cheerfully answered, and any desired information furnished.

SALE OF STOCK.

As the lands of this Company are oil lands, and worth in the aggregate more than the entire Capital Stock, at its par value, only $10,000 of Stock will be sold, and that only at par.

Stock can be purchased at Principal Office, in Cleveland; at the New York Agency; of the Superintendent; or by addressing either of the Directors.

Officers or soldiers in the field who wish to purchase stock in this Company can send Treasury Notes, Drafts or Paymaster's Checks, by mail to Colonel W. D. MANN, 240 Broadway, New York, or to D. STRATTON, Cleveland, O., on receipt of which certificates of stock will be forwarded to their friends at home or to themselves in the field, as may be directed.

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GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

REBEL paroled prisoners report that KIRBY SMITH and MAGRUDER have left Galveston for the Rio Grande. The former is said to have only a body-guard with him, and little cotton, but a large amount of money. They say that MAGRUDER was hissed and hooted by his men. The first detachment of WEITZEL's expeditionary force arrived in Mobile Bay on the 4th. CUSTER'S command of cavalry are rendezvousing at New Orleans. The cavalry of CUSTER and MERRITT, and portions of WEITZEL's Twenty-fifth corps, GRANGER'S Thirteenth, and STEELE'S command, are now *en route* for Texas. We understand that General MOWER, lately commanding the Twentieth corps, is to report to General SHERIDAN for a command in Texas.

Brownsville was occupied by General BROWN, who found it in a wretched condition. Over 500 bales of cotton were captured by him, with some horses and cattle. The garrison had deserted for their homes, without waiting for the formality of parole. Colonel FORD crossed the river to Matamoras. General SLAUGHTER went up the river with a few followers.

The cavalry brigade of WEITZEL'S expedition under General COLE, is starting from Fortress Monroe for the rendezvous in Mobile Bay. The steamers have been supplied with twelve days' coal and water, and most of the cavalry have already embarked. It is said that this brigade, consisting of the First, Second and Fifth United States colored cavalry, have manifested a mutinous spirit ever since it was proposed to send them to Texas. At all events, a serious disturbance took place on the 12th with the First colored cavalry, who refused to be embarked aboard the transports, and threatened violence. The mutiny was quelled by the prompt action of Major VON SCHELLING with a battalion of the Third Pennsylvania artillery. The only reason assigned for the outbreak is the unwillingness of the troops to go to Texas. Unusual efforts have been made for the equipment and comfortable transportation of the troops.

On the 10th of May, General MCCOOK, of WILSON'S cavalry corps, received at Tallahassee the surrender of the Florida Rebel forces commanded by SAM JONES, numbering about 8000 men. Included in the material were:—

Ordnance stores—40 pieces artillery, 25,000 small arms, 450 sabres, 1,618 bayonets, 1,200 cartridge-boxes, 710 waist belts, 63,000 pounds lead, 2,000 pounds niter, 200 sets accoutrements, 10 000 rounds artillery ammunition, fixed, 121,900 rounds small ammunition, 700 pounds musket balls, 325 pikes and lances, beside large amounts of various other ordnance stores. Quartermaster's stores—70 horses, 30 mules, 40 wagons, 4 ambulances, also tools of various kinds, with much stationery, clothing, and camp and garrison equipage. Commissary stores—170,000 pounds bacon, 300 barrels salt, 150 barrels sugar, 100 barrels syrup, 7,000 bushels corn, 1,200 head of cattle, also quantities of flour, ground peas, &c. A large amount of hospitals stores were also turned in.

On the 9th the process of mustering out a part of SCHOFIELD'S command, of the Tenth and Twenty-third Corps, commenced at Greenborough. DAGGETT'S First brigade, Second division, Tenth corps, has already started for home. In the two corps, besides detachments of various numbers from other regiments, the following entire regiments go home:—174th, 178th, 50th, 118th, and 111th Ohio; 23d and 25th Michigan; 107th and 112th Illinois; 80th and 65th Indiana; 19th Ohio Battery; 104th, 100th, 177th and 103d Ohio; 112th, 115th, 117th and 142d New York; 203d Pennsylvania; 15th and 16th Connecticut.

On the 14th occurred the dissolution of the Twentieth corps. Twenty-two of forty-five regiments were mustered out. The Western troops of the undischarged regiments have been transferred to the Fourteenth corps, at Louisville. The Eastern troops—under General BARTLETT—are temporarily assigned to General AUGUR, in Washington. The Third division of the Sixth corps will soon be almost entirely mustered out except the 67th and 87th Pennsylvania, and small squads in various regiments. Nearly 17,000 troops have now left Washington since the close of the war, and the camping grounds begin to look deserted. The War Department has instructed department commanders to reduce at once their batteries of volunteer light artillery to the number absolutely required under existing circumstances in their departments. The companies thus relieved will be sent to Washington, Louisville or Cairo, as may be most convenient for final payment and mustering out. An order has been issued, to muster out of service such of the Veteran Reserve corps as have been transferred to that corps, whose term of service expires before October. The promised payment of discharged soldiers on the 13th of April rolls has been postponed to the 30th of June, on account of the large number of discharged soldiers from hospitals who are given the precedence.

THE ancients had a proverb that an army of stags led by a lion was better than an an army of lions led by a stag. In our modern times we have had several chances to consider how an army without a general compared for efficient purposes, with a general minus an army. The latest instance of this kind is with "E. KIRBY SMITH, General;" who is General, however, only in a general sense. That officer issues a formal address to his (late) troops from Houston, saying:—"Soldiers, I am left a commander without an "army—a general without troops." It seems that he had hastened to Houston, where he "believed God "would yet give us the victory." On what he relied, except that faith which TERTULLIAN'S *credo* illustrated by announcing, "I believe it, since it is impossible," we cannot easily imagine. The London *Herald*, however, according to the last steamer, seems to have enjoyed a similar Eclipse of Faith. General SMITH reached Houston "to find the Texas troops disbanded "and hastening to their homes. They had forsaken "their colors and their commanders." They had, in fact, put the doctrine of secession to practical use, which, however legitimate as a deduction from the lessons they had received, was extremely uncomfortable to their superior officers. They had bettered their instruction, and leaving their trans-Mississippi "colors "and commanders," had proceeded to "march off "under the State Rights' banner." It was a peculiarly perplexing predicament for General SMITH, and one by no means flattering to his personal powers of command and control. His troops chose to accept the domination of ANDREW JOHNSON rather than that of E. KIRBY SMITH. The latter wildly reproaches them on the folly of their selection. "You have "made your choice. It was unwise and unpatriotic, "but it is final. I pray you may not live to regret it."

To tell the truth, we suspect KIRBY was not so much troubled about this unwise choice as he indicates. It certainly relieved him from a very great and annoying responsibility, and enabled him to escape to Mexico with the "yields" of his cotton trade. At the same time, the intemperate haste of the Texans gave him opportunity to answer the numerous slurs cast upon his patriotism, by profuse expressions of loyalty to the Rebellion. Can any one accuse a commander of spending his time in accumulating private property, when his last public breath is in favor of resistance to the end? This was a very shrewd move, at all events. Perhaps, however, it is a little uncharitable to construe motives in so sinister a fashion; and we add, therefore, that SMITH gives excellent parting advice to his "demoralized" troops. If the newspapers circulate freely in Texas, some of them will see it. It is as follows:—

Your present duty is plain. Return to your families. Resume the occupations of peace. Yield obedience to the laws. Labor to restore order. Strive both by counsel and example to give security to life and property. And may God in his mercy direct you aright, and heal the wounds of our distracted country.

E KIRBY SMITH, General.

IN the year 1864, while the small Monitor fleet of Admiral DAHLGREN lay off Charleston, in a peculiarly exposed position—one which wooden vessels in former times dared not occupy—without anxiety, keeping watch and ward over the Rebel iron-clads in its harbor, and supporting the Army of the Union on Morris and Folly Islands; without the facilities afforded by the well-organized dock-yards at the North, it became imperatively necessary that the iron bottoms of these vessels should be frequently examined, and crustaceous deposits removed from them; also that their valves, below the water-line, should be cared for and kept in working condition. Divers from the North were at first employed on this important service, but at considerable expense, when it was found that Mr. WILLIAM L. CHURCHILL, an executive officer of one of the vessels of the blockading fleet, was professionally conversant with this duty. He promptly volunteered, through his commanding officer, for that service, and the Admiral commanding the squadron, always ready to avail himself of special attainments, met the proposition of Mr. CHURCHILL, and organized, under his superintendence, the first corps of divers known in the Navy of the United States.

Since then, with great saving to the Government, Rebel obstructions and property have been removed from the Savannah River; the foul bottoms of vessels have been cleansed; the hulls of Monitors examined; river channels opened; vessels raised; torpedoes taken up; and valuable cargoes of sunken blockade-runners recovered.

To Admiral DAHLGREN we are indebted for the introduction into the service of this important corps. In the navy of Great Britain, there is allowed on board of every flagship two divers, at least, with the rate of "gunner and diver," and an apparatus, sufficient for the examination of the hulls of the vessels of the squadron, below the water-line, and for such other purposes as may be incidental to the foreign service of a man-of-war.

In drawing attention to these facts, we are influenced by the desire that so valuable an organization may not be lost to our naval service; but that the rate of "gunner and diver" may be established as in the English navy, a similar apparatus provided for every flagship of a station, the persons to become operatives therewith to be carefully instructed in their duties. The Navy has the men who are willing to be taught in these departments; and why should they not be encouraged in so useful and important an enterprise?

BY the direction of the President, the Army of Georgia has been dissolved, and all regiments not to be discharged under existing orders will be transferred to the Army of the Tennessee.

WROUGHT-IRON GUNS.

IT is well known that one of the conditions necessary for the perfection of the Monitor system of iron-clads, is that their armament shall consist of guns of large calibre—say 15-inches—and of sufficient strength to stand great charges of powder. And indeed the success of any armored vessel now depends upon satisfying this condition. The ship must not only be impregnable. but must be able to carry and provide for the effective working of heavy guns, capable of sustaining very heavy charges of powder. In our American system of iron-clads the weight of the gun is no objection to its use, for it is worked in a turret where it is handled almost entirely by machinery. So with us, the case resolves itself entirely into a problem of constructing the strongest gun.

When the Monitors of the *Passaic* class were planned, it was of course necessary that they should be provided with suitable ordnance. The exigencies of the service demanded dispatch. There was no time for long discussions and still longer experiments, which perhaps would have only furnished food for more discussion amongst the ordnance *savans*. A gun of large calibre was wanted immediately, and the Navy Department acted with wisdom and decision, in cutting short discussion, and itself assuming the responsibility of ordering the 15-inch gun for the Monitor iron-clads. The subsequent experience with this gun, both in service and experiments, has amply corroborated the correctness of this decision. With scarcely a dollar spent in experiments, our iron-clads were armed without delay, with a calibre and weight of gun which had never before been dreamt of for naval purposes. But now the insurrection is at an end, we have leisure to reflect whether or no we cannot increase the power of the ordnance of our Monitors. It is plain we should not stop so long as there is room for improvement, or at least until we possess ordnance, the power of which is so far ahead of the resistance of any armor now contemplated by foreign powers, that further improvement would be unnecessary.

In our article on the "15-inch Gun in Mobile Bay," called forth by the criticisms of a portion of the British Press, we proved from official reports that those critics were entirely wrong, although from the premises which they adopted in ignorance of the facts, their conclusions were tolerably correct. In this case, arguing from the facts as stated in official reports, we proved conclusively that the guns and their gun carriages (the vessels themselves) came quite up to the mark.

But although the 15-inch guns have been used in action with 60 pounds of cannon powder with solid shot, and although the ordnance circular directs the charge to be used against iron-clads, we cannot fully believe that this amount of powder can be employed with that degree of safety which prudence demands; the effect of one of these heavy guns bursting in an iron-clad would, under any circumstances, be of the gravest character. If in action with an enemy's iron-clad, the loss of the battle would not be the least serious consequence.

Now, we think that all intelligent persons who have given this subject attention, will agree that we should by no means be satisfied with even sixty pounds of powder behind 15-inch shot. It is true that a 15-inch shot propelled by this charge would penetrate the armor (an accurate drawing of which is before us) of the strongest foreign iron-clad, the *Bellerophon;* but in order to penetrate this armor, we think it is equally true that the shot would not only have to be projected at a moderate range, but would have to strike at a tolerably obtuse angle. Of course, even with this view of the case, one of our ocean Monitors using this charge in the 15-inch gun would overpower the *Bellerophon;* but then, even if the gun were absolutely safe with this charge, it would very much shorten the operation, if the 15-inch could use a heavier charge, propelling a steel shot, which is another *desideratum*.

It is quite clear that we have reached the limit of strength which can be obtained with cast iron. The sooner, therefore, we abandon that treacherous and brittle material, for ordnance to fight iron-clads, the better. Each of our Monitors, particularly the largest, and excepting the Light Draughts—should be armed with 15-inch guns, capable of being used with a service charge of not less than 100 pounds of powder, and a solid, spherical, steel shot, which brings the weight to about 480 pounds. It is quite evident that a reliable gun to meet these conditions cannot be made of cast-iron. It is equally true that wrought-iron, or steel, or perhaps a combination of both, must be the material employed.

There are two general plans upon which wrought guns can be built; first, forging them in one solid mass, in the case of wrought-iron, or, with steel, casting them in a solid ingot and then working this ingot under a heavy hammer; the latter is the method adopted by KRUPP. An example of the former is the celebrated 13-inch Horsfall gun in England, which has displayed such great endurance with heavy charges. The second is what is termed "building up;" that is, the gun is made of several distinct parts, which are secured together in various ways; most of the wrought or steel guns which have been lately produced, belong to this class. The Armstrong gun, the most successful built in England, is an example.

For various reasons, which it is not our purpose to discuss at present, the first method is almost entirely abandoned, although KRUPP is manufacturing steel ordnance on this principle for the Russian Government, but they are of comparatively small calibre.

When we consider the great strength which has been exhibited by the larger Armstrong guns, notwithstanding the complicated nature of their construction and the high temperature to which each of many parts which compose them are subjected during the progress of manufacture, we may see at a glance what endurance wrought-iron is capable of, even when badly treated.

Now, at length, after the wasteful and extravagant experience of the past five or six years, gained by the expenditure of millions, the English are beginning to turn out guns of 13.3-inches calibre of wrought-iron and steel, which must exceed in power, because of the much higher charges they will stand, our cast-iron 15-inch. It therefore becomes quite clear that if we are not to be distanced in naval ordnance, we must commence at once to build guns of these materials. It may be remarked by way of parenthesis that our Cousins have practically abandoned the Armstrong system, as these heavy guns are to be composed of a steel barrel surrounded by the usual coiled hoops.

In this country, Mr. AMES has made extensive experiments with wrought-iron guns; but we think we have previously shown certain fundamental defects in his method, which preclude success with large calibres; and, moreover, experience is justifying completely the correctness of our criticisms. Another wrought-iron gun that has been brought forward for trial, is that of Mr. JOHN ERICSSON. This latter gun is of such novel construction and such valuable results are expected from it by its distinguished inventor, that it may be well to speak of it with a little particularity. It is of 13-inch bore, and is composed of a barrel or cone of wrought-iron, forged in the usual manner. This barrel is thick enough to give the necessary strength in the direction of the axis. To resist rupture in the opposite direction, it is surrounded by bread plate-iron rings of the finest wrought-iron, put on in a peculiar manner by hydrostatic pressure. These rings are of course without welds, and their fibrous character is preserved as they exist in the gun.

This gun has undergone two official trials, during which the charges were gradually increased to 75 pounds of fine powder, and the elevation to 35 degrees. The result was a range exceeding 5½ miles, at this elevation, with a solid spherical shot. Owing to the severe strain put upon the trunnion band by the recoil at this great elevation, it fractured. Several fissures also showed themselves in the bore, a circumstance which is quite common where the bore is made of wrought-iron. In the Horsfall 13-inch solid-forged gun, for instance, fissures larger than these showed themselves after half a dozen rounds; but the subsequent career of that piece, with greatly increased charges, proved that they did not practically affect its strength, which is the prime condition. But this difficulty might be surmounted by inserting a steel lining within the gun to protect the wrought iron from the action of the powder gases; but what is better still, is to construct the barrel or core wholly of steel. We would then have the anamoly of a built-up gun without a *single weld* in it. It is understood that a gun on this plan will shortly be commenced. We hope the most sanguine expectations of Mr. ERICSSON may be realized in the construction of a gun strong enough to project a spherical steel shot, with 100 pounds of powder. Then we will have a species of ordnance for our large Monitors which will assure their continued pre-eminence amongst the naval vessels of the world. Mr. ERICSSON is working in the right direction. Strength, endurance, calibre, are the essentials of the "coming" gun.

WE are pleased to see by an extract from Special Orders, No. 315, Adjutant-General's Office, that the measure of justice meted out to Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Sanderson, in the recent revocation of his dismissal from the military service, has been completed, by the restoration to the injured officer of his pay during the time he rested under the ban of dismissal. Another act of justice, as well as discernment, is his assignment to the new First corps, as chief commissary, a place he is eminently fitted to fill.

THE celebrated Armstrong gun which was presented by Armstrong to the Southern Confederacy, and was used by them in the defence of Fort Fisher, has been brought to the Washington Navy Yard. It is a magnificent piece of ordnance, mounted upon a rosewood carriage elaborately made and decorated.

DETAILS OF THE ORDER OF BATTLE.

WE saw last week how the entire army has been arrayed for battle up to the present day. It is well to glance at the details of the order of battle, to see how the army corps, divisions, brigades, regiments or battalions frame themselves within this order.

In the French army, the army corps take rank by order of number from right to left: the first corps on the right, the second on the left of the first, and so on. If there are but four corps, the three first are in line, the fourth in reserve. Beyond this, the general-in-chief determines the number of corps assigned to the reserve, in the centre, or the wings.

In every *corps d'armée* the divisions, in each division the brigades, in each brigade the regiments, are ranged in the same order, and by order of seniority; the seniority of the general determines the division or brigade which he is to command—the first division belongs to the oldest general of division, the last to the youngest; it is the same with the brigades. In Prussia, Austria and Russia, the organization of the army corps, divisions and brigades being permanent, their designation (or rather the name of the provinces to which these different fractions belonged, rather than their number of order,) or seniority had nothing to do with the order of battle; the generals always command the same troops, know them, and are known by them, which causes reciprocal confidence to spring up between the soldiers and their generals—an advantage which France does not enjoy at the beginning of a campaign, for it only forms its brigades, divisions and army corps at the moment of crossing the frontier, and gives them to unknown chiefs according to the chances of seniority. Every *corps d'armée* is ranged in battle upon two lines; here two methods present themselves at once. Is it preferable to range each division of which the *corps d'armée* is composed upon a single line, let its place be in the first or second line, or to form each division upon two lines, the first brigade upon the first line and the second brigade upon the second line? Formerly, opinions were divided; the partisans of the division deployed upon a single line asserted that it was more within the control of its chief, which was very true, upon an exceptional soil, flat and uncovered. In that case, there is evidently more spring, more *ensemble* in the movement of the division, than if it has a brigade on the first line and one upon the second line, one in action and the other in repose. The partisans of the second method feared that the second line, formed of divisions, rivals of the divisions of the first line, would sustain them languidly at the decisive moment; they added, besides, that the general of division placed in the centre of the two lines and of his two brigades, had them more within his control than if they were ranged upon a single line too long to be swayed in all its parts by a single man.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, at the beginning of the Prussian campaign, wrote to Marshal SOULT:—"Take as a principle in all your formations for battle, whether you place yourselves in two or three lines, that a single division must be the right of two or three lines. You have seen at Austerlitz the advantage of this formation; because a general of division is in the centre of his division."

At Austerlitz, Jena, Friedland, Waterloo, and Alma, this disposition was adopted, and, naturally, the mass of military writers, faithful echoes of the master, hastened to pronounce in favor of the formation of the division upon two lines. General DUFOUR, writing for a mountainous country, naturally pronounced the same decision. In any case, if, up to the present day, the question was doubtful, and must be solved according to the configuration of the soil, at present it is not so, according to our views, and should be solved in an inverse sense to NAPOLEON'S opinion, in favor of the division deployed on a single line. The principal reason, that given by the EMPEROR to SOULT, that the general of division was more in the centre of his division at a time when the two brigades, formed upon two lines, were only separated by three hundred paces, is without value to-day, since we are obliged to separate the two lines of battle at least seven or eight hundred yards in order to shelter the second from the musketry fire. There is, besides, another question, which has not received sufficient attention, especially with the present system of combat in the French army—a system which has fully shown its efficiency by the number of its victories. The first line dashes forward with an excessive fury known to Europe, which it calls the "*furia francese*;" this first line does not delay in transforming itself, as we have already said, into a flock of sharpshooters, struggling individually as to swiftness, vigor and bravery. Meanwhile, the second line keeps its ground, or slowly follows, in a line or massed, but in good order. What would become of the chief of division, in the midst of his division, acting in two methods so different and so divided? Is it not to be feared that when some second brigade saw the first compromised, the chief would be powerless to repress its ardor, and that a part of the second line might become engaged against the will of t . general-in-chief?

We have seen many instances of troops placed in danger by excess of impulse in a portion of them. After leaving the Mamrelon-Vert, the fourth battalion of *chasseurs à pied* dashed madly upon Malakoff, without any previous reconnoitering, without order, and carried on by the rush of an assault crowned by victory. We formed part of this battalion, and remember what this moment of mad temerity cost us; in twenty minutes the battalion lost seventeen officers out of twenty-two, and out of thirteen hundred men, and more, which composed it, three hundred and ninety only remained fit for service on the morrow of the assault. As for us, we paid for the lesson by a ball in our leg, which circumstance caused it to remain impressed upon our memory.

Either the general of division will lose one of his brigades, or he will launch the second to the succor of the first. In the first case, he is no longer in the centre of the division, as the EMPEROR desired; in the second, he compromises the general plan of the commander-in-chief. In fine, if the troops fight, keeping their ground, or beat a retreat, the distance of eight hundred yards between the two brigades makes it in fact more disunited and more out of reach of the control of the chief of the division than if they were formed upon a single line. We consequently prefer the formation by divisions upon a single line, whenever a raising of the soil does not admit of bringing the second line so near to the first that the force can reach it.

Whatever, besides, may be the formation of the division, the troops of the first line are always deployed, and those of the second sometimes deployed, sometimes massed; furthermore, the battalions of the second line can be placed behind those of the first line, or behind their intervals. Here, again, opinions differ, and very much. Is it better to mass the second line or to deploy it? Is it better to place it behind the battalions of the first line or behind its intervals? Let us examine the for and against.

Massed battalions offer more scope for the cannon than deployed battalions. If they offer less surface as to length, they offer more as to depth, and the ball which might have passed over the deployed line reaches, in virtue of the special form of its trajectory, the tail of the column in mass. In fine, if it reaches it in full force, instead of bringing down one or two men upon the depth offered by the line deployed, it may carry away thirty men, as we had an opportunity of seeing in the attack of the bridge at Tracktir. We marked the passage of a ball which had carried off thirty men; we counted them one by one. In return, the action of the column in mass, charging upon a position already shaken by the action of the first line, is more powerful, if it is well directed, than that of the deployed battalion. But is this advantage so real? Formerly, when the column only began to be seriously damaged by the fire of the musketry at three hundred steps from the position to be carried—a very serious one now that the musketry fire produces at one thousand yards the same effect as at three hundred. We think not. When the general can count upon the impulse, the vigor and intelligence of his troops, the deployed order will always triumph over the order in mass. Having only served in armies where the men had the qualities we speak of, and having been able to observe their good results, we have, personally, confidence in the deployed order, provided the officers expose their persons.

Is it better to place the battalions of the second line behind the first, or behind their intervals? The partisans of the first method think that the placing of the battalions in a line, one after another, sheltering those of the second line, and allows the cavalry and artillery to circulate freely as to the depth of the line of battle. We would answer, that the thickness of two men does not protect anything at all, and that if the line battalion remained at three hundred yards behind the first, the ball which would have carried away two men of the first battalion could easily carry away two others of the second, if the form of the trajectory did not make the thing very unlikely. But the danger is not there. Firing attracts firing, and the second battalion, placed behind the first, receives all the shots intended for the first, exactly as the infantry troops, foolishly ranged behind the artillery batteries to protect them, receive all the shots intended for them. As for the second advantage, that of leaving a free space for the passage of the artillery and cavalry, it is not more real. The disposition of the cavalry and artillery at the extremities of the line, opposite the wide intervals, makes its presence as little likely as possible opposite the intervals of its centre. Besides, as the artillery in modern battles only acts in large masses, its evolution, through the intervals of the battalions, cannot be reasonably conceived. The result would be considerable disorder in the infantry ranks, and an impossibility for it to continue the combat with coolness. We add, that if in certain special circumstances, when the front of battle does not allow the range of the pieces to cross-fire in all directions, such evolutions of the artillery might be momentarily required; at present they are completely without reason. There is not a single army corps, however strong it may be, of which the front cannot be completely protected by the cross-fire of the batteries placed at the extremities.

In fine, we would add a last objection to the spreading of the battalions in a line, one behind another. It is the impossibility, in which the battalion of the second line finds itself, of using its arms. Such a necessity rarely presents itself, we admit, but it may present itself, and the battalion of the second line is completely paralyzed, which does not take place if it is placed in the interval left by the battalions of the first line, between themselves; it is sufficient then to rapidly deploy these battalions in a double column upon the centre, and form the square, in order to have the fire of the second line deployed, flanked by that of the first line, thus authorizing that very just idea of FREDERIC, that a line of battle should be a living front of fortification, the second line becomes its curtain, and the first the bastions. In fine, a final and supreme advantage, the disposition *en échiquier*, that is to say, of the battalions of the second line placed opposite to the intervals of the first, admits of the passage of the line, the most important operation of all, that for which it may be said that the line of battle is made. What matters, we ask, the possibility of allowing some riders and pieces of artillery to circulate more or less freely, which would not circulate across these lines of infantry in one battle out of twenty? In comparison to the advantage for the infantry of bearing forward and backward, remaining constantly under the protection of the fire of the line which continues to keep its ground, an operation which takes place several times in every battle, it is difficult to understand that there are still minds so rebellious to observation and experience as to teach the superiority of placing the battalions in a line in the sense of depth as to their disposition *en échiquier*. General CASEY committed this error and placed his battalions in line of battle with as little intelligence as he disposed his cavalry.

C.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOURS AT HOME. This new monthly publication contains, in the June number, an article upon "Our Quarter-"master: General SHERIDAN"—from which we will extract the chief features of interest. SHERIDAN has achieved a military reputation during the war only inferior, perhaps, to the fames of GRANT and SHERMAN. And yet very little is popularly known of his antecedents. That he is of Irish descent, but a native of Massachusetts; that he was a West Pointer and a professional soldier; that he has won his laurels at the age of thirty-four—these and a few similar general points are all that are widely known of SHERIDAN. The present article describes Captain PHILLIP HENRY SHERIDAN, as he reported, in December, 1861, at Lebanon, Missouri, for assignment by General CURTIS to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Southwest, then forming at that point for an active campaign. The writer says:—

"A modest, quiet little man was our Quartermaster. Yet "nobody could deny the vitalizing energy and masterly "force of his presence, when he had occasion to exert him-"self. Neat in person, courteous in demeanor, exact in "the transaction of business, and most accurate in all mat-"ters appertaining to the regulations, orders, and general "military custom, it was no wonder that our Acting Chief "Quartermaster should have been universally liked. Es-"pecially was he in favor socially, for it soon became known "that he was, off duty, a most genial companion, answering "the most mythical requirement of that vaguest of compre-"hensive terms—'a good fellow.'"

The following sketch of SHERIDAN'S life will be interesting to our readers:—

He was born in Massachusetts, but raised in Perry County, Ohio. His parents were poor, and PHILLIP'S opportunities of education were quite limited At an early age he began to earn his diurnal allowance of buttered bread, and when appointed to West Point by the then Member of Congress, was engaged at Zanesville, Ohio, in driving a water-cart, and supplying the inhabitants with its contents. An elder brother possessed some local political influence, and SHERIDAN himself had attracted the attention of the Congressman. The result was that in 1848, SHERIDAN entered the Military Academy, being at the time seventeen years old. He remained until June, 1853, when he graduated well, and received an appointment as brevet second lieutenant in the First U. S. Infantry, joining his company at Fort Duncan, Texas, in the fall of the same year. To the Nation SHERIDAN owed all his early opportunities. And nobly has he repaid the debt. Unlike many another recreant child of her munificence, he has never faltered in devout allegiance to the country which endowed him with education and profession, or failed to serve the flag he had sworn to follow. From the time of entrance into active service at the age of twenty-two, SHERIDAN was actively and laboriously engaged in the duties of his position. Till after the Rebellion broke out, his life was spent in active service against the hostile Indians, in command of exploring parties, and at solitary posts upon the frontier or distant Pacific territories.

Till the spring of 1855 he was actively engaged against the Camanches of Texas. Then gazetted second lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry, he was ordered to join his regiment in Oregon, which he did. On arrival, he took command of an escort for Lieutenant WILLIAMSON'S exploration of a branch of the Pacific from Columbia River to San Francisco. In the discharge of this duty he was highly commended in the report of WILLIAMSON, published by Congress.

In September, 1855, at Vancouver, Washington Territory, he accompanied Major RAINS, of the Fourth (since a Rebel major-general), on an expedition against the Yokima Indians. For gallantry in an engagement at the Cascades of Columbia April 28th, 1856, he was specially noted in general orders. In May following he took command of the Yokima Reservation, in the coast range of mountains. He then selected a site for a military post in the Seletz Valley. In the spring of 1857 he was complimented by General SCOTT for meritorious conduct in the settlement of difficulties with the Indians at Yokima Bay. In the same year he built a post at Yamhill, Washington Territory. During the following three years he was actively engaged against Indians in the mountain ranges. The fatigues and hardships incidental to such a life have hardened him until he is tough as a hickory sapling and hardy as a Northern pine. We have heard him tell of living on grasshoppers for days together—a light diet which might fitly train a man for the long cavalry raids since characteristic of SHERIDAN'S operations. He once carried his provisions for two weeks in a blanket rolled across his shoulders.

When the additional regiments were authorized for the Regular Army, SHERIDAN was promoted to a captaincy in the Thirteenth. He was then ordered to join it at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., which he did in September, 1861. Soon after, he was placed on duty as president of the board to audit the claims growing out of FREMONT'S administration at the West. Here the order directing him to report to General CURTIS found him.

We have said Captain SHERIDAN was modest. In those days he was especially so. Whenever he did allow his ambition to appear, it appeared to be of a moderate cast. "He was the sixty-fourth captain on the "list, and with the chances of war, thought he might soon be major." Such were the terms in which the future Major-General spoke of promotion. No visions of brilliant stars, single or dual, then glimmered on the horizon of his life. If he could pluck an old leaf and gild the same for his shoulder's wear, he was satisfied. If any one had suggested the possibility of a brigadiership, our Quartermaster would have supposed it meant in irony. Yet he was even then recognized as a man of vigorous character. The judgment then given by a prominent staff officer has since been verified by his brilliant career. It was, that SHERIDAN was not great as a brain to plan, but tremendous as an arm to execute.

None who knew SHERIDAN then can lay claim to an understanding of his great qualities. Those which won their esteem were the genial and attractive ones, which all remember with something akin to affection. Especially is this true of the subordinates who came into immediate contact with our Quartermaster. The enlisted men on duty at headquarters, or in his own bureau, remember him kindly. Not a clerk or orderly but treasures some act of kindness done by Captain SHERIDAN. Never forgetting, or allowing others to forget, the respect due to him and his position, he was yet the most approachable officer at headquarters. His knowledge of the regulations and customs of the Army and of all professional minutiæ were ever at the disposal of any proper inquirer. Private soldiers are seldom allowed to carry away as pleasant and kindly associations of a superior as those with which Captain SHERIDAN endowed us. When the Army was ready to move, he gave his personal attention in seeing that all attached to headquarters were properly equipped for service in the field, issuing the necessary stores, animals, etc., without difficulty or discussion. Many a man received information about the preparation of papers and other matters which has since been of invaluable assistance.

The author tells a story at the expense of SHERIDAN, which we find it a little hard to believe. However, here it is:—

SHERIDAN'S modesty amounted to bashfulness, especially in the presence of the gentler sex. His life, having been passed on the frontier, among Indians at some solitary post, it was not at all surprising that our Quartermaster should hesitate when urged to go where ladies might be expected. If by chance he found himself in such a gathering, he was sure to shrink into an obscure corner and keep silent. We remember an amusing incident of this bashfulness. He became attracted towards a young lady at Springfield, where he was engaged in forwarding supplies to the Army. Desirous of showing her some attention, he was altogether too modest to venture on such a step. Finally he hit upon an expedient. He had a gay young clerk, Eddy, in his office, whom he induced to take the young lady out riding, while he (SHERIDAN) furnished the carriage and horses. The modest little captain could often be seen looking with pleasure on this arrangement. Courting by proxy seemed to please him as much (as it certainly was less embarrassing) as if it had been done by himself. There are but few men whose modesty would carry them so far. What the result was, we never learnt. We think it most probable Eddy carried off the prize.

Of the subsequent history of SHERIDAN and his political views, the writer says:—

SHERIDAN remained at Sprinfield until after the battle of Pea Ridge, when he was ordered, in consequence of a disagreement with the Commanding General, to report at St. Louis under arrest. The circumstances were such that, while not derogatory to General CURTIS, they did no injury to SHERIDAN. The severe cold and exhaustive marches had reduced our stock very much. It became necessary to replenish before a contemplated forward movement, and General CURTIS sent orders to Captain SHERIDAN to gather up suitable animals from the country, and, giving the owners vouchers, forward them to the Army. At the time the order was issued, the Captain was excited about some depredations reported as committed by a company of Illinois cavalry, to complaints of which he did not consider sufficient attention had been paid. A letter was sent from his office, rather indecorously alluding to this in connection with the order, and claiming that he was not a "jayhawker." On this letter he was relieved and ordered to St. Louis. The necessities of the campaign required General CURTIS to be supplied; the kindness and charity of Captain SHERIDAN made him regard it otherwise, as well as the fact that he, like many other officers of the Regular Army, favored a policy of dealing gently with the inhabitants of our "way-"ward sister" States, which his subsequent experience has effectually changed.

At this time, SHERIDAN held the views of the war common to the majority of the officers in the Regular Army. His professional surroundings had not made him hostile to slavery, to say the least. He was a Democrat in a partisan sense, though not in the true spirit of the term. To him anti slavery was more reprehensible than the opposite, and, if he had had the settlement of the war then, it would have been among the first of his movements to order the execution of an equal number of "Northern fanatics and Southern fire-eaters," as the phrase used to go in those days. War waged for righteous ends and living verities is always an educator. Men reason swiftly when life and liberty hang in the balance. As the scenes of a lifetime flash like a vivid panorama upon the momentary consciousness of a drowning or falling man, so do the primal truths or falsehoods of dogmas and convictions become apparent to the really earnest man who steps into the martial arena. We wager the assertion that SHERIDAN'S democracy is of a much truer type now than it was four years since. Not, let it be understood, that he was marked or obtrusive in the expression of views, or that in any way opinions were offensively expressed. Still, such was the impression of his views left on an observer.

After returning to St. Louis, SHERIDAN was sent to Wisconsin to purchase horses. That duty accomplished, he was made Chief Quartermaster of the Army under General HALLECK, before Corinth. The writer met him here again, and found him grown to the full measure of his new and greater responsibilities. Soon after, he was placed at the head of a cavalry regiment, the Second Michigan, and the most dashing cavalier yet found fleshed his "maiden" sabre in the famous expedition under Colonel ELLIOTT, sent to destroy the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Booneville, Mississippi, thirty miles south of Corinth. It will be remembered as a great success, resulting in the capture and destruction of a large train, the tearing up of the track, and the capture of two thousand prisoners. SHERIDAN showed the qualities which have since made him illustrious. He was foremost in all the daring cavalry movements following immediately upon the evacuation of Corinth—movements which for the first time showed the superiority of our cavalry. In less than a month, SHERIDAN was in command of the Second brigade of the Cavalry division of the Army of the Mississippi, consisting of his own regiment and the Second Iowa Cavalry. This was on the 12th of June. On the 1st of July, he most gallantly won his brigadier's star, within six weeks of the date of taking command of his regiment.

We need give no account of the affair at Booneville, where SHERIDAN first gained considerable prominence as a cavalry leader, or of his subsequent achievements. We will add, however, a short description of his personal appearance and character:—

SHERIDAN is barely five feet six inches in height. His body is stout; his lower limbs rather short. He is what would be called "stocky" in horse-jockey phraseology. Deep and broad in the chest, compact and firm in muscle, active and vigorous in motion, there was not a pound of superfluous flesh on his body at the time we write. His face and head showed his Celtic origin. Head long, well balanced, and covered with a full crop of close curling dark hair. His forehead moderately high, but quite broad, perceptives well developed, high cheek bones, dark beard, closely covering a square lower jaw and firm-lined mouth, clear dark eyes, which were of the most kindly character, completed the *tout ensemble* memory gives at the call. Always neat in person, and generally dressed in uniform, Captain SHERIDAN looked as he was—a quiet, unassuming, but determined officer and gentleman, whose modesty would always have been a barrier to great renown, had not the golden gates of opportunity been unbarred for his passage.

THE CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA.

REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, SAVANNAH, GA., January 1, 1865.

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, Chief of Staff, Washington City, D. C.:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to offer my report of the operations of the Armies under my command since the occupation of Atlanta in the early part of September last up to the present date.

As heretofore reported, in the month of September, the Army of the Cumberland, Major-General Thomas commanding, held the City of Atlanta; the Army of the Tennessee, Major-General Howard commanding, was grouped about East Point; and the Army of the Ohio, Major-General Schofield commanding, held Decatur. Many changes occurred in the composition of those Armies, in consequence of the expiration of the time of service of many of the regiments. The opportunity was given to us to consolidate the fragments, reclothe and equip the men, and make preparations for the future campaign. I also availed myself of the occasion to strengthen the garrisons to our rear, to make our communications more secure, and sent Wagner's division of the Fourth corps and Morgan's division of the Fourteenth corps back to Chattanooga, and Corse's division of the Fifteenth corps to Rome. Also a thorough reconnoissance was made of Atlanta, and a new line of works begun, which required a small garrison to hold.

During this month, the enemy, whom we had left at Lovejoy's Station, moved westward toward the Chattahoochee, taking position facing us, and covering the West Point Railroad, about Palmetto Station. He also threw a pontoon bridge across the Chattahoochee, and sent cavalry detachments to the west, in the direction of Carrolton and Powder Springs. About the same time, President Davis visited Macon and his army at Palmetto, and made harangues referring to an active campaign against us. Hood still remained in command of the Confederate forces, with Cheatham, S. D. Lee, and Stewart commanding his three corps, and Wheeler in command of his cavalry, which had been largely reinforced.

My cavalry consisted of two divisions. One was stationed at Decatur, under command of Brigadier General Garrard: the other, commanded by Brigadier-General Kilpatrick, was posted near Sandtown, with a pontoon bridge over the Chattahoochee, from which he could watch any movement of the enemy toward the west.

As soon as I became convinced that the enemy intended to assume the offensive, namely, September 28, I sent Major General Thomas, second in command, to Nashville, to organize the new troops expected to arrive, and to make preliminary preparations to meet such an event.

About the 1st of October, some of the enemy's cavalry made their appearance on the west of the Chattahoochee, and one of his infantry corps was reported near Powder Springs, and I received authentic intelligence that the rest of his infantry was crossing to the west of the Chattahoochee. I at once made my orders that Atlanta and the Chattahoochee Railroad Bridge should be held by the Twentieth corps, Major-General Slocum, and on the 4th of October put in motion the Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps, and the Fourth, Fourteenth, and Twenty third corps to Smyrna camp ground, and on the 5th moved to the strong position about Kenesaw. The enemy's cavalry had, by a rapid movement, got upon our railroad at Big Shanty, and broken the line of telegraph and railroad, and, with a division of infantry (French's), had moved against Allatoona, where were stored about a million of rations. Its redoubts were garrisoned by three small regiments under Colonel Tourtellotte, Fourth Minnesota.

I had anticipated this movement, and had by signal and telegraph ordered General Corse to reinforce that post from Rome. General Corse had reached Allatoona with a brigade during the night of the 4th, just in time to meet the attack by French's division on the morning of the 5th. In person I reached Kenesaw Mountain about 10 A. M. of the 5th, and could see the smoke of battle and hear the faint sounds of artillery. The distance, eighteen miles, was too great for me to make in time to share in the battle, but I directed the Twenty-third corps, Brigadier Geneneral Cox commanding, to move rapidly from the base of Kenesaw due west, aiming to reach the road from Allatoona to Dallas, threatening the rear of the forces attacking Allatoona. I succeeded in getting a signal message to General Corse during his fight, notifying him of my presence. The defence of Allatoona by General Corse was admirably conducted, and the enemy repulsed with heavy slaughter. His description of the defence is so graphic that it leaves nothing for me to add, and the movement of General Cox had the desired effect of causing the withdrawal of French's division rapidly in the direction of Dallas.

On the 6th and 7th, I pushed my cavalry well toward Burnt Hickory and Dallas, and discovered that the enemy had moved westward, and inferred that he would attempt to break our railroad again in the neighborhood of Kingston. Accordingly, on the morning of the 8th, I put the Army in motion through Allatoona Pass to Kingston, reaching that point on the 10th. There I learned that the enemy had feigned on Rome, and was passing the Coosa River on a pontoon bridge about eleven miles below Rome. I therefore, on the 11th, moved to Rome, and pushed Garrard's cavalry and the Twenty-third corps, under General Cox, across the Oostenaula, to threaten the flanks of the enemy passing north. Garrard's cavalry drove a cavalry brigade of the enemy to and beyond the Narrows, leading into the valley of the Chattooga, capturing two field pieces. The enemy had moved with great rapidity, and made his appearance at Resaca, and Hood had in person demanded its surrender.

I had from Kingston reinforced Resaca by two regiments of the Army of the Tennessee. I at first intended to move the Army into the Chattooga Valley, to interpose between the enemy and his line of retreat down the Coosa, but feared that General Hood would in that event turn eastward by Spring Place and down the Federal Road, and therefore moved against him at Resaca. Colonel Weaver at Resaca, afterward reinforced by General Raum's brigade, had repulsed the enemy from Resaca, but he had succeeded in breaking the railroad from Filton to Dalton, and as far north as the tunnel. Arriving at Resaca on the evening of the 14th, I determined to strike Hood in flank or force him to battle, and directed the Army of the Tennessee, General Howard, to move to Snake Creek Gap, which was held by the enemy, while General Stanley, with the Fourth and Fourteenth corps, moved by Tilton across the mountains to the rear of Snake Creek Gap, in the neighborhood of Villanow.

The Army of the Tennessee found the enemy occupying our old lines in Snake Creek Gap, and on the 15th skirmished for the purpose of holding him there until Stanley could get to his rear. But the enemy gave way about noon, and was followed through the Gap, escaping before General Stanley had reached the further end of the Pass. The next day (the 16th) the Armies moved directly toward Lafayette, with a view to cut off Hood's retreat. We found him entrenched in Slip's Gap, but the leading division (Wood's) of the Fifteenth corps rapidly carried the advanced posts held by two companies of a South Carolina regiment, making them prisoners. The remaining eight companies escaped to the main body near Lafayette. The next morning, we passed over into the valley of the Chattooga, the Army of the Tennessee moving in pursuit by Lafayette and Alpine, toward Blue Pond; the Army of the Cumberland by Summerville and Melville Post-Office to Gaylesville, and the Army of the Ohio and Garrard's cavalry from Villanow, Dirttown, and Gover's Gap to Gaylesville. Hood, however, was little encumbered with trains, and marched with great rapidity, and had succeeded in getting into the narrow gorge formed by the Lookout Range abutting against the Coosa River in the neighborhood of Gadsden. He evidently wanted to avoid a fight.

On the 19th, all the Armies were grouped about Gaylesville, in the rich valley of the Chattooga, abounding in corn and meat, and I determined to pause in my pursuit of the enemy, to watch his movements and live on the country. I hoped that Hood would turn toward Guntersville and Bridgeport. The Army of the Tennessee was posted near Little River, with instructions to feel forward in support of the cavalry, which was ordered to watch Hood in the neighborhood of Will's Valley, and to give me the earliest notice possible of his turning northward. The Army of the Ohio was posted at Cedar Bluff, with orders to lay a pontoon across the Coosa, and to feel forward to Center and down in the direction of Blue Mountain. The Army of the Cumberland was held in reserve at Gaylesville, and all the troops were instructed to draw heavily for supplies from the surrounding country. In the meantime, communications were opened to Rome, and a heavy force set to work in repairing the damages done to our railroads. Atlanta was abundantly supplied with provisions, but forage was scarce, and General Slocum was instructed to send strong foraging parties out in the direction of South River and collect all the corn and fodder possible, and to put his own trains in good condition for further service.

Hood's movements and strategy had demonstrated that he had an army capable of endangering at all times my communications, but unable to meet me in open fight. To follow him would simply amount to being decoyed away from Georgia, with little prospect of overtaking and overwhelming him. To remain on the defensive would have been bad policy for an army of so great value as the one I then commanded, and I was forced to adopt a course more fruitful in results than the naked one of following him to the Southwest. I had previously submitted to the Commander-in-Chief a general plan, which amounted substantially to the destruction of Atlanta and the railroad back to Chattanooga, and sallying forth from Atlanta, through the heart of Georgia, to capture one or more of the great Atlantic seaports. This I renewed from Gaylesville, modified somewhat by the change of events.

On the 26th of October, satisfied that Hood had moved westward from Gadsden across Sand Mountain, I detached the Fourth corps, Major General Stanley, and ordered him to proceed to Chattanooga and report to General Thomas at Nashville. Subsequently, on the 30th of October, I also detached the Twenty-third corps, Major General Schofield, with the same destination, and delegated to Major General Thomas full power over all the troops subject to my command, except the four corps with which I designed to move into Georgia. This gave him the two divisions under A. J. Smith, then in Missouri, but *en route* for Tennessee, the two corps named, and all the garrisons in Tennessee, as also all the cavalry of my Military Division, except one division under Brigadier-General Kilpatrick, which was ordered to rendezvous at Marietta. Brevet Major-General Wilson had arrived from the Army of the Potomac to assume command of the cavalry of my Army, and I dispatched him back to Nashville with all dismounted detachments, and orders as rapidly as possible to collect the cavalry serving in Kentucky and Tennessee, to mount, organize, and equip them, and report to Major-General Thomas for duty. These forces, I judged, would enable General Thomas to defend the railroad from Chattanooga back, including Nashville and Decatur, and give him an army with which he could successfully cope with Hood, should the latter cross the Tennessee north ward.

By the 1st of November Hood's Army had moved from Gadsden, and made its appearance in the neighborhood of Decatur, where a feint was made; he then passed on to Tuscumbia and laid a pontoon bridge opposite Florence. I then began my preparations for the march through Georgia, having received the sanction of the Commander-in Chief for carrying into effect my plan, the details of which were explained to all my corps commanders and heads of staff departments, with strict injunctions of secrecy. I had also communicated full details to General Thomas and had informed him I would not leave the neighborhood of Kingston until he felt perfectly confident that he was entirely prepared to cope with Hood, should he carry into effect his threatened invasion of Tennessee and Kentucky. I estimated Hood's force at 35,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry.

I moved the Army of the Tennessee by slow and easy marches on the south of the Coosa back to the neighborhood of Smyrna camp ground, and the Fourteenth corps, General Jeff. C. Davis, to Kingston, whither I repaired in person on the 2d of November. From that point I directed all surplus artillery, all baggage not needed for my contemplated march, all the sick and wounded, refugees, &c., to be sent back to Chattanooga; and the four corps above-mentioned, with Kilpatrick's cavalry, were put in the most efficient condition possible for a long and difficult march. This operation consumed the time until the 11th of November, when, everything being ready, I ordered General Corse, who still remained at Rome, to destroy the bridges there, all foundries, mills, shops, warehouses, or other property that could be useful to an enemy, and to move to Kingston. At the same time the railroad in and about Atlanta, and between the Etowah and the Chattahoochee, was ordered to be utterly destroyed.

The garrisons from Kingston northward were also ordered to draw back to Chattanooga, taking with them all public property and all railroad stock, and to take up the rails from Resaca back, saving them, ready to be replaced whenever future interests should demand. The railroad between the Etowah and the Oostenaula was left untouched, because I thought it more than probable we would find it necessary to re-occupy the country as far forward as the line of the Etowah. Atlanta itself is only of strategic value as long as it is a railroad centre; and as all the railroads leading to it are destroyed; as well as all its foundries, machine-shops, warehouses, depots, &c., it is of no more value than any other point in North Georgia; whereas the line of the Etowah, by reason of its rivers and natural features, possesses an importance which will always continue. From it all parts of Georgia and Alabama can be reached by armies marching with trains down the Coosa or the Chattahoochee valleys.

On the 12th of November my Army stood detached and cut off from all communication with the rear. It was composed of four corps, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth, constituting the right wing, under Major-General O. O. Howard, the Fourteenth and Twentieth corps, constituting the left wing, under Major General H. W. Slocum; of an aggregate strength of 60,000 infantry; one cavalry division in aggregate strength 5,500, under Brigadier General Judson Kilpatrick, and the artillery reduced to the minimum, one gun per thousand men.

The whole force moved rapidly and grouped about Atlanta on the 14th of November. In the meantime Captain O. M. Poe had thoroughly destroyed Atlanta, save its mere dwelling-houses and churches, and the right wing, with General Kilpatrick's cavalry, was put in motion in the direction of Jonesborough and McDonough, with orders to make a strong feint on Macon, to cross the Ocmulgee about Planters' Mills, and rendezvous in the neighborhood of Gordon in seven days, exclusive of the day of march. On the same day General Slocum moved with the Twentieth corps by Decatur and Stone Mountain, with orders tear up the railroad from Social Circle to Madison, to burn the large and important railroad bridge across the Oconee, east of Madison, and turn south and reach Milledgeville on the seventh day, exclusive of the day of march.

In person I left Atlanta on the 16th, in company with the Fourteenth corps, Brevet Major-General Jeff. C. Davis, by Lithonia, Covington, and Shady Dale, directly on Milledgeville. All the troops were provided with good wagon trains, loaded with ammunition, and supplies approximating 20 days' bread, 40 days' sugar and coffee, a double allowance of salt for 40 days, and beef cattle equal to 40 days' supplies. The wagons were also supplied with about three days' forage, in grain. All were instructed, by a judicious system of foraging, to maintain this order of things as long as possible, living chiefly, if not solely, upon the country, which I knew to abound in corn, sweet potatoes and meats.

My first object was, of course, to place my army in the very heart of Georgia, interposing between Macon and Augusta, and obliging the enemy to divide his forces to defend not only those points, but Milledgeville, Savannah, and Charleston. All my calculations were fully realized. During the 22d General Kilpatrick made a good feint on Macon, driving the enemy within his entrenchments and then drew back to Griswoldville, where Walcott's brigade of infantry joined him to cover that flank, while Howard's trains were closing up and his men scattered, breaking up railroads. The enemy came out of Macon and attacked Walcott in position, but was so roughly handled that he never repeated the experiment. On the eighth day after leaving Atlanta, namely, on the 23d, General Slocum occupied Milledgeville, and the important bridge across the Oconee there, and Generals Howard and Kilpatrick were in and about Gordon.

General Howard was then ordered to move eastward, destroying the railroad thoroughly in his progress as far as Tennille station, opposite Sandersville, and General Slocum to move to Sandersville by two roads. General Kilpatrick was ordered to Milledgeville, and thence move rapidly eastward, to break the railroad which leads from Millen to Augusta, then to turn upon Millen and rescue our prisoners of war supposed to be confined at that place. I accompanied the Twentieth Corps from Milledgeville to Sandersville, approaching which place, on the 25th, we found the bridges across Buffalo creek burned, which delayed us three hours. The next day we entered Sandersville, skirmishing with Wheeler's cavalry, which offered little opposition to the advance of the Twentieth and Fourteenth Corps, entering the place almost at the same moment.

General Slocum was then ordered to tear up and destroy the Georgia Central Railroad, from Station No 13 (Tennille) to Station No. 10, near the crossing of Ogeechee; one of his Corps substantially following the railroad the other by way of Louisville, in support of Kilpatrick's cavalry. In person I shifted to the right wing, and accompanied the Seventeenth Corps, General Blair, on the south of the railroad, till abreast of Station No. 9½, (Barton;) General Howard, in person, with the Fifteenth Corps, keeping further to the right, and about one day's march ahead, ready to turn against the flank of any enemy who should oppose our progress.

At Barton I learned that Kilpatrick's Cavalry had reached the Augusta railroad about Waynesborough, where he ascertained that our prisoners had been removed from Millen, and therefore the purpose of rescuing them, upon which we had set our hearts, was an impossibility. But as Wheeler's Cavalry had hung around him, and as he had retired to Louisville to meet our infantry, in pursuance of my instructions not to risk a battle unless at great advantage I ordered him to leave his wagons and all incumbrances with the left wing, and moving in the direction of Augusta, if Wheeler gave him the opportunity, to indulge him with all the fighting he wanted. General Kilpatrick supported by Baird's Division of infantry of the Fourteenth Corps, again moved in the direction of Waynesborough, and encountering Wheeler in the neighborhood of Thomas's station, attacked him in position, driving him from three successive lines of barricades handsomely through Waynesborough and across Brier Creek, the bridges over which he burned; and then, with Baird's Division, rejoined the left wing, which in the meantime had been marching by easy stages often miles a day in the direction of Lumokin's Station and Jacksonborough.

The Seventeenth Corps took up the destruction of the railroad at the Ogeechee, near Station No. 10 and continued it to Millen; the enemy offering little or no opposition, although preparation had seemingly been made at Millen.

On the 3d of December the Seventeenth Corps, which I accompanied, was at Millen; the Fifteenth Corps, General Howard, was south of the Ogeechee, opposite Station No. 7, (Scarboro;) the Twentieth Corps, General Slocum, on the Augusta Railroad, about four miles north of Millen, near Buckhead Church, and the Fourteenth Corps, General Jeff. C. Davis, in the neighborhood of Lumpkin's Station, on the Augusta Railroad. All were ordered to march in the direction of Savannah—the Fifteenth Corps to continue south of the Ogeechee, the Seventeenth to destroy the railroad as far as Ogeechee Church—and four days were allowed to reach the line from Ogeechee Church to the neighborhood of Halley's Ferry, on the Savannah River. All the columns reached their destinations in time, and continued to march on their several roads—General Davis following the Savannah River road, General Slocum the middle road by way of Springfield, General Blair the railroad, and General Howard still south and west of the Ogeechee, with orders to cross to the east bank opposite "Eden Station," or Station No. 2.

As we approached Savannah the country became more marshy and difficult, and more obstructions were met, in the way of felled trees, where the roads crossed the creek swamps or narrow causeways, but our pioneer companies were well organized, and removed the obstructions in an incredibly short time. No opposition from the enemy worth speaking of was encountered until the heads of columns were within fifteen miles of Savannah, where all the roads leading to the city were obstructed more or less by felled timber, with earthworks and artillery. But these were easily turned and the enemy driven away, so that by the 10th of December the enemy was driven away within his lines at Savannah. These followed substantially a swampy creek which empties into the Savannah River about three miles above the city, across to the head of a corresponding stream which empties into the Little Ogeechee. These streams were singularly favorable to the enemy as a cover, being very marshy, and bordered by rice-fields, which were flooded either by the tide-water or by inland ponds, the gates to which were controlled and covered by his heavy artillery.

The only approaches to the city were by five narrow causeways, namely, the two railroads, and the Augusta, the Louisville, and the Ogeechee dirt roads; all of which were commanded by heavy ordnance, too strong for us to fight with our light field guns. To assault an enemy of unknown strength at such a disadvantage appeared to me unwise, especially as I had so successfully brought my army, almost unscathed, so great a distance, and could surely attain the same result by the operation of time. I therefore instructed my army commanders to closely invest the city from the north and west, and to reconnoiter well the ground in their fronts, respectively, while I gave my personal attention to opening communications with our fleet, which I knew was waiting for us in Tybee, Warsaw, and Ossabaw Sounds.

In approaching Savannah, Gen. Slocum struck the Charleston Railroad near the bridge, and occupied the river bank as his left flank, where he had captured two of the enemy's river boats, and had prevented two others (gunboats) from coming down the river to communicate with the city; while Gen. Howard, by his right flank, had broken the Gulf Railroad at Fleming's and way stations, and occupied the railroad itself down to the little Ogeechee, near "Station No. 1," so that no supplies could reach Savannah by any of its accustomed channels. We, on the contrary, possessed large herds of cattle, which we had brought along or gathered in the country, and our wagons still contained a reasonable amount of breadstuffs and other necessaries, and the fine rice crops of the Savannah and Ogeechee Rivers furnished to our men and animals a large amount of rice and rice straw. We also held the country to the south and west of the Ogeechee as foraging ground. Still, communication with the fleet was of vital importance, and I directed Gen Kilpatrick to cross the Ogeechee by a pontoon bridge to reconnoiter Fort McAlister, and to proceed to Catherine's Sound, in the direction of Sunbury or Kilkinney Bluff, and open communication with the fleet. Gen. Howard had previously by my direction, sent one of his best scouts down the Ogeechee in a canoe for a like purpose. But more than this was necessary. We wanted the vessels and their contents, and the Ogeechee River, a navigable stream, close to the rear of our camps, was the proper avenue of supply.

The enemy had burned the road-bridge across the Ogeechee, just below the mouth of the Canoochee, known as "King's bridge." This was reconstructed in an incredibly short time, in the most substantial manner, by the 58th Indiana, Colonel Buel, under the direction of Captain Reese, of the Engineers Corps, and on the 13th of December the Second Division of the Fifteenth Corps, under command of Brigadier-General Hazen, crossed the bridge to the west bank of the Ogeechee and marched down with orders to carry by assault Fort McAllister, a strong enclosed redoubt, manned by two companies of artillery and three of infantry, in all about two hundred men, and mounting 23 guns *en barbette* and one mortar. General Hazen reached the vicinity of Fort McAlister about 1 P. M., deployed his division about that place, with both flanks resting upon the river, posted his skirmishers judiciously behind the trunks of trees whose branches had been used for *abatis*, and about 5 P. M assaulted the place with nine regiments at three points; all of them successfully. I witnessed the assault from a rice-mill on the opposite bank of the river, and can bear testimony to the handsome manner in which it was accomplished.

Up to this time we had not communicated with our fleet. From the signal-station at the rice-mill our officers had looked for two days over the rice fields and salt marsh in the direction of Ossabaw Sound, but could see nothing of it. But while watching the preparations for the assault on Fort McAlister we discovered in the distance what seemed to be the smoke-stack of a steamer, which became more and more distinct. Until about the very moment of the assault she was plainly visible below the fort, and our signal was answered. As soon as I saw our colors fairly planted upon the walls of McAllister, in company with General Howard I went in a small boat down to the fort and met General Hazen who had not yet communicated with the gun-boat below, as it was shut out to him by a point of timber. Determined to communicate that night, I got another small boat and a crew and pulled down the river till I found the tug Dandelion, Captain Williamson, U. S. N. who informed me that Captain Duncan, who had been sent by General Howard, had succeeded in reaching Admiral Dahlgren and General Foster, and that he was expecting them hourly in Ossabaw Sound. After making communications to those officers, and a short communication to the War Department, I returned to Fort McAllister that night, and before daylight was overtaken by Major Strong of General Foster's staff, advising me that General Foster had arrived in the Ogeechee, near Fort McAllister, and was very anxious to meet me on board his boat. I accordingly returned with him, and met General Foster on board the steamer Nemaha; and after consultation determined to proceed with him down the sound in hopes to meet Admiral Dahlgren. But we did not meet him until we reached Wassaw Sound about noon. There went on board the Admiral's flag-ship, the Harvest Moon, after having arranged with General Foster to send us from Hilton Head some siege ordnance and some boats suitable for navigating the Ogeechee River. Admiral Dahlgren very kindly furnished me with all the data concerning his fleet and the numerous forts that guarded the inland channels between the sea and Savannah. I explained to him how completely Savannah was invested at all points, save only the plank road on the South Carolina shore known as the "Union Causeway," which I thought I could reach from my left flank across the Savannah River. I explained to him that if he would simply engage the attention of the forts along Wilmington Channel, at Beaulieu and Rosedew, I thought I could carry the defences of Savannah by assault as soon as the heavy ordnance arrived from Hilton Head. On the 15th, the Admiral carried me back to Fort McAllister, whence I returned to our lines in the rear of Savannah.

Having received and carefully considered all the reports of division commanders, I determined to assault the lines of the enemy as soon as my heavy ordnance came from Port Royal, first making a formal demand for surrender. On the 17th, a number of thirty-pounder Parrott guns having reached King's Bridge, I proceeded in person to the headquarters of Major-General Slocum, on the Augusta Road, and dispatched thence into Savannah, by flag of truce, a formal demand for the surrender of the place; and on the following day received an answer from General Hardee refusing to surrender.

In the meantime further reconnoissances from our left flank had demonstrated that it was impracticable or unwise to push any considerable force across the Savannah River, for the enemy held the river opposite the city with iron-clad gunboats, and could destroy any pontoons laid down by us between Hutchinson's Island and the South Carolina shore, which would isolate any force sent over from that flank. I therefore ordered General Slocum to get into position the siege guns and make all the preparations necessary to assault, and report to me the earliest moment when he could be ready, while I should proceed rapidly round by the right and make arrangements to occupy the Union Causeway from the direction of Port Royal. General Foster had already established a division of troops on the peninsula or neck between the Coosawatchie and Tullifinney Rivers, at the head of Broad River, from which position he could reach the railroad with his artillery.

I went to Port Royal in person, and made arrangements to reinforce that command by one or more divisions, under a proper officer, to assault and carry the railroad, and thence turned toward Savannah until it occupied the causeway in question. I went on board the Admiral's flagship, the Harvest Moon, which put out to sea the night of the 20th. But the wind was high, and increased during the night, so that the pilot judged Ossabaw bar impassable, and ran into the Tybee, whence we proceeded through the inland channels into Wassaw Sound, and thence through Romney Marsh. But the ebb tide caught the Harvest Moon and she was unable to make the passage. Admiral Dahlgren took me in his barge, and pulling in the direction of Vernon River we met

the Army tug Red Legs, bearing a message from my Adjutant, Captain Dayton, of that morning, the 21st to the effect that our troops were in possession of the enemy's lines, and were advancing without opposition into Savannah, the enemy having evacuated the place during the previous night.

Admiral Dahlgren proceeded up the Vernon River in his barge, while I transferred to the tug, in which I proceeded to Fort McAllister, and thence to the rice mill; and on the morning of the 22d rode into the city of Savannah, already occupied by our troops.

I was very much disappointed that Hardee had escaped with his garrison, and had to content myself with the material fruits of victory without the cost of life which would have attended a general assault. The substantial results will be more clearly set forth in the tabular statements of heavy ordnance and other public property acquired, and it will suffice here to state that the important city of Savannah, with its valuable harbor and river, was the chief object of the campaign. With it we acquire all the forts and heavy ordnance in its vicinity, with large stores of ammunition, shot and shells, cotton, rice, and other valuable products of the country. We also gain locomotives and cars which, though of little use to us in the present condition of the railroads, are a serious loss to the enemy: as well as four steamboats gained, and the loss to the enemy of the iron-clad Savannah, one ram, and three transports, blown up or burned by them the night before.

Formal demand having been made for the surrender, and having been refused, I contened that everything within the line of entrenchments belongs to the United States; and I shall not hesitate to use it, it necessary, for public purposes. But inasmuch as the inhabitants generally have manifested a friendly disposition, I shall disturb them as little as possible consistently with the military rights of present and future military commanders, without remitting in the least our just rights as captors.

After having made the necessary orders for the disposition of the troops in and about Savannah, I ordered Captain O. M. Poe, Chief Engineer, to make a thorough examination of the enemy's works in and about Savannah, with a view to making it conform to our future uses. New lines of defences will be built, embracing the city proper. Forts Jackson, Thunderbolt and Pulaski retained, with slight modifications in their armament and rear defences. All the rest of the enemy's forts will be dismantled and destroyed, and their heavy ordnance transferred to Hilton Head, where it can be more easily guarded. Our base of supplies will be established in Savannah, as soon as the very difficult obstructions placed in the river can be partially removed. These obstructions at present offer a very serious impediment to the commerce of Savannah, consisting of crib-work of logs and timber heavily bolted together, and filled with the cobble-stones which formerly paved the streets of Savannah. All the channels below the city were found more or less filled with torpedoes, which have been removed by order of Admiral Dahlgren, so that Savannah already fulfills the important part it was designed in our plans for the future.

In thus sketching the course of events connected with this campaign I have purposely passed lightly over the march from Atlanta to the sea shore, because it was made in four or more columns, sometimes at a distance of fifteen or twenty miles from each other, and it was impossible for me to attend but one. Therefore I have left it to the army and corps commanders to describe in their own language the events which attended the march of their respective columns. These reports are herewith submitted, and I beg to refer to them for further details. I would merely sum up the advantages which I conceive have accrued to us by this march.

Our former labors in north Georgia had demonstrated the truth that no large army, carrying with it the necessary stores and baggage, can overtake and capture an inferior force of the enemy in his own country. Therefore no alternative was left me but the one I adopted, namely, to divide my forces, and with one part act offensively against the enemy's resources, while with the other I should act defensively, and invite the enemy to attack risking the chances of battle. In this conclusion I have been singularly sustained by the results. (General Hood, who, as I have heretofore described, had moved to the westward near Tuscumbia, with a view to decoy me away from Georgia, finding himself mistaken, was forced to choose, either to pursue me or to act offensively against the other part left in Tennessee. He adopted the latter course; and General Thomas has wisely and well fulfilled his part in the grand scheme in drawing Hood well up into Tennessee until he could concentrate all his own troops and then turn upon Hood as he has done, and destroy or fatally cripple his army. That part of my army is so far removed from me that I leave, with perfect confidence, its management and history to General Thomas.

I was thereby left with a well-appointed army to sever the enemy's only remaining railroad communications eastward and westward, for over one hundred miles, namely the Georgia State Railroad, which is broken up from Fairburn Station to Madison and Oconee, and the Central Railroad from Gordon clear to Savannah, with numerous breaks on the latter road from Gordon to Eatonton, and from Millen to Augusta, and the Savannah and Gulf Railroad. We have also consumed the corn and fodder in the region of country thirty miles on either side of a line from Atlanta to Savannah, as also the sweet potatoes, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry, and have carried away more than ten thousand horses and mules as well as a countless number of their slaves. I estimate the damage done to the State of Georgia and its military resources at $100,000,000, at least $20 000 000 of which has inured to our advantage, and the remainder of which is simple waste and destruction. This may seem a hard species of warfare, but it brings the sad realities of war home to those who have been directly or indirectly instrumental in involving us in its attendant calamities.

This campaign has also placed this branch of my army in a position from which other great military results may be attempted, beside leaving in Tennessee and North Alabama a force which is amply sufficient to meet all the chances of war in this region of our country.

Since the capture of Atlanta my staff is unchanged, save that General Barry, Chief of Artillery, has been absent, sick, since our leaving Kingston. Surgeon Moore, United States Army, is Chief Medical Director, in place of Surgeon Kittoe, relieved to resume his proper duties as a Medical Inspector. Major Hitchcock, A. A. G., has also been added to my staff, and has been of great assistance in the field and office. Captain Dayton still remains as my Adjutant-General. All have, as formerly, fulfilled their parts to my entire satisfaction.

In the body of my army I feel a just pride. Generals Howard and Slocum are gentlemen of singular capacity and intelligence, thorough soldiers and patriots, working day and night, not for themselves, but for their country and their men. General Kilpatrick, who commanded the cavalry of this army, has handled it with spirit and dash to my entire satisfaction, and kept a superior force of the enemy's cavalry from even approaching our infantry columns or wagon trains. His report is full and graphic. All the division and brigade commanders merit my personal and official thanks, and I shall spare no efforts to secure them commissions equal to the rank they have exercised so well. As to the rank and file, they seem so full of confidence in themselves that I doubt if they want a compliment from me; but I must do them the justice to say that whether called on to fight, to march, to wade streams, to make roads, clear out obstructions, build bridges, make "corduroy," or tear up railroads, they have done it with alacrity and a degree of cheerfulness unsurpassed. A little loose in foraging, they did some things they ought not to have done," yet on the whole they have supplied the wants of the army with as little violence as could be expected, and as little loss as I calculated. Some of these foraging parties had encounters with the enemy which would in ordinary times rank as respectable battles. The behavior of our troops in Savannah has been so manly, so quiet, so perfect, that I take it as the best evidence of discipline and true courage. Never was a hostile city, filled with women and children occupied by a large army with less disorder, or more system, order, and good government. The same general and generous spirit of confidence and good feeling pervades the army which it has ever afforded me especial pleasure to report on former occasions.

I avail myself of this occasion to express my heartfelt thanks to Admiral Dahlgren and the officers and men of his fleet, as also to Gen. Foster and his command, for the hearty welcome given us on our arrival at the coast, and for their steady and prompt co-operation in all measures tending to the result accomplished.

I send herewith a map of the country through which we have passed; reports from Gen. Howard, Gen. Slocum, and Gen. Kilpatrick, and their subordinates respectively, with the usual lists of captured property, killed, wounded and missing, prisoners of war taken and rescued, as also copies of all papers illustrating the campaign, all of which are respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

REAR-ADMIRAL DAHLGREN'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO HIS STAFF.

FLAG STEAMER PHILADELPHIA, CHARLESTON HARBOR, S. C., June 16, 1865.

It is but due, before leaving, that I should signify in general orders my appreciation of the officers of the staff, whose ready assistance has so often contributed to lighten my labors.

First is Fleet Captain Joseph M. Bradford. Perhaps no one but a commander-in-chief can rightly understand the many and never ceasing cares imposed by the proper discharge of the duties of this office, especially in war, and in a command so large as this has been, to say nothing of the abnegation of all opportunity of personal distinction which such a position demands. I shall never think but with great pleasure and satisfaction of the excellent service which this gentleman has rendered, and the never failing energy and ability with which he has discharged his many onerous duties.

Fleet Engineer Danby has been for the last two years in charge of the Mechanical Steam Department at Bay Point, where his industry and thorough knowledge of his business have alone enabled me to keep in active operation so many steamers—the first time, perhaps, that this power has been submitted to such a test.

Fleet Surgeon Johnson, Fleet Paymaster Watmough, and Judge-Advocate Cowley, have always cheerfully contributed their services in their respective branches.

The junior members of the staff, Lieutenant-Commander Matthews, Lieutenant O'Kane, Acting Master Avery and Ensign Dichman, have always been active and zealous—sometimes in service not strictly belonging to a staff officer, such as the service with the fleet brigade, &c. The flagship has been commanded satisfactorily by Volunteer Lieutenant Gillespie.

Fleet Pilot and Lieutenant Haffards has also deserved good mention for faithful service at all times. He has generally piloted the flagship in action with the rebels.

Nor must I omit my thanks to Mr. Secretary Peterson, Mr. Cooper and other members of the clerical department of the staff.

Upon the depot at Port Royal and its dependencies, the storeships, workshops at Station Creek and storehouses at Bay Point, the vessels of the squadron have relied for their repairs supplies and communication—a great responsibility—the successful conduct of which is entirely due to the intelligence and experience of Commander Reynolds during the whole term of my command; and I shall always feel much indebted to this officer for the zeal and fine ability with which he has aided me. Under his direction and at the head of these respective branches, I must not omit Acting Chief Engineer Young and Master Carpenter Davies.

I have also been much indebted to Captain Charles O. Boutelle, of the Coast Survey, for the valuable information received from him, and frequently for the personal attention which he has given to the movements of vessels in difficult channels.

JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

REAR-ADMIRAL DAHLGREN'S FAREWELL ORDER.

FLAG STEAMER PHILADELPHIA, CHARLESTON HARBOR, S. C., June 17, 1865.

The rebellion has been crushed, and the vast military and naval forces of the Union will now be made to conform to the peaceful condition of the country.

The number of this squadron, which has amounted even to as many as ninety vessels, has been already much reduced, and the reduction will continue until but a few vessels remain.

The Navy Department has, therefore, been pleased to relieve me from the command.

In taking leave, I avail myself of the opportunity to express to the officers, seamen and marines who have served in the squadron, my earnest appreciation of the good service they have rendered.

During two years of arduous command of a squadron, blockading nearly three hundred miles of coast, including twenty-one ports, and performing every variety of service, the *personnel* of the squadron, regular and volunteers, has most creditably discharged its duty.

It is impracticable in the limits of a general order to do more than to point briefly to some of the principal events that have transpired during the two years of command.

The prominent purpose in view when I assumed charge in July, 1863, was to attack the defences of Charleston by a combined operation of the land and naval forces.

The effort had been previously made by each of the services singly, and, though gallantly maintained, had not succeeded; it was hoped that by a united effort something more might be effected.

And the result justified the expectation so long as the effort was united; but when the commanding General of the department did not deem it advisable to go further, it followed as a consequence that the naval force was not of itself sufficient for the task.

Nor was even a trial possible that did not involve full committal to a struggle which, if unsuccessful, could not fail to be disastrous. This view was sustained by a council of war.

During all these operations the officers and men of the iron clads, gunboats and mortar boats bore their part and contributed equally with the army to the capture of Morris Island, though it is now asserted in a published account of this transaction that the approaches by land could have been pushed forward without the co-operating fire of the gunboats.

You will be able to form a fitting opinion of such an assertion, made public so long after the event. The facts on record show that the commanding General would not move on Morris Island without the aid of the squadron; that his landing was covered by a heavy flanking fire on the rebel position from the Monitors, while the boat howitzers delivered an effective fire at short range in front; that all his operations which succeeded were aided by the squadron, and failed when they were not so aided; that he frequently called for the fire of the squadron to relieve his works from the instant disaster which the rebel fire threatened, and that the squadron gave its most vigorous aid to the last effort that expelled the rebels from the island.

When I began to perceive that the enemy was not likely to be driven out of Sumter except by assault, and saw that the force which I had could not of itself go further unless he was driven out, I ordered the assault. It failed; but never was such gallantry displayed than in the attempt.

The necessity for occupying this post was fully justified by subsequent events.

During all this time the vessels of the squadron were active in maintaining the blockade and in furnishing men for boat duty, or for the service of some of the shore batteries; and when the active operations against the interior defences were concluded for the reasons already given, the picket duty and inner blockade devolved upon the Monitors, tug boats and launches.

Never was any service performed involving a more resolute struggle against the cold and the storms of winter, the heavy sea and the unsleeping enterprise of a vigilant enemy.

The gallant men who lie beneath the blue water, enshrined in the iron sepulchres of the *Weehawken* and *Patapsco*, and still further to seaward in the *Housatonic*, were the witnesses of what you have suffered and achieved in the common cause, while the desolate wrecks that strew the shores and choke the channels of Sullivan's Island make manifest that your labors were not in vain.

The blockade was perfectly close until a few very fast steamers of trifling draught were built in England, expressly for the purpose of evading it. But even they could not pass with impunity; for the scout boats and picket boats cruised close to the enemy's batteries and seldom failed to open fire on the intruding steamers, frequently driving them back or forcing them on shore. In one instance they boarded the *Fleric* as soon as she touched the reef, and, before there was time to back off, captured nearly the entire crew.

At other stations of the command the duty of blockade was carried on quite as effectually, but diversified by many little expeditions, which operated severely on the military resources of the enemy.

Stono was the scene of some smart actions. On Christmas day of 1863 the enemy assailed our vessels in position there, and were handsomely repulsed by the *Pawnee*, *Marblehead* and *Williams*, with the loss of some cannon.

In February, 1864, the squadron furnished a strong detachment to assist in the expedition up the St. John.

July, 1864, in connection with General Foster, a detachment of the squadron advanced on the Rebel batteries and lines in the Stono, and produced no small alarm, as Charleston seemed to be in peril. Indeed, a well conceived blow at Fort Johnson, by General Schimmelfennig, had nearly succeeded.

Late in 1864, General Sherman began that campaign which would of itself place him among the foremost military commanders of history, and, to facilitate his communication with the ocean, a joint movement was made up Broad River by General Foster and a detachment of steamers from the squadron, menacing the enemy's own communications near Coosawhatchie.

The fleet brigade was organized from the officers, seamen, and marines of the squadron, and did good service, participating in all the actions, which were often severe.

At Boyd's Creek and on the Tullifinney, the artillery and infantry of the brigade vied with the veteran troops, and drew the frank and appreciative recognition of the General.

At Boyd's Creek, the sailors and marines were ashore first, and deployed as skirmishers.

At Tullifinney, the howitzers were rushed up to assist the advance, then heavily engaged with the enemy, and, by a few decisive rounds, threw them back.

When General Sherman resumed his line of march from Savannah to strike the blow that prostrated the Rebellion, some of the gunboats assisted in transferring his right wing to Beaufort, and subsequently, the principal forces of the squadron were brought into play with the troops of the department, and shared in the attacks made at Stono and Bull's Bay, in order to menace Charleston, and rendered excellent service.

In an effort to remove the obstructions at Charleston so as to co-operate directly with General Sherman, then likely to incline towards the city, the *Patapsco* was struck by a torpedo and sank instantly, while the *Dai Ching*, in endeavoring to assist the right, under General Howard, grounded in the Combahee under a heavy battery, and, after a gallant resistance of several hours, which reduced her nearly to a wreck, was fired by her commander.

The blow at the defences of Georgetown was struck by the Navy alone, and they were abandoned by the enemy on seeing the steamers crossing the bar with detachments of sailors and marines.

It was here, too, my flagship was struck by a torpedo and destroyed.

In all these operations, and in others which I have not enumerated, the *personnel* of this squadron has manifested all that could be asked of the Navy, and, if brilliant victory was not possible, the general results were not less useful directly to the great end.

To mention names would be to give nearly the muster-roll of the squadron, and yet there are some whose memories we will always cherish, because that is all which their unselfish gallantry has left us—Rodgers, Preston, Porter.

To all of you I now bear my testimony, and offer my thanks, with best wishes for your future.

JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

THE annual examination of the Military Academy, was finally concluded last week, and West Point has once more entered upon the silence and inactivity of the summer vacation. The annual hop is over, the diplomas have been distributed, and the graduates have dispersed singing—

We're through examination,
We've reached the happy shore,
And now we can rejoice with those
Who safely crossed before

And, in words familiar to every recent graduate,

But here's to glories yet to come, three cheers before we go,
With three more for the Stars and Stripes and Benny Havens, oh!

The following is an accurate list of the graduating class in the order of their rank. The list has been incorrectly published in some of the daily papers.

*1. Chas. W. Raymond, New York.
*2. Lewis C. Overman, at large.
*3. A. M. Miller, at large.
*4 M. R. Brown, Massachusetts.
*5. M. B. Adams, Ohio.
6. Wm. R. Livermore, Massachusetts.
7. David W. Payne, New York.
8. Wm. H. Heuer, Missouri.
9. Wm. S. Stanton, New York.
10. W. H. Chase, Pennsylvania.
11. Thos. H. Handbury, Pennsylvania.
12. R. W. Petrikin, at large.
13 Jos. C. Post, New York.
14. John K. Hezlep, Minnesota.
15. A. N. Lee, at large.
16. Jos. F. Gregory, New York.
17. A. E. Bates, Michigan.
18. Henry B. Ledyard, at large.
19. Thos. M. Tolman, Maine.
20. John P. Story, Jr., Wisconsin.
21. O. M. Mitchel, at large.
22. D. R. Porter, Pennsylvania.
23. J. H. Hall, at large.
24. Appleton D. Palmer, Ohio.
25. Jas. L. Sherman, Alabama.
26. Wm. A. Rafferty, at large.
27. Cyrus M. Allen, Jr., at large.
28 Albert G. Forse, Ohio.
29. Wm. H. M Laughlin, Pennsylvania.
30. C. J Powers, Ohio.
31. S. H Norton, Virginia.
32 C. M. Reid, Connecticut.
33. E. H. Totten, at large.
34. Gen. H. Burton, Delaware.
35. George T. Olmsted, New Jersey.
36. Edwin Mauck, Pennsylvania.
37. Frederick W. Bailey, at large.
38 Thomas L. Brent, at large.
39. Charles H. Breckinridge, at large,
40. J. M. Marshall, at large.
41. Wm. S. Starring, Illinois.
42. Wm Krause, at large.
43. C. P. Smith, Pennsylvania.
44 Jared L. Rathbone, at large.
45. Thomas J. Lloyd, Pennsylvania.
46. Francis H. Ross, Iowa.
47. Edward Hunter, Maine.
48. W. A. Garland, New Hampshire.
49. A. W. Hoffman, Dakota.
50 Edgar C. Bowen, Wisconsin.
51. Charles Keller, Pennsylvania.
52. Benj. D. Critchlow, Pennsylvania.
53. Malcomb McArthur, Maine.
54. John E. Hosmer, Massachusetts.
55. Samuel M. Mills, Jr., Pennsylvania.
56. W. D. O'Toole, Missouri.
57. C. E Moore, at large.
58. Joseph N. Hyer, Wisconsin.
59. George G. Greenough, New York.
60. James D. Graham, at large.
61. Warren C Beach, New York.
62. Charles Morris, at large.
63. Satterlee C. Plummer, at large.
64. Archibald H. Goodloe, Kentucky.
65. Cass Durham, Indiana.
66. Robert B. Wade, at large.
67. P. Elmendorf Sloan, at large.
68. Charles A. Dempsey, Virginia.

It is understood that the Board of Visitors favor an increase in the number of cadets, but we have no expectation that they will even undertake to accomplish any reform in the present mode of selecting cadets. We fear that the friends of a change have not sufficiently agreed as to the proper substitute for the present plan to secure the necessary legislation. Competitive examination seems to be the only substitute thus far offered, and to that strong objections are urged. We should be glad to see the subject discussed in all its bearings, previous to the next session of Congress. An article we publish under the head of Correspondence shows very clearly the results of the present mode of appointment, as developed at the Naval Academy. The facts there presented demand attentive consideration.

THE following dispatch should have accompanied General HALLECK'S letter in reply to General SHERMAN'S charges:—

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, April 22, 1865.

Major-General HALLECK, Richmond, Va.:—

The truce entered into by Sherman with his cavalry toward Greensboro', North Carolina, as soon as possible. I think it will be well reach Raleigh. Move Sheridan with his cavalry toward Greensto send one corps of infantry also, the whole under Sheridan. The infantry need not go further than Danville, unless they receive orders hereafter to do so.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

THE work of interring the remains of deceased soldiers, both Rebel and Union, on the battle fields from Chancellorsville to Richmond, is progressing favorably under the direction of Captain J. M. MOORE, who has about five hundred men at work, guarded by a full regiment of troops, to protect them from molestation. Head boards are being erected at the graves, bearing inscriptions of such information of the deceased parties as can be obtained. This information is to be registered at Captain MOORE'S office for the benefit of those interested.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

MILITARY CONVENTIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—It is a question far from being solved, to what degree the convention stipulated by a general is binding on his government.

GUIZOT, in the Chambre de Paris, at the time of the treaty concluded by the Duke of AUMALE with ABD-EL-KADER, proclaims this absolute principle: "The acts of a "general never bind his government"—a principle immediately rejected by General PREVAL, whose own views are: "That events, success and defeat, are the only laws to which "a general-in-chief is subject. But," adds he, "if the government will not, on its own responsibility, ratify the "treaties concluded with generals of armies, it is its own "master, and will only do so if the armies are victorious." It is thus that the English government broke the convention of Closter-Seven, in which the abandonment of Hanover was in question. The emperors who broke the conventions of Dantzig and Dresden violated the laws of war, always respected by belligerents. History will reproach them with this.

Those who think that extensive powers, as regards negotiation, should be given to generals-in-chief, invoke to the support of their opinion the following reasons: The generals are far from the government; they have not always time to consult it and receive precise and detailed instructions in advance; their position changes, events succeed each other with rapidity, chance escapes, the fate of the troops, of the country, may depend on a yes or no. What hope is there of profiting by a favorable occasion, if the enemy knows that the conventions made by a general are without value? He must have full powers to act and treat, in order that he may make himself listened to and feared by the enemy. The general to whom the fate of arms has given over whole populations and provinces, should have more extended powers in the country of the enemy than those of his own government in his own country, because he is surrounded by dangers, traps, resistance, &c. The disavowing of a general, in fine, by his own government, ruins him in the minds of his troops, and, besides, injures the consideration in which his government is held by foreign governments. It must be said, all these reasons, except those relative to the material impossibility for a general to receive in time the instructions necessary to enable him to profit by circumstances, are of no value, and are borrowed from BONAPARTE's correspondence when in Italy, with the *Directoire*, at the period when his ambition had begun to trace out the landmarks of his future fortunes. On the 14th of May 1796, he wrote from Lodi to the *Directoire*: "It is necessary for this, not only to have a single general, "but also that his march and operations should be untrammelled." . . . "If you thrust upon me obstacles of "all sorts, if I must refer at every step to the government "commissaries." . . . "In the position of Italian "affairs, it is indispensable that you should have a general "who has your entire confidence." . . . "I can"not render the country essential service unless entirely "and absolutely invested with your confidence."

We know now how that confidence resulted which was demanded with so much persistency, and so stupidly granted. We see him immediately make use of it to settle the whole question like a sovereign, thus going through the prelude of his usurpation of that title and definitive power. He dictates the conduct of the French ministers at Venice, and Turin, at Genoa, at Naples and Rome.

On the 26th of August, 1796, he writes from his headquarters at Milan to the *Directoire*, his government: "As "soon as I shall have swept the Tyrol, negotiations will be "opened, in conformity with your instructions. At present "it would not succeed."

The political powers left to the general already bear their fruits. He treats on the footing of an equal with his government, and modifies his instructions or executes them, at his leisure. It is like MCCLELLAN dictating LINCOLN's politics to him, and judging of the suitableness of executing his orders. Between this and usurpation, if the distance is great, it is at least shortened by half, if we go back to the starting point.

On the 8th of October, 1796, BONAPARTE begins to reverse the roles, and to scold the government. He writes to the *Directoire*: "It was very ill done to break off with this "power (Rome); all this turns to its advantage. If I had "been consulted on all this, I would have delayed the negotiations of Rome like those of Genoa and Venice. So "long as your general in Italy is not the centre of all, you "run great risks." On the 22d of January, 1797, he writes to citizen CACAULT, Minister of the French Republic at Rome: "You will have the goodness, citizen Minister, to "leave Rome six hours after the reception of this letter, "and you will come to Bologna."

On the 15th of February he wrote to the *Directoire*: "I "will grant peace to the Pope, in consideration of," &c. . . . . "If this is not accepted, I shall go on to "Rome."

Unfortunately, evil in this world always glides in after good. People think to applaud a patriotic act, and encourage a future crime. Every one knows the vigorous initiative indirectly taken by BONAPARTE after the receiving of the news relative to the assassination of the navy lieutenant LEONGIER, and several other French, by the Venetians, excited by their priests and nobles. Chastisement was as prompt as a lightning stroke, and on the 8th of May, 1797, BONAPARTE wrote to the *Directoire*: "The inquisitors are "arrested; the commander of the fortress of Leido, who "killed LEONGIER is arrested; the whole governmental corps "has been discharged by the Great Council; and it has itself "declared that it will abdicate its sovereignty and establish "that form of government which shall appear to me most "suitable. I intend, accordingly, to have a democracy es"tablished, and even to cause three or four thousand troops "to enter Venice."

Nothing was seen in this act but an infamous crime instantly punished, and an aristocratic form of government replaced by a democratic form. Every one applauded and congratulated themselves on having confided to the general such extended powers, and he was proclaimed as skilful a diplomatist as he was a great captain; and the path of insatiable ambition was from this time open to the imagination of BONAPARTE. His future usurpation was absolved and sustained in advance by a foolish and blind public.

On the 14th of May, 1797, the political prerogatives that the general-in-chief attributed to himself, and which the *Directoire* suffered him to take and to keep, admitted of his writing to the inhabitants of Venice that if, "in two hours "after the publication of the present order, Slavonics do not "quit Venice, their property will be confiscated," and he would send a division to ravage Dalmatia.

Thus through guilty weakness we behold the government engaged, without being consulted, to invade a portion of territory which did not belong to it, without any declaration of war previously being made, and thus playing the sorry rôle of bully or highway robber, on a vast scale, it is true.

In the secret articles of the treaty the fact is much more patent. Article II. shows that the republic will pay three millions in gold. Article III., three other millions in shipriggings. Article V., the Republic will transmit to the French Commissaries twenty pictures and five hundred manuscripts, at their choice.

On the 27th of May, 1797, he writes to the Doge of Genoa a letter, which ends in these words: "The heads of the "senators are my guarantee for the security of all the "French in Genoa, as the *entire states of the Republic* are my "guarantee for their property."

After this, it is easy to understand that there is but one step more to be taken by a man accustomed to act and speak thus as a master, without consulting his government. It is to use the same language towards it, and say: "Leave "your place and let me take it." Such is the logical, inevitable consequence of political powers abandoned to generals, even in the enemy's territory. How much the more must it be the case when they usurp like powers on the national soil.

It results from the examples which precede that good sense, in accordance with statesmen and historical facts, does not grant generals any power to bind their government by military conventions. The exception of the *Directoire*, followed by so sad a lesson, confirms the rule, and if remonstrances arise in favor of extension of political powers being granted to generals at the head of armies in the enemy's country, they are made by parties interested, military men very far from being impartial in their own cause, and are especially based upon the distance and the impossibility of communicating with the central government at a period when there was neither steam, electricity nor railroads. The question, besides, is only as to foreign war, where interest is at stake. But in a civil war, where morality and the law, the fundamental basis of society, are attacked, shall the eternal majesty of justice be humbled before a man, let him be whom he may?

Shall that be confided to a general which is refused even to the head of the state, the right of paralyzing justice and annulling the action of the law? This action may be suspended *pro tempore*, owing to indomitable obstacles, such as the flight of the guilty, want of proof, illness, or capitulation. Such is the case with the armies of LEE and JOHNSTON; it never ceases, and the right of pardon given to the Executive confirms the principle. The right of pardon given to the Executive is the best proof that justice soars above constitutions themselves. No one has ever thought to be able to confer upon an individual or a body the right to trammel its progress. Trial first, pardon afterwards, if it takes place; such is the eternal jurisprudence of nations.

And that which no nation, no constitution, has ever accorded to its Executive, a mere general, acting *proprio motu*, without witnesses, would seize, and his act would enchain the laws and policy of his government and the progress of justice! This is madness. Now let it be remarked that things generally pass in this wise: GRANT sends away his staff and treats, without witnesses, with PEMBERTON and LEE. SHERMAN does the same with JOHNSTON.

A man is always a man, subject to the imperfections of human nature; who can tell all the temptations and the seductions to which he may be exposed in a conference without witnesses, where his conscience, struggling with his interests, has no one before whom to blush.

But I admit that conscience triumphs with virtue. Never will I admit that in putting on the insignia of a general a man acquires *ipso facto* the virtues which constitute a being inaccessible to seduction; and heaven knows whether, history in hand, I could make such a concession. Would it follow that a man receives at the same time from nature and education the qualities necessary to treat without compromising the interests of his government and his nation?

Does it follow that because he is a general he is a diplomatist? If it be admitted that military conventions bind the government, it is then obliged to employ none but diplomatic generals, and the species is rare, or to sacrifice policy to the army, and *vice versa;* a sad dilemma in truth.

In the present time, the generals, to whatever nation they may belong, are chosen generally for their military, not their diplomatic or political qualities. To confide to their intelligence the political interests of the nation which they have caused to triumph by their sword, is to compromise them, and undo with one hand what you do with the other. My opinion is that of GUIZOT; in no case is the action of a general binding on his government as to the future.

HISTORY.

THE NEW ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I have read your article in the JOURNAL of the 10th inst., entitled "The New Army," with great interest, and have been reflecting a good deal over the same subject lately, but think the true way to get up said Army, under our democratic form of government, with its view of State rights, would be for each State, upon a requisition from the President, to furnish, *pro rata*, its militia, to be kept in service say three months, when they are to be returned and others substituted—said troops to be stationed in different States alternately, by which means they would become well acquainted with the citizens thereof, and, getting up a friendly intercourse, would soon understand the true interests of the different sections, have a cementing effect, and prevent the growth of any sectional feeling hereafter.

BALTIMORE, June 15, 1865. P

REQUIREMENTS OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—As a very great misconception appears to exist in the minds of some respecting the course of study at the Naval Academy, and the extent of its requirements, I venture to offer a few simple statements on this subject, which may be opportune, and will, I trust, receive the careful attention of some of your readers.

Before 1863, the requisites for admission were only reading, writing, spelling, and the arithmetic of whole numbers. In 1863, common and decimal fractions, proportions, and the rudimentary portions of English grammar and geography were added. The Board of Visitors for 1864 state that from the statistics of the Academy it appears "that one-fifth of the whole [number of candidates from "1851 to 1863 inclusive] were rejected as unqualified, al"though the attainments required were such as any grad"uate of a common school should possess." "The fact that "one-fifth of the whole number nominated failed to pass "the examination in the most rudimentary branches, and "in only the most elementary portions of these branches, "indicates unmistakably how little regard has been paid to "school attendance and proficiency in the selection of can"didates." "It appears [from the entrance examination "papers] that the questions asked and exercises required "were few and simple—far too few and simple—far below "the requirements of any public high school." And yet such few and simple questions were all that were authorized by the regulations; and the examiners have often been visited with severe reproaches for their supposed undue severity.

On the other hand, subsequent examinations have too plainly shown that far too many have been admitted who from want of ability, of intellectual development, of habits of study already formed, or of sufficient preparation, were *unable;* or from a dislike for study, or for the regularity and restraints of the Academy, or from a distaste for the naval life in prospect before them, were *unwilling* to succeed. A discriminating selection of candidates at the outset, and a wider range of the preliminary examination, requiring higher proficiency, but not higher than can be reasonably expected in boys of fourteen to eighteen, would have excluded most of these. Their admission has lowered the character and impaired the tone of study of their respective classes, and covered the records of the Academy with "cases of discipline, of dead-weights, of re-examina"tions, and of failures." It has seemed very much like sending to the workshop the crude ore from the mines, instead of first smelting, refining, moulding, and fitting it for the use of the artisan.

As the necessary results of such a low standard of admission, nearly one-fifth (eighteen) of those admitted have after four months' trial been found deficient in the same common-school studies of arithmetic, English grammar, and geography, some knowledge of which is required for admission. A tolerable proficiency in three-fourths of "Green"leaf's Common School Arithmetic," one-half of "Bullion's "Grammar," and three-fourths of "Cornell's Geography," is all that has been required. About the same number have failed at the close of their first year in algebra, English grammar, and history; the requirements comprising "Davies' University Algebra," except the more difficult portions, the completion of "Bullion's Grammar," with some omissions, about three-fourths of "Worcester's History," and a small portion of "Lord's Modern History."

The failures in the studies of this first year have been more than twice as many as in the remaining three years of the academic course together. If then, this course is too severe and exacting, it is so in this elementary portion. Those who know the character of the text-books used, and are acquainted with educational institutions, and with what youths of fifteen are expected to accomplish, will smile at the suggestion. They will perhaps regard it as a reproach to the Naval Academy that its elementary requirements are so meagre, and wonder that it is necessary to introduce some of these school studies into the course at all, and that a full knowledge of them has not been made a pre-requisite for admission. No one, who has attended an examination of the fourth or lowest class, and witnessed not merely what the highest and best can do, but what those who barely pass fail to accomplish, has said, or will ever say, that too much either in extent or proficiency is required in any of the branches of the first year's course.

The complaint made by the instructors of the higher classes has been just the reverse. Greater proficiency in these elementary branches, and a higher degree of intellectual power, developed by more thorough study of them, would render instruction in subsequent studies far easier, and more satisfactory.

Nor can it be urged that more than a year should be allotted to these elementary branches. The meagreness of the requirements in branches which they have partially studied before, leads many to superficial, irregular study, or neglect; and thus increases the number of deficiencies. The requirements are too great only for those who lack the ability to learn, or are too young and immature for any school away from home, or who will not study. To allow longer time for these latter to hold back all the rest, would still further lower the tone of study, and compel the abandonment of the system of annual classes. To extend the time for these branches would not increase the number of graduates. Seven-tenths of those deficient in this first year's course have been retained for further trial, generally in the next class, to continue and review these studies for an other year. Yet not one who failed in arithmetic or geography, and not more than one in five who failed in algebra, English grammar, or history, and has been allowed another year for these branches, has completed the entire course. They have added a mass of refuse material to the class into which they were dropped; have remained one, two, and a few even three years after their first deficiency, occupying places which might have been filled by others of better

promise; and finally, nearly all have disappeared. The reason is obvious. Those who fail in these elementary branches are too deficient, either in the ability or in the habits of study, which are essential to success. They lack the intellectual vigor and application which are necessary elements of the "sensible, practical mind," which is justly claimed as the characteristic of an efficient officer.

A selection of candidates on the ground of intellectual, moral, and physical merit and promise, and a more rigid preliminary examination, would transfer the sifting process to where it belongs. The first year's course could then be advantageously improved and extended; more time could ultimately be given to professional branches, and the odium of so many failures entirely removed.

The mistakes in regard to the Academy are in supposing that such liberal and intelligent training should begin there, and after the age of fourteen or eighteen years, and in insisting that those who are thus beginning should pursue the same four years' course "*pari passu*" with others, with whom this elementary training was commenced at an earlier age and nearer home. If elementary education must be provided at the government expense, it should be, not at the Military and Naval Academies, but in preparatory schools.

The experience of both these institutions shows most conclusively and lamentably, either that the schools of the country do not provide a "liberal, intelligent training" in elementary branches, or that selections of candidates are made without reference to qualifications, ability, or promises. The question is between teachers and members of Congress. Either the former know not how to instruct, or the latter how to select.

About one-eleventh (.09) of those admitted fail in their second year in geometry, trigonometry, history, rhetoric, French, or elementary seamanship; a few from inability or impaired health, but mostly from irregular attention to study, or neglect. This aversion to study is sometimes engendered by discontent, and a desire to leave an institution to which they have been brought, and in which they have been forced to stay, by no volition or desire of their own. Those who have witnessed their deficiencies would be the last to attribute their failure to too rigid exactions in any of the branches named. Moreover, two-thirds of them have been retained for further trial, of whom about one in three or four has ultimately completed the course.

About one-fifteenth (.07) of those admitted fail in their third and fourth years, solely from neglect, either of the branches in which they are deficient, or of preceding branches. Four-fifths of such cases have been granted further trial, and two-thirds of them have graduated.

To lower the standard of any of the branches which constitute the course of these last three years, would be for the purpose of adapting it to those who will not study! It is expected of an officer that he will give prompt and earnest attention to the duty with which he is charged. The duty assigned to a "midshipman on probation at the Naval "Academy," is to attend carefully and diligently to the studies prescribed for him.

There are those who think that with a better selection of candidates, and a more thorough preliminary examination, a higher standard both in extent and thoroughness may be secured in all these branches, with fewer failures.

Lest any may still cavil at supposed severe exactions in what are popularly called the "higher mathematics," it may be well to state that descriptive geometry and the calculus are reserved for the higher sections of each class, and that no one has yet failed in the meagre course of analytical geometry who studied; and, moreover, that no midshipman has been compelled to leave the Academy for a deficiency in that branch alone.

Nearly one-fifth (.18) of those admitted have been dismissed for misconduct, or have resigned for other causes. This estimate does not include those who, having failed in studies and been allowed further trial, have afterwards voluntarily resigned. Should those who set regulations at defiance be allowed, or those who earnestly wish to leave, be coaxed to remain?

More than one-third (.37) of those admitted before 1858 completed the course, and received the certificate of graduation. The classes which entered in 1858, '59, and '60, were withdrawn from the Academy, and ordered into active service in 1861 and 1863, after having been but two or three years at the academy.

Since 1861 two select classes, numbering twenty and thirty-one respectively, have in three years gone over almost all of the prescribed four years' course, and received the usual certificate of "proficiency in all the branches "taught at the Naval Academy," notwithstanding the severe exactions which some suppose. The class which entered in 1861 will probably send forth as graduates more than half of its original members.

Were select students only sent, the beneficial results would be equal in extent, and and greater in value than those which would result from an addition of another year to the academic term. *

OUR STANDING ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Under the above heading, in your paper of June 10th, 1865, a correspondent puts in a plea for a Standing Army composed in a large proportion of colored troops. He first asserts that a very small proportion of the white volunteers would go into the Regular Army on a peace establishment, on the ground that civil pursuits would be more agreeable and remunerative to the mass of them. This opinion is not sustained by facts. Our Regular Army is now filling up rapidly, and it would have been kept full ever since 1862 if it had not been for State jealousies. Under General Orders No. 154, Adjutant-General's Office, of 1862, our volunteers flocked to the Regular regiments in such numbers that, in order to prevent the actual dissolution of many volunteer organizations, General Order No. 162, of same year, was issued, limiting the transfers to the Regular Army to ten from each company. Then the various Governors interfered, and, to keep peace in the family, both these orders were revoked by General Order No. 38, of 1863. Again, experience has shown that three or four years soldiering unfits many men for civil occupations. Thousands of men who entered the service expecting to return to civil life as soon as the majesty of our Government had been vindicated, will find, as many others have found, that, after marching and fighting for four years, they are not inclined to quiet pursuits. I venture to predict that our Standing Army will be filled by voluntary enlistments of white men, and that more men will offer than we require.

Your correspondent also claims that the colored troops should be retained because they have rendered good service. No one can doubt that they have rendered good service; but, till it can be shown that they have rendered *better* service than our white troops, their officers can hardly expect that they should take precedence, and that white men should be kept out to let the colored man in. This war has given the negro freedom—liberty to work for and educate himself. No higher reward could be given for any service, and he has no claim upon us except for protection in those rights. If the Government needs colored soldiers to garrison certain points, they will doubtless retain a certain proportion of those in service. But there are serious objections to keeping up a large army of men whose mental faculties are undeveloped, and who, for various causes, are particularly fitted to become mere tools in the hands of designing men. As we must have a large Army for some time to come, let us have one composed of men who can read and think for themselves—men who know right from wrong—men who have kindred and friends throughout the loyal States, and who have too much independence of character to be *too* "obedient"—and our liberties will never be endangered by the ambition of a military chieftain. Again, a certain proportion of promotions in an army should be made from the ranks, and, unless we are prepared to see white officers associated with and even commanded by negroes, this is another objection to your correspondent's proposition. Let us never see a Standing Army composed of men who have no social ties to identify them with the masses of our people, or we may some day find that we have shed rivers of sacred blood in vain—that, instead of vindicating the right of self-government, we have raised up a stork to be king. Besides all this, it is desirable that the agricultural resources of the South should be developed, and, if there really be any truth in the theory so strongly urged by pro-slaveryites, that the negro is best suited for that climate, we want him to work, and let the white folks protect him from a position of less exposure to the sun. N.

A NEW YORK REGIMENT IN SHERMAN'S ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I enclose copies of letters received from Generals JEFF. C. DAVIS, JAMES MORGAN and WM. VANDEVER in reference to the separation of the Seventeenth New York Veteran Volunteer regiment from their commands. They are noteworthy as expressive of the feelings of Western officers for Eastern troops. I enclose also a short record of the operations of this New York city regiment. The publication of these papers in your journal would be especially gratifying to all connected with the regiment, and interesting to a large number of your readers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1865.

RECORD OF THE SEVENTEENTH NEW YORK VETERAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY OF NEW YORK CITY,

Made up of men who had served their full term in the two years regiments, mainly from HAWKINS' Zouaves, the Eleventh, Seventeenth and Thirty-eighth, it may be said to have participated in every battle fought east of the mountains from the first Bull Run to Antietam. Upon completion of its organization it was ordered to General SHERMAN, first engaged during the severe winter of 1864 in chasing FORREST through Tennessee, without tents and scanty rations, the thermometer oftentimes below zero, this short campaign proved more decimating than a battle. Then with SHERMAN on his Mississippi raid, afterwards helping to guard his communications, constantly skirmishing in Northern Alabama, arriving in time to engage in the final battles before Atlanta, where fell their leader, the lamented Colonel GROWER, and full one-third their comrades Here they were assigned to the Fourteenth, the glorious Acorn corps, and with it marched through Georgia, North and South Carolina, losing heavily at Averysboro' and Bentonville.

In the space of fourteen months they have fought or marched in every Rebel State, save Texas and Florida.

SEVENTEENTH NEW YORK ZOUAVES, VETERANS.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, June 11, 1865.

COLONEL:—The interest of the service not permitting Eastern troops to be sent West, you are therefore released from further duty in the Fourteenth Army corps, and will report your regiment in accordance with previous orders.

In giving this order the general commanding desires to express his sincere regret that the regiment could not be allowed to remain with the Fourteenth corps.

He parts from it with regret, and will always remember with pleasure and pride the credit which, from its soldierly conduct, attention to duty, and invariably gallant conduct in action, it has reflected upon itself and the corps.

As he is proud of them, so he hopes that they will never regret their connection with the Fourteenth Army corps.

I have the honor to be, colonel very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. C. MCCLURG, A. A. G. and Chf. of Staff.
Lieutenant Colonel JAMES LAKE,
Commanding Seventeenth N. Y. V. V. Infantry

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIV. FOURTEENTH A. C. NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C, June 12, 1865.

In transmitting the within communication the general commanding desires to express his high appreciation of the soldierly and brave conduct of the Seventeenth New York Veteran Volunteer Infantry during the time they have been under his command, and exceedingly regrets that the necessity of the service prevents their remaining longer with him.

The general always will remember with pride their gallant bravery in the charge at Jonesboro', and the battles of Averysboro' and Bentonville.

The general sincerely hopes that ere long you will all be permitted to return to home and friends.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
(Signed) F. WISEMAN, Captain and A. A. G

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH A. C., NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1865.

COLONEL:—As your regiment is about to be transferred from its connection with this brigade, the general commanding avails himself of the occasion to express his regret at the separation, and to assure you and every officer and man of the regiment of his appreciation of the high soldierly qualities evinced by it through a long, toilsome and eventful campaign.

In all the essential qualities which distinguish the heroic citizen-soldier, the Seventeenth New York has been excelled by none. Representatives as you are of the great city of New York, your association with the men of the Northwest, composing the balance of the brigade, has been of the most pleasant and genial kind, and we part with you with reluctance.

It is, however, my pleasing duty to congratulate you on the happy consummation of all our perils and labors in securing for our lately distracted country the suppression of a remorseless Rebellion, and the blessings of peace. The time is at hand when we may all return to the peaceful avocations of life, and the comforts and blessings of home. That your future lives may be as happy and prosperous as your career in the field has been glorious and triumphant is the sincere wish of your late commander.

(Signed) WM. VANDEVER, Brigadier-General.
To Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES LAKE,
Commanding Seventeenth N. Y. V. V. Infantry.

AN ARMY BADGE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Steps are being taken by the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland to "adopt a badge to signal-"ize and perpetuate the history of the Army of the Cum-"berland."

There are other Armies than the Army of the Cumberland, and we would suggest the propriety to the "powers "that be" of adopting a badge to signalize and perpetuate the history of the "Army for the restoration of the Union" —a badge that can be worn by all who have participated honorably in the *late* war for the Union.

A VOLUNTEER WHO IS GOING HOME.
PULASKI, TENN., June 13, 1865.

WITHDRAWAL OF BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

BY FRANCE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 17, 1865.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that it has been made known to this Department, by the Minister of the United States residing in France, that the imperial government of that country has removed all restrictions heretofore imposed by it upon the naval intercourse with the United States.

I have also the pleasure to inform you that I have learned in the same authentic manner that the imperial government of France has withdrawn from the insurgents of the United States the character of belligerents, which heretofore that government had conceded to them, and these proceedings by the government of France have been prompted by the express desire of reviving the old sympathies between the two nations whose interests and traditions constantly invite them to cultivate the most cordial relations.

I beg leave to suggest the importance of communicating these facts to the proper officers of the Navy.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

BY GREAT BRITAIN.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 6, 1865.

Copy of a letter from Earl RUSSELL to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty:—

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 2, 1864.

MY LORDS—I have the honor to state to your Lordships that since the date of my letter of the 11th ult., intelligence has reached this country that the late President of the so-called Confederate States has been captured by the military forces of the United States, and has been transported as a prisoner to Fort Monroe, and that the Armies hitherto kept in the field by the Confederate States have for the most part surrendered or dispersed.

In this posture of affairs her Majesty's government are of opinion that neutral nations cannot but consider the war in North America as at an end.

In conformity with this opinion, her Majesty's government recognize that peace has been restored within the whole territory of which the United States of North America before the commencement of the civil war were in undisturbed possession.

As a necessary consequence of such recognition on the part of her Majesty's government her Majesty's several authorities in all ports, harbors and waters belonging to her Majesty, whether in the United Kingdom or beyond the seas, must henceforth refuse permission to any vessel of war carrying a Confederate flag to enter any such ports, harbors, and waters; and must require any Confederate vessels of war which, at the time when these orders reach her Majesty's authorities in such ports, harbors and waters may have already entered therein on the faith of proclamations heretofore issued by her Majesty, and which, having complied with the provisions of such proclamations, may be actually within such ports, harbors and waters, forthwith to depart from them.

But her Majesty's government consider that a due regard for national good faith and honor requires that her Majesty's authorities should be instructed, as regards any such Confederate vessels so departing, that they should have the benefit of the prohibition heretofore enforced against pursuit of them within twenty-four hours by a cruiser of the United States lying at the time within any such ports, harbors and waters, and that such prohibition should be then and for the last time maintained in their favor.

If, however, the commander of any Confederate vessel of war which may be found in any port, harbor or waters of her Majesty's dominions at the time these new orders are received by her Majesty's authorities, or may enter such port, harbor or waters within a month after these new orders are received, should wish to divest his vessel of her warlike character, and after disarming her, to remain without a Confederate flag within British waters, her Majesty's authorities may allow the commander of such vessel to do so at his own risk in all respects, in which case he should be distinctly apprised that he is to expect no further protection from her Majesty's government, except such as he may be entitled to in the ordinary course of the administration of the law in time of peace.

The rule as to twenty-four hours would, of course, not be applicable to the case of such vessel.

I have addressed a similar letter to the Secretaries of State for the Home, Colonial, India and War Offices, and also to the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, requesting them, as I do your Lordships, to issue instructions in conformity with the decision of her Majesty's government to the several British authorities, at home or abroad, who may be called upon to act in the matter. I am, &c., RUSSELL.

MAJOR-General Torry assumed command of the Department of Virginia on the 14th of June.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1865.

OUR MILITARY COMPACTS WITH THE REBELS.

THE surrender of the trans-Mississippi General KIRBY SMITH, to the arms of the Union, completes a list of capitulations of which one of the most striking features is that they were, each and all, arranged on substantially the same terms—the terms originally drawn up between GRANT and LEE at Appomattox Court-House. Not only the grand armies of JOHNSTON, TAYLOR and KIRBY SMITH followed the lead and accepted the fate of the Army of Northern Virginia, but the local, irregular, expeditionary, and guerilla forces of the Rebellion have done the same. In one word, it may be fairly said that the original capitulation of LEE so definitely and obviously produced that of all the other Rebel leaders, great and small, as physical cause produces effect. In JOHNSTON'S promulgation to his troops of the terms signed by himself and SHERMAN at Durham Station, he says: "Events in Virginia, which broke every hope of suc- "cess in war" caused his own surrender. He iterates the same assertion afterwards in still stronger terms. Had LEE been able to retreat upon Danville, JOHNSTON would there have joined him, and to-day, perhaps, we should be fighting the united armies of LEE and JOHNSTON in the Carolinas and Georgia. But GRANT had negatived this possibility. The other Confederate commanders make similar assertions to JOHNSTON'S, in justification of their surrenders. Their armies were submissively yielded without a shot. As JOHNSTON'S surrender was compelled by LEE'S, so was TAYLOR'S by JOHNSTON'S, and KIRBY SMITH'S by TAYLOR'S. They went down like a row of pins in an alley, after the head pin is struck: and the Army of the Potomac, propelled from the hand of GRANT, had the honor of finally bowling down the Rebellion.

It may be said, therefore, that the terms of agreement accorded and accepted at Appomattox Court-House, on the 9th of April, 1865, of themselves produced peace from the St. Croix to the Rio Grande. They disarmed the South by unexpected, probably undeserved generosity; the North by bringing all its enemies to its feet; and the whole world by their conspicuous magnanimity. The country has already seen that, with hardly a dissenting voice, even from political clique or partizan press, however virulent for or against the Southern Rebellion, both hemispheres have endorsed these articles of capitulation. For example, even the paid London *Index*, that Confederate organ which could never find aught to praise which came from our Nazareth of the North, declared the terms were "*as* honorable to GRANT as to the Confederate com- "mander (an immense concession), and we willingly "award the tribute of respect to one whose antecedents "as Unconditional Surrender GRANT, might have led "one to expect a far less humane and political course "of action." LEE'S capitulation is daily intensified in historic interest. The very spot of its occurrence will be a Mecca of patriots. The tree under whose foliage the final colloquy took place, was long since cut down, and is distributed in a thousand precious fragments over the Union. This historic interest in the event, however, is greatly swelled by the fact that the Convention itself has now attained an importance which even its authors did not attribute to it. It is true that both Generals avowed their intention of ending the war all over the country. But they hardly hoped for so sudden and bountiful fruits from the seed they planted. Once, the terms which GRANT penned were but the articles of capitulation provided for a single army about 30,000 strong. They have now been deliberately adopted by our Government, and applied to every armed force of the Rebellion, from Harper's Ferry to Matamoras. BEAUREGARD, FORREST, JEFF. THOMPSON, PICKETT, SEMMES—all such Rebel worthies, whatever the magnitude of their offences, have been permitted to surrender on this same solemn contract, ratified by the great names of GRANT and LEE.

Whatever opinion, therefore, is entertained of the intrinsic *nature* of GRANT'S terms, it is clear that they will make their author famous forever, from the momentous issues they have decided. Binding the Nation to their honorable fulfillment, they have become our rule, our law, our guide, in the treatment of all those who surrendered under them. In their simplicity, brevity, and easy absence of formalities, they bear the stamp of GRANT'S own style. But his title to their entire credit appears also from extraneous evidence. The habit of the late Administration notoriously was not to forecast and provide for the future, but to consider sufficient unto each day the evil thereof —not to lead, mould, and instruct public opinion, but to follow it. GRANT had never learned from the Government what terms of capitulation it would enforce, or what degree of immunity should be given to surrendered troops. Indeed, the PRESIDENT'S letter to him, dated March 3d, indicates that he wished him to make no agreements for immunity. GRANT, however, took the responsibility, introduced such terms, and they were accepted by the Government. General SHERMAN has expressed the difficulty he labored under of never receiving any instructions from the Government on these points or any statement, even, that the great political problem of the future of the Rebellion had been solved by the Washington statesmen, and that a certain fixed course in the treatment of the insurgent leaders had been adopted. This frank and pointed disclosure indicates still more strongly that to Lieutenant-General GRANT must belong the credit of originating the terms of surrender for the greatest of modern rebellions. The fame of this achievement, simple as it appeared, will, in history, equal the lustre of some of his feats of arms.

What, then, were the terms of that contract at Appomattox Court-House, and how have they been construed and observed? Their context of events,—the two days flight, pursuit, bivouac, change of position, and even deadly skirmish, now and then,—under which the preliminary correspondence of GRANT and LEE travelled to and fro, is too fresh in memory to need review. It was like the hardy altercation of Homeric heroes, undertaken even while the very antagonists were creeping hither and thither for favorable positions, ready always to strike or guard, in the midst of their colloquy. The final treaty consisted of four provisions, all proposed by GRANT, and accepted by LEE. No. 1 contained the ordinary provision for enrolling the surrendered troops. No. 2, the method of giving the parole, officers signing for their commands. No. 3, the provision for parking, stacking, and turning over arms, artillery, and public property. All these were provisions in our favor. No. 4 contained the *quid pro quo*, and was the only concession we made. It promised immunity to the surrendered troops on certain named conditions.

These provisions have been substantially observed so far by both contracting parties, not only in the case of LEE'S surrender, but in the similar ones of JOHNSTON, TAYLOR, and E. KIRBY SMITH. With regard to the troops, they were all surrendered, and the rolls carefully made. It is true both in case of LEE and of JOHNSTON, that many of them left their commands before the proper time, and strolled off to their homes. But that was an affair of Rebel discipline, not of ours. The want of rations, the disorganization of the Rebel Armies, the anxiety for home, the desire to improve the agricultural season, and especially that despair and heart sickness which broke upon the troops at finding the Rebellion "played "out," as the expressive phrase went—all these caused many troops to desert their colors without awaiting final surrender. But their officers surrendered them in the manner provided. So also, the material was turned over in proper shape. Some cases of muskets carried off by their owners, and some even of concealing and destroying guns and other property occurred. It was so, for example, with the dismantling of the Galveston ports in KIRBY SMITH'S surrender. These, however, were individual and lawless proceedings. Finally, that provision of GRANT'S which stated this surrender "will not embrace the "side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or "baggage" was often misused. Nearly all the good horses in LEE'S Army were found to be "private;" and the transportation required for private baggage was astonishing. However, the Rebel leaders honestly observed the terms of surrender, so far as their authority availed, as well they might, since so much was promised to them in return.

Our own agreement reads as follows:—"This "done, each officer and man will be allowed to return "to their homes, not to be disturbed by United States "authority so long as they observe their parole and "the laws in force where they may reside." One modification or interposition of this rather loosely drawn, but comprehensive provision, was made by the United States Government. Attorney-General SPEED, at the instance of the War Department, gave his opinion that the Rebel officers and soldiers who surrendered to GRANT have no homes within the loyal States, and have no right to come to places which were their homes before the Rebellion. Of course, no Confederate authority was left, or any other authority, to dispute this interpretation. And as it affects so few individuals—the former residents of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and other border slave States, which remained loyal—it will hardly repay examination at the present time. This modification reached General CANBY in time for him to insist on its introduction into his terms with TAYLOR.

As the other subject we have mentioned, the disposition of surrendered soldiers to appropriate horses under GRANT'S provision, has created some scandal, the exception of officers' private property was formally extended to that of enlisted men, under the following condition:—

V. All horses which are in good faith the private property of enlisted men will not be taken from them; the men will be permitted to take such with them to their homes, to be used for private purposes only.

In other respects the treaty was substantially the same as that of Appomattox Court House, and so, for the third time, the latter was deliberately ratified by our Government.

In the original compact of GRANT the conditions for granting amnesty to the surrendered troops are fixed "so long as they observe their parole, *and the* "*laws in force where they may reside.*" A very singular phrase,—that one we have just italicised,—occurred in these conditions. What does it mean? Since General GRANT wrote it, he clearly meant something definite. The expression, however, is loose and enigmatic. Does it mean the national laws, the laws of the country? The condition would be implied, perhaps, in that case, without expression. And, when so little was said, and the important document is left so meagre and terse, it would hardly be inserted, if it would be imagined. But, again, particular pains were taken to express—not national, but local laws—"the laws in force where they may reside." Did this mean the *de facto* laws of the Confederacy so far as our own statutes did not conflict with them? Was it a provision for the quiet and peaceable maintenance of law and authority and for the transaction of business, until other laws could be substituted by the different States, to conform to the new order of things? It would so seem. But some of our loyal people straightway began to accuse the Lieutenant-General of having committed the same error which the Secretary of War charged upon General SHERMAN, with regard to recognizing the laws and authority of Southern States, and particularly mentioned in the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh reasons in the Secretary's catalogue of reasons why he considered that the Government had rejected that treaty. It seems very clear to us, that GRANT'S phrase, under the *worst* interpretation, made only that temporary arrangement to prevent lawlessness and anarchy which has often been made by the conquerors of a country where a long established *de facto* government, under which people have lived and whose authority they have perforce recognized. Nor is it certain that it requires such an interpretation.

However that may be, and although the phrase in question provoked curious commentary in some quarters, it is enough that it was repeated *ipsissmis verbis* in all the subsequent treaties. And since the Government had its option to arrange new terms, and more stringent terms, on subsequent surrenders, it may be supposed it was well enough satisfied with GRANT'S treaty in this as in other respects. We said that this phrase was in all subsequent surrenders; but there is one partial or apparent exception. SHERMAN'S final treaty with JOHNSTON was substantially a duplicate of GRANT'S with LEE. To SHERMAN'S subordinates throughout his extensive command was entrusted the necessary task of promulgating their terms to local commands. General WILSON, commanding a part of SHERMAN'S cavalry in Georgia, made a new interpretation of the phrase we have been discussing, and, if the copy we have seen is correct, had the surrenders made to him conducted on the following condition:—"*Fifth*—This done, each officer and man will be allowed

"to return to his home, not to be disturbed by the "military authorities of the United States so long as "they preserve their parole and obey the laws which "were in force previous to January 1, 1861, where they "reside." Whether this interpolation was suggested at Washington, and whether it would have been, under ordinary circumstances, approved by Generals GRANT and SHERMAN, we need not discuss, because undoubtedly the Rebels will have to obey the laws where they reside, past, present, or future.

Finally, a modification of GRANT'S provisions with LEE was made by CANBY in his second treaty—the one with KIRBY SMITH. It was in these terms:—"Except that persons resident in the Northern States, "*and not excepted in the amnesty proclamation of the* "*President*, may return to their homes on taking the "oath of allegiance to the United States."

The provision in itself is unimportant, as we have already said in alluding to these "homes in Northern "States." But it is curious to observe that this is the first, last and only appearance of the Amnesty Proclamation in our compacts with the enemy. The singular relation between that *ex parte* proclamation and the contracts for surrender previously signed by both parties on so many different occasions, we shall be glad to discuss when more space is allowed us. We have contented ourselves hitherto with showing the manner in which GRANT'S terms with LEE have been construed and accepted by the Government, leaving the proper inferences to be drawn by the reader.

THE good people of Texas must have awaited with great anxiety the advent of the troops of SHERIDAN. Spared as they have been from the terrors of Confederate rule, they have had, at last, their taste of the cup. The surrender of KIRBY SMITH seems to have been the signal for a wild carnival of robbery and other lawlessness in the Lone-Star State. The trans-Mississippi Army broke up into a hundred different gangs of robbers, set loose upon the population of the State. In a public address to his men, General KIRBY SMITH says that he found the Texas troops "had "abandoned the cause for which we were struggling, "and appropriated the public property to their per-"sonal use." All accounts from the Gulf represent officers and soldiers alike to be engaged in this systematic pilfering and plundering. General SLAUGHTER, the commander of Brownsville, is said to have sold all his artillery and a quantity of cotton to MEJIA for about $100,000. Not dividing this sum, his men forcibly arrested him and put him in prison, but afterward released him upon an exhibit being shown that he (SLAUGHTER) had paid the money back to the Mexicans, and was still in their debt for uniforms, blankets, ammunition, etc.

The New Orleans papers give some accounts of the fate of Brownsville, in the hands of the Confederate troops, just before its evacuation. They say that a general sacking of the town began, and, with one or two exceptions, every store, private and public, was completely gutted. During this general robbery a fight took place among themselves, resulting in several casualties. Some of the wounded were left behind when the Rebels were driven from the town, which was done by the citizens, aided by the Liberal Mexicans under command of Don ANDREAS TREVMIO, former Governor of Tamaulipas, but now a refugee in Texas. SLAUGHTER is now at the head of a band of robbers, about forty-five miles above Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, and levies a tax of five dollars per bale on all cotton that the people try to run over into Mexico.

On the evacuation of Houston, the Rebel troops made a regular raid on the ordnance and quartermaster's stores of the place. The whole thing was sacked and ransacked—guns, clothing, blankets, equipments, —everything. As the Houston *Telegraph* humorously remarks: "They made a clean sweep, taking every "item of Government property worth carrying away. "The estate of the Confederacy seemed to be admin-"istered on without regard to law. The only recog-"nised claim was that of those who presented their "own claim." This was but one of a series of divisions of Government property by the soldiers, which had been conducted for weeks, from Hempstead to Shreveport. It was exactly one week after the affair at Houston that KIRBY SMITH published his address, from which we have already quoted a line; and our readers will readily believe that the General did not overstate the facts concerning the plunder.

MILITARY legislation is a subject demanding much more general attention from members of Congress than it has ever received. Our military laws cover a period of over seventy years, and during this period there has never been anything like a general revision of the military statutes. The student notices that most of such enactments are passed in the last hours of a session; that they are ill-digested and often obscure; and that in fact a legal text book, is little better than a rambling collection of hastily passed laws, intended to benefit this or that officer, or some special arm of the service. Congressmen rise in their seats and complain of the confusion and mysteries in our army organization, forgetting, perhaps, that this is the natural result of their own failure to pay proper attention to such subjects. So long as all matters relating to the welfare of this right arm of the Government are entrusted to military committees, *not* selected with a view to their special fitness for such duty, and so long as the recommendations of such committees are adopted without question by Congress, this evil will continue.

Within the last Congress no less than two bills were passed in haste that were found to have an effect of which the originators were wholly ignorant. Fortunately, these mistakes were rectified in time. But it is no uncommon thing to see acts passed which have no result, being mere repetitions of acts whose meaning no one knows, or which are found to have an effect not intended by their authors. It is certainly but reasonable to ask that every military bill should be submitted for remark to the War Department before being acted upon even in committee; and that members of Congress should take sufficient interest in matters so important to vote intelligibly. But, unfortunately, there is hardly a military matter discussed in Congress in which the debates do not show that not only the members at large, but the members of the military committee, are groping in the dark. Even the question of pay seems to be one too mysterious for their comprehension, though accurate tables are at their hands in the Army Register.

Let us have a codification of military laws, and then let Congress pass a general act in reference to the military establishment, retaining what is deemed necessary, and repealing all the legal litter through which we now have to wade in order to find out how many men are authorized for a company of light artillery or of infantry, and such matters. Let us not hunt back to 1799 to see how much the company tailor can legally charge for altering a man's breeches; or to 1792 to learn that a militiaman must provide himself, *within six months* from his enrollment, "with "a good musket, or firelock, a sufficient bayonet," &c., "or with a good rifle and a quarter of a pound "of powder, powder horn, and twenty balls, suited to "the bore of his rifle," &c.

REAR-ADMIRAL DAVID D. PORTER has been appointed Superintendent of the Naval Academy. The high rank of the new Superintendent, his wide fame, and his fine capacity for discipline, will be a great source of strength to the Academy.

A WORK is now proceeding at Hoboken, N. J., under direction of the Government, which excites attention, from its curiosity as well as scientific interest. It is the construction of a flying machine, which is intended to be independent of the winds for its propulsion. The propelling power is gained by the rapid revolution of large spiral fans, just as a propeller steamship is urged through the water by the screw. The idea is not by any means new, but has many times been proposed; though we do not know that it has been put in practice on a large scale. The working principle is already exhibited in the form of a little toy, simple in construction, and of which there are thousands in use. The Government was induced to enter a field which has hitherto been occupied chiefly by enthusiasts, through the representations of the late lamented General O. M. MITCHELL. He mounted a fan upon a vertical pole and experimentally determined what size of blades and what speed of revolution were necessary to raise a six-ton load, which is to be the weight of the projected machine. It is canoe-shaped, and built of copper with iron ribs. An engine is placed in the centre, with sufficient power to work a screw fan with twenty foot blades. There are four of these fans connected with the engine—one below, one above the canoe, and one at each end. The upper and lower fans are worked together to produce an ascent, and the terminal fans are made to revolve together or separately in the same direction, or in opposite directions, for the purpose of propelling the craft horizontally. The officer in superintendence hopes to have his task completed in a month.

THE formal transfer of the command of the Department of the Gulf took place on the 5th, at the headquarters, corner of Julia and Carondelet streets. General Banks took his stand in the main office, surrounded by his staff. Brevet Major-General Sherman, and the following members of his staff: Lieut.-Col. W. D. Smith, One Hundred and Tenth New York Volunteer Infantry, A. A. Inspector-General; First Lieut. T. J. Maloney, First New Orleans Volunteer Infantry, A. D. C.; Second Lieut. Silas Hannum, A. D. C., and Provost-Marshal-General Starring and staff were also present. The ceremonies were very brief. Immediately upon the arrival of Major-General Canby, who came accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Christensen, Adjutant-General, and Captain Barrett, A. D. C., the party arranged themselves in a circle, and General Banks, stepping to the centre, in a few words commended the staff officers of the Department to General Canby, who briefly stated that he should soon investigate the affairs of the department, but that he contemplated making no immediate changes. He should not fail to give due credit for the services of General Banks and his officers on behalf of the Government. It is understood that General Banks intends remaining in New-Orleans for some time to come, his orders from the President requiring him to report to Washington in writing.

A MEETING of a society composed exclusively of those who have served during the late war, and have been honorably discharged the Army or Navy, and called the United Service Society, of the State of New York, was held last Monday evening, at Masonic Hall, No. 90 East Thirteenth street, New York, for the purpose of completing its organization. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Major General G. K. WARREN; Vice President, Colonel W. S. HILLYER; Treasurer, Colonel W. A. LYNCH; Corresponding Secretary, Colonel A. B. SAGE; Recording Secretary, Lieutenant C. F. MCCLENAHAN; Sergeant-at-arms, Lieutenant S. BEILINER; Board of Control—Brigadier General J. H. H. WARD, General W. R. BREWSTER, Colonel A. FARNSWORTH, Colonel J. D. MCGREGOR, Colonel E. D. KELLOGG, Major G. W. WARNER, Captain JAMES SHERLOCK.

OFFICIAL information has been received in Washington concerning the recent fires at Chattanooga and Nashville. The loss at Chattanooga amounted to about $200,000, and that at Nashville nearly three millions, which amount may possibly be reduced one-half from the iron, chains, machinery, &c., which may be saved from the wreck. About the same time a fire occurred in Gallatin, Tenn., the loss by which is not reported. There was also one near the Chattanooga dépôt, at Nashville, which was soon suppressed. It is the opinion of the Quartermaster's Department that the fires were the work of Rebel incendiaries. But for a fire wall built by General Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster at Nashville, in the Taylor dépôt, the place of the fire, that portion of the building where the commissary stores were deposited, worth five millions of dollars, would also have been destroyed.

WE have received from HORACE WATERS, New York, the following newly-published pieces of music: "The "Peace Jubilee," a spirited national song, with a grand chorus, the words of which are by Mrs M. A. KIDDER, and the music the composition of Mrs. E. A. PARKHURST; "Glory to God in the Highest," a national anthem, the words of which are by A. J. H. DUGANNE, and the music by Mrs. PARKHURST; "The Boys are Marching Home," words and music by J. G. HUNTTING. This last piece is dedicated to Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh N. Y. S. V.

MAJOR-General Kilpatrick had a sword presented to him at Lexington, N. C., on Saturday the 4th. A large concourse of people from the surrounding country witnessed the ceremonies. General Ames and some members of his staff were present. Speeches glowing and of the spread eagle kind were made, after which there was an old barbecue entertainment, and a good time generally.

THE forts around Washington are to be reduced to the number of twenty-two, which are to be so constructed as to form a complete circle of the city. The 4th New York heavy artillery, Colonel TIDBALL, has been transferred to General AUGUR'S Department for duty in the fortifications.

IT will be seen by reference to General Orders, No. 114, War Department, Adjutant-General's office, that soldiers honorably discharged will be permitted to retain without charge their knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens.

BY a recent order of the War Department, the payment of all United States bounties to men enlisting in the military service will cease, from and after July 1, 1865.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

THE second volume of the Emperor NAPOLEON'S *Life of Cæsar* will come out about August.

IT is believed that Marshall M'MAHON will succeed Marshall MAGNON as commandant of the troops in Paris, and that Gen. FLEURY will be appointed Governor-General of Algeria *vice* M'MAHON.

THE *Courier de Cronstadt* dated May 22, announces that M. TALETMIKOFF, who undertook to raise the vessels sunk in the bay of Sebastapol during the Crimean war, has already succeeded in recovering part of the *Gawril Sillistria*, of the frigate *Flora*, and the sloop *Pilad*. At present active endeavors are being made to recover the vessels *Douse Apôstres*, *Paris*, *Rotislow*, *Yagoudioul*, *Constantine*, *Kagoul* and *Midia*, the three latter of which are deeply imbedded in the mud at the bottom of the bay.

A FRENCH correspondent speaks very hopefully of a new iron-clad:—"A trial has just been made at Toulon with an iron-clad, said to be the most useful yet invented. It is a steam gunboat which can be taken to peices, draws but little water, and may be removed from one place to another by rail or by an ordinary wagon. This boat is said to be ball-proof, draws but 3ft. water when fully laden, and carries a battery of rifled guns in a space where 40 gunners as well as the guns are protected. The trial was made in the outer roads of the harbor, and succeeded perfectly in regard to speed, precision in firing, and facility of evolution."

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"I hear that a PARSON'S gun lately tested at Gavre has shown extraordinary strength and endurance. The trial was made by direction of the EMPEROR, who himself examined Mr. PARSON'S system, and seemed convinced of its merits, The gun was originally an ordinary smooth-bore cast iron 30-pounder, and it was converted into a 100-pounder rifled gun by the insertion of a reinforced lining tube of homogeneous metal. The weight of the gun when altered was a little over 3 tons, about one-fourth of which was homegeneous metal. It sustained upwards of a thousand rounds without detriment, 500 of which were with a charge of 16½lb. of powder and a 100lb. projectile. It is stated that this result has not been surpassed, if equalled, by any gun yet made, even though composed entirely of steel or wrought iron; and it would go far to prove that so expensive a system of construction is altogether unnecessary."

THE *Owl*, which is called Lord PALMERSTON'S organ, says:—"The report of the ARMSTRONG and WHITWORTH Committee (whose proceedings would appear interminable), which we have already noticed, was based upon the experiments with the field guns. That report, as we stated, somewhat inclined towards the WHITWORTH principle, and was referred to the consideration of three distinguished Artillery officers. The terms of the report of the committee conveyed to the minds of the authorities to whom it was submitted a stronger bias in favor of the WHITWORTH gun than the framers of the report intended. The committee is still continuing its experiments with the 70-pounders, and these will not be concluded for several weeks. They go far to alter even the modified opinion of the last report, and are substantially in favor of Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG'S system. No final decision could be ever expected from a competition between two systems only, when so many inventors are in the field; but the experience gained will be of immense value, and will, with trials that are being carried on at Shoeburyness, within no lengthened period give data to the scientific men at the head of the manufacturing departments at Woolwich for producing a gun combining to the greatest degree the practical advantages obtained by a detailed labor and expense which no other country has yet attempted. We may also mention that Major PALLISER'S labors in the improvement of rifled ordnance have met with so much success that Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG is considering how far the system which he suggests is capable of practical adaptation."

WE have received a full report of the proceedings of a meeting held on the 10th at the headquarters of the artillery of the Fourth army corps, near Nashville, Tennessee, to adopt a badge for the Army of the Cumberland. Major-General THOMAS J. WOOD presided, and Colonel JAMES F. RUSLING, of the Quartermaster's Department, acted as secretary. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report a design for the badge:—Brevet Brigadier-General J. L. DONALDSON, Chief Quartermaster's Department, Army of the Cumberland; Brigadier-General E. OPDYKE, commanding brigade Fourth corps; Colonel W. H. GREENWOOD, Assistant Inspector-General Fourth Corps. Subsequently, on motion of Captain DOOLITTLE, Fifty-ninth Illinois, the committee was increased to five; two officers to be taken from the Fourteenth and Twentieth army corps, that all of the corps of the Army of the Cumberland be represented on the committee. Captain R. L. LISTON, Twenty-second Indiana Volunteers, for the Fourteenth corps, and Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. FOULKE, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for the Twentieth corps, were appointed. Four days were allowed for the reception of designs by this committee. The committee, as at first constituted, had recommended a disc about the size of a double eagle, (twenty-dollar gold piece), with star in centre, pointing to the different corps badges of the Army of the Cumberland, with beams radiating to circumference, to be suspended by a tri-color ribbon from a pin, ornamented with scroll for officers of the general staff, cross-cannon for artillery officers, cross-sabres for cavalry officers, and cross-muskets for infantry officers, with the usual insignia of rank to be also indicated on the badge. The badge to be gold for officers, and silver for enlisted men, but the design the same; but objection was made that there ought to be no distinction between officers and enlisted men.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

CAPTAIN John W. McClure, Assistant Quartermaster, Department of the Gulf, has resigned.

GENERALS Sheridan, Steele, Granger, Merritt, and Custer were in New Orleans, at latest accounts

LIEUTENANT-Colonel J. G. Chandler, Quartermaster, has been ordered to report to Major-General Granger.

MAJOR A. M. Jackson, Tenth United States colored heavy artillery, has been appointed Provost-Marshal of the parish of New Orleans.

MAJOR Robert Des Anges, late of General Banks' staff, has been appointed by Major-General Canby Judge of the Provost-Court.

COLONEL Charles H. Van Wyck, of the Fifty-sixth New York regiment, has been promoted to the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General.

GENERAL Canby has ordered that Hugh Kennedy be appointed Acting Mayor of New Orleans, and that Colonel Quincy return to his regiment.

COLONEL Scott, lately of the Confederate army, has issued a sensible address to his old regiment, recommending them to become law-abiding citizens. He lives in Louisiana.

LIEUTENANT T. G. Jewett, Seventy-seventh colored infantry, has been ordered to report to Brevet Major-General T. W. Sherman, commanding the defences of New Orleans.

CAPTAIN R. Chandler, A. A. G., United States Volunteers, has been assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant General at headquarters, Department of Washington.

CAPTAIN John C. Robertson of the Eleventh Massachusetts regiment, died at his residence at Charlestown, on Sunday morning, June 18.

MAJOR-General Emory, of the Department of West Virginia, has issued an order for the arrest of all paroled rebels found wearing arms or the rebel uniform.

CAPTAIN Finley Anderson, A. A. G. to Major-General Hancock, has been promoted to a Majority for meritorious conduct.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Duane, recently engineer-in-chief on General Meade's staff, has been ordered to Willett's Point with a force of four hundred men and three hundred laborers.

COLONEL Wilson, for the past two years a member of Major-General Banks' staff, is now in command of the district of Port Hudson, with his headquarters at the fort of that name.

BREVET Major-Generals J. B. Carr, C. K. Graham and Ferrero, commanding in the Department of Virginia under Major-General A. H. Terry, have been ordered North to be mustered out.

COLONEL G. W. Mindril, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, has been brevetted brigadier-general, for general good conduct in the campaign from Savannah to Goldsboro'; to date March 13th, 1865.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Christianson, of the division of the West Mississippi, and Major-General Herron, of the Department of the Gulf, have resigned. The last mentioned was lately in command at Shreveport.

BYRON LAFLIN, formerly Colonel of the Thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, has been appointed United States Marshal for the Richmond (Virginia) District. Colonel Laflin is at present a resident of the State of New York.

CAPTAIN Szabad, A. A. D. C., has received permission from the War Department to inspect and make drawings of all the lines of Rebel works about Richmond, for publication.

A. JUDSON GRAY, M. D. of Massachusetts, and for the last two and and a half years an Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Fifth United States Colored Infantry.

LIEUTENANT J. W. Sharp, on duty in Colonel Ingraham's office, has been promoted to a Captaincy in the Veteran Reserve Corps, to date from June 9, and assigned to the Twenty-second regiment.

COLONEL William H. Noble, of the Seventeenth Connecticut, a brave and gallant officer recently returned from captivity, has been brevetted Brigadier-General for valorous conduct in the field.

CAPTAIN J. F. Denniston, C. S. V., Disbursing Officer Department of Washington, has been brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Williamsburgh and Reams' Station.

BREVET Brigadier-General William T. Clark, late Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army of Tennessee and Chief of Staff to General McPherson, has been confirmed a full brigadier, and takes a command in Major-General Weitzel's corps.

MAJOR-General Schofield, accompanied by Colonel Boyd, Colonel Wherry, Colonel Twining and Major Lord, of his staff, who arrived at Newbern on Friday last, on an inspecting tour, left for Raleigh on Saturday, where he remains in command of that department.

SURGEONS Clymer, Wood, and Gunnell, of the Navy, have been inspecting the buildings and grounds of the Naval School at Annapolis, during the past week, and have recommended such steps as will preclude any danger of sickness to officers or students.

CAPTAIN Dunham, A. A. G. of Major Gen. Steele's staff, who was a short time since dismissed for absence without leave by the War Deparment, while he held a leave of absence given by the Secretary of War through Major-General Thomas, has been reinstated.

COLONEL W. A. Howard, Thirteenth New York Artillery, pursuant to instructions from Department Headquarters, has been assigned to command of the ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., relieving Brevet Major-General C. K. Graham, who is ordered to report to New York and be mustered out.

CAPTAIN Albert M. Harper, Assistant Adjutant-General, has been brevetted Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, "for gallantry during the war." We understand that, the war being over, it is Major Harper's intention, with the permission of the War Department, to resign and return to civil life.

SURGEON Thomas C. Henry U. S. V., has been relieved from duty at Joe Holt General Hospital, Jeffersonville, Indiana, by the Assistant Surgeon-General, and ordered to duty as post surgeon, Cairo, Illinois. in place of Surgeon W. S. Edgar, Thirty-second Illinois Volunteers, sent to his regiment.

A MILITARY Commission, composed of Colonel McQuiston, Second brigade, First division, Twenty-third Army corps, who presides, with several associate officers, sits *en permanence* at Charlotte, N. C., for the hearing and settlement of disputes arising between citizens—in the absence of civil courts.

BREVET Major-General Henry E. Davies, Jr., has been promoted to a full Major-General, to rank from April 6, 1865, for his bravery and gallantry in charging on that day, at Sailors' Creek, the enemy in breast-works, and capturing the same, with three guns, two generals and a large number of prisoners.

THE steamer *Zephyr*, Captain Benjamin L. Blonk, of New York, arrived at Mobile on the 4th from New Orleans, with Major Lawrence Kip, of Major-General Sheridan's staff, on board. Major Kip was bearer of dispatches from General Sheridan to Generals Steele and Weitzel. Both of these Generals will at once proceed to Texas.

MAJOR I. P. Scott, of the Second Michigan cavalry, met his death a few days ago under melancholy circumstances. He was but one week married, and was about to return home, but while at Cleveland, near Tennessee, he received a richly mounted pistol from Major-General Sheridan. He was examining it with some friends, when it exploded, killing him instantly.

GEORGE P. O'Donnel, Esq., whose card is published in the advertising columns of the JOURNAL, is recommended to us by well-known bankers and merchants of New York as a lawyer and collecting agent of responsibility. Mr. O'Donnell asks the attention of the Army and Navy to his facilities for prosecuting with vigor the cellection of their claims.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel A. E. King, A. A. G., recently promoted and assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant General of the First army corps, has entered upon his duties at the headquarters of that corps. Major-General Parke, in a general order, expresses regret at the loss of Colonel King, who was on duty at the headquarters of the Department of Washington, and congratulates him on his well merited promotion.

THE following assignments to duty have been made by Major-General Canby:—Assistant Surgeon W. E. Waters, to be Purveyor during the absence of Surgeon White; Captain T. H. Hannon, detailed for provost-marshal duty, to report to Captain Lovell at General Canby's headquarters; Surgeon E. H. Abadie to visit East Pascagoula, to see if the hotel is suitable for hospital purposes; Captain Frank H. Bagley, Seventy-fifth colored infantry, will relieve Lieutenant Oscar L. Rice, of same regiment, on duty as Assistant Quartermaster at the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

MAJOR-General Charles Devens, commanding a division in the Twenty-fourth army corps, gave a brilliant dinner party last week at his headquarters on the Manchester road, near Richmond. Among those present were Brigadier General Mackenzie, commanding cavalry division; Colonel Ed. W. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department; Colonel George A. Kensel, Inspector General; Captain Hooker, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Hart, of Major-General Hartsuff's staff; Captain Deacon, United States Volunteers, and others.

GENERAL Orders No. 95, current series of the War Department, Ajutant General's Office, merges the State of Mississippi into the Department of the Gulf; and General Orders No. 81, current series, Department of the Gulf, defines the State as the District of Mississippi. In obedience to orders received from Major-General Canby, commanding Department of the Gulf, Brevet Major-General Osterhaus has assumed command of the District. Captain A. A. Perkins, Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry, and First Lieutenant W. E. Wangelin, Fifty-third U. S. C. Infantry, are announced as Aides-de-Camp.

MAJOR-General Herron, formerly commanding the post of Baton Rouge, has been appointed to the command of the Northern Division of Lousiana, with headquarters at Shreveport. The General, accompanied by the Sixth Missouri cavalry and a battalion of the First Indiana heavy artillery, has left Baton Rouge for Shreveport. Brigadier-General E. S. Dennis' division of the Thirteenth corps, with an additional artillery and cavalry force, will report immediately to General Herron. The division of General Dennis will garrison Alexandria, Shreveport and other points in the neighborhood. On the same day that General Herron left Baton Rouge, one iron-clad and four tin-clads accompanied him for the purpose of patroling the Red and Washita rivers.

UNDER the War Department's general order No. 106 the following general and staff officers in General Pope's military division have been relieved from duty, ordered to their respective places of residence, and are expected to be immediately mustered out of service:—Major-Generals J. G. Hunt and George Sykes, United States Volunteers; Brigadier-Generals J. D. Wagner, J. M. Thayer, A. N. Duffie, C. J. Campbell, J. Edwards and Thomas A. Davies, United States Volunteers; Major J. H. Hammond, Assistant Adjutant General; Brevet Brigadier-General Major V. Van Antwerp, Additional Aid-de-camp; Brevet Brigadier-General Major Champion Vaughan, Additional Aide-de-camp, United States Army; Captains C. H. Garbe, Assistant Quartermaster; Robert Graham, Commissary of Subsistence, and James Stone, Commissary of Subsistence.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JUNE 12.—Second Assistant Engineer Nathan P. Towne, to the *Winooski*.

Chaplain Thomas G. Salter, to the *Sabine*.

Third Assistant Engineer G. W. Beard, to the *Tullahoma*, after having been examined.

Captain Joseph F. Green, to ordnance duty at Boston, Mass.

Commander Thomas G. Corbin, to duty in examining and laying up vessels, at New York.

Second Assistant Engineer John C Cross, to the *Tullahoma*.

Third Assistant Engineer John K Stevenson, to the *Nyack*.

Second Assistant Engineer J. K. Smedley, to the *Tullahoma*.

JUNE 13.—Midshipman R. B. Peck, to the *Don*, (temporarily).

Commander Fabius Stanley, to command the *Tuscarora*.

Commander R W. Shufeldt, to command the *Hartford*

Carpenter Robert A. Williams, to the *Hartford*.

Surgeon Edwin R. Denley, to duty at the Naval Asylum, at Philadelphia.

Third Assistant Engineer H. C. Christopher, to the *Susquehanna*.

Carpenter John W. Stimson, to the practice ship *Macedonian*.

Lieutenant John Wiedman to the *Susquehanna*

Third Assistant Engineer William Bond, to the *Winooski*

JUNE 14.—Second Assistant Engineer Charles R. Roelker, to duty at the Navy Department connected with the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Captain Edward Middleton, to duty connected with taking an inventory of the Storekeeper's property, at the Navy Yard, New York.

Lieutenant Walter Abbot, to the practice ship *Sabine*.

Second Assistant Engineer John H. Hunt, to duty as an assistant to Chief Engineer King, at New York.

Chief Engineer Thomas Jones, to duty as an assistant to Chief Engineer King, in superintending the preservation of steamers now laid up at the Navy Yard, New York.

JUNE 15.—Surgeon James Laws, to the *Saranac*.

Lieutenant Henry S. Johnson, to the *Nipsic*.

JUNE 16.—Lieutenant John H. Read, to the *Nyack*

First Assistant Engineer William S. Smith, of the *Yantic*.

Lieutenant Hiram E. Mullan, to the Brazil Squadron

JUNE 17.—Lieutenant A. T. Snell, to temporary ordnance duty at Boston, Mass.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. M. Wells, to the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Surgeon D. Whitney, to the receiving ship *Vermont*.

Lieutenant George M. Brown, to the *Nyack*.

DETACHED.

JUNE 12.—Lieutenant-Commander Chester Hatfield, Lieutenant George W. Wood, Surgeon John Rundenstein, Assistant Surgeon Charles H. White, Chief Engineer Edwin Fithian, Second Assistant Engineers Joseph Morgan and Henry C. Blye, Third Assistant Engineer Erastus P. Rank, and Gunner John Caulk, from the *Roanoke*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Edgar C. Merriman and Assistant Surgeon David V. Whitney, from the *Lehigh*, and waiting orders.

Captain A. H. Kitty, from the command of the *Roanoke*, and ordered to command the *Vermont*.

Assistant Paymaster William R. Winslow, from the *Roanoke*, when the crew shall have been transferred, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Commander John C. Carter, from the command of the *Vermont*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Chaplain Chester Newell, from the *Sabine*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander S. P. Quackenbush, from the command of the *Mingoe*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander A. A. Semmes, from the command of the *Lehigh*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign George W. Coffin, from the *Winooski*, and ordered to the *Shawmut*.

First Assistant Engineer E. A. C. Du Plaine, from the *Mingoe*, and waiting orders.

Commander George H. Cooper, from special duty at New York, and ordered to command the *Winooski*.

First Assistant Engineer William C. Williamson, from boiler experimental duty at New York, and ordered to the *Tullahoma*.

First Assistant Engineer James P. Sprague, and Second Assistant Engineers George E. Tower and Joseph A. Scott, from the *Galena*, and waiting orders.

Third Assistant A. H. Henderson, from the *Winooski*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to temporary duty under Chief Engineer J. W. King, at the Navy Yard, New York.

JUNE 13.—Lieutenant G. W. Hayward, from the command of the *Columbia*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander T. O. Selfridge, from the command of the *Huron*, and waiting orders.

Surgeon J. S. Dungan, from duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander William B. Cushing, from the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to the *Hartford*.

Lieutenant-Commander E. P. Williams, from the command of the *Passaic*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer O. L. Lewis, from the *Saugus*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Clark H. Wells, from the *Galena*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant S. W. Nichols, from the *Passaic*, and waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon George W. Woods, from the receiving ship *Alleghany*, and ordered to the *Winooski*.

JUNE 14.—Midshipmen William M. Folger and Samuel H. Baker, from the New York Station, and ordered to the *Sabine*.

Acting Ensign William C. Wise, from the *Winooski*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant N. H. Farquhar and Passed Assistant Surgeon A. S. Oberly, from the *Santiago de Cuba*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer A. S. Brower, from the *Huron*, and waiting orders.

Carpenter Joseph Cox, from the *Sabine*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Charles E. McKay, from the West Gulf Squadron, and waiting orders.

Paymaster A. S. Kenney, from the *Santiago de Cuba*, on the completion of the transfers, &c., and ordered to settle his accounts.

Second Assistant Engineer D. A. Sawyer, from the *Shawmut*, and granted sick leave.

Second Assistant Engineer Munro M. Murphy, from the *Kanawha*, and granted sick leave.

Third Assistant Engineer C. F. Marsland, from the *Susquehanna*, and granted leave.

First Assistant Engineer Henry Snyder, from special duty at New York, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander T. S. Fillebrown, from the command of the *Sonoma*, and waiting orders.

Captain Oliver S. Glisson, from the command of the *Santiago de Cuba*, and waiting orders.

Carpenter Joseph E. Cox, from the *Winooski*, and ordered to the practice ship *Sabine*.

Third Assistant Engineer C. K. Warner, from the *Susquehanna*, and waiting orders.

JUNE 15.—Surgeon Samuel F. Cones, from the *Saranac*, and ordered home.

Commander Overton Carr, from the Navy Yard, Washington, and permitted to return home, and remain under suspension.

JUNE 16.—Lieutenant G. K. Haswell, from the *Vandalia*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander George N. Morris, from the command of the *Chenango*, and waiting orders.

Gunner Cornelius Dugan, from the *Winooski*, and waiting orders.

JUNE 17.—Lieutenant-Commander George W. Young, from the command of the *Maratanza*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineers William H. Kilpatrick and Robert L. Webb, and Third Assistant Engineers Gustavus A. Pfeltz and Robert D. Taylor, from the *Maratanza*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Oscar B. Mills, from the *Lehigh*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Lucien Sullivan, from the *Tuscarora*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon T. Wolverton, from the Navy Yard, Washington, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Ensign William W. Maclay, from the Naval Station, New York, and ordered to the *Nyack*.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JUNE 12.—Sailmaker L. B. Wakeman, of the *Portsmouth*.

JUNE 13.—Second Assistant Engineer Theodore Allen, of the *Dictator*.

JUNE 15.—Assistant Surgeon J. F. A Lewis, of Watertown, N. Y.

JUNE 16.—Lieutenant E. C V. Blake, of New York.

First Assistant Engineer William H. Messinger, of the *Yantic*, on the reporting of his relief.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph A. Bubier, of Boston, Mass

Second Assistant Engineer John W. Huxley, of Wilmington, Delaware.

PROMOTED.

JUNE 15.—Second Assistant Engineer Isaac R. McNary, to First Assistant Engineer, from January 1, 1865.

Second Assistant Engineer John H. Hunt, to First Assistant Engineer, from January 30, 1865.

Third Assistant Engineer Alexander B. Bates, to Second Assistant Engineer, from May 28, 1864.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Michael Bradley, to Surgeon, from June 12, 1865.

ORDERS REVOKED.

JUNE 16.—Second Assistant Engineer Francis C. Goodwin, to examination, and placed on sick leave.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Ensign F. A. Dean, to the *Winnebago*.

Acting Ensign A. H. Harlow, to the *Lady Sterling*.

Mates Edward Dooley and John Rudrow, to the *South Carolina*.

Mates M. V. Thomas and L. D. Rodocanichi, to the *Tioga*.

Acting Master James Taylor, to duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, connected with the Bureau of Navigation.

Acting Ensigns J. W. Towne, C. H. Brautingham and William Swartwout, to the *Winooski*.

Acting Ensign John Bishop, to the *Bermuda*.

Acting Ensign C. J. Hill, to the *Squando*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon C. W. Knight, to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. J. Coop, to the *Vandalia*.

Acting Ensign W. L. Pavy, and Acting Assistant Surgeon G. W. Gale, Jr., to the *Nipsic*.

Acting Master Samuel B. Meader, to the *Ohio*.

DETACHED.

Acting Master E. H. Sheffield, from the command of the *Winona*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Henry B. Twambly, from the *Hoyt*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers J. D. Newton and A. E. Chippindale, from the *Glaucus*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Samuel A Appold, from the *Pinola*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Sidney Smith, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Francis M. Dykes, James B. Rice and W. A. Rubsell, from the *Mount Washington*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Curtis Stanton, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Julius Hillman and Frank Blocki, from the *Onondaga*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John F. Kenealy, from the *Young America*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Seth W Cowing, from the *Lady Sterling*, and ordered to the *National Guard*.

Acting Ensign C. H. McLellan, from the Potomac Flotilla, and ordered to the *Lady Sterling*.

Acting Master W. Sargent, Acting Ensigns L. Jennings, W. W. Weld and J. Stevenson, from the *Winona*, and ordered to the *Vermont*

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas V. McIntosh, from the *Freeborn*, and ordered to the *Bermuda*

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert A. Inglis, from the *Young Rover*, and ordered to the *Queen*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer J. M. Dexter, from the *Morse*, and ordered to the *Montauk*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Robinson, from the *Freeborn*, and ordered to the *Verbena*

Acting Assistant Surgeon P. H. Johnson, from the *Hunchback*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles Little, from the *Winona*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Thomas H. Dickson, from the *Winona*, on the completion of his transfers, &c , and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry Cushing, from the *Hunchback*, on the completion of his transfers, &c , and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Master Edward K. Valentine, from the *Hunchback*, and ordered to the *Vermont*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles Cranston, Acting Second Assistant Engineers Thomas McNellis, George F. Chase, Acting Third Assistant Engineers John L. Howe. John H. Radcliffe and John W. Little, from the *Banshee*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign S. E. Willets, from the *Tuscarora*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Augustus Barnum, Acting Third Assistant Engineers James B. Carnes, Seth Hart and John E. Edwards, from the *Hunchback*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer John Harris, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer William G. Hughes, from the *Flambeau*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers Samuel Hall and John Wall, Acting Third Assistant Engineers William McComb, Patrick Burns and John F. Withers, from the *Morse*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistants Engineer William H. Tate and C. W. Plaisted, from the *Winona*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer A. K. Gaul, Acting Third Assistant Engineers George Smith, William K. Vernon and John M. Allen, from the *Commodore Read*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Cornelius Carr, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Washington Barnett, from the *Crusader*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Gerard E. Riddle, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Thomas Lees and D. F. Kelly, from the *Anacostia*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Peter Anderson, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert F. Taylor, from the *Primrose*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John H. Wilson, from the *Crusader*, and ordered to the *Nansemond*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon P. Wadsworth, from the Potomac Flotilla, and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon L. H. Kendell, from the *Commodore Hull*, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. Wallace, from the *Commodore Read*, and ordered to the *Bermuda*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Isaac McAllister, from the *Magnolia*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer E. A. Reilly, from the *Nansemund*, and ordered to the *Bermuda*.

Acting Second- Assistant Engineer William J. Barrington, from the *Montauk*, and ordered to the *De Soto*.

Acting Ensign T. S. Arey, from the *Winona*, and ordered to the *Vermont*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. Abell, from the *Mahopac*, when the crew shall have been discharged, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles Stanley, from the *Magnolia*, and ordered to the *Emma Henry*.

Acting Master William R. Hathaway, Acting Ensigns H. G. C. Kruse, John P. Perkins, William H. Brown and Loring H. Fossett, Acting First Assistant Engineer John McCourt, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Simon G. C. Cottrell and John J. Donohoe, from the *Wyalusing*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers William Lannan, Charles B. Culver and Daniel S. Leffer, Third Assistant Engineers David Reed and Francis G. Shannon, from the *Commodore Barney*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Albian Buckman, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry P. Stultt, from the *Magnolia*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Ryan, from the *Philadelphia*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Samuel Holman, from the *Wyalusing*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster F. J. Painter, from the *Tuscarora*, when the crew shall have been discharged, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander W. C. Rogers, from the command of the *Iuka*, and ordered North.

Acting Ensign Albert P. Sampson, from the *Vanderbilt*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign J. B. Taney, from the *Fanny*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign John Bartall, Jr., from the *Pontoosuc*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign George H. Marks, and Acting Master Samuel Hanes, from the *William Bacon*, and granted leave.

Acting Master David Organ, Acting Ensigns Oliver Spear and H. S. P. Rollins, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Robert A. Inglis and M. D. L. Dinsmore, from the *Queen*, and granted leave.

Acting Master William H. Mallard, Acting Ensigns Samuel L. Griffin, Oliver Swain and Stephen E. Willets, from the *Tuscarora*, and granted leave.

Acting Master James G Green, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Francis Raulinson, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Richard H. Newhall, from the *Belle*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Joseph A. Haven, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Thomas H. Thompson and George Robinson, from the *Verbena*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Joshua D. Howes, from the *Magnolia*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William D. Peters, from the *Casco*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Alexander McDonald, from the West Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Master E. G. Furber, Acting Ensigns C. M. Thwing, Edward Tilgham and W. L. Pavy, from the *Houghton*, and waiting orders.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Thomas Devine, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas Fitzgerald, from the *Winooski*, on the reporting of their relief, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers E. T. Beardsley and Charles L. Williams, from the *Winooski*, on the reporting of their relief, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. D. Hayden, from the *Grampus*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Ensign G. A. Stelus, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James T. Booth, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Herbert A. Brown, Alex. Dempster and William B. Snow, from the *Tuscarora*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Luke Shuman, from the East Gulf Squadron, and ordered North.

Acting Ensign Fred. Elliott from the *Catskill*, and ordered North.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas J. W. Cooper, from the *Sweet Briar*, and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Samuel W. Tanner, from the *South Carolina*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Nathaniel S. Morgan, Acting Master Rudolph Summers Acting Ensigns James B Taney, Frank W. Worstell, Thomas Golding and F. Herman Fischer, from the *Tacony*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign P. C. Asserson from the *Barberry*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign J. A. Winchester, from the *Pawtuxet*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Charles F. Russell, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Eugene Mack, and Acting Ensign Thomas J. Fox, from the *Epsilon*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer August McDougall, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Shultz, from the *Cohasset*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Joseph H. Wainwright, from the West Gulf Squadron, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George Hopkins, from the *Tacony*, and waiting orders

Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward S. Perkins, from the *Pawtuxet*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymasters William S. Hosford, of the *Tacony*, Henry T. Skelding, of the *Pontiac*, and George A. Emerson, of the *Pawtuxet*, from their respective vessels, on the discharge of the crews, and ordered to settle their accounts.

Acting Ensign G. H. Dodge, from the *Pawtuxet*, and granted leave.

Acting Master George F. Winslow, Acting Ensigns Elijah M. Clark, James E. Carr and John Ross, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Levi W. McNeil, from the *Pontiac*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Alonzo D. Wood, Acting Third Assistant Engineers John W. Collins and Thomas B. Cole, from the *Tacony*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Winchester E. Moore and Henry Walker, from the *Barberry*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers N. G. Vandererift and John M. Dungan, from the *Pawtuxet*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Henry J. Rodgers, from duty connected with the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant James M. Williams, Acting Ensigns J. A Breman, Seth Hand and G. F. Morse, Acting Third Assistant Engineers R. H. Cornthwait and Levi W. Lord, from the *Aries*, and granted leave.

Acting Master B. F. Cook from the *Sabine*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign Henry Western, Jr., from the *Dacotah*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles A. Downes, from the *Aries*, when the crew shall have been discharged, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Lockwood, from the *Chenango*, and ordered to the *Phlox*.

Mates John A. Orcutt and Andrew B. Langworthy, from the *Tacony*, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Mates William J. Lewis and L. F. Papanti, from the *Pawtuxet*, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Mate E. L. Kemp, from the *Pontiac*, and ordered to the *North Carolina*

Mate Robert Burns, from the *Barberry*, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Mate Lewis P. Cook, from the *Barberry*, and granted leave.

Mate Robert Wood, from the West Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

Mates J. B. Raynor, T. P. Vultee and F. A. Herskell, from the *Aries*, and granted leave.

Mate W. P. Eakle, from the *Curlew*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William Gale, from the Potomac Flotilla, and ordered to the *Guard*.

Acting Ensign J. C. Staples, from the *Emma Henry*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign H. S. Livermore, from the *Zouave*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns Walter S. Howland, Andrew Curtis, William H. Millett and L. A. Cornthwait, from the *Potomska*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign B. M. Chester, from the *Pemonia*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Charles De Bevoise, from the *Roanoke*, and granted leave.

Acting Master J. K. Barker, E. E Taylor, and Acting Ensign D. B. McKenzie, from the *Roanoke*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Alpheus Bigelow, from the North Atlantic Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Sydney B. Cline, from the *Anacostia*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. F. A. Torbert, of the *Lehigh*, Charles A. Cable, of the *Mingoe*, and Homer E. Rand, of the *Potomska*, from their respective vessels, on the discharge of the crew, &c., and ordered to settle their accounts.

Acting Ensign J. E. Armstrong, from the *Shawmut*, and ordered to the *Winooski*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George H. Napheys, from the *Mingoe*, and waiting orders.

Mates James Patterson, John Neill, Joseph H. Rickerson and Edward Nash, from the *Roanoke*, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Mate S. M. Crosley, from the *Zouave*, and granted leave.

Mate W. E Bridges, from the *Roanoke*, and granted leave.

Mate Frank H. Munroe, from the *Columbia*, and granted leave.

Mate Carrol Whitaker, from the North Atlantic Squadron, and granted leave.

Mate John McAllister, from the *Galena*, and ordered to the *Vandalia*.

Mate Eugene Coleman, from the *Huron*, and granted leave.

Mate E. C. Finney, from the *Santiago de Cuba*, and granted leave.

Mate J. K. Gould, from the *Mary Sanford*, and granted leave.

Mate Charles S. Bellows, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, and granted leave.

Mate Richard Lyons, from the *Santiago de Cuba*, and granted leave.

Mate J. Donnelly, from the *Mercury*, and ordered to the *Tioga*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Thomas B. Gregory, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Mates John C. Foster, A. W. Constable, C. F. Hartwell and Leon Bryant, from the *Iuka*, and granted leave.

Mate D. W. Spinney, from the *Sonoma*, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Acting Ensigns John Barrett and James S. Johnson, from the *Rescue*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles L. Steever, from the *Montauk*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Henry Green. Acting Ensigns Joseph H. Cromwell, D. W. Hodson and Richard H. Lamphier, from the *Lehigh*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign E. H. McDonald, Acting First Assistant Engineers John Carron and Andrew Inglis, Acting Second Assistant Engineer A. F. Rockifeller, Acting Third Assistant Engineers John Minzes and William J. Bradley, from the *Saugus*, and granted leave.

Acting Master William G. Morris, from the *Mercury*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns D. M. Hays and A. Lewis, from the *Mercury*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer William L. Pennell, Acting Second Assistant Engineer William T. Schneider, Acting Third Assistant Engineers William S. Kaufman and Philip Letting, from the *Roanoke*, and granted leave.

Acting Masters Joseph E. Jones, John K. Crosby, John Meyers and James M. Forsyth, Acting Ensigns Walter Walton and Adna N. Bates, from the *Columbia*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer D. D. Fennell, Acting Third Assistant Engineers W. A. Buckley and James T. Boyd, from the *Casco*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Allen M. Newman, Acting Ensigns Allen W. Snow, George W. Beverly and John L. Vennard, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Holt, from the *Galena*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns Samuel Merchant, John A. Phippins, Jr., and R. F. Dodge, from the *Mingoe* and granted leave.

Acting Master R. G. Leclar, Acting Ensign L. A. Waterman, Acting Second Assistant Engineers William A. Andress, A. V. Harvey and Henry M. Noyes, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Ernest Hunstone, from the *Passaic*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers Andrew Harris and William A. Vernon, Acting Third Assistant Engineers John C. Davis and George E. Hobbs, from the *Chimo*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander James Trathen, from the command of the *Mount Vernon*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns George J. W. Mabee and John Brann, from the *Mount Vermont*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant F. D. Stuart from the command of the *Wasp*, and granted leave.

Acting Masters C. H. Baxter, from the *Wasp*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Edwin Vaughn, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry M. Test, from the *Potomska*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Joseph W. Goff, from the *Zouave*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. A. Bowre, from the *Don*, and ordered to the *Susquehanna*

Acting Master William U. Grozier, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Winooski*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. W. Cross, from the *Montauk*, and ordered to the *Valley City*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Samuel Huse, from ordnance duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to the *Vermont;* at the expiration of two weeks leave granted him.

Acting Master H. Bingham, from the command of the *Commodore Morris*, and ordered to the *Winooski*.

Acting Assistant Paymasters F. A. Wheeler, of the *Passaic*, G. C. Boardman, of the *Galena*, Samuel Thomas, Jr., of the *Columbia*, Henry B. Brown, of the *Mount Vernon*, George E. Bissell, of the *Mary Sanford*, and Charles D. Collom, of the *Huron*, from their respective vessels, on the discharge of their crews, &c., and ordered to settle their accounts.

Acting Assistant Surgeons A. Sumner Dean, of the *Columbia*, James McWilliams, of the *Huron*, William H. Faxon, of the *Galena*, Theodore S. Keith, of the *Passaic*, and W. H. Barrett, of the *Mount Vernon*, from their respective vessels, and waiting orders.

Acting Gunner John H. Pennington, from the *Galena*, and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Samuel Magee, from the *Zouave*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master J. A. Hanmene, Acting Ensigns William Chandler, William K. Enwell and Timothy Delano, from the *Santiago de Cuba*, and granted leave

Acting Master Zaccheus Kempten, Acting Ensign George W. Pease, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles O. Davis. Acting Third Assistant Engineers James Harls and Alvin A. Odell, from the *Mary Sanford*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Simon Rockefeller, from the *Montauk*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Benjamin Whitmore, Acting Engineers Joshua W. Mulford, Robert Sheppard, W. H. H. Curtis and Andrew McCleary, from the *Huron*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers Daniel Berry and Henry Fisher, Acting Third Assistant Engineers George S. Odell, Dennis Hayes and Frederick W. Racao, from the *Columbia*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers Levi Sweetzer and James Mitchell, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer William B. Emmons, from the *Mingoe*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns C. B. Pyne and Logan Dyson, from the *Heliotrope*, Acting Third Assistant Engineers George B. Makins and William G. Wright, from the *Rescue*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymasters D. S. Bostwick, of the *Atlanta*, Thomas Higgins, of the *Commodore Morris*, and Henry Lunt, of the *Iuka*, from their respective vessels, on the discharge of the crews, and ordered to settle their accounts.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William B. Lewis, from the *Iuka*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas Owens, from the *Atlanta*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon B. Seinig, from the *Commodore Morris*, and waiting orders.

Mates T. B. Viall, A. F. Ulner, F. A. Gooding and J. S. Newbegin, from the *Onward*, and ordered to the *Vermont*, after their leave has expired.

Mate George P. Abbott, from the East Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns Jethro Worth, George Couch, S. H. Pollock and M. J. Daly, from the *Sonoma*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns John D. Gossick, Luther W. Smith and Noah D. Joyce, from the *Commodore Morris*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns W. M. Armstrong, W. J. Crosby, R. C. J. Pendleton and Nathan W. Black, from the *Iuka*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign A. F. Parsons, H. Eason, C. B. Dickman and John Parry, from the *Cherokee*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign John W. Thompson, from the *Hunchback*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Daniel Merrill, from the *Saffron*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign E. T. Sears, from the *Dawn*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Hamilton Bingham, from the *Commodore Morris*, and granted leave.

Acting Master H. S. Macy, from the command of the *Periwinkle*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon David Frawdary, from the *Sonoma*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. T. T. Smith, from the *Cherokee*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nelson Ingraham, from the *Mahopac*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymasters R. G. Simpson, of the *Saugus*, John C. Osterlob, of the *Cherokee*, and William Sellew, of the *Sonoma*, from their respective vessels, when the crews shall have been discharged, and ordered to settle their accounts.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Alfred Weston, from the *Iuka*, and granted leave.

Acting Chief Engineer Solon Farrer, from the *Santiago de Cuba* and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Veitch, from the *Maumee*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander William C. Rodgers, from the *Iuka*, and ordered to the *Vermont*, at the expiration of his leave of absence.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Charles A. French, from the command of the *Cherokee*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Theodore F. Burket and E. G. Ingalls, from the *Huron*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers John W. Clements and James H. Wilson, from the *Saugus* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymasters Howard Jenkins, of the *Eolus*, John S. Allen, of the *Onward*, and A. D. Bache, of the *Chenango*, from their respective vessels, on the discharge of the crews, &c., and ordered to settle their accounts.

Acting Master Charles G. Loring, from the East Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. W. Grinnell, from the *Nyack*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon David Watson, from the *Onward*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon G. C. Reynolds, from the *Chenango*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign F. A. G. Bacon, from the *Althea*, and granted sick leave.

Acting Ensign Greenleaf G. Tripp, from the West Gulf Squadron, and granted sick leave.

Acting Ensigns F. A. Dean and Richard Wilkinson, from the *Winooski*, and ordered to the *Vermont*.

Acting Ensign Franklin Young, from the *Commodore Perry*, and granted leave

Acting Master W. H. Clark, from the command of the *Onward*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns G. J. Conklin, R. B. Morris, William Rogers, and Acting Master William Collins, from the *Onward*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers C. R. Weaver, R. E. Hurley, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers George Amiel Barnard, Joseph Jordan and Francis D. Neale, from the *Santiago de Cuba*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Hugh S. Short, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer George A. Rex, from the *Mount Vernon*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Samuel Tomlinson, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Chas. W. Williams, Thomas K. Payson and John D. Averill, from the *Dawn*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Asa B. Cullins, Acting Third Assistant Engineers John O'Keefe, R. G. Lewis and Rufus Barton, from the *Sonoma*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer L. H. Flowry, Acting Third Assistant Engineers A. J Sanborn and John Gilmore, from the *Cherokee*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer S. B Ellis, from the *Heliotrope*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Samuel D. Edwards, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Boyd, from the *Saffron*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineers Benjamin C. Bourne and C. W. Dolen, Acting Second Assistant Engineer William H Anderson, Acting Third Assistant Engineers R. A. Pierson, Dennis Harrington and D. S. Fuller, from the *Iuka*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers Henry J. Watkins, Volney Cronk, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Decatur A. Randel, Lawrence L. Copeland, and Joseph Callahan, from the *Commodore Morris*, and granted leave.

Acting Carpenter John A. Stuart, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer L. G. Hart, from the *Mercury*, and granted leave.

Mate Thomas J. Walker, from the *Montgomery*, and ordered to the *Princeton*, at the expiration of his leave.

Mates Thomas W. Bonsall and Augustus Loisons, from the *Atlanta*, and ordered to the *North Carolina*, at the expiration of their leave.

Mate James W. Baxter, from the *Dacotah*, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John Blockner, from the *Montgomery*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster David Watson, from the *Montgomery*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign James Brown, from the West Gulf Squadron, and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers Henry Wanklin, John H. Valle and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Heber C. Wilkins, from the *Lehigh*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns Henry Wakefield and Paul Annault, Acting First Assistant Engineer Samuel C. Midlam, Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Gumphert, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Frank O. Brown and Dennis M. Dernlott, from the *Atlanta*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Thos. C. Dunn, from the command of the *Montgomery*, and granted leave.

Acting Master William N. Wells, Acting Ensigns P. W. Morgan, Charles G. Whiting and John G. Lord, from the *Montgomery*, and granted leave.

Acting Masters Dudley E. Taylor, James B. Wood, Jr., Acting Ensigns H. H. Collamer, Elias Lawson and Joseph W. Crowell, from the *Maratanza*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Joseph Marthon, Acting Ensigns William White, C. H. Perchard, T. J. Cannon, Acting Gunner George A. Vinton, Acting Second Assistant Engineers James A Cronthiers, Thomas Gavagana, George C. Whitney, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Lockwood, from the *Chenango*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign and Pilot Edward Drinkwater, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Frederick Hearson, from the tug *Martin*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Charles Nelson, from the *Nyack*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign John Williamson, from the *Wasp*, and granted leave.

Acting Gunner Andrew Hannan, from the *Mingoe*, and granted leave.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Francis Marsh, of the *Forest Rose*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Samuel L. Milhewshaw, of the *Benton*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Amos G. Perkins, of the *Exchange*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer C. C. Streepey, of the *Exchange*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer W. C. Armstrong, of the *Marmora*.

Acting Carpenter James McKann, of the *Louisville*.

Acting Carpenter J. W. Kennedy, of the *General Bragg*.

Mate A. G. Boggs, of the *Gazelle*.

Acting Carpenter J. H. Tuck, of the *Chillicothe*.

Acting Carpenter W. C. Stiven, of the *General Price*.

Acting Ensign Z. T. Tibbalts, of the *Siren*.

Mate Roodie Reynolds, of the *General Burnside*.

Acting Ensign T. G. Herron, of the *Siren*.

Acting Ensign M. K. Haines, of the *Volunteer*.

Acting Ensign C. M. Bragg, of the *Ozark*.

Acting Ensign Joseph H. Leeve, of the *Silver Lake*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John A. McCormick, of the *Aberna*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles McMillen, of the *Moose*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Francis M. Peak, of the *Gazelle*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Moses L. Andrew, of the *Hyacinth*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Alexander Campbell, of the *General Price*.

Acting Second Assistant Engins John Cook, of the *Fort Hindman*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William W. Johnson, of the *Forest Rose*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Horace L. Ince, of the *Hastings*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Aaron H. Armstrorg, of the *Gazelle*

Acting First Assistant Engineer John W. Street, of the *General Grant*.

Mate Hiram A. Taylor, of the *W. H Brown*.

Mate William N. Buck, of the *Lexington*.

Mate William H. Gray, of the *Hastings*.

Mate H. B. Sprague, of the *Kate*

Mate John H. Bentley, of the *Kate*.

Mate Andrew Donaldson, of the *Lexington*.

Mate Henry W. Gray, of the *Mist*.

Acting Chief Engineer John G. Scott, of the *Avenger*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer A. R. Calhoun, of the *General Price*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer John Johnston, of the *Champion*

Acting First Assistant Engineer A. L. Mann, of the *Lexington*.

Acting Chief Engineer J. J. Hardy, of the *Louisville*.

Acting Chief Engineer Thomas Sheffer, of the *General Price*.

Acting Chief Engineer Robert Tate, of the *Lafayette*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Benjamin S. Ball, of the *Paw Paw*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer John N. McCurdy, of the *Romeo*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer William Sprague, of the *Red Rover*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer John R. Ramsey, of the *Tyler*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Edward Lozier, of the *Ibex*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James L. Parsons, of the *Ozark*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer James Wilkins, of the *Lafayette*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Robert L. McLeon, of the *Springfield*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Howard C. Shibley, of the *Alexandria*.

Mate B. F. Baumback, of the *Huntress*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Joseph Bolejack, of the *Peosta*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer C. E. Arbuthnot, of the *Choctaw*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles A. Fischer, of the *Champion*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer George Wadell, of the *Champion*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John M. Miller, of the *Colossus*

Mate Richard D. Punch, of the *Essex*.

Mate E. B. McSweeney, of the *General Grant*.

Acting Master W. C. Coulson, of the *Moose*.

Acting Master E. F. Brooks, of the *Victory*.

Acting Master T. Burns, of the *Kate*.

Acting Master D. P. Rosemiller, of the *Alexandria*.

Acting Mate H. D. Cotheburry, of the *Louisville*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Alexander Power, of the *Volunteer*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William M. Piercy, of the *Sybil*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas K. Hill, of the *Paw Paw*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John W. Edmundson, of the *Lexington*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George W. Amsden, of the *Hastings*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer J. J. Wilson, of the *Collier*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer D. Ross, of the *Peri*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles F. Degleman, of the *Louisville*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer F. Brickell, of the *Nymph*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William French, of the *Tyler*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer G. W. Akin, of the *Collier*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer C. O. Abbott, of the *Naiad*

Acting Second Assistant Engineer G. W. Shields, of the *Pittsburg*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer R. H. Benneson, of the *Mist*

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James Elliter, of the *Little Rebel*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Aug. R. Smith, of the *Lexington*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Edwin Senior, of the *Hastings*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Alonzo A. Jenks, of the *Benton*

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William W. Smith, of the *General Burnside*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Abner H. Bagby, of the *Abeona*.

Acting Ensign N. T. Rennell, of the *Fort Hindman*.

Acting Ensign Isaac C. Wiltsee, of the *Morse*.

Acting Ensign John W. Lalor, of the *Tyler*.

Acting Ensign John Gregg, of the *Avenger*.

Acting Ensign John Molony, of the *Avenger*.

Acting Ensign D. P. Bosworth, Jr., of the *General Price*

Acting Ensign C. Adams, of the *Ouichita*.

Acting Ensign Charles M. Fuller, of the *Ozark*.

Acting Ensign C. B. Plattenburg, of the *Ozark*.

Acting Ensign J. Moyer, of the *Ozark*.

Acting Ensign W. W. Ernet, of the *Prairie Bird*.

Acting Ensign John M. Reid, of the *Silver Cloud*.

Acting Ensign F. Middleton, of the *Huntress*.

Acting Ensign J. M. Farmer, of the *Reindeer*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William R. Wells, of the *General Price*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John Swaney, of the *Kenwood*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer S. G. Patterson, of the *Avenger*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer F. A. Crumer, of the *Marmora*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Thomas N. Hall, of the *Moose*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer James J. Malbon, of the *Kenwood*.

Acting Ensign W. B. Shillits, of the *Lexington*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer J. A. Wilson, of the *General Bragg*.

Mate John D. Moore, of the *Avenger*.

Mate W. S. Culbertson, of the *Kate*.

Mate William T. Ross, of the *St. Clair*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Benjamin F. Graham, of the *Essex*.
Acting Ensign William Wagner, of Mound City, Ill.
Acting Ensign Charles L. McChurg, of the *General Sherman*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Galbraith, of the *Mist*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Teal, of the *Romeo*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles Beall, of the Ozark.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Horn, of the *Mist*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer R. Devirsney, of the *Oriole*.
" Third Assistant Engineer Reuben Yocum, of the *Fort Hindman*.
" Third Assistant Engineer Lewis A. Salade, of the *Louisville*.
" Third Assistant Engineer Edward W. Brooks, of the *Naiad*.
" Third Assistant Engineer A. T. Homer, of the *Nymph*.
" Third Assistant Engineer Joseph W. Henderson, of the *Naiad*.
" Third Assistant Engineer S. H. Lancaster, of the *Tyler*.
" Third Assistant Engineer Jerome B. Holman of the *Kenwood*.
" Third Assistant Engineer Greenberry Dorsey, of the *Little Rebel*.
" Third Assistant Engineer Asa Anderson, of the *Colossus*.
" Third Assistant Engineer John Denhart, of the *Judge Torrence*.
" Third Assistant Engineer Charles M. Milligon, of the *Silver Cloud*.
" Third Assistant Engineer J. R. Meredith, of the *Siren*.
" Third Assistant Engineer Joseph Walter, of the *General Burnside*.
" First Assistant Engineer John Cullen, of the *Huntress*.
" Third Assistant Engineer Samuel H. Brogan, of the *Vindicator*.
" Third Assistant Engineer Alphonse A. Johnson, of the *Lafayette*.
" Third Assistant Engineer Henry J. Spense, of the *Springfield*.
" Third Assistant Engineer William Single, of the *Naumkeag*.
" Third Assistant Engineer Nelson J. Brooks, of the *Texas*.
" Second Assistant Engineer William Bell, of the *Springfield*.
" Second Assistant Engineer Robert Milby, of the *Siren*.
" Second Assistant Engineer Samuel Weaver, of the *Texas*.
" Second Assistant Engineer James Abrams, of the *Siren*.
" Ensign G. G. Cox, of the *Forrest Rose*.
" Third Assistant Engineer Franklin C. Warrington, of Hospital Pinkney, Tenn.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William H. Poulson, of Hospital Pinkney Tenn.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer T. E. Wilson of the *Aries*.
" Third Assistant Engineer James K. Wright, of the *Transport*.
" Third Assistant Engineer James F. Frazer, of the *Aries*.
" First Assistant Engineer John Blumsburg, of the *Aries*.
" Second Assistant Engineer A. B. Kinney, of the *Aries*.

Mate Charles Murray, of the *Silver Lake*.
Mate John J. Skerrit s, of the *Naumkeag*.
Mate H. S. Adbert, of the *Naumkeag*.
Mate A. Proctor, of the *Naumkeag*.
Mate Henry R. Ferris of the *Naumkeag*.
Mate R. Drake, of the *Reindeer*.
Mate William A. Jersey, of the *Reindeer*.
Mate J. W. Mason, of the Paw Paw.
Mate J. R. Hugie, of the Sybil.
Mate William W. Ramsey, of the Sybil.
Mate James P. Popejoy, of the Naumkeag.
Mate R. S. Grishell of the Silver Cloud.
Mate F. P. Marshall of the Quichita.
Mate William C. Mudge, of the Volunteer.
Mate R. Hopkins, of the Oriole.
Mate T. J. Eckert, of the Little Rebel.
Mate C. C. Boyce, of the Neosho.
Mate George B. Hall, of the Myrtle.
Mate Daniel Mahoney, of the Moose.
Mate J. J. Drew, of the Louisville.
Mate W. W. McCrackin, of the Colossus.
Mate J. M. Stewart, of the Colossus
Mate John H. Ely, of the Chillicothe.
Mate Augustus C. Orcutt, of the General Thomas
Mate Edward C. Ellis, of the Fort Hindman
Mate S. A. Park, of the Gazelle.
Mate Charles White, of the Judge Torrence.
Mate William M. Mullen, of the Judge Torrence.
Mate Benjamin F. Craig, of the General Pillow.
Mate J. Van Anda, of the Fawy.
Mate J. T. Hursley, of the Louisville.
Mate Ira Athram, of the Forest Rose.
Mate Griffin T. Miller, of the Exchange.
Acting Ensign J. C. Weeks, of the Kenwood.
Acting Ensign T. J. Dean, of the Mound City.
Acting Ensign C. H. Reid, of the Hastings.
Acting Ensign Jacob Shinn, of the *Samson*.
" First Assistant Engineer Benjamin Everson, of the *Rob*.

Mate Lewis D. Simmonds, of the *Gener'l Thomas.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Jackson Andrews, of the *Gener'l Thomas.*
" Third Assistant Engineer Thomas H. Hamilton, of the *Gen. Sherman.*
Mate Henry P. Clford, of the *Mist.*
Acting Master J. W. Morehead, of the *Gener'l Sherman.*
" Third Assistant Engineer G. W. Postlethwait, of the *Victory.*
" Third Assistant Engineer W. H. Van Wert, of the *Red Rover.*
" Third Assistant Engineer Southwell Lyon, of the *Mound City.*
" First Assistant Engineer Samuel Ecoff, of the *Silver Lake.*
" Second Assistant Engineer Andrew Wilson, of the *Cricket.*
" Second Assistant Engineer C. R. Knowles, on the staff of Acting Rear-Admiral Lee.
Acting Ensign S. G. Lovell, of the *Vindicator.*
" Carpenter James J. Tutley, of the *Vindicator.*
Mate Jacob Rumgarner, of the *Fern.*
Mate Jasper H. Moss, of the *Alcona.*
Mate Cornelius Deweese, Jr., of the *W. H. Brown.*
Mate George Emerson, of Newburyport, Mass.
Mate C. C. Tyler, of the *Grand Gulf.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Samuel M. Van Clief, of the *Potomska.*
" Third Assistant Engineer Amos Harris, of the *Valley City.*
" Third Assistant Engineer Oscar L. Smith.
" Third Assistant Engineer William Gregg, of the *Clematis.*
" Third Assistant Engineer J. H. McDonald, of the Santiago de Cuba.
" Third Assistant Engineer George Bertram, of the Squando.
" Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Shivison, of the Mary Sanford.
" Second Assistant Engineer E. D. Merritt, of the Emma Henry.
" First Assistant Engineer A. C. Whiting, of Boston, Mass.
" First Assistant Engineer Samuel A. Shear.
" Assistant Paymaster G. W. Simmons, of Boston, Mass.
" Ensign Christian S. Lawrence, of the Grand Gulf.
" Ensign William B. Pease, of the Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.
" Ensign Charles H. Sinclair, of the Manhattan.
" Ensign A. E. Dunham, of Hallowell, Maine.
" Ensign U. Fellberg, of the Iosco.
" Ensign Manchester W. Weld, of the John Adams.
" Master W. L. Kempton, of the Kattskill.
Acting Gunner William E. Keyes, of the *Judge Torrence.*
" Ensign E. L. Hurd, of the *General Sherman.*
" Master Ezra Beaman, of the *Choctaw.*
" Ensign Anthony Hagerup, of the *Champion.*
" Ensign C. H. Gullick, of the *Peosta.*
" Ensign Thomas Divine, of the *Champion.*
" Ensign Albert D. Disarens, of the *Juliet.*
" Ensign Edward H. Quading, of the Naval Rendezvous, Cincinnatt, Ohio.
Acting Ensign J. W. Chambers, of the *Prairie Bird.*
" Ensign C. M. Bird, at the Navy Yard, New York.
" Ensign James F. Perkins, of the *Aroostook.*
" Ensign George B. Mott, of the *Manhattan.*
Mate L. C. Ball, of the *Kate.*
Mate John H. Jenkins, of the *General Sherman.*
Mate William J. Franks, of the *Romeo.*
Mate Eyra A. Dumont, of the *Peosta.*
Mate R. L. Taylor, of the *Red Rover.*
Mate William B. Tice, of the *Maumee.*
Mate Martin Pinney, of the *Gener'l Sherman.*
Mate Sherwood R. Reed, of the *Tempest.*
Mate A. H. Ahrens, of the *Ida.*
Mate Robert H. Eldridge, of the Naval Academy, Newport, R. I.
Acting Carpenter Richard Rachford, of the *Benton.*
" Chief Engineer James Miller, of the *General Bragg.*
" First Assistant Engineer R. P. Morrow, of the *Naiad.*
" First Assistant Engineer Perry South, of the *Peosta.*
" First Assistant Engineer William M. Hardin, of the *Juliet.*
" First Assistant Engineer H. W. Taylor, of the *General Sherman.*
" First Assistant Engineer John L. Winston, of the *Victory.*
" Second Assistant Engineer W. A. Collins, of the *Silver Cloud.*
" Second Assistant Engineer E. C. Jones, of the *Ozark.*
" Second Assistant Engineer David Smith, of the *General Sherman.*
" Second Assistant Engineer Thomas M. Sloan, of the *Peosta.*
" Second Assistant Engineer W. E. Taylor, of the *Romeo.*
" Third Assistant Engineer Abel K. Porter, of the tug *Fern.*
" Third Assistant Engineer Horace D. Stedman, of the *Gen. Sherman.*
" Third Assistant Engineer Eli Powers, of the *Abcona.*
" Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Hanna, of the *Juliet,*
" Third Assistant Engineer G. W. Mastield, of the *Peosta.*

APPOINTED.

William D. Robb, of the *Kickapoo,* Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

A. B. Cullins, of the *Sonoma,* Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

George H. Moore, of the *Saginaw,* Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Caries S. Coy, of the *Saginaw,* Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

John H. Wilson, of the *Wamsutta,* Mate, and ordered to remain in the Pacific Squadron.

C. B. Adams of the *Tempest,* Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain in the Mississippi Squadron.

Ferdinand Coleman, of the *Mound City,* Acting Master.

Elbridge F. Small, of the *Virginia,* Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

William Makley, and John F. Bantfer, Acting Ensigns and Pilots, and ordered to remain in the West Gulf Squadron.

Samuel H. Newman, of the *J. C. Kuhn.* Acting Master.

Dr. Williams, of Amity street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon.

W. J. Cornell, of the East Gulf Squadron, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain in that Squadron.

D. G. McAdams, of the *Robb,* Mate, and ordered to remain in the Mississippi Squadron.

Thomas B. Viell, Mate under Circular of Oct. 7, 1863

William Evans, of the *Albatross,* Mate under Circular of Oct. , 1863

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Mate W. H. H. De Groot, of Eaton, Ohio.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William H. H. Hewes, of New York
Acting Ensign Michael J. Kelley of Pacific, Wis.
Acting Master John E. Rockwell. All previous orders concerning it being revoked.
Acting Master John P. Carr, of Mattapoisett, Mass.
Mate William J. McFadden, of Wiscasset, Maine.
Mate J. B. Strout, of the *Vanderbilt.*
Acting Master J. D. Lee, of the *Bermuda.*
Acting Ensign John S. Blake, of the *Alpha.*

PROMOTED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Edgar S. Smith, of the *Constitution,* Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon.

DISCHARGED.

Mate D. W. Arey, of the *Sabine.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert Berryman, of Philadelphia.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Acting Gunner William H. Herring, of the Mattabesett.

DISMISSED.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. A. Pennell, of the *Ethan Allen.*
Acting Assistant Surgeon John F. Henry, of the *Delaware.*
Mate James H. McClure, of the *Minnesota,* (and discharged).
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James W. Buel, of the *Mahopac.*
Acting Ensign John W. Lewis, of the *Commodore Hull.*
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Thomas Pickering, of Kingston, N. Y.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Patrick S. Hughes, of the *Seminole.*

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Ensign William Brown, to the West Gulf Squadron, and waiting orders.

Mate J. O. Hutchinson, to the *Dacotah,* and ordered to the *Guard.*

Acting Ensign Samuel Atwood, to the South Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to the *Michigan.*

Acting Master E. H. Sheffield, detaching him from the *Winona,* and granting him leave of absence.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Ensign and Pilot William Read, of the *Passaic.*
Acting Master and Pilot Edward A. Decker, of the *Commodore Morris.*
Acting Ensign and Pilot James W. Burr, of the *Mary Sanford.*
Acting Gunner John W. Irwin, of the *Santiago de Cuba.*
Acting Master and Pilot N. Vandeveer, of the *Delaware.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William H. Peabody, of the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Worcester Haddock of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer A. Malley, of the *North Carolina.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The order of the 12th ultimo, honorably discharging Acting Master Joseph C. Coyle, is revoked, and a leave of absence is hereby granted him for three months.

The order of the 17th ultimo, accepting the resignation of Acting Second Assistant Engineer James C. Mockabee, of Washington, D. C., is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

The order of May 11, 1865, honorably discharging Acting Ensign L. H. White is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

The order honorably discharging Acting Volunteer Lieutenant George E. Welch, of the 13th ultimo, is hereby revoked, and leave of absence granted him.

The order honorably discharging Acting Second Assistant Engineer H. F. Wilcox, of the 13th ultimo, is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

The order honorably discharging Acting Master Henry O. Porter, of the 10th ultimo, is hereby cancelled, and he is placed on waiting orders.

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Ensign A. J. Melchert is hereby revoked, and he is honorably discharged the service.

The acceptance of the resignation of Mate A. H. Jackson, of the *Great Western* is hereby revoked, and he is dismissed the service, to date April 21, 1865.

The acceptance of the resignation of Mate Lemuel C. Cowan is hereby revoked, and he is honorably discharged the service.

The order discharging Acting Master Maurice Digard, discharging him from the service, is hereby revoked, and a leave is granted him.

The order honorably discharging Acting Master Alexander McIntosh, of the 13th ultimo, is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him for three months.

ARMY GAZETTE.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD'S FAREWELL TO THE ARMY OF THE OHIO.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE OHIO, RALEIGH, N. C., June 13, 1865.

General Orders No. 81.

The time has arrived when I must bid farewell to many of my old comrades of the Army of the Ohio, and, doubtless, the time will soon come when we all must separate. It is a farewell tinged with no feeling of sadness, save for the loss of our brave comrades who have fallen. Our thoughts at parting are of duty faithfully done, of hardships and dangers bravely met, of battles fought and victories won, of our glorious Union saved from destruction and more firmly re-established on the basis of freedom for all, of dear homes and friends to which we are returning, rendered ten fold more dear by the price it has cost us to preserve them, and of the grateful welcome that awaits us among our friends and countrymen.

Let the memory of Knoxville, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Chattahoochee and Atlanta; of Columbia, Franklin and Nashville; of Fort Wagner, Drury's Bluff, Coal Harbor, Petersburgh, Richmond and Fort Harrison; of Fort Fisher, Anderson, Wilmington and Kinston, ever remind us of the priceless value of our free institutions, and incite in us that faithful discharge of our duties as citizens which alone can secure to us and to posterity the full fruits of the victories which as soldiers we have won.

My comrades, I bid you farewell, and may Almighty God bless and reward you for your patriotism and fidelity in the cause of liberty and union, and may He comfort and protect the widows and orphan children of our comrades who have given their lives for their country.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

J. A. CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from June 12, 1865, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Desertion.

Assistant Surgeon George W. Clark, 17th Massachusetts Volunteers.

Absence without leave.

Captain Erskine Rich, 39th New York Volunteers
Captain Gustave A. Gruis, 181st Ohio Volunteers.
Captain Julius Glade, 8th Missouri S. M. Cavalry.
First Lieutenant Joseph Challender, 59th New York Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Killian Van Rensselaer, 39th New York Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Isaac W. Baker, 2d Michigan Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Joseph H. Smith, 52d Indiana Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Ludwig V. Vitzthum, 52d New York Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant George Curtiss, 24th New York Cavalry.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending June 10, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Werner W. Bierge, 147th Illinois Volunteers, to date June 2, 1865, for perpetrating fraud upon the Government by alleging that his appointment was from civil life, and altering his muster-in roll with a view to obtaining a local credit and bounty, he being at the time an officer of the Veteran Reserve corps, and duly credited upon his original entry into service.

Hospital Chaplain Alexander H. Lackey, to date June 2, 1865.

Captain James C. Coulton, 4th regiment United States Veteran Volunteers (First Army corps), to date June 5, 1865, for disobedience of orders, drunkenness on duty, and withholding from sixteen enlisted men of his company moneys deposited with him for them.

The following officers, as of the date and for the causes mentioned, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission:

Desertion.

Captain William C. Kent, 128th Indiana Volunteers, January 26, 1865.

Captain Jonathan J. Wright, 124th Indiana Volunteers, September 20, 1864.

First Lieutenant Timothy D. Calvin, 120th Indiana Volunteers, December 15, 1864.

Second Lieutenant George W. Buxton, 120th Indiana Volunteers, February 24, 1865.

Absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant John G. Jewett, 14th New York Heavy Artillery, May 15, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Thrasher, 8th Indiana Cavalry, May 15, 1865.

The following officers of the 144th Illinois Volunteers, to date June 3, 1865, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline:

First Lieutenant Conrad Leck.
First Lieutenant William A. Lowe.
First Lieutenant William H. Coggenhall.
First Lieutenant Chandler B. Bailey, 30th Maine Volunteers, to date May 15, 1865, for absence without leave, having been published officially, and failed to make satisfactory defence before the Commission.

DISMISSAL AMENDED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing Captain James Dailey, 104th New York Volunteers, has been so amended as to read: Captain John Daly, same regiment.

DISHONORABLY MUSTERED OUT.

Surgeon C. F. H. Campbell, United States Volunteers, to date June 3, 1865.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS OF THE ARMY.

Captain George W. Strong, 19th United States Colored Infantry, as a deserter, to date April 10, 1865.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

Major James M. Sanderson, Additional Aide-de Camp and Captain Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, to take effect May 27, 1865.

Captain Peter Worrall, Commissary Subsistence United States Volunteers, and his resignation has been accepted, to take effect May 18, 1865

Captain A. G. P. Brown, 24th New York Cavalry, and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following-named officers, heretofore dismissed, have been restored, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:

Captain Albert S. Cloke, 3d New Jersey Cavalry.
Captain C. J. Amos, 40th Iowa Volunteers.
Captain William M. Blair, 40th Iowa Volunteers.
Captain D. C. Jordan, 40th Iowa Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Samuel W. Durant, Quartermaster 127th Illinois Volunteers.

The following officers of the 2d District of Columbia Volunteers, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiment for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled, evidence of which must be obtained from the proper authorities:

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Boyd.
Captain Benjamin F. McGraw.

Colonel Charles W. Kittridge, 36th Iowa Volunteers, to date March 30, 1865, pay and allowances, provided the vacancy has not been filled, evidence of which must be obtained from the Governor.

NAVAL REGISTER.

The Editor will be glad to receive for this department of the JOURNAL *all interesting facts in relation to vessels of the Navy suitable for publication.*

CHIPPEWA, screw, 6, from Havana, via Hampton Roads and New York, arrived at Boston June 17. The following are her officers: Lieutenant-Commander, E. E. Potter; Acting Master, John W. Saunders; Acting Ensigns, G. H. Wood, C. H. Choate, W. A. Taylor; Acting Assistant Surgeon, J. E. Gregory; Acting Assistant Paymaster, James M. Flood; Second Assistant Engineer, Joseph Watters: Acting Second Assistant, A. A. Winship; Acting Third Assistants, Henry Romain, R. W. Wilton.

FROLIC.—The following list of the officers of this vessel, tender to Rear Admiral Goldsborough's flagship *Colorado,* is published: Lieutenant-Commander, John H. Upshur; Acting Masters, Gardner Cottrell, F. P. B. Sands, F. A. Gross, F. A. Miller; Acting Ensigns, E. W. Watson, M. S. Cooper; Past Assistant Surgeon, J. J. Allingham; Assistant Paymaster, F. C. Swan; First Assistant Engineer, H. W. Fitch; Second Assistant Engineers, E. Cheney, F. G. Coggin; Third Assistant Engineers, S. C. C. McLanahan, Julius A. Kaizer; Captain's Clerk, C. P. Hanlon. Officers ordered to join the U. S. steamer *Niagara* as passengers, Lieutenant G. M. Bache, Lieutenant O. A. Batcheller.

FLORIDA, paddle-wheel, 7—supply steamer—arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard June 18, from New Orleans and the East Gulf Squadron, bringing home about eighty officers and men of the U. S. Navy and thirty released Union prisoners.

IDAHO, screw, 8, arrived at Fortress Monroe from Baltimore June 18, with 200 Rebel prisoners.

JAMESTOWN, sloop, 22, was reported at Yokohama March 14th—officers and crew in good health. The *Jamestown* has now been nearly three years in the different ports of China and Japan.

JAMES ADGER, paddle-wheel, 8, from Cape Haytien June 13, arrived here yesterday. Left U. S. steamers *Rhode Island* and *Galatea;* H. B. M.'s steamer *Lily;* brig *Romaine,* from Philadelphia, to sail for Nassau, at the Cape. The following is a list of officers of the *James Adger:* Commander, T. H. Patterson; Lieutenant, A. T. Mahon; Acting Master, A. F. Holmes, G. E. Holloway; Acting Ensigns, Oliver C. Snow, Charles Dananhower, Levi A. Smith; Acting Assistant Surgeon, John Flynn; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Wilber Ives; Acting Chief Engineer, Edward A. Whipple; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, G. W. Scobey, R. M. Weir; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Timothy Woodruff, Richard Morgan, John Roach, P. J. Holmes; Acting Gunner, Joseph Venable.

MASSACHUSETTS, screw, 5, arrived at Philadelphia June 18, from the South Atlantic Squadron, with 150 officers, discharged men, and invalids. She left Charleston Thursday, and brings no important news. She passed the United States steamer *Wissahickon* at sea, bound to New York; United States steamer *Bermuda,* bound down the river at Charleston, and the following vessels in the bay, bound up: United States steamer *Fahkee,* towing Monitor *Nantucket,* and United States schooner *C. P. Williams.*

MOHICAN, screw, 10, at the Charlestown Navy Yard, has a portion of her planking off, and is found to be seriously rotten in her frame. She is only five or six years old.

NIPSIC, screw, 8, at the Charlestown Yard, has been ordered to the Brazil Squadron without delay.

NATIONAL GUARD, ship, 5, at Boston, will before long sail to the Mediterranean with a cargo of stores.

ONWARD, ship, 9, arrived at Boston June 14, from Rio Janeiro, via Pernambuco and St. Thomas, having left the latter port June 2. Her officers are: Acting Master, Wm. H. Clark; Acting Master, Wm. Collins; Acting Ensigns, Wm. Rogers, R. B. Moores, G. J. Conckling; Acting Mates, A. F. Ulman, F. A. Gooding, J. S. Newbegin, F. B. Vail; Acting Assistant Paymaster, J. S. Allen; Acting Assistant Surgeon, D. Watson; Paymaster's Clerk, D. Hutchler.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, paddle-wheel, 11, has arrived at Philadelphia from the South Atlantic Squadron. She has the following list of officers: Captain, O. S. Glisson; Lieutenant, N. H. Farquhar; Past Assistant Surgeon, A. S. Oberly; Paymaster, A. S. Kenny; Acting Master, J. A. Hannum; Acting Ensigns, T. Delano, Wm. Chandler, Wm. K. Engell; Acting Chief Engineer, Solon Farrer; Acting Second Assistants, C. R. Weaver, R. E. Henley; Acting Third Assistants, George A. Barnard, Joseph Jordan, J. H. McDonald, F. D. Neall; Acting Gunner, J. W. Irwin; Acting Mates, R. Lyons, E. C. Finney.

SWATARA, screw, 10.—Commander Wm. W. Jeffries has been detached from the command of the Navy Ordnance Yard at Washington, and ordered to this fine vessel, which was launched several weeks ago at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and is daily expected at the Washington Yard for the purpose of receiving her machinery. It is expected that this vessel will accompany the *Chattanooga,* which is of a larger class (and is now being completed by contract at Philadelphia), on an extended cruise to the Mediterranean. Captain Jeffries bears with him from the yard the kind wishes of all with whom he has been connected.

SHAWMUT, screw, 8, has just gone in commission at the Brooklyn Yard.

TIOGA, paddle-wheel, 8, arrived at Portland from the Portsmouth Navy Yard, on June 16th. She has been thoroughly overhauled and painted; and is ordered to cruise on the coast of Maine, with Belfast for her station, and a part of her business will be the enlistment of apprentice boys. Commander Whiting was formerly in command of the schooship *Savannah.* Lieutenant-Commander, William D. Whiting; Lieutenant, R. S Whiting, Executive Officer; Paymaster, Wm. W. Castle; Surgeon, David C. Burleigh; Masters, Lyman Wells, Daniel R. Brown; Ensigns, James B. Russell, J. E. N. Graham; Chief Engineer, David G. Roberts; Third Assistant Engineers, Albert T. Cox, Stephen Rand, Henry A. Chase, Jason P. Brown; Mates, W. J. Arnaud, W. C. King; Gunner, Geo. P. Cushman.

WILDERNESS, paddle-wheel, 3, Acting Master Henry Arey commanding, arrived at Boston on the 16th inst., six hours from Hatteras Inlet.

WACHUSETT, screw, 10, arrived at St. Jago May 10.

IT has been decided that soldiers who have violated their contracts with the Government, by committing the crime of desertion, during the time for which they had enlisted or were drafted, have no legal claim either to the pay which had accrued at the time of desertion, or to any payment of bounty; and that any payments hereafter made in conflict with that decision will be disallowed at the Treasury.

Do not waste your money buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the *best in the world.*

Avoid the shameless upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden Lane, or enclose stamp for circular.

[Special Notice]

WASHINGTON CLAIM AGENCY.—Prize Money, Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all other claims due Soldiers or Sailors collected without delay. Officers' accounts with the Ordnance, Quartermaster's and Treasury Departments made out and adjusted. Advances made. HAYES & WHITMAN, No. 215 F street, between 14th and 15th streets, Washington, D. C. Post Office Box 771.

MARRIED.

COGSWELL—PROCTOR.—In Haverhill, Mass., at Trinity church, June 20, by Rev. Charles Seymour, Brevet Brigadier-General WILLIAM COGSWELL, of Salem, Mass., to Miss EMMA T., daughter of the late Thorndike Proctor, of Bradford, Mass.

TYLER—HUNT.—At Brattleboro', Vt., June 12, by Chaplain J. Agnew Crawford, U.S.A., Major J. CURTIS TYLER to Miss LAVINIA SEYMOUR, daughter of the late Arad Hunt, of Brattleboro'.

PHYTHIAN—BRODHEAD.—In Frankfort, Ky., April 24, by Rev. John S. Hays, Lieutenant-Commander R. L. PYTHIAN, U.S.N., to Miss CORDELIA BRODHEAD, of Frankfort.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

OF NEW YORK,

CHARTERED BY ACT OF LEGISLATURE,

For the

SAFE-KEEPING OF VALUABLES,

UNDER SPECIAL GUARANTY,

And the

RENTING OF SAFES

In its

BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.

Authorized Capital.....$600,000.

The first Stock Subscription, limited by the Charter to $100,000, having been paid in, a second will be opened, under its provisions, on the 6th of July, 1865, for $200,000 more.

Is now open to receive Deposits for Safe-keeping, UNDER ITS GUARANTY, in its Burglar-Proof Safes in the

NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,

No. 146 BROADWAY,

Cor. of Liberty-st.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 9 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

To persons at a distance the responsible express companies offer a good medium through which to make and withdraw deposits with and from this Company.

GUARANTY RATES FOR ONE YEAR.

Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those transferable by delivery	$1 00	per	$1,000
Government and all other Securities Negotiable only by endorsement..	50	"	1,000
Gold Coin or Bullion	1 25	"	1,000
Silver Coin or Bullion	2 00	"	1,000
Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches	2 50	"	1,000
Silver Plate, on its valuation by owner	1 00	"	100

Trunks of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen, &c., contents unknown to the Company. $25 each trunk.

Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 00 a year each, or according to bulk. Wills, for any length of time during the life of the maker, $5 00.

The Company OFFERS FOR RENT, renter holding the key, SAFES inside its Burglar-proof Vaults, at $30 and $40 each per annum, according to size. Coupons and interest will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owner.

The charter confines the business of the Company to the safe-keeping of Valuables, and imposes a personal liability upon the Stockholders to an amount equal and additional to the stock held.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., 69 Barclay street.
COURTLANDT PALMER, 54 William street.
HON. JAS. R. WHITING, 61 Hudson street.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Co.
DAVID OGDEN, 63 Wall street.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co., 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier U. S. Sub-Treasury, New York.
A. D. HOPE, Sup'd't Hope and Central Express Cos., and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. C. BABCOCK, Cashier Adams Express Co.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome, Riggs & Co, 46 Exchange Place.
JOHN A. PULLEN, Manager National Express Co.
W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., 75 Leonard street.
FRANCIS H. JENKS.

FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.
NEW YORK, June 1st, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER AND MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
June 15, 1865.

Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and Materials for the Navy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair, until 10 o'clock A.M. of the 11th day of July next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber and Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard will inform bidders of the qualities of each article, where the sizes are variable.

This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids The Commandant and Navy Agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard, upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau; to the Commandant of any yard, or to any Navy Agent, the form of offer, of guarantee, and other necessary information respecting the proposals, will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guarantees, as required by the law of August 10, 1846, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which may be deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be made from that date

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1. White oak logs.
2. White oak keel or keels'n piec's
3. White oak curved timber.
4. White oak plank
5. White o'k bo'rds
6. Yellow pine logs
7. Yel. pine beams.
8. Yel. pine mast & spar timber.
9. White pine deck plank.
10 White pine mast timber.
11. White pine logs, plank & bo'rds.
12. Hackmatack timber.
13. Ash logs and planks.
14. Ash oars.
15. Hickory buts & bars.
16. Black walnut & cherry.
17. Cedar & cypress boards.
18. Locust timber.
19. White o'k staves and headings.
20. Black spruce.
21. Locust tree nails.
No. 22. Mahogany.
23. Lignumvitæ.
25. Iron—round, flat and square.
26. Steel.
27. Iron spikes.
28. Iron nails; wro't and cut.
29. Pig iron.
30. Lead.
31. Zinc, tin and solder.
33. Hardware.
34. Tools for stores.
36. White lead.
37. Zinc paints.
38. Colored paints, dryers, &c.
39. Varnish.
40. Linseed oil.
41. Glass.
42. Brushes.
44. Fish oil.
45. Tallow, soap & sweet oil.
46 Junk.
47. Ship chandlery.
48. Oakum.
49 Tank iron.
50. Ingot copper.
52. Poles.
55. Bellows.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy Yards:—

KITTERY.

Nos. 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47, 50.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 47, 48, 50.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 6, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 47, 49, 50, 52, 55.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Deliciously cool.—Afternoon at 3—Evening at 7½. Extra attraction. Last week but one of the season, on which occasion will be presented the grand Domestic Drama entitled, MADELAINE; or, THE BELLE OF THE FAUBOURG, containing touching scenes, laughable passages and exciting incidents. Great American ONE-LEGGED DANCER, TONY DENIER. W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer.

Morning at 11, the celebrated California Hunter and Trapper, SETH KINMAN, will appear in his interesting and exciting exhibition.

The Seventh District Draft Wheel. A portion of the historical Charter Oak of Connecticut. A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 20 feet long. Fifty Life-size Moving Wax Figures. Jeff Davis in Petticoats. A HORSE AND RIDER ENTWINED BY AN ENORMOUS SERPENT, CONVERTED INTO STONE. Prof. Hutchings, Lightning Calculator. Woodroffe's Bohemian Glass Blowers—a Glass Steam Engine in motion. Fat Woman, Giantess, Circassian Girl, Living Otters, Grand Aquaria, a million curiosities.

Admission, 30 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

Have proved from the most ample experience an entire success. Simple, Prompt, Efficient, Reliable. They are the only medicines adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, Press, and People, and will always render satisfaction.

		cents.
No. 1,	Cures **Fevers,** Congestion and Inflammation	25
" 2,	" **Worms,** Worm-fever, Worm-colic, &c.	25
" 3,	" **Crying**-Colic or Teething of Infants	25
" 4,	" **Diarrhœa** of Children or Adults.	25
" 5,	" **Dysentery,** Griping, Bilious Colic	25
" 6,	" **Cholera-Morbus,** Nausea, or Vomiting	25
" 7,	" **Coughs,** Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
" 8,	" **Neuralgia,** Toothache, Faceache	25
" 9,	" **Headaches,** Sick Headaches, or Vertigo	25
" 10,	" **Dyspepsia,** Weak Stomach, Costiveness	25
" 11,	" **Suppressed,** Scanty or Painful Periods	25
" 12,	" **Leucorrhœa or Whites,** Profuse Periods	25
" 13,	" **Croup,** Hoarse Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
" 14,	" **Salt-Rheum,** Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
" 15,	" **Rheumatism,** and all Rheumatic Pains	25
" 16,	" **Fever and Ague,** Chill Fever—old Agues	50
" 17,	" **Piles,** Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding	50
" 18,	" **Ophthalmy,** Sore, Weak, Inflamed Eyes	50
" 19,	" **Catarrh,** Acute or Chronic, or Influenza	50
" 20,	" **Whooping**-Cough, or Violent Coughs	50
" 21,	" **Asthma,** Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
" 22,	" **Ear Discharges,** and Impaired Hearing	50
" 23,	" **Scrofula,** Enlarged Glands, and Swellings	50
" 24,	" **General Debility,** or Physical Weakness	50
" 25,	" **Dropsy,** and Scanty Secretions	50
" 26,	" **Sea-Sickness,** or Sickness from riding	50
" 27,	" **Kidney Disease,** Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
" 28,	" **Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions,** Involuntary Discharges	100
" 29,	" **Sore Mouth,** or Canker of Adults or Children	50
" 30,	" **Urinary Incontinence,** and wetting the bed	50
" 31,	" **Painful Periods,** even with Spasms	50
" 32,	" **Sufferings** at Change of Life and Palpitations	100
" 33,	" **Epilepsy** and Spasms, and St. Vitus' Dance	100
" 34,	" **Diphtheria** and Ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES.

35 vials, morocco, and Book, complete	$10 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and book	6 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and book	5 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book.	3 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book.	1 25

VETERINARY SPECIFICS.

Mahogany Cases, 10 vials	$10 00
Single vials, with directions	1 00

These Remedies, by the case or single box, with directions, are sent to any part of the country by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above for all forms of disease.

For sale by Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

CLIFTON HELLEN,

LATE PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY,

ATTORNEY

FOR THE PROSECUTION OF CLAIMS,

BEFORE THE

DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Particular attention given to Prize Claims.

Box 423, Office 29 4½-street,

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LOWRY & SON,

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Attend to every description of Claims connected with both branches of the service, and especially to PRIZE CLAIMS.

Unquestionable references given.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA,

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.

NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

Under instructions from the Treasury Department, this Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the new Patriotic Loan, issued in the form of Three Year Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in Lawful Money on the 15th days of February and August, respectively, of each year. These Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds, interest payable in COIN, and redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

Coupon Notes will be issued in blank or payable to order as may be directed by the subscriber, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000 and $5000.

Interest will be allowed from the date of the subscription to the 15th of August next, the date of the Treasury Note. Those who may subscribe after the 15th of August next, will be required to pay the accrued interest on the Notes.

C. H. CLARK, President.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES,

$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by Coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7-30 per cent. amounts to

One cent per day on a	$	50	note.
Two cents	"	100	"
Ten "	"	500	"
20 "	"	1000	"
$1	"	5000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3-10th in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is

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NAVY DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
May 25, 1865.

Sealed proposals for each class separately endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until the 22d of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy Yards named the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules which, with full instructions, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so required, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several Navy Yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

In consequence of recent orders to retrench Government expenses, only fifty per cent. of the quantity of articles named in the schedules for Navy Yards, excepting for building materials, machinery, coal and Naval Asylum, will be required or received, but bidders will affix the prices and carry out the amounts on all the articles named in the schedules, in order that the bids may be uniform.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guaranty, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail. All offers must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus:—

"Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard)."

"To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C."

Instructions and forms of offer, with copies of the laws bearing on the subject, will be furnished by commandants of yards, Navy Agents, and the Bureau, on application to all or either of them.

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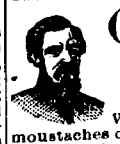
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OUR MILITARY TERMS WITH THE REBELS.

THIRTY-SEVEN persons are said to have been indicted for treason in the United States District Court sitting at Norfolk, Virginia. In the list occur the names of the following general officers of the late Confederate army:—R. E. LEE, COOPER, EWELL, LONGSTREET, EARLY, HAMPTON, MAHONE, FITZHUGH LEE, G. W. C. LEE, W. H. F. LEE, WISE, and CORSE. Hardly two months before that indictment was framed, these officers capitulated to Lieutenant-General GRANT and Major-General SHERMAN, on the express agreement of those commanders—an agreement never disavowed by their Government unto this day—that "each officer and man will be allowed "to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by "United States authority so long as they observe their "parole and the laws in force where they may reside." On what rightful authority are the above-named officers selected from an agreement which embraced "every officer and man," after they had returned to their homes according to the stipulation? It is not pretended that they have broken their parole, or the laws in force where they reside. Upon what principle of justice or of honor do we violate our pledge to them? The answer must involve the whole subject of the binding force of GRANT'S treaty with LEE. For ourselves, we believe law and reason will show as clearly as the instincts of conscience and of honor that our Government is bound by the treaty of Appomattox Court-House, and will continue to be so in time of peace as well as in time of war. The following are our reasons:

I. *The Contract.* General GRANT'S stipulation with General LEE was a compact and a contract, in which each party gave up something which the other desired. There was a *quid pro quo*. On the very face of the agreement, and in the very words we have quoted, there is an obvious legal consideration expressed. The very fact that an army will surrender, will turn over its arms, equipments, and material of every kind, will disperse, will observe its parole, and will, as citizens, observe the laws in force where they reside, furnishes consideration for a good and binding agreement in return, from the victors, for amnesty to all. It can be proved, moreover (though it is not necessary), that President LINCOLN, the ultimate authority on the amnesty question, *was* disposed to give the enemy just such terms as GRANT gave, for the sake of ending the war. And even Secretary STANTON himself, according to the unimpeachable testimony of General SHERMAN, intimated to the latter at Savannah that some concessions would be made for the sake of a speedier end of the war. In a word, the enormous expenses of the war, the weariness of the people, the dangers of delay, and each day's expenditure of priceless lives, called for an end of hostilities at the earliest moment. Now, in that one word "surrender"—the mere laying down of arms, without any promise of observing the parole or of future good conduct—was contained the relief from all these burdens. Was it not consideration enough to make the contract binding on us who have already reaped these benefits?

In the surrender in question there was a special reason for giving terms as generous as GRANT gave, and which makes it clear that we had our *quid pro quo*. LEE'S surrender was felt to be the entering wedge to rive the stubborn Confederacy; and so it proved. It directly forced the capitulation of the three other great armies, without the exchange of a shot, and of every armed Rebel from Virginia to Texas. The magnanimous terms granted to LEE alone produced this result. To effect so inestimable an issue—a thing unparalleled in history—it was well to make great sacrifices. Humanity, as well as expediency, mere financial economy, as well as humanity, urged on that consummation. And even if it had been designed to exact stricter terms from JOHNSTON, for example, than from LEE, from TAYLOR and KIRBY SMITH than from JOHNSTON, yet military policy would have dictated this seduction of LEE'S army from the rest—a bribery, if you choose to call it so—by the offer of terms unexpectedly magnanimous. On either, or any ground, there was to the mind of any fair jurist, of any unprejudiced man, a consideration received by us which binds us to render the promised equivalent.

So much appears on the face of the stipulation—at the threshold of the argument. But the same point is put beyond all possible cavil when we examine the context of mighty events woven around the agreement at Appomattox Court-House. We refrain from historical rehearsal, for want of space. Enough to say, that, after the tremendous series of battles from Fort Stedman to Sailor's Creek, our superiority had become certain and overwhelming. And yet, in the view of General GRANT, it was cruelty to drive his army of heroes, bleeding, worn, and exhausted, from continuous battle and chase, to idle butchery of its brave antagonist, bleeding and spent as well, but resolute to the last, when these concessions which GRANT was willing to make would certainly be followed by surrender. Had not the magnanimity which a gallant soldier feels for a brave adversary been motive sufficient, common gratitude to his own troops, and a decent regard for humanity, which some bloodthirsty gentlemen who have never trod a battle-field do not seem to possess, would justify him in giving the broad amnesty he did give—"to each officer and man."

II. *Acceptance by the Government.* It is urged, however, that GRANT had no right to make anything but "military agreements" with the enemy. This is an exceedingly loose statement, but the meaning being obvious, we need not quibble upon words. It is as clear, at all events, as some of the phrases in the agreement of Appomattox Court-House. The objection admits that GRANT did actually make, whether rightfully or wrongfully, agreements applying to times of peace—agreements which would protect "each officer and man from disturbance by United "States authority." It will probably be admitted, even by the most dexterous quibblers, that being hanged by the neck for treason is a state of disturbance. Accordingly it will be admitted that GRANT pledged to the officers and men of LEE'S Army, whether properly or improperly, the protection of the Nation against a trial for treason. People declare that GRANT had no right to make such a pledge with much assurance; but we don't know upon what, except assurance, the indignant assertion rests. The mere fact that a man is entitled Lieutenant-General, and has a million of men at his beck, to turn his requests into commands, does not deprive him of power conceded to a plain civilian. JOHN SMITH, duly authorized, could have made a binding agreement for all times—for times of peace as well as of war—and why not General GRANT? Whether the latter was as capable, or as shrewd, or as accurate, or as clear-headed a man for that purpose as another, as Mr. SEWARD, for example, is a different question. All that is wanting to prove is that the Government accepted his acts as its agent, and aided him to carry out the contract he had made as its agent. That proved, will bind the Government; if it does not, what would?

Four direct ratifications of that contract, by our Government, with numberless cumulative proofs of ratification, stand already recorded in history. The first took place on the 9th day of April, at Appomattox Court-House, in the surrender of LEE to GRANT; the second at Durham Station, in the surrender of JOHNSTON to SHERMAN; the third at Citronelle, in the surrender of TAYLOR to CANBY; the fourth at New Orleans, and subsequently, formally at Galveston, in the surrender of KIRBY SMITH to CANBY. Many subsurrenders of local or irregular and unattached commands have also been made on the same terms. Will any man in his senses pretend that, with such intervals and lapses, the Government did not accept any of the treaties? For if we reject GRANT'S, we must reject all the rest, since they are all substatially the same on the point of granting amnesty and future immunity to each "officer and man." This is enough, but it is not all. The Government has never uttered one word of criticism or complaint against GRANT'S terms from the 9th day of April to this 1st day of July. Having the power to exact harsher terms, it has clung to them, and reinforced them by direct instructions, on three separate and successive occasions. The Secretary of War has bulletined the news of the various surrenders, and their terms, through the country, announcing that the terms had been agreed upon, and thus giving official approval. Government aid has been lent to carrying out these terms. The order for reducing the Armies was issued on the news of LEE'S surrender. The Armies have been disbanded on the faith of the other surrenders. In a word, all the relations of Government, with the South, with foreign nations, with the loyal people, were based on the approval of GRANT'S terms.

But, as if to put beyond all dispute its assent to GRANT'S terms, the Government expressly submitted them to its Attorney-General, Mr. SPEED, for judicial criticism. He pronounced an opinion upon one point—against the right of soldiers who had joined LEE'S army from loyal States "to return to their "homes," according to GRANT'S agreement. Here, then, was an express rejection or modification of GRANT'S terms in one particular. But there was no modification in any other. Admitting that the Government was authorized to take the steps which Mr. SPEED advised, it is more apparent than ever how its failure to reject or modify any other of GRANT'S stipulations showed its approval of the rest. On three distinct occasions of subsequent surrender the Government did cause Mr. SPEED'S amendment to be inserted in the respective treaties, in formal words. In an article written by us last week, we gave the whole history of these different surrenders, and pointed out the parts in which they varied, for the express purpose of leading up to the inference we now draw, viz: that Government deliberately left unaltered, when it had both the moral right and

physical power to alter it, the provision pledging future immunity to "each officer and man" of the surrendered armies. In the case of KIRBY SMITH'S surrender, General CANBY even went so far as to mention in his terms the PRESIDENT'S Amnesty Proclamation in its relation to the "homes in loyal States," but it was not introduced into the provision for future immunity.

Again, GRANT obviously made a "civil agree-"ment," quite as essentially as SHERMAN did. The Government disavowed SHERMAN'S, and caused GRANT'S to be substituted in a Cabinet meeting at which, according to Mr. STANTON, every member of the Cabinet, and the PRESIDENT and Lieutenant-General themselves were present. Will any man say, after this meeting, called for such a purpose, that GRANT did not get the express sanction, not only of the old Administration, but of the new? The very fact of substituting GRANT'S agreement for SHERMAN'S settles the question. We criticise the elaborate historical precedents cited by correspondents of the JOURNAL to show how our Government might have refused to abide by the terms given to LEE, in one word—it did not so refuse.

III. *The Interpretation of the Terms.* There can be no doubt in the mind of any fair man as to what the famous words promising future immunity, really signify. The argument to show that we need not accept the terms shows an appreciation of their meaning. But even if there were doubt, magnanimity would prevent us from distorting words now, when we would not have done so before the Rebels laid down their only means of defence. Reason, and law as well, declare that the terms shall weigh most strongly against those that give them. It was we who were the victors, making our own propositions. They emanated from us. We could have made them clearer or stricter if we chose. It certainly is not for us to twist out of our own terms the only benefit that make them worthy of consideration.

In the case of every army besides LEE'S, it is unquestionable that they all surrendered on the faith of the acceptance of the terms granted to LEE—from the fact that the amnesty promised by GRANT was neither modified, nor explained; no exceptions were ever made by Government to that treaty including "each officer "and man." Had the leaders suspected they would be tried for treason after immunity had been granted, would they not have preferred certain death on the field, to the risk of ignominious death on the scaffold? At all events, they would have escaped, as they could have done, had they dreamed of such subsequent proceedings. Let us not violate our pledges to the conquered, in the face of the world and of history.

We do not ask leniency to traitors; we would not too readily restore to the Rebels all their rights as citizens; we simply speak in the interest of the national honor which, whether wisely or not, has been solemnly pledged to the armies of the Rebellion.

THE Armies are still dispersing to their homes, and Washington is dull and deserted. The work of reduction goes on. That magnificent army of world-wide fame, the Army of the Potomac, will soon be dwindled to a shadow of its former self. It may already be said to have ceased to exist. Its headquarters, until lately on the Virginia side of the river, near the Long Bridge, are soon to be broken up. General MEADE is still superintending the mustering out of portions of his late Army. The Army of the James is undergoing the same depletion as the Army of the Potomac. Instructions have been issued from the War Department to reduce the Army of the Potomac to 16,000 effective men, to consist of three divisions of infantry. The following regiments will be mustered out, in accordance with this order:—

First Maine; Fifth New Hampshire; Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Vermont; Thirty-second, Nineteenth, and Twenty-eighth Massachusetts; Ninety-first, Tenth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Sixty-third, Seventy-third, Eighty-sixth, Sixty-ninth, Eighty-eighth, Ninety-third, Fifty-ninth, Fifty-second, Forty-ninth, Seventy-seventh, and Forty-third New York; First, Tenth, and Third New Jersey; One Hundred and Ninetieth, Eighty-eighth, Eighty-third, One Hundred and Ninety-first, Eleventh, Fifty-sixth, Ninety-ninth, One Hundred and Sixth, Sixty-ninth, Fifty-third, One Hundred and Tenth, Fifty-seventh, Eighty-first, Ninety-third, One Hundred and Third, Sixty-first, Ninety-eighth, and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania; First Maryland; Seventh West Virginia.

The muster-out will be by entire regimental or battalion organizations, including all additions, whether recruits or otherwise, and all absentees.

The Navy Department reports the final transfer of the Rebel forts and material of war in Texas to us. Our troops are concentrating near Brazos Santiago. A garrison has possession of Brownsville, where General BROWN captured seven hundred bales of cotton. Generals STEELE and WEITZEL are at Brazos Santiago, and a railroad will be opened between that point and Brownsville.

From Savannah it is reported that, on the 21st, some of the enlisted men of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New York Zouaves refused to do duty with the colored troops. It was at first reported that the whole regiment had mutinied, but this was incorrect. The matter was reported to Brevet Brigadier-General WOODFORD, commanding the post, who arrested forty-three mutineers. They were at once sent to Fort Pulaski.

MILITARY SCHOOLS OF THE WORLD.

THE extraordinary interest attending the present year's examination has awakened sundry comparisons between West Point and the military schools of Europe. It will be well for all of us to become more thoroughly acquainted with the opinion of cadet education abroad. We may not presume with our limited military and marine to outflank numerically the older and more extensively endowed establishments of the great continental powers; but the increase of army and navy will compel the enlargement of both the schools of West Point and Annapolis, and the work of revision should properly accompany that of extension.

The system of military education among the French is more thorough and more practical than anywhere in the world. The Polytechnic School and the School of St. Cyr stand at the head of military establishments. The former furnishes chiefly the scientific knowledge required in the higher fields of the military art; and since 1794, under the auspices of the empire, it has supplied the best artillerists and engineers in Europe. Any boy in France not past twenty years of age may enrol himself for the examination, and the examiners pass through France, from province to province. The most meritorious applicants are invariably selected, and supported at their option by themselves or the State. Two years is the term of study, and at the end those highest on the list can choose the arm and battalion of the service they prefer; but it is not compulsory to enter the army. Besides its military staff, it has about forty professors, five boards of management, and ten of the first savans in the world to make yearly examinations of it. The cadets of the school in two revolutions have turned out gallantly on the popular side; and the downfall of the Bourbons is to be ascribed to them as much as to any other cause.

St. Cyr, established in 1803, lies beyond Versailles, twelve miles from Paris. Soldiers from the ranks can be admitted here upon examination, and a degree from the Lycee, or public school, is essential to an application for admission. When admitted, the cadets engage to serve France seven years. Therefore, if they fail to pass the examination at the close of the term of two years, they become common soldiers. The most accomplished graduates, at the end of their term of service, are sent to the Staff School at Paris. Mathematics is indifferently taught at St. Cyr, but the conditions of military legislation and administration, with actual manœuvre, and the practical works of the field, as building and laying pontoons, making fascines, profiles, saps, etc., are very strictly attended to. Sham campaigns are undertaken in the neighborhood of the school, and the instruction in the use of arms is most perfect.

At Metz, the pupils passing up from the Polytechnic School, with the rank of second lieutenant already gained, are allowed great freedom, and are entrusted with subordinately responsible duties, such as visiting and inspecting boundaries. They also are engaged in actual surveys, and the planning of works, are taught topography, geology, permanent fortification, reconnoisances, siege, and architecture.

In the French Staff School there are eighteen professors.

The four English academies are:—Chatham, for engineers; Woolwich, and Sandhurst. The East India Company, which keeps up a military establishment of its own, has a school for cadets at Addiscombe. These schools are loosely conducted, admission to them being obtained by purchase or influence, and the preliminary examinations being almost superfluous. The academy at Woolwich stands at the end of a long parade-ground with a common behind it. It has been recently reported by a commission, at the head of which was the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, as far inferior to Continental schools.

The ponderous tactics in vogue throughout Germany were scarcely eradicated by the reverses of the French revolution, the Hungarian revolt, and the Italian war. The latter costly experiment, however, has led to the reorganization of the Austrian military system upon habits of more freedom. Her non-commissioned officers, to the number of six or seven thousand, are educated through the various military towns of the empire. Eight years are consumed in the tuition and disciplining of every cadet, and specially meritorious pupils from the twenty non-commissioned schools are transferred to the regular academies and given commissions. There are seven regular academies, four of which are primary, and receive the cadets when they have attained their eleventh year. The Artillery Academy contains two hundred pupils. These serve two years at school, are made second lieutenants, and depart to join their regiments; but those who pass two years in the field with special merit are recalled, and given excellent professional educations. The Austrian Engineer Academy has always held a very high rank. There are no finer fortifications in the world than those of this school at Alessandria and Verona. At Weimar Neustadt, the great school of the infantry and cavalry, four years' tuition are given, beginning at the cadet's sixteenth year. Four languages are taught, and the graduates are offered the choice of arms and equipments, in the order of their merit.

The Prussian cadets enter the higher military schools at about the same age with our West Pointers. Colonels of regiments, instead of Congressmen, select the cadets from ensigns and non-commissioned favorites. Only the French language is taught. The chief academy is at Berlin, though there are excellent schools at Stettin and Konigsberg. The Berlin Staff School furnishes all the staff officers in the kingdom, and contains forty members in each class, the classes being three, and the term of tuition three years. The staff cadets spend several months of the year in reconnoitring fortifications on the frontiers.

The artillery and engineer branches are taught at the same school in Prussia, and the cadets therein are not put immediately after appointment into the academy. On the contrary, they go into the ranks nine months, and afterwards pass three years of laborious civil and military study, varied by visits to the government foundries and fortresses. These visits are esteemed in Prussia, and indeed throughout Europe, of the highest efficacy. We do not adopt them at West Point. In the five Prussian cadet schools, sons of army officers are almost exclusively educated; and thus military rank is made hereditary. Only one-third of the cadets are given commissions, the rest being sent back to the ranks.

Russia has an experimental naval school on the Black Sea, and another on the Baltic. From these periodical cruises are taken, and they are taught by officers temporarily relieved from duty on board ship. In all the Russian schools, the study of the languages constitutes an important feature. The Russian officers who visited us two years ago were all excellent linguists, and in case of emergency could be transformed from soldiers to diplomats. The renowned SUWAROFF, probably the greatest military genius produced by Russia, spoke in seven tongues fluently. At St. Petersburg there are three military schools: others are distributed in the chief cities of the empire. The Staff School, where the term of tuition is two years, is composed of officers exclusively, and chiefly of young men of high civil rank, seldom more than thirty in number. A year elapses between the pupil's graduation and his appointment upon a general's staff. There are in the empire about thirty military colleges for the guards and line, accommodating upwards of eight thousand cadets. These are disciplined physically, but receive inferior education in the higher theoretical branches. The Engineer School is very carefully officered, and compares favorably with the best German schools. It contains a hundred and fifty pupils. The school for ensigns has two hundred students, and that for the artillery quite as many. There is a large corps, also, quartered in a permanent establishment for a part of the term of tuition. The Russian military establishments are among the most careful, as they are the most extensive, in the world. All the latest suggestions in arms, tactics, and discipline are jealously adopted and tested. But the very plentifulness of the schools of the CZAR is attended with difficulties. He has no single academy, like West Point, to acquaint his cadets with the whole theory of the military art; and for this reason Russia has produced few masters of grand strategy, but very accomplished officers in special departments.

There are naval academies abroad: for the French at Brest; for the Austrians at Trieste; for the Italians at Genoa; for the Prussians at Stettin. A resumé of the course of study at West Point enforces the conclusion that our Military Academy, for what it aims to be, is one of the most successful schools of the world. Its aim, however, is not so high as in the better-sustained academies of France. The school at Annapolis is probably unequalled by any similar institution in Europe. A late note upon this subject in one of the British quarterlies says (1864) that, "in

"the British Isles and on the continent of Europe, there "are at present attending military academies thirty thou- "sand young men."

RECENT FOREIGN MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

HAUPTMANN VON PLONNIES, acknowledged to be one of the first military writers of Germany, has recently followed up his admirable work on modern fire-arms with a very interesting and instructive monogram on the needle-rifle, used in the Prussian service. Though especially designed for Prussia, where the contest between muzzle-loaders and breech-loaders is hotly waged, it has a universal application, and, as the work of an eminent authority, should be extensively read in other countries. A brief summary of its contents will best exhibit its varied excellencies. In the first chapter, the author treats generally of the relation of breech-loading rifles to modern infantry tactics, and the necessities of modern warfare. Chapter second gives us a very full and exceedingly interesting sketch of the needle-rifle, and the alterations and improvements it has undergone since the invention of the smooth-bore needle-rifle in 1825. We learn from the third chapter, which treats of the present armament of the Prussian and Federal armies, that since 1857 the Prussian Regulars, and since 1859 the "land- "wehr," or militia, have been furnished with breech-loading needle-rifles, and that the number of these weapons at present on hand is about 600,000 pieces. The Northern Federal army contains 40,000 men, who are furnished with these rifles. The fourth chapter is the most important portion of the book. It contains a full and comprehensible detailed description of the needle-rifle, with numerous illustrations. The strong points of the rifle are contrasted clearly with its deficiencies; and the necessity of several improvements made evident.

One of the decided advantages possessed by the needle-rifle is great simplicity of construction. No other rifle, it is supposed, can be so readily and cheaply repaired. On this point HAUPTMANN VON PLONNIES obviously lays great stress. The necessity for repairing the needle-rifle, he says, is reduced to a minimum by simplicity of construction, and even the deficiencies and weak points, which are admitted, are obviated in a great measure by the careful drill in handling to which the Prussian soldiers are subjected. Even should a large proportion be disabled in the course of a battle, the extraordinary rapidity of fire of which this weapon is capable, would be sufficient to avert disaster.

THE efficiency and success of our Sanitary Commission, during the late war, in alleviating the sufferings of sick and wounded soldiers, have awakened the attention of Europe to the deficiencies of their present arrangements for military field hospitals; and marked improvements have recently been introduced in the French and German systems. We have before us a little work by Dr. ERNST ANTON QUITZMANN, on Sanitary arrangements, and the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers, which gives the results of a thoroughly scientific investigation of the subject, and of an inspection of the military hospitals of Germany. It appears from this survey, that the sanitary system of Austria, which worked so wretchedly in the Italian war of 1859, and but little better in the war against Denmark, is the model followed by all the German states excepting Prussia. The author suggests a variety of reforms, some of which have been carried into effect.

GENERAL G. H. DUFOUR has prepared an elegant and very accurate military map of Switzerland, published by the government of that sturdy little republic.

MAJOR-General JOHN MITCHELL'S "Biographies of Em- "inent Soldiers of the Last Four Centuries," is a work of much general interest. Written by a soldier of longy varied and distinguished service, it possesses a peculiar value for military readers. The author judges soldiers, campaigns, battles and sieges with the judgment of an experienced soldier. In addition to this, he writes with great brilliancy, fluency and enthusiasm. The work before us is devoted entirely to military men of the second rank, such as MASSENA, SUWAROFF, the Chevalier BAYARD, Prince EUGENE and CHARLES XII., leaving NAPOLEON, WELLINGTON, and their peers untouched. MITCHELL, our readers may remember, was the author of an excellent work, entitled, "Thoughts on Tactics and Military Organization." His "Fall of Napoleon," published in 1845, attracted much attention, from its low estimate of NAPOLEON'S character and genius. The present work was the last and best which proceeded from his pen; and though included, as a matter of course, with English prejudice against foreign soldiers, it would be a valuable addition to the library of the military student.

THE daily papers of Tuesday announce the arrest and imprisonment of W. D. MANN, Vice President and Superintendent of the United Service Petroleum Company, on the charge of having by false pretences defrauded the stockholders of that company of a large sum of money. The affidavits in the case allege that MANN, who was formerly Colonel of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, made use of his extensive acquaintance in the Army to procure subscriptions to the capital stock of the company from a number of prominent officers and gentlemen well known in military circles, and by a system of fraudulent representations, succeeded in inducing the company to purchase at a high price lands which he had obtained at a merely nominal figure. The officers of the company procured the arrest of MANN, and took measures to arrest also D. STRATTON, who is alleged to be implicated with him in his transactions. It is to be hoped that, if the charges are proven, they will succeed in recovering any amount fraudulently obtained from the company. As the name of Mr. W. C. CHURCH, of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, has appeared among the list of the officers of the United Service Company, it is proper that we should state that Mr. CHURCH resigned all official connection with the Company shortly after its organization, having with great reluctance and at the solicitation of friends interested in the company, temporarily accepted the position of Trustee and Treasurer. The position of Treasurer was resigned before the company was fully organized, and the duties of Treasurer were therefore never discharged by Mr. CHURCH.

THE following extract from an unpublished letter of Mr. JEFFERSON to the grandfather of Admiral DU PONT, P. S. DU PONT DE NEMOURS, contains an interesting reminiscence in regard to the appointment of young DU PONT to the Naval Academy, which was conferred by President MADISON on the 19th of December, 1815:

DECEMBER 31, 1815.

That your opinion of the hostile intentions of Great Britain towards us is correct, I am satisfied from her movements north and south of us, as well as from her temper. She feels the *gloriole* of her late golden achievements tarnished by our success against her by sea and land, and will not be content until she has wiped it off by triumphs over us also. I rely, however, upon the volcanic state of Europe to present other objects for her arms and her apprehensions, and am not without hope that we shall be permitted to proceed peaceably in rearing our children, and maturing and moulding our strength and resources. It is impossible that France should rest under her present oppression and humiliation; she will rise in gigantic strength, which cannot be annihilated, and will fatten her fields with the blood of her enemies. I only wish she may exercise patience until divisions among them may give her choice of sides. To the overwhelming power of England I see but two chances of limit. The first is her bankruptcy, which will deprive her of the golden instrument of all her successes. The other is that ascendancy which nature destines for us by immutable laws. But to hasten this last consummation we too must exercise patience and forbearance.

For twenty years to come, we should consider peace as the *summum bonum* of our country. At the end of that period we shall be twenty millions in number, and forty in energy, when encountering the starved and ricketty paupers and dwarfs of English workshops. By that time I hope your grandson will have become one of our high Admirals, and bear distinguished part in retorting the wrongs of both his countries on the most implacable and cruel of her enemies. In this hope, and because I love you, and all who are dear to you, I wrote to the PRESIDENT on the instant of reading your letter of the 7th, on the subject of his adoption into our Navy. I did it because I was gratified in doing it, while I knew it was unnecessary. The sincere respect and high estimation in which the PRESIDENT holds you is such, that there is no gratification within the regular exercise of his functions which he would withhold from you. Be assured, then, that if within that compass, the business is safe.

THE able report "on the Military Statistics of the Uni- "ted States" prepared for, and published with the proceedings of the late International Statistical Congress, at Berlin, Prussia, by Mr. E. B. ELLIOTT, delegate to the Congress from the American Statistical Association, has already been noticed at length in our columns. This report, containing much valuable material, discussed with scientific care, has attracted the attention of scientific investigators on both sides of the Atlantic.

The following appropriate resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Association which Mr. ELLIOTT represented, lead us to hope that he will pursue his inquiries and make their results public:

On motion of Hon. Amasa Walker, it was

Voted, That thanks be presented to our learned and accomplished associate, E. B. Elliott, Esq., for the able manner in which he represented this association as its delegate to the International Statistical Congress at Berlin, of which we have abundant evidence in the valuable paper laid before that body by him on the "Military Statistics of the United States of America;" a printed copy of which has been presented to the association.

On motion of J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., it was

Voted, That Mr. Elliott be requested to prepare a Report of his observations in matters pertaining to the progress of Statistical Science in Europe, to be read before the Association at such time as he may choose.

THE funeral of Rear-Admiral DUPONT took place on Sunday last, at 1 P.M., at his residence near Wilmington. The services were held in the family chapel of the DUPONT family, Bishop LEE, of Iowa, officiating, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. BLAKE and COLEMAN. The pall-bearers were, Major-General GEORGE G. MEADE; Commodore LARDNER, U.S.N.; Commander THOMAS TURNER, U.S.N.; Commodore ADAMS, U.S.N.; Surgeon JONATHAN FOLTZ, U.S.N.; Paymaster PETIT, U. S. N.; who slowly accompanied the coffin to the grave, preceded by a battalion of United States marines—the only military escort.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

THE French Minister of War has decided that soldiers may be placed at the disposal of farmers in the absence of a sufficient number of hands to get in the crops.

A 600-pounder Blakely gun, the first of a new series, underwent the Government proof successfully on Wednesday last at Woolwich. The charges were 60 lb. The gun, being composed purely of steel, weighs only 14½ tons, or 7½ tons less than a wrought-iron gun of the same calibre.

GENERAL MILLINET has been elected Grand Master of the Grand Orient Freemason Lodges of France by one hundred and forty-two votes against thirty-six given to M. MASSOL. This office was rendered vacant by the death of Marshal MAGNAN. It appears that Marshal MAGNAN died in such pecuniary difficulties that, shortly before his last illness, he drew three years' pay in advance as grand huntsman of the court, and the diamonds of his military orders were found in the Mont de Piété.

THE *Research* has returned to Woolwich, after testing under sea-way Commander SCOTT'S iron gun-carriage and slide, which were worked with simple mechanical appliances by nine men, in competition with the proposed new pattern wooden carriage, worked by nineteen men. The old service pattern carriages, which are likewise of wood, were taken as the standard for comparison. After firing sixty rounds, the new pattern wooden carriage showed signs of weakness, and one of the service pattern became disabled, while Commander SCOTT'S carriage, which was worked with greater rapidity, and fired sixty-eight rounds, exhibiting no signs of weakness or defect.

ON the 27th ult. another addition was made to the British iron-clad fleet, by the launch at Chatham of the wooden armor-plated frigate *Lord Warden*. Notwithstanding her enormous weight of armor, 1,400 tons, an effort has been made not to sacrifice the important element of speed, the stipulations of her designer being that she shall average at a trial speed fourteen knots per hour. Whether she will come up to his expectation or no, remains to be seen; but on one point there can be no doubt, that the London journal which said that the *Lord Warden* "will be "perfectly impregnable to the existing ordnance of "other nations, while she herself is capable of carry- "ing the largest guns yet in use," wrote without much knowledge of the capacity of "the existing ord- "nance of other nations."

THE smoking of tobacco, notwithstanding the many treatises which have been written on the use and abuse of the "weed," is now so prevalent on board Her Majesty's ships, that the Lords of the Admiralty have thought proper to issue the following address:— "My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are "pleased to make the following alteration in the regu- "lations (Art. 82, page 343) respecting smoking on "board ship: Smoking will henceforth be allowed on "on Sunday and Tuesday afternoons, until the "'pipe to clear up decks,' provided it does not inter- "fere with the duties of the ship, or with the neces- "sary drills in newly commissioned ships. And when "ships are in harbor the ordinary evening time for "smoking (which now begins at six P. M., after "'quarters') will be extended till 9 P. M. No smoking "is ever to be allowed during divine service, or while "any duty is going on." One would think the last regulation unnecessary amongst civilized people.

A SERIOUS disaster has happened to the English frigate *President*, a drill-ship for the Royal Naval Reserve, lying in the city canal of the West India dock. In the course of last week shipwrights were engaged in caulking her, and the thirty-two 38-pound guns on the middle deck were sent forward, in order to get the stern more out of the water. The additional weight forward sprung a leak in her, and the fact of the ship making water was not discovered until she had seventeen feet of water in her hold. Captain MOLD, the commander, assisted by the dock officers, immediately did what he could towards relieving the ship, but she gradually took the bottom of the canal. As soon as practicable the guns were removed from the head, in order to prevent any disaster by the vessel keeling over. Had the ship been in the river, the consequence in all probability would have been very serious. If the report be correct, there ought to be a court-martial to inquire how the leak could have gained on her so much without any knowledge of it coming to the captain.

IT appears that the Parsons gun, much approved of by the French EMPEROR, bears so close a resemblance to the system patented both at home and abroad by Captain PALLISER, that that gentleman is about to take legal proceedings to stop the sale to the French Government. The success of Mr. PARSONS in strengthening cast-iron guns by the insertion of wrought-iron tubes at the breech end has been so marked, that we are given to understand that the French Government gave Mr. PARSONS further orders on the completion of 1,000 discharges with his lined gun, the gun being all the time mounted upon its carriage, so as to throw the entire strain and jar due to the charge and weight of shot upon the breech end. The charges seem to have been principally 16 lbs., but charges of powder as high as 25 lbs. were sustained in safety by the gun, which still remains serviceable. The success in France has received the

senction of the British Government, and some of the waste guns will shortly be handed over to Mr. PARSONS for the application of his system.

A TRIPLE alliance has been signed between Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic againts Paraguay, in consequence of which 20,000 Brazilians are to be sent against the common enemy. The Brazilians, however, are very slow in their motions, and in the meantime the Paraguyan army, 5,000 strong, supported by a fleet carrying 2,500 men, has seized the city of Corrientes, without any resistance. They swept the whole country as they came along, and met with no opposition, the Brazilian fleet not going up to meet the enemy's steamers, which are said to be accompanied by numbers of canoes. The Paraguayan army is estimated at 60,000, of which 45,000 are infantry, 10,000 cavalry, and 5,000 artillery. The allied forces comprise 15,000 Brazilians in Monte Video, 15,000 in the Army of the Rio Grande and neighboring provinces, 10,000 troops disposable at Rio, 5,000 Orientals under FLORES, 10,000 Argentines under General URQUIZA, and 20,000 under the commander-in-chief, General MITRE—a total of 75,000 men. The navy is limited to Brazil, which has twenty war steamers in the River Plate, a force which can be doubled in a short time.

THE following named officers are hereby announced as composing the Staff of Major-General Canby, commanding Department of the Gulf:—Brigadier-General George L. Andrews, Chief of Staff; Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Christensen, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major R. Des Anges, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Alfred Fredberg, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain J. Lovell, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain J. C. Stone, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Schuyler Crosby, (Aide-de-Camp,) Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; First Lieutenant G. W. Lyon, Adjutant First Louisiana Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Second Lieutenant George L. Wilbur, First New Orleans Volunteers, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Wilson, Assistant Inspector-General; Captain James G. Patton, Thirty-third Missouri Volunteers, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Major De Witt Clinton, Judge-Advocate; Colonel S. B. Holabird, (Additional Aide-de-Camp,) Chief Quartermaster; Colonel E. G. Beckwith, (Additional Aide-de-Camp,) Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Surgeon R. H. Alexander, U. S. Army, Medical Director; Brevet Major M. D. McAlester, Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer; Captain C. J. Walker, Second U. S. Cavalry, Inspector of Cavalry; Colonel F. A. Starring, Seventy-second Illinois Volunteers, Provost-Marshal-General; Captain S. M. Eaton, Chief Signal Officer; Captain C. T. Barrett, Aide-de-Camp; Captain Edward Ames, Seventh U. S. Infantry, Acting Aide-de-Camp. All officers attached to the headquarters of the late Military Division of West Mississippi, or of the late Department of the Gulf, not enumerated above, are ordered, if belonging to the regular staff of the Army, to report by letter to the chiefs of their respective Departments; if belonging to regimental organizations, to report in person at the headquarters of their respective regiments; those who belong to the volunteer staff of the Army to proceed to their respective places of residence, and from there report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

THE following named officers are announced as composing the staff of Major-General Sheridan, commanding the Military Division of the Southwest:—*Chief of Staff*—Brigadier-General J. W. Forsyth; *Adjutant-General's Department*—Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Newhall, A. A. G.; Major E. B. Parsons, A. A. G.; Major George Lee, A. A. G.; *Inspector-General's Department*—Brevet Brigadier-General G. A. Forsyth, A. A. I. G.; Major T. W. C. Moore, A. A. I. G.; *Engineer Department*—Brevet Major George L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer; Brevet Major Vanderbilt Allen, Corps of Engineers; *Medical Department*—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Ghiselin, Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director; *Quartermaster's Department*—Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster; Captain A. J. McGonigle, A. Q. M., U. S. A.; *Subsistence Department*—Colonel M. P. Small, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; *Provost-Marshal-General's Department*—Brevet Brigadier-General F. T. Sherman, A. P. M. G.; *Signal Corps*—Captain O. H. Howard, U. S. Signal Corps, Chief Signal Officer; *Aides-de-Camp*—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph O'Keeffe, Aide-de-Camp; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Young, Acting Aide-de-Camp, Chief of Scouts; Brevet Major M. V. Sheridan, Aide-de-Camp; Brevet Major Lawrence Kip, Acting Aide-de-Camp.

COLONEL G. W. Bradley, Quartermaster of Transportation at City Point, and Brevet Major Wiley, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of that dépôt, have both closed their affairs at that point, and gone North on leave of absence. Colonel Bradley is appointed Chief Quartermaster for the Department of Pennsylvania, and Major Wiley will probably go to Richmond.

MAJOR-General Dix, while staying at Montreal, Canada, whence he has lately returned, was presented with an address by the students of the Seminary of that city. In his reply General Dix said he was a pupil of the institution fifty years ago, and not one of his teachers were living.

COLONEL Fisher, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, has, at his request, received permission to muster out all the men of his corps whose terms of service expire prior to October 1st. Two hundred and thirty will be discharged under the order, leaving about 1,100 remaining in the corps.

BRIGADIER-General INNES N. PALMER, who has rendered such excellent service in North Carolina, has received the appointment of Brevet Major-General, dating from March 13th.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

MILITARY CONVENTIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In writing last week on the binding effect of the conventions made by generals upon their governments, I cited a few historical examples. Let us, history in hand, see what further the jurisprudence of nations teaches us in cases of foreign war.

First Example.—In 1757, France invaded Hanover. Vanquished at Hostenbeck on the 9th of July, at Hamelu on the 20th, at Winden on the third of August, at Brunswick, at Wolfenbutel and at Zeell, the Anglo-Hanoverian army, commanded by the Duke of CUMBERLAND, was driven back to the Elba at the beginning of September.

On the 8th, the Duke of RICHELIEU concluded with the Duke of CUMBERLAND, at Closter-Seven, a convention by which the foreign general agreed to abandon Hanover to France and disband his army, to send the English troops back to England, and to dismiss part of the Hanoverian troops, and leave the other portion shut up in Stade.

The King of England, dissatisfied with this convention, although he had allowed its acceptance to be believed in, profits by the too great confidence of the Duke of RICHELIEU, who has withdrawn his victorious troops, to annul the convention and retake Hanover.

Second Example.—The convention passed between General JOURDAIN and General CLAIRFAIT in 1795 was at first contested, then ratified by the government of the French Republic, not because it thought itself held to it, but because, upon reflection, it concluded that the armistice was advantageous.

Third Example.—A fact which has much analogy with recent events in this country is the affair of the *emigrés* at Quiberon in July, 1795.

Certain persons have assumed that they had capitulated, but all commentators agree with General HOCHE, and have established that, in the first place, the *emigrés* landed at Quiberon by the English, were driven to the extremity of the peninsula; secondly, that they asked to capitulate; thirdly, that their hopeless position did not admit of any capitulation; fourthly, that General HOCHE, even had he wished it, had no power to grant a capitulation under such circumstances to men guilty of high treason; fifthly, that he gave them the pure and simple order to lay down their arms and surrender at discretion, which they did; sixthly, that the commissaries of the convention, in the name of law as well as of eternal morality, saw in them only traitors to the nation, and acted accordingly.

The executive *Directoire*, the mere phantom of a government, without energy, without talent, and without perspicacity, invariably confirmed all the treaties made by its generals, including that by which BONAPARTE, on his own private authority, allowed the Grand Master of the Order of the Knights of Malta and the knights themselves a pension on the treasury of France, and, without consulting the government, as well as contrary to the laws of the republic, authorized them to return to France.

We know what was the just reward of the imbecility of the *Directoire;* it was overthrown by its general.

Fourth Example.—In January, 1799, CHAMPIONNET, at the head of 16,000 men, having driven 60,000 Neapolitans from Rome, marched upon Naples, driving before him this flock of men, commanded by the Austrian general MACK. The latter demands an armistice; CHAMPIONNET refuses and continues his march. Surrounded at St. Germano by the insurrection of the country, before having been able to reunite his 16,000 men, who marched in several columns, and having lost a part of his baggage and artillery, he receives a second proposition of armistice, addressed to him directly by the Viceroy of Naples, who offers to deliver Capua to the French, to pay ten millions of francs, to deliver up a number of posts going from the Adriatic to the Mediterranean, and to interdict the entry of the port to the English. CHAMPIONNET, only too happy, accepts on condition of the ratification of his government, but the latter refuses and orders CHAMPIONNET to seize upon Naples, which, for that matter, had been done when the answer of the *Directoire* reached him.

Fifth Example.—After the departure of the French army from Naples, the republicans, to escape the horrors committed by the hordes of Cardinal RUFFO, had fled to the fortresses of Œuf and Castel-Nuovo. Failing in provisions, they surrendered to Cardinal RUFFO, on condition that the French should return to France, and the Neapolitans should reënter Naples without being molested. The capitulation had been signed for two days past, and the English, Russian, and Turkish commanders had affixed their signatures to guarantee its execution, when NELSON appeared, having the Prince Royal on board his vessel, and declared that he did not recognize the capitulation, required surrender at discretion, had Prince CARACCIOLI hung, and gave up the unfortunate prisoners to the atrocious vengeance of the Neapolitan populace.

Sixth Example.—By a treaty concluded with NAPOLEON, FERDINAND, on his return from Spain, was to return the French prisoners to France, and the garrisons of Catalonia, which were blockaded there. The Cortes, considering FERDINAND only as a military chief, refused to execute the treaty which he had signed, and gave up neither prisoners nor garrisons.

Seventh Example.—The Duke of WELLINGTON refused to ratify the capitulation of the garrison of Santonia, which was to reënter France.

Eighth Example.—LOUIS XVIII., contrary to the capitulation of Paris, caused Marshal NEY to be shot. It was decided that military capitulation could not trammel the action of civil justice. Marshal NEY, covered by his capitulation as a military man, was tried and executed as a rebel. Be it understood that we only quote the argumentation of the judges, and state their jurisprudence.

Ninth Example.—In 1823, FERDINAND VII., reëstablished upon his throne by French arms, did not respect the capitulation of Andujar, by which the Duke of ANGOULEME, the head of the French army, set the insurgent Spanish at liberty and forbade the making of fresh arrests. FERDINAND began a series of chastisements and vengeance, which cannot be explained otherwise than by the character of ferocity peculiar to the Spanish.

Very many other examples might be cited, but these will suffice.

HISTORY.

EDUCATION AND CONFISCATION AT THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I venture to offer the following suggestions in regard to the proper use to be made of the proceeds of the estates confiscated at the South. It seems to me, that by turning the proceeds of confiscated property into the general treasury of the Government, we should be in danger of producing unwise exasperation among the Southern people, who would consider that we were preying upon their property with a view to lightening our own burdens; robbing them to enrich ourselves. And this exasperation would be greatly increased if General BUTLER's plan were adopted of dividing up the confiscated estates among the freedmen. This would be regarded as one of the worst forms of that race-favoritism we are seeking to overthrow; robbing one man because he has a white skin to enrich another because his skin is black or yellow.

We are well aware that confiscation is made, not with reference to the gain to ourselves from property, but to the punishment of treason. It is a *penal* measure, the revenues accruing being altogether a secondary or subsidiary consideration; and the question arises, Cannot this revenue be used in a way to allay irritation, and to secure the pacification of the country? Such a use of it may not be due to an insurgent population; but it is in the interest of the Government that it should be made. We cannot lose sight of the fact that many of these insurgents and all of their descendants are to be an integral element of our population; to be admitted to the polls and to offices of trust and honor, after the term of their disfranchisement has expired; and the Government cannot afford to lose sight of this fact in its plans of pacification. Why should we keep open a running sore in Southern society, by dividing up their forfeited estates among the negroes or among the States generally? Is it not worthy of consideration whether these estates may not be expended upon an object at the South just as essential to the life of the Government as the punishment of treason?

You will ask, perhaps, what is this object to which I would devote the proceeds of confiscation? I answer, a universal system of free school education for the whole people in the insurgent States, white and colored. In reference to the desirableness of general education there can be but one opinion among the loyal people of the country. It is the great desideratum in a government framed like ours. Other governments may stand firm, perhaps, on a basis of ignorance, but not so one of the people, not so one whose glory is in regarding every man as born with "the inalien-"able right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Such a government must look for stability and power to the intelligence of the people. If the whole population of the South had enjoyed the advantages of free school education to the same extent with some portions of our common country, and had felt personally an equal interest in the success of the Confederate cause as we in ours, this war would have had a very different termination. The oft-repeated remark, that you cannot subdue a people determined to live independently of you, is true, if the people are educated to self-respect, to self-reliance, and to a share in the government as their own. The weakness of the South was in its enslaved negroes and uneducated whites.

So of the country at large, its weakness for self-defence in a great emergency, or in prosecuting the enterprises of peace, will be in proportion to the lack of education, reading, and intellectual development among the masses of its people. Mind is power; muscle is weakness, except guided by intelligence. Skilled labor is the great want of a people; labor to which reading, books, periodicals, lectures, and the pabulum of thought, are a necessity. The more you have of such labor the greater the power of a people, and the less, the more manifest their weakness.

These facts being accepted, how can the Government be indifferent to the means of education among the people of the South? True, it is believed by many that free schools are the growth of particular communities and States, and the General Government cannot interfere with them. The politicians of Virginia and of the other Southern States have held it to be unconstitutional to draw on the treasury of the Nation for the support of schools. But the Government has acted on a different view of its constitutional powers, in making large appropriations of land for educational purposes in the several States. The new States of the West, as well as our Eastern and Middle States, have been favored with large appropriations of school lands by the vote of Congress. And if it is right to do this in one State, why not in another? If it is right to give wild land to educational purposes, why not the confiscated estates of the South? Such a use of these revenues from confiscations for treason seems peculiarly appropriate. It is virtually saying: "We will simply use what we take for the good of "the communities in which the seizure is made. You have "suffered for lack of a free school system for your people "generally, and you shall apply this property to obviate "the evil. The country has suffered from the same cause, "and all we ask is, that we should be secured in future by "the education of all classes of the people. The properties "your people have any of them forfeited shall be used for "this purpose."

But it may be said, the South will not accept your free schools. They are opposed to the education of the negroes, and will not thank you for your appropriations. They consider it unconstitutional to use the national resources for educational purposes. But it must be recollected that these views of the Southern people grew out of the existence of slavery; and their influence may continue to be felt for some time to come, but as the cause has ceased to operate, the effect will gradually vanish. Already the intelligent and liberal-minded at the South are beginning to feel that if the slaves are to be free, the only security is in teaching them self-respect; in developing their minds by schools and reading; in raising their moral tone, and in putting as much mind in them as possible, to increase the value and efficien-

cy of their muscles. There is no doubt that convictions like these will grow upon the South as freedom advances.

To make sure that no race preferences are allowed to vitiate the system, let the confiscated funds be made an educational provision for the several States, on condition that they be applied to each town or community, or school, or district, the same as at the North, *according to the number of children, white and colored, between the ages of five and twenty, or the number to be educated.* Let the white children be in schools by themselves, and the colored children in schools by themselves. There is no need of embarrassing the enterprise by ideas of an intermixture or amalgamation of the races. All that the case requires is that children of all colors should have an equal share in the appropriation, and leave the rest to the operation of local causes and to the developments of time. If the people of any particular community find that they have not children enough for separate schools for white and colored children, and they can devise any plan satisfactory to themselves for uniting them in the same building and under the same teachers, let that be their concern, and not ours. Our business is the diffusion of free school education among all classes and colors, not a war of races, nor unnecessary interference with existing prejudices.

Nothing but wisdom and moderation are necessary to ensure success to meet an appropriation of confiscated property. Every year the people would more and more feel the advantages accruing to themselves from the legal inflictions upon individuals on account of their treasonable practices. Every year the South and North, under the operation of the free school system, would become more and more homogeneous, and the Government more and more stable. Thus individual criminals would be made to minister to the general good, not merely by their penal sufferings from the loss of property, but by the preventive influence against their crime which that property should be made to exert.

I am sure that the subject has only to be understood at the South, and to be introduced to them under proper auspices, to ensure in its favor influential persons in all the States. They do not wish that the North should override them, even in the matter of free schools; but, as an outgrowth of Southern society, they would be accepted with favor. They are willing to secure for the object confiscated estates, provided confiscation must go on, and the application of them to schools is left to their supervision, and not to strangers..

The sooner sectional hostility, growing out of the past, dies away, the better it will be for the country. The North must regard white men as well as negroes, in forecasting for the national triumph over the insurgent sections. It must not merely look to the punishment of criminals by confiscating their property, but to the prevention of crime in the use of that property. P. C.

CREDIT TO THE MONITORS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In the blockade of our extended Southern coast line, indented with numerous sounds and inlets, which was so effectively maintained during a period of three years or more by the Navy, the arduous duties required of the Monitor fleet, at the unsafe anchorage and exposed position off Charleston, S. C., deserve more than ordinary notice. Notwithstanding these conditions, the blockade was preserved with an energy and fearlessness every way creditable to the endurance of the American sailors who served in them, and their brave leaders in command. The elements were not the only difficulties with which they had to contend. They must keep an unceasing watchfulness against a wily enemy seeking their destruction by infernal machines and torpedo boats.

It was rarely the case, during such service, that the commander and executive officer of one of these vessels, when on the advance picket, left the side of the officer of the deck, pilot, and quartermaster of the watch stationed on the turret, nor did the crew enjoy the comforts of their hammocks. With guns loaded and primed, and trained on the channels accessible to the use of adventurous blockade runners; the men grasping the lock laniards of their pieces; all eyes were strained during the long, wearisome hours of darkness, to detect, if possible, a violation of the blockade, while those below, off duty, but ready for the earliest call, were subjected to the confined atmosphere of closed hatches, not unfrequently to the unpleasant sounds of an angry sea above, and the beating of the vessel's overhang against the receding surge. Even those on the reserve, after their turns of picket duty had expired, felt the obligations of constant readiness, as supports to their brethren on the advance. It was a life of continual anxiety and watchfulness.

It is true that the Monitors, when in this position, were provided with long spars and good nettings, as securities against torpedoes, and that steam tugs passing them in near circles, with guard and scout boats ahead, gave increased confidence; yet there were the swift torpedo boats of the enemy, propelled by steam power, and the rich freights of unfriendly enterprise, "giving aid and comfort" to the enemy, to be watched and captured. So bright were the "eyes of the Government"—as the Secretary of the Rebel Navy styled the war vessels of this country in his speech before the United States Senate before he had yielded to the fatal doctrine of secession—that interest taxed ingenuity to such fineness that small vessels of the size of torpedo boats were constructed, to elude the vigilance of the blockading force, for the transportation of cotton from Rebeldom to Nassau.

This was not the only service required of the Monitors before Charleston. A decided advantage had been gained over the enemy in previous combined attacks of the Army and Navy, and the possession of Morris and Folly Islands, as dépôts for supplies and bases of future operations, were important. These strongholds and favorable positions—as they have since proved themselves to be for the purposes of annoying and distressing the enemy—were to be held at all hazards.

It has been asserted that the iron-clads of the South Atlantic fleet could have entered the harbor of Charleston, reducing Fort Sumter on their way, and forcing the city itself to surrender. In the opinion of the writer—and he is sustained by a maturer professional judgment than his own—this was impossible. Could it have been done with any assurance of success, the officers and men of the Navy were ready to attempt it, and the gallant Admiral of the fleet, to lead his command to its accomplishment; but the majority of naval men thought that, with the few available vessels of that class, without a sufficient number in reserve to support them in the event of accident, such a movement would be injudicious, and perhaps disastrous.

One of the great requisites, in a commander-in-chief, is judgment and discretion in his operations; and those familiar with military and naval science, will be forced to the admission that they have been handsomely exercised in the instance cited. S. A. B.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In looking over *'s article on the "Requirements of the Naval Academy," I was struck with the ability with which he presents the subject in its various lights. His suggestions are scattered through a long article, however, thus losing much force. I beg to be allowed to concentrate them, adding a few ideas of my own. I speak from experience.

It has been estimated that each midshipman graduated costs the Government between $1,500 and $2,000, and every one entered costs a proportion of that sum. The honor of the country depends upon the manner in which it is represented in the Service, and the efficiency of the Navy depends upon this in an equal degree.

These reasons demand—First: *More care in the selection of candidates.* Congressmen have hitherto, as a rule, sent sons of their friends to the Academy without regard to their ability. Let them take, without partiality, the best scholars in the schools of their districts hereafter, paying some attention to their physical capacity.

Second: *More rigid examinations, physical and mental, upon entering.* If more care be taken in selecting candidates there would be no need of stricter mental examinations. The physical is much easier than that of West Point, and should be more severe.

Third: *More thoroughness in the studies of the first year.* Habits of study formed in the first year are of great influence on the midshipmen during the remainder of their course. The formation of such habits is of more importance than the matter learned in doing so.

Fourth: *More attention to the qualification of Midshipmen for officers.* Nearly every class graduated has one or more in it who have not the natural *ability to command*, the first qualification of an officer. Any good student can go through the Academy, but it is by no means certain that he will therefore prove a good officer.

Fifth: More attention to the instruction of French and Spanish. These languages, besides being elegant accomplishments, are of great use to an officer. They are only partially taught.

Sixth: More discrimination in keeping midshipmen who have failed at any examination. I will say under this head only that there is room and demand for more care.

It has been proposed to select one half of the Midshipmen from the apprentice ship *Sabine* hereafter. It is plain that the officers of our Navy should represent the whole country. This will not be the case if they are selected from the apprentices in such a large proportion. The apprentices naturally come from the sea-board. By this there would be danger of introducing a considerable foreign element into the body of our Naval officers.

JUNE 27, 1865. F.

THE REGULAR ARMY MONUMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In common with many other contributors, I would like to ask, through the medium of your paper, the committee having the matter in charge, what steps have been taken towards the erection of the "Regular Army Monument" at West Point. The Regular Army can afford to erect to the memory of its "fallen brave," a monument that will not only do honor to those whose names are inscribed thereon, but that will be a credit and adornment to its Alma Mater; and it ought to be done at once. If the fund contributed be not sufficient, I would suggest that the contributors double their subscriptions, and that any who may have omitted to forward his *mite*, be reminded; for certainly all desire to lend their aid to so worthy an object. Let the work go on. "IUKA."

FORT MONROE, VA., June 17, 1865.

PURSUANT to orders from the War Department, the Sixth United States Infantry reported on the 21st of May, 1865, for duty to the Major-General commanding the Department of the South at Hilton Head, S. C., and were by him ordered to report for assignment to duty to Brevet-Major-General Grover, commanding District of Savannah, Ga., who placed the regiment on duty in the city of Savannah. The following is a list of officers on duty with the regiment:

At Savannah.—Colonel J. D. Greene, commanding regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel H B.Clitz; First Lieutenant J. W. Clows, Adjutant; First Lieutenant J. P. Schindel, Assistant Regimental Quartermaster. Company B—First Lieutenant A. H. Freeman, Second Lieutenant James McKim. Company G—Captain H. S. Hawkins and First Lieutenant C. M. Pyne, Brevet Captain U. S. A. Company H—First Lieutenant Thomas Britton. Company I—Captain John J. Upham, First Lieutenant C. M. Bailey. *At Fort Pulaski*—Captain M. Bryant, commanding. Company D—Captain M. Bryant and Second Lieutenant S. Baker. Company K—First Lieutenant Joseph B. Rife.

ORDERS have been issued reducing the Mississippi Squadron to fifteen vessels. Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee will remain in command, with Lieutenant-Commanders E. Y. McCauley, J. J. Cornwell, and J. P. Foster, as his three division commanders. Three gunboats are left at the mouth of the Red River. All the mortar vessels, and all the iron-clads, except the *Tennessee* and *Missouri*, are ordered to Memphis, and will at once be put out of commission. All the other vessels now in the squadron will be sent up to Mound City immediately, and also be put out of commission. The *Tempest* will hereafter be the flagship of the squadron.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

GENERAL Canby arrived at Cairo on the 26th of June.

MAJOR-General Rawlins and family have left Washington for a visit to the West.

COLONEL J. C. Briscoe, of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, is made a Brigadier-General by brevet.

BREVET Major Edward Moale has been made a full Lieutenant and Assistant Adjutant-General in the Regular Army.

COLONEL Reno, formerly of General Torbert's staff, has been brevetted Brigadier for gallant and meritorious services.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Mann, of the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, is promoted to be a Brigadier-General by brevet.

MAJOR-General Sickles left the Isthmus of Panama on June 16th for New York, where he arrived on Monday, the 26th.

COLONEL Thomas O. Osborne, Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, has been made a full Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

COLONEL J. H. Potter, Chief of Staff of the Twenty-fourth army corps, has been promoted to be a full Brigadier-General.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Frederick C. Newhall, Assistant Adjutant-General on Major-General Sheridan's staff, has resigned.

GENERAL Rucker, of the Quartermaster's Department, has been appointed Brevet Brigadier-General in the Regular Army.

BRIGADIER Generals Andrew J. Hamilton, Edward Harlan, Robert A. Cameron, A. J. Lightburn and Joseph Bailey have resigned.

MAJOR-General E. O. C. Ord, lately commanding the Department of Virginia, has been assigned to the command of the Department of Ohio.

COLONEL E. Whittlesey, Commissioner of the Refugees and Freedmen's Bureau, has arrived in Raleigh, and established his headquarters there.

MAJOR-General Meade declines an invitation to visit Boston on the Fourth of July on account of a prior engagement to be at Gettysburgh on that day.

BREVET Major-General Alfred Gibbs and Brevet Brigadier General Fitzhugh, United States Volunteers, have been ordered to report to Major-General Sheridan.

MAJOR-General George Crook has been relieved from command of his cavalry corps, and ordered to report to the Adjutant-General by letter from his place of residence.

MAJOR-General Gordon Granger assumed command of all troops within the State of Texas, on the 17th of June. General Granger is under orders of Major-General Sheridan.

BY direction of the President a court-martial, with Brevet Major-General J. B. Ricketts as president, has been ordered to convene at Annapolis for the trial of such cases as may come before it.

BRIGADIER-General R. H. Jackson, commanding a division of the Twenty-fifth army corps, under Major-General Godfrey Weitzel, has been promoted to the rank of Brevet Major-General.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel D. E. Clapp, Thirty-Eighth United States Colored Troops, who was in April last dismissed the service by Major-General Ord, has been reinstated by the Secretary of War.

A MAGNIFICENT silver salver and tea-sett was a few days ago presented to Colonel Wilson, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Army of the Potomac, by the officers of the Commissary Department.

BREVET Brigadier-General James L. Donaldson, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, has been appointed Chief Quartermaster of the military division of the Tennessee under Major-General George H. Thomas.

MAJOR-General Augur has returned from furlough, and resumed command of the Department of Washington; Major-General Parke, temporarily in command of that Department, is in charge of the District of Alexandria.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel J. W. Waite has been relieved from duty as Acting Assistant Inspector General at the headquarters of the Department of Washington, and ordered to St. Louis to report to his regiment, the Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

MAJOR E. H. Little has been promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Volunteers, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford promoted, and Captain Frank K. Smith to be Major, vice Major E. H. Little promoted.

MAJOR-General J. M. Schofield, accompanied by Colonel Wherry, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, Major Lord, and Captain Winslow, of his staff, arrived in Washington on Sunday from Newbern. General Schofield arrived in New York on Wednesday.

LIEUTENANT-General Grant and Major-General Hooker have accepted Governor Fenton's invitation to be present on the occasion of the presentation of the flags borne by the New-York regiments throughout the war to the State, on the Fourth of July next.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Albert Ordway, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, has been appointed Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of Virginia, Major-General Alfred H. Terry commanding, in place of General Patrick, resigned.

FIRST Lieutenant D. A. Nevin, Adjutant of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York Infantry, and First Lieutenant D. Beebe, Adjutant of the Third New York Infantry, have been announced upon the personal staff of Major-General N. M. Curtis.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel S. M. Lyman, Medical Inspector U. S. A., has been ordered, at the request of the Commissary-General of Prisoners, to make an inspection of the rebel prison camps near New York, in order to ascertain the cause of the excessive mortality among the prisoners.

SECOND Lieutenant James Hough, Veteran Reserve Corps, has been promoted to be First Lieutenant, to date from the 3d April, 1865, he having appeared before the Board for examination of officers, at Washington, D. C., and passed a creditable examination.

A BOARD of six engineer officers, consisting of Brevet Major-General Benham, Colonel Alexander, and others, has been appointed to convene at Boston, for the purpose of examining the New England coast and its defences, from Cape Cod to Quoddy Head, at the entrance of the St. Croix river.

THE officers of the Second division, Twentieth corps (General John W. Geary), have formed an association "for the perpetuation of the ties of friendship and brotherhood formed in the field." This association is named the "White Star Union," and is to meet in anniversary session on the second day of each September. The first anniversary meeting will be held on September 2d next in Philadelphia.

MAJOR-General Thomas, commanding the Military Division of the Tennessee, embracing the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, with headquarters at Nashville, has assigned Major-General Palmer to command in Kentucky, Major-General Stoneman in Tennessee, Major-General Steedman in Georgia, Major-General Humphrey in Florida, and Major-General C. R. Woods in Alabama.

A GENERAL Court-Martial finds Captain George Bennett, of the Union Life Guard, guilty of misapplying provisions belonging to the United States, etc., and sentences him to be dismissed the service, and forfeit all pay and allowances due. The findings and sentence are approved. The Union Light Guard is the company of cavalry that attends the President as his body-guard. The command of the company devolves upon Lieutenant Jamieson.

REAR-Admiral Dahlgren arrived at Washington from the South Atlantic squadron on Thursday, June 21st, on the United States steam ship *Pawnee*, Lieutenant William Whitehead. The *Pawnee* was accompanied by the *Geranium*, Acting Master Henry Pease, jr., commanding, and the *Iris*, Acting Ensign Danes, commanding. Admiral Dahlgren has three months leave from duty, has come North from Washington on pleasure and private business.

BREVET Brigadier-General Wager Swayne, late Colonel of the Forty-third Ohio Volunteers, who lost a leg at the battle of River's Bridge, S. C., has been temporarily appointed Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen for the State of Alabama, in place of Colonel T. W. Osborne, of the First New York Artillery. The former appointee is delayed at home by the breaking of his arm by a railroad accident while on his way to report to General Howard.

BRIGADIER-General T. F. Meagher, who has recently resigned from the Volunteer service, is the officer who raised and commanded the old Irish Brigade, of the Army of the Potomac, with which he did good service until his brigade was entirely broken up by losses, when he resigned. He was subsequently reinstated in command, and assigned to the command of a garrison in the Department of Tennessee, where he remained until ordered to join General Sherman, on his arrival at the Atlantic coast.

MAJOR-General Hurlbut, of Illinois, who for a year past has commanded the Department of the Gulf, has demanded a court-martial, on account of charges advanced against him while in that command, by Major-General W. F. Smith and others. The court-martial in the case of General Hurlbut will be one of the largest convened during the war, it being composed of seven Major-Generals from Major-General Canby's Department, and several from the North. The trial will probably take place in New Orleans.

BREVET Brigadier-General A. L. Pearson, late commanding officer of the First brigade, First division, Fifth corps—prior to his leaving the Service—received the appointment of Brevet Major-General United States Volunteers, to rank as such from May 1st, 1865. General Pearson entered the service as a Captain in the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was among the youngest Major-Generals in the United States Army, being but 28 years of age.

A NEW board has been ordered by the War Department for the examination of officers appointed for Major-General Hancock's First Army corps. The board consists of the following named officers:—Brigadier-General T. H. Neill, Brigadier-General Francis Fessenden, Brigadier-General C. H. Morgan, Colonel Charles Bird, Lieutenant-Colonel M. T. Gallagher and Surgeon Thomas Betton, of the First corps. This board assembled on the 22d of June at Camp Stoneman, D. C., where the troops of the corps are encamped.

BRIGADIER-General George H. Gordon, commanding the District of Virginia, has been relieved, and has left Norfolk for Boston. He turned over the affairs of the district to Colonel Howard, Thirteenth New York Heavy Artillery, who is merely to act as commander of the military station at the post of Norfolk. General Gordon's staff, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Harris, A. A. G.; Major Markloy, A. A. G.; Major John A. Darling, Lieutenant S. R. Morgan, and Lieutenant O. P. Brown, are either ordered to their regiments or mustered out of service.

MAJOR W. H. Lamson died in Lowell, Massachusetts, on Sunday, June 25th, at the age of thirty-five. On the 16th of September, 1861, he was commissioned as a Lieutenant in the Sixteenth Massachusetts, but was discharged on the 31st March in the following year on account of disability. He was instrumental in organizing two companies in Lowell for the Thirty-third regiment, and was commissioned as a Captain in that regiment July 31st, 1862. May 12, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of Major, which position he held until the time of his discharge on account of ill health, March 8, 1864.

J. M. EYSTER, late Captain, Eighteenth United States Infantry, sentenced by a General Court-Martial "To be "imprisoned at such place as the Secretary of War may "direct, for and during the term of six calendar months, "and that he refund to the United States the sum of nine "hundred and fifty-three dollars and thirty-five cents, "($953 35,) the sum so embezzled, and that he be cashiered "and dishonorably dismissed the service of the United "States," and undergoing execution of sentence at Fort Delaware, as promulgated in General Court-Martial Orders, No. 82, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, February 15, 1865, will be released from confinement upon repayment of the amount of money which he was found to have embezzled.

THE following officers in the Department of the South have recently been promoted:—Brigadier-General E. E. Potter, to be Brevet Major-General U. S. V.; Brigadier-General John P. Hatch, to be Brevet Major-General U. S. V.; Colonel C. L. Kilburn, U. S. A., to be Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. V.; Major C. W. Thomas, U. S. V., to be Brevet Major U. S. A.; Major B. W. Thompson, Provost-Marshal-General of this Department, Thirty-second U. S. C. T., to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment; Captain Charles R. Suter, U. S. Engineers, to be Brevet Major U. S. A.; Captain Leslie Smith, U. S. A., to be Brevet Major, U. S. A.; Captain S. M. Taylor, A. A. G. on General Saxton's staff, to be Brevet Major U. S. V.; First Lieutenant Isaac N. Arnold, U. S. A., to be Brevet Captain U. S. A.

ON the evening of the 10th of June, Surgeon B. J. D. Irwin, Superintendent of the Military General Hospitals at Memphis, Tenn., was presented with an elegant breast-pin by the surgeons of the different hospitals. After the reading of a series of resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the hospital surgeons, in which the chief surgeon's distinguished services and their appreciation of him as an officer and gentleman were appropriately and feelingly alluded to, the present was conveyed to Dr. Irwin by Surgeon Studie, in a brief address. Dr. Irwin, in a few fitting words, thanked the donors for their beautiful gift. In an entertainment which followed, Surgeon Studie proposed the health of Surgeon John E. Summers, Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., and Medical Inspector for the Department, who pleasantly acknowledged the compliment. The whole affair was very hearty and agreeable.

The following named officers are announced by Colonel W. A. Howard, commanding, as constituting the Staff of the sub-district of Norfolk, Virginia:—Brevet Colonel A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M., Post Quartermaster; Surgeon J. J. Delamater, United States Volunteers, Medical Director; Major F. R. Hassler, Thirteenth New-York Artillery, Acting Ordnance Officer; Captain William N. Felt, United States Volunteers, Post Commissary of Subsistence, Norfolk; Captain George F. Thompson, United States Volunteers, Post Commissary of Subsistence, Portsmouth; Captain T. R. Scarborough, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Lieutenant G. R. Vernon, Fourteenth United States Infantay, Assistant Commissary of Musters; Lieutenant Charles P. Brown, Fifteenth Connecticut Volunteers, Assistant Commissary of Musters; Lieutenant Howard Rogers, Thirteenth New-York Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

AT the sale of vessels lately attached to the Potomac Flotilla held in Washington June 24, the following vessels were knocked down:—Wooden side-wheel steamer *Baltimore*, length 200 feet; $16,690; purchaser, Thomas Clyde, of Philadelphia. Propeller *Watch*, length 62 feet, $2,600; purchaser, Robert Lear, of Baltimore. The single engine propeller *Teazer*, length 80 feet; $2,500; purchaser, James Bigler, New York. The double engine propeller *Resolute*, length 81 feet: $6,300; purchaser, T. J. Southard, Richmond, Me. Single engine propeller *Zeta*, length 53 feet; $150; purchaser, Gilbert Vanderwerken, Georgetown, D. C. Wooden propeller *Mystic*, length 157 feet; $9,500; purchaser, T. P. Morgan, Washington. Wooden propeller *Western World*, originally from New York, 178 feet, purchaser, H. R. Hazelhurst, Baltimore. Other vessels were offered but withdrawn, the bids not being high enough. Among them was the *Bat*, paddle wheel steamer, made of steel plates—only $55,000 were offered for her, though her engines are said to be worth more than that. Several tug propellers were offered, but there was no sale for them. About 150 persons, from various parts of the country, were present at the sale. It was announced that three weeks from to-day there will be another large sale of Government vessels.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, By the proclamation of the President of the 15th and 27th of April, 1861, a blockade of certain ports of the United States was set on foot; but, whereas, the reasons for that measure have ceased to exist; now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare and proclaim the blockade aforesaid to be rescinded as to all the ports aforesaid, including that of Galveston and other ports west of the Mississippi River, which ports will be open to foreign commerce on the 1st of July next, on the terms and conditions set forth in my proclamation of the 22d of May last. It is to be understood, however, that the blockade thus rescinded was an international measure, for the purpose of protecting the sovereign rights of the United States. The greater or less subversion of the civil authority in the region to which it applied, and the impracticability of at once restoring that in due efficiency, may, for a season, make it advisable to employ the Army and Navy of the United States toward carrying the laws into effect wherever such employment may be necessary.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

FAREWELL OF MAJOR GENERAL MEADE TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 28, 1865.

Soldiers: This day two years ago I assumed command of you under the orders of the President of the United States. To-day, by virtue of the same authority, the Army ceasing to exist, I have to announce my transfer to other duties and my separation from you.

It is unnecessary to enumerate all that has occurred in these two eventful years, from the grand and decisive battle of Gettysburgh, the turning point of the war, to the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House, suffice it to say that history will do you justice. A grateful country will honor the living, cherish and support the disabled, and sincerely mourn the dead.

In parting from you, your commanding general will ever bear in memory your noble devotion to your country, your patience and cheerfulness under all the privations and sacrifices you have been called on to endure.

Soldiers, having accomplished the work set before us, having vindicated the honor and integrity of our Government and flag, let us return thanks to Almighty God for his blessing in granting us victory and peace, and let us earnestly pray for strength and light to discharge our duties as citizens, as we have endeavored to discharge them as soldiers.

GEORGE G. MEADE, Major General U. S. A.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY.

AN officer of the Fourth regiment U. S. Infantry furnishes us with the following list of general officers who now belong, or have belonged, to that regiment, and a list of battles, sieges and skirmishes in which the regiment has borne a meritorious part since its re-organization in 1808. The list is a valuable one for every member of the Fourth Infantry, and furnishes an interesting chapter in the history of our Army. The Fourth regiment may well be proud of the fact that it has furnished from the ranks of its officers such soldiers as GRANT and SHERIDAN, and the numerous other general officers who stand second only because the list is headed by those two great names. We should be glad to publish a similar record for every regiment in the Army. Is there not some officer in each regiment who has interest enough in its military history to complete the record?

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, U. S. Army.
Major General P. H. Sheridan, U. S. Army.
Major General Silas Casey, U. S. Vols.
Major-General C. C. Augur, U. S. Vols.
Major-General George Crook, U. S. Vols.
Brevet Major-General A. V. Kautz, U. S. Vols.
Brigadier-General Lorenzo Thomas, U. S. Army.
Brigadier General George Wright, U. S. Vols.
Brigadier-General William S. Ketchum, U. S. Vols.
Brigadier-General Henry M. Judah, U. S. Vols.
Brigadier-General Benjamin Alvord, U. S. Vols.
Brigadier-General Henry Prince, U. S. Vols.
Brigadier-General Alexander Hays, U. S. Vols.
Brigadier-General A. J. Slemmer, U. S. Vols.
Brigadier-General David A. Russell, U. S. Vols.
Brigadier General Lewis C. Hunt, U. S. Vols.
Brigadier-General F. T. Dent, U. S. Vols.

BATTLES, SIEGES AND SKIRMISHES.

Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811.—Captain W. C. Baen, killed; Lieutenants George P. Peters and George Gooding, and Ensign Henry Breckstedt, wounded. Total loss, 22 killed and 65 wounded.
Maguago or Brownstown, August 9, 1812.—Lieutenants Charles Larrabee and George P. Peters and Ensign Whistler, wounded; 10 non-commissioned officers and privates killed, and 45 wounded.
La Cole Mill, March 30, 1814.—Loss, 1 killed and 1 wounded.
Siege of Plattsburg, September 6 to 11, 1814.—Loss, 1 killed and 1 wounded.
Apalachicola River, December 15 and 16, 1817.—Brevet Major Peter Muhlenburg, Fourth Infantry, commanding 120 men of Fourth and Seventh Infantry; engagement with Seminoles and negroes. Our loss 2 killed and 13 wounded.
Affair near Towltown, Ga., November 23, 1817.—Lieutenant-Colonel Arbuckle, Fourth Infantry, commanding 300 men of Fourth and Seventh regiments. Loss, 1 killed and 2 wounded.
Capture of Fort San Carlos de Barrancas, Florida, May 26 and 27, 1818.—Major-General Jackson, commanding. Loss in Fourth Infantry, 2 killed.
Dade's Massacre, Florida, December 28, 1835.—Brevet Major Francis L. Dade, Fourth Infantry, commanding battalion of Third Artillery and Fourth Infantry. Attacked by Seminoles and negroes; our men fought, without attempting to retreat, till every man was killed or wounded; but three men escaped.
Withlacoochie River, Florida, December 31, 1835.—Brevet Major-General Duncan L. Clinch, Fourth Infantry, commanding. Captain William M. Graham and 7 enlisted men wounded in Fourth Infantry.
"Gaines' Pen," Florida, February 27, 28, 29, and March 5, 1836.—Loss, 8 wounded. Seven companies of regiment engaged.
Okolikaha, Florida, March 31, 1836.—Loss, 1 wounded. Six companies of regiment engaged.
Thlonotosassa, Fla., April 27, 1836.—Loss, 2 killed and 3 wounded.
Affair on Clair River, Florida, February 8, 1837.—Boat expedition, commanded by Captain George W. Allen, Fourth Infantry. Loss, 1 killed.
Okeechobee, Florida, December 25, 1837.—Colonel Z. Taylor, commanding. Lieutenant John L. Hooper, Fourth Infantry, and 18 privates wounded, and 5 killed.
Pilaklikaha, Florida, April 19, 1842.—Loss not known.
Palo Alto, May 8, 1846.—Captain John Page, mortally wounded. Total loss, 2 killed and 3 wounded.
Resaca dela Palma, May 9, 1846.—Lieutenant Richard E. Cochrane, killed. Total loss, 4 killed and 6 wounded.
Monterey, September 21, 22 and 23, 1846.—Lieutenant Charles Hoskins, killed, and Lieutenant R. M. Graham, mortally wounded. Total loss, 9 killed, 5 mortally wounded, and 24 wounded.
Siege of Vera Cruz, March 8 to 28, 1847.—No loss.
"Affair of Colonel McIntosh," June 6, 1847.—6 killed and wounded.
"Affairs of Major Lally," August 10, 12, 15 and 19, 1847.—12 killed and wounded.
Churubusco, August 20, 1847.—3 killed, 8 wounded and 4 missing.
El Molino del Rey, September 8, 1847.—Lieutenants H. E. Prince, Sidney Smith, H. M. Judah and George Lincoln, wounded. Total loss, 8 killed, 59 wounded, and 1 missing.
Chapultepec, September 12 and 13, 1847.—Lieutenant A. P. Rogers, killed, and Lieutenant M. Maloney, wounded.
Capture of City of Mexico, September 14, 1847.—Lieutenant Sidney Smith, mortally wounded. Total loss on September 12, 13 and 14, 11 killed and 36 wounded.
Galaxa, November 24, 1847.—Lieutenant Henderson Ridgley, killed.
Red Bluffs, (Cal.), March 24, 1852.—Lieutenant E. Russell, killed.
Rogue River, (Oregon), August, 1853.—Captain Bradford R. Alden, wounded.
Brannan's Prairie, (W. T.), December 4, 1855.—Lieutenant W. A. Slaughter, killed.
White River, (W. T.), 1856.—Lieutenant A. V. Kautz, wounded.
Rogue River Campaign, March, April and May, 1856.—Under command of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Buchanan, Fourth Infantry.
Siege of Yorktown, April 5 to May 4, 1862.—Loss not known.
Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862.—Captain R. N. Scott and Lieutenant Julius W. Adams, wounded; loss of enlisted men not known.
Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862.—Loss not known.
Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862.—Captain Joseph B. Collins, wounded; other loss not known.
Antietam, September 17, 1862.—Lieutenants Robert P. McKibbon and John Miller, wounded; other loss not known.
Fredericksburgh, December 13, 14 and 15, 1862.—Captain A. R. Benedict and Lieutenant Ira F. Gensel, wounded, (the latter died of wound); other loss not known.
Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863.—Loss not known.
Gettysburgh, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863.—Lieutenants Samuel F. Crowley and George Williams, wounded; other loss not known.
Wilderness, May, 1864.—Captains Charles H. Brightly and Thomas A. Martin and Lieutenant John Simons, wounded; other loss not known.
Spottsylvania, 1864.—Loss not known.
North Anna River, 1864.—Lieutenants George Atcheson and Samuel T. Crowley, wounded; other loss not known.
Cool Arbor, 1864.—Loss not known.
Petersburgh.—Captain Alexander Carolin and Lieutenants R. P. McKibbon and F. J. S. Hassler, wounded; other loss not known.

It is said the Government intends to send the *Monadnock* and *Miantonomah*, both wooden Monitors, and built in Government yards, to Europe. We hope the report is true.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

THE Report of the Secretary of War for 1864, is now published. Its great length precludes the possibility of our publishing it in full this week. Included in it are the reports of the different bureaus of the War Dedartment; the Adjutant-General's, Paymaster-General's, Ordnance, Engineer's, Subsistence, Quartermaster-General's, Provost-Marshal-General's, and Surgeon-General's reports. Some of the more important statistics are presented in the abstract given below:

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

From the Adjutant-General's Report we learn that from the 1st of January, 1864, to the 31st of October of the same year the enlistments into the Regular Army numbered 13,019 men, and the transfers from the Army to the Navy, in the same period, numbered 2,568 men.

Between the 1st of November, 1863, and the 31st of October, 1864, there were forwarded to to the field:

One, two, and three year's recruits, for old and new organizations	366,459
Drafted men	42,727
One-Hundred-day troops	80,640
	489,826

In the same period there were mustered out and discharged:

Three year volunteers	51,174
One-hundred-day troops	80,640
Veterans furloughed and returned to the field	136,300
Total discharged, forwarded, and furloughed	757,940

Over two hundred flags captured from the rebels in various battles, have been received. They have been properly labelled, registered, and deposited for safe keeping. Many others are supposed to have been disposed of by persons who captured, or had them in possession, in ignorance of their being public property.

One hundred and six enlisted men were presented with medals of honor for capturing rebel flags and other acts of bravery.

THE COLORED TROOPS.

Colonel Foster, in charge of the bureau of colored troops, reports that on the 31st of October, 1863, there were fifty-eight regiments of colored troops, numbering thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and seven men October 20, 1864, there were in the service one hundred and forty regiments, including all arms, with a total strength of one hundred and one thousand nine hundred and fifty, divided as follows, viz:

Twelve regiments artillery, heavy	12,226
Artillery (light,) eight batteries	853
Six regiments cavalry	5,665
One hundred and twenty one regiments infantry	83,280
Total	101,950

This branch of the service, up to that time (October 20, 1864) lost by battle, discharges, desertions, and diseases, 33,139 men. From July 4th, 1864, to October 15th, 1864, 2,510 colored recruits were mustered into the service.

Up to November 7th, 1864, General L. Thomas had organized along the Mississippi river the following colored troops:

Four regiments of cavalry	4,800
Six regiments of heavy artillery	10,800
Four companies of light artillery	720
Forty regiments of infantry	40,000
Total	56,320

The number of soldiers would have been larger but for the pressing need for the negroes in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

The total amount expended by this department for the year was $6,345,191 74. The amount appropriated by Congress for the prosecution of the works on which this sum has been expended, including the Military Academy, was $6,959,247.

The Military Academy has continued to fulfill the purpose for which it was created, by collecting and procuring from all nations the arts and sciences connected with the defence of our country, and imparting the knowledge of them, so far as it is applicable to our people, to the cadets enjoying the benefit of a military education at this national institution.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The supplies of subsistence stores for the Army have been mostly procured in the markets of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, and St. Louis, and forwarded from these points to the principal depots for the several armies in the field, whence they have been distributed to minor, less permanent, or more advanced depots, according to the varying wants and positions of the troops. Subsistence stores to a limited extent have also been purchased at many other points when required for local issues.

The reduction of the ration by act of June 20, 1864, to the ration as it existed before the act of August 3, 1861, is proved to be a measure of economy, whilst it provides the soldier with a sufficient quantity of food. Some officers familiar with the subject are of opinion that the ration may be improved without adding materially to its cost, in which opinion General Dyer refuses to concur.

JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The operations of this bureau for the sixteen months previous to March, 1865, were as follows:

Number of records of general courts-martial and military commissions reviewed	33,896
Number of reports made as to the regularity of proceedings on applications for restoration to the service, the pardon of offenders, the remission or commutation of sentences, and upon miscellaneous questions referred to this office	9,340

THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The report of this officer is, in many respects, the most interesting of the documents from which we quote. The report is dated November 15, 1864. From July 1st, 1864, up to that time, 150,000 names were added to the enrollment list, and 285,308 names stricken off. This enrollment showed the national forces, not called out up to November 1, 1864, to consist of 2,784,226 men. In the draft of 1864, the quota drafted for was 194,962, with fifty per cent. added. Of this number 39,417 failed to report, and 164,887 were exempted from physical and other causes, 52,287 paid commutation, 26,002 furnished substitutes, and 9,848 were held to service.

On the 1st of May, 1864, another draft was drawn.

The total deficiency drafted for was	50,367
The number reported and examined	85,861
The number exempted for physical disability	21,446
The number exempted for other causes	19,648
The number held to personal service	3,418
The number furnished substitutes	8,903
The number who paid commutation	32,446

On September 14, 1864, another draft was had, and the result, known up to November 1st, was as follows:

Number reported and examined	72,432
Number exempted for physical disability	20,332
Number exempted for other causes	19,097
Number held to personal service	19,068
Number furnished substitutes	13,345

The recruiting in rebel States did not progress as satisfactorily as the loyal governors anticipated. The result on November 1st was as follows:

Total number of recruiting agents appointed by Governors of loyal States to recruit in rebel States	1,645
Total number of recruits obtained by these agents	2,834

Recapitulation of forces raised and mustered into service for one, two, or three years between November 1, 1863, and November 1, 1864.

FOR THE ARMY.

Volunteers, white and colored, in loyal States, between November 1, 1863 and November 1, 1864	402,998
Volunteers enlisted in the States in rebellion, between January and October 15, 1864, and not embraced in the	22,143
Recruits for Regular Army, between January 1, 1864, and October 31, 1864	15,841
Veterans who re-enlisted before the expiration of their terms of service, between November 1, 1863, and November 1, 1864	126,566
Drafted men and substitutes for drafted men, and men liable to draft, to November 1, 1864	75,559
	650,709
Enlistments in the naval service, between February 24, 1864, and November 1, 1864	22,930
Enlistments in the marine corps, between February 24, 1864, and November 1, 1864	1,753
	675,452

In estimating the number of troops called into service it has been the rule of the Department to take into account the whole number of men mustered, without regard to the fact that the same persons may have been previously discharged after having been accepted and credited on preceding calls.

A large part (near two hundred thousand) of the men accepted in the years 1861 and 1862 were soon found to be unfit for service, and were discharged. (This accounts, partially, for the large excess carried forward from the calls of 1862 and deducted from those of 1863).

The amount of money received from commutation prior to November 1, 1863, as stated in the last annual report, was	$10,518,000 00
The amount received since that report, and prior to November 1, 1864	15,066,599 25
Total received	$25,584,599 25

The number of deserters arrested between October 1, 1863, and September 30, 1864, was 39 392.

The total number arrested from the time this branch of the bureau went into operation, May 1, 1863, to September 30, 1864, was 60,760, being an average of 3,574 per month; from which it may be inferred that not many who remain in the country escape arrest.

Accompanying General Fry's report, are twenty-two tables of medical statistics, with comparison statements.

The following is the number examined, and the number rejected for physical and mental disability, together with the ratio per 1,000 of exemptions under the first draft:

States.*	Number rejected.	Number examined.	Ratio per 1,000.
Maine	5,943	14 304	415 47
New Hampshire	2,591	7,375	351 32
Vermont	2,183	6,719	324 89
Massachusetts	12,344	29 028	425.24
Rhode Island	1,320	4 047	322.18
Connecticut	3,164	10,818	292.47
New York, southern division	6,338	24,627	257 35
New York, northern division	8 627	27,668	311.91
New York, western division	10 524	29,759	353.64
Pennsylvania, eastern division	9.806	36,294	270.18
Pennsylvania, western division	10,130	35,607	284 46
Delaware	694	2,175	319.08
Maryland	1,116	4,821	231.48
District of Columbia	1,084	4,240	252 68
Wisconsin	2,671	12,237	218 27
Michigan	1,549	5,379	278 27
Total	80,134	255,188	314.02

Under the second draft the same exhibit is as follows.

States *	Number exempted.	Number examined.	Ratio per 1,000.
New Hampshire	441	1,441	306.
Vermont	48	197	243.6
Massachusetts	1,847	6,689	274 6
New York	1,668	6,639	251.5
New Jersey	1,446	7,728	187 1
Pennsylvania	2,480	10.941	226 67
Delaware	369	1.692	218 09
Maryland	2,655	7,686	345.43
Minnesota	1,056	3,125	237.92
Kentucky	961	4,461	215 42
Ohio	2,649	10,299	257.21
Michigan	136	368	369 56
Total	15,744	61,257	257.02

*In those States not named there were no drafts.

Table showing the ratio of exemptions from military service for mental and physical infirmities in the United States, France, Great Britain, and Belgium.

Nations.	Years.	Ratio rejected per 1,000 examined.	
United States	1863	314.02	
	1864*	.....	257.02
France	1831 to 1843	324.4	
	1859	.....	317
Great Britain	1832 to 1851, and 1860 to 1862.	317.3	
Belgium	1851 to 1855	320.6	

*Supplementary draft.

The average measurement of the chests (at inspiration) of recruits, substitutes, and drafted men in certain States was as follows:—

New Hampshire, 34.62 inches; Vermont, 36.5; Massachusetts, 34.83; New York, 35.30; New Jersey, 34.87; Pennsylvania, 34 92; Delaware, 35; Maryland, 35 42; Minnesota, 36 1; Kentucky, 33.58; Ohio, 35.79; Michigan, 36. Total, 35 16.

The average height of the same persons were as follows:—

New Hampshire, 5 feet 5 73 inches; Vermont, 5 7.62; Massachusetts, 5 6 74; New York, 5 6 5; New Jersey, 5 6.86; Pennsylvania, 5 7.08; Delaware, 5.05; Maryland, 5 5.93; Minnesota, 5 5 56; Kentucky, 5 7.02; Ohio, 5 6 64, Michigan, 5 8. Total height, 5 6.44

THE VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

The medical statistics of the Veteran Reserve Corps are very interesting.

The principal disabilities for which enlisted men have been transferred to this corps is as follows:—

Gun-shot wounds, chronic diarrhœa, injuries, disease of heart, rheumatism, hernia.

The ratio per thousand of gun-shot wounds greatly exceeds that of any other disability for which men have been transferred, (242.35 per thousand,) or nearly every fourth man in this corps has been transferred to it on account of disability produced by honorable wounds.

The list of injuries is not included in this report; if it should it would give a ratio of 326.72 per thousand, nearly every third man.

The prevalence of diarrhœa in its several stages in the Army of the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1862, was 653.47 cases in every thousand men; it is not, therefore, a matter of surprise that the ratio of this disease, in the disabilities of the Veteran Reserve Corps, in its chronic form, is found to be 91 56 per thousand.

Disease of the heart occurs in the ratio of 69.30 per thousand, or one in 14. This disease has been one of the most prolific causes for the discharge of men from the service. For the first two months of 1864, the ratio per thousand discharged for disease of the heart, was 137. In chronic rheumatism the ratio is 54 44 per thousand, or less than one in every 18.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The total amount of funds received by this department for the year ending June 30, 1864, was	$12,263,988 08
The disbursements were	11,025,791 33

One hundred and eighty-two general hospitals, with a capacity of eighty-four thousand four hundred and seventy-two (84,472) beds, were in operation at the date of the last annual report. During the summer campaigns it was found necessary to establish additional ones, and increase the capacity of those nearest the scenes of active operations, giving one hundred and ninety (190) hospitals, with a capacity of one hundred and twenty thousand five hundred and twenty-one (120,521) beds, on the 30th June, 1864.

During the year the health of the entire Army was better than is usual with troops engaged so constantly on active duty and in arduous campaigns. No destructive epidemics prevailed in any section, and the number of sick and wounded, although large, has been comparatively small in the proportion it has borne to the whole Army. At the close of the year the number of sick and wounded, both with their commands and in general hospitals, was less than sixteen (16) per cent. of the strength of the Army. Of this number 9.3 per cent. were sick, and 6.46 per cent. wounded. The number sick with their respective commands was four per cent., and in general hospitals 5.3 per cent. of the strength. Of the 6.46 per cent wounded, nearly one, per cent. were with their respective commands, the rest in general hospitals.

The work of reducing the sick reports of the Army has not advanced sufficiently to present a detailed statistical report of sickness and mortality during the year, but it is evident that the completed tables will exhibit a lower rate of mortality than in previous years. The deaths from disease during June, 1864, were 2.98 per thousand of mean strength; from wounds, 3.10 per thousand; total deaths 6.08 per thousand, or six tenths of one per cent. for the month. During the same month of the previous year the total was 7.3 per thousand of mean strength, or over seven-tenths of one per cent.

There were furnished during the year to disabled soldiers 669 legs and 339 arms.

The Army Medical Museum continues to increase in value, and is already one of the most instructive pathological collections in the world. A descriptive catalogue is in course of preparation, an examination of which will, it is thought, fully establish the importance of this institution in connection with the surgical and medical history of the war.

THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The Paymaster-General's report is dated November 1st, 1864, and is for the year ending June 30th, 1864. General Brice says:—

The tabular statement herewith presented exhibits a balance in the hands of paymasters at the beginning of the fiscal year, (July 1, 1863,) of $66,688,584 23. This balance, with the requisitions of this office in favor of paymasters and sums received from other sources, amounting to $246,796,281 64, leaves to be accounted for the total sum of $313,484,865 87, which is done as follows, to wit:—

Payments to Regular Army	$6,112,374 81
Payments to Military Academy	159,847 33
Payments to Volunteers	220,853,973 31
Amount of requisitions pending in the treasury, and not issued June 30, 1864	69,100,000 00
Actual balance in hands of paymasters on June 30, 1864	17,258,670 42
	$313,484,865 87

Of these pending requisitions there have, since June 30, 1864, been issued by the Treasury and disbursed to the Army the sum of $68,100,000, leaving yet unissued the sum of $1,000,000, for which requisitions were made before June 30 last.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The amount of appropriations to the department were—$45,273,002 12; the amount of expenditures were—$38,502,822 99.

The following is a report of the ordnance, arms, and ammunition remaining in the arsenals on June 30, 1864:—

Field cannon and siege guns	2,033
Small arms	1,804,947
Pounds of artillery ammunition	1,831,553

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

In this department during the past year accounts to the amount of $284,809,037 72 have passed the official examination required by law, prior to the transmission to the Treasury for final examination and settlement. They number 7,913; 7,828 accounts remain on hand to be examined, relating to disbursements, amounting to $221,339,550 48.

During the year preceding the last annual report from this office the accounts examined and transmitted to the Treasury covered disbursements to the amount of $118,463,312 03.

There were in operation during the year 6,500 miles of military telegraph, of which 76 miles are submarine.

One-half of the above, or 3,000 miles, of which 38 were submarine, was constructed during the war.

About one thousand persons have been constantly employed in this service.

One million eight hundred thousand telegraphic messages were transmitted during the year.

The average cost of these messages, therefore, charging the whole yearly expense of construction, maintenance and operation to them, would be only thirty cents.

There has been purchased during the year about 9,500 army wagons, 1,100 ambulances, and harness for 175,000 animals.

The special reports of animals and means of transportation with the several Armies during the year are imperfect, and the accounts and returns of officers, which contain the exact information, have not yet received their final examination; but it is estimated that there are about 300,000 horses and mules in the service of the Army, of which the horses are about 170,000, and the mules about 130,000.

The reports received from Armies numbering 426,000 enlisted men, show that there were present with the Armies 221,059 animals; among which there are 113,684 serviceable horses, and 87,791 serviceable mules.

With the Armies there were present 17,478 Army wagons of the transport train, exclusive of ambulances and of the artillery carriages, caissons, limbers, &c.

There were purchased during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, 188,718 horses, 32,320 mules; and there were captured from the enemy in the same time, as reported, 20,309 horses, 9,013 mules.

During the first eight months of the year, 1864, the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac was supplied with two remounts, nearly 40,000 horses.

The charge of the National cemeteries and the burial of deceased soldiers, and others dying in the service of the United States in hospitals in and about Washington, is under the jurisdiction of this office, and is probably the most important of my specialties.

The following is the number of men who died in hospitals, in the vicinity of Washington, from August 1, 1861, to August 1, 1864:—

Cemetery.	White.	Black.
Old Soldiers' Home	5,447	529
Union	....	1,012
Harmony	473	2,667
New National, Arlington	2,619	231
	8,539	4,169

The nativity of a portion of these is as follows:—United States, 4,910; England, 142; Ireland, 444; Scotland, 40; Wales, 7; France, 22, and Germany, 306.

THE LATE SURGEON WM. WHELAN, U. S. N.

ACTION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS IN BROOKLYN.

At a meeting of Medical Officers of the U. S. Navy, held at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, June 14th, 1865, to express their feelings on the occasion of the decease of Surgeon William Whelan, U. S. N., late chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; the following preamble and resolutions were submitted and passed:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from his sphere of duty and usefulness, the late head of the Medical Corps of the U. S. Navy—therefore, be it

Resolved, That we take a sad pleasure in recognizing the eminent ability and worth, both public and private, which distinguished the character of the lamented deceased.

Resolved, That we sympathize most deeply and sincerely with his family and friends, feeling that our loss is only second to theirs.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased. B. F. BACHE, Surgeon, U. S. N., Chairman.

C. EVERSFIELD, Surgeon, U. S. N., Secretary.

ACTION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

At a meeting of members of the Medical Corps of the Navy, held at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, on Monday, June 19th, Surgeon Thomas Dillard was called to the chair, and Surgeon Phillip Lansdale was appointed secretary.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, and its object stated, viz.: to give expression to the feeling of the Medical Corps of the Navy on the loss sustained in the recent death of Surgeon William Whelan, late chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

On motion of Surgeon James M. Greene, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to draft resolutions.

The chair appointed Surgeons Greene, Ruschenberger, and Shippen.

After a recess of half an hour, the committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the family and relatives of the deceased in their bereavement, and that we offer them, under so melancholy a dispensation, our heartfelt regret and most sincere condolence.

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Whelan the service has lost one of its best educated and zealous officers. It is surmised that his untiring industry, and unremitting attention to the duties of his office, laid the foundation of the painful disease which terminated his life.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, Dr. Whelan administered the affairs of the office with marked ability and impartiality, manifesting neither preference nor prejudice in the delicate duty of detailing officers for service.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the papers of this city, and that a copy of them be sent to the family of the deceased.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE *Young Rover*, *Circassian*, and *Stettin*, at Charlestown Yard, were put up at auction Thursday, the 22d; and it is supposed the *Wilderness*, *Eolus*, and others of the same class will also soon be sold.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1865.

THE PERMANENT ARMY.

TWO methods of organizing the Army are possible. One is to retain to nearly or quite the number fixed upon as the basis of organization the Volunteers whose terms of service have not yet expired, and which, indeed, have just begun to run. The other is to discharge the Volunteer troops as fast as practicable, whether one year or three of service is yet due from them, and to expand the Regular Army to the size selected for the permanent establishment. The former plan is the more economical, because so many troops now in the field have had their expense of preparation already laid out—recruiting, mustering, transporting, equipping, clothing, payment of bounty for the entire period of service. It is safer, also, because these troops have been drilled and disciplined, are already veterans, are familiar with their duties, and habituated to their organizations. In case of sudden trouble, troops without these advantages would be inferior; and troops newly raised, even though individually old soldiers, would lose something in comparison with organizations for years in the field. Finally, this plan permits more deliberation upon the size of the permanent Army, because in one year from this we shall better know how many troops are needed for the guard and governance of the South, how many for frontier duty along Mexico and the Indian settlements, and how many for the contingencies of foreign troubles. The terms of the Volunteers would be expiring gradually, and they would be succeeded by the gradually increased Regular Army. We certainly shall require a less Army two years hence, unless new complications arise, than we do now.

But, on the other hand, there are several strong reasons for doing away with the present Volunteer Army as rapidly as possible. The first is founded in justice and in gratitude to the heroic soldiers who have saved the Nation and covered themselves and our arms with glory. Peace having come, our claims on them for a few more or less months of service should be given up cheerfully and gladly, as soon as public safety will permit. This is one way in which we can help to discharge that "only debt the Nation "can never pay"—its debt of gratitude to its defenders. And, again, in any event, the organization of the Volunteers can last but a year or two, and the work will then have to be done again which we partly do now. It would be well to make the Army as permanent as possible at the start.

Which plan will be adopted, or whether, as is more likely, a combination may not be made of the two, can be inferred somewhat from the recent decided reductions and reorganizations of the Volunteer forces. It seems advisable that there should be an increase of our permanent Army to about one hundred thousand men. Our regiments of infantry should all be organized on the same footing. The regimental organizations of artillery might, perhaps, advantageously be broken up, and a Corps of Artillery formed. The new officers created by an increase of the Army should be filled by selection from the Regular and Volunteer forces. Items providing for these and similar changes should be inserted in the law increasing the Regular Army. We should be very glad to have members of the Military Committee in Congress get these and similar desirable changes through. On one or two points we will speak more particularly. Of all subjects in connection with the new Army, its size and the rule adopted for obtaining appointments therein are the most interesting to officers and the most universally discussed. Certain principles on the latter head appear to be founded in justice, and we will present them for consideration and discussion.

All vacancies arising in established regiments, staff corps, and departments, to and including the grade of colonel, should be filled by promotion according to seniority, except in case of disability or other incompetency. Promotion to and including the rank of captain should be made regimentally, and to the higher grades according to the arm of service, and in the Staff Departments, Engineers, and Ordnance according to corps.

Appointments to the rank of general officers should be made by selections from the Regular Army and from Volunteers or Militia at the time being in the military service of the United States.

Vacancies in the lowest grade should be filled by the appointment of graduates of the Military Academy, and of such officers of Volunteers or Militia at the time in the military service of the United States, and such meritorious non-commissioned officers of the Army as shall have passed a satisfactory examination as to physical ability, moral character, attainments, and general fitness for the service before a competent Board. Much discussion, and much dissatisfaction, too, would inevitably take place with regard to the character, composition, and powers of such a Board. But, since it will be invested with extraordinary powers, and decide the fortunes of the applicants, it should consist of not less than three field officers of the Regular Army. The members of this Board should be designated by the Secretary of War.

Appointments in the lowest grade in the Adjutant-General's, Inspector-General's, Quartermaster's, and Subsistence Departments, and Signal Corps, should be made by selection from the line of the Army of the grade next below that to which such appointment would entitle the applicants. But officers thus transferred should, upon receiving their commissions, vacate their positions in the line. And all such transfers should be equalized as far as practicable among the several regiments, and, to this end, not more than one officer from any one regiment should be appointed in the same staff corps or department till an officer from a different regiment shall have received and accepted an appointment in that staff corps or department.

Having thus distinctly put forth some views on appointments and promotions, let us say a word or two with regard to the organization of the infantry and cavalry. Of the artillery we spoke above, intimating the opinion that the present regimental organization might be profitably exchanged for a corps organization. The infantry regiments should all be organized on the same footing. Perhaps something like the following might be adopted as the scheme for infantry and cavalry:—

INFANTRY.

The three-battalion organization, now existing in regiments numbered from 11 to 19 inclusive, to be broken up, and all infantry regiments to be organized as follows:—

1 colonel,	1 sergeant-major,
1 lieutenant-colonel,	1 quartermaster sergeant,
2 majors,	1 commissary sergeant,
1 adjutant (an extra lieut.),	1 hospital steward,
1 quartermaster and commissary (an extra lieut.),	2 principal musicians,

Band as now authorized by law for regular infantry.

Ten companies—each company to consist of

1 captain,	4 sergeants,
1 first lieutenant,	8 corporals,
1 second lieutenant,	2 musicians,
1 first sergeant,	1 wagoner,

And 64 privates, minimum; 82 privates, maximum.

If, on the contrary, Congress should see fit to give all the infantry regiments the three-battalion organization, the regimental adjutant and regimental quartermaster should be extra *captains*.

CAVALRY.

Each regiment to be organized as follows:—

1 colonel,	1 sergeant-major,
1 lieutenant-colonel,	1 quartermaster sergeant,
3 majors,	1 commissary sergeant,
1 adjutant (an extra lieut.),	2 hospital stewards,
1 quartermaster, "	1 saddler-sergeant,
1 commissary, "	1 chief trumpeter,
1 veterinary surgeon,	

Band as authorized by sec. 2, act of July 29, 1861, chapter 24.

Twelve troops of cavalry—each troop to consist of

1 captain,	5 sergeants,
1 first lieutenant,	8 corporals,
1 second lieutenant,	2 trumpeters,
1 first sergeant,	2 farriers or blacksmiths,
1 quartermaster sergeant,	1 saddler,
1 commissary sergeant,	1 wagoner,

And 60 privates, minimum; 78 privates, maximum.

On another occasion, we may resume the discussion of this interesting topic.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH IRON-CLADS.

FOREIGN military journals are full of accounts of the projected review of the combined iron-clad vessels of Great Britain and France, proposed by NAPOLEON and accepted by the Secretaries in England in behalf of her Majesty. It appears that the fleet is to skirt along the coast of France, steam through the English channel, and then make the tour of more or less of the coast of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

All this promises to be the naval show of the season, in trans-Atlantic waters—the grandest display of years past, and perhaps of years to come. What is it for? To what end? The very construction of the iron clads of either nation presupposes their sphere of operations to be directed exclusively against some neighboring belligerent. No other nation of Europe or of the Eastern Hemisphere can compete with either of these in maritime warfare, or intends to attempt competing with them. Let Russia, or Denmark, or Italy go far with her experiments in iron-clad warfare, and these Western powers will go farther. Separated by a narrow channel only, the scientific or technical men of the two countries must already know the exact capabilities of each other's floating iron-forts, without this exhibition, and very little remains to be discovered by a trial-trip. This friendly competition, however, is certainly pleasant to contemplate, and suggests the near approach of Dr. CUMMINGS'S millennium, when, if not the lion and the lamb, at all events the lion and the unicorn, will lie down together. British bull and French frog living in happier family ties than the nondescripts in BARNUM'S cage, and neither bull raging to gore the frog nor Crapaud to swell to the bloated naval dimensions of John Bull—what a sentimental picture of the future!

A third power, the United States (or, shall we say, according to the London *Herald* and the *Standard*, the Disunited States) may possibly be the audience for whom this grand amiable show is designed, since the remainder of Europe is comparatively unmoved by the exhibition. As our country has lately made pretensions to possessing the strongest fleet on the globe; and as this same country has been ungenerously treated by England and France during the late Rebellion; and as these twin Powers have been filled with a solicitude which has not failed to find utterance through Parliament and Corps Legislatif, through platform and press, on the prospect of a war with America; and as our great disbanding Volunteer Army is popularly supposed to be indignant and angry at the kicks and insults it received from European Powers while engaged in too deadly a struggle to resent them; as, finally, Mexico and The States are *en delicatesse*, on the one hand, and Canada and The States on the other; both France and England may not think it amiss to make a wholesome display of their naval strength to this America, now rising, Antæus-like, from its rude prostration to the earth. Are we wrong in claiming that a seat has been reserved for us at the maritime performance, and that it is at least in part for our benefit that the spectacle takes place?

Possibly we shall not take to heart the lesson intended. This combined fleet is so vulnerable to the projectiles which have been in ordinary use for the last two or three years in our Navy, that we fear a reflection on the weakness, rather than on the strength, of the French and English marine, will be what is provoked by the display, on our side of the water. We imagine the consternation which a few *Kalamazoos* and *Dictators* would cause in this whole fleet, should they steam through them, opening from their irresistible 15-inch guns. Where would be the *Gloires*, and *Magentas*, and *Solferinos*, of the French,—two-tiered boxes of guns, which may suit the fancy of XAVIER RAYMOND and the other *Revue des Deux Mondes litterateurs*, well enough, but are, after all, only the old line-of-battle ships a little conformed to what America has taught Europe must be conformed to, for the naval warfare of the future. The *Solferino* and *Magenta* (of which we have perfectly accurate drawings before us, as we write), and that list of ships which the French reviews from time to time publish, will doubtless appear—but they will strike no terror to an American, for he has constructed his theory of iron-clads from a different point of view. The English will parade their *Warrior*, *Black Prince*, *Minotaur*, *Agincourt*, *Northumberland*, and all that class of vessels. The hermaphrodite imitations of the American turret system, like the *Royal Sovereign*, will also appear. But the British experiments, tried so many years, of guns against targets (experiments which we have carefully studied from beginning to end and compared with our own), show that every one of the whole cluster of vessels, English and French, is vulnerable to our heavy shot. Their armor ranges from 4½ to 5½ inches of iron, with a backing of teak proportionate—10 to 20 inches. The ships average, probably, a degree of penetrability equal to the *Warrior's*. Certainly it is not the fault of committees, and trials, and reports, if we are not yet surfeited with the accounts of the experiments of rifled guns against iron plates. We know all about this armament—how it has been shot through and through by the guns they brought to bear against it,—guns much less powerful than we have had in actual practice for years.

We have heard how the armor has been punched, perforated, and cracked. We have learned from voluminous reports how one crack runs into another crack, how many shots went through target No. 5, and how many partially through armor No. 7. We know how much superior Mr. A's armor was to Mr. B's.

These ships can be riddled by our guns in ordinary use—the 15-inch gun, a cast smooth-bore gun, adopted for the exigencies of the war, and not designed to be the *ne plus ultra* of American ingenuity or handiwork. A few Monitors let loose in the fleet would make a "smash" like so many bulls in a china shop. Actual experiment with the 15-inch gun is the basis of our assertions. Have the Admiralty heard of the fight with the *Atlanta?* Has the French Minister of Marine heard of the riddling of the 6-inch French plates of PETIN and GAUDET, imported by us for target practice. The *Atlanta* was conquered with one shot. The PETIN and GAUDET plate was demolished with one shot. If such results are accomplished by the guns we have had for years, what would become of the fleet of the iron clads, attacked by the wrought-iron guns we are now experimenting upon and building? We fear that "*promenade,*" of which the papers speak, would become a hasty *galop.*

Again, *their* guns — those in the English and French iron-clads—cannot pierce their own plates, even, though their shore target-guns do. Whatever guns they may have on shore, this fleet will probably show few guns, if a single one, above the old-fashioned English 68-pounder, an 8-inch smooth-bore, or the French 6 (or 6 4-10) inch rifled gun—about equal to a 32-pound rifled gun, and said to be capable of burning 27 pounds of powder. Hence, even if our Monitors were but as thickly clad as theirs, they could not penetrate us, while our 15-inch gun, with its 60 pounds of powder and its 435 pound shot, would go through their sides. In reality our heavy Monitors are of such enormous thickness that our own 15-inch guns will not penetrate them. Of course, the largest English or French cannon afloat, would be about as effective as a boy's potatoe-gun.

These iron-clads, soon to be exhibited, are, undoubtedly, not the best which either England or France can boast. The best ones are building. But even the best are not constructed on the right principle, except for fighting against a neighboring belligerent—in fact, against each other. They never could injure us. Should they be able to cross the ocean, they draw too much water to enter many of our harbors. The *Warrior*, for example, draws about 26½ feet. The Southern coast is protected by nature from such adversary. And, for Northern harbors, like New York and Boston, we have *Kalamazoos* and *Dictators* enough to riddle and sink the intruders.

REAR-ADMIRAL S. F. DU PONT.

IT is now some four years since we first met Rear-Admiral (then Captain) DU PONT on board the flagship *Wabash*, in the midst of those congenial spirits so closely identified with his career as the Flag Officer of the South Atlantic Squadron; he the central, conspicuous figure of them all; first, not alone in rank and position, but first, even among these, who seldom own a second, in all the distinguishing attributes of the gentleman. As such we first understood him, but when on the succeeding day we followed him in that bold and skilful attack upon the forts at Hilton Head, that gave us one of the first important naval victories of the late war, he stood revealed as the brave and accomplished sailor. And yet again, when a day or two later we saw him, with uncovered head, devoutly joining in the service for the dead, we knew him for the earnest Christian which he was. Thus was the circle of his character completed to the view as the bold and skillful sailor, the courteous gentleman, the sincere and consistent Christian. Such was DU PONT, and as such he stands approved, not to the world alone, but to those who knew him in the familiar and undisguised intercourse of friendship.

No man was more "popular" in the Navy; though his was not the popularity of good fellowship merely, but the tribute instinctively paid by all to a genuine manliness of character which none could question. Devoted to his profession; realizing in the exercise of its duties the spirit of its best traditions and examples; earnest with the ambition which it awakened; and yet ever subordinating that ambition to a lofty sense of patriotic obligation—DU PONT was indeed a man over whose loss the American Navy may well mourn. His history was almost the history of the service itself. Identified with it for nearly a full half century, he had watched its growth and transitions, from the period of sails and seamanship, at the close of the war of 1812, to this era of steam and iron armor; from the old-fashioned fighting days of yard arm to yard arm, to the age of rifled guns and 15-inch smooth-bores. With judgment matured and disciplined by so long an experience in the vicissitudes of experiment and change, it was not to be expected that he should be found leading the van in the revolutionary movements of modern naval science; yet it will be hard to prove him unduly backward in availing himself of the results of modern invention, when we consider how little beyond what he saw and acknowledged has been thus far established by experience and experiment.

DU PONT'S first introduction to the Navy was as midshipman, appointed by President MADISON, on the 19th of December, 1815. He was born at Bergen Point, New Jersey, September 27, 1803, and was christened SAMUEL FRANCIS. He was of French origin on his father's side, his grandfather being P. S. DUPONT DE NEMOURS, the intimate personal friend of both MADISON and JEFFERSON. At the time of his appointment to the Navy, he was offered the option of a cadetship at West Point, but preferred the Navy, to which he was appointed from Delaware, of which State he became a resident in his boyhood. His first cruise of three years was commenced in the *Franklin*, 74, Commodore STEWART, from which he was transferred to the sloop-of-war *Erie*, Captain BALLARD, and afterwards Lieutenant-Commanding STOCKTON. His second cruise was on the Mediterranean station, in the frigate *Constitution*, Commodore JACOB JONES, and he subsequently returned to the Mediterranean in the *North Carolina*, 74, Commodore JOHN RODGERS; and again for a three years cruise in the sloop-of-war *Ontario*, Captain STEVENS. Meanwhile he had served on the West India station and the coast of Brazil in the frigate *Congress*, Commodore BIDDLE, and had been promoted to be sailing-master of the *North Carolina*, and in 1826 commissioned as lieutenant, and ordered to the schooner *Porpoise*, Lieutenant-Commanding BENJAMIN COOPER.

In 1835 he was ordered to the *Warren*, sloop-of-war, Captain WILLIAM TAYLOR, where he served as Executive Officer during the Florida war. He was next ordered to the *Constellation*, as Executive Officer under Commodore DALLAS, who appointed him to his first independent command, the schooner *Grampus*, from which he was immediately after transferred to the command of the sloop-of-war *Warren*, cruising in the Gulf of Mexico. From 1838 to 1842 he served in the *Ohio*, line of battle ship, bearing the flag of Commodore HULL, and commanded by Captain, now the venerable Rear-Admiral SMITH, and Captain LAVALETTE. In 1845 he was ordered to the command of the *Congress*, frigate, bearing the flag of Commodore STOCKTON, and in 1846 to the command of the corvette *Cyane*. The outbreak of the Mexican war brought his services into request, and gave him the first opportunity for acquiring distinction. In the *Cyane* he captured San Diego, and landed JOHN C. FREMONT. He cleared the Gulf of California of Mexican vessels, capturing and destroying thirty. He took possession of La Paz, the capital of Lower California, spiked the guns of San Blaz, and established the blockade of Mazatlan, which latter port he subsequently assisted in capturing, leading the line of boats which entered the main harbor under the orders of Commodore, now Rear-Admiral SHUBRICK, in November, 1847. He was next despatched in the *Cyane* to defend Lower California against the Indians and Mexicans. He covered La Paz uutil it could be fortified, landed at San Jose with a force of one hundred marines and sailors, defeated and scattered a force of Mexicans largely superior, and rescued a small party under Lieutenant HEYWOOD, who were beleaguered in the Mission House. He led or took part in a number of expeditions into the interior, capturing many prisoners, and coöperating with Colonel BURTON and Lieutenant, now Major-General, HALLECK, approaching from the North, scattered the Mexicans and Indians, and gained complete possession of the peninsula of California.

The war being over, in 1848 DU PONT returned to Norfolk in the *Cyane*, from an absence of three years. After a service of forty years, sixteen as lieutenant and thirteen as commander, he was made a captain in 1855. In 1857 he was ordered to the command of the *Minnesota*, frigate, and sent on a special service to China, with W. B. REED, Minister to that empire. There he was a witness to the naval operations of the English and French in the Chinese waters. After a cruise of two years, during which he visited Japan, Western India, and Arabia, he returned in June, 1859, with the *Minnesota* to Boston. On the 1st of January, 1861, he was appointed to the command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, relieving Commodore STEWART. Here he was at the breaking out of the war, and by his promptitude and experience rendered great service in securing Washington. In June, 1861, he was made President of a Board called at Washington to establish a plan of naval operations, from the study of the records of the coast survey and other data.

On the division of the Atlantic Squadron into two distinct commands, in September, 1861, Captain DU PONT was appointed to the command of the South Atlantic Squadron, where he remained until his recall on the 3d of June, 1863. Auspiciously commencing his career by the brilliant capture of Forts Beauregard and Walker, defending Port Royal harbor, he rendered essential service in the establishment of the blockade of the coast of Carolina and Georgia; in the occupation of Tybee Roads and Tybee Island, which gave the Army their base for the reduction of Fort Roanoke; in the expedition for the destruction of the batteries on the mainland at Port Royal Ferry; in the capture in March, 1862, of Cumberland Island and Sound, Amelia Island, the river and town of St. Mary's, Ga., Fernandina, Fla., and Fort Clinch.

The inlets along the coast were also occupied or carefully examined, the rivers ascended, Jacksonville and St. Augustine, Florida, taken, and the yacht *America* which had been sunk was raised. At Charleston alone was the blockade ineffective, the force at command not being sufficient to cover completely the circuit from Bay to Stono, and the demands upon the navy rendering the reinforcement of the squadron impossible. The capture of Charleston, it was hoped, would complete the blockade, and an attack on that place was ordered but not until it had been unfortunately delayed until the enemy had thorough warning and opportunity for preparation. The history of the unsuccessful operations for the reduction of that place has already been fully written. That they did not succeed cannot be laid to the charge of DU PONT, and where he failed none other followed with success.

On the 16th of July, 1862, during his command of the South Atlantic squadron, Captain DU PONT was made a Rear-Admiral, standing second on the list. In addition to the twenty-three years and seven months of sea service which we have recorded, he rendered important service while on shore duty for nine years and three months, on boards, commissions, courts martial, and courts of inquiry. He assisted in the first organization of the Naval Academy; was a member of the commission to examine into our light-house establishment, and subsequently a member of the Light-house Board. He twice assisted in revising the rules and regulations of the Navy; was a member of the Naval Retiring Board, and contributed at various times important papers on subjects relating to the interests of the naval service. His valuable paper on coast defences was exhumed from among congressional documents, and published in a more accessable form by officers of Engineers and others interested in the subject.

Such, in brief, is the history of the services, extending over half a century, rendered by Rear-Admiral DU PONT to his country and his profession. In its sudden stroke death has overtaken him, who was ever prepared, as he could wish it might, in the full possession of his faculties and his strength. Not soon will his country forget his great services; nor will those who have known and honored him lose the memory or the influence of his high character and his noble spirit. It is the lives of such men that dignify the profession of arms and interpret the high mission it fulfils both in peace and in war. No vulgar ambition for mere success was his, but that lofty purpose which demands success as the reward of faithful and conscientious service. And such was his just and honorable reward.

ARMY GAZETTE.

GENERAL J. W. GEARY'S FAREWELL TO HIS TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND DIVISION, TWENTIETH CORPS,
NEAR BLADENSBURGH, MD., June 6, 1865.

General Orders No. 28

The time for the dissolution of this division is now at hand. Before we separate from that organization, under whose guiding star most of us have marched and fought for years, your general feels it right and just to address you a parting word.

It may safely be asserted that no organization in any army has a prouder record, or has passed through more arduous, varied and bloody campaigns.

To be assured of this, we have but to enumerate the battles in which all, or many of us, have participated:—Rich Mountain, Garrick's Ford, Winchester, Port Republic, Bolivar, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Mill Creek Gap, Resaca, New Hope Church, Pine Hill, Muddy Creek, Noce's Creek, Kolb's Farm, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah, and the labors, exposures and dangers of the Georgia and Carolina campaigns are lettered on your banners; while the part you have bravely borne in scores of actions, small of note in this war, but equal to battles in other days, is attended by hundreds of scars on your own persons, and by the remembrance of our heroic dead throughout Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Tennessee Georgia, Alabama and North and South Carolina.

Veterans, truly, all of you; men of whom your country is proud, and who are now prouder than ever of your country. Your children, grand children, and great grand children will have passed away long before your heroic deeds shall have been forgotten, or the memories of that great struggle throughout which we have stood shoulder to shoulder, and swept from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and back again to the Atlantic, shall cease to nerve our descendants to noble deeds and brave actions. Your country has been saved, and yours is no small share in the glorious right to be proud of the result.

A few months or years hence, and those of us who survive will again be citizens of the noblest, proudest and freest nation on the globe. Noble, because her nobility are her common people, who saved her in the years of peril; free, because truth, mighty, and prevailing by God's national purifier, the sword, has made her free; proud, because unaided and uncountenanced by other nations, she has demonstrated to the world that the people who educate all their youth and make all their laws can, with the strong arms of their educated youth enforce their laws, maintain their integrity, and pay their debts.

Be justly proud of our common record and of our common country.

Cherish with the memories of the banner under which you gloriously fought and won the victory, the badge of our Union, the spotless star—emblem of hope and glory. May the memory of our fallen heroes, stricken down by thousands at our side, hallow our parting and consecrate our devotion to our God, our country and each other.

By command of Brevet Major-General JOHN W. GEARY.
W. F. VOORHES, A. A. G.

RIGHTS OF DISMISSED OFFICERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

General Orders No. 112.

Right of Officers summarily dismissed to demand a trial by Court-Martial.

I. The following section of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, chapter 79, is published for the information of all concerned:—

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any officer of the military or naval service who may be hereafter dismissed by authority of the President, shall make an application in writing for a trial, setting forth under oath that he has been wrongfully and unjustly dismissed, the President shall, as soon as the necessities of the public service may permit, convene a court-martial to try such officer on the charges on which he was dismissed. And if such court-martial shall not award dismissal or death as the punishment of such offence, the order of dismissal shall be void. And if the court-martial aforesaid shall not be convened for the trial of such officer within six months from the presentation of his application for trial, the sentence of dismissal shall be void.

II. The following regulations for carrying into effect the foregoing provisions are promulgated, and will be complied with in all cases:—

1. Army, Department, or Division commanders, forwarding recommendations for summary dismissal, will transmit, accompanying the same, charges and specifications, appropriate to the offences imputed, properly framed and supported by affidavits or official reports, with the names of the witnesses by whom all material allegations can be substantiated.

2. Applications for trial under this act must be made as soon as practicable after receipt of notice of dismissal, setting forth under oath facts showing the error or injustice complained of, and must be addressed to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

3. Should there be no general court-martial, appointed by direction of the President, then in session at a convenient point, one will be convened within the department or corps wherein the accused last served, unless the latter shall have suggested sufficient reasons for causing the trial to be elsewhere held.

4. The trial will proceed in the usual manner, upon the charges originally forwarded; and, should the President revoke the order of dismissal before arraignment of the accused, he may also be tried upon such additional charges as may be properly preferred.

5. Should the court award any other punishment than death or dismissal, such sentence will, if approved by the President, be duly executed.

By order of the Secretary of War:
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS ASSUMES COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., June 20, 1865.

General Orders No. 1.

By order of the President of the United States, I hereby assume command of the Military Division of the Tennessee, embracing the Department of Kentucky, Department of Alabama and Department of Florida, with headquarters at Nashville. The Department of Kentucky embraces the State of Kentucky. Major-General J. M. Palmer, United States Volunteers, is assigned to its command, with headquarters at Louisville. The Department of Tennessee embraces the State of Tennessee, Major-General George Stoneman to command, with headquarters at Knoxville. The Department of Georgia embraces the State of Georgia, Major-General J. B. Steedman to command, with headquarters at Augusta. The Department of Alabama embraces the State of Alabama, Major-General C. R. Woods to command, with headquarters at Mobile. The Department of Florida embraces the State of Florida and District of Key West, Major-General A. A. Humphrey to command with headquarters at Tallahassee.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, United States Army.

THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS, June 23, 1865.

Under instructions contained in Special Orders No. 315, current series, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office of June 19th, 1865, the following field works are announced as composing the defences of Washington:

North of Potomac—Fort Carroll, Fort Stanton, Fort Baker, Fort Mahan, Fort Lincoln, Fort Totten, Fort Slocum, Fort Stevens, Fort Reno, Fort Sumner and Fort Foote.

South of Potomac—Fort Lyon and Redoubts Weed, Farnsworth and Gorgas; Fort Ellsworth, Fort Worth, Fort Ward, Fort Richardson, Fort Morherson, Fort Whipple, Fort Morton, Fort C. F. Smith, Fort Ethan Allen and Battery Rodgers. All other Forts, Batteries and Block Houses of the defences of Washington will be at once dismantled excepting Fort Tillinghast and Fort Craig, which will be maintained until Fort McPherson, immediately in rear of the positions occupied by them, is so far completed as to receive its armament.

Under instructions to be issued through the Chief of Artillery of the Department, and Chief Engineer of the Defences, Division Commanders will dispose of all ordnance and ordnance stores belonging to the Forts to be dismantled, and make the necessary changes in the armament of the works to be retained.

Forts Greble (North of Potomac), and Fort Cocoran (South of Potomac), will be used temporarily for the storage of such ordnance and ordnance stores as the Chief of Ordnance may designate.

As soon as the artillery, ammunition, and other stores are removed from any fort, battery, or block house, the garrison thereof will be withdrawn, and only sufficient guard left to protect the property. This guard will remain until further orders from these headquarters.

Such property and material belonging to the Engineer Department within the forts to be dismounted as in the opinion of the Chief Engineer of the Defences may be needed for the completion of the fort to be retained, or is of such a nature as would render it liable to injury, or to be stolen, will be at once removed to the works where needed, or turned into the nearest engineer depot.

The Chief of Artillery and the Chief Engineer of the Defences will render with as little delay as practicable to these headquarters, reports of their action taken under the provisions of this order, and schedule exhibiting proper strength of garrison for each work to be retained.

The Chief Quartermaster, Department of Washington, will furnish the necessary transportation for execution of this order.

By command of *Major-General* PARKE.
J. H. TAYLOR, Chief of Staff, A. A. G.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending June 17, 1865.

Captain Edward L. Whitney, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, to date June 10, 1865.

Captain Ira G. Robertson, 16th Kansas Cavalry, to date June 13, 1865, for defrauding recruits enlisted for the 13th Kansas Volunteers of their local bounties.

Captain Stephen H. Edgett, 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, to date June 14, 1865, for absence without leave, disobedience of orders, and breach of arrest.

First Lieutenant George W. Rowe, 1st Arkansas Cavalry, to date June 10, 1865, for habitual drunkenness, disobedience of orders, and for using disrespectful language and violence towards his superior officer.

First Lieutenant James E. Speake, Adjutant 148th Indiana Volunteers, to date June 12, 1865, for desertion while under arrest awaiting trial upon charge of conduct unbecoming and officer and a gentleman.

Lieutenant William Devere, 35th New Jersey Volunteers, to date June 9, 1865, for fraudulently obtaining transportation, by inserting in an order for the same issued to him the words "and two men."

DISMISSAL AMENDED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing First Lieutenant Conrad Leck, 144th Illinois Volunteers, has been so amended as to read, First Lieutenant Conrad Keck, 144th Illinois Volunteers.

DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE CONFIRMED.

The order heretofore issued, dishonorably discharging Captain Michael Aur, company A, 15th New York Cavalry, has been confirmed, to date May 23, 1864, for allowing a reserve picket guard under his command to be disgracefully surprised and captured without firing a shot.

SENTENCE REMITTED.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-Martial in the case of Assistant Surgeon James A. Martin, 46th United States Colored Infantry, has been remitted and he has been discharged the service of the United States, to take effect January 14, 1865.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases, have been revoked:

Lieutenant-Colonel William Bell, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

First Lieutenant Oscar Rahn, 184th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

First Lieutenant Robert M. Reed, 33d Missouri Volunteers, and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

Second Lieutenant Samuel P. Gamble, 63d Pennsylvania Volunteers, and he has been honorably discharged.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The order heretofore issued dismissing Captain Richard R. Corson, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, has been revoked, and he is restored to his former position in the service.

The order heretofore issued dismissing Captain Robert T. Dunham, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, has been revoked, and he is restored to his former rank and position in the service.

DISABILITY REMOVED.

The disability to re-enter the service of the United States, resulting from the dismissal therefrom in the case of First Lieutenant George T. Dudley, 5th New York Volunteer Engineers, has been removed.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from June 19, 1865, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without leave.

Captain Simon Knoblock, 1st Maryland Volunteers.
First Lieutenant A. P. Day, 15th Connecticut Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Augustus H. Wright, 24th United States Colored Troops.
Second Lieutenant John E. Vink, 1st Maryland Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Francis McFall, 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Fred. W. Buck, 1st United States Colored troops.

The following officers having been reported at the Headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen days from June 26 they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General J. C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:—

Absence without leave.

Captain Robert Thwaits, 88th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
First Lieutenant George F. Roberts, 93d Pennsylvania Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Thomas H. Rockwell, 3d New York Volunteers.
Assistant Surgeon Delon H. Abbott, 9th Maine Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 23—8:40 P. M.

Major General JOHN A. DIX, New York:

The Navy Department has just received official dispatches from Admiral Thatcher, dated at Galveston, June 8, reporting that on the 1st of this month, General Brown, commanding the United States forces, occupied and garrisoned Brownsville. On the 2d of June, the Rebel Generals Kirby Smith and Magruder met, in the harbor of Galveston, General A. J. Smith, representing Major-General Canby, and General Kirby Smith then and there signed the terms of surrender previously agreed upon at New Orleans.

On the 5th of June, full and formal possession of Galveston was delivered up to the United States forces, and the flag of the Union raised. On the 8th of June, Admiral Thatcher went ashore and was cordially received by the Rebel naval and military authorities, who requested a part of the United States Naval force to remain there for their protection. Galveston is before this time strongly garrisoned by United States land forces, sent forward by General Canby. General Sheridan is also probably there in position.

The President's proclamation raising the blockade will be immediately issued.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

NAVY GAZETTE.

THE DEATH OF REAR-ADMIRAL DUPONT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 23, 1865.

General Orders No. 60.

The Department announces to the Navy and to the Marine Corps, the death, this morning, at Philadelphia, of Rear-Admiral Samuel F. DuPont, United States Navy, after an honorable career of nearly fifty years in the service of his country.

This officer was distinguished for ability and acquirements in his profession, and filled with credit many important positions, both ashore and afloat. He was especially distinguished for his decisive and splendid victory achieved at Fort Royal, S. C., on the 7th November, 1861, for which he received the thanks of Congress.

As a recognition of his distinguished services, and a mark of respect to his memory, it is hereby directed that at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, the flags will be hoisted at half-mast to-morrow, and continue so until sunset of the day of his burial, on which day, at noon, thirteen minute guns will be fired, and, at all other Navy Yards, the flags will be hoisted half-mast on and throughout the day after the receipt of this order, and thirteen minute guns fired at noon.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

ADMIRAL THATCHER'S REPORT.

WEST GULF SQUADRON,
UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP R. R. CUYLER,
OFF GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 8, 1865.

SIR:—In my dispatch, No. 136, written at Mobile, I informed the Department that the Rebel Commissioners at Galveston had desired transportation to New Orleans, to meet General Canby, with a view to arrange the terms of surrender, and that I had directed such transportation to be furnished. On the evening of the 28th of May, I arrived at New Orleans, where I remained until the morning of the 5th inst., and, during that period, had several official interviews with Colonel Ashbel Smith, the commander of the defences of Galveston, who assured me that there would be no opposition on the part of the forces under his command or the people to the occupation of Galveston by the Navy. On the morning of the 6th, I left New Orleans in the United States steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, and arrived off Galveston yesterday at 2 P. M. Captain Sands then informed me that on the 2d inst., Major General E. Kirby Smith and Major-General J. B. Magruder came on board the United States steamer *Fort Jackson*, where they were met by Brigadier-General E. J. Davis, representing E. R. S. Canby, and the terms of surrender heretofore agreed upon between the representatives of Generals Smith and Canby were signed by General E. Kirby Smith. After signing of the articles of surrender, Captain Sands immediately took the necessary steps to buoy out the channels, and on the 19th inst., proceeded inside the bar in the *Cornelia*, followed by the *Preston*, and landed at Galveston, accompanied by Commander Stevens, Commander Downs, and Lieutenant-Commander Wilson, and had an interview with the Mayor, C. H. Leonard; after which the flag of the United States was raised on the Custom-House, the citizens conducting themselves in the most orderly manner. The flag is now floating on all the forts in the harbor; but as we have not sufficient force from the fleet to garrison the latter, I have decided the light draft gunboats *Cornelia*, *Preston*, and *New London* to remain inside the bar, where they will soon be joined by the *Port Royal*. I have also given order to Commander Leroy, of the *Osaippee*, to convey with his vessel the troops which General Canby, it is hoped, will in a few days be ready to dispatch to occupy the different ports on the coast already surrendered to the United States. General Brown, of the United States Army, on the 1st inst., with a brigade, took possession of the garrison at Brownsville. The other ports on the coast of Texas, which have been heretofore blockaded by our vessels, are now held by the Naval forces. Thus blockade-running from Galveston and the coast of Texas is at an end. To-day I went on shore and had an interview with the civil and military authorities, by whom I was cordially received, and, in conversation, these gentlemen expressed their anxiety for the restoration of the old order of things, and reiterated their desire that a portion of our Naval force should remain in the harbor for their protection. On the visit, I was accompanied by Captain Sands and a part of my staff.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. K. THATCHER, Acting Rear-Admiral,
Commanding the Western Gulf Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—The *R. R. Cuyler* will now proceed to New York, in obedience to the orders of the Department.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JUNE 19.—Sailmaker Thomas O. Fassett, to assist in taking an inventory of the Storekeeper's property at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Second Assistant Engineer Herman A. Delius, to the *Nyack*.

JUNE 20.—Lieutenant Alfred T. Mahan, to the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, for his examination.

Second Assistant Engineers John Borthwick, Harvey Barrett and H. D. Sellman, to the *Shamokin*.

Lieutenant Edwin M. Shepard, to the *Vanderbilt*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. S. Oberly, to duty at the Naval Hospital, New York city.

Captain William M. Walker, to duty with Rear-Admiral Gregory.

JUNE 21.—Second Assistant Engineer John T. Hawkins, to special duty at the Novelty Iron Works, New York.

First Assistant Engineer Fletcher A. Wilson, to the *Hartford*.

First Assistant Engineer G. L. M. McCarty, to special duty at New York.

Surgeon John Thornley, to temporary duty at the Marine Rendezvous, No. 18 Bowery, New York city, during the absence of Surgeon Henry O. Mayo, and on his return to regard himself as waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Chester Hatfield, to the receiving ship *Vermont*.

JUNE 22.—Assistant Surgeon F. W. Wunderlick, to New York for passage to obey his previous orders to the West Gulf Squadron.

Lieutenant-Commander T. Scott Fillebrown, to duty at the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

Second Assistant Engineer James L. Vanclain, to the *Chickopee*.

Gunner Cornelius Dugan, to ordnance duty at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

JUNE 23.—First Assistant Engineer D. P. McCartney and Third Assistant Engineer Rudolph Boswell, to the *Shamokin*.

JUNE 24.—Second Assistant Engineers Augustus H. Alle and George Burnap, to the *Dictator*.

Lieutenant Commander Francis V. Ramsay, to duty at the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant Commander A. A. Semmes, to ordnance duty at Philadelphia.

DETACHED.

JUNE 19.—Third Assistant Engineer R. L. Taylor, from the *Maratanza*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant S. P. Gillett, from the *Sangamon*, and waiting orders.

Carpenter Henry R. Philbrick, from special duty at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the practice ship *Macedonian*.

Lieutenant-Commander Edward A. Potter, from the command of the *Chippewa*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander William A. Kirkland, from the West Gulf Squadron, and ordered North.

Lieutenant-Commander Elias K. Owen, from the command of the *Seneca*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Joseph Watters, from the *Chippewa*, and waiting orders.

JUNE 20.—Second Assistant Engineer A. T. E. Mullen, from the *Agawam*, and ordered to the *Hartford*.

Second Assistant Engineers L. B. Harvey and George W. Melville and Third Assistant Engineers James M. Clark and C. R. Mosher, from the *Maumee*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant George W. Sumner and First Assistant Engineer Levi R. Greene, from the *Massasoit*, and waiting orders.

Surgeon John T. Taylor, from the *Tuscarora*, and waiting orders.

Commander Richard T. Renshaw, from the command of the *Massasoit*, and waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon George D. Slocum, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

JUNE 21.—Lieutenant-Commander A. F. R. Lewis, from the command of the *Nantucket*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Charles M. Burchard, from special

duty at the Novelty Iron Works, New York, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *Hartford*.

Second Assistant Engineer George W. Hall, from special duty at New York, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *Hartford*.

Lieutenant-Commander Henry M. Blue, from the *Tuscarora*, and waiting orders

Third Assistant Engineer Henry H. Kimball, from the *Sonoma*, and waiting orders.

Commander T. H. Patterson, from the command of the *James Adger*, and waiting orders

Lieutenant A. T. Mahan, from the *James Adger*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon H. S. Pitkin, from the *De Soto*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant A. F. McGlensy, from the *Nantucket*, and waiting orders.

JUNE 22.—Ensign A. S. Crowninshield, from the Naval Station, Norfolk, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Joseph B. Upham, from the *Chickopee*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Russell, from the *Cyane*, and placed on sick leave.

Paymaster James H. Watmough, from duty as Fleet Paymaster of the South Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Surgeon William Johnson, from duty as Fleet Surgeon of the South Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders

JUNE 23.—Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren, from the command of the South Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander P. G. Watmough, from ordnance duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and granted leave.

Lieutenant-Commander Andrew W. Johnson, from the command of the *Wissahickon*, and waiting orders.

Third Assistant Engineer R. L. Wamaling, from the *Norwich*, and waiting orders.

Gunner George Sirian, from the *Vanderbilt*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *Constellation*.

Lieutenant Commander E. O. Mathews, Ensign Ernest J. Dickman, and Chief Engineer Robert Danby, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander J. M. Bradford, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Arthur Price and Third Assistant Engineer Everett Battelle, from the *Nantucket*, and waiting orders.

JUNE 24.—Lieutenant-Commander William B Cushing, from the *Hartford*, and ordered to the *Lancaster*.

Lieutenant-Commander E. P. Lull, from the command of the *Tennessee*, and ordered North.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles C. Carpenter, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Hartford*

First Assistant Engineer William C. Williamson, from the *Tallahoma*, and ordered to duty as an assistant to Chief Engineer H. Newell, at Philadelphia.

Third Assistant Engineer George Paul, from the *Wissahickon*, and waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer Edward Farmer, from the *Alabama*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Walter D. Smith, from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Hartford*, on the reporting of his relief.

Lieutenant-Commander E P. McCrea, from the *Lancaster*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Lieutenant James O. Kane and Carpenter Oliver H. Gerry, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Byron Wilson, from the command of the *Atlanta*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander S. P. Franklin, from the command of the *Portsmouth*, with permission to return North.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JUNE 19.—Midshipman George Maxwell, at the Naval Academy.

Second Assistant Engineer E Everett Roberts, of the *Nyack*.

Second Assistant Engineer John Everding, of the *Nahant*.

Second Assistant Engineer Robert Weir, of the *Richmond*.

Third Assistant Engineer Sylvanus McIntyre, of South Berwick, Maine.

JUNE 21.—Midshipmen Charles H. Venable, James L. Wheeler, Hugh Brady, Francis A. Krause, E. H. Hipple, and Richard E. E. Myer, of the Naval Academy.

Second Assistant Engineer John C. Cross, of New York.

JUNE 22.—Second Assistant Engineer Herman A. Delius, of New York.

JUNE 23.—Second Assistant Engineer George W. Rogers, of Philadelphia.

Assistant Surgeon J. F. Cottrell, at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

ORDERS REVOKED.

JUNE 19.—Carpenter John W. Stimson, to the *Macedonian*.

JUNE 20.—The dismissal of Second Assistant Engineer Wilbur F. Fort, by direction of the President, and his resignation accepted, from the date of his dismissal, April 21, 1865.

JUNE 22.—Lieutenant H. E. Mullan, to the Brazil Squadron, and ordered to proceed to Baltimore, and await orders.

JUNE 23.—Gunner Cornelius Dugan, to ordnance duty at the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to the *Vanderbilt*.

Second Assistant Engineer G. W. Hall, to the *Hartford*, and ordered to resume his duties under the direction of Rear-Admiral Gregory.

JUNE 24. Lieutenant G. K. Haswell, to the *Vandalia*.

APPOINTED.

JUNE 20.—A. T. E. Mullan, of the *Agawam*, First Assistant Engineer, from January 25, 1865.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

JUNE 19.—Midshipman Robert M. Thompson, at the Naval Academy.

PLACED UPON THE RETIRED LIST.

JUNE 24.—Commander Roger Perry, of Cumberland, Md.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUNE 19.—Chief Engineer E. S. De Luce has been ordered to superintend the repairing of the *Hartford*, which is to be the flagship of the East India Squadron, instead of the *Brooklyn*.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JUNE 19.—Acting Ensign Henry Kloeppel, to the *Constellation*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer C. F. Dyce, to the *Vanderbilt*.

Acting Ensign William K. Engell, to the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, by the 13th July next.

JUNE 20.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Surgeon Nelson Ingraham, to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Master Chas. C. Gill, to the *Ohio*.

JUNE 21.—Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles Cranston, to the *Hornet*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. F. Tomlebotte, to the *Nyack*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Charles O'Neill, to the *Princeton*.

Acting Ensign L. A. Cornthwait, to the *Alleghany*.

Mates Edward E. Finney and John F. Sias, to the *Guard*.

JUNE 22.—Acting Ensign John Walker, to the *Guard*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Domingo Castano, to the *Hartford*.

JUNE 23.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Wesley Randall, to the *Hornet*.

Acting Ensign James Oliver, to the *Naubuc*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Thomas McCausland, to the *Yazoo*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander John McDearmid, to the *James Adger*.

Mate R. W. Robins, to the *Winooski*.

JUNE 24.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer E. G. Schwartz, to the Potomac Flotilla.

DETACHED.

JUNE 19.—Acting Ensign and Pilot George W. Hadden, from the command of the *Clinton*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Warren Porter, from the command of the *Sunflower*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns Frank Marshall, Christian Kruse and William E. Browne, from the *Sunflower*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John W. Balch, from the command of the *Howquah*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns Daniel J. Grant and G. P. St. John, from the *Howquah*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Edward S. Keyser, from the command of the *Eolus*, and granted leave.

Acting Master C. F. R. Wappenhans, and Acting Ensign Christian Lindeman, from the *Eolus*, and granted leave.

Acting Master J. W. Saunders, Acting Master and Pilot William Nelson, Acting Ensigns William A. Taylor, George H. Wood and Charles H. Choate, Acting Second Assistant Engineer A. A. Winship, Acting Third Assistant Engineers R. W. Wilton and Henry Romaine, from the *Chippewa*, and granted leave.

Acting Master G. P. Lee, from the *Nipsic*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers Joseph Allen and James Williams, Acting Third Assistant Engineers George H. Brown and Abraham Tester, from the *Montgomery*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Wright, from the *Vanderbilt*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymasters Theodore Barker of the *Maratanza*, Henry M. Rogers, of the *Wilderness*, Milton B. Cushing, of the *Seneca*, E. W. Brooks, of the *Howquah*, James M. Flood, of the *Chippewa*, and James S. Griand, of the *Gettysburg*, from their respective vessels, and ordered to settle their accounts.

Acting First Assistant Engineer George W. Wade, from the *Montgomery*, and ordered to the *Squando*.

Acting Ensign James Richardson, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and placed on sick leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. E Gregory, from the *Chippewa*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon S. B. Kenney, from the *Seneca*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry Shaw, from the *Maratanza*, and waiting orders

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. C. Meredith, from the *Gettysburg*, and waiting orders

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert Lautenbach, from the *Alleghany*, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. D Sargent, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. B. White, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeons John Spare, of New Bedford, Mass., J. D. Malone, of Sands street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Robert Cowie, of Sands street, Brooklyn, N. Y., to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George W. Shields, from the Mississippi Squadron, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Mates C. H. Crossman, Henry M. Wadsworth and Edward Fitzell, from the *Maratanza*, and ordered to the *Ohio*, at the expiration of their leave.

Mates Peter A. Cleary and T. H. R. Gross, from the *Gettysburg*, and ordered to the *Vermont*, at the expiration of their leave

Mate F. W. Colton, from the *Clinton*, and ordered to the *Vermont*, at the expiration of his leave.

Mates F. P Haskell and Robert B Smith, from the *Howquah*, and ordered to the *Vermont*, at the expiration of their leave.

Mate Henry P Dievmanse, from the *Dan Smith*, and ordered to the *Vermont*, at the expiration of his leave.

Mate William Phyffe, from the *Wilderness*, and ordered to the *Vermont* at the expiration of his leave.

JUNE 20.—Acting Ensign James A. Crossman, from the *Chippewa*, and granted leave.

Acting Master F. W. Strong, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign O W. Farenholt, from the *Henry James*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Robert Craig, from the *Dan. Smith*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Henry Arey, from the command of the *Wilderness*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns Frank L. Harris, Charles E. P. Noyes and Benjamin O. Low, from the *Wilderness*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William H. Maies, Acting Master John K. Wrim, Acting Ensigns H. E. Tinkham, Leander C. Owen and William B. Price, from the *Seneca*, and granted leave.

Acting Master E S. Goodwin; Acting Ensigns Daniel W. Lakin and Isaac F. Atkins, from the *Little Ada*, and granted leave.

Acting Chief Engineer Marshall T. Chevers, Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles Dougherty, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Ottey, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Charles Enggren and James Farron, from the *Mahopac*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James M. Hennessy, from the *Eolus* and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Joseph E. Welles, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer James A. French, from the *Clinton*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas Galloway, from the *Sunflower*, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers William S. Rainier, J. S. Duston, J. G. Walker and H. F. Allen, from the *Sunflower*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer William D. Forbes, Acting Third Assistant Engineers William Remick, James Fitzpatrick and James Wilson, from the *Shokokon*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. W. Howard, from the South Atlantic Squadron, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Ensign Hubert Oberly, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Alabama*

Acting Ensign G. C. Campbell, from the *Vermont*, and ordered to the *Xanthe*

Mate Richard L. Evans, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

JUNE 21.—Acting Second Assistant Engineers David M. Wylie, W. G. McLane, L. J. De Mott, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer F. W. Moore, Jr., from the *Howquah*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Increase C. Smith, from the *Little Ada*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Edwin G. Lewis, from the *Fah Kee*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer David Newell, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer George L. Shoemaker, from the *Wilderness*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Edward K. Smith, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Theodore F. Lawton, from the *Pontiac*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Samuel Hall, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Master M. Jordan, from the West Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymasters Ben. Abrahams, of the *Alabama*, L. B. Tatlock, of the *Isonomia*, John H. Stevenson, of the *Massasoit*, William J. Healy, of the *Commodore Perry*, Edwin Webster, of the *Somerset*, C. F. Gardner, of the *Norwich*, Wilbur Ives, of the *James Adger*, Frederick Wells, of the *Wasp*, and L. C. Wood, Jr., of the *Nantucket*, from their respective vessels, and ordered to settle their accounts, on the completion of their transfers, &c.

Acting Assistant Surgeons John Flynn, of the *James Adger*, W. S. Brown, of the *Alabama*, Peollay Parker, of the *Isonomia*, John R. Latson, of the *Massasoit*, William P. Wright, of the *Somerset*, and James A. Petrie, of the *Norwich*, from their respective vessels, and waiting orders.

Acting Master Ezra Beaman, Jr., from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Master W. E. H. Fentress, and Acting Ensign D. B. Dudley, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Mates Charles F. Elimore and Francis H. Dean, from the *Alabama*, and ordered to the *Princeton*.

Mates A. M. Rivers, of the *Somerset*, Washington Mecre, of the *Commodore Perry*, William White, of the *Norwich*, Henry Sinclair, of the *James Adger*, from their respective vessels, and ordered to the *Vermont*.

Mate Joseph Gregory, Jr., from the *Wissahikon*, and ordered to the *Vermont*, at the expiration of his leave.

JUNE 22.—Mate Lloyd E. Doggett, from the *C. P. Williams*, and ordered to the *Princeton*, at the expiration of his leave.

Acting Ensign John A. Williams, from the *Wasp*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant A. R. Langthorne, Acting Master William Bates, Acting Ensigns Thomas Williams, Sewall T. Graves, G. Geddis Smith, James Auld, and Acting Gunner Herman Peters, from the *Alabama*, and granted leave.

Acting Masters Calvin C. Cobbs and William Jennings, Acting Ensigns William W. Smith and Gorham P. Tyler, from the *Nantucket*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Moran, from the *Michigan*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Alfred Catchpole, from the *Seneca*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Edward J. Gillespie and John L. Starkey, from the *Maratanza*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Thomas Chatfield, Acting Master James J. Russell, and Acting Ensign Pilliliah Perkins, from the *Honeysuckle*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Charles E. Taber, John H. Bleakie and John N. Mattock, from the *Honeysuckle*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles J. Price, from the *Michigan*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign R. F. Hartford, Acting Ensigns J. V. Braley and William V. Hodgkinson, from the *Stepping Stones*, and granted leave.

Acting Master F. W. Partridge, and Acting Ensign G. S. Johnson, from the *O. P. Williams*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns Henry F. Dorton, Charles F. Dearing and Alonzo Elwell, from the *Wissahickon*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns O. C. Snow, Charles Danenhower and Levi W Smoot, Acting Gunner Joseph Venable, Acting Second Assistant Engineers G. W. Scoeby, Robert M. Weir and F Woodruff, Chief Engineer Edward A. Whipple, Acting Third Assistant Engineers John Roach, P. J. Holmes and Richard Morgan, from the *James Adger*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles Dutcher, from the *Wissahickon*, on the completion of his transfer, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Surgeon James H. Mills, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John N Coowan, from the *Wissahickon*, and waiting orders.

JUNE 23.—Acting Master Walter Sargent from the *Vermont*, and granted leave.

Acting Master William Fales, and Acting Ensign Charles Nellman, from the *Orvetta*, and granted leave.

Acting Master John A. J. Brooks, Acting Master and Pilot John A. Wilson, Acting Ensigns William W. Weld and Leonard Deuton, from the *Valley City*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant and Pilot William Heffer s, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Masters Thomas Stobard, Henry Reaney, Acting Ensign Charles Wilson, and Acting Gunner William B Jarvis, from the *Massasoit* and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William P. Rogers, Acting Master H. R. Baker, Acting Ensigns John Gorman and E. H Smith, from the *Somerset*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Amos P. Foster, Acting Master William F. Pratt, Acting Master and Pilot Amos Rainer, Acting Ensigns William D. Murray and A. J. L. Brock, Acting Second Assistant Engineers John L. Bowers, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Robert Ross and Albert P. Smith, from the *Commodore Perry*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant S. B. Washburne, Acting Ensigns August Addler, William C. Eldridge Charles Midler and S. S. La Dieu, from the *Gettysburg*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant D. D. Voorhies, Acting Master James T. Alcora, Acting Ensigns George B. Sibell, William M. Swasey, John E. Giddings and John S Snow, from the *Isonomia*, and granted leave.

Acting Master William H. De Wolf, Acting Ensigns R. W. Laird and J. P. Chadwick, Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Price Cooper, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer C. Thomas Wamaling, from the *Norwich*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Campbell McEwan, from the *Chimo*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer D. F. Gerrish, Acting Second Assistant Engineer F. C Russell and Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. F. Kingsley, from the *Nantucket*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Mortimer, from the *Commodore Perry*, and ordered to the *Nyack*.

Acting Master Edwin Coffin, from the command of the *Adela*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymasters Henry Russell, of the *Ethan Allen*, and J. Woodville Sands, of the *Valley City*, from their respective vessels, and ordered to settle their accounts after having transferred the crew, &c.

Acting Assistant Surgeons Isaiah Dewling, of the *Ethan Allen*, and L. W. Loring, of the *Valley City*, from their respective vessels, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander McKenzie, from the Potomac Flotilla, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John S. Watson, from the Mississippi Squadron, and ordered to the *James Adger*.

Mates C. F. O'Neill and W. H. Bolton, from the *Valley City*, and ordered to the *Vermont*, at the expiration of their leave.

Mates James Hagan and Isaac Barnes, from the *Orvetta*, and ordered to the *Vermont*, at the expiration of their leave.

Mate Edward T Dexter, from the *Ethan Allen*, and ordered to the *Vanderbilt* at the expiration of his leave

JUNE 24.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander W H. West, from the command of the *Massachusetts*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Joseph McCart, Acting Ensigns William Mero and James H. Bunting, from the *Ethan Allen*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Charles W. Lee, Acting Ensigns Charles Clanson, Thomas R. Dayton and Edwin R. W. Anen, from the *Wamsutta*, and granted leave.

Acting Master William L. Bowers, Acting Ensigns A. E. Barnett, Joseph Hadfield, Walter Cooper, and Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles Cowley, from the Atlantic Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Nicholas Kirby, Acting Master P. S. Borden, Acting Ensigns M. J. Nicholson and Thomas C. Tinker, from the *Arkansas*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Joseph McKnight, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer William H. Barclay, from the *Wissahickon*, and granted leave

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Samuel V. Stillinge, from the *Somerset*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Marcellano Villazon, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Cowie, Jr., from the *Alabama*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer G. S. Perkins, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer J. M. Case, from the *Gettysburg*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeons Edwin A. Fobes and F. C. Sargent, from the Naval Hospital, New York and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Isaac B. Hewitt, from the *Hornet*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign H. Clay Leslie, from the *Monticello*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Minton, from the *Valley City*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles Lonks, of the *Wamsutta*, C. B. Culver, of the *Britannia*, E. G. Bishop, of the *Arkansas*, and Charles H. Boardman, of the *Fah Kee*, from their respective vessels, and ordered to settle their accounts.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Dunlap from the *Arkansas* and ordered to the *Wassaw*

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Fenier Christie, from the *Arkansas*, and ordered to the *Shawnee*.

Acting Third Assistant John Doherty, from the *Arkansas*, and ordered to the *Yazoo*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer George H. Luther, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles A. Rogers, from the *Isonomia*, and ordered to the *Shawnee*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James M. Battin, from the *Valley City*, and ordered to the *Yazoo*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer A. F. Donegan, from the *Gettysburg*, and ordered to the *Yazoo*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ezra Pray, from the *Arkansas*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles Sturtevant, from the *Britannia*, and waiting orders.

Mate H. Lynch, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Washington.

Mates Thomas M. Nelson and E. T. Mosier, from the *Whitehead*, and ordered to the *Princeton*.

Mate Thomas Nickerson, from the *Wamsutta*, and ordered to the *Vandalia*.

Mate James Scully, from the *Arkansas*, and ordered to the *Vandalia*.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Master H. L. Blanchard, of the *Valpariso*.

Acting Ensign Benjamin Walker, of Hallowell, Me.

Acting Ensign George Temple Chapman, of the *James S. Chambers*.

Acting Ensign Henry B. Francis, of the *Lady Sterling*.

Mate J. A. Thomas, of the *Fogg*.

Mate George Newlin, of the *Oleander*.

Mate James Harrington, of the *Chillicothe*.

Mate Franklin W. Whiteide, of the *Nymph*.

Mate Charles E. Townley, of the *Naiad*

Mate A. Hamilton, of the *Grossbeck.*
Mate J. W. Mullen, of the *Gazelle.*
Mate William Dickson, of the *General Bragg.*
Mate James Stoddard, of the *Choctaw.*
Mate A. V. Forgey, of the *Choctaw.*
Mate Walter Lawrence, of the *Collier.*
Mate Orlando W. Miles, of the *Moose.*
Mate James R. Thomas, of the *Collier.*
Mate E. W. Perry, of the *Collier.*
Mate James Cunningham, of the *Moose.*
Mate Joseph H. Carter, of the *Peri.*
Acting Ensign James H. Neely, of the *Avenger.*
Acting Ensign R. H. Langlands, of the *Collier.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Hiel L. Dickerson, of the *Elk.*
Acting Ensign William P. Higbee, of the *Neosho.*
Acting Second Assistant Engineer William L. Orr, of the *Fairy*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas McGarrity, of the *Avenger.*
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Charles A. Wright, of the *Avenger.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles C. Rensford, of the *Reindeer.*
Acting Master Frederick Read, of the *Moose.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Jacob L. Tudor, of the *Brilliant.*
Acting Second Assistant Engineer James Cutler, of the *Brilliant.*
Acting First Assistant Engineer William H. Willey, of the *Brilliant.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas McAllister, of the *Red Rover.*
Mate W. C. Jamieson, of the *Brilliant.*
Acting Carpenter H. Kinney, of the *Red Rover.*
Mate M G. Jones, of the *Chickasaw.*
Mate Charles D. Griggs, of the *Brilliant.*
Acting Master A. C. Sears, of the *New Era.*
Mate Henry C. Atlee, of the *Winnebago.*
Acting Honorary Ensign William Brown, late of the *Constellation.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John McKenney, of the *Heliotrope.*
Acting Assistant Paymaster Robert C. Price, of the *Dawn*, to take effect when the crew of that vessel shall have been discharged.
Acting Ensign Cornelius Bartlett, of the *Squando.*
Acting Ensign Charles H. Sawyer, of East Dixmont, Mass.
Acting Ensign George B. Mott, of the *Manhattan.*
Acting Mate and Pilot A. F. Davis, of the *Anemone.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John T. Earl, of the *Nansemond.*
Acting First Assistant Engineer William S. Hazzard, of the *Sangamon.*
Acting Ensign Edward T. Strong, of the *Wasp.*
Acting Ensign Joseph S. Brown, of the *Nipsic.*
Acting Assistant Surgeon W. J. Bowdle, of the U. S. Naval Hospital, South Atlantic Squadron.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Joseph Jamieson, of the *Cherokee.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William G. Hughes, of Philadelphia, Pa.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William H. Jackson, of the *General Thomas.*
Mate W. H. Haven, of the *Peri.*
Mate Charles H. Leaman, of the *Choctaw.*
Mate James H. Jacoby, of the *Robb.*
Mate D. J. Chadwick, of the *General Sherman.*
Mate John Wrinam, of the *Romeo.*
Mate J. W. Pardee, of the *Victory.*
Mate William M. Sherritt, of the *Mound City.*
Mate David Grillan, of the *Benton.*
Mate H. C. Bates, of the *Cricket.*
Acting Ensign James S. Hurlburt, of the *Fairy.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. L. Calhoun, of the *Victory.*
Acting Ensign William H. Decker, of the *Mound City.*
Acting Ensign James E. Ernest, of the *Romeo.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John T. English, of the *Red Rover.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Howard Monkhouse, of the *Robb.*
Acting Master Henry T. Keene, of the *Naiad.*
JUNE 19.—Acting Ensign S. F. Graves, of the *Alabama.*
Acting Assistant Surgeon Loren R. Boyce, of the Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.
Acting First Assistant Engineer A. Rockefeller, of the *Eolus.*
Acting Second Assistant Engineer John McEvan, of the *Montgomery.*
Acting First Assistant Engineer A. E. McConnell, of the *Squando.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer David Bodd, of the *Wilderness.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Walter Taylor, of the *Wilderness.*
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Isaac Ackley, of Cincinnati, and late of the *Black Hawk*, Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master De Wayne Stebbins, of the *Portsmouth*
Mate R. W. Wallace, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
JUNE 20.—Acting Ensign John H. Lincott, of the *Norwich.*
Acting Ensign Thomas Williams, of the *Alabama.*
Acting Assistant Paymaster Allen J. Clark, of New York city.
Acting First Assistant Engineer P. S. Young, of East Boston, Mass.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Hopkins, of the *Nahant.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Martin S. Ruth, of the *Eolus.*
Acting First Assistant Engineer William C. Sanford, of the *Neosho.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James A. Burns, of the *Avenger.*
Acting First Assistant Engineer B. A. Hoffman, of the *Curlew*
Acting First Assistant Engineer William Paul, Jr., of the *Samson.*
Acting First Assistant Engineer W. V. Logne, of the *Reindeer.*
Acting Second Assistant Engineer John W. Hayden, of the *Naumkeag.*
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Benjamin A. Farmer, of the *Tempest.*
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles J. Halling, of the *Louisville.*
Acting Second Assistant Engineer L. J. Everson, of the *Curlew.*
Acting SecondAssistant Engineer George W. Hart, of the *Brown*
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles Helling, of the *Laurel*
Acting Second Assistant Engineer James G. Moore, of the *Robb.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John F. Brindley, of the *General Burnside.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles C. Crary, of the *Curlew.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Jayne, of the *Peri.*
Acting Ensign J. L. Reed, of the *Ibex.*
Acting Ensign Jacob Rutherford, of the *Tenaas.*
Mate Thomas Crawford, of the *Curlew.*
Mate C. F. Rers, of the *Neosho.*
Mate Joseph W. Fox, of the *Robb.*
Mate John A. Hazleton, of the *Howquah.*
Mate Robert N. Turner, of the *Azalia.*
JUNE 21.—Acting Ensign Charles N. Hall, of the *Honeysuckle.*
Acting Ensign Haskell Crosby, of Orleans, Me.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Myron M. Hovey, of Boston, Mass.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Cook, of the *Little Ada.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Peterson, of the *Little Ada.*
Acting First Assistant Engineer Edmund Caye, of the *Fairy.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James R. Byland, of the *Naumkeag.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas K. Hill, of the *Paw Paw.*
Mate Mason E Eastbrook, of the *Honeysuckle.*
Mate Joseph C. Butler, of the *Nipsic.*
Mate James W. Hanaway, of the *Commodore Perry.*
JUNE 22.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer George E. Reno, of the *Abeona.*
Mate George F. Bran, of the *Carondelet.*
Acting First Assistant Engineer James P. Sweet, of the *Seneca.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer A. V. Harvey, of Plympton, Mass.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers Thomas J. Reaney and Albert J. Doty, of the *Seneca.*
JUNE 23.—Acting First Assistant Engineer Samuel A. Shean, of Green Point, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Andrew J. Pixley, of the *Gettysburg.*
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry W. Miller, of the *Boxer.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. Knox Foster, of the *Fort Henry.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James B. Wilbur, of the *Gettysburg.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John W. Homans, of the *Gettysburg.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John McWilliams, of the *Carondelet.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Mattingley, of the *Carondelet*
Acting Ensign R. P. Shaw, of the *Romeo.*
Acting Master C. W. Miller, of the *Carondelet.*
JUNE 24.—Acting Master Joshua N. Rowe, of the *Mercedita.*
Acting Ensign Thomas W. Bell, of the *North Carolina.*
Acting Ensign T. S. Arey, of the *Vermont.*
Acting Ensign T. M. L. Christie, on the staff of Rear-Admiral Dahlgren.
Acting Assistant Surgeon James T. Whittaker, of the *Springfield.*
Acting Assistant Surgeon Lyman Dow, of the *Abeona.*
Acting Assistant Surgeon William H. Coe, of Lima, N. Y.
Acting Assistant Surgeon James McMillan, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Acting Second Assistant Engineers Grenville Lewis, John G. Rossman, Joseph C. Lewis, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Ezra Gray, of the *Alabama.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles H. Keener, of the *Delaware.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles E. Jevens, of the *Wissahickon.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Joseph F. Miller, of the *Wissahickon.*
Acting Assistant Surgeon George H. Bixby, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master M. V. B. Haines, of the *Paw Paw.*
Mate William T. Thomas, of the *Gamage.*
Mate John H. Pray, of the *Estella.*
Mate Horace F. Pickering, of the *Florida.*

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

JUNE 19.—Acting Ensign R. Wilkinson, of the *Vermont.*
Acting Second Assistant Engineer David Taylor, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer C. C. Freeman, of Boston, Mass.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas J. Foster, of Gray, Cumberland Co. Me.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James H Benett, of Baltimore, Md.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Tilton, of Cattskill, N. Y.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James B. Lucas, of Baltimore, Md.
JUNE 20.—Acting Ensign B. B. Sodenberg, at the Naval Hospital, New York.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Abraham W. Harris, of Providence, R. I.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer George B. Polen, of Wyoming, Pa.
JUNE 21.—Acting Ensign William H. Purdie, of New York city.
JUNE 24.—Acting Ensign Henry B. Morton, of Portland, Me.

APPOINTED.

JUNE 19.—Ransom S. Proudfit, of the *Alleghany* Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain on that vessel.
George Dowling, of the *Clematis*, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
John P. Matthew, of the *Port Royal*, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
JUNE 20.—Richard Bates, of the Mississippi Squadron, Acting Master on the staff of Acting Rear-Admiral Lee.
JUNE 21.—R. B. K. Murphy, of the South Atlantic Squadron, Acting Master and Pilot, and ordered to remain in the Squadron.
Dr. E. A. Dulen, of Washington, D. C., Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Washington.
Henry Fleet, of the *Vermont*, Mate, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

ORDERS REVOKED.

JUNE 19.—Acting Ensign, F. C. Hall, granting him leave, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Washington.
Acting Ensigns S. B. Howell, James H. Delano and G. A. Patchke, granting them leaves of absence, and they are hereby ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, Washington.
JUNE 23.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert Cowie, to the West Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.
Acting Ensign Hubert Oberly, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Alabama.*

DISMISSED.

JUNE 19.—Acting Master W. F. North, of the *Constellation.*
Mate George Upton, at the Navy Yard, New York.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

JUNE 23.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward Trainor, of the *State of Georgia.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John W. Ross, of the *Peri.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUNE 21.—The letters of the Department honorably discharging Acting Master James L. Plunket, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Acting Ensign Charles Weidenbein, of New York city, are hereby revoked, and leaves of absence are hereby granted them.
JUNE 24.—The Bureau's letter dated 13th May honorably discharging Acting Ensign Henry S. Morton, of Portland, Me., is this day revoked, and he is granted leave of absence.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery up to June 24, 1865:—

Cornelius Williams (colored), landsman, May 24, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.
Abel J. Killie, seaman, January 20, Hospital ship *Fitch*, Smithland, Ky.
Morris Fitzgerald, landsman, January 21, Hospital ship *Fitch.*
Ira Lewis, landsman, February 7, Hospital ship *Fitch.*
John C. Edwards, landsman, February 13, Hospital ship *Fitch.*
John Inglehart, landsman, February 16, Hospital ship *Fitch.*
John H Garvin, landsman, February 17, Hospital ship *Fitch.*
Levi Smith, landsman, February 22, Hospital ship *Fitch.*
Orien B. Fatchen, landsman, May 1, Naval Hospital, St. Helena Island, S. C.
George W. Brandley (colored), landsman, March 16, Naval Hospital, St. Helena Island, S. C.
Andrew Jackson (colored), landsman, April 1, Naval Hospital, St. Helena Island, S. C.
Thomas Brown, seaman, May 3, U. S. steamer *Glide*, Berwick Bay.
James Cunningham, landsman, March 28, U. S. steamer *Jonquille*, Charleston, S. C.
Edwin R. Counce, paymaster's steward, May 13, U. S. steamer *John Adams.*
William Goldsboro, landsman, May 10, Bay Point, S. C.
James Burkett, seaman, April 11, U. S. steamer *Calypso.*
William Russell, seaman, May 31, Naval Hospital, New York.
William Williams (colored), landsman, June 4, receiving ship *Alleghany.*
Gilford Kimberly, fireman, May 19, Hospital barge *Mound City.*
Edward Donaly, seaman, June 7, Naval Asylum.
Levi Miller, quartermaster, November 4, 1864, U. S. steamer *Key West.*
William Horne, marine, May 21, Armory square Hospital, Washington city.
Jacob Nixon, first-class boy, May 28, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.
Francis G. Adams, acting ensign, May 22, U. S. steamer *Hondurus.*
Henry Luther, landsman, June 8, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.
Joseph Walden (colored), first-class boy, Naval Hospital, Wilmington, N. C.
William Witmer, second-class fireman, April 17, Naval Hospital, New Orleans.
Alfred Washburn, acting master, May 14, Naval Hospital, New Orleans.
Peter Viel, coal-heaver, May 12, Naval Hospital, New Orleans.
Dennis Condreu, cabin steward, May 6, Naval Hospital, New Orleans.
George Orelghton, landsman, April 15, U. S. steamer *Sciota.*
Thomas Cooper, ordinary seaman, April 25, U. S steamer *Meteor.*
John Underwood, pensioner, June 11, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.
Lorenzo Chase (colored), landsman, April 19, U. S steamer *New Hampshire.*
Joseph Winning (colored), landsman, May 26, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire.*
Charles Tugol (colored), landsman, May 7, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire.*
James Finnegan, landsman, April 14, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire.*
George Vaught (colored), landsman, May 12, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire.*
Scipio Heel (colored), landsman, May 12, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire.*
John Smith, boatswain's mate, April 27, U. S. schooner *C. P. Williams.*
Charles Green, seaman, May 23, receiving ship *Vermont.*
John Lucius, seaman, May 19, Naval Hospital, New York.
Henry Turner, ordinary seaman, May 25, U. S. steamer *Monadnock.*
John Sharp, landsman, May 22, U. S. steamer *Whitehead.*
Richard Gee, first-class boy, April 19, U. S. steamer *Virginia.*
Thomas Param, captain's steward, May 13, U. S. steamer *Penobscot.*
Joshua Ricks (colored), first-class boy, May 22, U. S. steamer *Genesee.*
Luke Robbins, seaman May 24, U. S. steamer *Seminole.*

NAVAL REGISTER.

The Editor will be glad to receive for this department of the JOURNAL *all interesting facts in relation to vessels of the Navy suitable for publication.*

ARKANSAS, purchased vessel, screw, 6, sailed North for Portsmouth, N. H., on or about June 12, 1865. She will stop at Fortress Monroe.

ANTONA, screw, 6, from Galveston, arrived at New Orleans on the 13th ult. She was formerly a prize.

ASHUELOT, paddle-wheel, 10, was reported at St. John, N. B., June 8. She has been in commission since 1862. She was on duty a while on the James River, was engaged in the attack on Fort Fisher, and in the subsequent actions reducing the forts on Cape Fear River. Since February 22d, she has been doing guard duty at Wilmington. Lieutenant-Commander, George W. Young; Acting Masters, Dudley E. Taylor, James B. Wood, Jr.; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Henry Shaw; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Theodore Parker; Acting Ensigns, Henry H. Collamore, Joseph W. Crowell, Elias Lawson; Engineers—Second Assistants, W. H. Kilpatrick, Robert L. Webb; Third Assistants, Gustavus A. Peltz, Edward J. Gillespie, John L. Starky; Mates, C. H. Crossman, Edward W. Fitzell, H. M. Wadsworth.

CONSTELLATION, sloop-of-war, 24, now lying at Portsmouth Navy Yard, is being prepared for use as a schoolship.

COLORADO, screw, 52, sailed Wednesday, June 21, at 4 o'clock, bearing Rear-Admiral Goldsborough to his command in European waters. The *Colorado* was accompanied by the *Frolic*, formerly the blockade-runner *Advance*, and will be followed in a few days by other vessels of the special squadron. The *Niagara* and other vessels of the squadron are already in European waters.

CANONICUS, iron-clad, 2, arrived at Philadelphia June 25, from Port Royal, S. C. Beside other engagements since the date of her launch, April 16, 1864, at Boston, she took part in the Fort Fisher bombardment; she was also at the taking of Charleston, S. C., and was last heard of at Havana. Lieutenant-Commander, George E. Belknap; Lieutenant, H. D. Manley; Assistant Surgeon, H. N. Beaumont; Acting Assistant Paymaster, M. T. Trampbour; Acting Masters, D. S. Murphy, R. E. Anson; Acting Ensign, F. P. Center; Engineers—Chief, D. B. Macomb; First Assistant, C. G. Conklin; Second Assistants, F. G. McKean, J. W. Saville; Third Assistants, Wm. Keenan, J. W. Chandler, G. W. Hughes.

CONNECTICUT, paddle-wheel, 11, arrived at Philadelphia on the afternoon of the 23d, four days from Port Royal, having the Monitor *Canonicus* in tow. For the last four months, the *Connecticut* has been doing special duty at the West Indies. She reports that in all but the English islands she was treated with respect and courtesy. On arriving at St. George's, Bermuda, February 24, the pilot showed Captain Boggs a circular from her Majesty, ordering all Rebel or Federal men-of-war to anchor under the guns of the fort. The Captain, however, chose to let go his anchor beyond range of the fort, and next morning a little gunboat came up and requested him to go down and call on the Governor. On arriving at his mansion, he immediately took the Captain to task for having disobeyed his orders, and asked him if he did not see the circular from the Queen. "Yes," replied Captain Boggs; "I saw a circular from you, directing that all Federal or Confederate vessels-of-war should be anchored in a certain spot; but as I am in command of neither of them, I took the liberty to use my own discretion." A look of amazement overspread the Governor's face as he asked, "What do you command?" "I have the honor to command a United States man-of-war," replied the Captain. He was not at all willing to have Englishmen or any foreign nation designate him by a term that would indicate the dissolution of the Union. At Barbadoes also they refused to allow the *Connecticut* to remain longer at anchor than twenty-four hours—even after the Captain had asked permission to do so, to make some necessary repairs—unless he would give the Governor "a distinct assurance of his utter inability to proceed to sea." What made it still more insulting was the fact that only a short time ago the *Alabama* put in there, and asked to remain a day and for twenty-four tons of coal. They put her in thorough repair, and gave her one hundred and fifty tons. On the arrival of the *Connecticut* at Havana, she found the ram *Stonewall* lying very quietly at anchor, and, as she was the only man-of-war there then, she remained four days watching the Rebel pirate, until the *Powhatan* and the remainder of the fleet ordered to her blockade had made their appearance, when the *Connecticut* proceeded to Key West for coal. Captain, Charles S. Boggs; Lieutenant, H. B. Tyson; Acting Master, Wm. H. Hubbs; Assistant Surgeon, C. T. Hubbard; Assistant Paymaster, L. G. Billings; Acting Ensigns, C. Carven, E. B J. Singleton, John D. Hadernan, C. J Goodwin; Engineers—Chief, H. D. Nones; Second Assistants, H. Holmes, H. Pilkington, E. F. Phillippi, J. D. Graff; Acting Third Assistants, John Allen, L. S. Woodbury, Wm. Holland; Mates, E. F. Bague, H. G Thorburn, William Read, Gilbert H. Prindle.

DICTATOR, ocean Monitor, 2.—The success of this vessel is about to be finally tested. She will sail from this port during the week, proceeding by the outside route to Newport.

ESTRELLA, paddle wheel, 5, having been fitted out, is now the flagship of the West Gulf Squadron. She has the staff on board, and is now in Mobile Bay.

FORT HENRY, paddle wheel, 7, from St. George's Sound, Florida, East Gulf Blockading Squadron June 4, via Key West, arrived at New York June 16. The following is a list of her officers:—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding, J. B. Baxter; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Theodore Werlof; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Ernest D. Martin; Acting Assistant Paymaster, H. L. Hopkins; Acting Ensigns, John Hancock, A. C. Fowler, James R. Harding; Engineers—Acting Second Assistant (in charge), Samuel Lemon; Acting Third Assistants, Claude Vantin, J. S. Hill, J. Knox Foster; Acting Mate, Herman G. Holmes. Acting En-

sign Schuyler Cobb, resigned, and Acting Mate S. W. Lewis, resigned, were passengers.

GALENA, iron-clad, 11, arrived at Portsmouth June 10.

HONEYSUCKLE, screw, 2, arrived at New York on the 19th ult., from Tampa Bay, Florida. This vessel has been on blockade duty for the last two years, during which time she has captured seven prizes, and has co-operated in every movement with the Army forces at Cedar Keys, Florida.

HUNTSVILLE, screw, 4, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Edward F. Devens, arrived at New York June 25, from Aspinwall 16th. She brings as passengers Major-General Daniel E. Sickles and staff, and ninety of the crew of the steamer *Golden Rule*, lost at sea.

JUNIATA, screw, 14, Commander John J. Almy, sailed from Port Royal for the Brazilian Squadron on Thursday, June 15. The following list of officers for this vessel is published :—Captain, John J. Almy ; Lieutenant-Commander, F. V. McNair ; Lieutenant, C. M. Schoonmaker ; Surgeon, Albert C. Gorgas, M. D. ; Acting Assistant Paymaster, G. W. Morton ; Acting Master, John B. Childs ; Ensign, Charles McGregor ; Acting Ensign, George M. McClure ; Engineers—Acting Chief, Alexander McCausland ; Acting First Assistant, Benjamin F. Beckett ; Second Assistants, Levi T. Safford, William L. Ballie, Asaph Dunbar ; Acting Third Assistants, A. Merritt Shaw, Benjamin F. Lewis, John E. Connor ; Mates, Charles H. Chase, E. D. Conover, George W. Marchant, George H. Prescott ; Captain's Clerk, John W. McReynolds ; Paymaster's Clerk, C. A. Spear ; Boatswain, Edward E. Brady ; Gunner, David A. Roe ; Carpenter, John Mills ; Surgeon's Steward, C. L. Cassin.

KANAWHA, screw, 4, from Galveston, via Pensacola, June 14, arrived at New York June 25, from blockade service. The *Kanawha* has been in commission nearly forty-seven months, and for the past seventeen months engaged in blockading Galveston and the coast of Texas. She has captured no less than twenty-five blockade-runners. Lieutenant-Commander, Bushrod B. Taylor ; Acting Assistant Paymaster, W. Osmond Jube ; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Stephen S. Green ; Acting Ensigns, John J. Mowle, Frederick H Deering, Albert B. Hall, Charles S. Thurston ; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, Richard Hall ; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Wm. D. Pancake, A. Higgins, Patrick H. Friel.

LADY STERLING, paddle-wheel, 8, a captured blockade runner, arrived at Washington June 15, from Newport.

MARATANZA, paddle-wheel, 6, arrived at the Portsmouth lower harbor on Sunday, June 11, and came up to the yard on Monday morning.

MOUNT VERNON, screw, 6, went out of commission at the Brooklyn Yard on the 24th of June. She will probably be sold.

MASSASSOIT, paddle-wheel, 10, arrived at New York June 18 Commander, R. T. Renshaw ; Lieutenant, G. W. Sumner ; Acting Masters, Henry Raney, Thomas Stothard, R. Rababan ; Acting Ensign, Charles Wilson ; Acting Assistant Surgeon, John R. Latson ; Engineers—Acting First Assistant, Levi R. Green, Acting Third Assistants, William Sheehan, H. C. Keyser ; Acting Gunner, W. B. Jarvis.

NARCISSUS, screw, 2, has been raised, and is now in commission.

MONADNOCK, double-turret Monitor, 4, after being in commission nine months, has returned to the Philadelphia Yard in as good condition as the day she sailed. Since she left Boston, she has steamed over six thousand miles alone (though having different war vessels along as convoys), and has been present at both attacks on Fort Fisher, besides aiding in the downfall of Charleston and Richmond, winding up her successful though short career by a visit to Havana. Commander, William Rouckendorff ; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, La Rue P. Adams ; Acting Masters, Mr. Milliken, S H. Mead ; Acting Ensigns, W. B. Mix, T. W. Swift, Jr., P. Davison ; Assistant Surgeon, Daniel McMurtrie ; Engineers—Acting Chief, J. Q A. Ziegler ; First Assistants, S. A. Randall, W. A. Phillips ; Second Assistants, B. C. De Plaine, Baxter Smith ; Acting Third Assistants, T. Wilde, R. Aldridge, John Brice, W. P. Whittemore ; Gunner, P. Barrett.

NORWICH, screw, 6, arrived at Philadelphia on the 18th ult. This vessel has been on active duty since the commencement of the Rebellion, and has been North but once during that time. For three years past, she has been stationed on the St. John's River, Florida. In February, 1864, she convoyed the expedition under Major General Q A. Gillmore, which occupied Jacksonville, twenty-five miles from the mouth of the St. John's River. The force numbered ten thousand, and were embarked on twenty-three steamers. She has also rendered great service to the Army in picketing creeks, etc. She now comes home to be put out of commission. Acting Master Commanding, W. H. De Wolf ; Acting Ensigns, John H. Sinscott, John P. Chadwick ; Acting Assistant Paymaster, G. F. Gardiner ; Acting Assistant Surgeon, J. A. Petrie ; Mates, H. Sinclair, Wm. White ; Engineers—Second Assistant, J. C. Cooper ; Third Assistants, E. R. Wambling, W. H. Wambling.

OWASCO, screw, 4, left Galveston on the 11th ult. for Pensacola, to take on coal, and started for the Brooklyn or Philadelphia Navy Yards on the 18th.

OSSIPEE, screw, 13, from Pensacola on the 16th, arrived at Fortress Monroe June 24, and reported having spoken off the Florida coast the British brig *Ceylon*, and furnished her with water. The *Ceylon* was bound to New York. The *Ossipee* also spoke in latitude 28 degree 36 minutes, the steamer *Venus*, bound to Texas.

PORT ROYAL, double ender, 8, which has been at New Orleans for the last five months, undergoing repairs, left for Galveston June 14.

PAMPERO, ship, 6, from Southwest Pass, arrived at New Orleans on the 13th ult. She is ordered to take on all the engineers' stores and carry them to Pensacola.

PAWNEE, screw, 4, Lieutenant William Whitehead commanding, anchored off the Washington Yard on June 22, having on board Rear-Admiral J. A. Dahlgren and staff, who were brought ashore in smaller boats.

R. R. CUYLER, screw, 12, Commander C. H. B. Caldwell, commanding, from Galveston June 9, via Pensacola 15th, has arrived at New York. The *Cuyler* left Galveston as flagship of Admiral Thatcher, who transferred his flag to the U. S. steamer *Estrella* at Mobile Bay. Commander, C. H. B. Caldwell ; Lieutenant, John J. Reed ; Acting Master, Edwin Babson ; Acting Assistant Paymaster, A. Wright ; Ensigns, A. T. Hamblin, Wm. L. Hatch, B. P. Clough ; Engineers—Acting Chief, John D. Williamson ; Acting First Assistant, D. S. King, Acting Second Assistants, James Pollard, T. V. Holt, Wm. Ross ; Acting Third Assistants, David Gilliland, Isaac H. Fuhr, Geo. F. Young, Elwin Cram ; Acting Gunner, E. P. Palmer.

SEA FOAM, brig, 2, was sold by auction, at the Charlestown Yard, June 12. She was purchased by Mr. Deballar for $10,000, which is considered a good bargain, as she is sound and in good condition.

SHAWMUT, screw, 8, sailed from Brooklyn Yard June 27, under sealed orders. It is understood she will join the European Squadron. She was put in commission Monday. The following is a list of her officers :—Lieutenant-Commander, J. J. Walker ; Lieutenant, B. J. Cromwell ; Acting Master, S. N. Myer ; Acting Ensigns, O. A. Thompson, W. Burnbridgerhoff ; Passed Assistant Surgeon, D. R. Bannon ; Acting Paymaster, J. O. Graves ; Mates, George W. Pratt, J. S. O'Brion ; Acting Ensign, George W. Coffin ; First Assistant Engineer, R. S. Talbot ; Second Assistant Engineers, A. J. Montgomery, I. M. Emanuel, John Lowe, James W. Hotchin.

STARS AND STRIPES, screw, 5, arrived June 24, at Philadelphia. Has been in commission three years. Since October 8, 1862, she has been on blockade duty in the East Gulf At Key West she left the frigate *Powhatan*, of Admiral Stribling, also, sloop *Dale*, and ship *Ino*, the two latter to sail North shortly. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, John Sherrill ; Acting Master and Executive Officer, H. Welton ; Acting Assistant Paymaster, James Winter ; Acting Assistant Surgeon, G. S. Parker ; Acting Ensigns, J. D. Babcock, Wm. A. Abbott ; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, James Ogden ; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, E. L. Heller, Wm. H. Dewing, Geo. Westinghouse, Jr., Thos. Clark.

SEMINOLE, screw, 8, built at Pensacola in 1860, now blockading off Galveston, claims the honor of destroying, on the 25th, the famous blockade-runner *Denbigh*, loaded with an assorted cargo from Havana. This was accorded in our last to the *Cornubia*. One of her men was accidentally killed by the discharge of his own musket while leaving the steamer after she had been fired. The *Seminole* had, on the 1st of April, nearly destroyed the blockade-runner *Fox*, but owing to the shallow water, could not finish the work. The *Seminole* took part in the capture of the forts in Mobile Bay on the 5th of August, and after the fall of Fort Morgan, was sent to the blockade off Galveston, where she has since remained. Commander, Albert G. Clary ; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, George Munday ; Acting Master, Albert Cook ; Paymaster, Levi S. Stockwell ; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Edward M. Stein ; Chief Engineer, A. R. Calden ; Acting Ensigns, F. Kempton, Walter S. Church, David K. Perkins, John A. Bennett ; Assistant Engineers, George Ellis, P. I. Hughes, Wm. Drinkwater, H. W. Whiting.

SOMERSET, paddle-wheel, 7, arrived at this port yesterday, in tow of the United States steamer *Isonomia*, from West Pass, St. George's Sound, Florida, which place she left on the 4th ultimo ; has been in commission since April, 1862, and has been attached to the East Gulf Squadron, upon blockading duty. She has captured several valuable prizes, one of which was the *Circassian*, taken off Cuba. Left at West Pass the *Muscoota*, *Paul Jones*, and *Itasca*. Officers and crews all well. Arrived at Key West on the 8th, and left on the 9th ultimo. No sickness at the latter port. The *Powhatan* was still off the town, flying the Admiral's pennant. The other vessels there were the *Mahaska*, *Stars and Stripes*, *Honduras*, *Sunflower*, *Houqua*—the two latter coaling, preparatory to sailing for the North. Several of the officers of the *Somerset* and many of her crew were detached previous to leaving. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, W. P. Rogers ; Executive Officer, H. R. Baker ; Acting Assistant Surgeon, George P. Wright ; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Edwin Webster ; Engineer (in charge), P. V. Stillings ; Acting Ensigns, John German, Edward R. Smith ; Acting Mate, Alonzo Rivers.

TALLAHATCHIE, paddle-wheel, 5.—Fleet Surgeon Jas. C. Palmer has fitted the *Tallahatchie* out as a hospital ship for the West Gulf Squadron, and she is at present undergoing repairs at Mobile.

VALLEY CITY, screw, 8, arrived at New York June 20, from Hatteras Inlet. She went into commission in September, 1861, and was stationed in the Potomac until the fitting out of the Burnside expedition, which she joined, and, during the intervening three years, has rendered good service.

WISSAHICKON, screw, 4, sailed from Charleston, S. C., on the 15th ult., and arrived in the harbor of New York June 20. This vessel was built at Philadelphia in 1361, by Mr. John W. Lynn, and since then she has been constantly in service, in the Gulf Squadron, under Vice-Admiral Farragut, and, for the last two years, under Rear-Admiral J A. Dahlgren, commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. She has participated in several engagements on both these stations, and acquitted herself with credit. The U. S. steamer *Philadelphia*, flagship *Pawnee*, *Conemaugh*, *Emma*, Monitor *Katskill*, U. S. steamer *John Adams*, several Navy tugs, and schooners *Blunt* and *Hope*—the latter vessels engaged in wrecking operations in the lower harbor, under the superintendence of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Wm. L. Churchill, the efficient Chief of the Corps of Naval Divers, established by Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, and the first organization of the kind in the United States Navy. It was expected the *Pawnee* would leave shortly for the North, with the Admiral and his staff on board. The health of Charleston is reported to be good. Lieutenanant-Commander, A. W. Johnson ; Acting Ensigns, Chas. F. Dearing, Henry F. Dorton, Alonzo Elwell ; Acting Assistant Surgeon, John N. Coonan ; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Charles Dutcher ; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Joseph McKnight ; Third Assistant Engineer, George Paul ; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Charles E. Jevens, Joseph F. Miller, William Barclay ; Joseph Gregory, Jr.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

OVER one hundred volunteer naval officers have resigned during the month ; their resignations have been duly accepted.

U. S. STEAMERS *Pampero* and *Thetis* were in the Mississippi 10th inst., bound up to New Orleans.

THE steam launch, commanded by Mate Jacob Hemp, was lost in a gale in Fripp's Inlet, on Monday, while on the passage from Charleston to Port Royal.

UNDER the instructions of the Navy Department, League Island was visited last week for the purpose of preparing it for the iron-clads, which are all to be laid up. At the same time a number of Monitors arrived from the North Atlantic Squadron, and anchored in the stream off the city of Philadelphia.

THE following vessels left the Brooklyn Yard on the 23d, to take their station at Red Hook, near the long pier that runs into Gowanus Bay :—*Kensington*, *Nereus*, *Proteus*, *Flag*, *Vicksburg*. Other condemned vessels will be added to this fleet, and be sold at the earliest convenient moment.

LAST week the following vessels left the South Atlantic Squadron for Philadelphia and other Northern ports :—*Nantucket*, *Mingoe*, *Supply*, *Norwich*, *Dan Smith*, *Sarah Bruen*, *G. P. Williams*, *Wamsutta*, and *Wissahickon*. The *Nahant*, *Azalia*, *T. A. Ward*, *Norfolk Packet*, *Para*, *Geranium*, *Iris*, *Camelia*, *Sweet Briar*, *Dandelion*, *Larkspur*, *Carnation*, and several tugs are preparing to follow them.

THE commandant of the Brooklyn Yard has issued the following order to correct a serious evil :—"As numerous desertions have recently taken place by the want of judgment on the part of certain officers in granting liberty, it is hereby directed that in future no enlisted men, including marines, are to be permitted to go on shore without the consent of the commandant of the station."

THE iron ram of the Rebel steamer *Mississippi*, burned at the taking of New Orleans, by Admiral Farragut, in 1862, is now lying on Lyceum avenue, Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is almost five feet high, with two flanges bolting on the bow about ten feet long, and a blade projecting three feet, running out very sharp.

THE iron clad *Canonicus*, Lieutenant-Commander George E. Belknap, and the steamers *Wando*, Acting Master King, and *Fah Kee*, which were recently detached from the South Atlantic Squadron and sent to Havana, have returned to Port Royal, and will proceed North as soon as they can be prepared for the trip. The *Canonicus* fired the last shot fired from any naval vessel at the fortifications of Charleston, and received the last shot which was fired from those fortifications.

THE following is published as Rear-Admiral Dahlgren's staff which during two years, has undergone many changes :—Fleet Captain, Joseph M. Bradford ; Flag Lieutenant-Commander, E. O. Matthews ; Flag Lieutenant, James O'Kane ; Fleet Surgeon, William Johnson ; Fleet Paymaster, James H. Watmough ; Fleet Judge-Advocate, Charles Cowlay ; Fleet Engineer, Robert Danby ; Fleet Pilot, William Haffards ; Admiral's Secretary, H. L. Peterson ; Aides, E. J. Dichman, Walter Cooper ; Signal Officer, George Rixford.

THE following vessels were sold on Tuesday, June 20, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard for the sums placed opposite each name :

Steamer *Ladona* (English built, iron hull, prize)	$35,200
Steamtug *Acacia*	1,400
Steamer *Cambridge*	17,500
Tug *E. B. Hales*	4,600
Steamer *Quaker City*	35,000

A LARGE number of the workmen employed in the Philadelphia Navy Yard are now being discharged. The only vessels on the stocks are the double-turretted Monitor *Shackamaxon*, frigate *Neshamony*, and a gunboat, the keel of which is not yet finished. At the Brooklyn there are still about 5,000 men at work. Five vessels are on the stocks, one of them—the *Madawaska*—expecting to be launched July 8th. Several buildings for ships, storehouses, &c., are going up, and the working facilities of the yard are constantly enlarging.

SURGEONS George Clymer, William Maxwell Wood and Francis M. Grinnell have made an inspection of the grounds and buildings of the Academy at Annapolis, and report certain repairs, in order to render the Academy safe from any contagion to be feared from its former use as an hospital. The work of cleansing and repairing has been begun, and the Academy will be ready for use in October next. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. W. Crowinshield has been ordered to duty in charge of repairs.

ALL the midshipmen at the Newport Naval Academy have embarked on board the practice squadron, and expected to sail Thursday, June 22. The students, 395 in number, will man the fleet, consisting of the following vessels —Sailing vessels *Macedonian*, sloop of the second class ; *Marion*, sloop of the fourth class ; side-wheel steamer *Winnipec*, double-ender, and screw steamer *Marblehead*, fourth class. Paddle-wheel steamer *Mercury*, formerly of the Potomac Flotilla, has been ordered to, Newport. She will probably be employed in towing the middy practice squadron and otherwise making herself useful to the Naval Academy. The fleet rendezvous at Gardner's Bay, on the east end of Long Island, and will cruise along the Atlantic coast, not entering European waters, as has been expected. All the personal effects of the midshipmen are packed up ready for transmission to Annapolis, which will be at an early day. Commander D. M. Fairfax commands the squadron.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by Admiral Bell, commandant of the Brooklyn Yard, as follows :—"By a recent resolution of Congress entitled 'A resolution to encourage the employment of disabled and discharged soldiers,' an order has been issued by the Navy Department to the effect that in the employment of mechanics and others in navy yards or stations, preference be given to such as have been honorably discharged from the Navy and Marine corps, and especially to those who have been wounded or disabled in their country's cause, *provided* they are capable of performing the duties required of them In compliance with the above resolution of Congress and instructions from the Navy Department, it is enjoined on the master workmen in this yard, when selections are made, to give the preference in all cases whatever to persons of this description ; and, if found wanting in the slightest degree, to recommend their discharge, and nominate in their places men from the class above referred to."

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer's* correspondent at Fortress Monroe states that the U. S. steamer *Arkansas*, which arrived there June 16, fell in with a ship exhibiting signals of distress on Hatteras Shoals. The writer says :—"Boarding her, Captain Kirby found her in charge of Sailing Master Greenwood, and three seamen from the United States transport steamer *Andrew Fletcher*. The *Fletcher* had discovered the *Empire* on the 13th instant, 60 miles south of where Captain Kirby boarded her. When first boarded she had seven feet of water in her hold. The water had not gained any since No papers of any description were found on board, and her destination, or port from whence she last sailed, could not be ascertained. There is half a cargo of sugar on board, but very little of which is injured by water. Captain Kirby placed five of his sailors on board, and expects the ship in the Roads this evening. He supposes her to be the *Empire*, of New York, formerly employed as a Liverpool packet. On her stern is painted '*Empire*, of Liverpool.' No colors, English or American, were found on board the abandoned ship. The ship with her cargo will net a handsome sum to her lucky salvors ',

THE Navy Department has received from Commander W. E. Fitzhugh, his report concerning the surrender of the Rebel naval forces on Red River. Commander Fitzhugh, in his dispatch, which is dated on board the *Ouachita*, at Alexandria, Louisiana., June 3d, says that he started up Red River on the 28th of May, with the steamers *Benton*, *Ouachita*, *Fort Hindman*, and the tug *Fern*, in company with Major-General Herron and his steamer *Ida May*, in advance of the troops. He encountered no resistance whatever. All whom he met seemed well disposed. On the morning of June 3 the squadron met Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Carter, commanding Rebel naval forces of the trans-Mississippi squadron and received from him the iron-clad *Missouri* and the paroles of himself, officers and men. Lieutenant-Commander Carter informed Commander Fitzhugh that the *Missouri* is the only naval vessel on Red River or its tributaries. The *Champion*, one of the pump boats captured in the late expedition, was turned over to the army. The *Missouri* has been brought below the Falls, and is to be refitted at the mouth of the river. She was designed to be quite a formidable vessel, made on the plan of the *Tennessee*, but was built of timber not thoroughly seasoned and caulked with cotton, and it may, therefore, well be believed that she leaks badly. Her battery is composed of one 11-inch gun, one 9-inch and two heavy 32-pounders. Commander Fitzhugh has gone up to Shreveport to secure such property as may belong to the Navy. The number of naval prisoners paroled by him at Alexandria was eighteen men, and six officers, including Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Carter.

THOSE possessed of valuables which they wish to have preserved against the possibility of loss, should leave them with the Safe Deposit Company, an institution which has been recently formed in New York for the purpose of taking charge of every variety of articles of small bulk, papers, stock and other securities, gold, silver and plate, &c. The Company has a large number of small fire-proof safes in the burglar-proof vaults of the fire-proof building where their offices are situated, at No. 146 Broadway. They have ample capital, and are able to insure against loss when desired, while the high personal character of the officers of the Company, and the admirable system with which its affairs are conducted, give every possible guarantee as to the good faith with which its business is transacted. Mr. F. H. JENKS, the President of the Company, is a gentleman of high personal character, whose name is alone sufficient guarantee for the stability of the institution.

THE forthcoming Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War will be published in three large volumes, instead of four as was originally contemplated.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL C. J. CAMPBELL.

COLONEL CLEAVELAND J. CAMPBELL, of the Twenty-third United States Colored Troops, died at Castleton, N. Y., on the 13th of June.

Born in July, 1836, he died "young in years though old in fame," and his brilliant record is not often equalled. A graduate of the Free Academy, Union College, and the University of Gottingen, he was a finished scholar and a courteous and accomplished gentleman. Successively a private in the Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, a lieutenant on the staff of General PALMER, adjutant of the One Hundred and Fifty-second New York, captain in UPTON'S One Hundred and Twenty-first New York, he finally passed a most brilliant examination and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and afterward colonel of the Twenty-third United States Colored Troops. This gallant regiment he led into the hottest of the fight at Petersburgh when the mine exploded, and left in and around that awful crater nearly four hundred of his men. He was borne off the field with a lung contused and ruptured by a bursting shell, the primal cause of a long weakness, and at last of death.

DIED, on the 10th inst., at his home near Boston, of camp fever, HUNTINGTON FROTHINGHAM WOLCOTT, Second Lieutenant Second Massachusetts cavalry and A. D. C., aged 19, eldest son of J. HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT, and great grandson of OLIVER WOLCOTT, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Among the thousands who have fallen in battle or by disease during this war, no one has laid down a purer life with nobler devotion than the young officer whose death is here recorded. Possessed of all that renders life desirable, with every inducement to ease and indulgence in the pleasures of youth, a simple sense of duty caused him to take part in the great struggle for his country. Under all the temptations of Army life, he retained unsoiled the purity of his character. His gentleness won the affection of his fellow-soldiers, as his courage did their respect. Having participated with honor in the glories of SHERIDAN'S last campaign, he accompanied the triumphant return of the Army, escaping the dangers of the field, only, alas! to die from disease contracted while in the service. G.

[Special Notice]

Do not waste your money buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the *best in the world.*

Avoid the shameless upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden Lane, or enclose stamp for circular.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

McCOOK—THOMPSON.—In Peoria, Ill., June 20, at the residence of W. R. Phelps, Esq., by the Right Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by Rev. Mr. Roberts, rector of St. Paul's church, Major-General EDWARD M. McCOOK to Miss MARY THOMPSON, of the above place.

PERRY—SMITH.—At St. James' church, New London, Ct., June 12, by Rev. Dr. Hallem, Mr. EDWIN A. PERRY, of New York, formerly of Springfield, Mass., to Mrs. SARAH S. SMITH, youngest daughter of Commodore George W. Rodgers, U. S. N.

MERRILL—LINSLEY.—At Washington, D. C., May 23, by Rev. H. A. Raybold, Surgeon CHARLES G. G. MERRILL, Twenty-second United States Colored Troops, to Miss GEORGIA A., eldest daughter of Charles Linsley, Esq., of New Haven, Conn.

STEARNS—BRAMHALL.—In Boston, Mass., June 27, by Rev. Dr. E. C. Gannett, Lieutenant JAMES P. STEARNS, Veteran Reserve Corps, to Miss LIZZIE S., daughter of William Bramhall, Esq., of Boston.

FAVILLE—WHARTON.—In Dorchester, Mass., June 25, Mr. JAMES H. FAVILLE to Miss SUE WHARTON, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel D. P. Whitney, U.S.A. No cards.

DIED.

KURTZ.—In Georgetown, D. C., June 13, Mrs. JANE T., wife of Major John D. Kurtz, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. Army, in the 44th year of her age.

JOHNSON.—At Newport, R. I., on board U. S. ship *Constitution*, June 24, EMMA, wife of Lieutenant-Commander P. C. Johnson, and daughter of George Wansey, Esq.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
June 24, 1865.

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866, will be received at the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting until 10 o'clock A.M. of the 25th day of July next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such persons as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau.

Bidders are referred to the commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; also, for blank forms of offer and guaranty.

The classes of this Bureau are number and designated as follows:—

No. 1. Flax, Canvas and Twine.	No. 15. Sheet Iron.
2. Cotton, Canvas & Twine.	18. Soap and Tallow.
3. Iron, &c	20. Brushes.
4 Tin, Zinc, &c.	22. Stationery.
5. Sperm Oil.	23. Hardware.
7. Cooking Utensils	24. Ship Chandlery.
10. Leather, &c.	25. Copper Wire.
11. Hose.	29. Firewood.
12. Lignumvitæ.	31. Whale, Neatsfoot, and Tar Oil.
13. Lanterns & Lamps.	34. Chain Iron.
14. Ox Hides for Rope	35. Coal.
	40. Sheet Copper.

The following are the classes, by their numbers required at the respective Navy Yards:—

KITTERY.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 18, 22, 24.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 29, 31.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29, 31, 35.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 20, 22, 24, 29, 31, 40.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 18, 22, 24, 29, 34.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 29, 31.

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Always cool and delightful. Grand Holiday Week. The most attractive novelties ever offered. TWO LIVING WHITE WHALES, brought to this city from the coast of Labrador, at an expense of $3,000, are now disporting in the Mammoth Whale Tank.

Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—The model emotional drama of the age, EUSTACHE BAUDIN; or, THE PRIDE OF BIRTH. The Great American ONE-LEGGED DANCER, TONY DENIER. W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer.

Morning at 11—PAUL COSPOREss, Philosopher and Magician, will appear in his Necromantic Illusions.

A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 20 feet long. A HORSE AND RIDER ENTWINED BY AN ENORMOUS SERPENT, CONVERTED INTO STONE. Prof. Hutchings, Lightning Calculator. Woodroffe's Bohemian Glass Blowers—two Glass Steam Engines in motion. Fifty Life-size Moving Wax Figures. Jeff Davis in Petticoats. A portion of the Charter Oak of Connecticut. Seventh District Draft Wheel. Fat Woman, Giantess, Circassian Girl, Living Otters, Grand Aquaria, a million curiosities.

Admission, 30 cents; children under ten, 15 cents. JULY 4.—Performances nearly every hour—day and evening.

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GEORGE E. JARVIS.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER AND MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
June 15, 1865.

Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and Materials for the Navy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair, until 10 o'clock A.M. of the 11th day of July next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber and Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard will inform bidders of the qualities of each article, where the sizes are variable.

This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard, upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau; to the Commandant of any yard, or to any Navy Agent, the form of offer, of guarantee, and other necessary information respecting the proposals, will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guarantees, as required by the law of August 10, 1846, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which may be deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be made from that date.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1. White oak logs.	No. 22. Mahogany.
2. White oak keel or keels'n piec's	23. Lignumvitæ.
3. White oak curved timber.	25. Iron—round, flat and square.
4. White oak plank	26. Steel.
5. White o'k bo'rds	27. Iron spikes.
6. Yellow pine logs	28. Iron nails; wro't and cut.
7. Yel. pine beams.	29. Pig iron.
8. Yel. pine mast & spar timber.	30. Lead.
9. White pine deck plank.	31. Zinc, tin and solder.
10 White pine mast timber.	33. Hardware.
11. White pine logs, plank & bo'rds.	34. Tools for stores.
12. Hackmatack timber.	36. White lead.
13. Ash logs and planks.	37. Zinc paints.
14. Ash oars.	38. Colored paints, dryers, &c.
15. Hickory butts & bars.	39. Varnish.
16. Black walnut & berry.	40. Linseed oil.
17. Cedar & cypress boards	41. Glass.
18. Locust timber.	42. Brushes.
19. White o'k staves and headings.	44. Fish oil.
20. Black spruce.	45. Tallow, soap & sweet oil.
21. Locust tree nails.	46. Junk.
	47. Ship chandlery.
	48. Oakum.
	49 Tank iron.
	50. Ingot copper.
	52. Poles.
	55. Bellows.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy Yards:—

KITTERY.

Nos. 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47, 50.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18 20, 23, 25 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 47, 48, 50.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 6, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 47, 49, 50, 52, 55.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47.

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No. 1,	Cures **Fevers,** Congestion and Inflammation	25
" 2,	" **Worms,** Worm-fever, Worm-colic, &c.	25
" 3,	" **Crying-**Colic or Teething of Infants	25
" 4,	" **Diarrhœa** of Children or Adults.	25
" 5,	" **Dysentery,** Griping, Bilious Colic	25
" 6,	" **Cholera-Morbus,** Nausea, or Vomiting	25
" 7,	" **Coughs,** Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
" 8,	" **Neuralgia,** Toothache, Faceache	25
" 9,	" **Headaches,** Sick Headaches, or Vertigo	25
" 10,	" **Dyspepsia,** Weak Stomach, Costiveness	25
" 11,	" **Suppressed,** Scanty or Painful Periods	25
" 12,	" **Leucorrhœa or Whites,** Profuse Periods	25
" 13,	" **Croup,** Hoarse Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
" 14,	" **Salt-Rheum,** Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
" 15,	" **Rheumatism,** and all Rheumatic Pains	25
" 16,	" **Fever and Ague,** Chill Fever—old Agues	50
" 17,	" **Piles,** Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding	50
" 18,	" **Ophthalmy,** Sore, Weak, Inflamed Eyes	50
" 19,	" **Catarrh,** Acute or Chronic, or Influenza	50
" 20,	" **Whooping-**Cough, or Violent Coughs	50
" 21,	" **Asthma,** Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
" 22,	" **Ear Discharges,** and Impaired Hearing	50
" 23,	" **Scrofula,** Enlarged Glands, and Swellings	50
" 24,	" **General Debility,** or Physical Weakness	50
" 25,	" **Dropsy,** and Scanty Secretions	50
" 26,	" **Sea-Sickness,** or Sickness from riding	50
" 27,	" **Kidney Disease,** Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
" 28,	" **Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions,** Involuntary Discharges	100
" 29,	" **Sore Mouth,** or Canker of Adults or Children	50
" 30,	" **Urinary Incontinence,** and wetting the bed	50
" 31,	" **Painful Periods,** even with Spasms	50
" 32,	" **Sufferings** at Change of Life and Palpitations	100
" 33,	" **Epilepsy** and Spasms, and St. Vitus' Dance	100
" 34,	" **Diphtheria** and Ulcerated Sore Throat	50

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35 vials, morocco, and Book, complete	$10 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and book	6 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and book	5 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book.	3 00
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Coupon Notes will be issued in blank or payable to order as may be directed by the subscriber, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000 and $5000.

Interest will be allowed from the date of the subscription to the 15th of August next, the date of the Treasury Note. Those who may subscribe after the 15th of August next, will be required to pay the accrued interest on the Notes.

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Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches	2 50	"	1,000
Silver Plate, on its valuation by owner	1 00	"	100

Trunks of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen, &c., contents unknown to the Company, $25 each trunk.

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4.00 P. M., WAY Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5.00 P. M., NIGHT EXPRESS, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
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HUGH RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't, N. Y



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T. S. BECKWITH, Treasurer.
L. STERNBERG, Superintendent.
T. J. CARRAN, Attorney.

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THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE final dissolution of the grand old Army of the Potomac is one of the most striking and touching signs of the rapidity and completeness with which our million of volunteers is melting back again into the great body of the Nation; is exchanging the camp and garrison for the thoroughfares of peaceful occupation; is mingling in the ranks of busy, ordinary life, having doffed at last the well-worn, honorable "Army blue." To pay some tribute to that heroic, ever glorious Army—now numbered among the things that were, almost as essentially as the legions of the first NAPOLEON—would be a grateful task. But we have tried to do our share towards keeping its fame bright, by a simple narration of its daily achievements through that long final campaign which, after so many unsuccessful ones, ended in complete triumph. We have kept the record with such fidelity as was possible, and leave to other hands the pleasant but responsible duty of pronouncing the elaborate eulogy upon its deeds, and of setting it in its true place in history. It has dispersed in the hour of triumph. After so many defeats, victorious, and after so many struggles, quiet in assured and honorable peace! Surely the Nation can never forget the claims which every soldier of that Army, and of all our Armies, has upon its gratitude. That prophecy of MCCLELLAN'S is already fulfilled, that the proudest record of life would be, "I belonged to the Army of the Poto-"mac."

General MEADE, who for precisely two years to a day has commanded the Army of the Potomac—from Gettysburgh to Appomattox Court-House—has taken his leave of it in an eloquent and impressive address, already published. He has been at the head of the Army through good report and evil report, having witnessed some of its most disastrous repulses as well as its most glorious victories. His exit from command, like his entrance thereon, will be connected with achievements unparalleled in its record for brilliancy. His term of service as Commander-in-Chief is equal to that of all its other commanders combined. MCDOWELL, MCCLELLAN, POPE, BURNSIDE, HOOKER, MEADE—these six names fill up the record of the four years. Of all these, General MEADE has been the most fortunate.

While this Army, however, ceases to exist as an organization, the troops not already directed to be mustered out have been, by virtue of Special Orders from the Adjutant-General's Office, consolidated temporarily into a new Provisional Corps. This corps consists of three divisions, and each division of three brigades. These divisions consist respectively of the consolidated troops of the three original Army corps, the Sixth, Second and Fifth, of which the Army of the Potomac was composed before it marched from Culpepper on its last grand campaign. These divisions are denominated respectively the First, Second, and Third, and are officered, as well as composed, out of the old corps they severally represent, as will be seen by the following schedule:—

First Division, from Sixth Corps.—Brevet Major-General G. W. Getty, commanding division. First brigade, Brigadier-General T. Seymour, commanding. Second brigade, Brevet Major-General Frank Wheaton, commanding. Third brigade, Brigadier-General J. E. Hamblin, commanding.

Second Division, from Second Corps.—Brevet Major-General Gershom Mott, commanding division. First brigade, Brigadier-General R. De Trobriand, commanding. Second brigade, General B. R. Pierce, commanding. Third brigade, Brevet Major-General G. N. Macy, commanding.

Third Division, from Sixth Corps.—Brevet Major-General R. B. Ayres, commanding division. First brigade, Brigadier-General J. L. Chamberlain, commanding. Second brigade, Brigadier-General Henry Baxter, commanding. Third brigade, Brigadier-General Joseph Hayes, commanding.

The Provisional Corps is under the command of Major-General WRIGHT, formerly of the Sixth corps, and the Orders provide that, so soon as this organization shall have been effected, and all the regiments now ordered out of service shall have left, the division commanders will report to Major-General WRIGHT, who will march the Provisional Corps to some healthy location on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, west of the Monocacy, selecting such place as will afford facilities for supplying the command, and as will be the least injurious ts private property in the vicinity. General WRIGHT is then to make his returns to Major General HANCOCK, commanding the Middle Department. On the breaking up of General MEADE'S headquarters, the Third and Tenth Infantry reported to General WRIGHT.

It will be observed that, in this new disposition of forces, General HANCOCK'S command is styled the Middle Department. He formerly commanded the Middle Military Division, succeeding General SHERDAN in that command. This Middle Military Division is abolished, and a Middle Department substituted, consisting of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Western Virginia, under command of General HANCOCK, whose headquarters are at Baltimore. The Department of the East remains as it is, but Major-General HOOKER will succeed Major-General DIX in his command, with headquarters at New York. In the order directing the formation of the Provisional Corps, all General, Staff, and other officers not therein named, are ordered, unless otherwise directed, to proceed, as soon as practicable, to their respective places of residence, whence they will report by letter to the Adjutant-General United States Army, and await orders.

The Secretary of War has issued an order directing the commanding Generals of all Armies and Departments except the Departement of the Gulf, Army of the Tennessee, Provisional Corps Army Potomac, First army corps, and troops in Texas, to immediately reduce the strength of their commands for all arms to the minimum necessary to meet the requirements of the service, and to muster out all surplus troops. The musters out will be by entire organizations, including all additions by recruits and from other sources. In selecting the organizations for discharge preference will be given to veteran regiments having the shortest time to serve. The following regiments (whose services are no longer needed) are ordered mustered out of service under special instructions: 8th Minnesota infantry, 1st Minnesota cavalry, 1st Provisional and 9th New York cavalry regiments, 216th Pennsylvania infantry, and 1st Provisional Pennsylvania cavalry. An order intended to facilitate the discharge of troops, after stating that the delay is caused through the fault of their officers in numerous cases, declares that hereafter when any regimental or company officer is found guilty of neglect, the chief mustering officer shall report his name with the charges against him by telegraph to the Adjutant-General, with a view to his summary and dishonorable dismissal from the service, with the loss of all pay and allowances.

The War Department has given directions that General Orders No. 116, from the Adjutant-General's office, relative to the discharge of men of the Veteran Reserve Corps, be so modified that men of the 2d battalion be not discharged until their services can be dispensed with without detriment to the sick in hospital where the men are on duty. A circular issued from the Adjutant-General's office, War Department, says:

The necessity for the services of the invalid companies of the Regular Army, authorized by paragraph 5, of General Orders No. 245, of 1863, having ceased, the organizations will be discontinued. Commanding officers of dépôts will at once cause a careful examination to be made of the enlisted men composing them. All men who are not now, or who are not likely to become in a reasonable time, capable of performing field duty, will at once be discharged on the usual medical certificates. The remainder will be forwarded to their companies as rapidly as their condition will permit."

The whole of the Rebel prisoners at Point Lookout were set at liberty on Friday of last week. We have now no Rebel prisoners under the rank of Colonel, except a few hospital cases.

PIRACY BY FOREIGN TRADERS.

THE proclamation of President JOHNSON, countersigned by W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State, dated May 22d, 1865, has been given at length in a previous number (May 27th). It refers to the proclamation of April 11, 1865, by which the blockaded ports on the Southern coast were declared to be closed, and declares that with the exception of certain ports named, in the State of Texas, the ports so closed shall hereafter be open to the commerce of the world. It proceeds to declare, "If, however, any vessel from any "foreign port shall enter any of the before named ex-"cepted ports in the State of Texas, she will continue "to be held liable to the penalties prescribed by the act "of Congress approved on the 13th day of July, 1861, "and the persons on board of her to such penalties as "may be incurred pursuant to the laws of war, for "trading or attempting to trade with an enemy; and "I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, "do hereby declare and make known that the United "States of America do henceforth disavow, (disallow?) "to all persons trading or attempting to trade in any "port of the United States, in violation of the laws "thereof, all pretence of belligerent rights, and privi-"leges; and I give notice from the date of this procla-"mation, all such offenders will be held and dealt "with as pirates."

The London papers have given us the report of a debate on the 12th ult., in the House of Lords in reference to this proclamation. The Earl of DERBY, in an inquiry addressed to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Earl RUSSELL, asked whether the "alleged "proclamation of the President of the United States "is genuine; whether that proclamation has been "communicated to him, and whether in that case he "has taken any notice of it, and has protested against "a doctrine which it is impossible for us to ac-"knowledge." Earl DERBY had said in reference to the clause in the proclamation:—

No doubt the President of the United States exercises great power, but surely he does not possess the power of changing the international law of the world. He may either claim to exercise belligerent rights, and so establish a blockade, or he may make municipal regulations, excluding vessels from certain ports; but he

cannot by force of a proclamation justify the infliction on those infringing these regulations the penalties attaching to piracy instead of those appertaining to smuggling. An assumption that any person guilty of an infringement of these regulations is to be guilty of piracy is one which it is impossible to pass unnoticed.

Earl RUSSELL, in the course of reply, said:—

With regard to the question of the noble earl on the subject of the proclamation of the President of the United States, I must say that the document is certainly a very curious one. While, no doubt, it is right enough to announce in the proclamation that after a certain date—namely, the 1st of July—the Southern ports will all be open to foreign commerce—the reason given for the delay being the necessity for making certain custom house arrangements—the sentence at the end of the proclamation with regard to piracy is somewhat startling. Sir FREDERICK BRUCE states that he has been advised that according to American law persons attempting to enter those ports could not be convicted of piracy for that act; and that if per should be arrested while attempting to enter them no court can find those parties guilty of piracy. We must, therefore, presume that it is only intended to hold this threat in terrorem over parties who might be disposed to make the attempt.

The Earl of DERBY afterwards said:

The noble earl has not answered my question as to the proclamation, threatening a penalty not warranted either by the law of America or by international law. The noble earl presumes that this proclamation is held in terrorem over persons who might be disposed to enter those ports; but I want to know whether there has been any official explanation of a threat which it is not competent to the American Government to carry out, and which is entirely opposed to law. The document has been published in an official form to the whole world, and it is hardly consistent with our position that no notice should be taken of it.

Earl RUSSELL—It can hardly be said that no notice has been taken of it, as we have this dispatch of Sir F. BRUCE.

Lord REDESDALE wished to know whether there was any chance of American cruisers treating ships which might be found infringing the proclamation as pirates.

Earl RUSSELL'S reply was inaudible.

The Earl of DERBY asked whether the noble earl would lay the documents on the table.

Earl RUSSELL was understood to say "yes."

The subject then dropped.

It may be confessed that the proposition in the proclamation respecting piracy is "curious." The English minister at Washington, Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, has undoubtedly been well "advised" by American legal authority to the effect stated by Earl RUSSELL. No court could hold a foreign vessel attempting to enter the closed ports, liable to punishment and trial for piracy, either as declared by the law of nations, or by a law of Congress. The phrase of the proclamation is objectionable as exciting apprehension on the part of foreign nations and as liable to mislead officers of our Army and Navy as to their duties and powers in the premises. Leaving out of view the consideration that the President has no power to make any act criminal as against our own laws, piracy, to be such, must be something more than a violation of the municipal law of some one country. It must be an act which civilized nations agree in punishing as a crime within the common jurisdiction of all nations. It must be a crime by the law of nations, the code which all nations unite in making. Smuggling is a crime only by the municipal law of each particular nation, though it grows out of the international relations of foreign commerce. Congress even has not the power to make piratical an act which is criminal only by the law of Congress. It may give the name of piracy to any act; but that is all it is, and the only effect is to mislead.

The Constitution, Art. I. sec. 8, provides that Congress shall have power "to define and punish piracies, "and felonies committed on the high seas, and offen- "ces against the law of nations." But, taken in the literal sense, it is impossible for Congress to define piracies or offences against the law of nations.

Congress might declare what acts of subjects of the United States should be held punishable by all other nations, as well as by our own Government. Piracy is an act so punishable. But declaring an act piracy does not make it so punishable. It is simply giving the act a hard name. The city corporation or the State Legislature might so declare a Peter Funk auctioneer, a pirate; but he would not thereby be one, no matter what degree of punishment should be inflicted. Congress has declared the slave trade piracy, but it has not in reality made it so, because it is still only punishable when committed on our ships by our own courts. It is only "piracy by municipal law," which is no piracy at all, being a contradiction in terms. The popular idea may be that piracy is punishable with death or that pirates taken at sea may be hung at the yard arm of a man-of-war, and this threat of the President is liable to be construed under some notion of that sort. It is merely "calling names," and hard names ought to fit, or it is better to leave the business alone.

The proclamation is open to other and more verbal criticism. What is the meaning of withdrawing from these foreign vessels so attempting to enter these closed ports, "all pretence of belligerent rights and privileges." The proclamation must have been gotten up in haste, and the meaning probably is that the President, on the part of the United States, will *disavow* the position of a belligerent and so *disallow* to the foreign vessel all rights, and privileges which might be claimed for her as a neutral in respect to a port or belligerent power, whether blockaded or not.

The debate in the House of Lords is no very serious matter. Probably the Earl of DERBY conceives it his constitutional duty to keep nudging Earl RUSSELL, and so used this by way of a sharp stick. If there is any thing objectionable in the phraseology of the proclamation, foreign governments will easily make allowances for the pressure of domestic events, at the time, upon the President and Cabinet.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE FALLEN.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES FERGUSON SMITH.

"Give tears to the fallen, the fallen, the fallen!"—*Scottish Song.*

WHILE the Nation was contending for its life, so intensely exciting were the successive developments of the great conflict, that there was scarcely interval of repose sufficient to allow us to weep for the fallen heroes who gave their lives to uphold and defend the cause of the Union and of Constitutional liberty. But their names are endeared to us. We have not forgotten—we never will forget them. With pride and pleasure we will love their memory, cherish their names, and tell of their battles won.

When it became certain that we must go to war, the friends of the Government naturally looked to the officers of the Regular Army for the wisest guidance and most efficient support in the fearful struggle. Though there were officers of the Regular Army *Northern born*, who espoused the cause of the Rebels, and, may be, others who supported the Federal Government but half-heartedly, such humiliating and discouraging instances of recreancy were rare; and it may be said, at least, that the officers educated by the Government in the art of war, in the conflict just closed, have more than met the expectations of the people.

Foremost of the loyal men of the Regular Army who stood by the Government, and aided in vindicating its power and authority, was the lamented Major-General C. F. SMITH, who died at Savannah, Tenn., on the 25th of April, 1862, while in command of the advancing columns of the Army that struck the first damaging, decisive blow of the war, and marched with uninterrupted success from the Ohio River to the Gulf of Mexico.

General SMITH, then a brigadier-general of Volunteers, took charge of the post at Paducah in the fall of 1861. He was at this time about fifty years of age, yet in movement and bearing he seemed much younger, and in his palmiest youth, perhaps, never appeared to better advantage. Tall, erect, of commanding presence, he looked like a thoroughbred soldier, and inspired, at first sight, the profoundest respect. The Army under his command was composed almost entirely of volunteers. No one more fully appreciated the energy and earnestness of these citizen soldiers than General SMITH; yet, at the same time, no one knew better than he that energy and zeal alone were not sufficient to enable them to achieve success upon the battle-field.

The duties of General SMITH at this time were onerous, and often vexatious, and his responsibilities much more serious than could be imagined by any one inexperienced in military affairs. Paducah had been occupied by our troops and selected as a base of operations, in anticipation of those grand movements which finally resulted in the precipitate retreat of JOHNSTON from Kentucky, the evacuation of Columbus, and the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson. The city must therefore be fortified, supplies in abundance must be provided and stored for the future use of the Army in these contemplated campaigns up the Tennessee. The officers must be instructed, the men must be drilled, and the strictest system of military discipline inaugurated. General SMITH bent all his energies towards the accomplishment of this great work; and, under his guidance, it went bravely on, and finally culminated in the most glorious success, thus not only vindicating the wisdom of the policy, but also proving that the part assigned to him had been faithfully executed.

But this great work was not accomplished, nor these triumphs achieved, without encountering difficulties sufficient to dispirit the bravest heart, and before which ordinary minds would have faltered and failed. First, the soldiers, ignorant of the necessities of war, and unaware that in drilling, digging, chopping, &c., they were most effectively fighting the battles of the Union, and performing a necessary part of the programme which was to close with the fearful thunder of battle and the pæans of triumph, became restless and dissatisfied. They wanted to be led against the enemy. They came to fight, not to work—to handle muskets, not shovels and axes! They considered themselves able to cope with the Rebel anywhere, to drive him discomfited from the field, and to restore peace and the Union within sixty days! Officer and soldier alike considered himself competent to criticise the generalship, the policy and official acts of the commander. Though a strict disciplinarian and a faithful and fearless executive officer, it was the policy of General SMITH, as Military Governor of the city, to disturb no man, however rebellious may have been his proclivities before the Federal occupancy. But unfortunately this policy was misunderstood or misrepresented, and even construed as evidence of his being in sympathy with the Rebellion.

About this time an incident occurred which, from misconception and misrepresentation, extended and increased the feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of the Army. A certain citizen of Paducah, known as BOB WOOLFORK, had rendered himself extremely odious to the soldiers by "talk- "ing secession" on the streets, and, to cap the climax of presumption, on a certain day when some Rebel officers came from Columbus with a flag of truce, as they passed WOOLFORK'S house on their way to headquarters, it was said that a Rebel flag was displayed at the window by one his daughters. A report of this last outrage soon reached the camp of a regiment lying near, and it was suggested that an American flag be placed upon WOOLFORK'S house, peaceably if possible—*forcibly* if necessary! The suggestion was approved, the flag was prepared, and three or four line-officers went to the residence and informed Mrs. W., who appeared at the door, that they had come to raise a Union flag upon the house. Mrs. W., being outnumbered and taken by surprise, resorted to strategy. She asked for a suspension of operations until she could send for her husband. It was cordially conceded, and taking advantage of this armistice, Mrs. W. sent a servant to General SMITH, demanding protection against a band of inflamed soldiery! The General soon appeared, and ordered the officers to their quarters. The officers retired from the scene crestfallen and apparently defeated; but it was only an appearance of failure. In a few moments after their return to camp, there were manifestations of unusual excitement. Soldiers gathered in squads, gesticulated violently, and talked rapidly. Suddenly the entire regiment seemed to form of itself, headed by a brass band, and marched straight to WOOLFORK'S house to the music of the "Marseillaise Hymn." In a few moments several soldiers appeared upon the house with a flag, and amid the cheers of a thousand men, fastened it upon the housetop. The soldiers stood for a moment as if feasting their eyes upon it as it floated in the air, while the band played "Yankee Doodle," "Star Spangled Banner," and other National airs, and then returned quietly to their camp. General SMITH did not make his appearance at this second act. But the next day he issued an order, in which he referred to the action of the regiment as a grave breach of duty, mutinous in appearance, if not in spirit; but that, in view of all the circumstances, he would pass the matter by without further notice, but would earnestly remonstrate against its occurrence in future. No one could have less sympathy than he with such persons as WOOLFORK and his class. He knew that they were Rebels at heart; but being conquered Rebels, amenable to him, living almost under the shadow of the flag of the Union, which every day proudly waved at headquarters as a token of Federal supremacy and power, such insignificant manifestations of disloyalty seemed to him worthy only of pity or contempt.

Absurd rumors of this transaction, highly prejudicial to General SMITH, were circulated about the camps and in the public newspapers, and finally presented upon the floors of Congress, as reason for withholding from him promotion.

At this period of the war it will be remembered that, in accordance with the policy adopted by the Government, our pickets were forbidden to permit negroes to enter our lines. Rebel bands of soldiers would scour the border counties with horse, and hound, and chains, and by force take these "human chattels" from both friend and foe, and carry them to Columbus and other defensive points, to work upon the fortifications. Often these abused people in their extremity would run away and steal into our lines, in spite of the law. But they were not safe even here. Under the mistaken policy before mentioned, the master, upon application, could recover his "property." We have seen these pitiable objects, in their rags and submissive helplessness, delivered to the Provost-Martial, ready to be turned over to their masters. But it must not be supposed that this policy met with the approval of the Army: on the contrary, the sympathies of our soldiers, from the beginning, were with the negro and against the master; and the latter, upon going to the camp with full authority to recover his servant, would search in vain for the "runaway," he having been spirited away through the instrumentality of the soldiers.

On one occasion, a slave-runner having been thus unsuccessful in his search after one of his lost chattels, came to General SMITH and asked assistance from him to recover his servant.

"Sir," said the General, straightening himself and turn-

ing a glance upon the master which made him fairly shake in his boots, "I have endeavored to serve my country in "the capacity of a soldier, for thirty years. I was never be- "fore asked to catch a negro; I have never been a negro "catcher, and I'll be damned if I descend to the dirty work "in my old age!"

The tedious days of preparatory arrangement and discipline finally came to an end, and it was announced that the forces at Paducah were to commence active operations in the field. This rumor was received with the greatest satisfaction by our soldiers, and when immediately followed by orders to each regiment to be prepared to march in a moment's warning, every one set about the work of preparation with the greatest enthusiasm. On the 15th of January, 1862, the Army commenced its march moving southwardly towards Mayfield, thence West to Crown Point on the Tennessee River. The weather was intensely cold, but the excitement resulting from this forward movement rendered the soldiers apparently impervious to the cold, and the first, second and third day's march was accomplished with comparatively great success. On the third day late in the afternoon, the wind set in from the south, the air became warm and it rained heavily. The rain continued without interruption through the entire next day. The roads became impassable. The horses and mules attached to the wagons and artillery, in the attempt to move would mire and sink down helpless. Clark River, on the line of our march, was beyond its banks, and the further progress of the Army, especially of the artillery and supply trains, seemed impossible. Here for the first time did the soldierly qualities of General SMITH appear so as to challenge the attention and admiration of all. He at once seemed to inspire every soldier with a portion of his own undaunted spirit. Bridges were built, new roads were cut through the woods, and slowly yet constantly the Army pursued its march, overcoming every obstacle, and on Tuesday, the 21st, encamped at Crown Point on the Tennessee River.

This expedition was an armed reconnoisance in anticipation of the attack soon to be made upon Forts Henry and Heiman; also was designed as a diversion in favor of General BUELL, then operating against SIDNEY JOHNSTON at Bowling Green. General SMITH evidently had no intention at this time to attack Fort Henry, though the troops confidently expected to be led against this Rebel stronghold. After one day's rest, the Army turned about and quietly and leisurely marched back to Paducah. No enemy was encountered in this expedition. It was comparatively an uneventful one, yet it had a most favorable effect upon the spirit of the soldiers, and afforded them, at least, a foretaste of difficulties and obstacles to be encountered in the field and on the march. Another and most noticeable result was the complete revolution which this simple ten days' march created in the sentiment and feeling of the troops towards General SMITH. It would be supposed that upon such a jaunt there would be little opportunity afforded a commander to gain favor as an officer. On the contrary, that there would be much more probability of his *losing* that which he possessed. But from this time forth to the end of his brilliant career, both officers and privates spoke loudly in his praise. He at once took the first place in their esteem as a gallant and accomplished soldier, and to-day there is no officer nor private that ever served under him in the field that does not revere his memory.

Shortly after the return of the expedition to Crown Point, it was rumored that a second march was at hand, and that this time there would be an enemy to meet. The forces under General SMITH, it was understood, were to coöperate with the General GRANT and the Navy in a grand movement upon Forts Henry and Donelson. Accordingly, on the 5th of February, the Army was ordered upon transports, and about one o'clock P. M. left the Paducah landing and steamed up the Tennessee River. Fort Henry is situated upon a low plain on the left bank of the river, and about sixty miles from its mouth. The fortifications consisted of earthworks thrown up in the form of a pentagon, mounting seventeen guns of the largest size. About eight o'clock, General SMITH'S fleet came within sight of the Federal camps lining the hills and vales on both sides of the river, about five miles below Fort Henry. Fifteen or twenty steamboats lay along the shore; the camp-fires were burning, and lights were gleaming from every tent. The forces under General SMITH were ordered by General GRANT to occupy the right bank of the river. This was in view of the fact that it was known that opposite Fort Henry, on the right bank of the river, on a rising bluff completely commanding Fort Henry, there was another fortified place called Fort Heiman. The fortifications were reported to be formidable, the garrison strong, and it was, therefore, confidently expected that there would be stubborn resistance to our approach on this side of the river. About 11 o'clock on the 6th of February, the gunboats, four in number, turned their ugly-looking heads up-stream, and, simultaneously, the forces on both sides of the river advanced in the same direction. The road upon the right bank was almost impassable; creeks, swift and swollen, and hills and precipitous bluffs intervened. But these obstacles were gradually overcome, and the command was finally halted for rest in a wood within two miles of the enemy's camp. About one o'clock P. M. the gunboats opened upon Fort Henry, and the fort returned the fire very wickedly. One heavy rifled gun of the enemy could be readily distinguished amid the fierce thunder which seemed to shake the earth where we stood. The noble gunboats flinched not, but from the time that the first shot was thrown, up to the close of the conflict, kept slowly, yet steadily, advancing towards the Rebel fort, pouring in the shot and shell at a fearful rate. In an hour the enemy's guns were silenced, and the Federal fleet steamed up and took possession of the demolished fort.

At the first sound of the cannon, General SMITH resumed his advance, and before the firing had fairly ceased, the command reached the bluffs of the river and was in the midst of the enemy's camp, but its occupants had disappeared. They had evidently retreated with precipitation, for their tents and camp equipage, many guns, and considerable ammunition, were left intact; their tents were of the best kind, completely water-proof, and were full of provisions and clothing. Fort Heiman was found to be a very extensive earthwork, thrown up on the brow of the hill, with a wide ditch on the south side, and surrounded by rifle pits. There were also formidable earthworks nearer the river, which were doubtless designed for water batteries. The fortifications, however, were not completed at several points, and there were no cannon mounted on any of the works. All the labor had been done by their negroes. They had imported five hundred, who were kept busily at work up to the time of the reconnoisance of General SMITH to Crown Point. Anticipating an attack at this time, they sent these representatives of "the sacred institution" into safer territory, and the fortifications remained uncompleted. We were certainly fortunate in getting possession of this position before the completion of the fort, for it completely commanded Fort Henry and the river. All approach by land was blocked up by fallen trees, and the enemy, sheltered by the bluffs, would have bid defiance to any assault of our gunboats, which would have been compelled to fight at the greatest disadvantage.

Upon the surrender of Fort Henry, the Federal forces immediately moved upon Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River. There the Rebels had strongly entrenched themselves among the bluffs and hills below the town of Dover; had thrown up earthworths extending several miles in all directions, and had erected batteries from the hills down to the water's edge, commanding the Cumberland River for several miles. Within these fortifications, Generals PILLOW, FLOYD and BUCKNER, and other leading Rebels, had concentrated a force of about twenty thousand men, doubtless determained to hold the fort to the last extremity. While the gunboats entered the Cumberland to operate from the river side, General GRANT ordered Generals SMITH, MCCLERNAND and LEW. WALLACE to advance by land and surround the fort. A portion of General SMITH'S command engaged the enemy as early as Wednesday, the 12th of February, and met with fierce and stubborn resistance, but the Rebels were finally compelled to give way. Indeed, while the gunboats were repulsed by the river and hill batteries, and the enemy made several successful sorties on the right, General SMITH bravely held his position on the left and successfully maintained it through the several days' siege; repulsed every attack of the enemy, and finally stormed the Rebel fortifications at the point of the bayonet, himself leading the column. We have already referred to the exposure that General SMITH endured in his armed reconnoissance to Crown Point; but the siege of Donelson made a much greater demand upon his reserved energies. Officers and men were without tents. During the siege, exposure to the cold, which was most intense, hunger, and loss of sleep prostrated many hardy soldiers who escaped the dangers of the battle-field.

On Friday afternoon of the 14th, we rode to General SMITH'S headquarters. Hill after hill, covered with thick wood, towered up before us on all sides. Near to one of the roads which wound through the hills, we saw General SMITH standing with a few officers of his staff around him. A log heap was burning near by, but we saw no sign of tent nor other camp equipage. The General paced to and fro, occasionally stopping to gaze at an ambulance bearing the wounded to the hospitals, or to order the straggling soldiers back to their respective regiments. Every road winding through the dense woods was crowded with squads of soldiers, strayed or lost, or stealing away from their regiments. None but the wounded, however, were permitted to pass in this direction, but were uniformly turned back towards the battle-field, with orders to "fall in" to any regiment.

The attack from the river side, as we have already intimated, was unsuccessful. Nevertheless, the Rebels were so closely pressed on all sides that they determined to surrender. FLOYD and PILLOW, with a considerable force, stole away during the night by crossing the river in transports. General BUCKNER remained to surrender the fort, on Sunday morning, the 16th of February, with thirteen thousand prisoners, fifty cannon, and large quantities of ammunition and stores. This was the first great decided victory of the war. It sent a thrill of joy to all loyal hearts, gave new life and power and hope to the friends of the Government, and struck terror to the enemy. The important and distinguished part which General SMITH bore in this great and glorious triumph called forth a universal accord of praise. He was immediately promoted and confirmed as major-general, and in General GRANT'S further progress up the Tennessee a most important command was assigned to him. He was, up to the time of his illness, in command of all the forces lying at Pittsburgh Landing, and if he had not been stricken down by disease, would, doubtless, have borne a most conspicuous part in that terrible battle, which finally resulted in the death of SIDNEY JOHNSTON, the overthrow of BEAUREGARD, and the evacuation of Corinth. While in command at Pittsburgh Landing, in stepping into a boat, General SMITH fell and bruised his leg severely. Symptoms of erysipelas soon appeared, which did not yield readily to treatment. On the 3d of April, three days before the battle of Shiloh, we were permitted to enter his state-room upon one of the steamers lying at the landing. We found him stretched upon his cot, and looking quite feeble. The injured limb was swollen and inflamed, yet he appeared to be in good spirit, and talked freely and cheerfully. We think that the General did not anticipate the attack which was made a few days afterward by JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD, for he remarked, in the course of the conversation, that he was in doubt whether the Rebels would or would not evacuate Corinth without risking a battle. He seemed somewhat emaciated, and we thought, at this time, that we saw evidences that his constitution had been enfeebled by the repeated shocks sustained during the winter's campaign, and that he would not rally so soon as he seemed to hope. There are, indeed, very few men of his age that could have endured even so well the hardships and exposure of such a campaign as that of his winter campaign of 1862. Upon the following day he was taken to Savannah, and removed to a private dwelling, where he was carefully nursed and received the attention of the most skilful physicians. On the 6th and 7th of April, as he lay helpless upon his bed, he could hear in the distance the thunder of the fiercely contested battle of Shiloh. His gallant spirit could illy brook confinement under such circumstances, and it is said that as the booming of the artillery became audible to him, and it was plain that a terrible battle was in progress, his anxiety and distress were painful to behold. The disasters of the first day, doubtless, aggravated his disease and hastened his death, but he lived to know that our arms were finally victorious, and that the enemy had been driven in disorder from the field. He died on the 25th of April, after an illness of three weeks. The event created the profoundest grief throughout the Army. Every soldier of his command felt that he had lost a personal friend, and the country one of its ablest and bravest defenders.

General SMITH was a native of Philadelphia, and his remains rest in the Laurel Hill Cemetery of that city. He left a widow and several children, who reside in Philadelphia. We are not informed as to the circumstances of the family, but doubtless this great city, that for the past four years has evinced so much sincere patriotism and such high appreciation of the services of the soldiers of the Union, will not forget their own son, who was one of the bravest and noblest soldiers that ever buckled on sword.

WE witnessed one day last week a new process for preserving or curing meat. The old method, as is well known, is to cut the meat in suitable pieces and rub them with salt, or lay them down for a long time in brine or dry salt. The objections to this are that the meat receives much handling, and also a serious loss of nutriment through long contact with the brine. Baron LIEBIG estimates this loss at one-third, at least. When cured meats are used, they are generally boiled for several hours and the water thrown away, causing a still further loss of nutriment. It is the opinion of many authorities that scurvy, that pest of sailors, is caused not so much by salt food as by the use of meat that, through the cause we have named, has lost the greater part of its nourishment. If a method of curing could be devised which should retain all its nutritive qualities, it is easy to see how valuable it would be; and this appears to be accomplished in the process we are about to describe, and which is the invention of Dr. MORGAN, Professor of Anatomy in the Royal College of Surgeons, in Ireland. It struck him that nature supplied a ready means of thoroughly curing meat, without exposing it to the long-continued action of brine.

The circulatory system of the body extends to every part of the frame, in the minutest ramifications; and Dr. MORGAN seizes this means to introduce the brine into the tissue. The animal is first killed by a blow on the head with a blunt instrument, to avoid injuring any important circulatory vessel. The chest is then opened, and an incision made

in the right and left ventricles of the heart. The blood rushes forth, and when the stream slackens a tube is inserted in the left ventricle, and a stream of brine, or "pickle" pours through every avenue of the body, driving the blood before it, and coming out at length in a crystal-clear stream from the right ventricle. When it is evident that not a drop of blood remains, a ligature is put around the opening in the right ventricle, and the issue of brine is stopped. It still continues to enter the body, and being taken from a raised tank, the head of seven or more pounds per square inch, suffices to force the liquid into the flesh, thoroughly permeating it with the preservative brine. The carcass of the animal, which became flabby when the blood was ejected, now stiffens, and the flesh is firm to the touch. Such is the "infiltration" of meat.

The process is a very speedy one, averaging from five to thirty minutes, according to the size of the animal, whether sheep, swine, or bullocks. The time also depends somewhat upon the future destination of the meat, whether to be packed in brine or in sawdust, or hung up to dry. In use this meat can be taken from the cask and steeped in water, or not, according to taste, and then boiled, roasted, baked, and in short prepared in every way known to the *cuisine*. Beefsteaks and mutton chops are no longer impossibilities on extended voyages, but may be enjoyed in all their original juiciness and flavor. The process has been exhibited before the British Admiralty and before a commission appointed by the French government. The operations performed in our presence were not *experiments*. The process has been in full trial in New York for about six months, and some thousands of animals have been cured and sold. In Australia and South America the cure of meats by this method is carried on on a very extensive scale. The process was introduced into this country by COURTENAY ATWOOD, M. D., a pupil of Dr. MORGAN. His office is at No. 9 Broad street, New York; and the process is in practical operation at Mr. CUSHMAN'S, 371 and 373 West Twenty-fourth street.

THE following is the correct account of the surrender and paroling of Brigadier-General M. JEFF. THOMPSON, of which very important affair several incorrect statements have appeared: On the 30th of April Major-General G. M. DODGE, commanding the Department of the Missouri, by direction of Major-General POPE, sent Colonel CHARLES W. DAVIS, Fifty-first Illinois Infantry, Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the Department, to Northern Arkansas, to find the Rebel Brigadier-General M. JEFF. THOMPSON, and deliver him a letter from General DODGE, demanding the surrender of all his forces. Colonel DAVIS proceeded to Chalk Bluff, Ark., and from there sent a flag of truce to Jonesboro', Ark. General THOMPSON returned with the flag to Chalk Bluff, and, on the 11th day of May, surrendered all the force under his command, upon the same terms given by General GRANT to General LEE. The places and times fixed for assembling and paroling the men were at Wittsburgh, on the St. Francis River, May 25th, and at Jacksonport, on the White River, June 5th.

The same officers met at the above places, at the specified times, and there General THOMPSON mustered his entire command, who laid down their arms and received their paroles. The entire force paraded amounted to seven thousand four hundred and fifty-four (7,454), of whom six hundred and thirty-six (636) were officers.

General JEFF. THOMPSON is the officer who commanded the forces opposed to General GRANT at Belmont, November 18, 1861. He has already applied to President JOHNSON for pardon, using these words:—"Apologies for the past, or promises for the future, would be an evidence of a want of confidence in my own integrity. I have simply done what I conceived to be my duty, and I am actuated by the same incentive now, in making this application for your pardon." There are some circumstances about this surrender so interesting, that we will append the speech made by JEFF. THOMPSON to his army at Jacksonport, especially as we never before have seen it correctly published. In contains some bitter reproaches, and its admissions with regard to the Missouri Rebel soldiers may become historic. The following is the speech:—

Fellow-citizens, who have been my fellow-soldiers: It is proper that we should embrace this opportunity to have one more family talk before we are scattered to our several homes, most probably not to meet again on earth, and most certainly not to meet as we have heretofore met, and possibly you may not be allowed to meet again in such numbers as would make you dangerous; therefore I have called you together, that I may advise you as to your status and proper course to pursue for the future. It is useless now to criminate or recriminate; but the fact is evident that, as an independent nation, we are badly whipped, and the fault and blame rests upon ourselves, for, had we been more obedient and industrious, we would have succeeded. Officers and soldiers have put their private judgment against the laws of the land and the orders of their superior officers, and have deserted their flag or neglected to return to their post when furloughed, and many farmers have neglected or refused to raise grain, because their patriotism did not equal their love of money; and, between these two classes, our armies have been reduced and the country impoverished, until the brave, faithful officers and soldiers who have remained at their posts have been overpowered by superior numbers, and forced to surrender. The noble armies of General LEE, General JOE JOHNSTON, and General DICK TAYLOR, comprising all the Confederate States troops east of the Mississippi River, were surrendered before I accepted the terms offered me for you, and I but complied with the military necessity when I agreed to surrender.

You have now assembled to be paroled, in conformity with my agreement and order, and I hope you are complying with the spirit of my order and are acting in good faith; for, unless you are doing so, the object we are so desirous to attain will be missed, and, instead of peace and quiet, we will still have petty feuds, murders, house-burnings, and troubles that will be worse than open war.

Let each man determine, when he leaves this place, that he will go to his house, there to remain and work night and day to repair the damage that has been done by the war, and never go off his farm except to go to mill. And, if there are private quarrels between himself and neighbors, he had better pack up and hunt another neighborhood; and, if not willing to submit to the laws of the United States, he had better leave the country. You must remember that you now have no rights, and can only claim such as may be given to you by the conquerors, and the less you say about politics until you become naturalized, the better for you. The Yankees have won the negro, and we must let them dispose of him as they please. When your opinion or advice is asked, you can quietly give it, but do not volunteer either. We have fought four long and bloody years for our rights, and have lost; and now we cannot get by simply talking what we have failed to win with our arms—and the matter was talked over forty years before the fighting began.

All who cannot or will not be submissive should leave the United States as soon as possible, and I presume many young men will go. I am sure there will be no hindrance, for the Government should be glad to get rid of all who are not disposed to be peaceable.

To the Missourians who are present I would speak plainly, and advise them not to think of returning to Missouri unless they have a clean record. There are many who have been fair, honest, and chivalrous soldiers, who can have no charges against them except the one of being true to the South. There are many others who have forgotten the laws of God, the laws of man, and the laws of war, and they, of course, cannot expect to live in Missouri in peace. Then there are others who, though they have been honest soldiers, had determined in their hearts to have private revenge at the end of the war, had we succeeded, and some who have said that the Union men must leave if they won. Each of you know to which of these classes you belong, and you must "*do as you would be done by*," and act accordingly.

THE corner-stone of the monument to be raised in the National Cemetery, upon the field of the battle of Gettysburgh, was laid on the Fourth of July, with imposing ceremonies, in which several thousand people took part. The day was excessively warm, but the great interest of the proceedings and the great historical character of the spot upon which they took place drew and kept together the large throng; large numbers of distinguished gentlemen were present, among them Major-General MEADE, who, in in company with Major-General CRAWFORD and Governor CURTIN, arrived from Harrisburgh on Monday afternoon, with a handsome "four-in-hand" team; Major-General DOUBLEDAY, Brigadier-General LORENZO THOMAS, Brigadier-General ROBERTSON, commanding artillery brigade, Army of the Potomac, Governor CROPO, of Michigan, Major-General SYKES, and Major-General ROBINSON, who was present with SYKES, HOWARD and MEADE. The military force sent to the ground for the display consisted of one battalion of the First Connecticut Cavalry, Colonel IVES commanding: Fiftieth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Colonel TRAFFORD; and ten pieces of artillery, being a representation from the horse artillery brigade of the Army of the Potomac, Brigadier-General ROBERTSON commanding. The guns were from the following batteries, and commanded by the following officers: One gun each from Battery C, Fourth Artillery, Captain M. P. MILLER; Battery C, Third Artillery, Lieutenant J. R. KELLEY; Battery I, First Artillery, Lieutenant E. L. GARVIN; Battery L, Fifth Artillery, Lieutenant SAMUEL PEOPLES; Battery M, Second Artillery, Lieutenant WILLIAM EGAN; Battery D, Second Artillery, Lieutenant W. T. VOSE; Batteries B and L, Second Artillery, Lieutenant M. B. LOUCKS; Battery A, Second Artillery, Lieutenant KINSEY; two guns from Battery A, Fourth Artillery, Lieutenant RUFUS KING; Brevet Captain J. G. TURNBULL, Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Assistant Surgeon SCHEETS. The troops arrived on Friday and Saturday, and went into camp on the old battle-field just outside the town. Captain HOFF, post commissary from Alexandria, Va., was ordered on temporary duty for this occasion, and attended to the physical wants of the men. The band of the Ninth Veteran Reserve Corps accompanied the troops, and proved an interesting feature of the occasion.

The procession formed by military, civic societies, citizens, &c., and headed by Major-General GEARY, one of the heroes of the battle, moved from the main street of the town at 10 A. M., and reached the cemetery a few minutes before 11. The ceremonies were opened by Major-General GEARY, who announced the order of exercises. After music, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., of New York, was introduced, and, after a few remarks, acknowledging and confessing the great goodness of God, and reading appropriate passages from Scripture, he offered up prayer. Judge GOODING, Marshal of the District of Columbia, then read a letter from President JOHNSON. The PRESIDENT regretted that illness deprived him of the pleasure of celebrating on that twice-consecrated spot the return of peace, and of greeting there the heroes of the war coming home with light hearts, and heavy laden with honors. No anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, he said, was more important or significant than the present, which celebrated four years of struggle for national existence closed with success, armed treason swept from the land, and the only barrier to our national progress, human slavery, forever at an end. He believed that God had founded this nation in perpetuity, and was sustained by that fact in the new duties and new dangers to the nation. He hoped that the assemblage would not forget the thousands of whites as well as blacks whom the war had emancipated, and expressed his opinion that this Fourth would be celebrated in the Southern States with a fervor hitherto unknown.

The laying of the corner-stone by the Grand Master SCOTT, of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Pennsylvania, was then proceeded with. The box containing the documents for deposit in the stone was of heavy tin, and the contributions of each State were enclosed in separate and smaller boxes, all held by the larger. The list of documents and coins deposited was very large, but as it is not yet complete, the Board of Commissioners withold its publication for the present. The following is a technical description of the monument:

The superstructure is sixty feet high, and consists of a massive pedestal twenty five feet square at the base, and is crowned with a colossal statue representing the GENIUS OF LIBERTY. Standing upon a three-quarter globe, she raises with her right hand the victor's wreath of laurel, while with her left she gathers up the folds of our national flag under which the victory has been won. Projecting from the angles of the pedestal are four buttresses, supporting an equal number of allegorical statues, representing respectively WAR, HISTORY, PEACE and PLENTY. WAR is personified by a statue of the American soldier, who, resting from the conflict, relates to HISTORY the story of the battle which this monument is intended to commemorate. HISTORY, in listening attitude, records with stylus and tablet, the achievements of the field, and the names of the honored dead. PEACE is symbolized by a statue of the American mechanic, characterized by appropriate accessories. PLENTY is represented by a female figure, with a sheaf of wheat and fruits of the earth, typifying peace and abundance as the soldiers' crowning triumph. The panels of the main die between the statues are to have inscribed upon them such inscriptions as may hereafter be determined. The main die of the pedestal is octagonal in form, panelled upon each face. The cornice and plinth above are also octagonal, and are heavily moulded. Upon this plinth rests an octagonal moulded base, bearing upon its face, in high relief, the national arms. The upper die and cap are circular in form, the die being encircled by stars equal in number with the States whose sons contributed their lives as the price of the victory won at Gettysburgh.

At the conclusion of this ceremony, General HOWARD was introduced, and delivered a simple, sympathetic and appreciative address upon the character and achievements of the American citizen soldier during the late Rebellion. Colonel CHARLES G. HALPINE followed with a beautiful poem, one of the few which fitly describes the battle-field—a poem of experience and not of theory. It is a poem which deserves preservation. The exercises closed with remarks by Governor CURTIN, who eloquently endorsed General HOWARD'S account of the soldiers. He contrasted the smiling, peaceful valleys that lay in view with the same valleys under the foot of the ruthless invader, and closed with a tribute to the Pennsylvania militia.

THE question as to the attempt of JEFF. DAVIS to escape in a woman's cloak and shawl, would seem to be set finally at rest—even for those who refuse to believe the sworn testimony before the War Department—by the publication of several descriptions of the affair from Rebel sources. These confirm Colonel PRITCHARD'S account and amply refute the slander that the story is an official invention. A collateral bit of evidence comes to us, in the description given by the officer, sent to take possession of the water-proof and shawl, of his interview with the DAVIS party. The ladies refusing to point out which was the proper shawl, the wrong one was taken, but the mistake was corrected by the little son of DAVIS, who called out, "That isn't the shawl "my pa was taken in"—which may be accepted as, at least, circumstantial evidence to the fact that there was a shawl in the case.

As to the ironing of Mr. DAVIS since his imprisonment at Fortress Monroe, the facts are, briefly, these: It was left discretionary by the Secretary of War with General MILES, who commands at Old Point, to iron his prisoner or not, as he saw fit, he being held only to a strict accountability for his safety. It became necessary to change the solid door closing the casemate in which DAVIS was confined for a grated door, which would give him better air, and better secure his safe keeping. The process of changing the doors offering a possibility of escape, it was determined to put a light pair of irons on Mr. DAVIS'S ankles. To this he made such decided objections, by upsetting the blacksmith as he stooped to fasten the irons, that resort to force became necessary. The anklets were the only irons used, and these were in a short time removed. Whatever may be thought of the necessity for their use, it is certain that their temporary employment has had the most happy effect in reducing the prisoner to a degree of civility which was not eminently characteristic of him on his first incarceration.

A MINNESOTA paper publishes a very interesting letter from General EWELL, late of the Army of Northern Virginia, and formerly Captain EWELL, U. S. A. It is dated at Fort Warren, June 13, 1865, and is addressed to one who was a non-commissioned officer in Captain EWELL's old company. He says:—"Long experience has given me very "different views in regard to the responsibilities of an offi- "cer from those with which I left West Point, where a few "mathematical formulas, never used afterwards, and abstruse "branches of science, were dwelt upon, to the utter exclusion "of the duties and responsibilities that were to occupy our "lives." After some personal allusions to his former command, in the days of loyalty, he adds his reasons for embracing the cause of secession:

That you may have as little as possible to be ashamed of serving with me, I will give you a short account of how I came into the Southern cause:—

I came from Arizona, sick, in the spring of 1861. Stayed in the country, in Virginia, my State, trying to get well, and found the war, to my bitter regret, was being started. All the highest United States Army officers were resigning, except General SCOTT, and he published a letter that the United States would divide into four parts, thus showing that he thought all was over. A United States Senator said he would march a Northern regiment to help the South for every one sent against her. Nothing was done with either of these men, or with others whose deeds were treasonable. A member of Congress, from California, made a public speech calling upon the South to resist the election of Mr. LINCOLN.

Now I found myself forced to fight against my brothers and all my nearest and dearest relatives—against my own State, when many abler men than myself contended she was right. By taking up the side of the South I forfeited a handsome position, fine pay, and the earnings of twenty years' hard service. All the pay I drew in four years in the South was not as much as one year's pay in the old Army. The greatest political favoritism against me I ever had was from Mr. DAVIS after the Mexican war.

It is hard to account for my course, except from a painful sense of duty—I say painful, because I believe few were more devoted to the old country than myself; and the greatest objection I had to it was because of my predilection for a strong one. Now I see persons who did what they could to bring about the war, in high favor in the North, holding high office. It was like death to me.

En route here from New Mexico, 1861, I volunteered my services to fight the Texans, threatening a United States post, and was careful to do nothing against the United States before resigning.

I have asked to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance and return to my duties as a citizen. I see, though, that many persons, active in the first steps in bringing this war about, are at liberty, while I am here with no very good prospect of getting out; while my wife is under arrest in St. Louis, and has been since April, but up to this time has utterly failed even to find out why she is arrested. Neither she or myself have the slightest idea of the cause of her arrest.

I have given you a long letter about myself because of the friendly tone of your letter, and because I feel naturally drawn toward those with whom I have served. I remain, very respectfully, &c. R. S. EWELL.

MAJOR-General Logan, commanding the Army of the Tennessee, by General Orders dated June 28th, announces the receipt of telegraphic instructions to reduce the effective strength of that Army to 15,000 men. Accordingly, the following regiments are ordered to be mustered out:

Fourteenth Army Corps:—Thirty-third Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hinson; Seventy-fourth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel R. T. Fendley; One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Tolam Jones; Fourteenth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Moore; Fifty-fifth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Powers; Sixty-sixth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Mitchell; Twenty-ninth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Jonas Schoonover; Thirty-eighth Ohio, Major William Irwin; Thirty-eighth Indiana, Colonel D. H. Patton; Forty-second Indiana, Colonel G. R. Kellams; Sixteenth Illinois, Colonel R. F. Smith; Thirty-fourth Illinois, Colonel P. Ege; Second Minnesota, Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Uline; Third Wisconsin Battery, Brigadier-General William Hawley; Thirty-fourth Wisconsin, Lieutenant-Colonel George D. Rogers.

Fifteenth Army Corps:—Thirty-second Missouri, Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Leag; Fifty-second Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Davis; Seventh Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Pewin; Fifty-seventh Illinois, Major F. A. Battey; Sixty-sixth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. Campbell.

Seventeenth Army Corps:—Twenty-seventh Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Geruth; Thirty-ninth Ohio, Colonel Dan Weber; Eighty-third Ohio, Colonel Horace Park; Sixty-third Ohio, Major O. S. Jackson; Sixty-eighth Ohio, Major A. Crockett; Sixty-fourth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Reynolds; Tenth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel D. Gillespie; Eighteenth Missouri, Colonel Charles S. Sheldon.

Provincial Division, Army of the Tennessee:—Sixteenth Michigan, Colonel B. F. Partridge; Seventh Michigan, Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. La Point; Fifth Michigan, Colonel John Buford; Seventh Wisconsin, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Richardson.

The following named rendezvous are indicated as those to which the troops are to be sent:

Ohio—Cincinnati, Camp Dennison, Cleveland, Camp Cleveland, Columbus, Camp Chase and Tod Barracks.
Indiana—Indianoplis.
Illinois—Springfield and Chicago.
Michigan—Detroit and Jackson.
Wisconsin—Madison and Milwaukee.
Minnesota—Fort Snelling.
Missouri—St. Louis, Benton Barracks.

THE Indians on the Delaware Diminished Reserve lately made such complaints of encroachments on their grounds by the whites as to induce Mr. Pratt, of the Delaware agency, to call upon the military commander of Fort Leavenworth for assistance in protecting their rights. The Commandant declined to interfere, and Mr. Pratt has appealed to the head of his Bureau in Washington for such an order from the President or Secretary of War as will enable him to protect the Indians. Among other treaty infringements, the Indians claim that herders and drovers habitually graze thousands of cattle on their reservation, and consume the grass and pasturage necessary for the subsistence of their own animals. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs concurs in the views of Mr. Pratt, and hopes to obtain the necessary authority to end the abuses. The practical difficulty, however, is that in this, as in former instances, should the military authorities drive all squatters off the reservation, they would reappear in twenty-four hours after the troops were withdrawn. Should they subsequently be arrested, the civil Courts will release them on habeas corpus and fail to try or convict them. The public sentiment there favors the squatter, and the enforcement of laws or treaties is next to an impossibility. General Pope has had an interview with the Secretaries of War and the Interior in relation to Indian affairs. A meeting is arranged for discussing the subject fully.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Tullohoma, Ala., to the Louisville *Journal* says that on June 18th, at guard-mounting, at 2 P. M., the guards were all prostrated to the earth by a single discharge of electricity, which instantly killed Jeremiah Cooley, Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-second Illinois, and injured thirty-two others. Lieutenant Rea, Company E, was badly hurt, as were also James Paul, Company B; H. R. Vanmeter, Company D; Thomas and John Schaubb, Company E; Robert Barnell, Company F; J. K. Turner, Company I; William Himer and E. E. McDougal, Company K.

NAVAL REGISTER.

The Editor will be glad to receive for this department of the JOURNAL *all interesting facts in relation to vessels of the Navy suitable for publication.*

ALABAMA, paddle-wheel, 10, arrived at the Philadelphia Yard June 1, from Washington, to which place she sailed some time ago, with the *Swatara* in tow.

FROLIC, tender to Admiral Goldsborough's flagship. The Havanese have had an opportunity of seeing their old acquaintance the *Advance*, blockade-runner, now the U. S. steamer *Frolic*. She arrived in their harbor June 28, and left the next day on her way to the Mediterranean.

FORT MORGAN, screw, 5, supply steamer, has just returned from a visit to the West Gulf Squadron. She went as far as Matagorda, coast of Texas. She found off that place several army transports laden with troops, awaiting fine weather to disembark them. A large number of transports had gone to the Rio Grande, to land troops also, all forming part of General Weitzel's command. Three of the naval vessels of light daught, of the fleet off Galveston, were at anchor inside. On her return the *Fort Morgan* stopped at New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola and Key West, finding a good condition of health at all the places. The supply steamer *Bermuda* left Key West for the westward, on the 26th June. The supply steamer *Newbern* was in Key West, bound westward, when the *Fort Morgan* sailed, June 27th. Also flagship *Powhatan*, sloop *Dale*, and ship *Ino*, and steamers *Tullapoosa*, and *Yucca*. Off Hatteras she spoke U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*, bound South. The *Fort Morgan* brings the following paroled prisoners of war:—Admiral Franklin Buchanan, Commander J. W. Harrison, Lieutenant-Commanding P. N. Murphy, Paymaster P. R. Ware, all of the Rebel navy; Captain W. A. Alston, Rebel army, and the wife of Commander Harrison.

GALATEA, screw, 9, arrived at New York from Cape Haytien July 2d.

LACKAWANNA, screw, 14, Captain George F. Emmons, from Mobile and Pensacola, arrived here yesterday afternoon. She returns after a cruise of over three years in the West Gulf Squadron, where she has always been active, and frequently prominent. Captain, George F. Emmons; Lieutenants, W. H. Barton, and C. D. Jones; Passed Assistant Surgeon, G. S. Beardsley; Acting Assistant Surgeon, W. F. Hutchinson; Paymaster, Geo. S. Benedict; Ensigns, Frank Wildes, Clarence Rathbone, F. A. Cook; Engineers—Acting Chief, W. A. R. Latimer; Acting Second Assitants, John Miller, H. P. Powers, G. W Russell, Third Assistants, J. B. Fort, T. W. Silliman, Lucas Golden; Acting Boatswain, J. G. Briggs; Gunner, J. G. Foster.

MONTGOMERY, screw, 6, which lately went out of commission at Philadelphia, was one of the first purchased vessels which sailed from New York, and almost immediately after the outbreak of the Rebellion proceeded to the coast of Texas, and since that time has done duty on the entire Atlantic and Gulf coasts, from Halifax on the north to Tampico in Mexico on the south. She joined in the bombardment of Fort Pickens in 1861, and was at both engagements of Fort Fisher, losing in the second one officer killed and several men wounded. Her blockade services have been signalized by the capture of the steamers *Blanche*, *Caroline*, *Chester*, *Dare*, *Pet*, *Bat*, *Isabel*, *Bendigo*, *Finland*, *William*, and others. The *Blanche* was destroyed on the coast of Cuba, and the act being deemed a violation of international law, Commander Charles Hunter, who commanded the *Montgomery* at the time, was court-martialed and dismissed. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, Thomas C. Dunn; Acting Masters, Wm. N. Welles and Robert G. Lee; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Joseph Watson; Acting Assistant Surgeon, John Blackmer; Acting Ensigns, John G. Lloyd, P. W. Morgan and Chas. G. Whiting; Mates, Chas. H. Neill and T. J. Walker; Engineers—Acting First Assistant, Geo. H. Wade; Acting Second Assistants, John McEwan, James Allen, James Williams; Acting Third Assistants, Abraham Tester and Geo. H. Brown.

MOHONGO, paddle-wheel, 10, from New York, bound to the Pacific coast, arrived at St. Thomas June 20.

NIAGARA, screw, 15, accompanied by the *Sacramento*, arrived at Queenstown June 20th.

OWASCO, screw, 4, arrived at New York July 2d, from Sabine Pass June 10, via Pensacola 22d. She is bound for Boston, but arriving off Block Island 1st instant, her boilers were in such poor condition that it was thought prudent to bring her into this port. She has been in active service in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron since February, 1863, and returns for thorough repairs. Lieutenant-Commander, Trevitt Abbot; Acting Master and Executive Officer, T. B. Sears; Acting Assistant Paymaster, W. B. Coleman; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Jacob J. Smith; Engineers—Second Assistant, Haviland Barstow; Third Assistants, Thos. Johnson and H. Reynolds; Mates, T. C. Duncan and A. L. Stevens.

ORVETTA, schooner, 3, arrived at the Brooklyn Yard June 27.

PORT HUDSON arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard June 29.

REPUBLIC, screw, 1, Acting Ensign J. W. Bennett, commanding, from Wilmington, N. C., via New York, arrived at Boston June 23.

SARAH BRUEN, schooner, 2, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard June 28, from the South Atlantic Squadron.

SUSQUEHANNA, paddle-wheel, 16, Admiral Godon's flagship, from Hampton Roads for St. Thomas, was spoken June 23, latitude 30.40, longitude 71.35.

SWATARA, screw, 10, lately built at Philadelphia, was hauled up on the marine railway at the Washington Yard July 3d, for the purpose of sheathing her bottom with copper, and also preparing the hull to receive the machinery; one of the most intricate jobs being to bore through at least fifteen feet of solid wood—the after dead wood—for the shaft bearing, requiring a hole about twelve inches. She will be furnished with a pair of 36-inch cylinder engines, attached to a double-crank shaft. Machinist Wilson has her engines all in place on frames in the machine shop, and all ready to be transferred on board as soon as the ship is ready for them.

SHAMOKIN, paddle-wheel, 10, is rapidly approaching completion at Chester, Pa. An engineer's trial will probably be made on the 8th or 10th inst., after which she will go to Philadelphia for stores and armament. It is said she will be sent to San Francisco. The following are the only officers attached to her as yet:—First Assistant Engineers, B. W Robert, D. P. McCarkney; Second Assistant Engineers, H. D. Sellman, Harvey Burritt, John Borthwick, Rudolph Bennett. She is an iron vessel—hull and machinery built by Messrs. Reaney, Son & Archbold, under the superintendence of Chief Engineer G. R. Johnson, U. S. N.

TIOGA, paddle-wheel, 8, Lieutenant-Commander William D. Whiting, sailed July 4th from Belfast for the eastern coast of Maine. She will return in a few days.

WACHUSETT, screw, 10,—Latest advices from this vessel (May 7th) state her arrival at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, on the 29th of April, after a prosperous passage of twenty-five days from Martinique. Not having enough coal to carry her to Cape de Verde with steam alone, she was obliged to trust mainly to sails. She was to leave in a few days, standing across to the coast of Brazil, without making land on that side, but simply keeping in with fair winds, and then back across to the Cape of Good Hope.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE *Hartford*, and not the *Brooklyn*, will the flagship of the East India Squadron, and she is now being put in repair for that purpose.

THE last vessel of the long-drawn-out Texan expedition sailed from Fortress Monroe on Wednesday evening. It was the propeller *Frances*, loaded with horses. The third division of the fleet comprises nineteen vessels.

THE Navy Department last week accepted the resignation of fifteen officers from the Regular Navy, and one hundred and fifty-two from the Volunteer Navy, and granted leave of absence to about two hundred more preparatory to discharging them.

THE following prizes are ready for distribution at the Fourth Auditor's Office:—*Flash*, captured by the *Princess Royal*; *Cora*, by the *Princess Royal*; *Chatham*, by the *Huron*, and *Dan Smith*; *Mary Ann*, and 21 bales of cotton, by the *Itasca*; *Susan*, by the *Roebuck*; *Queen of the Waves* and cargo, by the *Conemaugh*.

THE East and West Gulf Squadrons have been consolidated, and all the vessels are now under the command of Acting Rear-Admiral Thatcher. Acting Rear-Admiral Stribling, lately commanding the East Gulf Squadron, will leave Key West in his flagship, side-wheel steamer *Powhatan*, 21, for the North on the 5th July.

IT is said the Navy Department has resolved to send an iron-clad gunboat of the *Monadnock* pattern to the Pacific coast, but has not decided which one of the four shall go. It is further reported that the *Miantomah*, and probably the *Monadnock*, herself, will be sent to Europe. They are both wooden and Navy-built Monitors, and give a more favorable impression of Monitors as *homes* for men than the iron ones built by contract.

THE President, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, has appointed to the Naval Academy as Midshipmen five apprentice boys from the schoolship *Sabine*, now enlisting apprentices at New London. They were selected by competitive examination from three hundred on that ship, by a board of which Rear-Admiral Farragut was chairman. This step, if followed out by Congress, will open up the highest honors to enlisted boys.

AN important sale of United States Government vessels is to be held on Wednesday, July 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The following named vessels are to be sold:—Screw steamers *Flag*, *Kensington*, *Vicksburg*, *Proteus*, *Nereus*; side-wheel steamers *Commodore Perry*, *Hunchback*, *Somerset*. The above-named vessels lie at the Erie Basin, where they may be examined. The following are to be seen at the Yard:—Screw steamers *Neptune*, and *Daylight*; side-wheel steamers *Commodore Hull*, *Shokokon*, *Magnolia*, *Commodore Morris*, *Isonomia*; propellers *Wyandotte*, *Bignonia*, *Gov. Buckingham*, *Glaucus*, *Young American*, *Lilac*, *Flambeau*, *Epsilon*, *Clinton*, *Saffron*, *Belle*, *Unit*, *Zouave*, *Berberry*, and *Mount Vernon*; barks *Pursuit*, and *Gensbok*. Terms of sale—20 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard.

ACTING Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee has reduced the Mississippi Squadron to the peace basis. Fifteen vessels are retained in the inland service of the Government. The *Tempest* is to be the flagship, and the transport *General Lyon*, towboats *Sampson*, and *Brown*, and tug *Thistle*, are attached to her. The First division of the squadron has been placed under command of Lieutenant Commander E. Y. McCauley, and consists of the *Hastings*, *Abena*, and *Kate*. The district of the First division embraces all above the Mississippi, from White River northward as far as naval operations extend. The Second division, Lieutenant T. T. Cornwell, commanding, extending from White River to Grand Gulf, is guarded by the *Groesbeck*, *Sybil*, *and Oriole*. The Third division is under Lieutenant-Commander T. P. Foster, who patrols the river from Grand Gulf to New Orleans with the *Ibex*, *H. Hindman*, *Collier*, and *Gamage*. All the iron-clads except the *Tennessee* and *Missouri*, and all mortar vessels below Memphis have been ordered to that city, and all the other superfluous vessels of the squadron are to be sent to Mound City to be put out of commission. The *General Bragg*, *General Price*, and *Little Rebel* (all captured vessels) are, for the present, to be retained on blockade duty at the mouth of the Red River.

THE ORIGIN OF SIGNAL CORPS.

THE rude efforts which attended the first attempts at telegraphing, are subjects of as interesting study as that by which may be traced the origin of language for conversational uses. From the time of the invention of language until to-day, there can have been no change in the principles on which the the telegraphic signals of a language must be devised. It has been possible only to more completely understand these principles, to simplify the modes of making them generally understood, and to seek the plainest rules by which to give them the widest applicability and to make them commonly known and every day useful.

It is interesting, looking back now, to study the perfection of the plans devised by the ancients, and to consider how closely the rules underlying those plans and their working, approximate the rules of the present day. This may not be so singular when it is considered that the same principles must have been underlying all alphabetic codes of signals from the earliest time. This being only wanting: that those principles should be analyzed and systematically explained, to show their simple and practical applications. But on reflection, it sometimes seems questionable if any improvement on the ideas or, perhaps, on the working of the ancients, have been reached in the discoveries and re-discoveries of the plans of signalling running through from their times until now.

The most accurate account of plans of systematic signalling with armies, and plans, which we know were practicable and constantly practiced, are those coming down to us in the writings of the scholar and general, POLYBIUS.

The first record of a signal corps, a regular organization of the armies of that day, comes down to us in the writings of that general, and in the histories of the wars in which he served. The devices of the army signalling of that time—about two hundred and sixty years before Christ—seem to have been the invention of that general. He may have applied, in his own way, principles which came to him from a yet more remote antiquity. In the history of ancient wars, there are sentences which seem to indicate so general a use of signals in armies that this is possible. He says of the plans, "the method was invented either by CLEOXENES or DEMOCLITUS but perfected by myself."

To us, however, POLYBIUS stands as the inventor and the first officer who has given us intelligible record of the services of a signal corps of an army. This general arranged the letters of the Greek alphabet in five columns of five each.

The apparatus in the field for the use of this plan was cumbersome and immovable. The defect was not in the idea of the invention, but the imperfect appliances of that day rendered its general application impossible. The systematic application of the principle seems not to have been thought of, and it was very possible that it was not at all considered. It was only suggested to use the plan for night signals. It does not appear that it was considered as applicable to day signals. For field work, the letters were displayed literally in columns, for they were displayed on five separate posts or columns, set at each station, and numbered as one, two, three, four and five. There were five letters on each post, and on the right and left hand sides respectively of these posts or tablets were two close fences some ten feet long and about as high as a man's head, and at each were two small tubes, set close together, and so arranged that while, with an eye at each tube, the whole fence of the other station was visible: through one tube could be seen only the right hand, and through the other only the left hand fence at that station. This arrangement of the tubes was necessary, because at night the fences at the station to be viewed were invisible, and it could not be otherwise determined on which side the lights were shown. The five letter posts, the fence, the tubes, and ten torches completed the apparatus. It was of course stationary, and to be used only from fixed positions.

Messages were sent in this manner: the torches were lighted, and hidden behind the fences. Then, to indicate the number of any letter, post or column, a corresponding number of torches were shown on the left hand fence at the sending station. Then, to indicate any letter on that post, a number of torches, corresponding to the number of that letter as numbered on the post, were shown above the right hand fence. Those torches, as seen through the viewing tubes, were visible, those on the right through the appropriate tubes, those on the left through the other, and were thus recognized at the receiving station. For instance: to indicate the letter K, that is on the second column, the fifth letter, two torches were shown above the left and then five above the right hand fence. For the letter L, third column, first letter there were shown three torches on the left and one on the right. For the letter C, first column and third letter, one torch on the left and one on the right, and so on.

With the skill of practice, letters were telegraphed after this plan with a good deal of rapidity. With a sufficient number of men on duty, the letters were shown as fast as they could be recognized. This device, appearing under different modifications, seems to have been used among all the armies of the East, and its use came down to times comparatively late. We read that JOHN SMITH, of Virginian memory, used this plan effectively in the siege of Vienna, and that he had learned to use it in his campaigns in the East. It is curious to see how the principles of this plan underlie the perfected systems of telegraphing of the present day. The fact may not have been known, and probably was not, by any of those who have re-discovered plans of signals which each conceives absolutely new in principle from then till now.

In the time of POLYBIUS, and through most of the Greek and Roman wars, there were corps of signallists or telegraphers with the army. These were known as πυρσευται. The word has been translated "fire bearers," literally "fire-movers" or "fire shakers," or perhaps "fire-swingers," from πυρ, fire, σειω—to move, to shake. In the history of the siege of Agrigentum a town from which though perfectly invested, the commanding officer was telegraphing the condition; the narrative is given: "But Hannibal "(διαπυρσευομενου) shaking through with fire, or "swinging through with fire, and sending through mes- "sengers continually that the people could not stand the "famine," &c. How this was done, we are not explicitly told, and of the precise meaning of the word we cannot be now assured, but reading the quotation, we seem to read of the service of the signal corps of our army, and to trace the working of the torchmen of to-day. It is very possible, that the alphabetic plan of POLYBIUS was not constructed upon any rules of combination. It was an ingenious invention. The fact exists, however, that he was working by signals of two elements, as clearly as that signals are made in that manner to-day.

In the wide study and practice with these signals, this idea must have become generally known, and it seems as if glimmerings of the knowledge of the fact, that all language could be represented by telegraphing, by any two things or elements, can be traced from the time of POLYBIUS till now.

It must not be understood that the alphabet of POLYBIUS and the Morse telegraphic alphabet, which is generally known as the telegraphic character in this country, are identical in composition. For though some of the characters in this alphabet consist of but two elements—the dot and the dash, yet in the formation of the whole code, there enter not less than four or five distinct signal elements or components. This code, adapted for recording or writing, is not well suited for aerial signalling.

THE success of NAPOLEON'S "Life of Cæsar," and the unlucky fate of the author of the "Sayings of Labienus," show how important the possession of a throne is to authorship in France, where imperial power not only commands the interest and attention of the whole world, who wait on greatness, but furnishes immunity against the pains and penalties that attend the expression of opinion in a country under the rule of the representative apostle of Cæsarism. "The EMPEROR," we are told, "has already received on "account of his 'Histoire de Jules Cesar,' the sum of 40,000 "francs. The whole amount which his Majesty would have "to receive if it had not been already given away to other "persons would be 642,000 francs." As for the unlucky ROGEARD, he is a fugitive in Brussels, sentenced to a fine and five years' imprisonment, and forced to escape in disguise. Such is the difference in France between expressing one's opinions from a throne and from a garret.

In this country the honors between the rival authors are more equally distributed, and both find abundant readers. The EMPEROR'S "Cæsar," vol. I., has been issued in elegant style in an English translation by the HARPERS, and in handsome form in French by the APPLETONS. The *brochure* of M. ROGEARD has also appeared in a form adapted to its size. Both books have had an extensive sale, and though the EMPEROR'S work, on account of its elaborate character, and the position of its author, is destined to the greater permanence, his antagonist awakens the more earnest sympathy, and for the moment commands the livelier interest. Cæsarism is not a doctrine that finds ready root in American soil; indeed we have a lively hope that the branches which it has presumptuously sent forth here will here be stricken with a blasting and a mildew that will effectually carry death to the parent plant. The confusion which had temporarily fallen upon Republicanism afforded the opportune moment for the Cæsarian doctrine to present itself, both in theory and practice, in a form to challenge a direct contest with the opposite faith, out of which grew those free institutions whose foundations were thought to be crumbling to the dust. It is not for any one man like M. ROGEARD, bold as he has proved himself, to argue against this doctrine with an author who has thirty legions at his back. It is fortunate for him, it is fortunate for the France of the future, that this advocate of Cæsarism has so presumptuously and so hastily challenged to the argument an empire of thirty million ROGEARDS. He may be sure that the challenge will not go unheeded.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

THE LATE DR. WM. WHELAN, U. S. N.,

CHIEF OF THE NAVAL MEDICAL BUREAU.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—To the recent death of Dr. WHELAN, in this city, may be permitted something more than the usual brief notice which it has already received. A kindly tribute to the memory of one, whose whole professional life was devoted to his country, will not, it is hoped, be unacceptable to your readers.

Dr. WHELAN was born in Philadelphia, on the 4th of September, 1808. When quite a boy, he went to Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmettsburg, where he remained several years, and was graduated with all the honors of his class. He immediately commenced the study of medicine with Dr. SAMUEL JACKSON, in Philadelphia; and he received his degree from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, being then in his 20th year. He at once entered the Navy, as Assistant Surgeon, and continued in it till his death.

With natural endowments and acquirements such as those with which Dr. WHELAN entered manhood, he had a wide field from which to choose a vocation for life. But, with capacity to shine in any sphere, he passed by the posts of honor and emolument, to choose a toilsome, and ill requited profession; and, even in entering the public service, he selected an humble place; for what was there in the post of a medical officer in the Navy, either present or prospective, to reward labor, or stimulate ambition?

The profession of medicine is emphatically the profession of benevolence; the daily exercise of which harmonizes the character into conformity with the practice. Even Dr. JOHNSON, who was not prodigal of praise, has, in his biography of GARTH, the physician and poet, recorded his belief that "every man has found in physicians great liberality "and dignity of sentiment, very prompt effusion of benevo- "lence, and willingness to exert a lucrative art where there "is no hope of lucre."

The life of a physician has rarely much variety and incident; and its "short and simple annals" are usually soon told. The time and place of his birth; the College and Medical School where he was educated; the town or city in which he had practiced his profession; and, lastly, the day of his death, make up, for the most part, his obituary record, and are all that meet the general eye. But there is an unwritten record, dearer than this, in the silent memories of those who had ever welcomed his footsteps as he entered the chamber of sickness; in the affections of the friends who followed him in sorrow to his final resting place; and in the stricken hearts of the wife and children whose home his loss has desolated. It had been his office to lengthen life, and alleviate its sorrows; and, this work done, his ministry was accomplished; and, when at last his labor is ended, and he is gone, his name and deeds are unheralded beyond the humble sphere in which his work of benevolence was performed. His mission was one of charity and good will, of which the world at large knew little. He sought not honor and fame, and his highest reward was the smile of an approving conscience.

I have said that when Dr. WHELAN entered the Navy as a medical officer, he embarked on the voyage of life. Till appointed chief of the Medical Bureau, he performed, in alternation, the usual sea and land service.

His first sea service was a cruise of over five years in the West Indies. On his return he was ordered to Boston, where he assiduously prepared himself for his second examination; gratifying, at the same time, his early taste for general reading and study, which continued through life.

He was assigned the first place in his class, and promoted to a Surgeon in 1837.

He then made a cruise to the Pacific in the *Falmouth*, and was twice Fleet Surgeon in the Mediterranean Squadron, each time at the request of the Commander of the Fleet; a request usually granted in those days, when the detail of service was not systematized as at present.

Dr. WHELAN was appointed to the Medical Bureau by President PIERCE in October, 1853, as the successor of that estimable gentleman and distinguished Surgeon, Dr. THOMAS HARRIS. As he was the 27th Surgeon on a list of 69, the appointment was opposed, on the score of juniority, by some who afterwards became his warm friends and supporters.

When the four year rule was adopted in 1862, he was again nominated to the Senate by the President, and confirmed.

When on a tour of duty in the summer of 1855, Dr. WHELAN received an injury from a rail-road accident, which well might have involved his life immediately; from the effect of which he never entirely recovered.

Of Dr. WHELAN'S marked ability I have heard but one opinion from those who knew him well. He had read much, and observed more; and his store of information was large and varied. Endowed with keen and discriminating perceptions, with quick and retentive memory, with remarkable command of language, with earnest convictions and inflexible determinations, the characteristic of his conversation, as of his writing, was readiness and strength; and, when he failed to convert to his opinions, he urged at least strong arguments in their support.

But better even than high intellectual endowments, was his sense of justice. It was his conscience. I have heard him say that his most unpleasant duty was to detail medical officers for duty. And I have yet to hear the first medical officer complain that Dr. WHELAN ever knowingly favored another officer at his expense. Dr. WHELAN had capacities beyond the narrow confines of a Bureau. It was not sphere enough for his talents, which would have made him eminent as a legislator or statesman. Even as a physician, had he practiced in his native city, he would have early entered on an honest rivalry of fame with the foremost of the profession there.

Of man's character as he walks among his follow men, and of that alone, can man claim to judge; and here we may say that our lamented friend has acted well his part. "No

"further seek his merits to disclose." All else is reserved for the judgment of Him in whose sight shall no man living be justified. The learned and excellent divine who had watched with devotion, over the protracted sufferings of his last illness, dwelt feelingly on his virtues; with the assurrance that he had died in the faith and communion of the Roman Catholic Church, with the testimony of a good conscience, and in perfect charity with the world. G. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1865.

THE 157TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Will you publish a few lines concerning the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers? This regiment was raised in the counties of Cortland and Madison, and was mustered into service the 19th day of September, 1862. It was connected with the Army of the Potomac, until about the 5th of August, 1863. It passed through all the arduous labors of General BURNSIDE, and was engaged in all the fighting at Chancellorsville, underwent the long chase after General LEE, fought nobly under General HOWARD at Gettysburgh, where it lost most of its officers and men, first entered Hagarstown as skirmishers, returned to Warrenton Junction, and embarked for the South. Colonel P. P. BROWN, jr., commanded. Lieutenant-Colonel ARROWSMITH, a brave and efficient officer, was killed at Gettysburgh. Lieutenant-Colonel CARMICHAEL, then Major, at this writing commands the regiment. Captain FRANK PLACE, for several months an inmate of Libby Prison, was commissioned Major early in 1864.

From Virginia the regiment came to Folly Island, was at the reduction at Fort Wagner, suffered much from sickness, and in February, 1864, was ordered to Florida. From Jacksonville five companies under Lieutenant-Colonel CARMICHAEL were ordered to Pilatka, and five companies under Colonel BROWN to Fernandina. At Pilatka a good deal of hard raiding was done.

Next the regiment consolidated at Hilton Head, from which place it was soon ordered again to Morris Island. In October it went to garrison Fort Pulaski, and to have charge of about five hundred Rebel prisoners. It was called from that post in February of the present year to assist with others in the operations of General SHERMAN. The loss of the regiment at Honey Hill was severe. Colonel CARMICHAEL had his horse shot from under him, causing himself to receive serious injurious. After the evacuation of Charleston, the regiment marched to Georgetown, S. C., where it has remained until this date. From Georgetown it made one or two successful raids under General POTTER, together with the Fifty-sixth New York Volunteers, the One Hundred and Seventh Ohio, and a few regiments of colored troops. Together with a detachment of the Fifty-sixth New York Volunteers, a noble regiment, it assaulted the works of the enemy at Sumterville, and captured three pieces of artillery; wading a broad and deep swamp to accomplished the work. In a special order General POTTER complimented these troops, and also Lieutenant-Colonel CARMICHAEL commanding, for bravery and noble conduct.

The regiment is now here to muster out of the service. For discipline and bravery it stands high in this department.

Great joy possesses the hearts of all, that we are soon to bid adieu to this field of long and arduous labor, where the regiment has fought much, and where it has buried so many of its brave men. It rejoices that the Rebellion is suppressed, and that it has borne a noble part in the memorable struggle. It hopes to unfurl its banner on the precious soil of the Empire State before two or three weeks shall have passed away.

Ourj oy is somewhat abated by the fact that for ten long months we have received no reward for our labors. We can hardly believe the Government intends this, and yet so it is. The action of the last Congress to pay the troops up to January 1st, 1865, yielded us no benefit. Since the 31st of August, 1864, we have gazed after a paymaster who has never come. Soldiers who have families to support in Central New York, where the winter has been long and hard, feel this deprivation deeply. Not a dollar could they send home. As a consequence, some families have been broken up, the children put out, and the mother obliged to go out to work. No one can be surprised at the feeling which this induces.

Officers have a thousand expenses, and must dress well, and must mess separately from the privates, and must pay cash for everything even to food, for the Government will not trust us, only as we regularly draw rations. Servants must be paid, long raids and frequent removes must be had and are expensive. Officers with families at home, and but limited resources get despondent. We are invited to invest in Seven-thirties, while we cannot have potatoes and other vegetables on our tables, and sometimes not even a little milk, because these cost the cash, which we have not, and are not included in the rations. We have a long, expensive trip before us, and yet we are not to expect pay until we arrive at Albany or Syracuse. The ordeal is severe, but we expect to get through it somehow.

But above all this we rejoice in a saved land, and that we have had part in the glorious work.

MT. PLEASANT, S. C., June 27th, 1865.

THE ASSAULT UPON FORT BLAKELY.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I am aware that this is a very late day for discussing the assault upon Fort Blakely—one of the defences of Mobile—and that it is not the province of a soldier to engage in newspaper controversies; yet it seems that the many false notions which have been imposed upon the public by anonymous correspondents, whether through design or ignorance, should be corrected. Even your journal, whose name gives it a semi-official cast, has given the chief credit for the capture of Blakely to Brigadier-General C. C. ANDREWS' division of white troops, almost ignoring Brigadier-General HAWKINS' division of colored troops.

That General ANDREWS' division bore itself gallantly cannot be denied. The good reputation it had gained on many bloody fields was not tarnished at Blakely—yet to say these troops are entitled to the chief credit for the capture of Blakely is unjust and false, and cannot be shown from the official reports.

The following facts can be shown from the official reports:

1. That General HAWKINS' division of colored troops advanced to the investment of Blakely April 2d, twelve hours in advance of General ANDREWS' division.

2. That General HAWKINS' division commenced the assault, April 9, half an hour in advance of all the white troops, and had captured all the rifle-pits in their front, and silenced nearly all the artillery when the skirmishers of General ANDREWS commenced to advance.

The following quotations are sufficient to decide the point, so variously given by the papers, as to what regiment first planted its colors on the Rebel works:

Official Report of Brigadier-General PILE:—"To the "Seventy-third U. S. Colored Infantry belongs the honor "of first planting their colors on the enemy's parapet."

Statement of the Rebel General LIDDELL, who was in command at Blakely, while being examined by Provost-Marshal-General in the field:—"I had placed the very best "troops of my garrison to oppose the colored troops, yet "they (the colored troops) were first to break my line and "were the first on my parapet."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. C. MERRIAM,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventy-third U. S. C. I.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-THIRD U. S. C. I.,
GREENVILLE, LA., July 18, 1865.

SOUTHERN VERSION OF THE CAPTURE OF DAVIS.

[From the Houston Telegraph.]

LIEUTENANT ELSAN, of Company K, Twenty-fourth Texas Cavalry, was with Mr. DAVIS when he was captured, and has kindly recounted to us the details of the affair. From his narrative we derive the following:—

Mr. DAVIS, Judge REAGAN, Colonel LUBBUCK and Colonel JOHNSON were *en route* to Texas, expecting to continue the struggle here. Mrs. DAVIS and family were travelling towards Florida with a view of running the blockade from the Florida coast. It was Mrs. DAVIS' intention to take the children to England and then to rejoin her husband in Texas, where they hoped to protract the struggle.

Lieutenant ELSAN was one of the guard of Mrs. DAVIS' party. They were in Wilcox county, Georgia, May 7, when the President joined them. They travelled together that day. On the morning of the 8th he parted from them for Texas, on horseback. After travelling about twenty miles he learned that a party of jayhawkers had been organized to plunder the party left behind of their train. Anxiety for the safety of his family induced him to remain till they came up, which they did on the evening of the 8th.

They travelled in company on the 9th, and all camped together that night. Meanwhile the Fourth Michigan Cavalry had been on their track. On the night of the 9th this regiment surprised two scouts who had been left in the rear to watch for pursuit, but who had been overcome by fatigue and fallen asleep. The pursuers rode all night, and at daybreak on the morning of the 10th surprised the encampment and captured the whole party without firing a gun.

On the surprise Mr. DAVIS threw a cloak over his shoulders and started for his horse, about forty steps from his tent. As he set out Mrs. DAVIS threw a veil over his hat. He had got but a few steps when a cavalryman rode up, and presenting his gun to him, cried out "I know you, you old scoundrel; I have seen you before; surrender." (It seems that he had lived in Richmond since the war began.) As he stopped Mr. DAVIS, Mrs. DAVIS ran to him, and throwing her arms around his neck begged them to spare his life. Colonel PRITCHARD, the commander of the pursuing cavalry, now rode up, and assured her he should not be hurt.

From this time the party was treated with marked politeness. They were taken to Macon, Mrs. DAVIS being allowed all her transportation except an ambulance, which was taken for some of the wounded.

Lieutenant ELSAN says the entire amount of specie the party had with them was about eleven thousand dollars. Of this Mrs. DAVIS had about two thousand dollars, her own private funds, Mr. DAVIS about fourteen hundred, which he carried in his holsters, and the balance belonged to Judge REAGAN and the balance of the party.

MAJOR-General Osterhaus, commanding the District of Mississippi, has divided the district into five sub-districts, as follows:—

1. The Sub-District of Southwest Mississippi, Brevet Major-General J. W. Davidson commanding, headquarters at Vicksburgh. 2. The Sub-District of Northwest Mississippi, Brigadier-General M. L. Smith commanding, headquarters at Grenada. 3. The Sub-District of Northeast Mississippi, Brigadier-General J. A. Maltby commanding, headquarters at Okalona. 4. The Sub-District of East Mississippi, Brevet Brigadier-General W. L. McMillin commanding, headquarters at Meridian. 5. The Sub-District of Southeast Mississippi—its commanding officer will be hereafter announced.

WILLIAM A. MADILL, Surgeon Twentieth N. Y. cavalry, and Surgeon-in-Chief McKenzie's Cavalry Brigade, was presented by the men of his regiment with a superb case of surgical instruments, manufactured by Messrs. WADE & LORD, of New York, at an expence of $675. Before the presentation, which took place at Richmond, Va., the instruments were on exhibition at the Surgeon-General's office, Washington, D. C., and at Boston before the American Medical Association, and on both occasions were pronounced the most perfect and beautiful collection of instruments ever manufactured.

BREVET Major JAMES E. JONES, so long the Quartermaster in charge of City Point hospitals, is ordered to relieve Major WEEKS as Chief Assistant Quartermaster of the Department of New York at the city of Albany.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

BREVET Major-General HUNT, so long Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, goes to Kansas.

CAPTAIN ROSENTHAL, C. S., for some time stationed at Fort Runyan as Depot Commissary, has been ordered to Texas.

BREVET Brigadier General O. L. MANN has been assigned to duty in the sub-district of Fortress Monroe, by orders of from the President.

BRIGADIER-General George H. Gordon has announced Acting Staff Surgeon J. Marcus Rice, U. S. A., as Health Officer for the ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.

BRIGADIER-General George H. Gordon, of Massachusetts, has been promoted to be Major-General of Volunteers by brevet, to rank as such from April 9, 1865.

MAJOR-General George Crook has been relieved from command of his cavalry corps, and ordered to report to the Adjutant-General, by letter, from his place of residence.

MAJOR-General Butler has presented $5,000 to Phillips Academy, Andover, to provide a free scholarship, fifty years, for the son of a soldier.

MAJOR-General Cox has received orders to retain the command of the Department of North Carolina until the return of General Schofield.

MAJOR W. A. Gordon, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, is announced as Assistant Adjutant-General of the District of Mississippi.

CAPTAIN J. P. Gilpin, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, is announced as Chief Commissary District of Mississippi.

CAPTAIN Samuel Caldwell, Eighth Illinois Veteran Infantry, is announced as Judge-Advocate of the District of Mississippi.

CAPTAIN A. A. Perkins, Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry, and First Lieutenant W. E. Wanglin, Fifty-second U. S. C. Infantry, are announced as Aides-de-Camp to Major General P. J. Osterhaus, commanding District of Mississippi.

ON the 1st Brevet Brigadier-General Wm. Gurney transferred the command of the City of Charleston to Brevet Brigadier General W. T. Bennett, who announced First Lieutenant Charles F. Joy, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the post.

CHAPLAIN A. Wright, Second regiment U. S. Volunteers, has been assigned to duty as Superintendent of Refugees for the Department of Missouri, with the exception of the State of Missouri, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

ADVICES from Brownsville, Texas, announce that Texas is being thoroughly garrisoned by United States troops. General Granger had arrived at Galveston, and General Weitzel was soon expected. General Merritt had been appointed to the command of all the cavalry. General Custer's headquarters were at Alexandria.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel J. P. Cilley has been promoted to be colonel of volunteers by brevet "for gallant and meri-"torious services during the war," to date the 13th of March, 1865. He has also been recommended for a brevet brigadier-general for "gallantry at Five Forks, Sailors' "Creek, Farmville, and Appomattox Court-House."

BREVET Brigadier-General Stewart L. Woodford, commanding the post of Savannah, was on Thursday, June 29th, by orders from department headquarters, relieved from command, in order to assume his former position as a Chief of Staff to General Gillmore. He is succeeded by Brevet Brigadier-General C. P. Davis.

BRIGADIER-General Samuel H. Carter, now commanding troops in South Carolina, has been promoted Commander in the United States Navy from June 25, 1865. He was a Lieutenant in the Naval service at the commencement of the war, but was transferred to the War Department and sent West about the time of General Nelson's transfer.

BREVET Colonel Thomas G. Baylor, of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, (late Chief of Ordnance on Major-General Sherman's staff,) has relieved Captain Theodore Edson in command of Fort Monroe Arsenal. Captain William Adams, Military Storekeeper, United States Army, still remains in charge of the property of the Arsenal as heretofore.

THE degree of LL. D. has been conferred on Major-General Howard, by Shurtleff College, Illinois. The friends of General Howard started a movement in Portland, Maine, to raise a sum of money to be invested in United States securities for his benefit. But the General hearing of the movement wrote declining the testimonial, and begging that the money might be invested for an asylum or home for wounded soldiers.

MAJOR-General J. D. Cox, Union candidate for Governor of Ohio, has been made an LL D. by Dennison University. Mr. Wetmore, Military State Agent of Ohio at Washington, gave a reception at the Ohio State Headquarters on Saturday evening last, in honor of General Cox. A large number of distinguished gentlemen were present, among them Postmaster-General Dennison, Major-General Kautz, General Muzzy, Military Secretary of the President, Colonel Burnett, of the Conspiracy Commission, &c.

MAJOR-General Halleck has relinquished command of the Military Department of the James, in compliance with orders from the War Department. Major-General Terry will remain in command of the Department of Virginia, and Brigadier-General Turner will continue to officiate as commander of the District of Henrico, both having their headquarters in Richmond. General Terry will, until further orders, report directly to the Adjutant-General of the Army at Washington.

COLONEL Charles R. Jennison, Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, was tried by a court-martial which convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and of which Major-General Sykes was president, and found guilty of arson, robbery, embezzlement, neglect of duty and disobedience of orders, and ordered "to be dishonorably dismissed the service of "the United States." The finding and sentence was confirmed by Major-General Dodge, June 23. Jennison was the "Jayhawker."

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence nd general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. CHURCH.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1865.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

FIFTY years ago, the Republic celebrated its Birthday, as now, just upon the glorious return of Peace, after the final victories of a spring campaign. A round half century was destined to elapse before the return of such an experience, and, save for the Mexican war, which, however brilliant, was yet waged far beyond our borders—a half century of tranquillity. In that interim, there was probably, no such general jubilee as that of the Tuesday just past: and the celebration of July 4th, 1865, surpassed as much that of July 4th, 1815, as the Southern Rebellion exceeded in length and ferocity, in the waste of treasure and the profuse torrents of blood, in the magnitude of cause and issue, and the full glory of triumph, that second war with England. We must turn back not fifty, but ninety years, to find a parallel for the late holiday, since, as that elder occasion was the anniversary of the Nation's birth, so this one celebrates the year in which it was born again.

Reflecting upon the extraordinary circumstances under which the day was observed, upon the unparalleled four years' retrospect, and the dazzling prospect of years to come—we wonder how many of the orators who then declaimed to public assemblies rose to the dignity of their majestic themes. On ordinary returns of the festival, the pop and frothy gurgle of small-beer oratory, is legitimate and proper enough. But just now, so mighty are the thoughts which crowd in upon every national theme, so grand and exciting the history to be summed up, such need is there of tears of genuine gratitude to God for success, such congratulations to be exchanged over perils escaped and honorable peace conquered, such glimpses to be indulged of the magnificent future of the country, such tributes to be rendered to the heroic citizen-soldiers of the Union, such pathetic appeals for the widows and orphans of the gallant dead, such impressive morals to be drawn from the past, that foolish splurges of school-boy eloquence, and long-winded and heartless prayers, are quite out of place.

Whether or not the appointed mouthpieces of popular sentiment fulfilled their offices well, it is clear enough that they neither lacked theme nor sympathetic audiences. If they sang "arms and the men" alone, they have touched a subject worthy of splendid flights of oratory. That the long war is done; that victory crowns our banners; that slavery has been swept from the land; that the restless spirit of Secession has been forever layed; that happy hearthstones will take the place of war's desolations: these were the chief causes of rejoicings on the Fourth.

Exhilarating national prospects added to the enjoyment. And, indeed, it is difficult to comprehend or appreciate the magnificent future reserved for the Republic. Stern as has been our trial, it has left us with a consciousness of strength never before known—the happy feeling of a victorious wrestler who has been tried to the utmost, and has stood the test. We feel our ability for self-protection and enjoy the admiration of the world, which has gazed breathlessly at the long contest. The knowledge that our form of government, though strained so hard, did not break; that our material resources, though drafted so heavily, are not exhausted; that our finances are sound, and our Army and Navy stronger and better than ever—these are good omens for the future. But to us the inestimable experience and growth in national character during the past four years, seem to be one of the richest fruits of the war. The stirring up of our almost dormant patriotism, the devotion of millions of lives to the cause of the country, the incentives to courage, address, skill in the use of arms, and all the manly qualities and accomplishments which the war brought out—all these are benefits beyond appreciation. The martyr-heroes of the war have left a priceless legacy to the country in the memory of their deeds; the aroma of their lives exhales through the new life of the country. Like pressed roses, those sacrifices spread their perfume through every page of the national annals.

After another decade of years will follow the first centennial celebration of American Independence—probably the grandest public day the world has ever seen. Should that prosperity attend the interim which is now promised, full fifty States will join in the congratulations, and the heroic deeds of the war just ended will be recounted with an appreciation even greater than the present, across the broad continent.

THE TRIAL OF THE PRESIDENT'S MURDERERS.

THE trial of the PRESIDENT'S murderers is ended, the sentence pronounced, and, on those doomed to die, under the just penalty of the law, doubtless already executed. It is not a harsh judgment on this famous trial to say that hardly any of the advocates has made a great professional reputation from it, whatever may have been his experiences in other respects. Indeed, genius there has been a palpable lack of, both on the side of Government and on that of the accused. Something of this result is doubtless due to the nature of the Court which tried, but more to the nature of the case which was tried. The prosecuting officers had before them a task so easy that it called for no special exertions; and the consciousness at the start that it was only by a rare chance, a chance of perhaps one in a hundred, that any single prominent person among the accused would fail of conviction and punishment, took away the zest and vigor which might have marked analogous proceedings before an ordinary tribunal. On the other hand, most of the counsel for the prisoners doubtless felt the disheartening conviction, not only of their clients' guilt, but of the impossibility of preventing that guilt from coming to the broad light of noonday, to strike them dumb with its apparition, in the midst of their adroitest hypothesis of defence. They felt, again, the damning nature of the crime their clients stood charged with; its horrid atrocity in the sight of all good and true men throughout the world; the odium which would attach to any one who should employ argument, or eloquence, or legal ability, one inch beyond the narrow limits of justice, or should betray the slightest sympathy with offence or offenders. They stood fettered in speech and argument, daring neither to palliate nor deny, hardly venturing to use extenuating circumstances, lest some pollution from the prisoners should fly to their own garments. Had there been a jury trial even, and with a CHOATE to defend them, these culprits would still have been regarded with such horror and hatred, that their cause itself must have palsied the tongue of their advocate. It so happened, however, that at the very outset it was evident to every man in the country, that the fate of the principal conspirators was sealed. Did any man fancy otherwise, he must soon have accepted an opinion long since become unanimous.

While we join in the general execration of such of the wretched prisoners as were guilty of the offences charged against them, and can sympathize in that popular sentiment which regards the whole set as a villainous crew, who will hardly be over-punished, in any case, yet we should have preferred to see an abler trial put upon the record. Considering the magnitude and novelty of the offence, and all its ever-memorable circumstances, it is difficult to enumerate many State trials of this nature, in any country, to which this should give precedence in importance. But few trials so great in the issue involved, have been so singularly conducted. The prosecution got their facts admirably arrayed, but have certainly introduced testimony which was quite unnecessary, to say the least; and accordingly instead of a solid, clear, and substantial fabric of legitimate evidence, which it would be a pleasure to read and contemplate, we have a needlessly patched up story, now strong, now weak. Certainly the Government had means and appliances so extraordinary at its command, and sympathy so profound, as not to need try to prove too much. On the other hand, the defence seems to have been wretchedly conducted for the most part. REVERDY JOHNSON was the only professional gentlemen of well-known skill and experience. At the very outset he became, unfortunately, involved in a personal altercation of the bitterest character with the President of the Court-Martial, and several of its members. Anybody reading that strange episode—strange, at all events, according to ordinary ideas of a court of justice—will see how essentially *he* was to occupy a false and suspicious position, whenever afterwards he appeared before the Court. In fact, with only a slight cross-examination in the case of his own especial client, he withdrew from the conduct of the trial. He drew off, as if in disgust or despair, until his final argument against the jurisdiction of the court—the ablest one of the trial, and the thing chiefly worth a second reading. Of course, each reader can form his own opinion of its merits.

The other counsel for the defence were not more fortunate than Mr. JOHNSON. Some of them seemed to be frivolous and inexperienced young men, who wasted the time and patience of a court which certainly did not possess any more patience than ordinary courts, by foolish questions to witnesses, and by discussing constantly matters which could not help their clients in any case, while the very disputing about them damaged their own appearance. The evidence in, at length, some of the most ridiculous pleas imaginable were set up. In some cases crime was admitted, and very inconsequential and tame appeals for mercy. In others, all facts were denied with the proverbial coolness of the profession, as if the judges were a parcel of stupid jurymen. And in very few instances had the evidence been led carefully up from the start to frame the basis of the plea finally used.

After all, however, there was some excuse for the weakness of the defence. The odium of the crime, the conclusiveness of the testimony, the state of public feeling, and some other reasons, prevented much display of skill. It is very plain, that it would have made no appreciable difference in the result, if the attorneys for the defence had been much stronger men. And so, too, the conduct of the prosecution is susceptible of some explanation. The Court does not seem to have taken a great deal of interest in the identical prisoners at the bar, after the first few days. Its chief anxiety seems rather to have been to introduce evidence on other questions, entirely different from those concerning the already doomed wretches before it, and involving another and a higher class of persons. The conduct during the Rebellion, of DAVIS, LEE, BEAUREGARD, SAUNDERS, CLAY, &c., was the subject chiefly interesting to the Court. The New York hotel conflagrations, the hellish yellow fever plot of Blackburn, the worse than savage treatment of our prisoners, the Canada raids,—these and similar topics were as carefully investigated as if it was for these purposes the Court was convened. It is hard to understand what these had to do with the subject in hand. But, after all, let it be how it will, we are glad that these horrible atrocities of the most accursed of Rebellions, were so conspicuously set forth—a matchless train of infamy, which culminated in the murder of the good President LINCOLN, a fitting close.

WE find accounts in the French journals of a new infernal machine, constructed for the express purpose of making iron-clads useless. The Toulon correspondent of the *Messager du Midi* tells us that experiments were made with this destructive instrument of submarine warfare on the 11th of June, which demonstrated its ability to shatter the strongest iron-clad ever built into fragments. The experiments are described as having been satisfactory and decisive. We are told, for instance, of one case where an old but strong hulk was blown entirely out of the water and shattered into fragments by a single explosion. The French journals, of course, abstain from describing this machine with any particularity. We are only told that, unlike Russian and American torpedoes, it is not exploded by concussion, but by means of an electrical battery operated from a station on shore.

This battery, which no doubt possesses many formidable qualities, excites much interest in France and England. In the course of a recent debate in the Corps Legislatif a deputy mentioned it as having rendered useless the construction of iron-clad vessels, and opened the prospect of perpetual and universal peace. But this delusion is apparently not shared by the French ministry; for not only was the iron-clad ram *Taureau* launched at Toulon, a few days after the experiments with the infernal machine, but the representative of the Ministry of Marine, in the Corps Legislatif, took pains to correct the statements of his brother deputy, and to say that no such extraordinary results were to be expected of the new invention. The scientific world will be much more likely to agree with the opinion of the Ministry of Marine than with the enthusiastic Gaul who indulged in such fantastic dreams of a millennial time of peace. The partial description we have of this battery recalls the machine which made such a stir in England many years ago, the submarine contrivance which Sir HOWARD DOUGLASS terms the "Warner Hoax."

It may be that a more particular description of the French battery would show novel features, but, as we now read, we can see nothing very new in it. There is no doubt that torpedoes will be extensively used in war hereafter, and, especially as a means of harbor defence, their sphere of operations will be much enlarged. This is undoubtedly an interesting and fruitful field for experiment; but we cannot yet see that the Toulon invention goes far ahead of the contrivances used by the Rebels, and many others which have been suggested in England and America.

TEXAS affairs are still of interest. The Fourth Army corps, *en route* for the Rio Grande, passed New Orleans on transports, on the night of the 22d ult. All the transports containing the Twenty-fifth corps duly arrived in Mobile Bay, and thence proceeded to Brazos Santiago. The latter point will be a sort of rendezvous for the greater part of the Army of Texas, and from that point it will march from the coast into the interior. One of the divisions of the Twenty-fifth corps, JACKSON'S, has been reported as landed. One brigade of it went to Corpus Christi and Indianola, and the rest to Brazos, where the division headquarters now are. The transports nearly all drew too much water to cross the bar at Brazos, and anchored outside till their freights were lightened off. In consequence of the difficulty of procuring lighters, the troops had rather a hard time in waiting. At last accounts the transport steamers *Illinois*, *Livingston*, *Scott*, *Cassandra*, *Wilmington*, *Trade Wind*, *Montauk*, *Prometheus*, *Nightingale*, *Kennedy* and *Thetis*, were off the ports of Brazos and Corpus Christi. The troops did not suffer much from the effects of the long voyage, and there were but few deaths from ship fever.

General WEITZEL and staff have already reached Brazos, and General GRANGER is at Galveston, where, or at Houston, his headquarters will be. General MERRITT is announced as Chief of Cavalry for the Military Division of the Southwest. It is said that he will first proceed to Shreveport, organize all the cavalry there, and then move through the country for San Antonio, where he will probably establish his headquarters for the present. General CUSTER'S headquarters are at Alexandria, on Red River. He assumes command of the cavalry in that region, and will probably march to Houston. General CANBY'S headquarters of the Department of the Gulf are still at New Orleans. He has sent troops out to protect portions of his command which are infested with outlaws and guerrillas.

Major-General OSTERHAUS commands the District of Mississippi, with headquarters at Jackson. He has lately divided his command into five sub-districts, commanded by Generals DAVIDSON, M. L. SMITH, MALTBY, MCMILLIN, and one other officer not yet designated. GRIERSON'S cavalry have arrived at Vicksburgh, ending at that point their three months campaign through the States of Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. The expedition passed through portions of Alabama and Mississippi never before visited by hostile troops, and report the interior of those States in a most prosperous condition; they also report that there would be large crops of cotton this year. Thousands of acres which had been planted in corn were plowed up and cotton substituted.

A Vera Cruz letter states that Confederates still continue to flock to Mexico. It adds that GWIN goes out as Director-General of Emigration for the States of Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, and Tamaulipas, with extraordinary powers and 8,000 French troops to back him. The region is to be strictly Southern. Ten thousand Confederates are to be armed and paid by the Empire, but kept in the above-mentioned States as protection to emigrants. Captain PAGE and the officers of the *Stonewall* had gone to Mexico to offer their services to the Empire, and persuade the Imperial Government to purchase the ram *Stonewall*. An expedition has gone up the Rio Grande in two steamers, to occupy Rio Grande city, which will be done without difficulty.

General SHERIDAN'S headquarters are at New Orleans, but he is now absent on a tour of inspection and will visit the principal posts along the Texas coast and on the line of the Rio Grande.

IT is very probable that the trial of the Rebel general officers indicted for treason in the United States District Court sitting at Norfolk will not come off. The reason is, because a fair trial would insure conviction. Conviction should be followed by punishment. And punishment has been barred by the military treaty made by General GRANT. This result will obtain general acquiescence amongst our officers, who conquered their adversaries so fairly, and, in the hour of triumph, were so generous to the conquered, that they would not at all relish the plan of overruling their magnanimous terms, and forcing them to do that which, to their nice apprehensions on the point of honor, would be a breaking of pledged faith.

With that disposition common to all humanity to review a bargain promptly struck, in order to regret not having made a better one, since the other party was so unexpectedly eager, some of our people are wishing that GRANT had wrung harder conditions out of LEE. We sympathize so far in that wish as to admit that it might have been advantageous to hold the terrors of a trial for treason over the most prominent Rebel general officers. But we reflect upon the difficulty there was in excepting any particular persons from the general agaeement for surrender. The Government had not so taken time by the forelock as to find out exactly what persons could not be permitted in any case to pass the rest of their days peacefully and loyally at their homes, "not to be disturbed by "United States authorities." The only recourse was, in that emergency, to except specified classes of officers, instead of individuals, from the pledges of security given by the Government—all officers above a certain rank, for example. But, had this been done, undoubtedly those officers would not have surrendered; and they would either have led their troops into action again, resolved to die heroically on the field, rather than to run the risk of the ignominious scaffold, or, at all events, they would have escaped themselves out of the country, as they could have done, leaving the common soldiers to their fate. Accordingly, no such individual exceptions were made. GRANT pledged the faith of the Nation to all the Army of Northern Virginia, from General LEE to his youngest drummer-boy. We doubt not that both he and the Nation will abide by the pledge. For ourselves, we think the treaty, though obviously hastily and loosely drawn, substantially a prudent one. And we can always pardon a little magnanimity in the hour of victory.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT took part, on the Fourth, in the ceremony of presenting to the Governor of New York, at Albany, about two hundred battle flags, borne by regiments of the State during the war. The Lieutenant-General reached New York by special train early on the morning of Independence Day, and about two hours after another special train by the Harlem Road carried him swiftly to Albany. Along the route to Albany, the train, as it dashed by, was greeted with vociferous cheers, and at such few places as it stopped General GRANT was received with the most extravagant demonstrations. At Albany there were greater crowds, and the manifestations of affection for the Lieutenant-General, of curiosity to see him and desire to grasp his hand were stronger in proportion. The ceremony of presenting the flags was very impressive. After prayer and the reading of the Declaration of Independence, the presentation speech was made by General DANIEL F. BUTTERFIELD. The ceremony of reception was then gone through with, General IRWINE receiving the flags and calling out the number of each Regiment. As soon as the immense collection of flags had all been passed in front of the platform and cared for at the rear, the Private Secretary of Governor FENTON, Major HASTINGS, rose to read the address of the Governor, he being too weak to undertake the task. The crowd, however, wanted to hear General GRANT, and kept up a constant call for him to speak. At length the tumult became so great that the General rose, advanced to the edge of the platform, and bowed. The address of the Governor was then listened to. The oration of the day was then delivered by Rev. Dr. E. H. CHAPIN. At the conclusion of the oration, calls for General SICKLES were given by the audience, and at length he rose and made a short speech. Generals KILPATRICK and SCHOFIELD were also called for, but merely responded by a bow. Rev. C. D. W. BRIDGMAN then pronounced the benediction, thus closing the proceedings.

After dining with the Governor, the General received in the evening for half an hour, and submitted to a painful handshaking, from which he was released by the announcement of his carriage, which took him to the evening boat to go down the Hudson River. Here he had to go through more handshaking, and it was not until he was finally in bed that he had quiet, and even that was only comparative quiet. At 6 in the morning, General GRANT reached New York, breakfasted at the Astor House, and at 8 he left for Washington, where he arrived the same day, more worn, we have no doubt, than if he had gone through an arduous campaign. If the people are not a little more considerate, we fancy the Lieutenant-General will not soon again leave his quieter life at Washington to take part in their celebrations.

THE officers and ex-officers of the Army of the Tennessee celebrated Fourth of July by a brilliant *reunion* at Saratoga Springs. The Lieutenant-General was expected to be present, but he got no further than Albany, and his old comrades of his first Army had to enjoy themselves as best they could without him. The festivities consisted of a grand banquet at Union Hall, at eight o'clock in the evening, and a grand military ball at the New Opera House. Colonel W. S. HILLYER, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, presided at the former, and among the conspicuous persons present were: Major-General SCHOFIELD, Major-General LEW WALLACE, Major-General INGALLS, Major-General R. O. TYLER, Major KNOX, Major-General SICKLES, Major-General ROBINSON, Major-General KILPATRICK, Major-General DEVENS, Major-General KAUTZ. The toasts were announced by Colonel HILLYER, the first, "The Day we Celebrate," being responded to by Rev. Dr. CHAPIN; the second, "Our Martyred President," drunk standing and in silence; the third, "The President of the United States," responded to by the Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN; the fourth, "The Army and Navy of the United States," by Major-General SICKLES; the fifth, "The Army of the Tennessee," by Major-General LEW WALLACE, who gave, "ULYSSES S "GRANT, our first commander, the present Lieutenant-"General of the Army of the Union," responded to by Colonel HILLYER; the sixth, "Our Fallen Brothers," by Colonel PRIDE, formerly of General GRANT'S staff; the seventh, "Our Sister Army of the Ohio," by Major-General SCHOFIELD; the eighth, "Our Absent Brothers," by Surgeon A. MCMILLAN, of General SHERMAN'S staff; the ninth, "The Second Commander of the Army of the Tennessee, "who carried it from the Mississippi River to the sea—".General WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN," by Major NICHOLS, of General SHERMAN'S staff; the tenth, "Our "Wives and Sweethearts," by Mr. JOHN G. SAXE; and the eleventh, "The Cavalry that pointed the way for the rustic "Army of the Tennessee to the Sea," by Major-General KILPATRICK, who gave "the health of the greatest living "cavalryman of his age, Major-General PHIL. SHERIDAN." Several volunteer toasts were then proposed, and at half-past eleven o'clock the banquet closed, and the company, full of good cheer and in high spirits, passed to the Opera House to take part in the ball which was already in progress. The room was elegantly decorated, and upon the floor assembled a brilliant throng, who lightly and gaily passed the hours until gray dawn. Throughout, the *reunion* was admirably conducted.

COLONEL James Grant Wilson, of General Banks' staff, and before that of the Fifteenth Illinois cavalry, has resigned his commission, and intends for the present to reside at Poughkeepsie, where he is occupied in the preparation of a volume on "The Poets and Poetry of Scotland." Colonel Wilson served at Vicksburgh before and during the great siege, and we see that he intends to publish a work on that memorable siege; this will be a valuable contribution to the history of the war.

A COLUMN, consisting of the Second Missouri Light artillery, equipped as cavalry, and the Twelfth Missouri cavalry, lately passed Columbus, Nebraska, *en route* to the Powder River Country, to coöperate with two other columns now preparing to march from Laramie against the hostile Indians.

THE BATTLE OF BELMONT.

REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF BELMONT, MISSOURI, FOUGHT NOVEMBER 7, 1861.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1865.

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit herewith a full and complete report of the battle of Belmont, Missouri, fought November 7, 1861, which I would respectfully ask to have substituted in the place of my report of that action of date November 10, 1861, made to General S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General to the General in Chief.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Referred to the Adjutant-General for publication with the accompanying report. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
June 27, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT SOUTHEAST MISSOURI,
CAIRO, ILL., November 17, 1861.

GENERAL:—The following order was received from Headquarters Western Department:

ST. LOUIS, November 1, 1861.

General GRANT, Commanding at Cairo:

You are hereby directed to hold your whole command ready to march at an hour's notice, until further orders, and you will take particular care to be amply supplied with transportation and ammunition. You are also directed to make demonstrations with your troops along both sides of the river towards Charleston, Norfolk and Blandville, and to keep your columns constantly moving back and forward against these places, without, however, attacking the enemy.

Very respectfully, &c.
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

At the same time I was notified that similar instructions had been sent to Brigadier-General C. F. Smith, commanding Paducah, Kentucky, and was directed to communicate with him freely as to my movements, that his might be co-operative.

On the 24 of the same month, and before it was possible for any considerable preparation to have been made for the execution of this order, the following telegraphic dispatch was received:

ST. LOUIS, November 2, 1861.

To Brigadier-General GRANT:

Jeff. Thompson is at Indian Ford of the St. Francois River, twenty-five miles below Greenville, with about 3,000 men. Colonel Carlin has started with force by him from Pilot Knob. Send a force from Cape Girardeau and Bird's Point to assist Carlin in driving Thompson into Arkansas.

By order of Major-General FREMONT.
C. MCKEEVER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The forces I determined to send from Bird's Point were immediately designated, and Colonel R. J. Oglesby, 8th Illinois Volunteers, assigned to the command under the following detailed instructions:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT SOUTHEAST MISSOURI,
CAIRO, November 3, 1861.

Colonel R. J. OGLESBY, Commanding, &c., Bird's Point, Mo.:

You will take command of an expedition consisting of your regiment, four companies of the Eleventh Illinois, all of the Eighteenth and Twenty-ninth, three companies of cavalry from Bird's Point (to be selected and notified by yourself), and a section of Schwartz's battery, artillery, and proceed by steamboats to Commerce, Missouri. From Commerce you will strike for Sikeston, Mr. Cropper acting as guide. From there you will go in pursuit of a Rebel force, understood to be 3,000 strong, under Jeff. Thompson, now at Indian Ford, on the St. Francois River.

An expedition has already left Ironton, Missouri, to attack this force. Should they learn that they have left that place it will not be necessary for you to go there, but pursue the enemy in any direction he may go, always being cautious not to fall in with an unlooked for foe too strong for the command under you.

The object of the expedition is to destroy this force, and the manner of doing it is left largely at your discretion, believing it better not to trammel you with instructions.

Transportations will be furnished you for fourteen days' rations and four or five days' forage. All you may require outside of this must be furnished by the country through which you pass. In taking supplies you will be careful to select a proper officer to press them, and require a receipt to be given, and the articles pressed accounted for in the same manner as if purchased.

You are particularly enjoined to allow no foraging by your men. It is demoralizing in the extreme, and is apt to make open enemies where they would not otherwise exist.

U. S. GRANT, Brigadier-General.

Colonel J. B. Plummer, Eleventh Missouri Volunteers, commanding Cape Girardeau, was directed to send one regiment in the direction of Bloomfield with a view to attracting the attention of the enemy.

The forces under Colonel Oglesby were all got off on the evening of the 3d.

On the 5th a telegram was received from headquarters Saint Louis, stating that the enemy was reinforcing Price's army from Columbus by way of White River, and directing that the demonstration that had been ordered against Columbus be immediately made. Orders were accordingly at once given to the troops under my command that remained at Cairo, Bird's Point, and Fort Holt. A letter was also sent to Brigadier-General C. F. Smith, commanding at Paducah, requesting him to make a demonstration at the same time against Columbus.

To more effectually attain the object of the demonstration against the enemy at Belmont and Columbus I determined on the morning of the 6th to temporarily change the direction of Colonel Oglesby's column towards New Madrid, and also to send a small force under Colonel W. H. L. Wallace, Eleventh Illinois Volunteers, to Charleston, Missouri, to ultimately join Colonel Oglesby. In accordance with this determination I addressed Colonel Oglesby the following communication:—

CAIRO, November 6, 1861.

Colonel R. J. OGLESBY, Commanding Expedition:

On receipt of this turn your column towards New Nadrid. When you arrive at the nearest point to Columbus from which there is a road to that place communicate with me at Belmont.

U. S. GRANT, Brigadier-General.

which was sent to Colonel Wallace with the following letter:—

CAIRO, November 6, 1861.

Colonel W. H. L. WALLACE, Bird's Point, Mo.:

Herewith I send you an order to Colonel Oglesby to change the direction of his column towards New Madrid, halting to communicate with me at Belmont from the nearest point on his road.

I desire you to get up the Charleston expedition ordered for to-morrow, to start to-night, taking two days' rations with them. You will accompany them to Charleston and get Colonel Oglesby's instructions to him by a messenger, if practicable, and when he is near enough you may join him. For this purpose you may substitute the remainder of your regiment in place of an equal amount from Colonel Marsh's. The two days' rations carried by your men in haversacks will enable you to join Colonel Oglesby's command, and there you will find rations enough for several days more should they be necessary. You may take a limited number of tents, and at Charleston press wagons to carry them to the main column. There you will find sufficient transportation to release the pressed wagons.

U. S. GRANT, Brigadier-General.

On the evening of the 6th I left this place in steamers, with McClernard's brigade, consisting of Twenty-seventh regiment Illinois Volunteers, Colonel N. B. Buford; Thirtieth regiment Illinois Volunteers, Colonel Philip B. Fouke; Thirty-first regiment Illinois Volunteers, Colonel John A. Logan; Dollin's company independent Illinois cavalry, Captain J. J. Dollins; Delano's company Adams county Illinois cavalry, Lieutenant J. R. Catlin. Dougherty's brigade, consisting of Twenty-second regiment Illinois Volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel H. E. Hart; Seventh regiment Iowa Volunteers, Colonel J. G. Lauman; amounting in all to 3,114 men of all arms, to make the demonstration against Columbus. I proceeded down the river to a point nine miles below here, where we lay until next morning, on the Kentucky shore, which served to distract the enemy and lead him to suppose that he was to be attacked in his strongly fortified position at Columbus.

About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 7th I received information from Colonel W. H. L. Wallace at Charleston (sent by a messenger on steamer *W. H. B.*) that he had learned from a reliable Union man that the enemy had been crossing troops from Columbus to Belmont the day before for the purpose of following after and cutting off the forces under Colonel Oglesby. Such a move on his part seemed to me more than probable, and gave at once a twofold importance to my demonstration against the enemy, namely, the prevention of reinforcements to General Price, and the cutting off of the two small columns that I had sent, in pursuance of directions, from this place and Cape Girardeau in pursuit of Jeff. Thompson. This information determined me to attack vigorously his forces at Belmont, knowing that should we be repulsed we would re-embark without difficulty under the protection of the gunboats. The following order was was given:—

ON BOARD STEAMER BELLE, MEMPHIS,
November 7, 1861, 2 o'clock A. M.

Special Order.

The troops composing the present expedition from this place will move promptly at 6 o'clock this morning. The gunboats will take the advance and be followed by the first brigade, under command of Brigadier-General John A. McClernand, composed of all the troops from Cairo and Fort Holt. The second brigade, comprising the remainder of the troops of the expedition, commanded by Colonel John Dougherty, will follow. The entire force will debark at the lowest point on the Missouri shore where a landing can be effected in security from the Rebel batteries. The point of debarkation will be designated by Captain Walke, commanding naval forces.

By order of Brigadier-General U. S. GRANT.
JOHN A. RAWLINS, Assistant Adjutant-General

Promptly at the hour designated we proceeded down the river to a point just out of range of the Rebel batteries at Columbus, and debarked on the Missouri shore. From here the troops were marched, with skirmishers well in advance, by flank for about one mile towards Belmont, and there formed in line of battle. One battalion had been left as a reserve near the transports. Two companies from each regiment were thrown forward as skirmishers, to ascertain the position of the enemy, and about 9 o'clock met and engaged him. The balance of my force, with the exception of the reserve, was promptly thrown forward, and drove the enemy foot by foot, and from tree to tree, back to his encampment on the river bank, a distance of over two miles. Here he had strengthened his position by felling the timber for several hundred yards around his camp, making a sort of abattis. Our men charged through this, driving the enemy under cover of the bank, and many of them into their transports in quick time, leaving us in possession of everything not exceedingly portable.

Belmont is situated on low ground, and every foot is commanded by the guns on the opposite shore, and of course could not be held for a single hour after the enemy became aware of the withdrawal of his troops. Having no wagons with me, I could move but little of the captured property, consequently gave orders for the destruction of everything that could not be moved, and an immediate return to our transports. Tents, blankets, &c., were set on fire and destroyed, and our return march commenced, taking his artillery and a large number of captured horses and prisoners with us. Three pieces of artillery being drawn by hand, and one by an inefficient team, were spiked and left on the road; two were brought to this place.

We had but fairly got under way when the enemy, having received reinforcements, rallied under cover of the river bank, and the woods on the point of land in the bend of the river above us, and made his appearance between us and our transports, evidently with a design of cutting off our return to them.

Our troops were not in the least discouraged, but charged the enemy and again defeated him. We then, with the exception of the Twenty-seventh Illinois, Colonel N. B. Buford, commanding, reached our transports and embarked without further molestation. While waiting for the arrival of this regiment, and to get some of our wounded from a field hospital near by, the enemy, having crossed fresh troops from Columbus, again made his appearance on the river bank and commenced firing upon our transports. The fire was returned by our men from the decks of the steamers, and also by the gunboats, with terrible effect, compelling him to retire in the direction of Belmont. In the meantime Colonel Buford, although he had received orders to return with the main force, took the Charleston road from Belmont and came in on the road leading to Bird's Point, where we had formed the line of battle in the morning. At this point, to avoid the effect of the shells from the gunboats that were beginning to fall among his men, he took a blind path direct to the river, and followed a wood road up its bank, and thereby avoided meeting the enemy, who were retiring by the main road. On his appearance on the river bank a steamer was dropped down and took his command on board, without as having participated or lost a man in the enemy's attempt to cut us off from our transports.

Notwithstanding the crowded state of our transports, the only loss we sustained from the enemy's fire upon them was 3 men wounded, one of whom belonged to one of the boats.

Our loss in killed on the field was 85, 301 wounded (many of them, however, slightly), and 99 missing. Of the wounded 125 fell into the hands of the enemy. Nearly all the missing were from the Seventh Iowa regiment, which suffered more severely than any other. All the troops behaved with great gallantry, which was, in a great degree, attributable to the coolness and presence of mind of their officers, particularly the colonels commanding.

General McClernand was in the midst of danger throughout the engagement and displayed both coolness and judgment. His horse was three times shot under him.

Colonel Dougherty, Twenty-second Illinois Volunteers, commanding the Second brigade, by his coolness and bravery, entitles himself to be named among the most competent of officers for command of troops in battle. In our second engagement he was three times wounded and fell a prisoner into the hands of the enemy.

Among the killed was Lieutenant-Colonel A. Wentz, Seventh Iowa Volunteers, and among the wounded were Colonel J. G. Lauman and Major E. W. Rice, of the Seventh Iowa.

The reports of sub-commanders will detail more fully particulars of the engagement, and the conduct of both officers and men.

To my staff, Captain John A. Rawlins, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenants C. B. Lagow and William S. Hillyer, Aide-de-Camp, and Captain R. B. Hatch, Assistant Quartermaster, I am much indebted for the promptitude with which they discharged their several duties.

Surgeon J. H. Brinton, United States Volunteers, chief medical officer, was on the field during the entire engagement, and displayed great ability and efficiency in providing for the wounded, and in organizing the medical corps.

Major J. D. Webster, Acting Chief Engineer, also accompanied me on the field, and displayed soldierly qualities of a high order.

My own horse was shot under me during the engagement.

The gunboats *Tyler*, Captain Walke, and *Lexington*, Captain Stembolt, convoyed the expedition and rendered most efficient service. Immediately upon our landing they engaged the enemy's batteries on the heights above Columbus, and protected our transports throughout. For a detailed account of the part taken by them I refer with pleasure to the accompanying report of Captain H. S. Walke, senior officer.

In pursuance of my request, General Smith, commanding at Paducah, sent on the 7th instant a force to Mayfield, Kentucky, and another in the direction of Columbus, with orders not to approach nearer, however, than twelve or fifteen miles of that place. I also sent a small force on the Kentucky side towards Columbus, under Colonel John Cook, Seventh Illinois volunteers, with orders not to go beyond Elliott's Mills, distant some twelve miles from Columbus. These forces, having marched to the points designated in their orders, returned without having met serious resistance.

On the evening of the 7th, information of the result of the engagement at Belmont was sent to Colonel Oglesby, commanding expedition against Jeff. Thompson, and orders to return to Bird's Point by way of Charleston, Missouri. Before these reached him, however, he had learned that Jeff. Thompson had left the place where he was reported to be when the expedition started (he having gone towards New Madrid or Arkansas), and had determined to return. The same information was sent to the commanding officer at Cape Girardeau, with directions for the troops to be brought back that had gone out from that place.

From all the information I have been able to obtain since the engagement, the enemy's loss in killed and wounded was much greater than ours. We captured 175 prisoners, all his artillery and transportation, and destroyed his entire camp and garrison equipage. Independent of the injuries inflicted upon him, and the prevention of his reinforcing Price or sending a force to cut off the expeditions against Jeff. Thompson, the confidence inspired in our troops in the engagement will be of incalculable benefit to us in the future.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Brigadier General.

Brigadier-General SETH WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF OPERATIONS OF THE SECOND CORPS FROM MARCH 29 TO APRIL 9, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
April 21, 1865.

GENERAL:—I have to submit for the information of the Major-General commanding the Army of the Potomac the following report of the operations of the Second corps during the campaign just closed:

In conformity to the orders and instructions from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac of the 27th and 28th March, the corps moved at 6 A. M. on the 29th, with the artillery, ammunition, rations, and trains prescribed, crossed Hatcher's Run, and took position covering the Vaughn Road, with its right resting within supporting distance of the Twenty-fourth corps, which had taken the place of the Second corps in the entrenchments extending to the Vaughn Road crossing of Hatcher's Run, and its left thrown back to the vicinity of Gravelly Run, about half a mile from the Quaker Road. The second division was on the right, the third division in the centre, and the first division on the left, each division having one-third of its force in reserve.

About 8½ or 9 A. M. communication was established from the Vaughn road crossing of Gravelly Run with Major-General Warren, commanding Fifth corps, at the intersection of the Old Stage and Quaker Roads, about a mile distant on the south side of Gravelly Run.

A mounted reconnoitring party was sent up Gravelly Run to the Quaker Road, while the line of battle was being formed, who drove the enemy's cavalry pickets, and followed them up the Quaker Road beyond the old saw-mill until they met the enemy's infantry pickets entrenched.

As soon as the line was formed, skirmishers were thrown forward and the enemy's pickets (thinly established) driven from an entrenched line, afterwards found to extend from near the Crow House, on Hatcher's Run, to the vicinity of the Quaker Road. A reconnoitring party was sent along this entrenched line to the Quaker Road, near the saw-mill.

The advance of the line of battle and skirmishers was stayed by the direction of the Major-General commanding the Army of the Potomac until further orders. At about 4 P. M. I was informed by him that the Fifth corps was advancing up the Quaker Road, and was directed to advance my line of battle and connect with it. The whole line was moved forward at once and connection formed, but repeatedly broken, owing to the dense forest and undergrowth. Upon receiving a dispatch from General Webb, dated 4 50 P. M., informing me that General Griffin had been attacked by two divisions of the enemy, and directing me to support Griffin's right if needed, I rode to that quarter, sending the necessary instructions, and at a few minutes before 6 P. M., while near General Warren's right, I received another dispatch from General Webb, dated 5 40 P. M., informing me General Warren would attack at 6 P. M., and desiring me to support his right and attack with my whole line at the same time if I could gain any thing.

In accordance with this and previous orders the advance of my whole line was continued until dark through dense forest, undergrowth and swamp; the connection with General Griffin, who advanced along the Quaker Road, being made and broken constantly. The enemy's skirmishers were driven in before us, but no main line was encountered when darkness put a stop to our progress.

At 6 A. M. on the 30th the advance was resumed, Hays' division on the right being supported by Turner's division of the Twenty-fourth corps. The enemy was driven inside his entrenchments along Hatcher's Run and the White Oak Road, this position being attained at about 8½ or 9 A. M. The right of the corps (General Hays' right) rested on Hatcher's Run near the Crow House and the enemy's redoubt in that vicinity. Turner's division of the Twenty-fourth corps took post along Hatcher's Run, connecting with the old entrenchments which were occupied by the Twenty-fourth corps. The left of the corps connected with the Fifth corps near the Boydton plank-road, in the vicinity of Mrs Rainie's. The line of battle was extended in front of the enemy's entrenchments, and was pressed as closely to them as practicable without assaulting. The left on the Boydton plank road was subsequently advanced in conjunction with the Fifth corps, so as to include nearly the whole of the Dabney Mill Road.

The skirmish line was pressed close up against the enemy's works during the whole day, developing their character and condition. The enemy's artillery along our front kept up a pretty constant fire upon our skirmishers as theirs were pressed back.

With great difficulty, owing to the rain of the night before and during the day, guns were brought up to our right and to our left. The orders for the day were completely carried out.

Strong working parties were put upon the roads, which had become impassable for artillery and wagons.

Turner's division of the Twenty-fourth corps reported back to Major-General Gibbon during the afternoon, and crossed to the north bank of Hatcher's Run, its right connecting with the left of Hays.

By daylight of the 31st I had, in accordance with orders from the headquarters of the Army, occupied the position of the Fifth corps along the Boydtown Plank and Quaker Roads with Miles's division, and had rearranged Mott's and Hays's divisions. Owing to the condition of the roads and country no further operations were called for during the day.

But between 11 and 12 A. M., Crawford's and Ayres's divisions of the Fifth corps (the former on White Oak Road and the latter in supporting distance) became engaged with the enemy. Being informed by a staff officer from General Warren that they were being pressed back and needed support, I ordered General Miles to throw forward two of his brigades and attack the enemy, and subsequently to follow it up with his whole division, at the same time extending Mott's left to maintain the connection and give support. This order was complied with in the promptest and most spirited manner. The brigades of General Madill and General Ramsey, supported by that of Colonel Nugent, advanced rapidly to the attack, struck the enemy in flank, and drove him back into his entrenchments with severe loss of killed and wounded and one flag and many prisoners, and occupied the White Oak Road.

The enemy's entrenchments here occupied a strong position on the crest of a long slope, with wide slashings in front, and abattis covering the ditch, with artillery at short intervals. De Trobriand's brigade of Mott's division was put in position to strengthen Miles, and subsequently McAllister's brigade was extended to the left to perfect the connection.

During the day General Mott made an attempt to carry the redoubts and entrenchments covering the Boydtown Road crossing, but without success. General Hays likewise attempted to carry the Crow House redoubt, but was prevented by the heavy slashing, which was impassable for any large number of troops.

Our line being too much extended, Miles's left was contracted, drawing in from the White Oak Road. The advance line thus occupied was slightly entrenched, artillery put in position in it, &c. The remaining batteries of the corps were brought up during the day.

Our loss during the day's operations was:

First division—killed, 5 officers, 40 enlisted men; wounded, 12 officers, 233 enlisted men; missing, 41 enlisted men. Second division—wounded, 2 officers, 13 enlisted men; missing, 1 enlisted man. Third division—killed, 6 enlisted men; wounded, 1 officer, 58 enlisted men; missing, 2 officers, 42 enlisted men. Artillery brigades—wounded, 4 enlisted men.

I regret to report the loss of that distinguished young officer, Major Charles J. Mills, of the Adjutant-General's Department, who was killed by a cannon shot while serving with me.

During the night orders were received to withdraw the line occupied in the morning, General Warren having been directed to join Major-General Sheridan in the direction of the Five Forks. This order was carried into effect before daylight of the 1st April. During the day (1st April) close examinations were made with a view to the assault of the Crow House redoubt. The batteries of the Twenty-fourth corps, intended to cover the assault, were not prepared until night.

Towards dusk I was instructed to throw forward my left, Miles's division, so as to hold the White Oak Road and prevent the enemy from sending reinforcements to their troops at Five Forks, where Sheridan with the cavalry and Fifth corps was attacking them. This was at once carried out, Miles's left across that road being supported by one of his brigades in reserve. Mott kept up connection with the rest of the line by a single rank. An order was received during the evening to assault the Crow House redoubt at 4 A. M. of the 2d instant, at which time an assault would be made by the Army of the James, by the Sixth, and by the Ninth corps. I was also authorized to attack at the same at any other point where in my judgment I could effect a lodgment. In the event of being successful I was to throw forward my command in the direction of the Boydton Road, and endeavor to communicate with the troops on my right, and look out for my left.

The examination in the vicinity of the Crow House redoubt having rendered it highly probable that a column of fours could be led along the edge of the bank of Hatcher's Run to the redoubt, General Hays was ordered to assault the redoubt in that manner at 4 A. M., without the use of artillery.

The other division commanders were directed to feel the enemy closely at the same time, and if any chance offered, to assault.

At 9¼ P. M., I received a dispatch from the Major-General commanding the Army of the Potomac informing me General Sheridan had routed the enemy west of Dinwiddie Court House, had captured several batteries, over 4,000 prisoners, and several trains. To prevent reinforcements being sent to the troops he had encountered I was directed to feel at once for a chance to get through the enemy's line, and if one was found to assault immediately and push forward. This order, with suitable instructions, was communicated to the division commanders.

At 9½ P. M., the order was modified by a communication from the Lieutenant-General commanding the Armies, which was sent for my guidance, by which I was advised to push every reserve from my left, and, if the enemy were found breaking from my front, to push directly forward. If the enemy could not be broken then Miles's division should be sent down the White Oak Road to Sheridan. A subsequent dispatch

fixed the hour for Miles to move to Sheridan at about midnight, provided by that time I had not broken the enemy's lines or started them.

Generals Miles and Mott attacked and drove in the enemy's picket lines, but the entrenchments, the heavy slashings in front of which I have before described, did not offer assailable points. The enemy were found to be vigilant, and opened heavily with their artillery.

Such being the condition of affairs in my front, General Miles moved down the White Oak Road to join General Sheridan between midnight and 1 o'clock, in accordance with the views of the Commanding General of the Army and of the Lieutenant-General.

Communication with the cavalry along that road had been previously opened by General Miles with a detachment from my escort.

As soon as Miles's division was well out of the way, leaving the advanced picket line as it was established, I disposed the two divisions on the line held by the three the day previous.

About 2 A. M. of the 2d instant, I received an order suspending my attack upon the Crow House Redoubt in consequence of the absence of one of my divisions, Miles's, and was directed to hold myself ready to take advantage of anything that might arise in the operations of the remainder of the Army. General Mott and General Hays were instructed accordingly, and directed to keep up constant attacks upon the enemy's pickets, beginning at 4 A. M., and to take advantage of any chance that occurred.

About 6 A. M., having been informed by General Webb that both General Wright and General Parke had carried and held portions of the enemy's lines, I directed General Hays to try and carry the Crow House Redoubt, and General Mott to strain every effort in his front. About 7:30 A. M., General McAllister captured the enemy's entrenched picket line in his front under the fire of their artillery as well as musketry, and, about 8 A. M., General Hays carried the Crow House Redoubt and the work adjoining it on the enemy's right, capturing three pieces of artillery and a large part of the garrisons. The enemy's artillery fired but once on the assaulting party. General Hays immediately extended to his left in the enemy's works.

At 8:30 A. M., Major General Mott reported to me that the enemy in his front were moving quickly to our left inside their entrenchments, and subsequently that they were withdrawing their artillery from the redoubts. I ordered him to press forward on the enemy and attack. At 9 A. M., I received intelligence from General Miles that he was on his return, and about two miles from the position he had occupied the night before on the White Oak Road. I had previously been informed from the Headquarters of the Army that Major General Sheridan would move at daylight and sweep the White Oak Road, and all north of it, down to Petersburgh.

Believing that General Wright's and General Ord's troops had cut off from Petersburgh all the enemy's force to our left of the point where Wright had penetrated their works, I directed Mott to pursue the enemy by the White Oak and Claiborne Roads, leading to Sutherland's Station on the Southside Railroad, Hays to follow Mott, and Miles to enter their works by the White Oak Road and take the Claiborne Road. From Miles's position on the White Oak Road, he would probably lead. I expected by this movement to close in on the rear of that portion of the enemy's troops cut off from Petersburgh, while Sheridan would probably strike their flank and front.

Upon the arrival of the Major-General Commanding the Army of the Potomac upon the ground, these orders were changed. Mott and Hays were ordered to move on the Boydton Plank-road towards Petersburgh, and connect on the right with Wright's corps—the Sixth—and Miles was instructed to move towards Petersburgh by the first right-hand fork road after crossing Hatcher's Run, and connect with the other divisions.

These orders having been given, I rode over to Miles's division, which I overtook on the Claiborne Road, about a mile beyond Hatcher's Run, meeting also General Sheridan in that vicinity. Upon hearing from the latter that he had not intended to return General Miles's division to my command, I declined to assume further command of it, and left it to carry out General Sheridan's instructions, whatever they might be. It had just got in contact with the enemy's rear.

I rejoined as rapidly as possible my other two divisions, and about 2:30 P. M., while putting them in position in front of Petersburgh, near Rohoic Creek, was informed by the Major-General Commanding the Army that General Miles needed support, and was directed to take one of my divisions for that purpose, leaving the other to report to General Wright until my return. Mott's division was going into position and was left. Taking the Second division, I moved as rapidly as possible by the Cox Road towards Sutherland Station, expecting, if the enemy was still in front of Miles, to take them in flank. Upon nearing the station, however, I found that General Miles had at about 3 o'clock made a third and successful assault, striking the enemy's left flank and driving him out of his breastworks, taking one flag, two guns, and 600 prisoners. Brevet Brigadier-General Madill and Brevet Brigadier-General McDougall, commanding Third and First brigades, were among the wounded, the former severely. Captain Clarke's Battery B, First New Jersey, rendered great assistance in the assault by keeping up a vigorous and well-directed fire upon the enemy.

Our loss on the 1st and 2d of April was:

April 1—First division—killed, 1 officer; wounded, 1 officer, 2 enlisted men; missing, 6 enlisted men. April 2—killed, 3 officers, 30 enlisted men; wounded, 15 officers, 221 enlisted men; missing, 3 officers, 94 enlisted men. April 1—Second division—wounded, 1 officer, 3 enlisted men. April 2—killed, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 1 officer, 6 enlisted men; missing, 2 enlisted men. April 1—Third division—killed, 1 officer, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 1 officer, 17 enlisted men; missing, 6 officers. April 2—killed, 1 officer, 7 enlisted men; wounded, 37 enlisted men. Artillery—1 man missing.

About 10 P. M., I received orders to report to Major-General Sheridan. A pontoon train was sent me at the same time.

During the morning of the 3d instant, I received orders to move out on the river road, following the Fifth corps, and to have the pontoon train at Sutherland Station with the cavalry trains, under the guard of one of my brigades. A brigade of the Second division was detailed for this purpose.

While on the river road, the route was changed to the Namozine Road. General Mott rejoined me at the Namozine Fork. A bridge was built by the Second corps over Namozine Creek, adjoining the bridge of the Fifth corps, which proved of great assistance to the troops following.

The corps encamped for the night near Winicomac Creek, close to the Fifth corps, the Second division about three miles in the rear, near Namozine Church.

Towards sunset, I received a communication from Major-General Webb, Chief of Staff, informing me that, under instructions from the Lieutenant-General, Major-General Meade resumed command of the Second corps, and directing me to report my position and condition of supplies. In reporting my place of halt for the night to Major-General Sheridan, I informed him of the receipt of this communication.

In reply, I was informed that General Sheridan had received no instructions from the Lieutenant-General in regard to my corps, but that he should consider it under Major-General Meade's orders. It was added for my information that a force of the enemy was in position that evening on the other side of the Deep Creek, and a large wagon train of theirs packed there; that General Sheridan would move early the next morning with the cavalry and Fifth corps upon the direct road to the Richmond and Danville Road, which it intersected about midway between Amelia Court-House and Burke's Station.

I at once replied that I should follow the Fifth corps closely, and reported accordingly to Major General Meade. An order from Lieutenant-General Grant, dated Sutherland Station, April 3, was subsequently received during the evening, directing me to report thereafter to Major-General Meade, but to follow on the morrow the route of march designated for me by Major-General Sheridan.

The corps moved on the morning of the 4th at 6 A. M., keeping close on the Fifth corps. The rains had rendered the roads almost impassable for wagons. By directions from Army headquarters, a brigade of the First division was detailed to work upon the road back towards Sutherland's Station, while another of the Third division was placed upon the road in advance.

At 11 A. M., when about three or four miles from Deep Creek, Custer's and Devins's divisions of cavalry and Gregg's brigade of cavalry entered the road I was on, coming from the right, and blocked the way until 7 o'clock P. M., by which time I had only reached Deep Creek.

Under orders from the Major-General commanding, I began to move about 1 A. M. of the 5th for Jetersville, on the Danville Road, but about one and a half miles beyond Deep Creek, found the road blocked by the same cavalry that had obstructed it during the day. It was after 8 A. M. before the road was cleared. Advantage was taken of the enforced halt to distribute rations, of which the men stood in much need.

The head of the corps reached Jetersville about 2:30 or 3 P. M. The First and second divisions were put in position on the left of the Fifth corps; the third division was massed on its right.

The detached brigades reached the divisions to which they belonged during the evening.

In compliance with orders from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, directing the Second, Fifth, and Sixth corps to advance at 6 A. M. of the 6th on the enemy at Amelia Court-House, and attack him if found in position, the Fifth corps to move along the railroad, the Second corps on the left, the Second corps began to move at 6 A. M.—the Second division a thousand yards from the railroad, the First division a thousand yards on its left, the Third division following the First division.

A strong skirmish line with supports was kept in advance and on the flank. The movement was made by compass about east twenty-two degrees north. The broken and forest character of the ground caused a northerly deviation from that course, and brought the First division, at about 8:30 or 9 A. M., near Flat Creek, about a half or three quarters of a mile beyond the cross road leading to Amelia Sulphur Springs, and about three or four miles out from Jetersville. Detachments from my escort reconnoitring on the left, under Captain Hohensack, at this moment brought me word that a column of the enemy's infantry, with a train of wagons, was visible in the open country beyond the creek, moving westerly. Riding to the open ground on Flat Creek, I saw a column of infantry about one and a half miles distant, and some wagons moving in the direction stated. A portion of the column—I had no means of knowing how much had entered the forest—about a strong brigade was visible. General Miles at once brought up some artillery and opened upon them. I directed General Mott, who was up to Amelia Sulphur Springs Road, to send a brigade across and feel the enemy, and immediately reported what I had observed and done to the headquarters of the Army. I could not tell whether it was the rear of Lee's army in retreat or merely a guard to the train; but the attack of Mott's brigade would soon develope that. I could not abandon the advance upon Amelia Court-House without further information.

At about 9:45 A. M., I received a dispatch from General Webb, dated 9:30 A. M., directing the Second corps to move on Deatonsville, the Sixth corps to move through Jetersville and take position on the left of the Second corps, and the Fifth corps to move on the right of the Army.

I at once directed General Mott to move his whole division past Amelia Sulphur Springs to Deatonsville and Ligonstown in pursuit of the enemy, his right resting on the road; General Miles to cross Flat Creek above Mott and move in pursuit in the same direction, his left resting on the road; and General Barlow, who had just reported and taken command of the Second division, to follow the right of the First division. The First and Third divisions were to have two-thirds of their force in line of battle; one-third in reserve.

The enemy had burned the bridge over Flat Creek. Others were built in an incredibly short space of time, the skirmishers wading across and engaging sharply those of the enemy. I soon learned that the whole of Lee's army was near us in retreat; and the information went to show that a strong column was moving on the road from Amelia Court House through Painesville towards Ligonstown. For that reason General Barlow was moved in column in rear of Miles right, with directions to look out for his right flank and rear. (This information was, however, probably erroneous.)

A sharp contest with the enemy commenced at once, and he was driven rapidly before us until night put a stop to the pursuit at Sailor's Creek, near its mouth, a distance of about fourteen miles from Amelia Sulphur Springs, over every foot of which a running fight was kept up, and several strong, partially entrenched positions carried, the enemy using his artillery effectively. The country was broken, and consisted of open fields alternating with forests with dense undergrowth and swamps, over and through which the lines of battle followed closely on the skirmish line with a rapidity and nearness of connection that I believe to be unexampled and which I confess astonished me.

Nothing could have been finer than the spirit of the officers and men. The last attempted stand of the enemy was at Sailor's Creek, where a short, sharp contest gave us 13 flags, 3 pieces of artillery, several hundred prisoners, over 200 wagons with their contents, and more than 70 ambulances. Between 30 and 50 wagons, several battery forges and limbers, were left or destroyed on the road, which, for many miles, was strewn with tents, baggage, and camp equipage.

The whole result of the day's work to the corps was 13 flags, 4 guns, and 1,700 prisoners, and over 300 wagons, including ambulances with their contents. The Second division being on the right scarcely came in contact with the enemy.

I have no means of estimating the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded. Our own loss was: First division—killed, 1 officer, 19 enlisted men; wounded, 6 officers, 73 enlisted men; missing, 6 officers, 64 enlisted men. Third division—killed, 1 officer, 34 enlisted men; wounded, 16 officers, 159 enlisted men; missing, 15 enlisted men. Artillery—wounded, 2 enlisted men.

I regret to report that Major-General Mott, commanding Third division, was severely wounded in the leg while overlooking the attack on the skirmish line in the vicinity of Amelia Sulphur Springs. The command of his division devolved upon Brigadier-General De Trobriand.

While passing Deatonsville the Six corps was observed at some distance on the left, and subsequently, about two miles beyond Deatonsville, some of the cavalry and a brigade of the Sixth corps were temporarily mixed with my troops. They moved southerly while I moved in a direction north of west.

The pursuit was resumed the next morning at 5½ o'clock; General Miles following the road, General Barlow on the right a thousand yards distant, General De Trobriand on the left a thousand yards distant. Where the road forked, one branch running to High Bridge, the other to the vicinity of Rice Station, the marks on the road indicated that the trains and main force of the enemy had moved on the latter, which I accordingly followed, but learning subsequently from the people of the country that the main body of troops had gone to High Bridge, I moved across to it. This brought General Barlow to the bridge a short time in advance of the First division. Here he overtook the rear of the enemy just as they had fired the wagon road bridge, and as the second span of the railroad bridge was burning. The wagon road bridge was secured, a matter of some importance, as the Appomattox was not fordable.

A considerable force of the enemy was drawn up in a strong position on the heights of the opposite bank to oppose our passage, a position the strength of which the redoubts on the opposite side increased. Their skirmishers attempted to hold the bridge, but were quickly driven from it and the troops crossed over, General Barlow's division leading. Artillery was rapidly put in position to cover our attack, but the enemy moved off without waiting for it.

The redoubt, forming the bridge-head on the south bank, was blown up as we approached and 8 pieces of artillery in it abandoned to us, as were 10 pieces in the works on the north side.

High Bridge was saved, chiefly by the exertions of Colonel Levermon of my staff, with the loss of four spans. A stong column of the enemy moved off along the railroad in the direction of Farmville, while another moved in a northwest direction. Believing that General Lee was moving towards Lynchburgh by the Old Stage Road, passing through Appamattox Court House north of the Appomattox River, I moved with Miles and De Trobriand on the road running on the road running northwest and intersecting the Stage Road at a point about four miles from Farmville and four or five miles from High Bridge, but lest I might be mistaken in the route Lee was following, I sent General Barlow, Second division, to Farmville by the railroad, about three miles distant; artillery could not accompany him.

General Barlow found Farmville in possession of a strong force of the enemy, who were burning the bridges there and covering a wagon train moving towards Lynchburgh.

The bridges were burnt, and the troops on the south side prevented from crossing, as the river was not fordable for infantry and scarcely for cavalry. General Barlow attacked, and the enemy soon abandoned the town, burned about 130 wagons, and joined the main body of Lee's army, which, a short time after, I found entrenched in a strong position four or five miles north of Farmville, covering the Stage and Plank Roads to Lynchburgh.

In the attack of General Barlow, Brigadier-General Smyth, commanding Third brigade, a gallant and highly meritorious officer, was mortally wounded. His fall led to the loss of some part of the skirmish line.

Upon approaching the vicinity of the Lynchburgh Stage Road our skirmishers suddenly came in contact with those of the enemy and drove them back. The artillery of the enemy opened upon us as we approached, with some effect.

Our troops and artillery were quickly formed for attack; the skirmishers were advanced, and developed the position of the enemy. It was too strong naturally and too well entrenched to admit of a front attack, the ground being open and sloping up gradually to a crest, about one thousand yards distant, which was crowned with their entrenchments and batteries. An effort was made to take it in flank, but their flanks were found to extend beyond ours. Our skirmishers were kept pressed against those of the enemy, and an attack with my whole force threatened. The prisoners we took indicating that the main part of Lee's remaining force was before me, General Barlow was ordered up, and the information sent to the Commanding General of the Army with the suggestion that another corps should attack from the direction of Farmville at the same time that the Second corps attacked. The condition of the bridges and river at Farmville were not known to me at that time.

While awaiting the arrival of General Barlow the enemy was observed to shorten his right flank, and some firing being heard in the direction of Farmville, which was supposed to be the Sixth corps advancing, I contracted my left and extended my right the length of a division, hoping to envelope the enemy's left flank. An attack was then made from Miles' right with three regiments of his first brigade, but without success and with considerable loss, the position and entrenchments being found as strong here as at any other point.

Upon the arrival of General Barlow he was placed on the right of Miles, but it was dark by the time he got into position, and further attack was postponed.

The firing in the direction of Farmville, which was now heavy and soon ceased, I learned subsequently was upon some of our cavalry that had crossed with great difficulty at Farmville by wading. The Sixth corps were not able to cross, I heard, until some time during the night.

The results to this corps during this day were 19 guns captured and 130 wagons destroyed.

Our loss was 671 officers and men killed, wounded, and missing, of which the first division lost 424, the second division 131, and the third division 16.

Of the enemy's loss I cannot speak with any certainty. Brigadier-General Lewis, commanding brigade, Walker's division, Gordon's corps, severely wounded, together with other wounded officers and men, fell into our hands.

As was expected, in the morning the enemy was found to have abandoned his position during the night.

The pursuit was resumed at 5½ A. M. on the 8th on the road to Lynchburg, (by the Cumberland Court-House and Appomattox Court House stage road). Four pieces of artillery were abandoned by the enemy on the route and fell into our hands.

At New Store the enemy's cavalry pickets were come up with. A halt was made of about two hours at sunset, and the march resumed with the object of coming up with the main force of the enemy; but finding no probability of doing so during the night, and the men being much exhausted from the want of food and from fatigue, the head of the column was halted at midnight. The rear did not get up until morning, and the supply train of two days' rations later.

As soon as the rations could be issued the troops moved forward again at 8 A. M., and at 11 A. M. came up with the enemy's skirmishers about three miles from Appomattox Court-House, where they remained during the day under the flags of truce.

Frequent brief halts were made to give and receive communications from and for the Lieutenant-General commanding the armies of the United States, under flags of truce.

At about 4 P. M. it was announced that the Army of Northern Virginia had capitulated.

The captures of the Second corps during the campaign were 35 guns, 16 flags, over 4,600 prisoners, and the capture or destruction of over 400 wagons and their contents.

Nothing could be finer than the spirit of the officers and men during all the operations of this campaign.

I beg leave to ask the attention of the Commanding General to the services of Brevet Major-General Miles, whose division had the good fortune to be most frequently and most heavily engaged with the enemy; but it would be an injustice to the other division commanders and their troops not to acknowledge the skill and bravery and fine spirit which they, in common with the first division and its commander, exhibited throughout all the operations.

For the prompt and intelligent manner in which all orders were carried out my thanks are due to Brevet Major-General Miles, Brevet Major-General Mott, Brevet Major General Barlow, Brigadier-General De Trobriand, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hazard, commanding the artillery brigade.

To my staff, and especially to Lieutenant-Colonel William, Lieutenant-Colonel Whittier, Major Levermon, Major Bingham, (wounded on the 7th instant,) and my Aides-de-Camp, I am under many obligations for the active, zealous, and intelligent assistance they gave me.

Such brilliant successes have not been gained without severe loss, though comparatively small in number. Among those who fell are Brigadier-General Smyth, in whom the service has lost a noble, gallant, and experienced soldier, and Major Mills, an accomplished, courteous, and gallant staff officer.

Among the wounded are Major-General Mott and Brigadier-General Madill, both severely, and Brigadier-General McDougall; Colonel Starbird, 19th Maine, dangerously wounded.

For further details I beg leave to ask your attention to the reports of the division and artillery commanders, which accompany this.

I append hereto a statement of the number killed, wounded, and missing during the campaign.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. A. HUMPHREYS, Major-General Commanding.
Major-General WEBB, Chief of Staff Army of the Potomac.

ARMY GAZETTE.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 28, 1865.
General Orders No. 35.

By virtue of Special Orders No. 339, current series, from the Adjutant-General's Office, this Army, as an organization, ceases to exist.

The troops not already directed to be mustered out, will be consolidated in each corps into divisions of three brigades each, to be commanded respectively as follows, viz.:

FIRST DIVISION, FROM SIXTH CORPS.

Brevet Major-General G. W. Getty, commanding division.
First brigade, Brigadier-General T. Seymour, commanding.
Second brigade, Brevet Major-General Frank Wheaton, commanding.
Third brigade, Brigadier-General J. E. Hamblin, commanding.

SECOND DIVISION, FROM SECOND CORPS.

Brevet Major General Gershom Mott, commanding division.
First brigade, Brigadier-General R. De Trobriand, commanding.
Second brigade, Brigadier-General B. R. Pierce, commanding.
Third brigade, Brevet Major General G. N. Macy, commanding.

THIRD DIVISION, FROM FIFTH CORPS.

Brevet Major General R. B. Ayres, commanding division.
First brigade, Brigadier-General J. L. Chamberlain, commanding.
Second brigade, Brigadier-General Henry Baxter, commanding.
Third brigade, Brigadier-General Joseph Hayes, commanding.

These divisions will be organized, temporarily, into a provisional corps, to be commanded by Major-General H. G. Wright.

So soon as this organization shall have been effected, and all the regiments now ordered out of service shall have left, the division commanders herein named will report to Major-General Wright, who will march the provisional corps to some healthy location on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, west of the Monocacy, selecting such place as will afford facilities for supplying the command, and as will be least injurious to private property in the vicinity.

The necessary transportation for this movement will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.

On reaching the position herein indicated, Major-General Wright will make his returns to Major-General Hancock, commanding Middle Department.

The following officers of the general staff are assigned to duty with the divisions and brigades of the corps, viz.:

FIRST DIVISION.

Major Andrew J. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.
Major and Brevet Colonel Hazard Stevens, Assistant Adjutant-General Volunteers. Division Inspector.
Major J. F. Hazelton, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.
Captain H. B. Masters, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Major George Clendennin, Jr., Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.
Captain Benjamin Saylor, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.
Captain Simeon Spicer, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Captain M. Barber, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.
Captain Thomas O'Hare, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.
Assistant Quartermaster, vacant.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Assistant-Adjutant-General, vacant.
Captain H. W. Kingsley, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.
Assistant Quartermaster, vacant.

SECOND DIVISION.

Major William R. Driver, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.
Captain C. J. Queen, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.
Major George W. Johnes, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Captain and Brevet Major J. F. Finkelmeier, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.
Major James Gleason, Captain and Acting Quartermaster, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.
Captain A. Hubbell, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Captain A. C. Paul, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.
Captain Levi Wells, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.

Captain D. F. Ellsworth, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Assistant Adjutant-General, vacant.
Captain W. A. Nichols, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.
Captain John Fahy, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

THIRD DIVISION.

Assistant Adjutant-General, vacant.
Captain Percy B. Spear, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.
Captain James T. Woodall, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.
Surgeon W. R. De Witt, Surgeon-in Chief.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Captain Wm Fowler, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.
Captain E W. Warren, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.
Assistant Quartermaster, vacant.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Captain J. Harrison Lambdin, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers.
Captain B. F. Bucklin, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.
Assistant Quartermaster, vacant.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Captain F. C. Cowdrey, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.
Captain C. G. Barth, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.
Assistant Quartermaster, vacant.

So soon as these headquarters shall have been broken up, and their services can be spared, the Third and Tenth Regiments United States Infantry will report to Major-General Wright, commanding Provisional Corps.

All general, staff, and other officers herein named will, unless otherwise directed, proced as soon as practicable to their respective places of residence, whence they will report by letter to the Adjutant General United States Army, and await orders.

By command of Major-General MEADE.
GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE ASSUMES COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 1, 1865.

General Orders No. 1.

First In obedience to General Orders No. 118 (current series), from the Adjutant-General's Office, Major-General Meade assumes command of the Military Division of the Atlantic.

Second. The following officers are announced on the general staff of the military division, viz.: Brevet Brigadier-General George D. Ruggles, U. S. Volunteers, Assistant Adjutant of the United States Army; Brevet Colonel S. F. Barstow, Major, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers; Brevet Major-General A. S. Webb, U. S Volunteers, Acting Inspector-General; Brevet Major C. D. Emery, Captain of the Ninth U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Colonel R. N. Bachelder, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Biddle, Major and Aide-de-Camp; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J B. Bache, Captain of Fourteenth Infantry, Aide-de-Camp; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George Meade, Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

Third, The department commanders will forward to these headquarters, with the least possible delay, complete returns of their several commands, stating the location of posts and the number and designation of the garrisons of each, with such other details, by letter, as may be important for the information of the Major-General commanding.

By command of Major-General MEADE.
GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending June 24, 1865.

Colonel James G. Johnson, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, to date June 19, 1865, for disobedience of orders.

First Lieutenant Thomas W. Sullivan, United States Army, to date June 19, 1865.

The following officers, as of the date and for the causes mentioned having been published officially and failed to appear before the commission:

Desertion.

First Lieutenant John Rockett, 14th New York Cavalry, January 28, 1865.

Absence without leave.

Captain W. G. S. McAllister, 2d New York Mounted Rifles, May 29 1865.

Lieutenant Adam Hand, 184th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 29, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Martin C. Auld, 10th Missouri Cavalry, May 29, 1865.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

First Lieutenant Richard M. Smith, 8th Indiana Volunteers, to date May 31, 1865, for misbehavior in the face of the enemy, breach of arrest, and straggling, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances.

First Lieutenant Rolando Secondo, 1st Louisiana Volunteers, to date April 21, 1864, for breach of arrest, and for threatening the life of his senior officer.

DISMISSAL REVOKED.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the case of First Lieutenant William M. Kerr, 116th Ohio Volunteers, has been revoked, and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

Second Lieutenant Richard Metcalf, 5th United States Artillery, having been reported to the headquarters of the Army for absence without leave, is hereby notified that he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from June 26 he appears before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and makes satisfactory defence to the charges against him.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

Second Lieutenant W. K. Good, 57th Ohio Volunteers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that he was honorably discharged the service November 10, 1864.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JUNE 26.—First Assistant Engineers Robert Potts and George J. Burnap to the *Chickopee*.

Lieutenant Harace E Mullan, to the *Cyane*.

Lieutenant George W. Wood, to the *Sabine*.

Lieutenant-Commander James Parker, to the Atlantic Squadron.

JUNE 27.—Assistant Surgeon J. W. Coles, to duty at the Naval Hospital, New York.

JUNE 28.—Commander Roger Perry, to duty at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieutenant N. W. Thomas, to duty at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Surgeon Edward Gilchrist, to duty at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Assistant Surgeon Henry S. Pitkin, to duty at the Naval Hospital, New York.

Lieutenant-Commander Robert F R. Lewis, to duty at the Naval Academy.

Lieutenants Charles W. Tracy and E. C. Merriman, to the Pacific Squadron.

Lieutenant-Commander Allen V. Reed, to the *Saranac*.

Lieutenant-Commander J. M. Bradford, to command the *Pawnee*, (temporarily).

Second Assistant Engineers Mason W. Mather and Jacob L. Bright, to the *Kansas*.

Chief Engineer Montgomery Fletcher, to duty as a member of a Board of which Commodore T. O. Selfridge is President.

Assistant Paymaster William H Anderson, to the *Kansas*.

Lieutenant-Commander Clark H. Welles, to the *Kansas*.

Lieutenant Charles L. Huntington, to the *Kansas*.

Third Assistant Engineer Charles F. Nagle, to the *Iosco*.

Second Assistant Engineer Andrew Blythe, to the *Kansas*.

Second Assistant Engineer F. H. Fletcher, to the *Kansas*.

JULY 1.—Lieutenant-Commander Richard L. Law, to command the storeship *New Hampshire*.

DETACHED.

JUNE 26.—Lieutenant Henry D. H. Manley, Assistant Surgeon H. N. Beaumont, Chief Engineer D. M. Macomb, and Second Assistant Engineers J. W. Saville, H. F. G. McKean, from the *Canonicus*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander George E. Belknap, from the command of the *Canonicus*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer George C. Irelan, from the West Gulf Squadron, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Albert Kautz, from the *Cyane*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North

Lieutenant Francis J. Higginson, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Hartford*.

Chief Engineer Andrew Lawton, from special duty at Wilmington, Del, and ordered to the *Hartford*.

Second Assistant Engineer Philip G. Eastwick, from the *Arkansas*, and waiting orders

Second Assistant Engineer L. W. Robinson, from the West Gulf Squadron, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant John J. Read, from the *R. R. Cuyler*, and waiting orders.

Commander Charles H. B. Caldwell, from the command of the *R. R. Cuyler*, and waiting orders.

JUNE 27.—Second Assistant Engineer E. A. Magee, from the *Fah Kee*, and waiting orders.

Chief Engineer E S. Du Luce, from special duty connected with the repairs of the *Hartford*, a leave granted him for one month, and ordered to the *Brooklyn*.

Commander William N. Jeffers, from ordnance duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to command the *Swatara*.

JUNE 28.—Fleet Paymaster J. George Harris, from duty as Fleet Paymaster of the East Gulf Squadron, and ordered North.

Surgeon Joseph Beade, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and waiting orders.

Commander Thomas G. Corbin, from special duty at New York, and waiting orders.

Fleet Surgeon Mirian Pinkney, from duty as Fleet Surgeon of the Mississippi Squadron, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Henry B. Seely, from the *Saranac*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

JUNE 29.—Lieutenant Richard S Chew, Assistant Surgeon J. McD Rice, Acting Ensigns C. E. Clark and W. A. Van Vleck, from the *Ossipee*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer W. W. Vanderbilt, Boatswain Henry Milne, and Gunner John Q. Adams, from the *Ossipee*, and waiting orders.

Chief Engineer A. Henderson, from duty as a member of the Board of which Commodore Selfridge is President, and placed on sick leave.

Assistant Paymaster H. L. Wait, from the *Philadelphia*, and ordered to return North.

First Assistant Engineer N. B. Lettig, from the Naval Rendezvous, No. 9 Cherry street, New York, and waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer Thomas H. Bordley, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and ordered to the *Kansas*.

Commander William E. Le Roy, from the command of the *Ossipee*, and waiting orders.

JUNE 30.—First Assistant Engineer Henry M. Robie, from the *Shamokin*, and waiting orders.

JULY 1.—Third Assistant Engineer N. H. Lambdin, from the *Norwich*, and waiting orders.

Commander William Reynolds, from the command of the *New Hampshire*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JUNE 26.—First Assistant Engineer William J. Lovering, of the *Chickopee*.

Midshipmen S. B. Myers, G. E. Sage, William T. Gourdie, E. C. Smith, George M. Dorrance, Clarke Smith, M. McFarland, James D. Goin, and Arthur Burrall, of the Naval Academy.

JUNE 27.—Lieutenant Lloyd Phœnix, of the *Niagara*.

JUNE 28.—Midshipmen E. A. Benjamin and Francis H. McArthur, at the Naval Academy.

JUNE 29.—Second Assistant Engineer N. W. Buckhout, of the *Iosco*, on the reporting of his relief.

Third Assistant Engineer Everett Battello, of the *Nantucket*.

ORDERS REVOKED.

JUNE 28.—Second Assistant Engineer A. H. Able, to the *Dictator*.

JUNE 30.—Second Assistant Engineer George J. Burnap, to the *Chickopee*, and he will obey the orders to the *Dictator*.

JULY 1.—Lieutenant J. H. Read, to the *Nyack*, and ordered to the *Hartford*.

Lieutenant S. P. Gillett, detaching him from the *Sangamon*, and he is ordered to remain in the Atlantic Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon Henry S. Pitkin, to the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

PROMOTED.

JUNE 28.—Assistant Surgeon Edward W. Payne, to Passed Assistant Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon Luther M. Lyon, to Passed Assistant Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon William S. Fort, to Passed Assistant Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas N. Penrose, to Passed Agsistant Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon B. H. Kidder, to Passed Assistant Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Hiland, to Passed Assistant Surgeon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following list of young men have been permitted to appear for examination for the position of Midshipmen, they being sons of officers of the Navy:—Francis Winslow, Herbert Winslow, Otis A. Dimick, Thomas S. Phelps, Jr., Charles H. Norton, Allan A. King, De Harb G. Quimby, Dennis Mahan, Edward G. Taylor, J. H. C. Coffin, Jr., Frank C. Brucey, John C. Febiger, Jr., Edward Turner, Richard G. Whiting, Herbert C. Leach, Edward B. Barry, and Theodoric Porter.

The following list of boys, who have been in the service, have been permitted to appear for examination for the position of Midshipmen, they being the most meritorious on board the U. S. ship *Sabine*:—A. B. Fowler, William F. Wood, Henry Monahan, William P. Day, and Charles Storms.

The following list of boys have been permitted to appear for examination for the position of Midshipmen, (at large):—De Lancy Huson, Orion P Howe, Henry Hawley, and A. G. Perry. (It will be remembered that Orion P. Howe was the drummer boy spoken of in letters from General Grant during the attack on Vicksburgh.)

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JUNE 26th.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles O. Wood, to the *State of Georgia*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster D. P. Wight, to the *Camanche*.

Acting Master Lewis A. Brown, and Acting Ensign Timothy Delano, to the *Shawnee*.

Acting Ensigns J. B. Arnett and Robert Adair, to the *Nanset*.

Acting Ensign H. G. Bunker, to the *Suncook*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. M. Williams, Acting Master B. W. Leary, and Acting Ensign James A. Breman, to the *Constellation*.

Acting Ensign John G. Lloyd, to the *Boxer*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Curtis Stanton, to the *Michigan*.

Acting Ensigns S. B. Cline and J. W. Beverly, to the *Squando*.

Acting Master Ira Bursley, and Acting Ensign P. C. Asseron, to the *Florida*.

Acting Master L. H. Beattie, to command the *Suncook*.

Acting Ensign James Brown, to the *Suncook*.

Acting Ensign J. W. Mulford, to the *Shawnee*.

JUNE 27.—First Assistant Engineer Andrew Inglis, to the *State of Georgia*.

Acting Ensign and Pilot Samuel Lomax, to duty in charge of the *Rescue* and *Primrose*, at the Navy Yard, Washington,

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John B. Dick, to the *Pasco*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Finnegan, to the *Squando*.

Mate Harry Settley, to the *Princeton*.

JUNE 28.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant T. E. Smith, Acting Master John K. Wrine, Acting Ensigns L. H. White, Fred Elliot, L. B. Brigham and C. Lindeman, to the *Independence*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. K. Holmes, to the *Nipsic*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George B. Boggs, to the *Hartford*.

Acting Ensigns Henry Wakefield and Robert Sheppard, to the Naval Academy.

JUNE 29.—Acting Master Samuel Curtis, to command the *Emma*.

Acting Ensign H. R. Towles, to the *Emma*.

Acting Ensign S. Edgerly, to the *Donegal*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster A. J. Greeley, to the *Home*.

Acting Master G. F. Winslow, to the *Kansas*.

Acting Ensigns J. L. Vennard, W. B. Spencer and A. W. Snow, to the *Kansas*.

Acting Master James B. Wood, Jr., to the *North Carolina*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. D. Uranse, to the *Vermont*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant A. W. Mildam, to the Navy Yard, Washington.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Francis Josselyn, to the *Alleghany*.

Acting Master Alex. McIntosh, to the *North Carolina*.

JUNE 30.—Acting Ensign W. Howison, to the *Kansas*.

Acting Ensign C. H. Lester, to the *Nahant*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer H. H. Oliver, to the East Gulf Squadron.

JULY 1.—Acting Ensigns G. A. Steins, J. W. Thompson, A. McCleary and N. W. Blake, Mates Franklin Grant, Leon Bryant, John C. Foster and Eugene Coleman, to duty in the Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Joseph Foster, to the *Commodore McDonough*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant F. D. Stuart, to the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Philip Litting, to the *Hartford*.

DETACHED.

JUNE 26.—Acting Third Assistant Engineers Robert Walsh and Francis C. Lomas from the *Isonomia*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert K. Morrison, Acting Third Assistant Engineers H. C. Keysey and William Sheehan, from the *Massasoit*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer William Johnston, Acting Third Assistant Engineers David McDonald, William H. Adams and Thomas F. Risbell, from the *Wamsutta*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer John Seaman, from the West Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles Wolff, from the *Arkansas*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers George A. Whittington, John F. Coster and Edward Cahill, from the *Stepping Stones*, and granted leave.

Acting Masters Thomas R. Webb and David W. Carrall, Acting Ensigns Henry A. Winslow, Ellsworth W. Pelton, Marion Hugg, and Andrew W Harvey, from the *Fah Kee*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William B. Sheldon, Acting Ensigns A. J. Lowell, William Bryant, A. O. Childs and Edward L. Bourne, from the *Britannia*, and granted leave.

Acting Masters R. E. Anson D. S. Murphy, and Acting Ensign F. P. Center, from the *Canonicus*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. B. Baxter, Acting Ensigns John Hancock, A. C. Fowler and J. R. Harding, from the *Fort Henry*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign William H. Fogg, from the *Catskill*, and granted leave.

Acting Gunner Thomas Carpenter, from the *Wyalusing*, and granted leave.

Acting Master G. W. Barrett, from the *Whitehead*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Edward Babson, Acting Ensign A. T. Hamblen, and Acting Gunner E. P. Palmer, from the *R. R. Cuyler*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Jeremiah Mitchell, from the *Squando*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign A. C. Southworth, from the *Bazer*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign John W. Bennett, from the *Republic*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns Lewis Jennings, Woodward Carter and Gustavus E. French, from the Atlantic Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymasters Emory Wright, of the *R. R. Cuyler*, S. W. Kay, of the *Sarah Bruen*. H. S. Hopkins, of the *Fort Henry*, and James Winter, of the *Stars and Stripes*, from their respective vessels, and ordered to settle their accounts

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Edwin F. Lewis, from the *Fah Kee*, and ordered to the *Waxsaw*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Theodore D. Coffee, from the *Britannia*, and ordered to the *Waxsaw*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer G. S. Smith from the *Whitehead*, and ordered to the *Waxsaw*.

Acting Master W. U. Grozier, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Nanset*.

Acting Masters A. W. Kempton and Abial McFarland, from the *Sabine*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeons W. F. Hutchinson, of the West Gulf Squadron, G. S Parker, of the *Stars and Stripes*, and E. D. Martin, of the *Fort Henry*, from their respective stations, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George B. McDermott, from the *Whitehead*, and waiting orders.

Mate M. K. Henderson, from the *Republic*, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

Mate W. H. Orney, from the *Sarah Bruen*, and ordered to the *Vermont*

Mate Henry G. Holmes, from the *Fort Henry*, and ordered to the *Vermont*.

Mates J. D. Wingate and William Earle, from the *Geranium*, and ordered to the *Princeton*.

Mate S. T. Ayres, from the *Stars and Stripes*, and ordered to the *Princeton*.

JUNE 27.—Acting Ensign William C. Underhill, from the *Granite*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign William Moody, from the *Boxer*, and granted leave.

Acting Mhird Assistant Engineer Samuel Dale, from the *Britannia*, and granted leave

Acting Master J. E. Stickney, Acting Ensigns Frank Fisher and S. P. Edwards, from the *Sarah Bruen*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Henry Pease, Jr., and Acting Ensign George W. Williams, from the *Geranium*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John Sherrill, Acting Master Henry Welton, Acting Ensigns James D. Babcock and W. A. Abbott, from the *Stars and Stripes*, and granted leave.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon A. B. C. Sawyer, from the *Don*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer C. G. Conklin, Acting Third Assistant Engineers G. W. Hughes and William Reenan, from the *Canonicus*, and granted leave

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James H. Finn, Acting Third Assistant Engineers John Mansfield, Hugh Harry and Lawrence M. Caflin, from the *Republic*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Samuel Lamon, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer John S. Hill, from the *Fort Henry*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William D. Butts, from the *Britannia*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer George W. Foster, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Burt Hamilton and Russell F. Baker, from the *Fah Kee*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign William H. Webb, from the *Saginaw*, and ordered East.

Acting Assistant Paymaster William A. Jube, from the *Kanawha*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William A. Fuller, from the *Fort Donelson*, and granted sick leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer George Faron, from the Potomac Flotilla, and ordered to the *Ascuteney*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon S. S. Green, from the *Kanawha*, and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Horatio Little, from the *Britannia*, and ordered to the *Waxsaw*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry Blanch, of Cincinnati, O.

Acting Ensign A. B. Hall, F. H. Deering and C. S. Thurston, from the *Kanawha*, and granted leave.

JUNE 28.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant C. H. Frisbie, from the *Pontoosuc*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign J. J. Moule, from the *Kanawha*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers George Westinghouse and William R Dunning, from the *Stars and Stripes*, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Ensign R. S. Proudfit, from the *Alleghany*, and ordered to the Naval Academy for duty.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John A. Pancoast, from the *Henry Brinker*, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George W. Gale, from the *Nipsic*, and waiting orders.

Mate R. Hopkins, from the *Henry Binker*, and ordered to the *Princeton*.

JUNE 29.—Acting Ensigns Thomas C. Kelly and James H. Kerens, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Joseph L. Rhodes and Henry N. Hutchinson, from the *Henry Brinker*, and granted leave.

Acting Chief Engineer John D. Williamson, Acting First Assistant Engineer Daniel L. King, Acting Second Assistant Engineers James Pollard and William Ross, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Edwin J. Crane, Isaac H. Fuhr and David Gilliland, from the *R. R. Cuyler*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James Ogden, Acting Third Assistant Engineers E. L. Heller and Thomas Clark, from the *Stars and Stripes*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer S. W. Mediam, Acting Third Assistant Engineers H. P. Garabedian and George E. Norris, from the *Geranium*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign John McNally, from duty on the staff of Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, and granted leave.

Acting Master Thomas F. Lacook, from the *North Carolina*, and granted leave.

Acting Master B. S. Magar, from the Navy Yard, Washington, and granted leave.

Acting Master Silas Reynolds, from the *Alleghany*, and granted leave.

Acting Master William Moslander, from the *Vermont*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Charles Welles, from the West Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Richard Thall, Acting Third Assistant Engineers William D. Pancake, Anthony Higgins, and P. H. Frost, from the *Kanawha*, and granted leave.

Acting Masters John Baker and John Kelly, from the *North Carolina*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Ely M. Boggs, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles S. Cobb, from the *Unit*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. L. Pynchon, from the *Ossipee*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Ichabod Norton, from the *Hornet*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return North and settle his accounts, on the completion of which he will regard his resignation as accepted.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Pierre Giraud, from the command of the *Hornet*, and waiting orders.

Mate H. J. Richmond, from the *Ossipee*, and waiting orders.

JUNE 30.—Acting Second Assistant Engineers George W. Kidder and James R. Webb, Acting Third Assistant Engineers John Pollock and John Chambers, from the *Ossipee*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer W. W. Collier, from the *Ossipee*, and ordered to the *Waxsaw*.

Acting Chief Engineer James M. Adams, from the *Ossipee*, and waiting orders.

JULY 1.—Acting Ensign Franklin J. Latham, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and placed on sick leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster R. Freeman, from the *Commodore McDonough*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster M. T. Trumbour, from the *Canonicus*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Ensign Charles Palmer, from the *Pembina*, and ordered North.

Acting Master William Knapp, from the *Commodore McDonough*, and ordered North.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JUNE 26.—Acting Ensign Michael Murphy, of the *Winnebago*.

Acting Master A. S. Megathin, of the *Winnebago*.

Acting Ensign James H. Church, of the *Potomac*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Collins D. White, of the *R. R. Cuyler*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Louis Jorgensen, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William S. Pratt, of the *Whitehead*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles C. Fenald, of the *Trefoil*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Clark, of the *Tallapoosa*.

JUNE 27.—Assistant Paymaster William T. Whitmore, of Middle Haddam, Conn.

Acting Ensign Joseph D. Ellis, of the *Kennebec*.

Acting Ensign M. S. Porter, of the *Stockdale*.

Acting Ensign Joseph Frost, of the Navy Yard, New York.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Gilbert Webb, of the *State of Georgia*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George W. Young, of the *R. R. Cuyler*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. A. Chandler, of the *Canonicus*.

Mate Stephen T. Ayres, of the *Tallapoosa*.

Mate Charles H. Poor, Jr., of the *Pawnee*.

Mate John W. Thode, of the *James Adger*.

Mate H. S. Allen, of the *Tyler*.

Mate C. W. Batten, of the *Lexington*.

Mate Henry W. Kruse, of the *General Grant*.

Acting Carpenter C. H. Alexander, of the *Fort Hindman*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Joseph C. Anst, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer George M. Hayman, of the *Colossus*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer A. L. Sims, of the *Great Western*.

JUNE 28.—Acting Ensign Henry Baker, of the *Iosco*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles R. Howard, of the *Marmora*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. R. Moffat, of the *Romeo*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. W. Bull, of the *Peri*.

Acting Gunner Joseph Venable, of the *James Adger*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Joseph Hunt, of the *Periwinkle*.

JUNE 29.—Acting Master James A. Hamilton, of the *Emma*.

Acting Ensign L. L. Odiorne, of the *Donegal*.

Acting Ensign Daniel S. Deetle, of the *Emma*.

Chief Engineer Simon Shultice, of the Mississippi Squadron.

JUNE 30.—Acting Ensign John C. Murphy, of the *Nahant*.

Acting Ensign and Pilot Richard Reynolds, of the *Tallapoosa*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George H. Bull, of the *Tallapoosa*.

Acting Gunner James W. Whiting, of the *Tallapoosa*.

JULY 1.—Acting Master W. C. Staples, of the *Florida*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. D. Hoffman, of the *General Grant*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William H. Deming, of the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Richard Morgan, of the *James Adger*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Westinghouse, of the Potomac Flotilla.

Mate W. C. N. Sanford, of the *Wando*.

Mate A. F. Tucker, of the *Constellation*.

Mate Charles P. Winslow, of the *Ohio*.

Mate T. H. P. Gross, of Charlestown, Mass.

Mate Henry W. Page, of the *Chenango*.

Mate Charles S. Lyons, of Washington, D. C.

ORDERS REVOKED.

JUNE 26.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. Wesley Cross, to the *Valley City*, and ordered to remain attached to the *Malvern*.

JUNE 28.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Samuel Huse, to the *Vermont*, and ordered to command the *Independence*.

JULY 1.—Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles Dougherty, granting him leave of absence, and ordered to duty in charge of engines of iron-clad vessels at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Mate R. H. Hopkins, to the *Princeton*, and a leave of absence granted him.

APPOINTED.

JUNE 27.—George H. Grosvenor, Mate, and ordered to the *Tempest*.

JUNE 28.—John McNally, Acting Ensign.

Fred. A. O'Conner, of the *Ohio*, and James Britwistle, of the *Lancaster*, Acting Masters.

A. F. Aldrich, Jr., of North Scituate, R. I., Acting Ensign.

Alexander Eltringham, of the tug *Thistle*, Mate, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

John Cronin, of the *Reindeer*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain in the Mississippi Squadron.

Sydney Barstow, of the *Newbern*, Mate, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

JUNE 29.—P. J. McMahon, of the *Mahaska*, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Mahaska*.

JULY 1.—George C. Castell and Thomas E. Lynch, of the Potomac Flotilla, Acting Second Assistant Engineers, and ordered to remain in the Flotilla.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

JUNE 27.—Acting Ensign Howell Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, Pa.

JUNE 28.—Acting Ensign John Wescott.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Manson, of the *Nantucket*.

JUNE 30.—Mate Benjamin S. Reed, of Hodgdon's Mills, Me.

Mate George A. Woodbury, of Beverly, Mass.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

JUNE 26.—Mate Walter J. Leman, of Baltimore, Md.

Acting Ensigns F. Wood and Henry L. Peirce, of Bucksport, Me.

JUNE 28.—Acting Third Assistant Engineers John W. Collins, of New Springville, Staten Island, N. Y.

JUNE 29.—Acting Ensign Charles W. Burner, of Philadelphia.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer L. M. Ryfenburgh, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles Drummond, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

JUNE 30.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles L. Groves, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas R. Thompson, of New York city.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers Joseph Q. Bloomsburg, of Bordentown, N. J.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Gad Lyman, of Jersey City, N. J.

Acting Ensign J. W. Wallace, of Oshkosh, Wis.

JULY 1.—Acting Master and Pilot Thomas Smith, of Williamsburgh, L. I.

DISMISSED.

JUNE 27.—Acting First Assistant Engineer David McArthur, of the *State of Georgia*.

DISCHARGED.

JUNE 26.—Mate Henry Fleet, of the *Vermont*, his term of service having expired.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUNE 26.—The Department's order of the 14th inst., revoking the appointment of Acting Master and Pilot Edward A. Decker, is this day revoked, and granted leave.

JUNE 27.—The Bureau's letter of the 30th ultimo, accepting the resignation of Acting Master J. C. Cox, is revoked, and he is hereby disbonorably discharged from that date.

The Department's letter of the 3d ultimo, honorably discharging Acting Volunteer Lieutenant George W. Brown, is this day revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

JUNE 28.—The Bureau's letter of the 25th inst., accepting the resignation of Acting Second Assistant Engineer Albert J. Doty, is hereby cancelled, and a leave of absence granted him.

JUNE 30.—The Bureau's letter of the 12th ultimo, honorably discharging Acting Master Thomas D. Ball from the service is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

The order of the 3d inst., revoking the appointment of Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles Bennett, of New York city, is hereby revoked.

JULY 1.—The letter of Commander E. T. Nichols, of May 5, 1865, revoking the appointment of Acting Master and Pilot Thomas Smith, is hereby revoked, and he is granted leave of absence.

The Department's letter of May 3, 1865, accepting the resignation of Acting Assistant Paymaster Albert B. Poor, is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery up to July 1, 1865:—

Richard Thomas (colored), landsman, June 13, U. S. steamer *Eolus*.

John Clark, beneficiary, June 13, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

William Dinsmore, boatswain's mate, June 17, Naval Asylum.

John Vanhusin, seaman, June 17, Naval Asylum.

Gottlieb Keener, first-class boy, June 10, U. S. tug *Arethusa*.

Thomas Berry, landsman, June 14, Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.

Abner Dalton, first-class boy, October 15, 1864, off Lobdell's Store, La.

James D. Lane, seaman, June 14, U. S. steamer *Florida*.

Wm. H. Nichols, landsman, March 9, U. S. steamer *Belle*.

George North, landsman, June 18, U. S. steamer *Massasoit*.

Dennis Gleason, marine, June 1, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

Samuel Dowers, seaman, June 2, U. S. steamer *Arkansas*.

Thomas F. Day, gunner's mate, June 3, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

Allison Chapman, ordinary seaman, June 1, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

George W. Allison, seaman, December 12, 1864, U. S. steamer *Silver Lake*.

George Samples, seaman, December 6, 1864, U. S. Small Pox Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

George Brooks (colored), second-class fireman, March 31, 1864, U. S. steamer *Peosta*.

Joseph Scott (colored), ordinary seaman, April 27, 1864, U. S. steamer *Fort Hindman*.

John Chase, carpenter's mate, June 28, 1864, at Donaldsonville, La.

George Chase, boy, June 27, 1864, at Donaldsonville, La.

Anthony Thomas, cook, July 10, 1864, at Donaldsonville, La.

Philip Howlet, landsman, July 6, 1864, U. S. steamer *Marmora*.

Frank Nix, fireman, July 28, 1864, at Donaldsonville, La.

Horace Dennis, boy, July 30, 1864, at Donaldsonville, La.

Frank McCloud, landsman, November 1, 1864, U. S. steamer *Mound City*.

Henderson H. Smith, landsman, December 1, 1864, U. S. Army Hospital, Huntsville, Ala.

Rollin Sherman, captain's steward, December 30, 1864, U. S. Army Hospital, Huntsville, Ala.

Thomas Jennings, second-class fireman, December 26, 1864, U. S. steamer *Carondelet*.

Noah Ark (colored), second-class fireman, March, 28, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

John Sterner, boy, February 4, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Joseph Vance, boy, February 2, Small Pox Hospital, Memphis.

James Lynch, seaman, January 31, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Henry Williams, seaman, January 28, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Thomas Rogers, seaman, January 28, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Nelson McCormick, landsman, January 25, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Daniel Croney, landsman, January 24, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Elmer Lewis, landsman, January 24, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Eberhardt Wienrich, ordinary seaman, January 22, Naval, Hospital, Memphis.

Miles Balf, seaman, February 10, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Antoine Bjoinson, landsman, March 21, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Michael Bogarjer, ordinary seaman, February 21, U. S. steamer *Pittsburg*.

Thomas Allen, acting assistant surgeon, February 10, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Charles Crockett, boy, March 11, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Michael S. Caldwell, seaman, February 13, U. S. steamer *Reindeer*.

J. W. Crawford, boy, February 24, U. S. steamer *Hickman*.

Benjamin Clark (colored), ordinary seaman, March 5, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

George Cook, ordinary seaman, February 18, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Prince Chaney, second-class fireman, March 12, U. S. steamer *Judge Torrence*.

Richard Cook, ordinary seaman, April 19, U. S. steamer *Chilicothe*.

William Clark, landsman, May 1, U. S. steamer *Kate*.

John Doyle (colored), boy, April 22, U. S. steamer *Black Hawk*.

John S. Dennis, acting master, February 27, U. S. steamer *Huntress*.

Westly Dowdy, landsman, March 6, U. S. steamer *Pittsburg*.

Robert R. Douglass, cabin steward, March 28, U. S. steamer *Louisville*.

William Dolson (colored), landsman, March 18, U. S. steamer *Pittsburg*.

SENTENCES OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 5, 1865.

To Major-General W. S. HANCOCK, U. S. V., Commanding Middle Military Division, Washington, D. C.:

Whereas, By the military commission appointed in paragraph four, Special Orders No. 211, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, May 6th, 1865, and of which Major-General David Hunter, United States Volunteers, is President, the following persons were tried and sentenced, as hereinafter stated, as follows:—

First—David E. Herold.

Finding—Of the specification "guilty," except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler, as to which part thereof "not guilty." Of the charge "guilty" except the words of the charge that "he combined, confederated and conspired with Edward Spangler," as to which part of the charge "not guilty."

Sentence—And the Commission therefore sentence him, the said David E. Herold, to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct. Two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein.

Second—George A. Atzerodt.

Finding—Of the specification "guilty," except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler. Of this "not guilty."

Sentence—And the Commission does therefore sentence him, the said George A. Atzerodt, to be hung by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein.

Third—Lewis Payne.

Finding—Of the specification "guilty," except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler. Of this not guilty. Of the charge "not guilty," except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler. Of this not guilty.

Sentence—And the Commission does therefore sentence him, the said Lewis Payne, to be hung until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein.

Fourth—Mary E. Surratt.

Finding—Of the specification "guilty," except as to the receiving, entertaining, harboring and concealing Samuel Arnold and Michael O'Laughlin, and except as to combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler. Of this not guilty. Of the charge "guilty" except as to combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler. Of this not guilty.

Sentence—And the Commission does therefore sentence her, the said Mary E. Surratt, to be hung by the neck until she be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein.

And whereas the President of the United States has approved the foregoing sentences in the following order, to wit:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 5th, 1865.

The foregoing sentences in the cases of David E. Herold, George A. Atzerodt, Lewis Payne and Mary E. Surratt are hereby approved, and it is ordered that the sentences in the cases of David E. Herold, G. A. Atzerodt, Lewis Payne and Mary E. Surratt be carried into execution by the proper military authority, under the direction of the Secretary of War, on the 7th day of July, 1865, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

Therefore, you are hereby commanded to cause the foregoing sentences in the cases of David E. Herold, G. A. Atzerodt, Lewis Payne and Mary E. Surratt to be duly executed, in accordance with the President's order.

By command of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

In the remaining cases of O'Laughlin, Spangler, Arnold and Mudd, the findings and sentences are as follows:

Fifth—Michael O'Laughlin.

Finding—Of the specification "guilty," except words thereof, as follows: "and in the further prosecution of the conspiracy aforesaid, and its murderous and treasonable purposes aforesaid, on the nights of the 13th and 14th of April, A. D., 1865, at Washington City, and within the military department and military lines aforesaid, the said Michael O'Laughlin did then and there lie in wait for Ulysses S. Grant, then Lieutenant-General and Commander of the Armies of the United States, with intent then and there to kill and murder the said Ulysses S. Grant," Of said words "not guilty," and except "combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler." Of this not guilty. Of the charge "guilty," except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler. Of this "not guilty."

Sentence.—The Commission sentence Michael O'Laughlin to be imprisoned at hard labor for life.

Sixth—Edward Spangler.

Finding—Of the specification, "not guilty," except as to the words, "the said Edward Spangler, on said 14th day of April, A. D. 1865, at about the same hour of that day, as aforesaid, within said military department and the military lines aforesaid, did aid and abet him," meaning John Wilkes Booth, "in making his escape," after the said Abraham Lincoln had been murdered in the manner aforesaid, and of these words, "guilty." Of the charge, not guilty; but guilty of having feloniously and traitorously aided and abetted John Wilkes Booth in making his escape, after having killed and murdered Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, he, the said Edward Spangler, at the time of aiding and abetting as aforesaid, well knowing that the said Abraham Lincoln, President as aforesaid, had been murdered by the said John Wilkes Booth as aforesaid.

The Commission sentenced Spangler to be confined at hard labor for six years.

Seventh—Samuel Arnold.

Of the specification, guilty, except combining, confederating, and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this, not guilty.

Of the charge, guilty, except combining, confederating, and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this, not guilty.

The Commission sentenced him to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

Eighth—Samuel A. Mudd.

Of the specification, guilty, except combining, confederating, and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this, not guilty; and excepting receiving, and entertaining, and harboring, and concealing said Lewis Payne, John W. Surratt, Michael O'Laughlin, George A. Atzerodt, Mary E. Surratt, and Samuel Arnold; of this, not guilty.

Of the charge, not guilty, except combining, confederating, and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this, not guilty.

Sentence—The Commission sentence Dr. Mudd to be imprisoned at hard labor for life.

The President's order in these cases is as follows:

"It is further ordered that the prisoners Samuel Arnold, Samuel A. Mudd, Edward Spangler, and Michael O'Laughlin be confined at hard labor in the Penitentiary at Albany, New York, during the period designated in their respective sentences. ANDREW JOHNSON, President."

CAPTAIN Frank Hawkins, of the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, and Inspector-General on the staff of General G. B. Dandy, died suddenly in one of the military hospitals of Richmond. Captain Hawkins had been in the war for nearly four years, throughout all which time he had been noted for his gallantry. After participating most honorably in the late closing campaign he parts with life in an unexpected moment. The home of Captain Hawkins is at New Haven, Connecticut, where his remains will be taken for final sepulture.

THE following promotions in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh regiment New York Volunteers have been announced: First Lieutenant M. L. Conant to be Captain, vice Captain Bogert promoted. First Lieutenant James F. Haviland to be Captain, vice Captain DeBevoise resigned. Second Lieutenant G. F. Eaton to be First Lieutenant, vice Haviland promoted. Second Lieutenant George Proulx to be First Lieutenant. Second Lieutenant H. A. Batterson to be First Lieutenant.

MAJOR-General Casey's Board for examining applicants for commissions in regiments of colored troops has been dissolved.

THE SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

WHEN Mr. FRENCH was called upon to assume the duties of Second Auditor (the early part of the year 1861, at the outbreak of the Rebellion) the entire force of the office consisted of fourteen clerks, and one of these, hailing from a Rebel State, handed in his resignation at the very moment that he paid his respects to the new Auditor.

From the very first Mr. FRENCH saw the magnitude of the labor before him and the insufficient means at his command, and in his first report showed that in six months' time at least fifty additional clerks would be necessary to perform the *current* business of the office. In a letter also, addressed to the Hon. J. T. HALE, Chairman of the Committee of Claims, he strongly sets forth the insufficency of the clerical force allowed him, and the many and embarrasing difficulties which beset his path from the very beginning.

At that time but few comprehended the vast proportions which the Rebellion was destined to assume: beside, the press upon the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury was, just at that period, so ovewhelming that Mr. FRENCH was left almost entirely to his own resources. And, indeed, the task thus imposed, needed all the capabilities brought to bear, for, as far as the Second Auditor's office was concerned, the iron of energy yet slumbered in the mines, and from disordered masses and conflicting rules, balanced partly by the advantage of a few faithfully and equally hard working subordinates, the whole superstructure of the present had to be erected.

How this task was accomplished the following figures will help to show: In the first Annual Report of Mr. FRENCH we find that the total number of claims settled, up to January 1, 1862, was 13,467; but the next year's report shows already a startling increase; for, aside from the immense number settled during the year, owing to the want of clerical force and proper accommodations, there still remained on the first day of January, 1863, on hand and unsettled, 37,354 cases. For the whole of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1863, the number of accounts settled was 33,584, embracing an expenditure of $91,664,467 76, which more than doubled themselves in the course of the next year, making the total number of accounts settled by this bureau, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, 99,898, embracing an outlay to fill of $159,917,380 83.

Nor was this the only work done in the office, embracing as it does the disbursements for the pay of the Army, the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores, the disbursements for recruiting, for medical and hospital purposes, and for the Indians since 1817; but some 200,000 letters were written and sent to various parties in relation to claims, duplicate statements of the contingencies of the Army prepared for the Secretary of War, annual statements of the recruiting fund prepared for the Adjutant-General of the Army, an annual statement of the disbursements in the Department of Indian Affairs prepared for Congress, and annual reports prepared of balances, &c., &c., too numerous to recite.

Since that time no annual report has, of course, appeared, but from the monthly returns of the working of the office, we can already glean the assurance that the work performed will reach a higher figure even than in the preceding year. For instance:

During the month of January there was settled 9,072 soldiers' claims.

During the month of February there was settled 7,751 soldiers' claims.

During the month of March there was settled 7,957 soldiers' claims.

During the month of April there was settled 6,617 soldiers' claims.

During the month of May there was settled 9,253 soldiers' claims.

While the total number of claims of all kinds settled in these five months is 168,910.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE FRENCH IRON-CLADS.—The *Avenir National* says:—"The squadron which will assemble this summer at Cherbourg will consist of five vessels—the Magenta and the Flandre, now at Cherbourg; the ne expected from L'Orient, and the Valereuse and the Magicienne, from Brest. The Gouloisa, recently launched at the latter port, will not go to Cherbourg until the autumn. This squadron, which is to go to Plymouth and there meet the English iron-clad squadron, will, it is stated, be commanded by Rear-Admiral Dupouy. Among the vessels in course of construction at Cherbourg are four iron-clads. The construction of the iron-clad turretted ram Marengo is being actvily pushed forward at Toulon. The ram Taureau will only carry one gun in her iron tower. This monster cannon, rifled and hooped, will weigh twenty-two tons, and discharge projectiles of 250 kilogrammes (about 550 lbs). Her engines are 500-horse power, and her assumed speed twelve miles an hour. She is furnished also with twin screws, which will enable her to turn in a very small circle." The following additional particulars respecting this vessel are from the French papers:—"The new iron-clad ram the Taureau, recently launched at Toulon, was built from drawings made by M. Dupuy de Lome. It presents a very formidable, though by no means graceful aspect. Being intended for the defence of ports and roadsteads, it has a very small draught of water, and can, therefore, run into shallows where large vessels cannot approach it. Its prow is armed with a massive bronze cone, which, when driven at the rate of twelve knots a hour by a engine of 500-horse power, will suffice to destroy the stoutest ship. The Taureau has two screws, which enable it to turn in a very short radius, even when going twelve knots an hour, whereas a frigate going at that speed could not turn in a circle of less than 600 metres in diameter. The ram is to carry a single gun of 20 tons weight. It is iron-clad from end to end to the depth of three feet below the water line. The deck is covered throughout by a kind of ball-proof cylindrical dome, which effectually protects the crew and engine from the enemy's fire, and is of too steep a pitch for any one to walk on it. There is, consequently, no danger of its being boarded by an enemy."

THE regiments of the Second corps, about to leave for their homes, called on their commander Major-General HUMPHREYS, on Thursday evening, at Bailey's Cross-croads, Virginia, to bid him good-bye. The leave-taking between the General and the brave men, whom he had so often led to victory, was truly affecting. The General, in response to the wishes of the men, said:

MY FRIENDS: I cannot express to you how grateful I feel towards you all for this proof of your regard. I am very sorry to part with you, however, as my associations with you have been so pleasant; and having found you always ready to do your duty in the field, I now feel equally confident that, as peaceful citizens, you will obey the laws of our country, and be ever ready to defend her rights. We are all glad that peace is restored, and that the North and South are again united. We did not like to fight our brothers of the South, but would have the old flag restored and respected, that's all; and bravely you have performed the task allotted to you. You may now return to your homes with the proud consciousness of having done your duty; and now I must say that word always sad to those who remain, and not always pleasant, as in your case, to those about to depart—Farewell!

This corps ceased yesterday, (Monday) to exist as a separate organization.

THE NEW STYLE OF PIANOS—The patent Cycloid pianos, a new style of piano manufactured by Lindeman & Sons, were examined and tested by a large party of critics recently, on the occasion of the opening of the new warerooms, No. 2, Leroy Place, Bleecker street. The novelty, and the elegance of their shape, attract the eye at once, presenting as it does a piece of rich and tasteful furniture, in place of the ill-shaped square piano. Its arch-shape it is claimed gives it a unusual strength, so that it stands in tune longer than any other instrument, and has a solid power of tone, second only to that of the best grand piano.

COMPANY K. Fifteenth Pensylvania Volunteers, who have so long performed guard duty at the White House, have been relieved by Company D. Ninth Regiment Veteran Reserves, and have gone home to be mustered out.

[Special Notice]

Do not waste your money buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the *best in the world.*

Avoid the shameless upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden Lane, or enclose stamp for circular.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

PRINCE—RHODES.—In New York city, June 5, by Rev. C. Kelsey, Mr. ALBION B. PRINCE, U.S.N., to Miss FLAVILLE RHODES, of the above place.

GRATTAN—GAYNOR.—On Monday, July 3, by Rev. H. B. Ridgeway, Mr. J. W. GRATTAN, late of the U. S. Navy, to Miss A. E. GAYNOR, of New York. No cards.

BRIDGES—FRYE.—In Belfast, by Rev. F. A. Hodsdon, Captain CHARLES BRIDGES, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to Miss FANNIE S. FRYE, of Stockton.

DIED.

KURTZ.—In Georgetown, D. C., June 13, Mrs. JANE T., wife of Major John D. Kurtz, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. Army, in the 44th year of her age.

Few, indeed, among wives or mothers could be given up with such lasting regrets—a sorrow chastened only by her "assurance of hope," and by our faith in him who "doth not willingly afflict."

JOHNSON.—At Newport, R. I., on board U. S. ship *Constitution*, June 24, EMMA W., wife of Lieutenant-Commander P. C. Johnson, U. S. N.

The faithful and loving wife is thus suddenly called from her first born, and from him who holds the warmest sympathy and esteem of his brother officers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty-five cents a line each insertion.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
CHARTERED BY ACT OF LEGISLATURE,
For the
SAFE-KEEPING OF VALUABLES,
UNDER SPECIAL GUARANTY,
And the
RENTING OF SAFES
In its
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.

Authorized Capital.....$600,000.

The first Stock Subscription, limited by the Charter to $100,000, having been paid in, a second will be opened, under its provisions, on the 6th of July, 1865, for $200,000 more.

IS NOW OPEN to receive Deposits for Safe-keeping, UNDER ITS GUARANTY, in its Burglar-Proof Safes in the
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
No. 146 BROADWAY,
Cor. of Liberty-st.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 9 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

To persons at a distance the responsible express companies offer a good medium through which to make and withdraw deposits with and from this Company.

GUARANTY RATES FOR ONE YEAR.

Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those transferable by delivery	$1 00	per $1,000
Government and all other Securities Negotiable only by endorsement..	50 "	1,000
Gold Coin or Bullion	1 25 "	1,000
Silver Coin or Bullion	2 00 "	1,000
Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches	2 50 "	1,000
Silver Plate, on its valuation by owner	1 00 "	100

Trunks of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen, &c., contents unknown to the Company.$25 each trunk.

Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally when of no fixed value, $1 00 a year each, or according to bulk. Wills, for any length of time during the life of the maker, $5 00.

The Company OFFERS FOR RENT, renter holding the key, SAFES inside its Burglar-proof Vaults, at $30 and $40 each per annum, according to size. Coupons and interest will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owner.

The charter confines the business of the Company to the safe-keeping of Valuables, and imposes a personal liability upon the Stockholders to an amount equal and additional to the stock held.

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HON. JAS R. WHITING, 61 Hudson street.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Co.
DAVID OGDEN, 63 Wall street.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co., 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier U. S. Sub-Treasury, New York.
A. D. HOPE, Sup'd't Hope and Central Express Cos., and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. C. BABCOCK, Cashier Adams Express Co.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome, Riggs & Co., 46 Exchange Place.
JOHN A. PULLEN, Manager National Express Co
W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., 75 Leonard street.
FRANCIS H. JENKS.
FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.
NEW YORK, June 1st, 1865.

NAVAL PAYMASTERS IN WANT of assistance in preparing their accounts for settlement, can obtain the confidential services of an experienced person by addressing a line to J. K. R., *Herald* office, New York city.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Always cool and delightful. Grand Opening of the Summer Season. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½.—BARNUM'S PANTOMIME COMPANY, in the magnificent spectacular pantomime of THE GREEN MONSTER; or, THE WHITE KNIGHT AND GIANT WARRIOR. With new and beautiful scenery, costumes, properties and appliances, and replete with marvellous transformations and magical effects. W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer.

Morning at 11—PAUL COSPORESS, Philosopher and Magician, in his wonderful feats of magic.

TWO LIVING WHITE WHALES, captured and brought to this city from the coast of Labrador, at an expense of $9,000, are now disporting in the Mammoth Whale Tank.

A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 20 feet long. A HORSE AND RIDER ENTWINED BY AN ENORMOUS SERPENT, CONVERTED INTO STONE. Prof. Hutchings, Lightning Calculator. Woodroffe's Bohemian Glass Blowers—two Glass Steam Engines in motion. A portion of the Connecticut Charter Oak. Moving Wax Figures. Fat Woman, Giantess, Circassian Girl, Living Otters, Grand Aquaria, a million curiosities.

Admission, 30 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

FOR THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN VOCAL MUSIC use BASSINI'S ART OF SINGING: an Analytical and Practical System for the Cultivation of the Voice. This work is prepared on a rigidly scientific basis, and universally admitted to be the most desirable work for teachers and scholars. Price, for Soprano Voice, complete, $4 00; abridged, $3 00. For Tenor Voice, $4 00. Mailed post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington street, Boston.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
June 24, 1865.

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866, will be received at the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting until 10 o'clock A.M. of the 25th day of July next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such persons as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau.

Bidders are referred to the commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; also, for blank forms of offer and guaranty.

The classes of this Bureau are number and designated as follows:—

No. 1. Flax, Canvas and Twine.	No. 15. Sheet Iron.
2. Cotton, Canvas & Twine.	18. Soap and Tallow.
3. Iron, &c	20. Brushes.
4. Tin, Zinc, &c.	22. Stationery.
5. Sperm Oil.	23. Hardware.
7. Cooking Utensils.	24. Ship Chandlery.
10. Leather, &c.	25. Copper Wire.
11. Hose.	29. Firewood.
12. Lignumvitæ.	31. Whale, Neatsfoot, and Tar Oil.
13. Lanterns & Lamps.	34. Chain Iron.
14. Ox Hides for Rope	35. Coal.
	40. Sheet Copper.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy Yards:—

KITTERY.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 18, 22, 24.
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 29, 31.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 18, 20, 22, 25, 24, 29, 31, 35.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 20, 22, 24, 29, 31, 40.
WASHINGTON.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 18, 22, 24, 29, 34.
NORFOLK.
Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 29, 31.

CRINOLINE FOR 1865.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or Double Spring) SKIRT.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,

The most Elastic, Durable and Elegant. The Strongest and still the Lightest and most Stylish as well as the most Comfortable and Economical Hoop Skirt ever made.

For sale by Arnold, Constable & Co., Lord & Taylor, and all first-class stores in this city and through out the United States.

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TIFFANY & CO.,
550 AND 552 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
SOLE AGENTS FOR NEW YORK AND THE EASTERN STATES,

By a recent arrangement with Mr. DERINGER, the subscribers have undertaken the exclusive agency, for New York and New England, of the well-known pocket arm of which he is the inventor and only manufacturer. They propose keeping constantly in store a full assortment, comprising all sizes and finishes of this unique pistol, and will be at all times able to fill Trade Orders with promptness, at manufacturers' prices. The arrangement has become necessary on the part of Mr. Deringer, in order to protect the public from spurious articles assuming to be his wares, and that purchaser only, wholesale or retail will be safe who appreciates this fact.

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TIFFANY & CO.,
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MERRILL'S PATENT BREACH LOADING CARBINES AND INFANTRY RIFLES,
Pronounced by the best authority to be the
MOST EFFECTIVE WEAPONS of the kind.

For further particulars send for Descriptive Pamphlet, which will be mailed FREE.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER AND MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
June 15, 1865.

Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and Materials for the Navy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair, until 10 o'clock A.M. of the 11th day of July next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber and Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard will inform bidders of the qualities of each article, where the sizes are variable.

This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids The Commandant and Navy Agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard, upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau; to the Commandant of any yard, or to any Navy Agent, the form of offer, of guarantee, and other necessary information respecting the proposals, will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guarantees, as required by the law of August 10, 1846, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which may be deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be made from that date

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1. White oak logs.
2. White oak keel or keels'n piec's
3. White oak curved timber.
4. White oak plank
5. White o'k bo'rds
6. Yellow pine logs
7. Yel. pine beams.
8. Yel. pine mast & spar timber.
9. White pine deck plank.
10. White pine mast timber.
11. White pine logs, plank & bo'rds.
12. Hackmatack timber.
13. Ash logs and planks.
14. Ash oars.
15. Hickory buts & bars.
16. Black walnut & herry.
17. Cedar & cypress boards
18. Locust timber.
19. White o'k staves and headings.
20. Black spruce.
21. Locust tree nails.
22. Mahogany.
23. Lignumvitæ.
25. Iron—round, flat and square.
26. Steel.
27. Iron spikes.
28. Iron nails; wro't and cut.
29. Pig iron.
30. Lead.
31. Zinc, tin and solder.
33. Hardware.
34. Tools for stores.
36. White lead.
37. Zinc paints.
38. Colored paints, dryers, &c.
39. Varnish.
40. Linseed oil.
41. Glass.
42. Brushes.
44. Fish oil.
45. Tallow, soap & sweet oil.
46. Junk.
47. Ship chandlery.
48. Oakum.
49 Tank iron.
50. Ingot copper.
52. Poles.
55. Bellows.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy Yards:—

KITTERY.

Nos. 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47, 50.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 23, 25 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 47, 48, 50.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 6, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 47, 49, 50, 52, 55.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47.

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THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

THE reduction of the military establishment of the United States, both land and sea, is proceeding with as rapid strides as ever, and to a degree not at first anticipated. An evidence of the radical character of this diminution, and the extent to which it will be carried, may be found in the fact that the Provisional Corps so recently organized by a consolidation of all the troops of the Army of the Potomac, not up to that time under orders of discharge, has now been ordered to be mustered out. This corps, destined to so brief an existence, was organized on the 28th day of June last, by Major-General MEADE, on the day on which the Army of the Potomac ceased to exist. The three old corps furnished to the new one three divisions, and each division consisted of three brigades. The First Division composed from the old Sixth corps was commanded by General GETTY, and its three brigades respectively by Generals SEYMOUR, WHEATON, and HAMBLIN. The Second Division composed from the Second corps, was commanded by General MOTT, and its three brigades respectively by Generals DE TROBRIAND, PIERCE, and MACY. The Third Division composed from the Fifth corps was commanded by General AYRES, and its three brigades respectively, by Generals CHAMBERLAIN, BAXTER and HAYES. Instead of proceeding to the Upper Potomac, as was intended, to camp in some healthy location on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, west of the Monocacy, the corps on July 7th, was ordered to be mustered-out.

With this decisive step, all the remnants of the memorable Army of the Potomac cease to exist. From a week to a fortnight, probably, will be consumed in the work of muster-out: as is evident by the official order, the War Department has designated Colonel THOMAS M. VINCENT, Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Department, to give instructions regarding the payment, muster-out, and transportation of the troops to their respective State rendezvous. As in the case of the Army of the Potomac, so with the Provisional corps, the General and staff officers whose commands are mustered out, will repair to their homes, and report by letter to Brigadier-General L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General of the Army. The muster-out of this corps was a wise step on many accounts. The troops were no longer needed. They could not have been satisfied to remain in service, with the country in profound peace, and their comrades gone home to the pleasures of family and friends, and to renew the duties and seek for the rewards of ordinary life. During the ten days in which the corps was encamped on the south side of the Potomac, there was considerable manifestation of discontent amongst part of the troops. The men complained of long arrearages of pay, which the Government delayed to settle. They complained also of the quality of the rations, declaring that from the carelessness of commissaries, how evidently regarded their duties as over, they had less variety and far inferior quality of food than when in active service. This same complaint is made by the troops near Richmond and Petersburgh, and by other troops still in service. Finally, the men grumbled at the regular drill, which was ordered twice a day, and some organizations even refused to attend it. Clearly, it was best to discharge the troops at once, for they were no longer needed in service.

Besides the soldiers mustered out from the Provisional Corps, a large number of the troops under command of General AUGUR will be discharged immediately. The remainder of the Ninth corps, also, is to be mustered out at once. In accordance with General Orders No. 160, of July 5, 1865, Brevet Major-General BARTLETT'S division, consisting of the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, Seventeenth New York, Thirty-fifth New Jersey, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Forty-third New York, Fifth Connecticut, Second Massachusetts, Twenty-ninth, Twenty-eighth, One Hundred and Forty-seventh, Seventy-Third and One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania, Sixtieth New York, Thirty-third New Jersey and One Hundred and Second New York Regiments, will be at once mustered out of the service, and ordered to the rendezvous of their respective States. An order has also been issued for the discharge of the Thirty-first Maine, Sixth New Hampshire, Seventh Vermont, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-eighth Massachusetts, Seventh Battalion, Rhode Island, Seventy-ninth New York, Forty-fifth and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania and the Second Maryland regiments, all of the Ninth Army corps, temporarily attached to the Twenty-second Army corps. All general and staff officers of the division are ordered home, preparatory to being mustered out.

General GAMBLE'S first separate cavalry brigade, consisting of the First and Third New Jersey, First Connecticut and Second Massachusetts Cavalry Regiments, is to be immedtately mustered out of service. The Regular cavalry brigade will probably soon be filled up to its maximum strength. The regiments are at present very much scattered. The First Regiment is in Texas, with SHERIDAN, part of it acting as his body-guard. The Second is at Winchester, Va.; the Third at Little Rock, Ark.; the Fourth with General WILSON, in Tennessee; the Fifth is at Cumberland, Md.; and the Sixth at Frederick, Md. General TERRY, commanding at Richmond, received orders from Washington, on the 3d instant, to muster out all troops in his department whose services are no longer needed. The matter of the mustering out is left to General TERRY'S discretion, and as a considerable number of troops are still needed in the State, it is thought that his force will not immediately be materially reduced. General HANCOCK has already gone to Baltimore, to take charge of his new department. The First Army corps will probably be removed from Camp Stoneman to some point near the Monocacy.

In this way Virginia, on whose soil the roar of battle or skirmish hardly lulled, night or day, for four years, is now almost stripped of troops and of the emblems of war. Even in Washington, where lately 260,000 men were encamped, there will be, by the 1st of August, hardly more than the local garrison. A reduction not less remarkable is going on in SLOCUM'S Army of Georgia. which has already been reduced to less than ten thousand. Both that and LOGAN'S Army of the Tennessee will now be reduced to a few divisions, under orders recently sent West for that purpose by the War Department. The two Western Armies, as organizations, will doubtless be extinct before a week has gone by. But little more than one hundred thousand men will soon be left in arms throughout the country, and three-fourths of those will operate under General SHERIDAN.

The other departments of the military establishment are equally active with those already spoken of. Secretary WELLES is reducing the Navy, and it will probably be brought down from 65,000 men to 12,000 or 15,000. In another column is recorded a sale of ships, which shows that the material of the Navy is being diminished like its hands. The agents of the Quartermaster's Department, during the last week, have sold over 10,000 mules and horses, and 2,500 ambulances and army wagons, besides a vast amount of harness, &c. Most of the horses sold well. Some of the ambulances sold for as much as seventy-five dollars. The Paymaster's Department has been kept quite as busily at work as any other, and yet the soldiers grumble a great deal at delays. The Major-Generals who have been so long waiting for their assignment to divisions have had their wishes in General Order No. 118, elsewhere published.

From Texas, there is this week little of importance. A part of General STEELE'S troops have moved from Brazos up to Clarksville and White Ranch. General STEELE had demanded of the Imperialists the surrender of the ordnance given them by General SLAUGHTER. A division of cavalry under General MERRITT will soon leave Shreveport for Texas.

THE *Madawaska*, screw, 16, was successfully launched on Saturday, 8th, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in the presence of many witnesses. The *Madawaska* is the mate of the *Wamponoag*, launched at the same place last December, and in beauty of design and of workmanship is one of the very finest of our navy-built vessels, or of any vessels of her class afloat upon any seas or in any service. She was christened by Miss DELANO, the daughter of Naval Constructor T. F. DELANO, her designer and builder. Among the more prominent persons present at the launch were Rear-Admiral BELL, Rear-Admiral BREESE, Rear-Admiral GREGORY, Commodore SELFRIDGE, Chief Engineer WOOD, Naval Constructor DELANO, Captain MCKINSTRY, Captain PENNOCK, Captain JOUETT, Paymaster ELDRIDGE, and Paymaster BENNETT.

The frame of this vessel was raised December 10, 1863. The following are her dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars 335 feet; length of keel 315 feet 10 inches; length over all, 354 feet 1½ inches; extreme breadth, 45 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 23 feet 6 inches; tonnage, old measurement, 3,281 tons; new measurement, 2,135 tons. She is pierced to carry 17 guns, but will carry only 16, as follows:—Two 100-pound rifle Parrott guns; two 24-pound howitzers; one 12-pound howitzer; one 60-pounder; and ten 8-inch smooth-bore broadside Dahlgren guns. Her present draft of water is 11 feet 3 inches; when laden and ready for service, 18 feet. She has one propeller, 19 feet in diameter and 33 feet pitch, with four blades. She has eight large boilers and four super-heaters of MARTIN'S patent. There are 58 furnaces and 28,300 square feet of heating surface. The engines and boilers are constructed by the Allaire Works in New York, and are ready to go in her. The engines are designed by Mr. ERICSSON, and called patent lever engines. They have two cylinders, 100 inches in diameter and 48 inches stroke of piston, to perform 60 revolutions. They are 6,000 horse-power. The hull of the vessel is built in the most substantial manner, with live oak frame, planked with white oak, and yellow pine deck planking. Her accommodations for the officers and men are similar to all United States frigates, except she has superior ventilation. Air-ports are placed outside of the coal-bunkers, fore and aft, making a clear passage for the air to pass through. She will be ready for service in about four months.

REHABILITATION.

THE question of Reconstruction may be taken to include all inquiries which must be determined before settled order and civil authority can again be established throughout the United States. *Reconstruction* here is used as applicable to the whole country. The fact is confessed that abnormal relations affecting the whole now exist. Some reconstruction, therefore, is necessary, even if we say that the action of the Southern States in secession was null, or without legal consequence, and that therefore *Reconstruction* cannot be used as applicable to the States compromised by that action or by the Rebellion.

A complete answer to this question should consist of some scheme or plan which comprehended the settlement of all these inquiries. No such plan, good or bad, has yet been placed before the public. The most that has been done towards answering the question is, that various propositions have been advanced as elements entering into such plan.

With regard to some of these propositions, the first question which arises is that as to their propriety in relation to the written Constitution of the United States. This is a question involved in the discussion of all ordinary political measures; unless it be understood that as a foundation for such a measure a change of that Constitution is proposed.

But the question of Reconstruction is perhaps most commonly understood as that inquiry which is also often called the question of the present status of the Seceded, or Rebel States, and of the consequences following from such status. *Reconstruction* here is used as applicable only to these States. It appears to be generally held that neither the action of one of these States in attempting secession, nor the rebellion of its inhabitants could affect its essential character as a State in the United States; even if it be at the same time admitted that, by this action or by this Rebellion, the State is so far compromised that something is necessary to restore its normal relations with the Government of the United States. Some then repudiate the term reconstruction, but are willing to speak of the restoration or rehabilitation of these States. To say which term is most fit to designate the question, may appear, in some degree, to answer the question. But the nature and extent of rehabilitation is still to be determined, and in order to distinguish it from the more general question of reconstruction as before stated, it may be well to say—the *Question of Rehabilitation*. This more fully stated is—is any rehabilitation (or reconstruction if you please,) supposable or necessary; what is the present condition of persons and things under public law within the limits of these States; and if rehabilitation or reconstruction is necessary, by what method may it be accomplished?

This question of rehabilitation is, in one sense, less comprehensive than the general question of reconstruction as first stated, which may include questions of amendments to the Constitution, of the abolition of slavery, of the extension of the elective franchise, of confiscation of Rebel estates, of trials for treason, and many others. But the present inquiry is more fundamental. In approaching a question of elementary importance in the public law of the United States, there is a natural impulse to refer it to the Constitution of the United States, *i. e.*, the written instrument. The present generation, at least, has been accustomed to consider the question of constitutionality the most fundamental that can be raised with regard to any public measure, as if there could be no public measures independent of the Constitution. But if we look to the Constitution for an answer to the present inquiry, we find nothing therein defining what States are the United States, nor even what is a State of the United States. We find there how a State, not before being a State of the United States, may come into being and become *another* one of the United States; and it appears that Congress has in certain circumstances the power of determining whether such another State shall, or shall not, come into being. Yet this power is declared in the name of the People of the United States, whose pre-existence therefore is admitted when this power is exercised. As we look at it, the question of rehabilitation does not involve inquiry whether this or that doctrine or measure be proper in relation to the written constitution. It is not a question *under the written constitution*, and if properly called a constitutional question, it is in a higher sense than is usually attached to that term.

At some future day the question of the rehabilitation of a State of the Union, in the circumstances of those now compromised by the Rebellion, may be regarded as a legal question, determinable by the application of recognized principles of our public law to the actual circumstances of such a State; at the present time the question has a different aspect; because either the legal principles applicable to such circumstances are not settled, or the circumstances themselves are the very matter in question; so that great diversity of the opinion exists on the true statement of the case, either as matter of fact, or matter of law. The final action of the People of the United States, in reference to the question as now presented, will exhibit the law for to-day, as it will stand in history; while it may be impossible for us, to-day, to state the law which should determine that action.

But though we should not be able at present to treat the question as one merely legal, to be settled upon established doctrine, we may examine any particular plan for restoring those States to their normal relations, by considering wherein such plan is in harmony with principles of public law generally admitted, and wherein it agrees or conflicts with particular views sustained by this or that section, class, party, or individual.

The proclamations of President JOHNSON in respect to North Carolina and other States, by which he appoints as Provisional Governors of such States persons resident therein, who are required to provide for election, by such of the former qualified voters as may take a prescribed oath, of delegates to conventions, for the purpose of framing new State Constitutions and restoring such States to their normal relations with the National Government and the other States, indicate and initiate such a plan. It is one which, above any others demands the consideration of the People of the United States, in view of the source from which it proceeds, and of the consequent presumption that it will be practically carried out.

There is little occasion to notice any other proposed or possible plans, unless by way of contrast and comparison with this of the Administration. It may, however, be well to observe generally in respect to all plans of reconstruction which have been or might be proposed, that they may be primarily distinguished either as plans which recognize the political existence of the compromised States, or such as suppose them to have ceased to exist. As being the leading, if not only, illustration of the latter, we refer to that which as early as the spring of 1862 was supported by Senator SUMNER and Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio. The plan, so far as it can be called one, involved what has been called the doctrine of State Suicide, as resulting from the illegality of the State Government, the individual members of such Government having broken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, from which the consequence was held to follow that the compromised States fall under the jurisdiction and legislative power of Congress as territories or unorganized territory of the United States. This theory has sometimes been called "the radical plan," apparently on the supposition that it had been adopted by the most ultra of the Anti-Slavery party. It may be that some plan involving in practice similar results has been favored by this party, but it does not appear that the theory itself has gained many supporters in any quarter.

In all, probably, of the plans based on the necessity of some rehabilitation, while professing to recognize the continuance of the State as a political personality, it is supposed that rehabilatation is to be effected by the combined action of the State, or of the people of the State, and the Government of the United States. But there may be great diversity as to the proportionate share to be taken in the restorative process by these two actors. There are many, undoubtedly, who hold that it is for the compromised States, through their public officers, and as organized under their respective constitutions as they existed prior to 1861, to restore civil authority within their own borders, and to send their Senators and Representatives to Congress without any preliminary action on the part of the National Government. There can be no impropriety in citing the language of General SHERMAN, in a letter addressed to a citizen of Georgia, dated Savannah, January 8, 1865, and which has been published, as illustrating this view:—

"My opinion is that no negotiations are necessary, nor "commissioners, nor conventions, nor any thing of the kind. "Whenever the people of Georgia quit rebelling against "their Government, then the State of Georgia will have re-"sumed her functions in the Union. It seems to me that it "is time for the people of Georgia to act for themselves, "and return in time to their duty to the Government of "their fathers."

We of course now notice only such plans as, from the antecedents of those who advocate them, are shown to be consistent with a clear support of the National cause during the war. If there are any other plans, founded on the rightfulness of the course of the compromised States, and denying the fact of rebellion, we do not propose to consider them here.

Those plans which, while proposing to recognize the existence of the State, suppose some initiative action on the part of the Government of the United States may be more or less distinguishable, as those which derive the power of the latter from an assumed necessity, overriding all law and constitutional principle, an those which profess at least to be founded in legal right. A necessity theory, if pure and simple, is one which precludes criticism. It presupposes a power in some to determine the limits of good and evil for others. Those professing to be founded in legal rights should, it would seem, be distinguishable as either basing the action of the National Government on a right of conquest, or the military power of the PRESIDENT as Commander-in-Chief during a state of war, or basing it upon some power of the PRESIDENT as chief civil officer and representative of the United States.

The address to the people of the United States, over the date June 21, prepared by Mr. DANA and other prominent gentlemen in Massachusetts, may be taken as the most prominent appeal in behalf of the first of these systems. In this address it is said:—

> It has been contended that, forcible resistance having ceased, the Rebel States are, by that fact, again in their orbits, and in the rightful possession and exercise of all their functions as States, in local and National affairs, just as if no war had taken place—that the Nation, whether by Congress or the Executive, has no option to exercise, no powers or rights to enforce, no conditions that it can make. We trust that the mere statement of this proposition, in the light of the circumstances in which we stand, is a sufficient refutation. We are holding the Rebel country in military occupation, and the Nation is asserting a right before it yields that occupation, to see the public safety secured, and the public faith preserved. The only question can be as to the mode of obtaining this result. We trust all loyal people of the land will have no hesitation in standing by the PRESIDENT, with clear convictions, as well as strong purpose, on this issue. By necessity, the Republic must hold and exercise some control over these regions and people until the States are restored to their full functions as States, in National as well as in State affairs. This authority is to be exercised by the PRESIDENT or by Congress, or by both, according to the nature of each case. Though resulting, necessarily, from the fact of the war, these powers are not necessarily to be exercised by military persons or in military forms. This temporary, provisional authority, although supreme for the time, may be exercised, much of it, by civil officers, using the methods of civil power, and admitting the employment of judicial and executive functions, with the arts and business and social intercourse of life. This we understand to be, in substance, the position which the Government now occupies, and we believe the people recognize it to be of necessity and of right.

Although in its practical effect the course here indicated may agree with that advocated by Mr. SUMNER, it should be distinguished from it as resting on an entirely different theory.

The course followed by Mr. LINCOLN in establishing State governments for Virginia, Louisiana and Tennessee, may be regarded as founded on his powers as Commander-in-Chief. But it might well be that a theory applicable to those States under the then existing condition of the military question, should have no place in the present state of things.

Whether the plan of President JOHNSON is founded on the civil or on the military powers of the executive, would appear to be a matter of considerable doubt.

Perhaps there are not a few inclined to object to any criticism of the PRESIDENT'S course in this matter, or who regard criticism, if unfavorable, as a sort of disloyalty to the national cause, and of the same nature as was opposition to the Government of the United States during the war, in respect to the suppression of the Rebellion, as the general object of the war. That there should be any sense in this objection it must be assumed that this plan, if unopposed, will result in the desired rehabilitation of the compromised States, if not also that it is the best possible for the attainment of that end. But this is the very thing to be determined. There is perhaps a general feeling that, this matter being beyond the reach of ordinary legal determination, any course will be good as achieving the desired result, if all assent to it, or if the compromised States, on the one side, and the National Government, on the other, assent to it. But now the result is *in futuro*, and as a result is identified in a great degree with the assent above spoken of, and the very mention of such assent implies examination and intelligent action. If we speak of the assent of the Government of the United States, and do not assume that the PRESIDENT, alone, in this matter, is the Government, we must remember that in its own sphere, the assen of Congress, the legislative of the United States is, in its sphere independent of the course of the Executive, and legitimately affected by public opinion, and that there is a judiciary of the United States whose assent in matters of law is independent of PRESIDENT and Congress, and that this judiciary must in a variety of cases pass upon the legal effect of much that is included in this matter of rehabilitation. Blind acquiescence on the part of all in the action of the Executive is not to be expected or desired, even if it were still a question whether Executive discretion as a war power has ceased, if it ever existed. The question is, above all, Where is located the authority which can call on us individually, as soldiers or civilians, to recognize or to disallow these States? It is a question of fact, not of law. Is the power in the PRESIDENT, or in Congress, or in the judiciary, or even in the three united? that is, Is it in the National Government as a whole? Or are not these States participant in that Government? It is the question of allegiance—Who makes the law of the land I live in? and this is a question which every one must answer for himself when he is called to obey in the law's name.

In considering any proposed plan of rehabilitation it appears to us absolutely essential, first of all, to inquire into its theory or rationale, as involving either the continuance or the non-existence of the compromised States. Mr. LINCOLN, in a speech from the Executive Mansion, April 11

considered this a very immaterial speculation. After referring to his course in regard to the new State government of Louisiana, Mr. LINCOLN said:

"I have been shown a letter on this subject, supposed to be an able one, in which the writer expresses regret that my mind has not seemed to be definitely fixed on the question whether the seceded States, so called, are in the Union or out of it. It would, perhaps, add astonishment to his regret, were he to learn that since I have found professed Union men endeavoring to answer that question, I have purposely forborne any public expression upon it. As appears to me that question has not been nor yet is a practically material one, and that any discussion of it while it thus remains practically immaterial, could have no other effect than the mischievous one of dividing our friends. As yet, whatever it may become, that question is bad as the basis of a controversy, and good for nothing at all—a merely pernicious abstraction. We all agree that the seceded States, so called, are out of their proper practical relation with the Union, and that the sole object of the Government, civil and military, is to again get them into their proper practical relation. I believe that it is not only possible, but in fact, easier, to do this without deciding or even considering, whether those States have ever been out of the Union, than with it. Finding themselves safely at home, it would be utterly immaterial whether they had been abroad. Let us all join in the acts necessary to restore the proper practical relations between those States and the Nation, and each forever after innocently indulge his own opinion whether, in doing the acts, he brought the States from without into the Union, or only gave them proper assistance, they never having been out of it."

Like those whom we supposed as objecting to all criticism of Mr. JOHNSON'S action, Mr. LINCOLN assumed that his plan must be the true one, or that nothing wanting but faith on the part of all concerned. It would not have been strange had the PRESIDENT'S own logic "reminded him" of some Western doctor who, declaring it immaterial to know whether the patient's trouble was in the chest or in the bowels, had clapped a blister on his back; and to the inquiries of the family had said, "What's the difference, so "long as you believe the man will get well?"

Perhaps Mr. JOHNSON has the same aversion to an abstraction, or even proposes to imitate Mr. LINCOLN'S policy during the war in shunning the declaration of policy. We must confess ourselves among the few who think theories very potent and practical in politics. That some abstractions are "pernicious" is proved sadly enough in our own history; but then it must be equally true that the contraries of such abstractions are salutary. The suppression of the Rebellion has removed those elements of uncertainty which may have justified Mr. LINCOLN'S non-committal policy. We have entered now on a stage of action which we must claim to be guided by public law, and so by some theory.

Mr. JOHNSON, indeed, appears to have thought that his own mind was clear enough on the question of the existence of the compromised States, and to be very ready to let it be known. The proclamations in each instance speak of the States as now in existence. At an interview with a delegation from South Carolina on the 24th June, he is reported to have said:

"If this Union was to be preserved it must be on the principle of fraternity, both the Northern and the Southern States maintaining certain relations to the Government. A State cannot go out of the Union, and therefore none of them having gone out, we must deal with the question of restoration and not reconstruction. He suspected that he was a better States-Rights man than some of those now present."

And according to the newspapers, in a recent conversation with General LOGAN, Mr. JOHNSON said, "that reconstruction was not contemplated, only rehabilitation;" though this discrimination of words, by itself, may not signify much. The proclamations begin as follows:

Whereas, the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and whereas, the President of the United States is, by the Constitution, made Commander-in Chief of the Army and Navy, as well as Chief Civil Executive Officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and whereas, the Rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the Government thereof in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of Mississippi of all civil government; and whereas, it becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of Mississippi in securing them in the enjoyment of a Republican form of Government;

Now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby appoint WILLIAM L. SHARKEY, of Mississippi, Provisional Governor of the State of Mississippi, &c.

The PRESIDENT'S plan, then, in the first place recognizes these States as still existing; meaning, it would appear, by *State* something distinct from the recognized government of such States; herein differing from Mr. SUMNER'S theory of State suicide, consequent upon the personal disqualification of the members of the rebellious State government. It seems also that the PRESIDENT identifies the people of the State, as the State; by speaking of the guarantee of republican government as made to them. The PRESIDENT does not state what is the essence of republican government, nor indeed, say that the State or the people have been under a government which is not republican. They are said to have been "deprived of all civil govern-"ment" by the Rebellion. The Rebellion at large is spoken of as an exterior force which has done this injury against the people of the State. But is it a fact that these States have been without any civil government during the Rebellion, and before its "organized and armed forces" were overcome? Is it not rather the fact that they were left without civil government only when the Rebellion was put down? If each of these States has thus been without civil government, was this caused by the action of the other States, or the forces of the Rebellion from the other States? Surely the rebellion of each several State cannot be supposed to have been forced upon it by the violence of the others. Each State cannot be considered thus a victim of the rebellion of the others, and again a participant in the Rebel aggression against each of them. If the State has been deprived of republican government by a force from without, it is obvious that the United States would fulfill the constitutional guarantee by suppressing the outside force, and so restoring the autonomy of the State, and to the extent of suppressing that force, the fulfillment of the guarantee would clearly belong the PRESIDENT as Commander-in-Chief.

The PRESIDENT, however, may perhaps be understood to mean that in the course of the Rebellion and war a merely military Government was substituted for the civil Government as it existed at the outbreak of the Rebellion. Or perhaps he agrees with Mr. SUMNER in regarding the entire *personnel* of the State Government as suffering a civil extinction by their failure to take or to keep the oath to support the Constitution of the United States; whereby the State suffered the loss of civil government, as it might had the same persons been removed by a foreign enemy, or by some pestilence, or by some convulsion of nature. But is the guarantee of *republican* government intended to apply to any such accidental vacancy in the civil government of the State? The people of the State remaining, does the guarantee call upon the United States to step in to assist in filling the vacant places? or is the difficulty in the want of a State Constitution under which a State Government may organize? The PRESIDENT appoints a Provisional Governor, whose duty it shall be,

at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering and amending the constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Mississippi to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a Republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence.

If we suppose the State Government to be vacant merely, as by accident, how does the necessity appear for a new State Constitution, which is something above the State Government? There was no necessity for the compromised States to change their State Constitutions when the Rebellion was organized, and the Southern Confederacy declared. We have not heard that in any of them new Constitutions have been adopted. If they have been in any of those States, it is not probable that any provisions incompatible with their former relations to the Union have been introduced. It is difficult to see how the State Constitution has been abrogated by the Rebellion, if we admit the existence of the States.

Though the State Constitution be null and the State Government vacant, still, if the people of the State possess their former political power unimpaired, it would seem that they only need to be allowed to exercise them, in order to enjoy the guarantee, and that any interference is in violalation of such guarantee; especially if the essence of Republican governments be that the people determine their own Constitution and government. It would be a new proposition in our public law, to say that while the State or the people of the State exists, the State Government cannot be organized without the help of the National Government. Our own doctrine is that the people of the United States always existed contemporaneously with the people of the several States; but we hardly think it could be shown from the history of the country that all the State Governments originated in the action of the National Government under the Constitution.

J. C. H.

COLONEL J. W. Thompson, late General Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Northwest, has arrived in Washington from California and Nevada Territory. Colonel Thompson has recently visited the Indian tribes in that section of the country, and reports that they are very peaceable in the former State, but on the Eastern Slope of the Sierra Nevada range of mountains, dividing the State of California from Nevada territory, they are warlike in the extreme, and have destroyed most of the telegraph lines in that section. They are also busily engaged robbing mail-coaches and murdering the innocent whites. The Indians have driven off the miners and settlers from the rich gold mines in the vicinity of Fort Yuma, on the line dividing California from Arizona Territory.

ORDERS OF BATTLE.

RUSSIA.

WE have, in a previous article, treated of orders of battle in general: we now wish to glance over the dispositions made by great European powers in this regard.

We will begin by Russia, which for a long time has been considered a military Colossus, whose real weakness, however, was revealed most clearly in the last struggle with France upon its own soil. In spite of the advantages of the soil, often those of number, sometimes those afforded by its being able to surprise the French troops, it never encountered victory once upon its way.

Nevertheless, at Alma the Russian army had had the choice of positions, and time to occupy them. At Inkermann it had the advantage as to numbers, fought in a fog, and surprised the French troops. Its defeat was so rapid and terrible that the troops of the first line alone took part in the action; and the French artillery had exhausted its canister upon the terrified masses of the Russians before having recourse to its parks. At Tractir the same thing occurred. Profiting by a dense fog, the Russian general launched forth upon the French positions an entire army, whose very existence the enemy was ignorant of, and which had but recently arrived from Caucasus. It came upon the right extremity of the line, guarded by a Piedmontese detachment. The Piedmontese held their ground, and the Russians spread themselves along their right and attacked each of the French positions upon the Tchernaya with great energy. They were repulsed, crushed, and broken up, and at eight o'clock in the morning—or nine o'clock, at the farthest—the battle was won.

Why these identical results? Are the Russian generals less skilled or less brave than the French generals? Certainly not.

The Russian troops are perhaps not equal to those of France; but under many circumstances they have shown great bravery, and it is not there that the secret of their defeat lies.

Let us examine their formations, and we shall perhaps discover it.

To form an exact idea of these formations, it is necessary to state, in two words, of what a Russian *corps d'armés* is composed. It is composed of three divisions of infantry, one division of cavalry, one division of artillery, and one battalion of engineers. The infantry division is composed of four regiments of infantry, forming two brigades. The regiment of infantry comprises three war battalions of 1,200 men each; that is to say, 3,600 men for the regiment, 7,200 for the brigade, and 14,400 for the division.

The cavalry division comprises three brigades of two regiments each. The cavalry regiment is composed of four war squads of 968 men and 657 horses each. The cavalry regiment, then, is 3,872 men strong and 2,628 horses strong; the brigade consists of 7,744 men, and the division of 23,232 men.

The artillery division comprises five brigades, of which three are foot brigades, corresponding to each division of infantry; one of horse, corresponding to the cavalry division; and one park brigade intended for the reserve.

The infantry is formed on two rows. The battalion is composed of four line companies and one company of sharpshooters. When the battalion is deployed, the company of sharpshooters is divided into two platoons and placed in the rear of the platoons on the right and left of the battalion.

The disproportion between the cavalry and infantry is startling. Out of a total effective of 66,432 men, without counting the artillery, the cavalry counts 23,232 men; that is to say, the third instead of the eighth, or even the tenth, which is the usual proportion. It may be remarked, in consequence, that the battalion, which numbers 1,200 men, divides them into five companies; that is to say, at the rate of 240 men to each company—an effective which is too strong, and which renders the company, as well as the battalion, heavy and difficult of motion. In fine, the company of sharpshooters being fractional, it does not act under the direct control of its head.

The battalion is formed into a column in three different manners:—1st. In a column by companies. 2d. In a column for attack. 3d. In a close column. The company column is formed in two different ways—by sections and by platoons. In the first case, the two companies on the right form into a column, by sections, on the right section of the campany, and the two companies of the left upon the sections on the left of the company. The company of sharpshooters is formed into columns by platoons, at fifty paces behind the centre of the battalion.

In the second case, the two central companies are formed into a column by platoons, on two platoons of the centre those of the right on its right platoon, and that of the left on its left platoon. The company of sharpshooters is formed into a column, by sections, in the rear of the wing platoons.

The column for attack is the double column of the French army. The close column is the same as the preceding, reduced to the front of a platoon.

There are two principal orders of battle in the Russian regiments, the concentrated order and the deployed order. The first is made use of when the enemy is far off, and their fire is not feared. The second is used on the field of battle. The concentrated order of advancing men is, properly speaking, an order of march, and is composed of four lines. Each line is composed of a regiment. The fourth regiment form the first line, the third the second line, the first the last line. The Russians, contrary to the practice of other powers, are in the habit of forming with the left at the head. Each battalion is formed in a close column on the centre, with an interval of fifty-two paces between each one. Each line thus formed is spread eighty paces apart, counting from the head of the battalion to that of the battalion marching in its rear.

The companies of sharpshooters are in the rear of their respective battalion. The artillery batteries march in the rear of the infantry; the fourth marches in the rear of the centre of the other three batteries. Each of the artillery flanks is supported by a demi-battalion of sharpshooters. We see in such a formation both good and bad features. The entire artillery, massed under the general's control, is well protected and ready to act, if the space of fifty paces left between the battalions of each regiment from the head to the front rear of the column is sufficient to give passage to the artillery without occasioning trouble or confusion.

The infantry relatively occupies little space, and finds itself massed, like the artillery, under the general's control. But can it deploy rapidly, and can it march a long time in this order? As for fighting, that is not to be thought of.

We have said already, all manœuvres should be war manœuvres, and the disposition which occupies us at this moment, although taken at a distance from the enemy, when it is thought that there is nothing to fear, must nevertheless be adapted to the possibility of an encounter, and the necessity of combat. What would happen in this case? Each battalion formed in a close column on the centre can easily be deployed, but, out of four regiments, only one can instantaneously take part in the combat, and fire; the three others are paralyzed, and obliged to have recourse to a long manœuvre, in order to shelter themselves on the right and on the left, and bear upon the line of battle. We say a long manœuvre, because it must not be lost sight of that each Russian battalion numbers 1,200 men, and each regiment 3,600 men. Now, all those who have manœuvred upon a battle-field will agree with us that to bring 3,600 men, by a single command, to bear upon a given point, to deploy there under the enemy's fire, is not a small matter.

But we will set aside the eventuality of combat, in order to treat solely of marching, for which the concentrated Russian order seems more especially intended. How is it to be supposed, admitting that the soil offers no obstacles, that such a mass, composed of 14,400 men, divided into groups of 1,200 men, upon a space of 284 yards in breadth and 300 in depth, can move without being suffocated by the dust and heat?

We have seen these masses in motion, have heard the blows of the under officers' staffs resound upon these human cattle. We have seen them reach the battle-field after such marches; and our profound conviction is that defeat was the result in a great measure of military dispositions so injudicious as these.

When the Russian general is upon the field of battle, or within reach of the field of battle, he adopts the following order of battle for a division:

On the first line, the sharpshooters of the Third battalion are placed at three hundred yards in advance of their battalion, leaving in the centre a space sufficient for the placing of an artillery-battery.

Three hundred yards behind this line of sharpshooters is the Third battalion of the Fourth regiment, one column by company, leaving between them the space necessary for containing the battery of artillery and for covering two battalions.

The artillery-battery is placed in the centre of the battalion a hundred paces forward of this line, and two hundred paces from the sharpshooters. When the sharpshooters re-enter, the battery recoils up the lines of the battalion.

Three hundred paces in the rear of the Third battalion, the First and Second are placed, in companies, for attacking columns, leaving as the interval for deploying between them, more than one hundred and forty paces for the battery, that is to say, about eight hundred and eighty paces, if we admit that a man occupies about half a yard in the ranks. The Third regiment, which, with the Fourth composes the Second brigade, is placed at fifty paces on the right of the Fourth and in the same order. The Second brigade thus forms the first line.

The Second is formed by the First brigade disposed in the following order:

Each brigade is deployed in the concentrated order, the Second forward of the First, and at six hundred paces from the Second brigade.

The two batteries of the First brigade are in the rear, and are protected upon each flank by a demi-battalion of sharpshooters.

The Russian regulations have the good sense to grant each head of battalion of the first line the right of choosing the place which he sees fit, upon a space of one hundred paces forward or in the rear of the line of battle. The colonel may even authorize a greater distance from the line of battle.

Such are the dispositions which the Russians adopt for fighting, they suggest the following reflections to us:—The idea which seems to have governed the adoption of these dispositions is extreme prudence. It is easy to see that their generals command their serfs, men forced to fight, and whose devotion, bravery and self-reliance must not be too greatly counted upon. Each part of the line is sustained by a reserve equal in number, often double. It is thus that the Third battalion of the first line is sustained by the First and Second massed in its rear. The first line entirely formed of the Second brigades, has the First brigade massed in its rear, as its reserve. The consequence of this disposition is the impossibility of developing more then a sixth of the fires of the division, which, on the whole, has but two out of twelve battalions which are capable of being immediately deployed. This proportion is evidently too small, especially at a period when the fire of the infantry tends to playing a more and more important part in battle. On the contrary, we must admit that when such a mass puts itself in motion and bears upon the line of the enemy already harassed by the fire of the artillery, it has great chances of success, unless the general of the enemy's forces knowing perfectly well that the entire success of such an attack lies with the compact masses of the First brigades, serving as a reserve, does not take his measures for concentrating his artillery against them and demolishing them with cannon.

The Russian regulation seems to have provided for this case, and it is to this idea, according to our mind, that the presence of two batteries in the rear of the First brigades must be attributed. It is evident that, in the preceding hypothesis, they would immediately commence an artillery combat with the enemy's artillery, under shelter of which the masses of infantry would endeavor to advance.

We have seen these tactics used by General LEIPRANDI, but they did not succeed, for the following reason:

The Russian general had seen his first attacks repulsed; he, nevertheless, knew that our positions were not very strongly occupied, and that if he could disgorge by the Tractir Bridge, before the reinforcements arrived from the left of the line, he would take the French army by a back stroke. Success depended then upon a supreme and rapid effort. He massed his infantry in the rear of the bridge, caused it to be protected by a battery of artillery advantageously posted upon a hillock situated in the rear of the infantry, and dashed his troops forward after having opened the fire of this battery upon a battery of the Imperial Guard, the only one, so far as we can remember, that was in position.

If the commander of the French battery had committed the common error of considering his honor engaged in making the enemy's battery cease fire, LEIPRANDI'S movement would have succeeded, his infantry would have disgorged and the French army would have been seriously compromised. But the French commander concentrated his entire fire upon the masses of Russian infantry and left to the *chasseurs à pied*, the care of silencing the Russian battery.

The Russian infantry in vain returned twenty times to the charge; it was hacked to pieces without being able to advance, while the battery lost all its horses and its artillerists *eight times*. We have these facts from the commander of the Russian battery, who was taken prisoner after the affair, and remained the last survivor of his command.

Thus it is that the exclusive use of masses, in a manner as a projectile, at the expense of the deploying of the fire of the musketry, caused the loss of the battle of Tractir. The French lost very few, and the Russians a great many, which is natural, as we were firing into compact masses, and had but little firing to undergo. C.

RECENT FOREIGN MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

OUR recent list of foreign military works is meagre as to number, and contains few publications of importance. Most of the summer issues from German presses are devoted to the everlasting Schleswig-Holstein question, and multifarious bearings on the several States of Germany. Indeed, this department of military literature has grown to such proportions, that the reader is almost inclined to hope for another war, to change the current of German military thought and authorship.

There are some good suggestions in a little pamphlet recently published at Berlin, containing the variations that have been introduced since 1860 in the bayonet drill of Prussia. German soldiers have never been renowned for skill in the handling of this most effective weapon. The last time they came in conflict with the French, in Italy, their inferiority in this respect was apparent, and unusual pains have since been taken to make good this deficiency by improved methods of drill. As a contribution to this desirable end the little work before us has been well received in Germany; but it presents little or nothing that would be valuable to an American military student.

The military position of Belgium is ably discussed in a recent number of the *Journal de l'Armée Belge*. The proportion of soldiers to the civil population of that little State, which has lent an Empress and a brave but unfortunate contingent to Mexico, is one to one hundred and thirty-five,—not an extravagant number, perhaps, when we consider that in France the proportion is one to ninety-five. The condition of the Belgian soldier is described as pleasant and advantageous. He learns the French language, and acquires steady habits, receives good moral and physical discipline. The *Journal* also discusses the situation of the Belgian troops in Mexico, and seeks to refute the suggestion that, in case they should be called upon for service against the United States, it would be necessary to declare them no longer citizens of Belgium, in order to avert a collision between the latter Powers.

The Royal Swedish military journal, published at Stockholm, gives the Swedish view of the occurrences of the Danish war. In the view of this authority, the sudden overthrow of the military power of Denmark, and the loss of her ancient prestige, were owing not so much to the valor and skill of her German adversaries, as to the utter want of preparation, the confusion which reigned in military circles, and the fatal lack of confidence that existed between the people and their king. To the last moment the Danish government trusted in the potency of English friendship and alliance to avert the threatening tide of war, and delayed making the necessary preparations until preparation was no longer possible.

ENEMY'S GOODS FOUND FLOATING AT SEA.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

A NOVEL but quite momentous question in the law of prize has recently been decided, in the case of the United States *vs* seventy-eight bales of cotton, by his honor Judge LOWELL, in the United States Court for the District of Massachusetts. It arose upon the following state of facts:

The United States steamer *Vicksburg*, while cruising under command of Lieutenant-Commander BRAINE, in May, 1864, off the North Carolina coast, upon the "outside blockade," discovered and chased a blockade-runner, the *Georgiana McGaw*, but failed to capture her. Soon after the chase began, cotton was seen floating in and near her wake. On returning, the *Vicksburg* picked the cotton up, and sent seventy-eight bales of it to Boston, which, at Captain BRAINE'S request, were libelled by the Attorney of the United States as prize. As it afterwards became clear, through evidence unnecessary here to state, that this cotton was not, as at first supposed, thrown overboard from the *Georgiana McGaw*, Captain BRAINE, in behalf of his officers and crew, intervened and claimed the cotton for them on the ground that the goods were in fact and in law subject for salvage; that they were not prize, but merely goods derelict at sea; that the whole proceeds ought to be awarded to the officers and crew of the *Vicksburg*, as the finders, since no claimant of the goods appeared; or that, at least, a much larger proportion should be given to them as salvors than they would have as captors.

The case was argued by RICHARD H. DANA, jr., Attorney of the United States, in behalf of the Government, and by WILLIAM G. RUSSELL, Esq., for the officers and crew of the *Vicksburg*, "with," in the words of the Court, "very great "learning and ability."

Judge LOWELL decided that it is not necessary, in order to have goods condemned as prize, that they should be taken by force, nor from hostile possession, and that enemy's property found at sea by any of our cruisers is lawful prize.

The principles of law involved in this decision are of great value, and have a very practical bearing upon a large amount of property. The decision is of the more consequence since, in New York, we understand, it has been customary for the officers of the United States to make no claim for goods so picked up in the blockade, and because the question has not, so far as we are able to learn, ever been adjudicated before by a Court of Prize.

In giving his decision, Judge LOWELL says:—

For the *Vicksburg*, the position is taken, that these goods were simply derelict; and that they were open to the occupancy of any finder, whose rights are the same as in time of peace; that in peace the finder is, by our law, entitled to a reasonable salvage, which, where the property was utterly derelict on the high seas, would ordinarily be one-half; and that he has, besides, a title to the remainder, when the lapse of time or other circumstances show that no owner will appear; and that in this case no owner can ever appear, because the goods, having broken blockade, would not, by our courts, even after the war is over, be restored to a person whose title would be so tainted with illegality.

That the goods were derelict, is evident. But I think they were also prize of war.

The question of prize, or no prize, is essentially a question of titl

Enemy property, or property found so engaged in an unfinished voyage of illicit traffic with the enemy as to be *quasi* hostile, is liable to condemnation; property not in that predicament is not. And these goods are, confessedly, in that predicament, though under which branch of it cannot be known.

But, it is said, in order that goods should be condemned, they must be captured from the enemy, and here was no capture. Sir William Scott is quoted as saying in the Two Friends, 1 Rob. 283: "I know of no other definition of prize goods than that they are goods taken on the high seas, *jure belli*, out of the hands of the enemy." It is sought to be inferred from this remark of an eminent judge, that there must have been a hostile possession at the time of the taking, which possession has been changed by the captors. But it is evident that no such meaning was intended, because in the great majority of all the condemnations pronounced by the court over which this learned judge presided the property came from neutral or friendly possession. Nor can it be maintained that the application of force, actual or constructive, is necessary. In many cases that have passed into judgment the goods were driven within the jurisdiction by stress of weather, or of a hostile pursuit which had ceased, or had been detained by an embargo; and the taking has often been only by the marshal, on his warrant, after due proceedings had in the prize court itself.

It is true there often is a capture; and when that is the case, the title and right are derived through that capture, and it must be such as the laws of wars authorize. And the prize court may well refuse to try the question of prize, when it appears that the captors invoke its aid in favor of a title improperly acquired.

As, if the capture be within neutral territory, and the neutral government require restitution to be made.

So in a remarkable case before Sir William Scott. The Jonge Jacobus, Baumann, 1 Rob. 243, where the officers and crew of a British frigate who had been saved from shipwreck and brought into Yarmouth by a neutral vessel with enemy cargo on board, proceeded against the vessel and cargo as prize, the court very properly refused to examine the question, so far as the vessel was concerned, and intimated that the same rule would have been applied to an enemy vessel, as it clearly ought. But in that very case the learned judge observed that the cargo might properly be condemned; and I suppose it was condemned. This case shows very clearly that no capture is necessary, and that all the court requires is jurisdiction properly obtained, and then its inquiry is into the title. Thus the cargo was thought (though wrongly, as it seems to me on the merits of the question) not to be entitled to the safe conduct which was implied in favor of the ship, and so, though never captured, it was condemned.

After citation of authorities, he continues:—

But, it may be said, in all the instances above given, the taking, whether forcible or not, and whether from hostile possession or not, was, at all events, "*jure belli*;" and here the taking was by right of finding, which would equally exist in time of peace, or in favor of a non-commissioned vessel; as of the barque or brig which did take some cotton without interference by the *Vicksburg*

One answer to this is, that in point of fact these goods were seized and sent home distinctly as prize, and libelled as such by request of the captors. But as these proceedings appear to have been taken under what the captors now consider a misapprehension either of fact or of law, perhaps they ought not to have much weight, as admissions.

In point of law, however, I think, the possession was taken and held *jure belli*, and was a capture. If the hostile or *quasi* hostile owner had, immediately after the taking, demanded the goods, tendering a sufficient salvage, I think the answer would have been, and rightly, that they were held as goods liable to be condemned to the United States, as having been taken on the high seas, *jure belli*. And the merchant vessels, if American (as one of them was), might have lawfully set up the same right; but if neutral, they must have yielded to the demand of the true owner. There seems to me no difficulty in holding the goods to have been both derelict and prize; derelict so as to give a primary right of possession to the finder, and prize to give the sovereign of that finder, if a hostile belligerent as regards the owner, the right to condemn the property as prize.

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If this is not so, the absurdity follows which was urged at the bar, that the crew of a vessel chased by a hostile cruiser have only to abandon her, and if she is taken by another cruiser that did not join in the chase, then, though fully armed for war, she is only derelict and not prize.

It is suggested that if property belonging to one of our citizens had been captured by an enemy and had then been abandoned by him and found by one of our cruisers under circumstances and in the way that these goods were abandoned and found, such finding would not be a recapture, and the finders would not be limited to the statute rate of salvage as for a recapture. This is true. But recapture is a matter of statute, and its meaning is not necessarily the converse of that capture. By definition it denotes a taking from hostile possession. Capture affects the title of the true owner, recapture only the possessory right of the captor. By capture the goods come into the possession of an enemy; but do not become property until condemnation. If abandoned before condemnation, the title of the original owner again attaches, and the finder, if a friend, finds for him, and divests no right of the enemy, for that was wholly possessory and was lost by the abandonment. This is well shown by the case, among many others, the the *Adventure*, 8 Cranch, 221, in which a French captor gave a British prize to an American shipmaster; and our Supreme Court held that the original British owner should have the remaining property after salvage paid; and, war in the meantime having occurred with England, allowed him till peace to make his claim, on the principle of the case of the *Emulous*, above referred to.

But suppose the *Vicksburg*, with this cotton on board, had been taken by the enemy, and carried into one of their ports and before one of their tribunals, supposing them to have had courts and tribunals, would not the captors of the *Vicksburg* have been entitled to salvage from the original owners of the cotton, as upon a recapture, or must they have restored without salvage?

Finally, it is urged that our prize acts regulating the awards of prize money, and prize proceedings generally, speak only of the capture of vessels and their cargoes, and of the relative force of the vessels, giving the captors the whole of the prize, if the latter is of equal or superior force to the captors, and the half if she is of inferior force; but that here is no vessel, and no force, superior or inferior; wherefore, it is concluded, there can be no prize.

But the prize acts do not undertake to define what shall be lawful prize, nor, in general, how the court shall obtain jurisdiction to pass upon that question. They regulate some of the proceedings of the captors and of the courts, and the mode of ascertaining and distributing the prize money. If the property is water borne, it need not be in actual possession, and if it be properly brought within the jurisdiction of the court, it need not be by what would be in the most strict and literal sense a capture. If the takers should not come within the benefits of the prize acts as captors in any particular case, it would be their misfortune, insomuch that they must seek their redress in another tribunal. But that they would eventually be properly compensated, we cannot permit ourselves to doubt. It has been the habit of Congress in all our wars, I believe, to award suitable remuneration to non-commissioned captors, and all others who have performed services of this nature, for which the law has made no effectual provision. I find no such difficulty, however, in this case, because this court has always construed the acts to include all lawful takings by commissioned cruisers, whether any vessel or opposing force were present or not. If the force is not equal or superior, it is taken to have been inferior. And I do not doubt that this is the correct interpretation.

I conclude, therefore, that these goods must be condemned as prize and distributed accordingly, the *Vicksburg* being entitled, as sole captor, to one-half of the proceeds.

He concludes by adverting to certain other points which were fully developed in the argument:

The view which I have taken renders it unnecessary to decide what would be the rights of the finders of this property, regarded simply as derelict in time of peace. But as this was much and ably discussed, I perhaps ought to say that I am not to be understood as conceding that goods which had broken our blockade immediately before the finding could never be claimed by the owners in any of our courts. On the contrary, I think the only safe title for the finders must be sought in the decree of a prize court. And this, perhaps, is fairly implied in what I have already said.

Now is it to be taken for granted that salvors are entitled to the remaining value of the derelict goods (if there be any remainder) after salvage paid. On this point it was strongly urged for the government that the United States have succeeded to the prerogative of the British crown in this matter. And for this position were cited:—

Dane Abr. Tit. 76, Art. 7 § 16.

3 Kent Com. 357.

28 Bags Cotton, 3 Am. Jurist 119.

The last being a decision of Judge Davis, in this district, after a most careful argument at the bar, and which is the only decision that I am aware of upon the point.

On the other hand it was clearly shown to have been the practice in this district in later times, to permit the salvors in such case to take the proceeds remaining in the registry after such a lapse of time as would satisfy the court that no owner would ever appear upon stipulation to return the same upon order of the court, though it does not appear that in either court the point was raised or argued. And a like practice has prevailed in Florida.

See Marvin, Wreck & Salvage, § 131 n.

It is no part of my duty, nor is it my desire to give any opinion upon this point, but merely to call attention to it as one of interest, and worthy of examination in any case which may call for its decision.

THE St. Louis *Republican* says:—"The Government enterprise of establishing a large depot for naval ordnance below Jefferson Barracks is carried out with all practicable speed. The land to be occupied is part of the Military Reservation, and has been conveyed by the Secretary of War to the Navy Department for the purpose for which Captain Babcock and his assistants are now applying it. As soon as the ground is properly marked and levelled for the buildings necessary for the depot, their erection will be commenced. They will compose two large stone powder magazines, each about one hundred and fifty feet by fifty, a structure for general stores two hundred and fifty feet by sixty, and an immense shed, of capacity sufficient to cover eight hundred cannon with their carriages. These will be of all sizes, from the light boat howitzer to the ordnance of greatest calibre now in use on any of our western gunboats. The depot is to remain permanently at the location named, and the cost of establishing it is already provided for in the appropriations for the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy that were voted at the last session of Congress. The *Moose* and two or three other gunboats have arrived since our last notice, and are discharging freights of naval material brought from the abandoned station at Mound City. All the gunboats that are ordered to be sold at Cairo in August will doubtless visit the new station and land their guns and the contents of their magazines."

THE Philadelphia *Press* says: "A vessel has started from Fortress Monroe, having on board the log cabin used by General Grant at his headquarters at City Point. There was a 'fly' in front of the entrance door, designed to afford shade, beneath the rays of the summer sun, at City Point. The outhouses, with the 'quarters,' are surrounded with a picket fence. The cabin is two stories elevation, with an outside chimney on the rear end, for cooking purposes, and another near the port to be used in winter time, to keep the interior as comfortable as possible. It was erected in the real Virginia style of architecture, and, though it does not possess any remarkable beauty, yet it is valuable from its associations. The log cabin is designed as a present to Mr. George H. Stuart, President of the United States Christian Commission. It was thought that perhaps Mr. Stuart would place it on some part of the grounds surrounding his country residence, but the public spirit of this gentleman has prompted him to place it in the care of the corporation of Philadelphia, as a valuable memento of City Point, Virginia, and as an ornament for Fairmount Park. The cabin will probably arrive on Friday or Saturday next."

COMMODORE Roger Perry, of Maryland, has been placed on the retired list of the Navy.

MAJOR-General Lew Wallace has written a long letter to a military friend on the idea of voluntary emigration to Mexico for the purpose of taking up arms in the Liberal cause, in which he declares that to do so would be no infringement of international law, nor would it be prevented by President Johnson. He encourages the measure, on the ground that President Juarez is "fighting our battles," that the neutrality of the United States Government is a recognition of Maximilian, and that the conduct of Napoleon in Mexico is a fraud upon England and Spain, and a violation of the tripartite convention of those Powers with France in 1861. The General goes into a long history of French aggression in Mexico, and strongly urges that now is the time, while the Juarez Government still exists, for Americans to throw their power on its side. He thinks that the fraternization of the North and South will be facilitated by a foreign war. He says:

"Unite the 'Reb' and the 'Fed' once more under the old flag; let them show the French filibuster how they fought each other; above all, give them to win victories at Matamoras and San Luis Potosi; give them to carry the patriot Benito Juarez in triumph back to his ancient City of Mexico, and they will quit talking about Shiloh and Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh and Chickamauga."

THE *Malvern*, side-wheel, 3, is to be the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral WILLIAM RADFORD, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, into which the South Atlantic Squadron has been merged. All the vessels doing duty on the coast line, from Fortress Monroe to Cape Florida, will hereafter form the North Atlantic Squadron. Port Royal will be headquarters. Admiral RADFORD will soon proceed South to inspect the numerous ports added to his charge. He waits necessary repairs, now in progress, to render the *Malvern* fit for sea.

GENERAL J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, accompanied by Major C. J. Helm, rebel agent at Havana, left on the 7th July, in the English mail steamer *Conway*, for St. Thomas and Europe. Before embarking, Major Helm was detained on the wharf by a Southerner, for the sum of $500 due said Southerner, and the Major was obliged to give bonds and leave an agent to satisfy the party. The *Conway* left at 6 P. M., having waited an hour over her time, thus giving Helm an opportunity to get away.

ITALY now possesses a fleet of 98 vessels, 74 of which are ships of the line and 24 are transports. The ships of war consist of 18 iron-clads, 21 screw steamers, 25 paddle-wheel steamers and 10 sailing vessels. The nominal power of the engines in the war steamers is 23,140 horses; they reckon 1,260 cannon and 20,383 men. In the transport service the engines are of 4,350 horse-power, and the ships are provided with 43 cannon, and manned by 1,882 seamen.

THE Court-Martial in the case of Mr. B. S. Osbon, having found him not guilty of the charges preferred against him, and the sentence having been approved, he is again at liberty after his long confinement, and has resumed his connection with the Press, in the capacity of naval reporter. Mr. Osbon has opened an office at No. 132 Nassau street, New York, and his post-office address is Box 6,707.

ON Saturday, the 22d instant, at 9 o'clock in the morning, has been fixed upon as the time for launching the enormous iron-clad *Dunderberg*, the largest ever built in this country. A favorable opportunity is now afforded to view, not only the general plan, but the original and very peculiar model of this vessel.

THE United States Sanitary Commission has recently enlarged its "Free Army and Navy Claim Agency," by the establishment of branch agencies in most of the principal cities of the country, where all claims in behalf of deceased soldiers and the widows and children of deceased soldiers are adjusted without cost to the claimant.

MAJOR-General Wesley Merritt is announced by Major-General Sheridan as Chief of Cavalry for the Military Division of the South West.

THE *Pawnee*, screw, 15, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, lying near Washington, received a visit from the President on the 11th. The customary honors were paid him. The President's salute was fired. The Marine band played a national air. The yards were manned, and all the ceremonies of a man-of-war were performed. The President then inspected the ship, and the sailors went through their evolutions with the guns. The President was accompanied by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster-General, the Attorney-General, and Hon. Preston King; Mr. Gooding, Marshal of the District of Columbia; Admiral Smith, Captain Drayton, Paymaster Bridge; General Muzzy, the President's Secretary; William Faxon, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Navy Department; Colonel Forney, and a number of other gentlemen, together with ladies. An elegant entertainment was given by the Admiral, after which the party re-embarked and took a short turn down the river, receiving salutes from the *Don*, the flag ship of the Potomac flotilla, and several vessels of the squadron. Admiral Dahlgren will now strike his flag, and the *Pawnee* will sail for Portsmouth, N. H., and go out of commission.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

REORGANIZATION OF THE MEDICAL STAFF.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Although much has been written on the subject of the reörganization of the Line of the Regular Army, little or nothing has been proposed for the reörganization of the General Staff, and particularly nothing for the reörganization of the Medical Staff. The writer is a medical officer, and is naturally more interested in the corps to which he belongs, and he asks for a place and hearing for his views on this subject, whether worth much or little.

The Medical Staff must shortly undergo reörganization, for as at present constituted, it is badly organized, unduly favors some of its members, treats others with injustice, is too small in point of numbers, and affords too little chance for advancement to its younger members to obtain and *keep* undoubted talent. In corroboration of this last statement, it may be mentioned, that, during the past year the Medical corps of the Regular Army has lost by resignation eight or ten of its most promising members, mostly young assistant surgeons, and in consequence of the hopelessness of advancement. It must be remembered that there is always room in the profession of medicine in civil life, even in the most crowded populations, for undoubted talent, and to secure undoubted talent for the Medical Staff inducements as great as those held out by first-class positions in civil practice must be offered as a reward, and stimulus to exertion, and encouragement to remain in the corps. Before the war this encouragement was held out. The rank of Medical officers, it is true, was nothing remarkable, but the pay was good and the members of the corps could live on it and save something besides for the benefit of their families. The pay at present is not one-half as good as it was before the war. It is actually smaller in amount and relatively much smaller as compared with mercantile values. The plan of rewarding by brevet is a great humbug. What would a doctor in civil practice think, if, after twenty-five years of arduous professional labor, he should, at the end of that time, find himself as poor as when he started in life, but with an honorary testimonial carefully engrossed on fine parchment from his patrons and patients to the effect that he had their love and respect, and was worthy of general confidence? Would it not be a hard case? But this is what is asked of Medical officers in the Regular Army. This fact is worthy the most careful consideration of every young man proposing to enter the Medical Staff of the Army. The best inducements to offer to the younger members of the Medical corps, are the increase in rank and numbers of the higher officers of the Medical Department, and to make the younger members feel, by abolishing the abuse of selection, and substituting that of seniority to promotion, that political influence will not avail them in the least, while at the same time by industry, fidelity, and perseverance, they may each and all attain with perfect certainty a position equal to that which civil life would afford them.

Again, the total number of Medical officers must be increased considerably. There are many Volunteer Surgeons whom it is policy to retain and to commission in the Regular Medical Staff. Under present circumstances these officers would be obliged, after passing an examination, to enter at the bottom of the list of assistant surgeons. This, of course, they would not do. It would on the other hand be unfair to the Medical officers at present comprising the corps to crowd these Volunteer officers among them indiscriminately, and without careful examination. Legislation is necessary to meet all these circumstances. It is proposed in the first place to restore every member of the Medical Department of the Regular Army, as at present constituted, to that position on the official Army list, which corresponds to his length of service in the Regular Army, those appointed from the Volunteers to take their places again in the Volunteer list according to length of service, then from the list of Medical officers of the Regular Army take the senior officer, and of him make a Surgeon-General, to have the rank and pay of Brigadier-General, and of the second officer on the list make an Inspector-General, to have the rank and pay of Colonel of Cavalry, and of the third officer on the list make an Ambulance-General, to have the rank and pay of Colonel of Cavalry. Take the next officer on the list and make a Purveyor-General, with the rank and pay of Colonel of Cavalry, but to be out of the line of further promotion. Take the best Medical storekeeper or the Medical officer of the Regular Volunteer Army who shall pass the best examination in pharmacy and knowledge of drugs, and is best fitted for the position by his acquaintance with forms and papers and method of conducting business, knowledge of markets, etc., and make of him a Deputy Purveyor-General, to have the rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry. The Purveyor-General and the Deputy Purveyor-General to be charged under the Surgeon-General with providing supplies for the Medical Department and with the supervision of all accounts of all medical purveyors and officers having supplies in charge. These officers to give suitable bonds. The Deputy Purveyor-General to be Purveyor-General on the death of the incumbent. When vacancies occur in the first three of these offices, the vacancy to be filled by appointment from the next office on the list below. For instance, on the death of the Surgeon-General the Inspector-General to be Surgeon-General, and the Ambulance-General to be appointed Inspector-General, and the oldest surgeon on the list to be appointed Ambulance-General. These five executive officers to retain their service rations, the Surgeon-General to be the head of the Medical Department, the Inspector-General to have charge under the Surgeon-General of all that relates to the health of troops and to be provided with assistants from among the "senior" and "junior" surgeons (presently to be mentioned). The Ambulance-General, under the Surgeon-General, to have charge of all that relates to succoring the wounded and sick, and to be the immediate adviser on medical subjects of the actual commanding general. After the appointment of these Medical officers as above, create the offices of seventy-five "senior surgeons," and appoint the senior fifty of the officers remaining on the medical list of the Regular Army to these offices, and take twenty-five of those officers of Volunteers who shall pass the best examination, and add them according to their length of service or date of previous commission, to the list of senior surgeons, making the number of senior surgeons seventy-five. These officers to have the rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonels of Cavalry. From their number in war these members may be detailed to be "Deputy Surgeon-Generals," to have the rank and pay of Brigadier-General. In peace one only may be detailed, to have the rank and pay of Colonel of Cavalry. All Medical Directors of Armies and of Geographic Military Divisions to be appointed from their number; and to have temporarily the rank and pay of Colonel of Cavalry. These details to be made from the Surgeon-General's office. Medical Directors of Army corps and of Military Geographical Departments to be made invariably from among those "senior surgeons" who may be on duty in the Army or Military Division in which the Army corps to which they are appointed is on duty, or the Department where they are stationed, is situated. These details to be made by the Medical Director of the Army or Division, and to confer no higher rank and pay than that of Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry. Medical Inspectors are to be detailed in part from the "senior surgeons" by the Surgeon-General, and are to be under the immediate orders of the Medical Inspector-General. They have the rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonels. Vacancies among the Senior Surgeons to be filled by seniority from the Junior Surgeons.

The thirty officers on the list of Regular Army medical officers coming next after those appointed "senior surgeons," together with thirty of the Volunteer surgeons who pass the best examination, and come next after by rate of previous commission or length of service. The twenty-five Volunteer surgeons appointed "senior surgeons," together making sixty officers to be called "junior surgeons," to have the rank and pay of Majors of Cavalry, to be eligible to the position of Medical Inspector, and when so detailed to have the rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry, to be eligible to the position of Medical Directors of army corps or geographical departments only where there are no "senior surgeons" present liable to be so detailed. Vacancies among the "junior surgeons" to be filled by seniority from the "senior assistant surgeons," the grade next below. No senior assistant surgeon to be appointed "junior surgeon" until examined and found qualified. The fifty officers on the list ranking next after those appointed "junior surgeons," and twenty-five of the assistant surgeons of Volunteers who pass the best examination, to constitute seventy-five "senior assistant surgeons," and to bear rank according to the dates of their previous commission or length of service, to have the rank and pay of Captains of Cavalry, to be promoted "junior surgeons" after five years in peace or four years in time of war continuous service as "senior assistant surgeons" after passing the examination. Vacancies to be filled by seniority from the grade below. The remaining commissioned officers on the list to be called "junior assistant surgeons," to have the rank and pay of Lieutenant of Cavalry, to be promoted "junior assistant surgeons," after in peace five years, in war four years, continuous service as medical officers. Vacancies to be filled when possible from among the hospital stewards, otherwise from civic life after a most searching examination, and no one concerning whom there is the least doubt to be admitted.

The whole number of "junior surgeons," "senior assistant surgeons" and "junior assistant surgeons" not to exceed one hundred and seventy, which, together with seventy-five "senior surgeons" and five chief executive officers, will make the total commissioned of the Medical Department two hundred and fifty.

This would give, supposing that the Regular Army is increased to fifty thousand men (and we think that this will be about the number in two years), one Medical officer to every two hundred men, which would be sufficient, in view of the fact that hereafter our Army will probably be kept together by regiments instead of by companies, as heretofore. All the officers of the Medical Department should retain their service rations.

The rank of the hospital steward should be raised to that of cadet; they should be subjected to a most vigorous examination, their pay should be at least forty dollars per month, and besides they should have the rations and clothing of a soldier, and be furnished with a servant when necessary. They should be allowed and induced to enter the list of junior assistant surgeons after two years service as hospital steward, and to this end the two years should be allowed to count in counting their time for promotion from "junior" to "senior assistant surgeon."

In the opinion of the writer, the plan of promotion by selection should be entirely abandoned in all the staff corps, from the highest to the lowest officer, and the rule of seniority returned to. Under the present plan of selection, the officer selected is but too apt to become the tool of the party or person who obtained for him his place; a double injustice is done to the best qualified members in the first place in not selecting the most worthy, and secondly, not selecting the most worthy is a tacit assertion of his inferiority, thus adding insult to injustice. The most worthy, it is true, may be selected, but he is selected not for his worth, but because he has influence. The writer is confident that the members of the general staff are opposed to promotion by selection, believing it to impair *esprit de corps*, and to be subversive of honest effort in the discharge of duty. H.

THE NEW ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your issue of the 24th June, appears an article on "the New Army," in which your correspondent suggests that "each State furnish on requisition from the "President, pro rata, *its militia* to be kept in service *three* "*months* and then returned, and others substituted." I should think the experience the Government has already had with troops for *short* terms was a sufficient bar to this plan, even if it had not long since been proven that citizens do not make good soldiers in so short a term. Besides, as stated by your correspondent N, in the same number, there are a sufficiency of returned volunteers who have become imbued with a love for the life of a soldier during their three or four years service, who would *from choice* fill up the Regular Army, and who are already *good soldiers*, to avoid the necessity of resorting to any other means. Besides, in our "New Army" we want soldiers who already know their business, and not *the material to make soldiers out of*, which is all that we would get by the plan for each State to furnish its militia for a few months—and the same "cementing "effect" spoken of by your correspondent would thus be produced, as this plan would draw recruits from *every* State, not from the "Loyal States" alone, and would thus have a tendency to cement the States of the whole Union more firmly than ever heretofore; for no bonds of brotherhood are stronger than those resulting from serving under a common flag and for a common cause. W.

NEWARK, N. J., July 7, 1865.

THE CLOTHING ALLOWANCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Allow me to ask through your columns for some authentic opinion with regard to the money value of clothing or allowance per year to Volunteers? The difficulty seems to be this:—By General Orders No. 2, dated War Department, Adjutant's-General's Office, Washington, January 7, 1865, "the allowance to Volunteer troops is at the "rate of $42 per annum." By act of Congress, passed March 8th, 1865, the allowance is made for Volunteers the same as for Regulars, which differs according to the year of service.

Now, according to the revised United States Army Regulations, 1863, paragraph 1,157, "the money value of the "clothing will be ascertained annually, and announced in "orders from the War Department." Is the act of Congress, alluded to, in force until paragraph 1,157 has been again complied with for this year? Is this act of Congress at all in force since paragraph 1,157 has been complied with for the current year?

Again, if this act of Congress is actually in force notwithstanding the want of orders from the War Department confirmatory thereto, then what will be the allowance to Volunteers who have been in the service as such one, two or three years? The allowance for each year of the five years to the Regular varies according to the number of the year. The veterans in the Volunteer force (HANCOCK'S, &c.) are all in the third or fourth year of their service as Volunteers. Will their allowance be the same as for the Regulars for the third or fourth year? If a Volunteer is in the service for *one* year *only* instead of for five as in the Regular service, will the allowance be to him as for the *first* year? Or will the average for the five years be taken?

CAMP STONEMAN, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1865.

THE STANDING ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In discussing the various National questions which have sprung up from the new condition of National affairs, incident to the close of the war, it has been evident that one of the most important relates to the Standing Army. It is now clear that the country is to maintain a very large body of regular troops, one hundred thousand at least. These troops will probably be recruited by the Federal Government, paid by that Government, and made responsible to it alone. It will be commanded by officers appointed and commissioned by the PRESIDENT, and dependent on his sole will and favor. With the species of conglomerate Army which we employed in quelling the Southern insurrection, there was abundant opportunity for the exercise of despotic power, and for carrying matters with a high hand. How far the opportunity was seized this is not the time, nor the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL the place, to discuss. But if such things were possible with a conglomerate Army of Volunteers and State Militia, what might not be done with a homogeneous Army, a hundred thousand strong?

Of course, we need only speak of the Army, in asking such a question. The fact that the Navy cannot be so easily employed against the liberties of the country has always been reason sufficient for recruiting and maintaining it under the auspices of the central Government alone, and making it responsible solely to that Government. The whole Naval Department may well be under the joint control of the PRESIDENT and Cabinet. Ships cannot traverse the land, and it would be a hard matter to collect and land crews enough to overawe public sentiment, to influence elections, or to materially sway them by votes or force. The contrary is the case with the Army. And in the latter there is an element of danger, if the States have no influence or control over the great Army about to be collected.

It is not intended to start a bugbear on this subject. But the danger, the mode of combatting it, and the true position of the whole case, were stated even before we of this generation were born, by the earlier writers upon American National polity.

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The tactics prescribed for Light Artillery require that in the formation "in battery" the horses face to the front. While suggesting an alteration in this particular, I desire, through your columns, to call the attention of Artillery and Army officers generally to some of the disadvantages inseparable from this manœuvre.

First.—The flanks of the horses are exposed to the enemy twice, presenting twice an object to the enemy's fire equal to the entire front of the battery, and every shot fired at the battery would be apt to tell.

Second.—Should the battery be compelled to fall back before an attacking enemy, the necessary wheeling about of the limbers would blockade the intervals a third time with men, horses, etc., a circumstance the enemy would not fail to take advantage of. Besides, the cannoniers remain unemployed while the limbers are being wheeled about, and exposed to the enemy's fire. Now, it is a well-known and generally admitted fact that the best troops are apt to become demoralized if exposed to an enemy's fire while unemployed, and the drivers becoming excited, it is more difficult to limber up the piece, while a single horse killed

at such a critical moment would probably cause the loss of the piece.

Third.—This mode of coming into action has caused the loss of a great many horses (and as a consequence a number of guns) in almost every engagement in which our troops were compelled to fall back.

Now, I suggest that the tactics for Light Artillery be so amended that in the formation "in battery" the horses should face to the "rear," which would offer the following advantages:

First.—The flanks of the horses are only once exposed to the enemy's fire, and that when the battery first takes position: a well drilled battery can execute this so rapidly that the enemy could hardly fire a single effective shot, far less obtain correct range, before the intervals would be clear of horses and limbers, and the latter be in position.

Second.—Should the battery be compelled to fall back, the pieces would simply be brought to the rear by hand, and readily limbered up, without blockading the intervals or exposing the cannoniers a single instant without employment to the enemy's fire.

I followed this plan while in command of a battery myself, and induced several other battery commanders to follow my example; and neither myself nor the others who adopted this plan have ever lost a piece of artillery in numerous engagements.

The advantage of the change suggested cannot, I believe, fail to strike every artillery officer.

MISSISSIPPI.

ARTILLERY ANTIQUITIES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I notice in your journal of 1st inst., page 707, under its "Foreign Items," an article in reference to an alleged "new invention," called the "Parsons gun," with *iron breech tubes.*

As this system of breech tubes in Artillery was well known to the Venetians and Turks, *at least two centuries ago*, permit me to hand you a copy of an article upon the subject, which in July, 1861, appeared in the Boston *Post*, which perhaps will convince all "military men," that the "Parsons gun" is neither a "new idea," nor a new invention, and which perhaps may be worth republishing by you.

A copy of my article on the day it appeared in the Boston *Post*, I sent to the War Department, and I was afterwards informed by Mr. ALGER, the renowned ordnance manufacturer of this city, that it so far met the views of the Department, as to induce the Secretary of War to import one of these Turkish iron breech guns, which I am of opinion is in the Navy Yard at Washington.

I remain, &c.

GEORGE MOUNTFORT,
Late United States Consul for Candia.

BOSTON, July 6, 1865.

To the Editors of the Boston Post:

GENTLEMEN:—In reference to your notice of "the manufacture of ordnance in Talladega, Alabama, by coiling iron "wire around a cylinder of wrought-iron, until the required "size and shape are obtained, and then immersing the whole "in melted brass," I have to inform you that during my eight years official residence at the Island of Candia, I frequently noticed on the Turkish Castle at the port of Canea, some Venetian artillery of a peculiar construction; which guns evidently were manufactured over two hundred years ago, and captured by the Turks in the surrender of that port in 1645. Two of aforesaid pieces of artillery are of beautiful workmanship, and the renowned "winged lion" of Venice in *bas relief*, emblazoned on the crown of each, and I should judge the length of each piece to be at least eight feet. The muzzles or bores of these guns, to the depth of a foot or eighteen inches are what may be called rifled, although not similar to the present spiral mode; but in fine elongated ridges. From a close inspection of these guns, it appeared that when they were manufactured, a strong wrought-iron chamber or breech, ready bored with outside flanges or ears, was first prepared, which iron chamber being properly adjusted in a mould, the brass was then cast to its full length, consequently including and completely covering aforesaid "iron breech," to which it was not only firmly secured by its consequent metallic adhesion; but by aforesaid flanges or ears, the ends of which appeared through the brass casting to the exterior of the gun, where they were filed smooth to its surface. I was informed by the Turkish officers that when these guns were loaded with *balls*, the latter were wrapped in twine and closely rammed, the range of which balls was comparatively for four pounds weight each, very great. I was told also that a chamber or breech of this wrought-iron character most successfully withstood the shock of a charge of powder which instantly would demolish similarly proportioned guns made entirely of brass or cast-iron.

On this Turkish castle at Canea, were also some ancient and beautiful pieces of brass ordnance, of Venetian and Turkish manufacture, of stupendous dimensions, the smooth bore or calibre of which were designed for the discharge of solid marble shot. Each of these guns is at least ten feet in length, and their marble shot each weigh 150 pounds. The body or chase of these guns is comparatively very thin; but from their chambers or breeches being made of wrought-iron, similar in construction to the smaller pieces already described, they are enabled to withstand the shock of a large charge of powder, and with their ponderous marble shot do terrible execution upon any hostile vessel of war they may encounter.

Although this ancient Venetian mode of manufacturing artillery may long since have exploded, yet still in my opinion, it is not only far more preferable to the wire artillery at Talladega, referred to in your paper of yesterday; but actually worthy the serious attention and experimental proof of our renowned American ordnance manufacturers,

Yours, &c., G. M.

BOSTON, July 17, 1861.

ATTORNEY-General Speed has written a letter to Governor Holden, of North Carolina, that paroled Confederate soldiers, who are not excluded because of some other exception in the proclamation of the President, should be allowed to take the benefit of the amnesty and vote.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

PAYMASTER-General Brice has been made Major-General by brevet for faithful service.

MAJOR-General Sickles has returned to Washington from his South American mission.

BRIGADIER-General Chapman, late of General Sheridan's Army, has been brevetted a Major-General.

MAJOR-General Joseph Hooker arrived at the Astor House, New York, on Tuesday.

MAJOR-General Charles Devens has been assigned to the command of one of the military districts of Virginia, with his headquarters at Fredericksburgh.

MAJOR-General R. S. Foster has resumed command, on his return from the court for the trial of the conspirators, of the First division of the Twenty-fourth Army corps.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel B. Alexander, Major of United States Engineers, has received three brevets in the Regular Army, viz: Lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general.

ASSISTANT Surgeon Erastus W. Mills, United States Volunteers, and Chaplain William L. Mather have been honorably mustered out of service.

HOSPITAL Steward J. W. C. Walker, United States Army, has been ordered to duty in the office of the Surgeon General.

THE statement that Major-General Hurlburt is to be tried for malfeasance in office, while commanding the Department of the Gulf, is denied.

MAJOR-General Terry is about to receive $25,000 in seven-thirties from his Connecticut friends, and the degree of LL. D. from Union College.

MAJOR Daniel McPhail, Paymaster of the Department of West Virginia, was wounded, and Captain List killed, at Wheeling on Thursday night, last week, by the provost guard firing on escaped prisoner.

MAJOR-General Washburne has been put in command of forty-five of the lower counties of Georgia. His district extends entirely across the State. Garrisons are to be posted in all the principal towns.

ORDERS have been promulgated from the War Department to consolidate all batteries of field artillery in the Department of Washington, with a view to the formation of a camp near the city, under the command of Major-General Hunt.

MAJOR-General Edward McCook was the guest of the city of Philadelphia on the Fourth of July. He was handsomely entertained at the Union League House on Monday evening, and enthusiastically received at the League celebration in the Academy of Music.

COLONEL D. Wickersham, of the Tenth Illinois cavalry, has been assigned to duty with the third regiment of Hancock's corps. Orders have been issued which will make General Hancock's headquarters in Baltimore, and his command will relieve the troops now on duty in that region.

CAPTAIN E. G. Hoffman, One hundred and sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, has been assigned to duty as Chief of Military Police, of Charleston, S. C. First Lieutenant G. F. Linquist, One hundred and sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, has been assigned to duty as Inspector of the Poor, in the same city.

COLONEL Burnett, a Government prosecutor in the assassination trial, accompanied by Colonel Treat, Commissary-General of General Schofield's corps, and Colonel Cox, Adjutant-General of the Twenty-third Army corps, arrived in New York on Thursday of last week, on their way to the West on furlough.

CAPTAIN Henry E. Alvord, of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, has been assigned to do duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, as Superintendent of a district in Virginia, comprising eleven counties lying between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers, and east of the Blue Ridge, and is at present on a tour of inspection through that region.

MAJOR-General B. H. Grierson, commanding the cavalry forces of the Department of the Gulf, has placed Colonel G. M. L. Johnson, Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, in command of all cavalry at Columbus and Macon, Miss., and the district commander has placed him in command of the sub-district of Northeast Mississippi.

PROFESSOR D. H. Mahan, LL. D., of the Corps of Instruction at the United States Military Academy, West Point, has arrived in Richmond, and is a guest of Major-General A. H. Terry, commanding department, at the Jeff. Davis mansion. Professor Mahan is under orders from the War Department to inspect the fortifications around Richmond. The vacation at West Point will be consumed in this duty.

MAJOR-General Curtis has been assigned to the command of one of the military districts of Virginia, with his headquarters at Lynchburgh. General Curtis is accompanied by Brigadier-General D. A. Nevin. General Gregg, now in command there, to be assigned command of the cavalry. Brigadier-General J. R. Hawley of the Seventh Connecticut, General Terry's old command, and more recently of the First Division, Twenty-fourth Army corps, assumes charge of General Curtis's vacated position.

AN order has been issued by Brevet-Brigadier General O. S. Maury, who has been assigned to the sub-district of Norfolk, declaring the city of Norfolk under martial law. The municipal police have been withdrawn, and Captain Hoffman, of Company B, Thirteenth New York Artillery, placed in charge of 150 soldiers and officers, to perform police duty. Citizens, without regard to color, are strictly forbidden carrying firearms or deadly weapons of any kind in the streets of Norfolk.

PHINEAS J. Horwitz, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the Department of the Navy, John A. Bolles, of Massachusetts, Solicitor and Naval Judge-Advocate-General. Dr. Horwitz has for several years been Assistant to the Medical Bureau, is thoroughly conversant with its duties, is a gentleman of fine ability in his profession. Major Bolles has for some time past been on the staff of Major-General Dix, as Judge-Advocate, and prior to the war was a prominent member of the Suffolk bar.

BRIGADIER-General P. Slough, United States Volunteers, has been relieved from duty at Alexandria, Va., the office of Military Governor of that place abolished, and Brevet Brigadier-General H. H. Wells, Provost-Marshal-General Defences South of the Potomac, charged with the preservation of good order, under the direction of the District Commander. Captain R. C. Gale, Assistant Adjutant General Volunteers, and Captain T. K. Church, Assistant Quartermaster, are ordered to proceed to their respective homes, and thence report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army. General Slough has been ordered to report to the commanding officer at Denver City, Colorado Territory, for assignment to duty.

BY order of Major-General Thomas, the forts about Nashville, have been named after soldiers of the Western Army, who have died in the field, or by disease, as follows: Brigadier-General Daniel McCook, who died from the effects of a wound received upon the enemy's parapet, in the assault upon the Rebel works at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864. Major-General C. G. Harker, who was killed in the assault upon the enemy's works at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864. General St. Clair Morton, United States Volunteers, (and Major United States Engineers,) former Chief Engineer of the Department of the Cumberland, who was killed near Petersburgh, Virginia, June 17, 1864, in the assault upon the enemy by Wilcox's division, which he was accompanying. Brigadier-General J. W. Sill, United States Volunteers, who was killed at the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862. Lieutenant-Colonel Julius P. Garesche, Assistant-Adjutant-General United States Army, Assistant-Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding the Department of the Cumberland; killed at the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862. Wm. L. Whipple, First-Lieutenant in the First Michigan Infantry during the war with Mexico, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-first regiment Michigan Infantry, of the present war. He died at Nashville, Tenn., October 16, 1862, from disease caused by exposure in the camp. Colonel G. W. Dobb, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, who was killed on the evening of April 2, 1865, in the assault upon the Rebel works at Selma, Alabama. Major B. C. G. Reed, One hundred and seventy-fourth regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who was killed in the battle on the Wilkinson turnpike, near Murfreesboro', Tenn., December 7, 1864. Brigadier-General E. W. Kirk, United States Volunteers, who died at Chicago, Illinois, from wounds received at the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862.

THE following has been adopted as the badge for the officers and men of the Army of the Cumberland, now about to be disbanded:

1. Star—five-pointed. Suspended, point upward. Frosted, gold or silver, with polished edge one-twenty-fourth of an inch wide. Point of star blunt, or very slightly rounded. Radius of circle of outer points nine-tenths of an inch, of inner points four-and-a-half-tenths of an inch.

2. Triangle—In centre of star, point upward. Frosted, gold or silver, with polished edge one-twenty-fourth of an inch wide, elevated above the star one-thirty-second of an inch, or engraved, if wearer chooses. Triangle of such size as to leave space around it in frosted part of the star.

3. Acorn—In centre of triangle, polished, gold or silver, with frosted cap and polished stem *in alto relievo*, or engraved. Acorn of such size as to leave space around it in frosted part of triangle. Enameled, natural color, if the wearer chooses.

4. Ribbon Silk—Red, white and blue, three-quarters of an inch wide, one and one-fourth inches long.

5. Pin—Concave, oval, five-tenths of an inch long, one-quarter of an inch wide. Frosted, gold or silver, with polished edge raised. Laurel wreath surrounding oval, which is supported on both sides by pillars. Oval one-sixteenth of an inch above wreath, with "Army of the Cumberland" engraved therein. Entire oval between pillars, three-fourths of an inch long.

UPON the recommendation of the chief mustering officer, the following appointments and assignments of Commissaries and Assistant Commissaries of Musters, Department of the Gulf, are announced, subject to the approval of the War Department:—

APPOINTMENTS.—Captain Joseph W. Chamberlain, Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery (Heavy), A. C. M., to be Assistant Mustering Officer; Captain A. H. McDonald, Twenty-sixth Indiana Veteran Volunteers, A. C. M., to be Commissary; Captain Wm. M. Robinson, Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery (Heavy), A. C. M., to be Commissary; First Lieutenant Geo. W. Richardson, Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, A. C. M., to be Commissary; Captain J. H. Landers, Eighth New Hampshire Infantry Volunteers, to be Assistant Commissary.

ASSIGNMENTS—*District of Louisiana.*—Captain A. H. McDonald, Twenty-sixth Indiana Veteran Volunteers, Commissary; Captain Charles E. Farrand, Eleventh Infantry U. S. Army, Assistant Commissary and Mustering and Disbursing Officer; Captain Arthur McAllister, Tenth U. S Colored Artillery (Heavy), Assistant Commissary; Captain E. L. Hawk, One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Infantry Volunteers, Assistant Commissary; First Lieutenant H. L. Mitchell, First New Orleans Infantry Volunteers, Assistant Commissary; First Lieutenant Wm. H. Gladwin, First Texas Cavalry Volunteers, Assistant Commissary. *District of Mississippi.*—First Lieutenant Geo. W. Richardson, Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Commissary; Captain G. W. Eyestone, Forty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, Assistant Commissary; Captain J. H. Landers, Eight New Hampshire Infantry Volunteers, Assistant Commissary. *District of Alabama.*—Brevet Captain Fred. Van Vliet, Third Cavalry U. S. Army, Commissary; First Lieutenant S. A. L. Law, Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Assistant Commissary; First Lieutenant E. H. Hosner, Eighty-first U. S. Colored Infantry, Assistant Commissary; Second Lieutenant Charles B. Rohan, Eighty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, Assistant Commissary. *District of Florida.*—Captain Wm. M. Robinson, Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery (Heavy), Commissary.

THE War Department has ordered that the assignment of medical officers as Medical Directors, Assistant Medical Directors, and Acting Medical Inspectors of Armies, Army corps, and divisions, be discontinued. Medical Directors will hereafter be assigned to the headquarters of Military and Geographical Departments only, and by order of the Secretary of War. No increase of rank, pay, or emoluments pertain to such assignments.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. CHURCH.

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The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1865.

DOES BRITANNIA RULE THE WAVES?

AN interesting discussion upon the iron-clad question is now going on in England, of which we publish the documentary accounts elsewhere. It seems to be a triangular affair, in which the parties are the Admiralty, Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, and Captain COWPER COLES. The Admiralty are well known as a collection of gentlemen whose career has proved a cogent argument, *a posteriori*, against the once-mooted plan of establishing an Admiralty Board in our own country. Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG is the well-known inventor of the gun composed of coils, which the British Government have abandoned. His name is still connected with a fine gun—an inner steel tube, with external coils—which Mr. ANDERSON makes very beautifully at the Government works. In this respect, Sir WILLIAM has enjoyed a singularly analogous piece of good fortune with the third party in the present controversy, Captain COLES, who also, after having had his iron cupolas set aside as impracticable for heavy ordnance, finds (partly, perhaps, by dint of industrious letter-writing) his name still connected with a system of iron-clads which is likely to be adopted in the naval warfare of the future. Captain COLES also plays the of neglected inventor, and as such joins issue with the Admiralty on its refusal to adopt his cupola vessels. Such being the *dramatis personæ*, let us see what each has to say.

The discussion, as the documents show, is provoked by recent experiments with the *Hercules* target, of which we give a description elsewhere. The result of these experiments has set the English iron-clad world in a *furore*, and given a new impetus to a controversy always interesting. Amongst other effects, the experiments have brought out Captain COWPER COLES, who wrote a letter defending the Monitor system of iron-clads to the London *Times*. Our impression is that the Captain has not appeared hitherto in print with anything of importance, since his letter upon the bombardment and storming of Fort Fisher. It will be remembered that, on the former occasion, he showed the British public how the Fort Fisher experience had demonstrated the remarkable excellence of the Monitors, and their undoubted superiority over other iron ships of war. This fact, to be sure, had long previously been well understood in America. But we believe the 15-inch gun, though already fatal to sundry *Tennessees* and *Atlantas*, had not, up to that time, been able to get a shot through the armored skull of JOHN BULL. And, indeed, we are inclined to believe that Captain COLES himself must date his conversion to faith in the Monitor iron-clad somewhere about the Fort Fisher period; as several months only anterior, and certainly after the sharp affair of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, and even after the Monitors of the *Passaic* class were launched, he published an elaborate pamphlet to show that, of necessity, the Monitors were worthless. This proposition he illustrated by diagrams and drawings. He has now kindly volunteered to teach the British Admiralty what experience has taught him with respect to the American Monitors; and, though we can hardly help condoling with him upon the task he has undertaken, considering the pupils he has to instruct, we welcome him as a neophyte of the American Monitor persuasion. If he succeeds in his task, he may try his hand on penetrating the *Hercules* target.

Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG's letter on the late practice at Shoeburyness seems to be a confession that the defensive has beaten the offensive, at last, and that the target has resisted the gun. But whatever is to be thought in future of the power of his gun, nothing has been by these experiments detracted from its marked excellence and beauty of finish. The specimens captured by us from the Rebels, to whom they were kindly furnished by Sir WILLIAM, and now on exhibition at Washington, will fully bear out this tribute to their handsome workmanship, however little they may increase any American sympathy for mortifications endured from time to time by the illustrious donor.

Some readers may, at first glance, have their doubts raised as to whether the positions taken by this journal some time ago, in reference to the English broadside iron-clads, have not been shaken by the recent experiments at Shoeburyness. They will observe that the target represents a section of the armor which actually clothes the new *Hercules;* that the target was impregnable to the 300-pounder discharged upon it; and that Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG expresses his belief that not even a 600-pounder would penetrate the enormous structure. Now, as our 15-inch gun is not so formidable as the supposed 600-pounder, it follows that the heaviest guns now carried in our Navy cannot penetrate the *Hercules* target.

It must be remembered, however, that when the "*Hercules* target" is mentioned, it is not intended to assert that the new English iron-clad is to be covered with it, in the sense in which an American Monitor, for example, is covered with her 14 inches of iron and 3½ feet of oak backing. Enormous as is the displacement of the *Hercules*—over 8,000 tons—it would require, probably, a displacement of 12,000 tons, with equally fine lines, to carry a complete cuirass even of the thickness of that now applied to her central portion which contains her battery. Of course it is impossible to think of this ship's carrying a complete armor approaching the thickness of the *Hercules* target, which is so much heavier than the armor protecting the actual *Hercules* battery. And, in fact, referring to the dimensions and statistics of the *Hercules*, we find there what theory teaches without the necessity of experiment. That is, the narrow water-line belt is all that is covered by the armor which proved impregnable at Shoeburyness. The *Hercules*, in a word, is simply a reproduction of the *Bellerophon*, with an additional thickness of iron around the water-line, and, of course, with two feet more of beam, in order to secure the displacement necessary to carry this additional thickness. The battery, however, is protected by the same thickness of armor used with the *Bellerophon's* battery: and this armor *is* penetrable, under favorable circumstances, by the 15-inch smooth-bore. Forward and abaft of this central portion carrying the battery, there is no armor. Of course, our guns of low calibre could easily shoot through those portions.

Assuming that the *Hercules* can carry, and can handle, the battery proposed for her, which consists of six 300-pounders, 10½ inches bore—and two 600-pounders—13 3-10 inches bore—which, by the way, is a matter of the merest speculation at present—let us see how Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG'S comments on the late experiments can be of service. He says that even the 600-pounder could not penetrate the *Hercules* target, that is, the armor applied to the water-line belt of the *Hercules*. The 600-pounder is the heaviest gun yet proposed for the English service. There is not, in fact, a single one afloat, and only one, the Big Will, yet constructed. Admitting, for a moment, that such guns can be successfully put into the English iron-clads, and handled there, how can they penetrate the 10½ inch iron armor, which covers such American Monitors as the *Dictator* and *Puritan* all over, from stem to stern, or the 14 inches which cover equally thoroughly such Monitors as the *Kalamazoo* and the *Quinsigamond?* The iron target esteemed impregnable to the 600-pounder was only 9 inches thick, with a thin layer of teak behind it. Of course the 300-pounder guns of the proposed *Hercules* battery need not be referred to, since the 600-pounder cannot penetrate an armor lighter than that of the American heavy iron-clads.

In brief, then, the *Kalamazoo*, *Quinsigamond* *Puritan*, *Dictator*, or any vessel of either class, opposed to the *Hercules*, the most formidable of all British iron-clads whether built or projected, can certainly riddle that ship from end to end, at moderate range, shooting through the armor at any point except along the narrow water-line belt, and that too with the ordinary 15-inch smooth-bore, so long and familiarly employed in our service. On the other hand, it is equally certain that no one of these vessels is penetrable in any part, even by the 600-pounders, which it is hoped the *Hercules* will carry. As for the 300-pounders, they are out of the question. Of the 600-pounders, one solitary specimen is yet in existence, that Big Will about which as much noise has been made as if scores of guns of nearly equal power had not been afloat and handled in active engagements for years by the American Navy. Neither the Big Will nor any other 600-pounder is yet successfully afloat, nor, if they could be, would their shot penetrate the armor of the heavy American iron-clads.

Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG states that a gun of the bore of the Big Will—13 3-10 inches—if able to burn 120 pounds of powder, *can* penetrate even the *Hercules* target. We are inclined to think the margin is a little too ample, and that a gun of that bore burning 100 pounds of powder could perforate the target in question. Our English friends may rest assured, in any case, that by the time *Hercules* is finished and in commission, we shall have a gun able to riddle even the enormous water-line belt of the *Hercules*, more easily than the 15-inch smooth-bore can now traverse all the rest of that ship. The 15-inch smooth-bore, which has properly excited the astonishment and admiration of trans-Atlantic spectators of its prowess, was invented while our hands were full of hard fighting, and supplied nobly the exigencies of the hour. It *is not*, however, the *ne plus ultra* of American gun-craft, it is not the *chef d'œuvre* of our ingenuity. No limit has as yet been put upon experiments on such manufactures, by the attainment of absolute perfection. We look, therefore, for a gun in the future which will fulfill the requirements of the new era of warfare. And, if the Shoeburyness practice shall expedite such an invention, it will have served the purpose of our country quite as well as that of the one for which it was designed.

It may be added, that it is sometimes amusing to notice the gravity of the speculations now rife on the other side of the Atlantic, as to whether 300-pounder and 600-pounder guns can actually be handled on shipboard. It is almost unnecessary to remark that the mechanism requisite for handling such guns, or even guns of greater calibre, has been invented by us, and used in actual practice for several years in many a hard-fought battle—the 15 inch smooth-bore being of about the same weight as the Big Will.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is not published as an organ of party, nor of political creed; and while it does not profess to be indifferent among partisans, or among creeds, it avoids all expression of political or party sympathies in its columns. It proposed, in the beginning, to devote those columns to the record and the science of military affairs. But obedience to his superior, as the first practical rule of the soldier and respect for law as the first principle of the citizen, are essentially one and the same idea. At the base of military subordination and of respect for law lies the question, Whom must I obey as my superior, and whose measure of right gives me the law? In whom is vested supreme political power, is a fact underlying both international and internal law, which the soldier is even more directly called to know than the civilian. His active duties call him either to domestic or to foreign war. In foreign war the question of the actual investiture of sovereign power—to command obedience, to declare war, to settle treaties, with the like attributes of such power—he must understand both for the State he is at war with and for his own; and this a well-educated soldier is taught. Ordinarily, indeed, he assumes, without question, in the case of foreign war, investiture of sovereign power in his own country. But the case is different in a civil war, in his own country, the question in whom lies sovereign power is obscured by clouds of hostile opinion and trumpets sound the challenge—Under which King, Bezonian? speak or die! The actual investiture of sovereign powe is therefore always, as matter of fact, included in the soldier's science, even

though the fact may be involved in the political agitations of his own country and be disputed by contending parties. It is not the less his duty, and necessity, to come to his own conclusion as to the fact; and, in the highest sense of the word, the soldier must be a politician. Elsewhere in the JOURNAL the question of Rehabilitation—which, since the close of the war, has absorbed so large a share of public discussion—is treated critically and at length.

THE LATE COURT-MARTIAL.

THE great military trial at Washington being over, and four of the conspirators in the PRESIDENT'S murder having been hanged and buried, some of the press writers who once did their best to eke out and knot the meshes of evidence in which the guilty were entangled, are now busy in trying to unravel that part relating to Mrs. SURRATT. One BROPHY made affidavit on the day of execution that he could prove WEICHMAN, one of the chief witnesses against Mrs. SURRATT, to be a liar. This affidavit is now published, and its various allegations, if established, would entirely invalidate the testimony of WEICHMAN before the customary tribunals. We know nothing of the character of BROPHY, but would like to understand why his revelation was not made when it could be of service, and why, not being so made, it is brought out now, to harrass the public mind. Again, General HARTRANFT is said by a paper called the *Constitutional Union* to have written the PRESIDENT on the same day of the execution that POWELL (PAYNE) had just avowed to him that Mrs. SURRATT was entirely innocent of the assassination plot or the abduction plot, and had no knowledge thereof, nor was ever mentioned as a party to it by those really connected with it. Whether this statement is true or not, it seems that the Government preferred the judicial opinion of the Court upon the evidence to the declaration of any of the culprits, and we do not see why they should not have done so. Again we ask, why did not PAYNE make his statement before the day of execution? It is also alleged that one of the members of the Court sent in to the PRESIDENT, on the day of execution, the expression of his dissent from the majority opinion in the case of Mrs. SURRATT, with his reasons, and a request that the execution might not take place. This statement does not rest on good authority. In any case, the proper time for such a move would have been prior to the day of execution. Finally, a *Tribune* writer says that a prominent advocate in the trial asserts positively that spiritual attendants were denied admission to Mrs. SURRATT on the day of the execution until Secretary STANTON had received from them a promise that they would not on the scaffold proclaim their belief in her innocence. We are sorry that some of these points, if true, had not been earlier taken. Without expressing any opinion on the evidence rendered in the case of Mrs. SURRATT, it may be said that it is fair to presume the officers composing the Court-Martial did their duty to the best of their ability. It is true that the form of trial was unfortunate for the accused. In the case of Mrs. SURRATT there was the additional misfortune that her special counsel were involved, at the start, in a bitter personal controversy with the President of the Court, in which each understood the other to use menacing language. For the sake of those who find fault with the decision of the Court, it would have been well if Mrs. SURRATT had had other counsel. Mr. JOHNSON'S great legal ability was chiefly directed to the general point of the jurisdiction of the Court, and, however thoroughly argued, that point was not sustained. The mode of taking evidence in Mrs. SURRATT'S case was strikingly different, in a few respects, from that laid down for ordinary tribunals, in such authorities, for example, as STARKIE and GREENLEAF. If we remember aright, the prosecution were able to sustain every single important objection they raised to the introduction of testimony, while the defence were unfortunate enough to have all their important objections overthrown.

However, we have no doubt of the rectitude and fidelity to conscience of every member of the Court, and prefer to take their opinion to that of anonymous persons, or of accomplices, on questions of fact. So far as the conduct of the trial goes, it seems to us to have followed substantially the customs of Courts-Martial throughout the war. It is not to be expected that they will conform to all the methods of civil courts. Experience teaches otherwise. It being once settled or resolved that the trial should be by Court-Martial, we need not look for a precise conformity to the rules of ordinary tribunals. Mr. JOHNSON evidently thought so, and accordingly bent himself, though unsuccessfully, to overthrowing the jurisdiction of the Court. Had there been means and opportunity for a more skilful and brilliant examination of witnesses on the part of the defence—for example, by introducing the man BROPHY—it might have been more satisfactory to some people. A careful, elaborate, and ingenious building up of the various cases for the accused; a tireless, skilful, and and exhaustive cross-examination of all the Government witnesses, by some BRADY or BUTLER who had a reputation to sustain, might have been satisfactory to cavillers. It would not, probably, have changed the obvious and well-deserved doom of any of the four condemned to death—unless, perhaps, Mrs. SURRATT be excepted. It would have been very interesting, however, to have had that important evidence, which was introduced upon all the various atrocities of the Rebellion, outside of this great murder, thoroughly sifted and cross-examined. On these points the trial may still have the greatest historical value. If one-half of the numerous offences upon which the Government introduced evidence can be established, the infamy already attaching to the Rebellion and its leaders will be doubly dyed.

BY reference to the official gazette, and to the summary of recent military movements on the first page of the JOURNAL, it will be seen that the Volunteer Army is to be reduced to a shadow of its former self. That vast area, so lately the scene of active campaign, and even of doubtful supremacy; that region of forced marches, bloody battle, of camp and bivouac for four great armies, is now almost stripped of troops. The loyal forces will soon be as widely scattered as the army of LEE and the army of JOHNSTON. The Army of the Potomac is forever gone. The Army of the James, except the colored troops, is almost entirely gone. The Army of Georgia will soon be quite gone. Of the Army of the Tennessee, very little remains. The Army of the Ohio is greatly reduced, and broken up in fragments,. Only in the trans-Mississippi region is there anything like an army, according to the meaning we *now* ascribe to that term. General SHERIDAN has a formidable force, which, to our belief, is fully 70,000 strong. On Texas, accordingly, the chief military interest centres. The great army of observation is step by step moving towards the Mexican frontier, seizing the strategic positions, and deploying along the hither bank of the Rio Grande.

THE opening of the will of Rear-Admiral DU PONT, reveals the existence of a bequest of fifty thousand dollars towards the establishment of a National Asylum at Washington, for the orphans of soldiers and sailors. The gift is one worthy the generosity and liberality of the giver, and will make the name of the great sailor doubly dear to his comrades of the Army and Navy.

We have suffered somewhat in this country from the embarrassing influence of red-tape, during the past four years of war, but on the whole we may congratulate ourselves that no contest of equal magnitude could have well been brought to a successful result, with less cause for complaint on this score. And when we recall the extent to which an imbecile regard for favors was carried by the English officials, during the Crimean war, we may well be thankful that our young and vigorous nationality has not yet been brought under restraint of the *vis inertiæ* of forms. To what degree an old and effete kingdom may suffer its strength to be paralyzed by a regard for customs is curiously illustrated in a description, given by a recent traveller, of the encounters between the Chinese and the Khokandi-Khodja, who every year surprise the city of Kashgar, or the Tartar frontier of China, drive the Chinese into their fortifications, and remain there plundering and despoiling, until the besieged garrison have dispatched their formal interrogation to Pekin, and have obtained official permission to resume the offensive. This troop of greedy adventurers, have thus for years been in the habit of plundering the city and yet the Chinese never cease to be Chinese and are suffering Kashgar to go to decay rather than infringe in the smallest particular upon the sacred customs. We record this crowning example of red-tapism for the comfort of our officials at Washington.

A MEETING of the Adjutant-Generals of the loyal States convened in Boston on the 11th. The following gentlemen were present:

Adjutant-Generals S. HODSDON, of Maine; HEAD, of New Hampshire; WASHBURNE, of Vermont; SCHOULER, of Massachusetts; MAURAN, of Rhode Island; MORSE, of Connecticut; RUSSELL, of Pennsylvania; BERRY, of Maryland; PIERPONT, of West Virginia; LINDSAY, of Kentucky; BAKER, of Iowa; ANDERSON, of Kansas; and BISHOP, of Arkansas.

An address of welcome was delivered by Adjutant-General SCHOULER, of Massachusetts, but the most important feature of the meeting was the reading of an able and elaborate paper on the militia system, by Colonel HENRY LEE, Jr., late of Governor ANDREW'S staff. We can this week give nothing more than a few of the points made by Colonel LEE, reserving a fuller discussion of his views for another time. After a careful review of the history of the militia system in this country, and an exposition of its radical defects, the Colonel reached the following conclusions:

1. That the militia must be reduced to a reasonable number; 2. That they must be uniformly organized; 3. That arms and equipments must be furnished; 4. That a system of tactics should be framed expressly for the militia, and books distributed; 5 That a general militia staff should be created, consisting of an assistant to each branch of the Regular Army staff; 6. That Congress, and not State Legislatures, should decide upon the exemptions from military service; 7. That officers elected should not be commissioned until pronounced upon by a board of officers, who shall examine into their qualifications; that their fidelity and success should be tested by inspections; that they should be obliged to hold their commissions a specified term before eligible to promotion and before allowed to resign; that no commission above that of colonel should be issued in time of peace, unless required by State constitutions; 8. That the militia under arms should be subject to a rigid code; 9. That competent instructors should be appointed to instruct the commissioned and non-commissioned officers; 10. That the active militia should be compensated for service; 11. That rudimentary instruction in tactics should form part of the course in every public school.

Under these several heads Colonel LEE explained and illustrated his views, quoting from military authorities, and enlarged especially upon the practicability, desirableness, and sanitary benefits of the military instruction of youth in the public schools. In summing up the whole matter, he stated his belief—1. That we do want an organized military force. 2. That it must consist of a small standing army, so composed and so officered as to be capable of expansion when war threatens, and principally of militia 3. That our militia never has been effectively organized or disciplined. 4. That if there is a will there is a way to remedy the defects of the present system, and to create an energetic, reliable force of citizen-soldiers—a national militia.

Adjutant-General WASHBURNE, of Vermont, gave the outlines of the militia system of that State, and Adjutant-General BERRY spoke of some of the leading features of the system as adopted by Maryland.

Senator WILSON, the Chairman of the Military Committee of the U. S. Senate, was invited to address the Convention. He said he had listened with much pleasure to the address of Colonel LEE and to the remarks of the members of the Convention. He had no well-matured opinions to give in regard to a national militia system. During the war Congress had given but little attention to the subject. In 1861 legislation was proposed in reference to it, but it was thought that the veterans would go home and laugh out of existence any system organized and officered by men who had stayed at home. Congress might enact a system, but it would depend upon the States to execute it. He did not think that a large body of enrolled militia was needed. A force of a quarter of a million or three hundred thousand was all that would be required. A system seeking to establish a larger force might fail. He thought that the shadow of our victories would for a long while prevent any foreign interference with us. It would require a great deal more courage hereafter to keep our hands off of nations than to keep their hands from us. As to our own troubles, he trusted that they were over, and that hereafter we should live as brothers.

A committee of five was appointed by the chair to prepare a memorial, asking Congress to pass a uniform militia law. Adjutant-Generals LINDSAY, of Kentucky; WASHBURNE, of Vermont; ANDERSON, of Kansas; RUSSELL, of Pennsylvania; and BERRY, of Maryland, constitute the committee. Adjutant-Generals ANDERSON, of Kansas; HODSDON, of Maine; and PIERPONT, of West Virginia, were appointed a committee to memorialize the War Department to appoint the Adjutant-Generals of the several States as pension agents. Adjutant-Generals SCHOULER of Massachusetts; MAURAN, of Rhode Island; and LINDSAY, of Kentucky, were appointed a committee to procure from the War Department the muster rolls, or certified copies of such rolls, to be deposited in the Adjutant-Generals' offices of the several States.

These constituted the principal proceedings of the Convention, the members of which enjoyed themselves during the intervals of business meetings in making excursions down the harbor, visiting the public institutions, and in other ways devised by their Boston hosts.

IN the official printed copy of Major-General HUMPHREYS' report of the operations of the Second corps, several typographical errors occurred. The material one is this: In the last column, as printed in the Official Gazette, and in the third paragraph this journal reads "The firing in the direction of Farmville, which was *now* heavy, and soon ceased," &c. It should be "The firing in the direction of Farmville, which was *never* heavy, and soon ceased," &c.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

THE construction of the iron-clad turreted ram *Marengo* is being actively pushed forward at Toulon.

MARSHAL CANROBERT, by Imperial decree published in the *Moniteur*, has taken the command of the first *corps d'armée*, in place of Marshal MAGNAN, deceased. General of Division MONTAUBON (Count PALIKAO) is appointed commander-in-chief of the fourth *corps d'armée*.

THE *Invalide Russe* says that General TCHERNAYEFF, on his march to Tashkent, was met by a large number of Khokandese, on the 9th of May. The attack was supported by the guns of the small fort of Nivas Bey, but, altough unexpected, resulted in the speedy rout and dispersion of the enemy. The garrison of Nivas Bey, consisting of 370 men, with six pieces of artillery, and a large number of firearms, were taken prisoners. Among the Russians, seven rank and file were slightly wounded, and three bruised.

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* calls attention to the fact that while Captain BLAKELY has made between thirty and forty 600-pounders for the Russians, and is beginning to manufacture 900-pounders for the same government, he has never been allowed to present a gun for trial at Shoeburyness. Up to the present time, the English possess only a 600-pounder at Shoeburyness, and that an experimental gun, which, in spite of great performances, is admitted to be capable of great improvement.

THE following are the French general officers now on duty in Mexico:—The Expeditionary corps—as all the French forces in Mexico are termed—is commanded by Marshal BAZAINE, who has two divisions of infantry and one of cavalry under his orders; the Chief of Staff is Colonel OSMONT. The First division is commanded by General COSTAGUY and Brigadier-Generals AYMARD and DE MAUSSION; the Second division is commanded by General of Division DAWAY, and Brigadier-Generals NEIGRE, BRINCOURT, LHERRILLIER, and MAUGIN; the brigade of cavalry is commanded by General LASCOURS; the artillery is commanded by General of Division COURTOIS ROUSEL D'URBAL; the engineers, Colonel D'OUTRELAINE; military intendance, M. FRIANT.

THE *Epoque* remarks on the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo in Prussia, as demonstrated by the numerous promotions, contained in the *Moniteur Prussien*, in the army, and by the decorations bestowed on BLUCHER'S grandchildren, as well as on the sons of generals present on the memorable occasion. The *Epoque* naturally inquires what the feeling of Prussia would be were the glorious victories of Auerstadt and Jena to be yearly celebrated by a similar list of promotions and decorations in the columns of the *Moniteur?* It is full time that these irritating reminiscences should cease to be revived in the minds of populations, more especially when the dynasty whom it was the object of that battle to crush occupies the very throne to which the combined wisdom of Europe chose to restore the effete descendants of a gallant race, but whose incapacity it required only fifteen years to prove.

BY an imperial decree of the 8th of January last, a corps of gendarmes has been established in the city of Mexico. At least, the first steps have been taken towards this end, and it is hoped that the movement will be a successful one. The central company is to reside in the capital, but the organization will extend to Tlalpam, Santa Fe, Tlalepanta, Texcoco, San Cristobal, and Rio Frio, the last place having been for many long years famous in the annals of brigandage as the headquarters of a most notorious set of scamps. The qualifications for employment in the new arm of the service are numerous. The applicant for a position must be not less than twenty-four, and not more than thirty-five years; must have served in some other arm of the service for two years at least; he must bring good recommendations, and be of a given height for the cavalry and infantry service. The organization will be under the military French code (as everything in Mexico is now regulated by some French law or other), and the pay of the officers will range from $307 to $2,820.

MILITARY operations are still being actively pursued at Matamoras. On the 31st of May, a strong force was sent against the band of guerrillas occupying Reynoso and Camargo, and then to move directly on Monterey. The expedition was commanded by Generals OLIVERA and LOPEZ. Two hundred French marines were landed at Bagdad to reinforce the garrison, and to finish the defences at that place. According to the *Monitor de la Frontera*, the total of all the forces operating in the departments of Matamoras, Tamunlipas, Coahuila, and New Leon, amount to about ten thousand men, including the following corps:—

MEJIA'S division	3,000
Foreign regiment	700
Garrison of Tampico	600
Light battalion d'Afrique, marching on Ciudad Victoria	800
General BRINCOURT'S brigade	400
Colonel JEANNIGRO'S column	800
Captain NEY'S column	800

This effective force, it is said, will shortly be increased by eight thousand men, by the arrival of six thousand Austrians expected from Europe, and the Fifth regiment of the line (French) which is about to arrive from France to replace the Second Zouaves.

THE British Admiralty returns have just been issued. The first and most important of these relates to iron-plated ships and batteries, and shows that the English have now thirty-two ships and five floating batteries of this description, either afloat, in course of construction, or ordered. Nine of the ships are not yet completed, and of these, three are building in private yards—the *Agincourt*, building in the yard of Messrs. LAIRD BROTHERS, at Birkenhead, being of the number. Thirteen of the ships and two of the batteries are built of wood, one ship partly of wood and partly of iron, and the remainder of iron. Two ships, besides those in progress, are not yet begun. The design of one of these is not complete even, it awaiting the result of experiments at Shoeburyness. Twelve of the ships and all the batteries are wholly armor-clad; among the former are the two rams built by Messrs. LAIRD BROTHERS, and sold by them to the government. These, and two other vessels, are built on Captain COLES' cupola plan, and there are ten ships on Mr. REED'S plan. Of iron-plated vessels of the first class, viz, over 6,000 tons, there are only two afloat, the *Warrior* and the *Black Prince*, and three building; of vessels from 4,000 to 6,000 tons, six are afloat the *Hector*, *Valiant*, *Royal Oak*, *Prince Consort*, *Caledonia* and *Ocean*, and four building; and of vessels from 2,000 to 4,000 tons, four afloat, the *Defence*, *Resistance*, *Zealous*, and *Royal Sovereign*, three building, and one ordered, but not yet commenced. Of the remainder there are three ships and the five floating batteries between 1,000 and 2,000 tons, and the remaining four are less than 1,000 tons. The second return relates to twelve ships, not armor-plated, ordered or in progress at the present time, all of which are of wood. Four, one of them a tank-vessel, are under 1,000 tons, and only one of them exceeds 2,000 tons. Five have been launched, and will be completed during the present year; three more will be launched before the close of the year, and another next March. The probable date of the completion of the other three is uncertain.

ENGLISH TARGET EXPERIENCE.

THE target-practice at Shoeburyness has been for several years so frequent and so monotonous that we have refrained from burdening our columns, of late, with elaborate reports of the experiments. More especially since our Navy was demonstrating by actual practice with a dangerous enemy what the British and French have been trying to deduce by sham fights with prepared plates, it has seemed a little superfluous to record the results of the latter trials. On the 21st of June, however, a series of experiments were made on the artillery grounds at Shoeburyness, which present some features of unusual interest. The heaviest target yet put up—the heaviest target that is, representing the armor of any ship in actual process of construction—was fired upon by the Armstrong 300-pounder gun. The target was the equivalent of a section of the thickest armor to be applied to the *Hercules*, the newest and most formidable of the English broadside iron-clads. The result of the experiments,—in which, to be brief, the target sustained itself against the ordnance,—has called out a series of descriptions and comments in the English press, which we collect as follows. And first for the account of the target and the trial, which is taken from the *Army and Navy Gazette*:

On Wednesday some interesting experiments were made at this great school of artillery practice to ascertain the resisting powers of the new kinds of iron-clads which are about to be constructed from the designs of Mr. E. J. REED. The target experimented on represented an exact section of what is to be the new principle of construction in the *Hercules* and other vessels of her class, which are meant to be an improvement on the *Bellerophon*. The latter vessel, as our readers may remember, is coated with 6-inch iron armor on a most massive backing, and is pierced for 10 guns. The *Hercules*, of the same length as the *Bellerophon* (300 ft.), has two feet more beam, and is meant for only eight guns, six of which, however, are to be 300-pounders, and two 600-pounders, whenever the Admiralty can get them. The thickness of the broadside of this intended vessel is for a structure meant to float and be buoyant in a seaway something stupendous. The total mass which her sides oppose to shot is a combination of iron and wood no less than 4 ft. 2½ in. thick, of which 11¼ in. are iron, and 3 ft. 3 in. solid teak, all cross laid, and combined together in the most massive manner. It is curious to notice how as after each succeeding trial the guns gain the victory, the thickness of plating and backing of ships are continually increased. Thus, with the first vessels of the *Warrior* class, 4½ in. of iron and 18 in. of teak were thought to be as much as they could safely carry. In the vessels of the *Minotaur* class these weights were added to, by making the plates 5½ in. instead of 4½ in.; and with the *Bellerophon* class this has been increased again, by having the iron 6 in. and the backing 24 in. Nothing, however, has been attempted, either here or abroad, which at all comes up to the ponderous strength with which it is intended that the *Hercules* class shall be constructed. These new vessels are to be built on the plan of the *Bellerophon* as regards the general surface of their broadsides, but with their vital parts—that is to say, just above and below the water line—strengthened with a thickness of metal which may be said to make them almost invulnerable along their entire length. Thus, the ordinary surface of the broadside is to be coated with slabs of iron 6 in. thick, but, for 2½ ft. above the water-line and 2 ft. below it the armor is increased to a thickness of no less than 9 in., while for 4 ft. more below this belt under the water the plates are 8 in. thick, making her total depth of coating under the water-line 6 ft. 6 in., instead of 5 ft., as heretofore. These slabs of iron are throughout all their varying thicknesses backed up with teak beams 12 in. thick, inside which come the iron ribs of the ship 10 in. thick, the interstices between which are all blocked in solid with beams of teak 10 in. thick by 12 in. wide. Inside this mass again comes the wrought-iron skin 1¼ in. thick, and inside this are 17 inches of teak, with another iron skin ¾ in. thick, which rests on a wrought-iron inner frame of ribs 7 in. deep. The total mass is thus, as we have said, 4 ft. 2¾ in., of which 3 ft. 3 in. are of teak beams and 11¼ in. of iron. In short, the backing to the armor is double the strength of all other iron-clads—a double skin and double framing, with double beams between; and it must not be forgotten that, though the thickness of the plates varies from 8 in. to 9 in. at the water-line to 6 in. on the broadside, the solidity of the backing is uniform throughout. The weight of this mass per foot is about 520 lb., the weight per foot of the *Bellerophon* being 389 lb., and of the *Warrior* 347 lb.

Their Highnesses the Prince DE JOINVILLE, the Count DE PARIS, and the Duke DE CHARTRES, were present yesterday to see the target tried, with Admiral the Hon. F. GREY, Admiral ROBINSON, Lord LAUDERDALE, Chairman of the Turret-Ship Committee; Lord SELKIRK, Admiral YELVERTON, Admiral HALSTEAD, General LEFROY, Sir W. ARMSTRONG, Mr. E. J. REED, Major PALLISER, &c. The target, which was 18 ft. long by 8 ft. high, was composed of two rows of plates, one half of which were fastened with the ordinary through bolts, 3 in. in diameter; an admittedly bad and inefficient method. The other half of the plates were secured by 2½ in. bolts on Major PALLISER'S system, having the threads of their screws in relief instead of cut into the substance of the bolt.

This missive target, as might have been expected, came off perfectly victorious from its contest with all the guns which were brought against it. It is needless to recapitulate the order of the firing when the result in every case was almost identical—namely that the outer armor-plate was more or less deeply penetrated, sometimes gone through, and always deeply bent in, but the backing throughout remained absolutely unhurt. At the close of the day's firing not a single rivet in the backing had been displaced, or even the point cracked, except in on place, where, under the terrific blow of a 300 pounder, fired with a steel shot, propelled by the enormous charge of 60 lbs. of powder, the inner framing ribs were slightly bulged. Beyond this, there was nothing at the back of the target to show the ordeal it had gone through, and, as the result proved, all the visitors present might have safely stood behind it throughout the whole course of the experiments. That these trials were unusually severe may be guessed from the fact that the firing was begun with a 220 lb. steel shot, with 40 lb. of powder, and continued with gradually increasing charges till, as we have said, the tests culminated with a 300 lb. steel shot fired with 60 lb. of powder. Most of these shots still remain half-embedded in the iron of the target, though some were thrown out by the violence of the shock with which others struck. One most interesting part of the experiment, and one of the utmost importance, also, was to ascertain how far Major PALLISER'S bolts are superior to those now used in securing ships' armor. Of their comparative superiority there is no question, and it is only the percentage by which they excel that is a matter of doubt, and this can not be known till the target tried on Wednesday is taken down, and the bolts of both kinds withdrawn and examined.

So far, then, as the trials of Wednesday are concerned, the victory remained conspicuously with the target, yet it is beyond a doubt that the very reverse of this result would have happened if the 600-pounder had been tried against it in place of the 300-pounder. As far as the 600-pounder has yet been used, it has simply swept away every target opposed to it, and for the present, at least, it is admitted that it would be almost impossible to expect flotation from any vessel built strong enough to resist its force. Yet it is not too much to say that it is almost only in this country that the 600-pounder is an exceptional gun. Mr. KRUPP, at Essen, is now making 300 and 600-pounders for foreign Governments, not in small numbers, but literally in scores. Captain BLAKELY, whose system of rifled ordnance has always been held in high esteem abroad, and has, in the last few years, slowly but surely risen in the estimation of our own most experienced artilleryists, has made between thirty and forty of these 600-pounders for the Russians, and is not only engaged on more, but is actually beginning 900-pounders for the same Government. Up to the present, however, the English people only possess one 600-pounder at Shoeburyness, and this an experimental gun, which in spite of great performances, is admitted to be capable of great improvement. In the face of these facts, it would seem to be only a prudent measure to give one of Captain BLAKELY'S 600-pounders a trial at Shoeburyness, in order to ascertain what are the merits of a gun which is so much prized abroad, but, which, strange to say, has never even been allowed a trial at Shoeburyness.

Observing the result of these experiments, Captain COLES addresses a letter to the *London Times*, in which he very appropriately points to the necessity of a new construction of iron ships and a mechanical method of working the guns in turrets, like that adopted in the American Monitor system. The following is his letter:

As time rolls on I watch with deep interest the great and costly experiments at Shoeburyness, so truly narrated for the benefit of the country in your columns, and find each successive trial proves the correctness of my theory and the importance of the turn-table system for working the heaviest ordnance.

In your impression of the 22d instant we find that the Admiralty have produced a target that has effectually resisted a 300-pounder steel bolt, with 60 lb. charge of powder, and that a ship is to be built with a protection at the water-line equal to this target, so as to resist the 300-pounder steel bolts. It also says this ship, the Hercules, is to carry 300 and 600-pounders. If on her broadsides, I only hope that in the hour of need, when called upon to vindicate England's honor in a sea-war, she may be able to work them effectually, for, if not, she would, as it were, be useless, and not so well off as if she carried the old 68-pounders. At present I will content myself by saying no 12-ton 300-pounder, has yet been worked on the broadside at sea, and it remains to be proved to what extent they can. Captain SHERARD OSBORN'S report of the *Royal Sovereign* (which is published in your impression of the

22d of March, 1865) dispenses with many of the old prejudices or apprehensions as to working the heaviest ordnance in the turrets, for he says in his report, dated the 16th of October, 1864:—"12. I see no limit to the weight "of ordnance which may be worked on the turret principle, "and there are many ways in which the revolving platform, apart from the iron-cased turret might be applied "with the best result to any of our ordinary cruisers, whether "of wood or iron."

Let us, then, assume that the *Hercules* will be proof against 300-pounders at her water-line, it becomes evident that a ship to destroy such a vessel must carry 600-pounders, and that she would be as easily destroyed by 600-pounders as the *Bellerophon* would be by 300-pounders. Your article of the 22d on experiments at Shoeburyness says:

"So far, then, as the trials of yesterday are concerned "the victory remained conspicuously with the target, yet "it is beyond a doubt that the very reverse of this result "would have happened if the 600-pounder had been tried "against it in place of the 300-pounder. As far as the "600-pounder has yet been used it has simply swept away "every target opposed to it, and for the present, at least, it "is admitted that it would be almost impossible to expect "flotation from any vessel built strong enough to resist its "force. Yet it is not too much to say that it is almost "only in this country that the 600 pounder is an exceptional gun. Mr. KRUPP, at Essen, is now making 300 and "600 pounders for foreign Governments, not in small "numbers, but literally in scores. Captain BLAKELY, "whose system of rifled ordnance has always been held "in high esteem abroad, and has, in the last few years, "slowly but surely risen in the estimation of our own most "experienced artilleryists, has made between 30 and 40 "of these 600-pounders for the Russians, and is not only "engaged on more, but is actually beginning 900-pounders "for the same Government. Up to the present, however, "the English people only possess one 600-pounder at "Shoeburyness, and this an experimental gun, which, in "spite of great performances, is admitted to be capable of "great improvement. In the face of these facts, it would "seem to be only a prudent measure to give one of Captain "BLAKELY'S 600-pounders a trial at Shoeburyness, in order "to ascertain what are the merits of a gun which is so much "prized abroad, but which, strange to say, has never even "been allowed a trial at Shoeburyness."

While this war between 300-pounders and armor-clad targets is going on at Shoeburyness, there is another going on between the Admiralty and your humble servant as to how and whether we are to carry and work the heaviest ordnance at sea. I maintaining and trying to prove that fighting ships to be effective must have 600 or 900-pounders, which has been practically proved in the *Royal Sovereign;* while they have a committee putting the turret principle on its theoretical trial, and have forwarded to me a summary of 36 objections "raised in the course of evidence," requesting me to answer them. I am quite ready to do so, but they refuse to allow me to see the evidence upon which they have been "raised;" with Captain OSBORN'S report before me and these practical successes of the *Royal Sovereign.* (Where should we be now if the public had known nothing of Captain OSBORN'S report?) I have refused to entertain a mere summary of theoretical objections so long as the evidence and committee are secret. I believe the committee have the most honorable intentions of doing me justice, and I have the greatest respect individually for those gentlemen, but cannot but regret that they should be called upon to carry out such instructions. I therefore will not at present remark upon the summary of 36 objections sent me beyond reluctantly calling attention to one, which I feel myself bound to do in this national question of guns and armor-clads:—

"Objection No. 30.—A doubt as to the expediency of "arming a ship with guns of the weight of 22 tons, it not "being yet clear that such heavy guns are necessary, guns "of half that weight having been found to pierce the thickest "plates yet put into a ship." Again, there are no such guns "at present adopted for the naval service."

Now, really, sir, at this moment I can hardly believe that when other nations are using great efforts and succeeding in obtaining and floating the heaviest guns that one of the objections ("raised upon evidence") to my inventions being applied to sea-going ships is—we do not want these heavy guns, because the Admiralty have not introduced them into our Navy yet.

For years I have been trying to persuade the Admiralty that we must have the most effective, and thus the heaviest, ordnance afloat. I had a great fight to be allowed to fit the *Royal Sovereign* and *Prince Albert* for 12-ton guns in lieu of 68 and 100 pounders.

Lord C. PAGET tells the House they did not see their way clearly. The Controller's Department designed ships on the turret plans, but we heard nothing more of them, the "objections were kept secret," and the ships were never built (see my last letter to the *Times* of March 16). At last, although I am not (see Lord C. PAGET'S speech, Navy Estimates, in impression of March 10) "a shipbuilder or a "ship designer," I consented to send in drawings of a ship either to be designed by a Government naval architect or a mercantile one. The Admiralty desired me to send in drawings according to the first arrangement. I did so, taking the *Pallas* to compare with, she having been held up by Lord PAGET as the *chef-d'œuvre* of an iron-clad sea-going ship, and it is upon the comparative merits of these two ships that now in June, 1865, a secret committee is constituted by the Admiralty to report. I am quite ready to prove the superiority of the turret principle, either for the *Pallas, Hercules,* or any other class in an open court, for it is a waste of time to have secret investigations.

But really, if we are ever to have one sea-going turret ship, I think the Admiralty, with their staff of constructors, should be able to design one, or the shipbuilders of England should be invited to send in competitive designs.

I have wasted some years and impaired my health in trying to persuade their lordships to build only one sea-going turret ship. I now place the country in possession of my humble efforts and Captain OSBORN'S report, so that if ever the time comes, and we hear 600-pounders, whether friends or foes, booming near the shores of England or her colonies without the like British guns being afloat to meet them, we may put the saddle on the right horse.

Finally, Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, in a letter to the London *Times* upon the same subject, comes to a different conclusion. He refutes the inference drawn by the *Times*, and alluded to without contradiction by Captain COLES, that the 600-pounder gun would have perforated the target. The followiug is his letter:—

The Admiralty have certainly achieved a success in the *Hercules* target, so far at least as resistance is concerned, and it will be interesting to inquire what prospect there is of this target withstanding still heavier artillery than that used against it in the recent trial at Shoeburyness.

In your account of this experiment it is stated that "although the victory remained conspicuously with the target, "yet it is beyond a doubt that the very reverse of this result "would have happened had the 600-pounder been tried "against it instead of the 300-pder." I am sorry I cannot quite concur in this opinion. Powerful as the 600-pounder has proved itself to be, I confess I have great doubt of its obtaining the mastery over the *Hercules* target, unless the enormous charges already used with that gun be still further increased. Notwithstanding its past performances, it may not improbably be beaten by a target which, though only twice as heavy, is four times as strong as the *Warrior* target. I say four times as strong, because with the same quality of material the resistance of a plate to the impact of a shot increases as the square of the thickness, so that the 9-inch armor of the *Hercules* target is, if the iron be equally good, four times as strong as the 4½-inch armor of the *Warrior*. The backing also, from its vastly greater thickness and the enormous quantity of iron framing combined with it, may be roughly estimated as stronger in the same proportion. Against this massive target three 12-ton shunt guns were fired at a distance of only 200 yards, with charges varying from 45lb. to 60lb. of powder. In the instance of the 60lb. charge a steel shot of 300lb. weight and 10¼in. diameter struck the centre of the 9-inch armor-plate with a velocity of 1,450 ft. per second. This is equivalent to an initial velocity of rather more than 1,500 ft. per second, which is the full velocity due to the charge of 60lb.; and yet the blow was barely sufficient to break through the armor, and did not materially injure the backing. At short range the penetrating effect of a steel shot is almost exclusively determined by the magnitude of the charge. The mode of rifling makes no difference, and the size of the bore has but little influence, seeing that the greater velocity obtained with a large bore compensates for the diminished resistance opposed to the shot from a small bore. To increase the effect we have nothing to look to but increase of charge. Now, the service charge of the 600-pounder fired with a rifled shot is 70lb., and I cannot anticipate that the penetration effected by this charge will be more than proportionate to that obtained with the 60lb. charge fired from the 300-pounder. Judging from the effect produced, I incline to think that about double the power of 60lb. of powder will be necessary to force a clear passage through the entire target at a distance of 1,000 yards, and, if so, a gun that will bear a charge of about 120lb. of powder will be required to produce that effect. A smaller charge may suffice for the lodgment of a shell, but in any case I believe that more powder will be needed than has yet been used with our largest gun.

It is much to be regretted that the delusive practice of designating the power of a gun by the weight of its shot, without reference to the charge of powder, should be continued. The force exerted obviously depends upon the quantity of powder effectively consumed, and it is well known that penetration is not materially assisted by the mere increase of the weight of the projectile. In rifle guns the shot may be lengthened or shortened so as to be of any weight, and consequently, according to the usual mode of designation, the gun may be called whatever the maker pleases. I have fired projectiles of 1,000lb. from the 7-inch service breech-loader, but I should convey an absurdly exaggerated idea of the power of that gun if I were to call it a 1,000-pounder. In your article upon the experiments against the *Hercules* target, it is stated that 600-pounders are being made in scores upon the Continent, and that from thirty to forty such guns have already been manufactured in this country for the Russian Government. This intelligence, I may observe, is strangely at variance with the statements of well-informed Russian officers who have recently visited this country officially on questions affecting artillery. But, at any rate, it would be highly desirable to have definite particulars of these so-called 600-pounders. In the first place, one would like to know whether they have been proved as 600-pounders. The proof-charge applicable to guns of the class of the only 600-pounder which has been triep in England would, according to the present Government regulation, be 87½lb.; but no rifled guns, either for Russia or elsewhere, have been proved at Woolwich with more than 60 lb. of powder. These, therefore, are not such guns as our military authorities would rank as 600-pounders. Moreover, the number of rifled guns which have been proved at Woolwich, even with so high a charge as 60 lb. is not more than six, if, indeed, it be so many. Scores of 600-pounders ought to make some noise in the world, and I pause to be satisfied of their existence before proceeding to ask after their performances.

In a later letter, Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG returns to the point previously made by him concerning the using of larger charges in his guns, in order to penetrate the *Hercules* target. His letter is as follows:—

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR:—In your article of to-day on the late experiments at Shoeburyness, you raise a doubt as to the necessity of such enormous guns being required as are now projected. This question is of so much importance in reference to ships and forts now being constructed or designed, that I may be allowed to make some further remark on the subject. I have stated that we have no alternative but to use larger charges than we have hitherto done, if we are to penetrate such a structure as the *Hercules* target. But by this statement I do not mean charges larger in proportion to the weight of the shot, but larger in actual quantity. The whole range of experiments at Shoeburyness has shown that as the resistance of the target is increased, the weight of the charge of powder must also be increased in nearly the same proportion, and that no variation in the bore of the gun or the weight of the projectile will supersede the necessity of such an increase of charge. Now, a larger charge naturally requires a larger gun, not only as regards strength to meet the greater strain, but also as regards capacity of bore to give room for the effective combustion of the powder, and to afford scope for the expansive action of the gas. It is obvious, also, that a large gun involves the use of a large projectile, although there is great latitude as to how large that projectile may be. I say nothing upon the question of destructive effect as dependent on calibre, because that is a separate matter.

It is not to be supposed that I had any intention of depreciating the 22-ton gun (commonly called the 600-pounder) when I expressed a doubt of its 70 lb. charge being found effective against a target which had so well resisted a 60 lb. charge from the 12-ton gun. Seventy pounds is an enormous charge for any rifled gun; but I believe the 22-ton gun will be strong enough to bear and capacious enough to burn much larger charges than have yet been tried with it. It would be highly desirable to ascertain the greatest effect that can be obtained from that gun against the *Hercules* target; and I hope the experiment will be made as soon as possible.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
LONDON, June 29. W. G. ARMSTRONG.

Elsewhere in the JOURNAL the experiments already recorded, receive some comment. It need only be added here that those who have objected to the turret system of iron-clads on account of the small number of guns they carry, will notice that on the *Hercules*—a vessel of about 8,000 tons' displacement—it is only contemplated to carry *two* guns equal in weight to those carried by the Monitors, while the other six are but of half the power.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ADMIRAL STRIBLING'S FAREWELL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS EAST GULF SQUADRON,
KEY WEST, FLA., JUNE 29, 1865.

General Order.

In a few days I shall have completed the reduction of the squadron, as ordered by the Secretary of the Navy, when it will cease to exist, and be united with the West Gulf Squadron, hereafter to be styled the "Gulf Squadron," under the command of Acting Rear-Admiral H. K. Thatcher.

In taking leave of the officers, seamen and marines, who are and have been under my command, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to their zeal, fidelity and alacrity in the performance of every duty required of them

If the service you have been employed upon has been barren of great actions, you may rest satisfied that it has not been without influence in putting down the rebellion Never was a coast of such extent more successfully blockaded than the coast of Florida.

For such services, though unpretending, the country will not be unmindful, or neglect those who have toiled and watched in out of-the-way places in the performance of duty.

My thanks are due to the officers who have composed my staff, Fleet Captain Reed Werden, Fleet Surgeon Edward Gilchrist, succeeded by Fleet Surgeon David Harlan, Fleet Paymaster J. George Harris, Fleet Engineer Elbridge Lawton, Secretary P. E. Carroll, and Acting Ensigns J. P. Munn and P. R. Dillon, for the manner in which they have performed the duties of their respective stations.

Commander Robert Handy, Inspector of Ordnance, in command of the Ordnance Store Ship *Dale*, has at all times given entire satisfaction by his promptness in supplying the wants of the squadron.

Assistant Paymaster John J. Philbrick, in charge of stores, &c., and Acting Assistant Surgeon George J. Sweet, in charge of the naval patients at the Marine Hospital, have both rendered important service and are entitled to my thanks.

My thanks are also due to the warrant officers of the *Dale*, Boatswain Briscoe, Gunner Ferguson, Carpenter Edgar, and Sailmaker Howells, who have been employed at headquarters, for their fidelity and zeal in the performance of duty.

I bid you all farewell, and pray that God may bless you all with health, prosperity and happiness, and a speedy restoration to your homes and families.

C. K. STRIBLING, Acting Rear-Admiral,
Commanding East Gulf Squadron.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JULY 3.—Lieutenant-Commander Le Roy Fitch, to the Practice Squadron.

JULY 5.—Second Assistant Engineer Robert N. Ellis, to the *Chicopee.*

Boatswain Thomas Smith, to duty at the Naval Academy at Newport, R. I.

Third Assistant Engineer Lemuel Bernard, to the *Chicopee.*

JULY 6.—Commander John C. Beaumont, to command the *Agawam.*

Assistant Paymaster G. D. F. Barton, to the *Supply.*

JULY 7.—Chief Engineer Robert Danby, to duty at New York under the direction of Rear-Admiral Gregory.

Lieutenant N. H. Farquah, to duty at the Naval Academy, and in the Practice Squadron.

Second Assistant William L. Nicoll, to special duty at New York connected with boiler experiments.

DETACHED.

JULY 3.—First Assistant Engineer George J. Barry, Second Assistant Engineers Mark R Simstrom, E. J. Whitaker, and Third Assistant Engineer James D. Lee, from the *Pontoosuc,* and waiting orders.

Lieutenant John McFarland, and Gunner Felix Cassidy, from the *Galena,* and waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster George A. Lyon, from the *Pontoosuc,* when the crew are transferred and paid off, and ordered to settle accounts.

Lieutenant-Commander B. B. Taylor, from the command of the *Kanawha,* and waiting orders.

Commander Somerville Nicholson, from the command of the *Galatea,* and waiting orders.

JULY 5.—Lieutenant Moreau Forrest, from the Mississippi Squadron, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer George H. White, from the *Ottawa,* and waiting orders.

JULY 6.—Lieutenant Henry C. Tallman, from the *Sangamon,* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign Clarence Rathbone, from the *Lackawanna,* and waiting orders.

Third Assistant Engineer Harrison Spear, from the *Agawam,* and ordered to the *Hartford.*

JULY 7.—Captain John P. Gillis, from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Hugh Cline, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the *Dictator.*

Lieutenant-Commander Richard W. Meade, from the command of the *Chocura,* to duty at the Naval Academy, and in the Practice Squadron.

Lieutenant-Commander Trevett Abbott, from the command of the *Owasco,* and granted leave of absence.

JULY 8.—Second Assistant Engineer Haviland Barstow, from the *Owasco,* and waiting orders.

Commodore John S. Missroon, from ordnance duty at Boston, and waiting orders.

Third Assistant Engineer George W. Beard, from the *Tullahoma*, and granted sick leave.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JULY 3.—Midshipman R. P. Garsed, of the Naval Academy.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

JULY 6.—Midshipman Charles S. Sperry, of the Naval Academy.

DROPPED FROM THE LIST OF MIDSHIPMEN.

JULY 8.—Midshipman S. Hamilton, of the Naval Academy.
Midshipman J. P. Neal, of the Naval Academy.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JULY 3.—Acting Master and Pilot William Nelson, to the *South Carolina*.
Acting Ensign R. H. Lamphier, to the *Squando*.
JULY 5.—Assistant Paymaster F. J. Palmer, to the *Tuscarora*.
Acting Ensign G. W. Hadden, to the *Agawam*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John F. Withers, to the *Gamma*.
Acting Ensigns Ambrose Felix and John Brann, to the *Fort Morgan*.
Mate E. S. McDonald, to the *Agawam*.
Mates H. M. Wadsworth and H. F. Munroe, to the *Chicopee*.
Mate Lewis P. Cook, to the *Winnoski*.
JULY 6.—Acting Master H. G. Macy, to the West Gulf Squadron.
Acting Ensign Oliver Swain, to the *J. P. Jackson*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon H. R. Watts, to the *Mercedita*.
Acting Ensign R. F. Hartford, to the *Penguin*.
Acting Ensigns M. E. Wandell, J. H. Wainwright, R. L. M. Jones, J. J. Kelleher, S. E. Millett and J. W. Williams, to the *West Gulf Squadron*.
Acting Ensign D. W. Hodson, to the *Clyde*.
Acting Ensign N. D. Joyce, to the *Ariel*
Acting Ensign J. S. Johnson, to the *Hibiscus*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer H. H. Oliver, Alexander Dempster, E. T. Beardsley and N. G. Vandergrift, to the East Gulf Squadron.
Acting Ensigns C. Tengwall, J. S. Young, Walter Walton and T. W. Worstell, to the West Gulf Squadron
Acting Master W. A. Maine, to the *J. P. Jackson*.
Acting Ensign Thomas Golding, to the *Hibiscus*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers John Dungan and Thomas J. Fox, to the East Gulf Squadron.
Acting Assistant Paymaster W. W. Goodwin, to the *Fort Morgan*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas S. Keith, to the *Kansas*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Samuel B. Ellis, to the *Chickpee*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer George B. McDermott, to the *Agawam*.
Acting Ensign M. J. Daly, to the *Florida*.
Acting Ensign J. W. Howieson, to the *Kansas*.
JULY 7.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander James Thatcher, to command the *Supply*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant E. S. Keyser, to the *Supply*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer R. H. Newhall, to the *Shawnee*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant A. R. Langthorne, to duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, when he has turned the *Alabama* over to the Navy Yard.
JULY 8.—Acting Ensign F. C. Warner, to the *Princeton*.

DETACHED.

JULY 3.—Acting Master and Pilot D. K. Kennenon, and Acting Ensign A. Willard, from the *Sangamon*, and granted leave.
Acting Ensigns Thomas Brown and Alexander D. Campbell, and Acting Gunner Charles Moran, from the *Pontoosuc*, and granted leave.
Acting Master George E. Hill, Acting Ensigns Sydney N. Gray and Laurety Wold, from the *Matthew Vassar*, and granted leave.
Acting Master D. G. McKitchie, Acting Ensigns B. F. Fries, George Miller, J. P. Jones and F. H. Phipps, from the *Supply*, and granted leave.
Acting Masters Frederick C. Miller and John H. Cousens, Acting Ensigns Ed. Janvin and William Robinson, from the *Galatea*, and granted leave.
Acting Master C. W. Pratt, from the *Vermont*, and granted leave.
Acting Second Assistant Paymasters A. W. Bacon, of the *Galatea*, George Kack, of the *Matthew Vassar*, and Charles Steward, of the *Supply*, from their respective vessels, and ordered to settle their accounts.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Michael Mulcare, from the *Leslie*, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.
Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon W. H. Pierson, of the *Pontoosuc*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon William J. Donor, from the *Galatea*, and granted leave.
Mates William Underdoran and John Jones, from the *Galatea*, and waiting orders.
Mates John S. Franklin and Charles H. Thomas, from the *Matthew Vassar*, and waiting orders.
Acting Ensign Richard McAllister, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.
JULY 5.—Acting Ensign John Griffin, from the West Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.
Acting Ensigns William J. Kelley, Jr., and E. S. Lowe, from the *Fort Morgan*, and granted leave.
Acting Ensign and Pilot Sumner Dexter, from the *Norwich*, and granted leave.
Acting Ensign Thomas J. Robins, from the *Florida*, and granted leave.
Acting Ensign William Nelson, from the *Larkspur*, and granted leave.
Acting Second Assistant Engineers Charles Kuhl and Henry Jones. Acting Third Assistant Engineers James B. McKenzie, Isaac P. Davis, Bernard Rice and William Bass, from the *Galatea*, and granted leave.
Acting Master Samuel C. Cruse, from the *Bienville*, and waiting orders.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Morton Champion, from the *Galena*, and waiting orders.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Theodore F. Lewis, from the *Galatea*, and ordered to the *Nansel*.
Mate Albion Burnham, from the command of the *Carnation*, and waiting orders.
Mates W. H. Adger and Joseph Bardson, from the *Carnation*, and waiting orders.
Mates James O'Donnell and William A. Aiken, from the *Larkspur*, and waiting orders.
Acting Master Gilbert Morton, from the Mississippi Squadron, and ordered to the *Alleghany*.
JULY 6.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Daniel M. Spangler, from the *Carnation*, and granted leave.
Acting Master William Bailey, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer John W. Blacket, from the *Sweet Briar*, and granted leave.
Acting First Assistant Engineer G. W. Holloway, *from the Casco*, and granted leave.
Acting Ensign J. E. Armstrong, from the *Winooski*, and granted leave.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers Cyrus G. Meade and W. J. Carman, from the *Larkspur*, and granted leave.
Acting Master H. H. Foster, Acting Ensign and Pilot Samuel Weskett, Acting Ensigns John L. Chase, Stephen E. Merrihew, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Lawrence J. Lyons, from the *Ceres*, and granted leave.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William E. Todd, from the *Sweet Briar*, and ordered to the *Fortune*.
Acting Master Henry K. Billings, from the West Gulf Squadron, on the reporting of his relief, and granted leave.
Acting Assistant Paymaster H. Le Roy Jones, from the *Fort Morgan*, and ordered to settle accounts, on the reporting of his his relief.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. B. Edson, from the *Carnation*, and waiting orders.
Acting Master Charles Swendson, Acting Ensigns Thomas M. Lewis and Joseph G. Megler, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave
Acting Ensign William H. Howard, from the West Gulf Squadron and granted leave
Mates Israel E. Lovett and L. H. Brown, from the *Sweet Briar*, and waiting orders.
Mate James B. Hopkins, from the *Ceres*, and waiting orders.
JULY 7.—Acting Master O. Flood, and Acting Ensign J. Morley Hudson, from the *Norfolk Packet*, and granted leave.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant C. C. Bunker, from the *Ossipee*, and granted leave.
Acting Master Thomas B. Sears, from the *Owasco*, and granted leave.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Mortimer, from the *Nyack*, and granted leave.
Acting Ensign Thomas E. Ashmead, from the *Florida*, on the reporting of his relief, and granted leave.
Acting Master John Utter, from the West Gulf Squadron, on the reporting of his relief, and granted leave.
Acting Assistant Paymaster C. B. Culver, from the *Britannia*, and ordered to settle accounts.
Acting Assistant Paymaster William B. Coleman, from the *Owasco*, and ordered to settle accounts
Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry Rockwood, from the *Itasca*, and ordered North.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Robert M. Weir, from the *James Adger* and ordered to the *Nyack*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Jacob J. Smith, from the *Owasco*, and waiting orders
Mate W. D. Giles, from the *Norfolk Packet*, and waiting orders.
Mate Joshua H. Ryder, from the *Barberry*, and waiting orders.
Mates A. L. Stevens and F. C. Duncan, from the *Owasco*, and waiting orders.
JULY 8.—Acting Third Assistant Engineers Henry C. Reynolds and Thomas N. Caston, from the *Owasco*, and granted leave.
Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Wentworth, from the Mississippi Squadron, and his leave extended.
Mate William F. Warnick, from the *Camelia*, and granted leave.
Mates R. Williams and P. C. Vincent, from the *Dandelion*, and granted leave.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JULY 3.—Acting Master Abraham Rich, of the *Fear Not*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon P. Wadsworth, Jr., of the Navy Yard, Washington.
Acting Assistant Surgeon David Watson, of Limerick, Me.
JULY 5.—Acting Master Julius F. Beyer, at Mobile, Ala.
Acting Ensign N. Larsen, of the *Grand Gulf*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Thomas L. Churchill, of the *Nansel*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Lemuel M. Poole, of the *Gamma*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Lewis B. Jones, of the *Thistle*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Thomas Girty, of the *Fort Hindman*.
Acting Ensign Benjamin Caullet, of the *Penguin*.
Acting Ensign P. Hanson, of the *Clyde*.
Acting Ensign A. J. Kendall, of the *Ariel (Clyde)*.
Acting Ensigns Josiah Thomas and C. R. Scoffin, of the *Hibiscus*
Acting Assistant Surgeon A. Sumner Dean, of Foxboro, *Mass*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon John K. Walsh, of Washington, D. C.
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. G. Park, of the Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Obed C. Turner, of the *Mercedita*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Artemus L. Grow, of the *Larkspur*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Lathrop, of the *Sweet Briar*.
Mate John P. Canfield, of the *Huntsville*.
JULY 7.—Acting Assistant Surgeon J. F. Field, of the *Red Rover*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles A. Rogers, of the *Shawnee*.
Acting Master Charles Swendson, of the *Sybil*.
Acting Ensign James S. De Forrest, of the *Fair Play*.
Acting Ensign James Deering, of the *Gazelle*.
Acting Ensign Henry Simonton, of the *Grosbeak*.
Acting Ensign C. F. A. McCord, of the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill.
Acting Ensign Mervin Allen, of the *Champion*.
Acting Ensign John R. Wright, of the *Vindicator*.
Mate W. H. Smith, of the *Sybil*.
Mate James Williams, of the *General Bragg*.
Mate M. L. Kirk, of the *Volunteer*.
Mate Louis J. Marshall, of the *Cricket*.
Mate George A. Eye, of the *Ozark*.
Mate J. D. Correll, of the *Paw Paw*.
Mate Charles B. Hapgood, of the *Fawn*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon George E. Francis, of the *Ouichita*.
Acting Carpenter Benjamin H. Brink, of the *Avenger*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer George W. Barrows, of the *General Thomas*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer John S. Willcoxen, of the *Ouichita*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer James M. Maratta, of the *Chickasaw*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry Miller, of the *Great Western*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Edward Costello, of the *General Thomas*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry A. Cody, of the *Neosho*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer William E. Cowle, of the *General Thomas*.
JULY 8.—Chief Engineer John W. Nystrom, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

JULY 3.—Acting Ensign Samuel Carpenter, of Malden Centre, Mass.
Acting Ensign William E. Jones, of Braintree, Mass.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer J. D. Newton, of Astoria, Queens Co., N. Y.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer A. E Chippendale, of Madison street, New York.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Franz Blocki, of Sheboygan, Wisconsin.
JULY 6.—Acting Ensign Sydney B. Cline, of the *Squando*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Samuel Hall, of Charlestown, Mass.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers Robert L. Taylor and Thomas Lees, of Chester, Pa.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers John W. Little and John A. Radcliffe, of Philadelphia, Pa.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John M. Allan, of Bordentown, N. J.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. G. Vernon, of Media, Pa.
Mate A. L. Spinney, of Portsmouth, N. H.
JULY 7.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer William B. Snow, Dennis Port, Cape Cod, Mass.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles L. Williams, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas H. Thompson, of Chester, Pa.

APPOINTED.

JULY 3.—Charles H. Brantingham, of the *Winooski*, Acting Master.
B. Sequestein, of the *Fort Gaines*, Mate, and ordered to remain in the West Gulf Squadron.
JULY 5.—William C. Davis, of the *Paul Jones*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain in the East Gulf Squadron.
Lewis Geoltze, of the *Oleander*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
JULY 6.—George W. Gale, of Laconia, N. H., Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon.
JULY 7.—Robert McNaught, of the *Lehigh*, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
Adrian Phillips, of the *Estrella*, Acting Ensign.

ORDERS REVOKED.

JULY 3.—Mate Moses S. Henderson, to the *Ohio*, and he is hereby granted leave of absence.
JULY 6.—Mate Henry Sinclair, to the *Vermont*, and he is hereby granted leave of absence.
JULY 8.—Acting Ensign M. J. Daley, to the *Florida*, and a leave granted him.
Acting Ensign O. H. Lester, to the *Nahant*.
Acting Ensign H. R. Towle, to the *Emma*, and ordered to remain on leave
Mate Frank H. Munroe, to the *Chickopee*, and he will remain on leave.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

JULY 3.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Gustavus Pfeits, of the *Maratanza*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer David E Lyons, of the *Agamenticus*.
JULY 6.—Acting Ensign B. F. Trask, of the *Huntsville*.
JULY 8.—Acting Ensign William Robinson, of the *Galatea*.

William Whelan, Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, June 11, Washington city, D. C.
Clarkson Crawford, landsman, June 24, Naval Station, Mound City.
Perry Mars, landsman, June 26, Naval Hospital, New York.
George Darrell, Seaman, June 25, Naval Hospital, New York.
Samuel Downes, seaman, June 25, U. S. steamer *General Lyon*.
James Henry, coal heaver, June 13 Naval Hospital, New York.
Patrick Ward, landsman, June 7, U. S. steamer *Henry Brinker*.
Isaac Wilson (colored) cook, June 27, Naval Hospital, Wilmington, N. C.
Linzy Laws, first-class boy, November 8, 1862, U. S. steamer *Tyler*.
George Wilson, seaman, October 24, 1862, Naval Hospital, Mound City.
Jack Scott (colored), contraband, October 23, 1862, Naval Hospital, Mound City.
John Robins, marine, July 1, Marine Barracks, Washington city.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery up to July 8, 1865:—

James J. Evarts, ordinary seaman, March 9, U. S. steamer *Ouichita*.
Benjamin Franklin, coal heaver, April 19, U. S. Hospital ship *Fitch*.
Herman Gunnison, musician, April 23, off Mound City.
John H. Hoops, surgeon's steward, February 26, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
Joseph Hains, boy, May 20, near Natchez, Miss.
James C. Howe, surgeon's steward, April 15, U. S. steamer *Oriole*.
George D. Hoard, landsman, March 14, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
Gardiner Harrington, second-class fireman, April 4, U. S. steamer *Kate*.
George O. Jones, boy, March 27, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
Samuel Johnston, ordinary seaman, February 20, U. S. receiving ship *Grampus*.
William Judge, sargeant marines, April 27, U. S. steamer *Black Hawk*.
Joseph H. Jones (colored), landsman, February 22, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
Bartlett Jackson (colored), second class fireman, February 28, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
Jacob Johnson, second-class fireman, March 1, U. S. steamer *Mist*.
Clarence Kampman, admiral's clerk, June 4, U. S. Hospital ship *Red Rover*.
Thomas Kline, first-class boy, March 22, U. S. steamer *Juliet*.
Cannon Kennedy, landsman, March 14, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
Isaac Killaboo (colored), contraband, February 12, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
Washington Lucas (colored), seaman, March 7, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
Judge Leitch (colored), landsman, April 15, U. S. steamer *Mound City*.
John J. Lovett, landsman, February 16, U. S. steamer *Manhattan*.
Charles Miller, ordinary seaman, May 22, Hospital ship *Red Rover*.
Thomas Mason, boatswain's mate, February 28, U. S. steamer *Romeo*.
John McCullum, seaman, May 4, U. S. steamer *Lafayette*.
John McManus, landsman, April 9, U. S. steamer *Kate*.
Patrick McMurrow, ordinary seaman, April 4, Hospital ship *Fitch*.
Frank Howe (colored), coal-heaver, March 8, U. S. steamer *Pittsburg*.
Joseph H. Morey, coxswain, April 26, U. S. steamer *Mound City*.
Allen McCullock, seaman, June 10, U. S. steamer *Huntress*.
Leander Mason, ordinary seaman, March 17, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
Thomas Mason, second-class fireman, April 22, U. S. steamer *Black Hawk*.
William Moore, seaman, February 10, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
Clayborn Newsome (colored), coal-heaver, June 1, U. S. steamer *Peosta*.
James O'Brien, ordinary seaman, March 10, U. S. steamer *Grosbeak*.
Ebenezer Parsons, landsman, March 28, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
Almont Rockwood, landsman, April 15, U. S. steamer *Moose*.
James Reed, ordinary seaman, May 21, U. S. steamer *Samson*.
Joseph R. Richardson, gunner's mate, May 19, Hospital ship *Fitch*.
Lafayette Ray, landsman, April 21, U. S. steamer *Arizona*.
Benjamin Roberts, landsman, February 5, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
William Sanderson, second-class fireman, February 6, U. S. steamer *Silver Cloud*.
Ulric Simpson, seaman, April 2, U. S. steamer *Arizona*.
Leonard Short (colored), second-class fireman, March 28, Naval Hospital Memphis.
Miles Stockton (colored), landsman, March 17, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
Anthony Scott (colored), boy, March 18, U. S. steamer *New Era*
Peter Shannon, ordinary seaman, May 10, U. S steamer *Champion*.
Henry Singer, landsman, March 23, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
Frank Shoemaker, marine, March 7, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
David Scott, landsman, March 9, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
Robert Simpson, ordinary seaman, February 26, U. S. receiving ship *Grampus*.
Philip Shopback, ordinary seaman, March 28, U. S. steamer *Ozark*.
Henry Sands, ordinary seaman, March 6, U. S. steamer *Gazelle*.
Thomas Sharpley, quartermaster, February 12, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
James Tierney, landsman, April 5, U. S. steamer *Silver Cloud*.
Arthur Travers, landsman, March 26, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
William A. Thompson, landsman, April 22, U. S. steamer *St. Clair*.
William Tamahill, second-class fireman, U. S steamer *Tyler*.
James A. Temple, seaman, February 24, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
Henry J. Williams, landsman, February 22, U. S. steamer *Pittsburg*.
James Wheelan, seaman, March 17, U. S. steamer *Gazelle*.
Juba Watson, ordinary seaman, March 7, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
John Wright, seaman, May 27, U. S. steamer *General Grant*.
George Washington (colored), ordinary seaman, June 8, U. S. steamer *Naumkeag*.
Jerry Wilson, first-class boy, March 7, U. S. steamer *Neosho*.
Henry M. Young, seaman, February 22, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
William Bigley, seaman, January 22, U. S. steamer *Gazelle*.
Charles Williams, landsman, January 16, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
William Roach, second-class fireman, January 16, U. S. steamer *Benton*.
Buel Reynolds, landsman, January 15, U. S. steamer *Cincinnati*.
Samuel C. Lee, landsman, January 13, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
Stephen E. Brown, landsman, January 12, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
Joseph Perry, landsman, January 11, U. S. steamer *Lafayette*.
David Thompson, ordinary seaman, January 8, *Naval Hospital*, Memphis.
Albert Cotheron (colored), boy, January 7, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
Olmstead Clay (colored) boy, January 4, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
Sidney Britton (colored), landsman, January 3, U. S. steamer *Pittsburg*.
Urias Fairchild, landsman, February 5, U. S. steamer *Springfield*.
George Sprouse (colored), boy, February 26, U. S. steamer *Hastings*.
John McGinniss, landsman, June 20, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.
James Howard, gunner's mate, May 29, U. S. steamer *Gazelle*.
Andrew Costello, ordinary seaman, June 12, U. S. steamer *Sacramento*.
Silas Chambers (colored), boy, June 16, Naval Depot, Key West, Fla.

NAVAL-COURTS-MARTIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 20, 1865.

General Order, No 58

At a Naval General Court-Martial convened at the Navy Yard, New York, October 19, 1864, Lieutenant-Commander George A. Stevens, of the Navy, was tried on the following charge and specification:

CHARGE.—"Failing to do his utmost to overtake and capture or destroy a vessel which it was his duty to encounter."

Specification—"In this; that between the 12th and 18th days of August, in the year 1864, the said Lieutenant-Commander George A. Stevens, being then in command of the U. S. steamer *Pontoosuc*, at sea, under orders to cruise in search of the piratical steamer *Tallahassee*, did twice return from said cruise to ports in the United States unnecessarily, and remain in port without necessity, first at Portland, on or about the 15th of August, and again at Eastport, on or about the 17th day of August, thus discontinuing and suspending his search for the said piratical vessel, and failing to do his utmost to overtake the said vessel."

Upon this charge and specification the finding of the Court was as follows:

"That the specification of the charge is proven, with the exception of the word 'unnecessarily,' as it occurs in the ninth line of the specification; that the accused, Lieutenant-Commander George A. Stevens, of the U. S. Navy, is guilty of the charge. And the Court do therefore sentence and adjudge the said Lieutenant-Commander George A. Stevens, of the U. S. Navy, to be suspended for one year, with the loss of six months' pay, from the date of this sentence."

The offence committed by Lieutenant-Commander Stevens was of the gravest character—one of the capital offences, on conviction of which a court-martial is authorized to pass the sentence of death. The Court do not find it proved that he returned to port unnecessarily, but that he remained in port without necessity, on two several occasions, at a time when duty called him most urgently to be at sea. A formidable piratical vessel was known to be then within a short distance of our coast, pursuing a triumphant career of plunder and destruction, and the calls of public opinion, amounting to clamor, invoked the assistance of the Navy, and even directed the attention of the Department to this particular officer, who was enjoying his ease in port while his orders and every consideration of patriotism and of self-respect required him to be at sea. A more flagrant case of delinquency, and one coming more completely within the purview of the law, could not well occur. Yet the public is to be informed that a court of officers of the Navy consider this capital offence, attended by no circumstances of mitigation, sufficiently punished by suspension for six months without pay, and with pay for the same period, the latter being equivalent to leave of absence for six months.

The Department declines to outrage public opinion and its own sense of justice, or to mislead the younger officers of the Navy by approving a sentence so glaringly inadequate.

Lieutenant Commander Stevens is hereby relieved from arrest.

At a Naval General Court Martial convened on board the United States steamer *Baltimore*, in James River, Va., March 18, 1865, Commander William A. Parker, of the Navy, was tried on the following charges and specifications:

CHARGE I.—"Violation of the ninth section of article third of the rules for the government of the Navy."

Specification 1st—"In this; that on or about the twenty-fourth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty five, the said Commander William A. Parker, at that time commanding the Division of James River and being on board the United States steamer *Onondaga*, then lying below and near to certain obstructions which had been placed in James River to impede the progress of Rebel vessel in coming down the river, reliable information having been given him that vessels belonging to the Rebels were coming down the river and were engaged in removing said instructions, did withdrew himself, and did order the U. S. steamer *Onondaga* to move down the river out of all exposure to danger from the vessels of the Rebels, and from their batteries and guns on shore, thereby allowing the said obstructions to be in part removed, the purpose and design of said obstructions to be defeated, and the vessels of the Rebels to pass and repass the point so obstructed, to the great peril of the property of the United States, and of the safety of its military forces, therein withdrawing from and keeping out of danger to which he should have exposed himself."

Specification 2d—"In this; that on or about the second day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty four, the said Commander William A. Parker, then and from that day until the twenty-fourth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, being in command of a certain division of the North Atlantic Squadron, known as the Division of James River, and having received from Rear-Admiral David D. Porter, then commanding said squadron, orders in these words:—'The picket-boats must always be kept in readiness at night, with their torpedoes ready for instant service, and if an iron-clad should come down they must destroy her even if they are all sunk. For this purpose you must select men of nerve to command them, who will undertake anything, no matter how desperate;' did not obey said specific orders or any one of them, thus failing properly to observe the orders of his commanding officer and use his utmost exertions to carry them into execution when ordered to prepare for battle."

CHARGE II.—"Failing to do his utmost to overtake and capture or destroy a vessel which it was his duty to encounter."

Specification—"In this; that on or about the twenty-fourth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, the said Commander William A Parker, then commanding the Navy Division of James River, knowing that certain vessels of the enemy were coming down the James River and towards the point where he then was, did order the U. S. steamer *Onondaga*, on board of which vessel he then was, to be moved down the river and away from the vessels of the enemy, for the discreditable purpose of avoiding an encounter with said vessels."

In this case the Court found that so much of the second specification of the first charge as sets forth that the accused disobeyed orders in not entrusting the command to men of nerve, was *not proved*; and that so much of the specification of the second charge as sets forth that he moved down the river "for the discreditable purpose of avoiding an encounter with the enemy," was *not proved*. With these exceptions the specifications were found proved; the accused was found guilty of both charges, and sentenced "to be dismissed from the Navy of the United States."

Appended to the sentence is a recommendation to clemency, subscribed by the members composing the Court, with one exception. This recommendation is given, they state, "in consideration of the long service of Commander William A. Parker throughout an official carreer of thirty-three years, and believing *that he acted in this case from an error of judgment.*"

The action of the Court in this case has somewhat embarrassed the Department. The second of the charges preferred against Commander Parker is one of a most general and comprehensive character. The ways in which an officer might fail to do his utmost to encounter and capture or destroy an enemy's vessel are innumerable; and as the right to a specification in all cases is secured to the accused by express enactment, it was deemed proper on the part of the prosecution, particularly as the offence charged was capital, to specify the precise manner in which Commander Parker had failed to do his utmost on the occasion which led to his trial. It was accordingly charged that he had given a certain order for the discreditable purpose of avoiding an encounter with the enemy. This was the specific allegation against which he was called upon to defend himself. The Court have found this allegation not proved, and have thus virtually acquitted the accused of the charge of avoiding an encounter with the enemy.

The facts averred in the specification of the second charge, so far as they are found proved by the Court, are compatible with entire innocence on the part of the accused of any crime, whether moral or merely statutory. These facts are therefore insufficient in themselves to prove guilt. Yet the Court have found him guilty; and must have inferred the guilt from facts not set forth in the specification, but which ought, in conformity with law, to have been set forth, being material facts necessary to constitute guilt.

All the allegations in the specification, against which the accused was warned to defend himself, are either disproved or are insufficient to prove guilt, and he is found guilty upon allegations of which he was not informed, and which are not even stated in the finding of the Court for the information of the revising power. The legality of such a finding is too questionable to be lightly admitted to establish a precedent.

It is to be inferred from the opinion of the individual members of the Court, as stated in their recommendation to clemency, that the sole offence of Commander Parker, at least under the second charge, was "error of judgment." The Department is at a loss to understand whether the Court considered "error of judgment" a crime in itself, or, under some circumstances, a valid defence against a proved crime. Neither position can be sanctioned by the Department. The finding of the Court under the second charge and its specifications are not approved; and as the sentence, resting on the findings under both charges, cannot now be modified, it is necessarily set aside, and Commander Parker is hereby relieved from arrest.

GIDEON WELLES.
Secretary of the Navy.

ARMY GAZETTE.

THE NEW MILITARY DIVISIONS AND DEPARTMENTS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1865.

General Orders No. 118.

The President directs that the United States be divided into military divisions, and subdivided into military departments as follows:—

DEPARTMENTS.

1. The Department of the East, Major-General Joseph Hooker to command; to embrace the New England States, New York and New Jersey; headquarters at New York city.

2. The Middle Department, Major-General W. S. Hancock to command; to embrace the States of West Virginia, Maryland, except the counties of Anne Arundel, Prince Georges, Calvert, Charles and St. Marys; the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Virginia; the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania; headquarters at Baltimore.

3. The Department of Washington, Major-General C. C. Augur to command; to embrace the District of Columbia, the counties of Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles and St. Marys in Maryland, and Fairfax county in Virginia; headquarters at Washington.

4. The Department of the Ohio, Major-General E. O. C. Ord to command; to embrace the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan; headquarters at Detroit.

5. The Department of the Tennessee, Major General George Stoneman to command; to embrace the State of Tennessee; headquarters at Knoxville.

6. The Department of Kentucky, Major-General John M. Palmer to command; to embrace the State of Kentucky; headquarters at Louisville.

7. The Department of the Missouri, Major-General John Pope to command; to embrace the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas and the territories of Nebraska, Dacotah and Montana; headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

8. The Department of Virginia, Major-General Alfred H. Terry to command; to embrace the State of Virginia, excepting Fairfax county, and the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; headquarters at Richmond.

9. The Department of North Carolina, Major-General John M. Schofield to command; to embrace the State of North Carolina; headquarters at Raleigh.

10. The Department of South Carolina, Major-General Q. A. Gillmore to command; to embrace the State of South Carolina; headquarters at Hilton Head.

11. The Department of Georgia, Major-General James B. Stedman to command; to embrace the State of Georgia; headquarters at Augusta.

12. The Department of Florida, Major General John G. Foster to command; to embrace the State of Florida; headquarters at Tallahassee.

13 The Department of Mississippi, Major-General H. W. Slocum to command; to embrace the State of Mississippi; headquarters at Vicksburgh.

14. The Department of Alabama, Major-General C. R. Wood to command; to embrace the State of Alabama; headquarters at Mobile.

15. The Department of Louisiana and Texas, Major-General E. R. S. Candy to command; to embrace the States of Louisiana and Texas; headquarters at New Orleans.

16. The Department of Arkansas, Major-General J. J. Reynolds to command; to embrace to State of Arkansas and Indian Territory; headquarters at Little Rock.

17. The Department of Columbia, Brigadier-General G. Wright to command; to embrace the State of Oregon and Territories of Washington and Idaho; headquarters at Fort Vancouver.

18. The Department of California, Major-General Irwin McDowell to command; to embrace the States of California and Nevada, and Territories of Utah, New Mexico and Colorado; headquarters at San Francisco

DIVISIONS.

1. The Military Division of the Atlantic, Major-General George G. Meade to command; to embrace the Department of the East, Middle Department, "Department of Virginia," Department of North Carolina and Department of South Carolina; headquarters at Philadelphia.

2. The Military Division of the Mississippi, Major-General W. T. Sherman to command; to embrace the Department of the Ohio, Department of the Missouri and Department of Arkansas; headquarters at Saint Louis.

3. The Military Division of the Gulf, Major-General P. H Sheridan to command; to embrace the Department of Mississippi, Department of Louisiana and Texas, and Department of Florida; headquarters at New Orleans.

4. The Military Division of the Tennessee, Major-General G. H. Thomas to command; to embrace the Department of the Tennessee, Department of Kentucky, Department of Georgia and Department of Alabama; headquarters at Nashville.

5. The Military Division of the Pacific, Major-General H. W. Halleck to command; to embrace the Department of the Columbia and Department of California; headquarters at San Francisco.

All officers hereby assigned will proceed, on receipt of this order, to take command of their respective departments or military divisions. All officers relieved by this order will, on being relieved by the proper officer, report by letter to the Adjutant-General for orders.

By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. General.

TO REGIMENTAL OFFICERS ON DETACHED SERVICE

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 8, 1865.

General Orders No. 122.

1. With the exceptions hereinafter enumerated, the following is ordered:—

1. All commissioned officers of Volunteers, for both white and colored regiments, or independent companies, now absent on detached service from their commands, and not on duty within their proper Armies or departments, will proceed, forthwith, to join their respective regiments and companies.

2. Hereafter, no commissioned regimental officer of Volunteers will be placed on duty, or transferred thereon, out of the Army or department in which his regiment may be serving.

The exceptions authorized under the foregoing are as follows:—

1. Officers on duty mustering out and discharging the Volunteer forces.

2. Aides-de-camp to general officers on duty commanding troops.

3. Officers on Courts-Martial or Military Commissions, and those on duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, under direct orders from the War Department, Adjutant-General's office.

II. All enlisted men, absent on detached service from their regiments or companies and outside the armies or departments in which the same may be serving, will at once be sent to join their respective commands, unless they are absent therefrom by orders from the headquarters of a military division or superior authority.

III. Commanding generals of departments and armies are charged with the prompt execution of this order, and, upon its provisions being fully complied with, will report the fact to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

IV. No commissioned officer or enlisted man, absent in violation of this order, will be paid outside of the Army or department in which his regiment or company may be serving.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

INVALID COMPANIES OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 26, 1865.

Circular No. 27,

The necessity for the services of the Invalid companies of the Regular Army, authorized by paragraph 5, of General Orders No. 245, of 1863, having ceased, the organizations will be discontinued. Commanding officers of depots will at once cause a careful medical examination to be made of the enlisted men composing them. All men who are not now, or who are not likely to become in a reasonable time, capable of performing field duty, will at once be discharged on the usual medical certificates. The remainder will be forwarded to their companies as rapidly as their condition will permit.

E. E. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from July 10, 1865, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant Robert Thompson, 67 Pennsylvania Volunteers.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

First Lieutenant Killan Van Rensalaer, 39th New York Volunteers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in his case.

NAVAL REGISTER.

The Editor will be glad to receive for this department of the JOURNAL *all interesting facts in relation to vessels of the Navy suitable for publication.*

AGAMENTICUS, iron-clad 4, Commander Parrott, arrived at Belfast, Me., Sunday afternoon, 9th, from Portland, to remain several days.

CONGRESS, frigate.—Efforts are making to raise the hull of this famous old frigate, now sunk off Newport News. An enterprising company having the matter in hand, spent several hours upon the wreck. With three steam pumps they managed, in an hour's time, to lower the water in the hold three feet below tide-water mark. One of the pumps gave out at the end of this time, and the other two were kept at work, but without gaining any on the water. The work was accordingly abandoned until the damaged pump could be repaired. The men are very confident of final success in their efforts.

DICTATOR, ocean Monitor, 2, Commodore John Rodgers, sailed from New York this week for a trial trip to Newport, R. I. Mr. Isaac Newton goes in her as Engineer for the contractors. The *Vanderbilt* goes as consort The *Dictator's* speed is required to be at least 10 knots, which she has already made in coming from Fortress Monroe to New York; it is expected she will now make 11 or 12 knots, as her machinery has been considerably improved, under the direction of Mr. Ericsson. This vessel is 3,033 tons capacity, with a single turret, and was built by C. H. Delameter, in New York. She was launched December 26, 1863. Her crew numbers 202 souls.

ELTAH, Monitor, 2, built for the Navy Department, by C. W. M'Cord, at St Louis, Mo., was launched on Saturday, July 1st. It was considered by many experts that were on the ground as one of the most beautiful launches they had ever seen. The hour of 2 P. M. was the time appointed for the vessel to glide into the water. Many thousand spectators were at the works to witness the launch. After the vessel was in the water it was found that not a drop of water was in her, showing that she had received no strain in the process of launching.

HARTFORD, screw, 28, Commander H. H. Bell, has received orders to hoist his flag on the *Hartford*, as commander of the East India Squadron. The *Hartford* will soon sail. This squadron has in months past been represented by the sailing sloop *Jamestown*, 22, Captain Cicero Price, and the steam sloop *Wyoming*, 7, Commander D. McDougal, and these two little vessels nobly sustained our national and naval character, as witnessed in the conflict between the latter vessel and the Japanese in the harbor of Simonosaki, on the 16th of July, 1863. It is now proposed to make the East India Squadron, in point of numbers and effectiveness, all that the necessities of protection to our commercial marine demand.

INO, ship, Acting Master William Martin commanding, arrived at New York on the 11th from Key West, Florida, having experienced light easterly winds during the passage The *Ino* left the following named vessels at Key West, Florida, on the 29th of June, 1865, viz:—Flagship *Powhatan*, ordnance ship *Dale*, and double-enders *Tallapoosa*, *Paul Jones*, and *Muscoota*, Unusual good health prevailed at Key West at the time of sailing. The *Powhatan*, with Acting Rear-Admiral C. K. Stribling on board, intended to sail for the North on the 5th of July. On the 29th of June passed barks *Midnight*, and *Restless*, and schooner *O. H. Lee*, bound for the North. The following is the list of officers of the *Ino*:—Acting Master Commanding, William Martin; Acting Assistant Surgeon, G. A. Hayunga; Acting Assistant Paymaster, John L. G. Strong; Acting Ensigns, John W. Flansberg, W. H. Elwell, John C. Harrington, Peter Pease and Thomas V. Parker.

KAATSKILL, Monitor, 2, Lieutenant-Commander Edward Barrett, of Charleston, is ornered North. She was to sail early this week. She was the last iron-clad in Charleston harbor.

RICHMOND, screw, 24, arrived at the Boston Navy Yard, July 11th, from Pensacola, June 29th. She went into commission at Norfolk in September, 1860, and sailed as the flag ship of the Mediterranean Squadron in the following month. At the breaking out of the war she was ordered home and sent to join the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, where she did good service off Pensacola, Mobile and New Orleans. She has participated in all of Admiral Farragut's engagements, viz: with the ram *Manassas*, at Fort McRea, Forts Johnson and St. Phillip, with the iron-clads and gunboats below New Orleans, and with the Chalmette batteries. She also was at the capture of New Orleans, Vicksburgh, Port Hudson, Forts Morgan and Gaines, and was engaged with the rebel iron-clads and gunboats in Mobile Bay. She was the cause of the destruction of the rebel ram *Webb*, as it was the sight of the *Richmond* on her way up the Mississippi that determined Captain Reed of the *Webb* to run his vessel ashore and burn her, some twenty-eight miles below New Orleans. The following is a list of her officers:—Captain, Theodore P. Greene; Lieutenant-Commanding and Executive Officer, C. S. Norton; Surgeon Lewis J. Williams; Assistant Surgeon, Robert Willard; Paymaster, Edwin Stewart; Chief Engineer, Jackson McElmell; First Lieutenant of Marines, Charles L. Sherman; Ensigns, Philip H. Cooper and George A. Wadleigh; Acting Ensigns Lewis Clark, Colby M. Chester and Arthur H. Wright; First Assistant Engineer, Emery J. Brooks; Second Assistant Engineers, John Wilson, Robert Weir, A. J. Kenyon, Absalom Kirby and William H. Crawford; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, Thomas McElmell; Third Assistant Engineer, C. W. C Senter; Acting Boatswain, John A. Floyd; Acting Gunner, Addison Fisk; Sailmaker, William Rogers The following came passengers in the *Richmond*:—Acting Second Assistant Engineer F. S. Wyman, Acting Third Assistant Engineer Frederick Scott, Acting Ensign William B. Pease.

MAJOR T. T. Echort, formerly superintendent of military telegraphs, entered upon his duties last Saturday as Assistant Secretary of War, in place of C. A. Dana, resigned. Mr. Dana has gone to Chicago, as editor of the *Chicago Republican*.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

PREPARATIONS are being made at the Portsmouth Navy Yard for removing the frigate *Franklin* to Boston, to receive her machinery. The *Franklin* is the largest vessel in the United States Navy. Work on the sloop *Resaca* is being pushed ahead, with a view to her early launching. She is built for speed, and will doubtless do credit to her able constructor, S. M. Peck, U. S. N. The *Roebuck*, *Ethan Allen*, *Wamsutta*, *Dawn*, *Arkansas*, and *Henry Janes*, at this yard, are up for sale.

SECRETARY SEWARD has received information to the effect that the Spanish Government will, without delay, issue orders to the Captain General of Cuba, directing the delivery of the Rebel ram *Stonewall*, now at Havana, to the United States authorities.

THE site for the Western Navy Yard has at last been determined upon. It is to be located just below Jefferson Barracks. Captain CHARLES A. Babcock has command, and will immediately commence surveying the land and erecting suitable buildings. Large amounts of naval ordnance stores from Mound City have already arrived at Jefferson Barracks.

THE Navy Department has issued a circular regulating the admission and advancement of line officers in the Regular Navy. Acting Ensigns, who have served six months with skill, zeal, and good character, may be recommended for promotion to Acting Masters, and Acting Masters who have served for one year may be recommended for promotion to Acting Volunteer Lieutenants, for highly meritorious services. Acting Volunteer Lieutenants who have served one year in command of a vessel, and have been approvingly mentioned in the public dispatches of the commander of the squadron for meritorious services against the enemy, may be promoted to Acting Lieutenant-Commanders; while Acting Lieutenant-Commanders, who have served as such for two years, will be examined for the grade of Acting Commander, and a proportion of the whole number of Acting Lieutenant-Commanders will be advanced according to their record in the service and the merit of their examination.

CARD.—The officers and crew of the U. S. sloop of war *Dale* tender their sincere thanks to Acting Rear-Admiral C. K. Stribling, the officers and crew of the U. S. flagship *Powhatan* for their kindness in taking the *Dale* in tow on her passage from Key West to Delaware Breakwater, thus relieving the tedium of a long passage in a sailing vessel, and returning to the bosom of their families many who have long been exiled.

THE following young men, sons of naval officers, have been ordered to appear for examination for the position of midshipmen:—Francis Winslow, Herbert Winslow, O. A. Dimick, T. S. Phelps, jr., C. H. Norton, A. A. King, W. H. G. Quimby, D. Mahan, E. G. Taylor, J. H. C. Coffin, jr., F. C. Bruce, J. C. Febiger, jr., E. Turner, R. G. Whiting, H. C. Leach, E. B. Barry, Theodoric Porter. The following boys from the apprentice schoolship *Sabine* being entitled by meritorious conduct to advancement, have been ordered to examination for the position of midshipmen:—A. B. Fowler, W. F. Wood, Henry Monahan, William P. Day, Charles Storms.

ON Wednesday morning, 12th, a large sale of Navy vessels took place at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The attendance was large, and the bidding spirited. In opening the sale, the auctioneer announced that the Navy Department withdrew the steamers *Clinton* and *Saffron*, as they were needed for service around the Navy Yard for the present; all the rest would be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

THE famous vessel *Alexandra*, intended for a blockade-runner, has been turned into a river boat, and now plies between London and Gravesend. She is a novelty on the Thames, as she is the only boat that has cabins upon deck, in the American style.

THE steamer *Fannie* was sold at auction, at Charleston, S. C., on the 6th, to Captain John Ferguson, for the sum of ten thousand seven hundred dollars. The steamer *Fannie* is a light draught boat, built for blockade running, and was captured in attempting to run the blockade at Mobile. She was carried into Key West, and afterwards purchased by private parties from the Government.

THE Bureau of Recruiting and Equipment has issued the following order which applies to the discharge of seamen at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is dated July 1. It reads in part as follows: "You will discharge all enlisted men on board the receiving ship and other vessels *not* in active service under your command, who enlisted prior to February 14, 1864, and all others enlisted in 1864 for two years, on settlement of their accounts and refunding a proper part of *all* bounties received by them." It will be remembered that the first resolution of Congress giving bounties to seamen gave them three months' pay as bounty, which was to be deducted from prize money. All prior to these enlistments are entitled to discharge. The second act was passed in July, 1864, giving the same bounty to sailors as to soldiers. Now these latter two classes of men must refund a proportional part of their bounties before they can receive their discharge. The reduction of the *personnel* of the navy is progressing quite rapidly at the Navy Yard. Since May, something over fifty vessels have been paid off and put out of commission, and several thousand men discharged from the naval service.

ALL of the naval prisoner from Texas have been paid off at the Brooklyn Navy Yard by Paymaster Russell. Some of these fellows had as high as $1,350 due them. There remain now of the lot thirty-two contrabands, who were kept at work on the rebel fortifications. These will be paid off this week. Their settlement includes their ration-money, which amounts to a considerable sum.

A MATHEMATICAL DISCOVERY.—We have great pleasure in learning, says the London *Times*, June 28, that Professor SYLVESTER, a mathematician whose reputation is as well established abroad as at home, has just made a great discovery in that science. This is no other than the proof of Sir ISAAC NEWTON'S rule for the discovery of the imaginary roots of equations.

"This rule," says the *Reader*, "is surrounded with a rare and curious interest. It was originally given by Sir ISAAC NEWTON, in his lectures, when Lucasian Professor at the University of Cambridge, and in 1707 it was published in the *Arithmetica Universalis*, without proof. MACLAURIN, WARING, EULER, and many other distinguished mathematicians, have attempted to demonstrate it, but hitherto all such efforts have proved abortive. A proof for a few elementary cases was given by Professor SYLVESTER, in a paper published in this year's volume of the Philosophical Transactions. He has recently discovered a complete one, founded on the ordinary principles of elementary algebra; and more than this, a theorem, which stands in precisely the same relation to NEWTON'S rule as FOURIER'S theorem does to DESCARTES' rule, the rule being deducible from the theorem as a particular case. But this is not all; this general theorem is itself only a particular case of a still more comprehensive one."

To this we may add that the rule in question, both in the first and second editions of the *Arithmetica Universalis*, the second of which was certainly published with NEWTON'S sanction, stands out as the only proposition in the book unaccompanied by a proof, and thus raises a very strong presumption that NEWTON was not in possession of a solution which satisfied his mind. Certain it is that this rule has been a Gordian knot among algebraists for the last century and a half.

OF the two railroads north of Troy, N. Y., one goes by Saratoga Springs, and the other along the base of the Green Mountains, both meeting at Rutland. The one is the Troy & Whitehall and the other the Western Vermont Road—the first passing through a country comparatively level, and the other through one of the most picturesque and romantic in America. Bennington, Arlington and Manchester, in the Western Vermont, are townships of Arcadian valleys intervening between forest-clad hills and lofty mountains. The trains leave Troy on the arrival of those from New York, and also of the North River steamers.

IT is stated that Superintendent Kennedy, having carefully examined the several works on Infantry Tactics before the public, has adopted Gen. Morris's system for the police of New York and Brooklyn, "on account of its simplicity and usefulness."

CAPTAIN W. L. Goodrich, 107th U. S. C. Troops, has been appointed Act. Asst. Adjt. Gen. of the 3d Division, 10th A. C., and of the District of Beaufort.

AT the meeting of the Adjutant-Generals of States, in Boston, Adjt.-Gen. LINDSAY, of Kentucky, stated that the number of white troops raised in that State was 62,938, and of colored troops 24,438, besides some 8,000 colored and 20,000 white troops of whom there are no rolls.

THE Secretary of War has issued a very important and salutary order, intended to prevent the carelessness and neglect of company and regimental officers in charge of organizations about to be mustered out. If the men are not promptly paid off and discharged upon reaching the place of muster-out, it will be due solely to the failure of such officers to make out the proper papers before leaving the field. All such officers are to be reported and properly dealt with.

COLONEL A. M. Stout, late Colonel of the 17th Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, which was mustered out in January last, has been appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers by brevet, "for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war," to take rank as such from March 13th, 1865.

[Special Notice]

Do not waste your money buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the *best in the world.*

Avoid the shameless upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden Lane, or enclose stamp for circular.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

GRAY—KINNEY.—In Perryville, N. Y., July 3d, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Joseph Sheerar, Miss FANNIE M. KINNEY to Lieut. CHAS. P. GRAY, 5th U. S. C. T., and late of Messina.

SAVILLE—WHARTON.—At Dorchester, Mass., June 25, 1865, by Rev. W. H. Mills, JAMES H. SAVILLE, of Dorchester, to SUE E. WHARTON eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel D. P. Whiting, U. S. A. (No cards.)

DIED.

SAVILLE.—At Dorchester, Mass., July 1, JAMES H. SAVILLE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty-five cents a line each insertion.

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Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent. of the amount with their order.
The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy.
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GENERAL SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN
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The author, serving through all these campaigns on the staff of the commanding General, enjoyed peculiar facilities for obtaining information, and witnessing the varied incidents of the long march. Viewing, by the necessity of his position, all parts of the Grand Army; riding now with this column, and now with that; constantly in the saddle, and always present at the most interesting scenes of the campaign, he has drawn a life-like picture of the events which occurred aronnd him. His journals, carefully prepared at the close of each day's march, have furnished ample material for illustrating the bravery, the patience, the ingenuity, the unfailing good-humor, and the glowing patriotism of the magnificent army which followed General SHERMAN—an army in which every man was a hero, whose deeds will live forever upon the page of history.

Major NICHOLS, possessing a keen sense of the humorous, has also recorded many of the comical scenes which attended the irruption of SHERMAN'S Army into that heart of the Southern country which the Rebels regarded as wholly secure from the intruding presence of the ubiquitous "Yankee." He describes, with much gusto, the conversations he held with planters and women, slaves and "poor whites." The anecdotes which spice the pages of the volume furnish in themselves a clear picture of the social, moral, and political condition of the States traversed by SHERMAN'S legions.

The work is divided into three parts, viz: I. THE MARCH TO THE SEA. II. THE CAMPAIGN OF THE CAROLINAS. III. THE SURRENDER AND THE END.

The Appendix contains General SHERMAN'S Reports in full, together with the Engineer's Report, and a statement of the Commissary and Quartermaster's stores furnished to the army.

A map, specially designed and engraved for this work, shows the routes taken during both campaigns by each corps of the army; and numerous illustrations are given to accompany the description in the text.

To the soldiers of the army, who took part in these campaigns, this work will be peculiarly pleasant. In its pages they will find a faithful record of their march, their brave deeds of arms, and their still braver spirit of unflinching fidelity and staunch loyalty—the fun of their bivouacs and the humors of their daily life. The civilian will find in its pages a striking picture of the inner life of the South.

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PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER AND MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
June 15, 1865.

Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and Materials for the Navy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair, until 10 o'clock A.M. of the 11th day of July next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber and Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard will inform bidders of the qualities of each article, where the sizes are variable.

This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard, upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau; to the Commandant of any yard, or to any Navy Agent, the form of offer, of guarantee, and other necessary information respecting the proposals, will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guarantees, as required by the law of August 10, 1846, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which may be deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be made from that date

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1. White oak logs.
2. White oak keel or keels'n piec's
3. White oak curved timber.
4. White oak plank
5. White o'k bo'rds
6. Yellow pine logs
7. Yel. pine beams.
8. Yel. pine mast & spar timber.
9. White pine deck plank.
10. White pine mast timber.
11. White pine logs, plank & bo'rds.
12. Hackmatack timber.
13. Ash logs and planks.
14. Ash oars.
15. Hickory buts & bars.
16. Black walnut & herry.
17. Cedar & cypress boards.
18. Locust timber.
19. White o'k staves and headings.
20. Black spruce.
21. Locust tree nails.
22. Mahogany.
23. Lignumvitæ.
25. Iron—round, flat and square.
26. Steel.
27. Iron spikes.
28. Iron nails; wro't and cut.
29. Pig iron.
30. Lead.
31. Zinc, tin and solder.
33. Hardware.
34. Tools for stores.
36. White lead.
37. Zinc paints.
38. Colored paints, dryers, &c.
39. Varnish.
40. Linseed oil.
41. Glass.
42. Brushes.
44. Fish oil.
45. Tallow, soap & sweet oil.
46. Junk.
47. Ship chandlery.
48. Oakum.
49 Tank iron.
50. Ingot copper.
52. Poles.
55. Bellows.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy Yards:—

KITTERY.

Nos. 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47, 50.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 47, 48, 50.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 6, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 47, 49, 50, 52, 55.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47.

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10.00 A. M., EXPRESS MAIL, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4.00 P. M., WAY Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5.00 P. M., NIGHT EXPRESS, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6.00 P. M., LIGHTNING EXPRESS, *daily*, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

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PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
June 24, 1865.

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866, will be received at the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting until 10 o'clock A.M. of the 25th day of July next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such persons as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau.

Bidders are referred to the commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; also, for blank forms of offer and guaranty.

The classes of this Bureau are number and designated as follows:—

No. 1. Flax, Canvas and Twine.
2. Cotton, Canvas & Twine.
3. Iron, &c
4. Tin, Zinc, &c.
5. Sperm Oil.
7. Cooking Utensils.
10. Leather, &c.
11. Hose.
12. Lignumvitæ.
13. Lanterns & Lamps.
14. Ox Hides for Rope
15. Sheet Iron.
18. Soap and Tallow.
20. Brushes.
22. Stationery.
23. Hardware.
24. Ship Chandlery.
25. Copper Wire.
29. Firewood.
31. Whale, Neatsfoot, and Tar Oil.
34. Chain Iron.
35. Coal.
40. Sheet Copper.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy Yards:—

KITTERY.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 18, 22, 24.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 29, 31.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29, 31, 35.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 20, 22, 24, 29, 31, 40.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 18, 22, 24, 29, 34.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 29, 31.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE army is now getting down to a point where it ought to be very "comfortably handled." From certain letters of soldiers, containing very decided complaints against the Commissary and the Pay Departments, it appears that we must be a little cautious in pronouncing that it *is* comfortably handled, at least so far as the comfort of the troops themselves go. But the truth is, the present is a transition period between an enormous Volunteer Army and a contracted Regular Army; between an establishment on a war basis and one on a basis of peace. Accordingly, many deficiencies and irregularities and delays may occur, which did not before, and will not hereafter. This reflection will not, indeed, excuse delinquent commissaries or paymasters, but it may show the reason for what in some quarters appears to be an unpleasant fact. According to the records of the Paymaster-General's office, the number of names now upon the Army rolls is less than 200,000. To pay these, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred millions of dollars are required. The work of disbursing this sum will give the paymasters a lively summer.

Meanwhile, the reduction and "reconstruction" of the Armies go on. The First corps, following in the steps of the Provisional Corps, and of the Armies of the Potomac, of the James, of the Tennessee, of the Ohio, and of Georgia, is no longer to exist as a district organization. Its commander, General HANCOCK, is appointed to a Department, and the various regiments of the corps are to be distributed for a short time in garrison or post duty through the North. The first regiment has already gone to Baltimore; the second will be divided between Elmira and Albany, N. Y.; the third between Springfield, Ill., and Milwaukee, Wis.; the fourth proceeds to Columbus, Ohio; the fifth will be assigned to stations in Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont; the sixth to Harrisburg, Pa., the seventh goes to Philadelphia; the eighth will be stationed at Trenton, N. J., and the ninth at Indianapolis, Ind.

General TERRY has arranged new plans for the government of his military department, whose headquarters are at Richmond. FOSTER'S first division of the Twenty-fourth corps has been reduced and consolidated to a column consisting of two brigades, which will be ready for rapid movement to any point which the interests of the service may require. General R. S. FOSTER commands the column, and Brigadier-Generals OSBORNE and DANDY the brigades. The following is the arrangement made with regard to the remainder of the Twenty-fourth corps:—

First—The Third division of the Twenty-fourth Army corps is dissolved, and the troops hitherto composing it will hereafter constitute the First and Second independent brigades of that corps.

The First Independent brigade will consist of the following named regiments:—Second New Hampshire Volunteers, Fifth Maryland Volunteers, Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, Ninety-sixth New York.

The Second Independent brigade will consist of the following named regiments:—Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers, Eighty-first New York Volunteers, Eighth Connecticut Volunteers, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Ninety-eighth New York Volunteers.

A district within this department, to be called the District of Northeastern Virginia, is hereby constituted, and Major-General CHARLES DEVENS is assigned to its command, with his headquarters at Fredericksburgh. It will consist of the sub-district of the Rappahannock as now constituted, and the counties of Loudon, Prince William, Fauquier, Stafford, Rappahannock, Culpepper, Madison, King George, Westmoreland, Northumberland, Richmond and Lancaster.

Third—Brigadier-General T. M. HARRIS is assigned to command the First Independent brigade, Twenty-fourth Army corps, and will report, with his brigade, to Major-General DEVENS, at Fredericksburgh.

Fourth—The Fourth, Eleventh and Fourteenth regiments United States infantry will constitute a brigade, which is hereby attached to the Second division of the Twenty-fourth Army corps, and is designated as the Second brigade of that division. Brigadier-General J. H. POTTER, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty as chief of staff at headquarters Twenty-fourth Army corps, and is assigned to the command of the brigade organized by this paragraph.

In North Carolina, General SCHOFIELD'S Department, the troops have been greatly reduced, and the garrisons diminished in number and strength. The following regiments now on duty there are to be mustered out:—

Fifty-second and Ninty-ninth Pennsylvania infantry.
One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York infantry.
Sixteenth New York Heavy artillery.
Eighth and Ninth Maine infantry.
Seventeenth and Twenty-fifth Massachusetts infantry.
One Hundred and Eighty-first Ohio infantry.
Twelfth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-sixth Kentucky infantry.
Sixty-fifth Illinois infantry.
Ninth New Jersey infantry.
One Hundred and Fortieth Indiana infantry.
Third and Seventh New Hampshire infantry.
Sixth and Seventh Connecticut infantry.
Second, Third, and Fifth Kentucky cavalry.
Eighth Indiana cavalry.
Ninth Pennsylvania cavalry.
Ninth Michigan cavalry.
Tenth Ohio cavalry.
Twelfth New York cavalry.
Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry.
One Hundred and Eighty-third Ohio infantry.

By these reductions, the forces in North Carolina will be diminished to twenty-three regiments, amounting in all to about 13,000 men. They will consist, probably, of seven regiments of the Twenty-third corps, six of the Tenth, eight of the colored troops, one regiment of cavalry, and one of heavy artillery, as follows:—

TENTH CORPS.

Third, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth New York infantry.
Fourth New Hampshire infantry.
Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania infantry.
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One Hundred and Twentieth, One Hundred and Twenty-third, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, and One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana infantry.
Twenty-Eighth Michigan infantry.

CAVALRY.

Fifth Ohio cavalry.

HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Second Massachusetts Heavy artillery.

COLORED TROOPS.

One Hundred and Thirtieth, One Hundred and Seventh, Fourth, Fifth, Thirty-ninth, Sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Thirty-seventh United States colored troops

Point Lookout will hereafter cease to be of importance as a military post. All the officers heretofore on duty there are directed by an order from Headquarters, Department of Washington, to proceed to their respective homes and thence report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army. A company of the Twenty-fourth regiment United States colored troops will take charge of the public property at that post. The Paymaster-General has issued an order that all commissioned officers below the rank of Brigadier-General who are mustered out under existing orders dating since April 27th last, are now constructively entitled to three months' pay proper, except the following:—

First. Those discharged on tender of resignation, whose papers do not state the discharge to be under General Orders Nos. 79 and 82, current series. *Note*—Discharges under General Orders Nos. 79 and 82 must emanate direct from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, in order to be recognized. Second. Those mustered out for physical disability. Third. Those mustered out at expiration of term of service. Fourth. Those officers of Regular Army mustered out of Volunteer commissions to turn to their commands in Regulars. Fifth. Members of Boards of Enrollment. Sixth. Commissioned officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps.

Of course, the great point of military interest at the present time is in the extreme South west, partly because Texas, of all the States, is the most turbulent (if such an epithet can be applied to a State vexed only by a handful of brigands, and now enjoying unusual tranquillity), partly on account of the great question concerning the Mexican empire, and partly because the main part of our forces are concentrated in that region. Two divisions of cavalry are about to move through Texas, one starting from Shreveport and the other from Alexandria. General MERRITT will in person command the former column and General CUSTER the latter. When they unite General MERRITT will command both. They are at present delayed for want of transportation, which is forwarded from New Orleans as rapidly as the low stage of the Red River will admit of. None but steamers of a very light draft can ascend the river at this season of the year. But the river is rapidly rising. The object of the expedition is to clear out thoroughly the guerrilla haunts, and to efface the last traces of the Rebellion in Texas, restoring order and tranquillity. The cavalry will forage for their horses on their route, and a subsistence train of eighty wagons will go with each branch of the expedition. The Fourth corps are leaving for Texas as rapidly as transportation can be supplied by the Quartermaster's Department. It is rumored that quite a number of desertions have taken place since the corps left Cairo, and that men are dissatisfied with being sent to Texas, claiming that they enlisted only for the suppression of the Rebellion. The rear-guard of the Twenty-fifth corps, Army of the James, that left City Point on the 20th of last month, under Brigadier-General RUSSELL, reached Key West safely on the 3d instant. A fight is reported to have taken place a few days ago in Texas between the Union forces and some guerrillas, in which several soldiers were killed and wounded, and the balance obliged to fall back. There is nothing official on the subject, and the story is doubtful. The Rebel chieftains are making their exit into Mexico. SHELBY is said to have command of a few hundred "emigrants" to that country. SLAUGHTER is said to be still on the Rio Grande, engaged in cotton plundering and speculating. KIRBY SMITH, who was lately reported as escaping to Mexico with untold gold, is now reported by fickle Dame Rumor as having been so destitute that he was compelled to borrow $400 to defray his expenses across the frontier. BRAGG is in New Orleans, and MAGRUDER was reported on his way thither. But the last news from the latter General came from a Galveston paper which reported him as "seen in Alleytown, in citizen's dress." That was some weeks ago.

THOUGH the Naval School has, without doubt, had its last session at Newport, the Professors are ordered to meet there on the 20th, to commence the examination of candidates for admission to the next term.

ABD-EL-KADER'S RETURN TO PARIS.

IF rail and steam do not fail him, the famous Emir ABD-EL-KADER will arrive in Paris on Tuesday next, the 25th day of July, after an absence of twelve years from the gay capital. It will probably be the arrival of the season, and announcements have already been made of the progress of the Emir's journey from Damascus to Paris. On the route, for example, it is announced that the Arab chief paid a visit to the Emperor of Turkey, and was received at Constantinople most cordially and honorably. He is likely to be the lion of the summer season at Paris, and his apartments, until his departure in autumn, will be thronged by the curious. These apartments were long since prepared for him in the Palais de l'Elysée. They have been so fitted up that he can enjoy his own peculiar religious rites, as one of the Faithful must in order to be happy. They are commodious enough for his train of wives, offspring, secretaries, and servants—a total of thirty or more persons. His establishment is somewhat reduced, however, from its former size. He has only 11 left of his 24 children. With these he lives at Damascus very frugally. He is said to be quite poor, and to glory in his poverty. To speak more exactly, his only means is the annual stipend of 100,000 francs which France pays him for his support. Out of this he manages to squeeze enough for little occasional presents of jewels and trinkets to his three wives.

ABD-EL-KADER was born in the spring of 1807, near Mascara, and is now accordingly 58 years old. He was the son of a marabout or Mahometan priest called SIDI-EL-HADJL-MAHADDIN—not a particularly euphonious name to English ears, but doubtless so to those who had occasion to pronounce it. This marabout, at the time of the conquest of Algiers, advised the various tribes which had been accustomed to quarrel amongst themselves, to cease internal strife, and combine against the French invaders. His counsel was followed, and the old marabout nominated as chief of the tribes. He refused the duty on account of his great age, and offered it to his third son, ABD-EL-KADER. His choice was due somewhat to the prediction of an aged fakir, who had before declared that ABD-EL-KADER would be Sultan of the Arabs.

ABD-EL-KADER had already been thoroughly educated at the guetora of his father, according to the Oriental fashion. This *guetora* seems to be a sort of seminary whither youth are sent to be instructed in letters, theology, and law. ABD-EL-KADER there won the reputation of a *thaleb* or savant. But these branches of human learning were not enough to complete the education of an Arab youth, and not enough for ABD-EL-KADER'S destiny. He twice made the pilgrimage to Mecca, acquired the title of *hadji*, or pilgrim, and was the "first commentator" of the Koran, when the inhabitants of Mescara declared him Emir. His education in the profession of arms, of course, had not been neglected, and he became a perfect rider, and a master of the yataghan and lance.

The French recognized ABD-EL-KADER, in 1833, as Governor of the Province of Oran, but afterwards violated their treaty, and war was the result. Four French generals successively took command against the indomitable Arab chief, whose exploits are matters of history, and require no repetition. But at length, after DAMREMONT had fallen in battle, BUGEAUD took command, and thoroughly whipped the Arabs, and made the treaty of Tatna. Of the latter event a ludicrous incident is told. It is said that the Arab received the Marshal cross-legged, to open the stipulations. BUGEAUD felt indignant that the Empire, which he represented, should be expected to treat with a diplomat squatting on his haunches. Accordingly, seizing the half-prostrate chief, he lifted him straight up upon his feet, to the excessive surprise and discomfort of the disciple of MAHOMET. Whether true or not, the story is very good.

But, as might have been expected, the second agreement of France with ABD-EL-KADER lasted no longer than the former, and, one party or the other breaking his faith, the war was renewed with great violence. But at length, after great exertions and much bloody fighting, ABD-EL-KADER, in 1847, capitulated to LAMORICIERE. The terms agreed upon were that he should be sent to Alexandria or Saint Jean d'Acre; but, very naturally, they were violated; and it is only singular that ABD-EL-KADER had not learned a little in this particular from experience. He was carried to Toulon in 1847, and there confined; and, next year, his prison was changed to the *château* of Amboise. From that time he spent his leisure in composing petitions to have the terms given to him which had been agreed upon, and in awaiting the failure of his petitions. At last, when President LOUIS NAPOLEON became NAPOLEON III., ABD-EL-KADER got his freedom. He lived at Brousse until expelled by the earthquake which destroyed that city ten years ago, and thence went to Damascus, his present residence. Our readers still remember the excitement over the attempt to massacre the Christians in Syria about five years ago, and that ABD-EL-KADER took the part of the persecuted, even against those of his own faith, for which service he received from NAPOLEON the cross of the Legion of Honor.

The advent of this famous chief in Paris, after a twelve years' absence, will doubtless produce new descriptions of his personal appearance, and of his royal bearing and presence. His pale but bronzed face, and regular features, have a saddened expression, heightened by painting in dark colors the contour of his eyelids, which gives to his clear eyes a still more penetrating glance. His beard is full and black, his moustache scanty. A plain dress of brown serge clothes his figure, leaving the forearms bare, and a silk veil is wrapped around his head, and fastened by a cord. It will be long before the French forget either the image or the deeds of this daring chieftain.

RUSSIAN AGGRESSIONS IN ASIA.

THE article on Central Asia which we publish elsewhere will be found to furnish much interesting information in regard to a region which is fast coming into notice as the scene of Russian aggressions in the East. The efforts of Russia for the extension of its territory in this direction find their opportunity, as well as their excuse, in the wars which are constantly raging between the nomadic tribes and semi-barbarous states upon its Asiatic frontier. These wars seriously interfere with the profitable trade with the Central Asiatics, of which Russia has almost a monopoly, and which is estimated to have amounted in 1850 to upwards of five millions of dollars in exports, and over six millions in imports, having increased over fifteen-fold in the ten years from 1840 to 1850. From there Russia gets a portion of its cotton and silk, its furs (lamb-skin), its dried fruits, its Cashmere shawls and its precious stones and pearls, returning some of the raw fabrics manufactured, or paying for its imports by the export of hardware and cutlery, leather, dye stuffs and miscellaneous goods. The amount of industry to which this trade gives employment may be inferred from the fact that more than three thousand camels are employed in the transport of the one article of cast-iron kettles and water cans, imported from South Siberia and the manufactories in the Ural Mountains.

With no war upon his hands, the CZAR can afford to employ a portion of his vast force in the "pacification" of Turkestan, to which work he is incited not only by the greed of territorial aggression, but by the desire of placing himself within striking distance of England's vulnerable point—its Indian possessions. Within the past two or three years the Russian frontier has been pushed east, or southeast, across the Sir Daria—the ancient Jaxartes—so as to include Tashkend within the Russian line of defence. Tashkend, which is about thirty-two miles from *Kalè Rchim*, formerly the extreme Russian outpost, is the chief commercial town of the Khanat of Khokand, and one of the most important cities of Central Asia, controlling, as it does, the transit trade between Bokhara, Khokand and Chinese Tartary. It is important, also, in a military point of view, and gives the CZAR an entering wedge into Central Asia, and one he has been long seeking. The estimate which the Russians put upon this place is indicated by the promptitude with which they undertake its defence, as shown in the affair between General TCHERNAYEFF and the Khokandese, briefly alluded to in our foreign notes of last week. The Belgian *Nord*, the Russian organ in Brussels, furnishes us with a full account of this affair, which sets at rest the English story of the defeat of a Russian army of 40,000 or 50,000 by the cowardly Khokandese. According to the *Nord*, the Russian general was on the march with a small *corps d'armée* from *Jemkest* (lat. 43 deg. 10 min., long. 69 deg. 48 min.), toward the right bank of the *Sir Daria*, to observe the movements of the Emir of Bokhara, who had invaded Khokand, and protect Tashkend from assault by the victorious Emir. The Khokandese, who were on the retreat to the mountains, suspecting this movement to be in the interest of the Bokharists, sought to prevent it by opening fire on the Russians from the six guns of the small fort of Servas Bey, and attempting at the same time a flank attack with a large body of troops. In this attack the Khokandese were defeated, and their fort taken, with its garrison.

Meanwhile ALIMKOOL, the Emir of Khokand, had gathered a new army, and was on the march against the Bokharists. Learning of the defeat of his troops when near Tashkend, he attacked the Russians, but was defeated and killed, and his army dispersed. This thoroughly disposes, for the present, of the enemy the Emir of Bokhara came out to fight, and brings him face to face with Russia, who is not likely to second his efforts for the possession of Khokand, having designs of her own in that direction. Upon these designs we can look with complacency, having no interest in the British possessions in India, and satisfied that the CZAR should undertake the work of civilizing the wild tribes of Central Asia, and opening that country to commerce. Though England may look with jealousy upon Russian aggressions which it cannot prevent, it will find satisfaction in the fact that nearly nine hundred miles of difficult caravan roads lie between the Punjaub and the Russian outposts in Khokand, which are full five hundred miles away as the crow flies. It will, at the past rate of progression, take some generations of Czars to overcome this distance, unless a war with England should greatly hasten their progress.

GUARANTEE OF REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

IN our remarks on *Rehabilitation*, in the last number of the JOURNAL, we referred to the PRESIDENT'S declaration that the circumstances of the compromised States call for the fulfillment of the guarantee of republican government. It appears doubtful whether the PRESIDENT'S theory is that the governments of those States have simply become vacant by failure of the individual members to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, agreeing to that extent with Mr. SUMNER and others, or that they have been ousted by external forces displayed in the general rebellion of the South.

It may even be doubtful whether the PRESIDENT'S meaning is that it is the mere absence of civil government which calls for the fulfillment of the guarantee. We may therefore inquire whether any other occasion can be found in the existing circumstances of the compromised States.

It may be important to notice that the PRESIDENT refers not only to these words of the fourth section of the fourth article, "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government," but also to those which follow, "and shall protect each of them "against invasion, and [on application of the Legislature, or "of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened] "against domestic violence," excepting the words here in brackets.

The PRESIDENT'S meaning might be that the State, or the people of the State, had been deprived of republican government by the action of a portion of the people; and if it be assumed that this portion is a minority, appropriating the local government against the will of the majority, such a state of things might bear out the theory. But is it not the fact that, in each of these States, the majority of the people have voluntarily participated in the Rebellion? The State Government can hardly be called non-republican simply for being founded on the will of the majority. If it is meant that the State is identified with the minority, because the majority had become incapacitated by rebellion, then, certainly, the government should be left to such minority, and it should be theirs to determine what other persons in the State should join with them in the election of new officials.

In this connection we may advert to a doctrine advanced at an early period of the war, and which Mr. LINCOLN appeared to adopt in reference to Virginia, Louisiana and Tennessee—the doctrine that the State remains intact as a member of the Union, because the loyal citizens, though a very small minority, and practically powerless, cannot be deprived of their political rights by the illegal acts of the rebellious majority. This theory seems founded on the very common idea that, according to the nature of popular sovereignty, it is distributed among the individual citizens, or that the sovereignty, or supreme power, is the prerogative of the individual elector. The true doctrine we hold to be, that the sovereignty is the attribute of the people as a

body corporate or politic, and the people, as a whole, either retain it, or, as a whole, lose it.

But the PRESIDENT does not propose to protect either a majority or a minority supposed to have remained faithful to the Union. For ourselves, we have been accustomed to see in the holders of the elective franchise the corporate body vested with the independent political powers of a State of the Union, and to regard these, not the mass of the inhabitants, as the only political people of the State. The PRESIDENT, by recognizing the limitation of the elective franchise under the State Constitution, would appear to take the same view. But, the political people, who in the proposed election of delegates are to receive the fulfillment of the guarantee, are not merely those who can swear that they have not engaged in rebellion, but a people prospectively loyal to the Constitution of the United States, composed of such voters as shall take a certain oath of allegiance and pledge of future conduct; the largest portion of whom have received amnesty as Rebels. Indeed the PRESIDENT's plan seems to repudiate the idea that there is a voter in the State who has not forfeited his rights by rebellion; for the reason that the oath to be exacted at the election for the proposed State Convention, is that which is prescribed in the proclamation of May 29, for Rebels applying for amnesty. This oath, as we shall hereafter more particularly notice, may be very properly imposed on persons confessedly under penalty, and be entirely incongruous with the position of the elector, acting as member of a body politic holding independent powers. It may be, in fact, the PRESIDENT's theory that the political body to which the guarantee of republican government is to apply, is the very corporate body which, by rebellion, gave the United States the occasion to enforce that guarantee. The State, or the people thereof, are to be guaranteed against their voluntary action in respect to their local government, and the essence of the guarantee appears to be that their voluntary action, in respect to local government, shall be secured to them! Is it not absurd to say to the people of one of these States: "You have voluntarily set up a State "government which is not republican; that is, not founded "on your own consent, and now I give you one to which, "because it is republican, I require you to assent." The same person cannot be at once the wrong-doer and he whose right is violated; cannot be the usurper and the person whose power is taken from him. He cannot be under his own duress; neither can he be compelled to act freely.

The guarantee applies certainly only to the local or internal government of a State. The local government, after secession was attempted, if we say there was a local government, was the same in its functions as before; the State Constitution the same. If the essence of republican government is that it subsists by the continuing will of the people, it seems absurd to say that the governments of these States during the Rebellion were not, in this sense, republican. The PRESIDENT assumes that the Constitutions of these States are either void or must be amended in some respect. But it does not appear what there is in these Constitutions, as they stand, which is not republican, or which would not be so if they should be adopted, as they stand, by the proposed conventions.

It is the more to be regretted that the PRESIDENT has not given his reasons more distinctly for holding that the compromised States now require the application of the guarantee, because there are many among the so-called Radicals who appeal to the same clause of the Constitution in support of their demand, that the right of voting in these States shall no longer be limited to the whites. Mr. JOHNSON's antecedents as a politician and Tennesseean, prevent the supposition that he holds that either slavery or the disqualifications of the colored inhabitants, of themselves or by the consequent existence of an oligarchical class among the whites, have given an unrepublican character to those States, in view of the Constitution. Yet it is probable that very many who hold this view will fancy that the PRESIDENT has countenanced it in these proclamations.

The method proposed in the proclamations of executing the guarantee, next invites attention. The PRESIDENT has not stated wherein the characteristics of republican government are to appear in the restored States. It certainly has been a common opinion in this country, that the primary one is that it shall originate, as well as continue, by the will of those, whoever they may be, who are the people of the State. The PRESIDENT does not declare this people to be now, after a certain interval, reinstated in the faculty of self-government, or even declare them free to originate civil government. A governor, whose power is certainly derived wholly through the PRESIDENT, if not also wholly from the PRESIDENT, and not in the slightest degree either through or from the people of the State, is made the local executive for the time, charged with the duty of seeing that this people repudiates, or amends to some undefined extent, a Constitution they had voluntarily, for the contrary is not affirmed, adopted. It would appear that until the amendments are made this imposed authority is to continue; while the necessary inference is that the nature, adequacy or extent of these amendments is to be judged of by some person or persons, other than the people of the State themselves. Ordinary conventions for framing State Constitutions, are confessed to derive all their power from the people of the State. But these proposed conventions are "to exercise within the limits of the State, "all the powers necessary and proper *to enable such loyal peo-"ple of the State of* ——, to restore said State to its consti-"tutional relations to the Federal Government." This language is hard to reconcile with the theory of an existing people of the State, holding *de jure* and *de facto*, original and self-derived power. But what is a State of this Union, if it be not such a people?

The continuation of the above passage is still more incongruous with the idea of an existing State, claiming of the United States the fulfillment of a subsisting guarantee. The convention is to enable the people of the State "to "restore its constitutional relations to the Federal Govern-"ment, and to present such a republican form of State "government as *will entitle the State to the guarantee of the "United States therefor*, and its people to the protection of "the United States against invasion, insurrection, and do-"mestic violence." It appears then that, just now, the State and the people are not entitled to these benefits. Truly we cannot help asking ourselves, where, when these sentences were penned, was Mr. SUMNER and his theory, that these States are *non est inventus*, and reduced to territory? But of this point, hereafter.

After the provisions for a convention which have been quoted in our first paper, we find in the proclamation the following proviso:

> Provided that in any election that may be held hereafter for choosing delegates to any State convention, as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29 A. D. 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of Mississippi, in force immediately before the 9th of January, A. D. 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession. And the said convention, when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time.

It is difficult to see how, on the theory that the State exists, the PRESIDENT can undertake to determine in any way the individuals who make up the political people of the State. How can the people of the State be an independent political body if they do not, as such, determine the individual electors. The old State Constitution is recognized as determining those among whom only the capacitated voters shall be found. Yet the validity of this same Constitution, in whole or in part, is impeached by the same proclamation, in providing for its amendment, and it is here announced that the prospective Convention or future Legislature "will prescribe" anew, "the qualification of electors "and the eligibility of persons," &c., "a power," it is naively added, which has always rightfully been exercised "by "the people of the several States."

What, when, or where, then, we are tempted to ask, are "the people" of any one of the States?

The language of the proclamations gives some occasion to suppose that Mr. JOHNSON regards each State of the Union, mainly, as a certain geographical object, a surface included between certain surveyor's lines, and yet existing independently of all political qualifications among its inhabitants, as something in the very nature of our public law, and that to this State, not to the political body, the people of the State, the guarantee is given. It may perhaps be easier, with this idea, to justify the plan proposed in the proclamations. To us it seems very natural to ask if the PRESIDENT can, on any theory of State life, go to the proposed extent in limiting the franchise, why might he not go farther in that direction, or why not extend it at his will? We see that a new weekly paper, avowedly devoted to securing the future of the negroes in the Southern States, argues that the PRESIDENT might so extend the franchise to them. But that paper holds that the PRESIDENT's "pro-"hibiting persons who have taken part in the Rebellion "from voting, rests simply on the 'war power,' or is, in "other words, revolutionary, done in virtue of the necessity "of the case, and in defence of the national existence," or that he does this "in the exercise of his power as com-"mander-in-chief of the national armies," and "is regu-"lating the process of construction by martial law, which "in our opinion, he is perfectly justified in doing." It may be that the PRESIDENT's course can be justified upon no other doctrine; but we doubt whether Mr. JOHNSON himself so regards it. It is evident that if justifiable on this ground, it would be the same if there were no such guarantees in the Constitution, and that nothing is gained by referring to them.

Under the Presidential plan, no person shall vote or be voted for as a member of the Convention who shall not have taken the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the PRESIDENT's Proclamation of May 29, 1865. By the terms of that oath, the attestant, besides pledging himself faithfully "to support and defend the Constitution of the United States "and the Union of the States thereunder," swears that he "will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all "laws and proclamations which have been made during the "existing Rebellion with reference to the emancipation of "slaves." We may suppose that the laws meant are those of Congress, and the proclamations those of Mr. LINCOLN, and that other military orders on the subject are not intended. For ourselves, we have regarded this clause as entirely out of place, even as to applicants for amnesty. If justifiable, it is on the idea that those who seek amnesty must accept it with such conditions as are offered. On the same ground, they might be required to take the temperance pledge or abjure the use of tobacco. It must be assumed that such a penal pledge could be required only from those who, in the language of this amnesty proclamation, "have directly or indirectly participated" in the Rebellion. The proffer of amnesty is not made in the proclamation geographically, to the residents of the compromised States, but to those who have incurred the penalties of treason, even though they should have removed to one of the other States.

But leaving this penal pledge, as a condition of amnesty, how does it appear as a condition of voting? In this connection it is demanded geographically. The notorious Rebel may slip off to one of the other States and vote there, without any such pledge. The citizen of one of those States who may locate himself in a compromised State, or the loyal Unionist resident, must take the pledge before he can vote.

We must assume that an essential feature of republican government, in the future, at least, of these States, is autonomy, or self-direction, in respect to all those matters which, by the distribution recognized in the Constitution of the United States, belong to a State of the Union, or come within what have been called the reserved powers of a State. How will the guarantee stand, if fulfilled upon condition that a power, admitted to be among these and to be held by the other States without restriction, shall not be exercised by the State or by the people thereof? Here, the constituent people of a State about to exercise, through their delegates, independent political power, are required individually, and in the persons of their proposed delegates, to forswear political action in reference to a matter which, by the public law of the Nation, is within the province of the several States, *i. e.*, the status of persons as either free or slave. Even in the case of a territory claiming to be organized and admitted as a State, Congress could not impose such a restriction upon the elector, because each State must have the intrinsic powers held by each other State.

The question here raised of the propriety of this proposed feature in the PRESIDENT's plan of rehabilitation is a distinct question from that whether "the laws and procla-"mations which have been made during the existing Rebel-"lion with reference to the emancipation of slaves" are valid, or have resulted in making freemen of those who before the war were slaves. We only assume that, at the present moment, each State of the Union has the same power to determine the condition of persons, as bond or free, which State of the Union had before the year 1861. If we assume that slavery has been abolished in the compromised States, and cannot now or hereafter be maintained or restored therein by the powers belonging to a State, then the requisition of this oath, either as a condition of amnesty or of voting, is impertinent, and only calculated to raise new doubts.

If the pledge is intended to relate to the proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery, and giving Congress power to maintain the prohibition, or is expected to predetermine the action of the electors in these States on that subject, the device is still more objectionable.

It may be urged in defence of this feature of the PRESIDENT's scheme that he had already made this pledge a condition of amnesty, and that if he should now give it without this condition, it would seem to be the abandonment of the emancipation policy. This may be very true, but it is no answer to the objections we have raised, and which go against the introduction of the pledge in the first instance.

Provisional-Governor SHARKEY, in a proclamation addressed to the people of Mississippi, dated July 1, 1865, says:

> "Probably there are some persons who have some conscientious scruples about taking the amnesty oath, because they believe the emancipation proclamation unconstitutional. I allude to this subject only because I have understood there are a few such. This objection certainly cannot be raised with propriety by such as denied that they were subject to the Constitution of the United States, as the supreme law when the proclamation was issued. Whether it be constitutional or not is a question which the people have no right to determine. The determination of that question rests with the supreme judicial department of the government. Legislative bodies often pass unconstitutional acts, but they must be regarded as valid and they must be observed as the law until the proper department of the government declares them

void. Every presumption is in favor of their validity, and it is precisely the same with executive acts This proclamation, therefore, must be regarded as valid until the Supreme Court shall decide otherwise. When it does so decide, parties will be absolved from the obligation of the oath"

All this, from a lawyer like Judge SHARKEY, sounds very strangely. According to his doctrine of presumptions, how could the validity of any act, legislative or executive, be tested? Or how can the validity of the proclamation be tested by one who has taken this pledge? Of what use is the pledge, if the mattsr is a mere question of law? If those who have once denied that they were subject to the Constitution cannot raise this question, how can they be affected by the decision of the Supreme Court either way? The Governor also says:—

"The people of the Southern States were in rebellion; the President of the United States had a right to prescribe terms of amnesty. He has done so, and it is hoped the people will all cheerfully take this oath, with a fixed purpose to observe it in good faith."

If, then, the people of the Southern States as a whole, loyal minority and all, accept amnesty on the condition of taking this pledge, what has the question of constitutional law to do with it? Is it not the very object of the pledge to secure the policy of the proclamation against the question of constitutionality? J. C. H.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT AND THE WAR.

WHEN the history of the great American Civil War has been written, the people will recognize what is a truism among military men, that in no respect are the operations of the Quartermaster's Department second in importance to those of even the ablest generals in the field. The history of that department is in the truest sense the history of every campaign. As the office of the soldier is to cripple the resources and paralyze the strength of his enemy, so the office of the Quartermaster is to preserve and husband the powers of the soldier. And in the long records of battles, sieges and marches, the Quartermaster may be entitled to as high a place in the roll of honor as he who storms a rampart or stands all day in front of a cloud of embattled foes.

It is easy to illustrate this fact. Happily, the materials are neither scanty nor obscure. The records of the Department tell their own story. They speak of vast amounts expended, of gigantic labors accomplished, of results which in their magnitude are almost bewildering. And all are set forth with business-like clearness and perspicuity. What a merchant would think an immense undertaking, though conceived in the quiet and seclusion of his counting-room, what a millionaire would deem the work of a lifetime, is accomplished with a talent, a perseverance and a bravery which commercial enterprise has never surpassed, and of which there are few instances.

What is a Quartermaster? He provides the soldier with his home in time of war. He is the host of armed hosts. He is the preserver of our preservers. He clothes the army, shelters it, carries it over thousands of miles by land and river and sea. He watches over it with unsleeping eye and ready brain from the day when the soldier boy dons the blue until the day when he comes home once more.

Those who, four years ago, looked from city casement or village porch to see the ranks of patriot soldiers marching briskly by, and who threw bouquets at the feet of the departing heroes, had very dim ideas of what those uniformed men were to do, how they were to live, how battles were fought, and what was the routine of war. An army in the field! True. But how was it placed there? How did the boys traverse the continent so that their great gatherings of battle are now in Virginia, now in Georgia, now in Tennessee? Great tracts were crossed, but how? A hundred thousand men were clothed and fed, but how? Wide rivers, whose swift currents afford no footing for man, no safety for boat or raft, bridged, but how? Nights icy cold, days burning hot, and a hundred thousand men saved from winter and summer terrors, but how?

Probably there is nothing on earth so much a world, an entire community in itself, as an army. Excepting that a city has from its permanance the power of attracting to itself the necessities upon which it lives, an army is like a city. But here the resemblance is at an end. The army has its vast population which must be fed, but its locality is hourly changing, and its sources of supply are daily new. Nor does an army consist of its fighting men alone. To every soldier there is a non-combatant who lives upon him, and upon the country which he traverses. The camp follower must live as well as the armed man. And this consideration alone increases the interest we feel in the immense work of the Quartermaster, who, while his own proper charge taxes his forethought and endurance, has around him a great host whose needs and whose avarice often exhaust a region but poorly adequate to support the army proper.

Let us suppose a campaign determined upon, a thousand, two thousand, miles away—no matter which. Transportation is the first need. That one word implies an amount of labor and material incredible to the mere civilian. Horses, oxen, mules, wagons, forges, tons of clothing, tons of forage, tons of stores, tons of everything that would be necessary for an emigrant expedition to the Far West. The Regimental Quartermaster must care for the well-being of his thousand men; the Brigade Quartermaster must see to it that his regiments want for nothing; the Division Quartermaster must know surely that his brigades are not neglected; the Corps Quartermaster must see that his Divisions are equipped thoroughly; and the Commander of the army looks to his Chief Quartermaster that no fighting is rendered a disaster by lack of Quartermaster's stores. Stores is a simple enough word. It means much to the soldier. The siege of Vicksburgh was prepared for, and accomplished by the stores of the Quartermaster, no less than the genius of the general. The Quartermaster's supply ships, were at New Orleans and Mobile as well as FARRAGUT. It was the Quartermaster who carried the sick and wounded of the Potomac from the first Bull Run to LEE's surrender. His wagons furnished forth the materials out of which bridges were fashioned, and railroads relaid, and swamps crossed, and stormy waves breasted. And his telegraph brought us the news.

One of the striking facts connected with the Quartermaster's Department, is the enormous wastefulness of war. No conception can be formed without actual experience of the losses of material in a single battle or march. Thousands o eapons broken and thrown away, vehicles of all kinds demolished, countless horses falling in the battery traces, or marking with carcases the track of every cavalry charge. An unexpected movement, a difficult position to assail, an extensive series of operations to be performed, and away go knapsacks, coats, and almost every article which has not to do with actual fighting. At the beginning of the war this was especially the case, and in all wars it is more or less the inevitable accompaniment of a campaign. All this waste and loss must be supplied and made good. The long file of requisitions must be filled. A few thousand spades, half a million pair of shoes, a hundred thousand pairs of pants, just think of an establishment that can execute such orders as these, and deliver the goods hundreds of miles away, across hostile regions; perhaps, or in the face of all the worst obstacles of nature! Of the means and appliances by which this is accomplished we shall speak hereafter. But one branch of the service which we are illustrating may here be adverted to; we mean the transportation of troops and stores by water. This portion of the Quartermaster's business is so vast, its cost so enormous, and its importance of such vital magnitude, that a volume could be written on it alone without conveying more than a faint idea of what it really consists. All over the continent and its circumjacent waters the Quartermaster's flag floated from countless masts. Wherever a river, a creek, a bayou opens a water path into a section, great or small, there the storeships penetrated, and did their work of supplying the troops, which also they had landed. From a thousand points the streams of supplies moved to great centres of military operations, whence proceeded the brilliant expedition, the strategic movements, which culminated in great fields of struggles and of glory.

From first to last, the Quartermaster's myriad of hoofs and wheels have followed the great Armies of the Union, with a perseverance, forethought, and courage worthy of all honor and the highest praise. The glitter and pomp of war do not appertain to him, but there would be little glitter and pomp without him. Without his aid the hero would have been but a ragged object, houseless, forlorn.

How all this was accomplished, with what expenditure of money and materials, what losses, what gains, through what difficulties, and with what success, will be the subjects of future articles.

BREVET Major G. W. NICHOLS has prepared for the press of the HARPERS his Diary of the Great March of General SHERMAN from Atlanta to the Sea and through the Carolinas. The book will contain a map and illustrations, and, judging from the specimens we have seen of the author's style, will prove a very attractive publication. Major NICHOLS served on the staff of General SHERMAN, and, therefore, had the best opportunities for observation, and he tells what he saw and experienced in a lively narrative and descriptive style, which will make his book more generally acceptable than would be a graver and more ambitious history.

THE United States iron-clad frigate ram *Dunderberg*, 7,000 tons displacement, will be launched from the ship-yard of W. H. Webb, Esq., foot of Sixth street, East River, precisely at 9 A. M., Saturday, 22d inst. The public are invited to witness the launch, the pre s being open and free to all.

CENTRAL ASIA.*

IN an entertaining account of a journey from Teheran, in Persia, across the Turkoman desert, on the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea, to Khiva, Bokhara, and Samarcand, M. VAMBERY, a member of the Hungarian Academy of Pesth, introduces us to a region so seldom visited by Europeans, that it is almost a *terra incognita* to us. It is curious that one of the most enterprising and adventurous efforts at research in this unpromising region should have been undertaken by a little lame Hungarian, on a philological mission in search of the root of his native language. What an illustration of the incredible labors men will undertake for an idea, that this enthusiastic traveller should have endured such hardships and submitted to such privations solely for this object—one more in keeping with the unadventurous temperament of a cloistered student than of a man of such executive force as M. VAMBERY is proven to possess.

For five years he shut himself out from civilized society, among the Turks at Constantinople, to prepare himself for his work by the study of the Turkish language and literature; transforming himself into a Mussulman by acquiring a thorough acquaintance with the intricacies of Islamic theology through the Koran and the works of Mohammedan piety. Thus fitted for his journey, he passed on to Teheran, in Persia, where he awaited his opportunity. Happy fortune at length brought to his door a troop of Tartar dervishes, who, finding him in high favor at the Turkish embassy, accepted him without question as one of the Faithful, and, in answer to his entreaties, admitted him to the privilege of sharing their poverty, rags, and filth. Through them he found admission to the land of his hopes, enduring by the way such hardships and submitting to such risks as few men would willingly encounter, even in a search for the root of the Hungarian language. Among travelling companions with whom the possession of the most ordinary means of comfort would have been a cause of suspicion; journeying through deserts where a drop of water was the most priceless of possessions; surrounded by fanatical Mussulmen, to whom the knowledge of his true character would have been the signal for his consignment to a hopeless slavery—the tortures of hunger, thirst, loneliness, and apprehension, which VAMBERY endured in pursuit of his object, can hardly be imagined. Forced to a double deception, with his companions, who had accepted him for a true believer, and again with the Turkomen among whom he travelled, who believed him to be a holy dervish as well as a Mussulman, he was again and again, by his European countenance, under suspicions, from which he escaped only by the greatest ingenuity and the exercise of his own quick wit. Is it strange, then, that he should have suffered "violent emotion" when "the gilded dome of the mosque and "tomb of Imam Riza, glittering from afar," announced his arrival at Meshed, the city for which he had "so longed," as the approach to the termination of his troubles, or that in his eager haste he should have "performed without escort the four stations from Mezinar to Shahrud, where "Persians, from fear of the Turkomans, proceed accompanied by pieces of artillery?"

The country to which VAMBERY introduces us is that section of Asia lying between Russia on the north, and Persia, Affghanistan, and British India on the south, and stretching from the Chinese territory on the east to the Caspian Sea on the west. It thus includes within its limits seven degrees of latitude, from the thirty-sixth parallel at the extreme south, to the forty-second on the north, and sixteen degrees of longitude, from the fifty-fourth to the seventieth. The eastern portion of this territory is occupied by the Khanats of Bokhara and Khokand, the centre by the Khanats of Khiva, while the western part is given up to the wild Turkomans, or Turkmen, as they call themselves; "next to "the Riptchak, the most warlike and savage race of Central "Asia." In population they number about one million souls, divided into nine tribes, of strength varying from little Kara, with its seven or eight thousand souls, to Tekke and Ersari, numbering respectively 250,000 and 300,000. Their territory comprises for the most part "that tract of "desert land which extends on this side of the River Oxus "from the shore of the Caspian Sea to Balkh, and from the "same river to the south, as far as Herat and Astrabad. "Besides the partially productive soil which they possess "along the Oxus, Murgab Fedjend, Görghen, and Etrek, "where they actually busy themselves a little with agricul-"ture, the country of the Turkomans comprises that im-"mense awful desert where the traveller may wander about "for weeks and weeks without finding a drop of sweet "water or the shade of a single tree. In winter the ex-"treme cold and thick snow, in summer the scorching heat "and deep sand, present equal dangers; and storms only "so far differ from each other in these different seasons as "the graves that they prepare for the caravans are dry or "moist."

* "TRAVELS IN CENTRAL ASIA, IN THE YEAR 1863." By ARMINIUS VAMBERY. New York: Harper & Brothers.

"Remarkable for his bold, penetrating glance, which "distinguishes him from all the nomads and inhabitants of "of towns in Central Asia, and for his proud military bearing," the Turkoman roams at will over his trackless deserts, free from the restraints of society or of government; a terror to his cowardly and effeminate neighbors, the Persians, whom he enslaves at will. "Often," testifies one of these nomads, "the Persians, struck with panic, "throw away their arms, demand their cords, and bind each "other mutually; we have no occasion to dismount except "for the purpose of fastening the last of them." And such is the terror with which the Turkomans inspire the Persians, that one of their number will not unfrequently make four or five Persians prisoners, and on a recent occasion 22,000 Persians were forced to acknowledge a defeat by 5,000 Turkomans. In regard to their political organization, M. VAMBERG says:—

What surprised me most during my sojourn among this people was my inability to discover any single man among them desirous of commanding, or any individual inclined to obey. The Turkoman himself is wont to say, "*Biz bibash khalk bolamiz*," (we are a people without a head), "and we will not have one. We are all equal; with us every one is king." "How, then," the reader will inquire, "can these notorious robbers"—and the savageness of their nature is really unbounded—"live together without devouring each other?" The position in which they stand is really surprising; but what shall we say to the fact that, in spite of all this seeming anarchy, in spite of all their barbarism, so long as enmity is not openly declared, less robbery and murder, fewer breaches of justice and morality, take place among them than among the other nations of Asia, whose social relations rest on the basis of Islam civilization? The inhabitants of the desert are ruled, often tyrannized over, by a mighty sovereign, invisible, indeed, to themselves, but whose presence is plainly discerned in the work "deb"—custom, usage.

A glance at the map of Central Asia will give an idea of the political importance of these nomads, whose position and character constitute them the guardians of the southern frontiers of the entire Asiatic Highlands of Turkestan. Interspersing like a barrier of iron between the frontiers and the cities of Khiva, Bokhara, and Khokand, the seat of cowardice and effeminacy, they shut out the advance of civilization, which must in vain seek to penetrate to Central Asia, so long as the Turkomans menace every traveller and every caravan with a thousand perils.

The khanat of Bokhara, which occupies the eastern section of the territory to which M. VAMBERY's travels relate, even previously to the introduction of Islamism, played a capital part, and has, notwithstanding all the revolutions that have since occurred, always preserved its superiority, and it is regarded at the present day as the cradle of civilization of Central Asia. "Khokand and Khiva, as "well as the other small khanats to the south, and even "Affghanistan itself, have never ceased to recognize its spi"ritual supremacy. They praise and extol the mollahs, as "well as the Islamite learning of the 'noble Bokhara.' "But their love of it extends only thus far, for all attempts "made by the Emirs of Bokhara to increase their political "power have failed of success, not only in the khanats, "but even in the respective cities."

The number of the inhabitants of Bokhara it is impossible to fix. VAMBERY estimates them at two millions and a half, consisting generally of those having fixed habitations and those leading a nomad life, and divided according to nationality into Ozbegs, Tadjiks, Kirghis, Arabs, Mervi, Persians, Hindoos, and Jews. The Ozbegs, the dominant population, are a people for the most part inhabiting settled abodes, and engaged in the cultivation of the earth. They are naturally honest and open-hearted, and have the savage nature of the nomads that surround them without the refined cunning of Oriental civilization. Something of their better characteristics has been lost with their contact with the Tadjiks, the aboriginal inhabitants of all the cities of Central Asia, who are to the last degree vicious and profligate. The Kirghis, numerically the greatest people in Central Asia, are a nation inhabiting the great desert that lies between Siberia, China, Turkestan, and the Caspian Sea. Nominally subject to Russia, China, Khokand, Bokhara, and Khiva, they are independent in all except taxation, the enforcement of which they regard as a *razzia* (raid) on a gigantic scale, and are grateful to find that those who commit it are content to receive merely a per centage or some tax that is tantamount. Undisturbed for ages by the revolutions that have taken place in the world, they present the most faithful picture we have of those customs and usages which characterized the Turani races of ancient times, and which constitute so extraordinary a mingling of savage qualities and virtues.

We behold in them men who, whether the heat is scorching or the snow a fathom deep, move about for hours daily in search of a new spot for their purpose; men who have never even heard bread named, and who support themselves only upon milk and meat. The Kirghis look upon those who have settled down in town or country as sick or insane persons, and they compassionate all whose faces have not the pure Mongol conformation. According to their æsthetic views, that race stands at the very zenith for beauty; for God made it with bones prominent like those of the horse—an animal, in their eyes, the crowning work of creation.

The Persians in Bokhara are slaves, or freedmen who have purchased their liberty. Though so effeminate as warriors, they are far superior in capacity to their masters, and are wont to elevate themselves from slavery to the highest offices in the State. The Hindoos, of whom there are but 500, are the usurers of Bokhara, and the Jews, who number 10,000, strange to say, occupy themselves rather with handicrafts than with commerce. They are subjected to the greatest oppression and contempt. Of the other two khanats, Khokand numbers three millions of inhabitants, consisting of Ozbegs, Tadjiks, Kasaks, who form the majority, Kirghis, and Kiptchak. Khiva is peopled by Ozbegs, Turkomans, Karakalpak, Kirghis, Sart (the descendants of Persians), and Persian slaves or freedmen, of whom there are 40,000.

M. VAMBERY's description of the portion Central Asia which he visited, derives increased interest from the fact that it is a section fast coming into political importance, as the frontier land between Russia on the north and British India on the south. Inhabited by wild tribes, without unity among themselves, it would seem that it must readily fall a prey to any persistent effort of either of these great powers. From England it is apparent that they have nothing to fear; her only motive for aggression would be the desire to protect her Indian possessions, and VAMBERY seeks to rouse the British lion to a more vigilant care for its interests, which are seriously, though it may be remotely, threatened by the great Northern Bear. The CZARS, he thinks, have never lost sight of that idea of a great Tartar kingdom which first possessed IVAN VASILYEVITCH in the fifteenth century, and toward which his successors have been making cautious and secret progress since the time of PETER the Great. In the khanats themselves, this Russian policy of encroachment has not passed entirely unnoticed.

Princes and people are well aware of the danger that threatens them, and it is only Oriental indifference and religious enthusiasm that lull them in the fond sleep of security. The majority of the Central Asiatics with whom I conversed upon this subject contented themselves by observing that Turkestan has two strong defences: (1) the great number of saints who repose in its territory under the constant protection of the "noble Bokhara;" (2) the immense desert by which it is surrounded. Few men, and these only merchants who have resided long in Russia, would regard a change in their government with indifference; for, although they have the same detestation for everything that is not Mahomedan, yet, at the same time they never cease to extol the love of justice and the spirit of order that distinguish the "unbelievers."

The continued progress of the Russian designs in Central Asia is, then, beyond all doubt, M. VAMBERY thinks. "I should "like, indeed," he says, "to see the politician who would "venture to affirm that Russia, once in possession of Tur"kestan, would be able to withstand the temptation of ad"vancing, either personally or by her representatives, into "Affghanistan and Northern India, where political intrigues "are said to find always a fruitful soil. At the time when "the Russian columns, under the orders of PEROFFSKY, "threw their ominous shadow from the west shore of the "Aral Sea as far as Kabul—at the time when the spectre of "VITKOVITCH appeared in that city and in Kandahar, the "possibility of such complications as those alluded to was "foreseen. And cannot that which has once occurred, "when the necessity arises, occur a second time?"

RECENT FOREIGN MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

A VERY interesting and important series of lectures on military history (Vorlesungen über Kriegs geschichte), has recently appeared in Darmstadt, from the well-known publishing house of EDWARD ZERIM. These lectures are comprised in three handsome volumes, the first of which was given to the public several years ago. The author, J. v. HARDEGG, is justly celebrated as a military writer, for the justness of his views, his profound knowledge of ancient and modern military history, his thorough scientific acquirements, and the force, elegance, and clear precision of his style. The volumes before us are not history. The author has not attempted, even in outline, to give a logically connected history of the development of military systems, from the time of CYRUS to the present day—the period covered by these lectures—but, by grouping together the salient facts of each epoch, and contrasting them with each other, he endeavors to present, in a series of graphic pictures, the advances, changes and transformations which the art of war has undergone, with special reference to the constitution of armies. Short biographies of distinguished chieftains, whose influence has been marked in producing these changes, and picturesque sketches of great battles, enliven the work and illustrate the historical developement of military science. The third volume, which was prepared by an officer of the Würtemberg army, under the supervision of VON HARDEGG, contains descriptions of the battles of Neerwinden, Rivoli, Austerlitz, Waterloo, Sevastopol and Solferino. But these descriptions, which can be found in every good military history, do not constitute the peculiar merit of the work. Not only are the personages to whose practical and theoretical skill military science owes its present advancement, sketched in these pages with great ability, but the inventions and adaptations peculiar to the armies of different nations are characterized with philosophic accuracy and clearness. As a comprehensive statement of the great facts of military developement, this work possesses more than ordinary merit.

It is a positive relief to turn from the disputatious books, pamphlets and essays on the Danish war, which swarm from the German press, to a really interesting piece of historical research, even though the subject be as ancient as the passage of the Alps by HANNIBAL, and the Italian campaigns of that wonderful military genius. Dr. J. J. ROSPATT, Professor of History at the Royal Academy at Münster, published some months ago a valuable treatise on this subject, which has but recently fallen under our notice. The author, who divides his work into three parts, institutes critical researches into the trustworthiness of the several authors who have written upon HANNIBAL's campaigns in Italy. Apart from their value in establishing facts of history, such researches give interest to the dry narrative of events. Professor ROSPATT's little treatise may be especially recommended to the reader for the patient and impartial spirit that animates every page. It is a really valuable addition to a department of critical military literature which was already well filled. Besides the works of POLYBIUS, LIVY and APPIANUS, the author examines nearly all the works that treat of the Second Punic War. The first part treats of HANNIBAL's first appearance in Italy, and the events of his campaign down to the battle of Cannæ; the second part of the events to the loss of Capua; and the third relates to HANNIBAL's departure from Italy. An appendix of about ten pages is devoted to the more difficult subject of the campaign of the Cyales against Rome, 225 years before Christ. The untrustworthy narrative of POLYBIUS being almost the only source of information, this portion of military history is especially difficult of elucidation.

The *Revue Maritime et Coloniale* for June contains, besides other articles of interest, a full and comprehensive review of the present state of marine artillery in England, based on the recent examination of Sir WM. ARMSTRONG, before the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry, and the third chapter of a treatise by Admiral BOULAKOO, of the Russian Navy, on a new system of naval tactics for steam vessels of war. The entire treatise has been published in book form, at Paris, and has met with much favor in naval circles. In its *Chronique*, the *Revue* gives a well-selected variety of interesting matters relating to naval affairs in all parts of the world. As a scientific authority, the *Revue* has won itself a high position among European periodicals. Its articles are always characterized by clearness and precision of statement, and their general accuracy is unquestionable.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel WILLIAM JAY, of Bedford, N. Y., late of the Headquarters Staff of the Army of the Potomac, resigned his position after the closing review at Washington. Colonel JAY, who, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, was about completing his studies in the Law School of Columbia College, was in April, 1861, appointed by Major-General JOHN E. WOOL a volunteer aide. In August of the same year he was commissioned by President LINCOLN under the act of Congress authorizing "additional aide-de-"camps," and was the first officer of that corps with the rank of Captain—the next appointed, in September, having been Captain LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS, Comte de Paris, and Captain ROBERT D'ORLEANS, Duc de Chartres, whose gallant services under General MCCLELLAN have an historic significance. Captain JAY was assigned successively by the War Department to the staffs of Major-Generals WOOL, GEORGE W. MORRELL, and GEORGE G. MEADE, and served under the last named commander, then in charge of the Fifth corps, at Chancellorsville. When General MEADE became Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac, Captain JAY was temporarily assigned to the staff of Major-General GEORGE SYKES, at the request of that officer, who succeeded to the command of the Fifth corps, then famous for its force of Regulars, and served with him at Gettysburgh and other battles to the close of the Mine Run campaign. Recalled to the staff of the Commanding General in April 1864, he continued with General MEADE throughout the memorable campaign that commenced with the crossing of the Rapidan and ended with the surrender of LEE. The conferring of brevets having been authorized by Congress in 1864, Captain JAY was in that year brevetted Major by President LINCOLN for his conduct in the field; and again, on the 15th June, 1865, by President JOHNSON, Lieutenant-Colonel, to rank from the 9th of April, "for gallant and "meritorious services during the recent operations resulting "in the fall of Richmond and the surrender of the insur"gent army under General ROBERT E. LEE." Major-General MEADE, in addressing the War Department on the 25th May, 1865, after approving of Colonel JAY's resignation, added—"I deem it due to this officer's distinguished "services to express officially my approbation of his gal"lantry and zeal, and the intelligence he has ever displayed "since being under my command." Colonel JAY is a son of JOHN JAY, Esq., of New York, and a grandson and name sake of the late Judge WILLIAM JAY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE COLORED TROOPS?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Can you inform us what is to be done with the colored troops—are they to be retained to serve for the full period of three years, or will they be mustered out as soon as the Regular Army can be organized?

Most of these troops, like other Volunteers, were mustered in to serve for the period of "three years or during the "war," and claim that their time is now out by virtue of their muster. It is evident that this form of muster includes two separate and distinct periods; the one to expire in three years from the date of muster, the other at the close of the war; and that from the wording of the term, either period having expired, the person held to service is free. The Government by its official action in discharging troops who were mustered in for "three years or during the war," at the expiration of three years, while the war was still going on, officially acknowledged, that by the term "during "the war" was meant a less period than three years. Such was our understanding at time of muster, and now that the war is over we feel that we are as much entitled to our muster-out as we could be had we served full three years.

That the war is over we claim to be evident, and that the Government has officially acknowledged the fact by discharging prisoners who were sentenced to be confined "during the war." We had made no calculation on serving in the Army for a longer period than the continuation of the war, and now most earnestly desire to be mustered out as per contract. We entered the Army for the purpose of discharging a duty to assist in putting down the Rebellion, not from any love we bare the military service aside from the existing necessity, and now that the necessity no longer exists, all interest in our commands has died out, and we find it the veriest drudgery to perform the most ordinary duties devolving upon us. We know that the morale of our commands must go down, and yet we find ourselves comparatively powerless to prevent it.

Would it not be much better for the Government to reorganize this branch of the Army, mustering out those officers who desire to leave the service, and filling the vacancies with those who desire to make the military a profession for life?

Such men would go to work heart and hand to bring the command up to the highest state of efficiency possible.

Surely nothing is to be gained by retaining officers who are desirous of leaving the service, when their places can readily be filled by those who are anxious for the positions.

E. S. W.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 20, 1865.

THE CANNON ON TRIAL AT SPRINGFIELD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—My attention has very recently been called to an article first published in the *Springfield Republican*, relating to a gun being tested at the United States Armory, and to the remarks upon it, in the number of your journal for June 17th.

Though the article referred to is more correct, upon the whole, than the generality of newspaper statements on such subjects, it seems to have led to an error on the part of the writer of the comments upon it, and it may be a satisfaction for your readers to know that they are not forbidden to hope something more from the gun in question, than has resulted from Mr. LONGRIDGE'S labors in that direction. The gun under trial is constructed on a plan *essentially different* from that brought forward by him, though not without some similarity.

If *dates* are a subject of interest in this connection, I will add that the small cannon on trial was made by the same process, a little modified (and by the same person), as another in 1850, which is still in good condition.

Mr. LONGRIDGE dates his first experiment in 1855.

At my latest information the gun had been fired 1200 rounds—700 with charges of one pound of powder and 7¼ pounds shot, and 500 with charges of one pound of powder and 10¼ pounds shot. G.

THE PERMANENT ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I have read with much interest your article on "The Permanent Army" in the JOURNAL of July 1st, and I trust you will allow me, although a civilian, yet one who has at heart the best interests of our country, to make a few comments thereon.

You say "vacancies in the lower grades should be filled "by the appointment of graduates of the Military Academy, "and *of such* officers of Volunteers or Militia at the time in "the service of the United States, and such meritorious "non-commissioned officers of the Army as shall have "passed a *satisfactory* examination," &c.

During the late struggles through which we have been borne safely by the joint efforts of the Regular and Volunteer, the ancient jealousy between these branches of the service has almost entirely disappeared, and now, as the reorganization of the Army is under consideration, it seems proper that the best plan should be adopted by which superior talent may be secured for it.

An appointment to West Point, as the rule now stands, is made by our politicians, and must, necessarily, with rare exceptions, be made for political effect. It is not he that has the most brains who secures the appointment, but he whose friends command the most political influence. It is well that the graduate of that institution should have the opportunity afforded him of putting into practice those studies he may have acquired by theory; but an avenue should be opened by which the services and brains of those who may have acquired a suitable education at other institutions of learning may be secured to the service. West Point should have no preferences over others having the necessary qualifications to pass the proposed Board, and suitable opportunities should be afforded for an examination to anybody who may be desirous of entering the Army.

There is scarce a college in the country in which a thorough theoretical education, similar in most respects to West Point, could not be obtained; and if admission to the Army were free, by proper examination as to qualifications, &c., many a youth of decided military genius would obtain an education for such a purpose who could not obtain sufficient political influence to secure admission to West Point.

If candidates for examination possess the requisite qualifications, what matters it, for the good of the service, whether their education was obtained at West Point or elsewhere?

The plan adopted in the Medical Department of the Navy seems to me to be most equitable. Any gentleman who appearing before the Board may be found to possess the necessary qualifications receives his commission forthwith.

Such should be the manner of commissioning the officers in our Army, and in this manner only can the best talent of the country be secured. VIGO.

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA, July 8, 1865.

THE ARMSTRONG GUNS AT FORTS FISHER AND CASWELL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I notice in your journal of the 24th, a statement that the Armstrong gun, captured at the fall of Fort Fisher, has been removed to Washington. There were two of these guns, one at Fort Fisher and one at Fort Caswell. The one referred to, it was understood, was to be presented to the Navy, and go to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and was the one taken at Caswell. The carriage to this one was burned by the Rebels.

The one taken with this Fort, still remains here, and is in good order, beautifully mounted on a mahogany carriage, a splendid evidence of "neutrality." It is to be hoped that this one will be given to the Army, and placed at West Point.

Respectfully,
FREDERICK W. PRINCE,
Major 16th New York Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF FORT FISHER,
FORT FISHER, N. C., July 10th, 1865.

HONOR THE BRAVE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—While the people are dedicating cemeteries as the resting places of the thousands who have died on the battle-fields of Bull Run and Gettysburgh, the remains of the little band who fell so ably defending the frigate *Congress* against the *Merrrimac* are trampled upon by the hordes of Government cattle collected in the vicinity of Newport News. It seems but fair that those who have died in the Naval service should receive as much consideration as those who have died in the Army.

AN EYE WITNESS.

OFF NEWPORT NEWS, VA., July 13, 1865.

MEDALS FOR GALLANT CONDUCT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 22, 1865.

General Order, No. 59.

Under authority of the acts of Congress approved December 21, 1861, and July 16, 1862, Medals of Honor are hereby awarded to the following named petty officers, seamen, &c., in the U. S. Naval Service, who have distinguished themselves by their gallantry in action, by extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession, or by other commendable qualities, viz.:

James Saunders, late Signal Quartermaster of the N. S. steamer *Kearsarge*, in the action with the *Alabama*, June 19, 1864. His conduct is testified to by Commodore Winslow as deserving of all commendation, both for gallantry and encouragement of others in his division.

James Horton, Gunner's Mate; and John Rountry, 1st class Fireman, of the U. S. Monitor *Montauk*. During the night of September 21, 1864, fire was discovered in the light room of the *Montauk*. The alarm created a panic and demoralized the crew with the exception of these two brave men. The former rushed to the cabin, obtained the magazine keys, sprang into the light-room, and commenced passing out combustibles, including the box of signals in which the fire originated. The latter, with hose in hand, notwithstanding the cry of "fire in the magazine," forced his way through the frightened crowd to the light room.

John H. Ferrell, Pilot; and John Ditzenbach, Quartermaster, of the U. S. Monitor *Neosho*. During the engagement at Bell's Mills, on the Cumberland River, near Nashville, Tenn., December 6, 1864, the flag and signal staffs of the *Neosho* were shot away, and the flag lay drooping over the wheelhouse. Under the fire of the enemy's artillery and musketry, these men went out of the pilot-house, recovered the flag, and tied it to the stump of the main signal staff—the highest mast remaining.

Thomas Taylor, Cockswain, of the U. S. steamer *Metacomet*. During the passage of the forts at the entrance of Mobile Bay, and in the action with the Rebel gunboats, August 5, 1864, cowardice was exhibited by the officer in command of the forward pivot-gun; but Thomas Taylor, by encouraging example and words, and effective handling of the gun, did honor to the occasion.

Patrick Mullen, Boatswain's Mate; and Aaron Anderson (colored), Landsman, of the U. S. steamer *Wyandank*. During a boat expedition up Mattox Creek, March 17, 1865, these two persons are reported by the commanding officer as having rendered gallant assistance—the latter lying on his back while loading the howitzer, and then firing with such care and precision as to kill and wound many of the Rebel party.

*Charles H. Smith, Cockswain; Hugh Logan, Captain of the After Guard; Lewis A. Horton, Seaman; George Moore, Seaman; Luke M. Griswold, Ordinary Seaman, and *John Jones, Landsman, of the U. S. steamer *Rhode Island*. These men were of the crew of the 1st cutter of this vessel, on the night of December 30, 1862, which was engaged in saving the lives of the officers and crew of the Monitor. They had saved a number, and it was owing to their gallantry and zeal and desire to save others that they became separated from the Rhode Island and were adrift for some hours.

George Pyne, Seaman; Thomas Smith, Seaman; Charles Reed, Ordinary Seaman, and John S. Lann, Landsman, of the U. S. steamer *Magnolia*; George Schutt, Cockswain, and John Mack, Seaman, of the U. S. steamer *Hendrick Hudson*. The above men were of the howitzer corps, co-operating with the Army in the military and naval expedition to St. Mark's, Fla., March 5 and 6, 1865, and are commended for coolness and determination under fire; remarkable efforts in assisting to transport guns; and for sticking to their guns throughout a severe engagement in a manner highly creditable to themselves and the service to which they belong.

John H. Nibbe, late Quartermaster of the U. S. steamer *Petrel*, captured in Yazoo River, April 22, 1864. A shot came through the stern of the vessel, raking the gun-deck, and exploding the boilers. Quartermaster Nibbe stood his ground on this occasion and aided the wounded, when officers and others around him deserted their posts.

Othniel Tripp, Chief Boatswain's Mate, of the U. S. steamer *Seneca*. In the assault on Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865, exhibited great gallantry in charging through the gap in the stockade.

John Griffiths, Captain of the Forecastle; Edward Swatton, Seaman; John Swanson, Seaman; Phillip Bazar, Ordinary Seaman, and George Province, Ordinary Seaman, of the U. S. steamer *Santiago de Cuba*. These men were part of a boat's crew detailed for General Terry. They are represented to have been the only men who entered Fort Fisher in the assault from the Fleet, January 15, 1865.

Augustus William's, Seaman, and Auzella Savage, Ordinary Seaman, of the U. S. steamer *Santiago de Cuba*. These men are commended for gallant behavior in the assault on Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865. The latter had a flag-staff shot away above his hand, but seized the remainder of the staff and brought the colors safely off.

John Jackson, Ship's Corporal; Robert M. Blair, Boatswain's Mate; Anthony Williams, Sailmaker's Mate; James W. Verney, Chief Quartermaster; Asa Betham, Cockswain; John P. Erickson, Captain of the Forecastle; Clement Dees, Seaman (colored); George W. McWilliams, Landsman, and John Angling, Boy, of the U. S. steamer *Pontoosuc*. Commended for gallantry, skill, and coolness in the action during the operations in and about Cape Fear River, which extended from December 24, 1864, to January 22, 1865, and resulted in the capture of Fort Fisher and Wilmington. John P. Erickson and George W. McWilliams were severely wounded in the naval assault upon Fort Fisher.

William Dunn, Quartermaster, of the U. S. steamer *Monadnock*. In the several attacks upon Fort Fisher, December 24 and 25, 1864, and January 13, 14, and 15, 1865, he was stationed at the lead. His attention to duty was constant; and his cheerful coolness and disdain of shelter attracted the notice of all on deck.

To the following men of the U. S. steamer *Ticonderoga*, in the several attacks on Fort Fisher, December 24 and 25, 1864, and January 13, 14, and 15, 1865:

Robert Summers, Chief Quartermaster. Recommended for great coolness and intelligence in looking out for and making signals. Served also in the *Paul Jones* in the actions with the batteries on St. John's River, and with Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee.

Joseph B. Heyden, Quartermaster, is recommended for coolness and close attention to duty in steering the ship into action.

Isaac N. Fry, Orderly Sergeant of Marine Guard, is recommended for coolness, good conduct, and skill as captain of a gun.

Edward R. Bowman, Quartermaster, is recommended for his conduct throughout the action, in which he was badly wounded, and bore his sufferings with great fortitude.

William Shipman, Cockswain, is specially recommended for his conduct at the time of the explosion of the 100-pounder Parrott gun. Being captain of a gun near the bursted one, and seeing the effect of the explosion on those around him, at once encouraged them by exclaiming: "Go ahead boys, this is only the fortunes of war."

William G. Taylor, Captain of the Forecastle; George France, Captain of the Main Top; Thomas Jones, Cockswain, and William Campbell, Boatswain's Mate, all recommended for coolness and good conduct as captains of guns.

Charles Mills, Seaman, of the U. S. steamer *Minnesota*. In the assault on Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865, charged up to the palisades, remained there when the panic seized the men, and, at the risk of his life, remained with and assisted a wounded officer from the field after dark.

Thomas Connor, Ordinary Seaman, of the U. S. steamer *Minnesota*. In the assault on Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865, charged up to the palisades and remained there when others were seized with a panic. He, with others, brought off a wounded officer from the field.

David L. Bass, Seaman; Franklin L. Wilcox, Ordinary Seaman; Thos. Harcourt, Ordinary Seaman; Gurdon H. Carter, Landsman; John Ranahan, Corporal of Marines; John Shivers, Private Marine, and Henry Thompson, Private Marine, of the U. S. steamer *Minnesota*. They are specially commended for bravery in the assault on Fort Fisher. They remained at the front near the fort when the panic carried the mass away.

Henry S. Webster, Landsman, of the U. S. steamer *Susquehanna*. During the assault on Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865, remained on the field under fire with a wounded officer until aid could be obtained to bring him to the rear.

A. J. Tomlin, Corporal of Marines, of the U. S. steamer *Wabash*. During the assault on Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865, he advanced, under a heavy fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, into an open space close to the fort, and assisted a wounded comrade to a place of safety.

Albert Burton, Seaman, and L. C. Shepard, Ordinary Seaman, of the U. S. steamer *Wabash*. Mentioned for gallant conduct in the assault on Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865, and as having entered the stockade.

Charles H. Foy, Signal Quartermaster, of the U. S. steamer *Rhode Island*, recommended for excellent services during the actions with Fort Fisher, and for commendable qualities.

James Barnum, Boatswain's Mate; John Dempster, Cockswain; Edmund Hallee, Quarter Gunner; Nicholas Lear, Quartermaster; Daniel S. Milliken, Quarter Gunner; Richard Willis, Cockswain; Joseph White, Cockswain; ——— ———, Captain of Guns, and Thomas English, Signal Quartermaster, of the U. S. steamer *New Ironsides*. Commended for highly meritorious conduct during the several engagements with Fort Fisher in December, 1864, and January, 1865.

Charles Robinson, Chief Boatswain's Mate, of the U. S. steamer *Galena*. He was stationed on the top gallant forecastle during the action in Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864, and was conspicuous for gallantry and coolness on that occasion. He has been in the naval service 38 years.

John Martin, Boatswain's Mate, of the U. S. steamer *Galena*. Was Captain of the 100-pounder rifle gun on the top-gallant forecastle during the action in Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864, and displayed great bravery and heroism in the management of his gun.

Thomas Jordan, Quartermaster, of the U. S. steamer *Galena*. During the action in Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864, he was stationed on the poop attending to signals under a heavy fire from Fort Morgan, and displayed gallantry and great coolness.

Edward B. Young, Cockswain, of the U. S. steamer *Galena*. During the action in Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864, he was Captain of No. 3 gun, and displayed great bravery and coolness throughout the engagement.

Edward Martin, Quartermaster, of the U. S. steamer *Galena*. During the action in Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864, he was stationed at the wheel while towing the U. S. steamer *Oneida* by Forts Morgan and Gaines, which vessel had become disabled by a shell that exploded her starboard boiler. He displayed coolness and great courage on that trying occasion.

John G. Morrison, Cockswain, U. S. steamer *Carondelet*. Commended for meritorious conduct in general, and especially for heroic conduct and inspiring example to the crew in the engagement with the Rebel iron-clad ram *Arkansas*, in Yazoo River, July 15, 1862. When the *Carondelet* was badly cut up, several of her crew killed, many wounded, and others almost suffocated from the effects of escaped steam, Morrison was the leader when boarders were called on deck, and the first to return to the guns and give the ram a broadside as she passed. His presence of mind in time of battle or trial is reported as always conspicuous and encouraging.

The medals for the above-named persons are in the hands of the engraver, and as soon as completed will be forwarded to those entitled to them, on their making application to the Department through their commanding officers. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

*Promoted April 21, 1864, and entitled to a gratuity of $100, under the act of July 16, 1862, for which, application should be made to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the Cincinnati *Commercial* from Macon, Ga., says: Two great curiosities here, significant of the magnitude of the secession infatuation, are a Confederate laboratory and armory, on a scale of really admirable proportions. The armory, particularly, it is claimed, would have been, if completed according to plan, without a rival in the world. The grounds devoted to the armory comprise forty-two and a half acres. The building, as far as is finished, is a central tower, fifty-two feet eight inches front by forty feet deep, containing main entrance, stairs, and office rooms, four stories high above sub-basement and main longitudinal front, six hundred and twenty-five feet long, forty-four feet deep, and two stories high, flanked by towers thirty-two feet square and two stories high. In addition, the machine shop or transverse wing, forty-four by one hundred and sixty-two feet, and two stories high, is complemented with proof-house, sixty-three by ninety-eight feet, one story, and a one-story store room for coal. Flank towers of main building roofed with slate, as was originally designed for the rest of the main and additional buildings. Georgia has some of the very best slate quarries. The laboratory, about two miles distant up the Macon and Atlanta railroad, is upon an equally generous plan. Both structures are built of the best material—pressed brick—with stone foundations and granite dressings.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR D. E. Porter has been ordered to report to Major-General Sheridan as Chief of Artillery.

MAJOR-General I. M. Schofield, and Colonel Wherry of his staff, arrived at St. Louis on the 14th, and were to leave the following day.

LIEUTENANT S. Hawk, Third Pennsylvania artillery, has been appointed Superintendent of Freedmen's Affairs at Fortress Monroe.

MAJOR-General Steadman has assumed command of the Department of Georgia, and Major-General Brannon of the District of Savannah.

ROBERT H. Clark, a paymaster in the Navy, from Delaware, is missing, and the Department is anxious to learn as to his whereabouts.

CAPTAIN Clarke, of the Second Michigan regiment, was shot to death by disorderly soldiers of the Fourth Regulars, near Macon, Ga., on the 1st.

CAPTAIN H. A. La Motte, Commissiary of Musters of the Department of Washington, has mustered out of service since May 1st, over 10,500 men.

MAJOR Putnam, senior aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-General Canby, has come North to report to the Adjutant General for assignment to duty.

MAJOR-General J. D. Cox, candidate for governor of Ohio, is at present in command of the district of Ohio, in the department of Major-General Ord.

BRIGADIER-General W. W. Belknap, Fourth division, Seventeenth corps, has been made Major-General by brevet, to date from March 21st, 1865.

MAJOR Thos. J. Wilson, Paymaster U. S. A., and who has been stationed at Annapolis for some time past, has been relieved, and ordered to report for duty at Washington.

MAJOR James Gleason, A. Q. M., Second division, Second Army corps, has been assigned to duty with Colonel Ludington, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington.

BRIGADIER-General W. T. Bartlett, commanding the First division, Ninth corps, has, at his own request, been relieved of command, and ordered to report, from his home, to the Adjutant-General.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Alfred Neafie, of the One Hundred and Fifty-Sixth New York Vols., Commissioner of Trade at Savannah, Ga., has been relieved by Captain Cook, of the Twenty-Sixth Mass. Vols.

CAPTAIN W. G. Fuller, Superintendent of Military Telegraphs in the Department of the Gulf, has resigned, and will be superceded by Captain Gross, who was expected at New Orleans about the 15th inst.

CHIEF Engineer Wm. W. W. Wood, United States Navy, will soon leave New York to take charge of the school of naval engineer cadets which will be located at Annapolis, Md., with the Naval Academy.

COLONEL Charles F. Wolcott, of the Massachusetts Sixty-first regiment, has been appointed Brevet Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious services during the recent operations, to bear date of April 9, 1865.

MAJOR-General Herron has tendered his resignation, and, at his own request, been relieved of his command. His successor in charge of the District of North Louisiana is Brigadier-General J. C. Veatch, lately in command at Mobile.

FIRST Lieutenant Frank Stanwood, Third U. S. Cavalry, now with his regiment in the field near Little Rock, Arkansas, has been promoted to the rank of Captain in the Regular Army by the President, for gallant and meritorious service.

GOVERNOR Crawford, of Kansas, has appointed W. F. Cloud, Colonel of the Fifteenth Kansas regiment, cavalry, in place of C. R. Jennison, dismissed from service, and also has appointed Captain S. P. Thompson, of Topeka, Major of the Sixteenth Cavalry, vice Woodworth, resigned.

LIEUTENANT-Commander R. F. R. Lewis, U. S. N, has been temporarily appointed to the command of the Naval Academy. Commander Lewis will be relieved on the re-establishment of the Academy in October next, when Admiral Porter will take charge as suprintendent of the institution.

A HANDSOME pair of Colt's pistols, gold and silver mounted, were a few days ago presented to Captain E. P. Docherty, of the Sixteenth New York Cavalry, by the officers of the regiment at their camp, at the Lincoln Barracks, Washington. Captain Docherty was in command of the party that captured Booth and Harold.

THE following are some of the general officers who will accompany the Texas expeditions of Merritt and Custer: Brigadier-General West, Brigadier-General J. W. Forsyth, late chief of staff to Major-General Sheridan, Brevet Major-General Gibbs, Brevet Brigadier-General Charles L. Fitzhugh, Brevet Brigadier-General J. H. Davis.

MAJOR-General E. O. C. Ord has assumed command of the Department of the Ohio, formerly known as the Northern Department. Colonel C. H. Hoyt, Chief Quartermaster, Colonel C. S. Tripler, Medical Director, Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Lathrop, Inspector-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel O. H. Hart, Asst. Inspector-General, continue on duty as the department staff.

BREVET Brigadier-General O. M. Poe, Chief-Engineer on Major-General Sherman's Staff, is now engaged in completing the maps of the operations of Sherman's great campaign. The map of the siege of Atlanta is nearly finished and gives a very clear idea of the magnitude of those operations. General Poe was also the Engineer of all the elaborate works constructed in East Tennessee during the operations of General Burnside.

THE Board for the examination of officers of the Subsistence Department, of the Second District has been dissolved. This Board has been in session since December 5th, 1864, and during its session has examined upwards of one hundred and sixty officers of the Subsistence Department. The officers were Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. H. Woods, C. S. V., president; Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Crane, C. S. V.; and Captain S. C. Greene, C. S. V., recorder. The officers have been ordered to their respective commands.

MAJOR-General Merritt, commanding cavalry forces in the Military Division of of the Southwest, announces the following as the organization of the First Cavalay division of the Military Division of the Southwest, viz.: First Brigade, Col. J. K. Mizner, Third Michigan, in command—Michigan Cavalry, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, Second Illinois Cavalry. Second Brigade, Col. James Stewart, Tenth Illinois, in command—Tenth Illinois Cavalry, First Louisiana Cavalry, Eighteenth New York Cavalry.

THE following general officers have resigned since June 1, and though most of their resignations have already been published in this journal, we give them again: Major-Generals George Cadwallader, Stephen A. Hurlbut, F. J. Herron; Brigadier-Generals B. F. Kelly, Joseph Bailey, A. Von Steinwehr, Robert A. Cameron, M. R. Patrick, A. J. Hamilton, O. S. Ferry, L. P. Bradley, G. F. Shepley, William H. Seward, jr., F. B. Spinola, Frederick Vanderveer, Lys. Cutler, R. B. Hays, E. W. Hinks, P. H. Jones, Edward Harland, J. G. Mitchell, J. A. J. Lightburn, Morgan L. Smith.

THE Secretary of the Navy, in communicating to Rear-Admiral Dahlgren the order detaching him from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, says: "In relieving you from a command which you have conducted with ability and energy for two years, the Department takes the occasion to express to you its appreciation of your services, and of the services of those who have been associated with you in the efficient blockade of the coast and harbors at a central and important position of the Union, and in the work of repossessing the forts and restoring the authority and supremacy of the Government in the insurgent States."

MAJOR-General Ord denies the following newspaper statements: "The arrest of General Lee, the Petersburgh, (Va.) *News* says, was ordered by Secretary Stanton. General Ord, in command at Richmond, offered his resignation rather than execute the order. General Grant interfered, and the arrest was recalled." General Ord says: "The whole statement is false. No such order was ever issued; and had it been issued my duty would have been to obey. The statement which leads to the inference that I declined to obey an order because I thought it unpleasant, improper, or uncalled for, is unfounded in fact and in principle, a severe and unjust reflection upon me as a soldier, and not upon Secretary Stanton."

MAJOR-General Canby, upon the recommendation of Colonel Sheldon Sturgeon, Chief Mustering officer, has made the following promotions subject to the approval of the Secretary of War: Captain Joseph W. Chamberlain, Tenth United States Colored Artillery, (heavy) A. C. M., to be Assistant Mustering Officer; Captain A. H. McDonald, Twenty-sixth Indiana Veteran Volunteers, A. C. M., to be Commissary; Captain Wm. M. Robinson, Tenth United States Colored Artillery (heavy), A. C. M., to be Commissary; First Lieutenant George W. Richardson, Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, A. C. M., to be Commissary; Captain J. H. Landers, Eighth New Hampshire Infantry Volunteers, to be Assistant-Commissary.

THE old Penitentiary building at Washington is to be pulled down. The prisoners have been removed to other places of confinement. General Hartranft, General McCall, and Lieutenant Geissinger have been relieved from duty there, and the following named officers who have been on duty at the prison have received brevets: Colonel L. A. Dodd and Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. H. McCall, Brevet Brigadier-Generals; Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Frederick, Brevet Colonel; Captain R. A. Watts, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel; Second Lieutenant Gesissinger, Brevet First Lieutenant; each to date from the 2d April last, for meritorious service in front of Petersburgh. Captain Christian Rath received a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelship for long and valuable service.

MAJOR-General Hooker assumed command of the Department of the East, headquarters at New York, on the 15th inst. The following-named officers are announced as composing his staff: Brevet Brigadier-General D. T. Van Buren, A. A. G. and Additional A. D. C.; Brevet Brigadier-General M. T. McMahon, A. A. G. and Additional A. D. C. Brevet Colonel William H. Ludlow, Additional A. D. C.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles I. Joline, (Acting Corps), A. D. C.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas A. Bolles, Judge-Advocate and Additional A. D. C.; Brevet Major G. V. Eichstedt, Additional A. D. C.; Brevet Major Wilson Barstow, Chief Com. of Mus. and Additional A. D. C.; Brevet Major Wm. E. Blake, Asst. Com. of Mus. and (Acting Corps) A. D. C.; Brevet Major Thomas Lord, jr., (Acting Corps) A. D. C.; Major Wm. H. Lawrence, A. D. C.; Capt. Samuel W. Taylor, A. D. C.

THE Board of Engineers appointed by the last Congress to examine and report on the condition of the Atlantic coast defences, and to establish their headquarters in Boston, have arrived in that city. They assembled in the Council Chamber at the State House, where they were received by Governor Andrew, and a consultation was had relative to the defences of the Massachusetts coast. The investigation, which will be of the most thorough character, will begin at Cape Cod and extend along the coast of our State, New Hamshire, Maine, &c. The revenue cutter *Pawtuxet*, Captain Fengar, will probably be placed at the disposal of the board. The gentlemen enter immediately upon the discharge of their duties. The board consists of the following officers of the Regular Army of the United States:—Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Bowman, president; Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Benham, Brevet Major-General of Volunteers; Major B. S. Alexander, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, A. D. C.; Major C. E. Blunt; Captain D. C. Houston, Brevet Major, A. D. C. The headquarters of the board will be at the State House.

THE following brevet appointments in the Second division of the late Twentieth Army corps are announced: Colonel S. M. Zulick, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be a Brigadier-General by brevet; Lieutenant-Colonel Enos Tourall, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, to be Colonel by brevet; Lieutenant-Colonel Van Voorhees, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, to be Colonel by brevet. The following officers on Geary's staff were also brevetted: Major N. T. Forbes, A. A. G., to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet; Captain Ira B. Seymour, A. D. C., to be Major by brevet; Captain W. E. Goodman, Ordnance Officer, to be Major by brevet; Captain R. H. Wilbur, One Hundred and Second New York, Commissary of Musters, to be Major by brevet; Captain Michael Nolan, District Judge-Advocate, to be Major by brevet; Captain John J. Cantine, A. D. C., to be Major by brevet; Captain W. H. Lambert, Inspector-General, to be Major by brevet; Captain Moses Beale, A. D. C., to be Major by brevet; Captain G. L. Parker, Assistant-Quartermaster, to be Major by brevet; Captain James Gillette, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Major by brevet.

THE following is a list of officers serving on the staff of Brigadier-General S. P. Carter, commanding Third division, Twenty-third Army corps, in the district of Greensboro, North Carolina:—Louis A. Gratz, Major Sixth Ky. Cav., Ac. As. Adjutant-General; R. C. Taggart, Chaplain One Hundred and Fourth Ohio, Act. Asst. Inspector-General; J. K. Casey, Major, Ad. A. D. C.; George H. Bell, First Lieutenant Second Ohio Artillery, A. D. C.; R. H. Walter, Captain Sixty-fifth Indiana, Topographical Engineer; George M. Fish, Captain Twelfth New York Cavalry, Acting Ordnance Officer; J. H. Stevenson, Captain One Hundred and Fortieth Ind., Asst. Com. Musters; G. A. Collamore, Surgeon One Hundredth Ohio, Actg. Medical Director; W. W. Smith, Major Seventeenth Mass., Asst. Supt. of Freedmen; W. D. Shepherd, Captain, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. N.; R. W. Clark, Captain, A. Q. M., U. S. N.; James A. Andrews, First Lieutenant Sixteenth Ky., A. A. Q. M.; J. F. Riddle, Major One Hundred and Fourth Ohio, Provost Marshal; J. P. Denny, First Lieutenant One Hundredth Ohio, Asst. Provost-Marshal.

THE following list embraces all the officers at the Chesapeake Hospital, at Fort Monroe, on the 12th: Brigadier General G. Pennypacker, U. S. Volunteers; Lieutenant Colonel B. F. Pratt, Thirty-sixth United States colored troops; Adjutant L. Beebe, Third New York; First Lieutenant Edward J. Murray, Twentieth Connecticut; Second Lieutenant A. C. Sweetser, Thirty-ninth Illinois; First Lieutenaut John Mitchell, Battery Fourth, United States artillery; First Lieutenant W. H. Collett, Eleventh West Virginia; Second Lieutenant Spencer W. Young, Eighth Maine; First Lieutenant Julius Neidhart, Tenth Connecticut; First Lieutenant C. L. Pierce, Ninth N. Y. cavalry; Second Lieutenant John Clark, First D. C. cavalry; Second Lieutenant R. H. Mardin, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh United States colored troops; Second Lieutenant G. W. Phillips, One Hundred and Ninth United States colored troops; Second Lieutenant C. W. Price, One Hundred and Seventeenth United States colored troops; First Lieutenant and Quartermaster Morris Morey, Ninth United States colored troops; First Lieutenant and Quartermaster G. H. Goodwin, Twenty-sixth United States colored troops.

DR. H. S. PLUMMER, Surgeon of the One Hundred and Fifty-second Illinois Volunteers, stationed at Tullahoma, Tenn., under date of June 19 furnishes to the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* the following account of an attack on that regiment by lightning:

"Our regiment was yesterday the scene of one of the most terrible calamities which it has ever been my lot to witness. About two o'clock, P. M., a violent thunder-storm visited us. It being the Sabbath, the 'guard mounting' was deferred until two o'clock, on account of the morning being occupied in grand review. While the old guard was being turned out to receive the new, a blinding of lightning was seen, accompanied instantly by a terrific peal of thunder. The whole of the old guard, together with part of the new, were thrown violently to the earth. The shock was so severe and sudden that, in most cases, the rear rank men were thrown across the front rank men. One man was instantly killed, and thirty-two others were more or less severely burned by the electric fluid. The men were mostly injured in the region of the shoulders, arms and hips, the men having been standing at shoulder-arms, in which case the barrel of the musket would rest in the hollow of the right arm and shoulder, the butt of the piece resting against the hip. One man, who was on guard in front of the hospital tent, had his musket thrown from his hands, and the bayonet stuck into the ground. The man himself was shocked pretty severely, but not thrown down. One man, who had been to the rear and was returning, was struck down and severely injured in the eyes. In some instances the men's boots and shoes were torn from their feet and torn to pieces, and, strange as it may appear, the men were injured but little in the feet. In all the cases the burns appear as if they had been caused by scalding hot water, in many instances the skin being shrivelled and torn off. The men all seem to be doing well, and a part of them will be able to resume their duties in a few days."

GENERAL MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, continues to dispose of all articles pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department which are no longer needed for the use of the armies. The returns of the sales of horses, mules, wagons, &c., already amount to a large sum, and will in the end foot up millions of dollars. There is yet a large number of sound and serviceable mules to be disposed of, which can be obtained at far less than their true value, and Brevet Brigadier-General J. A. Ekin, in charge of the first division of the Quartermaster-General's Office, has been directed to invite sealed proposals, which will be received at his office until the 1st of August, for the purchase of 2,300 mules, in lots of 50 and 100 each, at Harrisburg, Wilmington, Del., Pittsburg and Washington. The mules thus offered will be put aside, each lot by itself, and will be free for the inspection of bidders at the places named for ten days prior to the 1st of August.

THE Fourth United States infantry, four hundred and fifty men, Major A. B. Cain, arrived at New York on the 17th, and will do garrison duty in the harbor.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. CHURCH.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1865.

WAR AND PEACE.

SO quickly has the terrible Insurrectionary War rolled away, taking with its exit all its daily horrors; so alertly has the Nation, succumbed for four years under a weight which crushes and ruins ordinary empires, risen from its bending posture, now that the burden of War is removed, that Peace seems already to have been of long duration. The worn channels of trade fill again, and are no longer stagnant; the looms are humming; the work-bench and anvil are everywhere ringing and clinking with the strokes of busy labor. The citizen army, a million strong, leaving its hundred thousands of martyred patriots in Southern soil, to make that dull earth forever hallowed ground, has melted quietly, noislessly, into the general throng of workaday life upon the dawning of Peace, as the deep New England snow drifts glide away under vernal suns. A soldierly bearing, a well-worn piece of the Army blue eking out the citizen's costume—some such little sign alone shows how the Nation is permeated with the veterans of grand campaigns. In our age of breathless progress, great events jostle each other for the priority; and war and peace, prosperity and calamity, crises in politics, finance or social experiment, follow each other with the quick flash of the scenes in a kaleidescope. It is difficult to imagine the posture of the Nation a single year ago, or to realize how already the achievements of the war are gathering the dust of history.

Already, too, we are counting up the cost of the late war. And speaking reverently, and feeling all the weight of suffering it brought, all the horror of crime and blood it brought forth; mindful of the negligence, cowardice, and lack of patriotism in which it was fostered at the North, and the ambition, cruel selfishness, and accursed treachery which nurtured it at the South; bating no jot from the amazing total of life and treasure which were spent in its prosecution, by every State, from California to Florida, and the desolation which scores of years cannot wholly hide under the mantle of present prosperity; yet, after all, the loyal people of the Union, beginning with those saintly sufferers whose first sharp pangs at the loss of loved ones have been soothed by the lapse of time and reflection, will pronounce the war to have been for the best.

In the introduction to his late work on Military Surgery, Dr. HAMILTON speaks of war in general in the following terms:—"War is the normal condition "of mankind; peace is the abnormal condition. This "statement is not flattering to a people claiming "Christianity and boasting of its civilization; it is "nevertheless true, and the fact must be accepted. "History is little else than a record of the contentions, "conflicts, and conquests of nations. The sword and "the cross, conventional emblems of battle-fields, "stand as thick upon the round surface of the ter-"restrial sphere as the stars upon the surface of the "celestial. Each year, and almost every month in "the year, commemorates some new achievement of "arms, and places a new symbol upon the map; so "that now, in the middle of the nineteenth century, "as when ISAIAH wrote, it is only in prophetic vision "that we see the approach of that happy day when "'swords shall be beaten into ploughshares and spears "'into pruning-hooks, and nations shall not learn war "'any more.'"

It is not necessary, perhaps, to take quite so cynical a view either of human nature or of the prospects of human progress, as this author suggests. One need not turn Millerite nor Millennarian in order to anticipate a time when wars will be rare the world over, and when, in the more civilized quarters of the globe, even the nineteenth century will be regarded as an age of blood and devastation. Others than the disciples of Dr. CUMMINGS can observe the signs of a more ample reign of Peace, as the natural result of the spread of freedom and popular education. Others than poets can descry, though at a great distance, the returning "Saturnia regna"—the Golden Age of tranquility. In this, as in all other topics, it is only necessary not to let one's hobby-horse take the bit in his teeth and gallop out of the regions of probability. It is a natural inference, that human progress is *towards* the adjustment of difficulties without the sword—in the nation as with the individual—and so much it is enough to know, without attempting to cast up the ephemeris of future human perfection.

Be this as it may, probably no such argument has ever been found in favor of the use, the necessity, the absolute "blessing" of war—if this latter term be not self-contradictory—in the present condition of human progress, as the Southern war now closed. It is a remarkable fact that the present war, in almost every case, suspended, during its progress, the professional peace societies throughout the country, and in many cases absolutely broke them up. Professional non-combatants were found declaiming for war from the recruiting-stands. Men called "peace men" by choice, and who had adopted "peace principles" from irresistible conviction, volunteered for the war, levelled their bayonets in the front rush of charging columns, and, haply, died in the holy cause. Probably not a single suspended peace society has been yet revived; and months are likely to elapse before such an event. The Nation, meanwhile, devoutly grateful to God, seems to regard even this terrible four years' scourge as an instrument of His choice for our education. And surely, this optimistic view of the war is suggested by devout piety, whatever its correctness in point of theology.

How to account for this change of national spirit in a people more remarkable than any other for its abhorrence not only of war, but even of military establishments, as provocatives of war? It comes from observing the extraordinary fruits which four years of carnage have brought forth. The wars which history has traced to the selfish motives of diplomats, the intrigues of kings' mistresses, or the quarrels of court favorites; wars whose cause was a diamond ring or a stolen necklace, the theft of the spouse of some modern MENELAUS, or the *spretæ injuria formæ* of some mortal queen not less proud or revengeful than JUNO—the bloody conduct of such contests may well produce a crop of peace societies, the world over. And even graver causes of contention, as bloody religious fanaticism, or as the ambition of a CÆSAR, a CHARLES, a NAPOLEON, have been the source of ineffable woes enough to convert any nation to hatred of all war, and to the dispersion of its standing armies. But let a nation take up arms in the cause of liberty, humanity, philanthropy; let a people approach the altar of pure and unquestionable patriotism, and open its veins for a holy sacrifice to law, order, government, and the world begins to see that, rightly undertaken and rightly maintained, even war is not an unmixed evil. A hundred Crimean or Mexican wars could never have so ennobled the profession of arms as that contest now has, in which the loyal sons of the Republic died for liberty and law.

It is very gratifying to every lover of mankind—as it is unspeakably consoling to the kindred and dear ones of the sacrificed in our cause—to see clearly, now that the smoke of battle has rolled away, and even the shout of triumph ceased, that no war recorded in history has ever won such priceless blessings as our own. Omitting to catalogue minor or supplementary results, or those corollaries which the future will unfold, two main results of the war will repay even its cost in precious life and treasure—the preservation of the Union and the abolition of slavery. That the storm impending for forty years has burst at length, and expended all its fury without wrecking the Republic; that the experiment at secession has been thoroughly and exhaustively tried, under such advantages as it never again can hope for, and has been utterly foiled, is triumph enough. But, in addition, the Anglo-African race has been pushed forward as nothing but this war could have pushed it,—and that, not only by setting physically free the three millions of slaves, but by raising to greater social independence and greater civil privileges the colored freedmen through the North. So long as results of such magnitude, in a national, an ethnological, or humanitarian view, are accomplished by it, some other definition must be sought for war than that of "legitimatized "murder." Or, at all events, let us hope that whenever hereafter appeal is made to the terrible arbitrament of arms, after the bloody seed-time may come a harvest as priceless as that which our generation has reaped.

THE question of the treatment of our old and natural enemies, the Indians, begins again to assume the importance and interest which it lost when the strength and energy of the Nation were engrossed with the war against Rebellion. With the exception of some insignificant contests with guerrillas in Texas, the Army will have no actual fighting to do, save such as may be necessary to keep in order the turbulent aboriginies of the Plains. It was in Indian warfare that our Regular officers gained their practical experience as soldiers, and learned the art of conducting military operations in a difficult, wooded country. Fighting Rebels in the wildernesses of the South differed not so much in kind as in quantity. Indeed, every officer who had campaigned in Florida or in the Western Territories, was surprised to find how little the difference was. And now that Rebellion is subdued, and the battle-fields from Virginia to Louisiana have been fought out, and nature has already nearly obliterated the marks of savage war, we fall back on that old school of the soldier—Indian warfare. And from the accounts we get from the Plains, it would seem probable that there will be enough to do to keep a very considerable military force occupied. It is to be hoped, however, that the wisest measures will prevail, that the Red Men may not be provoked into hostility by any real or fancied incursions upon their rights, by the cupidity of Indian agents, the prejudices and cruelty of settlers, or the failure on our part to give a liberal interpretation to treaties. Especial care needs to be taken by military men in discriminating between tribes who are disposed to be friendly (in whom the feeling should be cultivated by kindness and the strictest enforcement of fair dealings on the part of the Whites), and those who prefer an attitude of hostility.

From Dacotah and Idaho Territories we have letters which describe the "Military Situation" as very interesting, and a dispatch from Fort Laramie, dated July 15, says that General CONNOR would start from there with the left column of the Powder River Indian Expedition within the next ten days. The right column, nearly 2,000 strong, was already well up to Davis' Park. The centre column would leave from camp, near Fort Laramie, and strike through the Black Hill country. Supply dépôts have been established on Powder River, a tributary of the Yellow-Stone River, emptying into the latter near Fort Alexander. This expedition will make thorough work.

In the Indian Territory affairs look more peaceful. Commissioners sent out from Shreveport, La., by General HERRON, have been well received by the Indians, and on the 21st of June, at Doakesville, in the Choctaw Nation, they were met, according to agreement, by Colonel PITCHLYNN, Chief of the Choctaws, General STAND WATIE, Chief of the Cherokees, and a number of other Indian leaders. A temporary treaty was entered into with the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles and Creeks, in which these semi-civilized tribes bound themselves to cease hostilities against the United States and against those tribes which had taken part with the National Government during the Rebellion. These and other nations of the Indian Confederation, in a council previously held, had resolved to send delegates to Washington to negotiate a treaty of amity with the Government; but on the arrival of General HERRON'S commissioners they were urgently solicited by the Indians to consent that, instead of sending this delegation, they should be met in their own country by Government commissioners fully empowered to enter into permanent arrangements with them. This was finally conceded, and it was arranged that the conference

shall take place on the 1st of September next, at Armstrong's Academy, in the Choctaw Nation, whereupon Colonel PITCHLYNN, the Choctaw chief, immediately issued a proclamation to that effect, which will be circulated among not only the civilized tribes, but also the wild Indians of the prairie. The masses of the Indians all through the region traversed by General HERRON'S commissioners appeared to be overjoyed at the prospects of peace, and all agreed to commit no more acts of hostility against the Government, and to cease their interference with the overland mail and Western emigration. The Indian country has been dreadfully impoverished and ravaged by the war.

Superintendent ELIJAH SELLS, who has charge of the Southern agency of Indian affairs, comprising the southern part of Kansas and the Indian Territory, has arrived in Washington, direct from the Indian country. He also reports everything quiet in that direction, and looking favorable for the ultimate consummation of very favorable treaties with the several tribes that occupy those lands. The refugee Indians, who represent some eighteen thousand in the aggregate, and who are subsisting at present on the bounty of the Government, are made up from all the different tribes in that section, and are those whom the late war has visited with considerable hardship, by the loss of their cattle and horses, and such other effects as mainly constitute the wealth of the Indians. The Superintendent remarks that these refugees have been thoroughly loyal throughout. It is also stated that the depredations during the last year or two have been committed by tribes which represented themselves as merely hostile from the coöperation they were giving the Rebellion, and that outside of this scarcely any tribe has assumed to war or thieve upon its own account.

The Secretary of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, explaining the relations which should subsist between the civil and military agents of the Government in the management of the Indians. The circular reads thus:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 11, 1864.

SIR—It is deemed proper, and it will be the policy of the Department in the future management of our Indian relations with tribes or bands in hostility to the United States to subordinate its action and intercourse with them to the policy and operations of the War Department pending such hostilities, and on the other hand, with respect to the Indians in amity with the United States, it is expected, and not doubted, that the officers of the War Department will co-operate with the peaceful intercourse of this Department with those tribes.

I have, therefore, to request that you will instruct the several superintendents and agents not to deliver goods, money or other property to any Indian nation, tribe or band while they are in hostility to the Government, and to suspend all intercourse with such Indians, excepting so far as the same may be sanctioned by the officers of the War Department.

In enforcing the civil policy of the Government with Indians who are at peace with the United States you will direct the superintendents and agents when necessary to request the assistance and co-operation of the proper military authorities. They should also be instructed to refrain from publishing any facts in relation to Indian affairs, or imparting to any one information on the subject with a view to its publication. They should also be directed to communicate all such information to this Department or to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for such action as may be considered necessary.

Should any Superintendent or Indian Agent at any time entertain the opinion that the officers of the Army are innocently or otherwise improperly interfering with the rightful authority and prerogatives of this Department in its management of Indian affairs, he should report the facts to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or to the Secretary of the Interior, and the Department will confer with the Secretary of War upon the subject if it should be deemed necessary. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES HARLAN, Secretary.

D. N. COOLEY, Esq., Commissioner Indian Affairs.

If there is a wise discretion displayed, there need be no conflict between the Superintendents and the military officers. But it would seem to be the wisest policy to give the whole control, of the hostile tribes at least, into the hands of the military authorities.

WE give this week an article from the London *Times*, on turret-ships. The article is valuable principally as showing that England, after long and stubborn resistance, has been forced to adopt the turret principle as the best that has yet been offered for powerful offensive and defensive ships of war. This journal, more than a year ago, distinctly pointed out that naval structures must eventually resolve themselves into two classes—impregnable iron-clads, carrying the heaviest ordnance, worked in impregnable revolving turrets—floating gun-carriages in fact—whose office would chiefly be that of defending harbors; and second, swift-sailing vessels, carrying chasing guns for ocean service. These latter we designated as ocean guerrillas. The former, in contradistinction, would be the regular force. England seems to be slowly coming to the same conclusions. The criticisms the London *Times* makes on our Monitors are not to the purpose now. The fact remains that England is meditating the adoption of the American system of iron-clads,—for such the turret-system undoubtedly is. The question of priority of invention, as between Captain COLES and Mr. ERICSSON, has been settled in favor of the latter, by the leading scientific journals of England itself. But, however that may be, it cannot be disputed that Mr. ERICSSON was the first to apply the principle of "central armament," of the turret-ship, in fine, in actual naval structures. It cannot be expected that England will accept the Monitor as a model for her turret vessels. But she borrows the idea; how far she may eventually improve upon its realization in the construction of a ship of war, remains to be seen. Certainly, Captain COLES has not yet given us reason to alter our models.

IT may be expected, for some time to come, that every passing week will elicit some new manifesto, more or less official, in regard to the political restoration of the Southern States. An address to the people of Tennessee, July 14, 1865, has been issued by Governor BROWNLOW, as an antidote to the proceedings in certain counties, and the inflammatory speeches of EMERSON ETHERIDGE, who has been arrested, and of others. "In order that all who desire may "understand the basis and true formation of the "present constitution and government of Tennessee, "I propose in a few plain words to show its validity "and constitutionality"—says Governor BROWNLOW, in all simplicity and sincerity; as he might have given notice, "our subject of discussion next Lord's day "will be," &c. We are glad to call attention to an exposition on principle and from so high a source of the Rehabilitation question. More particularly, because we offer our readers, in this number of the JOURNAL, a paper on the establishment of republican government in the States, by the national authority, as proposed by the PRESIDENT, which topic is specially treated in the Address. The Address is the most formal exposition of Mr. JOHNSON'S theory, from an official source, that we have yet seen. Until farther notice, however, we shall hardly consider the PRESIDENT bound by it. We might say that Mr. BROWNLOW'S logic is trenchant; at any rate scythe-like, cutting a broad swarth. He goes on—"The Constitu- "tion of the United States declares that the United "States shall guarantee to every State in this Union "a republican form of government. The govern- "ment of Tennessee was usurped by the military "despotism resulting from anarchy and a reign of "terror." It would appear that the war on the part of the National Government has been for the purpose of fulfilling the guarantee, by establishing "free" governments in the United States. "Our "noble and glorious National Government, deter- "mined at the cost of many thousands of lives, and "many millions of money to perform its duty by "guaranteeing to the United States a free gov- "ernment." This is a new view which we recommend to the attention of the historians of the war. The Governor says distinctly that force, in the beginning and in the end, is the constitutional means of establishing republican governments. The people of the State have no option about the government they are to have. "State "government is thus the gift of the Nation." No State convention was necessary. If five men, or "Governor JOHNSON himself had sat down in his of- "fice and drawn up the form of government, and by "authority of the Nation had proclaimed it to the "people," it would have been just as well. The National Government might have given Tennessee the constitutions of Kentucky or of Maine, &c., &c. The ex-Parson is evidently accustomed to that exposition of doctrine which Western men know as flat-footed. Whether this address will raise the reputation of Methodist preachers as governors of States in the most critical periods, and expounders of the deepest questions of public law, must be learned hereafter.

IN the great game of races progressing in our country, the black pieces seem to be played more vigorously than ever. As the crusaders to Holy Land are said to have had heralds among them whose mission it was, when the multitudes loitered on the way, for rest or plunder, to call out the solemn reminder, "This is not Jerusalem!" so the partisans of the African race, seeing slavery abolished, and most of our people inclined to rest after that great work done, are already trumpeting forth the note of warning that their task is not yet accomplished. The physical freedom of the black man secured, it is now proposed to give him political freedom, and to endow him with the privilege of suffrage, and, in fine, to raise him to the complete benefits, responsibilities, and honors of American citizenship.

The practicability or propriety of this enterprise it is not our design to discuss, it being for us, in great part, an extraneous topic. The chief point where it infringes on the special sphere of the JOURNAL is in its relations to the Army and Navy, and on this point we shall be glad from time to time to speak. It is probable, for example, that the conferring of suffrage on the negro, in all the States, would be followed by his elevation to civic honors and dignities. Because, if the whole race is worthy of voting, some individuals in our republic are worthy of holding office, and high office. And again, if a great class of new voters are qualified now who have not been qualified hitherto, it is only just that they shall be represented in affairs of trust and profit by men of their own lineage, experience, and sympathies, especially in our popular form of government. And, finally, independent of both capacity and propriety, as a simple matter of fact arising from the possession of power, obviously the newly-qualified voters *would* elect some of their own number, here and there, to rule over them. Were it possible for them, in modesty, to hesitate over such an election, there are enough honest believers, from the highest judicial officers in the republic downward, in the colored man's right to office to persuade him thereto. And were this incentive wanting, aspirants for votes, hack politicians and demagogues, would be found in abundance to encourage him. Ballots are all white, whatever the color of the hand that casts them. Tickling SAMBO'S fancy, or his shins, will be likely to prove as shrewd an electioneering as harping on that "sweet Irish brogue:" for political parsnips *are* buttered with fine words, and office-seekers well know that a vote is a vote, and counts *one*, whether it is registered by a Caucasian or an African.

Now, if elected to civic office and honor, the colored race may expect to be elevated to military rank and honor. Why not? Such a step will be as great an innovation on military precedent as on civil precedent. Political offices are held by negroes here and there in some of the States, though the instances are rare; so now and then, but still more rarely, colored men have been commissioned as officers in the Army. We have seen, for example, one or two colored surgeons, wearing their regulation uniform and insignia of rank. We believe, also, that some line officers have been commissioned in State militias, but none ever in the United States service. In the Navy, we believe, no black man has ever yet held a commission, or has even been a petty officer. And yet colored sailors were familiar in the Navy even while it was considered quite a crime to allow them to fight in the Army. In a single word, the introduction of colored commissioned officers into the Army, the conferring of shoulder-straps on colored sailors in the Navy, will be, if ever effected, a very great innovation upon our ideas and customs. Having, however, simply pointed out this subject for reflection and inquiry, we may discuss it more definitely, pro and con, another time.

THE Potomac Flotilla, which was in the early part of June reduced from between thirty and forty to eight vessels, has been during the past month exercising at squadron tactics under steam, off Point Lookout, under the command of Commander FOXHALL A. PARKER, the author of the work on squadron tactics published lately by authority of the Navy Department.

A practice of a few weeks has demonstrated the entire feasibility of the method. The military precision with which, at a few simple signals from the flagship, the fleet execute the most difficult manœuvres, has given great satisfaction to the naval officers who have witnessed them.

On the 9th instant the fleet steamed up the Potomac to Acquia Creek, where it was met by the flag-ship *Don*, Commander PARKER, with President JOHNSON, Secretary of the Navy WELLES, and Assistant Secretary Fox on board. A couple of hours were spent in manœuvring, the distinguished visitors expressing themselves highly pleased with the trial. Tuesday afternoon (11th instant), the PRESIDENT and Cabinet, with the prominent officers, visited the *Pawnee*, lying off Washington Navy Yard, by invitation of Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN. After a brief visit the party went on board the *Geranium*, and steamed down the river, passing the flotilla at anchor in column, the vessels of the fleet firing a salute and manning yards.

It is expected that the flotilla will go out of commission about the first of August. The vessels now comprising it are as follows:—*Don* (flag-ship), 8; *Adela*, 7; *Delaware*, 4; *Curratuck*, 6; *Fuchia*, 5; *Nansemond*, 8; *Periwinkle*, 2; *Moccasin*, 3.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

THE *African* informs us that the EMPEROR has authorized General DESVAUX to wear a white plume in his hat, an honor reserved to Marshals of France and generals of division who have had chief command of a corps d'armée. Three generals only, in France, enjoy this privilege:—Count DE PALIKAO, General MARTIMPREY, and General DESVAUX. This last is Deputy Governor-General of Algeria.

LETTERS from Lorient give an account of an accident which has just taken place at Gavres, while proving a breech-loading cannon. An explosion took place, by which General FREBAULT, Director of Artillery at the Ministry of Marine; Colonel DELSAUX; an inferior officer; and some artillery were wounded. The General, fortunately, was but slightly injured, the Colonel more severely, and the others merely receiving some burns from the gunpowder.

THE present average consumption of coal in the English naval steamers is 3.5 lb. per indicated horse-power per hour, but with the improvements recently effected in the machinery of the *Arethusa*, the *Octavia*, and the *Constance* (which improvements have in view the obtaining of correct data with regard to the comparative consumption of coal), confident anticipations are formed that the consumption will be one-third less, or 2.5 lb. per actual horse-power per hour.

THE anniversary of NAPOLEON'S death, the 5th of May, was observed in St. Helena with due solemnity. It is noted as a remarkable coincidence that a vessel carrying the staff and first battalion of the Sixty-sixth English regiment happened to touch at the island on that day, as it was this regiment that, being in garrison, conveyed the remains of NAPOLEON to the Valley of the Tombs, on the 5th of May, 1821. The officers and men paid a mark of respect to the memory of the great soldier at his resting place.

A FRENCH paper states that *L'Avenir National* has made an appeal to the public on behalf of Lieutenant MAURY, who has been completely ruined by the American war, and whose health is such, from overwork, that it will not allow him to attend to the wants of himself or his family. A committee, it is stated, representing England, Russia, and Holland, has been formed in London, for raising subscriptions on behalf of Lieutenant MAURY. France, however, has not yet participated in the work, but it was only considered necessary to make an announcement of the facts to promptly fill up the omission.

THE *Military Review* of the Island of Cuba states that the army there will be composed of nine regiments of infantry, each of two battalions; of four regiments of light infantry, of 1,000, rank and file; of two regiments of cavalry, each of five squadrons; a battalion of engineers, of eight companies; and of two regiments of artillery, one foot and one mountain—the former of two battalions, and the latter of five mountain companies and one mounted company. The Civil Guard and militia will suffer no alteration, and counting all these bodies, the force will about amount to 36,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry.

A TOULON letter, in the *Messager du Midi*, says:—"A Ministerial dispatch was, it is said, recently forwarded to Vice-Admiral Count BOUET-WILLIAUMEZ, asking whether he would be ready to arrive off Cherbourg on the 25th July with all his fleet, in order to take part in the proposed grand naval review of the French and English iron-cased squadrons. The fleet will be ready, but the Admiral's ship will certainly not. In that case, there is an intention to send to Cherbourg the *Couronne*, *Normandie*, *Gloire*, *Provence*, and *Invincible*; as to the *Solferino* she is to quietly continue her repairs at Toulon, and the Vice-Admiral Commanding-in-Chief, accompanied by all his staff, is to leave by rail to hoist his flag on board the ship-of-the line *Magenta*."

THE *Wivern*, an iron ship with two turrets and four guns, 1,857 tons and 350 nominal horse-power of engines, one of the celebrated "rams" built by the Messrs. LAIRD, of Birkenhead, and subsequently purchased by the British Admiralty, has arrived at Spithead from the Mersey. The vessel is reported to have behaved exceedingly well during the passage round, and to have made an average speed of ten knots. She subsequently steamed into Portsmouth harbor from Spithead, and was at once taken in hand by the authorities of the port to prepare for trial and commission. The *Wivern* is bark-rigged, with the fore and main masts on Captain COLES' tripod principle, this being the first introduction of the tripod into the English Navy.

VERY effective and cheap means are employed by the Cochin-Chinese to protect the hulls of vessels from the attacks of the auger-worm and other mischievous creatures. They use a mixture of a resinous oil with a resin, applied hot to the wood; both the substances being special products of the lands on the banks of the river Meikon. The tree which yields the oil often attains a height of more than two hundred feet, and will furnish from three to five pints of oil per week. Boats made of the wood of this tree are said never to be attacked by the auger-worm. The tree which yields the resin is somewhat similar to the former. M. MARIOT, when in command of the *Amphitrite* lorcha, under Admiral CHARNER, employed the native mixture on a boat which had been attacked by the molluscs, and at the end of a year it was perfectly free from any fresh attacks.

THE *Moniteur* records an act of great disinterestedness on the part of certain French soldiers. In January last Tamburini, one of the most notorious and redoubtable of the brigands that infest Southern Italy, was captured by five French gendarmes at Civita Vecchia, and handed over by them to the commandant at Gaeta. A price had been set upon this brigand's head to the amount of 3,000 francs, and this reward the authorities offered to the soldiers who had earned it. The gallant Frenchmen, however, would not accept "blood-money;" but when it was pressed upon them they consented to take it on the condition that it should be divided into five equal parts of 600 francs each, and be transmitted to the charitable establishments of their respective native towns. The money was accordingly forwarded to the French Minister of War, and by him handed over to the Minister of the Interior, to be disposed of as the soldiers had desired.

AN English provincial newspaper describes a new shell, the invention of a Mr. THEW: "The new shell projectile consists of a perfectly globular shell—the shape to which Government has shown preference—containing a second, smaller shell, of the same form; this, again, contains a third shell, which in its turn contains a fourth. The idea may be most popularly explained by supposing one pill-box enclosed in another; this, again by a third; and lastly, a fourth. The inner shells are about a quarter of an inch thick, and the outer is about an inch thick. The sizes are so arranged that between each shell there is a clear chamber all round for about an inch. The smaller shell and the several chambers are filled with gunpowder by a very ingenious contrivance of the inventor's, and the whole would be then closed up by the ordinary fuse."

THE Naples *Italia* of June 15, says:—"We receive letters from Polentino, which speak of the reappearance of two bands of brigands in the part of the province adjoining Calabria and extending to Viggiano. These two bands have made themselves known by some important captures, and begin to alarm the population. It is not astonishing, in these districts, that some small bands still spring up, formed out of the great bands beaten in the northwest of the Province by General PALLAVICINI. Intelligence has also arrived from Roccamandolfi that DOMENICO FUOCO, before killing 1,400 sheep belonging to a priest named RIZZO, had sent to demand from him 5,000 piastres; this sum not being paid, the brigands destroyed the large flock in question. Some days afterward, DOMENICO FUOCO sent to RIZZO demanding 1,000 piastres, instead of 5,000, if he did not also wish to see the cows and the goats destroyed which he still had on the mountains."

THE *Shilling Magazine* of London accepts the conclusion that the turret system of iron-clads has demonstrated its superiority to the broadside. It says:—"Looking dispassionately at the whole subject, at the "theoretical arguments in favor of the broadside "and the turret systems, at the trials to which each "has been exposed, and at the conclusions which "practical men, that is to say naval officers of this "and other countries, have drawn from the results of "those trials, it seems impossible to doubt that, for "almost every kind of warlike service, the turret "system is entitled to the preference. The only ar"gument really of weight against its universal and "exclusive adoption being that it is too powerful; "that, resting partly on the superiority of a few heavy "guns to many of a smaller calibre, its strength would "appear to be thrown away if any but the very "heaviest ordnance were put in the turrets; while "to fire 600-pounders on every trivial occasion would "be a ruinous and purposeless extravagance."

THE present House of Commons, having been subjected to a careful analysis by Mr. WILLIAM STOKES, of the Manchester Peace Society, he submits the following as the general results: Of members officially connected with the War Department (a few of whom are on the retired list), there are 252, besides 75 who are indirectly connected with the services by marriage and other family relationships. The war voting power of the present House is, therefore, no less than 327 members, or above half of the whole House. The 252 members range under the following heads.

Captains	77
Lieutenant-Colonels	65
Majors	26
Colonels	22
Lieutenants	22
Cornets	8
Vice and Rear-Admirals	4
Lieutenant-Generals	3
Generals	2

The remaining 23 are paymasters, secretaries, clerks and officers whose exact place in the forces is not given. The colossal interest of trade, commerce and manufactures are represented by 107 members, and the legal profession supplies 87 votes. Consequently, war interests are more than three to one of the more vital interests of commerce and manufactures. During the nearly seven years of the existence of the present House of Commons, it has voted £190,198,074 for war purposes alone, in addition to £171,336,875 for the war debt, making a total of £361,534,949, or annually an account of war, £51,647,849.

SOME experiments were lately made in England to test the value of a discovery of Mr. GALE, electrician, of Plymouth, by means of which gunpowder is made non-explosive. At the first experiment the process was applied to a small quantity of gunpowder, which was made non-explosive, and restored to its original condition in less than two minutes. The powder used was ordinary blasting powder, and the match which was applied to the powder produced no effect beyond lighting a few grains, which sparkled one at a time, without anything approaching to a flame, much less to an explosion. Some of the government powder was then tried, and this proved to be much stronger than the ordinary blasting powder. The slow match which was placed through the powder lighted the grains with which it came in contact; but no explosion took place, and after the match was burnt out it was found that the powder had lost less than one eighth part of its weight. During the time the match was burning, Mr. GALE held in his hand the vessel containing the powder. Further experiments were made with the government powder, when it was found that by increasing the quantity of the non-explosive mixture the powder was fully protected, and when a red-hot poker was put through it, nothing was seen but a few sparks, and on re-weighing the powder no loss could be discovered. Some discussion took place, especially among the naval gentlemen present, as to the inconvenience which would result from the increased bulk of the powder when made non-explosive. Mr. GALE stated that powder in this state could be stored in bulk in about the same space as is required for the explosive powder in barrels; and taking into consideration the fact that non-explosive powder can be put anywhere, instead of being limited to the magazines, it was thought that less difficulty would be experienced as to stowage than at present. In the carriage of the powder it was also shown that the cost would be less when the element of danger was removed. So much for the experiment. The principle involved is very simple; whether it is really valuable remains to be seen. It consists in mixing the gunpowder with about three times the quantity of non-combustible powder, the composition of which is preserved a secret. When the powder is required for use, the dust is sifted out. It acts only mechanically, by separating and isolating the grains, and, for all that we can see, bone dust would answer the purpose equally well.

THE TURRET SYSTEM IN ENGLAND.

[From the London Times]

WHEN the American Monitor first appeared in Hampton waters the whole world was surprised at the magnitude of the phenomenon. The very name of the vessel had a design under it. Mr. ERICSSON, the inventor, desired, as he has told us, to convey a "monition" to this country, a warning to set our houses in order against this new system of naval warfare. Nevertheless, the Admiralty, from that time to this, amid all its experiments and reconstructions, has never built a ship upon the new model, and, indeed, had it not been for the course of events in another department, it might have been justified in letting the fashion pass away. The fact is the *Monitor*, though an ingenious design, was a practical mistake. The original antagonist of the *Merrimac* was not constructed for the purpose of carrying ordnance which could be carried in no other manner. Her armament consisted only of such guns as might have been worked in broadside. The one great quality of the *Monitor* was her invulnerability. She was a vessel without any broadside at all, exposing nothing but an iron tower or "turret" to the fire of her opponent. All the rest was below water. The tower, from its shape and its strength, would, it was thought, effectually resist all hostile projectiles, while the pair of guns which it carried could demolish an enemy at leisure. So far the speculation was not unsuccessful, but the disadvantages incidental to the principle were beyond endurance. The machine would hardly float, much less sail, and even while she floated it was hardly possible for her company to live and breathe in their quarters. After a short career she foundered, and others of her kind went to the bottom after her. Nor did the Americans, though perfectly enamored of the model, ever succeed by any of their improvements in building Monitors either commodious or seaworthy. For coast and harbor service against the make-shift rams of the Confederates they answered the purpose, but they were never swift, safe, or wholesome vessels, nor were they regarded even by American authorities as sea-going ships at all.

All this while, however, a naval officer in our own service was elaborating and improving this very same system at home. Captain COLES, as our readers must be aware, actually contests the priority of invention with Mr. ERICSSON, and claims to have been the first designer of a fighting vessel on this model. Without any inquiry into that controversy we may briefly say that Captain COLES has been engaged for the last seven years in maturing and perfecting an invention resembling in principle that of the American Monitor, but the interval, as might have been expected, has brought material modifications of the original design. The ship which Captain COLES now desires to produce, and which, if the Admiralty had entered cordially into his proposals, could have been produced long ago, bears little resemblance to the champion of the Federal Navy. The main principle has passed through "shields," "cupolas," and "turrets," until the result is a "turret-ship" more in name than reality. Captain COLES' vessel would not exhibit a lofty turret projecting from a submerged foundation. It would not aim exclusively, or even chiefly, at invulnerability. The great object of what is now called a "turret-ship" is an object which, though comparatively disregarded five years ago, is of the utmost possible importance at present. Since the beginning of the American war the science of artillery has been cultivated to such purpose that guns have been constructed weighing five times as much as the heaviest specimens formerly in use. Now, it is said that these guns, one of which will weigh as much as the locomotive of an express train, cannot be carried or worked except on the principle represented by a revolving turret.

The turret itself and the general build of the ship are matters of minor consequence. The great principle which has survived is the principle of *central armament*. Captain COLES still proposes to employ "turrets," but it would, perhaps, be equally correct to call them turn-tables In short, it comes to this,—that if the views of certain artillerists—of Sir W. ARMSTRONG, for instance—are confirmed by experience, our men of war will carry only one or two guns each, which must in all probability be necessarily pivot-guns, or, in other words, mounted and worked on the principle which Captain COLES has so perseveringly maintained.

It is under these circumstances that we think the policy of the Admiralty with regard to Captain COLES' proposals is seriously to be regretted. As things have turned out it is certainly fortunate that we did not precipitately reconstruct our Navy on the model of the *Monitor*. Events have justified the disregard with which we treated Mr. ERICSSON's admonition, but things are in a very different position now. We do not want a Monitor at all. We do not want even a "turret-ship" for itself, but it does seem as if we might most urgently want a ship in which the armament could be carried centrally, and that brings us to a turret-ship in some form or other. We do not forget that Mr. REED, the Chief Constructor of the Navy, asserted some time ago that any gun which could be carried in a turret could be also carried in a broadside, but it will be perfectly excusable if he should now see reason to retract that conclusion. Nobody in those days dreamt of 600-pounders, but Sir W. ARMSTRONG in his last letter assures us that a 600-pounder will be none too large, if indeed it be large enough, to carry the charge required for propelling a shot through the sides of a first-rate man-of-war. We should like to hear what might be said by others upon this question; but, at any rate, these broad facts remain—that naval guns, to be effective, must be carried in some species of turret, and that the Admiralty has not given much encouragement to the best design of a turret-ship proposed.

We do not wish to enter into the protracted controversies between Captain COLES and the officials at headquarters. Perhaps the Admiralty is now sincerely desirous of giving the Captain's design a fair trial; but this did not appear to be the case at first. Our authorities seem to have been scandalized at the idea of making a British frigate like Mr. ERICSSON's *Monitor*. The very announcement of such a doctrine set the officials in a ferment, and the whole theory was condemned in language of more than professional bitterness. No words were too hard in orthodox mouths for this American heresy, and Captain COLES was certainly justified in suspecting that even his mitigated dissent would be regarded with very little favor. As to the story of the *Royal Sovereign*, that need not be repeated, though it will not be forgotten that even that incomplete and imperfect specimen of Captain COLES' design sufficed to remove many of the objections which had been entertained against the system. We hope things are going on more smoothly now, but the conclusion to which the public will undoubtedly jump is that if the Admiralty had but taken up this experiment cordially we should have seen it tested long ago. It would be unfair to conceal the fact tha the ships built in the interval, on what may be termed, perhaps, the rival system of Mr. REED, have been most expeditiously, and, as far as we can see, successfully produced; but we do not know that Mr. REED undertakes to carry and work the heaviest specimens of ordnance which may be found necessary. This qualification, however, is confidently claimed for a good turret-ship, and it is because we think it possible that it may be required that we wish to see a turret-ship satisfying the inventor's conditions sent to sea with all practicable dispatch.

ENGLAND AND THE TERMINATION OF THE REBELLION.

EARL RUSSELL laid before Parliament, on the 4th instant, the following dispatch from Mr. SEWARD to Sir F. BRUCE, the British Minister at Washington, in reply to the official notification that the Government of Great Britain had recognized the Rebellion in the United States as at an end:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 19, 1865.

SIR,—Due consideration has been given to a dispatch which Earl RUSSELL addressed to you on the 2d of June instant, and of which, on the 14th instant, you were so kind as to leave a copy at this Department. The President is gratified by the information which that paper contains, to the effect that Her Majesty's Government have determined to consider the war which has lately prevailed between the United States and the insurgents of this country to have ceased *de facto*, and that Her Majesty's Government now recognizes the re-establishment of peace within the whole territory of which the United States were in undisturbed possession at the beginning of the civil war.

The President is also gratified to learn from Earl RUSSELL's dispatch that Her Majesty's Government will forthwith send to Her Majesty's authorities in all ports, harbors and waters belonging to Her Majesty, whether within the United Kingdom or beyond the seas, orders henceforth to refuse admission into any such ports, harbors and waters of any vessel of war carrying the insurgent flag, and to require any insurgent vessels of war which, after the time that the orders may be received by Her Majesty's authorities, may have already entered such ports, and which, having complied with the previous proclamations of the British Government, may be actually within such ports, harbors and waters, forthwith to depart from the same.

It is with regret, however, that I have to inform you that Earl RUSSELL's dispatch is accompanied by some reservations and explanations which are deemed unacceptable by the Government of the United States. It is hardly necessary to say that the United States do not admit what they have heretofore constantly controverted, that the original concession of belligerent privileges to the Rebels by Great Britain was either necessary or just, or sanctioned by the law of nations.

The correspondence which took place between this Government and that of Her Majesty, at an early stage of the insurrection, shows that the United States deemed the formation of a mutual engagement by Great Britain with France, that those two Powers would act in concert in regard to the said insurrection, to be an unfriendly proceeding, and that the United States therefore declined to receive from either of those Powers any communication which avowed the existence of such an arrangement. I have therefore now to regret that Earl RUSSELL has thought it necessary to inform this Government that Her Majesty's Government have found it expedient to consult with the Government of France upon the question whether Her Majesty's Government will now recognize the restoration of peace in the United States.

It is a further source of regret that Her Majesty's Government avow that they will still continue to consider that any United States cruiser, which shall hereafter be lying in a British port, harbor or waters, shall be detained twenty-four hours, so as to afford an opportunity for an insurgent vessel, then actually being within the said port, harbor or waters, to gain the advantage of the same time for her departure from the same port, harbor or waters.

It is a further source of regret that Her Majesty's Government have deemed it proper to make the additional reservation in favor of insurgent vessels of war, that for the period of a whole month which shall elapse after the new orders now to be issued by Her Majesty's Government shall have been received by the said authorities, any insurgent vessel which may be found in or which may enter any port, harbor, or waters of Her Majesty's dominions, and which may desire to divest itself of its warlike character, and to assume the flag of any nation recognized by Her Majesty's Government, with which Her Majesty is at peace, will be allowed to do so: and further, that such vessels, after disarming themselves, will be permitted to remain in such port, harbor or waters, without an insurgent flag, although the twenty-four hour rule will not be applicable to the cases of such vessels. Far from being able to admit the legality or justice of the instructions thus made, it is my duty to inform your Excellency that, in the first place, the United States cannot consent to an abridgment of reciprocal hospitalities between the public vessels of the United States and those of Great Britain. So long as Her Majesty's Government shall insist upon enforcing the twenty-four hour rule before mentioned, of which the United States have so long, and, as they think, so justly complained, the United States must apply the same rule to public vessels of Great Britain.

Again, it is my further duty to state that the United States cannot admit, and on the contrary they controvert and protest against the decision of the British Government, which would allow vessels of war of insurgents or pirates to enter or leave British ports, whether for disarmment or otherwise, or for assuming a foreign flag or otherwise. As to all insurgent or piratical vessels found in ports, harbors or waters of British dominions, whether they entered into such ports, harbors or waters before or after any new orders of Her Majesty's Government may be received by any authority of Her Majesty's Government established there, this Government maintains and insists that such vessels are forfeited to and ought to be delivered to the United States upon reasonable application in such cases made, and that if captured at sea, under whatsoever flag, by a naval force of the United States, such capture shall be lawful.

Notwithstanding, however, the exceptions and reservations which have been made by Her Majesty's Government, and which have been herein considered, the United States accept with pleasure the declaration by which Her Majesty's Government have withdrawn their former concession of a belligerent character to the insurgents, and this Government further freely admits that the normal relations between the two countries being practically restored to the condition in which they stood before the civil war, the right to search British vessels has come to an end by an arrangement satisfactory in every material respect between the two nations.

It will be a source of satisfaction to this Government to know that Her Majesty's Government have considered the views herein presented in a spirit favorable to the establishment of a lasting and intimate friendship between the two nations. I have, &c.,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE STONEWALL.

MR. TASSARA TO MR. SEWARD.

[Translation.]

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1865.

THE undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Catholic Majesty, has the honor to bring to the knowledge of the Secretary of State that, agreeably to official communications which he has received from Madrid, the order has been given to the Captain-General of Cuba to deliver the war vessel *Stonewall* to the person whom the Government of the United States may commission for that purpose, the due formalities intervening. In thus acting, the government of Her Majesty judges that the reasons adduced in your note of 30th May last are not sufficient to found the right of revindication which that of the United States believes it has over the forementioned vessel.

Animated, nevertheless, by the same noble and loyal sentiments which it has shown during four years of war happily terminated in this country, it omits entering into a discussion without an object, and the *Stonewall* is placed at the disposal of the Government of the United States. With reference to security for expenses to the commander of the *Stonewall* for $16,000, which seems to have been considered as the sole and especial cause of the surrender of the vessel, it is to be believed that the Government of the United States will not refuse to reimburse, it being understood, nevertheless, that this is not a condition for the delivery of the *Stonewall*, which delivery is and must be considered absolutely unconditional

GABRIEL G. TASSARA.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. TASSARA.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to him on the 14th inst. by Mr. TASSARA, etc. In that note Mr. TASSARA informs the undersigned that Her Catholic Majesty has ordered that the armed steam vessel called the *Stonewall*, which had been the subject of previous correspondence between the two countries, shall be delivered up to the Government of the United States, and that this decision has been made with a waiver of discussion upon the question whether the demand of the United States for surrender could be maintained upon the strict principles of international law. Mr. TASSARA has also been pleased to assure the undersigned that the surrender has been ordered on the ground of the mutual good will which has prevailed between the two countries during a period of insurrection which has heretofore so greatly disturbed the relations of the United States with many foreign powers.

The undersigned is still further informed that while Spain will receive from the United States, $16,000, the amount of expenses which the Captain-General of Cuba incurred in containing possession of the *Stonewall*, yet the surender istendered without making it dependent on such reimbursement as a condition.

Mr. TASSARA's communication has been submitted to the President of the United States, and the undersigned has now the pleasure to inform Mr. TASSARA that orders will be promptly given for bringing away the *Stonewall* from Havana, and for the reimbursement of the sum of sixteen thousand dollars to the Spanish government.

It only remains to be added that this Government appreciates equally the promptness, liberality and courtesy which has marked the proceedings of Her Catholic Majesty's Government on this interesting subject, and that these proceedings will have a strong tendency to confirm, and perpetuate the ancient and traditional friendships of the two nations.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer Mr. TASSARA renewed assurances of his highest consideration.

WM. H. SEWARD.

A LETTER from Omaha, Nebraska Territory, announces the presence there of Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Simpson, United States Engineers, accompanied by Mr. Springer Harbaugh, Government Director, and Colonel Silas Seymour, of the Pacific Railroad Company. The first named gentleman has been ordered by the Government to make an examination of the two lines surveyed west from Omaha, and report as to which is the most favorable route for the road. Mr Harbaugh is at Omaha, in accordance with instructions, to keep the Secretary of the Interior informed as to the condition, management and progress of the work. The longer or low grade line has been graded most of the distance (about thirty-one miles), and is now ready for the iron. The shorter line, with high grades, has as yet been little worked. The contractors proposed to lay the first rail on the road on the 10th inst., and that portion of the work common to both lines, extending from the river three miles to the point of divergence. The report to be made by Colonel Simpson will have an important bearing upon the future prosecution of the work, in consequence of his familiarity with the country through which it passes, he having surveyed a route for the road through the Rocky Mountains, and been always identified with the scheme of a connection by rail with the Pacific States.

THERE are 2,100 patients in the Hampton General Hospitals at Fort Monroe at the present time, mostly colored.

The number of patients admitted into these hospitals during the last fourteen months has been	26,122
Returned to duty	7,113
Transferred to other hospitals	8.827
Died	2,085
Discharged	2,072

The balance admitted are Rebels and civilians. Dr. ELI MCCLELLAN, who has had charge of these hospitals for nearly three years, has recently been relieved and ordered to duty at Philadelphia. Dr. J. F. FRANTZ assumes the position vacated by Dr. MCCLELLAN.

GENERAL MCARTHUR, commanding the First division of the Sixteenth Army corps, headquarters at Selma, has issued an order peremptorily prohibiting the soldiers of this command from visiting plantations and creating dissatisfaction between the negroes of the plantations and the planter. He says:—"Soldiers are reminded that it is their duty to "conciliate the feeling between the white men and the negro men of this country, between the former masters, and "the slaves who have now become free."

MAJOR-General HOWARD is organizing an intelligence office for the Bureau of Freedmen. It is to be located at the corner of Fourteenth and M streets, Washington, in the building heretofore known as the Ricord Hospital. It is the intention of the General to keep a complete record of all colored freedmen who are wishing employment, and also to give ample information to those who are seeking colored labor.

GENERAL CARL SCHURZ, having resigned his commission, has been sent by the President to travel through the South on a tour of observation as to the working of emancipation, the loyalty of the whites, the condition of the blacks, and the fitness of the several States for immediate restoration.

ORDERS have reached the Ordnance Officers at Hilton Head, S. C., to prepare for receiving all the ordnance stores —those captured from the Rebels and the surplus of our own—at Wilmington, Newbern, and Salisbury, N. C. Those from Jacksonville, Fla., and Augusta, Ga., are also to be sent here. This is thought to mean that Government intends to establish a large and permanent Depot of Supplies at Port Royal, S. C. Probably nothing but temporary buildings will be erected for these stores at present, or until a special appropriation is passed by Congress for permanent works.

EXTENSIVE preparations are making for launching the *Dunderberg* on Saturday. It is expected that thousands will be present to witness the launch.

Now that the war is over, the Government is giving attention to the pious duty of marking and saving from desecration the graves of the countless host whose bodies lie buried in the battle-fields of the war, or in the prison camps of the South. Bull Run already has its rude monuments, which must eventually give place to more fitting structures. Gettysburgh is also marked by a grander commemorative pile, and in its well-filled cemetery lie side by side the bodies of citizen-soldiers from almost every loyal State, and even the disloyal States are represented. Squads of men have been sent to give decent interment to the whitening bones of those Union soldiers who fell and found no sepulture on the bloody fields of the Wilderness, of Cold Harbor, and other hard-fought battle-grounds of Virginia. And now the graves of those many thousand heroes murdered at Andersonville are to be protected from desecration. The steamer *Virginia* arrived at Savannah on the 12th instant, with fencing material, head-boards to the number of 15,000, and lumber to be used in enclosing this prison-pen. All the remains of our prisoners are to be decently interred in appropriate graves, and, where identification is possible, the name of each is to be upon neat head-boards. The whole area is to be henceforth consecrated ground, and when the fencing is up a suitable monument is to be erected. The work is under the charge of Captain JAMES M. MOORE, of the Quartermaster's Department, who will probably be engaged for a month in completing the task before him. Commanders of military posts in Georgia have been ordered by Secretary STANTON to render Captain MOORE all the assistance within their power, and to furnish troops to protect the working parties from molestation.

In Missouri, General DODGE has issued orders by which the graves of Union soldiers who have been buried in different quarters of the State are to be fenced in and properly guarded against being lost to sight or forgotten through neglect. The graveyard at Franklin, which overlooks the waters of the Meramec, has been fenced in with oak posts and boards taken from the old barracks. The weeds were removed and the trees were nicely trimmed up. Mr. WOLFF, a citizen of Franklin, had the fence whitewashed at his own expense. A detachment of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Illinois resodded all the graves with fresh turf. At Rolla, the soldiers' burying-ground has been fenced in by Captain GRIMES; and at Cassville by Captain OWEN, A. Q. M. At Pea Ridge, the graveyard at the junction of Leetown and Bentonville road, comprising mostly Illinois and Indiana troops, and the graveyard near Elkhorn, filled principally with Iowa and Missouri soldiers, have been surrounded by neat fences.

This work will be continued until, so far as possible, the graves of every battle-field shall have similar care. The existence of these numerous and thickly-peopled cemeteries, in nearly every Southern State, will be a lasting memorial of the patriotic self-sacrifice which saved the Union from the violence of enemies, and before a century has elapsed a new Southern people will surround these graves with all the tender and grateful associations in which Northern loyalty now holds them.

THE recent sale of naval vessels at the Navy Yard, at Brooklyn, which realized near a million of dollars, surprising almost every one, exceeded by about one hundred thousand dollars the sum at which they were appraised. Nearly all of this lot of vessels are now being transformed into trading vessels. The *Quaker City*,—sold some time previous, is fitting for a new Charleston line; the *Neptune Nereus, Proteus*, and *Glaucus*, will soon be put on a Baltimore line; the ferry boats will resume their former vocation; the *Flambeau* goes to South America; the *Flag* will be used as a yacht, and the smaller craft will be disposed of in various quarters. On the 2d of August, a large sale will take place at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, when the following vessels will be offered at auction:—Paddle Wheel Steamers *Bienville, Santiago de Cuba, Alabama, Britannia, Miami*; Screw Steamers *Montgomery, Fah-Kee, Mary Sanford, Stars and Stripes, Norwich*; Screw Tugs *Howqua, Sunflower, Arabia, Larkspur, Whitehead, Potomska, Carnation, Martin, Hoyt*; Bark *A. Houghton*; Brig *Perry*, Schooners *Dan Smith, C. P. Williams, Matthew Vassar, Norfolk Packet*. The *Miami* and the *Perry* are both Navy Yard built vessels, and the *Britannia* is an iron steamer, which was taken while attempting to run the blockade. The remainder are vessels which were purchased during the war. The sale of naval vessels at Boston Navy Yard will take place on the first day of August, when the following ships will be sold at auction:—

Screw steamers *Aries, Iuka, Cherokee, Republic*; Paddle-Wheel steamers *Eolus, Wilderness*; Bark *Midnight*. On Thursday, the sale at the Washington Navy Yard took place, when the following vessels were offered; Paddle Wheel steamers *Commodore Read, Commodore Barney, Nina, Banshee, Thos. Freeborn, Yankee, Jacob Bell*; Screw steamers *Crusader, Anacostia, Verbena, Henry Brinker, Dragon, Little Ada*; Schooners *Adolph Hugal, Wm. Bacon*. The following vessels are at the Portsmouth Navy Yard awaiting sale: Barks *Roebuck, Ethan Allen*; steamers *Wamsutta, Dawn, Arkansas*; schooners *Henry James*. The Treasury Department will sell at Baltimore, on the 25th inst. the screw Revenue Cutter *Tiger*, which has rendered such valuable service, during the war, as a packet boat on Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

THE Monitor *Dictator* arrived at Newport, R. I., on Friday afternoon, July 14, and lay in twenty fathoms of water off Bateman's Point, beyond Goat Island, in the harbor. The *Dictator* was accompanied by the *Vanderbilt*, and had an easy passage, making, at the most, ten knots an hour on the voyage She was constantly surrounded, after her arrival, by a fleet of small craft of all kinds, bringing visitors to inspect the novel marine monster. The day after she came into port—Saturday morning—the town-crier jingled his bell through the streets, announcing that the *Dictator* had arrived, and was to leave for Halifax at sundown the same day, until which time she would be open to the inspection of visitors. She was not, however, to leave until Thursday, the 20th. It is suggested that there could be no better rendezvous for our naval vessels than the fine harbor of Newport, which has full twenty fathoms of water in the channel, is approachable with all winds and in all weathers, free from ice in winter, and ample enough for the most extravagant requirements. A portion of our iron-clad fleet might well be laid up there. It would seem that our Monitors ought to be scattered all along the coast, instead of being gathered at any one or two points. They could be distributed among the different harbors, drawn out of the water, slushed and housed over. In this way it would cost little or nothing to take care of them; they would be saved from the injury they must inevitably suffer, so long as they are in the water, and in case of war we should have them ready for use at the points where they will be needed for defence, instead of having to distribute them in haste after the emergency is upon us.

THERE have been received at Fortress Monroe during the past two weeks, one hundred and eighty iron guns, late the property of the Rebels, and mounted on the approaches of Petersburgh and Richmond. These guns are all of large calibre, ranging from seven to ten inch. The ten inch guns were taken from Fort Darling. They are of Rebel manufacture, and nearly new, having been cast in 1864. They are excellent specimens of serviceable ordnance. They bear a strong resemblance to the Armstrong gun, being reinforced at the breech by concentric bands. All were cast at Richmond. Nearly every one of them are effectually spiked. These guns were never finished at the founderies where they were cast, and they bear the roughness peculiar to castings when first taken from the sand in which they were molded. There have also been received eighty-five brass guns. These are of every conceivable shape and pattern; many of them being of United States manufacture, and lost in battle. Then there are rude and cumbersome brass pieces of Southern make; quaint old French guns, which were stored away in Government Arsenals before the war, and dragged forth to service by the hard-pressed Rebels. All these guns are now huddled together in the gun-yard of Fortress Monroe.

There have also been sent down immense piles of ammunition; explosive projectiles of every pattern and shape, rudely boxed, and marked Confederate States of America, Richmond laboratory, stand about in vast piles, and as one gazes upon them, and the numerous guns of brass and iron, field and siege, the conviction grows that it certainly was not a scarcity of the munitions of war that compelled the surrender of Lee. All these guns and munitions are stored away from profane eyes in the great gun-yard.

MAJOR-General Meade and Major-General Benham attended the commencement exercises at Harvard College this week. General Meade arrived in Boston on Monday, and on Tuesday attended the marriage of his niece, a daughter of Colonel Graham, U. S. A., to John H. George, at Portsmouth. In the evening, an informal dinner was tendered him at the Revere House, at which Governor Andrew and staff and some twenty other gentlemen were present. Later in the evening the General was serenaded. The honorary degree of LL D. was conferred on General Meade by the college.

THE wife of the Rebel General Ewell proceeded to Fort Warren on the morning of the 19th, with an order from President Johnson for the release of her husband. On taking the oath of allegiance he was liberated, and both left for the South the same evening.

EARL RUSSELL, in correspondence with the French Government, gives his opinion that Confederate vessels may be claimed by the United States, wherever found, unless lawfully transferred to other owners before the cessation of hostilities.

SUCH a large number of negroes have accumulated at Memphis as to compel General Tillotson, Superintendent of Freedmen, to issue orders for them to return to their masters, under pain of being arrested as vagabonds, but assuring them that he will certainly protect them in all contracts they make for their labor. They are also notified that they must also carry out in good faith their share of the contract, or he will compel them to do so.

NAVAL REGISTER.

The Editor will be glad to receive for this department of the JOURNAL *all interesting facts in relation to vessels of the Navy suitable for publication.*

ASCUTNEY, paddle wheel, 10, has nearly completed her extensive repairs at the Washington Navy Yard.

AGAMENTICUS, iron-clad, 4, Commander Parrott, sailed from Belfast, Me., on the 14th for Portsmouth Navy Yard.

ASHUELOT, paddle-wheel, 8, will be launched to-day from the yard of Donald McKay, East Boston. She is an iron steamer of 1,030 tons register.

BOHIO, brig, 6, from Pensacola, arrived at the Brooklyn Yard, on Thursday morning, 13th instant. The following is a list of her officers:—Acting Ensign, N. J. Blasdell, commanding; Acting Ensign and Executive Officer, D. Joy Starbuck; Sailing Master, Benj. C. Townsend.

CARRABASSETT, padole-wheel, 6, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Ezra Leonard commanding, has been ordered North from New Orleans by the Navy Department, and is shortly due at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where she will be dismantled and sold.

CONNECTICUT, paddle-wheel, 11, boarded the British bark *Compoge*, on the 12th of May, in lat. 26 35, N.; lon. 84 32, W., and searched her thoroughly with the hope of finding Jeff. Davis on board.

CYANE, sloop, 19, Lieutenant-Commander Paulding, commanding, remains as guard ship in the harbor of Panama, where the *Wateree* was on the 1st inst, to sail in a few days, it was reported, for Guayaquil.

DALE, sloop, 3, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard last Monday. She has been absent from the North since 1862, in December, and has seen much service as ordnance vessel in the East Gulf Blockading Squadron. The following is a list of her officers:—Commander, Robert Handy; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Cyrus Sears; Acting Assistant Surgeon, A. R. Rice; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Richard H. Chipman; Acting Ensign and Sailing Master, O. B. Holden; Acting Ensigns, William H. Hatch, Hugh Jones, George H Dexter, and Peter Hansen; Boatswain, John A. Briscoe; Sailmaker, W. H. Howels; Captain's Clerk, Thomas W. Wisenthal; Paymaster's Clerk, O. S. Richmond; Surgeon's Steward, George Cochran; Paymaster's Steward, Daniel J. Lear; Yeoman, Robert Ross.

FROLIC, 6, Lieutenant Upson, commanding, from New York for Europe, touched at Halifax on the 29th ult., for coal. The *Frolic* was the captured blockade-runner *A. D. Vance*.

HARTFORD, screw, 72, flagship of the East India Squadron under the flag of Acting Rear-Admiral Henry H. Bell, was put in commission at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Monday, 17th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. Extensive repairs and many improvements have made the *Hartford* the finest vessel of her class on the Atlantic coast. She will, probably, sail the first part of next week. The following is a list of her officers:—Commander, R. W. [illegible]ufeldt; Lieutenant-Commander, Chas. C. Carpenter; Lieutenants, [illegible] H. Read, F. J. Higinson, E. T. Brown; Paymaster, Washington Irving Engineers—Chief, Andrew Lawson; First Assistants, Fletcher A. Willson, W. H. E. Mullen; Second Assistants, Charles M. Burchard, Walter D. Smith; Acting Second Assistant, J. A. Crowthier; Acting Third Assistants, Domingo Caxtano, Geo B Boggs, Phillips Little; Passed Assistant Surgeon, T. N. Penrose; Ensign, A. S Crowninshield; Midshipmen, D. C. Woodward, F. H Shepherd, H. Elmer, Wm. M. Folger; Lieutenant Marine Corps, E. C. Gaubadan; Carpenter, R. A. Williamson; Gunner, R. H Cross; Sailmaker, J. A. Stevens.

HUNTSVILLE, screw, 4, sailed on Wednesday from New York with orders to proceed to Boston, where she will take in tow the light draft Monitor *Suncook* and convoy her to Philadelphia.

JAMESTOWN, steam-sloop, 22, was at Macao, April 25th, from Yokohama in 18 days. Captain Price is ordered to proceed to the United States via San Francisco, where the store-ship *Relief* has been in waiting for the *Jamestown* since December, 1864.

KAATSKILL, Monitor, 2, is hourly expected at some Northern port, probably Philadelphia, where she will be put out of commission and laid up in ordinary, to await a time which it is hoped may never come, that she can be sent forth to aid in upholding the honor of our flag, as she has done during the past two years and more. The *Kaatskill* was built by T. F. Rowland at the Continental Iron Works, at Greenport, L I, and was launched on the 6th of December, 1862. She participated in many of the hard-fought battles of Charleston harbor, and in her pilot-house Fleet Captain G. W. Rodgers and Assistant-Paymaster Woodbury lost their lives. The *Kaatskill* will probably go to the rendezvous for the iron-clad fleet at Philadelphia, where she will be laid up in fresh water.

LANCASTER, screw, 30, flagship of the Pacific Squadron, will sail from San Francisco immediately on the repairs she was undergoing at Mare Island being completed. We are not informed as to the direction in which she will cruise, but it is not unlikely she may be bound on a hunt after the skulking pirate *Shenandoah*.

MIDNIGHT, ship, 8, arrived at Boston on the afternoon of the 12th instant, 13 days from Key West. Her list of officers is as follows:—Acting Master, J. C. Wells, commanding; Acting Master, F. Burgee, Acting Executive Officer; Acting Master, J Reynolds; Acting Assistant Paymaster, T P. Pugsley; Acting Assistant Surgeon, E. W. Whitney; Acting Ensigns, W. H. Gregg, E. O Drew, E. Dinsmore. The *Midnight* has been stationed in St. Andrews Bay, Florida, since October, 1864, and has done effective service.

MATTHEW VASSAR, schooner, 4, was put out of commission on the 10th instant, at Philadelphia Navy Yard. She arrived on the 3d from the East Gulf Squadron, where she has been doing active service since the 1st January. On the 3d of February captured the Rebel schooner *John Hale*, off St. Marks, after a sharp chase of four hours. Together with the *G. H. Lee*, she landed the first party in the attack on Newport, Fla., by General Newton. While blockading the Okleckoney River, she rescued a large party of refugees from the Rebels at the mouth of the river; and during the escapade of Jeff. Davis, picketed Indian River for ninety miles. The Matthew Vassar is a clipper, and mounted four guns

and carried a crew of sixty men, all told. The following was a list of her officers at the time she was put out of commission :—Acting Master Commanding, George E Hill ; Acting Ensign and Executive Officer, L. Wold ; Acting Assistant Paymaster, George Rack ; Acting Ensign, S. N. Gray ; Mates, C. H. Thorne and J. S. Franklin ; Surgeon's Steward (in charge), J. L. D. Allen.

MASSACHUSETTS, screw, 5, Acting Volunteer-Lieutenant Charles Norton, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Monday, from the South Atlantic Squadron, with passengers and invalids. She left Charleston on Thursday evening.

NYANZA, paddle-wheel, 8, was, at the latest accounts, lying at New Orleans. A number of her crew having deserted, the aid of the police was solicited, and in quelling an assault made upon one of the officers who was sending a deserter on board, several shots were fired, one of them taking effect and instantly killing one of the policemen. The affair is now undergoing a thorough investigation.

NANSET, light draft Monitor, 1, was delivered at the Navy Yard on the 13th inst. ready for fitting up by the naval contractors.

NYACK, screw, 8, has orders to proceed to the Pacific to report to Acting Rear-Admiral G. F. Pearson. She will touch en route at St. Thomas, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Monteviedo, and one or two more ports on the west coast of South America. The following is a list of her officers : —Lieutenant-Commander L. H. Newman ; Lieutenant, G. M. Brown ; Acting Master, J. M. Forsyth ; Acting Ensigns, H. B. Colby, James Jordan, and J. W. Hopkins ; Acting Assistant Surgeon, J. E. Tourtellotte ; Acting Assistant Paymaster, L. A. Frailey ; First Assistant Engineer, Benjamin C. Brampton ; Second Assistant Engineers, J. J. Bissett and P. J. Langer ; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, R. M. Wier and Richard Thall ; Captain's Clerk, James S. Newman.

NATIONAL GUARD, ship, 5, sailed from the Boston Navy Yard on the 12th inst, direct for Cadiz, Spain, where she will complete her cargo, and then sail up the Straits She is to be the storeship of the Mediterranean Squadron. The following is a list of her officers :—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commanding, W. F. Shankland; Paymaster, Thomas T. Caswell ; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon, William Gale ; Acting Master and Ex-Officer, Seth W. Cowing ; Acting Ensigns, R. N. Wagstaff, Charles Ainsworth, David A. Hall, Frank S. Eastman and John Walker ; Paymaster's Clerk, Herman Smith ; Commanding Officer's Clerk, Louis A. Yorke ; Mates, James O. Hutchinson, James W. Baxter, John F Silas and E. C. Finney ; Surgeon's Steward, Walter E. Nason ; Paymaster's Steward, John C. Clement.

NIAGARA, screw, 15, Commodore Craven, was at Deal, England, June 29.

PAWNEE, screw, 15 which brought Admiral Dahlgren North a few days since, is under orders to proceed to Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, where she will go out of commission.

POWHATAN, paddle wheel, 22, arrived at Boston on the 12th instant, Acting Rear-Admiral Stribling on board. She left Key West on the 5th inst. She reports on the 6th inst. fell in with U. S. sloop-of-war *Dale* Commander Robert Handy, and kept company with her to the Capes of Delaware. The following is a list of the officers of the *Powhatan* :—Acting Rear-Admiral, C. K. Stribling ; Commander, Reed Warden (absent on duty) ; Lieutenant Commander, C. F. Stanton ; Fleet Surgeon, David Harlan ; Fleet Paymaster, J. George Harris ; Fleet Engineer, Elbridge Lawson ; Passed Assistant Surgeon, William T. Plant ; Assistant Surgeon, James N. Hyde ; Paymaster, C. P, Wallack ; Acting Master, Charles R. Wilkins ; Admiral's Secretary, P. Carroll ; Chief Engineer, John A. Grier, Acting Engineers, Wm. H. Dobb, John Franklin, jr., F. T. H. Ramsden, James Fagan, H. F. Grier, Alvin Lawrence, W. H. Leonard, and Wm. E. Ranney ; Captain of Marines, George W. Collier ; Second Lieutenant, A. B. Young ; Ensign, A. G. Kellogg ; Acting Ensigns, Francis Morris, J. H. Munn, L. R. Chester, Edmund Parry ; Mates, Wm. H. Leavitt, G. H. Goodmanson, Wm. H Howland ; Boatswain, Henry F. Barnes ; Gunner, George W. Omensetter ; Carpenter, John McFarland ; Sailmaker, B. B. Blydenburgh ; Fleet Paymaster's Clerk, J. H. Brown ; Paymaster's Clerk, James Patterson.

SEBAGO, paddle-wheel, 10, arrived at New York on the 18th inst. from a cruise of nineteen months in the Gulf of Mexico. During this term of service she has been attached to the West Gulf Squadron, under the successive commands of Admirals Farragut and Thatcher. After doing duty on the blockade for seven months she took part in the battle of Mobile Bay, and in the subsequent bombardment of Fort Morgan on the 22d of August, 1864, and more recently she assisted in the naval operations against the city of Mobile. The following is a list of her officers :—Lieutenant-Commander, D. B. Harmony, commanding ; Acting Assistant Surgeon, T. Munson Coan ; Acting Assistant Paymaster, George N. Simpson ; Acting Master's Mate, J. B. Rogers ; Acting Ensigns, E. D. Martin, S. G. Blood and J. H. Hamilton ; Engineers—Acting Second Assistant, Wm. P. Ayres, in charge, J. D. Ford ; Acting Third Assistants, F. Babcock and L. M. Reentgerna ; Mate, Thomas Ellmore ; Acting Gunner, John Roberts.

SAGINAW, paddle-wheel, 4, would leave San Francisco for the Gulf of Mexico as soon as her new commander, who was expected on the steamer from Panama, arrived, and should he fail to come, she would leave under command of the First Executive Officer of the *Lancaster*. Lieutenant Saunders, now attached to the *Lancaster*, has been on a visit to his old home and many friends in Sacramento, California. He participated with credit in the bombardment of Fort Fisher.

SAVANNAH, sloop, 7, will soon be fitted up as a school ship for naval apprentices like the frigate *Sabine*, now lying at New London, Conn. The *Savannah* is well calculated for such service, and as our apprentices should first learn seamanship on board of sailing ships, she will be just the vessel for this purpose.

SWATARA, screw, 10, in on the marine railway at the Washington Navy Yard receiving a new screw propeller.

ST. MARY'S, sloop-of-war, 23.—A letter from an officer dated at Chincha Islands, June 9, says it is expected the *St. Marys* will make a cruise of about four months along the coast of Peru and Chile, and then return to San Francisco, calling at some of the northern points on the way.

TIOGA, paddle-wheel, 8, opened as rendezvous for naval apprentices, at Belfast, Me., on the 12th.

WINOOSKI, paddle-wheel, 10, is in New York harbor waiting orders.

THE officers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard request us to state that every vacancy in the working departments is filled, and that it is impossible to give any employment to applicants ; therefore it will be needless for persons to make any applications for some time to come. The master mechanics of each department have on file the names of several hundred men, who will be put to work when a vacancy occurs in the order in which they presented themselves. Our object in stating these facts is to acquaint all who may be seeking employment in this quarter that to press the matter is only a waste of time and money.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

AT the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, preparations are being made for removing the frigate *Franklin* to Boston, to receive her machinery.

THE following additional prizes were ready for distribution, July 17, 1865 :—*Lilla*, three sail-boats and cargoes, *Josephine*, *Ida*, *Lydia*, *Julia*.

ORDERS have been issued by the Secretary of the Navy for the reduction of the Atlantic Squadron to ten vessels, the Gulf Squadron to twelve, and the Mississippi River Squadron to five.

A LETTER-BAG will be sent from the rooms of the Naval Library and Institute at Boston to the Pacific Squadron, by barque *Helen Mar*, for Valparaiso, Chili, on or about August 1st. Letters and packages of newspapers sent to the rooms free of expense will be forwarded.

AT the Charlestown Navy Yard, the U. S. sloop-of-war *Richmond* has been hauled up to the wharf adjoining the shears, and is undergoing a thorough examination. A part of the crew have been discharged, and the rest have temporarily gone aboard the receiving ship. The *Richmond* is out of commission for the first time in six years.

THERE are about 700 men on board the *Ohio*. Many of them will doubtless be discharged under the recent order by which all sailors who enlisted in 1863 for three years, and those in 1864 for two years, can be discharged by paying back a proportionate amount of the bounty received at the time of enlistment.

THE following vessels belonging to the blockading fleet off Galveston, Texas, have been ordered North ;—Sloop-of-war *Seminole*, Commander Clary ; gunboat *New London*, Lieutenant Godfrey ; gunboat *Virginia*, Lieutenant Brown ; gunboat *Kennebec*, Lieutenant Pennington ; gunboat *Penobscot*, Lieutenant Blenham ; gunboat *Cayuga*, Lieutenant Wilson.

THE stores and effects from St. Inigoes Station, established a few years since for the supply of the vessels of the Potomac Flotilla, are being brought up to the Navy Yard, and by the 1st of August, at which time Commander Parker will assume command of the *Alleghany* at Baltimore the new station will be discontinued. The few vessels now composing the flotilla will probably go out of commission at that time, and the flotilla be abolished.

THE reader of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will probably remember that at the taking of Forts Jackson and St Philip the United States gunboat *Veruna* ran the gauntlet of the forts, and was chased by the Rebel gunboats and sunk one mile above Quarantine. This was over three years ago Colonel Colburn, formerly Superintendent of the Opelousas Railroad, is now at work raising her. The hull of the *Veruna* is said to be in very good preservation.

REAR-Admiral Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, has entered into preliminary arrangements for giving to the city of Brooklyn certain land and the advantages of the dock at Wallabout, in consideration of the surrender to the Government of the streets which run through the Navy Yard grounds. The action of the New York Legislature, it is believed, is necessary to ratify the terms of this exchange on the part of Brooklyn.

A LETTER from Galveston of June 28 says :—The following vessels are off this place : *Fort Jackson* (flagship), Captain Sands, post commandant ; *Oneida*, *Princess Royal*, *Grand Gulf*, *Albatross*, *Katahdin*, *Pocahontas*, and *Virginia*. It is expected this fleet will be immediately ordered to return North. In the bay of Galveston are the following vessels under command of Lieutenant Gherarde : *Port Royal* (flagship), *Gertrude Cornubia* and *Preston*. Also the bark *Cavallo* (soreship). This bark was captured by the Rebels while bound South, loaded with coal, and was taken possession of by the naval authorities immediately following the surrender of Galveston.

THE term of office of Mr. E. L. Norton, Navy Agent at Boston, has expired, and the President has decided to put the business of that office in charge of a naval paymaster. The Secretary of the Navy has ordered Paymaster Clark there for that purpose. In this connection it may be stated that of the seven Navy Agents' offices in the country, those at San Francisco, Baltimore and Portsmouth are abolished as not being needed. Those at Philadelphia and New York are already in charge of naval paymasters, and thus when the change is made at Boston the incumbent at Washington, if he should be reappointed, will be the only existing Navy Agent.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JULY 10.—Lieutenant E. T Brower, Ensign A. S. Crowningshield, Acting Ensigns William C. Wise and Roland C. Irwin, and Boatswain William Long, to the *Hartford*.

Second Assistant Engineers John G. Brosnaham and James G. Cooper, to the *Dictator*.

Second Assistant Engineers Oscar Allison and H. S. Ross, to the *Tullahoma*.

Paymaster Washington Irving, to the *Hartford*

Sailmaker Francis Boone, to duty in assisting to take an inventory of public property at the Naval Station, New York.

JULY 11.—Gunner Robert A. Cross, to the *Hartford*.

Captain Daniel B. Ridgely, to duty under Rear-Admiral Gregory, New York.

JULY 12.—Lieutenant-Commander Byron Wilson, to the *Saranac*.

JULY 13.—Paymaster Charles C. Upham, to duty as Paymaster in charge of Stores at Port Royal, S. C.

Commander Richard T. Renshaw, to command the *Agawam*.

Surgeon Wm. M. Wood, to duty as a senior member of a board to examine the physical condition of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy.

Surgeons Robert Woodworth and R. C. Dean, to duty as members of the board of which Surgeon Wood is the chief medical officer, at Newport, R. I.

Paymaster E. T. Dunn, to assume the duties of Navy Agent at Baltimore, Md., on the 19th inst.

Paymaster C. J. Emery, to assume the duties of Navy Agent at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 19th inst.

Paymaster R. H. Clark, to assume the duties of Navy Agent at Boston, Mass., on the 19th inst.

Paymaster E. O. Doran, to assume the duties of Navy Agent at San Francisco, Cal., on the 19th inst.

JULY 14.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas Hiland, to the *North Carolina*.

Gunner J. D. Benton, to ordnance duty at the Navy Yard, New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. M. Lyon, to the *Alleghany*.

Midshipman R. E. Carmody, to the *Sabine*.

JULY 15.—Lieutenant-Commander A. W. Johnson, to duty at the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

DETACHED.

JULY 10.—Fleet Engineer William H. Shock, to duty as Fleet Engineer of the Gulf Squadron, and ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, Boston.

Sailmaker Samuel Tatem, from special duty at New York, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *Princeton*.

Midshipmen D. C. Woodrow and F. H. Sheppard, from the New York Station, and ordered to the *Hartford*.

Midshipmen William M. Folger and Horace Elmer, from the *Sabine*, and ordered to the *Hartford*.

Assistant Surgeon John R. Tryon, from duty at the Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla., and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant-Commander Henry Erben, Jr., from the command of the *Panola*, and waiting orders.

Chief Engineer George Sewall, from the Navy Yard, Boston, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer David Hardie, from the *Katahdin*, and waiting orders.

Sailmaker Jacob A. Stephens, from the *Princeton*, and ordered to the *Hartford*.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles H. Green, from the command of the *Katahdin*, and waiting orders.

JULY 11.—Lieutenant Commander Charles L. Norton, Ensigns Philip H. Cooper, G. A. Wadleigh, Acting Ensigns Lewis Clark, C. M. Chester, A. H. Wright, Surgeon Lewis J. Williams, Chief Engineer Jackson McElwell, First Assistant Engineer E. J. Brooks, Second Assistant Engineers J. Wilson, A. J Kenyon, Robert Weir, W. H. Crawford, A. Kerby, C. W. Senter, and Sailmaker William Rogers, from the *Richmond*, and waiting orders.

Third Assistant Engineer John K. Stephenson, from the *Nyack*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Captain Theodore P. Green, from the command of the *Richmond*, and waiting orders.

Captain James B. Marchand, from special duty under Rear-Admiral Gregor, on the 25th inst, and ordered to Navy Yard, Philadelphia, on the 1st August next, for duty.

Paymaster Edwin Stewart, from the *Richmond*, and ordered to settle his accounts when the crew shall have been transferred.

JULY 12.—Commander Robert Handy, from the command of the *Dale*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant William H. Barton, C. D. Jones, Ensign Frank Wildes, Acting Ensign F. A. Cooke, Passed Assistant Surgeon Grove A. Beardsley, Assistant Paymaster George S. Benedict, Third Assistant Engineer J. B. Fort, and Gunner J. G. Foster, from the *Lackawanna*, and waiting orders.

Boatswain John A. Briscoe, and Sailmaker William W. Howels, from the *Dale*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Thomas S. Spencer, from the *Muscoota*, and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant-Commander James Parker, from special duty in the Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Howard D. Potts, from the *Panola*, and waiting orders.

JULY 13.—Chief Engineer William W. W. Wood, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the Naval Academy as Professor of Steam Engineering.

First Assistant Engineer John Purdy, from the *Winnebago*, and waiting orders.

Paymaster R. F. Douglass, from duty at Port Royal, S. C., on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Second Assistant Engineer C. M. Blanchard, from the *Hartford*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the Atlantic Squadron.

JULY 14.—Commodore C. K. Stribling, from the command of the East Gulf Squadron, and waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon T. N. Penrose, from the *Princeton*, and ordered to the *Hartford*.

Surgeon William Grier, from the Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tenn., and ordered to the *Hartford*.

Paymaster J. George Harris, from the East Gulf Squadron as Fleet Paymaster, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Surgeon David Harlen, from the East Gulf Squadron as Fleet Surgeon, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon C. H. Page, from the Navy Yard, Boston, and ordered to the *Hartford*.

Chief Engineer E. Lawton, from the East Gulf Squadron as Fleet Engineer, and waiting orders.

JULY 15.—Paymaster H. M. Heiskell, from the Atlantic Squadron as Fleet Paymaster, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Surgeon Lewis B. Hunter, from the Atlantic Squadron as Fleet Surgeon, and waiting orders

Chief Engineer Theodore Zeller, from the Atlantic Squadron, as Fleet Engineer, and waiting orders.

Paymaster Henry R. Day, from duty as Paymaster of the Baltimore Station, on the 1st of August next, and waiting orders.

APPOINTED.

JULY 13.—Caleb E. Lee, First Assistant Engineer, from January 1, 1865.

Alfred Adamson, First Assistant Engineer, from January 1, 1865.

R. H. Thurston, First Assistant Engineer, from January 30, 1865.

John T. Hawkins, First Assistant Engineer, from January 30, 1865.

Rudolph Bennett, Second Assistant Engineer, from February 2, 1864

James Wylis, Second Assistant Engineer, from June 20, 1865.

Isaiah Porxon, Second Assistant Engineer, from September 1, 1864.

John L. Hannum, Second Engineer from September 23, 1864.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS OF MIDSHIPMEN.

JULY 10.—Midshipman William E. Morrison, of the Naval Academy.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JULY 12.—Second Assistant Engineer Robert A. Weir, of Boston, Mass.

ORDERS REVOKED.

JULY 11.—Gunner George Fouse, to duty at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Gunner Thomas Robinson, to the *Saranac*, and will remain on duty at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal

Commander John C. Beamont, to command the *Agawam*, and placed on sick leave.

JULY 12.—Lieutenant-Commander Allen V. Reed, to the *Saranac*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULY 11.—Surgeon P. J. Horwitz, for a long time Assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, has this day been appointed Chief of that Bureau.

JULY 12.—The Department's letter of the 8th inst. dropping from the list of Midshipmen John P. Neal, is hereby revoked, and his resignation is hereby accepted, to take effect from that date.

JULY 14.—Captain Richard W. Meade, is hereby suspended from duty as a captain in the Navy of the United States, for the term of three (3) years from May 1, 1865.

JULY 15.—On the 1st of August next Paymaster Edward T. Dunn, will report to Commodore Dornin, for duty as Paymaster of the Baltimore Station, in addition to his duties as Pay Agent at Baltimore, Md.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JULY 10 —Acting Ensign G. M. Smith, to the *Fort Morgan*.

JULY 11.—Acting Master J. M. Forsyth, to the *Nyack*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant C. H. Frisbie, to the *Catskill*.

Acting Ensign M. F. Hodgkinson, to the *Ottawa*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Richard Thall, to the *Nyack*, and his leave revoked.

JULY 12.—Acting Ensign Seth Hand, to the *Mahaska*.

Acting Ensign F. H. Fischer, to the *George Mangham*

Acting Assistant Surgeon B. F Hamell, to the *Lenapee*.

Acting Ensign John Lowrie, to the *Massachusetts*.

Mate C. K. Thorne to the *Princeton*.

JULY 13.—Acting Third Assistant Engineers William S. Kaufman, John H. Bleakie and Albert P. Smith, to the Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensign Thomas Brown, to the *Fort Jackson*.

Acting Master S. A. Swimerton, Acting Ensign R. McMillan, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer C. B. Nickols, to the *Huntsville*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Alfred Weston, Acting Ensign E. R. Warren, and Acting First Assistant Engineer Asa B. Collins, to the *Susquehanna*.

Acting Ensign John Greenhalgh, and Acting Gunner Andrew Harman, to the *Agawam*.

Acting Gunner Charles Moran, to the *Chicopee*.

Mates H. S. Dunbar and A. W. Constable, to the *Phlox*.

Mate T. S. Sullivan, to the *Chickopee*.

Mate G. B. Hill, to the *Huntsville*.

JULY 14 —Acting Third Assistant Engineer William G. Wright, to the Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensign S. E. Willett, to the Gulf Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Joseph F. Mickley, to the Gulf Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James A. Cronthiers, to the *Hartford*.

Mate Thomas Dalton, to the Gulf Squadron.

Mate J. H. Gilley, to the *Winooski*.

JULY 15.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert Henry, to the Gulf Squadron.

Ensign F. G. Morrill, to the *Sagamore*.

DETACHED.

JULY 10.—Acting Ensigns William H. Bullis and Abraham Leach, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Benjamin Cobb, Jr., John Corson and John Grimes, from the *Cambria*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign George K. Bailey, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Bernard Kelley, from the *Dandelion*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign S. N. Dayton, from the *Norfolk Packet*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign William H. McCormick, from the *Ottawa*, and granted leave.

Acting Mate Aug. F. Thompson, Acting Assistant Surgeons C. E. Hosmer, George A. Warren and F. M. Follett, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster L. D Bradley, from the *Katahdin*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Mate Rufus D. Rogers, from the *Katahdin*, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers James H. White and Thomas Steers, Acting Ensigns James H. Berry and Daniel D. Bond, Mates Charles M. Desseneus and Richard B. Craft, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

JULY 11.—Mate Robert N. Turner, from the *Azalia*, and waiting orders.

Mate John Rosling, from the *Panola*, and waiting orders.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander William R. Hoel, Acting Ensign Charles Marsden, Mate W. G. Ward, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Conrad A. Cooper, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Master Will F. Power, Acting Ensign Robert W. Brown, Acting Assistant Surgeons J. R Layton and H. S. De Ford, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Master F. W. Strong, and Acting Ensign William S. McNeilly, from the *Azalia*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns James W. Brown, Charles V Rummell and Charles Putnam, from the *Pinola*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns William Sheppard, Sidney Hall, George A. Faunce, Acting Third Assistant Engineer William R. Nutz, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Samuel Wallace, from the *Katahdin*, and granted leave.

Acting Boatswain John A. Floyd, and Acting Gunner Addison Fisk, from the *Richmond*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas McElwell, from the *Richmond*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant C. W. Wilson, Acting Ensign C. W. Owen, Acting First Assistant Engineer Warren Ewen, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert Henry, from the *Napa*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. T. B. Harris, from the *Napa*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster A. B. Robinson, from the *Pinola*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Evans, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer B. F. Teal, from the *Napa*, and ordered to the Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Paul H. Kendricken, from the *Napa*, and ordered to the *Conemaugh*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. T. Hanson, from the *Pinola*, and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer J. A. Patterson, from the *Napa*, and waiting orders

JULY 12.—Acting Assistant Surgeon D. G. Curtis, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign John A. Partridge, from the *George Mangham*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign George E. Mills, from the *Nahaska*, and granted leave.

Acting Master William Martin, Acting Ensigns William H. Elwell, Thomas V. Parker Peter Pease, J. W. Flansburg and John C. Harrington, from the *Ino*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns W. B. Rankin and P. C. Gooding, from the *Paul Jones*, and granted leave.

Acting Boatswain J. G. Briggs, from the *Lackawanna*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon B. F. Harrell, from the *Lenapee*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Charles C. Ricker, and Acting Ensign W. C. Odiorne, from the *T. A. Ward*, and granted leave.

Acting Master E. M. Baldwin, from the *New Hampshire*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Philip Ketlee, William E. Daver and J. B. McGaven, from the *Pinola*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles Gerrans, Acting Third Assistant Engineers William W. Fish and Frederick L. Strong, from the *Azalia*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edmund A. Haggens, from the *Home*, and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Surgeon G. A. Hayanga, from the *Ino*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. H. Hathorne, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. L. G. Strong, from the *Ino*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Carpenter G. W. Middleton, from the *Cyane*, and ordered home.

Mate S. W. Byram, from the *Gladiolus*, and granted leave.

Mate E. R. Clark, from the *Ino*, and waiting orders.

Mate George A. Olmstead, from the *T. A. Ward*, and waiting orders.

Mate Jesse M. Darrah, from the *Silver Cloud*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John Rogers, Acting Ensigns Thomas H. Quinn and A. D. Diserens, Mates S N. Barker, William Arnold, Lewis J. Marshall, William B. Floyd and William H. Roberts, Acting Assistant Surgeon E. Gavarret, Acting Second Assistant Engineers William Hadfield, Thomas C. Ridgely and John Reed, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Lorenzo Fulton and A. M. L. Wasson, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

JULY 13.—Acting Assistant Surgeon George E. Francis, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Master Cyrus Sears, Acting Ensigns George H Dexter, W. W. Hatch, Hugh Jones, Oliver B Holden, Peter Hansen, and Acting Assistant Surgeon A. R. Rice, from the *Dale*, and granted leave.

Acting Master J F Winchester, Acting Ensigns Charles T. Baker and J. H Ankers, from the *Gemsbok*, and granted leave.

Acting Master W. H. Winslow, from the *Ottawa*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Smith K Hopkins, from the *Fort Jackson*, and granted leave.

Acting Chief Engineer William A R. Latimer, Acting Second Assistant Engineers H. P. Powers, G. W. Russell and John Miller, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Lucius Golden and Thomas W. Tillman, from the *Lackawanna*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Albert W. Reynolds, from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J C. Stoever, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E K. Sellew, from the *Gemsbok*, and ordered to settle his accounts

Acting Assistant Paymaster Richard H. Chipman, from the *Dale*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert J. Richards, from the *Gemsbok*, and waiting orders

Mate Benjamin Leeds, from the *Lackawanna*, and waiting orders.

Mates T. J. Walker, C. F. Kilmore and J. McCormick, from the *Princeton*, and ordered to the Atlantic Squadron

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon N. L. Campbell from the *Memphis*, and ordered to special duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

JULY 14.—Acting Ensign Norman McLeod, from the *Napa*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Henry C. Nulds, from the *Metacomet*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer D. K. Sims, from the *Tallahatchie*, and granted leave

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Mortimer, from the *Pinola*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon F. B. Lawson, from the *Sabine*, and waiting orders

Acting Assistant Surgeon B. F. Beasley, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer Joseph Kennedy, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign M. Houston, Acting Gunner Robert Sherman, Acting Second Assistant Engineers Robert C. Ashcroft, J. B. Atwood, Charles P. Degleman, James Vanzant, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer L. A. Salade, from the Mississippi Squadron and granted leave.

Mate H. R. Gardiner, from the *Nyanza*, and granted leave.

Mate E. A. Morse, from the *Narcissus*, and granted leave.

Mate John B. Somers, from the *William Badger*, and granted leave.

Mates James Nealis, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

JULY 15.—Mate C. M. Tessimond, from the *Tallapoosa*, and granted leave.

Mate S. H. Pickles, from the *Rosalie*, and granted leave.

Mate John R Mitchell, from the *Midnight*, and waiting orders.

Mates T. Moore, R. Connolly and J. H. Gardner, from the *Iris*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign N. J. Blasdell and B. C. Townsend, from the *Bohio*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Leander H. Partridge, Acting Ensigns Andrew Hinckley, Oliver S. Brock, James A. Montague Charles W. Cleveland, C. W. Arthur and Charles H. Smitten, from the *Restless*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Oliver Thatcher, and Acting Ensigns Thomas L. Briggs, Daniel Stank, John R. Bell and Clement Nichols, from the *O. H. Lee*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John C. Wells, Acting Masters Francis Burgess and James J Russell, Acting Ensigns Robert Dinsmore, William H. Grabb and Edwin O. Drew, from the *Midnight*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert B. Dick, from the *Dandelion*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Alvin Lawrence, from the *Powhatan*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign D. B. Hawes, Acting Second Assistant Engineer C. S Sewoss, Acting Third Assistant Engineers A. G. Steele, G. C. Rogers and James Hawkey, from the *Iris*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineers Israel Marsh and William E. Cowle, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Isaac P. Pugsley, from the *Midnight*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry St. John, from the *Restless*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward W. Avery, from the *Midnight*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon T. Le Roy Morse, from the *Restless*, and waiting orders.

APPOINTED.

JULY 10.—Joseph Reid, of the *Wyandank*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain on the Potomac Flotilla.

B. F. Midget, of the West Gulf Squadron, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain in that Squadron.

H. H. Gorringe, commanding the *Monticello*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander.

John C. Wells, of the *Midnight*, and C. H. Cadieu, commanding the *Clyde*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenants.

J. E. Giddings, of Boston Mass., Acting Master.

J. R. Mitchell, of the *Midnight*, Acting Ensign.

Robert B. Smith, of the *Vermont*, Mate.

C. M. Disereus, of the *Fawn*, Mate, and ordered to remain in the Mississippi Squadron.

Frederick O. G. Finke, Mate, and ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, New York.

Ferdinand Coleman, of the *Mound City*, Acting Master.

JULY 14.—Cyrus Sears, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

John Rodgers, of the Gulf Squadron, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain in that Squadron.

Leonidas R. Burgoine and William Connell, of the Gulf Squadron, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain in that Squadron.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

JULY 10.—Acting Ensign Thomas B. Harrington, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Acting Third Engineer Winchester E. Moore, of Philadelphia, Pa

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Austin Moore, of Scranton, Pa.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry S. Mack, of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Frank Rivers, of Thomaston, Mass.

Acting Ensign H. R Towle to take effect on the 31st inst.

JULY 12.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer John M. Duncam, of East Boston, Mass.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Michael Mulcare, of the Navy Yard, Washington.

JULY 14.—Acting Ensign D. B. Mackenzie, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Acting Master and Pilot Henry Stevens, of Norfolk, Va.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Holt, of Wilmington, Del.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Dennis Hayes, of New York city.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Shultz, of New York city.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Joseph W. Goff, of Freetown (Assonet Village), Mass.

DISMISSED.

JULY 13.—Acting Master A. S. Gardner, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

ORDERS REVOKED.

JULY 10.—Acting Ensign Ambrose Felix, to the *Fort Morgan*

Acting Ensign R. L. M. Jones, to the West Gulf Squadron

JULY 11.—Acting Ensign J. H. Wainwright, to the West Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

JULY 14.—Acting Master H. G. Macy, to the Gulf Squadron, and he is ordered to the *Vermont*.

Mate William Earle, to the *Princeton*, and a leave of absence is hereby granted him.

JULY 15.—Mate C. H. Thorne, to the *Princeton*, and waiting orders.

Mate J D. Wingate, to the *Princeton*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign M. E. Wandell, to the Gulf Squadron, and to remain on leave granted him on the 21 June, 1865

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

JULY 13.—Mate Charles E. Cool.

JULY 15.—Acting Master William H. Baldwin, of the *O. W. Lee*.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JULY 14.—Mate E. P. Pope, of Halifax, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULY 3.—The discharge of Acting First Assistant Engineer Benjamin T. Bee, of Harwick, Mass., dated May 12, 1865, is hereby revoked, and a leave granted him.

JULY 5.—The Department's letter of the 11th of May honorably discharging Acting Ensign Orlando S. Roberts, is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

JULY 6.—The Department's letter of April 27, 1865, accepting the resignation of Acting Ensign James B Trott, is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him

JULY 7.—The Bureau's letter of July 3, 1865, honorably discharging Samuel Carpenter, is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

The Bureau's letter of the 18th of May, 1864, accepting the resignation of Acting Master William N. Griswold, is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him

JULY 11.—The order of the 4th April, 1865, accepting the resignation of Mate Thomas Dalton is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

JULY 12.—The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Master W. C. Staples, dated the 1st inst., is hereby revoked, and he is detached from the *Florida*, and he is granted leave.

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Second Assistant Engineer Joseph C. Lewis, dated June 24, 1865, is hereby cancelled, and a leave of absence granted him.

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Second Assistant Engineer John G. Rossmarone, dated June 24, 1865, is hereby cancelled, and a leave of absence granted him

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles E. Jevens, dated June 24, 1865, is hereby cancelled, and a leave of absence granted him.

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting First Assistant Engineer William Mara, dated May 3, 1865, is hereby revoked and he honorably discharged from that date.

JULY 13.—The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Assistant Paymaster William W. Barry, dated May 18, 1865, is hereby revoked, and he is detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and he is granted leave.

The revocation of the appointment of Acting Ensign John Owens, dated May 31, is hereby revoked, and he is honorably discharged.

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Master George Howorth, dated May 30, 1865, is hereby revoked, and he is granted leave.

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Third Assistant Engineer Oscar L. Smith, dated June 14, 1865, is hereby cancelled, and he is granted leave.

JULY 14.—The honorable discharge of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry Churchill, dated May 10, 1865, is hereby revoked, and he is granted leave.

The honorable discharge of Acting Ensign Francis H. Bacon dated May 13, 1865, is hereby revoked, and he is granted leave.

The revocation of Acting Master and Pilot Henry Stevens, dated 2d June, 1865, is hereby revoked, and he is granted leave.

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Ensign D. B. Mackenzie, dated June 4, 1865, is hereby revoked, and he is granted leave.

The acceptance of the resignation of Mate John H. Bentley, dated June 5, 1865, is hereby revoked, and he is detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

JULY 15.—The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Ensign D. J Starbuck, dated April 7, 1865, is hereby revoked, and he is detached from the *Bohio*, and granted leave.

The revocation of the appointment of Acting Master and Pilot H. Vanderveer, dated June 15, 1865, is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Second Assistant Engineer Grenville Lewis, dated June 24, 1865, is hereby cancelled, and a leave of absence granted him.

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Second Assistant Engineer William L. Orr, of the 9th June, 1865, is hereby revoked, and he is detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Third Assistant Engineer A. M. L. Wasson, of the 12th instant, is hereby revoked, and he is detached from the Mississippi Squadron.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery up to July 15, 1865:—

Solomon Walker (colored), boy, June 13, Naval Depot, Key West, Fla.

John Henry (colored) boy, June 19, Naval Depot, Key West, Fla.

Joseph N. Overton, ordinary seaman, May 10, Marine Hospital, Key West, Fla.

Frank G. Adams, acting ensign, May 23, Marine Hospital, Key West, Fla.

Julius Krause, musician, June 20, Glymont, near Washington.

John R. Reynolds, landsman, June 29, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

James Armstrong, seaman, June 27, Naval Hospital, New York.

Henry Lee, ordinary seaman, June 11, Hospital ship *Tallahatchie*.

Spellman Parker, landsman, June 28, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

Martin McLain, first-class fireman, June 13, U. S. steamer *Cincinnati*.

George W. or B. Drake, surgeon's steward, June 7, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

Joseph D. Daniels, lieutenant-commander, March 23, Baltimore, Md.

Clement Smith, landsman, May 18, U. S. ship *Constitution*.

Thomas Mockler, landsman, June 14, Foster Hospital, Newbern, N. C.

Martin Mifflin (colored), April 1, U. S. steamer *Pittsburgh*.

Augustus Lylove, landsman, June 12, U. S. steamer *Pittsburgh*.

John Roepes, ordinary seaman, April 2, U. S. steamer *Pittsburgh*.

Enolds Dunn, seaman, April 25, U. S. steamer *Pittsburgh*.

Benjamin Holland (colored), seaman, June 7, U. S. steamer *Fawn*.

Thomas Arthur, ordinary seaman, April 10, U. S. steamer *Victory*.

Richard Cook, ordinary seaman, April 20, U. S. steamer *Chillicothe*

Andrew Nabor, ordinary seaman, February 25, U. S. steamer *Fawn*.

William H. Lyman, landsman, July 3, U. S. steamer *Red Rover*.

John O'Brien, landsman, June 25 U S steamer *Mound City*.

Doctor Wright (colored), landsman, May 9, U. S. steamer *Cricket*.

Robert Bradley (colored), boy, May 3, U S. steamer *New Era*.

Henry Harrison (colored), coal-heaver, May 3, U. S. steamer *Louisville*

William Williams, coal-heaver, April 17, U. S steamer *Paw Paw*.

Benjamin R. Baker, mate, June 16 U. S steamer *Tempest*.

Henry Garrison, coal heaver, May 23, U. S. steamer *Burnside*.

Martin Vaughn, seaman, July 2, U. S. steamer *Red Rover*.

Edward Roberts, seaman, March 12, U. S. steamer *Farallones*.

Thomas Howard, seaman, June 16, U. S steamer *Vindicator*.

Charles Dunston, boatswain's mate, June 19, U. S. steamer *Norwich*

Thomas Bailey, ordinary seaman, July 7, Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.

Charles French, landsman, July 10, Naval Hospital, New York.

William Hyde, carpenter, March 4, Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Campbell, ordinary seaman, July 13, Naval Hospital, New York

Pedro Antone, ordinary seaman, July 5, U. S. steamer *Richmond*.

John Smith, seaman, July 4, Naval Hospital, New York.

ARMY GAZETTE.

GENERAL HANCOCK TO HIS DETACHED REGIMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1865.

General Orders No. 10.

Most of the regiments comprising the First division, First Army corps, have been ordered for duty to military rendezvous in different States. Consequently, they will be temporarily detached from their division and brigades.

In view of their approaching departure, the Major-General commanding desires to say that, as Veterans, who have served on every battle-field of the rebellion, their conduct will be closely criticised by citizens and soldiers. It is expected that each member of the corps will feel an honest pride in the Veteran organization to which he is attached, and will realize that he represents, not only his own locality and State, but also the Armies of the Union.

The Major-General commanding trusts that during their absence, the members of this corps will, by their good conduct and superior discipline, fully sustain the high opinion everywhere entertained of them as Veteran soldiers of the United States.

By order of Major-General HANCOCK

FINLEY ANDERSON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 17, 1865.

The following officers having been reported at the Headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen days from this date they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General J. C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:—

Absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant Joseph F. Throckmorton, First Virginia Volunteers.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 17, 1865.

The following-named officers charged with offences and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases.

Assistant Surgeon D. H. Abbott, Ninth Maine Volunteers.

First Lieutenant A. P. Day, Fifteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

First Lieutenant A. H. Wright, Twenty-Fourth United States colored troops.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Special Notice]

Do not waste your money buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the *best in the world.*

Avoid the shameless upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden Lane, or enclose stamp for circular.

MARRIED.

WINSLOW—LANG.—In Philadelphia, Pa., on the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Acting Master W. H. WINSLOW, U. S. Navy, and Miss ANNIE TRAQUAIR LANG. (Eastern papers please copy.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDEPENDENT,

NEW YORK.

THIS Religious and Family Newspaper has now a circulation very much larger than any weekly journal of its character in the world, embracing among its subscribers thousands of Clergymen of all denominations, Statesmen, Merchants, Literary Men, and friends of freedom and moral reform in all quarters of the globe. Among its contributors are:

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Editor of the New York Tribune

JOHN G. WHITTIER,
The Quaker Poet.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
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THE ARMY.

THE great army having been reduced below 200,000 men, it is now the intention of the Government to reduce it to as low a number as 100,000; and having got it to that standard, it is not impossible that further diminutions will take place. The only point, indeed, where reductions are not constantly going on, is in SHERIDAN'S Division. There, the forces increase each week.

Washington is emerging from military rule; orders have recently been issued discontinuing all patrols through the avenues and streets. General AUGUR is hastening along the muster-out of troops in his Department. All of the troops in that Department, numbering about 40,000, are to be paid within a week, about six million dollars being required for that purpose. General O. B. WILLCOX'S entire First division (or the remnant thereof, rather,) of the Ninth corps, is to be mustered out at once, and the General has addressed his farewell order to the troops. The division is composed of the Forty-sixth New York Veteran, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Veteran, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, Twenty-seventh Michigan, First Michigan Sharpshooters, Second and Eighth Michigan Veteran, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Wisconsin, Fiftieth Pennsylvania, Sixtieth Ohio, Third Maryland battalion Veteran, and Eighteenth New Hampshire battalion. The One Hundredth Pennsylvania, recently belonging to this division, were ordered about two weeks ago to Pittsburgh for garrison duty, and will not be mustered out. The remaining regiments of Brigadier-General G. GRIFFIN'S division (Second), of the Ninth corps, were discharged on the 17th, and now, at length, all the Army of the Potomac is gone. General AUGUR has ordered that, hereafter, when regiments or detached companies are mustered out of service, the commanding officers are to report with their commands to the chief mustering officer at the State rendezous, as soon as possible after their arrival. The First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, fifteen hundred strong, Brevet Brigadier-General Abbott commanding, has reached Alexandria, and will garrison the forts back of that city.

The cavalry corps of the Department of Washington has been discontinued, and most of the regiments mustered out. The officers and men heretofore on detached duty with the corps are to join at once their proper regiments, and general and staff officers are to proceed to their homes, reporting by letter to the Adjutant-General. The headquarters of General WHITTAKER, commanding the corps, are broken up, and the last regiment has gone home. In the Department of Virginia the volunteer cavalry will be reduced to two regiments of maximum strength; in the Department of North Carolina, to one; in the middle Department, to one, for service in Western Virginia. In the other Departments and Districts of Virginia, there is the same activity of concentration and reduction as at Washington. General TERRY had ordered the muster-out of the Twentieth New York cavalry, First Maine cavalry, Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, Tenth West Virginia Vols., and Twenty-third Illinois Vols. He has discontinued the District of Lynchburgh, and has placed the city of Manchester, heretofore under General HARTSUFF'S command, whose headquarters are at Petersburgh, in General TURNER'S District of Henrico, whose headquarters are at Richmond. In place of the District of Lynchburgh, he has made a District of Southwestern Virginia, and assigned Brevet Major-General N. M. CURTIS to command it. It consists of the counties of Nelson, Amherst, Bedford, Campbell, Appomattox, Pittsylvania, Henry, Patrick, Franklin, Augusta, Bath, Rockbridge, Bottetourt, Montgomery, Greyson, Wythe, Tazewell, Russell, Lee, Washington, Highland, Alleghany, Roanoke, Craig, Giles, Pulaski, Carroll, Floyd, Smythe, Wise, Buchanan. The garrison of this military district is to be increased by the addition of eight regiments and one battery of artillery, as follows: The Eleventh Connecticut, Eighth Connecticut, Eighty-first New York, Ninety-eighth New York, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Pennsylvania, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania, Ninth Vermont Battalion, Fifth Pennsylvania cavalry, and the Fifth Battery of Regular artillery, to be stationed in different localities of the command.

The Army of the Shenandoah is as much a thing of the past as the Army of the Potomac. But four regiments are left in General TORBERT'S command. The One Hundred and Ninety-fourth, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth and Two Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania and the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio regiments have left the Shenandoah Valley, and will be mustered out at once.

IN accordance with General Orders No. 1, from General MEADE'S Headquarters of the Division of the Atlantic, at Philadelphia, General GILLMORE has assumed command of the Department of South Carolina. He has divided his department into four military districts. First, the District of Eastern South Carolina, Brigadier-General BEALE to command, with his headquarters at Florence. His force will comprise his own brigade and a battalion of cavalry, to be designated by Brevet Major-General J. P. HATCH. He will establish a Dépôt of Supplies on the Santee River, at the crossing of the Northeastern Railroad. Second, The District of Charleston, Brevet Major-General J. P. HATCH to command, with headquarters at Charleston. Third, The District of Western South Carolina, Brigadier-General J. D. FESSENDEN to command, with headquarters at Winnsboro. His force will comprise two regiments of infantry and a battalion of cavalry, to be designated by Brevet Major-General J. P. HATCH. Fourth, The District of Port Royal, Colonel J. D. GREENE, Sixth infantry, to command, with headquarters at Hilton Head. Those portions of the District of Charleston and the District of Western South Carolina lying contiguous to the Savannah River, and hitherto occupied by the troops of Brevet Brigadier-General MOLINEUX, commanding the District of Northern Georgia, are now added to the command of General HATCH. The District of Port Royal is divided into two sub-districts: 1. The Parishes of St. Luke and St. Peter to comprise the Southern Sub-District, with headquarters at Hilton Head, S. C. 2. The Parishes of Prince William and St. Helena to comprise the Northern Sub-District, with headquarters at Beaufort, S. C. The following-named regiments are now on duty in the District of Port Royal, under command of Colonel J. DURELL GREENE—headquarters at Hilton Head: Sixth United States infantry, Ninth Connecticut veteran volunteers, Twenty-first and Thirty-second United States colored troops, at Hilton Head; One Hundred and Twenty-eighth United States colored troops and Second United States colored battery, at Beaufort, S. C.; Twenty-sixth United States colored battery, at Pocotaligo, S. C.; One Hundred and Fourth United States colored troops at Fort Duane, Port Royal Island.

Important orders have been issued by Colonel GREENE for the establishment of Provost Courts, and the recovery of personal or real estate, and of claims of all kinds.

General HATCH has erected four sub-districts within his military district of Charleston. The Frst sub-district will comprise the city of Charleston and neighborhood. Brevet Brigadier-General W. T. BENNETT, to command sub-district, headquarters at Charleston. The garrison will consist, for the present, of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Vols., Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Vols., One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New York Vols., Twenty-first United States colored troops and the companies of the Third Rhode Island artillery now on duty in the district. The Second sub-district, Colonel JAMES C. BEECHER, Thirty-fifth United States colored troops, commanding; headquarters at Summerville. Garrison to consist of the Thirty-fifth United States colored troops and one company of the First Ohio cavalry. The Third sub-district, Brevet Brigadier-General A. S. HARTWELL, commanding; headquarters at Orangeburg. Garrison to consist of the Fifty-fourth New York Vols., Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Vols., and one company of the First Ohio cavalry. The Fourth sub-district, Colonel N. HAUGHTON, Twenty-fifth Ohio Vols., commanding; headquarters at Columbia. Garrison to consist of the Twenty-fifth Ohio Vols. and one company of the First Ohio cavalry. General HATCH also directs commanders of sub-districts to maintain order within the limits of their command. They will immediately organize Superior and Circuit courts. The greatest care will be taken in selecting loyal citizens as associates of the assistant judges; the persons so appointed must not only be of undoubted loyalty, but must possess the confidence and respect of the community from which they are selected.

The chief excitement in the Department has been with regard to the negro troubles in Charleston. General BENNETT, commander of the post, has issued several strict orders, providing that citizens shall remain at their homes after 8 o'clock P. M., and shall turn in their arms to the Provost-Marshal. General GILLMORE himself gave personal supervision to the subject. It will be remembered that the One Hundred and Sixth-fifth New York was alleged to have shamefully treated some of the colored troops or residents of Charleston. General GILLMORE has deprived the regiment of their arms and colors, and confined the entire regiment in Fort Sumter for riotous and disgraceful conduct. This regiment was deprived of its arms for mutinous conduct in refusing to deliver up their colors. Lieutenant-Colonel CARR, commanding, is in close arrest.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. G. WRIGHT left on the 26th, by way of St. Louis, for Galveston, to take command of the Department of Texas. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. HALSTED and Brevet Major T. L. HAYDN accompanied him on his staff. Louisiana and Texas were originally assigned to General CANBY, but the Department of Texas was afterwards assigned to General WRIGHT, on the breaking up of the Pro-

visional Corps of the Army of the Potomac, which he commanded. He will have a force of about eight thousand men in his new command. The First brigade, Third division, of the Twenty-fifth Army corps, under the command of Brevet Brigadier-General RUSSELL, reached Corpus Christi, on the 10th instant. They left City Point on the 27th ultimo, on the *North Star* and other excellent steamers, had a pleasant voyage, and reached their destination in good health and spirits.

General MERRITT'S cavalry force are on the move from Shreveport to San Antonio. Stringent orders have been issued to prevent the soldiers from straggling and plundering. General MERRITT tells the inhabitants of Texas "that the cavalry commands on "the march in the State come to protect and foster "the rights, property, and best interests of the peo- "ple. The troops will be kept in the most exact "state of discipline, and any infringement of the "rights of individuals, should any occur, will be se- "verely punished." To his soldiers he says: "The "attention of the command is called to the fact that "the march will be made through a section of coun- "try recognizing the Government and laws of the "United States. The rights of property must be "strictly respected. All soldiers are forbidden to en- "ter the houses of citizens under any pretense what- "ever, and it is hoped and expected that the conduct "of the command in all matters of discipline will be "such as to give the most entire satisfaction."

The headquarters of Generals STEELE and WEITZEL were at last accounts at Brazos Santiago, but will probably be soon removed to Brownsville. Clarksville and White Ranch, near the mouth of the Rio Grande, have been occupied with strong forces. Troops are rapidly arriving, and are marched into the interior, and along the Rio Grande. The Fourth corps was partly in New Orleans and partly at Indianola at last accounts. The remainder of WEITZEL'S artillery was leaving New Orleans, only delayed by the difficulty of getting suitable vessels for landing on the Texas coast. Garrisons have been sent to the small towns in the neighborhood of Houston by Colonel CLARK, commanding at the latter point, to check the depredations of guerrillas. The jayhawkers are busy in the centre of the State, but their time is short.

GENERAL STEEDMAN has assumed command of the Department of Georgia, with headquarters at Savannah. On the 14th he issued a general order, announcing that the military authorities would aid the provisional Governor of Georgia in his efforts to organize a State Government; and that pillaging and marauding will be punished, and private property held sacred, but officers will assist in the recovery of property surrendered by the Rebel army, or as possessed by the Confederate States. Other provisions are made by the order with regard to the behavior of the troops in the State, and the condition of the freedmen and of the white inhabitants.

General WASHBURNE has command of a territory embracing forty-five counties, with headquarters at Blackshear, Pierce County, Ga., forty miles up the Gulf Railroad from the coast. General WASHBURNE has commenced organizing courts, and has already made appointments of judges in six counties. About five thousand people have already taken the amnesty oath, but General WASHBURNE'S order, under instructions, excludes from the privilege all who have ever held any Confederate office, even that of tithe collector. Such are all required to apply at Washington.

Brevet Major-General J. M. BRANNAN on the 15th assumed command of the District of Savannah, and Captain WILL A. COULTER is announced as Assistant Adjutant-General.

ON the 12th of June Brigadier-General G. F. MCGINNIS established his headquarters at Camden, Arkansas, and assumed command of the District. We believe it embraces that part of the State lying south of the Arkansas River. The post at Camden has been occupied since the surrender of KIRBY SMITH by the Eight Missouri cavalry. General MCGINNIS has not found any trouble with his rather difficult district, neither returned Rebel soldiers nor citizens offering opposition to his administration of affairs. His staff consist of Captain J. H. LIVSEY, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain E. J. ALDRICH, Commissary of Subsistence; Captain S. BAIRD, Assistant Quartermaster; Major CHARLES ATTILIE, Chief Surgeon; Captain J. H. GARRISON, Inspector-General; Captain DAVID VEICHT, Provost-Marshal; Captain G. H. MCVEAN, Acting Ordnance Officer. The Ninth Wisconsin infantry are on duty at Camden. An order issued by General MCGINNIS on the 16th of June provides for putting down guerrillas and jayhawkers, and the recovery of property surrendered by the Confederacy.

IT seems to be settled that nearly all the present organizations of troops at the North are to be broken up, and regiments sent home wherever they can be spared. Transportation in the Department of Washington will be at once ordered to the minimum, and all surplus trains will be turned over to the Dépôt Quartermaster. A great sale of 25,000 Government mules and horses is advertised to take place during the month of August, at different points in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia. In the State of New York, the sale will take place as follows:—New York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 horses each day; New York City, on Wednesday of each week, 200 mules each day. Elmira, on Tuesday, August 8, 200 horses, and on Tuesday, August 15, 500 mules. At Albany, on Friday, August 25, 500 mules. In Buffalo, on Wednesday, August 30, 500 mules.

GENERAL PLEASANTON is about to remove his headquarters from St. Louis to Milwaukee. General DODGE will remove his headquarters from St. Louis to Leavenworth, and take command of the field operations against the Indians. News from Fort Leavenworth states that the Sixth Western Virginia Cavalry and other troops, when ordered across the plains, mutinied and refused to march. General STOLBERG, commanding at Fort Leavenworth, had the mutineers dismounted and disarmed, and placed them under guard. It had not been decided what would be done with them.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD, commanding the Department of North Carolina, with headquarters at Raleigh, has issued an order requiring officers in the late Rebel service to remove all badges, military buttons, braid, cord, or other articles designating rank. All persons found with such articles on, five days after receiving notice of the order, are to have the same taken off them by the Provost-Marshal.

GUERRILLA depredations are almost daily taking place in Middle Tennessee. The trial of the noted guerrilla CHAMP FERGUSON is progressing. His guards have been doubled, in consequence of the soldiers threatening to kill him. He says he cares little what will be proved against him, for he believes his accusers are determined to hang him.

GENERAL MCDOWELL, in accordance with instructions from the War Department, has issued an order requiring all men arriving in San Francisco, known to have been in the Rebel army, to take the oath of allegiance. The Indians are troubling the California route to Idaho. They have lately attacked and murdered several emigrants.

The Navy Department is selling off its vessels very rapidly. We noticed the great sale lately at the Brooklyn Navy yard. Another one has recently been announced in Washington, embracing seven side-wheel steamers, six propellers and two steamers. The next great sales take place as follows:—Boston, August 1; Philadelphia, August 10; New York, August 15; Mound City, Illinois, August 17, and Washington, August 19. Admiral RADFORD has left Hampton Roads in the flagship *Malvern*, to take command of the Atlantic Squadron, and to reduce it to ten vessels. Admiral LEE is to reduce the Mississippi Squadron to five vessels, including those at Mound City. The ordnance material of the squadron will be collected at the new naval ordnance dépôt at Jefferson Barracks. A large number of enlisted men will at once be discharged from the squadron.

In answer to numerous inquiries on the subject of increased allowance, $16 per month, for officers' servants, the Second Comptroller of the Treasury has replied that such pay, in accordance with the Act of Congress of March 3, 1865, can be allowed only from the date of the passage of said act.

STATUS OF THE REBEL STATES.

WE have already examined the statement in the recent Proclamations of President JOHNSON, appointing governors for the States compromised by the Rebellion, &c., that those States now, and as States, require from the United States the fulfillment of the guarantee of republican government. We have next to inquire, how, if such is the fact, can any power or duty be attributed to the PRESIDENT independently of Congress, or of the Judiciary?

As we have been examining the PRESIDENT'S plan as a plan of rehabilitation, we are, in strictness, beyond the inquiry, how can it belong to the Executive to determine whether these States are or are not in existence, or to determine whether the circumstances of these States call for the fulfillment of the guarantee? Still, these questions are so fundamental that they require some notice.

In support of the PRESIDENT'S power to judge of the occasion for the guarantee, some persons, we believe, have referred to the doctrine of the Supreme Court, in the cases growing out of the Rhode Island rebellion. Probably the same authority has been cited, to prove that it is for the PRESIDENT to decide as to the present existence or non-existence of the compromised States. The doctrine of those cases was, that the question, which of two opposing governments, each claiming to be the rightful government of the State, is the legitimate government, is not a question to be decided by the judiciary, but by the political department of the State. It may be that this is equivalent to saying that it is for the PRESIDENT of the United States to discriminate the persons to whom the government of a State has already been entrusted under the public law of the State. But this is simply a power of recognizing the action of the State in establishing its government, and if so, this, by the way, may be an authority for the doctrine, that the State government is not the State. But we think this is very different from a power to judge of the peopriety of that public law under which the government is organized. The State government being, as we hold, distinct from the State itself, which is found in its corporate people, the doctrine of the Supreme Court does not extend to leaving the existence of the State to be determined by the National Executive. The existence of the people of the United States, and so of the several States, underlies the power of the National Government in all its functions, and as a question of fact can only be determined by this people, and this, we are inclined to think, requires the concurrent action of the three functions of the National Government. Therefore, we do not fully accede, as we have already intimated in our first paper on this subject, the PRESIDENT'S claim of power, even in this respect.

We have already remarked that any power to be exercised by the National Government, under any scheme for restoring the compromised States must be, in the first instance, either civil or military power. We may add that there can be no power which is, as it were, a product of the two kinds of power; the powers of the two kinds may be added together, but not multiplied together to produce a new power. This, of course, applies to the Executive as a separate function of this government.

But we have not seen any argument from any source to show that, from the fact, if established, that those States are in circumstances requiring the application of the guarantee, any power whatever is attributable to the PRESIDENT, or, any rate, no argument which would not with equal force support the PRESIDENT'S action in reference to these States, were there no such guarantee in the Constitution.

It cannot be determined from the language of the Proclamations, whether Mr. JOHNSON himself regards his own power in the premises, as a civil or a military power. We imagine that those who support the PRESIDENT'S plan are by no means agreed as to the nature or source of his power. We find that the plan initiated in this proclamation, is approved by persons differing widely in their political sympathies. Some approve it principally because it professes to recognize the existence and indestructibility of the States; others because it brings the power of the National Government directly to bear upon the people of these States in their local or State action. We think all who profess to support the plan intelligently, may be arrayed under the two classes thus distinguished; though the support of neither class appears to be very decided. The first class of supporters are reticent as to the basis of the powers asserted by the PRESIDENT. The second class, for the most part, openly rely on the PRESIDENT'S powers as Commander-in-Chief, arising from a state of war and the claims of National Necessity; connecting these in some indistinct manner with the guarantee of republican government. Those who take this view also maintain that on the same basis the PRESIDENT can proceed to measures more radical than any indicated in the proclamations. We have already alluded to the language of a new weekly paper, the *Nation*, on this point. In the passage cited in our first paper from the Boston address, it is distinctly stated:—"We are holding "the Rebel country in military occupation, and the Nation "is asserting a right before it yields that occupation to so

"the public safety secured and the public faith preserved." In the same address, after the passage before cited, it is said:

Let us now, fellow-citizens, turn our attention to our rights and duties. Having succeeded in this war, and holding the Rebel States in our military occupation, it is our right and duty to secure whatever the public safety and the public faith require.

First. The principle must be put beyond all question, that the Republic has a direct claim upon the allegiance of every citizen, from which no State can absolve him, and to his obedience to the laws of the Republic, "anything in the constitution or laws of any "State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Second. The public faith is pledged to every person of color in the Rebel States, to secure to them and their posterity forever a complete and veritable freedom. Having promised them this freedom, received their aid on the faith of this promise, and, by a successful war and actual military occupation of the country, having obtained the power to secure the result, we are dishonored if we fail to make it good to them.

Third. The system of slavery must be abolished and prohibited by paramount and irreversible law. Throughout the Rebel States there must be, in the words of WEBSTER, "impressed upon the soil "itself an inability to bear up any but free men."

Fourth. The systems of the States must be truly "republican."

Unless these points are secured, the public faith will be broken, and there will be no safety for the public peace or the preservation of our institutions.

It must be remembered that, under the Constitution, most of these subjects are entirely matters of State jurisdiction. *Once withdraw the powers of war*, and admits a State to its full functions, and the *authority of the Nation over these subjects is gone.*

It is then argued, in the address, that States wherein there are *so many* blacks under political and social disqualification, are not republican.

After speaking of the "partial disfranchisement of "people of color" in some of the Northern States, the address proceeds to speak of the vast peril in the disfranchisement of negroes in the Southern States, over which the Nation has "present and necessary jurisdiction"—"we "speak only to the point where the National authority "comes in." "In the situation in which the Rebel States "now are, the Nation can insist upon what is necessary to "public safety and peace."

In the view taken by the authors of the address, the Constitutional guarantee has really no effect whatever as a basis of power. It is referred to merely as indicating the way in which an existing power may be used. The PRESIDENT, on the other hand, appears to suppose that his powers, whether civil or military, are derived from the guarantee. He does not regard it as an ethical principle to regulate his use of the power, whether civil or military.

It is difficult to see how any power resting on the guarantee can be consistent with military power in a state of war between the National Government and the compromised States. The relation of guarantor and guaranteed, seems in itself incompatible with a hostile attitude between the parties. Or, if there is any military power supposable it would seem possible only in respect to an outside force, a third party, hostile to the party guaranteed and to the guarantor also. But such an outside party as we have urged in our first paper cannot now be supposed.

It seems to us impossible by any method of construction heretofore known in our constitutional jurisprudence to derive from the guarantee a purely civil power, vested in the PRESIDENT. We might conceive of the Supreme Court deciding in some case at law, that certain consequences, affecting the parties to some suit before it, followed from the fact that a State government was not republican, or that a State was without republican government. And it might be that the Executive, in such event, could maintain within the State and as against its government, the just rights and obligations of the parties. Or we may conceive of the PRESIDENT giving executive force to some law of Congress, designed to supply within a State this deficiency of republican government.

Most persons will probably say that any plan based on the idea of a military power is more in harmony with ideas of concentration of power in the National Government, than with those of local State sovereignty. But so far as the PRESIDENT'S plan or any other is based upon the idea of military power, and does not ignore the States as continuing political existences, it seems to us to accord most with that theory of our public law, in which the States are regarded as independent sovereign nationalities, uniting in the establishment of the Constitution and Government of the United States. For it would be in harmony with this view to say that the States which passed ordinances of secession, and joined in the Southern Confederacy, therein violated the Constitution as the compact of league and federal government made with the other States; and that these other States resolved to enforce this compact by war, a war between two sets of States; two sets similar for the time being in all respects; that the States which attempted to break the compact, must now renew it, and give guarantees that it shall not be broken again; and that these are to be such as the successful States may impose; and that until this is arranged, these shall hold the others by military occupation, regulated not so much by the Constitution or the internal law of the United States, as by international law.

We believe that this so-called State Rights theory has not been much insisted on in the neighborhood of Faneuil Hall of late, or since the excitement about the fugitive slave law of 1850. Perhaps, however, Mr. JOHNSON may have, in former years at least, accepted this theory, and possibly may take a view of the present relations of the States, somewhat like that which we have just referred to. Possibly the support which the Proclamations have received in quarters in which the war has not been always advocated, may be explained from a sympathy in respect to this theory.

By accepting this theory of the relation in which the National Government and the compromised States stand towards each other, it may be easier to find a basis for the PRESIDENT'S action in appointing provisional governors, regarded as military governors. But, then, what consistency would there be in speaking of these States as still in the Union, or as being beneficially interested in any guaranty in the Constitution; such as this of republican government? In a plan of reconstruction based on this idea, it might be proper that the PRESIDENT alone should deal with these States until their restoration. But then his dealing should be with them as polities, not as masses of individual men. He should not deal with the electors personally, either as individually rebels or as individually possessed of political power. He should deal with the State as such, and of it, as a corporate body, he might require such pledges as the relation of the defeated and successful States should require. Or he might require that it should have a republican government; and, perhaps, he might require that the meaning of republican government should be determined without reference to the meaning it might have had in the Constitution, interpreted with regard to the intention of those who framed and established it. Or he might require that it should maintain for all time to come, the laws of Congress and proclamations of Mr. LINCOLN, in respect to slavery, or that it would recognize and maintain in the future, the status of negroes set free by the act of the military authorities of the United States (to use a phrase forbidden elsewhere by General HALECH), or he might require anything else.

In the plan indicated in the Proclamations, Mr. JOHNSON does not attempt to promote the freedom of the negro population, except by the curious method of exacting a pledge from each elector. But he is reported to have told a delegation from South Carolina, in conversation, that the abolition of slavery by the State was a condition of restoration. This looks like treating with the State in the way here indicated.

Let us then glance at the measures particularly indicated in the Proclamations, as they may or may not harmonize with this view of the present status of the Rebel States. In the conclusion of these proclamations it is ordered:

First. That the military commander of the department and all officers and persons in the military and naval service aid and assist the said Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this proclamation; and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging loyal people from the organization of a State government as herein authorized.

Second. That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third. That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and of internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But if suitable residents of districts shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth. That the Postmaster-General proceed to establish post offices and post routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but if suitable residents are not found, then to appoint agents, &c., from other States.

Fifth. That the District Judge for the Judicial district in which Mississippi is included proceed to hold courts within said State in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, and the Attorney-General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation and sale property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Federal courts.

Sixth. That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to said State.

Seventh. That the Secretary of the Interior put in force the laws relating to the Interior Department applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid, &c., &c.

With the exception of the first, all these provisions relate to the reëstablishment, in the compromised States, of the ordinary and peaceful functions of the National Government, which, under the normal state of things, are exercised in the States and territories generally. It is to be presumed that the military power of the United States may be invoked to sustain, in the compromised States, this part of the proclamations, though this is not mentioned. The same power may also be invoked in the other States, in support of the same functions. The measures indicated in these provisions will constitute the restoration of the National Government in the compromised States. They are comprised in the general scheme of reconstruction, but they do not belong to the rehabilitation of those States.

The first of these provisions is the only one having this character. This relates to the national armed forces which may be within the particular State. The measure of their positive display of the military power is limited, by this provision, to sustaining the provisional governor, in carrying into effect the proclamation. In respect to the people of the State they are to display the power negatively; they are "to abstain from," &c. As far as this plan in the Proclamations is concerned, the power given to the provisional governor is the limit of the military power of the United States.

If the PRESIDENT'S powers are based on the theory which we have above exhibited, the military power incident to the PRESIDENT "thereunder" is certainly displayed in a mild way. Whether the Orders, Regulations, and various unclassified proceedings on the part of our commanders in the South, for the protection or mutual benefit of the whites and negroes, are part of the PRESIDENT'S plan of rehabilitation, and how far the military power may be extended in this direction, must remain, for a time at least, an open question.

We cannot pretend, for ourselves, to have formed an unalterable opinion as to the merits of the PRESIDENT'S plan of rehabilitation, as exhibited in these proclamations. At present, it seems to us, that if the scheme is to rest on the guarantee of republican government, too much power is claimed, but if on military force, too little is exercised.

J. C. H.

LETTER FROM NEWPORT, R. I.

THE MONTOR DICTATOR.

THE iron-clad *Dictator* sailed from here on Friday afternoon last, having remained in the harbor a day or two longer than was anticipated. From the condition of the weather the day she sailed, it is probable that she had rather heavy weather on her passage. This would give an opportunity of testing her sea-worthy qualities, in which her officers have the fullest confidence. Her trip thus far has been a most successful one, the chief difficulty with which she has had to contend being the poor character of her firemen. Their want of attention to their duties has, I am told, seriously interfered with her Engineers; still, thirty-nine revolutions were obtained from her during the passage, at which rate she should have made about eleven knots. As her log was not then heaved, her exact rate of speed is not recorded. I am assured that rather better than ten knots was the last rate which was measured. Whatever her speed, she is unquestionably a magnificent iron-clad, and the pride of her officers. Two fifteen-inch guns, in a turret plated with fifteen inches of iron, are certainly a formidable power to put afloat. While the English are still busily discussing the question whether such guns can be worked, we have here a practical proof of the fact, which sets argument at rest. The new compresser gear put into the *Dictator* by Captain ERICSSON, gives the most complete command of the two heavy fifteen-inch guns, and has abundant strength to sustain the recoil of even sixty pounds of powder.

But the English congratulate themselves that the *Dictator* can be taken by boarders! A trifling experience with her three "deck-scrapers," as they are called, would speedily dispel this delusion. These deck-scrapers are machines for passing up through the deck from below, nine inch percussion shells, which are exploded by a simple contrivance, sweeping off everything within their reach. They have been tested aboard the *Dictator* by covering her deck with wooden men, and exploding a shell with one of the deck-scrapers. Such was the force of the explosion that everything was swept from the deck into the sea, and the chain cable cut in two by a fragment of the shell. It is no secret now that our Monitors in Southern waters were provided with these deck-scrapers to defend them against night attacks from boarders.

On Wednesday night last, the officers of the *Dictator* and the *Vanderbilt* gave a ball on board the latter vessel, to which the ladies of Newport were invited. Though the ladies complained of a somewhat unfortunate scarcity of dancing-men, the occasion was, on the whole, a delightful one. The ladies should not forget that our naval officers, after dancing for four years to the music of shot and shell, could hardly be expected to make very lively time to the dull notes of an orchestra's brazen melody. Let them be consoled, however, with the reflection that happy peace will bring a vast increase of dancing-men among Uncle Sam's web feet. And let them at once petition Secretary WELLES to exclude all but dancing men in the reörganization of the Navy, and make it a law that any officer who, hereafter, shows a deficiency in his mastery of the terpsichorean art, shall be at once tried by a court-martial of ladies.

The Naval School is being boxed preparatory to its removal to Annapolis. The people of Newport see, with sorrow, these tokens of its departure, and the officers of the school will turn with regret from a place where they have formed so many agreeable acquaintances and associations. Still, the majority of the officers are of the opinion, so far as I can judge, that it is best for the school, all things considered, to return to Annapolis. There are strong reasons for retaining the school here which may not have been fully considered. With the gift of Coasters' Island from the city, the Government would have a site for the Academy sufficiently removed from the disturbing influences of the city, and one where they could ultimately secure advantages exceeding those enjoyed at Annapolis. If we extend our facilities for naval education, as sound olicy requires that we should

do, we shall need two schools, and then Newport can be made content with the possession of one of these.

The extent to which we have been obliged to draw upon the merchant service, to furnish officers for our naval vessels in time of war, has shown the importance of providing some means of professional education for officers of our merchant vessels. This might be done under such restrictions as would relieve the national treasury, in a large measure, of the expense of educating a class of men, from whom the Government would expect no immediate return in service; while giving it such control in their selection and training, that they could have here provided the most valuable material from which to obtain officers in time of war. The advantages to the merchant service of such a school are obvious. It has too long suffered from the want of a class of educated officers, thoroughly trained to habits of discipline and command. And how direct is the relation between the merchant and the naval service our late war has fully shown. If it has been good policy for the Government, by the payment of fishing bounties, to encourage the formation of a body of seamen to man its vessels in time of war, is it not equally good policy to provide, in some way, a body of men whose habits and training fit them for a prompt transformation into naval officers?

This is the time—while the experiences of war are still fresh in the popular recollection—that this whole subject of military and naval education should be thoroughly considered. I trust that our officers of the Army and Navy will take pains to make their views public, through the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which are always open to the discussion of such matters.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 26th, 1865.

I append to this letter the official report of the Commander and Engineer of the *Dictator*:

COMMODORE RODGERS' REPORT.

U. S. IRON-CLAD, DICTATOR, BOSTON, July 24, 1864.

SIR:—I have the honor to report that we arrived here yesterday afternoon, forty-five hours from Newport.

The engines performed better than ever before—the main journal and the machinery generally working satisfactorily. We made ten knots coming into port; we should, doubtless, have gone faster if the bottom had been clean. The *Dictator* has now been a year and a half in the water.

Herewith I enclose a report from Chief Engineer ROBIE, upon the performance of the engines since leaving Newport.

I have made a requisition for firemen to fill up the complement of the vessel.

Many of the firemen are ill able to perform their duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN RODGERS, Commodore.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

CHIEF ENGINEER ROBIE'S REPORT.

U. S. IRON-CLAD, DICTATOR, BOSTON, July 24, 1865.

SIR:—I respectfully report that the main and auxiliary engines in this vessel worked well during the passage from Newport to this place. The total time that the main engines were in motion was thirty-nine hours and eighteen minutes. The total number of revolutions of the screw was 65 438. The average number of revolutions per minute was 29 A higher average could have been made, if there had been a sufficient number of men in the fireroom to keep the fires in proper condition.

The maximum average per minute of revolutions for one hour was 36. At this speed the engines worked smoothly and well. The lower tier of furnaces in the boilers were the only ones used during the passage. and we had not men enough to fire them properly.

The total amount of coal consumed during the passage was 126 tons 1,160 lbs. The amount of coal now remaining in the bunkers is 363 tons 39 lbs. The total amount of oil used during the passage was 227 gallons. Some packing and adjusting is now required about the engines, and the engine-room blower engine needs bolting more securely to the deck beams. I am, respectfully,

E. D. ROBIE, Chief Engineer U. S. Navy.

Commodore JOHN RODGERS, U. S. N., Commanding U. S. Iron-clad *Dictator*.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

IT is not our intention to go back in the course of events so far as the origin of French intervention in Mexico. Every one knows the prologue of that political drama. It was a doubtful debt, in the recovery of which the *intimes* of the Tuileries, with MORNY at their head, were directly interested. The first act of this drama was the alliance between France, England, and Spain, and the retreat of the two latter powers because of the ambitious views of LOUIS NAPOLEON. The second act was the reiterated declarations of the French Government—of which we shall speak in another place—and the beginning of hostilities, which were marked by General LAURENCEZ's defeat, followed by the taking of Puebla and the city of Mexico. These events are not so remote as to have vanished from the memory of the public, and have been often enough related to linger therein. We will therefore set them aside, and begin by reviewing events after the taking of Mexico. Here the third act of that great tragedy begins, which is completed by the assassination of a nation. The aim of the whole is the annihilation of the republican form of government, but its conclusion, by the saving intervention of Heaven, will much more likely be the ruin and confusion of the two Emperors, MAXIMILIAN and LOUIS NAPOLEON, and the destruction of the monarchical form.

The taking of Mexico put the French Army in possession of the central zone of Mexico, whose great axis extends from Vera Cruz to Mexico, passing by Puebla. All the roads radiating from the centre to the circumference in the northern region start from Mexico, and in the southern region from Vera Cruz. JUAREZ and his Generals occupied the heads of these roads; it was in order to disperse them that five columns immediately set themselves in motion. Vera Cruz, Puebla, and Mexico were chosen as bases of operation. The first of these places was left to the Mexicans, Imperialists, and negroes brought from Egypt; the second was confided to Colonel JEANNINGROS, and the third to General NEIGRE. The most important columns directed themselves towards the north, one to the east, under General DOUAY's command, the other to the west under that of General BAZAINE. The first of these generals made himself master of Queretaro, and the second of Morelia, then both effected a junction at Guanajoto, whence, reinforced by the Mexican troops of MIRAMON, they continued their march towards San Luis de Potosi and Durango.

It is unnecessary to follow these columns in all the details of a skirmishing war against an enemy whose troops were without organization, discipline, or energy, who fled instead of fighting, who could not resist with success even when fighting ten against one. There were exceptions; but they were few. And the French General-in-Chief was not long in announcing that five provinces enjoyed perfect tranquillity.

Such was the situation on the 12th June, when the new Emperor made his entry into the capital. Nevertheless, in spite of the tranquillity so loudly proclaimed, the war continued, the French easily repeating their victories; at Guanajuato, on the 27th June, at Titacuaro, on the 2d July, they beat the Mexican patriots. On the 5th July Commander MARSHALL embarked at Vera Cruz at the head of six hundred men, and landed at Alvarado on the morrow, for the purpose of attacking General GARCIA, who had established himself in an entrenched camp in the gorge of Conejo, and was protected by four little forts. On the same evening the camp, forts, baggage, munitions, etc., were all in Commander MARSHALL's power, and two days later he took the city of Tlacotolpan. On the 1st August, Colonel TOURRE forced the passage of Cantabria, and occupied Huajutla. On the 10th August, PORFIRIO DIAZ assumed the offensive in his turn, and attacked Colonel GIRAUD, but his patriotism was powerless against the French organization, and he retired, losing four cannon and seven hundred men. On the 9th August, Colonel CLINCHANT had beaten General NERI near Tourlot, and made General ECHEVERRIA prisoner. Meanwhile URAGA had deserted the National cause to submit himself to the foreigner, and VIDAURRI had betrayed his government.

On the night of the 24th August CORTINAS arrived at Matamoros, and MEJIA, at the head of 4,000 men, after having made his junction with Colonel DU PIN's banditti, advanced to drive CORTINAS thence. General CASTAGUY, at the same time, marched upon Monterey, the capital of Nuevo Leon, at the head of a very strong column. He arrived there on the 26th August, took possession of the city without a combat, found fifty pieces of artillery there, and promulgated a decree of organization, in which we read a curious article we will quote. It needs scarcely any commentary. After having provided for all situations by the first article, the second adds that "any person designated by "the preceding article who refuses to fulfill the offices confided to him, will be immediately punished with six "months' imprisonment, in conformity with the law."

On his side, General L. HERILLER, commander of the subdivision of Zacatecas, wrote to the political prefect of Durango:—"Since, in despite of my efforts, the landholders "will see nothing—understand nothing, the decrees which "impose a fine of a thousand dollars upon the landholders "who do not warn the authorities of the movements of the "enemy are maintained in all their rigor. All those who "by any means whatever intimidate the population, or "trammel the operations of the government, shall be *under "penalty of being brought before a court-martial*, transported "to Martinique, or sent to a locality where they will be "under the eye of military authority, and subjected to the "other penalties set forth by the law."

These examples sufficiently explain what MAXIMILIAN means by saying he is indebted for his crown to the "uni-"versal, free, and unanimous vote" of the Mexicans, and what LOUIS NAPOLEON means by consulting them. *Bis repetita placent.* What succeeded on the 2d December in France must succeed also in Mexico. And in order that nothing may be wanting in the organized terror which hangs over the people's vote, the hero of the *coup d'etat* inscribes rape, theft, and murder upon the flag of France; and then, after creating that unpecedented body which Colonel DU PIN calls "contra-guerrillas," and which honest men call banditti, he tells them, "Go and make universal "suffrage work out my purpose." An officer of the French staff, in relating to us the horrors committed by these contra-guerrillas, said: "I would rather fall into the hands of "JUAREZ' guerrillas than into those of the French contra-"guerrillas; with the first persons are often shot, with the "last always. Bestiality and ferocity with them are carried "to their uttermost extent." Their manner of proceeding reminds one of the Piedmontese gendarmes in Matesa in 1860, under CIALDINI and PINELLI. A peasant had been denounced as an insurgent through personal revenge. His wife hastened to CIALDINI, to whom she proved her husband's innocence. He sent a telegraphic order to the Brigadier of the *gendarmerie* to set the peasant free; the wife was pouring forth her grateful thanks, when the Brigadier returned this laconic reply: "*Provisionally shot.*" The Mexicans are *provisionally* shot by the French contra-guerrillas.

As a consequence of this provisionary measure, defection from the lawful government and adhesion to that of the stranger increased, and there were 5,500,000 votes at least, according to Marshal BAZAINE—who was called upon to initiate this strange mode of consulting populations—to do his work.

In spite of repeated victories and various success; in spite of the salutary terror inspired by the contra-guerrillas, and the reiterated assertions of the *Moniteur Universel* (an official paper of the French Empire) with regard to pacification, the safety of the roads, and the spontaneous adhesion of the population to the new *régime*, we read in the Mexican papers that a stage-coach was stopped at a league and a half from Mexico the day before; that a day before that, it was stopped at two leagues distance. And the French engineers employed upon the Vera Cruz Railroad write: "It is sad not to be able to go forty paces from "the works without an escort, or running the risk of being "shot." On his side, MAXIMILIAN treated with the Trans-Atlantic Company for the transportation of seven thousand Austrians and several thousand Belgians to protect him from the enthusiasm of his subjects.

It would be tedious—to resume the recital of military events—to do more than briefly indicate the results attained. General CASTAGNY having seized Monterey, his operations were now mainly directed against JUAREZ, who had concentrated in the state of Durango the troops of NEGRETE and ORTEGA, DOBLADO and POTOSI. Success still rested with the Frenchmen. The Mexicans were badly whipped by a greatly inferior force. JUAREZ fled with a few cavalrymen, PATONI was isolated from supports, and ORTEGA could not even retain his staff. Meantime, MEJIA entered Matamoras without the inhabitants striking a blow. CORTINAS submitted himself to the empire and publicly fraternized with MEJIA. CANALES alone refused to submit. He crossed the Rio Grande with four hundred men, and was disarmed by Colonel FORD.

Success always causes defection. ZULOAGA, the former president of Mexico, General LA GORZA, the former governor of Tomaulipas, General BATADRE, ITURBIDE's former *aide-de-camp*, VIDAURRI, the former governor of Nuevo Leon, and General QUIROGA, his lieutenant, came to submit themselves to the new Emperor, upon whom all seemed to smile, and who, meanwhile, journeyed on amidst the acclamations, more or less sincere, of the population; acclamations which, within the memory of man, have never been wanting to sovereigns on their journeys.

In order to confirm this satisfactory aspect of the situation, the return to France of the 1st and 20th battalions of *chasseurs à pied*, was loudly proclaimed, and that of the 99th of the line, as well as of six hundred men who had served their time, belonging to divers corps, and the companies of the Imperial Guard. But in spite of this apparent success, it was not possible to leave the capital without a strong escort. The stage-coach as before was stopped within cannon-shot of its gates. The minister-of-war, on the 10th September, promulgated a decree from Irapuato, which gave up all the robbers to French *courts-martial*, in order, said the decree, to check the frequency of their attacks; and impotent efforts were made to put the Mexican Urbani Guard in a condition to protect the inhabitants from the robbers.

During the remaining months of the fall of 1864, and in January and February of 1865, the invaders pursued their military advantages. Colima, Mazatlan, Morelia, and Oajaca successively fell into the hands of the enemy. With Oajaca fell the last centre of resistance, organized by men more patriotic than skilful. General MANGIN immediately took the command of Oajaca, where he left Lieutenant-Colonel CARTERET TRECOURT at the head of a weak garrison. Juchitlan and Tehuantepec did not long escape the unhappy fate of Oajaca. But, strangely enough, at the moment when the struggle seemed to reach its end, and it appeared to be impossible for the exhausted patriots to keep it up, that courage which had failed them when they had means of causing it to effect their victory, revived suddenly again; they seemed at last to perceive the kind of combat which could alone bring them success. On the 11th April they annihilated the detachment of commander TYDGODT at Tocamboro, in Michoacan. This detachment of 250 men lost a dozen officers, among whom was the son of General CHAZAL, the minister-of-war in Belgium. General CORTINAS returned to that duty he should never have abandoned, and bore away with him on his defection 750 men, and threatened Matamoras.

In the north General NEGRETE bore down upon Salsilo, the capital of Cohahuila, and upon Monterey, capital of Nuevo Leon, and seized both places successively. This movement appears to have been serious enough to force Marshal BAZAINE himself to direct his attention to San Luis. The imperialists have certainly taken great revenge

at different times for this partial success. Colonel DE POTIER dispersed the republicans, vanquishers of Commander TYDGODT, and two columns directed themselves towards the places captured by NEGRETE.

On the 25th March, the expedition which had been so long planned against Sonora, that golden lure whose deceitful mirage has been so disastrous to more than one adventurer before LOUIS NAPOLEON himself, began to be put into execution. A division of the Pacific squadron, composed of the *Lucifer*, the *Assas*, the *Cordeliere* and the *Pallas*, started from Mazatlan and landed Colonel GARNIER'S troops on the 29th at Guaymas, which troops entered the city without resistance. The garrison, 1100 men strong, disappeared and escaped from all the attempts made by the reconnoitering parties sent to discover it.

At the same time General MANGIN penetrated into the Chiapas territory and seized Tabasco, the capital of the state bearing the same name. JUAREZ was in Chihuahua in communication with California, where by the intervention of RACIDO VEGA, he succeeded in negotiating for the purchase of 21,000 guns, two rifled batteries, and three millions of cartridges, which Mr. SEWARD thought it his duty to seize at the request of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S minister.

It clearly results, from a general view of the whole situation, and from the report of the French Commander-in-Chief, in spite of his desire to prove the contrary, that the situation is less favorable than it was in the month of February last; that the insurrection, like the wave which unceasingly effaces the track of the vessel, without, however, opposing its progress, reunites behind the French army; that Monterey is no longer in the possession of the French, but in that of NEGRETE, who, according to the admission of Marshal BAZAINE himself, effected his "re-"treat" in good order, as well as any other movement he may have seen fit to make. In fine, events, in accordance with this report, prove that to conquer, occupy, and pacify are three distinct things. The first of these is merely begun, the second scarcely traced out, and the third not even attempted.

It rests with the American nation to decide to whom Mexico is to belong, and what her institutions shall be. Shall it be Mexican—that is to say, American—or shall it be French? Shall it be monarchical or republican? The heart of the people responds, Mexican and republican; but the diplomacy and expediency of cabinets say, Wait and watch.

ORDERS OF BATTLE.

WE will proceed with Austria as we have done with Russia. In order to make the different formations clear, we will first give a rapid outline of its tactical organization. The brigade is the Austrian tactic unity. A certain number of brigades form an army corps; this number varies from four to eight.

The infantry brigade is composed of one battalion of chasseurs, four battalions of the line, one artillery battery, two squads or one cavalry regiment. This composition is not invariable, nor is the distance which separates the two lines upon which the brigade is formed unchangeable; it varies according to circumstances. There are five ways of forming the first line:

1. The battalions deployed twelve paces apart.
2. In division-line, by platoons *à distance de déploiement*.
3. In line of division by close platoons.
4. In line of *masses de battalion*, or each battalion formed upon a close column by company at six paces interval.
5. In battalion columns formed by *masse de division*.

The battalion comprises six companies, forming in manœuvre three divisions and twelve platoons, four battalions of which the two active ones form a regiment; but the regiment in the Austrian Army does not play any tactical part, it is a pure superfœtation. As it possesses an honorary title, its administration is a pretext for complications of writings and embezzlement, its existence useless, and an imposition upon the people, who pay dearly for a staff of *grand seigneurs* who are good for nothing.

The organization by division is suppressed in the Austrian Army; and although not indispensable, it is certainly more useful than the regimental organization, and costs less Why has not the same been done as regards regiments? Because it would have been impolite to suppress the Emperor NICHOLAS, the King of Prussia, the Duke of Wellington, the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, etc. Nations must pay for the politeness of kings. In the first formation indicated above, battalions are deployed four at ten paces interval, as we continue to do

In the second formation each division in each battalion is deployed in column by platoon *à distance de déploiement*. In the third the disposition is the same, except that the platoons are in close masses. In the fourth the battalion is formed in columns by company at intervals of six paces; nothing justifies the appellation of *masses de battalion*, which we merely preserve here as a reference.

In the fifth formation the battalions are deployed at deploy distance. Each division maintains between itself and the next regiment the space necessary for deploying, besides the extent of the front of a platoon. We do not see in this formation any more than in the preceding one any reason whatever for saying that the line is formed by *masses de division*. By dint of confounding expressions, ideas are confounded, and if the column formed at deploy distance is called by the same name as that *à distance de masse*, we do not see any means of knowing how to distinguish the two formations one from the other. The second line of brigade always adopts the third or fourth of the formations above indicated for the first line. The distance which separates the lines is habitually two hundred paces. The two battalions of the same regiment can be placed indifferently upon the same line, or each form part of a different line, a fresh proof of the little store which the regulation sets upon colonels.

The reserve is placed at one hundred paces behind the centre of the second line, the artillery at thirty paces behind the centre of this line, consequently seventy paces forward of the reserve. This disposition is nevertheless not absolute, and the artillery often takes its place between the two lines. The cavalry is placed in the rear of one of the flanks of the second line. As in the Russian Army, the battalion of chasseurs deploys *en tirailleurs* to protect the formation for battle. The artillery battery is also brought forward, escorted by the cavalry, to concur in the same end. If a brigade acts alone and needs a strong reserve, the second line is suppressed, and a regiment is placed as a reserve at four hundred paces in the rear of the first line. A demi-battery remains with this regiment, and a demi-battery with the first line. The chasseurs protect the threatened points of the line, and, if it is necessary, a part of the troops who compose it are formed *en échelon* in the rear of the compromised wing. The distance which separates one brigade from another upon the line of battle is one hundred and twenty paces. The reserves are invariably formed of tactic unities, and disposed upon two lines in the concentrated order. The distance which separates the lines is thirty paces, and that which separates the battalions on the same line is twelve paces.

In the divers movements of the army corps the front line is guided by the generals of brigade, who give their instructions to the heads of battalions; the second line and reserve conform to the movement of the first line. As in the French Army, the manœuvring divisions change numbers in changing place, but the inversions are not admitted, and the *impaire* company must always be on the right of the division. The countermarch does not exist, and the battalion manœuvres indifferently on the first and second ranks.

Echelons are formed by battalions or by divisions, according to circumstances. In the second the distance between the *échelons* is equal to two-thirds of the front of the *échelon*.

There are but two kinds of fire in the Austrian Army, the fire *par range* for the line troops, and the individual fire by the sharpshooters. When the general wishes to let loose his troops against the enemy he proceeds in the following manner:—He begins by deploying a great number of sharpshooters, intended for covering and protecting the movement. Then he commands "*Sturm*," and the line begins to move, preceded by the sharpshooters keeping up a sustained fire. When they are within a good distance from the enemy the sharpshooters unmask the front of the battalions and bear upon the flanks, and the intervals bear upon the spreading out of the first line. The commandant then orders a general charge by rank, then commands, "*pas de "course and hurrah*," and the entire line precipitates itself upon the enemy with the bayonet.

All this might do very well formerly. But at the present day such dispositions are beyond discussion, and the fate of the Austrian reserves at Solferino is that which awaits any army that adopts concentrated order in the face of rifled arms. The depth of the Austrian line of battle, from the line of sharpshooters to the reserve inclusive, admitting that the sharpshooters are three hundred yards forward of the first line, is six hundred yards. What is this, we ask, for a rifled projectile? Is the reserve less exposed than the second line, or that less than the first? Of what use are troops that disappear during the fight without fighting, and receive the enemy's fire without returnng it? What signify these dispositions, all having the drawback of heaviness and mass, when the genius of war at the present day demands exactly the opposite, scattering and lightness? We very well understand that these dispositions correspond with the national genius, which does not thrive in lightness and individual initiative, but the projectile does not modify its trajectory according to the temperament of nations, and cannon has not been called *brutal* for nothing. It is for nations to modify their characters, or the dispositions they make, and put them in the proper relation with the progress of science, if they do not wish to be beaten, or else they should renounce making war, which would be wiser and better.

The small space between lines is not the only capital defect which we must point out in the disposition of the Austrian order of battle.

We would remark, first, that artillery and cavalry are divided into little groups through the whole extent of the line, and are in consequence weak throughout; while the genius of the infantry dwells to-day in scattering and individual action, that of artillery dwells more than ever in concentration and masses, which Austria implicitly admits, for it teaches its generals to prepare the action of the masses of infantry by the concentrated play of the artillery over such or such a point of the enemy's line. Whence then this scattering about of its artillery, and the concentration of its infantry, in its order of battle?

Secondly, such a line moving all at once at the command "*Sturm*" may be something terrible as regards the shock, but two things must be observed:—First, whether it can bear the losses that it must experience before meeting the enemy; second, what will happen in case of failure?

Let us suppose, for example, that such a mass is, when six hundred paces off, not exposed to the fire of the Prussian infantry. This infantry is armed with a gun which fires five shots a minute—three minutes and forty seconds are necessary for the most rapid troop to pass every six hundred yards—there are seventeen shots then to be received before reaching the enemy with the bayonet, and without being able, meantime, to cause them the least loss, since the infantry runs and cannot fire, while the two armies are so near each other that the Austrian artillery must be still also.

There are, then, great chances of failure; but what is more serious is that, according to all probability, failure is changed into disaster.

In effect, the second line is so near the first, and the reserves so near the second, that all parts of the order of battle will have suffered, and are consequently obliged to be engaged, one may say, simultaneously. The failure of one reaches the others, and on what can the whole be rallied, when the reserves, separated by four hundred paces from the first line, are swallowed up in the whirlpool of general action? The regulation prescribes to the Austrian generals to indicate to the troops the points for rallying in case of failure; it even desires that they should be chosen rather upon the line-of-battle than in the rear; but all this is very well upon paper, and in books, and in conferences, but on the battle-field it is simply absurd. If you have not an army corps intact and at a sufficient distance for all those disbanded in the fight to come from all points to reform its intact organization in the rear, take breath and courage, everything goes to ruin. If there is an army in the world which has special need of strong reserves at a sufficiently great distance from the field, it is certainly the Austrian Army, and this is precisely what it lacks. The slowness, the extra methodical spirit of its manœuvres, require, before all, a calm mind in the men and their chiefs, and a vast soil beyond reach of the enemy.

The Austrian tactic training has riveted the soldiers solidly to one another, but has not developed their individual initiative. Now it is that alone which it needs in case of reverses. In fine, heavy manœuvre, want of reserves at a fitting distance, scattering of cavalry and artillery, and concentration of the infantry—such is the sum total of the Austrain formation from which General CASEY seems to have partly borrowed that to the Army of the United States.

THE commissions of the following Navy Agents having expired, the Navy Department refused to renew the appointments, and have assigned the places to paymasters in the Navy: Portsmouth, C. J. Emery, vice T. L. Fullock; Baltimore, E. T. Dunn, vice W. P. Ewing; Boston, R. H. Clark, vice E. L. Norton; San Francisco, E. C. Doran, vice R. Chesney. A. E. Watson, of the Navy, has been appointed Navy Agent at Philadelphia since January 1, 1865; and J. C. Eldredge, also of the Navy, has been acting at New York since April 1. S. P. Brown, Esq., of Washington, is now the only remaining civilian Navy Agent. The transfer of these places, which have always heretofore been given to civilians, to officers of the Navy exclusively, has created quite a commotion among the politicians.

CAPTAIN S. C. Greene, C. S. Volunteers, has been promoted to a Captaincy in the Fifteenth Regulars. Captain Greene entered the Army in 1840, served with the Second United States Infantry through the Florida and Mexican wars, after which he left the service in consequence of ill health. He was commissioned again in 1861, since which time he has had charge of the Government bakery in Washington, the most complete establishment of its kind ever organized.

VICE-Admiral Farragut and family arrived in Portsmouth, N. H., on Thursday of last week, from the White Mountains, and proceeded to the Navy Yard, where he was received by Rear-Admiral Bailey, and escorted to the commandant's residence. There the party were saluted by the marines, under the command of Lieutenant Bishop. A salute of fifteen guns was also fired in honor of the old hero. He was to spend a few days at the yard, being in the meantime the guest of Admiral Bailey.

Of the two regiments of ex-rebels that were sworn into Government service, some months ago, and sent out on the plains, one is at Fort Larned, Kansas, preparing for a campaign against the Indians. The other is about to be mustered out.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION AT DUBLIN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The Great Exhibition here, which was opened with such pomp and ceremony by the Prince of Wales on the 9th of May last, is still thronged with visitors, among whom quite a number of Americans are to be noticed. The portion of the Exhibition of most interest to your readers is the large collection of *materiel* of war, from the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. Though American invention is not intended to be represented in this collection, it is yet a fact that our HOTCHKISS shell, and HOTCHKISS, BABCOCK and SMITH shell (the bullet shell), are to be found in this department, though they appear as a manufacture of the Woolwich Royal Laboratory. There are four first rate specimens of these, two whole and two sawed open. They are the thing exactly, with the tube to load, weak front and all. I endeavored to make an exact sketch, with which to verify this statement, but was told by an attendant that this could not be allowed; so it will appear that we cannot look for a return of the courtesy which has placed the pattern of these shells within reach of the English Ordnance Bureau. Doubtless our British cousins are in possession of the little pamphlet describing the HOTCHKISS Patent Projectiles for Rifled Ordnance, which has been distributed somewhat too freely at Washington.

The principle of expansion adopted in the HOTCHKISS shell, as is well known, is an iron convex sabot, which being driven forward upon the body of the shell, by the explosion of the charge, the leaden band is expanded to take the grooves of the cannon, which closes the windage and gives the rifled motion to the projectile. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the attendant I succeeded in getting an imperfect sketch of the shell referred to, which will show you how near it came to the HOTCHKISS. I have not been able to give in the sketch enclosed the details of the fuse which is some kind of a combined percussion—not a Borman. The shell is catalogued as "BOXER Schrap. Shell." Nos. 23, 24, 25, and 26. Nos. 23 and 25 are solid, 24 and 26 section. They are filled with imitation powder, and the largest size is about 5 by 18 inches, and the smaller about 3 by 12 inches. On a card of explanation it is stated that "JEFFRIES' Marine Glue is used in the diaphragm shells." This, I presume, is in imitation of the HOTCHKISS patent, which calls for soft cement under the plate or diaphragm.

There are some two hundred or more articles, projectiles, and fuses, from "The Royal Laboratory, Woolwich," in the Exhibition. In fact, the only way, as I can see, in which the splendid show is "Patronized by the Queen," is by that splendid case of projectiles, and other lots of guns, &c., and by the arms and armor, and other articles from India, which came from the private collections of Her Majesty.

The shells in imitation of the HOTCHKISS, are considerably longer and slimmer than we make them, being of the WHITWORTH pattern. They are all in a grand glass case, and are seen to the best advantage, being cut open lengthwise, so as to show the interior arrangements. The collection of projectiles includes a solid round ball 36 inches in diameter, and from that all the way down to grape. There is an ARMSTRONG shell with the inside wall in sections ready to fly off in pieces of just the right size. And there are POWELL fuses, or something like them, with wood for the inside. In the department of fuses are some of novel invention, among them one fuse with a silk magazine of detonating powder, which explodes by the mere force of concussion in the shell's striking. The idea is a good one, but our experience has shown that such shells require too delicate handling to be serviceable in war.

General GILLMORE, in his work on the siege operations before Charleston, furnishes sketches of most of the English projectiles here, with specimens of which we have been furnished from time to time by the courtesy of the Rebel gunners. Besides the varieties of shot and shell there are in the Exhibition metal fuses and percussion caps, shell mallets, rockets, signals and parachute light or fire balls, besides a variety of small arm ammunition. One of the shells is BOXER'S parachute light ball. This consists of a fire ball attached to a small non-combustible parachute, and closely packed in a shell. On explosion this shell releases the ball, which is sustained by the parachute until it has descended to the proper height, when it explodes over the head of the enemy. The ENFIELD rifle is on exhibition in all of its sixty-one separate parts, specimens of which are shown in the various stages of construction, for which not less than seven hundred and thirty-two distinct operations are required. S.

DUBLIN, IRELAND, July 7th, 1865.

BREVETS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—It is announced that a list of brevet promotions will be issued by the War Department, which is to include *all* officers who have performed meritorious service during the war.

As the typical Englishman has it, the writer, in common with many others, "Can't see it." This brevet business, like other things we wot of, has been controlled by political and personal influences. I have not a very extensive acquaintance among officers, yet I know at least twenty who have lately been brevetted. Of these at least one-fourth have done nothing to earn the distinction. I remember one man, brevetted as Colonel U. S. Volunteers, who has been in the United States service since January, 1862, as Major and Additional Aide-de-Camp, and who, during more than three years of service, has certainly never been on active duty—has probably not done three months duty of *any* kind—and who makes it his boast that he shirks all orders and exposure. This man has been tried by a court-martial for absence without leave for over twelve months, and sentenced to be dismissed; a sentence which would have been approved and executed, but for a change in Department commanders, and personal influences brought to bear upon the incoming commander.

On the other hand, I know an officer holding the same rank in the same corps, who has been in active service since the first call was made. This man is a complete soldier, knows his business, attends to it, but possesses no political influence. He has been wounded several times, and now carries Rebel lead in his brain. When a dangerous duty had to be performed he was selected; when anything requiring trust was to be done, he has been sent. On one bloody field in the Southwest, this officer saved the cavalry and was complimented by two division commanders as having shown qualities worthy of a General officer. Yet he is still a Major, has not received a brevet, when had he possessed political influence in his own State to have secured him command of a regiment, he would, in all probability, have been a "live Major-General or a dead Colonel." If he is brevetted, it will most likely be as Lieutenant-Colonel, a compliment which would almost be equivalent to a censure. This, though half a dozen general officers have previously recommended him for a brigadiership.

These two cases are representatives of many. Not all who get praised are worthy; not all who get snubbed deserve it. A majority of brevet promotions are fairly earned; not more so, perhaps, than the same would be by a majority of the undistinguished ones, who are to be invidiously marked as not worthy of a compliment. ***

ON THE SCIENCE OF WAR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The organization of an army, the proper manner of moving it upon every kind of ground with both rapidity and decision, with all the provisions indispensable to its existence, the manner of disposing it to attack or repel the enemy; in other words, the *manœuvre* which must be adapted to the various aspects of the ground, to the quality and character of the troops, the selection of the right point where to give battle, the route to reach that point—these form altogether what is called the Science of War.

This science has invariable principles, definitions which constitute its own language, and an immense number of problems already solved, which compose the military history, and the knowledge of which guides to the solution of others which circumstance may create. This science can be compared to the descriptive science in mathematics.

The Science of War may be divided into two branches: tactics and strategy. Generally, the latter is considered as the sublime part of the science; I, however, differ from this general belief, and my opinion is that the difference between the two parts exists in this, that one can be acquired by study, and the other is an absolute gift from nature. Both, however, to be well applied, require talents exceptionally powerful.

Strategy is the proper and correct manner of comprehending the ground under a certain particular aspect. Every military man, and even civilians, are endowed with more or less degree of development of this faculty, and that is the reason why almost all examine a ground under different aspects, and few do not criticize the strategic operations of a General-in-Chief. But in proportion as the ground on which an army or armies manœuvre begins to extend itself, the strategic conceptions are placed beyond the easy reach of common minds, and belong to genius only. Over a small space of ground, say fifty square miles, a great General like SHERIDAN and a small one may equally calculate the ground, and appear to be endowed with equal strategic knowledge; but if the theatre of the war upon which an army operates, is enlarged gradually, it will reach a point where the mediocre talent will not even understand that which the other sees perfectly clear before him. To this knowledge is chiefly due the brilliant success of the one and the signal failure of the other, in handling cavalry.

If, from the simple theoretical knowledge of strategy, we come down to its application, we will see more than ever that rare talents are indispensable to a General-in-Chief. The march of an army, the selection of an objective point, may expose more or less territory, and often from it will depend the fate of whole States. A Commander-in-Chief must have an undoubted faith in his own conceptions; such a firmness in his will, that the immense responsibility which rests upon him, may not change the least or alter his ideas. An ordinary military mind may be able to make a plan, but if there is given to him the execution of it he will be frightened at the consequences; he will hesitate, modify it ten times, and failure must be its result.

Tactics are acquired only by study, always accompanied by a long experience in military matters. They form a collection of a large number of very minute cognizances, not very hard to learn, but all indispensable to the war. Their application, so far so regards the marching, encamping, the provisioning of an army, and the quick formation of lines of battle, present even in the smallest particulars numerous obstacles, which require energy, activity, and experience to separate them, but not genius. The *coup d'œil* so necessary to find out at once the weak point of the enemy is the inheritance of genius. Strategy cannot be learnt by books; genius alone inspires it. Tactics, on the contrary, need study, practice, and sometimes genius. In order to apply well these sciences, it is indispensable that the General-in-Chief should be endowed with the utmost intrepidity, immense clearness of mind, sternness of will, great faith in his own ideas, an unalterable calmness, and finally an absolutism without harshness, so as to gain the confidence, respect, and love of the masses under his command. If a single one of these natural gifts is wanting, in spite of all the others, there is no good General-in-Chief. Nor all these gifts together are sufficient to form a great commander, if he does not master the science of war thoroughly.

An army, to be able to operate, must have before all an object in view; it has to march over a certain space of ground; it has to exist. It needs therefore a depot from which to draw its quartermaster's stores, provisions, and ammunition.

The extensive ground occupied by the point or points whence the army receives its supplies is called the "base of "operation."

The intersection of valleys and roads, the positions which command one or more communications, constitute the object predetermined by the army, and they are called "strategic "points."

Finally, the ground over which the army passes to reach that object, and generally also the communication to be kept with the base of operation, is called the "line of opera-"tion."

Which are the best strategic points, which line or lines of operation are the best to be selected, in what way these points and these lines are to be classified, it is useless to speak. The only judge is the genius of the Commander-in-Chief. Rules for such details are despised by him who knows thoroughly the Science of War; they are good for nothing else but to mislead ordinary and superficial minds as to their own capacity. Several authors have written on this science. BOULOW (or, as others call him, BULOW) tried hard to submit it to mathematical rules, but he was led to false consequences. The Archduke CHARLES gave to it wide and very minute definitions, enlarged yet by JOMINI afterwards. Of these three authors the only one who gave proofs of being a General-in-Chief is the Archduke CHARLES. BOULOW and JOMINI have never been Commanders-in-Chief; and the military works of the latter (some of which I have seen carefully read by our Volunteer officers) are very laboriously written, no doubt, but I cannot perceive in them any power of genius. BOULOW and JOMINI are only theoretical Generals-in-Chief (if I am permitted to use such expression), or, more clearly, they are so when in their rooms seated at their desks; they both endeavored to submit to rules such a science as strategy, and in doing so they tried to cut short the wings of genius. They belong to that large class of men who believe that since the numerous campaigns of FREDERICK the Great and NAPOLEON I. the real secret of war is known, and that any man by force of study and application can surely become a General-in-Chief. It is strange, however, that the Archduke CHARLES, who possessed all the high qualities of a Generalissimo, should have attempted to come down to such particulars, and endeavored to put the Science of War at the easy reach of everybody's hand. But his attempt also failed, at any rate; and we have seen in the beginning of our own war, especially in Virginia, that continual temporizing, that adoption of half-measures, that apparent indecision by those very ones who could, perhaps, have recited by memory all the rules laid down in the books written by Archduke CHARLES, BOULOW, and JOMINI; and, I must confess, however, that they are yet at the present day the only important writers on strategy.

Strategical knowledge is reduced to the very brief definitions which I gave above. The sublime of the science consists in clearly understanding the ground, and in those bold, rapid, and concentrating military operations which lead to immense results, and of which we have the very illustration in the last of GRANT'S and SHERMAN'S campaigns, which resulted in ending the contest and giving peace once more to our blessed country. Our Government should get these last military operations written by such competent authorities as to become a standard work not only for our military youth at West Point, but for all the military academies of Europe. Nature furnishes us with general rules with which to calculate the ground to operate upon. It is sufficient to follow the course of waters to divide it in a military way; the top of the principal chains of mountains marks the separation of waters and divides the ground into regions or large basins. From these spring out great rivers, which divide them into valleys; these valleys are subdivided in secondary ones by other rivers also. The points which command one or more valleys and their intersections will determine which ones the General-in-Chief must select. These invariable points determined by nature are multiplied by the hand of man, who opens everywhere communications for commerce. In a country in a state of barbarism strategy must naturally be reduced to its most simple expression. Therefore we may state as a general fact, that the more the country is civilized and its commerce extensive, the more difficult becomes strategy; thence, higher must be the talents required in the General-in-Chief. But although nature facilitates for us the manner of dividing the ground, nevertheless, it is not by everybody considered or understood under the same aspect and in the same way; and as I said elsewhere, very few men are gifted with the talent of comprehending to what kind of military operations the ground can lend itself. Strategic conceptions proceed from high to low, as in the measuring of the ground, which begins by the triangulation of the first order, and comes down to the operation of the compass. A good General must embrace with an eagle eye an entire region; then he will descend to the examination of the minutest particulars.

COLONEL L. P. DI CESNOLA.

THE DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The railroad between Chattanooga and Augusta, Georgia, being completed on the 6th of this month, the special train of General STEEDMAN and General BRANNAN was the first to pass over the road, and reached Augusta, Georgia, on the evening of the 8th. General BRANNAN and Assistant Adjutant-General W. A. COULTER left Augusta on the steamer *Standish*, the boat on which JEFF. DAVIS was conveyed after capture from Augusta to Savannah, and, after three days on the Savannah River, reached this city. I send herewith a copy of the order of the General on assuming command of this district, which originally comprised but six counties, but is increased to thirty-five. General BRANNAN was until recently Chief of Artillery, Department of the Cumberland.

Mrs. JEFF. DAVIS is stopping at the Pulaski House, and is not in the state of destitution represented by some papers, although she did send a claim to General BRANNAN'S headquarters for payment of board. The city is very clean and healthy. There are ten civil prisoners at Fort Pulaski, among them the raving old ex-Rebel Governor MAGRATH, of South Carolina.

At Augusta, Georgia, but little change has been effected by the war, except to the advantage of the city and its rebellious citizens. Most of the merchants have cotton, and, if they succeed in saving it, will be in good condition, and many of them better off than ever before. This being so, and the city having suffered less than any other during the war, the inhabitants are more independent and

arrogant than ever. It is a difficult matter to find a trace of loyalty. They are alone kept under by the strong arm of military law, which, I fear, will need to be wielded with more rigor than it has been thus far there. The conciliatory policy is not, in my opinion, suited to that locality.

Major-General STEEDMAN and staff arrived at Augusta on the 8th of July, as I have already stated. He assumes command of the State—headquarters at Augusta. He has not yet issued his orders, but his presence is felt, and some parties begin to tremble. Some arrests have been made, and it is reported at Augusta that the *Constitutionalist* has been warned. The articles in that paper have been of a decidedly belligerent nature of late; so much so that I have sometimes doubted whether we were the conquerors or conquered. The Rebel General CHEATHAM was arrested two days since for attempting to kill a negro, and gave bonds for appearance at $1,000. He is of that unfortunate class who know not what they do—when drunk.

The Freedmen's Bureau is fairly inaugurated at Augusta, and is of much service. General WILD is now there in charge, but leaves for Macon soon, Captain BRYANT, formerly of the Eighth Maine, remaining at Augusta. The freedmen are very quiet and orderly—as a general rule, remaining with their old masters. It is a mighty and a delicate question to handle, and I do not envy the officers of the bureau their positions. They need and should have the assistance of all true men. They get abuse, and their lives are threatened often enough to satisfy the most malignant Rebel, and to make them objects of interest to all true loyal hearts. Better men than these at Augusta could not have been selected for positions in the bureau.

The powder mill, built by the Confederate government at Augusta, is said to be the largest in the world. It contained last week 30,000 pounds of powder, and 10,000 rounds of fixed ammunition. The ordnance officer commenced shipping it, but received orders from General GILLMORE to cease, and store it at the magazine and arsenal on Sand Hill. The mill is about a mile from the upper part of the city, on the canal. I should not care to be in its neighborhood in the event of an explosion.

There are few troops at Augusta, but I understand that General STEEDMAN will soon rectify this, having some on the way from the West. He brought the Eighteenth Ohio with him. General MOLYNEUX, who commands the district, has the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New York, Thirteenth Connecticut battalion, and Thirty-third United States Colored Troops, the latter mostly stationed in South Carolina (Hamburg, Edgefield and Barnwell). The Thirty-third is a good regiment and does excellent service. The abuse delivered upon them is past conception. "When "are they to be relieved?" is the constant cry of the inhabitant. Never! says the Government.

DISTRICT OF SAVANNAH, FIRST DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA, SAVANNAH,
GA., July 19, 1865.

THE CAVALRY AT FIVE FORKS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—There is an evident error in Major-General SHERIDAN'S report of the operations of the cavalry under his command during the final operations of the Army of the Potomac, which, for the sake of historical accuracy, ought not to go uncorrected. As published in your journal of the 17th of June, the Report of General SHERIDAN, in describing the operations of the 31st of March, states that—

> In the gallant attack made by GIBBS and GREGG, the enemy's wounded fell into our hands, and he was forced to face by the rear rank and give up his movement, which, if continued, would have taken in flank and rear the infantry line of the Army of the Potomac. When the enemy had faced to meet this attack, a very obstinate and handsomely contested battle ensued, in which, with all his cavalry and two divisions of infantry, the enemy was unable *to drive five divisions of our cavalry*, dismounted, from an open plain in front of Dinwiddie Court House.

It is evident that in the clause I have underscored the word *brigade* should be substituted for "*divisions.*" At the time mentioned General SHERIDAN had but five *brigades* in action, viz.: GIBBS' brigade of DEVIN'S (First) division; GREGG'S and SMITH'S brigades of the Second (CROOK'S) division, and CAPEHART'S and PENNINGTON'S brigades of the Third (CUSTER'S) division. The other brigades under General SHERIDAN'S command, viz.: STAGG'S and FITZHUGH'S of the First division, and DAVIS' of the Second division, did not, as the report states further on, participate in this final action of the day. It would hardly be thought by General SHERIDAN a matter calling for such special notice that five *divisions* of cavalry were able to withstand the force of the Rebel cavalry, assisted by two divisions of infantry. But that five *brigades* should have done so, as they in fact did, is worthy of note. Indeed the total force of cavalry under General SHERIDAN'S command at this memorable engagement was much less than is popularly supposed, amounting to only nine thousand men, as his report shows.

CAVALRY.

A MONUMENT TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN BY THE ARMY AND NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Various schemes are under way for the erection of monuments here and there, in memory of President LINCOLN, some of which will fail for want of funds, and of concert of action, and from other causes. A naval captain of high standing suggests that a military monument, to the late revered and lamented commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, might be erected very readily and most appropriately, at Washington, of cannon captured by both services during the war, not by melting and moulding them into other shapes, but by composing the monument of the guns themselves, in the form of a column, as nearly as may be, the base of the heavier pieces, and the superstructure of the lighter calibre. Heavy artillery as well as light, and also the missiles in use, have taken such a variety of shapes of late, as to render it an easy matter to construct a lofty pillar of guns, shot and shells, which shall exhibit this variety and yet preserve symmetrical proportions.

It is certainly the universal wish of the Army and Navy to render appropriate honor in some permanent way to the memory of the illustrious man who carried the Nation successfully through the war, and who died a martyr to the cause of liberty and of justice in the very hour of its triumph.

While other plans are under consideration, cannot this one be taken up and completed?

The material is in the possession of the Government, and so is ground for the site. Soldiers and sailors can put up the structure, as a labor of love, without an appropriation. Will not the War and Navy Departments take the matter in hand?

B. R.

SIXTEENTH CORPS BADGE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Has the Sixteenth Army corps a corps badge? I think not. I believe that all other corps have; and it is a first-rate idea.

It is reported of Major-General A. J. SMITH, who commands that corps, that last fall, under conflicting orders, he telegraphed to General HALLECK as follows:—"I am "here in command of the wandering tribes of Israel, with-"out a name or number. My corps badge is a comet." Whether this is true or not I don't know, but *it is just like him.* I would suggest a "comet" about one inch in length, made of gold—as neatly as TIFFANY can make. A comet would be very appropriate, as every one knows how that corps, under General SMITH, was always just where needed. For instance, on the "Red River expedition;" then to wipe out General STURGIS' disaster, which it did by whipping FORREST at Tupelo, Miss.; then in Missouri during PRICE'S raid; then at the battle of Nashville; then at the capture of Mobile. Can you do anything to further this suggestion? Sixteenth corps men would like to *recognize* each other.

AN OLD OFFICER OF GENERAL SMITH'S STAFF.

NEW YORK, June 30, 1865.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General H. G. Wright has been assigned to the command of the Department of Texas.

MAJOR-General Frank Blair, of the Seventeenth Army corps, arrived in Washington this week.

MAJOR-General Herron, who has resigned his commission, has taken up his residence at Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAJOR-General Banks has opened a law office in New Orleans, and has been admitted to practice in the courts there.

COLONEL H. W. Perkins, Adjutant-General of the late Twentieth Army corps, has been promoted to be Brigadier-General by brevet.

FIRST Lieutenant Philip Smith, One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois Volunteers, has been dismissed the service of the United States.

MAJOR-General Sickles and Brevet Major-General De Trobriand have been ordered to report to General Hooker for assignment to duty.

CAPTAIN Charles G. Chipman is announced as Acting Adjutant-General of the post of Charleston, S. C., Brevet Brigadier-General A. T. Bennett commanding.

BRIGADIER-General Richard Coulter, formerly Colonel of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, is suffering from the breaking out of an old wound received in the Wilderness.

MAJOR Wiley, Depot Commissary of the Army of the Potomac, has been assigned to duty with Lieutenant-Colonel George Bell, C. S. Volunteers, 223 G street, Washington.

CAPTAIN Theo. Mink, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been assigned to duty as Street Commissioner for the city of Charleston, relieving Mr. L. L. Levy from that duty.

CITY Point will no longer be a military depot. The post has been broken up, and the Quartermaster there will report to Colonel William James, Chief Quartermaster, at Richmond.

BRIGADIER-General Joshua L. Chamberlain, of the First division, Fifth Army corps, has been promoted to be Major-General by brevet, the appointment to date back to March 29th, the day of the battle of Quaker Road.

CAPTAIN A. M. Randol, First United States Artillery, late Colonel of the Second New York cavalry, has been appointed a Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious service in the field.

THE Sixth New Hampshire Volunteers have presented to Lieutenant Somers, Assistant Superintendent of Freedmen's Village, Virginia, for the benefit of the freedmen of that place, their regimental library, consisting of about five hundred bound volumes.

COLONEL Wilson, Chief Commissary of the Army of the Potomac during the last year of its campaign, has just returned from an inspecting tour in the Middle Department, and resumed his duties at the Commissary Office, on F street, Washington, D. C.

A GENTLEMAN writes from Texas to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* that Colonel Bryant, of the Thirteenth corps, was lately killed by a shark, while bathing on the coast, off Brazos, and a negro had a leg taken off. General Weitzel has ordered, in consequence, that the men shall not bathe on the coast where sharks abound.

BRIGADIER-General De Trobriand has received the appointment of Major-General by brevet, to date from April 9, 1865, for highly meritorious services during the last Virginia campaign, which terminated in the surrender of General Lee's army. During the last operations of the campaign, General De Trobriand commanded the Third division of the Second Army corps.

COLONEL L. C. Baker, Chief of National Police, has been appointed to the rank of Brigadier-General, for, as the commission recites, meritorious services as Provost-Marshal during the war, and specially for diligence in the suppression of frauds against the Government in recruiting, and in pursuing the murderer of President Lincoln—J. Wilkes Booth and his accomplices—to date from April 26, 1865, the day of Booth's capture and death.

CAPTAIN Charles E. Tucker, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, has been relieved from the duties of Provost-Marshal of the post of Charleston, S. C., and ordered to report to his regimental commander for duty. Major Levi Stuber, Forty-seventh regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, is announced as Provost-Marshal of the post of Charleston and First Sub-District of the Military District of Charleston.

THE following named officers sail for San Francisco on the 1st of August next: Major-General H. W. Halleck, U. S. Army; Lieutenant-Colonel Robert N. Scott, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Chas. H. Whittier, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel David C. Wager, Assistant Inspector-General: Lieutenant H. A. Huntington, Fourth Artillery, A. D. C.; Major John McL. Taylor, C. S., U. S. Army; Captain George H. Weeks, A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

A REVIEW of the forces at Suffolk, Va., took place on the 19th inst. The post is commanded by Captain George F. Dern. The aides are Captains M. Leyden, George Gibbs, J. M. Starr, James A. Allis, and A. W. Harlin, all of the Third New York cavalry. The review was made by General O. L. Mann, accompanied by his aides, Captain Scarborough, Inspector-General; Lieutenant Howard Rogers, A. A. G.; Lieutenant M. D. Brice, A. D. C. The troops made a fine appearance, much to the satisfaction of all present.

THE Rev. Fitch W. Taylor, late chaplain on board the flagship *Hartford*, died on the morning of the 24th, at the residence of John Rankin, Esq., Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Taylor was the oldest chaplain in the United States Navy, having, at the solicitation of Commodore Reed, of the flagship *Columbia*, joined that vessel in the expedition sent to the East Indies, some thirty years ago, to punish the piratical Malays for their depredations on American commerce. He was afterwards chaplain on board the Commodore's ship during the Mexican war. His last services were rendered on board Admiral Farragut's flagship *Hartford;* but failing in health, he was compelled to return North for the purpose of medical treatment. But the hoped for relief did not come, and death alone released him from his sufferings. Mr. Taylor was sixty-three years of age at the time of his decease.

MAJOR E. S. Osborn, on duty in the Bureau of Military Justice, has just returned from a tour through the South, where he has been collecting evidence against certain officials of the late Rebel government, who are charged with cruelty to our prisoners while confined at Andersonville, and other places in the South. The commandant of the Andersonville prison, Captain Wirz, has been arrested and lodged in the Old Capitol. He is shortly to be put upon his trial for the cruelty and barbarity practiced by him upon our prisoners confined at that place. The military commission sitting in Washington, of which Brigadier-General A. B. Hunterwood is President, and Colonel N. P. Chapman, of the War Department, is Judge-Advocate, has been directed to try the case. The Government is now engaged in the collection of testimony, preparatory to trial. Let the soldiers who have survived their imprisonment at this prison, put Colonel Chapman in possession of any essential facts.

A COURT of Inquiry appointed upon the demand of Captain H. C. Hodges, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, and Brevet Captain W. S Beebe, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, to investigate the facts and circumstances connected with the explosion of the magazine at the Marshall Warehouse, in the city of Mobile, Alabama, on the 25th of May, 1865, reported that the building selected and used for the storage of powder and ammunition, was as fit a building for the purpose, so far as location and construction was concerned, as could be obtained within the limits of the city of Mobile. That Brevet Captain W. S. Beebe selected proper and efficient experts in ordnance, for the purpose of having immediate charge of the building, and superintendence of moving and storing the ammunition. The Court are of the opinion that the testimony substantiates the fact that there had been, during the day, and shortly before the explosion, gross and culpable carelessness on the part of the fatigue party, in handling the fixed ammunition, and that the Court find it impossible to render an opinion as to the immediate cause of the explosion, as so far as is known, no person at or in the building survived the explosion. The testimony shows the explosion to have caused the destruction of a large amount of Government and other property, and of the killing and wounding of a large number of persons. The proceedings, finding and opinion of the Court in the foregoing case are approved and confirmed by Major-General E. R. S. Canby.

ON the 18th, Major-General Q. A. Gillmore, assumed command of the Military Department of South Carolina, comprising the State of South Carolina; Headquarters at Hilton Head, S. C. The following named officers are announced as the General Staff of the Department: Brevet Brigadier-General S. L. Woodford, Colonel One Hundred and Third U. S. C. T., Chief of Staff; Major W. L. M. Burger, U. S. Volunteers, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain T. D. Hodges, Thirty-fifth U. S. C. T., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Brigadier-General C. L. Kilburn, Colonel, and Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, Chief Commissary; Major C. W. Thomas, U. S. Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster; Lieutenant-Colonel M. Clymer, U. S. Volunteers, Medical Director; Brevet Major George E. Gouraud, Captain and A. D. C., Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Lieutenant-Colonel B. W. Thompson, Thirty-second U. S. C. T., Provost-Marshal General; Brevet Major C. R. Suter, Captain U. S. Engineers, Chief Engineer; Brevet Captain I. Arnold, jr., First Lieutenant U. S. Ordnance, Chief of Ordnance; Lieutenant-Colonel William Ames, Third Rhode Island Artillery, Chief of Artillery; Brevet Major Leslie Smith, Captain First U. S. Infantry, Commissary of Musters; Major A. V. Elliott, Additional Paymaster, U. S. Army, Chief Paymaster; First Lieutenant C. M. Bailey, Sixth U. S. Infantry, Acting Judge-Advocate; Captain Jesse Merrill, Chief Signal Officer; Captain James R. Gilmore, A. Q. M., U. S. Volunteers, Superintendent Military Telegraph; Captain Henry M. Bragg, Aide-de-Camp; Captain Garth W. James, Aide-de-Camp; Captain Daniel S. Leslie, Aide-de-Camp.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. CHURCH.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1865.

THE SECOND SERIES OF PUBLIC TRIALS.

JUSTICE, even though with limping foot, is on the track of the jailors of Andersonville, Libby, and Belle Isle. Having tried and adjudged the infamous gang who murdered President LINCOLN, she now turns towards those men who, not satisfied with being rebels and traitors, added to treachery all inhumanity and cruelty. Heaven grant her speed on her quest! It is the beginning of the settlement of that fearful account which some of the Southern insurgents have cast up, by disregarding the rules of war in the refusal of quarter to surrendered enemies; in the maltreatment of prisoners of war; in the burning of railroad bridges and of towns far distant from the possible reach of regular warfare; in the attempt to inoculate whole populations with plague and pestilence; and that long array of cruelties which culminated at FORD'S Theatre in cold-blooded murder.

These atrocities do not need to be reviewed or catalogued, or even to be labelled with fresh epithets of execration. They are already too plainly gibbeted for the detestation of humanity, to require pointing out. Living witnesses to the barbarities of Southern prison-pens still crawl about our hospitals, or confront us at the street-corners, lifting up their skeleton arms in protest against the cruelties they have suffered. This is the one single aspect of the war, which makes blood boil even in the most temperate veins.

Thank heaven, no such crimes blot the escutcheon of the Union. It is not fair, it is not reasonable, even, to lay them to the charge of all the insurgents. Philanthropy would recoil from the thought that so numerous a people could adopt and applaud such acts, and would despair of mankind. Enough to say that the crimes sprang from a region whose inhabitants have been allowed by law to maltreat inferior races. They are begotten of the relation between Southerner and slave, Spartan and Helot, Indian and captive, Englishman and Sepoy—a dangerous relation for the persecuting or the persecuted. Enraged and baffled, the man who has been used to treating his slave in a certain fashion, accepts the deceitful logic that "a Yankee is meaner than a nigger," and treats his prisoner worse than he would treat his negro.

Conscious of the heavy hand which will fall upon the real and responsible authors of these crimes, their habitual apologists are already trying to shield the guilty. One such journal says of the keeper of the Andersonville prison and his expected trial:—

> Captain HENRY WIRTZ was, we have no doubt, included in the surrender of General LEE or of General JOHNSTON. On that ground, then, he has received for all his acts, committed in the discharge of his duty to the Confederate Government, the amnesty involved in his right to return to his home without molestation from the authorities of the United States. Unless his treatment of the prisoners under his charge can be shown to have been such as to have drawn down the repudiation of his own government, he cannot be held bound for it, individually, in view of the consequent presumption that it was carried out in the line of his duty.

That argument will not hold water. The compact of General GRANT assured the men whose names were borne on the roll of surrender, of immunity against trial for taking up arms against the Union. It did not wipe out the entire record of their past lives. It did not excuse them from facts which *ought* to have been punished by their own Government.

In the first place, the customs and the laws of regular war never protect a captured prisoner against crimes against the laws of war while bearing arms. Sometimes, indeed, the laws of war do not cover the injury committed, nor take any cognizance of it. In such a case, there is not the less an injury committed, and, since it is committed, it shall be punished. But when the offences charged are violations of the rules of honorable warfare, there is no doubt that they will be punished, even under a stipulation for immunity as a prisoner, as a belligerent, or even as a rebel. What General GRANT gave at Appomattox Court-House was protection against his Government's visiting punishment on the surrendered army for being taken with arms in their hands. He did not excuse all offences against the laws of nations and of God.

On this point our own instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field, issued by President LINCOLN as General Order No. 100, 1863, paragraph 59, are imperative:—"A prisoner of war remains answerable for his crimes committed against the captor's army or people before he was captured, and for which he has not been punished by his own authorities." This code, the first of its kind, has received the highest eulogiums of foreign jurists. A distinguished Publicist, in an article not long ago printed in the JOURNAL, supports this order by a citation from the Crimean war, in which it was reported that French and English soldiers accused a Russian officer, then prisoner of war, of having encouraged his men, in battle, to kill or mutilate wounded enemies lying on the field, and that the captured officer was thereupon tried by court-martial, found guilty and executed. And he adds that, if it were discovered that a prisoner of war had been concerned in the poisoning or other assasination of an enemy, before his capture, he would plainly remain answerable for the crime, and would be wholly unprotected by his status as prisoner of war. The same would be the case if it were discovered that a prisoner of war had been guilty of cruelty against prisoners before his capture.

What history, the customs of war, and our own explicit rules establish as the law on this point, is supported by palpable justice. Otherwise, there would be no mode of preserving the rules of regular warfare. If all excesses and atrocities could be wiped out by general terms of capitulation, there would be no end to the terrible recklessness. There must be retribution for such crimes, sooner or later, if not before the treaty of peace, then afterwards. We proceed upon the supposition that, if the Southern insurrection had succeeded, its authorities would have, or ought to have, punished the crimes of its own soldiers, as we are now investigating and punishing some of the acts of ours. But there is no longer a Southern government to exercise that authority. It comes back upon us therefore. There is no wrong without a remedy, in equity. The wrong committed against our soldier-boys must surely be avenged.

THE QUASHED INDICTMENTS.

IT is affirmed that when, in October, the next term of the United States Court shall be holden in Norfork, *nolle prosequi* will be endorsed upon the indictments for treason lately framed in that tribunal against General LEE and officers of his late command. Sympathy for the ambitious legal gentlemen who so promptly concocted the indictments, is somewhat assuaged by reflecting that they may yet gain the notoriety they crave, in other fields; and this coming to grief of the lawyers is certainly the only thing which gratifies our satisfaction at the suspension of the indictments for treason.

At the outset this journal took the then dangerous ground that we had no right to bring the surrendered Rebels to trial for the treasonable act of taking up arms against the Union. Several questions arose for discussion instantly on the striking of the treaty at Appomattox Court-House; whether, for example, LEE was or was not so reduced in strength that he could have been forced to surrender unconditionally; whether we had not been more generous than the enemy expected us to be; whether there were not two or three men on LEE'S army rolls who ought never to have received a pledge of immunity. These questions we regarded as closed up by the compact of surrender itself, and all discussion of them theoretical and speculative. Our people never thoroughly sound the questions of the busy hour, and, of course, have no time to ruminate the might have-beens of the past. The treaty between GRANT and LEE was a fact accomplished, and it was of no avail to inquire what more stringent terms could have been exacted.

President LINCOLN and his Cabinet were the power behind the Lieutenant-General, and could have fairly overthrown his agreement, had they chosen, by pursuing a certain course, before and after the treaty. For example, had they instructed General GRANT to inform his adversary, upon any proposition for conference, that any terms consented to by him must await the express sanction of his Government for validity, they would thereby have formally secured to themselves the whole treaty-making power. It is possible, now, that, without such precaution, they might, on general principles, have retained that prerogative of review and final decision. The general principle in question is that a commander in the field has no right to absolutely bind his government by stipulations not strictly strategic or tactical, concerning the surrender or disposition of troops in the field. That principle has been discussed with great vigor and research by several perfectly competent correspondents of the JOURNAL. Their opinion was always in favor of the proposition already laid down. We think the principle, if admitted, requires modification, and an exacter phraseology. But it is not necessary to discuss the subject at all. The question is not *if* the Government had disapproved of the acts of the General, whether it could have done thus and so. It did not disapprove, but ratified, the acts of the General, and voluntarily bound itself by the treaty. We would not so often repeat this statement, if General BUTLER, representing a fraction, undoubtedly, of public sentiment, had not, in a late speech spoken of General LEE as one who should be punished for treason, ignoring the protective power of GRANT'S treaty. Without that compact, undoubtedly, some Confederate officers might have been put on trial for treason who now are exempted.

Were the Administration satisfied with GRANT'S terms with LEE? It is a question of fact, and history will fix the position of every member of the Cabinet on that point. We apprehend there was some disagreement among those gentlemen, part being dissatisfied, and a part thinking a few days more of pursuit and of harrassing would have brought the whole Rebel army "down on its marrowbones." All this is important simply as an historical question. The Administration accepted the terms actually made, and even applauded them. If there had been any doubt of accepting them, several influences would have dispelled the doubt. The great power of GRANT among the people was not to be ignored—for GRANT was as popular as the Administration, and his opinion about questions of war regarded as valuable as theirs. The eagerness of the people for an end of the flow of blood, and a return of sweet peace, was not to be disregarded, as they might have angrily resisted a continuance of hostilities for the mere purpose of getting unconditional surrender from the conquered. The call of humanity for the sparing of life, and the protest of finance against the expenditure of treasure, were not to be disregarded. In a word, the shadow of GRANT'S great name, the tone of the people, the cost of waging the war, and the uncertainty of its fortunes, persuaded those who had hoped GRANT would be severe in his requirements. The Third-of-March letter of the PRESIDENT directs GRANT not to make any civil or political stipulations with the Rebels. If the General's famous proposition concerning the immunity of the surrendered troops from disturbance by United States authority was a purely military agreement, he complied with Mr. LINCOLN'S instructions; if not (and our numerous contemporaries who insisted that LEE would be tried and hanged for treason decided that it was not such, and was therefore to be ignored), then Mr. LINCOLN'S instructions were quietly but effectually disregarded. In any event, the treaty made by GRANT received four distinct ratifications from Government, and will hold.

Having fully argued out this great question—a question which will be studied by historians more deeply than this "fast" age of ours studies it—on the ground of right and justice, independent of what would probably be done, certain indications led us to predict that the compact would be kept by Government. Reflection showed that an agreement made in good faith by both parties should be religiously observed. But it was only needful to consult strict justice,

and that honor which is always recognized between man and man. On our sense of justice and honor the Rebels relied, and not in vain. Had a few officials broken the plighted faith of the Nation, the Nation would have overwhelmed them in turn. It was clear, in fine, that the Nation would not be balked of the act of magnanimity it had planned. Our gallant soldiers would not be put in the light of breaking their word. General GRANT, doubtless, would have made this a question of personal honor, as would SHERMAN and CANBY, and the rest. They had pledged their word, and would abide by it; and the Nation and the Administration abide by our soldier treaty-makers.

THE honorary degree of Doctor of Laws which Harvard College thought it fit to confer upon Brevet Lieutenant-General WINFIELD SCOTT, two years ago, she last week offered to another distinguished professional soldier, Major-General G. G. MEADE. The announcement at the commencement called forth nine ringing cheers, led by the graduating class, everybody regarding the recipient as at least a doctor of that special branch of jurisprudence known as martial law. The words employed were:—"*Illum exercitus Americani imperatorem, qui periculossissimo belli discrimine res patriae virtute et consilio restituit,* ¶*Georgium Gordon Meade.*" Rudely rendered into the vernacular, they disclose an euloguim upon the great battle of Gettysburgh, and run thus:—"That Commander of the American Army who at the most hazardous crisis of the war by his courage and his sagacity restored the fortunes of his country, GEORGE GORDON MEADE."

Other honors were heaped upon the General besides his LL. D., until he pronounced himself, in his speech at the commencement dinner, quite overwhelmed with hospitalities, and honors, and complimentary allusions. A young friend fresh from his classics suggests that the General might have been "coached" so as to render his thoughts and his thanks, on that occasion, into a tongue selected in compliment to the place. He could have repaid the generous wealth of commencement Latin which was lavished on him by a bit of the Bucolics, as thus—*Claudite jam rivos pueri: sat prata biberunt*—the Meades have drunk enough.

WE congratulate Mr. WEBB and the Navy Department on the successful launching of the ram *Dunderberg*, which now lies at her dock in the East River, ready for her machines and armor. Now that the emergency which first called for her has passed, these can be added at leisure. No event could have passed off more auspiciously than her launching. With a punctuality seldom witnessed on such occasions, she glided from her ways without hindrance or accident. Now that she is afloat, it may be well to consider whether the knowledge we have gained, since she was first projected, of the relation between guns and armor, does not call for an increase of her defensive power—at least, so far as concerns her casemate, which has not yet received its plating. Her thickest plating is but four and a half inches, while our Monitors of the *Dictator* and *Kalamazoo* class have fifteen inches on the turret and ten and a half inches on the sides. Of the English iron-clads, the *Bellerophon* has six inches of solid plate, besides one and a half inches plating and strong iron ribs, while the *Hercules* has nine inches solid plating. The plan of the *Dunderberg* was the result of our experience of 11-inch guns with fifteen pounds of powder, such as were used in the first iron-clad fight at Fortress Monroe. Since she was designed, we have advanced to 15-inch guns, with sixty pounds of powder, and are still actively progressing in the same direction. If it is within the skill of Mr. WEBB—and no man is more ingenious in his line—might it not be advisable to increase the armor of the *Dunderberg*, even at the expense of her armament? Guns are fighting hard for the mastery, and the chances are still in their favor for any class of vessels except the Monitors.

Some dependence is doubtless to be placed upon the glancing of shot from the inclined sides of the vessels, but this will hardly justify us in dispensing with the necessity for armor of sufficient thickness to sustain the assaults of the heavy ordnance we must contend with, now that we have set the example of its introduction. We say this in no disparagement of the *Dunderberg*, which promises to be, in any case, a very valuable vessel, though some questions concerning her must be postponed for settlement until she has received her full weight of armor, her machinery, and her guns, and has been tested at sea. The reputation of her builder gives the utmost confidence in his calculations as to her speed and her behavior as a sea-vessel. The fame he has achieved as the builder of vessels for foreign navies will, we trust, be increased by the success of this last of his efforts. It is a mistake, however, to suppose, as some of the reporters for the daily press seem to, that the *Dunderberg* gains in every respect by comparison with the most powerful foreign iron-clads. We have alluded to her inferiority in armor, and in size she falls behind the British iron-clads. The tonnage of the *Warrior*, *Black Prince*, and *Achilles* is upwards of 6,100 tons, with a displacement of 8,850 tons at 25½ feet draft. But as their load draft is 26¼ feet, their displacement when fully equipped for service will reach 9,000 tons, against 7,000 tons of the *Dunderberg*. Their engines and propellers are also larger; cylinders, 104 inches diameter, 48-inch stroke, against 100 inches diameter, 45.-inch stroke in the *Dunderberg*. Their propellers are 24 feet diameter, against against 21 feet in the latter. The midship section of the *Warrior* is 1,219 square feet, at 25½ feet draft. The *Minotaur*, *Northumberland*, and *Agincourt* are 400 feet long, 6,620 tons register measurement, with nearly 10,000 tons displacement.

SECRETARY STANTON'S name is indissolubly connected with the historic record of the murder of President LINCOLN. He has the credit of promptly inducting Mr. JOHNSON into the vacant office at a time when delay was dangerous; of directing the pursuit and capture of BOOTH; of ferreting out the whole conspiracy plot and bringing its participants to trial; of organizing the Court which brought the culprits to justice and to punishment. On the other hand, he is reproached by his enemies with "packing" the Court; with injustice towards FORD, the owner of the Washington Theatre; with outrageous conduct towards the spiritual advisers of Mrs. SURRATT. To cap the climax, a contemporary usually well informed, says:—"It is rumored that Mr. STANTON will order "EDWIN BOOTH under arrest if he attempts to act "again before an American audience."

The charge that the Secretary of War refused the spiritual advisers of Mrs. SURRATT admission to her prison, until the priests promised that they would not proclaim the prisoner's innocence upon the scaffold, we believe to be entirely false. It has been directly contradicted by authority quite as good as that which asserted it. And, leaving the matter as a simple question of veracity, between certain specified individuals, we prefer to give the Secretary the benefit of the doubt. It is possible that a request was made that the scaffold should not be made the medium of conveying the opinion of a person of strong Southern sympathies, with regard to the judgment of the Court. Whether it was so or not, the request was perfectly proper.

The charge that Mr. STANTON has prevented Mr. FORD from reöpening his theatre, is, we trust, correct. If the owner of that building did not know enough, of himself, to close its career as a play-house, it is fortunate that there is a man in Washington, competent and spirited enough to give the instruction. Especially, since the Secretary has given the adequate rent of $1,500 a month, the proprietor ought not to complain.

As to the last story of the series, we do not credit it all. Many persons have encouraged such a course, but we do not believe any person in authority ever contemplated taking it. In the first place, no such right could exist in any official, in time of peace. And again, it is too obviously unjust to condemn a man for his name or his kindred, independent of his sentiments. It it like the conduct of the mob in one of the street scenes of JULIUS CÆSAR—a play which has furnished so many parallels and references on other points, and contains one on this. The people are excited by the oration of MARK ANTHONY.

THIRD CITIZEN. Your name, sir, truly.

CINNA. Truly, my name is Cinna.

FIRST CITIZEN. Tear him to pieces, he is a conspirator.

CINNA. I am Cinna the poet.

SECOND CITIZEN. It is no matter, his name's Cinna; pluck but his *name* out of his heart, and turn him going.

We think Mr. BOOTH will never give occasion to the Secretary of War to take the steps "rumored;" and even if he did, which is incredible, from the character of that gentleman, Mr. STANTON would doubtless never intervene.

THE following officers are on duty with the PRESIDENT:—

Colonel W. A. BROWNING, Private Secretary.

R. D. MUSSEY, Colonel One Hundredth United States colored infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, Military Secretary.

R. MORROW, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

W. RIVES, Captain Sixth infantry, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel United States Volunteers.

A. K. LONG, First Lieutenant Twelfth Tennessee cavalry and Brevet Major United States Volunteers.

IN our Army Gazette for this week will be found a complete official list of the Volunteer organizations ordered to be mustered out of the Service up to July 14th. The record will be found valuable for reference. A hasty examination shows that, of Infantry regiments, 616 had been ordered to be mustered out; of Cavalry, 37, of Heavy Artillery, 8; of Light Artillery, 3; batteries, 94—besides many detached companies, battalions, and squads of all the arms.

THE festivities at Harvard College in commemoration of her patriot sons, the scholar-heroes of the Southern Rebellion, were of superlative excellence. To honor her gallant children, living and dead, when the bloody struggle should be ended, and the sacred cause should be lifted into complete and ineffably glorious triumph, was long ago the happy thought of this Mother of American Universities. As her generous enterprise progressed, other academic institutions caught the infection. Yale, felicitously styled by Dr. THOMPSON, "Harvard's eldest and best-beloved sister," has celebrated this week her dead and her living heroes with ceremonies beautiful and impressive. And so it has happened that the commencement season which the return of midsummer brings to our various seats of learning, has this year been made a jubilee. But the joyful panegyrics of the living have been softened and toned by kinder, pathetic remembrances of the fallen, lying beyond the reach of eulogism in their soldierly beds. These have taken, not from a single seminary, but from a great country, their immortal degrees—patriot, hero, martyr.

The honorary celebration at Cambridge was, in one word, such as the venerable college could be proud to give, and her children proud to receive. It was something to excite admiration that, in the Army, during the four years of war, six of her students had risen to be full or brevet major-generals; fifteen to be full or brevet brigadier-generals; twenty-eight to be colonels; twenty to be lieutenant-colonels; forty-one to be majors; two hundred and ten t be line officers; while a rear-admiral led off the roll of her contributions to the Navy. But her greatest pride is in the fact that of her total of 2,400 living graduates, including the aged and the sick, and all those whom grave duties of state, or the cares of family or profession restrained from the war—more than 500 entered active United States' service, of whom ninety-three died for the country.

The very air of the place, redolent of scholastic pursuits, and the historic memories of 230 years, lent something to the impressiveness of the occasion. The presence of beautiful, graceful, intelligent, and noble-spirited women, of many gallant and accomplished officers, with the last commander of the Army of the Potomac at their head; of so many famous orators, scholars, statesmen, divines, poets, philosophers, the renowned of all professions, and above all, of more than two hundred survivors of the scholar-soldiers of Harvard, added lustre to the ceremonies. Eloquence, poetry, delicious melody, all were there, and such heart-felt greeting of comrade and guest that the observer must have felt that the traditional coldness of the people of that latitude has been misunderstood. They are only cold till they see excuse for being otherwise.

The graduates of Harvard College have not exhausted their gratitude to their soldier-comrades by a day's festivities, but will place some lasting monument of stone to commemorate their exploits. It only remains to decide whether a monumental column shall go up in the College-Yard, to fix the attention of every passer-by upon the names and deeds it records, or whether a certain portion of the Alumni Hall long ago projected shall be set apart for a similar purpose.

It is to applaud these demonstrations of gratitude to the heroes of the war that we have dwelt upon this special example. Another week we hope to put the glorious record of Yale before our readers. God grant that we may never again relapse into that selfishness and indolence of national spirit from which the Rebellion roused us. We shall never pay too sincere or too extravagant tributes to the memory of the hundred thousands of gallant Americans who threw their lives down for the cause of country and humanity. Fate has singled out from our country's treasures just those lives we could least afford to part with. The loss is irreparable—would be irreparable, rather, if it were not that the influence of their heroic sacrifices will inspire generations to come as nothing else could. The careers of these gallant youths will be the classics for distant ages to explore. Let us determine that no part of their history or their example shall fall into oblivion.

THE EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

THE Eighteenth Regiment of Infanry, U. S. Army, was organized at its headquarters near Columbus, Ohio, in the summer of 1861, under the provisions of General Orders No. 16, Adjutant-General's Office, dated May 4th, 1861, and entered the field in the month of November, of the same year, with its First and Second battalions, comprising sixteen companies numbering about 1,500 men, under command of Major FREDERICK TOWNSEND, and Captain HENRY DOUGLASS. Since that time it has served constantly in the field, and always under the command of Major-General GEORGE H. THOMAS, in the various positions of division, corps, and army commander. Its division commanders have been:—

Major-General George H. Thomas, U. S. Army.
Major-General Lovell H. Rousseau, U. S. Volunteers.
Brevet Major-General W. P. Carlin, U. S. Volunteers.
Brigadier-General Richard W. Johnson, U. S. Volunteers.
Brig-General Thomas W. Sherman, U. S Volunteers.
Brigadier-General Speed S. Fry, U. S. Volunteers.

Its brigade commanders have been:—

Major-General James B. Steedman, U S. Volunteers.
Brevet Major-General John H. King, U. S Volunteers.
Brigadier-General Robert L. McCook, U. S. Volunteers
Brigadier General Robert S. Granger, U. S. Volunteers
Colonel Oliver L. Shepherd, U S. Army.

Its permanent detachment and battalion commanders have been Lieutenant-Colonel OLIVER L. SHEPHERD, Major and Brevet Colonel FREDERICK TOWNSEND, and Major JAMES N. CALDWELL, U. S. Army. Its battalions and the detachment have been, the greater portion of the time since entering the field, under the temporary command of various Captains of the regiment. The twenty-four companies comprising the entire regiment have all been organized and sent to the field during the war, although but two separate battalion organizations have been observed in field manœuvring.

The following commissioned officers of the regiment have served as general officers of Volunteers during the war:—

Brigadier-General Henry B Carrington, Colonel.
Brigadier-General Henry W. Wessells, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Major-General William T. H. Brooks, Major.
Major-General Charles R. Woods, Major.
Brigadier-General Alexander Chambers, Captain.
Brigadier-General James W. Forsythe, Captain.

Its operations have been confined to the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, and it has always formed a part of the Fourteenth Army corps, Army of the Cumberland. During the first twelve months of its service in the field, it was brigaded with the Ninth and Thirty-fifth Ohio, Second Minnesota, Eighty-seventh Indiana and Battery I, Fourth U. S. artillery, and formed a part of the Third brigade, First division, Army of the Ohio. In December, 1862, it was detached from this command and immediately assigned with the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth infantry and battery H, Fifth U. S. artillery, as the "Brigade of Regulars," in which brigade it has served since.

The following is a list of the battles and sieges in which the regiment has participated, and the losses it has incurred:—

SIEGE OF CORINTH, May, 1862.—Enlisted men, wounded 2.

PERRYVILLE, KY., October 8, 1862.—Enlisted men killed, 1; wounded, 2.

STONE RIVER, TENN., December 31, 1862.—Commissioned officers killed, Captains Charles E. Dennison, and Charles L. Kneass; First Lieutenants James Simons, Joseph McConnell; Second Lieutenants John F. Hitchcock, George F. White, and William H. Madeira. Wounded—Captains Henry Douglass, David L Wood, A. B. Thompson, Robert B. Hull, and Henry Haymond; First Lieutenants, Wm. H. H Taylor, Morgan L. Ogden; Second Lieutenants, Gilbert S Carpenter, John J. Adair, Samuel C. Williamson, and Rufus C Gates. Enlisted men killed, 91; wounded, 170; missing, 41.

HOOVER'S GAP, TENN., June 26, 1863.—Commissioned officers killed, Captain John A. Thompson; wounded, Second Lieutenant Reuben F. Little. Enlisted men killed, 3; wounded, 14

CHICKAMAUGA, GA., September 19th and 20th, 1863.—Commissioned officers killed, First Lieutenants Charles L. Truman, and Lucius F. Brown; Second Lieutenant, John Lane; wounded, First Lieutenants, James P. W Neill, Thomas T. Brand, Merrill N. Hutchinson, and John J Adair. Enlisted men killed, 60; wounded, 157; missing, 132

MISSION RIDGE, TENN., November 25, 1863. Enlisted men killed, 1; wounded, 29.

BUZZARD'S ROOST, GA, February 27, 1864.—Enlisted men wounded, 3.

RESACA, GA., May 13 and 14, 1864.—Commissioned officers wounded, Captain Robert B. Hull. Enlisted men killed, 5; wounded, 25; missing, 5.

NEW HOPE CHURCH, GA., May 31, 1864.—Commissioned officers wounded, First Lieutenant John J. Adair. Enlisted men killed, 17; wounded, 61; missing, 6.

KENESAW MT., GA, June, 1864.—Enlisted men killed, 1; wounded, 2.

SWANN'S CHURCH, GA., July 4, 1864.—Commissioned officers wounded, First Lieutenant Reuben F. Little. Enlisted men killed, 3; wounded, 10.

PEACH TREE CREEK, July 22, 1864.—Enlisted men missing, 1.

UTOY CREEK, ATLANTA, GA., July 23d to August 7th, 1864.—Commissioned officers wounded, Captain Anson Mills: First Lieutenants Wm. H. Bisbee, Alfred Townsend, James S. Ostrander. Enlisted men killed, 14; wounded, 43; missing, 8.

JONESBORO', GA., September 1, 1864.—Commissioned officers wounded, Captains Lyman M. Kellogg, Thomas S. Burrowes and James Powell: and First Lieutenant Wm. W. Bell. Enlisted men killed, 9; wounded, 29; missing, 13.

The subjoined tabular statement will give the loss of the regiment in figures:—

DATE.	ENGAGEMENTS.	Commis'ed Officers. Killed	Wounded	Missing	Total	Enlisted Men. Killed	Wounded	Missing	Total	Grand Total
May, '62	Siege of Corinth	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2
Oct 8 '62	Perryville	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	3
Dec. 31, '62	Stone River	7	11	..	18	91	170	41	302	320
June 26, '63	Hoover's Gap	1	1	..	2	3	14	..	17	19
Sept. 19&20,'63	Chickamauga	3	4	..	7	60	157	132	349	356
Nov. 25, '63	Mission Ridge	..	..	..	..	1	29	..	30	30
Feb. 27, '64	Buzzard's Roost	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3
May 13, '64	Resaca	..	1	..	1	5	25	5	35	36
May 31, '64	New Hope Church	..	1	..	1	17	61	6	84	85
June — 64	Kenesaw Mountain	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	3
July 4, '64	Swann's Church	..	..	..	1	3	10	1	14	15
July 22,' 64	Peach Tree Creek	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Jy.23to au.7,'64	Utoy Crk to Atl'a	..	4	..	4	14	43	8	65	69
Sept. 1, '64	Jonesboro'	..	4	..	4	4	20	15	51	5
	Total	11	27	..	38	20	547	207	95	9 7

Fully one-third of those reported "missing" have died in Rebel prisons of wounds, starvation and disease.

The total distance marched during the war to January 1st, 1865, is 2,321 miles; travelled by water, 578; total, 2.899.

THE LIGHT-DRAUGHT MONITORS.

FROM the last volume of the Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, we extract the portion in relation to the vexed question of the unfortunate light-draught Monitors:—

In the Senate of the United States, June 29, 1864—

Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War be instructed to inquire what progress has been made in the construction of the iron-clad steam gunboats contracted for in the year 1862, by whom the contract was made on the part of the Government, who planned the models of the same, and who is responsible therefor; have any of them been finished; if so, what was the condition of the vessel after she was launched; are the other vessels contracted for to be built on a plan or model similar to the *Chimo*, lately launched at Boston; and all information which may be had touching said gunboats.

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War submit the following report:—

During the year 1862 the necessity for some light-draught armored vessels, for operations on our Western rivers and the shallow bays and sounds upon the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, became so urgent that the Navy Department determined to provide some for that purpose if possible. Application was made to Mr. JOHN ERICSSON, the inventor of the original *Monitor*, for a plan of a light-draught Monitor, to carry one turret, and to have a draught of from six to six-and-a-half feet. On the 9th of October Mr. ERICSSON submitted to the Department a plan, which, to use his own words, "was not intended as a working plan, yet it defined "with clearness and precision the general principle, and "the mode of building the vessels, engines, boilers, and "propellers."

Mr. ERICSSON not having time to make all the calculations and detailed working plans, that work was confined to Chief Engineer ALBAN C. STIMERS of the United States Navy. Mr. STIMERS had been engaged with Mr. ERICSSON in the construction of the first Monitor, had gone in that vessel, in the capacity of engineer, from New York to Hampton Roads, had there assisted in the contest between the *Monitor* and the Rebel iron-clad, the *Merrimac*, and since that time had been engaged more or less, by order of the Navy Department, in superintending the construction of the other Monitors contracted for by the Department. The detailed plan having been prepared by Mr. STIMERS, the Department advertised for proposals as follows:—

[Advertisement]

LIGHT-DRAUGHT VESSELS FOR THE RIVERS AND BAYS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, February 10, 1863.

The Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and completion, in every respect (except guns, ordnance stores, fuel provisions, and nautical instruments), of armored steamers, of about seven hundred tons, of wood and iron combined, having a single revolving turret.

On personal application at the Navy Department in Washington, or to Rear-Admiral GREGORY, No. 413 Broadway, New York, parties intending to offer can examine the plans and specifications, which will be furnished to the contractors by the Department.

No offer will be considered unless from parties who are prepared to execute work of this kind, having suitable shops and tools, of which, if not known to the Department, they must present evidence with their bid.

The act of Congress approved July 17, 1862, prohibits the transfer of any contract or order, or interest therein.

The bidders will state the price, and the time within which they will agree to complete the vessel or vessels, and the bid must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law, that if awarded to them they will promptly execute the contract.

Propositions will be received until the 24th day of February, and they must be endorsed "Proposals for vessels for river defence," to distinguish them from other business letters.

From the bids thus received a general average price was established, of a little less than $400,000 each, and during the months of March, April, and May, 1863, contracts were made for the building of twenty light-draught Monitors upon the same plan. Mr. STIMERS was placed in charge of their construction, and the contractors were directed to look to him for instructions. He was ordered to consult with Mr. ERICSSON in preparing his plans and drawings for contractors, and, at his own request, was authorized to establish an office and employ assistants in New York city, where he could have facilities for frequent and easy consultation with Mr. ERICSSON.

In May, 1864, the first of these vessels, the *Chimo*, built by Mr. Aquila Adams, was launched at Boston. She was found to be a failure, so far as the original design was concerned, of a light-draught river Monitor. All these vessels having been designed upon the same plan, further work was at once suspended upon them. A commission was appointed on the 11th of June, 1864, to examine them, and to recommend what should be done with them to remedy their defects. The commission reported on the 9th of July, 1864, recommending that five of the vessels should be changed into torpedo boats, by removing the turrets, &c., in order to lighten their draught, and that the other fifteen should be changed by building up their sides twenty-two inches, increasing their draught, but rendering them more serviceable as Monitors. That recommendation was adopted by the Department, and the proposed changes have been carried out.

These vessels were found to be defective in draught and in speed. Instead of being some fifteen inches out of the water when fully completed and equipped, as was the original design, it was found that they would barely float, their decks being awash with the water. Their speed, instead of being from seven to nine knots an hour, was found upon trial to be only from three and a half to four knots an hour. The increased draught was caused, first, by a miscalculation of the weights of the materials and the amount of displacement; and, secondly, in consequence of the additions and alterations made in the plans after the contracts were entered into. Many of these alterations were considered necessary, from the experience gained by the Navy in the attack made by the Monitors and other vessels upon the Rebel forts in the harbor of Charleston, and were adopted to obviate defects which that engagement showed to exist in the Monitors The addition of a water-tank around the vessel was made upon the suggestion of Admiral SMITH, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, for the purpose of enabling these light-draught vessels, when navigating unknown waters, to sink themselves, so that when they should run aground they could be floated off by pumping the water out of the tanks.

The errors in the calculations of weights and amount o displacement would appear, from the testimony, to be in a great part attributable to Mr. STIMERS and those in his employ. He had almost the entire control of the matter; to him was intrusted the making the calculations, drawing the plans, and superintending the work of construction. He had the calculations made by a young man in his office, who, Mr. STIMERS says, was a man of ability, but too young and inexperienced to make all the calculations upon which were to be built twenty vessels, at a cost of several millions of dollars. Mr. STIMERS says that, although he had great confidence in the ability of this young man, yet he deemed it necessary that his work should be reviewed by others of more experience; for that purpose he says that he submitted the calculations to Mr. LENTHALL, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, stating that they were the work of a young man, and it was important that they should be verified, and requested that it should be done, which was refused. This statement of Mr. STIMERS is flatly denied by Mr. LENTHALL.

Mr. STIMERS also states, that according to orders, he consulted with Mr. ERICSSON in regard to the plans and alterations and additions to the original plan, and also consulted, or endeavored to do so, with the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Mr. ISHERWOOD, and the Chief of the Bureaus of Construction and Repairs, Mr. LENTHALL. Mr. ERICSSON, while admitting that he was shown many of the plans and drawings prepared under the directions of Mr. STIMERS, denies that he was consulted at all, even in regard to those matters which were shown to him. And Mr. LENTHALL and Mr. ISHERWOOD deny that they were ever consulted by Mr. STIMERS in regard to these light-draught Monitors.

The defect in the speed was caused mainly by the increased draught of those vessels; the principal difficulty being caused by the immersion of the overhang protecting the rudder, which prevented the screw from properly operating, in consequence of its being partially enclosed in a box under the water. Some of the witnesses attribute some of the lack of speed to the engines not being such as should have been put in those vessels.

The fact having been fully established that those vessels, as originally planned and constructed, failed to accomplish the purpose for which they were designed, your committee have not deemed it necessary to take testimony in regard to all the details, nor in their report to refer to all the details which appear in the testimony.

It is due to Engineer STIMERS to state that his duties as general inspector and superintendent of the construction of Monitors and Iron-clads were very arduous. He says:—

"I had to visit Boston, Philadelphia, Chester, Penna., and Wilmington, Del., besides a great many places about New York. There were new vessels also being built in Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, although I did not visit there until some time after that; but there was a great deal of correspondence growing up, making out all these new contracts, teaching civilian inspectors what their duties were, and learning what were the views of the Navy Department and Captain ERICSSON. I was consequently occupied pretty closely."

He does not appear to have been influenced by any desire other than to make as serviceable vessels as possible. A misunderstanding arose between him and Mr. ERICSSON, which led Mr. ERICSSON to deny any responsibility in the matter, and for some reason there was an unfriendly feeling towards Mr. STIMERS upon the part of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering and the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs. Mr. STIMERS states that he always regarded those officers as inimical to the construction iron-clad vessels. He says:—

"I always felt that it was a regular fight—that we had to conquer them before we could get them to do anything. On the one side it was a fight with the Bureaus, and on the other side it was a fight with the contractors to make them do anything right. It was a very unpleasant position which I held."

On the other hand, those officers deny that they either had or have now any unfriendly feelings towards Monitor or iron-clad vessels, but express a very poor opinion of Mr. STIMERS.

When it was found that these vessels were failures as originally designed and constructed, Mr. STIMERS was removed from the position he had held in relation to them, and they were placed in charge of other officers, and altered as recommended by the commission appointed to examine them. The five changed into torpedo-boats were altered at a cost of from $50,000 to $60 000 each; the other fifteen were altered at a cost of from $80,000 to $100 000 each. With these alterations they would appear to be a very serviceable class of vessels, though not so serviceable as they should be, considering the expenditure of time and money upon their construction, except those fitted up as torpedo boats, which are of but little utility.

Your committee cannot refrain from the expression of the opinion that it was unwise to order the construction of so many vessels upon precisely the same plan, without first testing the questions involved, by the construction of one or two, or at least carrying them so far forward towards completion as to enable the Department to understand and remedy the defects which have been shown to exist in those light-draught Monitors.

Respectfully submitttted.
B. F. WADE, Chairman.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

IT is stated that the British Admiralty, warned by the complaints which have been received from the captains of naval ships, respecting the breech-loading ordnance somewhat hastily supplied them, have resolved not to adopt any further description of rifling in the navy before a full trial has been made at sea, under the conditions in which rifled guns would have to be used in actual warfare.

THE Austrian Minister of War has announced in the Upper Chrmber that, on financial and political grounds, the EMPEROR has ordered the reduction of the army in Italy and Dalmatia, to a complete peace footing. The EMPEROR has also recommended the utmost economy in all branches of the Administration. The Government of Schleswig-Holstein has forbidden partisan manifestations of every description on the birthday of Prince AUGUSTENBERG.

MR. ALEXANDER S. HERSCHEL described in the course of one of his lectures, delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, upon meteorology and storm warnings, a new marine fog signal. This is proposed by its originator, Mr. H. T. HUMPHREYS, to be placed on dangerous shoals and rocks out at sea, or upon headlands in great channels of communication subject to fogs. It consists of a large wrought-iron tank and a tall tower, furnished with such contrivances within that the action of tide will cause it ever and anon to utter a loud shriek, such as is produced by a steam whistle. These recurring screams, or warnings, made by the waves themselves, would acquaint mariners of their proximity to danger, both in fogs and in the dark. Mr. HERSCHEL remarked that it was impossible to over-estimate the importance of such a contrivance to the maritime interests of the world.

THE Paris correspondent of the London *Army and Navy Gazette* speaks of the approaching meeting of the fleets of France and England as really the great event of the day. There is no doubt, he says, of its being a decided success. The deepest interest is manifested in all quarters, especially the highest, and it is confidently hoped and expected that the Prince of Wales will be the guest of the EMPEROR, on board the *Magenta*. The *Solferino* will not be repaired in time to join in the proposed grand Naval Review, but it is expected that the *Gloire*, *Normandie*, *Couronne*, *Provence*, and *Invincible*, will all take part in it. Admiral DE LA RONCIERE LE NOURY is said to be already in England, charged with the mission of inventing the armor-plated fleet of England to come and fraternize with the French navy. After that formality is fulfilled, the whole programme and details of this great naval demonstration will be arranged by the Admiral in concert with the English authorities.

LAUNCH OF THE DUNDERBERG.

THE new iron-clad *Dunderberg* was very successfully launched on Saturday last, the 22d inst., from the yard at the foot of Sixth street, East River, New York. The morning was rainy and unpleasant, but, notwithstanding, every spot within sight of the ship was crowded by spectators, and the decks of the vessel itself were occupied with a portion of the two thousand guests, ladies and gentlemen, who had been specially invited to be present at the launch. Within five minutes of the hour set for the launch, nine o'clock, the immense ship started on her ways, and glided gracefully into the water, with a motion so slight as not to disturb the equilibrium of a single individual on board, or to excite the nervous fears of the most timid of the ladies. It was by the shouting of the crowd around the vessel that it was first discovered by those on board that she was under way. She started off on her keel, and had passed nearly across the river to the Williamsburgh shore before she was brought to by the tugs, five of which were speedily made fast to carry her into the dock where she is to be finished. The heaviest part of her armor is yet to be put on, her machinery to be put in, and much other work to be done which will delay her completion for some months yet. The general dimensions of the *Dunderberg* are as follows:

Extreme length	380 feet 4 inches
Extreme beam	72 feet 10 inches
Depth of main hold	22 feet 7 inches
Height of casemate	7 feet 9 inches
Length of ram	50 feet
Draught when ready for sea	21 feet
Displacement	7,400 tons
Tonnage	5 000 tons
Weight of iron armor	1,000 tons
DIMENSIONS OF ENGINES, BOILERS, ETC.	
Cylinders (two) each	100 inches
Stroke of pistons	45 inches
Boilers	Six main and two donkeys
Depth of boilers	13 feet
Height of boilers	17 feet 6 inches
Front of boilers	21 feet 5 inches
Weight of boilers	450 tons
Boiler surface	30 000 feet
Grate surface	1,200 feet
Condenser surface	12,000 square feet
Diameter of propeller	21 feet
Pitch of propeller	27 to 30 feet
Weight of propeller	34,580 pounds
Capacity of coal-bunkers	1,000 tons
Actual horse-power	5,000 horse
Nominal horse-power	1,500 horse

The lines of the *Dunderberg* do not seem to us so fine as those of the English *Warrior*, but it is believed that she will be more easy in a sea-way than the large European iron-clads, and will surpass them in speed, though inferior to the larger ones in size and strength of armor. The heaviest armor is that over the casemate, which is four and a half inches in thickness. It is placed vertically on the sloping sides, and is screw-bolted with one and a half inch bolts, which enter the wood-work to the depth of eighteen inches, none of these fastenings passing through the sides; so there will be no nuts or bolts flying about the deck in action. The armor is in slabs of the best hammered iron, twenty-eight inches in width, and over eight feet in height. The top of the casemate will have a light bomb-proof armor. The main deck outside of the casemate will be covered with thick armor, and will be secured to the deck by three-quarter inch bolts with counter-sunk heads. The armor will extend out over the shelf which serves as a protection to the screw and the two rudders. The plates for the side armor are three and a half inches thick, and from twelve to fifteen feet in length by three in width. The casemate is pierced for twenty-one guns, though it is expected that the vessel will mount only twelve to fourteen eleven-inch Dahlgren, and four fifteen-inch Rodman smooth-bores, eighteen in all. In order to shed shot the casemate inclines in at an angle of about fifty-five degrees, as it rises from the hull, which rises up to the gunwale from the water line at an angle of thirty-five degrees.

The engines are expected to give the screw sixty revolutions per minute, working at an ordinary and regular rate of speed, although it is believed in case of need they can be worked up as high as seventy-five or eighty turns. The former rate can be attained with twenty-five pounds pressure of steam, but by the addition of the donkey-boilers and full firing, steam can be raised to forty pounds. The contract calls for a speed of fifteen knots; but it can hardly be expected that under ordinary circumstances any such time will be made. The mathematical calculations of the engineer may give fifteen knots, but every sailor knows that two-thirds of that number would be remarkable speed.

As in all Mr. WEBB'S vessels, the work in every part of the *Dunderberg* is faithfully and admirably done. Materials have been carefully selected and skilfully put together. The vessel has an enormous keel and four keelsons, on which rest the bead plates of the engines, and furnish the foundation for the upright stanchions or supports which aid in holding up the enormous weight of the casemate and its contents. A survey of the lower hold, as the vessel is at the present time, reveals a mass of timber wonderful to behold. Bulkheads of iron are placed transversely at each end of the space occupied by the boilers and machinery; these extend from the floors up to the spar-deck, and form water-tight compartments of sufficient capacity to float the ship in case of an emergency. The engine and boiler rooms will be thoroughly ventilated, not only by blowers, but by ventilators twenty inches in diameter, extending upward to the fresh air. The engine department is provided with several powerful pumps, intended for the purpose of clearing the ship of water in event of a leak, as well as protection against fire. In addition to these are two sets of large hand-pumps, which can be used for like purposes. Besides all these there are two powerful 8-inch steam pumps, which are worked independently of the engine and its numerous pumps. The vessel is supplied with one of NORMANDY'S Fresh-Water Condensers, which is capable of providing over two thousand gallons of drinking water per day.

The ram of the *Dunderberg* is a portion of the ship itself, and is not bolted on or secured as is usual in most vessels intended for ramming purposes. It is the bow of the vessel fashioned into a huge beak. To form this ram the vessel is a solid mass of timber from her stem, extending back fifty feet, rendering it impossible for any shock to break it off and thus endanger the vessel. This ram is armored with a wrought-iron jacket, or front-piece, to protect it not only from shot but from abrasion in contact.

The captain's cabin is located on the main deck and in the casemate aft. It will be fitted up in the finest style. The wardroom is located on berth deck aft, and forward of it will be the steerage, with accommodations for the junior engineers, midshipmen, and mates. These apartments will be ventilated by mechanical and artificial arrangements. The *Dunderberg* will be provided with four heavy anchors, two "bowers," and two sheet anchors with several hundred fathoms of chain. Besides this heavy tackling she will have a number of stream anchors and kedges. Two heavy capstans will be placed on deck, one forward and one aft, while forward is located one enormous windlass of great power and a new patent. Very large and improved magazines and shell-rooms are placed, one forward and the other aft, conveniently situated in view of the distance the heavy weights of powder and shell must be hoisted to reach the gun-deck. The *Dunderberg* will be rigged as a hermaphrodite brig. She will spread several thousand yards of canvas, which will steady her in a heavy sea-way, or aid her in making a passage across the ocean, or cruising at sea or along our shores. She will be provided with boats of sufficient capacity to accommodate her crew of six hundred souls.

The *Dunderberg* continues to be visited by crowds of people, and to those interested in naval architecture she is one of the most interesting studies New York or any other city can afford.

MAJOR-General Hancock on the 18th assumed command of the Middle Military Department, embracing the States of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and the State of Maryland, excepting the counties of Anne Arundel, Prince George, Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary's. Lieutenant-Colonel Adam E. King, A. A. G., United States Volunteers, is announced as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department. The other staff officers are: Captain E. W. Clark, U. S. Volunteers, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major George H. Hooker, U. S. Volunteers, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Brigadier-General W. G. Mitchell, U. S. Volunteers, Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Brigadier-General V. P. Van Antwerp, U. S. Volunteers, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Lieutenant C. B. Alrich, First U. S. Veteran Volunteers, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Colonel G. W. Bradley, U. S. Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster; Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph E. Crane, U. S. Volunteers, Chief Commissary; Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. French, Second U. S. Artillery, Chief of Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel John Woolley, Fifth Indiana cavalry, Provost-Marshal; Major W. L. Marshall, U. S. Volunteers, Judge-Advocate; Brevet Colonel J. Simpson, Surgeon, U. S. Army, Medical Director; Major H. W. Wharton, U. S. Army, Commissary of Musters; Brevet Major Charles N. Turnbull, U. S. Army, Chief Engineer; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel I. B. Parker, U. S. Volunteers, Aide-de-Camp; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Wilson, U. S. Volunteers, Aide-de-Camp.

ARMY GAZETTE

BREVETS IN THE PAY DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of War has brevetted the following named officers of the Pay Department for faithful and meritorious services during the war, viz:—

REGULAR ARMY.

To be Colonels by Brevet.—Lieutenant-Colonels Hiram Leonard, Deputy Paymaster-General, San Francisco, California.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. W. Brown, Deputy Paymaster-General, St. Louis, Mo.

To be Lieutenant Colonels by Brevet—Major F. E. Hunt, Chief Paymaster, District of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Major Thomas M. Winston, Chief Paymaster, District of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

Major Robert A. Kinzie, Chief Paymaster, District of New Mexico, San Fe, N. M.

Major Daniel McClure, Chief Paymaster, District of Indiana and Illinois, Indianapolis, Ind.

Major David Taggart, Chief Paymaster, District of Eastern Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Major Cary H. Fry, San Francisco, Cal.

Major Samuel Woods, San Francisco, Cal.

Major F. L. Febriger, St. Louis, Mo

Major A. D. Stewart, New York city.

Major N. C Pratt New York city.

Major Chas. T. Larned Detroit, Mich.

Major E. Wright, San Francisco, Cal.

Major J. A. Whitall, San Francisco, Cal.

Major J. B. M. Potter, Washington, D C.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

Additional Paymasters, to be Lieutenant-Colonels by Brevet.

Major Dwight Bannister, Chief Paymaster, District of Ohio and Kentucky, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Major Frank M Etting, Chief Paymaster, District of Pennsylvania, Baltimore, Md.

Major A. V Elliott, Chief Paymaster, District of the South, Hilton Head, S. C.

Major Robert P. Dodge, Chief Paymaster, Division of Referred Claims, Washington, D C.

Major Amos Binney, Chief Paymaster, District of Virginia and North Carolina, Norfolk, Va

Major William Allen, Chief Paymaster, District of the Cumberland, Louisville, Ky.

Major J. A. Phinney, Chief Paymaster, District of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.

Major D. H. McPhail, Chief Paymaster, District of West Virginia, Wheeling, West Va.

Major H. B Reese, Paymaster in charge of Station, Chicago, Ill.

Major Russell Errett, Paymaster in charge of Station, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Major William M. Wiley, Paymaster in charge of Station, Harrisburgh, Penn.

Major R. G Usher, Paymaster in charge of Station, Boston, Mass.

Major Thaddeus H. Stanton, Paymaster in charge of Station, Richmond, Va.

Major H. P Walcott, Paymaster in charge of Station, Columbus, Ohio.

Major Thomas J. Wilson, Paymaster in charge of Station, Annapolis, Md.

Major F. B. Warner, Paymaster in charge of Station, Wilmington, Del.

Major E H Brooke,	Washington, D. C.
Major Wm. B Rochester,	do.
Major H A. Hutchins,	do.
Major David Taylor,	do.
Major D. L Eaton,	do.
Major W. A. Rucker,	do.
Major W. P. Gould,	do.
Major C. D Robinson,	do.
Major J. W. Nichols,	do.
Major S M. Reynolds,	do.
Major Thomas B Oakley,	do.
Major N. Vedder,	do.
Major N. C. Sawyer,	do.
Major J. A. Lawyer,	do.
Major Wm. H Jamieson,	do.
Major James B Sheridan,	New York city.
Major E. D. Judd,	do.
Major M. F. Webb,	do.
Major Wm. Smith,	Saint Paul, Minn.
Major J. H. Kinzie,	Chicago, Ill.
Major C. P. M. Johnson,	St Louis, Mo.
Major Wm. Tillman,	Louisville, Ky.
Major V. C. Hanna,	Indianapolis, Ind.
Major A. W. Hendricks,	St. Louis, Mo.

LIST OF VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO BE MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE UP TO JULY 8, 1865.

CALIFORNIA.

Infantry.—5th Volunteers.

COLORADO.

Mounted Militia.—1st.

Cavalry.—3d (100 days' men).

CONNECTICUT.

Infantry.—1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th.

Artillery.—1st and 3d Batteries.

Men remaining in service of 14th transferred to 2d Heavy Artillery.

DELAWARE

Infantry.—2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th.

Artillery.—1st Battery.

Cavalry.—1st, 2d (2d 30 days' emergency men).

Men remaining in service of 2d Infantry transferred to 1st Infantry.

Men remaining in service of 3d Infantry transferred to 1st Infantry.

Men remaining in service of 4th Infantry transferred to 1st Infantry.

Men remaining in service of 8th Infantry transferred to 1st Infantry.

FLORIDA.

1st Rangers—Supposed to be mustered out; not heard from since December, 1863

ILLINOIS.

Infantry.—13th, 22d 23d, 24th, 26th. 27th. 35th, 47th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 73d, 74th. 75th, 79th, 80th, 82d, 84 h 87th. 88th. 89th 92d, 96th, 100th, 103d, 107th, 112th, 115th, 121st, 127th, 132d, 133d, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th. 138th, 139th, 140th. 141st, 142d. 143d, 145th, 146th.

Artillery.—"D" 2d, "M" 2d, "L" 1st, "A" 3d.

Cavalry.—16th.

Men remaining in service of 13th Infantry transferred to 56th Infantry.

Men remaining in service of 22d Volunteer Infantry transferred to 42d Infantry.

Men remaining in service of 24h Infantry transferred to Battery "C," 1st Artillery.

Men remaining in service of 25th detained in Department of the Cumberland.

Men remaining in service of 27th Infantry transferred to 79th Infantry.

Men remaining in service of 35th Infantry transferred to 59th Infantry.

Men remaining in service of 73d Infantry transferred to 44th Infantry.

Men remaining in service of 74th Infantry transferred to 36th Infantry.

Men remaining in service of 75th Infantry transferred to 21st Infantry.

Men remaining in service of 79th Infantry transferred to 43d Infantry.

Men remaining in service of 80th Infantry transferred to 31st Infantry.

Men remaining in service of 84th Infantry transferred to 21st Infantry.

Men remaining in service of 87th Infantry (79 men remaining).

Men remaining in service of 88th Infantry transferred to 36th Infantry.

Men remaining in service of 89th Infantry transferred to 59th Infantry.

Men remaining in service of 96th Infantry transferred to 21st Infantry.

Men remaining in service of 100th Infantry transferred to 51st Infantry.
Men remaining to service of 115th Infantry transferred to 21st Infantry.
Men remaining in service of 15th Cavalry transferred to 10th Cavalry.

INDIANA.

Infantry.—6th, 7th, 10th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 43d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 60th, 64th, 70th, 76th, 78th, 79th, 81st, 83d, 85th, 87th, 91st, 92d, 94th, 95th, 96th, 98th, 99th, 101st, 102d, 103d, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 132d, 133d, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th.
Artillery.—5th, 8th, 9th, 15th, 16th, 22d and 23d Batteries.
Cavalry.—3d.
Men remaining in service of 6th Infantry transferred to 68th Infantry.
Men remaining in service of 7th Infantry transferred to 20th Infantry.
Men remaining in service of 10th Infantry transferred to 58th Infantry.
Men remaining in service of 15th Infantry transferred to 17th Infantry.
Men remaining in service of 19th Infantry transferred to 20th Infantry.
Men remaining in service of 60th Infantry transferred to 26th Infantry.
Men remaining in service of 70th Infantry transferred to 33d Infantry.
Men remaining in service of 79th Infantry transferred to 51st Infantry.
Men remaining in service of 81st Infantry transferred to 31st Infantry.
Men remaining in service of 85th Infantry transferred to 33d Infantry.
Men remaining in service of 5th Battery transferred to 7th Battery.
Men remaining in service of 8th Battery transferred to 7th Battery.
Men remaining in service of 3d Cavalry (two companies in service).

IOWA.

Infantry.—1st, 14th, 34th, 37th, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th.
Artillery.—2d Battery, 4th Battery.

KENTUCKY.

Infantry.—1st, 2d, 3d, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 27th, 32d, 37th, 40th, 41st, 45th, 47th, 52d, 53d.
Artillery.—2d Battery, 3d Battery, 2d Artillery, Simmond's Battery.
Cavalry.—8th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th.
Men remaining in service of 3d Volunteers transferred to 1st Battery.
Men remaining in service of 15th Volunteers transferred to 2d Cavalry.
Men remaining in service of 20th Volunteers transferred to 6th Cavalry.
2d Artillery supposed to be out; not heard from since June, 1864.

KANSAS.

Infantry.—17th, 3d Militia.
Artillery.—3d Battery.
Cavalry.—1st, 13th.

LOUISIANA.

Infantry.—1st Volunteers.

MAINE.

Infantry.—1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th.
Company A, Coast Guard, and three Companies Coast Guard (names not known); three Companies State Guard, seven Companies Volunteers.
Artillery.—2d Battery, 3d Battery, 4th Battery, 6th Battery, 7th Battery.
Men remaining in service of 3d Volunteers transferred to 17th.
Men remaining in service of 16th Regiment transferred to 17th.
Men remaining in service of 4th Volunteers transferred to 19th.
Men remaining in service of 16th Volunteers transferred to 20th.
Men remaining in service of 17th Volunteers transferred to 1st Heavy Artillery.
Men remaining in service of 19th Volunteers transferred to 1st Heavy Artillery.

MICHIGAN.

Infantry.—17th, 20th, 24th, 25th, 26th, 30th.
Artillery.—13th Battery, 14th Battery, Companies F and G, 1st Regiment.
Men remaining in service of 26th Regiment transferred to 7th.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Infantry.—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 23d, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 59th, 61st, 52d, 53d, 60th.
Artillery.—1st Battery, 3d Battery, 5th Battery, 8th Battery, 9th Battery, 10th Battery, 11th Battery, 14th Battery, 16th Battery, 4th Artillery, 29th Company Heavy Artillery, 30th Company Heavy Artillery.
Cavalry.—1st.
Men remaining in service of the 37th Volunteers transferred to 20th.

MARYLAND.

Infantry.—4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 1st Potomac Home Brigade, 2d Potomac Home Brigade, 3d Potomac Home Brigade.
Artillery.—Battery A, Light; Battery B, Light; Batteries B and D, 1st Regiment.
Cavalry.—2d or 1st Potomac Home Brigade Cavalry, Smith's Company Cavalry.
Men remaining in service of 4th, 7th, and 8th Volunteers transferred to 1st.
Men remaining in service of 11th Volunteers transferred to 2d.
Men remaining in service of 12th Volunteers transferred to 1st Eastern Shore.
1st Potomac Home Brigade designation changed to 13th Infantry.

MISSOURI.

Infantry.—1st, 4th, 5th, 16th, 20th, 22d, 34th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 40th, 43d, 46th, 47th, 48th, 1st Missouri State Militia Infantry.
Artillery.—2d Battery, Batteries A, E, F, I, and L, 1st Regiment.
Cavalry.—1st Missouri State Militia, 2d Missouri State Militia, 3d Missouri State Militia, 4th Missouri State Militia, 5th Missouri State Militia, 6th Missouri State Militia, 7th Missouri State Militia, 8th Missouri State Militia, 9th Missouri State Militia, Stewart's Cavalry.
2d Battery not heard from since November, 1863; supposed to be out.
Men remaining in service of 40th Volunteers transferred to 51st.
Men remaining in service of 43d Volunteers transferred to 50th.
Men remaining in service of 48th Volunteers transferred to 50th.

MINNESOTA.

Cavalry.—1st Mounted Rangers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Infantry.—5th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, Stafford Guard, two Companies National Guard.
Artillery.—Company M, 1st Heavy Artillery, Lafayette Artillery, Company B

NEW YORK.

Infantry.—1st, 2d, 4th, 6th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 43d, 49th, 50th, 52d, 53d, 55th, 60th, 77th, 83d, 85th, 86th, 93d, 102d, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 111th, 112th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d, 123d, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 133d, 134th, 136th, 137th, 140th, 141st, 142d, 143d, 146th, 147th, 149th, 150th, 152d, 154th, 167th, 168th, 177th, 179th, 185th, 186th, 189th, 6th Sharpshooters, 7th Sharpshooters.
N. G. Infantry.—15th, 28th, 37th, 54th, 56th, 58th, 69th, 84th, 77th, 93d, 98th, 99th, 102d, and 1st Engineers.
Artillery.—Independent Batteries 1st, 3d, 6th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 23d, 25th, 27th, 32d, and 34th; 1st Regiment, Light; Companies A, C, D, G, and I, 3d Regiment, Light; 8th Regiment, Heavy; 1st Battery N. G. Artillery
Cavalry.—1st, 2d, 8th, 19th, and 25th; Oneida Company.
Men remaining in service of 108th Volunteers transferred to the 59th Volunteers.
Men remaining in service of 111th Volunteers transferred to the 4th Artillery.
Men remaining in service of 114th Volunteers transferred to the 90th Volunteers.
Men remaining in service of 116th Volunteers transferred to the 90th Volunteers.
Men remaining in service of 120th Volunteers transferred to the 73d Volunteers.
Men remaining in service of 125th Volunteers transferred to the 4th Artillery.
Men remaining in service of 128th Volunteers transferred to the 4th Artillery.
Men remaining in service of 135th Volunteers transferred to the 40th Volunteers.
Men remaining in service of 140th Volunteers transferred to the 5th Volunteers.
Men remaining in service of 147th Volunteers transferred to the 91st Volunteers.
Men remaining in service of 185th Volunteers transferred to the 5th Volunteers.
Men remaining in service of 189th Volunteers transferred to the 5th Volunteers.
Men remaining in service of 8th Heavy transferred to the 4th New York Artillery and 10th Volunteers.

NEW JERSEY.

Infantry.—1st, 3d, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 33d, 35th, 39th.
Artillery.—Batteries A and B, 1st Regiment; 3d Battery.
Men remaining in service of 11th Volunteers transferred to the 12th Volunteers.
Men remaining in service of 14th Volunteers tranferred to the 2d Volunteers.
Men remaining in service of 15th Volunteers transferred to the 2d Volunteers.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Infantry.—1st Regiment.

OHIO.

Infantry.—1st, 2d, 3d, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 16th, 28th, 35th, 45th, 79th, 86th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 93d, 97th, 101st, 103d, 104th, 105th, 110th, 111th, 116th, 118th, 122d, 123d, 126th, 129th, from 130th to 172d, inclusive (100 days' men), 177th, 178th.
Artillery.—1st, 19th, and 24th Batteries; 8th N. G. Battery; 21 N. G. Battery; 20th N. G. Battery; Companies C, H, and L, 1st Regiment, Heavy.
Cavalry.—Company G 7th Regiment.
Men remaining in service of 1st Volunteerss transferred to the 18th Volunteers.
Men remaining in service of 2d Volunteers transferred to the 18th Volunteers.
Detachment of the 6th Volunteers, at headquarters 4th Army Corps.
Men remaining in service of 8th Volunteers transferred to the 4th Volunteers.
Men remaining in service of 28th Volunteers transferred to the 23d Volunteers.
Men remaining in service of 35th Volunteers transferred to the 18th Volunteers.
Men remaining in service of 45th Volunteers transferred to the 51st Volunteers.
Men remaining in service of 79th Volunteers transferred to the 73d Volunteers.
Men remaining in service of 90th Volunteers transferred to the 51st Volunteers.
Men remaining in service of 93d Volunteers transferred to the 41st Volunteers.
Men remaining in service of 97th Volunteers transferred to the 28th Volunteers.
Men remaining in service of 101st Volunteers transferred to the 51st Volunteers.

OREGON.

Cavalry.—Detachment.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Infantry.—26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 46th, 61st, 62d, 69th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 79th, 83d, 87th, 93d, 98th, 99th, 101st, 102d, 103d, 111th, 114th, 118th, 119th, 121st, 122d to 137th, inclusive (9 months' men), 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142d, 145th, 147th, 148th, 150th, 154th, 155th, 165th to 182d, inclusive, 190th, 191st, 193d, 194th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 200th, 201st, 203d; 1st, 2d, and 3d Battalions (6 months' men); Independent Battalion, Captain J. H. Murray's; Captain Hebbles's, Captain Sonno's, Captain Stroud's, Captain Lambert's, and Captain Warren's Mounted Companies.
Artillery.—Independent Batteries D, E, F, G, H, and I; Knapp's Artillery Battalion, Batteries B, C, D, G, and I, 1st Regiment; 6th Regiment Heavy.
Men remaining in service of 72d Volunteers transferred to 183d Volunteers.
Men remaining in seavice of 118th Volunteers transferred to 91st Volunteers.
Men remaining in service of 119th Volunteers transferred to 82d Volunteers.
Men remaining in service of 139th Volunteers transferred to 33d Volunteers.
Men remaining in service of 140th Volunteers transferred to 53d Volunteers.
Men remaining in service of 141st Volunteers transferred to 57th Volunteers.
Men remaining in service of 145th Volunteers transferred to 53d Volunteers.
Men remaining in service of 148th Volunteers transferred to 53d Volunteers.
Veterans of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, except the 3d and 4th Regiments, consolidated into two Regiments, called the 190th and 191st.

RHODE ISLAND.

Artillery.—Batteries B, E, G, and H, 1st Regiment; I, 3d Regiment, Heavy.

TENNESSEE.

Infantry.—8th Volunteers.
Artillery.—1st East Tennessee Battery, supposed to be out of service; not heard from since December, 1863.
Cavalry.—1st Regiment.

TEXAS.

Infantry.—1st Company Scouts, not heard from since August, 1864; supposed to be out.

VIRGINIA.

Infantry.—Mean's Rangers.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Infantry.—6th, 7th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 17th, Independent Virginia Exempts.
Artillery.—A, C, D, G, and H, 1st Regiment.
Cavalry.—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Regiments.

VERMONT.

Infantry.—5th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th.
Artillery.—3d Battery.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Infantry.—1st Regiment.
Cavalry.—1st, not heard from since August, 1863; supposed to be out.

WISCONSIN.

Infantry.—1st, 5th, 22d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 31st, 39th, 41st, and 42d Regiments.
Artillery.—2d Battery, 5th Battery, 10th Battery, and 12th Battery.
Men remaining in service of 22d Volunteers transferred to 3d Volunteers.
Men remaining in service of 26th Volunteers transferred to 3d Volunteers.

INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATIONS.

Infantry.—1st and 21 U. S. S. S.; 1st, 2d, and 3d Creek Indians, 4th and 5th Indian Chootaws (Commissioned Officers and Enlisted Men transferred to Organized Regiments); Trumbull Guards; Pontoon Battalion; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th United States Volunteers; Alton Battalion; Mississippi Marine Regiment.
Cavalry.—Indian Scouts; Partizan Rangers; Independent Scouts; Department of the Gulf; Governor's Guard (see 88th Ohio).

LIST OF VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE FROM JULY 8 TO JULY 14, 1865.

CONNECTICUT.

Cavalry.—1st Regiment.

ILLINOIS.

Infantry.—7th, 10th, 16th, 34th, 52d, 57th, 64th, 66th, 107th, 112th, 144th.
Men remaining in service of the 107th and 112th transferred to the 65th.

INDIANA.

Infantry.—38th, 42d, 63d, 65th, 80th.
Men remaining in service of the 63d transferred to the 128th.
Men remaining in service of the 65th transferred to the 120th.
Men remaining in service of the 80th transferred to the 129th.

KANSAS.

Infantry.—13th Regiment.
Men remaining in service transferred to the 1st Volunteers.

MAINE.

Infantry.—31st, and all the Companies of the Coast Guard.

MICHIGAN.

Infantry.—5th, 7th, 16th, 23d, 28th.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Infantry.—38th, 56th, and 58th Regiments, and Unattached Companies, 2d, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 25th, 27th.
Cavalry.—2d Regiment.
Men remaining in service of the 38th Volunteers transferre the 26th.

MISSISSIPPI.

Infantry.—1st Rifles.

MARYLAND.

Infantry.—2d Regiment.
Artillery.—Baltimore Battery.

MISSOURI.

Infantry.—18th, 32d.

MINNESOTA.

Infantry.—2d, 8th.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Infantry.—6th.

NEW YORK.

Infantry.—79th, 127th, 132d, 144th, 157th, 184th.
Artillery.—Companies "B" and "F," 3d Regiment, 30th Battery.
Men remaining in service of the 127th and 157th transferred to the 54th Volunteers.
Men remaining in service of the 132d transferred to the 99th Volunteers.

NEW JERSEY.

Infantry.—38th.
Cavalry.—1st and 3d.

OHIO.

Infantry.—14th, 27th, 29th, 33d, 38th, 39th, 43d, 50th, 55th, 63d, 66th, 68th, 74th, 100th, 104th, 111th, 118th, 118th, 174th, 177th, 178th, 180th.
Artillery.—19th Battery.
Men remaining in service of the 50th, 100th, 104th, 111th, and 118th, transferred to the 183d.
Men remaining in service of the 174th, 177th, 178th, and 180th, transferred to the 181st.
Men remaining in service of the 19th Battery transferred to D, 1st Regiment Light Artillery.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Infantry.—45th, 48th, 91st.
Artillery.—1st Regiment Light (except Companies A and E) Batteries C and H, Independent Artillery.

RHODE ISLAND.

Infantry.—7th.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Artillery.—Company "E," 1st Regiment.

VERMONT.

Infantry.—17th Regiment.

WISCONSIN.

Infantry.—3d and 7th.
Artillery.—1st Regiment Heavy (except Company A.)

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF MAJOR-GENERAL LOGAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., July 13, 1865.

Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee:—

The profound gratification I feel in being authorized to release you from the onerous obligations of the camp, and return you laden with laurels to homes where warm hearts wait to welcome you, is somewhat embittered by the painful reflection that I an sundering the ties that trials have made true, time made tender, suffering made sacred, perils made proud, heroism made honorable, and fame made forever fearless of the future It is no common occasion that demands the disbandment of a military organization, before the resistless power of which mountains bristling with bayonets have bowed, cities surrendered, and millions of brave men been conquered.

Although I have been but a short period your commander, we are not strangers. Affections have sprung up between us during the long years of doubt, gloom and carnage, which we have passed through together, nurtured by common perils, sufferings and sacrifices, and riveted by the memories of gallant comrades, whose bones repose beneath the sod of a hundred battle-fields, nor time nor distance will weaken or efface. The many marches you have made, the dangers you have despised, the haughtiness you have humbled, the duties you have discharged, the glory you have gained, the destiny you have discovered for the country in whose cause you have conquered, all recur at this moment in all the vividness that marked the scenes through which we have just passed. From the pens of the ablest historians of the land, daily drifting out upon the current of time, page upon page, volume upon volume of your heroic deeds, and floating down to future generations, will inspire the student of history with admiration, the patriot American with veneration for his ancestors, and the love of republican liberty with gratitude for those who in a fresh baptism of blood reconstructed the powers and energies of the republic to the cause of constitutional freedom. Long may it be the happy fortune of each and every one of you to live in the full fruition of the boundless blessings you have secured to the human race. Only he whose heart has been thrilled with admiration of your impetuous and unyielding valor in the thickest of the fight, can appreciate with what pride I recount the brilliant achievements which immortalize you and enrich the pages of our national history. Passing by the earlier, but not less signal triumphs of the war, in which you participated and inscribed upon your banner such victories as Donelson and Shiloh, I recur to campaigns, sieges and victories that challenge the admiration of the world, and elicit the unwilling applause of all Europe. Turning your backs upon the blood-bathed heights of Vicksburgh, you launched into a region swarming with enemies, fighting your way and marching without adequate supplies, to answer the cries for succor that came to you from the noble but beleaguered Army at Chattanooga. Your steel next flashed among the mountains of the Tennessee, and your weary limbs found rest before the embattled heights of Mission Ridge, and there, with dauntless courage, you breasted against the enemy's destructive fire, and shared with your comrades of the Army of the Cumberland the glories of a victory than which no soldiery can boast of a prouder.

In that unexampled campaign of vigilant and vigorous warfare from Chattanooga to Atlanta, you freshened your laurels at Resaca, grappling with the enemy behind his works, hurling him back dismayed and broken. Pursuing him from thence, marking your path by the graves of fallen comrades, you again triumphed over superior numbers at Dallas, fighting your way from there to Kenesaw Mountain, and under the murderous artillery that frowned from its rugged heights, with a tenacity and constancy that finds few parallels, you labored, fought, and suffered through the broiling rays of a Southern midsummer sun, until at last you planted your colors upon its topmost heights. Again, on the 22d of July, 1864, rendered memorable through all time for the terrible struggle you so heroically maintained under discouraging disasters, and that saddest of all reflections, the loss of that exemplary soldier and popular leader, the lamented McPherson, your matchless courage turned defeat into a glorious victory. Ezra Chapel and Jonesboro' added new lustre to a radiant record, the latter unbarring to you the proud City Gate of the South.

The daring of a desperate foe in thrusting the legions northward, exposed the country in your front, and though rivers, swamps, and enemies opposed, you boldly surmounted every obstacle, beat down all opposition, and marched onward to the sea. Without any act to dim the brightness of your historic page, the world rang plaudits when your labors and struggles culminated at Savannah, and the old "Starry Banner" waved once more over the walls of one of our proudest cities of the seaboard. Scarce a breathing spell had passed when your colors faded from the coast, and your columns plunged into the swamps of the Carolinas. The sufferings you endured, the labors you performed, and the success you achieved in those morasses, deemed impassable, forms a creditable episode in the history of the war. Pocotaligo, Salkahatchie, Edisto, Branchville, Orangeburgh, Columbia, Bentonville, Charleston, and Raleigh, are names that will ever be suggestive of the restless sweep of your columns through the territory that cradled and nurtured, and from whence was sent forth on its mission of crime, misery, and blood, the disturbing and disorganizing spirit of secession and rebellion.

The work for which you pledged your brave hearts and brawny arms to the government of your fathers, you nobly performed. You are seen in the vast gathering through the gloom that enveloped the

land, rallying as the guardians of men's proudest heritage, forgetting the thread unwoven in the loom, quitting the anvil and abondoning the workshops, to vindicate the supremacy of the laws and the authority of the constitution. Four years have you struggled in the bloodiest and most destructive war that ever drenched the earth with human gore; step by step you have borne our standard, until to-day—over every fortress and arsenal that rebellion has wrenched from us, and over city, town and hamlet from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from ocean to ocean, proudly floats the starry emblem of our national unity and strength.

Your rewards, my comrades, are the welcoming plaudits of a grateful people, the consciousness that in saving the republic, you have won for your country renewed respect and power at home and abroad; that in the unexampled era of growth and prosperity that dawns with peace, there attaches mightier wealth of pride and glory than ever before to that loved boast, "I am an American citizen."

In relinquishing the implements of war for those of peace, let your conduct be ever that of warriors in times of peace. Let not the lustre of that bright name that you have won as soldiers, be dimmed by any improper act as citizens, but as time rolls on let your record grow brighter and brighter still.

JOHN A. LOGAN, Major-General.

DISHONORABLY DISMISSED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1865.

[Extract.]

Special Orders No. 370.

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17. By direction of the President, the following officers are hereby dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances, of dates set opposite their respective names, for violation of orders and neglect of duty, in allowing their regiments to disband, thus delaying the payments and final discharge thereof, embarrassing the public service, and causing suffering and inconvenience to the enlisted men under their control:—

Colonel I. C. Edwards, 32d Massachusetts Volunteers, July 1st, 1865.

Colonel W. S. King, 4th Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, June 21st, 1865.

Commanding Generals of Military Divisions and Departments will promulgate this order to their respective commands.

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By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 24, 1865.

The following officers having been reported at the Headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen days from this date they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General J. C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:—

Absence without leave.

Major Thomas Gibson, 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Captain A. E. Beardsley, 8th Kansas Volunteers.

APPRENTICE BOYS FOR THE NAVY.

[CIRCULAR.]

U. S. STEAMER SABINE, July 1.

Boys desiring to enter the Navy as "apprentices," must be physically sound, well developed, between fourteen and eighteen years of age, be able to read and write fairly, and understand arithmetic as far as long division; must be of good character and must bring testimonials to that effect from responsible citizens. When coming to this ship to enlist the boy must be accompanied by his parent or guardian who gives his or her writen consent to the boy's enlistment to serve till he is twenty-one years of age, and who are required to sign the shipping articles. The "apprentices" are systematically instructed, under the direction of the commanding officer, in the various duties pertaining to a "seaman" on board a man-of-war. Schoolmasters are also attached to the practice ship who teach the boys and assist them in their studies. "Apprentices" whose terms of service have expired, and have honorable discharges, will always have the preference to the positions of warrant and petty officers in the Navy. The pay of "apprentices" is $8, $9, and $10 per month. No allottments or allowances from it are allowed to parents, guardians, or others.

R. B. LOWRY, Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. Navy.

NAVAL REGISTER.

The Editor will be glad to receive for this department of the JOURNAL *all interesting facts in relation to vessels of the Navy suitable for publication.*

ARKANSAS, screw, 6, 752 tons, was sold at Portsmouth for $40,100. She cost $96,000.

ASHUELOT, paddle wheel, 10, was launched from the yard of Donald McKay at East Boston last Saturday.

AGAMENTICUS, double turretted Monitor, 4, arrived at Portland on the 20th from her trip to Portsmouth.

ANACOSTIA, screw, 4, familiarly known in some circles as the "Old Gray Mare," and which was purchased originally for the Paraguay expedition, and subsequently used as a tender to the Washington Yard, until the commencement of the war, when she went into service on the flotilla, was sold last week for $3,300.

ADOLPH HUGEL, schooner, 3, length 109 feet, and in first rate order, was sold at Washington last week. The bidding was so spirited as to run her price from $4,000 to $12,500.

ALGONQUIN, paddle-wheel (double-ender), 10, which has been receiving her machinery at Providence, R. I., arrived at the Brooklyn Yard July 22, making a quick passage. Her engines differ from those of the other double-enders in being built on Mr. E. N. Dickerson's plans. Mr. Dickerson has written a letter to the Secretary of the Navy challenging a trial with any one, or all of the other vessels of the *Algonquin's* class. We would like to see this agreed to. Mr. Dickerson's charges against the machinery of our Navy vessels, and claims for his own inventions are absurdly sweeping, and if he can establish his assertions the gain to the country will certainly be very great, while if he fails, a very troublesome antagonist will be disposed of.

BELLE, screw, 2, failed to bring $7,000, at the sale of Navy vessels at Washington, and was withdrawn.

BACON, schooner, 95 feet in length, was sold at Washington for $6,700. Starting price $3,000.

BUSHNELL, paddel-wheel, 8, length 213 feet. This famous blockade runner, built of steel-plates and said to be very fast, was put up at auction in Washington last week, but there being no bid for $30,000, the Government's appraisement, was not sold.

CONGRESS.—This vessel, which, since the eventful day of the *Merrimack's* first appearance, has lain quietly on the muddy bottom of Hampton Roads, has at length made her re-appearance in the light of day. Workmen have been engaged on her for some time. After one failure from the breaking of a pump, five pumps were started on Thursday, July 20th, and after a time the vessel broke the muddy bonds that had so long held her, and slowly rose to the surface, the deck being clear at 2 o'clock. The wreck, as it now appears, is said to give a fair idea of the original size of the ship, though much of the after part of the vessel is gone. On the deck are two rusted guns, to which oysters and barnacles are tightly clinging. A carpet of algæ is spread over the deck. The *teredo* has boced into the timbers, and the ribs of oak are boney-combed. Save the great amount of metal in and about the wreck the remains of this fine frigate, once the pride in our Navy, are useless.

CAYUGA, screw, 7, arrived at New York on Friday, from Galveston, 4th instant. She was built at Portland in ninety days, and went into commission in February, 1862. She was the first vessel past Forts Jackson and St. Philip, bearing the division flag of Admiral Bailey, and had both masts shot away. She received fifty-three shots in her hull in that engagement. She was selected to carry North the news of that famous victory, and on her arrival at New York was repaired and went to sea again in June, 1862, since when she has at different time blockaded every port between Pensacola, Fla., and the Rio Grande. Within three years she has been at sea over thirty months, and for the last year and a half she has been in port less than three months, and has been overhauled and repaired but once in that time.

CHICOPEE, paddle-wheel, 10, from Norfolk, and bound to the Squadron off North Carolina, arrived at Fortress Monre July 21.

COMMODORE REED, paddle-wheel, 6, length 168 feet, sold at Washington Yard, 20th inst., for $18,000.

COMMODORE BARNEY, paddle-wheel, 7, length 143 feet, sold at Washington, July 20th, for $13,500.

CRUSADER, screw, 7, length 169 feet, which was purchased for and served in the Paraguay expedition and afterwards fitted out by Captain Maffit, since of the Rebel pirate *Florida*, proving under his command a very efficient vessel in capturing slavers in the West Indies, was sold at Washington last week.

DRAGON, screw, 2, length 92 feet, hnd in excellent condition, was sold at Washington, July 20, for $6,750.

DAWN, screw, 3, 399 tons, sold at auction last week for $24,300. Her cost was $35,000.

ETHAN ALLEN, bark, 9, 556 tons, cost $27,500—sold at Portsmouth for $20,000.

HENRY BRINKER, screw, 3, 82 feet long, with double engines and nearly new, was sold last week at Washington for $5,200. She was started at $4,000.

HUNTSVILLE, screw, 4, arrived at Boston July 21, from New York. On the voyage it was her fortune to pick up six of the shipwrecked crew of the schooner *J. C. Baxter*. This makes nearly 400 lives the *Huntsville* has been instrumental in saving within one month.

HENRY JANES, schooner, 260 tons, sold at Portsmouth for $10,000.

IOSCO, paddle-wheel, 10, Lieutenant-Commander Thornton, arrived at New York July 21, from Hatteras Inlet. She will soon go out of commission.

JAMESTOWN, sloop, 22, has been ordered from the East India Station where she has been two years, to San Francisco, where her crew will be changed. The Navy Department has received an acknowledment of the receipt of these orders, and the vessel is doubtless at San Francisco ere this.

JAMES ADGER, paddle-wheel, 8, Acting Volunteer-Lieutenant McDermid, has gone to Newport to assist in removing the school property to Annapolis. The frigate *Santee* is also engaged in this work.

MORSE, paddle-wheel, 6, length 143 feet, formerly attached to the North Atlantic Squadron, sold at Washington last week to the East Boston Ferry Company for $25,500.

MILES STANDISH.—A screw-tug of this name, which has been building at Mr. James Tetlow's Yard in Chelsea, Mass., was to be launched this day—Saturday.

NYACK, screw, 8, sailed from New York July 22, to join the Pacific Squadron.

NEW LONDON, screw, 5, has arrived at Boston from Galveston 4th.

QUINNEBAUG, screw, 10, has been the subject of sad disaster. On the 23d instant, while coming out of Morehead City, N. C., with three hundred soldiers on board, she struck on the bar and became a total wreck. Thirty lives were lost or are missing.

ROEBUCK, bark, 5, 455 tons, cost $20,000—sold at Portsmouth for $14,000.

SQUANDO, light-draft Monitor, has gone to Philadelphia to go out of commission and be laid up.

SCIOTA, screw, 5, arrived at New York on Monday, from Mobile and Pensacola.

ST. MARY'S, sloop, 23.—A check for $157 has been received by the Navy Department, from the officers and crew of this vessel, as a contribution to the erection of a monument to Mr. Lincoln, at Springfield, Ill. The *St. Marys* was at Callao, June 28.

SABINE, frigate, 36, school ship of the Naval Academy, anchored off the Battery, New York, July 25.

SUWANNEE, paddle-wheel, 10, arrived at Valparaiso, Chile, on the 11th of June, where she received orders from Rear-Admiral Pearson to proceed to Guayamas, in the Gulf of California. The *Suwannee* left the straits on the West Coast of Patagonia, May 27, but was delayed on the way by strong head winds and rough sea. May 31st, encountered a heavy gale from the North with a tremendous sea. Hatches were battered down, and ship hove to with a balance reefed mainsail and moderate steam. Commander Shirley reports that the vessel excited his admiration by her sea-worthy qualities, but little water coming over the bows and no heavy seas being shipped. The *Suwannee* subsequently arrived at Callao on the night of the 25th of June.

THOMAS FREEBORN, paddle-wheel, 3, formerly a New York tug boat and one of the first vessels in service on the Potomac, was sold at Washington, July 20th, for $13,000.

VERBENA, screw, 2, length 78 feet, eighteen months old, was sold last week, after some spirited bidding, for $8,950.

WASSUC, light-draft Monitor, 2, which has been building at G. W. Lawrence's yard, Portland, Maine, was successfully launched on Tuesday, July 25.

WAMSUTTA, screw, 10, 270 tons measurement, 11 years old, sold at Portsmouth for $14,500. She cost $27,000.

YANKEE, paddle-wheel, 4, was put up at auction in Washington last week at $6,200, but was not sold.

THE vessels now on duty at Galveston, are the *Fort Jackson, Preston, Cornubia, Albatross, Gertrude, Antona, Virginia* and *Port Royal*. Several of these draw too much water to cross the bar, and are obliged to keep the same anchorage as when the port was blockaded.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Navy Yard rope walk, at Charlestown, which is 550 feet in length, is to be enlarged by the addition of another story, the roof having been taken off for that purpose.

Now that the war is over, the vessels of the Navy will put on their black coats and drop the lead color which they were ordered to wear while in active service.

ON Wednesday, August 3d, the following naval vessels will be sold at the Philadelphia Navy Yard:—Side-wheel steamers *Bienville, Santiago de Cuba, Alabama, Britannia, Minnie*; screw steamers *Montgomery, Fah Kee, Mary Sanford, Stars and Stripes, Norwich*; tugs *Hoxqua, Sunflower, Arabia, Larkspur, Whitehead, Potomska, Carnation, Martin, Hoyt*; bark *A. Hougaton*; brig *Perry*; schooners *D. Smith, C. P. Williams, Matthew Vassar.*

FIVE vessels were sold at Portsmouth on Thursday, July 21, at the following rates:—Bark *Ethan Allen*, 570 tons, $20,000; bark *Roebuck*, 456 tons, $14,100; schooner *Henry Janes*, 260 tons, $10,000; steamer *Wamsutta*, 270 tons, $14,500; steamer *Arkansas*, 970 tons, $40,100; steamer *Dawn*, 391 tons, no sale. The sale was well attended by merchants from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities. Bidding was brisk on the sailing vessels, but rather dull on the steamers.

THE Secretary of the Navy has issued an order requiring of commanders of naval vessels a stricter compliance than has heretofore been observed with the law of Congress, which stipulates that immediately on their return from cruises they shall forward to the Department descriptive lists of men entitled to honorable discharge and extra pay. For marked neglect of duty in this respect Acting Master John A. J. Brooks, recently in command of the *Valley City*, has been dismissed from the service.

SOME fifty hands were discharged from the ordnance department of the Washington Yard last week. There was such an accumulation of ordnance material that their services could no longer be used to advantage. Thursday last was appointed for another large sale of Navy vessels. Among them is the *Banshee*, blockade runner, made of steel-plates. The ordnance bureau has ordered, in deference to the wishes of the officers of the Yard, that all captured guns, placed for exhibition immediately south of the commandant's residence, be removed to the small enclosure just south of the main office, where all such articles will hereafter be placed, except such as are kept in the Navy Ordnance Yard.

WE are called upon to record the death of Acting Master John S. Dennis on board the U. S. steamer *Huntress*, Mississippi Squadron, February 27th, at the age of 37 years. Captain Dennis was born in Easton, Pa. and, going to sea at an early age, showed such good qualities that a few years found him in command of a good ship, and in possession of a fine reputation. He entered the Government service in August, 1861, serving first on board the *Alabama*, in the South Atlantic Squadron. He afterwards commanded the *Columbia* and the *Oleander*, both in that Squadron. Transferred to the Mississippi Squadron, he joined the Red River expedition, and when Admiral Porter returned, was appointed to the command of the *Huntress*. A cold taken last December gradually developed into ulceration of the bowels, and in February he quietly and calmly passed away. His remains were interred at New Madrid, Mo. A genial disposition and great probity of character, endeared Captain Dennis to those who were brought in contact with him, and he was followed to the grave by sincere mourners. He was especially earnest and faithful in the discharge of his duties, and in his death the service has met with a severe loss.

THE AGED STRANGER.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

"I was with GRANT," the stranger said;
Said the farmer: "Say no more,
But rest thee here at my cottage porch,
For thy feet are weary and sore."

"I was with GRANT," the stranger said,
Said the farmer: "Nay, no more—
I prithee sit at my frugal board,
And eat of my humble store.

"How fares my boy—my soldier boy,
Of the old Ninth Army Corps
I warrant he bore him gallantly
In the smoke and the battle's roar?"

"I know him not," said the aged man.
"And as I remarked before,
I was with GRANT"—"Nay, nay, I know,"
Said the farmer, "Say no more;

He fell in battle—I see, alas!
Thou'dst smooth these tidings o'er—
Nay; speak the truth, whatever it be,
Though it rend my bosom's core.

How fell he—with his face to the foe,
Upholding the flag he bore?
O, say not that my boy disgraced
The uniform that he wore!"

"I cannot tell," said the aged man,
"And should have remarked, before,
That I was with GRANT—in Illinois,
Some three years before the war."

Then the farmer spake him never a word,
But beat with his fist full sore
That aged man who had worked for GRANT
Some three years before the war.

THE Second Comptroller of the Treasury, Mr. Brodhead, has addressed a letter to the Paymaster-General, in the course of which he says:—

"The question has been presented whether or not the three months' pay proper, granted by the fourth section of the act of March 3, 1865, to officers, on their discharge at the close of the war, is subject to the internal revenue tax of five per cent, to be deducted by the proper disbursing officer. On a careful examination of the law I am satisfied that it must be so deducted. It is clear that this extra pay is given for military service, or is given for nothing. A capricious and irrational donation of public money to any number of individuals cannot be imputed to Congress. It was for services gallantly rendered by the officers and gratefully recognized by the country, that this payment was authorized, and being for services the tax must be deducted. Paymasters will be governed accordingly."

BRIGADIER-General J. R. Hawley, commanding the District of Wilmington, after March 1st, was relieved by order of Major-General Halleck June 20th, and ordered to report at Richmond to Major-General Terry, by whom he was assigned to duty as Chief of Staff of the Department

NAVY GAZETTE.

PUNISHMENT FOR NEGLIGENCE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 19, 1865.

General Order No. 64

The "Act to provide a more efficient discipline for the Navy," approved March 2, 1855, makes it the duty of every commanding officer of a vessel of the Navy, on returning from a cruise, "to forward *immediately* on his arrival in port to the secretary of the Navy a list of the names of such of the crew who enlisted for three years as, in his opinion being discharged, are entitled to an 'honorable discharge,' as a testimony of fidelity and obedience;" and the act provides that if any seaman, ordinary seaman, landsman, or boy shall re-enlist for three years within three months after receiving an honorable discharge he shall be entitled to an extra allowance of three months' pay.

By a subsequent act the benefit of an honorable discharge is extended to firemen and coalheavers.

It is due to persons enlisted in the naval service, and to the interest of the service, that these laws, intended to encourage fidelity and obedience in the discharge of duty, should be faithfully observed. The Department cannot permit the purpose of the law to be defeated, and the promises held out by it rendered illusory and deceptive by the negligence of commanding officers.

In the case of the *Valley City*, recently returned from a cruise under Acting Master John A. J. Brooks, the list of men entitled to an honorable discharge was not transmitted to the Department until more than a fortnight after the discharge of the crew; men entitled to an honorable discharge received a mere certificate of discharge, and even the discharge given to them was in violation of the regulation (paragraph 776) which requires that "every discharge paper, whether honorable or otherwise," shall contain a descriptive list of the person discharged.

In consequence of this neglect of duty on the part of their commanding officer, the men were subjected to the expense of travelling to the seat of Government in order to obtain the discharges to which they were entitled.

For this disregard of law and violation of the regulation, Acting Master John A. J. Brooks is dismissed from the service, and will, from this date, cease to be considered as an officer of the Navy.

[Signed] GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JULY 17.—Paymaster G F. Cutter, to duty as Pay Agent, at Boston, Mass.

JULY 18.—Paymaster E. H. Clark, to duty as Superintendent of baking and purchase of flour at Boston, in addition to his duties as Pay Agent.

Paymaster John D. Gibson, to duty as Superintendent of baking and the purchase of flour at New York, in addition to his duties as Pay Agent.

Surgeon John C. Spear, to temporary duty at Washington, D. C.

JULY 19.—Assistant Surgeon Edward Kershner, to duty at the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia, Pa.

Assistant Surgeon J. B. Ackley, to duty at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Commander Roger N. Steinbell, to duty as Inspector at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Midshipman B S. Richards, to the *Sabine*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward S. Maltheros, to the Pacific Squadron.

JULY 20.—Paymaster A. E. Watson, to duty as Superintendent of baking and the purchase of flour at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, in addition to his present duties.

JULY 21.—Commander Daniel Ammen, to special duty at Washington, D. C.

DETACHED.

JULY 17.—Chaplain E. D. Winslow, from the *Lancaster*, and ordered North.

Chaplain Donald McLaren, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Lancaster*.

Second Assistant Engineer Andrew Blythe, from the *Kansas*, and ordered to the *Shamokon*.

Second Assistant Engineer William J. Clark, from special duty at Boston, and granted sick leave.

JULY 18.—Paymaster Joseph Wilson, from duty at Boston as Superintendent of baking and for the purchase of flour at that station, on the 1st of August next.

Paymaster William T. Meredith, from duty at New York as Superintendent of baking and for the purchase of flour at that station, on the 1st of August next.

Assistant Surgeon H. P. Babcock, from the *Agawam*, and waiting orders, on the reporting of his relief.

Captain G. F. Emmons, from the command of the *Lackawanna*, and waiting orders.

JULY 19.—Lieutenant-Commander Joseph M. Bradford, from the command of the *Pawnee*, and waiting orders

Lieutenant William Whitehead, Assistant Surgeon Josiah H. Culver, Assistant Paymaster Charles S. Perley, Second Assistant Engineers Albert W. Moxley and C. S. Hollingsworth, Third Assistant Engineer Robert Crawford, Boatswain James Brown, and Gunner James Hayes, from the *Pawnee*, and waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. D. Murphy, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., to the Pacific Squadron.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward D. Payne, from duty at the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Pacific Squadron.

Commander Reed Worden, from the command of the *Powhatan*, and also as Fleet captain of the late East Gulf Squadron, and waiting orders.

Gunner James M. Hogg, from the *Sonoma*, and waiting orders.

JULY 20.—Paymaster Robert Pettit, from duty in discharge of baking and the purchase of flour, but will continue to act as Inspector in charge of provisions and clothing, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard

JULY 21.—Lieutenant A. S. Mackenzie, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to duty on the staff of Commodore H. H. Bell.

Chaplain George W. Dorrance, from the receiving ship *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Hartford*.

Lieutenant-Commander William P. McCann, from the command of the *Tahoma*, and waiting orders

Second Assistant Engineer George R. Holt, from the *Tahoma*, and waiting orders.

JULY 22.—Assistant Surgeon Howard M. Rundlett, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Connecticut*.

Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Hubbard, from the *Connecticut*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Edward Barrett, from the command of the *Kaatskill*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Rufus K. Duer, from the *Shamrock*, and granted leave

Lieutenant W. P. Buckner, from ordnance duty at New York, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy, and at present for duty in the Practice Squadron off New London, Conn.

Commander Thomas Pattison, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

ORDERS REVOKED.

JULY 21.—Second Assistant Engineer James G. Cooper, to the *Dictator*, and granted leave.

APPOINTED.

JULY 21.—Commodore H. H. Bell, to command the East India Squadron.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

JULY 21.—Midshipman Charles S Sperry.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

JULY 18.—Midshipman John F. Fuller, of the Naval Academy.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JULY 17.—Second Assistant Engineer Benjamin Bunce.
JULY 19.—Gunner William Mowbray.

PLACED ON SICK LEAVE.

JULY 20.—Assistant Engineer H. D. Potts, of Pottsville, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULY 18.—The Department's order of the 10th inst. dropping Midshipman William E. Morrison, from the list of Midshipmen, is hereby revoked, and his resignation accepted from that date.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JULY 17.—Acting Ensign O. S. M. Cone, to the *Independence*.

JULY 18.—Mate Thomas B. Viall, to duty at New York.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Alpheus Bigelow, to the *Tonawanda*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. C. Thatcher, to the *Memphis*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas Owens, to the *Agawam*.

JULY 19.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer F R. Shoemaker, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers John D. Wanklin, John N. Matlock and R. H Cornthwait, to the Gulf Squadron.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Stephen Henton, to the *Squando*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Tredway, to the *Tonawanda*.

Mate W. J. Foley, to the *Vermont*

JULY 20.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry F. Allen, to the Atlantic Squadron

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. H. Maies, Acting Master David Organ, Acting Ensigns R. F. Dodge and D'Arcy M. Gaskins, to the *Santee*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant C. W. Wilson, Acting Master Thomas D. Bubb, Acting Ensigns H. E. Tinkham and W. H. Brown, to the *Constitution*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert A. Inglis, to the *Bermuda*.

JULY 21.—Acting Third Assistant Engineers John S. Duston and Charles A. Enggrem, to the Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. C. Fowler, to the *Bibb*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Raynor, to the Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster A. T. Hubbard to the *Saginaw*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Albert J. Doty, to the *Miantonomoh*

JULY 22.—Acting Assistant Surgeon L. H. Kendall, to the *Bermuda*

DETACHED.

JULY 17.—Acting Masters William Thompson and John West, from the *Princeton*, and granted leave.

Acting Carpenter O. W. Griffith, from the *Richmond*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James Fagen, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. E. Renney, from the *Powhatan*, and granted leave.

Acting Carpenter Jerome Burns, and Mate George S. Gage, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Mate Edward T. Dexter, from the *Vandalia*, and granted leave.

JULY 18.—Mate C. C. Royce, and Acting First Assistant Engineer John C. Moore, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Mate H. Porter, from the *Tritonia*, and granted leave.

Mate Daniel E. Knox, from the *Monticello*, and waiting orders.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander Henry H. Gorringe.

Acting Master Charles A. Pettit, and Acting Ensigns George H. Gooding and Joseph Ware, from the *Monticello*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Joseph E. Stannard, from the *Arthur*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon C. E. Vaughan, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Winthrop Butler, from the *Hornet*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Robert G. Pope, from the *New London*, and granted leave

Acting Assistant Paymaster John Furey, from the *Monticello*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Robert J. Middleton, from the *Conemaugh*, and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Jules F Billard, from the *Monticello*, and waiting orders.

JULY 19.—Acting Masters John C. Champion, William E. Thomas, Acting Ensigns Frederick J. Locke, Nathan W. Wait and George H. Rexford, from the *Pawnee*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. M. Chase, from the *Honduras*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign John H. Chapman, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Marcus H Perry, from the picket launch No. 5, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles A. Martine, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Preston Cropper and John M. A. Callum, from the *Monticello*, and granted leave

Acting First Assistant Engineer Frank W. Nyman, from the *Passaic*, and ordered to the *Bermuda*.

Mate Theodore Stone, from the *Anemone*, and granted leave.

Mate Jacob Kemp, from the *Pawnee*, and waiting orders.

JULY 20.—Acting Ensign James P. Munn, from the *Powhatan*, and granted leave.

Acting Master George D. Newcomb, from the *Sabine*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Frank Jordan, from the *New Hampshire*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign John Hannen, from the *Spuyten Duyval*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Lewis Westfall, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Oran A. Rives, from the *Paw Paw*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Abner Thorp, from Hospital Pinkney, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer George R. Bennett, from the *Pawnee*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Matthew J. Wallace, from the *Bermuda*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer William A. Leavitt, from the *Bermuda*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer George H. Wade, from the *Squando*, and granted leave.

Acting Chief Engineer John L. Peake, from the *Saugus*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. P. Loomis, from the *Wyondank*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Mate John Rosling, from the *Pinola*, and waiting orders.

Mate Jessie M. Darrah, from the *Silver Cloud*, and granted leave.

Acting Masters F T. Coleman, M. J. Cronin and Henry T. Keene, Acting Ensigns Persifer Frazier, Lewis R. Hammersley and J. H. Rivers, Mates William H. Burton, D. G. Porter, Charles W. Dimmock and James Reid, Acting Assistant Surgeons A. H. Hunt and J. B. Barker, Acting First Assistant Engineer James H Linn, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles C. Crain, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

JULY 21.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John W. Atkinson, Acting Master Edmund Morgan, Acting Ensign Peyton H. Randolph, Mate William D. McKean, Jr., and Acting First Assistant Engineer R. Culter, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Mate Horatio G. Robinson, from the *Tahoma*, and waiting orders.

Mate Washington Moore, from the *Commodore Perry*, and ordered to the *Vermont* on the expiration of his leave.

Acting Master Joseph S. Gillet, Acting Ensigns George H Drew, Harry P. Arbercam, William Mullen and William Mellen, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Ed. Macomb, from the *Tahoma*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. H. Bridges, from the *Bibb*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Samuel Mendenhall, from the *Tyler*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign G M. Bogart, from the *Arthur*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. P. Sheldon, from the *Tahoma*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster P. W. Ames, from the *Saginaw*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to special duty at Mare Island Navy Yard.

Acting Master William Barrymore, Acting Ensigns Charles M. Howe, Henry C Snow, James Oliver, George C. Campbell and George M. Pulsipher, from the *Nauhuc*, and granted leave.

Acting Master O. F. Keith, Acting Ensigns S. T. Bliss and W H. Fogg, Acting First Assistant Engineer John F. Butler, Acting Second Assistant Engineers A. N Gilmore and Thomas S. Jennings, Acting Third Assistant Engineers John Agnew and A. F. Bullard, from the *Kaatskill*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers John Deturbe, George H. Whittemore, Robert Muir and John F. Sloan, from the *Tahoma*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. A. Glassford, from the *Fairy*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. D. G. Smith, from the *Bermuda*, on the reporting of his relief, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Joseph McDonald, Acting Volunteer Lieutenants E. M. King and Edward Morgan, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Melvin O. Giles, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign John Sullivan, from the *Fawn*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Thomas A. Swords, from the *Kaatskill*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Thaddeus Bell, from the *Naubuc*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

July 17.—Acting Chief Engineer Marshall T. Chevers, of Fortress Monroe, Va.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer E. G. Ingalls, of Plymouth, Me.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Boyd, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Frederick Hearson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Francis D. Neale, of Washington, D. C.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George A. Rex, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer H. C. Wilkins, of East Boston, Mass.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer D S. Fuller, of Centralville, Lowell, Mass.

APPOINTED.

JULY 17.—William Hamilton, of the *Chickasaw*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander.

Henry Shaw, of Framingham, Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon.

JULY 18.—Lemuel Pope, of the *Estrella*, Acting Master.

JULY 21.—E. D. Collett, of the *Morgan*, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

William Flye, of the Mississippi Squadron, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander.

ORDERS REVOKED.

JULY 17.—Mate E. W. Henck, to instructions at New York, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

JULY 19.—Acting Master William F. Pratt, from the *Commodore Perry*, and granted leave, dated the 23d ult.

Mate H. L. Dunbar, to the *Phlox*, dated the 13th inst.

JULY 20.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant C. H. Frisbie, to the *Kaatskill*, and ordered to return to his home.

JULY 21.—Acting Master William A. Maine, to the *J. P. Jackson*, and he is hereby ordered to the *Vermont*.

JULY 22.—Mate J. A. Gilley, to the *Winooski*, and he is hereby granted a leave of absence.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

JULY 18.—Acting Master George Dewherst, of the *Ohio*.

DISMISSED.

JULY 21.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer W. P. Magaw.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULY 17.—The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Ensign Francis Wallace, dated May 25, 1865, is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Master D. P. Rosemiller, dated the 5th June, Mate William B. Floyd, dated 10th July, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer George E. K. Reno, have this day been revoked, and a leave of absence granted them.

JULY 18.—The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Ensign James J. Kane, dated the 31st of May, 1865, is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

JULY 19.—The Bureau's letter of the 12th inst. honorably discharging Acting First Assistant Engineer William Mass, is this day revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

JULY 20.—The acceptance of the resignations of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant T. J. Woodward, Acting Ensigns E. H. Quadling, James H. Barry and David S. Beetle, have this day been revoked, and a leave of absence granted them.

The order of the 2d ult. honorably discharging Acting Master J. L. Lee, is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

The acceptance of the resignation of Mate Stephen J. Ayres, dated the 14th ult., is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William R. Wells, is this day revoked, and a leave of absence is granted him

JULY 21.—The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Chief Engineer James Miller, Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles Beales, and Acting Ensign Jacob Shinn, have this day been revoked, and detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Gunner Joseph Venable, is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Edward Baker, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Stinson, are hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted them.

The honorable discharge of Acting Ensign Thomas Morgan, is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

JULY 22.—The acceptance of the resignation of Mate Sherwood B. Reed, dated June 11, 1865, is hereby revoked, and he is detached from the *Tempest*, and granted leave.

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Ensign Haskell Crosby, Acting First Assistant Engineer J. P. Sweet, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Matthew Harloe, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Knox Foster, are hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted them.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNED.

Assigned to duty as Medical Directors of the Military Geographical Departments mentioned:—

Surgeon Wm. J. Sloan, U. S. Army, Department of the East.
Surgeon Josiah Simpson, U. S. Army, Middle Department.
Surgeon Charles S. Tripler, U. S. Army, Department of the Ohio.
Surgeon George E. Cooper, U. S. Army, Department of the Tennessee.
Surgeon Alonzo J. Phelps, U. S. Army, Department of Kentucky.
Surgeon Eugene H. Abadie, U. S. Army, Department of Mo.
Surgeon James Simons, U. S. Army, Department of Virginia.
Surgeon D. W. Hand, U. S. Volunteers, Department of North Carolina.
Surgeon J. H. Boucher, U. S. Volunteers, Department of Georgia.
Surgeon M. Olymer, U. S. Volunteers, Department of South Carolina.
Surgeon A. B. Harson, U. S. Army, Department of Florida.
Surgeon H. E. Goodman, U. S. Volunteers, Department of Mississippi.
Surgeon. P. G. S. Ten Broeke, U. S. Army, Department of Columbia.
Surgeon J. R. Smith, U S. Army, Department of Arkansas.
Surgeon Charles McCormick, U. S. Army, Department of California.

RESIGNED AND MUSTERED OUT.

Hospital Chaplains Jacob Frankel and Noah M. Gaylord.

Surgeons Henry S Churchman, Abel C. Benedict, Theodore Artand, William D. Stewart, William J. Wellfley, Edward Shippen, Isaac J. Hayes, Sylvanus S. Mulford, Ira Russell, Augustus M. Clark, Abraham Crispell and J. A. Lidell, U. S. Volunteers

Assistant Surgeon Erastus W. Mills, U. S. Volunteers.

Surgeons S. W. Gross, D. J. McKibben, R. A. Christian, G. Rex, E. E. Phelps, E. S. Ree, C. F. H. Campbell, A. Crispell, T. V. Hayden, W. S. Thompson, F. A. Keffer, H F. French, J. M. Laing, W. O. McDonald, F. Wolf, J. B. Peterbridge.

Assistant Surgeons E. D. Buckman, T. A. McGraw, T. H. Pooley, U S. Volunteers

Surgeon Joseph Hopkinson, Mower Hospital, Philadelphia—died.

AN interesting work is being prepared in the office of Captain Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, and will shortly be issued, giving the names and places of burial of all soldiers who have died at Washington from August 1st, 1861, to June 30th, 1865. An appendix will be added to the work, giving the causes of death, ages, nativity, and much valuable information respecting the physical material of our Armies. Within the period above mentioned, there have been buried in the national cemeteries in the vicinity of Washington 20,727 persons, 5,726 of whom were colored.

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MARRIED.

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STANSBURY—PEABODY.—In Huntsville, Ala., May 30, 1865, at the Church of the Nativity, by the Rev. Mr. Bannister, Captain HOWARD E. STANSBURY, U. S. A., to Miss LILLIE M. PEABODY, daughter of James B. Peabody, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio.

DIED.

COOK.—At Headquarters Regular Brigade, Lookout Mountain, Penn., on the 20th instant, Mrs. PULCHERIA O. P. COOK, wife of Captain H. C. Cook, 16th U. S. Infantry, aged 25 years.

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THERE has been great dearth of both domestic and foreign military news during the week now closing—a dryness in the channels so lately overflowing, and a sluggishness in the transmission of what does actually flow therein, quite in accordance with the dog-day season. This week, a year ago, our columns were laden to repletion with accounts of the BURNSIDE Mine, of the tremendous HOOD and SHERMAN battles around Atlanta, and of the astonishing and, it must be owned, to us extremely discreditable raid of EARLY and his light column up to the Monumental City. Do the quiet loungers around Maryland watering places recall how, one year ago, and a little more, EARLY had overrun and held, for a moment, the entire State, broke up the railroad to Philadelphia, and showed the dust under the heels of his cavalry in the environs of Baltimore, while, with his infantry, he had the audacity to attack Fort Stevens, an outwork of our National Capital? Will the gay birds of fashion who are flitting about Bedford Springs recall the flutter that they were in last year at that pleasant resort, when MCCAUSLAND and his Rebel horsemen burst into Pennsylvania, caused a grand hegira Harrisburghward amongst the sturdy farmers, burned unresisting Chambersburgh, startled the powers that were in the State, brought out 30,000 militia, who shut the barn-door with a mighty slam, after the horse was stolen; and, in a word, made the Keystone State wild with excitement over the Grand Invasion of the North by "LEE, LONGSTREET and JOHNSTON?"

Such were the stirring topics we discussed just a year ago. And, indeed, this very day is the anniversary of FARRAGUT'S great sea-fight in Mobile Bay. The running the gauntlet of the batteries—the scraping of our vessels over the Rebel torpedoes, in that bold push of the brave Admiral, who, superior to a sailor's natural antipathy for submerged foes, considered the enemy's weapons alike "all torpedoes," whether in the batteries or in the bay—the fatal explosion of one of these concealed mines by the *Tecumseh*, and the sinking of the gallant CRAVEN with his ship and crew—the victorious combat of the *Metacomet* with the *Selma*, and that of the *Hartford*, *Monongahela* and *Lackawanna* with the ram *Tennessee*—the surrender, a few days later, of Forts Morgan, Gaines and Powell—all these and collateral incidents come back freshly upon the mind. But we must turn from this proud reminiscence to the task of describing the military events and changes of the present week.

The process of reduction and consolidation in the military establishment, it need hardly be said, goes on unabated. The few remaining corps organizations worthy of that name are now in General SHERIDAN'S division. Those army corps which have already been discontinued, with the date of their disbanding, are as follows: Second corps, from June 28, 1865; Fourth corps, from August 1, 1865; Fifth corps, from June 28, 1865; Sixth corps, from June 28, 1865; Seventh corps, from August 1, 1865; Eighth corps, from August 1, 1865; Ninth corps, from July 27, 1865; Tenth corps, from August 1, 1865; Fourteenth corps, from August 1, 1865; Fifteenth corps, from August 1, 1865; Seventeenth corps, from August 1, 1865; Twentieth corps, from June 1, 1865; Twenty-third corps, from August 1, 1865: Twenty-fourth corps, from August 1, 1865.

Not only the men, but the material of the Army and Navy will rapidly diminish. The different auction sales by the Navy Department of its vessels have been already recorded. Now, the Quartermaster Department invites sealed proposals for the purchase of specified property at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis, Little Rock, Vicksburgh, Natchez, New Orleans and Chattanooga. This includes more than one hundred steamboats, about four hundred barges of different kinds, many pontoon and canal boats, together with repairing apparatus.

General AUGUR'S Department of Washington has been enlarged by the addition of Montgomery County, and that part of Anne Arundel County lying south of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad, including the City of Annapolis, Maryland. These sections have been taken from General HANCOCK'S Middle Department. Within the Department of Washington, the Military District of Alexandria, Major-General PARKE commanding, has been discontinued. The troops of the Department are greatly reduced. General PARKE'S Ninth corps is nearly or quite all gone. Only WILLCOX'S First Division was left last week, and of that MCLAUGHLIN'S brigade, and perhaps the others, have gone home. The Thirteenth and Sixteenth New-York Cavalry regiments are consolidated as the Third Provisional Cavalry, to be commanded by Brevet Brigadier-General N. B. SWEITZER, and to be on duty in Washington for the present.

General HANCOCK'S Middle Department presents few features of interest of late. An unpleasant misunderstanding temporarily occurred between General EMORY, commanding the District of the Shenandoah, with headquarters at Cumberland, and General TORBERT, who is under General EMORY'S command, with headquarters at Winchester and Harper's Ferry. We trust the matter will be properly and quietly arranged.

General TERRY'S Department of Virginia has been the scene of considerable excitement and of matters of the gravest importance. The latter touch so closely upon the field of politics, however, that we will do nothing but record the facts. General TURNER, commanding the District of Henrico, with headquarters at Henrico, annulled the election for municipal officers held in the latter city on July 25th. The reasons were, first, because voters were excluded on the ground of having lost their residence by reason of their absence in the United States Army during the Rebellion, when no such ground was taken as against soldiers absent in the Rebel Army; secondly, because nearly all of the officers elected were prominently and conspicuously engaged in the Rebellion; and thirdly, because the issue was distinctly made and openly avowed between those men who had aided the Rebellion and those who had with their lives defended the flag of our country. The Clerk elect of the Hustings Court, however, was excepted from this order. There is a readier acquiescence in this decision, than was expected. The Richmond paper whose issue was properly suspended by General TERRY for disloyal utterances has made a fitting apology and given pledges for good conduct in future, and has been allowed to resume publication. Richmond will be garrisoned and held by the 11th Infantry, 3d Artillery, 24th Massachusetts and 100th New-York Infantry, 4th Massachusetts Cavalry, and 24th and 43d Colored Infantry. This force, though numerically small, is, as will be seen, of superior character. Camp Lee Hospital is broken up, and the patients, about 200, sent to Fortress Monroe. At the latter point, on Thursday, the Government sold 170 cannon, several brass pieces, and a lot of muskets, all taken from the Rebel fortifications. The Commissary Depot at Portsmouth has been discontinued. The late 3d New York Cavalry, now the 1st New-York Mounted Rifles, under Colonel SUMNER, have been transferred to Fredericksburgh and relieved by the 1st District of Columbia Cavalry, under orders received by General O. L. MANN.

In General CURTIS'S District of Southwestern Virginia, General GREGG, commanding at Lynchburgh, has recently issued an order declaring that the privileges granted by parole consequent on LEE'S surrender continue only during good behavior. When a paroled prisoner insults any officer of the government which grants the parole, he forfeits all its benefits and becomes a prisoner of war, liable to be confined at the will of the captor or punished as a military commission may direct. All paroled men in Lynchburgh are required by the same order to report themselves at headquarters within twenty-four hours and make known their means of living.

In General SCHOFIELD'S Department of North Carolina, General RUGER, in temporary command, lately issued a very commendable order prohibiting the wearing of insignia and badges of rank by persons lately officers of the insurgent forces, and one for the prevention of the sale of liquor, as a police regulation. The Salisbury *Union Banner*, in a disloyal article on "The Freedmen," had the insolence to declare the above orders an assumption of "the power to say "what we shall drink and wear." The paper was accordingly suspended. That is not the sort of "Union "Banner" our soldiers have been accustomed to, and we are very glad to see it furled.

General GILLMORE'S Department of South Carolina is gradually stripped of troops. The One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New York (Zouaves) take their departure next week. They will be sent home, it is said, without arms—a punishment for the conduct of a few men of the regiment in the late disturbances. The Forty-seventh regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Third Rhode Island artillery, and Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts (colored) will soon follow. Superior and criminal provost courts, as organized by order of Generals GILLMORE and HATCH, are now in full operation, and have much business before them.

GENERAL PALMER, commanding the Department of Kentucky, has issued an order in which, in view of the approaching State elections, he specifies the persons who are disqualified from voting under the laws of the State and the act of Congress of March 3d, 1865. He is determined to aid the civil authorities by military force if necessary, to execute the laws strictly in every county of the commonwealth. It is a vastly important subject which he broaches; let us see, therefore, how he classifies the disqualified. First, he includes all Rebel soldiers, whether paroled or not, and without regard to the fact that they have or have not taken any of the oaths prescribed by law, or executive or military orders, or have registered under orders from the headquarters of the Department of Kentucky. Secondly, the General enumerates all guerrillas and others who, without belonging to

regular Rebel military organizations, have taken up arms against the Government, or have in any way operated against the government or people of Kentucky, or any other State or Territory. Thirdly, he bars all persons who, by act or word, directly or indirectly, gave aid, comfort, or encouragement to persons in rebellion. This applies to all persons who have voluntarily acted as scouts or spies for Rebel or guerrilla forces; who have voluntarily furnished any Rebel force or person with information, food, clothing, horses, arms, or money, or have harbored, concealed, or otherwise aided or encouraged them. Fourthly, come all deserters from the military or naval service of the United States who did not return to said service or report themselves to some Provost-Marshal within the sixty days limited in the proclamation of the PRESIDENT of the United States, dated the 11th day of March, 1865, and all persons who deserted from the military or naval service of the United States after the 3d day of March, 1865, and all persons duly enrolled who departed the jurisdiction of the district in which they were enrolled, or went beyond the limits of the United States to avoid any draft. And finally, he declares all persons who were, or have been, directly or indirectly, engaged in the civil service of the late so-called Confederate Government, or of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, or who have in any way voluntarily submitted to either of said pretended Governments—all agents of or contractors with or for either of said pretended Governments—all such cannot vote, and are warned away from the polls. He declares that he will see his orders carried out. This is a very important order, and worthy of much discussion.

General STEEDMAN, commanding the Department of Georgia, has been administering to the insolent gentlemen of the press something of the admonition which Generals TERRY and RUGER have found necessary in their Departments. The editor of the Macon *Journal and Messenger* took occasion to quote the prescribed oath of allegiance, and to flippantly write of his own subscription to that oath that he had taken it, but "had to fortify ourselves for the occasion with "an extra amount of 'Dutch courage,'" etc. Perhaps these comments were not badly intended, but they betrayed a bad spirit, and would make the oath of allegiance an absolute farce. It is in very bad taste for a man who has striven four years to break up a government to try to turn into ridicule that simple condition of solemn pledge of allegiance for the future which is all a magnanimous government, blotting out the past, requires of him. Accordingly, Brevet Brigadier-General GROSVENOR suspended the publication of the paper, for the simple and commendable purpose of showing that he would not allow the clemency of the Government to be made the butt of foolish persons. All that species of talk would have done very well for some professional humorist, like ORPHEUS C. KERR, whose descriptions of "taking the oath" are funny enough, but who has not forgotten to lend his pen to loyalty and honor on all occasions.

General THOMAS'S action in regard to the case of EMERSON ETHERIDGE is too well known and too thoroughly approved to call for description or comment. Mr. ETHERIDGE makes some strokes that cut in the trenchant letter he wrote, but the abusive tone of it condemned it at once.

IN the Divisions of Generals SHERMAN and HALLECK some assignments to Districts have been made. Major-General G. M. DODGE is assigned to the general command of the United States forces serving in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Montana, and that portion of Dacotah lying west and south of the Missouri; headquarters in the field. Major-General ALFRED PLEASONTON to the command of the District of Wisconsin, headquarters at Milwaukee; Brigadier-General T. C. H. SMITH to the command of the District of Missouri, headquarters at St. Louis; Brigadier-General J. A. WILLIAMSON to do duty on the plains, under command of Major General DODGE. General HALLECK and his staff left New York on Tuesday for San Francisco, by the Isthmus route. A full list of assignments of general officers to the various military Departments will be found in General Order No. 130, published in our Army Gazette.

STIRING news comes from the seat of Indian warfare. The expedition against the Indians is already on the road, General CONNOR, with the last troops having started for Powder River via Fort Laramie. Supplies from the Missouri River are pushed forward rapidly. A sufficient number of troops remain behind for the protection of the mail route. One thousand cavalry arrived at Omaha on June 18th, and joined the expedition at Powder River. But our preparations have not been too speedy. From Fort Laramie the news comes that about a thousand Cheyennes, Sioux, Arrapahoes, Blackfeet and a few Camanches attacked Platte Bridge Station on the telegraph road on July 19th. The garrison numbered less than 250. The fight lasted two days and resulted in a heavy loss to the Indians. The loss on our side was Lieutenant COLLINS and one enlisted man of the Eleventh Ohio Cavalry killed, and 34 men wounded, 25 of whom belong to the Eleventh Kansas regiment. The Indians retreated to the West, tearing down telegraph poles and destroying the wire. A note was picked up on the battlefield, written by a white prisoner recently captured on the South Platte, which says the Indians do not want peace, but are fighting for all time; that we had killed one of their chiefs in fight, and they are going to destroy the telegraph, and that they expect reinforcements. The body of Lieutenant COLLINS was horribly mutilated. His hands and feet were cut off, his throat was cut, his heart torn out, he was scalped and had over one hundred arrows in him. One of the Powder River columns is now moving to join the force from Platte Bridge, which is following the Indians. It is stated that all the troops intended for the Indian expedition would have been in the field long ago, had not the contractors failed to deliver supplies according to the terms of their contracts. On the 29th a party of thirty Indians attacked an emigrant train forty miles west of Julesburg, Colorado, killed two men and captured one wagon. On the same day a large party of Indians surprised a camp of twenty six soldiers a few miles north of Valley Station, captured their stock and drove the men to the station. War parties of Indians have appeared at several places on the South Platte route lately, and there is no doubt that there is a considerable force of Indians in the vicinity. More troops are on their way thither from the East.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S Division of the Gulf, still attracts the greater part of military attention. In General J. G. FOSTER'S Department of Florida, General John NEWTON commanding the district, with headquarters at Tallahassee, has published an elaborate order directed to the difficult and much mooted question of slave labor. The steamer *Florida* has conveyed the sentenced conspirators in the PRESIDENT'S murder to the Dry Tortugas. This place is by no means the horrible place it is represented, and certainly the new prisoners will have no reason to complain of their treatment. Colonel HAMILTON with his 110th New York, on duty at Fort Jefferson, commands the Island. Dr. MUDD has been put into the hospital, where he will hold the post of an assistant surgeon. ARNOLD is to be made a clerk among the prisoners. SPANGLER is to work at his trade of carpenter on the repairs and additions to the buildings in and around the Fort. The prisoners are all contented and in good spirits, and very happy that they were not sent to some penitentiary in the Northern States. Such is the report which comes North by the *Florida*. If it be true, it is worthy of considerable attention and reflection, both by our people and by European critics of American affairs. General SHERIDAN, by an order dated July 17th, assumed command of the Division of the Gulf, and General CANBY on the same day, of the Department of Lousiana and Texas. Since then General WRIGHT has received the Department of Texas, General CANBY retaining that of Lousiana. The last of the Tenth Corps left New Orleans on the 16th for Texas. On the 20th General SHERIDAN left for the same to visit in a tour of several weeks, Galveston, Brazos, Santiago, Brownsville, and other points of importance. Large supplies are going forward for the troops in Texas. Now, at length, the grand Army destined to operate on the Western and Southern frontiers of Texas, is all assembled in that State, and moving to the points designated for occupation. Brazos Santiago, a wild, inhospitable island, near the mouth of the Rio Grande, guiltless of spring or of shade-trees, has been hitherto the base of supplies, and is occupied by the Third division (recently organized) of the Twenty-fifth Corps, Brevet Bragadier A. G. DRAPER commanding. The First division under Brevet Major General GILES A. SMITH, is stationed at Brownsville. The Second, commanded by Brevet Brigadier General JACKSON, is at White Ranch, between Brownsville and Brazos. General WEITZEL has his headquarters at the latter point, but is at present in Brownsville. General STEELE, who commands all the forces in that region, has his headquarters at the latter point, where he arrived on the 11th of July. On the day previous the much-talked of battery of six pieces, which, after the surrender of KIRBY SMITH, was taken out of Brownsville and sold to the Imperialists across the river for $17,000, was restored, and parked upon the parade-ground near the site of Fort Brown, at the southern side of Brownsville. The restoration had been formerly demanded by General STEELE, the matter was referred to MAXIMILIAN, and by the latter decided. At Brownsville affairs are rapidly getting much better, so far as the interior regulations of the city are concerned, under the orders of General GILES A. SMITH, of the First division, Twenty-fifth corps, commanding at this point. General MERRITT'S cavalry expedition from Louisiana through Texas to San Antonio, starting from Shreveport on the 8th, on the 10th arrived at Nashville, marching toward the Sabine, distant twenty miles; here they will cross at Ramsdale's Ferry. Though the scarcity of forage has not been severely felt as yet, citizens predict a greater dearth as the command progresses. From Greenwood, a village located at the terminus of that part of the Shreveport and Vicksburgh Railway yet in running order through to Marshall, cotton plantations have been given up to the culture of corn and the cereals. The New Orleans *Times* says that, starting from Austin, the command crosses Onion Creek in an eight-mile march; Woody Spring is a good halting place, thence but ten miles; San Marco River is distant but ten miles; the Guadaloupe River is ferried by a long stretch of twenty-seven miles; thence nineteen miles and Cibolo Creek is crossed; sixteen miles on a home stretch, and the end of the present march, San Antonio, is reached. The above is the chart that will guide the expedition on the route to San Antonio, a distance of four hundred and twenty-five miles. There are twenty-eight camping spots, twenty-eight water sources, at which the command will halt. It is a thirty-day march.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE NORTH.

"OBSERVATIONS on the North; Eight Months in Prison "and on Parole," is the title of a dingy and ill printed pamphlet, said to be the last production of the "rebel" press. Its writer is EDWARD A. POLLARD, of the Richmond *Examiner*, and author of a series of Southern notes on the war. Mr. POLLARD was on his way to England to fulfil a literary engagement, when he was captured in the blockade runner, *Greyhound*, off the North Carolina coast. This seizure of an unfortunate rebel, while enjoying the protection of the British flag, was in his view so clear a violation of international law, that he at once opened correspondence with Lord LYONS on the subject, receiving in return for his protests or abundance of polite notes, and the comforting assurance that his case had been referred "to Her Majesty's Government." As nothing came of it, but continued imprisonment, Mr. POLLARD was forced to content himself with the reflection that notwithstanding "the personal kindness of his captors, Captain ALMY and "his officers," they were "the instruments of despotism at "Washington, that among other iniquities of the war, was "imposing upon the world the monstrous lie of a blockade, "which was, in fact, an ill-disguised system of piracy."

With the *Greyhound* Mr. POLLARD was taken to Boston, where he felt "something like translation to a new world, "in the gay streets and luxurious hotels"; in the contrast between the "dizzy show of well-dressed crowds, going to "and fro on errands of business and pleasure, or in the idle "excursions of ostentation," and "the scanty homes of "Richmond, and its streets, where soldiers in dust-stained "gray challenge the passenger, and where the eye has "become accustomed to home-spun garb, the mildewed "uniform, and the other proud tokens of the unabashed "and stern poverty of a country fighting for liberty."

But there was comfort for him in this contrast, when he reflected what "an excellent picture of present Yankee "society," is presented in the description given by an old writer, of France under the rule of Henry III:

"There was no more truth, no more justice, no more mercy. To slander, to lie, to rob, to wench, to steal; all things are permitted, save to do right and speak the truth."

"What a perfect delineation," he exclaims, "of Wash-"ington and New York, at the present day!" In another place he advances what he calls "some peculiar opinions "of my own":

That the democracy at the North is an utterly false one, being an insolent assertion of equality, a sort of "d—n you, I am as good as you are," which placed two classes in society in an exasperated and bitter contest that was constantly going on in a Yankeedom beneath the outward semblance of its social laws; that this insolent democracy is especially the product of free schools, that educated the population just to the point of irreverence and egotism; that in the South there is to be found the most perfect democracy in the world; that there is a voluntary and tacit acknowledgment of distinctions in Southern society (hence the conservation of this part of America), and that, this difference once implied, the intercourse between the different classes was unrestricted and genial, with a pleasant admission of equality in all respects where equality was to be properly admitted.

Again, he says:

Really, the most curious philosophy in the composition of the Yankee is his love of sensation; the most distinctive trait, too, of the nation, and one in such especial and striking contrast to the plain and serious manners of the Confederates. It has frequently occurred to me that an occasion of the sympathy of Englishmen with us in this war is the similarity of our manners, proceeding in each instance from the habit of a quiet and practical estimation of things at their right value. [As for example, Confederate currency and bonds.—ED.] The Confederates are a people of habitual sobriety of sentiment, readily excited on due occasion, but much more so by the inspiration of abstract principles than by the names of persons. How different the Yankee! I have seen General LEE passing through the streets of Richmond without a huzza and without any other attestation of his presence than that of his being occasionally pointed out with a quiet and respectful regard. I certainly never heard of a mob of his admirers at a hotel, or a deputation of Confederate damsels to kiss him, or poetasters reciting to him, in public, verses, or "masterly ballards."

With so melancholy a view of Northern society, what consolation there must have been for this amiable author, in the discovery that even in the very seat and centre of Yankeeism, in very Boston itself, "noble Southern sympathizers" were to be found in such numbers, that in the course of two or three days, he met "at least one hundred gentlemen in Boston, among its most influential classes who expressed to him an ardent sympathy for the South, in her struggle for constitutional liberty, and an earnest desire for the acknowledgment of her independence, as the only possible termination of an unnatural and unhappy war." What was most remarkable, he adds, was that these men "sympathized with us not from infidelity to their own section, but on the high and intelligent grounds that the war involves the issue of their own liberties, and that the Southern Confederacy in this struggle represents what remains of constitutional law and conservatism in America, battling against a fanaticism which must at last be destructive of itself." He was overwhelmed with kindness by his newly found friends; offered testimonial dinners which he "peremptorily declined;" invited to charming country places and supurb rides. "Some of my countrymen," he exclaims, "will be surprised to learn that to meet these persons I was carried to the Merchants' Exchange, to the offices of leading lawyers, and to some of the largest business establishments in Boston."

But Mr. POLLARD did not suffer these tokens of sympathy to deceive him, in regard to the fact of the practical unity of the North in the prosecution of the war. During his parole he had free access to all quarters and classes of public opinion in the North; as the result of which he came to certain distinct and firm conclusions, which "in some measure supplanted former theories of Yankee politics." And of these, the first is, that there was no considerable encouragement to be found for the South, in any existing party complications at the North, or "in any element of conservatism there." At the time of his imprisonment he found very little left of any Peace Party in the North, and the number of those who sympathized with the South in any form was not sufficient to overcome or even modify the action of the dominant majority. Of those whom he classifies as friends of the South, Mr. POLLARD writes contemptuously as follows:

First, we may enumerate the so-called "War Democrats." They affect a great virtue on account of their opposition to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, but are quite ambidextrous on the question of peace; all they have ever said in favor of the termination of the war being nothing more than the whine of hypocrisy, as, from time to time, the military successes of the Confederates have extorted it. While playing their part against ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in which, in fact, they have no higher aim than partisan effect or public plunder, they attempt a popular compensation for this in pretending a virtuous attachment to a Constitutional Union, occasionally throwing into their opinions a little spice of blackguardism about "extreme men" in the Confederacy. These opinions are well exemplified in that infamous sheet the New York *World*, and that "nose of wax," MCCLELLAN. We will find the editor of this paper, one day, emptying his pot of filth on Mr. LINCOLN, and the next day making a sort of popular amends and squaring his accounts with the vulgar, by low flings at the South, and a style of double entendre, that shows a wonderful proficiency in blackguard scholarship.

In the second class of Southern sympathizers, we may place that large number of persons in the North who persistently deny the right and policy of secession, but who feel for the people of the Confederacy, when they read of their poverty and sufferings, and think that they have been too terribly punished for their error. This sympathy is purely sentimental, and is quite worthless. It abounds in the parlors of New York.

In the third place, we come to the "Peace party" proper in the North. It is composed of those who think the war is essentially a crime and outrage; that amelioration of it will not do; that it is quite as much in the interest of the North as of the South to stop it; that the South represents in it not only her constitutional rights, but the traditions of the past and the whole cause of American liberty, and that in the defeat of the Confederate arms must go down the liberties of the North along with the independence of the South. Such intelligent sympathy is of real value to the South But the party which goes so far is much weaker in numbers than is generally supposed by the Confederate people, and may be counted by hundreds, while the other classes, who all come, by a very violent connection, under the common catch-word of "Secesh," number thousands. * * *

No doubt can rest in history that at the time of the Chicago Convention the Democratic party in the North had prepared a secret programme of operations, the final and inevitable conclusion of which was the acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate States. It was proposed to get to this conclusion by distinct and successive steps, so as not to alarm too much the Union sentiment of the country. The first step was to be the proposition of the "Union as it was" in a Convention of the States; if that was voted down, then the proposition of a new principle of federation, limited to the foreign relations and to the revenue; if that was rejected, then the proposition of an Inter-Confederate Union to preserve, as far as possible, by an extraordinary league, the American prestige; and that if all these propositions, intended as successive tests of the spirit of the South, were to fail, then at last the independence of the Confederate States, made the *sine qua non*, was to be conceded by the Democratic party of the North, as the last resort of pacification, and the one of two alternatives where their choice could no longer hesitate. It will be seen from this sketch of the programme that the design of the Democratic party was to get the North on the naked issue of war and separation. * * *

The details of Mr. POLLARD'S imprisonment, which are with him the point of his narrative, we have not space for. It is the old story of tyranny, bad faith, &c., &c. He was first taken to Boston, where he made the acquaintance of the United States Marshal, who will be flattered at finding himself described as "a little Yankee with gimlet eyes, and "who with the fondness of his nation for official insignia, "had adorned himself with a long-tailed coat, scrupulously "blue, and garnished with immense metal buttons marked "U. S." The use of the word "nation" in this passage will be noted as a "Confederate" disclaimer of any connection with the establishment over the way.

In Boston Mr. POLLARD was first admitted to parole, but afterwards imprisoned in Fort Warren. Of his treatment here he says: "I am satisfied the officers of Fort "Warren showed, to the prisoners in their charge, all the "kindness they could venture; but at the same time I am "forced to declare that this disposition could do but little "to mitigate that system of punishment of prisoners of war "demanded at Washington."

Again set at liberty on parole, he went to Brooklyn, N. Y., and from there proceeded to Fortress Monroe, where he was ordered by General BUTLER to his headquarters. We will leave him to describe his interview with this ogre of the Southern imagination, whose name has doubtless been familiarly used in that locality to frighten naughty boys, of whom Mr. POLLARD appears to have been one, as he seems to have fallen into a nervous tremor at the very idea of meeting "the Beast." "I had to wait several hours," he says:

At last the orderly called my name, and with a sudden effort I strung up my nerves for an interview with the man whom I had been accustomed to regard as the Raw-Head-and-Bloody-Bones of the war. After all, a surprise awaited me much greater than anything I could imagine. I had expected a storm of wrath to be exploded upon my head, without even the ceremony of salutation. Imagine my surprise when General BUTLER rose, saying very pleasantly, "Take a seat, Mr. P.," and then offering me a fragrant Havana, asking me "if I would not take what "he recommended as a very good cigar!" I excused myself from smoking on the ground of "nerves." "Perhaps you would like to "look over the Richmond morning papers; here they are, all five of "them," said the General, sweeping a pile of newspapers towards me. "Ah, the *Examiner* is not there; *that* Governor BRADFORD, who was "just in to see me, would have."

The face of General BUTLER is familiar to the public in innumerable engravings, wood-cuts and photographs. But his large head and bust give one the idea of a bulky and unwieldy figure. On the contrary, he has a compact figure and a French quickness in his movements; he is short and well put up. His head is peaked with a forehead that slants rapidly, but just over his eyes shows a remarkable development of what phrenologists call the "organs of perception." He has small, muddy, cruel eyes; and there is a smothered glower in them, curtained in one of them by a drooping lid, which is very unpleasant. The other of his features are almost covered up in enormous chops, with little webs of red veins in them. But the expression of the face is by no means sluggish. He talks with a perpetual motion of his features, and has the Johnsonian puff in his conversation. When he essays to be pleasant he smiles; but as he performs this operation on one side of the mouth, and shows by it some bad projecting teeth, the effect is not re-assuring. * * * * * * * *

Some officers being announced, General BUTLER requested me to withdraw, adding that he would see me again.

I had remained outside General BUTLER'S quarters for some time, when a black servant obsequiously approached me with "the General's compliments, and would I, please, step in." Entering the room I found a table neatly laid for dinner, with silver service and snow-white napkins garnishing two plates. "Mr. P.," said the General, "you will get no dinner unless you take some with me." If I had not been struck dumb by the invitation I would have answered him with more politeness. The General did the honors very graciously, and the bill of fare quite upset my notions of the diet of heroes: soup, roast beef and potatoes, apple sauce and other condiments, apple pie, cheese, almonds, and English walnuts. The table was attended by two negro waiters, whose appearance of cringing obsequiousness surpassed anything I had ever seen of such behavior in the presence of a Southern master, and reminded one of the nervous awe which one might suppose the attendants and slaves of a potentate of the Orient might show in the august presence. I remember one of the negroes attempting to extricate for the General a cruet that had hung in the silver castor; and it was painful to see how his hands fluttered in the task.

After the cloth was removed (I may remark parenthetically, there was "nothing to drink"), and the black servants had walked out on the tips of their toes, General BUTLER lit his Havana, and launched into a long and entertaining talk. I must do him the justice to say that in this conversation he did not apply a single improper question to me, or, by the least allusion, offend the delicacy of my position as a prisoner. He did say, with an after-dinner yawn, "I wonder when this 'cruel war' will be over?" I ventured to reply that its termination was a wish common to both sides, and that I thought "it would be ended before very long." He must have discovered some implication in my reply, for he replied very fiercely, "I think so, sir; I think so, sir;"—and here military matters dropped.

General BUTLER talked freely of his own acts. He said he had been much abused for two acts in New Orleans—the hanging of MUMFORD and the so-called "woman order." He had, as all men, some things to regret in his life; but these acts he could never regret; he hoped that when time had composed the passions of this war, justice would be done him, and that some of those who had abused him for his rule in New Orleans would find occasion to revise their judgments.

He said that when MUMFORD took the flag from the United States mint, he narrowly escaped drawing upon the city the fire of the fleet; and it was with great difficulty that the crews were restrained by their officers. The gunners on the *Hartford* had hold of the lanyards the moment they saw the flag taken down. He regretted the necessity of hanging MUMFORD. He (General B.) had received at least a hundred letters threatening his life if he dared to execute sentence upon MUMFORD; and when his life was begged by a very respectable citizen, but a few moments before he was taken to the gallows, he (General B.) replied that "in one hour it was to be decided whether he was to govern in New Orleans or not"—and he decided it by keeping the word he had first pronounced, and hanging MUMFORD. * * * *

In the course of the conversation, General BUTLER took occasion—which I believe he seldom omits—to compliment President DAVIS. He said, "I have a great respect for his ability—a very great respect, sir"—tapping his forehead with his finger. "I voted for him in the Charleston Convention, you know; and I think he has made poor return for old times in calling me 'a Beast.'" * * *

In what I have written above of General BUTLER'S manner and his self-defences—with simple severity of justice—the reader may conclude with me that, like his popular prototype, he is not as black as he is painted. It is not too much to say that he is scarcely worse than other Yankee Generals, and infinitely better than many of them. Compare his career, in which individual outrages stand out, and in which there is much that is merely passionate, and, perhaps, more of fume and bluster than actual performance with the systematic cruelties and cold snakish hypocrisy of SHERMAN, and we must admit that the sentence of outlawry which President DAVIS has visited upon the former, is at least invidious. But after all that sentence of outlawry was *brutum fulmen* intended merely to play a part in our President's elaborate melodrama of retaliation—a mere pretence to turn just popular indignation into the channel of gloomy abstractions and sentimental vapors.

General BUTLER had given Mr. POLLARD the assurance that he should be released, he tells us; but during the General's absence at Wilmington he was put in solitary confinement at Fortress Monroe, without being able to obtain any explanation of the cause. On General BUTLER'S return he succeeded in procuring an interview with him, which is thus described:

My second interview with General BUTLER did not last three minutes. It was refreshingly brief. Arrived at his headquarters, I was ushered by the provost-marshal into his presence.

"Sir," said General BUTLER, "I understand you have been put in "confinement since I paroled you and promised to send you through "my lines. I had nothing to do with it sir. Read this."

He handed me a paper. It was a telegraphic dispatch from Secretary STANTON to General GRANT, ordering me into close confinement. The mystery was revealed. I saw the demon at the bottom of it; I had calculated aright; my appeal to General BUTLER as my only hope of escape.

I handed the paper back to General BUTLER. He twirled it between his thumb and forefinger. "By G—— I don't know what this means. "I don't care what it means. I believe, Mr. POLLARD, I promised to "send you to Richmond."

"You did, General BUTLER."

"By G——, sir, you shall go. I would send you through my lines "to-morrow. But I sent a flag-of-truce down the road the other day, "and some of your people fired upon it. They must have been d——d "drunk."

He rose from his chair, as a signal for the conclusion of the interview. "Sir," he said, "I always keep my word, alike to friend and foe. I "know 'hope deferred maketh the heart sick,' and yet you may be "detained here a week for Colonel MULFORD'S flag-of-truce, but make up "your mind that go you shall to Richmond."

To Richmond he went, accordingly; and there proceeded to lay before his countrymen the story of his wrongs. His narrative is given with more calmness than most productions of the sort, and is quite as interesting reading for the North as for the South. It is always entertaining, if not invariably flattering, "to see ourselves as others see us."

ARMY PAYMASTERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

IT is quite as necessary for success in war that troops should be regularly paid, as that they should be properly fed, armed, clothed, and fought; nor is the routine of this payment without its excitements and its romance. The position of an Army Paymaster is not only one of vast responsibility, but of exceedingly difficult and delicate nature. His life is often exposed to danger in the field, while in the office a hundred questions arise which must guide his disbursements, so that he may do entire justice by the Government, the soldier, and himself.

Before the opening of our civil war the duties of an Army Paymaster were comparatively very simple. The Regular forces, not over sixteen thousand strong, were punctually and easily paid by the officers of the pay corps. Each Paymaster having his allotted duties, varied slightly from prescribed routine. The full number of these officers was only twenty-five, and the Paymaster-General at the head of the Bureau in Washington city held the rank of colonel.

By the proposed reörganization of the Department at the close of the year 1864, the rank of brigadier-general was to be conferred upon its chief officer; while so large and rapid has been the necessary increase of field Paymasters for proper disbursements to our immense Army, that they grew to number nearly four hundred. These officers have the rank, pay, and emoluments of majors of cavalry, are stationed in the several districts presently named, and are occupied in paying officers on staff duty without troops, the various regimeuts and companies serving in their midst, and also men finally mustered out of service, etc.

The pay districts, comprising the loyal States and those over which the Federal Government has military possession, are at the present time thus divided:—

PAY DEPARTMENTS.

New England and New York, headquarters, New York City.
Pennsylvania, headquarters, Baltimore, Md.
Washington, headquarters, Washington City.
North Carolina, headquarters, Norfolk, Va.
Of the South, headquarters, Hilton Head, S. C.
Of the Gulf, headquarters, New Orleans, La.
West Virginia, headquarters, Wheeling, Va.
Indiana and Illinois, headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.
Kentucky, headquarters, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Of the Cumberland, headquarters, Louisville, Ky.
Of the Mississippi, headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.
Of the Missouri, headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.
Of the Northwest, headquarters, St. Paul's, Minn.
Kansas, headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
New Mexico, headquarters, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
Of the Pacific, headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

Every district has its Paymaster-in-Chief, to whom the other Paymasters look for orders, from whom they receive funds, and who conducts all correspondence with the Paymaster General. Any questions regarding payment which his subordinate officers are unable or unwilling to decide fully for themselves are submitted to him; and his decision is final, unless he himself prefers, as he frequently does, to refer to the Paymaster-General.

The central Bureau in Washington city occupies a mean building on the corner of F street and Pennsylvania avenue, facing the Treasury Department. It contains the offices of the Paymaster-General and several subordinate officers and assistants. The large number of clerks constantly employed in examining the accounts and vouchers returned by the field Paymasters are placed in other buildings. The present head of the Bureau, Brevet Major-General B. W. BRICE, was late Paymaster in charge in Baltimore, and succeeded

Colonel T. P. ANDREWS, who was placed on the retired list of the Army after more than forty years' honorable service. General BRICE is eminently qualified for his high position. He is in the prime of life, of vigorous constitution, great decision of character, and clear judgment. To these qualities he unites dignified but genial manners, which invariably win regard, and a patience often sorely tried by official presumption and incompetency.

The chiefs of pay districts do not go into the field, nor, as a general thing, make payments themselves to officers or men. In addition to their duties of correspondence and supplying their subordinates with money, they distribute the numerous "general orders," memorandums, and circulars, which are issued from the Adjutant-General's office in Washington, and from the Pay and Treasury Bureaus. These general orders regulate questions of pay for the guidance of disbursing agents, and comprise not only decisions but *verbatim* reports of all courts-martial, and notices of "stoppages" against officers. It is of the utmost importance for a Paymaster to be thoroughly posted in these "orders," to avoid mistakes, while it requires no slight effort of memory to keep them readily in mind. They are often apparently contradictory, and accumulate so fast that for the year 1863 alone four hundred were issued. The "stoppage" notices are of signal use; for if an officer has been by any oversight improperly paid, or has not rendered his returns to the Ordnance or Quartermasters' Departments at required time, notice of the fact is made, and the stoppage circular enjoins every Paymaster to withhold his dues until the regulation is complied with. When it is, another article is promulgated that the officer is again entitled to draw pay. It gives us pleasure to state that the General Orders of the War Department from 1861 to 1865, inclusive, have been published in two handsome octavo volumes, with a full and accurate index, so that any question can at once be readily decided.*

We have already in this article sufficiently intimated that a Paymaster's duties involve immense responsibilities. His position requires not only thorough integrity and prudence, but at the same time should combine tact and agreeable personal manners. He is frequently placed in situations requiring him to refuse applications, as a public officer, which he could not gracefully decline as a private individual. He must, moreover, be strictly temperate in his habits, and systematic in labor. Before entering on his duties, he is placed under heavy bonds to the Government, in the sum of forty thousand dollars; and it behooves him to be vigilant to the last degree, for the protection of his bondsmen as well as himself. Much, too, depends upon his clerk. Each Paymaster is entitled to one assistant, and the chiefs of districts to such extra clerks as may be required. These are of their own selection subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. Their compensation, fixed by the act of Congress approved June 20th, 1864, is twelve hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly. In their case no bonds are required, and it should be the duty of the Paymaster to exercise the strictest supervision over his aid. The clerk should be governed by rigid principle, and is not responsible for any mistake which the Paymaster may make in disbursing funds. The same qualities demanded in a Paymaster should distinguish his clerk, and it is his duty to be well posted in "general orders." The question has often been mooted whether Paymasters' clerks should have rank in the Army. Those in the Navy are recognized as belonging to the service, and there seems to be no valid reason for denying it to those whose duties lead them into the field. It is true that Army Paymasters are not expected to go into action, as those of the Navy are necessarily required to. This very fact is a strong argument that they are no more entitled, coming from civil life, to the rank of major, than their clerks ought to be to some subordinate grade. The rank would tend greatly to introduce and foster an *esprit du corps* now almost wholly wanting.

Having thus briefly outlined the organization of the Pay Department, and generally indicated the extent of the Paymaster's duties and the grave responsibilities which rest upon him, we will in other articles explain the routine of his official life.

WE regret to learn that Major-General BUTTERFIELD is seriously ill at his residence in Ulster County, N. Y., on the Hudson River. He is suffering from a renewal of the attack of malarious fever, which he first experienced during McCLELLAN'S campaign on the Peninsula, and which assailed him for the second time at the close of the Atlanta cam paign, in which he participated.

MAJOR-General AUGER has issued an order directing all persons heretofore belonging to the Rebel Armies, arriving in Washington to report immediately on their arrival, in person to his headquarters, and furnish a copy of their authority for being there. Those now in the city who have not already done so, are ordered at once to comply with the requirements of this order.

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*Published by DERBY & MILLER, New York.

RIFLE DRILL AT HYTHE.

As it is probable that during these times of discussions on the merits of warlike weapons of different make and shape, and controversies on drill and tactics, a brief *resumé* of the manner rifle drill, shooting, and judging distance practice is taught at the School of Musketry at Hythe, in England, and thence to every regiment in the British Army, would be of interest to our readers in general, and Army officers in particular, we give herewith a short sketch of the way in which rifle drill, etc., is taught in that Army.

Since the year 1853 there has been established at Hythe, under the special supervision of Major-General HAY, a depot or rendezvous where, under the superintendence of clever and efficient officers on the staff, regimental officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, sent there for that purpose, are instructed in musketry in all its branches. This instruction comprises a theoretical and practical knowledge of rifle shooting, drill, and judging distance practice in all their different branches. The manner of teaching is carried out by lectures, illustrated in every conceivable way, so as to leave a lasting impression on the minds of the hearers, and to enable those of a more limited understanding to comprehend as fully as possible the subject lectured on, etc., etc. Besides lectures, the information is conveyed by drills, such as aiming, position, and judging distance drill. When the "recruits" exhibit a sufficient degree of proficiency in the theoretical knowledge, they are put through a course of rifle firing, each man firing independently at known distances a stated number of rounds; then squads fire by volley and as skirmishers.

The officers are required to lecture on different subjects, and so are the non-commissioned officers; so that on their return to their respective regiments they may be accustomed and competent to lecture the men. This is considered one of the most necessary qualifications for an officer, who wishes to become an instructor of musketry, to possess.

After going through the whole course, officers, non commissioned officers, and privates are examined, and according to the examination they pass, together with the aptness they have shown during the course, the officers receive either first or second class certificates. The best sergeants and privates are recommended for the positions of first, second, and third sergeant-instructors of musketry; and the whole squad is returned to their regiments. Only such of the officers as have received first-class certificates are entitled or allowed to hold the position of instructors of musketry, those receiving second-class certificates being eligible for assistant instructors.

It should be understood that a number of courses are going on at the same time at Hythe, all different stages towards completion, so that new arrivals need never wait more than one or two days before being put into a squad.

The object or design of the School of Musketry is not to teach the whole army or any particular regiment to shoot, but to train officers and non-commissioned officers as instructors of musketry for their several regiments; or, a system which will not only insure uniformity, but a maximum efficiency in the use of the rifle, in the least time and with the least expenditure of ammunition. The system is divided into two grand parts—drill and practice. In the former are included instructions in the theory of musketry; aiming, position, and judging distance drills; cleaning of arms, and the manufacture of cartridges. In the latter target and judging distance practices. Target firing embraces firing singly or individually at every distance of fifty yards; from one hundred to nine hundred yards, in classes formed according to merit; firing in platoon by file and volleys, and in extended order as skirmishers. In the latter practice the proficiency in judging distance and knowledge of elevation necessary for such distance is brought into operation.

On entering a course of target practice a company is generally divided into two platoons, the one using one range and the other platoon the other. All the men are in the third class, and have to obtain a certain number of points whilst firing up to three hundred yards before going into the second class; in the same manner, to pass into the first class, a specified number of points must be made in distances from three hundred to six hundred yards. Then all men who, while in the first class, obtain the necessary points, are qualified to fire for "marksmen;" and if in this latter exercise they attain a greater proficiency, they receive, as an inducement to the remainder and as a reward for their excellence, extra daily pay, to continue till the course of the next year is again commenced, when, should they again show the same proficiency under the same trials, the pay is continued, and so on again. But should they fail in the second attempt to prove themselves worthy of being "marksmen," the extra pay is stopped at the end of a twelvemonth. All men who in the first attempt fail to obtain the required point to qualify their being passed into the second class, are obliged to go through the course a second (and even a third and fourth) time, till they attain the necessary skill. It is seldom that men are rejected for the second class more than once.

Before the soldier is allowed to fire, it is insisted on that he shall be exercised in the drills before mentioned, with the exception of the manufacture of cartridges; a brief detail of their object may not, therefore, be uninteresting, the views having a reference thereto.

INSTRUCTION IN THEORY.

Under this head the soldier is taught the causes that prevent the projectile discharged from a musket proceeding in the direction of a straight line, and is made to understand that its course is a curve, called "trajectory." The object and use of this knowledge to the soldier is to give him an idea of the error he may make in estimating when firing at an object without at all affecting his fire, as also to give him such confidence, should he be required to cover an advance on a rising ground, as to enable him to fire from the rear over the heads of the advancing body of troops, till it was within a moderate distance from the point of attack. He is likewise made to understand, by familiar illustration, the necessity of holding the sight upright in aiming at an object to ensure its being hit; also the external influences that affect the flight of the bullet, and the means taken for overcoming them.

AIMING DRILL.

Here the soldier is taught the principle of aligning the fore and back sights of his rifle on an object at every distance of fifty yards from one hundred to nine hundred yards. A double object is gained in thus causing the soldier to aim correctly at these several distances, for the instructor is not only enabled to point out and correct any error that is manifested in each man's aim, and to discover if there is any defect in his vision, but the soldier whilst aiming receives a true impression of the actual distance the object aimed at is from him. The manner of conducting this drill is as follows:—From eight to ten men are assembled at a tripod rest, which consists of three poles six feet long, tied near the top, and with a small sand-bag laid on it to rest the rifle on. Every man in turn is called upon to aim; after each man has done so he steps to the rear, when the instructor comes forward and examines the same. Should he find any fault he calls the next man to the front to inspect, and repeat what he can see wrong, in order that he may himself avoid the error when at his turn taking aim. The fault is at once corrected by the individual whose aim it is.

POSITION DRILL.

In this exercise the soldier is taught and practiced in that position, standing and kneeling, that will ensure the greatest steadiness in maintaining his aim while discharging his rifle. This drill is of paramount importance, for with it a man may be taught to become a good marksman without ever firing a shot, and it in a manner compensates for the limited allowance of ammunition authorized for practice. The instructor is enabled to ascertain if the soldier can aim from the shoulder with the fixed elevation for the several distances, as also whether he can maintain his aim while pulling the trigger, on which hangs to a great extent the certainty of hitting his mark. The kneeling position is one that ensures great steadiness. The body is rested on the right foot (seated on it), which is drawn in under it and perpendicular, and the left elbow is brought well forward over the left knee, which is kept upright, thus affording a firm rest to resist the recoil.

JUDGING DISTANCE DRILL.

In this exercise the soldiers are called upon to make observation on men placed at known distances of fifty yards apart, from fifty up to six hundred yards. Their attention is first directed to the distance itself, and then to the appearance of each man at the several distances under varied aspects; having been thus practised for some time, they are afterwards required to estimate from men placed at unknown distances.

Each man's answer is registered, it being given in a low tone of voice, to prevent it at all influencing the judgment of his comrades. When all have given their answers they proceed to ascertain the distance by pacing towards the object in a body. The correct distance, however, is measured by means of a chain (which follows immediately in rear of the party), and is proclaimed aloud by the instructor, when each answer receives its valuation in the register, according to a fixed rule. On the proficiency in this exercise depends the important results looked for, and which are capable of being developed in rifle-shooting; and it may be remarked that with practice the greater number of the men can be taught to judge distance very accurately.

CLEANING ARMS.

Under this head the soldier is taught the names and use of the different parts of the rifle and lock, its general management, and the manner of keeping it in order, clean and in good condition.

The importance of these drills is established beyond a doubt as to the result that can be expected therefrom; for from the documents recording the shooting of men who

have been trained thereby, and of men who have fired without any training, the contrast is so marked as to show that one man trained is more efficient than four men untrained.

RECENT FOREIGN MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

THE Prussians very justly pride themselves on the efficiency of their light field artillery. There is nothing in Europe which can excel it in general serviceableness, accuracy of aim, length and precision of range, and ease of handling. These advantages are well set forth in a recent work by Captain R. ROBRDAUSS, of the Prussian artillery, on the rifled four-pounder field gun which did such effective service in the Schleswig-Holstein campaigns. In this work, the author minutely describes the light field artillery brought into use by Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, and England, and naturally gives the palm to the Prussian system. We freely acknowledge the great merits of the Prussian four-pounder—the lightness, strength, and durability of its construction, and its other excellencies as a field gun—and we are not inclined to censure the author too sharply for passing rather lightly over its acknowledged deficiencies as compared with our own artillery, or even that of France. At the same time, we do not agree with the author's conclusion, that this gun is in every respect superior to anything which has been produced in Europe. The Prussian artillerists have as yet had no opportunity to measure their strength with either France or Austria. Such a trial might induce them to modify in some degree their present confidence in the superiority of their favorite and undeniably excellent gun.

Captain H. SENFF, of the Prussian army, has recently issued a little book on advance-post service, which comprises the latest regulations adopted by the Prussian military authorities in relation to this important and responsible duty. In looking over German military publications, we find an unconscionable number of such works, many of which are not of the slightest value, and must serve only to encumber the bookseller's shelves. Captain SENFF's book is well written, but can have but little interest to any but German readers.

The patience, diligence, and general accuracy of German historical writers is proverbial; but how anything especially new or striking can be extracted from the records of the French Revolutionary War of 1792 is more than we are willing to believe on the authority of ex-Captain C. RENOUARD, who professes to have made use of entirely new sources of information. From a hasty glance through his book, we judge that it adds nothing important to the historical record of that eventful period of which it treats, and that there is nothing either new or striking in its military criticisms and observations. It seems to be the author's aim to depreciate France as much as possible, and to exalt the self-sacrifice, heroism, and importance of some of the minor states of Germany in stemming the tide of French republicanism, which at one time threatened to overwhelm all the ancient systems of Europe. Had the author given more attention to the great military movements of the Revolution, his work had been more welcome to readers outside of Germany.

A new military paper was recently established in Switzerland, devoted exclusively to the artillery service. It is edited by a corps of artillery officers, and is designed as a kind of supplement to the two military periodicals of the republic, "The Universal Swiss Military Gazette" and "The Swiss Military Revue." This journal is printed in French and German—that is, each writer uses the language in which he can express his ideas with the greatest ease; and, in a country where both languages are spoken by nearly every well-informed person, this singular medley is found to be a rather pleasant variety, instead of an inconvenience. It is well illustrated with plans and woodcuts, and contains a good variety of interesting matter.

The following promotions have been made by the Governor of Massachusetts in the field officers of the Infantry of that State.

In the Second Regiment of Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles F. Morse, to be Colonel; Major James Francis, of Lowell, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Francis B. Crowninshield, of Boston, to be Major.

In the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel James Tucker, to be Colonel; Captain Samuel Harrington, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain John W. Davis, to be Major.

In the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Walter G. Bartholomew, to be Colonel; Major Joseph H. Nutting, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain William M. McKay, to be Major.

In the Fifty-eighth Regiment of Infantry (Third Veterans).—Major Everett C. Horton, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain William F. Mason, to be Major.

In the Fifth Regiment of Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel E. Chamberlain (late of First Regiment Cavalry and Brevet Brigadier-General), to be Colonel.

THE St. Louis *Republican* says that Major McConnell, who at one time officiated as Provost-Marshal in that city, has eloped with and married a daughter of Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

BRIGADIER-General Kent has arrived at Houston, Texas.

MAJOR-General Wood arrived on the 19th at Mobile.

MAJOR-General Ayres was in Boston last week.

GENERAL L. A. Grant is on a visit to his friends in Bellows Falls, Vermont.

MAJOR-General S. A. Hurlbut has recently been honorably mustered out of the United States service.

MAJOR-General Milroy has sent in his resignation to the President.

MAJOR-General Sherman arrived at Lancaster, Ohio, from Cincinnati, July 27th.

MAJOR-General G. K. Warren and wife are visiting in Swampscott, Mass.

AMONG the lately pardoned Rebels is John Wilkes, son of Commodore Wilkes.

MAJOR-General Herron of Iowa, has taken up his residence at Pittsburgh, Penn.

GENERAL Charles Fitzhugh left Oswego, N. Y., last week to take command of a brigade under Sheridan in Texas.

BREVET Major-General Ruger is temporarily in command of the Department of North Carolina.

MAJOR-General Schofield was in Chicago a few days since. He will soon resume the duties of his command in North Carolina.

MAJOR-General Ord has left Detroit on a tour of inspection through his military department. He reached Chicago July 26th.

COLONEL Percy Wyndham has opened a fencing academy at Saratoga for the summer, having closed his academy in New York meantime.

THE degree of LL D. has been conferred upon Hon. E. M. Stanton, by the Iowa College at Grinnell, and on General Grant by Bowdoin College, Maine.

THE President has restored Colonel Gates, of the Third artillery, to the active list of the Army. He was retired in 1861.

BRIGADIER-General R. A. Cameron has returned to his home in Valparaiso, Indiana, after a service of four years, and resumed the publication of the Valparaiso *Republic*.

LIEUTENANT Robinson, Acting Assistant-Quartermaster at Newport News, was in a critical condition at last accounts from the effects of sunstroke.

BRIGADIER-General Cogswell has returned to Salem, and resumed the practice of law in that city, after four years of military service.

A MONUMENT to be erected over the remains of General Isaac J. Stevens has just been completed. It is a plain granite pillar, twenty feet high, and appropriately inscribed.

BREVET Brigadier-General Thomas O. Osborn, of the Department of Virginia, is temporarily absent from his command, on a visit to the West.

GENERALS Rufus Ingalls, R. Saxton, Colonel William G. Franklin, Major Allen Moore, and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Page, have been in New York city during the past week.

SOME gentlemen in Hartford, Conn., have subscribed to present a sword to General J. R. Hawley, and appointed a committee to go to Richmond and make the presentation, which will take place in Jeff. Davis's old mansion.

BREVET Brigadier-General H. D. Washburn, formerly commandant of the Sub-District of Altamaha, has been mustered out, his time of service as Colonel of the Eighteenth Indiana regiment having expired.

MAJOR Rodman has been relieved of his command of the United States Arsenal at Watertown, Mass., and Major Kingsbury is to succeed him. The citizens of Watertown have held a town meeting protesting against the change.

MAJOR-General Tom Crittenden, late of the United States Volunteers, and his brother, Major-General George B. Crittenden, late of the Confederate service, are in Louisville, Kentucky, together.

COMMANDER Foxhall A. Parker, in relinquishing the command of the Potomac Flotilla, which is now broken up, is to take charge of the receiving-ship *Alleghany*, at Baltimore, taking with him several of his officers. Many of the others will be granted leave of absence.

THE Nashville *Union* states that Colonel Corparet, of the One Hundred and Forty-second Indiana, lately in command at Nashville, has been relieved, and is to be tried by court-martial for neglect of duty, in failing to carry out the order for the suppression of the gambling houses.

MAJOR-General B. F. Butler has addressed a letter to a committee of the Massachusetts Army and Navy Association, accepting the office of President, to which he was elected a few days since. General G. K. Warren has declined the similar appointment tendered to him by the United Service Society of New York.

FRIDAY, the 28th of July, was the eighty-seventh birthday of Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart, who was born in Philadelphia July 28, 1778, just after the evacuation of the city by the British. His original entry into the Navy was on the 9th of March, 1798, so that he has been over sixty-seven years in the service. He is still active and hearty.

GENERAL McKeon has asked General Dodge to relieve him from the command of Southwest Missouri, on account of the insufficiency of the force under his command, he being unwilling to draw the pay of a Brigadier for duty that could be performed by a Lieutenant-Colonel.

COLONEL Chipman, Judge Advocate of the Court-Martial of which Brigadier-General Underwood is president, is at Cape May on leave of absence for two weeks. On his return to Washington the trial of the case against the rebel Captain Weiz will be commenced.

AT a meeting of the officers and men of the 6th regiment Tennessee Cavalry, at Pulaski, Tennessee, on the 26th day of July, 1865, on the occasion of that regiment being mustered out of service, Colonel W. J. Smith commanding the regiment, recently brevetted Brigadier-General, delivered a farewell address to the officers and men.

CAPTAIN Frank A. Baker, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, "having disgraced himself and the uniform that he wore, by appearing on the public street in the city of Lynchburgh, in a state of gross intoxication," has been dismissed the service of the United States, by General Terry, subject to the approval of the President.

THE following are announced as the Staff of Major-General Slocum who assumed command of the Department of the Mississippi, July 14: Captain J. W. Miller, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Guindon, Captain and Brevet Major W. W. Moseby, Captain and Brevet Major W. G. Tracy, Aides-de-Camp.

BREVET Brigadier-General Thomas T. Heath, in command of Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division during the absence of that General, has been assigned to the command of the "District of West North Carolina," with headquarters at Morganton. He takes with him all the cavalry of that Division not mustered out of service.

MAJOR-General G. M. Dodge has been presented, at St. Louis, with an elegant solid silver service, by his friends and admirers in that city, Hon. H. T. Blow making the presentation address. It is also announced by one of the western papers that General Dodge is the fortunate recipient of $5,000 per annum as consulting engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad.

COLONEL J. C. McQuiston, of the 123d Indiana Regiment, commands the brigade on duty at Charlotte, N. C. The 180th Ohio has been relieved, and the 123d Indiana is present post garrison. Lieutenant-Colonel Dewitt C. Walters is post commandant; Lieutenant A. G. Wood, post adjutant—office at the N. C. Bank; and Captain June E. Cravens, provost-marshal.

THE officers composing the staff of Major-General Kilpatrick have been brevetted for meritorious conduct during the campaigns through Georgia and the Carolinas, as follows, to date from March 13: Major L. G. Estes, to be Colonel by brevet; Major G. E. Dunbar, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet; Captains E. V. Brookfield, Wm. H. Day, and E. M. Hayes, to be Majors by brevet; and Lieutenants Norman Lewis, A. J. Fuller, Wm. Hollingsworth, Wm. G. Wedemeyer and Charles McRae, to be Captains by brevet.

THE following are announced as the staff of Brigadier-General J. A. Maltby, who assumed command on the 20th July of the Western District of Mississippi, comprising the counties of Bolivar, Sunflower, Washington, Yazoo, Issaquena and Warren; pursuant to General Orders No. 2, Headquarters Department of the Mississippi, July 16, 1865: 1st Lieutenant J. T. Gleason, A. D. C. and A. A. A. General; 1st Lieutenant C. Downing, A. D. C.; Lieutenant-Colonel George L. Simpson, Provost-Marshal; Major David Cornwall, A. A. I. General; Major William H. Bolton, Chief of Artillery; Captain William T. Sullivan, Judge Advocate; Captain J. W. Davis, Commissary of Subsistence; Captain W. F. Kerns, A. Q. M., Master of Transportation; Captain J. S. Van Patten, A. Q. M., Post Q. M.; Assistant Surgeon H. B. Osborne, Post Surgeon; Lieutenant L. M. Walton, Ordnance Officer.

THE following are announced as the Staff of Major-General Thomas, Commanding the Military Division of Tennessee: Brigadier-General Wm. D. Whipple, U. S. Vols., Major and A. A. G., U. S. Army, Assistant-Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff; Brevet Colonel Robert H. Ramsey, Major U. S. Vols., Assistant-Adjutant-General; Major Henry M. Cist, U. S. Vols., Assistant-Adjutant-General; Captain George W. Howard, U. S. Vols., Assistant-Adjutant-General; Major J. P. Willard, U. S. Vols., Aide-de-Camp; Major S. C. Kellogg, U. S. Vols, Aide-de-Camp; Major G. P. Thurston, A. A. G., U. S. Vols., Acting Judge-Advocate; Lieutenant Colonel A. Von Schrader, Major and A. A. G., U. S. Vols., Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Brigadier-General J. L. Donaldson, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster; Brevet Major A. W. Wills, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Vols., Staff Quartermaster, in addition to his duties as Post Quartermaster of Nashville; Colonel J. C. Read, C. S., U. S. Vols., Chief Commissary; Surgeon George E. Cooper, U. S. A., Colonel and Medical Director; Brigadier-General Z. B. Tower, U. S. Vols., Major U. S. Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer; Brevet Brigadier-General J. G. Parkhurst, Colonel 9th Michigan Vol. Infantry, Provost-Marshal-General; Brevet Major A. L. Hough, Captain 19th Infantry, U. S. A., Chief Commissary of Musters. All officers performing staff duty by orders from Headquarters Department of the Cumberland are ordered to remain on such duty until relieved in orders from General Thomas.

In compliance with General Orders No. 118, current series from the War Department, Major-General Q. A. Gillmore assumed command of the Military Department of South Carolina; Headquarters at Hilton Head, S. C., July 18, 1865. The following named officers are announced as the General Staff of the Department: Brevet Brigadier-General S. L. Woodford, Col. 103d U. S. C. T., Chief of Staff; Major W. L. M. Burger, U. S. Vols., Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain T. D. Hodges, 35th U. S. C. T., Acting Assistant-Adjutant General; Brevet Brigadier-General C. L. Kilburn, Col. and Assist. Com. Gen. Sub. U. S. A., Chief Commissary; Major C. W. Thomas U. S. Vols., Chief Quartermaster; Lieutenant-Colonel M. Clymer, U. S. Vols., Medical Director; Brevet Major Geo. E. Gouraud, Captain and A. D. C., Acting Assistant Inspector General; Lieute nant-Colonel B. W. Thompson, 32d U. .S. C. T., Provost-Marshal-General; Brevet Major C. R. Suter, Captain U. S. Engineers, Chief Engineer; Brevet Captain I. Arnold, Jr., 1st Lieutenant U. S. Ord., Chief of Ordnance; Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Ames, 3d R. I. Art., Chief of Artillery; Brevet Major Leslie Smith, Captain 1st U. S. Infantry, Commissary of Musters; Major A. V. Elliott, Add. Paymaster, U. S. A., Chief Paymaster; First Lieutenant C. M. Bailey, 6th U. S. Infantry, Acting Judge Advocate; Captain Jesse Merrill, Chief Signal Officer; Captain James R. Gilmore, A. Q. M., U. S. Vols., Superintendent Military Telegraph; Captain Henry M. Bragg, Aide-de-Camp; Captain Garth W. James, Aide-deCamp; Captain Daniel S. Leslie, Aide-de-Camp; Colonel B. B. Eggleston was subsequently announced (July 22d), as Chief of Cavalry.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

REORGANIZATION OF THE MEDICAL STAFF.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The remarks of your correspondent "H." regarding a reörganization of the Medical Staff of the Army seem to me proper and just, as far as the necessity of a reörganization goes, but whether the plan submitted by "H." would give the reform needed admits of some discussion.

The amalgamation of the Medical Officers of the Volunteers with the Regular Army Medical Officers into one corps seems to be uppermost in the mind of the writer of the article; by taking a few officers here and a few officers there he succeeds in making up a corps of two hundred and fifty commissioned officers of the Medical Department.

To this organization he gives five chief executive officers, viz.: a Surgeon-General, an Inspector-General, an Ambulance-General, a Purveyor-General and a Deputy Purveyor-General. The three first-named to be the three oldest Medical Officers of the Regular Line, and in case of death of any one of these the next one in rank respecting length of service to succeed. In other words, he advocates the time-honored custom of "Promotion by Seniority."

Where would the Union be to-day if this custom had been adhered to during the Rebellion?

I do not intend to say that the oldest officer of a corps would invariably be unsuited for the position of chief of his repective Department; but it is certain that cases will occur when the senior member of the Medical Staff would not be competent to take the management of the whole Medical Department into his own hands. Such a man would be dependent on his inferiors in rank and a mere tool in their hands.

To put the right man in the right place is the principle by which the President and Congress should be guided, and no law should be passed prohibiting the selection of the most suitable Medical Officer for the position of Surgeon-General. A man might be an excellent physician and surgeon, but would make a very incompetent executive and administrative officer. It is even a fact universally admitted that the generality of professional men make but poor business men. Now, the Surgeon-General should be a good business man as well as skilled in his profession.

Another reason why the law of "Promotion by Seniority" should be abolished as far as regards the chief officers of a Department is—that to obtain the position of Surgeon-General for instance, under this law, a man must certainly be far beyond the meridian of life and but rarely would he be possessed of the energy, industry, and go-ahead spirit necessary for the proper advancement of his corps. It would be unreasonable to expect of a man of 60 years of age the same vigor of mind and body which we look for in a man of 40 or 45. But of course, at the age of 60 or over men, and especially professional men, are inclined to become old, foolish, and prejudiced, particularly where the question of the introduction of new methods and reforms comes up for decision. They adhere with a certain tenacity to the old theories, and their constant phrases are, "I never did so and so:" hence they never will try: or, "I always used to give so and so." And what Department, I ask, is more in need of an energetic, clear-minded and unprejudiced chief than the Medical Department? Are not new points daily advanced for the discussion of the profession? Has not chemistry wholly revolutionized *Materia Medica?* Have not the discoveries and revelations made by VIRCHOW, and others, overthrown many time-honored theories in the practice of medicine?

A Commissary-General of the Revolutionary War could have fed our Armies during the late Rebellion; but the Surgeon-General of those days would have cut a poor figure if he had been in charge of the Medical Department during the last three years.

So much for promotion by seniority. I fully concur with "H." that increased rank and pay should be given to the Medical Staff. The Medical Officer brings to the Army a fund of knowledge acquired at his own expense, while the line officer has been educated at the expense of the Government. The Medical Officer must look to his profession to return him the interest on the capital he or his parents invested in his education, while the line officer owes to the Government the interest and capital expended for his education. Which is more entitled to consideration? Certainly, have not both the same claims upon the country—he who hazards his life for his country and he whose call it is to relieve the wounded and preserve to the country its fighting material?

HOMER wrote 3,000 ago:

> "A wise physician skilled, our wounds to heal,
> Is more than armies to the common weal."

The duties of the Surgeon and Inspector-General are defined by law; but what the duties of an Ambulance-General shall be, I am at a loss to understand. "H." says "the "Ambulance-General under the Surgeon-General to have "charge of all that relates to succoring the wounded and "sick, and to be the immediate adviser on medical subjects "of the actual Commanding General." These duties have, heretofore, been performed by the Medical Directors and their Assistants. As long as we have no Ambulance Corps established by law, there would seem to be no need of an Ambulance-General. It appears to me that a cavalry officer would make a better Chief of Ambulance or Ambulance-General than a physician. In time of peace the office would be a mere sinecure. The duties of his subordinates would be nothing more than the examination of monthly and quarterly returns of ambulances, harness, etc. This would hardly be a very scientific occupation for a professional gentleman.

"H." further recommends that "the fourth oldest Med-"ical Officer on the list be made Purveyor-General, and the "best Medical Storekeeper or the Medical Officer of the "Regular or Volunteer Corps who shall pass the best ex-"amination in pharmacy, etc., be made Deputy Purveyor-"General: these officers to be charged under the Surgeon-"General with providing supplies for the Army, etc."

Now, in my opinion, this branch of the Medical Department, that of supplying the Army with medicines, needs more reform than any other; but in order to submit a plan which, it seems to me, would remedy most evils, I have to take up another point of "H.'s" article. He says "the "rank of the Hospital Steward should be raised to that of "Cadet, etc."

What does hospital steward mean? In our Army it means a man who is, according to the law (General Order, No. 2, War Department, Adjutant-General Office, February 24, 1859), "sufficiently intelligent and skilled in pharma-"cy for the proper discharge of the responsible duties like-"ly to be devolved upon him," or in other words, he should be able to read and write, and put up a prescription. He also has charge of all the public property in the hospital, of the policing, of the providing of the sick with their meals, he has to keep the hospital records and accounts, must be able to perform the minor surgical operations, and, in cases of emergency, or, in the absence of the Surgeon, he is called upon to prescribe for the sick. Thus the hospital stewards in most armies are divided among three men, viz.: the apothecary, the chirurgus and the steward proper. To call an apothecary or a chirurgus steward is simply ridiculous, especially in a country where every negro waiter in a restaurant desires to be addressed as steward.

"H." says "the steward should be subjected to a most "vigorous examination"—examination on what subjects, I ask—*materia medica*, chemistry, botany, etc.? Or shall he be examined on Powers' Minor Surgery? No. Dr. J. J. WOODWARD'S excellent book, entitled Hospital Stewards' Manual, and made authoritative by order of the then Surgeon-General (Dr. HAMMOND), who ordered a liberal supply of the same to be purchased and sent to all the Armies—is the work which tells all the steward is obliged to know and to do.

"The hospital steward," "H." says, "should be allow-"ed and induced after two years service to enter the list of "Junior Assistant-Surgeons." Now, I ask "H." how he proposes to make out of the nondescript, a hospital steward of this day, in two years' time, a physician?

What is needed to supply the want of the Medical Department of the Army in this respect is a corps of thoroughly educated apothecaries—not drug-clerks—whose whole knowledge consists in knowing how to "make a bundle." A thoroughly educated apothecary will know how to keep accounts, and experience will teach him how a hospital should be conducted. Constitute them as a separate corps under an Apothecary-General instead of Purveyor-General, with two Deputy Apothecary-Generals. The Apothecary-General with the two Deputy Apothecary-Generals to be charged under the Surgeon-General with providing supplies for the Army,—the Apothecary-General and one Deputy Apothecary-General to be stationed in New York city,—the other Deputy Apothecary-General to be stationed in San Francisco, Cal. Then appoint five Apothecaries with the rank and pay of Majors of Cavalry, to be stationed at the headquarters of each military division, to take the places of the Medical Purveyors. Twenty Apothecaries, with the rank of Captain of Cavalry, to be stationed as Medical Purveyors, at the headquarters of each Military Department, and two to be on duty in the office of the Apothecary-General. Twenty Assistant-Apothecaries, with the rank of First Lieutenant of Cavalry, to be in charge under direction of the Surgeons of the large hospitals; and one hundred Assistant-Apothecaries, with the rank of a Second Lieutenant of Cavalry, to be in charge of small garrison hospitals, and seventy-five Assistant-Apothecaries, with the rank of a Cadet, to be stationed as Assistants in large hospitals.

A Board should meet, composed of such men as Dr. SQUIBBS, to examine applicants for the Corps of Apothecaries, and appointments should be made according to the order of merit in which the candidates have passed. Afterwards promotions should be made by seniority, always subjecting the member next on the list for promotion to another thorough examination until he reaches the grade of Apothecary, with the rank of Major.

All new applicants should enter as Assistant Apothecaries with the rank of a Cadet. They should serve at least six months before they can be admitted to another examination and promoted. In every grade above that of Cadet they should be required to serve at least five years before they can again be examined and promoted.

The total number of commissioned officers of the corps of Apothecaries would be 148, thus: One Apothecary-General with the rank of Colonel of Cavalry, two Deputy Apothecary-Generals with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry, five Apothecaries with the rank of Major of Cavalry, twenty Apothecaries with the rank of Captain of Cavalry, twenty Assistant Apothecaries with the rank of First Lieutenant of Cavalry, one hundred Assistant Apothecaries with the rank of Second Lieutenant of Cavalry, and seventy-five Warrant Officers or Cadets.

This corps would prove less expensive than the present system of assigning Medical Officers as Purveyors, who are often very much dependent on their clerks in the discharge of their duties, living, naturally enough, ignorant of the drug business.

It is a wrong impression most physicians have that a physician must *eo ipso* be an apothecary, and that all an apothecary needs to know is how to put up a prescription. Pharmacy is as much of a science and requires as much study and industry as medicine. The practice of medicine depends in no small measure on the advancements in pharmacy for its success, and pharmacy, again, looks to chemistry for new developments.

The establishment of a Government Laboratory would be an excellent school for the apothecaries. Two establishments of this kind have been in operation during the last two years and a half of the war, and most of the medicines used have been prepared there at a great saving to the Government. One, situated at Astoria, L. I., was partly destroyed by fire in February last, but up to the present time is still in operation. The other is located in Philadelphia.

Almost every Government shop has been noticed in some paper or other, but the Laboratories have never received any attention—may be because they owe their origin to the Ex-Surgeon-General, W. A. HAMMOND, and were, perhaps, for this same reason never recognized by the Secretary of War; but whatever may be said about the administration of Dr. HAMMOND, the establishment of a Government Laboratory was certainly a move in the right direction.

M.

ORGANIZATION FOR A REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The prospective reörganization of the Army renders the present a fitting time for the discussion of plans of organization. To maintain an organization in time of peace that shall be susceptible of ready expansion to several times its minimum force, to meet the demands of war, is a most important consideration. Again, the units of each arm should be so constituted as to give the greatest tactical advantages in manœuvring; and, in combining the units of the same or different arms, regard should be had to convenience and economy of administration, as well as to tactical considerations.

The following organization for a regiment of infantry is presented, as combining these advantages to a great extent:

REGIMENT—TWO TO FOUR BATTALIONS.

1 Colonel,	1 Band Master,
1 Lieutenant-Colonel,	16 Musicians,
1 Adjutant,	1 Drum-Major,
1 Quartermaster and Commissary,	1 Quartermaster-Sergeant,
1 Surgeon,	1 Commissary-Sergeant,
1 Chaplain,	1 Wagon Master,
1 Hospital Steward,	1 Armorer.

BATTALION—EIGHT COMPANIES.

1 Major,	1 Quartermaster Sergeant,
1 Adjutant,	1 Commissary Sergeant.
1 Quartermaster and Commissary,	1 Hospital Steward.
2 Assistant Surgeons,	1 Principal Musician,
1 Sergeant-Major,	4 Wagoners.

COMPANY.

1 Captain,	1 Quartermaster Sergeant,
1 First Lieutenant,	4 Sergeants,
1 Second Lieutenant,	8 Corporals,
1 First Sergeant,	2 Musicians,

40 to 100 Privates.

Minimum strength of a company	59
Maximum strength of a company	119
Minimum strength of a battalion	486
Maximum strength of a battalion	966
Minimum strength of a regiment	1,001
Maximum strength of a regiment	3 893

The Adjutant and Quartermaster on the regimental staff should be extra captains; on the battalion staff, extra lieutenants. The assistant surgeons might better, perhaps, belong to the regimental staff, and the number allowed be regulated by the strength of the corps.

Upon such a plan as the above a very moderate force could readily be raised to a formidable army, without involving a tithe of the loss and mismanagement in administrative affairs, which is always incident to the formation of new organizations upon the outbreak of a war.

The third and fourth battalions, which would hardly be needed in time of peace, might be made up of volunteer companies, whenever it became necessary to increase the army, who, being surrounded from the first by military customs, the martial spirit would the more readily progress in learning the military art. Being also under the direct supervision and instruction of experienced officers, they would be ready for service in half the time required under the system which has been adopted during the late Rebellion.

It is the belief of the writer that in a country like our own, where a large standing army is not required, some method should be devised for increasing the regular force in cases of emergency, by the incorporation into its own organization of militia or volunteers.

MAJOR.

OUR NAVY AND ITS HISTORY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The part taken by our gallant Navy in the suppression of the late Rebellion has been a great and important one. The changes wrought in naval architecture, armament, tactics, and warfare generally, have been wondrous and revolutionary. Our brave officers and seamen have well performed every duty assigned to them, with a patience and courage, valor and intrepidity, unsurpassed in history; and at this day the Navy of the United States stands foremost in the world. And yet this great armada of ours, and the great deeds it has performed, have been comparatively unappreciated and unnoticed. Why, it is not difficult to see, for correspondents have found no place on the quarter-deck, and the blue-jacketed masters of the sea wield not themselves a ready pen. It is, therefore, fitting that the glorious record of our gallant Navy, as well as our brave Army, should be preserved in our archives for posterity and the future historian, and we feel proud that our Empire State has taken the initiative in this great national work.

In 1862 the State created the Bureau of Military Statistics, now the Bureau of Military Record, and Colonel LOCKWOOD L. DOTY receiving the appointment of Chief, the duties of the office have been discharged with distinguished ability. At the last session of the Legislature it created a Naval Division, "to preserve a record of the part taken by seamen "from this State in the naval service since the beginning of the war, and established the office at No. 74 Wall street, New York, placing it under the charge of MR. FRANK J. BRAMHALL, a well-known author and historian of the war, as Superintendent.

Every effort is now being made to obtain for preservation in the archives of the Bureau not only an account of every event of interest and importance connected with our naval history, but also the individual record of every naval officer and seaman from this State. Blanks and circulars have been widely distributed, and the approbation and assistance of officers, seamen, and their friends are earnestly solicited in the prosecution of inquiries and collection of historical material for this division of the Bureau. The friends of those who have fallen in the good fight, whether by the bullet or disease, and those who, having been discharged or mustered out, have now retired to private life and citizenship, and those now at home upon leaves of absence, who can be reached only through the press—these are particularly requested to communicate with Mr. BRAMHALL, and facilitate his arduous labors.

Contributions of books, papers, maps, charts, documents, photographs, drawings, engravings, medals, copies of letters, diaries and log-books, biographical and obituary notices,

accounts and reports of actions, cruises, special services, incidents, etc., are desired, to aid in this great work of national importance, which we trust will receive, as it deserves, general favor and attention. KEDGE.

SPEECH OF GENERAL SHERMAN AT ST. LOUIS.

WE give below the speech delivered by General SHERMAN at St. Louis July 20. We have delayed its publication until we could receive an authentic copy, as it contains some interesting statements in regard to military operations, in reference to which there should be no mistakes.

I feel to-night more than usually honored, for I am in the presence of many with whom I have been associated in years gone by in business, in the social circle, and in public affairs. To receive the warm commendations I have just heard from the gentleman preceding me, affords me the greatest pleasure, and I would I were as gifted as my friend who has just taken his seat, so that I might interest you. I would travel all over the world to find topics to suit the occasion. Gladly would I talk of Greece and Rome (but I fear they are gone by), or better still, point to the history of our own great country, that is teeming with recollections—recollections that to me are doubly, trebly dear, from associations; to the history of the Spaniard on the Iowe river, or still more to old Colonel BONNEVILLE, who is yet living among you, and whom I saw on yesterday. But the world sweeps on, and I will not pause, and I see by the paper before me, that you bring me before you as an actor in the scenes just past, and classify me as one of those men who have simply wafted our country past a dangerous abyss, and placed it on firm ground, whence it may sally forth again on a new career of prosperity and glory. [Cheers.] I admit that the four past years seem even to me a dream now; I can hardly realize the part I have taken, although step by step it rises up when my memory retraces it; but yet it seems as a dream, that men reared under our laws—men who are enjoying the prosperity, which they themselves admitted never was surpassed, should rise up in rebellion against the land and Government of Washington. It seems to me an impossibility—yet it was a possibility; but it is now past, thank God. [Cheers.] We have a right as citizens and historians to cast our eyes and memory back, and see if in the past events we can learn lessons—lessons of wisdom that will make us better men, better citizens and better patriots in the future; and if I can trace anything in the past calculated to effect this object, I will account myself repaid.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

Here, in St. Louis, probably, began the great centre movement which terminated the war; a battle-field such as never before was seen, extending from ocean to ocean with its right wing and left wing, and the centre here. I remember one evening, up in the old Planters' House, sitting with General HALLECK and General CULLUM; and we were talking about this, that and the other; a map was on the table, and I was explaining the position of the troops of the enemy in Kentucky, when I came to this State; General HALLECK knew well the position here, and I remember well the question he asked me—the question of the school teacher to his child—"SHERMAN, here is the "line: how will you break that line?" "Physically, by "a perpendicular force." "Where is that perpendicular?" "The line of the Tennessee River." General HALLECK is the author of that first beginning, and I give him credit for it with pleasure. [Cheers.] Laying down his pencil upon the map he said, "There is the line and we must "break it." The capture of the forts on the Tennessee River by the troops so gloriously led by General GRANT followed. [Cheers.] These were the grand strategic features of that first movement, and it succeeded perfectly. General HALLECK's plan went further—not to stop at the first line which run through Columbus, Bowling Green, crossing the Tennessee and Cumberland at Henry and Donelson; but to push on to the second line which runs through Memphis and Charleston; but troubles intervened at Nashville, and delays followed; opposition to the last movement was made, and I myself was brought an actor on the scene. I remember our ascent on the Tennessee River; I have seen to-night Captains of steamboats who first went with us there; storms came and we did not reach the point we desired. At that time, General C. F. SMITH was in command on the Upper Tennessee; he was a man indeed; all the old officers remember him as a gallant and elegant officer, and had he lived, probably some of us younger fellows would not have attained our present positions. But this is now past. We followed the river against the second line, and then came the landing of forces at Pittsburgh Landing. Whether it was a mistake in landing them on the west instead of the east bank, it is not necessary now to discuss. I think it was not a mistake; there was gathered the beginning of the great Army of the West—commencing with only twelve thousand, then twenty, then thirty thousand, and we had about thirty-eight thousand in that battle; and all I claim for that is that it was a contest for manhood; there was no special strategy. GRANT was there, and others of us, all young at that time, and unknown men, but our enemy was old, and SIDNEY JOHNSON, whom all the officers remembered as a power among the old officers, high above GRANT, myself or anybody else, led the enemy on that battle-field, and I almost wonder how we conquered. But as I remarked, it was a contest for manhood—man to man—soldier to soldier. We fought, and we held our ground, and therefore accounted ourselves victorious. [Cheers.] From that time forward, we had with us the prestige; that battle was worth millions and millions to us by reason of the fact of the courage displayed by the brave soldiers on that occasion; and from that time to this, I never heard a charge of the first want of courage on the part of our Northern soldiers. [Cheers.] It then became a game of grand war; armies were accounted equal, if numbers were equal, and skill and generalship came into play. We gained by the movement on Corinth what General HALLECK originally contemplated, a lodgment on the Memphis and Charleston Road; there his command ceased, and a new shuffle of the cards of war was made. HALLECK went to the East and GRANT to the West; but summer overtook us with heat, and we could not march. Northern Mississippi was dry as ashes; it was impossible for men to live and march from stream to stream, and to follow the roads that lie between these, men would have perished with thirst; been overcome by heat. Therefore we delayed until fall, and late that fall, I met GRANT by appointment at Columbus; there again we went over the map, and the next thing was to break the line on the Tallahatchie. Many of you here remember that movement. You citizens do not understand it at all, for I never have yet seen a newspaper account of it that approximates to the truth. [Laughter.] PEMBERTON commanded the army of the Confederacy in our front. We had superior numbers; our men were scattered, and we first concentrated on the Tallahatchie, below Holly Springs. GRANT moved direct on PEMBERTON, while I moved from Memphis, and a smaller force from Helena under General WASHBURNE struck directly for Grenada, and the first thing PEMBERTON knew the depot of his supplies was almost in the grasp of a small cavalry force, and he fell back in confusion, and gave us the Tallahatchie without a battle. With some people an object gained without a battle is nothing. But war means success by any and every means; it is not fighting alone. Bulls do that, and bears, and all beasts, but men attain objects by intellect, and the introduction of physical power, moved upon strategic points. And so we gained the Tallahatchie, and although hardly a gun was fired, yet we gained a battle equal in its results to any other battle on earth. [Cheers.] It gave us uninterrupted possession of Northern Mississippi and undisputed possession of the resources of that country; and that country has been in our possession ever since, in a military sense.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST VICKSBURGH.

Then came the great campaign of your river, upon which you and I and all of us were more deeply interested than in any other that can ever be developed by any war on this continent. The possession of the Mississippi river is the possession of America, [cheers,] and I say that had the Southern Confederacy (call it by what name you may,) had that power represented by the Southern Confederacy held with a grip sufficiently strong, the lower part of the Mississippi River, we would have been a subjugated people, and they would have dictated to us. We determined to have it, but we could not go down with our frail boats past the batteries of Vicksburgh. It was a physical impossibility, therefore what was to be done? After the Tallahatchie line was carried Vicksburgh was the next point. I was sent with a small and hastily collected force to make a lodgment on the bluff between Vicksburgh and Haines' Bluff, while General GRANT moved with his main Army directly against PEMBERTON and so as to place himself on the high plateau behind Vicksburgh; but "man "proposes and God disposes," and we failed on that occasion. I then gathered my hastily collected force and went down further, and then, for the first time, I took General BLAIR and his brigade under my command. On the very day I had undertaken to be there I was there, and we made the assault. The present Governor of Missouri fell a prisoner to the enemy on that day. We failed. I waited anxiously for a co-operating force inland and below us, and after I had made the assault I learned that the depot at Holly Springs had been broken up, and that General GRANT had sent me word to that effect. Nevertheless, although we were unable to carry it at first, there were other things to be done. The war covered such a vast area there was plenty to do. I thought of that affair at Arkansas Post, although others claim it, and they may have it if they want it. We cleaned it out, and General GRANT then came down the river himself and brought his whole Army to Vicksburgh, and you in St. Louis remember well that long winter—how we were on the levee, with the water rising and drowning us like muskrats; how we were seeking channels through Deer Creek and Yazoo Pass, and how we finally cut a canal across the peninsula, in front of Vicksburgh. But all that time the true movement was the original one, and everything approximating to it came nearer the truth. But we could not make a retrogade movement. Why? Because your people of the North were too noisy. We could not take any step backwards, and for that reason I believe General GRANT felt himself forced to run the batteries at Vicksburgh, and make a lodgment on the ridges on some of the bluffs below Vicksburgh. It is said I protested against it. It is folly. I never protested in my life—never. [Laughter.] On the contrary, General GRANT rested on me probably as much responsibility as on any other commander under him. For he wrote to me, "I want you to move upon Haines' Bluffs, to enable "me to pass the next fort below—Grand Gulf. I hate to "ask you because the papers of the North will accuse you "of being repulsed again." [Laughter.] I love GRANT for his kindness. I did make the feint on Haines' Bluffs, and GRANT ran the blockade easily at Grand Gulf, and made a lodgment down there and got his Army up on the high plateau in the rear of Vicksburgh, while you people here were beguiled into the belief that SHERMAN was again repulsed. But we did not repose confidence in everybody. Then followed General GRANT's brilliant movements about Jackson and Champion Hill, and the 4th of July placed us in possession of that great stronghold, Vicksburgh, and then, as Mr. LINCOLN said "the "Mississippi went unvexed to the sea."

From that day to this, this war has been virtually and properly settled. It was a certainty, then. They should have said, "we give up," but DAVIS would not ratify it, and he had them under good discipline, and therefore it was necessary to fight again. Then came the affair of Chickamauga. The army of the Mississippi lying along its banks were called into a new field of action, and one morning early I got orders to go to Chattanooga. I did not know where it was hardly. [Laughter.] I did not know the road to go there. But I found it, and got there in time, [laughter and cheers:] and although my men were shoeless and the cold and bitter frosts of winter were upon us, yet I must still go to Knoxville, 130 miles further, to relieve BURNSIDE. That march we made. [A voice: and you got there in time.] Then winter forced us to lie quiet. During that winter I took a little exercise down the river, but that is of no account.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST ATLANTA.

But as the spring came General GRANT and I met at Nashville and talked the matter over, and we agreed that I should take all the Armies that I could make out of the Western Armies and fight JOE JOHNSTON, go where he might, while he took the more ungracious task—the command of the old Army of the Potomac. [Laughter.] We agreed upon the time at which we should be ready, and we were ready almost at the same time, and moved upon the common enemy nearly simultaneously, although a thousand miles apart. The history of that is so well known that I need not tell it. GRANT struggled at Petersburgh and I at Atlanta, and for a time things looked dark, as though at last we had come to a dead stand still. But it was not so bad as that. As long as there is a will there is a way, and there was a will there, and that will pointed towards Jonesboro, and took Atlanta. [Loud cheers.] You cannot attain great success in war without great risks. I admit we violated many of the old established rules of war by cutting loose from our base and exposing 60,000 lives. But when a thing has got to be done it has got to be done. [Laughter and cheers.] I had faith in the Army I commanded, and that faith was well founded. But there was the old story exemplified. We had the elephant and it troubled us to know what to do with that elephant, and again we had to put our wits together and we concluded to kill the elephant. [Laughter.] We did not like to do it. I come now to a piece of military history which has been more discussed than any other. I contended at first, when we took Vicksburgh, that we had gained a point which the Southern Confederacy, as belligerents—so recognized by ourselves and the world—were bound to regard by all the rules of civilized warfare, and they should have surrendered, and allowed us to have restored Federal power in the land. But they did not. I claim also that when we took Atlanta, that they were bound by every rule of civilized warfare to surrender their cause. It was then hopeless, and it was clear to me as daylight that they were bound to surrender and return to civil life. But they continued the war, and then we had a right, under the rules of civilized warfare, to commence a system that would make them feel the power of the Government, and cause them to succumb to our national authority. [Cheers.] I have again and again proffered kindness to the people of the South, and I have manifested it on thousands of occasions. I lived among them in former years and received generous hospitality; but at the same time, if their minds are not balanced so as to reason aright, we have the right to apply the rod. [Cheers.] So we destroyed Atlanta, and all that could be used against us there will have to be rebuilt. The question then arose in my mind, how to apply the power thus entrusted by my Government so as to produce the result—the end of the war—which was all we desired; for war is only justifiable among civilized nations to produce peace. There is no other legitimate rule—except to produce peace. That is the object of war, and it is so universally acknowledged. Therefore I had to go through Georgia, and let them see what war meant. I had a right to destroy their communications, which I did. I made them feel the consequences of war, so they will never again invite an invading army.

Savannah fell as a matter of course. I never received any orders for my two last grand marches, but got the full consent of General GRANT before starting, who was and is always fair and generous. I had sought advice elsewhere, and got but little. Mr. LINCOLN, in his letter of congratulation to me at Savannah, inquired significantly, "what "next?" and wisely left it to General GRANT and myself.

Then came that last movement which I do contend involved more labor and more risk than anything which I have done, or ever expect to do again. I could take Charleston without going there, by separating it from the rest of the country so that it could not live. Man must have something to live upon, must go where there is something to eat, therefore I concluded to break up the railroads; so the people had to get out of Charleston or perish. Then the next thing was to place the Army in Columbia, which I tell you is more of a place in the South than you are aware of. Years ago I thought Columbia would be the scene of the great and final struggle of the war. I thought our Western Army would go Eastward and our Eastern Army Southward to Columbia, and that we would fight it out there. The people there regarded it as a place of security; they sent their treasure there and their wines and liquors, which my friend BLAIR remembers so well. [Laughter and cheers.] But if you place an Army where the enemy say you can not, you gain an object; all military readers will understand the principle. And therefore, if I could place my Army in Columbia, even without a battle, I reaped the fruits of a victory—bloodless, but still a victory. The next question was to place my Army still further, where I could be in communication with the old Army of the Potomac—where we could destroy the life of the Confederate armies—for it seemed at one time as though they were determined to fight to the "last ditch."

THE END.

So we went to Goldsboro, and then I hastened to see General GRANT at City Point, and Mr. LINCOLN for the last time. We talked the matter over, and agreed perfectly. General GRANT's Army was in motion at the time to the south and west of Petersburgh. I had been fifty odd days marching on light rations; my men were shoeless and without pants, and needed clothing and rest. I hurried back to Goldsboro and dispatched everything with as great rapidity as I could, and on the very day appointed I started in pursuit of JOHNSTON, let him be where he might. Understand now that in this vast campaign we had no objective point on the map; all we had to do was to pursue the Confederate armies wherever they might go and destroy them wherever we could catch them. The great difficulty was to bring them to bay. You can chase and chase a hare until the end of time, but unless you bring him to bay you can't catch him. GRANT was enabled to bring LEE to bay by means of SHERIDAN's cavalry. I did not have sufficient cavalry; if I had, I might have brought JOHNSON to bay; but with my then force I could not, because my cavalry was inferior to his in numbers. Therefore, when LEE surrendered, JOHNSTON saw as clearly as I had seen for months before that his cause was gone.

I had been thinking of it for months; therefore, when he met me and announced the fact that he was "gone up," I was prepared to receive it (laughter); it was just exactly like a familiar song. It seemed to the North a new thing. We had expected it; and when they gave up we supposed there was an end of it. "How did they give up?" was the question. "Gave up. That was all. No use in fighting "any longer." "On what terms did they give up?" "On "the same terms that LEE gave up." I have described sufficiently clearly in my official reports, all the conversation that took place, and all I will say is, that the North seemed to be taken unawares; although every paper in the land and every county court orator had preached about peace for four years; yet when it came they did not recognize it. All I claim is, that I was prepared for it from the moment I heard of LEE's surrender. The moment JOHNSTON spoke to me I saw peace at once, and I was honest enough to say so, but the world was startled at it. "SHERMAN had turned traitor, and JEFF. DAVIS had bought him up with Confederate gold." I rather think he would have found it a pretty hard job to have bought me up. [Cheers.] Poor DAVIS! I know he never had enough gold to buy me, although I won't mention my price. [Laughter and cheers.] But all that is now past, and I am satisfied in my heart that we have peace. I am satisfied that by the combined Armies and Navies, and the citizens of the North and many of the South, that now we have peace in the land, and what is the consequence? It is simply one stage anew in our history. We have had wars heretofore. Did we cut the throats of our enemies? Certainly not; like sensible men, when the war was over we went to work to recover what we had lost by the war, and entered on a new stage. Now, if any man will show me how Arkansas may be improved, and Louisiana and Georgia, I will sit down and discuss it with great fairness. Any improvement in Georgia, in the cultivation of her rice fields, or other branches of industry will bring in more revenue. As a part of the U. S. she will assist in paying our debt. It will add to the wealth of the Nation; and therefore anything that improves Georgia will improve the United States of America. If a man commits a crime, it is necessary he should be turned over to the sheriff and the court. There they are. But so far as the future is concerned, manifestly our duty should be to put every man, woman and child capable of earning a living, or of acting any part in the body politic, to work again where they may earn an honest living and contribute to the national wealth. Anything looking to that end, I certainly think every American citizen may well do, without being considered as conniving at crime, for I say criminals can never be pardoned by military men. Murder is murder and will be to the end of time; arson the same, thieving the same. We cannot deal with these; we simply deal with men in arms that defy the civil authority; when they cease to do this, our task is done, and we retire whence we came. That is the law of England, France and Austria, and our own country, ever since we had one, and will be till the end of time. As to the usurpations of the civil power by the military, there may at times cases occur in the history of wars when the passions and feelings of men may be aroused so as to override civil authority; but in time of peace it is impossible that any American soldier, any American officer—any educated officer—should wish to override the civil power; we just exercise the military power. We look upon the civil power as something below us. We do not wish to detract from its merits, on the contrary, quite the reverse; but it is a different sphere of action—one in which we take no pleasure—certainly I do not in relieving sheriffs and the common courts. Therefore, my friends, now that the war is over, let us all go to work and do what seems most honest and just to restore our country to its physical prosperity—*to its physical prosperity*. As to its political prosperity, I know nothing of it, and care about it far less. [Prolonged cheering.]

A MOVEMENT is on foot in the Army of the Tennessee for the erection of a suitable monument over the grave of Major-General MCPHERSON, at Clyde, Ohio. Thus far this patriotic effort has been highly successful, and it is hoped that the necessary amount will be promptly raised. In reference to this movement, General LOGAN has made the following announcement:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., July 21, 1865.

The following named officers are announced as a committee to secure funds and superintend the erection of a suitable monument over the grave of General McPherson.

All correspondence that may be necessary to the futherance of this project will be carried on in their names:—

Major-General W. B. Hazen, Cleveland, Ohio.
Brevet Major-General M. D. Leggett, Zanesville, Ohio.
Brevet Brigadier-General A. Hickenlooper, Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN A. LOGAN, Major-General.

There are many beside the officers of the Army of Tennessee who will be glad to contribute to such a memorial of one who will always be held in esteem as one of the noblest soldiers of our Army.

THE Lieutenant-General is receiving the grateful homage of the people everywhere, in the course of the extensive tour he is now making at the North. At West Point Saratoga, Boston and Portland, he was met with a degree of attention which must have somewhat interfered with the comfort of his journey. Brevet Major-General RAWLINS Chief of General Grant's Staff, has been spending some days in New York, with Colonel W. S. HILLYER, on his return to Washington, from a visit to his home in Illinois, where he was tendered the compliment of a dinner by the citizens of Galena, Illinois. This he declined on account of the state of his health which is seriously impaired by a bronchial affection. Colonel BOWERS is in charge of the Headquarters at Washington, during the absence of General GRANT, with the majority of his Staff.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1865.

THE changes which have been in progress in the Army of late, as well as the non-arrival of the Paymaster, have caused a delay in the payment of subscriptions on the part of some of the subscribers to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, who purpose to continue it. We shall be under obligations to such if they will now remit their subscriptions at the earliest opportunity.

SIZE OF THE ARMY.

THIS being a rapid age (not to say an age of extremes, for we do not think it such), the project of curtailing our military establishment feels the influence of the spirit of the times. Relieved already of four-fifths of an army a full million strong on the day of the surrender at Appomattox Court-House, some enterprising people call for the instant reduction of the remaining military force to a paltry handful. The collecting, transporting, paying and mustering out of 900,000 men within five months of the time of the surrender of the first Confederate army, and within three months of the surrender of the last one, these persons think pretty slow work—a reprehensible species of dilly-dallying. We doubt if the military records of any country or age will show celerity such as that they criticise. Considering the delicate position of national affairs, which required pause for prudent reflection, but considering more especially the mere physical, manual, and even clerical labor involved in settling the final accounts of nearly a million soldiers, some of which had been running unliquidated or unbalanced for months, not to say years, and adding thereto all the various operations involved in turning over batteries, and stands of arms, and equipments, in settling clothing accounts, and, in one word, all the details of the Quartermaster, Commissary, Ordnance, and Pay Departments—the work is unparalleled, and reflects the highest credit upon the tireless energy of the War Department and the Navy Department. Nor have men alone been discharged, but material of all kinds, naval and military, has been sold in large quantities, and the proceeds turned over to the public treasury.

The Army being already reduced (or put in train of rapid reduction) to little more than 100,000 effective troops, an instant cutting down of the latter number to one half has been called for in one quarter. And, anxious to take the wind of favor out of his contemporary's sails, another journalist proposes to reduce that last suggested figure, also by a half, and asserts that 25,000 men is military force enough for the country. Not so fast. Even were it not ungrateful to goad the energetic war administration into greater speed, even if the elements of time and labor were not to be introduced into the discharging of troops and the turning over of material, there are certain considerations of prudence which warn us not to be in too great a hurry to get rid of the armed force of the Republic. Granted that the permanent Army may be eventually brought down below 100,000, immediate discharge of the troops, before the summer closes, is not advisable.

In the first place, the Regular Army, before the war, was larger than the 25,000 now suggested as sufficient. A general outcry, a burst of indignation, a feeling of tardy repentance at obvious neglect, followed the disclosure of the slenderness of our military resources. We resolved never to be again found in such a plight. And, though patriotic volunteers saved the country, yet it was "as by fire." It is not wise to forget so quickly our embarrassments.

Again, the garrisoning of fortified places upon the Atlantic and Pacific coast line, and the regular details for frontier duty along the Indian and other territories, and on the Mexican line, absorb so large a body of troops, that, to reduce the whole Army to anything like the number of 25,000, would hardly leave a corporal's guard in reserve for the military governance essential to the insurgent States until their affairs shall be firmly and smoothly settled, and no force ready for instant motion in case of domestic disturbances or foreign menace.

Again, the condition of the lately disloyal States, the doubtful nature of the temper of their hundred thousand paroled Rebel soldiers, the peculiar status of the three million freed slaves, still to be left among their old masters (unless, indeed, we take up General SHERMAN'S hint to colonize them in Florida), the fact that State and municipal governments are not yet established throughout the South, and the very brevity of the time elapsed since the fall of the Rebellion, call for the posting of troops in more or less force through the South for several months. We should have none to spare for that purpose after the sudden reduction suggested.

Again, the Indian troubles, though not at all calculated to create alarm, at least call for an army to end them. Indeed, a journal which proposes the gradual discharge of the troops, "as the restoration of the "Union progresses, until only our regular standing "Army of a few thousand men is left in the service," elsewhere, in an able discussion of Indian hostilities, propose to use against them "the immense present power of the government," and a force large enough to overcome "the resistance that their fifty or sixty "thousand warriors can offer." This work alone would require no mean force to be retained in service, added to those already decided as necessary for other specified purposes.

Again, the Mexican Empire and the complication of Mexican affairs, require an army in that quarter. The guerrillas and banditti in Texas demand military interference. The line of the Rio Grande certainly needs guarding, so long as MAXIMILIAN keeps his picket-posts along the further bank. Indeed, an army of occupation, an army of observation, is needed on our Southwestern frontier; even were our relations with the Empire there less delicate than they are at present. Monroe doctrine and manifest destiny aside, there is enough cause for watchfulness in the region of Matamoras. The venerable ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, whose presence on the Mexican boards gives to the spectacle an air of naturalness and familiarity it has painfully lacked for years—declares in his début before the footlights, that the Austrian Archduke is "a new element of "discord." It may be added, then, that there is now a pair of them; or not to ignore Cortinas, a trio. Our troops must be strong there for the sake of the strategic nature of the position, respecting our own territory, and in reference to the possibilities of future disturbance at the South. They hold the door which leads into the Union and out of it. They must be strong then for the sake of Texas, the haunt and rendezvous of a horde of lawless adventurers and wrecked, reckless, Rebels. They must be strong there for the sake of our relations, not present merely or chiefly, but possible with Mexico. Such a view, obviously, the Government takes, and accordingly we find assembled in that region alone, troops sufficient not only to cover the proposed 50,000, considered by some as enough for all the various purposes we have specified, but overlapping that figure by another amount half as great. These estimates do not deal with hypothetical future troubles, foreign or domestic, but only with present necessities. For example, the Canada question is not considered. Nor is the fact alluded to that the withdrawal of troops from one service on account of the paucity of numbers we employed, to the exigencies of another, would greatly increase the liability of trouble arising in the region so stripped of its garrison. As, for example, disloyal or uneasy feelings and utterances in the South and guerrilla aggressions in Texas, would increase upon taking their proper troops for service against the Indians. It is sufficiently clear, however, that the War Department cannot be accused of tardiness in discharging troops. It understands too well the military necessities of the country, and has shown promptitude too astonishing in reducing its establishment, not to be trusted in the matter of future reductions. It will proceed at a suitable pace. Every good citizen looks with pleasure towards the decrease of the expenses of the Republic. But it is well to economize with system and foresight. The country does not ask for any show-soldiers; it may not even call for places to be opened for such of the gallant survivors of the war, as, having become unfitted for the peaceful pursuits from which the country called them, now desire a soldier's life for the rest of their days. But it does desire a complement of troops for purposes which can be specified. It will be a penny wise, pound foolish policy which retrenches a few millions a year upon a branch of the Government so important to its security. Until the stormy seas the country is traversing are a little more tran

quil, it is well to keep well manned the posts of instant usefulness in danger.

THE INDIANS.

Lo! The poor Indian! His untutored mind, or his mighty passion for fire-water, or his love for plunder and lack of nice appreciation of those fine and delicate distinctions between *meum* and *tuum* which society has succeeded in establishing against the state of nature—something deplorable has brought him into a fatal conflict again with the aggressive and irrepressible white man. Or, shall we find that the latter is in fault now, as so often before? That he, true to his instinct of conquest and his "manifest destiny" to overrun and rule the Western Hemisphere, has sought and easily found a pretext for another onslaught on the redskins? Has the hereditary hatred of pioneers and frontiersmen for the Indian, the spirit of blood-letting fanned into fury by the Southern Rebellion, or the ambition or cupidity of military commanders at Western outposts, here and there, started a fresh crusade against the aboriginies of the continent? Whatever be the cause, or the conjoining causes, be the fault on the one side or the other, the auguries are dark for the red men. A war of dynasties, temporary or intermittent, may not greatly injure victor or vanquished. A war of nations is not necessarily fatal to either combatant. But a war of races is apt to be a deadly affair, and to end with *vœ victis*. In the case of the Indians, traditional hostility, which teaches the settler's offspring from the cradle to "hate an Ingin as he hates pisen," is added to. an instinct of aggression which has swept the red man from his Atlantic hunting-grounds to the Pacific, and now, surrounding him on that side, and on all sides, seems to enclose him like the serpent within a contracting circle of fire. Where will be the Indian at the dawn of the new century? How many tribes will represent his family on the continent? This present attack on him, or of him on us,—as you choose to put it—may prove "the beginning of the end" to his race.

The part which the Indian tribes played in the Southern Rebellion is a very singular one, not yet entirely understood, but likely to be traced out in history. The Indian got involved in it, as the slave, as the Northern freedman, as the German mercenary did. It was not because his interests were put at stake. He had as much to expect from one combatant's success as from the other's, and little from either. His political freedom, his "State Rights," his "peculiar institutions" took no umbrage from the election of President LINCOLN, nor was his propagandism of pet ideas menaced by the growth of anti-slavery sentiment. On the other hand, he had no forts to repossess, no rebellion to quell, no insults offered by the South to avenge. But he was a man. He fulfilled the physical ideal of the recruiting officer, and came up, in height, to five feet two: nor was he stoically superior to the blandishments of a bounty. Accordingly, he was recruited to some extent, by both parties, clad in blue, or grey, or in nature's tight-fitting red. He scalped and tomahawked, now and then, just with only less gusto than when the English used him to sack villages and massacre babes in the War of the Revolution.

It so happened, however, that the expense of recruiting the demi-savage, the difficulty of transportation, the labor of drilling and disciplining, and the comparative worthlessness of the recruit when all was accomplished, caused a general abandonment of the early efforts to use him, on both sides. But, more especially, public sentiment, in the loyal States, was opposed to seeking or accepting the aid of such allies. To the honor of the Union arms, at least, be it said, that they very quietly got through with such support. Indeed, it is doubtful whether many authentic cases occur of Indians, as such, being regularly organized into companies of their own, and actually employed in battle. There were many more on the Southern side, and it was there that nearly or quite all of the atrocities they are said to have committed upon the wounded, occurred. Very soon, "friendly tribes" ceased to be at a premium. All parties were content to leave them as non-combatants; so that, as a whole, the Indians were quite as "neutral" in the war as our civilized neighbors, England. The few instances in which small numbers played the rôle of belligerents, occurred in Kansas, Colorado, Missouri, Arkansas, or the contiguous territories. In the enormous numbers of men handled on either side, the handful of Indians employed at first were soon left out of the account.

Now, at length, they have a war of their own to settle. More strictly speaking, however, this is a continuance in plain view of what the smoke of a greater conflict has hidden from general observation. The thunder of the Southern war silenced the casual and fugitive rattle of Indian hostilities, though the latter have been going on from the very outbreak of the Rebellion. The reports of Major-General POPE and Brigadier-General CARLETON, in particular, published from time to time in the JOURNAL, through the war, will show this fact plainly, and give evidence that while "bushwhacking on a large scale," as Rosecrans called it, went on in Tennessee and Virginia, a petty exhibition of the same was tolerably constant in New Mexico and Colorado. The Indian depredations of 1864 in Wisconsin, are, of course, also remembered. The plan suggested last year by General POPE to the War Department, with regard to the treatment of the Indian tribes in general, and that of General CARLETON concerning his campaigns against the Navajos, will be recalled on the mention of them.

Not pausing, however, to review the progress of Indian hostilities during the four years, it will be enough to state that they seem to have burst out now with unusual vigor. The indistinct account of the late affair at Platte River Bridge, on the Telegraph Road, will be found on the pages usually devoted to descriptive commentary on the week's military events. It seems to have been a "tearing" and a "swearing" affair upon the part of the redskins, and the accounts of later depredations show that they were not by any means quelled in the two days' fight. But troops are gathering in large numbers to the scene of contest, and doubtless a fearful retribution will be exacted of the natives.

But there is also a sign of peace in the sky for the Indians. A month hence, at or near Fort Gibson, will be held a grand conference with the Indian tribes who have forfeited their annuities by taking active or passive parts in the Southern Rebellion. Our commissioners are appointed already for this purpose. It is hoped that the terms which the commissioners will dictate to the Indians will be accepted, and peace secured on the Plains. Meanwhile, the Indian Bureau, by a circular directed to its superintendents and agents, orders them to suspend all intercourse with hostile Indians. The month of September is likely to see important changes effected in Indian affairs. Choctaw and Chickasaw, Camanchee and Camancho, will find his conduct during the Rebellion reviewed. But even the famous Rebel General who declared he "would "rather be a Camanchee chief than bow the knee to "Yankeedom," will become contented, by comparison, with his present lot, if Indian hostilities go on.

As we publish in full this week the extended report of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, we have not space to refer to it at length here. The recommendations of the Board are on the whole sensible, and we hope to see most of them adopted. As to the misunderstanding with General CULLUM, to which the Board refer at length, it might have suggested itself to the Board that it was its mission to inquire into "the actual state of the discipline," &c., of the institution, and not to interfere with that discipline by setting aside the ordinary rules of military procedure by which the Academy is governed. It would have a most happy effect, they appear to think, upon the discipline of the Military Academy, to send a visiting board every year to inquire into the grievances the cadets have to charge against their officers. We are glad that General CULLUM thinks otherwise and that the Secretary of War declines to interfere with him in the matter.

ELSEWHERE in the JOURNAL is published the speech delivered by General SHERMAN at St. Louis—one of the most important and interesting, in a historical point of view, which he has yet made. We have delayed reproducing it until the reception of an authentic copy, which the one given in another column is. It is noticeable that our Generals are having their innings just now at the game of speech-making, and are bowling down some practiced politicians with all ease. Greater attention is paid to the advice and suggestions of successful generals upon public affairs than to those of professional statesmen even. Of course, a part of this flattering audience is due to the well-deserved hero-worship of grateful Americans, who can never forget to honor and respect the gallant and skilful soldiers who have not only saved the country from ruin, but have added unprecedented lustre to her arms. Something, again, of this public favor, is due to the extraordinary dearth of able civilians in our country at the present time. The demi-gods of statesmanship are gone, and a more numerous brood of pigmies succeeds them. There are so few men whose opinions on public affairs it is really important for the country to hear, that we naturally turn to the heroic actors in the Rebellion. And, finally, soldiers so skilful as some of our officers have proved, are likely to have clear and intelligible views upon all public affairs.

BY General Order No. 130, from the Adjutant-General's Office, which appears in our Army Gazette this week, eighty-nine of the general officers of the Army will learn of their assignment to various commands in the reorganized Military Divisions. Those who are relieved from command by the order will receive the gratifying announcement that they are on leave of absence for thirty days. The order is doubtless preliminary to the return of all other officers of the permanent Army to their regular commands.

BREVET Brigadier-General MUZZY, Military Secretary to President JOHNSON, Captain in the Nineteenth Infantry has been appointed Colonel in the Regular Army for meritorious and valuable services while serving in the South and West.

Brevet Brigadier-General ORDYKE, of Ohio, has been appointed by the President Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

The following promotions by brevet have recen tly been made:

General HOWARD has been brevetted Major-General in the Regular Army, to date from March 30th, for gallant and meritorious services.

Colonel WILSON, formerly Chief Commissary of the Army of the Potomac, has been brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and Major and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Regular Army.

Major-General AUGUR and Colonel J. H. TAYLOR, of his staff, have received brevets in the Regular Army, and Captain G. S. SHAW, A. D. C., on the staff of General AUGUR, has been brevetted Major.

Colonel J. N. G. WHISTLER, of the Second New York Artillery, has received the appointment of Brevet Brigadier-General.

Colonel FRED. T. LOCKE, A. A. G, and Colonel HENRY C. BANKHEAD, Assistant Inspector General, of the Fifth Army Corps, have been promoted to be Brigadier-Generals by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; their promotions to date from that time.

Colonel DAN. MACCAULEY, of the Eleventh Indiana, (General LEW. WALLACE'S old regiment,) has been appointed Brevet Brigadier-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chas. H. WHITTIER, A. A. G., who goes to California with General HALLECK, has received the Brevet of Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious services. General WHITTIER has served with distinction on the staff of General SEDGWICK and of General WRIGHT, in command of the 6th corps, but has been more recently attached to the staff of Major-General HUMPHREYS, commanding the Second corps.

Surgeon ROBERT FLETCHER, United States Volunteers, and Medical Purveyor at Nashville, Tenn., since 1863, has been promoted to Brevet Colonel, which commission dates from the 12th of March, 1865.

Colonel JOHN H. OLEY of the 7th West Virginia, Veteran Cavalry, has recently been brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

The following named officers of the staff of Brigadier-General WILLIAM DWIGHT, commanding the District of Allatoona, Ga., have received brevet promotion: Captain I. G. LEEFE, A. A. A. G., to be Major by brevet and Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet; Lieutenant DANIEL C. PAYNE, A. D. C., to be Captain by brevet and Major by brevet; Lieutenant S. W. PHINNEY, A. D. C, to be Captain by brevet; Captain GEO. W. WEEKS, A. A. Q. M., to be Major by brevet; Captain A. F. TREMAIN, to be Major by brevet; Lieutenant A. FOOTE, A D. C., to be Major by brevet.

As more than 2,000 promotions by brevet have been made in the Army during the past month it is impossible to publish them officially. The list will soon be issued from the Adjutant-General's office.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS

TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 26, 1865.

SIR: The Board of Visitors invited this year to attend the annual examination of the United States Military Academy, and to inquire generally into the condition of the institution, respectfully submit the following as their report:

The members of the Board being nearly all present on the 2d inst., entered upon the discharge of their duties. Within a few days, others arriving, the whole number was complete with the exception of one gentleman on the list, who has not appeared; and from that time until the termination of their labors to-day they have continued to devote themselves, with more or less constant participation of each, to the business for which they assembled. This somewhat protracted session has been occasioned not merely by the usual great variety of subjects presented for investigation and consideration, but by the size of the graduating class of cadets, more numerous than any heretofore ever sent from the Academy, and the necessarily longer time required for their examination. The Board believe, however, that their time has not been unprofitably employed.

The Board, after organization, and at other times during their stay, have visited and carefully inspected the various buildings, grounds, library, scientific apparatus, and other property attached to and used for the purposes of the Academy; and have, during a considerable portion of each day, attended the examinations of the several classes, and have also witnessed the exhibition of the drill of the cadets in the various branches of military service.

The training, drill and discipline of the cadets in all that relates to the duties of the soldier, appear to the Board to be of the first and highest order, and they doubt if a finer or more creditable exhibition in those particulars can be made by a body of military students at any other institution in the world.

The average proficiency of the young men of the graduating class, as indicated by their answers and performances in the examination room, was only fair, or, at least, not above the ordinary measure of other first-rate educational establishments in this country. This is perhaps principally owing to an attempt to crowd too much into the last year of the academic course—a difficulty which may, in some degree, be remedied by a proposed new arrangement of the subjects taught during the four years given to instruction here. But it was evident that there was more than a proper and allowable difference between the sections of the class in question, and that some of those lowest on the list would hardly be considered as coming up to the standard necessary to secure the honors of a noble, national institution like this.

In one particular especially, the members of the Board could not help but remark a too prevailing deficiency, even in the highest classes. There was an almost general want of distinctness and precision in the language in which the Cadets expressed their answers, when under examination, exhibited even in frequent and inexcusable errors of pronunciation and of grammatical construction. While the Board did not yet expect proof of finished cultivation and scholarship, it is thought that more pains taken on the part both of instructors and pupils might have avoided at least such common and careless inaccuracy, and would have secured a habit of exactness not to be altogether overcome or confused, even under the ordeal of examination.

The subjects of discipline, instruction, police administration and fiscal affairs, to which the attention of the Board is by law expressly directed, were referred to standing committees, and the reports of those committees are hereto appended, as part of this report.

As a means of obtaining direct and trustworthy information to guide them in their inquiries and reflections, the Board considered it proper also at an early day after their organization, to apply to those officers immediately connected with the government and instruction of the Academy. Accordingly the following resolution was passed, and a copy thereof communicated to the Superintendent and each member of the Academic staff.

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Military Academy and the several members of the Academic Staff be invited to communicate to this Board their views and suggestions, in writing, for the future management and requirements of the institution, and what changes, if any, are necessary, for its increased usefulness.

And afterward, by further resolution, the same invitation was sent to each member of the military staff of the Academy.

In compliance with this request, answers have been received from the Superintendent and from the majority of the members of the Academic and Military Staff, which, as being of more or less interest, and some of them containing valuable views and statements, are also appended and submitted herewith. Several of the officers have not, however made any reply, nor thought proper to give the Board the benefit of their suggestions.

In this connection it is thought proper to record a difference of opinion in relation to their respective powers and duties, which has arisen between the Board and the Superintendent of the Academy, and the disposition made of the question. This record is due to those who may come after us, as serving to define and construe the power and practice of any future Board of Visitors.

Understanding that an order has been issued by the Superintendent to the several members of the Academic and Military Staffs, requiring them to transmit such communications as the Board of Visitors had invited them to make only through him, as "the usual official channel," the Board considered it a just interpretation of the duty in which they were engaged to pass and convey to the Superintendent the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That this Board, deriving its existence and authority by appointment of the President, under the provisions of a law of the United States, and by the instructions of the appointing power, to inquire into and report for the information of Congress "the actual state of the "discipline, institution, police, administration, fiscal affairs "and other concerns" of the Military Academy, the information sought for by the Board, in the discharge of their duties, by inquiry and request for written or other communications from the members of the Academic and Military Staffs, or from any other officers or persons within the command at West Point, is of the nature of testimony; and this Board does not recognize the right of the Superintendent of the Academy and Commandant of the post to supervise the said testimony, whether written or oral, or to require the same to pass through his hands, but denies the propriety of his claim to any such supervision or inspection.

Resolved, That the Secretary immediately communicate a copy of the foregoing resolution to Brigadier-General CULLUM, the Superintendent of the Academy.

These resolutions being forwarded by the Superintendent to the War Department for instruction, the Board are gratified to learn from copies of correspondence communicated to them that the Secretary of War is of opinion that "the Department has no authority over the Board of "Visitors to direct its course of procedure for acquiring "information upon the points concerning which it is re-"quired to make report." If it were otherwise, it must be very obvious that circumstances might some time exist under which a Board of Visitors might be crippled of its usefulness and defeated in the pursuit of the very information it might be most important to obtain.

These remarks, however, and the course of the present Board in this matter are not to be understood as intending any impeachment of the present Superintendent, so far as relates to the general exercise of the duties of his office, or as intimating any disposition manifested on his part to interfere with or limit the general scope of the inquiries instituted by them. On the contrary, the most perfect facility in every other respect for pursuing their investigations has been most courteously and at all times afforded by General CULLUM himself, as well as by all others sharing in the government or management of the Academy.

There was only an issue made with him in regard to the proper legal power of the visitors, in which they believed him honestly mistaken in his intervention, and they considered it a duty to themselves and to the Government to maintain and vindicate their right of free investigation. But, to their surprise and regret, they find that General CULLUM does not understand the letter of the Secretary of War to him as sustaining the position taken by the Board, but still persists in requiring the information given by his officers to come only through him. Several such communications, whon the call for them was renewed, have been thus forwarded just as the Board is closing its session. By reference to most of these, it will be seen that the writers are remarkably reticent or unwilling to speak in regard to the Academy in any way, and it is only to be left to conjecture how far such declining to testify may or may not have been affected by the fact that these letters must pass under the examination of their commanding officer.

Referring to the accompanying reports of the several committees charged with the consideration of special subjects, and to the suggestions furnished by officers of the Academy, it is not deemed necessary to report the details contained therein, nor to enlarge the views and reasonings of the different points presented. The members of the Board are agreed in the following general conclusions and recommendations, which they propose as embodying all that they think most important now to be urged for the future increased usefulness of the institution.

First: We are of opinion that the law should be so changed as that the Superintendency of the Academy may be thrown open to the whole Army, instead of confining the selection, as now, to an officer of the Engineer Corps. The institution having ceased to be only, or mainly, a school for engineers, as first established, and having become the great National Military and Polytechnic Institute of our country, the reason for such exclusiveness no longer exists; and it is recommended that the appointment be free hereafter to every arm of the service.

Second: Looking to the probable reorganization and increase of the Army of the United States, and finding that with the present accommodations and at a comparatively small increased expense, a greater number can be educated than are now admitted to the Academy, we recommend that the Corps of Cadets be increased to four hundred. But this increase should be of course made gradually, and in successive years, so as to keep up a due proportion and equality of number in the different classes. We desire, however, not to be understood in this recommendation as proposing to interfere with a system which we trust will be adopted for commissioning a large proportion of army officers from the ranks or from civil life, on proper examination. The demand will be ample enough to require both sources of supply; and we are clearly satisfied that, in justice to many meritorious officers and soldiers of volunteers who have shown their patriotic devotion to the country in its late hour of trial and need, selections should be made and commissions given to all those who can establish claims to appointment by reasonable proof of capacity and acquirements, taken in connection with actual service in the field. On this point, too, we beg leave to suggest that it might be a wise and just act of legislation for Congress to extend the age of admission to the Academy to 24 years for the benefit of those young men who have been not less than two years in the military service of the United States, during the late war of Rebellion, thus making their cases exceptional to the general rule.

Third: Since the act of 1812 the standard of admission to the Academy has been limited to reading, writing, the four ground rules of arithmetic, proportion, and vulgar and decimal fractions. We adopt the recommendation contained in the report of the Committee on Instruction, that the standard of admission be raised by the addition of English grammar, descriptive geography, particularly of our own country, and the history of the United States. With the standard thus raised, not only a better class of students would enter the Academy, but a great and very much needed relief to the crowded courses of the first and second class would be obtained by the transfer of studies proposed by the Committee, which could be effected in consequence of the time saved by the previous acquirement of the branches recommended.

Fourth: As connected with this raising of the standard of qualification for admission to the Academy, we recommend such changes of the law as will require appointments of cadets to be made under proper conditions and restrictions, one year in advance of the date when they are to enter the institution. This will secure readiness for examination, and many of the advantages that would be derived from the establishment of a preparatory school.

Fifth: We repeat the recommendation made so often by former Boards of Visitors, that some legislative provision be made for competitive examinations of candidates for cadetships. Such examinations, for convenience and economy, ought to be held in the States or districts from which the appointments are to be made, under the supervision of the members of Congress, who, by usage, have the nominations, and at the expense of the Government, which expense need be but trifling in amount as compared with the great advantages to be derived from the selection of the most promising aspirants.

Sixth: Candidates may now be admitted between the ages of 16 and 21. We recommend that in future no one be received who is under 17 or more than 22 years of age.

The severity of the physical training and discipline is such that youths of 16 often do not possess the requisite strength and power of endurance. A greater maturity of mind and body of those entering seems desirable.

Seventh: Our attention has been attracted to the fact that under existing regulations the cadets are forbidden to wear whiskers and mustaches. This may seem to be a matter of small consideration; but we are of opinion that while the present close-shaven faces detract from the manly and soldierly appearance of the corps, nothing is gained by this rule, but on the contrary, perhaps, something is lost, in point of health. We recommend that the regulation be so amended as to allow the entire beard and whiskers to be worn, only requiring that they be kept closely and neatly trimmed, and with as much regard as possible to uniformity of style.

Eighth: In view of the fact that a very large proportion of the cadets, who are returned to the Academy after having been found deficient and dismissed by the Academic Board, fail in their subsequent examinations and are again dismissed, we are decidedly of opinion that the best interests of the institution require that great caution and discrimination should be used in returning those who have thus failed.

Ninth: In accordance with the report of the Committee on Administration, we desire to record our strong disapprobation of the too prevalent habit of profane swearing, as existing among the cadets, and earnestly to recommend that every proper expedient be used to check and suppress a practice so unbecoming and pernicious. And we also advise the establishment of public daily prayers for the cadets, at such hours as may not conflict with other exercises in the Academy, and in accordance with the practice of other colleges in the country.

Tenth: It will be observed that the Committee on Administration have in their report animadverted with severity on the practice of "hazing," consisting in the gross imposition by the cadets of the classes above on those newly arrived, or of the fourth class, as well as their forced exaction of these neophytes of the performance of the most menial offices. The Committee on Discipline have commented on the same subject, and urged the continuance of measures for its effectual suppression. It is, in fact, the English system of "fagging," carried here sometimes to barbarous extremes. No good, but much harm, can come of such a selfish and oppressive custom, and we trust that the Secretary of War will continue to sustain the authorities of the Academy in their efforts by abridgment of furloughs and other fitting punishment, to entirely break it up.

Eleventh: We concur with the views taken by the Committee on Discipline of the propriety of introducing into the system of punishment of cadets a more marked distinction between grave offences, or such as involve moral turpitude, and such as are more strictly conventional, and in violation only of necessary regulations. Many delinquencies of the latter class, which are now punished by demerit marks, and which marks accumulate against the offender, who may be only careless and mischievous, but not bad or unpromising, and go to effect his class standing, it appears to us might better be followed by some fitting penalty on the spot, and so done with. For such comparatively trivial offences, a prompt and certain punishment would be better, without reserving the added chances of degradation or dismissal, except in cases of repeated petty misdoing, when the penalty might still be a loss of future standing, not for the original breach of rules, but for the spirit of incorrigibility manifested by perseverence in such behavior.

Twelfth: We recommend that a First Assistant Professor of the Spanish Language be provided for, to be put on the same footing as first assistant professors in the other branches of study.

The Board are gratified to learn, from the clear and full statement reported by the Committee on Fiscal Affairs, that the accounts of the Academy and Post have been kept during the past year in the most accurate and satisfactory manner.

Among the objects of proper expenditure to be brought to the attention of Congress, the Board of Visitors especially urge for favorable consideration the great necessity for an improved system of ventilation and heating of the barracks and other Academic buildings; an improvement in the apparatus for cooking for the Cadets; repairs of the hospital buildings, including the introduction of baths for the sick; the construction of water-closets in the library building, and a supply of new furniture for the recitation rooms, much of that now in use having become dilapidated and worthless. The need of appropriations for these several purposes is set forth fully in the report of the Committee on Police, and the Board concur in their recommendations. The Secretary of War can cause exact estimates of the cost of these several proposed supplies and improvements to be furnished to him, if he should prefer not to depend on those submitted by that committee.

The Board concur also in the recommendations made by the Committee on Financial Affairs, that sufficient appropriations be made for the removal and enlargement of the gas house and works, which are now inadequate to the wants of the Academy and Post; for the removal and reconstruction of the magazine, which is now in strange and dangerous proximity to the engineers' barracks and other buildings, and for a thorough repair of the officers' quarters.

Another improvement proposed by the Committee on Administration has been thought by the Board worthy of special mention and recommendation. It is an extension of the cemetery. If the argument for enlargement of that most interesting and sacred spot should not prevail over the objection of economy, it is hoped that a sum may be obtained at least sufficient to repair the present dilapidated enclosure and clear up the neglected paths, so as to show decent respect for the last resting-place of the honored brave and the smitten hopes of our country, whose graves occupy that beautiful plateau.

Among many improvements made during the administration of the present Superintendent is one of peculiar and touching interest: it is the device of placing on the walls of the chapel neat marble tablets or mural monuments inscribed with the names of those dead army officers who have in the past been made illustrious by rank or gallant deeds of arms, or have fallen in battle. It was a happy thought to be executed at this particular place. It is most fitting that the United States Military Academy, the Nation's great school of arms, should be made to perpetuate such names and such histories; thus keeping before the eyes and present in the memories of the young men here educated the noble example of faithful service and devotion to our common country.

The Board recommended that the tasteful and enduring record thus begun shall be continued, and that means be furnished to extend the same mark of respect to all the officers of our Army, regulars and volunteers alike, who have suffered and fallen in the war just closed in a glorious and successful struggle to vindicate the honor and maintain the life of the Nation.

Happy for the recreants who fought to destroy their Government, if, in the light shed from such a brilliant roll of the faithful, their names and treasonable career should be thrown into deeper shadow of oblivion!

For continuing the erection of these memorial tablets, including a mural monument to Washington, for which an appropriate design has been made, the Board earnestly recommend an appropriation by Congress of $5,000.

Such a sum will also enable the Superintendent to finish a now incomplete arrangement for the preservation of many of the most interesting trophies of war which have accumulated here, and especially to inscribe suitably with the names of the battles in which they were taken, some of the finer pieces of ordnance that have been captured during the Rebellion and sent here for keeping. Let these lasting lessons, engraved on stone and bronze and iron, fill and stimulate the hearts and minds of those whose special task it must be hereafter to aid in upholding and defending our flag and all that it represents. Let those who may come here in the future to prepare for such duty, from States once in insurrection, hail the sight of those proofs that the parricidal attempt of their fathers was a failure. And let all unite in cultivating, by every help and influence, that which now, more than ever before, seems to be a growing and strengthening sentiment at this National school of military and general science, that the truest and most precious interests, duties and inheritance of the soldier and the citizens are one, the same, and can never be separated.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK, of Ohio, President of the Board.
F. A. CONKLING, of New York, Secretary of the Board.
JOHN N. FESSENDEN, Massachusetts.
ALBERT P. ROCKWELL, Connecticut.
J. F. BRIGGS, Michigan.
THOMAS COTTMAN, Louisiana.
D. H. BINGHAM, Alabama.
MORTON S. WILKINSON, Minnesota.
J. D. LYMAN, New Hampshire.
CHRIS. C. COX, Maryland.
A. G. MACKEY, South Carolina.
J. B. THOMAS, California.
A. P. KELSEY Maine.
J. W. NYE, Nevada.
HENRY W. LEE, Iowa.
DAVID L. SWAIN, North Carolina.
WYLLY WOODBRIDGE, Georgia.

OUR MONITORS IN SWEDEN.

WE are permitted to publish the following letter, which has just been received at the Navy Department from Count VON ROSEN, of the Swedish Navy, whose visit to this country for the purpose of investigating our iron-clad system will be remembered:

HON. G. V. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Navy:

SIR:—Having been enabled through your kindness to see a great deal of that class of iron-clads called Monitors, and having been also permitted to remain in two of those vessels sufficiently long to make several passages in them, I now give you, as you desired, my "impressions of Monitors."

I am convinced that this class of iron-clads is the only one which, of all constructions hitherto known, can with safety carry such heavy ordnance as the 15-inch (Fox's) guns, and at the same time armor sufficiently thick to withstand the effect of any artillery yet in use on board seagoing ships of any other nation, drawing with all this so little water, as, for instance, the *Passaic* class of Monitors do. Consequently one can safely say that up to this time no better class or sort of iron-clads has been invented for the defence of a country's own ports, roadsteads, or inland waters. The smaller class of the Monitors have consequently been adopted by Sweden, Norway, and Russia, as a model for the construction of iron-clads in those countries. For my own country, Sweden, they are particularly well suited, on account of the peculiar formation of the coasts of the Scandinavian peninsula, which, lined with innumerable islands, allows these vessels to pass inside the islands in smooth water. The Monitors are also the cheapest of all iron-clads, as compared with the other constructions of iron-clads now in use in Europe.

Although in America Monitors of different sizes have made passages in heavy weather, in the open sea, and rode out very severe gales on an open coast without sustaining any material injury, I still look upon the open sea as the only field where other ships would have a chance against them, from this reason only—that notwithstanding the guns of a Monitor might be worked without danger in heavier weather than guns in common gun-carriages standing on the deck of a vessel could be, on account of the friction gear (ERICSSON'S) with which all Monitor gun-carriages are fitted, still the ports are so little above the deck, and consequently also very little above the level of the sea, that even with a moderate swell it would be dangerous to open the ports or raise the turret, from fear of shipping a sea. The Monitors I have been in at sea had very little motion in heavy weather, but the danger from opening the ports must be greater than in any other ship. The power of sustaining a tremendous fire from seaports without suffering any serious damage is more remarkable in the Monitors, as they originally were never intended by the inventor for attacks upon forts.

The one-turretted class is in my opinion better than those with two or three turrets, on account of the guns having free sweep all round, and therefore able to present smaller surface to the enemy's fire than those which must turn their broadside to the enemy if they want all their guns to bear.

Concerning the material, iron or wood, for the hull, under the armor, a sailor, I think, will always prefer, out of habit, to go in those built of wood, like the *Monadnock*, *Tonawanda*, *Agamenticus*, etc. It is, of course, necessary to build them of iron when of a very small size—and it seems that for some reason it has been found expedient even to build such large Monitors as the *Dictator* and *Puritan* of iron. To me the interior of a Monitor did not look uncomfortable; on the contrary, it seemed as if some of the Monitors had better accommodation than many other ships. Since it has been shown on board the *Dictator* that a sort of hurricane-deck of gratings can be applied, one of the most serious and also most common objections made against Monitors is removed. One of the most remarkable things on board a Monitor, and which must strike every one who sees it, is the facility with which the enormous guns are handled by such a small number of men, and the easy manner in which the guns are pointed by moving the turret. The crews I saw in Monitors looked as healthy and happy as the crew of any other steamer; nor do I think that the men dislike them, which in the beginning was said would take place; but which turned out to be a perfect mistake, at least as far as I had an opportunity of seeing. I have now, as well as I am able, in a language not my own, given you my humble opinion upon this most remarkable of all the many species of iron-clads. I remain yours, very respectfully,

C. G. VON ROSEN,
Swedish Royal Navy.

CARLSKRONA, SWEDEN, June 18, 1865.

GENERAL McCLELLAN ON THE RESULTS OF THE WAR.

THE following letter from General MCCLELLAN was read at a Fourth of July dinner given by the Americans in Geneva, Switzerland:—

HOTEL BYRON, LAKE GENEVA,
Tuesday, July 4, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your very polite invitation, on behalf of the citizens of the United States of America who are in Geneva, to MRS. MCCLELLAN and myself, to join them at dinner to-day.

I regret that it will not be in our power to do ourselves the pleasure of meeting with you in the celebration of this most interesting anniversary of the most sacred day in the American calendar. Although I cannot meet you in person, I hope that you will permit me to express the intense joy and pride with which, in common with all Americans, I look upon the recent glorious successes of our gallant Armies under GRANT and SHERMAN.

As these victories have finally crushed the armed opposition to the General Government, and have brought back the whole of the national domain under the folds of our flag, I trust that this anniversary of the Nation's Birthday will be the opening of a new era in our history—when brotherly love will again prevail between the people of the once contending sections—when all the causes of the late war shall have disappeared—when the idea of secession shall be regarded as a thing entirely of the past—never again to be revived, and during which we shall become a stronger, more united and more prosperous nation than ever before.

I most sincerely unite with you in the feelings of sorrow and indignation which have been so universally expressed for the cowardly murder which deprived the country of its Chief Magistrate, and in the desire to afford the most loyal support to his successor. I trust, too, that you will unite with me in the hope that, since we have completely vindicated our national strength and military honor, by the entire defeat and ruin of our late enemies, our people will pursue a magnanimous and merciful course toward a fallen foe—one that will tend to soften the bitter feelings inevitably caused by a long and earnest war, and to restore the confidence and kind feeling that should exist between those who owe allegiance to the same government and belong to the same people.

Begging that you will convey to the committee, and to the gentlemen they represent, my sincere thanks for their very courteous invitation, I am, my dear sir, very truly and respectfully yours,

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

LETTER FROM GENERAL LEE TO MOSBY.

THE following letter from LEE to MOSBY was captured last spring by one of our officers:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF NOTHERN VIRGINIA,
SEPTEMBER 19th, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN S. MOSBY, Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL:—Your report of the operations of your command from the 1st March to 11th September is received. I am much gratified by the activity and skill you have displayed, and desire to express my thanks to yourself and the brave officers and men of your command for the valuable service to the country. The smallness of your loss, in comparison with the damage inflicted upon the enemy, is creditable to your own judgment, and to the intelligence and courage of those who executed your orders. I hope you will continue to harrass the enemy's troops as much as possible, and restrain his efforts to exercise civil authority in the counties in which you are operating. I enclose copy of a letter written some time since, in case the original should not have reached you, and call your attention to the instructions it contains.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

ARMY GAZETTE.

OPERATIONS OF THE FIFTH ARMY CORPS

FROM MARCH 29 TO APRIL 9, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, April 29, 1865.

Colonel GEORGE D. RUGGLES, A. A. G., Army of the Potomac:

COLONEL:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the troops under my command from the 29th of March to the 9th of April, 1865, inclusive:

In compliance with orders from Corps Headquarters, dated March 28, the First division broke camp on the morning of the 29th, at 5 A. M., near the crossing of the Vaughan Road and Hatcher's Run, moving on the stage road to the crossing of the Rowanty, thence to a position near the Chapple House, about two miles from Dinwiddie Court-House. About 12 M., instructions were received from General Warren to return to the Quaker Road, and to move down it in the direction of Boydton Plank Road. Immediately after crossing Gravelly Run, General J. L. Chamberlain, with the First brigade, having the advance, met the enemy's cavalry and infantry, and steadily drove them before him, their force constantly increasing, until reaching a point known as the Lewis House, where our troops were met by a portion of Johnson's and Anderson's forces of of the enemy attacking with Wise's and Wallace's brigades, supported by other commands. The engagement lasted over two hours with great severity. General Chamberlain handled his brigade with ability, gallantly epulsing a much larger force than his own. At the close of the fight, Battery B, Fourth United States artillery, one regiment (188th New York) of the Second brigade, and three from the Third brigade, went to the support of the First, when the enemy was driven from the field, his wounded and killed fallin into our possession, with two hundred prisoners; one hundred and thirty five of the enemy's dead were buried by our pioneers. Our lines were advanced to and entrenched on the Boydton Plank Road before dark. March 30th, two brigades (2d and 3d) were pushed across the plaud-road and occupied the rifle-pits of the enemy some half mile distant, the picket line being established within easy range of the enemy's main works. The rain fell incessantly during the day, and but little was done. March 31st, the division was relieved by the Second corps and directed to move to the left, and mass upon the ground the Second division had previously occupied. About 11 A. M., heavy musketry being heard in our front towards the White Oak Road, the division was immediately put in motion in the direction of the firing, and had scarcely reached the back of Gravelly Run, when it was met by the Third division, running to the rear in a most demoralized and disorganized condition, soon after followed by the Second division. The First division was formed in line of battle along the banks of the run, with the utmost difficulty, and two batteries placed in position, when the enemy pursuing our troops were checked, and driven back. The command was then pushed across the run supported by the Second and Third divisions, and the First brigade leading, regained the position first taken by the troops in the morning. The enemy demonstrating in his rifle-pits still in our front, General Chamberlain pushed boldly forward carrying them in a handsome manner—taking one flag and about one hundred and thirty-five prisoners and gaining possession of the White Oak Road. The First and Second brigads entrenched upon this line, throwing a strong picket line to the front and across the White Oak Road. About an hour after this, connection was established by the Second corps with our right. Soon after 5 P. M. the third brigade, under command of General Bartlett, which was in reserve, was sent by way of the "J. Boisseau" house to connect with the cavalry, which appeared to be engaged some miles distant in the direction of Dinwiddie Court-House. The brigade moved some three miles when it struck a picket line of the enemy. Some skirmishing occurred, but darkness coming on almost immediately, further operations were prevented. This brigade remained in this position until about midnight, when it returned to the vicinity of the line occupied by the First and Second brigades, in compliance with an order received about 10:30 P. M. for the division to withdraw and move down the plank road to Dinwiddie Court-House, and report to General Sheridan. Owing to the difficulty of communication, and the time occupied in getting this brigade back, the order was changed, and the Second division under General Ayres directed to report to General Sheridan. About 5 A. M., on the morning of April 1st, an order was received through a staff officer, to move the First division with all possible dispatch, via the J. Boisseau House, and report to General Sheridan, and this order was immediately executed, the First and Second brigades being relieved by the Second corps, the command arriving on the White Oak Road, about 7 A. M., where it remained until 2 P. M. For the movements of the troops under my command from the 1st to the 5th inst., inclusive, I respectfully refer to my report to Major-General Sheridan, herewith enclosed:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
NOTTOWAY COURT HOUSE, VA., April 29, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. NEWHALL, Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Cavalry Corps:

COLONEL:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command while serving under Major-General Sheridan:

On the morning of April 1st, the First division, Fifth Army corps, which was then holding a position on the White Oak Road, near the Dabney House, was ordered by Major General Warren to move at 5 A. M., in the direction of Dinwiddie Court-House, and report to Major-General Sheridan. After moving something over three miles, the cavalry division under General Devin, was met, when the First division was halted, and its presence soon after reported to the Major-General commanding. Major-General Warren arrived between 9 and 10 A. M., and the troops remained massed at this point until about 2 o'clock P. M., when they were moved to within about a mile of Five Forks, where the corps was placed in line of battle; the First division being on the right flank formed in three lines, with one brigade on its right in echelon, the Third division, Brevet Major General Crawford, in the centre, and the Second division, Brevet Major-General Ayres, on the left.

Immediately after the order to advance against the enemy was given (who was supposed to be entrenched at Five Forks), with instructions to the division, that after it had crossed the road it was to change direction to the left, so as to strike the enemy in flank or rear. After advancing about a mile and finding nothing in front, save a few cavalry videttes, and there being heavy volleys of musketry to the left and rear, the division was halted, and upon a personal examination, it was found that the enemy was moving up the White Oak Roak. Immediately the division was faced by the left flank and marched some four or five hundred yards, when its direction as to the line of battle was changed perpendicularly to the left, and moved down at a double quick upon the enemy, who was visible some three-quarters of a mile distant, moving up the White Oak Road. The enemy's rifle pits were taken, together with about (see note) about 1,500 prisoners and several flags. Here a little confusion resulted from the troops exchanging shots with the cavalry, who were coming up in front of the enemy's works. After a few minutes' delay, the line of battle was again changed perpendicularly to the White Oak Road and the enemy's works, this change brought the First division on the left of the Third. The command was then pushed forward along the rifle-pits, capturing prisoners and driving the enemy before it until it advanced to the Five Forks, where the cavalry and infantry met, capturing five guns, several caissons, and the Third brigade, First division, taking on the Ford Road a train of wagons and ambulances belonging to Pickett's division. About this point Major-General Sheridan in person directed me to take command of the Fifth corps, and push the enemy down the White Oak Road. I immediately directed General Ayres and the other commanders to push forward with all possible dispatch, and the pursuit was kept up until after dark, when the command was halted, the cavalry having pushed to the front, out of sight and hearing of the infantry. Soon after this an order was received from Major-General commanding, to withdraw the corps some three miles and camp near Gravelly Run Church. The corps went in bivouack about 11 P. M.

On the morning of April 2d, the command moved down the White Oak Road some two miles, and massed near the Dabney House, where it remained until about 11 A. M., when it returned to the Five Forks, and moved across Hatcher's Run, on the Ford Road, and across the Southside Railroad to the Coxe Road driving the enemy's cavalry (Fitz Hugh Lee's division) before it, and camping at night at the Williamson House, at the intersection of the Namozine Road with the River Road. The Third division under General Crawford, was detached at this point and directed to co-operate with General Merritt, who was confronting the enemy near the Namozine River.

April 3d. The command moved along the river road to the Namozine Creek, thence across to the ford taken by the cavalry, bivouacking for the night in the vicinity of Deep Creek.

April 4th. The command moved at 5 o'clock, A. M., via Dennisville, and before dark was found in line of battle below Jetersville, with its left extending across the Danville Rail Road. During the night a line of rifle pits was constructed in front of the corps. The command remained in this position during the whole of the 5th inst.

At 7:40 P M., April 5th, an order was received from the Major General commanding, directing me to report for orders to Major-General Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac

On the morning of the 24, at the Five Forks, between three and four thousand stand of arms and several caissons and wagons were destroyed, there being no transportation for them.

I desire to call to the especial attention of the Major-General commanding, Brevet Major-Generals Ayres and Bartlett, Brigadier General Chamberlain, and Brevet Brigadier General Gregory, for their efficiency and promptness in executing my orders, and in the management of their commands in the battle of the 1st inst.; also Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, commanding Seventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, who came under my personal observation—he handled his regiment with great ability, and displayed great energy in pushing his command after the enemy.

The number of prisoners captured from the enemy and received by the Provost Marshal of the corps on the 1st inst. was 3,244, including 132 officers. The number picked up on the subsequent days was 944, including 42 officers.

A report of flags captured and the names of the captors, has already been forwarded with the flags, to the headquarters of the cavalry corps.

I submit herewith a list—numerical and tabular—of the casualties in my command in the battle of the 1st inst.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) CHAS. GRIFFIN, Brevet Major General.

NOTE.—The Official Report from the commanding officer First division, states the number of prisoners taken by the division on the 1st instant, to be as follows:

First brigade, 1,050 men, 2 colonels, 6 captains and 11 lieutenants; Second brigade, 475 men; Third brigade, 849 men, 3 captains and 5 lieutenants. Total, 27 officers and 2,374 men.

There were three brass guns (light 12 pounders) abandoned by the enemy upon the Namozine Road and hauled in and turned over by my direction. These guns have not been mentioned in the body of this report.

In compliance with orders from Major-General Sheridan, received April 5th, at 7 40 P.M., I reported to Major General Meade, with the Fifth corps, at Jetersville, for orders. At 6 A.M. on the 6th inst., in compliance with orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, the Fifth corps moved from Jetersville, along the Danville Railroad, in the direction of Amelia Court-House, to attack the enemy, the Second division, under General Ayres, taking the advance, the Sixth corps connecting on the right and the Second corps on the left. After moving about three miles, to a place called "Smith's Shop," undoubted evidence was received that the enemy had left our front, and had gone westward. The command was halted, and this information sent to the Major-General commanding, when orders were received to move to the north on the Pridersville Road, thence to move on the right of the Army. The advance was continued, via Painesville, to the vicinity of Ligenstone Ferry, meeting with no opposing force save small detachments of cavalry, and capturing about three hundred prisoners and many wagons. The distance marched this day was 32 miles.

April 7th moved at 5 A.M., in obedience to instructions, for Farmville, via Rice's Store; the head of the column arriving near High Bridge, orders were received at 9.30 A.M. to pass in rear of the Second and Sixth corps, and move with all possible dispatch to Prince Edward's Court House, which point was reached about 7 30 P M., marching about 20 miles.

April 8th the corps marched towards the Lynchburgh Railroad, in obedience to the following order:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES,
FARMVILLE, April 7, 1865.

General MEADE:—

Order the Fifth corps to follow the Twenty-fourth, at 6 A.M., up the Lynchburgh Road; the Second and Sixth to follow the enemy north of the river.

(Signed), U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Official—E. S. PARKER, Lieut.-Colonel and A.A.A G.

Striking it at "Prospect Station" about 12 M., thence following the Twenty-fourth corps toward Appomattox Court House, bivouacking the next morning about 2 A M. within about two miles of the above place, having marched a distance of twenty nine miles. The march from Prospect Station was very slow and tedious, the road being obstructed by the repeated and long halts of the Twenty-fourth corps.

April 9th the corps moved at 4 A.M, reaching General Sheridan's headquarters near Appomattox Court House about 6 A.M., very soon after it was reported that the cavalry were heavily engaged, and hard pressed. The Twenty-fourth corps was moving out, when the Second division, under General Ayres, moved on a parallel line rapidly towards the firing. A message was received from General Sheridan through his aide, Captain Martin, that the enemy was pressing back the cavalry. General Ayres immediately pushed forward his division at a double quick, and deployed the 190th and 191st Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Colonel Pattee, as skirmishers, (they being armed with the Spencer rifle), and the rest of the division in two lines of battle. The First division, under General Bartlett, came up on the right and formed two lines of battle, with the 155th Pennsylvania, a portion of the 198th Pennsylvania, and the 185th New York Volunteers as a skirmish line. All immediately moved forward and attacked the enemy, pushing him back and driving both the infantry and artillery from the hills, westward through the town, taking a number of prisoners, several wagons, caissons and limbers. A portion of the skirmish line had entered the town, being strongly supported by our lines of battle, when a message was received from General Sheridan that hostilities would be suspended, as General Lee was about to surrender.

Although a battle was expected at this point, and orders had been carefully given by staff officers for the divisions to keep well closed up, through some unaccountable mistake or neglect on the part of the commander of the Third division, it failed to follow the column, and did not move until an officer had been specially dispatched for it to move up, and did not reach its proper position until after hostilities for the day had ceased.

In conclusion, to show more concisely the part taken in the short campaign by the corps, I would state that our killed and wounded amount to, officers, 18 killed, 103 wounded; enlisted men, 245 killed, 1,553 wounded—missing, 546. Total, 2,465. The number of prisoners captured was 187 officers, 4,287 men; total, 4,474.

Too much praise cannot be given both officers and men for the cheerfulness exhibited through the long marches, and the many privations and hardships that had to be endured.

I beg to call the especial attention of the Major-General commanding to Brevet Major-Generals Ayres and Bartlett, and Brigadier General Chamberlain, for their promptness, efficiency and zealousness in the execution of all orders.

To my staff, both personal and corps, my thanks are due for their patience, alacrity and cheerfulness in the discharge of all their duties.

A list of casualties, numerical and tabular, has already been forwarded.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES GRIFFIN, Brevet Major-General Commanding.

DAILY LIST OF CASUALTIES FROM MARCH 29TH TO APRIL 9TH, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

MARCH 29TH.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	C. O.	E. M	C. O.	E. M.	C. O.	E. M.	C. O.	E. M	
Escort				3				3	3
Artillery		1	1	3			1	4	5
First division	5	47	18	275		22	23	344	367
Third division				6				6	6
Total	5	48	19	287		22	24	357	381

MARCH 30TH.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	C. O.	E. M	C. O.	E. M	C. O.	E. M	C. O.	E. M	
Artillery		1						1	1
First division		3		9				12	12
Total		4		9				13	13

MARCH 31ST.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing		Total.		Aggregate.
	C. O.	E. M	C. O	E. M	C. O.	E. M	C. O	E. M	
Escort				1				1	1
Artillery		1		6				7	7
First division	2	21	7	143		5	9	164	173
Second div'n	1	50	25	249	3	335	29	634	663
Third division	1	50	20	360	3	124	24	534	558
Total	4	122	52	759	6	464	62	1345	1467

APRIL 1ST.

Command.	Killed		Wounded.		Missing		Total.		Aggregate.
	C O	E. M.	C. O	E M	C O	E M	C O	E. M	
Escort						1		1	1
First division	2	17	3	100		3	5	120	125
Second div'n	3	21	17	146		21	20	188	208
Third division	4	27	18	222	1	28	23	277	300
Total	9	65	38	468	1	53	48	586	634

APRIL 2D TO 9TH.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded		Missing		Total.		Aggregate.
	C. O.	E. M	C O	E. M	C O	E M	C. O	E. M	
First division	1			4		2	1	6	7
Third division		2	1	27			1	29	30
Total	1	2	1	31		2	2	35	37

RECAPITULATION—MARCH 29TH TO APRIL 9TH, 1865.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing		Total.		Aggregate
	C O	E. M	C O	E M	C. O.	E. M.	C O.	E M.	
Escort				4		1		5	5
Artillery		3	1	9			1	12	13
First division	9	91	28	533		30	37	654	691
Second div'n	4	71	42	395	3	356	49	822	871
Third division	5	80	32	612	3	153	40	845	885
Total	18	245	103	1553	6	540	127	2338	2465

Official—FRED T. LOCKE, Brevet Colonel, A. A. G.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF DISTRICTS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
VICKSBURGH, MISS., July 17, 1865

General Orders No. 2.

1. The Department of Mississippi is divided into the following districts:—

The Western District of Mississippi, embracing the counties of *Bolivar, Sunflower, Washington, Yazoo, Issaquena* and Warren, Brigadier-General T. A. Malthy is assigned to the command, with headquarters at Vicksburgh.

The Southern District of Mississippi, embracing that portion of the State south of the northern line of the counties of Calhorne, Copiah, Lawrence, Covington, Jones and Wayne, Brevet Major-General J. W. Davidson assigned to the command, with headquarters at Natchez.

The Northern District of Mississippi, embracing that portion of the State not included in the Western and Southern Districts, as above defined, Major-General P. G. Osterhaus is assigned to the command, with headquarters at Jackson.

2. All official communications to these headquarters, from either of the districts, will be forwarded through the district commander.

3 The Northern and Southern Districts of Mississippi are designated as "divisions," and the Western District of Mississippi as a separate brigade, in the sense implied in War Department, General Order No. 251, series of 1864, to enable the commanding officers to convene general courts-martial.

4. District commanders will immediately report the number, character and location of the troops under their command; the character and present condition of the railroad, telegraphic and other means of communication, and any other information or suggestions that may be useful.

By command of Major-General SLOCUM.

(Signed) J. WARREN MILLER, Assistant Adj't-Gen.

Official: B. F. MOREY, Captain and A. A. G.

ASSIGNMENT OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 28, 1865.

General Orders No. 130.

The following general officers assigned as indicated below will report in accordance with the instruction herein given:—

First—To report for duty to Major-General J. Hooker, commanding the Department of the East—Major-General D. E Sickles, Major-General J. G. Parke, Major-General Charles Griffin, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Robert B. Potter, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General J. C. Robinson, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Eli Long and Brigadier-General H. A. Barnum.

Second—To report for duty to Major General W. S. Hancock, commanding the Middle Department—Major-General A. A. Humphreys, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General G. W. Getty, Brigadier and Brevet Major General R. B. Ayres, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General W. H. Emory, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General A. Baird, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General R. O. Tyler and Brigadier-General J. D. Fessenden.

Third—To report for duty to Major-General C. C. Augur, commanding Department of Washington—Brigadier and Brevet Major-General G. Mott, Brigadier-General J. A. Haskin, Brigadier-General F. T. Dent and Brigadier-General Francis Fessenden.

Fourth—To report for duty to Major-General E. O C. Ord, commanding Department of Ohio—Major-General J. A. Logan, Major-General J D. Cox, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General M. D. Leggett, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General O B. Willcox, Brigadier-General J. B. McIntosh and Brigadier General Thomas G. Pitcher.

Fifth—To report for duty to Major-General Geo. Stoneman, commanding Department of Tennessee—Major-General W. B. Hazen, Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Brannan, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General J. E. Smith, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General A. C. Gillem and Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Edward Hatch.

Sixth—To report for duty to Major-General J. M. Palmer, commanding Department of Kentucky—Major-General Gordon Granger, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General J. C. Davis, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General J. F. Hartranft, Brigadier-General J. S. Brisbin and Brevet Brigadier-General J. F. Wade.

Seventh—To report for duty to Major-General John Pope, commanding Department of the Missouri—Major-General G. M. Dodge, Major General F. P. Blair, Jr.; Brigadier and Brevet Major-General F. Wheaton, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General J. M. Corse, Brigadier and Brevet Major General George H. Chapman, Brig.-Gen. T. C. H. Smith, Brigadier-General P. E. Conner, Brigadier and Brevet Major General E Upton, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General A. Sully, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Charles C. Walcutt and Brigadier and Brevet Major-General W. L. Elliott.

Eighth—To report for duty to Major-General A. H. Terry, commanding Department of Virginia—Major-General John Gibbon, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General J. B. Ricketts, Brigadier and Brevet Major General N. A. Miles, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General A. T. A. Torbert, Brigadier and Brevet Major General N. M. Curtis, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General J. W. Turner and Brigadier and Brevet Major-General S. S. Carroll.

Ninth—To report for duty to Major-General J. M. Schofield, commanding Department of North Carolina—Major-General George Crook, Major-General J. Kilpatrick, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General T. H. Ruger and Brigadier-General M. D. Hardin.

Tenth—To report for duty to Major-General Q. A. Gillmore, commanding Department of South Carolina—Brigadier and Brevet Major-General A. Ames, Brigadier-General L. T. Croxton and Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Charles Devens.

Eleventh—To report for duty to Major-General J. B. Steedman, commanding Department of Georgia—Major-General J. H. Wilson, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General J. H. King and Brigadier-General J. D Stevenson.

Twelfth—To report for duty to Major General J. G. Foster, commanding Department of Florida—Brigadier-General J. Newton and Brigadier-General B. Alvord.

Thirteenth—To report for duty to Major-General H. W. Slocum, commanding Department of Mississippi—Major-General P. O. Osterhaus, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General M. F. Force, Brigadier-General Charles Ewing and Brigadier and Brevet Major-General J. W. Davidson.

Fourteenth—To report for duty to Major-General C. R. Woods, commanding Department of Alabama—Brigadier and Brevet Major-General B. H. Grierson, Major-General H. E. Davies and Brigadier-General G. A. De Russy.

Fifteenth—To report for duty to Major-General E. R. S. Canby, commanding Department of Louisiana—Brigadier-General C. G. Doolittle and Brigadier and Brevet Major-General T. W. Sherman.

Sixteenth—To report for duty to Major General H. G Wright, commanding Department of Texas—Major-General A. J. Smith, Major-General F. Steele, Major-General D. S. Stanley, Major-General J. A. Mower, Major-General Wesley Merritt, Major-General G. A. Custer, Brigadier and Brevet Major General G. A. Smith, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General A. Gibbs.

Seventeenth—To report for duty to Major-General F. F. Reynolds, commanding Department of Arkansas and the Indian Territory—Major-General T. F. Wood, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General A. S. Williams, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General H. J. Hunt, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General E. A. Carr, and Brigadier-General C. H. Morgan.

Eighteenth—To report by letter for duty to Major-General Irvin McDowell, commanding Department of California—Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Edward M McCook.

Nineteenth—All officers now on duty in the Military Division of the Pacific will remain on duty until relieved by proper orders. All other general officers not named in this order, except those commanding colored troops, those on staff duty and those specially detailed in orders from the War Department, will be relieved without delay, and their names reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Officers herein assigned, who are on duty under special assignment by the War Department, will report by letter to their department commanders and also to the Adjutant General, stating the nature of their present service, number and date of order.

Twentieth—Thirty days' leave of absence is hereby granted to all general officers relieved by this order.

By command of Lieutenant-General GRANT.

Official: E D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL WILLCOX'S FAREWELL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON,
July 25, 1865.

Special Orders No. 57.

Officers and men of the First Division, Ninth Army corps: The time has come when we must all separate and go to our welcome homes. The ties of comradeship—the bloody brotherhood into which we have been baptized for our country's sake, will survive the change. The story of the old division, various regiments of which have left the bones of their dead to whiten battle fields in seven different States, will form part of your individual life hereafter.

To the officers and men of the division, my own thanks are due for their cheerful co-operation with me in the performance of mutual duties, and for the gallantry, self-denial, devotion and good conduct they have always shown in the service of their country whenever acting under my command. Your achievements will brighten many a page of impartial history.

Let us cherish the associations of the past four years; let us keep alive the patriotic fires which have burned so brightly under cloud and sunshine. The red shield of the division shines with full lustre and reflects a glory upon all who have fought under it.

Your families and fellow citizens will welcome your return in peace and victory; you will carry about you in civil life a sense of your own worth, and self-respect will characterize those who have done so well and deserved so well by their country. Keep high the standard of your honor; preserve your honesty and integrity, and the worthy returned soldier will purify the atmosphere of home, State and country, by his own simple and steadfast purity of character.

Wishing you every success in life, your General bids you a sad but proud farewell.

O. B. WILLCOX, Brevet Major-General U. S. Vols.

PROVOST COURT FOR FREEDMEN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
July 27th, 1865.

General Orders No. 103.

1. The Civil Courts in that portion of Virginia, within the limits of this department, having declined to receive the testimony of colored persons, a provost court is hereby established in Alexandria, to have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases involving the rights of person or property of colored persons, residents of the district aforesaid. This court will receive the testimony of colored persons, with no other limitations than those now affecting the testimony of white persons. The Provost-Marshal-General of Defences South of Potomac is charged with the execution of this order. This order will remain in force until the Virginia courts have brought their practice more into harmony with the existing state of affairs.

2. Captain M. P. Fisher, Second District Columbia Volunteers, is appointed Provost Judge of said court. He will preserve for reference a summary of the cases tried before him, with an abstract of the testimony and sentences, copies of which he will forward weekly to these headquarters.

The commanding officer of Alexandria will cause a suitable non-commissioned officer or private to be detailed as clerk of said court.

By command of Major-General C. C. AUGUR.

R. CHANDLER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DISTRICT OF ALEXANDRIA DISCONTINUED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
July 29, 1865.

General Orders, No. 105.

1. The Districts of Alexandria is hereby discontinued. The records of the district headquarters—exclusive of those of the Ninth corps—will be carefully labelled, boxed and forwarded to these headquarters.

2. Under the provisions of General Orders No 106, current series, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, all general staff officers now serving at headquarters District of Alexandria—exclusive of those belonging to the Ninth corps—will proceed to their respective homes, and thence report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army. The Commanding General, District of Alexandria, will report to these headquarters, without delay, the names and residences of the officers relieved by this order.

3. Brigadier-General G. A. DeRussy, Commanding Division, and Brevet Brigadier-General H. H. Wells, Provost-Marshal General, Defences South of Potomac, commanding the troops at Alexandria, will report direct to these headquarters.

By command of Major-General C. C. AUGUR.

R. CHANDLER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ARMY SWEETENINGS.

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON CITY, July 29, 1865.

Circular No. 13.

1. Officers of the Subsistence Department are authorized, under paragraph 5, of General Orders No. 226, of July 8, 1864, to issue molasses in lieu of sugar to troops, when desired by them, and to others drawing rations, when economy requires it.

2. Until further orders, two gallons of molasses will be issued as equal in money value to fifteen pounds of sugar, and in that proportion for less quantities.

A. B. EATON, Commissary-General of Subsistence.

ABOLITION OF THE WHISKY RATION.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 29, 1865.

Special Orders No. 120.

The whisky ration will no longer be supplied to the troops of the United States by the Subsistence Department. The whisky now on hand will be sold under the orders of the Commissary-General of Subsistence.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

NAVAL REGISTER.

The Editor will be glad to receive for this department of the JOURNAL *all interesting facts in relation to vessels of the Navy suitable for publication.*

AGAMENTICUS, double-turretted Monitor, 4, arrived at Boston, July 31, from Portland.

AGAWAM, paddle-wheel, 10, arrived at Norfolk, from Richmond, July 28

BOXER ——, formerly the blockade-runner *Tristam Shandy*, arrived at Fortress Monroe July 22.

COLORADO, screw, 52, arrived at Falmouth, England, on the evening of the 16th of July, and, after taking on board a channel pilot, proceeded for Antwerp. She passed Deal on the 18th.

DICTATOR, Monitor, 2, sailed from Boston Aug. 3d.

FORT JACKSON, paddle-wheel, 11, arrived at New York from Pensacola, July 31. Captain, B. F. Sands; Lieutenant, S. H. Hunt; Acting Assistant Surgeon, N. Brewster; Paymaster, J. Hay; Acting Masters, J. S. Cony and H. F. Moffatt; Acting Engineers, J. J. Reagan and S. K. Hopkins; Mate, Charles Merau; Engineers—Acting Chief, R. Smith; Acting First Assistants, J. A. Hill and J. Day; Acting Second Assistants, J. Henin and G. T. Gibbs; Acting Third Assistant, G. Potter.

FLORIDA, paddle-wheel, 7, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander William Budd in command, from Dry Tortugas the 26th and Key West the 27th ult., arrived at this port Tuesday morning at an early hour. The *Florida* is the vessel designated to convey the assassination prisoners to the Dry Tortugas, and now returns from performing that duty. The island was reached on the 25th of June. It is a mere sand bank thirteen acres in extent. Half of this space is covered by Fort Jefferson, the place of their confinement. They are, however, allowed to run over the whole island at stated intervals in company with their fellow prisoners, of whom there are about 550. Dr. Mudd has been placed in the hospital as assistant, Arnold is to be clerk to the prisoners, and Spangler carpenter.

HONDURAS, paddle-wheel, 4, arrived in New York July 25 from Key West.

INO, ship, 11, will, it is said, join the European Squadron.

JAMES ADGER, paddle wheel, 8, after performing a special service will proceed to Aspinwall and relieve the *State of Georgia*. The latter will return North, and probably be sold at auction. The *James Adger's* special service is said to be the towing of a light draft Monitor to Charleston.

KANEAKEE, revenue steamer, arrived at New York city Aug. 2d.

KENNEBEC, 5, arrived at Boston Aug. 1.

MOCHIGAN, paddle-wheel, 18, Lieutenant Commander Roe, has been designated as a Receiving Ship on the Lake, for Naval apprentices.

MARBLEHEAD, screw, 7, one of the practice squadron of the Naval Academy, is in Gardiner's Bay, and makes daily cruises out to sea with midshipmen.

NORTH CAROLINA.—This old vessel, which has served as receiving-ship at the Brooklyn Yard for twenty five years, is now to be relieved by the *Vermont*. The *North Carolina* in her day has acted as the flag ship of the Mediterranean and Pacific Squadrons. She will now be transformed into an ordnance store-ship at New York.

NEWBERN, screw, 7, supply steamer, arrived at New York, June 2, from New Orleans 14 inst., touching at Key West, Pensacola and Charleston, S. C. She brings a large cargo of stores, together with 40 sick officers and men from the hospital at Pensacola, Fla. The health of all the ports named was good.

OCTORARA, paddle-wheel, 11, arrived at New York July 31, from Pensacola; Lieutenant Commander, W. W. Low; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, H. J. Sleeper; Acting Ensign, John N. Frost, Jr.; Acting Assistant Paymaster, S. H. Pynchon; First Assistant Engineer, James Atkins; Second Assistant, James Hunt; Acting Second Assistant, John S. Hayes; Acting Third Assistants, Geo. W. Lathrop and A. B. Bagley; Acting Mates, Geo. P. Gifford and John Dickson.

ONWARD, ship, 9, will be fitted out for the Brazil Squadron, and will be commanded by Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander P. Giraud.

ONRIDA, screw, 11, is reported at Havana, whence she was to sail on the day of her arrival.

PUSHMATAHA, screw, 13. This name has been in the Navy Register for 1865, without any corresponding vessel in the service. Her keel has been laid in Philadelphia, she will measure 1448 tons new, and 2348 tons old measurement.

POCAHONTAS, screw 6, arrived at New York, June 25, from Pass Cavallo, Texas, after twelve days steaming. Lieutenant Commander, Geo. Brown; Acting Master, E. E. Pendleton, Executive Officer; Acting Assistant Pay Master, A. J. Wright, Jr.; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Henry Rockwood; Acting Ensigns, Wm. Ross, John Bowman; Acting Mate, Frederick A. Gross; Engineers—Acting Second Assistant, W. F. Warburton, in charge; Third Assistant John H. Doughty, Wm. Boyle, Edward Terallas, Wm. Gudenrath.

RHODE ISLAND, paddle-wheel, 12, arrived at New York, July 2, from West India special convoy service. This ship went into commission on the 29th of July, 1861, and thus has been four years in service. She was one of the first vessels purchased by the Government, and has proved herself one of the most useful of the purchased vessels. She was at first used as a supply steamer, but Government finding her fast and better adapted for other duty, she was converted into a heavily armed cruiser, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron. The *Alabama* and *Florida* making their appearance off our coast at this time, she was at once ordered to the special West India Squadron to cruise after those vessels; it then becoming necessary to convoy the California steamers through the West India passages, she was among the first ordered on the convoy service, and the last one to leave it. Has been attached to the North and South Atlantic Squadron, and took an active part in both bombardments and capture of Fort Fisher.

ST. MARY'S, 23.—The crew of this vessel, which is attached to the Pacific Squadron, have sent to the Navy Department $157, as a contribution to the fund for the Lincoln Monument at Springfield.

SAVANAH, sloop, 7, will shortly leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard for New Orleans, where she will be permanently located as a receiving and school ship for Naval apprentices.

SANTEE, frigate, 49, sailed from Newport last week for Annapolis, with stores and property of the Naval Academy. The *Constitution* will sail from the same place on the same mission this week.

SQUANDO, light draft Monitor, 2, which was reported last week as destined to go out of commission, has instead of that, sailed for Charleston, S. C.

SWATARA, screw, 10, built in Philadelphia, is now on the stocks at the Washington Yard being coppered Her engines, which are being made in the machine shop, will shortly be finished, and the vessel will be ready for sea.

TIOGA, paddle-wheel, 8, sailed July 28, from Belfast, Me., to Bangor.

WANDO, paddle-wheel, 3, Acting Master F. T. King, from Port Royal, arrived at New York Aug. 1. She reports no sickness at that port. The order of the Secretary of the Navy for retrenchment was being strictly carried out there, and rumor has it that all the vessels of the squadron are to go North, with the exception of the flag-ship *Malvern*, storeship *New Hampshire* and two tugs. The *Wando*, formerly the noted blockade-runner *Let-Her-Rip*, was put into commission at Boston on the 22d of December last. She was ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron, and has since been engaged in the various duties of the blockade. Acting Master, F. T. King; Acting Master, C. H. Baldwin; Acting Assistant Surgeon, P. C. Whiddon; Acting Assistant Paymaster, W. L. G. Thayer; Acting Ensigns, M. A. Nickerson and Alex. Cormack; Second Assistant Engineer, John P. Kelly; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, James J. Sullvan; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, William Norle, Thomas T Sanborn and George W. Wakefield.

WINNIPEG, paddle-wheel, 10, (iron double ender), Lieutenant Commander Greer, was at New London, Sunday, and sailed at three o'clock P. M. on Monday. She is attatched to the Naval Academy, and is cruising about the Sound practising midshipmen.

WYOMING, screw, 7, from Norfolk for Calais, was at Rio Janeiro June 17 coaling.

YOUNG AMERICA, screw, 2, ran ashore in Newport Harbor, June 27, while getting under way. She got off with the aid of a tug.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE late sale at Washington of Navy vessels realized $40,000 over the Government appaisement.

THE candidates for admission to the Naval Academy are now undergoing examination. About fifty have been before the Board, among whom is a son of Commodore Winslow, of *Kearsarge* fame.

IT is stated that during the month of June last 2,008 claims for prize money were filed at the Fourth Auditor's Office, and the handsome sum of $288,167 55 distributed, in sums varying from $5 to $38,000 to each claimant. A large amount still remains to be distributed.

THE Secretary of the Navy has issued an order for the immediate resumption of recruiting at the Baltimore Naval Depot, under the Superintendence of Commodore Dornin. The receiving ship *Alleghany* has been designated for the reception of all naval recruits.

THE success which attended the first efforts of the company engaged in raising the sunken frigate *Congress* has had a serious relapse, and she has gone back to her old bed again. It seems that the pumping soon raised her head, but the stern of the ship was perfectly insensible to the movement.

A NUMBER of launches are said to have been procured at Boston for the use of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Rear Admiral Porter, who has assumed command of the Academy has the advantage of having experienced the difficulties and necessities of war service in our home waters, the rivers of the interior as well as ocean on our coast, we may therefore expect the changes he may institute and the regulations he retains to be especially valuable,

NAVY GAZETTE.

TRIAL OF NAVAL MACHINERY.

The following orders were issued from the Navy Department on the 26th inst:—

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 26, 1865.

SIR: As the questions to be determined in order to close the contract for the machinery of the *Algonquin* can be better answered by a competitive trial of her machinery against that of the *Winooska*, whereby greater accuracy will be obtained, with the cost of fitting out the steamers for an extended trial at sea, the Department has decided to make the trial test of the machinery of the *Algonquin*, as provided for in the contract, to determine the amount of power it can develope, and the cost of that power in fuel, relatively with the machinery of the *Winooska*, in the following manner:—

The paddle-wheels to be made in each twenty-two feet in diameter to outer edge of paddles, each paddle to be nine feet long and fifteen inches in breadth, and to have its lower edge at its deepest immersion fifteen inches below the level of the water. It is believed this will enable all the steam the boilers can be made to generate to be worked off by the engines. Should it not, paddles can be left out of the wheels until that result is obtained. The same quantity of coal is to be used in both vessels, and will be weighed on the wharf as it is used and carried on board, so that the dip of the paddles will not be changed during the trial. The smoke-pipes to have the same height above the level of the grates. All the coal used and all the refuse therefrom to be carefully weighed on the same scales. The indicators, to be attached one to each end of the cylinder and worked by reducing levers, are to be tested before being used. The temperature of the steam to be obtained by thermometers placed in the steam pipes, near the engines. A log will be kept for each vessel, in which will be noted, at the end of each hour, the number of the counter, the average number of revolutions per minute during that hour, the average steam pressure vacuum in condenser, barometer, temperatures of external air, of engine-room, of fire-room, of steam, of injection water, of discharge water, and of feed water. An indicator diagram will be taken at the end of each half hour from both ends of the cylinder of both engines. The weight of coal thrown into the furnaces during the hour to be noted. The weight of refuse to be ascertained at the end of each watch. The throttle valve is to kept wide open. A board of chief engineers of the Navy, with a proper number of assistant engineers, will be directed to report to you, for conducting the trial, taking the observations and making the report, as soon as you inform the Department that the vessels are ready for the trial. The engineers will be arranged in regular watches, and will see the coal weighed, take indicator diagrams, keep the logs, &c. When the vessels are ready for trial, the engines will be operated for about five hours to bring them to the condition of uniform action. The experiment will then commence, and for ninety-six consecutive hours will be conducted to show economy of fuel in proportion to power, after which, for the succeeding ninety-six consecutive hours, it will be conducted with the utmost power the two engines can be made to develope. The machinery of the *Algonquin* will be operated by engineers appointed by the contractor, and according to his directions. The machinery of the *Winooska* will be operated according to the direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. At the end of the experiment the Board of Chief Engineers will report together with any observations they may deem of service to the Department or necessary for its information, the economy of the two systems of machinery in pounds of coal per indicated horse-power, and the maximum power they could be made to develope and its cost in pounds of coal per indicated horse-power. The Commandant of the New York Navy Yard will be directed to furnish you the vessels and all the facilities you may require, the original logs and diagrams to be forwarded to the Department with the report.

Very respectfully,
G. WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

To Rear-Admiral F. H. GREGORY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 26, 1865.

To W. E. Everett, Esq., President Board of Experts. New York:

SIR: The Department has directed Rear-Admiral Gregory to institute the competitive test required by the contract for the machinery of the *Algonquin*, between it and the machinery of the *Winooska*. She will make it at the wharf in the city of New York, and the Department will be pleased to have as many members as may be convenient of the board now conducting the competitive experiments on boilers, for it to witness the trial, and to make any report or suggestions concerning it they may deem proper. The Department has given a similar invitation to Mr. John Baird, and suggest you associate him with yourselves.

The report or objections can be jointly or singly, as the members of the Board may elect. The object is to determine which machinery, as placed in the vessel and operated by its designers, can be made to develope the greatest power, and also to determine the relative economy of the power, with each machinery operated to the best advantage for that purpose. If you see any objections to the method of conducting the trial, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, the Department would be pleased to have them at once.

Very respectfully,
G. WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

The following named gentlemen composed the Board of Examination: Board of Engineers—Chief Engineers Robert Danby, Edward Fithian, Mortimer Kellogg; Board of Experts—W. E Everett, Novelty Works, New York; Wm. Wright, New York Works; Mr. Bromley, Fulton Works; M. Coryell, Dry Dock; C. W. Copeland, Consulting Engineer; John Baird, Consulting Engineer, who was engineer on the *Eutaw* when she had her trial by order of the Naval Committee.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JULY 24.—Commander Daniel Ammen, to Charlotte, N. C., for the purpose of getting together the abandoned naval property.

Paymaster John M. Hambleton, to duty as Pay Agent at Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant-Commander Samuel Magraw, to command the *Tallapoosa*.

Lieutenant A. N. Mitchell, to the *Wasp*.

Lieutenant-Commander George E. Belknap, to duty at the Naval Academy, and for the present for duty in the Practice Squadron.

JULY 25.—Assistant Paymaster Charles E. Chenery, to the *Wasp*.

First Assistant Engineer Caleb E. Lee, to the *Wasp*.

First Assistant Engineer Jefferson Young, to duty at the Naval Rendezvous, New York, for the examination of firemen for the naval service.

JULY 26—Paymaster George Cochran, to the *De Soto*.

JULY 27.—Ensign James H. Sands, to the *Hartford*.

Assistant Surgeon H. W. Beaumont, to the *Ohio*.

Lieutenant-Commander J. C. Chapin, to command the *Don*, on the 31st inst.

JULY 28.—Ensigns Henry Glass and Philip H. Cooper, Acting Ensign William A. Van Vleck, Gunner S. D. Hines, Boatswain James H. Polley, Sailmaker John W. North, Chief Engineer A. C. Stimers, First Assistant Engineers Wm. H. King and J. B. Carpenter, Second Assistant Engineers David Jones and Alfred Brower, to the *Powhatan*.

Chief Engineer Robert Danby, to duty as President of a Board to determine the relative economical performance of the machinery of the steamers *Algonquin* and *Winooski*.

Chief Engineers Edwin Fithian and Mortimer Kellogg, First Assistant Engineers James P. Sprague, F. M. Dukehart and Joseph Tilley, Third Assistant Engineers James Wylie, Arthur Price and C. K. Mosher, to special duty on the Board of which Chief Engineer Danby is President, at New York.

Assistant Paymaster H. P. Tuttle, to special duty at Washington.

Boatswain John A. Briscoe, to the *North Carolina*.

Lieutenant Silas W. Terry, to the *Agawam*.

Lieutenant-Commander E. P. Williams, to command the *Shawnee*.

JULY 29—Chief Engineer George Sewell, to duty as senior member of a Board to survey the machinery of the U. S. steamer *Richmond*

Chief Engineers Charles Baker, John W. Moore and Eben Hoyt, to duty on the Board of which Chief Engineer Sewell is President.

First Assistant Engineer John Roop, to the *Calypso*.

Lieutenant A. S. Mackenzie, to examination.

DETACHED.

JULY 24.—First Assistant Engineer Zephaniah Talbot, Second Assistant Engineers Elijah Laws and N. W. Buckhout, from the *Iosco*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineers Josiah C. Chaffee and William A. H. Allen, from the *Cayuga*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer James E. Fallor, from the *Princess Royal*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer John D. Ford, from the *Sebago*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander John Irwin, from the command of the *Genesee*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander D. B. Harmony, from the command of the *Sebago*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Thomas W. Rae, from the *Genesee*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Henry Wilson, from the command of the *Cayuga*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander James S. Thornton, from the command of the *Iosco*, and waiting orders.

JULY 25.—Second Assistant Engineer Oscar Allison, from the *Tullahoma*, and ordered to the *Hartford*.

JULY 26—Passed Assistant Surgeon B. H. Kidder, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *De Soto*.

Captain Charles W. Pickering, from the command of the *Vanderbilt*, on the completion of special duty connected with the *Franklin*, and ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Commander Alexander Murray, from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Commodore Thomas Turner, from special duty under the direction of Rear-Admiral Gregory, and ordered to take charge of the laying up of such iron-clads as will go into the back channel of League Island.

JULY 27—Commodore Joseph Lanman, from special duty at New York, and ordered to command the *Powhatan*.

Commander N. B. Harrison, from special duty at Philadelphia, and ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieutenant Commander A. E. K. Benham, from the command of the *Penobscot*, and waiting orders.

JULY 28.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles L. Franklin, from the *Agawam*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Commander Alexander Murrey, from duty at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to survey the public property in the Naval Storekeeper's department at that Yard.

Lieutenant-Commander Clarke Merchant, and Lieutenant Charles F. Blake, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Powhatan*.

JULY 29—Lieutenant-Commander Oscar F. Stanton, Ensign A. G. Kellogg, Acting Ensign Francis Morris, Passed Assistant Surgeon William T. Plant, Assistant Surgeon James N. Hyde, Boatswain Henry E. Barnes, Sailmaker B. B. Blydenburgh, Gunner George W. Omensetter, Chief Engineer John A. Grier, and Second Assistant Engineer F. T. H. Ramsden, from the *Powhatan*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign Roland C. Irwin, from the *Hartford*, and waiting orders.

Commander Wm. Ronckendorff, from the command of the *Monadnock*, and ordered to command the *Tonawanda*.

Paymaster C. P. Wallach, from the *Powhatan*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Chaplain Chas. A. Davis, from the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., on the 1st of September next, and ordered to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

Chaplain Mason Noble, from the Naval Academy, on the 20th of September next, and waiting orders.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JULY 24.—Second Assistant Engineer Gilbert C. Cook, of Baltimore, Md.

JULY 26.—Second Assistant Engineer C. M. Burchard, of Washington, D. C.

Second Assistant Engineer John Franklin, Jr., of the *Powhatan*.

JULY 28.—Lieutenant-Commander Pendleton G. Watmough.

First Assistant Engineer J. B. Houston.

JULY 29.—Second Assistant Engineer William F. Pratt, of Bristol, Pa.

PLACED ON SICK LEAVE.

JULY 25.—First Assistant Engineer H. K. Robie.

ORDERS REVOKED.

JULY 24.—Lieutenant W. P. Buckner, from ordnance duty at New York.

JULY 28—Commander Wm. N. Jeffers, to the command of the *Swatara*, and ordered to duty under the Bureau of Ordnance.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JULY 24.—Acting Assistant Surgeon P. H. Johnson, to the *J. P. Jackson*.

Second Assistant Engineer Louis J. De Motl, to the *Fortune*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John L. Lowe to the *Fortune*.

JULY 25.—Third Assistant Engineers Jarvis B. Edson and John W. Kearon, to the *Wasp*.

Acting Chief Engineer John L. Peake, to the *Tonawanda*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James A. Patterson, to the *Wasp*.

JULY 26.—Acting Engineers J. B. Taney, John Brennan and G. E. French, to the *Wasp*.

Acting Master W. H. Mallard, to the *Ino*.

Mate Louis Reinburg, to the *Wasp*.

JULY 27.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Edwin Coffin, to the *Ohio*.

Acting Ensigns J. F. Blanchard and A. D. Campbell, to the *Huntsville*.

Mates John S. Franklin, William H. Omey, Thomas G. Underdown, John Jones, A. L. Stevens and H. J. Richards, to the *Ohio*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Samuel H Magee, to the *Maria*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. D. Collam, to the *Hetzel*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George W. Hughes, to the *Triana*.

JULY 28.—Acting Master A. W. Kempton, and Acting Assistant Surgeon G. C. Reynolds, to the *Shawnee*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H W. Grinnell, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer John W. Clements, to the *Powhatan*.

Acting Ensigns O. W. Farenholt and T. C. Kelley, to the *Shawnee*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William A. Russell, to the *Pensacola*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John W. Briggs, to the *Maria*.

Mates F. M. Turner, D. E. Knotz and J. O'Donnell, to the *Powhatan*.

Mate J. D. Wingate, to the *Shawnee*.

JULY 29.—Acting Assistant Paymaster J. F. Tarbell, to the *Shawnee*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Newton Champion, to the *Triana*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Clark, to the *Maria*.

Acting Chief Engineer George F. Hebard, to the *James Adger*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Fitzpatrick, to the *Triana*.

DETACHED.

JULY 24.—Acting Ensigns Paul Ware, Theodore A. Comstock, Milton Webster and William Jamieson, Acting Gunner M. Benton, Acting Third Assistant Engineers James McNabb, Charles M. L. Gerry and Harvey Clapp, from the *Iosco*, and granted leave.

Acting Masters William Hanson and Francis H. Gross, Acting Ensign George B Foster, Acting Second Assistant Engineers Christopher Nulton and Michael McLaughlin, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Reuben G. Watson and John H. Dee, from the *Genessee*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Jerome B. Rogers, Acting Ensigns James F. Hamilton, S. G. Blood and E. D. Martin, Acting Gunner John Roberts, Acting Second Assistant Engineer William P. Ayres, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Franklin Babcock and Lars M. Reenstjena, from the *Sebago*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander C. F. W. Behm, Acting Ensign Thomas A Witham, Acting First Assistant Engineer William Huntley, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Peter Taylor, Acting Third Assistant Engineers George Caldwell and H. W. Smith, from the *Princess Royal*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles Stanley, from the *Wasp*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon F. A. Castle, from the *General Bragg*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign J. B. Fairchild, from the *Valley City*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas S. Yard, from the *J. P. Jackson*, and granted leave.

Acting Master John Hansen, and Acting Ensign Francis P. Stevens, from the *Cayuga*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymasters William A. Mann, of the *Cayuga*, Louis L. Scood, of the *Iosco*, George N. Simpson, Jr., of the *Sebago*, F. T. Norton, of the *Princess Royal*, Charles W. Gray, of the *Genesee*, and H. M. Rogers, of the *Wilderness*, from their respective vessels and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeons T. K. Chandler, of the *Princess Royal*, John E. Parsons, of the *Cayuga*, J. G. Park, of the *Genesee*, Kirk H. Bancroft, of the *Iosco*, and J. Munson, of the *Sebago*, from their respective vessels, and waiting orders.

Acting Master George E. McConnell, from the Potomac Flotilla, and ordered to duty in the Navy Department.

Mates Henry A. Mayo and Henry J Wynde, from the *Cayuga*, and waiting orders.

Mate Thomas Kilsmore, from the *Sebago*, and waiting orders.

Mate Louis Johnson, from the *Princess Royal*, and waiting orders.

Mate Charles A. Peacock, from, the *Iosco*, and waiting orders.

Acting Chief Engineer Henry Hartwig, Acting First Assistant Engineer Rensaleer Curtis, and Acting Master Jeremiah Irwin, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave

JULY 25.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Amos Harris, from the Atlantic Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Henry Wheeler, from the *Glance*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant James W. Magune, from the command of the *Sciota*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Bower Allen, Acting Ensign A. P. Gibbs, Acting Second Assistant Engineers Daniel Dodd and James Findley, Acting Third Assistant Engineers John Donaldson and Robert Miller, from the *Sciota*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Philip Lettig, from the *Hartford*, and ordered to the *Tullahoma*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John W. Atkinson, Acting Masters P. Donnelly, William Furgeson and Thomas Gibson, Acting Ensigns James A. Jones, M. G. Bailey, Thomas West, James C. Hall, Henry Booby, C. P. Bragg, Scott D. Jordan, E. C. Urner, H. A. Hannon, Joseph Sawyer and William H. Strope, Mates Lewis Duncan, Carson Glass and William Dickson, Acting Chief Engineer Joseph K. Heap, and Acting Second Assistant Engineers Frank Leonard, F. M. Majors and John M. Hartwell, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frank A. Jordan, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant James S. French, Acting Master John R. Grace, and Acting Ensign Conrad Erickson, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Chief Engineer A. K. Eddowes, from the *Tonawanda*, on the reporting of his relief, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles E. Rainer, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer John McFaron, from the *Glance*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers John D. Thompson and Thomas Kidd, from the *Cayuga*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry W. Whiting, from the Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

JULY 26.—Acting First Assistant Engineer Theodore F. Lewis, from the *Nanset*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Domingo Bastana, from the *Hartford*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Wesley Randall, from the *Hornet*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Washington Godfrey, Acting Ensigns Victor W. Jones and John H. Gregory, and Acting Assistant Surgeon George M. Beard, from the *New London*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns William H. Elwell, J. C. Harrington, John W. Flamsburg, Thomas V. Parker and Peter Pease, and Acting Assistant Surgeon G. H. Hayanga, from the *Ino*, and granted leave.

Acting Master William Martin, from the *Ino*, and granted leave, on the reporting of his relief.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Edmund P. Chadwick, from the *New London*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster John D. G. Strong, from the *Ino*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Ensigns W. C. Gibson, G. W. Hodgdon and J. W. Almy, from the Potomac Flotilla, and ordered to the *Ino*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. H. Garfield, from the *Ino*, and ordered to the *Ino*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Philip Littig, from the *Tullahoma*, and ordered to the *Hartford*.

Mate Ed. R. Clark, from the *Ino*, and granted leave.

Mate William A. Prescott, from the *New London*, and granted leave.

Mates Frederick Miller, George Simmons, Robert Hamilton and Robert Robinson, from the Potomac Flotilla.

Mate S. S. Snagler, from the *Mound City*, and granted leave.

Mate Richard D. Punch, from the *Essex*, and granted leave.

JULY 27.—Acting Masters William H. Albury, William McClintock, and Acting Ensigns William L Baker and D. C. Kierstead, from the *Honduras*, and granted leave

Acting Ensigns Edward Pendexter, William G. Campbell, William Wingood, Jr., and Charles E. Jack, from the *Penobscot*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles W. Cronk, Acting Second Assistant Engineers Henry Turner and John Powers, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles H. Woods, from the *Naubuc*, and granted leave.

Acting Master C. E. Hawkins, from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George W. Shields, from the Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Bates, from the *Benton*, and granted leave.

Acting Master William Rogers, from the *Hetzel*, on the reporting of his relief, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Wm. B. Purdy, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John P. Cloyd, from the *Penobscot*, and ordered to the *Huntsville*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Rothwell Smith, from the *Spuyten Duyval*, and ordered to the *Squando*.

Acting Master J. H. Porter, from the *Nansemond*, and ordered to command the *Hetzel*.

Mate Joseph W. Fox, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer George O. Hall, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Mate H. Wolff, from the *Honduras*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Benjamin F. Hawes, from the *Calypso*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

JULY 28.—Acting First Assistant Engineer William P. Nolan, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Walter J. Cornell, Acting Third Assistant Engineers John Holland, Daniel Weston and Samuel Lee Holt, from the *Honduras*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign and Pilot C. W. Jones, Acting Second Assistant Engineer H. C. Wright, Acting Third Assistant Engineers James Lockwood, Clark Thurston and George H. Morrison, from the *Phlox*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers John Carey, Warren Howland and Edward T. Henry, from the *Penobscot*, and granted leave.

Acting Master E. E. Pendleton, Acting Ensigns William Ross and John Bowman, Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry Rockwood, Acting Second Assistant Engineer William F. Warburton, Acting Third Assistant Engineers William Boyle, William Gamdenrath, Edward Farralas and John H. Doughty, from the *Pochahontas*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Charles R. Wilkins, Acting Ensigns L. R. Chester, Edmund Parys, and J. F. Munn, from the *Powhatan*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers William B. Whitmore and Eli Tympinny, from the *Alphea*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Benjamin Mitchell, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers William F. Henderson, William W. Thalnk and Montgomery P. Griffis, from the *Clover*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster A. J. Wright, Jr., from the *Pocahontas*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Master H H. North, from the *Phlox*, and ordered to the Atlantic Squadron, at the expiration of his leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. J. Coop, from the *Vandalia*, and ordered to the *Shawnee*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Jabez Burchard, from the *Naubuc*, and ordered to the *Powhatan*.

Acting Ensigns John Mahony and Isaac W. Goldsmith, Mate Isaac H. Brown, Acting Second Assistant Engineers Greenbury Dorsey and John S. Wilcoxen, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Mate F. A. Gross, from the *Pocahontas*, and granted leave.

Mates William Cooper and Lott Morton, from the *Clover*, and granted leave.

Mates Franklin Grant and Samuel Gordon, from the *Phlox*, and granted leave.

Mates W. H. Howland, G. H. Goodmanson and William H. Leavitt, from the *Powhatan*, and waiting orders.

JULY 29.—Acting Ensigns W. F. Redding and H. F. Burditt, from the *John Adams*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Walter N. Smith, from the *Ottawa*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign C. H. Hansen, from the *Jonquille*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Paul Borner, from the *Mercedita*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign John P. Thompson, from the *Calypso*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenants Charles H. Brown and W. G. Mitchell, Acting Ensigns Frank E. Brackett and E. A. Small, from the *Virginia*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer William H. Dobb, from the *Powhatan*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Henry F. Grier, from the *Powhatan*, and granted leave.

Acting Chief Engineer Edward A. Whipple, from the *James Adger*, on the reporting of his relief, and granted leave.

Acting Surgeon Lewis Jennings, from the *Home*, on the reporting of his relief, and granted leave

Acting Assistant Paymaster George W. Dougherty, from the *Hebert*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered settle his accounts.

Acting Master E. D. Perry, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. B. Huff, from the *Virginia*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William H. Kinney, from the *Virginia*, and waiting orders.

Mate Thomas Seager, from the *Ella*, and ordered to the *Hornet*.

Mates James Henry and Edward N. Dishan, from the *Jonquille*, and waiting orders.

Mate Thomas Nickerson, from the *Vandalia*, and granted leave.

PROMOTED.

JULY 25.—Acting Ensign Silas Owen, of the *Don*, to Acting Master.

JULY 27.—Acting Master John K. Wrim, of the *Independence*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Ensign C. M. Anthony, of the *Agawam*, to Acting Master.

APPOINTED.

JULY 29.—Frederick W. Racao, of Lowell, Mass., Acting Second Assistant Engineer.

George S. Odell, of Erie, Pa., Acting Second Assistant Engineer.

ORDERS REVOKED.

JULY 24.—Acting Master William N. Wells, to the *Supply*, and remain on leave of absence.

Acting Ensign Edwin R. Warren, to the *Sangamon*, and remain on leave of absence.

Mate John S. Newbegin, to the *Vermont*, and he is hereby detached from the *Onward*, and granted leave.

DISMISSED.

JULY 24.—Mate Thomas Flood, of the *Portsmouth*.

Acting Ensign Louis Bonn.

JULY 25.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles W. Kenyon.

JULY 27.—Acting Master A. J. Brooks, of the *Valley City*.

JULY 28.—Acting Gunner Alfred S. Soper, of the *State of Georgia*.

CONFIRMED.

JULY 25.—Acting Assistant Surgeon N. Brewster, on duty at the Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla., from March 12, 1863.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

JULY 28.—Acting Master N L. Freeman, at Fenandina, Fla.

JULY 29.—Acting Ensign Henry P. Arbecam, of the *Tahoma*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULY 24.—The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Ensign James F. Perkins is hereby revoked, and he is hereby detached from the *Cayuga*, and granted leave.

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Ensign Ulric Frilburg is hereby revoked, and a leave is hereby granted him.

The honorable discharge of Acting Master Joshua W. Crosby is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence is hereby granted him.

The acceptance of the resignations of Mate Charles D. Griggs, Acting Second Assistant Engineer John A. Wilson and Chief Engineer I. J. Hardy, are hereby revoked, and they are hereby detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

The acceptance of the resignation of Mate Joseph W. Pardee is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

JULY 25.—The acceptance of the resignations of Acting Master W. C. Coulson, Acting Ensign D. P. Bosworth, Jr., Mate W. C. Jamieson, Acting First Assistant Engineer Joseph Boljack, Acting Second Assistant Engineers Henry A. Cady, James Cutter and Edward Lozier, are hereby revoked, and they are detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

The acceptance of the resignation, of the 29th May, of Acting Master William T. Bacon is hereby revoked, and he is detached from the *Sciota*, and granted leave.

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Master Charles F. Taylor is hereby revoked, and a leave granted him

The acceptance of the resignations of Acting Ensign John E. Wright, and Mate James Williams, are hereby revoked, and they are detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

JULY 27.—The acceptance of the resignations of Acting Master H. D. Edwards, Acting First Assistant Engineer William S. Hazzard, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer Alexander C. Stuart, are hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted them.

The acceptance of the resignations of Mates William C. Mudge, M. L. Kirk, Eugene A. Dumont, E. P. Marshall, Rivers Drake, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Nelson J. Brooks, of the Mississippi Squadron, are hereby revoked, and they are detached from the Squadron, and granted leave.

The acceptance of the resignations of Acting Master C. W. Miller, and Mate John H. Ely, are hereby revoked, and they are detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

JULY 28.—The acceptance of the resignations of Acting Volunteer Lieutenants Alexander Wallace, D. A. Wallace, Acting Ensign Henry Baker, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer Alexander Campbell, are hereby revoked and a leave of absence granted them.

The acceptance of the resignations of Acting Master Frederick Read, Acting Ensign Jacob Rutherford, Acting Second Assistant Engineers William Gabbraith and R. H. Benneson, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer John B. Baldwin, are hereby revoked, and detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

JULY 29.—The acceptance of the resignations of Acting Ensign T. W. Spinner and William Hammit, Jr., Mates J. F Rulon, W W. Rumsey and John R. Hugle, are hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted them.

The acceptance of the resignations, of Acting Ensigns Isaac C. Wiltser and Charles L. McClung, Mates John D Moore, Charles White, George B Hall and Henry Ufford, Acting First Assistant Engineers Perry South and William Sprague, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Shomas M. Sloan, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer G. W. Marfield, are hereby revoked, and they are detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

The order revoking the appointment of Acting Master George Deerhurst is hereby revoked.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery up to July 29, 1865:—

John H. Lloyd, marine, July 6, Naval Hospital, New York.

Richard G. Smith, landsman, July 14, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

Albert S. Pratt, ordinary seaman, April 20, U. S. steamer *Susquehanna*.

Isaac Parnell, landsman, July 10, U. S. steamer *Bermuda*.

J. E. Merriman, acting master's mate, July 1, U. S. steamer *Shamrock*.

Wilson Phillips, surgeon's steward, July 1, U. S. steamer *Shamrock*.

Anthony Gale, acting third assistant engineer, July 13, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Peter Seymour, seaman, July 13, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Edward Carline, landsman, May 8, U. S. steamer *Marrabassett*.

Nicholas Cooler, landsman, June 20, U. S. steamer *J. C. Kuhn*.

Peter Daly, second-class fireman, June 29, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

Frank Kelley, landsman, June 30, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

Edward Coudon, landsman, June 9, Naval Hospital, New Orleans.

Freeman A. Sherman, acting master's mate, June 12, Naval Hospital, New Orleans.

W. W. Edmundson, seaman, June 28, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

George W. Seymour, seaman, June 24, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Alex. Henderson (colored), ordinary seaman, June 30, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

John H. Naphin, second-class painter, June 23, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Andrew Johnson (colored) first-class boy, June 21, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Edward Hawkins (colored), June 21, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Jesse Williams, first-class fireman, June 18, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

A. G. Reeves, landsman, June 16, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

John H. Moran, first-class fireman, June 14, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Augustus Barbinier, seaman, May 27, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Henry C. Harris, first-class boy, May 26, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Presley Robinson, second-class fireman, May 21, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Richard Riley, second-class fireman, May 15, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

James Merritt (colored), coal-heaver, May 10, Naval Hospital, Memphis

Clark Howard (colored), landsman, May 8, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Byron Anderson, first-class boy, May 7, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Frank Holman, landsman, May 6, Naval Hospital, Memphis

Watson Hogan (colored), coal-heaver, May 2, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Henry Pollard, landsman, April 28, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Wm. D. Wills, marine, April 28, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

James Wills (colored), landsman, April 21, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Lewis Barrett (colored), landsman, April 21, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Thomas J. Newby, ordinary seaman, April 15, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Gotlieb Nefzer, ordinary seaman, April 20, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Jacob A. Parker, ordinary seaman, April 11, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

William Cook, second-class boy, April 11, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Charles Griggs, landsman, April 11, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

William Summers, seaman, April 10, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Patrick Doland, marine, April 6, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Alexander McClelland, ordinary seaman, Naval Hospital, Memphis

Milton Thomas (colored), boy, April 1, Naval Hospital, Memphis

Thomas Low, landsman, June 1, U. S. steamer *Niagara*.

Edwin or Ed. Griffin, landsman, June 27, U. S. Insane Hospital, Washington.

John Johnson, seaman, June 27, U. S. Insane Hospital, Washington.

Lewis Joseph, ordinary seaman, June 15, Insane Hospital, Washington.

Thomas Lawlor, landsman, July 15, Navy Yard, Washington.

Peleg W. Morgan, acting ensign, July 14, Nantucket, Mass.

Sylvester Francis (colored), landsman, July 17, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Patrick Murray, second-class fireman, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

William Boggs, landsman, July 17, Naval Hospital, New York.

Peter S. Melius, ordinary seaman, July 17, Naval Hospital, New York.

Hiram D Hawkins, landsman, June 24, U. S. steamer *Naumkeag*.

Charles Green, seaman, July 5, Hospital ship *Red Rover*.

Nelson Grey, landsman, July 7, U. S. steamer *Silver Lake*.

William Bluhm, landsman, July 24, U. S. steamer *Benton*.

Anson G. Hemphill, landsman, April 15, U. S. steamer *Mist*.

James E. Howard, gunner's mate, May 29, U. S. steamer *Gaselle*.

Charles Smith, coal-heaver, April 26, U. S. steamer *Sovereign*.

Frank Mellen, coal-heaver, May 12, U. S. steamer *New London*.

[Brom the Cincinnati Daily Gazette of April 21, 1865]

RESIGNATION OF CAPTAIN FLAMEN BALL.

We understand that the President of the United States has accepted the resignation of Captain Ball, and that he has returned to the practice of the legal profession The Captain was born in this city, and like other patrotic young men, he flew to arms at the outbreak of the rebellion. On the 16th of April, 1861, on reading the proclamation of the President, he proceeded to raise a company of volunteers, and on the 23d of the same month was elected their Captain, and reported a full company. At the head of this company, in the 2d Regiment of K. V. I., he served under General Cox in the whole campaign of Western Virginia, and in June, 1862, was honored by President Lincoln with a commission in the Regular Army, as additional Aid-de-Camp and Captain of Cavalry, and was assigned to the staff of Major General McDowell. In this capacity he participated in nearly all of the battles of the memorable campaigns of that year, under Major-General Pope on the Rapidan and Rappahannock in Virginia, which, although bravely fought by our troops, resulted disastrously to our arms. It was he who, finding a battery was firing upon our reserve during a night reconnoissance of General Pope, rode up alone, at midnight, in face of its fire, and silenced it by taking prisoner the captain in command; thereby saving many valuable lives of our own troops then exposed to its fire. Since that campaign he has served as a member of the Military Commission on the surrender of Harper's Ferry; as Judge-Advocate of the District of Ohio, and as Assistant Judge-Advocate of the Department of the Cumberland, in Tennessee; and always with honor to his country and credit to himself. The great rebellion being now suppressed, he has felt at liberty to throw up his commission and return to the conflicts and duties of professional life. We wish him success.

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THE WOODEN SCREW STEAMER "FAHKEE." Register dimensions—Length, 163 feet 3 inches; breadth, 28 feet 11 inches; depth of hold, 29 feet. Has one vertical engine; diameter of cylinder, 42 inches; length of stroke, 42 inches. Schooner rigged.

THE WOODEN SCREW STEAMER "MARY SANFORD." Register dimensions—Length, 158 feet 6 inches; breadth, 31 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 15 feet 10 inches. Has two vertical engines; diameter of cylinder, 25 inches; length of stroke, 30 inches. Schooner rigged.

THE IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER "BRITANNIA." Register dimensions—Length, 181 feet 4 inches; breadth, 23 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 12 feet 2 inches. Has two English steeple engines; diameter of cylinder, 65 inches; length of stroke, 8 feet. Schooner rigged.

THE GOVERNMENT-BUILT WOODEN SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER "MIAMI." Register dimensions—Length, 208 feet 4 inches; breadth, 33 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet 9½ inches. Has one inclined engine; diameter of cylinder, 4 inches; length of stroke, 7 feet. Schooner rigged.

THE WOODEN SCREW STEAMER "STARS AND STRIPES." Register dimensions—Length, 124 feet 3 inches; breadth, 34 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 16 feet 4 inches. Has two vertical engines; diameter of cylinder, 23 inches; length of stroke, 20 inches. Schooner rigged.

THE WOODEN SCREW STEAMER "NORWICH." Register dimensions—Length, 182 feet 5 inches; breadth, 24 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 16 feet 5 inches. Has one vertical engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches, length of stroke, 30 inches. Schooner rigged.

THE WOODEN STEAM-TUG "HOWQUA." Register dimensions—Length, 120 feet 7 inches; breadth, 22 feet 10½ inches; depth of hold, 16 feet ½ inch. Has one vertical engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; length of stroke, 36 inches. Schooner rigged.

THE WOODEN SCREW TUG "SUNFLOWER." Register dimensions—Length, 104 feet 5 inches; breadth, 20 feet 9 inches; depth of hold, 12 feet 7 inches. Has one vertical engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; length of stroke, 36 inches. Schooner rigged.

THE WOODEN SCREW TUG "AZALIA." Register dimensions—Length, 100 feet 3 inches; breadth, 20 feet 10½ inches; depth of hold, 8 feet 2½ inches. Has one vertical engine; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; length of stroke, 32 inches.

THE WOODEN SCREW TUG "LARKSPUR." Register dimensions—Length, 90 feet 9 inches; breadth, 19 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 7 feet 3 inches. Has one vertical engine; diameter of cylinder, 26 inches; length of stroke, 28 inches.

THE WOODEN SCREW TUG "WHITEHEAD" Register dimensions—Length, 93 feet 1½ inches; breadth, 19 feet 9½ inches; depth of hold, 8 feet 3 inches. Has two inclined engines; diameter of cylinder, 18 inches; length of stroke, 20 inches.

THE WOODEN SCREW TUG "POTOMSKA." Register dimensions—Length, 134 feet 6 inches; breadth, 27 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet 8 inches. Has one vertical engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; length of stroke, 30 inches. Schooner rigged.

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A CHANGE has come over the spirit of the popular dream of Mexican conquest, and a decided change in the size of the Volunteer Army, by the publication of the War Department's order relating to mustering out the troops in General WRIGHT's Department of Texas. When that officer reaches his new field of operations, he will find the troops under his command very palpably decreased from their former numbers. The order in question is addressed to General SHERIDAN, and "authorizes" him to cause all Volunteer white troops, cavalry, infantry and artillery, in Texas, "that you think can be dispensed with," to be mustered out of service. And it is added that musters out must be by entire organizations, including recruits and additions from consolidations, preference being given to veteran regiments having the shortest time to serve.

This is the most important order recently issued from the Department. Although in form the number of troops to be discharged is left discretionary with General SHERIDAN, yet it is certain that a very heavy force will be mustered out under the order. Still, however, all the colored troops—and their number is quite large, including the Twenty-fifth corps and perhaps some detachments—and the handful of Regulars, are to remain. Still, also, the great Mexican question will remain unsettled, and schemes of conquest, filibustering and freebooting will go on there. Still, finally, Texas will be the natural retreat of the guerrillas and baffled ruffians who have lately infested the South, and who used to roam through the sections which, in the old war vocubulary, we called "the "Border States." Accordingly, this region is still likely to absord the chief military discussion of coming months, or, at all events, to divide it with the old Indian fighting-grounds. These latter, as we have seen, have begun to claim again that customary attention which the Southern Rebellion deprived them of.

Besides the wholesale muster-out provided for in the preceding order, there have been during the past week many reductions of our military force, in smaller quantities. Under instructions dated July 23d, the Second New York and the Second Pennsylvania Provisional Cavalry have been ordered to be mustered out, and under those of the 24th, the Seventh New York Artillery Battalion and the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.

Army officers will be very much interested in a decision of the Second Comptroller on the question whether or not the three months' pay proper granted by the fourth section of the act of March 3, 1865 (XIII. Stat., 497), to officers on discharge at the close of the war, is subject to the Internal Revenue tax of 5 per cent, to be deducted by the proper disbursing officer. He decides that it is so subject, and appends his reasons to the published decision. The ground is that the extra pay is given for "military service" and nothing else. Hence it is subject to the tax. It is said that if no deduction be made on payment, the officers will be obliged to return the extra pay to the Assessors as a part of their income. This is a mistake. The officers, by the terms of the law, would have an undoubted right to deduct their extra pay, which would thus altogether escape taxation, unless the five per cent. be retained by the Paymaster. Some of our officers have undoutedly learned of this decision practically at the Paymaster's table, but may not have seen the foregoing reasons. The same authority has decided that the installments of bounty, under the Acts of July 1 and 4, 1864, are to be paid to men in the Army and Navy alike—viz: one-third at the beginning, one-third at the middle, and the remainder at the completion of the time of service.

A letter-writer gives some details of the late work in the Office of the Fourth Auditor's (Navy). During July money requisitions were issued from the office to the amount of $5,953,242 06. The amount of cash disbursements in accounts settled during the same time was as follows: Navy Agent's accounts $1,327,858 44; Paymasters', $2,275,601 99; pension, $19,240 45; marine, $502,318 81; prize, $168,514 44: general, $76,041 77. The Fourth Auditor, during the same month, received 7,420 letters, and there were written from his office 6,411. There were also 4,485 letters recorded. The Pension Office has also been unusually busy this Summer. Since the war begun 84,000 pensions have been issued; 34,000 to invalid soldiers, and 50,000 to widows, mothers, and minor children. The payments to pensioners the past year have amounted to $9,000,000, and when all pensions arising from the war shall have been granted, the annual expense will be about $13,000,000.

On the 19th many valuable steamers will be sold at the Washington Navy-yard, including, it is understood, the *Ella*, well known as the dispatch-boat of the Potomac Flotilla; the *Victoria*, *Phlox*, *Delaware*, *Currituck* and *Fuchsia*, built originally for the Chinese; the *Adela*, *Moccassin*, *Dumbarton*, *Lillian*, *Banshee* and *Bat*, former blockade-runners; the *Yankee*, *Bell*, *Iris*, *Geranium*, *Lockwood*, *Cœur-de-Lion*, *Little Ella*, *J. M. Seymour*, *Keystone State*, *Alpha*, *Eureka* and the sloop *Granite*. The iron-clad torpedo-boats *Chimo*, *Casco*, *Ascutney* and *Swarton* are out of commission, but will not be sold.

Resuming the narrative of affairs in Departments—in General AUGUR'S Department of Washington, General O. B. WILLCOX'S District of Washington, has been discontinued, and officers belonging to regiments and on detached service at headquarters, District of Washington, are to report without delay for duty with their respective regiments. Brigadier-Generals DE RUSSEY and HARDIN, with their divisions, are relieved by this arrangement, and Brigadier-General HASKIN is assigned to the command of all the troops serving in the forts within the districts north and south of the Potomac, with headquarters in Washington. A battalion of New York Heavy Artillery, from Norfolk, 865 strong, having been consolidated from the Sixth, Tenth, and Thirteenth N. Y. Heavy Artillery regiments, will be posted, for the present in the defences of Washington. A detachment of the Fifth Cavalry performs fatigue and guard duty at Lieutenant-General GRANT'S headquarters. The Fifth regiment, First corps, is distributed at Hartford and New Haven, Connecticut; Burlington, Vermont; Concord, New Hampshire; and at Providence, Rhode Island. Two companies being at each place.

General HANCOCK, commanding the Middle Department, has issued an order, which says: Paroled prisoners of the late Rebel armies, who have not been pardoned by the PRESIDENT, will, on arriving in the limits of this department, report their presence and residence immediately to the nearest Provost-Marshal and register their names.

General TERRY'S Department of Virginia, presents few features of interest. In General MANN'S District of Norfolk, the Thirty-ninth Illinois, his former regiment, has arrived from Richmond, and will be stationed at Norfolk, taking the place of the heavy artillery battalion already spoken of as sent to Washington. The following is from an official list of the regiments in Virginia as located by districts:—

District of Henrico, Major-General TURNER—Eleventh U. S. Infantry, First Batallion Twelfth U. S. Infantry, Twentieth N. Y. S. M., Eighth and Eleventh Maine Volunteers, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, Battery L, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

District of South Western Virginia, Major-General CURTIS—Ninety-eighth New York, Eleventh Connecticut, Eighth Connecticut, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Battery A Fifth U. S. Artillery.

District of Southeastern Virginia, Brigadier-General HARRIS—First New York Mounted Rifles, Second New Hampshire, Ninety-sixth New York, Nineteenth Wisconsin, Fifth Maryland.

District of Nottoway, Major-General HARTSUFF—Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, Forty-first and One Hundred and Third New York, Tenth West Virginia, Sixty-second Ohio, Twenty-fourth U. S. Colored Troops, One Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania, Second Pennsylvania H. A.

District of Fortress Monroe, Major-General MILES—Ninth Virginia, Eighty-First New York, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, Thirty-ninth Illinois, One Hundred and Fifty-second Pennsylvania, Company A, First Loyal East Virginia, Twentieth Company, Second Battalion V. R. C., Third Pennsylvania H. A., First D. C. Cavalry.

District of South Anna, Brigadier-General VOORIS—Sixty-seventh Ohio, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Richmond, Major-General GIBBON—Twenty-fourth A. C., Tenth Connecticut, Eighty-ninth and One Hundredth New York, Battery F, Fifth U. S. Art., Battery E, First U. S. Art., Company I, Third Massachusetts H. A., Ninth Company unattached Maine Volunteers, First Maryland Cavalry, Company C, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

From Fortress Monroe we learn that the hull of the old frigate *Congress* has been successfully raised. The *Weybossett*, with a few troops, has gone to Texas, whither, also, the *Eliza Hancox* will soon go, as flagship. On the 8th, at Camp Hamilton, the Government sold 150 horses and 100 mules, and about the same quantity will go next week. The sale of 172 cannon at Fortress Monroe, reported last week, did not produce great prices.

General RUGER, commanding the Department of North Carolina, has allowed the republication of the Salisbury *Banner*, the editor having disclaimed wrong intent in the publication of the article for which issue his paper was suspended, and having declared his intention to avoid giving just cause for censure in future.

In General GILLMORE'S Department it is stated by a correspondent, that the points in the interior thus far occupied by detachments of United States soldiers are: Columbia, Orangeburgh, Hamburgh, Florence, Edgefield, Abbeville, Aiken, Summerville, and the stations along that portion of the South Carolina Railroad now in running order. All these places, with the exception of Columbia, are held by portions of the negro regiments. Colonel Van Wyck's command, the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New-York, for some time past encamped near Summerville, are now under orders to proceed to Newbury, from which point detachments will probably be sent to occupy Yorkville, Lancaster, Chester and other towns along the North Carolina line.

THE death of Captain PERCIVAL DRAYTON, having left vacant the office of Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and Detail of the Navy Department, Rear-Admiral PORTER has been appointed chief, *ad interim*, of that Bureau.

MILITARY OCCUPATION OF THE REBEL STATES.

THE conception of a country conquered and in the permanent possession of another and foreign power, is very simple. The conqueror retains possession and incorporates the conquered territory with his original dominion, establishing his own instruments of civil government, and until this is done, governing by his military representatives. The conquered loses its former several identity as a body politic, which merges in that of the conqueror. The relations of the two are no longer determined by international law, but by the internal or municipal law of the State which results from their union.

It is also easy to conceive a country conquered by a foreign enemy, and held by military occupation until such time as a satisfactory treaty of peace may be arranged between the latter and the political sovereign of the conquered country. This last situation is a topic of international law, and is ordinarily treated of by writers on that branch of jurisprudence.

In each of these two instances there is a military occupation. "Conquest," says PHILLIMORE, "is often defined as "*occupatio bellica*," but "*conquest* and *occupation* are distinct "things, governed as to their legal effects in various res- "pects by different principles, and attended with different "consequences. Nevertheless, there is an analogy between "the two, and in some respects the rules of *occupation* are "applicable to the case of *conquest*." In either case, the general rule is that the ordinary laws of the country continue, whether administered by ordinary or extraordinary magistrates, during the period of military occupation, subject only to the necessities growing out of such occupation.

There is, thirdly, no difficulty in conceiving a territory over which the former legitimate sovereign or government has re-established authority, as against rebellious military force. In this case there will be a military occupation by the forces of the government, until its own civil magistrates are reinstated. But in this case the military occupation is merely auxiliary to the civil power. There is no conquest, and no right arising from mere military occupation if there is no rebel force recognized as belligerent. The powers of the sovereign or government, within the territory occupied, are derived from the pre-existing dynastic right or constitution.

In previous articles we have alluded to the view taken by some persons, that the Southern States, compromised by secession or rebellion, are now held by the Government of the United States in military occupation and as conquered territory. We have supposed it possible that the PRESIDENT may incline to this view, or may rely upon the military occupation of those States as a basis of the powers exerted by him in the plan of rehabilitation instituted in his recent Proclamations. In view of the distinctions taken above, it would seem to be material to determine more definitely the nature of this conquest, or of this military occupation.

If the National Government occupies in these States only the position of a legitimate sovereign who has vanquished a domestic enemy, it would seem that its present occupation of these States gives it no political rights or powers not previously held. Being in this position, it will of course have the power to punish persons for treason or rebellion, and incidentally to affect their enjoyment of political rights. But this power is manifested in the application of the municipal law of punishment. The power is not newly acquired. It has always existed, though ordinarily unobserved; like a sword in the sheath. The power is exhibited judicially under the former ordinary authority. If, before the Rebellion, no other government than that of the United States had existed in the territorial limits of the States compromised by the Rebellion, this would be the whole statement of the case, and the question of military occupation would present no difficulty. But this was not the case. In each of these States another political body, *the State*, existed simultaneously with the National Government, having legitimate claim to the obedience of the inhabitants, in matters not within the scope of the National Government. And for the present, at least, we assume that this State or State government, has continued to exist up to the time of the present military occupation by the Government of the United States.

Now, it is obvious, that there can be no such thing as punishing one of these States for treason or rebellion under the municipal law, as in the case of private individuals. A body corporate, existing under the municipal law, may perhaps be punished, as such, under that law. It may, at any rate, be deprived of rights or powers by those who make this municipal law. But such cannot be the case of a body politic, having independent powers. The powers of the States of the Union are at least coördinate with those of the National Government. They are not derived from it. The several States do not occupy the relation of subordinates, or feudatories, in respect to the National Government, or even in respect to the Nation or people of the United States. We very often hear it urged that if these States were not capable of rebellion, yet they have used their powers as States to support a rebellion; that if they could not levy armies and carry on war, yet they have armed and sent forth soldiers and generals who have waged war; and from this it is argued, that they can, as rebellious States, be punished and disfranchised, under the military occupation of the national authority, as private persons are punished and disfranchised under municipal law. But this logic is a mixture of incompatible ideas. The idea of the conquest of one country by another is combined with the idea of punitive justice under municipal law. The argument, if consistent with itself, should be, that, as these States have in fact acted towards the Government of the United States as foreign powers at war could act, they are now to be treated as such by the National Government, which is conqueror in possession, without the intention of annexation or absorption. The latter would then be considered as having all the ordinary powers to establish a provisional government under military occupation, and to prescribe to the former political sovereign, before surrendering the conquest, conditions which are recognized by international and public law.

Now, if we could leave out of view the powers for ordinary national administration which the National Government has under the Constitution of the United States, and which it must be expected now again to exercise in the compromised States, it would be easier to entertain this idea of a provisional government under this military occupation. But the division of supreme political power, under our composite system of government, complicates matters very much, on attempting to apply this theory.

We may suppose that the aggregate of the powers which, by nature or of necessity, belong to each independent State or nation, are always and every where the same. In a supposed case, where a country or district is conquered by a foreign foe, the conqueror, either permanently or during temporary military occupation, dispossesses the former political sovereign of the whole of this aggregate of powers. Where a legitimate sovereign holding the aggregate of powers has vanquished a domestic enemy and holds his original dominion in military occupation he also will possess the same aggregate; not, however, in virtue of the occupation, but as being sovereign.

Is, then, the PRESIDENT or is the National Government, now in the possession of this aggregate of power in the compromised States? Can we apply in this case, in any way, the doctrine recognized by the Supreme Court in respect to the Mexican war, "that, on the conquest of a "country, the PRESIDENT may establish a provisional gov- "ernment, which may ordain laws, and institute a judicial "system, which will continue in force after the war, and "until modified by the direct legislation of Congress, or by "the territorial government established by its authority" (Lawrence's Wheaton p. 99, note). This would be going far ahead of the Presidential plan of rehabilitation. It could hardly agree with the continued existence of the States, and would be arriving at Mr. SUMNER'S result by a different method.

In each several State of the United States, the aggregate of powers, above spoken of, is divided, or held in distribution. It is held, as we with our own view of the Constitution would say, in part by the people of the United States, or the nation, and in the residue by the people of the several States. The first portion is exercised by the National Government, with certain limitations, under the Constitution of the United States, and the other portion by the State Government, with certain limitations, under the State Constitution. For convenience, we may be here allowed to designate these portions algebraically or by letters; calling the first portion held by the nation a, the other held by the State b. The aggregate of power above spoken of may then be represented by $a+b$.

We find, in the conclusion of the PRESIDENT'S proclamations, certain separate provisions, all relating to the re-establishment of the judicial and administrative functions of the National Government, exercising the powers a. The PRESIDENT appears to regard these as the ordinary powers of the National Government in a State, exercised under the laws of Congress, having general extent in the Union. He does not speak of them as powers founded on conquest and vested in the Executive for the time being.

Are, then, the powers b now held by the PRESIDENT in virtue of military occupation? Some of these powers are certainly now exercised personally by military commanders, especially in respect to the relations of the white and black inhabitants. But the proclamations make no allusion to the exercise of these powers, either by the persons appointed Provisional Governors or by the military forces. To all appearance, they are regarded as still held by the State or the people thereof. The office of the gentlemen designated "Provisional Governors," seems to consist in negotiating with the individual electors for a resumption of their vested powers. Writers on international law have used the term "provisional governments or governors," as specially designating governments founded on and exercising the military occupancy. But, if there is here a military occupancy of the powers b, it seems to be directed by a distinct set of persons—that is, by the army officers—by whose side the Governors may some day appear like *rois fainéants*. The duty of the Provisional Governors seems to be limited to superintending the election of members of the proposed conventions, by which the powers b shall be exercised. They do not seem expected to exercise them themselves. The capacity of the electors is not derived from them. They might, perhaps, with more propriety have been styled commissioners. If a military occupancy of these powers is the basis of the Presidential plan, it seems to us that it would have been better had the commandants of the military districts been charged with the office now assigned to the persons designated "Governors." As it is, we think it would not be strange should some unpleasant discords occur between the two representatives of the national authority. But, to our minds, the scheme, in general, seems liable to the objection, that it is a trying to sit on two stools at once.

We cannot venture to say what opinion the authors of the Boston address, of June 21, hold as to the possession of these powers. We think it fairly inferrable that they would say that the powers b are now out of the possession of the compromised States; that they are now held by the military occupant, who ever that person may be. As they do not explicitly claim such possession for Congress, and appear to regard the States as still existing, and only temporarily out of possession, it would seem that they would not dispose of these powers according to the principle exhibited in the Mexican conquests, nor agree with Mr SUMNER as to State suicide. The following passage, in the conclusion of the address, is important in this connection:

> The President has undertaken, in certain of the Rebel States, an experiment for speedy restoration. Recognizing the general policy and duty of restoration as soon as practicable, the experiment commands our earnest wishes for its success. By its success we mean—not the return of the States to their position, that they are only too ready to do but their return with constitutions in which the public safety and public faith shall be secured. We cannot conceal our apprehensions that the experiment will fail. But let not the Republic fail. The more recent signs are, that the spirit which caused the war is preparing to fight over politically the ground it has lost in battle. This ought not to surprise us. Let no haste to restore a State, nor fear of Rebel dissatisfaction, lead the Republic to compromise its safety or its honor.
>
> During the progress towards restoration, the Nation holds the State in military occupation, by powers resulting necessarily from successful war. This hold upon them is to be continued until this or some other experiment does succeed. We need not be precipitate. The present authority, although resulting from war, may, as we have said, be largely exercised by civil methods and civil functionaries, and be accompanied with the enjoyment of many civil rights and local municipal institutions, executive and judicial. If the present experiment fails, we may try the experiment of building by the people from the foundation, by means of municipal institutions of towns and counties, with the aid of education, commerce, and immigration, a new spirit being infused and the people becoming accommodated to their new relations, and so advance gradually to complete restoration.
>
> This is but one suggestion. Various methods are open to us. Only let it be understood that there is no point at which the Rebels can defy, politically, any more than they could in war, the authority of the republic. The end the Nation has in view is the same as that for which the war was accepted and prosecuted—the restoration of the States to their legitimate relations with the Republic. The condition of things calls for no limitations of time or methods. By whatever course of reasoning it may be reached, however long may be the interval of waiting, and whatever may be the process resorted to, the friends and enemies of the Republic should alike understand that it has the powers, and will use the means, to insure a final restoration of the States, with constitutions which are republican, and with provisions that shall secure the public safety and the public faith.

Are we, then, to regard the State, or the people of the State, as a dispossessed sovereign whose dominion is temporarily held by an enemy in military occupation? Our first objection to this theory is, as we have already said, that it is more in accordance with the idea of a compact or league, for a general government, between the States, than with that idea of an integral people of the United States, anterior in point of time to the Constitution of the United States, which we hold to be a fundamental principle in this whole discussion. If the PRESIDENT accepts this idea of a dispossessed State or people, it would seem that he regards each individual elector as severally dispossessed, and proposes to negotiate with him individually for the restoration of his modicum of the powers b, on his accepting and maintaining the Emancipation Proclamation. We think, on the contrary, the negotiation, if had at all, ought to be with the corporate body, and that it would be more consistent for the PRESIDENT to draw up a constitution for each State, and offer it to a convention which should be free either to take it and be restored to the possession of State power, or to let it alone and be governed by military occupation. This would be according to Governor BROWNLOW'S exposition, which was recently given to the people of Tennessee.

It would be more consistent to accept the State Rights theory completely, and say that the powers a had been originally delegated to the National Government by each State in the compact or league with the other States; that those powers were, as secessionists claimed, recalled by those States which in secession broke their compact, and that now the whole aggregate of powers, $a+b$, has, by right of Congress, passed to the other States represented by the Federal Government. But, with this view, there ought to be some room for the legislation of Congress, as in the case of the Mexican conquests.

But nearly all the doctors agree that these States are still "alive"—if not "kicking" too. Mr. JOHNSON asseverates repeatedly that they are still members of the Union. In 1862, in the case of the *Amy Warwick*, Judge SPRAGUE

said: "It has been supposed that if the Government have "the rights of a belligerent, then, after the Rebellion is sup- "pressed, it will have the rights of conquest; that a State "and its inhabitants may be permanently divested of all "political privileges and treated as foreign territory acquired "by arms. This is an error, a grave and dangerous error. "Belligerent rights cannot be exercised when there are no "belligerents. Conquest of a foreign country gives absolute "and unlimited sovereign rights. But no nation ever makes "such a conquest of it own territory." This language applies as well to temporary military occupation and a temporary or provisional loss of political power.

Can we say that, as part of the United States, the State is not conquered, being part of the conqueror; but yet is conquered as a several State? May we consider the State regarded only as the possessor of the powers *b*, a foreign country subject to belligerent occupancy, while yet a part of the United States possessing the powers *a*? But, if the State still exists, all the powers which the National Government may exert are vested in a people of which the people of that State are a part.

There are some, probably, who would say that it is the organized National Government, and not the people of the United States, which holds these powers, and that hence this Government may deal with the several States as with a foreign power. This view of the sovereignty of the Government may agree with the doctrine that, under our system, the State government, not the people of the State, hold as by absolute grant and transfer, the political power of each State. This doctrine has, we believe, been always in favor with the State-Rights doctrinaires, because it gives room for a plausible argument that, if there was no National Government before the Constitution, there was no nation or people of the United States. We hold that the political people always hold the powers exercised by the State government. It is this people which is dispossessed of the political powers *b*, by the military occupation; and the individual electors are only so many natural persons subject to the powers now held by the military dispossessor. How this may agree with the idea that the State is still alive, we are not concerned to show. That is for those to do, who affirm the existence of the State, and yet would act on the military occupation. J. C. H.

ARMY PAYMASTERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

PAYMENT OF OFFICERS.

HAVING described the organization of the Pay Department, we will treat of the payment of officers. The Staff Departments of the Army are as follows:—the Adjutant-General's, the Judge-Advocate-General's, the Inspector-General's, the Signal Corps, the Quartermaster's, the Subsistence, the Medical, and the Pay Departments, and the corps of Engineers and Ordnance. All officers of the departments, in their respective grades, are paid alike, except that the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, and the Chief of Ordnance, who rank as Brigadier-Generals, receive double rations, twenty-four instead of twelve per day. These rations are in all cases commuted. They are also entitled to fuel and quarters, or commutation of the same, and to forage for horses, for which no commutation is allowed. To these departments we must add the general officers of the Army.

The pay of the Lieutenant-General is two hundred and seventy dollars a month, and his various emoluments, including eighty rations a day, amount in the aggregate to twelve thousand dollars a year. The Major-General commanding receives two hundred and twenty dollars per month, with thirty rations per day, and other Major-Generals the same, but with fifteen rations. The aides-de-camp of a Major-General receive, in addition to their pay as Captains or Lieutenants, twenty-four dollars per month; and the aide of a Brigadier-General twenty dollars per month. The rations allowed a Brigadier-General are twelve per day; to a Colonel six; a Lieutenant-Colonel five; to Majors, Captains, and Lieutenants, four. Major-Generals are entitled to four servants; Brigadiers to three; Colonels and Majors two; other officers one each. For each of these servants the officer is allowed in his account one ration a day; also for pay sixteen dollars a month, and clothing regulated annually by order of the War Department. While the pay of the rank and file of the Army has been raised from eleven dollars, the rate before the war, to sixteen, as it is now, the compensation of officers has only been slightly increased; and it is a well established fact that privates have more chances of saving money than those who command them, except of the highest grades.

When officers are serving with their regiments or companies they are paid at the same time with their men, after the stated periods of muster, which occur every two months. The names of Captains and Lieutenants head the muster-roll of their companies; while the accounts of the field and staff officers, and of the non-commissioned staff, which comprises the Sergeant-Major, the Commissary and Quartermaster-Sergeants, and the principal musician, are made out upon a separate roll. When officers are serving without troops, either as Assistant Adjutant-Generals, or as Commissaries, Quartermasters, etc., their accounts are made up on another form, known as No. 3. This presents the amount of the officer's pay, his servants, and servants' clothing, and below the number of rations he and the servants are entitled to per day, commuted at thirty cents per ration. These amounts are added together, and from the sum total a deduction of five per cent. is made, on any amount over fifty dollars per month, or six hundred dollars per annum. This five per cent. tax goes to the Department of Internal Revenue, and the whole amount thus collected from officers is at the end of every two months sent by the Paymaster in a check to the Commissioner of the Bureau in Washington. The names of the officers' servants, with their height, complexion, and color of hair and eyes, must be stated; and the officer also on honor signs a printed certificate that he is not indebted to the United States in any manner whatsoever; that he has faithfully complied with all the required regulations; that he was last paid by Major ———; and that he has this day (with date) received the amount paid him. This account is executed in duplicate, as are all others of the Department, except when triplicates are required.

Any officer on detached service making application to a Paymaster, must, of course, exhibit his written orders detailing him to special duty, and these can only be furnished him from headquarters of the Department in which he had been serving. An abstract of these orders is made upon the face of Form No. 3, and certified to by the officer. The Paymaster, below this certificate, signs another, that he has seen the above-named orders and endorsed payment thereon. Leave of absence and "sick leave" are also endorsed on the accounts, when officers have the privilege. The Paymaster must necessarily be exceedingly careful in paying officers on leave of absence or detached duty, that they are all that they represent themselves to be. Instances of fraud sometimes occur, and then there is no redress for the Paymaster. The fact of the pretended officer proving an impostor is no excuse for the disbursing agent; and whatever amount he may have thus erroneously though innocently paid, is stopped against him in the final settlement of his accounts with the Government. One instance occurred, in 1863, of an officer of the Regular Army drawing his pay several times between two periods of muster. Every paper he had with him accorded strictly with the regulations, in which he was thoroughly posted. The Government at the same time endeavors to protect its disbursing agents as far as possible; it visits with the utmost severity any officer detected in drawing his pay twice for the same time, and enjoins the Paymaster to satisfy himself fully of the identity of the applicant. This he is enabled to do by the papers he carries, and the right which he has to demand that the officer shall be recognized by some one known to himself. Notice of the time paid for, and the amount, is at once sent to the Paymaster-General, by whom the notice is forwarded to the Paymaster of the regiment to which the officer belongs. The War Department strictly prohibits any officer from passing away or transferring his accounts, for any amount not actually due at the time; but when he is on distant service with the Army he may leave his pay accounts with his family, or transmit them for their benefit. Paymasters may then cash such accounts after the expiration of the time for which they are drawn to include, provided the officer is not indebted to the United States, and the accounts are presented at Washington.

Retired officers of the Regular Army are entitled to their proper monthly pay, and rations for themselves, but to no other emoluments. They may, however, be assigned to any appropriate duty by the PRESIDENT of the United States; and when so employed they receive the full pay and emoluments of their grade.

The resignation of volunteer officers below the grade of Brigadier General must in all cases be tendered through intermediate commanders, to the commanders of departments or of *corps d'armés*, who are authorized to accept them. After this the Paymaster may pay them in full, but only on the exhibit of the "special order" from competent authority, accepting the resignation, a copy of which order should be appended to the officer's pay accounts. The officer must also produce his certificates that he has turned over all the public property for which he was responsible; that he is not indebted in any manner to the United States, and that he was last paid to include (stating date). He should also properly make an affidavit to his pay account stating his place of residence and date of resignation. When an officer is dismissed from the service he is not entitled to any pay beyond the day on which the order of dismissal is received at the post where he is stationed, unless otherwise mentioned in the order. In case, however, the order should fail to reach him, and he is still regularly mustered for pay, he may be paid, provided satisfactory evidence can be adduced of the non-receipt of the order, and also that no one else has been drawing pay for the same position. When a dismissed officer is restored to rank and duty, he is entitled to pay only from the date of the order of restoration, unless by act of Congress or special authority of the War Department; and an officer restored to rank and position with full amount of his pay and subsistence, is entitled to no other emoluments and allowances. In regard to deceased officers, the pay due them is made to their legal claimants, who must furnish proof and authentication of their rights, and these having been fully substantiated in Washington, an order for pay is given from the Treasury Department on any Paymaster of the Army.

PAYMENT OF TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

Troops in the field are paid on regularly prepared rolls. Of these there are three kinds—"Muster In" and "Recruiting" Rolls, "Muster Rolls" and "Muster Out Rolls." The first are used when the men enter the United States service; the second when they are regularly mustered for pay every two months; and the last when they are mustered out of service and discharged. All of these are invariably made out ; they are large folio sheets, ruled and printed in accordance with the forms laid down in the Army Regulations. The heading of the "Muster" roll states that it is that of Captain ——'s company (A), of such a regiment (naming it, with its colonel), organized and sworn into service at (Baltimore, Md) on (July 4th, 1861), etc. The roll must show whether the men are indebted to the United States or not, and the column of remarks is of the utmost importance to the Paymaster in making up his account of the roll. Before computing it, he should examine it very critically; first the heading, next that the rolls are properly signed, both by the commanding officer and the inspecting and mustering officer; that station and date are named; that the proper complement of officers and men is not exceeded; and that the dates and various remarks are in strict conformity to laws and general orders. The two rolls should then be compared together, to see that they accurately agree. The roll having been thus carefully examined and compared with the one last paid upon, which is always done when practicable, that is, when the same Paymaster has the previous roll, he proceeds to make it up. This portion of the roll has a separate heading from that which is made out by the company officers, and states the time for which the computation is made. Below this are the columns for the months and days for which payment is made, the rates of pay, amount due for clothing account, bounty, travel pay, and subsistence, etc. These amounts are added together, and from the same any stoppages which may be against the men are deducted, and the sum total carried out. Beyond these are two additional spaces, one for the men to sign their names as receiving payment, and the last for the signature of the officer witnessing the payment. This he must do in every instance. He also certifies on honor at the foot of the roll that he has witnessed payment, and must further sign other certificates in case the Paymaster sees anything in the roll requiring special attention.

Before the outbreak of the war the pay of privates in the Army was only eleven dollars per month; by act of Congress approved August 6th, 1861, it was raised to thirteen dollars, and by subsequent act, approved June 20th, 1864, to take effect from May 1st of same year, it was further increased to sixteen dollars. The present rates of monthly pay to non-commissioned officers are as follows, each arm of the service, cavalry, artillery, and infantry, being paid alike:—Sergeant-Majors, twenty-six dollars; Regimental Quartermaster, Commissary, and Saddler Sergeants, twenty-two dollars; First or Orderly Sergeants, twenty-four dollars; all other Sergeants, twenty dollars; Corporals and company musicians, sixteen dollars. In addition to these, chief trumpeters (of cavalry only) receive twenty-three dollars; farriers of cavalry, artificers of light artillery, wagoners, and saddlers, eighteen dollars each. Leaders of brigade bands and regimental bands (of the Regular Army) seventy-five dollars. All regimental bands of Volunteers were abolished, and ordered mustered out of service within thirty days after July 17th, 1862. This was in consequence of the great size of our Army, and the consequent enormous expense of these bands, which every regiment delighted in, it being estimated at the time they were mustered out they cost the Government four millions of dollars per annum. Regimental bands of the Regular Army have not been abolished, and consist of one Drum-Major and twenty-four musicians. Besides the leader, musicians of the first, second, and third class are paid respectively thirty-four, twenty, and seventeen dollars. Ordnance and engineer Sergeants are paid thirty-four dollars; Ordnance Sergeants of posts twenty-five; and corporals and privates of the first and second class, both of engineers and ordnance, twenty, eighteen, and sixteen dollars. All colored troops are, by the act of Congress approved June 20th, 1864, paid the same in their respective grades as white troops, from January 1st, 1864. Their commanding officers are white, and their non-commissioned officers colored.

Before any troops can be paid they must be properly mustered into the United States service, and this office can only be performed by duly appointed officers. At the com-

mencement of the war, all officers recruiting for Volunteer regiments were authorized to muster their men into service as they enrolled them, but this power was revoked by General Order No. 1 of 1862.

In the case of organizing new regiments of Volunteers, the Governors of States are authorized to appoint one Second Lieutenant for each company, to be mustered into the service at the commencement of the organization. These officers have the power to muster in recruits as they are enlisted, and none others have such authority except the Commissaries and Assistant Commissaries of Musters. Such Commissaries are appointed only by the War Department, the commander of an Army corps or Department, and alone have the power to muster "out and in," as in the case of "veteran volunteers, *i. e.*, those who, having served for the time they enlisted, again volunteer for a new term of service. As no man is considered in the service until properly mustered in, so he is not properly out of service until regularly discharged and mustered out, although his time may have expired. Separate rolls are required for each grade; and officers and enlisted men belonging to different companies or regiments must not be mustered in or out on the same rolls. All such points, and many others, the enumeration of which would be of little interest to the general reader of this article, must be strictly observed by the Paymaster, or he will fall into mistakes, and run the risk of heavy stoppages against him.

We have spoken of the several items which, beyond the actual pay of the soldier, contribute to his account, such as clothing, bounty, travel pay, etc. Very many men—we are happy in our belief that a large majority of our brave soldiers—save much of their receipts for the aid of their families. Of this we have abundant testimony. On the other hand, there are many melancholy instances of wasteful recklessness and vice; men who are drunk at every opportunity, and constantly in debt to the sutler or their fellow soldiers. Such miserable creatures beggar themselves and families, no matter what amount of money they receive. A striking case of this sort came before the writer, when engaged in paying troops. The man had been a prisoner of war, and with many months' back pay due him and other emoluments, clothing account, bounty, etc., had three hundred and twenty dollars due him. The Paymaster, knowing his habits, cautioned him to be careful with such a sum of money about him. He promised that he would be, and the next morning came back, without coat or shoes, to beg for a quarter of a dollar. He had at once plunged into the lowest dens, been stripped of everything, and thrust penniless into the streets.

In direct contrast with such misery, and indeed as extreme an instance, was that of a member of the Veteran Reserve corps. When he was transferred into the Invalid corps, as the V. R. C. was formerly called, he had but half a dollar in his pocket, but in a very short time he became distinguished as the ROTHSCHILD of his regiment. Never spending one cent upon himself, he lent money to his fellow soldiers at such exorbitant rates of interest that in the course of a year he had accumulated several hundred dollars beyond his pay, when his financiering became such an abuse that his company officers were obliged to put a stop to it. He was regularly mustered for pay, but would never come to the pay-table for his money, preferring to let it accumulate until his discharge. This at length took place, and he went out of service with more than five hundred dollars at the hands of the Paymaster, besides all he had acquired as a disciple of SHYLOCK.

For those who are desirous of saving money for their families, "allotments" or assignments of pay can be regularly and safely secured, and these accounts are made out on special rolls for which two forms are in force. Vast numbers of Volunteers have availed themselves of this privilege; many a poor soldier has resolutely denied himself the comforts of the sutler's booth after a toilsome march, or an anxious day, in order to alleviate the condition of loved ones at home. Paymasters give drafts payable in New York city, on the United States Treasurer, to the order of those persons to whom allotments are made. Agents to receive these allotments are regularly appointed by the Governors of States, and many Volunteers prefer to entrust their assignments of pay to them. They are properly recognized by Paymasters, and all necessary facilities afforded them.

BY General orders No. 109, Department of the South, Captain Augustus Crowell, Master of the Steam Transport *Cosmopolitan*, was dismissed the Quartermasters' service in that Department, for failing to deliver promptly, on the 25th of May, 1865, dispatches sent by him from St. John's River, Florida, notifying the Quartermaster that the steamer *Delaware* was ashore there and needed assistance, and Captain Weir of the U. S. Transport *Northern Light*, for refusing to pay the Quarantine fee for entering the port of Savannah, was fined twenty-five dollars, in addition to the said fee, and ordered to be kept in the custody of the Provost-Marshal until the fine and fee are paid.

STATE OF THINGS AT THE SOUTH.

THE elements are still in a state of fermentation in the insurgent States. Time alone can work off the causes of commotion. A landscape upheaved by earthquakes cannot be expected in a day or a year to resume its placidity, greenness, and beauty. And yet, with the subsidence of the disturbing force, how should not the effect in the end cease? Free labor and public schools have only to work out their results to make the South as prosperous and law-abiding as any other section of our country.

That adverse feeling and fact seems in many cases to distance such a hope, we do not doubt. How should it be otherwise? The streets of Richmond were for a time swarming with unoccupied freedmen. Many of them had come in from the surrounding plantations in a sort of bewilderment as to what their newly-acquired liberties might mean, whether work or play, and as to their proper *locum tenens*, whether as countrymen or citizens of the metropolis. They rode in carriages, with their masters' best horses, and expected, no doubt, that their Yankee friends would receive them with open arms.

But the military authorities took a different view of their relations and duties, and hence very properly set about bringing them into their places and to the performance of the labors which were needed to keep them and the people generally from starving. To effect this an order was issued, that no negro should perambulate the streets without a pass from his former master or some white man, as a sort of certificate of character or as evidence that he was not a vagrant. This order proved a god-send to the secession officers who remained in power, and they used it to show the negroes how much worse off they were with freedom under the Yankees than in slavery to their former masters. The well-known colored citizens of Richmond, men who had for years successfully prosecuted their respective callings as free men, were, in default of a pass, put in prison. Others were condemned to the whipping post, "hugging "the *Old Widder*" as the negroes call it, and all manner of oppressions and cruelties were practiced upon the defenceless people. These circumstances caused the appointment of a colored deputation to lay their grievances before the PRESIDENT at Washington, and the result was a satisfactory pledge that these abuses should be discontinued. General TERRY soon after succeeded to the military rule of the city, and among his first measures was to depose these secession officials and to call for the election of others in their place. These facts, which are familiar to our readers, we name as an index to many similar disturbances of which we hear at the South.

In Tennesee General THOMAS found it necessary to suspend the functions of a Mayor and commit him to prison, for a violation of the military order in reference to freedmen. It was one of those cases in which prejudice against negroes and their education, precipitated an official into an attitude of opposition to the General Government, but through the concurrent action of the civil and military Governors of the State, the evil was soon checked. Not only was protection insured to the colored people, but measures were taken to guard against the illegal exercise of the elective franchise by the whites. The PRESIDENT pledged himself to the protection of the polls against all voting contrary to order and to law.

In North Carolina an ill-feeling is said to exist between the whites and the blacks, and the enemies of the Government are charged with desiring a regular insurrection for the gratification of being able to say, "We told you so—"the nigger can't be trusted with freedom." They are even willing to see blood flow, we are told, just for the sake of showing the new order of things at a disadvantage as compared with the old. And should such a feeling be found actually to exist among certain classes at the South, it would be the most natural thing in the world; still, we are assured on good authority that "reports of ill-treatment of "the freedmen are diminishing, and it is the publicly-ex-"pressed opinion of the officers of General HOWARD'S bureau, "and of all other persons well informed on the subject, that "the large majority of the inhabitants of North Carolina are "willing to deal honestly with their former slaves, acknow-"ledging them to be free and treating them as such."

One who has travelled some four thousand miles in the South since the cessation of hostilities, gives the following picture of the state of things:

No one, unless he has witnessed it, can form any conception of the utter ruin and exhaustion of the whole South. The railroads are worn out, the rolling stock either destroyed or nearly useless, fences gone, houses many of them burned, and what are left badly shattered; horses and mules carried off by the Armies; stock of all kinds very scarce: negroes free, and often insolent, and neither money nor the wherewith to obtain any, to enable them to start again in life. Notwithstanding all these troubles the people, as a general thing, are not despondent or disposed to yield to their troubles. They went into the war with their eyes open, staked their all upon the result, and have lost. They now say, "We have done the best we can for our cause. We don't admit that our cause was a bad one, but we have failed, and are willing to abide the consequences. You have the power in your hands, do with it as you will. If you will allow us to come back in the Union with the rights of citizenship, we will be good, law abiding citizens. We accept willingly the emancipation proclamation, and wish to pay our share of the national debt. We are whipped, subjugated—anything you please—and never want to see or hear of a soldier again. All we want is a chance to be quiet, and to make a living for ourselves and families. If you see fit to punish us for our past sins we shall be obliged to submit; but, on the other hand, if you wish us to love and cherish the old flag again, and feel that the Union is a blessing, treat us leniently."

The leaders in the Rebellion are now inclined to coöperate to induce a general and peaceful acceptance of the Federal rule. This is the case with Generals LEE, EWELL, JOHNSTON and others. Though their convictions may remain the same as ever, they have resigned secession as an impossibility, and are therefore willing, and indeed anxious, to have the old laws and authorities fully restored. Their sufferings from the war have induced among the people of the South a sense of weakness, all their old boasts of superiority are gone, and it would not be surprising if they became in the end, under a wise government, industrious, peaceable and thriving members of the body politic.

The commercial and producing classes are bound by interest to the new order of things. Resistance they know would defeat their hopes of success. And even those most disposed to make disturbance will be held under restraint by the impossibility of doing anything effectively against the authorities.

Military force will be necessary for a time, and the ballot-box should not too readily be opened to them; but in the end the Nation will revert to its old law-abiding habits, and things will resume their wonted channels. Such are the convictions which we educe from the facts before us in reference to the state of things at the South.

CAPTAIN PERCIVAL DRAYTON, U. S. N.

THE sudden death of Captain PERCIVAL DRAYTON, U. S. N., deprives the Bureau of Navigation and Detail of the Navy Department of its able and efficient head, and the American Navy of a gallant and skilful officer. A thorough seaman, an admirable officer, a man of elegant accomplishments and commanding presence, Captain DRAYTON was one of those of rare endowments whose loss brings poverty to the circle in which they move. With an earnest love of his profession, and a high ideal of its requirements, it was his constant effort to keep pace with its scientific progress; and even under the pressure of the active duties of war, to inform himself by study and by investigation of all that related to his duties as an officer. Nor was it with merely professional zeal and faithfulness that he threw himself into the contest that has just closed. No man had a higher sense of patriotism and more nobly set aside the claims of kindred and of friendship for those of duty. Born in South Carolina, it was his fortune to carry his vessel in the Port Royal expedition into action against one of the forts erected by the treason of his native State, and defended by his own brother, in arms against his country. But though the suggestion was offered at the time that this fact might be held to release him from the obligation to take active part in the engagement, he sought no excuse from the discharge of what he felt to be a high and honorable duty; and though all that bore his name were not thus faithful, yet none could boast of a more honorable lineage of patriotism; for his father was that noble Colonel WILLIAM DRAYTON of South Carolina, whose name is honorably associated with the early history of nullification, and who left his native State and settled in Philadelphia, that he might avoid all participation in the result which he, with almost prophetic forecast, saw must follow the compromises which delayed the conflict for a time.

Captain DRAYTON entered the Navy as midshipman in December, 1827, was promoted to lieutenant in February, 1838, and from that time to 1852 was successively attached to the Brazilian, Mediterranean, and Pacific Squadrons. He was then ordered to the National Observatory in Washington, whence he was assigned to ordnance duty in New York. His promotion as commander was made in 1855. He was in the Paraguay expedition in 1858, and in the subsequent year was ordered to the Brazilian Squadron on the staff of the present Admiral SHUBRICK. In 1860 he was assigned to ordnance duty at the Philadelphia yard; and here it was, in the city which had been adopted as the home of his father when, thirty years before, the seeds of rebellion were sown in his native State—that the outbreak of war found Commander DRAYTON. The son faithfully sustained the principles of the father, rejected all proffers of place in the South, and was soon in command of the steamer *Pocohontas* in the expedition against Port Royal, under Admiral DU PONT, and on that occasion fought against his brother, General T. F. DRAYTON (a graduate of West Point) who commanded the Rebel troops at Hilton Head. He was afterwards transferred to the *Pawnee*, in which vessel he was of great service on the Southern coast. He made repeated reconnoissances up St. Helena Sound and adjacent waters; was at the capture of Fernandina and St Mary's, the occupation of Stono River, etc. He was promoted to Captain on the 16th of July, 1862, and in the fall of that year was ordered to the Monitor *Passaic*, the second of that class of vessels. In this iron-clad he bombarded Fort McAllister, and was in the first attack upon Fort Sumter, under Admiral DU PONT. After a short ordnance duty in New York, he was appointed Fleet Captain of the West

Gulf Squadron, under Admiral FARRAGUT, and was with him in the *Hartford* at the time of the fight with and capture of the Rebel fleet in Mobile Bay, August 5th, 1864.

How well the old Admiral thought of Captain DRAYTON, and what good service he rendered, an extract from Admiral FARRAGUT's letter to the Secretary of the Navy of August, 1864, will aid to show:—

The *Hartford*, my flagship, was commanded by Captain PERCEVAL DRAYTON, who exhibited throughout that coolness and ability for which he has long been known to his brother officers. But I must speak of that officer in a double capacity. He is the Fleet Captain of my squadron, and one of more determined energy, untiring devotion to duty, and zeal for the service, tempered by great calmness, I do not think adorns any navy. I desire to call your attention to this officer, though well aware that in thus speaking of his high qualities I am only communicating officially to the Department that which it knew full well before. To him and to my staff in their respective positions I am indebted for the detail of my fleet.

No one who knew Captain DRAYTON felt the praise to be otherwise than well bestowed. He remained with Admiral FARRAGUT until the return of that officer to New York, and perhaps no one in the Navy enjoyed his confidence to a greater extent than Captain DRAYTON. On the 28th of April last he was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, as successor to Rear-Admiral DAVIS.

Captain DRAYTON died at Rugby House, in Washington, on the 4th instant. His disease was strangulation of the bowels, and the fatal result was reached after a brief illness. The funeral took place on Monday, 7th, from St. John's Church, Washington. Captain DRAYTON died unmarried.

FOREIGN MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

UNDER the comprehensive title, *Rapport au conseil de sante des armées sur les resultats du service medico-chirurgical aux ambulances de Crimée et aux hospitaux militaires français en Turquie pendant la campagne d'Orient en* 1854–56—Dr. J. C. CHENU has given to the world a very important work, the the value of which to military medical science can scarcely be over estimated. We have already briefly referred to it among our notices of foreign publications; but its importance as a thorough review of one of the most important campaigns of modern times, warrants a more extended examination into its statements and statistics. The report is one of extraordinary thoroughness. Every facility was afforded the author by the military authorities to collect materials. All sources of information were thrown open to him; and the result is a comprehensive, accurate and complete history of the medical service of the French Army of the Orient.

The first portion of Dr. CHENU's report consists of a diary of the war, showing by the mournful records of day to day that not the Russians, but cholera, typhus and dysentery played the rôle of the most bitter and murderous enemy, against whose insidious and invisible approaches neither valor nor fortitude availed. In addition to the customary hardships and labors of camp life, to the daily casualities incident to a vigorous and prolonged siege, the French soldier had to contend with all these unseen enemies. Of this painful military tragedy Dr. CHENU presents a faithful picture. The medico-surgical history is therefore intimately connected with the principal details of that memorable siege; and military surgeons, officers and all persons concerned in the management of troops, whether in the field or in hospital, will find it a storehouse of valuable suggestive information.

Almost every page bears testimony to the heroism and devotion of the French surgeons to the welfare of the men under their charge. It is not ostentatiously put forward. Such brief entries as the following:

"——————, Military Surgeon, died of cholera."—

catch the reader's attention on almost every page. In the space of three months 40 physicians died of typhus fever. During the whole campaign 82 out of 450 physicians died. Dr. CHENU states that the proportion of deaths among the medical staff was about one in seven; among officers of all grades the proportion was one in two hundred. In the Mexican expedition the proportion of deaths among the medical corps, compared with that of the officers, was five to one. In view of these facts Dr. CHENU asks, whether the law of 1856, which allows the widow of an officer who falls in battle, or dies in consequence of wounds received while in active service, a pension equal to one half the retiring pension of her husband, but which allows only a quarter to the widows of physicians and surgeons, should not be altered in favor of the latter class, whose services and whose exposure are not less than those of their comrades in active duty in the field.

On one point Dr. CHENU's book contains exceedingly valuable and rare statistical information. We refer to the numerous reports of the surgical operations in the field. The poor fellows, who, during previous wars were sent home partially healed, have hitherto been lost sight of. The number and nature of the operations performed were, it is true, recorded; but the final results of the greater number of these operations remained unknown. In Dr. CHENU's book, the name of every soldier who was wounded during the war, from its commencement to its close is faithfully recorded, numerous and carefully prepared tables show at a glance the relative monthly condition of the French, English and Piedmontese armies, and these tables contain a history of each wounded soldier, arranged in alphabetical order. Observations on the character of the wounds received, the effects of the new projectiles, on the positions and expression of the dead upon the field of battle, contain valuable and most interesting information for the officer and the surgeon.

Perhaps one of the most instructive portions of this work is that devoted to an elaborate discussion of the causes of sickness of an army in the field.

From this chapter we learn that among the 309,268 men comprising the effective force in the Crimea, there were 436,144 cases of hospital treatment, 95,615 deaths. Of the latter only 10,240 men were slain in battle, and about the same amount died of their wounds. Thus only about one-sixteenth of the effective force died by the hand of the enemy, while nearly 75,000, or one-fifth of the army, fell victims to the attacks of disease. From the 1st of April to the 20th of September, before a shot had been exchanged, over 18,000 men were taken to the hospitals; and of these over 8,000 died. CHENU attributes much of this fearful mortality to want of care in recruiting healthy and sound persons for the army; but, he adds, the chief cause lay in overcrowding the hospitals by the weak and feeble, who not only infect each other, but compel their decimated companies to perform double their share of the necessary labors of the camp. In a very short time, those who could have borne with ease their ordinary share of duty, break down from overwork, and are conveyed to the hospital wards, where they linger, it may be for weeks, and many of them die of that insidious and fearful disease known as "hospital fever."

THE movements of the general officers of the late Rebel Army are thus chronicled: JOE JOHNSTON has sent in his petition for pardon, and it is said to be probable that an exception will be made in his favor, and his pardon granted at once, instead of putting him on indefinite probation, as in the cases of other Rebel Generals. DICK TAYLOR and RODDY have also sought the exercise of the pardoning power of the President in their cases. TAYLOR is said to have asked a parole to allow him to go to Europe, but the PRESIDENT refused to grant it, telling him to go home and go to work in restoring the Southern people to a healthy condition of loyalty. The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* announces the arrival there on the 3d, of J. B. HOOD, whom it highly eulogizes. He counsels obedience to the Government. JEFF. THOMPSON, late Brigadier-General of the Rebel Army, advertises in New Orleans for a situation in a cotton factorage house. Being young, enterprising, and "having a large acquaintance in the Mississippi Valley," he believes he can influence a large trade. J. C. PEMBERTON, of Vicksburgh notoriety; WM. MAHONE, of Norfolk, and ARNOLD ELZEY, of Maryland, are at Annapolis City. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, (ex-Vice-President,) Secretary of War of the Rebel Confederacy, has at length arrived at the port of Southampton, on English shores. The most unfortunate of Rebel officers is BENJAMIN G. HILL, who in more prosperous days held the rank of Brigadier-General in the "Confederate States Provisional "Army." On Friday, of last week, there was arrested at the National Hotel, in Washington, a man who was very drunk, and worse, behaving in a very disorderly and indecent manner. He was promptly taken to the Station House, where he was found to be the vertiable B. G. HILL above mentioned. HILL had been on a carouse for some time, and the night before he was in the hands of the police for paying a hackman his fare for hacking him several hours, in Confederate money, but was released on asserting that he had unintentionally made a mistake and forking over the amount in good money. The law is no respector of persons, and he not havi g in greenbacks the amount of fine, Justice WALTER committed him to the work-house for thirty days. At last accounts he was serving the State by working with other prisoners in kesping the garden in order, cleaning about the building, &c. No one has yet paid his fine, although he has written to several parties in Washington to help him out of the scrape.

IN the announcement of the death of General JOSEPH G SWIFT, "a well known and prominent citizen of Geneva, "N. Y.," the old officers of our Army, will recall the memory of one who has so long passed away from all connection with military matters that his very name has been forgotten by many. General SWIFT was the son of Dr. FOSTER SWIFT, a Surgeon in the Army, who died at New London, Connecticut, in 1835, and brother of WILLIAM H. SWIFT, Captain Topographical Engineers in 1838, and for some years President of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad. He was born in Massachusetts, and was appointed a cadet May 12, 1800; a Second Lieutenant of Engineers, Oct. 1802; First Lieutenant, June 1805; Captain, Oct. 1806; Major, Feb. 23, 1808. He was appointed Military Agent at Fort Johnson, Feb 1812; Aide to Major General PINCKNEY in 1812; Lieutenant-Colonel, July 6, 1812; Colonel and Principal Engineer, July 31, 1812. In 1812-13 he was Chief Engineer in planning the defences of New York Harbor, and of the Army in the campaign of 1813 on the St. Lawrence River. February 19, 1814 he was breveted Brigadier-General for "meretori-"ous services," and appointed Superintendent of the Military Academy Nov. 16, 1814, holding that position only to the following January. He resigned Nov. 12, 1818, and held the appointment of U. S. Surveyor of the Port of New York from that year to 1827. From 1829 to 1845 he was a Civil Engineer in the United States service, superintending the harbor improvements on the lakes, and was in 1841, honored by the PRESIDENT, with a mission to the British Provinces with reference to a treaty of Peace with Great Britain. In a special Order issued July 30, General CULLUM, Superintendent Military Academy, sums up this record of General SWIFT's services, and adds the following tribute to his memory as the first graduate of the U. S. Military Academy.

Born at the close of the American Revolution, and dying at the termination of the American Rebellion, General SWIFT lived though the most momentous period of history, and was himself a prominent actor in the grand drama of our national existence. His military career began with that of the Military Academy, which he fostered in its feeble infancy, and he lived to see, in its developed maturity, the sons of his cherished Alma Mater directing the high destinies of his country on victorious fields in Canada, Florida, Mexico, and within the wide domain of our Southern border. He now calmly sleeps, after a long and useful life of more than fourscore years, leaving this world in the blissful consciousness that he and his brother graduates of this Institution, having ably performed their allotted part in subduing the savage foe, in conquering foreign enemies, and crushing treason in our midst, and that he has left behind a regenerated fatherland of one people, with but one emblem of nationality, sacred to liberty and the triumph of the best Government on earth.

The personal excellence of General SWIFT can be only appreciated by those who knew and loved him, and they were all whom he met on his long journey of life, for he had no enemies but his country's. Amiable and sincere, spotless in integrity, staunch in friendship, liberal in charity, General SWIFT was a model gentleman, a true patriot, and christian soldier, worthy of the imitation of all who, like him, would live honored and revered, and die universally regretted.

As an appropriate tribute of respect, from the Military Academy to his memory, there will be fired, under the direction of the Commandant of Cadets, eleven minute guns, commencing at meridian to-morrow, and the National flag will be displayed at half-staff from the same hour until sunset.

General SWIFT died at his residence at Geneva, N. Y., July 23d, at the ripe age of 82 years.

PROFESSOR T. S. C. LOWE, the aeronaut, whose name is very familiar to every one who was at any time connected with the Army of the Potomac, has established himself in New York, and resumed the practice of his profession. He has got his balloons into operation, and proposes to exhibit to the public the process of inflation, to introduce us again to balloon ascensions, and, what is more attractive still, to give us an opportunity to accompany him in his journeys among the clouds.

The preliminary balloon ascensions on Wednesday, at Professor LOWE's new inclosure in the Central Park, at Fifty-ninth street and Sixth Avenue, were well attended, and a number of amateurs availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing the city, the bay, and the Park, as they are seen by a bird. Those who ascended (amongst whom were General DE HAUROWITZ, who is in this country on a mission from the CZAR, of whose privy council he is a member; T. BAILEY MYERS, President of the Sixth Avenue Railroad; Chief Engineer WHITE, of the Metropolitan Gas Works Dr. KNIGHT, MRS. KNIGHT, and some thirty other ladies) were delighted with the magnificence of the view, and the facility with which they sailed up and down, poised on the air, and obeyed the control of the mechanical appliances, which Professor LOWE perfected during his army experience in the Army of the Potomac, and also used with success at Island No. 10, Hilton Head, on the James River, and at other points. This novelty, which will continue open every fine day and evening, will attract many who will desire to produce a certificate that they have made an aeronautic voyage.

GENERAL GRANT having received from various persons the sum of $460, to be given to the soldier who should first raise the Stars and Stripes over Richmond, he has concluded that the donors' wishes will be best carried out by dividing the sum between the three soldiers most conspicuous for gallantry in the the final and successful assault on Petersburgh. The three soldiers selected to receive the testimonial were: Sergeant DAVID W. YOUNG, 139th Pennsylvania Volunteers, selected by Major General WRIGHT, commanding the Sixth Corps: Sergeant THOMAS MCGRAW, Company B, Twenty-third regiment Indiana Volunteers, selected by Major-General JOHN GIBBON for the Twenty-fourth Army Corps; Corporal JACOB R. TUCKER, Company G, Fourth regiment Maryland Volunteers, selected by Major General CHARLES GRIFFIN, for the Fifth Army

Corps. General GRANT has written a letter to each of these honored men, enclosing to each the sum of $153.33, or one third of the amount contributed. He tells them:—"It "affords me great satisfaction to receive from your com- "manding General such unqualified testimony of your "gallantry and heroism in battle, and to be the medium "for transmitting to you this recognition of the worth of "your services, in defence of our common country."

FURTHER experiments with the AMES gun have results quite as unfortunate as those which were made a few months ago. Colonel BAYLOR has lately been testing these guns at Fort Monroe and, on Thursday of last week, at the twelfth round, with a charge of fifteen pounds of powder, and the gun at an elevation of ten degrees, an 8-inch rifle piece gave way. The breech of the gun was torn off and hurled against a stockade of oak logs, erected to receive such projectiles. The body of the gun tipped over and fell off its carriage, burying the muzzle in the sand. No one was injured; the officers and soldiers conducting the experiments were in the bomb-proof, alongside of the gun. The piece torn off by the force of the explosion is two feet ten inches in length. The fracture is as straight and smooth as if it had been severed with a knife. The severed fragment contains what was the vent of the gun. In the figures of its length, above given, is included the cascabel. This gun was made for a 7-inch gun, and with its original bore was fired one thousand times. It was then bored to the calibre of eight; this, of course, greatly weakened the gun, but the chief reason for the failure of the gun must be found in a defective method of manufacture.

MR. ROBERT SPEDDEN, formerly a Lieutenant in the Navy of the United States, died at New Orleans on the 23d of July, at the ripe age of 83 years. Mr. SPEDDEN entered the Navy during the early years of the present century, and left it, in 1824, after having participated in some of the actions in which it gained its first laurels and established the high reputation which it has since maintained and extended. He took a prominent part in the defence of New Orleans in 1814—15, losing an arm at the fight of Lake Borgne, 14th December, 1814. This fight is now almost forgotten, but at the time it was considered one of the hottest on record. In 1824, Lieutenant SPEDDEN resigned his commission in the Navy, and settled permanently in New Orleans, occupying the highest social position. Many offices of trust and honor were conferred on him, such as Port Warden, Harbor Master, Inspector for several Insurance Companies, and Coroner of the Parish of Orleans.

ON the 3d inst, at Fort Monroe, a large sale of old ordnance took place. There were sold 172 cannon, 13 Union Repeating, or (as they are nick-named in the Army) coffee-mill guns, 29 sporting rifles and 60 shot guns. One hundred and fifty of the cannon sold at three-fourths of a cent per pound—these were old cast-iron thirty-two-pounder smooth bores; seven guns, five twelve-pounder and two six-pounders, brought 1¼c. per pound. Two brass twenty-four pounder mountain howitzers, rose up to 34c. a pound, and one twelve-pounder of four-inch bore, also brass, was knocked down at twenty-nine cents the pound. The Union coffee mills brought from five to eight dollars apiece. For the sporting rifles there was a sharp contest, the prices ranging from five to thirty-four dollars apiece. Muskets brought all manner of prices, from twenty-five cents to four dollars and fifty cents apiece.

BRIGADIER-General WILLIAM DWIGHT has been ordered to the command of the District of Allatoona, Department of Georgia, with headquarters at Marietta, Ga. In taking leave of the division which he has commanded in its present form for more than a year, and portions of which he has commanded for more than two years, General DWIGHT publishes the following order:—

HEADQUARTERS DWIGHT'S DIVISION,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, July 20th.

General Orders No. 15.

SOLDIERS:—The division has ceased to exist; some of you have gone to your homes to receive an honorable discharge, others have been sent to various and widely separated commands. We shall never again all be united.

With satisfaction I remind you that your line, when formed under my command, has never been broken by the enemy, or driven back before his fire.

Distinguished as you are for having served in the most disastrous and most successful campaign of the memorable year 1864, you are yet more proud in the consciousness that, whether on the banks of the Red River or in the valley of the Shenandoah, you put a limit to the victory of the enemy, and were with the best and bravest in defeating and pursuing him. These will be our happy memories while we live. We do not forget the fallen, whether at the Teche, at Port Hudson, Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, Red River, at the Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. They are happy in death, for they fell in defence of the liberties and constitution of their country.

Your discipline has been as remarkable and as much noticed and commended as your devotion to duty. I regret that an act of insubordination is reported in a regiment formerly one of you. I rejoice that it ceased to be of you before showing itself so unworthy. In your midst it would have withered beneath your contempt.

I thank you that I can thus speak of you and to you, and that our record is one of mutual confidence. In any future need of our country, may it be my good fortune to serve with soldiers as intelligent, devoted, skilful, and brave.

WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

COLONEL G. W. Clark, of the Thirty-fourth Indiana, and the commander of the Houston, Texas, post, has been promoted to Brigadier-General by brevet.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

THE FORMATION IN BATTERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your issue of July 15th, "Mississippi" suggests that the Field Artillery Tactics be so amended, that in the formation "In Battery," the horses will face to the rear, and offers the following reasons, viz.:

"First. The flanks of the horses are exposed to the enemy twice, presenting twice an object to the enemy's fire, equal to the entire front of the battery, and every shot fired at the battery would be apt to tell.

"Second. Should the battery be compelled to fall back before an attacking enemy, the necessary wheeling about of the limbers would blockade the intervals the third time with men, horses, &c., a circumstance the enemy would not fail to take advantage of, besides the cannoniers remain unemployed while the limbers are being wheeled about and exposed to the enemy's fire. Now, it is a well-known and generally admitted fact, that the best troops are apt to become demoralized if exposed to an enemy's fire while unemployed, and the drivers becoming excited, it is more difficult to limber up the piece, while a single horse killed at such a critical moment would probably cause the loss of the piece."

I will quote one more paragraph after inviting attention to the first; in which he asserts that "every shot fired at "the battery would be apt to tell."

After suggesting the amendment, he offers as one reason that "The flanks of the horses are only once exposed to the "enemy's fire, and that when the battery first takes posi- "tion; a well drilled battery can execute this so rapidly "that the enemy could hardly *fire a single effective shot, far "less obtain correct range*, before the intervals would be clear "of horses and limbers, and the latter be in position."

The enemy are firing under the same circumstances in each case, and the contradiction is palpable.

In this formation, the flanks of the horses are exposed to the fire of the enemy to precisely the same extent, for "Mississippi's" tactics compel the caisson to make an about, which is not recognized by the authorized edition.

In limbering to the rear, the cannoniers are not unemployed, but, on the contrary, have barely time to replace the sponge and rammer, and handspike, while the limber comes about, which requires much less time than would be occupied in running the piece by hand six or eight yards to the rear after replacing the implements. It likewise very frequently happens that the wheels of the gun-carriage sink into the soft earth or mud to an extent that renders it impossible to move the piece by hand, a fact which "Mis- "sissippi" has evidently overlooked.

Men and horses should face the fire during an action, and the latter should cover and protect the ammunition chests, as the exploding of one will kill more men and horses, and have a greater demoralizing influence upon a battery, than any other possible effect of an enemy's shell.

Such a change would effect every formation, and lead to the most complicated evolutions. It would certainly have a beautiful effect upon review. Did it never occur to "Mississippi" that there are such commands as "limber to "the right," "left," and "front?" My "battery com- "mander" is one who uses canister freely at the risk of occasionally losing a piece, rather than to insure the safety of his guns (and of the enemy) by timely retreats, until "limber in the rear" becomes a by-word in the corps.

That "Mississippi," and the officers who followed his peculiar formation, never lost a piece of artillery after adopting it, can be readily believed; but it cannot "fail to "strike every artillery officer," that the credit (if there is any attached to the circumstance) is not due to this new "plan," but to timely retreats.

VICKSBURGH.

VICKSBURGH, MISS., July 24, 1865.

JOMINI AS A MILITARY MAN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—General JOMINI has been too widely before the military world not to have fixed the main points of his life upon the minds of most military readers. There have, however, been some doubts insinuated as to the value of his services to the science of war. I propose to call attention to the fact, that his labors have been as useful, or, perhaps, more useful than those of any other one man.

To sketch rapidly the main points of his life would not be *mal apropos* in this connection. We find at an early age he evinced military tastes, and commenced his education at a military school in Germany. After leaving school he entered the office of the Secretary of War at Paris, with the rank of captain; being soon after promoted to the rank of *chef de battalion*, which brought him more actively in the field. In 1805, NEY gave him a temporary appointment as aide-de-camp on his staff; this was afterwards confirmed, and he served with NEY at Ulm, Jena, Eylau, and in Spain, being promoted chief of staff for services in the field. The position of chief of staff has been recognized as second in importance to none since war has been conducted in a scientific and regular manner. The instances are not few in number where the chief of staff has furnished the brain of conception, and the commanding officer has given only the requisite force and energy to carry out such plans; it would be as wrong to decry the head which conceives, as the hand which executes. The readers of the campaigns of 1814 and '15, will easily recall that even the old war horse, BLUCHER, had his celebrated chief of staff, GNEISENAU. It is certain that when JOMINI offered his resignation to NAPOLEON, it was not accepted; the cause of his wishing to resign was the being assigned to duty under BERTHIER, who, with a meanness that demonstrated the littleness of his soul, was jealous of his abilities. JOMINI was now placed upon special duty at Paris to write the Campaigns of Italy. To be assigned to such a work by the EMPEROR himself, was a proof that this great warrior had noted his abilities; to suppose that NAPOLEON would allow any one to criticise his campaigns who had not a strategical head, is simply absurd; that NAPOLEON did not wish a mere compilation of the details of his campaigns, but an intelligent work, intelligently written, is highly probable. JOMINI served in the Russian campaign against ALEXANDER, but in 1813, upon a renewal of his persecution by BERTHIER, he left the French service, and offered his sword to Russia. ALEXANDER gladly accepted him, and his advice had much weight in the subsequent operations of the Allies against BONAPARTE. We thus see that JOMINI, though most distinguished as a military writer, was no holiday soldier; he served in various capacities through NAPOLEON'S most bloody campaigns; he had seen war waged in level countries like Russia, and broken and rugged ones like Spain. His experience happily coincided with his military abilities. Although he was not a General till he left the French service, his position under NEY was such as to give a man like him most ample opportunities of observing and understanding all the movements that were made.

To touch upon his literary labors, we find that JOMINI, from time to time, gave to the public his various military works, many of them being suited only for the reading of military men, others, such as his work, "*Vie Politique et "Militaire de Napoleon*," interesting to the people at large. All of his works display complete comprehension of the subject in hand. General HALLECK, one of our closest military students, pronounces JOMINI to have no equal among the military writers who precede him, and insinuates that he possibly has none among his contemporaries. JOMINI has been accused of seeking by *rules* to place the art of war within the grasp of all who choose to study his works. This is a most superficial and unjust criticism. Those who have attentively read his works, would rather conclude that he unmistakeably plants himself on the ground that a strategical mind is, to a great extent, a gift of nature. In his "Art of War," he says that a "mule "who had made all the campaigns of EUGENE or MARL- "BOROUGH, would be never the better strategist for that."

The uninitiated may say then of what use are rules and principles in a science which appears to have been placed upon a pinnacle, to be reached only by those whom nature has created of a certain altitude. Those whom Providence has made equal to this study, disdain rules; whilst the others are incapable of being benefited by them. This is not exactly so. The human mind does not all at once reach a level, upon which it regards all below; those who are most gifted, mount fastest, but still they must mount. Who does not remember the flight of the great Prussian captain from his first field, leaving his marshal to win the day. It is well, even for the sons of genius, to perceive that there are principles and rules which guided the great men who went before them, and which must direct them, too, in order to stand equally high.

That war, beyond a few grand leading principles, has any rules which admit of invariable and unqualified application, neither JOMINI nor any other military writer pretends to assert. JOMINI'S "Art of War," in which he maps out the method of making war, is eminently a descriptive book. At the beginning he asserts some broad general principles, which no military men pretend to deny, such as—"You must oppose the mass of your forces to the "fractions of the enemy"—and other similar ones. The remainder of the book is taken up with definitions, which are certainly necessary, and deductions from the general principles, together with illustrations of the same, drawn from the military history of his own and former times. That in this book there is anything to mislead and weigh down the mind of a student who has a genius for war, is hard to be believed, while there is undoubtedly much to direct and foster a military taste. JOMINI is amongst the first, if not the very first, who has pretended to "raise the "curtain which shrouded in mystery and darkness the "science of war." For this he deserves the thanks of all military men. His well meant endeavors have been met with appreciation by one, before whom even the captain of our great republic must bow, "the mighty NAPOLEON."

A CONSTANT READER.

THOUGHTS IN THE FIELD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—It has often appeared to me that the following were needed, viz:

1. A cartridge box that would protect cartridges from injury through shaking, and admit of a ready access to the reserve packages in the magazine.

2. A gun stopper which would protect the load from dampness.

3. A simple contrivance to prevent dampness communicating with the powder through the cone.

4. A method of keeping the soldier's clothing account which would ensure a settlement in case the Company clothing book was lost.

I will venture to give my thoughts on the above in the order in which they appear:

THE CARTRIDGE-BOX.

That at present in use does not supply the want alluded to above; when one or two cartridges are extracted, those remaining in the same compartment topple over, are not ready to the hand, and become injured by shaking. The magazine becomes bruised—in course of time—and difficult to remove. I have seen men tug so long in the effort to remove them from the box, that I became convinced it were better to have the reserve cartridges in a readier place of access when in presence of the enemy.

Either of the following might possibly supply the want

1. The tin cartridge cases side by side, the right case to be one-half inch longer on top than at bottom, viz: the right and left upper corners to be each a quarter inch greater than the perpendicular, left case to have its right side the inverse of the adjoining one, its left side to be perpendicular, the interior of sides perpendicular (the cases might be perpendicular where joining, and the outside of top, in each, a quarter inch outside of perpendicular). That portion of case for loose cartridges to have a case made of fine wire and formed so as to have a separate chamber for each cartridge, with a bottom piece same shape as the ball; this to be fastened to, or through the sides, inside of magazine.

2. The cartridge cases placed horizontally, bottom one stationary, for reserve cartridges; top case arranged so as to

rest on the lower, its bottom same size as top of the latter, its top to be a half-inch longer than the bottom, sides sloping equally; wire-netting cartridge case to be inserted in this and fastened as in the other. The cartridge-box will, of course, be modelled to suit. The arrangements for carrying the box—at present in use—are thought to be good.

My impression is, that either of the above would supply the end desired. The sides might receive a greater slope if deemed necessary.

THE TOMPION.

The one now used does not supply the desired end. I suggest something like this: 1. An india-rubber tube, closed at lower end. 2. A brass ring, inserted in the tube and fastened, this ring to be, say an inch and a quarter long, having a rim around the middle about the thickness of the metal in the barrel of the piece; this rim to cover exactly the top of barrel; above this rim threads cut to receive a cap, outside of threads on a line with inside of barrel. 3. Three pieces of wood—or more suitable material—about the length of interior of tube, which when joined will fit the interior of tube; these pieces to be joined and fastened at bottom of tube with wire or spring steel; the centre of these pieces—where the three unite—to have a cone-shaped bore, through which will pass—fastened at bottom—a small rod of iron or steel having thread to receive a cap. 4. A cap, having interior threads, inside of its top a cone shaped tube, having interior threads to correspond with rod in centre. The working of this tompion will be evident. Thus, the cap when screwed on the metal ring inserted in tube, will permit the interior cone-shaped tube to descend on the rod, running from bottom, and as it descends, spreading the piece of wood until the latter has pressed the rubber covering well into the grooves of the piece, thus preventing the passage of water, and affording a tompion that may be easily removed by partially unscrewing the cap. The rod through the centre might be dispensed with and the cone-shaped spreader might be worked through a screw hole in top of cap. This latter method might be preferrable.

THE CONE.

To protect the powder from dampness, soldiers usually pour some melted candle around the cap and nipple. This method—though pretty good—is not always practicable. I propose the following: The cone to have shallow, close threads cut on its outside down to the shoulder; a cap made of suitable metal, having its interior shaped and threaded, to fit the threads on nipple; this cap to have a large charge of fulminate, and its sides touched with some material that will help close the passage for water between itself and the cone; it should have one or two points, so that it may be easily removed upon explosion. This cap will, I believe, protect the charge from dampness and afford at the same time as certain means of fire as any other cap in fair weather. If used, they might be issued at the rate of three to ten common caps.

For reasons that are obvious, this cap and the tompion described, would only have value, or full value, with muzzle-loading weapons.

THE CLOTHING ACCOUNT.

This is a thing of more importance than would appear at a hasty glance; the present method gives you all the information necessary to a correct settlement of the soldier's account, but, unfortunately, the book in which it is kept is of such goodly proportions as to prevent it being carried on the person, and its loss, from whatever cause, will necessarily cause delay in the settlement of accounts. Very many of our regiments suffered from this during the seven days. I am of opinion that the following would suffice in the field:

Take at most three sheets of foolscap, rule horizontal lines across top with space sufficient for headings; perpendicular lines for number of men, name, rank, probable number of issues; total money value of the issues; total allowance for period; balance due soldier; balance due the United States; remarks. This will serve the Regular force as well as the Volunteer, the space left for remarks being large enough to admit of embracing in it the previous standing of the soldier's account. The spaces for issues should be ruled so as to show the money value of the issue, with a space on top for the date of issue. By this means a single line will serve a soldier for a year. Should the Sergeant of a company, or the subaltern officers, if there are any, be furnished, and made to keep each a copy, there would scarcely, under any circumstance, be occasion to apply to Washington for the information necessary to a settlement of the soldier's account.

Should it be deemed useful to furnish each man with a record of the money value of clothing drawn by him, I believe that the simplest method followed would be the best; for instance, a strip of parchment, say eight inches long and six inches wide, would suffice for a year; it might be headed by the name of soldier, &c., and date of last settlement of clothing account, be ruled for the date of issue, money value of issue, and space for signature, if required. This parchment should be issued with a neat waterproof case, and any other material than parchment for keeping the accounts would, in my opinion, be labor in vain. The advantage of such an arrangement to the soldier would simply be the placing before him at all times—and without the possibility of forgetfulness—the difference between the debit and credit side to an account, and thus be the means of urging him to economy.

HOW TO BUILD THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Allow me to suggest through your columns that the large and constantly increasing number of negroes dependent upon the Government for support, and the surplus transportation and engineering implements in the possession of the Quartermaster's Department, furnish the Government with the means of constructing the Pacific Railroad at much less cost and in much less time than it could possibly be done by private enterprise, and of solving at the same time the question so often and so anxiously asked, "What shall be done with the negro?"

Such a road, retained by the Government, would in time become a source of revenue equal to that derived from duties on imports, while it would relieve the people of the burden of supporting the freedmen in demoralizing idleness; and if lands were reserved for them along the road, it would spread them over so great an extent of country that they would not come into serious competition with white labor in the future. Besides the management of the road would furnish employment for a great number of disabled soldiers, who might otherwise be condemned to poverty and suffering as the reward of their patriotism.

The great advantage to be derived from a railroad to the Pacific, both in a political and in a commercial aspect, is admitted by all. Why not, then, do it in the manner which is at once the most prompt, the most economical and productive of the greatest benefit to the Nation at large?

VEREMOS.

LAS CRUCES, N. M., June 20, 1865.

BREVETS IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The late advancement of the most deserving Paymasters of the Army to the next higher grade by brevet, which has just been made by the Government, as an acknowledgment of valuable services rendered by them during the war, seems to be approved by everybody. They deserve it—no tax payer can complain of it—and it is more highly esteemed by them than even an increase of pay would be in these hard times. It costs the Government nothing, and is a most economical, and yet most highly valuable reward for arduous and faithful service.

Why are these brevets not to be conferred on the old Paymasters of the Navy, who have been abroad in "the battle and the breeze," blockading the Southern shores so much of the time during this war? Are they not as deserving as Paymasters in the Army? The advance of a step by brevet would carry with it neither additional pay, right to quarters, or authority to command—and would be a mere advance in the line of assimilated rank—costing the Government nothing, nor interfering with the rights of others.

That it has never been customary to confer brevets in the Navy, is no argument whatever against it. Since the line officers of the Navy have the more substantial reward of actual promotion for valuable services, of course they would not oppose the propriety of conferring mere brevet rank upon the staff officers who may have deserved such official recognization.

May it not be hoped that the same consideration will be assured to the old Paymasters of the Navy, who have been so much employed on the Southern blockade, that has been so generously shown the Paymasters in the Army?

Why, too, are not Paymasters of the Navy addressed by their official rank, as are Paymasters in the Army? The law gives them rank, and it is but common courtesy to observe it in official address. While from mere courtesy we prefix an unauthorized title to the name of a member of Congress, and many other officials are courteously titled, contrary to law, there seems to be a close, illiberal, if not unjust, withholding of official designation which under the law actually belongs to Paymasters of the Navy. There is certainly an absence of common courtesy in the Departments on this point.

AN OLD NAVAL OFFICER.

BLOCKADING IN THE OLDEN TIME.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Officers of the Navy complain of the great hardships suffered when "blockading" during the late war. It should be borne in mind that they had *steam* vessels, and all the modern improvements; yet, some seventy years since, in small sailing ships, we find record of service to have been of the kind to stop all our complaints. On the tomb of Vice-Admiral COLLINGWOOD is inscribed:

"After five years, during which he never quitted his ship "for a single night, he became anxious to revisit his native "land, but being informed that his services could ill be "spared in those critical times, he replied that his life was "his country's, and persevered in the discharge of his "arduous duties till exhausted with fatigue, he expired on "board H. M. ship, the *Ville de Paris*, on 7th March, 1810, "in the 60th year of his age."

P.

BY orders from the Headquarters Department of Washington, August 2d, 1865, the district of Washington is discontinued. The records of the District Headquarters will be carefully labelled, boxed and forwarded to these headquarters. Brevet Major-General O. B. Willcox, United States Volunteers, commanding district of Washington, is ordered to comply with the provisions of General Orders, No. 130, current series, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office. Under the provisions of General Orders, No. 106, current series, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, all general staff officers serving at headquarters district of Washington, are directed to proceed to their respective homes, and report thence to the Adjutant-General of the Army, by letter. The names and residences of the officers relieved by this order, will be reported to these headquarters without delay. All officers belonging to regiments, and on detached service at headquarters district of Washington, will, when the transmission of the records has been accomplished, report, without delay, for duty with their respective regiments. Brigadier-General M. D. Hardin, commanding division, Colonel Horace Brooks, Fourth United States Artillery, commanding Fort Washington, and Major Artman, Two Hundred and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding railroad guard, will report direct to headquarters, Department of Washington.

CAPTAIN Frederick Speed, long and favorably known in the Southwest as Assistant Adjutant-General upon the staffs of half a score of different Generals, has been ordered, upon his own application, to report to his place of residence, near Portland, Maine, where he will ask for an honorable muster out of service.

SURGEON P. J. HORWITZ, U. S. N., the newly appointed Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department, paid an official visit to the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 24th ultimo and was received with the customary salute.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General Dodge has started for Leavenworth across the plains, on a tour of inspection.

MAJOR-General Sherman is spending a few days with his friends at his birth-place, in Lancaster, Ohio.

CAPTAIN J. L. Rafety, Co. I, Eighty-third United States Colored Infantry, has been dismissed the service.

MAJOR-General Stannard had conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts by the University of Vermont, on the 2d instant.

CAPTAIN Benjamin F. Wecks, late Chief Commissary, Second division, Ninth corps, has been promoted "for efficient and meritorious services," to be Major by brevet.

CAPTAIN E. M. Camp, A. Q. M. and A. D. C., commanding Soldiers' Rest at Washington, has received the appointment of Brevet Major, for meritorious services during the war.

MAJOR-General J. G. Foster, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Foster, arrived at Port Royal on the 31st ult., *en route* to Tallahassee, to take command of the Department of Florida.

TWENTY-three hospital chaplains, whose services are no longer needed in consequence of the vacation of the hospitals in the Department of Washington, were mustered out of service on Monday.

JOHN G. Dudley, Master Armorer of the United States Arsenal in Washington, has resigned. Mr. Stahl, formerly of the Harper's Ferry Arsenal, and a refugee from Virginia, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

W. H. LAWRENCE, formerly Adjutant of the First Massachusetts regiment of infantry, who has been on General Hooker's staff since August, 1861, has received his commission as Brevet Brigadier-General for bravery at the actions of Lookout Mountain and Resaca.

The Department of the Gulf having been discontinued, Colonel Sheldon Sturgeon, 1st New Orleans Volunteer Infantry, is, subject to the approval of the War Department, announced as Chief Mustering Officer and Commissary of Musters, Department of Louisiana and Texas.

CAPTAIN J. T. Clements, at his own request, has been mustered out of service as Commissary of Subsistence. Before being mustered out he was brevetted Major, for efficient and meritorious services. The Major has been appointed agent for paying pensions at Macon City, Mo.

A MONUMENT is to be erected to the memory of General Reynolds, at Gettysburgh, by the officers and members of the old First Army corps, commanded by him. A movement is on foot to build a monument to General Lyon, who fell early in the war. The shaft is to be erected either in St. Louis or on Wilson's Creek battle-field, the scene of his death.

BY order of Major-General Terry, subject to the approval of the President, Captain E. H. Moore and Captain Thomas A. Davis, of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, have been dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, with loss of all pay and allowances due or to become due, for the crime of drinking with enlisted men, and inciting them to and joining with them in a mutiny at Lynchburgh, Va., and for being grossly drunk on duty.

THE court-martial in Washington, of which General Sweitzer is President, and General Wells Judge-Advocate, has concluded the prosecution of Colonel Claddock, Thirty-fifth New Jersey Volunteers, and given the counsel of the accused an opportunity to prepare a written defence. In the meantime the court will proceed with the trial of Captain David Pierson, of the same regiment, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and prejudicial to good order and discipline.

A MILITARY commission has this week convened at the Old Capitol Prison, in Washington, for the trial of soldiers and citizens charged with military offences. The following officers compose the court: Colonel Wm. M. Graham, Second District of Columbia Volunteers; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. F. Hamlink, Fourth New York artillery; Brevet Major C. H. Houghton, Fourteenth New York artillery; Captain W. J. Keays, Sixteenth New York cavalry; Lieutenant W. Farrell, Sixteenth New York cavalry, and Brevet Major J. A. Slipper, A. A. G., Judge-Advocate.

MAJOR Frank North, Additional Paymaster, U. S. A., died at the National Hotel, in Washington, on Saturday evening last, of typhoid fever, at the early age of 27 years. Major North had been for some time previous to the outbreak of the rebellion agent for Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express between Virginia City, Nevada, and Sacramento, California, and performed faithfully the duties attached to the position. He was afterwards secretary of General Wadsworth, and continued in that capacity up to the time that officer was relieved from the military governorship of Washington. Subsequently he was appointed a clerk in the pay department, U. S. A., where he discharged his duties with great credit until August, 1864, when he was transferred to the Treasury Department. There he remained until March, 1865, at which time he was appointed an additional paymaster, in view of his thorough knowledge of the laws and business of the Pay Department.

BY orders from Headquarters, Department of Washington, August 5th, 1865, Brevet Major-General H. J. Hunt, U. S. Vols, Brigadier-General G. A. DeRussy, U. S. Vols, and Brigadier-General M. D. Hardin, U. S. Vols., are relieved from duty in that Department, and ordered to proceed to obey the requirements of General Orders, No. 130, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, July 28th, 1865. Brigadier-General J. A. Haskin, U. S. Vols., is assigned to the command of all the troops serving in the Forts within the Districts North and South of the Potomac, with headquarters in Washington. The records of De Russy's and Hardin's divisions will be carefully labelled, boxed and turned over to Brigadier-General Haskin. Under the provisions of General Orders, No. 106, of June 2d, 1865, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Captain Thomas Thompson A. A. G. and Captain C. H. Miller, A. A. G., are ordered to proceed to their respective homes, and report to the Adjutant-General of the Army, by letter.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of this JOURNAL wil always be glad to receive from officers in the two services. correspondence nd general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. CHURCH.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1865.

THE changes which have been in progress in the Army of late, as well as the non-arrival of the Paymaster, have caused a delay in the payment of subscriptions on the part of some of the subscribers to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, who purpose to continue it. We shall be under obligations to such if they will now remit their subscriptions at the earliest opportunity.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

THE war-cloud lowering of late along the south-westerly horizon, has furled away. General SHERIDAN is "authorized" (not "required," but the terms are practically synonymous) to discharge from service immediately all the Volunteer white troops, of all three arms, which, in his judgment, can be dispensed with. It is true that the precise amount of this grand reduction is still conjectural. It is true and noticeable that the Secretary's circular does in terms leave the determination of that question to General SHERIDAN'S discretion. But we apprehend this is only the ordinary and proper custom of throwing upon the officer commanding in territory far distant from the seat of Government, the responsibility of deciding what the exigencies of the service require, what garrisons can be relieved, what posts abandoned. More minute private instructions and explanations have been sent or will at once be sent, to enable that General to comprehend thoroughly the plans, the policy, and the needs of the Government. The main fact is clear, that the great Army in Texas is breaking up, and that the remnant of Regulars and colored troops surviving its dissolution will form but a small fraction of its original strength. We are to have no "Twenty Years After" as an epilogue to the affair in Mexico of '45 and '46. The unborn RIPLEY of some Second Mexican War may stay unborn, so far as the Administration cares, for several years, or forever. The petty skirmishes in which NEY and NEGRETE, MEJIA and ALVAREZ and CORTINAS figure in such proportions as suit the narrator's fancy, now sink into proper insignificance.

What is the meaning of this apparent change in American policy, and is it apparent or real? Yesterday, troops were hurrying down the Mississippi, and along the Atlantic coast through the Gulf, and overland from Louisiana, "mustering in hot haste" to the Western Texas frontier. Now, they are in as hot haste to be mustered out. And still MAXIMILIAN'S pickets give their countersign along the right bank of the Rio Grande, and French troops are debarking on the coast. Are Monroe Doctrine and Manifest Destiny abandoned watch-words, and is MAXIMILIAN to plant his hedge of French bayonets along our border as profusely as he wills?

We do not so read the auguries. On the contrary, this movement of withdrawing troops from Texas looks like the first step of a debated and an agreed or understood plan, by which French troops shall disappear from Mexico. It betrays the fact that the Government is confident of its relations with France and with Mexico, will continue to understand itself, and probably has mapped out a definite and elaborate line of policy, of which this reduction of troops is the initial step. Moreover, the deliberate dispersion, and not the dispersion from the mooted territory alone, but the actual discharge from all service of troops so carefully accumulated on the Rio Grande, cannot have been ordered without the solution of the problem so lately involved in complexity.

And what is that solution? The purpose for which the troops were assembled, is attained. The Government, we surmise, has obtained semi official assurances from the French Emperor first, that he does not aim to secure a foot of soil in Mexico; secondly, that he does not intend to keep his soldiers in that country in support of the new throne. In other words, it will not be too much to expect NAPOLEON'S troops to withdraw from Mexico quickly upon the withdrawal of our own forces. NAPOLEON needs only the element of time to get gracefully out of the predicament in which he has become involved. It is clearly the policy of the Government not to press him in the matter. Public opinion in France is very strong against his Mexican experiments. It is as powerful a lever as SHERIDAN'S Army, and a very much less expensive one, for pushing the Franco-Austrian throne out of Mexico. If we wish the Emperor to be "hoist with his own petard," it will be wiser to let that popular opinion in his own land which he strove to amuse and conciliate, now order him to retrace his steps.

Armed intervention on our part, might better please the lovers of military glory, but simple glory we have had enough of lately, and our people do not care to rush into useless wars. Nor would much time be gained in such an experiment, to help set off the expenditure of treasure and blood. Coercion would arouse the temper of a high-spirited people, and turn away these very currents of French sentiment now so strongly setting in our favor. NAPOLEON instead of being forced, as he now is, to leave Mexico, in obedience to his own people, might be forced by the same people to stay, and to pick up the gauntlet we throw down for him.

The withdrawal of the French from Mexico, therefore, is only a question of time. With popular sentiment such as it is throughout his Empire, NAPOLEON has everthing to lose and nothing to gain by remaining there, while he is in constant danger of embroiling himself with this country. On the other hand, while it is prudent for us to retain military strength enough in Texas to compass all emergencies, it is foolish to menace and flourish in any such way as will arouse the French national pride, since France herself has always been with us on this very point. We should then change the question from an issue with a dynasty to an issue with a nation. But the question has been settled, as we believe by the Government, wisely and well.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says a story is abroad that JEFFERSON DAVIS will not be tried at all. Another (to the *Daily News*) says that Mr. DAVIS positively will not be tried by a military commission, "and, "moreover, I feel perfectly satisfied that he will "never be tried, but eventually will be permitted to "leave the country." Now, in the personal fate of the imprisoned President, the interest of the country has gradually decreased. But it is difficult to see on what grounds DAVIS is to escape trial and punishment. On the second day of March, 1861, ANDREW JOHNSON, in the United States Senate, declared his convictions in the following outspoken language: "Show me who has been engaged in these conspira-"cies, who has fired upon our flag, who has given in-"structions to take our forts, and custom-houses, and "arsenals, and dock-yards, and I will show you a "traitor. *Were I President of the United States*, I "would do as THOMAS JEFFERSON did in 1806 with "AARON BURR. I would have them arrested, and, "if convicted within the meaning and scope of the "Constitution, *by the Eternal God I would execute* "*them.*" Beyond the shadow of a doubt, JEFFERSON DAVIS is preëminently the representative man, the most conspicuous example of those who were "engaged "in these conspiracies," and who "fired upon our "flag and gave instructions to take our forts, and "custom-houses, and arsenals, and dock-yards." The other contingency also has happened, and ANDREW JOHNSON *is* President of the United States. He has already had DAVIS "arrested." He now recalls his solemn "by the Eternal God I would "execute them." After such a prologue, what becomes of the notion that escape remains for DAVIS? A trial for treason is equivalent, of course, to the conviction which Mr. JOHNSON supposed; and will execution fail to follow?

Again, no longer ago than the 20th day of April, 1865, President JOHNSON said: "It is time the "American people should be taught to understand "that treason is a crime, not in revenge, not in anger, "but that treason is a crime, and should be esteemed "as such and *punished* as such." If the American people have so long been without the knowledge which the PRESIDENT proposes to give, will they learn it by allowing JEFFERSON DAVIS to escape to Europe to his friends, sympathizers, and property? A very odd sort of crime that would be, which is visited by such a penalty. A very peculiar method of "punishing," to allow the avowed leader of millions of insurgents to escape all trial, and quietly leave for the only place in the world he is anxious to see. Give DAVIS his choice of residence, and he would select Europe.

Of course, were DAVIS freed, there would be no "execution" of lesser insurgents. But our only object is to show that unless ANDREW JOHNSON is a different man from what is generally thought, the idea that DAVIS will escape trial is absurd and preposterous. Under another Executive he possibly might. But what will you do with those two tremendous sentences already quoted? They (or their paraphrases) are about the only ones which are properly associated with the new President. They are the two instances of household words which he has added to the ample legacy which ABRAHAM LINCOLN left to the people. For ourselves, we have never doubted that treason was a crime, or that it was esteemed as such, or should be punished as such. Undoubtedly, therefore, in proposing to inculcate this well-known sentiment upon the American people, Mr. JOHNSON meant to indicate some deeper and more vivid appreciation of the crime than it already possessed, to be produced by severer and more exemplary punishments. But, while feeling that DAVIS cannot be one of the ninety-nine in one hundred who will escape such punishments, we hope the fated number will be made as small as possible. Treason, according to Mr. JOHNSON, "is the greatest "of crimes." Of course he will not accord to it the least of punishments—the punishment meted out to an ordinary pickpocket, especially when the banishment is a favor, not a penalty. If we "let DAVIS "quietly go to Europe," we had better not have wasted our cavalry hunt for him through Georgia, or the large reward that Mr. STANTON offered to secure so valuable a prize. He would then have gone thither at his own expense, instead of going now at ours.

At the same time we hope that the executions of which Mr. JOHNSON spoke will be exceedingly few. Imprisonment for life, or a long term, would accomplish effectually all purposes required, in most cases, and perhaps even in the case of DAVIS, both for the vindication of the law and the inculcation of the desired popular lesson as to the criminality of treason. Deliberate opinion may well modify speedy promise.

THE Quartermaster's Department has achieved some of the most brilliant triumphs of the war. It has also, it is true, experienced the mortification of some ignominious failures; not more, however, or more disastrous, than have fallen upon other branches of the service, while its successful exploits have been as signal and as momentous. The reports of Western commanders upon their campaigns, but more particularly those of General SHERMAN upon his remarkable series of marches, will illustrate this fact. As a single example of that particular branch of Quartermaster's duties known as transportation, may be given the incident the New York *Times* revives of the transfer of General SCHOFIELD'S army corps from Eastport, on the Tennesee River, to the East. The order was given to General L. B. PARSONS, and in less than *fourteen days* the entire corps was encamped on the Potomac, having been moved a distance of 1,500 miles without the loss of a man, an animal, or a gun. The movement occurred amid the season of intensest cold, and the necessity of a transhipment from boats on the Ohio River (suddenly blocked with ice) to railroads was involved. Secretary STANTON pronounced this achievement without a parallel in the movement of armies.

But the Quartermasters have another cause of pride. They have graduated the most distinguished

Generals of the war from their department. "Lieutenant" U. S. GRANT, was made Quartermaster of his regiment, the Fourth Infantry, a few weeks after the surrender of Vera Cruz, in March, 1847, when SCOTT was arranging his advance on the city of Mexico. He remained Quartermaster through the whole of that campaign, and while so doing, distinguished himself for gallantry at Molino Del Rey and Chapultepec. His good conduct was mentioned in several distinct official reports, and on account of it, he received his brevet Captaincy. "Captain" W. T. SHERMAN was on the Pacific coast, in the Commissary Department, and stories are yet told illustrative of his perfect system and exactness, his industry and promptness, and especially of his strict honesty and integrity in discharging the duties. SHERIDAN, the most famous of American cavalry leaders, almost began his career as Quartermaster. As Captain SHERIDAN of the Thirteenth Infantry, he reported in December, 1861, at Lebanon, Missouri, for assignment by General CURTIS to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Southwest, then forming at that point for an active campaign. A companion in arms says of him:—"Neat in person, courteous "in demeanor, exact in the transaction of business, "and most accurate in all matters appertaining to the "regulations, orders and general military custom, it "was no wonder that our Acting Chief Quartermas- "ter should have been universally liked. Especially "was he in favor socially." SHERIDAN was afterwards made Chief Quartermaster of the Army under General HALLECK, before Corinth, and subsequently performed his first Cavalry exploit at Booneville.

Of course, many similar examples could be taken from officers of less rank. But these will show that a little practical experience of the admitted point that "to feel an army is as important as to fight it," will not damage a soldier's chances of future fame, fortune, or usefulness.

THIS is a chaotic period in our Army—or, perhaps, more properly, a period of transformation and reformation. The instability of affairs military, as of all affairs mundane, became visible enough when our round million of soldiers was reduced to the paltry handful of a hundred thousand or so. But it is now more forcibly illustrated by the breaking up of the new formations, and the destruction of the new system, which were established to take the place of the old. Many of the new consolidated bodies were prudently styled "provisional"—provisional army corps, provisional cavalry, provisional battalion, and the like. They proved to be such, in very truth. General WRIGHT'S Provisional Army corps—the residuary legatee of the glorious Army of the Potomac—after being elaborately organized, departed this life after a career of ten days. The "invalids" (though generally considered as least liable to die) followed the fate of the rest of the Army. The Army corps dropped out of existence one by one—even the First corps being at length disbanded. The only coherent military force of "respectable" size (as we consider that term now-a-days) was in Texas. And now, at one fell swoop, all Volunteer white troops there serving, cavalry, infantry and artillery, which can possibly be spared, are to be mustered out by entire regiments. In this way, all the old organizations are disappearing, giving place to new ones which themselves make way for fresher novelties. Our impression is that the colored corps, the Twenty-fifth, and last of our system of Volunteer Army corps, is the only one now left in existence. How long that will remain is also problematical.

Taught by these lessons, we shall not attribute too much stability even to the Five Grand Military Divisions into which the whole country is partitioned. These are, indeed, natural Military Divisions, and (with the recent modification in the Divisions of the Pacific and of the Mississippi, with regard to the Indian battle-grounds) they seem to constitute the best possible apportionment. But what is the need of any such warlike arrangements in time of peace? It may be well enough to play at dissecting maps with the geographical surface of the country, but where is the use? The answer is not difficult. First, the contingencies of foreign war, and the complexity of our foreign relations, now, however, gradually disentangling, make this districting a wise precaution for the more rapid and systematic reproduction and transportation of troops in case they should be needed. Secondly, the plan is useful for the purpose of discharging and reducing the present Army, forwarding the troops, and turning over the material. Thirdly, for the work of renovating and perfecting the defences of the country and the new military establishment on which we are to enter. Fourthly, the short interval of time since the subjugation of the insurgent States, and some possible returning rumble, for a moment, of the passed-away storm, approve this plan. Fifthly, it secures to the Government the services and experience of a great many general officers who have distinguished themselves in the war. Finally, it gives these officers the well-earned reward of rank and pay for a short time.

However, all these reasons are but of temporary force. The numerous departments into which the five divisions are subdivided, will gradually be united here and there, until the system is far less ramified and detailed than at present. At length, and at no distant period, it is safe to predict that the five divisions themselves will be abolished or united, or else, remaining as they now do, will be mere matters of form. We think the latter would be the better method. Their number is the same with that of the Major-Generals of the Regular Army, and each of these, therefore, would find his appropriate place at the head of a military division. These military partitions would be forgotten by the people in general during time of peace, but would instantly become living and efficient, and prove their value, on the first menace of war. A general return of officers from their positions in the Volunteer force to the Regular Army, will be expected soon, among the rapid and sweeping orders with which the War Department reduces its forces. Such a step will cause great commotions among staff officers, and will still further simplify the condition of the military establishment.

FUTURE students of science will have reason to congratulate themselves upon the intelligent interest shown by American officials in preserving the vast mass of data which our war has contributed, not only to those sciences peculiar to war, but to those which have a less direct relation to the art of destruction. In the Army Museum at Washington we have a Mecca to which the students of Medicine and Surgery, in this country at least, will have an impulsion stronger than draws the hadji to the tomb of his great prophet. The care with which this collection of valuable specimens has been made, and the skill with which they have been prepared for preservation is a high testimonial, not only to the ability of those having direct charge of the Museum, but to the intelligence with which official coöperation has been extended to them. To the Bureau of Topographical Engineers and the office of the Coast Survey, too, the last few years have brought an amount of topographical and geographical information whose value cannot now be estimated. These are only examples. In various other bureaus at Washington, as well as elsewhere, are large collections which need only to be classified and formulated to add more in some directions to American science than our entire history has offered before. We hope that the work of digesting this material will be wisely undertaken so that it may be as accessible as possible and be put to the greatest use. Though the labor required is immense the results will be commensurate. As a consequence of the war, too, we shall need an entire overhauling of our manuals of all kinds, which can be greatly improved and extended in their scope. Here is work for idle Brigadiers which may serve to satisfy some of those complaining souls who cannot imagine the use of any officers whose services are not shown to be economical by the ordinary computation of day's wages.

In the department of history, too, we have large stores which demand early attention, as they are in the nature of perishable material that quickly goes to waste if not attended to. The War Department has acted wisely in establishing a Bureau of Archives, with FRANCIS LIEBER at its head. This selection is a good one. Doctor LIEBER (or shall we now say Colonel LIEBER?) is a student of broad views, who will appreciate the value of the historical collections put in his charge, and though a man of decided opinions or public questions, he is not a politician in any narrow and partisan sense. We trust that his appointment indicates that he is to find time to make a complete classification and arrangement of the mass of documents which will come under his charge.

AT the National Temperance Convention in Saratoga, last week, a committee was despatched "to "wait upon Major-General JOSEPH HOOKER, and "others belonging to the Army who could be found," and invite them to a seat in the Convention. The committee, after diligent search, reported that the distinguished commander of the Department of the East had "suddenly been called to New York, and "had just left town." There was nothing strange in that, of course; but the other part of the committee's report was a little astonishing, that "the only soldier "to be found was JOHN CONLY, Twenty-ninth New "York, who lost an arm at the second battle of Bull "Run." We had been previously under the impression that uniforms were not so rare as this report would indicate, at the gay watering place. We would suggest a rally of returned officers upon this deserted spot, to see whether their days of "conquest" are indeed all over. The mention of the honorable wound of the gallant soldier who was secured by the committee, recalls the celebrated meeting of the "Brick Lane" society, and the curious deductions there made between the physical and spiritual condition of the cases reported. CONLY was invited to a seat on the platform, and took it.

THAT fond midsummer night's dream which we have been indulging through this hot season, that our nineteenth age would put to the blush Puck's "thrasonical brag" of putting a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes—is rudely dispelled (or at least disturbed and intermitted) by the news from Valentia. Should this cable fail, there is little question that another will be tried. When it is tried, let us see if another bed cannot be found, in which it will lie more easily. The wire objects to resting on the track we select for it. Perhaps it is not so much the long extent of its moist couch which causes its restlessness, but the headboard and footboard. For the former, suppose we try New York, once. And since the trouble at the present time is in defective *insulation*, suppose we do not tie the further end to an island, any longer, but switch it to Continental Europe? There would then be no insulation at all to consider!

WE have been startled by the perusal of the alarming news in the Clarksville *Standard*, of Texas, that President JOHNSON was killed on the 6th instant, at Washington, by General GRANT, in a personal altercation. The bringer of the news was CLEM THOMPSON, who could only say that the killing occurred in a private room at the State Department, and without witnesses; and that General GRANT said he was compelled to kill him. If our European neighbors get hold of this story they will probably swallow it entire. They have their little sensation story, however, which is the only thing of the day to match the Texan news. It is that General R. E. LEE had arrived in Germany by a Belgian trans-Atlantic steamer *incognito*.

ON another page of this impression of the JOURNAL, we print a long letter descriptive of the part performed by the Cavalry corps, under Brevet Major-General WILSON, in the decisive campaign at Nashville. The letter comes from a source which entitles its statements to entire credit. It deserves publication and careful reading, because it gives, so far as we have seen, the first full and authentic account of the operations it describes.

Most persons would be surprised at learning the youth of General WILSON, after knowing the services he has performed, and the rank and reputation he has acquired; for he is a recent graduate from the Academy. His celebrated raid on the Danville Railroad seemed to entirely satisfy General GRANT, although it was accomplished with so great a loss. The letter we publish shows that his subsequent achievements in command of THOMAS'S cavalry, during that officer's fine Nashville campaign, when the large and powerful mounted force of the able and experienced FORREST was to be encountered, were of the greatest value. His celebrated raid across Alabama and Georgia still more brilliantly distinguished WILSON, particularly after his total defeat of FORREST at Selma. His services in the arrest of DAVIS were also greatly appreciated by the Government. Accordingly, though only known to general estimation during the past year, General WILSON, during that time, has received the handsomest acknowledgment in the official reports of Generals GRANT, SHERMAN, and THOMAS, and of the Secretary of War, and will rank among the best cavalry officers the service has produced.

THE CAVALRY CORPS AT NASHVILLE.

WE are permitted to publish the following private letter describing the operations of the Cavalry Corps under Brevet Major-General WILSON, in the campaign at Nashville, which resulted in such an utter overthrow of the Rebels by our Army under Major-General THOMAS. The important part taken by the cavalry in that affair has not been sufficiently understood or described, and we give this letter as in some measure supplying the deficiency:

GRAVELLY SPRINGS, ALA., January 17, 1865.

MY DEAR M :—Yours of the 27th December found us at this place, twelve miles above Eastport. We have had a rough time of it during the last month, but are now comfortably encamped, concentrating, equipping, recuperating and getting ready generally "to finish the work so gloriously begun."

I am very much obliged to you for your kind words in regard to our Franklin fight, and take great pleasure in assuring you your good opinions of the Western cavalry are fully justified by the events of the campaign just finished.

On the 12th of December, the ground covered with snow and ice so that horses could scarcely stand up, much less march and carry a man, the corps crossed the Cumberland from Edgefield, and took position inside of the Nashville defences on the Hardin and Charlotte pikes. A council of war—General THOMAS and corps commanders—determined that it was impossible to make the attack as long as the ice remained upon the ground. It thawed on the 13th and 14th, but a heavy fog, on the morning of the 15th, delayed the attack till about 10 A. M. We had about 12,000 men—3,000 of whom, two brigades—were entirely dismounted and 2,000 mounted on horses capable of doing about one day's work, the balance, 7,000, were well-mounted.

CROXTON'S brigade, of the First division, HATCH'S division (Fifth), JOHNSON'S division (Sixth), and KNIPE'S division (Seventh), constituted the cavalry forces.

The plan of attack was:

1st. SMITH'S detachment of the Sixteenth corps, 11,000 men, was to move out on the Hardin, or between it and the Hillsboro' pike, while the cavalry should clear all the roads to the right of that, swing to the left, conforming with the movements of the infantry, attack, turn and envelope the enemy's left and push with all possible vigor towards Brentwood Station.

2d. WOOD'S corps was to attack the enemy in front, cover SMITH'S left and conform to the movements of the right.

3d. STEEDMAN, with detachment of the Army of Tennessee, 7,000 strong, should conform to WOOD'S movement.

4th. SCHOFIELD in reserve to go where circumstances should require him.

Everybody, from General THOMAS down, said our success would depend upon the skill, vigor and general success of the cavalry movement.

The order of attack was as follows. It will give you a very clear idea of the battle, when I tell you I have never known a battle in which the events so closely coincided with the intention:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
NASHVILLE, TENN., December 14, 1864.

Special Field Order No 3.

The Cavalry corps will be prepared to move on the enemy to-morrow at 6 o'clock A M in the following order:—

I. The Fifth division, Brigadier-General Hatch commanding, will debouch from the fortifications at or near the Hardin Pike, and move with its right flank on the Hardin Pike and its left flank connecting with the infantry of Major General Smith. As soon as the Rebel advance position is carried by General Smith and its own front cleared of the enemy, it will swing to the left, endeavoring to envelope and take in reverse the enemy's left flank.

II.—Croxton's brigade of the First division will debouch near the Hardin Pike by the direct road between that and the Charlotte Pike, and will move with his left flank connecting with the Fifth division, his right following the line of ridges between the Charlotte and Hardin Pikes. After clearing the Hardin Pike of any enemy that may be upon it, and crossing Richland Creek, it will conform in its movements to that of the Fifth division.

III. The Sixth division, Brigadier-General Johnson commanding, will move by the Charlotte Pike, and clear that road of the enemy, pushing as far as Davidson's House, covering the right and rear of the entire movement from the enemy's left, communication being kept up with General Croxton by patrols or skirmishers, as may be found most convenient. The guns of the enemy on the river at Bell's Landing, and the forces with them, should be captured.

IV. The Seventh division, Brigadier-General Knipe commanding, will be held in reserve between the Charlotte and Hardin Pikes, ready to move in any direction that the exigencies of the action may demand. It will not debouch from the fortifications till they have been cleared and the success of the general movement determined.

V. The object of the entire operation of the cavalry is to clear the enemy from its immediate front, cover the right of the infantry, envelop the enemy's left flank, and, if possible, reach the Franklin Pike somewhere in the vicinity of Brentwood. The greatest celerity of movement is therefore necessary. No wheels will accompany the troops except the artillery. As much forage should be carried on the horses as practicable, and three days' rations for the men.

VI. The supply trains will move with the general trains of the army.

VII. Corps headquarters will be on the Hardin Pike until the success of the movement is fully known, after which they will be with the Fifth division.

By order of Brevet Major-General WILSON.
(Signed), A. J. ALEXANDER, Lieut.-Col. and Acting Chief of Staff.
Official—JOHN N. ANDREWS, Captain Eighth U. S. I.

The country west of Brentwood is very much broken and heavily timbered, the Brentwood Hills running from that point clear around to the Cumberland, entirely impracticable for mounted men, and many of the acclivities so sharp as to make it very difficult for dismounted men. Had the attack been made during the sleet we should have been badly beaten.

The gallantry of our men was perfectly admirable. HATCH hung close to SMITH'S right, KNIPE marched to HATCH'S right, CROXTON and JOHNSON pushed straight out driving CHALMER'S before them, and when he had been driven clear away, swung to the left also. The cavalry fired the first gun, captured the first breastworks, carried the first redoubt and captured the first cannon and prisoners. As a matter of course every one thinks his own crow the whitest, and to say that *these* or *those* troops won the victory, or that the victory would not have been won had not "so and so" been there, is absurd; but I hear of no one not willing to accord the highest praise to the cavalry. After the battle is over every one claims to have captured many guns and trophies; in this, as in every other battle, if the reports were added together the numbers would far exceed the actual count. But to show the magnanimity and admiration of some of the commanders, I tell you the following: HATCH'S First brigade captured the first redoubt of four guns, in conjunction with a part of MCWILLIAM'S brigade of MCARTHUR'S division, but instead of stopping—being then perpendicular to and enveloping the enemy's flank—shoved on and carried a redoubt on the top of a very steep and high hill, with six guns and two hundred and seventy-five prisoners. SMITH claims these guns also, but MCARTHUR in his official report says: "The charge of HATCH'S men in line of skirmishers was so dashing and intrepid that I gladly yield them the honor of capturing the redoubt and guns, although my command was advancing at the same time in columns. SCHOFIELD puts it even stronger than that, and says: "After capturing the first work, HATCH pushed on "gallantly for the next and higher one, while the infantry "of SMITH'S corps stopped for the purpose of taking possession of the guns and prisoners." But you know how these things are.

At the end of the first day we were in the following order: HATCH on the Hillsboro' Pike, CROXTON in his rear close up, JOHNSON on the Hardin Pike, eight miles from Nashville—three from the rest of the corps—and KNIPE with his left near HATCH, and his right on the Granny White Pike. Early on the morning of the 16th, HATCH and KNIPE connected, pushed clear across the Granny White Pike, and with a dismounted line of these two divisions entire, the enemy's left was completely enveloped and *taken in rear for the distance of more than a mile.* This line was covered from a counter-attack by the enemy, by CROXTON'S brigade, a mile and a half further out on the Hillsboro' Pike. Late in the evening CROXTON was relieved by JOHNSON, and marched to the right of KNIPE.

In this order our people drove the enemy from hill to hill till about 3 P. M., the infantry in the meantime remaining still. They finally advanced, and the men of SCHOFIELD'S and SMITH'S corps, met HATCH and KNIPE, the former marching against the front of the Rebels while we were marching against their rear. In other words, the cavalry marched clear around the Rebels and attacked them in rear while the infantry attacked them in front. Flesh and blood couldn't stand it. About 4 P. M, the Rebels broke in all directions. We got quite a number of prisoners, but before we could up our horses and get into the flying and disordered mass, night and complete darkness set in. If the headquarters escort alone had been with us at this moment, we could have captured several thousand prisoners. HATCH was soonest mounted, and pushed off at a brisk trot down the Granny White Pike, while CROXTON and KNIPE struck through the country for Brentwood. HATCH had not gone more than two miles before he ran into CHALMERS' division strongly entrenched, but, although completely dark, he burst them up in a few minutes, taking General RUCKER prisoner. This was a very gallant fight. RUCKER, himself, was captured by a Captain of the Twelfth Tennessee, in a hand to hand conflict, in which both were wounded. The Captain made a grab for RUCKER'S sabre and got it, but RUCKER, undismayed, pushed for his antagonist and wrested the Captain's sabre from his left hand. After this exchange they went at it, hammer and tongs, but some unchivalric Yankee shot RUCKER through his sword arm and compelled him to yield.

Up to this time our trophies were CHALMER'S headquarters train, 16 cannon, about 1,000 prisoners, two battle-flags and one Brigadier-General. On the morning of the 17th the pursuit was renewed, KNIPE in the advance on the Franklin Pike, JOHNSON on the Hillsboro' Pike to cross the Harpeth lower down and get in on the Rebels at Franklin. CROXTON on the left and HATCH close up to KNIPE. Before they got across the Harpeth KNIPE got five battle-flags, one gun and 300 prisoners. JOHNSON reached Franklin about noon, struck the Rebel rear-guard in flank and made it get back. This gave us a ready crossing; pushing on all hands, the enemy kept falling back without making a stand, showing, however, nothing but infantry. But JOHNSON, CROXTON and HATCH moved off the Columbia Pike, and pushing right on by the enemy's rear-guard, finally brought him to partial stand. First KNIPE would hit him, then one, then another; by dark, or nearly dark, we were seven miles from Franklin, and had got our people so mixed up with the Rebels—it was raining, dark and misty—that we got a little afraid of running into each other, and made a brief halt. The Rebels improved the opportunity by forming line in a *good open* field, on a gentle acclivity, put a battery in position and waited for us. CROXTON and JOHNSON were two and a half miles away, but HATCH on the left side of the road and KNIPE on the right, also formed their lines, dismounted, brought up batteries and were "good ready," the Fourth U. S. cavalry, about 180 strong, on the road. At the word the Fourth went for them with drawn sabres, right down the pike; HATCH'S men and KNIPE'S simultaneously struck them in flank and although they made a short and determined fight, fired grape and canister. We broke them "all to pieces." The Fourth cavalry made one of the handsomest charges you ever saw, galloped over the guns and followed down the retreating infantry column for nearly a mile, sabring the running Rebels as they went. Lieutenant HEDGES, commanding the regiment, was taken prisoner three times, but finally got away. HAMMOND'S men, of KNIPE'S division, pushed across the West Harpeth, a small stream, and again struck them in flank; it was then full dark—dark as Egypt—but HAMMOND himself with a handful of men—not 50 men—charged them in flank as they were retreating in disorder. We got four guns and probably 20 prisoners. Had it been daylight we should have captured all we could have cared for, but in the dark no man was willing to let another get his hands upon him.

The stories of that night's fight would fill volumes, and in gallantry I'm sure would rival those of the Palladins. The staff were all in, Generals, privates, horses and guns, all mixed up, but everybody eager to find a head to break. Our enemy turned out to be STEVENSON'S division of infantry and JACKSON'S division of cavalry, under the invincible FORREST. The next day we reached Duck River, skirmishing all day with the Rebels, but in spite of our most strenuous efforts could get no more fight out of them. I say we reached Duck River; the main body got only to Rutherford's Creek, and a couple of HATCH'S regiments crossed it on the ruins of the railroad bridge. We here lost three days by having no pontoon train. To this HOOD may attribute his safety. Nothing but this delay could have saved the remnant of his army. It gave him time to get away his trains, drag his pontoons through the mud from Pulaski to Bainbridge, and organize a new rear-guard. This he did, taking all the good men he could get from his army, making in all only about 5,000 men, organized into eight small brigades. After we finally crossed Duck River we got in on the flanks of this force at Richland Creek, about seven miles south of Lynnville, and broke it into a disordered rout, but dark and a deep creek saved them. It was very exciting from there to the crossing of Richland again south of Pulaski. We crowded them so closely as to *save every bridge.* From Pulaski out the country was almost impassable, horribly cut up by the enemy's wagons, rain nearly all the time. To do our utmost we could not exceed 18 miles per day, could get no forage, no rations and not much rest. The Rebels marched by night and would throw up rail entrenchments just beyond some stream in a precipitous, heavily-wooded country, and wait till our advance would come up—generally two or three o'clock in the day. By the time we could form line they would get back again. By these means, when we got to the Tennessee River the Rebels had all reached the south side. Our men and horses suffered greatly after leaving Pulaski.

As soon as the pursuit was ended we were ordered to Huntsville to refit—had hardly got there when we were directed to return to the vicinity of Eastport. We have been at this place since the 11th inst., are comfortably encamped, well supplied with forage and provisions, and after all the rain of our campaign are permitted rest in weather as fine as if it were spring. Our captures foot up:

23 cannon.
65 wagons (a part of the cavalry burnt the pontoon train and 300 wagons south of the Tennessee).
20 ambulances.
3,000 prisoners.
7 battle-flags.
2 General officers.

I have refrained from giving you anything concerning the infantry. The reporters have told their story passably well. We have no one but General THOMAS to report for us, but from all I can learn he understands the whole matter thoroughly. Half a dozen communications have been received from him, thanking and commending the cavalry for its gallantry, zeal, endurance and good management.

* * * * * * * *

Before SHERMAN started on his great march I had many conversations with him, during which he gave me his views fully. If they are carried out as I think they ought to be—to their legitimate result—a junction of his forces with those under GRANT, south of Richmond, either on the line of the Roanoke or near the James, the Confederacy must fall, *mais nous verrons.*

Your true Friend,

THE NAVAL APPRENTICE SYSTEM.

THE Naval Apprentice System was instituted by an act of Congress, dated March 2, 1837, but after many disappointments it was abandoned in 1843, and was not revived until 1864. In May of last year, the *Sabine* was ordered to be put in commission as a practice and school ship for Naval apprentices, under the command of Lieutenant-Commander R. B. LOWRY, U. S. N., who was selected by the Navy Department for the very difficult duty of organizing and perfecting a school of instruction and practice in the duties of a United States seaman. But the work was deferred by the appearance of the *Tallahassee* off the Eastern coast. The *Sabine* was sent to search for her, and, at the solicitation of the citizens of Portland, was kept there to watch the coast of Maine. So that it was not until October that Commander LOWRY was able to enter upon his work. During her stay at the East, however, about 130 apprentice boys were enlisted, but they could not be properly drilled at that time, and the ship was used as a Naval recruiting station.

But the presence of the vessel in Eastern waters helped to advertise the project, and many applications were received at Washington and by Commander LOWRY from parents and guardians respecting the method of enlistment. To meet the demands of these inquiries a circular was issued giving full particulars, and the Naval Rendezvous were instructed to enlist boys as rapidly as circumstances would permit. But it was soon found that the public seemed to consider the school to be chiefly intended as a discipline for boys too unruly to be managed at home. So many of this class were enlisted that the Naval Rendezvous were directed not to receive any more boys, and the School Ship was made the only place of enlistment. At the same time measures were taken to throw out the bad boys, and a system of careful examination inaugurated and judicious rules adopted. The candidate must be of good moral standing, not an indentured apprentice, must never have been charged or convicted of crime. He must be a willing applicant, and must have the written consent of his parents or guardian. Parents can rest assured that applicants will be compelled to undergo a thorough examination as to their moral and physical qualifications.

As to the physical examination, a candidate must be 14 and not over 18 years of age; if 14, he must measure not less than 4 feet 8 inches in height and 27 inches around the chest; at 15 years the height must be 4 feet 10 inches and 29 inches around the chest. Each candidate must be able to read, write and spell, be free from physical disabilities, well-grown, healthy, active, and exhibit an aptitude for the ocean and the duties of sea life. The inquiry into the moral character of the youth will be not less rigid than into his physical constitution. The apprentices are bound by the consent of their parents and guardians, to serve their country until they are 21 years of age, receiving for their services their living and pay, which varies from $8 to $10 per month; a portion of which will be retained until their term of service expires.

After passing the examination, before the surgeon and instructors, the paymaster furnishes the applications for immediate use the following articles of clothing: One pea-jacket, cloth cap, pair cloth trowsers, flannel over and undershirts, pair of drawers, shoes, neck-tie, socks, white duck pants and frock, comb, knife, pot, pan and spoon,

one bar soap, clothes bag and a badge. The boy is then taken to the ship's corporal, who assists him in the transformation from a landsman to a sailor-boy. Next, the sailmaker furnishes him with a hammock—his bed until of age. Then the master-at-arms places him in a mess, and at the same time gives him a printed form on which is registered his number, that of his bag and hammock, a list of his clothing, and points out the place where he is to swing his hammock. Each boy has a number given to him when he enlists, and he retains that number as long as he is an apprentice; thus "191" always is "191," no matter where he is transferred. For the first two or three days after coming on board the boy is allowed some latitude, and is under the care of the ship's corporal and other petty officers, who instruct him in the general routine of the vessel, and in a familiar and friendly way smooth the first steps of the stranger. Gradually he begins to feel at home, and on the fourth day of his new life he is mustered before the Executive officer, who assigns him to the proper classes of instruction. On the afternoon of that day he is furnished with the remainder of his clothing, and from that time he becomes fully identified with the daily routine of the ship and school. From this time till the end of his apprenticeship he is under the continual care and oversight of officers of skill and proved character. One tailor is allowed to every 100 boys, whose duty it is to repair their clothing and instruct them in the art of repairing, cutting and fitting their own clothes, a branch of industry which every one is compelled to learn. A shoemaker and barber attend to the head and feet of the boys. A fine barber shop and bath room are located forward on the starboard side of the vessel, and to enforce cleanliness and cultivate a taste as as well as a habit of care for the person is one of the first laws of the school. Chaplain T. G. SALTER gives his constant and friendly attention to the boys, overlooking them continually and on Sunday holding divine service A Sunday school is also under organization. The library of the ship comprises one thousand selected volumes.

The first boy enlisted as a Naval apprentice under the new organization was E. CONLEDGE HARRINGTON, of Roxbury, Mass., aged 15 years and 6 months He is now on board, and is one of the most promising boys on the ship, and by the time his term of service expires, which will be January 14, 1870, he will be, if he improves as he has done, a thorough seaman, and possibly a commissioned officer. This prospect judiciously held up as the reward of effort and intelligence is open to every member of the school.

Such is a short sketch of the history of this important movement. To produce a thoroughly skilled body of seamen for service on our vessels is certainly a work worthy the utmost endeavor. At present there are on the *Sabine* over 200 apprentices. The other vessels of the school are the sailing corvette *Savannah* which will be put in commission for this object very soon, and be moored at New London as a permanent receiving and practice ship of the school. The steam gunboat *Tioga* is now on the Eastern coast recruiting boys. The *Michigan*, on the lakes, is also employed in the same service, and it is hoped that the rolls will soon count up 3,000 or 4,000 pupils.

The *Sabine* lately visited New York and while there transferred 28 apprentices to the *Hartford*. Hereafter all vessels bound on foreign cruises will take out a number of apprentices. The following vessels now have them on board:

To the Minnesota	Oct. 24, 1864	1
" Wabash	Oct. 28, 1864	16
" Colarado	June 1, 1865	72
" Princeton	May 13, 1865	1
" Hartford	July 28, 1865	28
Total		118

A "SOLDIER'S" OPINION.

WE give the accompanying letter just as it comes to us, that our correspondent may have the full benefit of this somewhat colloquial expression of his opinion. Doubtless he takes exception to the following passage in our leading editorial of July 1st, to which he alludes:

"There are several strong reasons for doing away with the present Volunteer Army as rapidly as possible. The first is founded in justice and in gratitude to the heroic soldiers who have saved the Nation and covered themselves and our arms with glory. Peace having come, our claims on them for a few more or less months of service should be given up cheerfully and gladly, as soon as public safety will permit. This is one way in which we can help to discharge that 'only debt the Nation can never pay'—its debt of gratitude to its defenders. And, again, in any event, the organization of the Volunteers can last but a year or two, and the work will then have to be done again which we partly do now. It would be well to make the Army as permanent as possible at the start."—ED.

MURFREESBORO', Tenn., July 26, 1865.

To the Editor of the Navey Journal:

SIR:—I send you a feew lones To inform you that we Are volonteers soldriers And inlisted to put doun The rebellion and when It was end to go home But I see a peace In your paper in Favor of keeping us in The field but I take The liberty to tell you That you do not know much about the volenteers soldriers at All we was promised To be sent home at the Close of the war and we Entend to go too you and No one else need make Any carculations of keeping us A yeare or two after the war is endded for we Do not entend to stop no such a time we came Out to end this rebellion And then go home so about the best thing you can do is to work for us out of the field as fast As you can for to save your own Credit and the Government soldriers has save this nation and soldriers will run it So we do not want no such a Skunk as you Ar to dictat to the government About keeping us in the Field if you do you will Miss it very much And we look for Something to be done very Soon now we have not Got any pay for eleven month and our famley Is in great need of healp.

SOLDRIER.

we do not Want to see no more of such Peaces in your Journal As was in the number Of July, 1, 65 if there is you can keep your Paper at home I have taken your paper But that told dont suite me.

DURING the month of July there were admitted, in the Pension Bureau, 2,259 "widows' claims" for pensions, and 89 rejected. At the close of the month there were 42,449 cases upon the Examiners' desks, 12,390 of which awaited evidence from other departments, and 28 951 from claimants themselves; in relation to which and other business before the Commissioner, there have been sent out 13,913 letters and circulars. Of "invalid claims" 1,948 have been admitted and 427 rejected, making a total of cases disposed of, 2,375; 8,790 letters and circulars dispatched makes up a list of business transacted in this branch of the bureau. Up to the 1st of July there have been a total of 100 000 "widows'" and 75,000 "invalid" claims received at the office since the outbreak of the war. It is estimated that 200,000 cases of discharged soldiers have also been recorded since the war; 34,120 of whom have been recorded since January 1, 1865, and 6,385 during the month just past. Of those now being put on record at least fifty per cent are discharged for gun-shot wounds, which is accounted for from the fact that all well enough to march with their regiments were ordered to join and be mustered out with them, which left only the badly wounded and sick in the hospitals to be discharged on surgeons' certificates of disability; while of those formerly discharged only about one-tenth were for gun-shot wounds. For these facts we acknowledge our indebtedness to the Washington *Republican*.

WE put on record as the first poem of the war, the following verses which were written on the very day that Mr. LINCOLN issued his proclamation, calling for 75 000 men to put down an insurrection. They were widely circulated as a tract among the first regiments that went to the field, declaimed at public meetings in many places throughout the East and West, and extensively reprinted during the first year of the war—not only in this country, but abroad. They are well worth a prominent place among the patriotic lyrics to which the inspiring events of the past four years have given birth.

THE GREAT BELL ROLAND.*

SUGGESTED BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FIRST CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

BY THEODORE TILTON.

I.

Toll! Roland, toll!
In old St. Bavon's Tower,
At midnight hour,
The great Bell Roland spoke,
And all who slept in Ghent awoke.
What meant the thunder-stroke?
Why trembled wife and maid?
Why caught each man his blade?
Why echoed every street
With tramp of thronging feet—
All flying to the city's wall?
It was the warning call
That Freedom stood in peril of a foe!
And timid hearts grew bold
Whenever Roland tolled,
And every hand a sword could hold,
And every arm could bend a bow!
So acted men
Like patriots then—
Three hundred years ago!

II.

Toll! Roland, toll!
Bell never yet was hung,
Between whose lips there swung
So grand a tongue!
If men be patriots still,
At thy first sound,
True hearts will bound,
Great souls will thrill!
Then toll, and let thy test
Stir each man's breast
Till true and false shall stand confest!

III.

Toll! Roland, toll!
Not now in old St. Bavon's tower—
Not now at midnight hour—
Not now from River Scheldt to Zuyder Zee,
But here—this side the sea!—
Toll here, in broad, bright day!
For not by night awaits
A foe without the gates,
But perjured friends within betray,
And do the deed at noon!
Toll! Roland, toll!
Thy sound is not too soon!
To arms! Ring out the Leader's call!
Toll! Roland, toll!
Till cottager from cottage-wall
Snatch pouch and powder horn and gun—
The heritage of sire to son
Are half of Freedom's work was done!
Toll! Roland, toll!
Till swords from scabbards leap!
Toll! Roland, toll!
What tears can widows weep
Less bitter than when brave men fall!
Toll! Roland, toll!
In shadowed but not hall
Shall lie the soldier's pall,
And hearts shall break while graves are filled!
Amen! So God hath willed!
And may His grace anoint us all!

IV.

Toll! Roland, toll!
The Dragon on thy tower
Stands sentry to this hour;
And frets 'em so is safe in Ghent!
And merrier bells now ring,
And in the lamb's content
Men shout "God save the King!"
Until the skies are rent!
So let it be!
A kingly king is he
Who keeps his people free!
Toll! Roland, toll!
Fling out across the sea!
No longer They but We
Have now such need of thee!
Toll! Roland, toll!
Nor ever let thy throat
Keep dumb its warning note
Till Freedom's perils be outbraved!
Toll! Roland, toll!
Till Freedom's flag, wherever waved,
Shall shadow not a man enslaved!
Toll! Roland, toll!
From Northern lake to Southern strand!
Toll! Roland, toll!
Till friend and foe, at thy command,
Shall clasp again each other's hand,
And shout, one voiced, "God save the land!
And love the land that God hath saved!
Toll! Roland, toll!

APRIL 16, 1861.

* The famous Bell Roland, of Ghent, was an object of great affection to the people, because it rang to arm them when Liberty was in danger.

ARMY GAZETTE.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Promotions and Appointments in the Regular Army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by the President alone, since the publication of General Orders, No. 15, of February 6, 1865. Those made by the President alone are designated by a star. (*)

I. PROMOTIONS.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

* Captain George Bell, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Major, April 25, 1865, vice Kellogg, deceased.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistence Surgeon J. C. McKee, to be Surgeon, December 22, 1864, vice Letterman, resigned.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

* Paymaster Benjamin W. Brice, to be Paymaster-General, with the rank of Colonel, November 29, 1864, vice Andrews, retired.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant William Dean, to be Captain, February 6, 1865, vice Kellogg, retired. (Company C.)

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Henry E. Noyes, to be Captain, January 25, 1865, vice Smith, resigned. (Company I.)

Second Lieutenant James Egan, to be First Lieutenant, January 5, 1865, vice Quirk, retired. (Company H.)

Second Lieutenant Patrick W. Horrigan, to be First Lieutenant, January 25, 1865, vice Noyes, promoted. (Company G.)

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Second Lieutenant John Falvey, to be First Lieutenant, January 25, 1865, vice Sachs, resigned. (Company M.)

FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

* First Lieutenant Samuel W. Stockton, to be Captain, March 14, 1865, vice Alexander, dropped. (Company M.)

* Second Lieutenant Neil J. McCafferty, to be First Lieutenant, February 16, 1865, vice Fitzgerald, deceased. (Company I.)

* Second Lieutenant John G. Webster, to be First Lieutenant, March 14, 1865, vice Stockton, promoted. (Company E.)

SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant John B. Johnson, to be Captain, February 3, 1865, vice Gregg, resigned. (Company E.)

* Second Lieutenant John A. Irwin, to be First Lieutenant, September 28, 1864, being the Regimental Quartermaster, instead of October 20, 1864, as announced in General Orders, No. 15, of February 6, 1865.

* Second Lieutenant Tullius C. Tupper, to be First Lieutenant, September 28, 1864, being the Adjutant, instead of October 20, 1864, as announced in General Orders, No. 15, of February 6, 1865.

* Second Lieutenant Louis H. Carpenter, to be First Lieutenant, September 28, 1864, vice Stoll, deceased, instead of October 20, 1864, vice Paulding promoted, announced in General Orders, No. 15, of February 6, 1865. (Company E.)

* Second Lieutenant Joseph H. Wood, to be First Lieutenant, October 20, 1864, vice Paulding, promoted. (Company G.)

* Second Lieutenant Thomas W. Simson, to be First Lieutenant, February 3, 1865, vice Johnson, promoted. (Since retired.)

* Second Lieutenant A. R. Chaffee to be First Lieutenant, February 22, 1865, vice Simson, retired. (Company L.)

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

* First Lieutenant Judson Kilpatrick, to be Captain, November 30, 1864, vice Schofield, appointed Brigadier-General. (Company G.)

* Second Lieutenant Michael O'Brien, to be First Lieutenant, November 30, 1864, vice Kilpatrick, promoted. (Company M.)

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

* First Lieutenant Edward B. Williston, to be Captain, March 8, 1865, vice Smalley, resigned. (Company K.)

* Second Lieutenant John Fitzgerald, to be First Lieutenant, August 12, 1864, vice Murray, deceased. (Company F.)

* Second Lieutenant Randolph V. Monteith, to be First Lieutenant, February 7, vice Butler, retired. (Company G.)

* Second Lieutenant Melville K. Loucks, to be First Lieutenant, February 9, 1865, vice Clarke, resigned. (Company M.)

* Second Lieutenant Rezin G. Howell, to be First Lieutenant, March 1, 1865, vice Heaton, resigned. (Company L.)

* Second Lieutenant William P. Vose, to be First Lieutenant, March 8, 1865, vice Williston, promoted. (Company D.)

* Second Lieutenant Samuel H. Kinney, to be First Lieutenant, March 8, 1865, vice Borrowe, dismissed. (Company H.)

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant Lewis Smith, to be First Lieutenant, December 30, 1864, vice Wright, dismissed. (Company A.)

Second Lieutenant James Chester, to be First Lieutenant, January 14, 1865, vice Medary, resigned. (Company G.)

FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

* First Lieutenant Emory Upton, to be Captain, February 22, 1865, vice Hall, retired. (Company A.)

Second Lieutenant Homer H. Baldwin, to be First Lieutenant, December 2, 1864, vice Hickox, resigned. (Company A.)

Second Lieutenant William B. Beck, to be First Lieutenant, January 26, 1865, vice Spooner, resigned. (Company H.)

* Second Lieutenant Geo. W. Crabb, to be First Lieutenant, February 22 1865, vice Upton, promoted. (Company M.)

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Calvin D. Mehaffey, to be Captain, November 26, 1864, vice Phillips, deceased. (Company H.)

Second Lieutenant John H. Purcell, to be First Lieutenant, November 26, 1864, vice Mehaffey, promoted. (Company I.)

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Joseph B. Collins, of the Fourth infantry, to be Major, January 20, 1865, vice Lee, retired.

* First Lieutenant William West, to be Captain, February 16, 1865, vice Roy, promoted to the Eighteenth infantry. (Company E.)

* Second Lieutenant Henry Sommer, to be First Lieutenant, February 16, 1865, vice West, promoted. (Company K.)

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Henry Ashbury, to be Captain, December 31, 1864, vice Whistler, promoted to the Thirteenth infantry. (Company B.)

Second Lieutenant George B. Wallace, to be First Lieutenant, December 24, vice Mourton, dismissed. (Company D.)

Second Lieutenant G. W. H. Stouch, to be First Lieutenant, December 31, 1864, vice Ashbury, promoted. (Company F.)

* Second Lieutenant Joseph Hale, to be First Lieutenant, March 21, 1865, vice Penroy, resigned. (Company E.)

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Robert P. McKibbin, to be Captain, January 20, 1865, vice Collins, promoted to the Second infantry. (Company D.)

* First Lieutenant William H. Powell, to be Captain, February 2, 1865, vice Dryer, promoted to the Thirteenth infantry. (Company G.)

Second Lieutenant George Atcheson, to be First Lieutenant, January 20, 1865, vice McKibbin, promoted. (Company E.)

* Second Lieutenant Thomas F. Quinn, to be First Lieutenant, February 2, 1865, vice Powell, promoted. (Company C.)

* Second Lieutenant J. R. Bothwell, to be First Lieutenant, February 11, 1865, vice Simons, dismissed. (Company H.)

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

* Second Lieutenant Charles Porter, to be First Lieutenant, February 20, 1865, vice Cook, resigned. (Company A.)

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

* Captain James P. Roy, of the Second infantry, to be Major, February 16, 1865, vice Wessells, promoted to the Eighteenth infantry.

Second Lieutenant Byron Kirby, to be First Lieutenant, February 1, 1865, vice Drouillard, resigned. (Company D.)

* Second Lieutenant James McKim, to be First Lieutenant, March 23, 1865, vice Drake, resigned. (Company A.)

* Second Lieutenant Thomas Britton, to be First Lieutenant, March 28, 1865, vice Bickley, dismissed. (Company H.)

* Second Lieutenant John W. Sloan, to be First Lieutenant, April 1, 1865, vice Hodges, resigned. (Company E.)

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Edward C. Woodruff, to be Captain, December 30, 1864, vice Stivers, retired. (Company H.)

* First Lieutenant Richard Comba, to be Captain, March 14, 1865, vice McGowan, retired. (Company E.)

* Second Lieutenant Thomas Wynne, to be First Lieutenant, December 30, 1864, vice Woodruff, promoted. (Company E.)

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Jesse A. P. Hampson, to be Captain, February 3, 1865, vice Mackay, dismissed. (Company K.)

* First Lieutenant Adolph Luning, to be Captain March, 20, 1865, vice Goodine, resigned. (Company I.)

Second Lieutenant David I. Scott, to be First Lieutenant, February 3, 1865, vice Hampson, promoted (Company F.)

* Second Lieutenant John Hunter, to be First Lieutenant, March 20, 1865, vice Luning, promoted. (Company G.)

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

* Second Lieutenant John N. Coe, to be First Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, vice Ritner, dismissed.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Robert L. Burnett, to be Captain, December 24, 1864, vice J. H. Rathbone, resigned.

First Lieutenant Evan Miles, to be Captain, January 20, 1865, vice Quimby, retired.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Joseph N. G. Whistler, of the Third infantry, to be Major, December 31, 1864, vice Chase, retired.

* Captain Hiram Dryer, of the Fourth infantry, to be Major, February 2, 1865, vice Selden, deceased.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles S. Lovell, of the Eighteenth infantry, to be Colonel, February 16, 1865, vice Paul, retired.

First Lieutenant Alfred Foot, to be Captain, January 18, 1865, vice DeKay, resigned.

Second Lieutenant George L. Browning, to be First Lieutenant, December 6, 1864, vice Cushman, resigned.

* Second Lieutenant Edmund Burgoyne, to be First Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, vice Douglass, retired.

* Second Lieutenant Charles Hartel, to be First Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, vice Foot, promoted.

* Second Lieutenant Robert C. Lord, to be First Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, vice Moroney, retired.

* Second Lieutenant Robertson S. Fergus, to be First Lieutenant, March 23, 1865, vice Doebler, retired.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Samuel C. Greene, to be Captain, December 21, 1864, vice Stetson, resigned.

* First Lieutenant George W. Fetterman, to be Captain, February 25, 1865, vice Gapen, retired.

* First Lieutenant Solomon E. Woodward, to be Captain, March 13, 1865, vice McManus, resigned.

* Second Lieutenant George Haller, to be First Lieutenant, December 23, 1865, vice Greene, promoted.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Thomas J. Durnin, to be Captain, December 8, 1864, vice Ingerton, deceased.

First Lieutenant William H. Smyth, to be Captain, December 26, 1864, vice Stanton, cashiered.

First Lieutenant William H. Bartholomew, to be Captain, January 4, 1865, vice Robinson, resigned.

First Lieutenant John Power, to be Captain, February 11, 1865, vice Goodwin, retired.

* First Lieutenant Edgar R. Kellogg, to be Captain, February 16, 1865, vice Stewart, cashiered.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Robert P. Wilson, to be Captain, January 7, 1865, vice Walcott, retired.

* First Lieutenant Edward W. Whittemore, to be Captain, March 10, 1865, vice Wales, resigned.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Henry W. Wessells, of the Sixth infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, February 16, 1865, vice Lovell, promoted to the Fourteenth infantry.

First Lieutenant William P. McCleery, to be Captain, December 31, 1864, vice Brand, retired.

First Lieutenant Daniel W. Benham, to be Captain, February 8, 1865, vice Eyster, cashiered.

* Second Lieutenant William W. Bell, to be First Lieutenant, February 21, 1865, vice Powell, promoted.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Lewis T. Morris, to be Captain, February 15, 1865, vice Causten, resigned.

* First Lieutenant Charles H. Hale, to be Captain, February 20, 1865, vice Noell, resigned. (Since resigned.)

* First Lieutenant Walter O. Lattimore, to be Captain, March 18, 1865, vice Phelps, resigned.

* Second Lieutenant James H. Patterson, to be First Lieutenant, January 23, 1865, vice Jack, resigned.

* Second Lieutenant Harry M. Smith, to be First Lieutenant, February 9, 1865, vice Ferguson, dismissed.

* Second Lieutenant Theodore A. Baldwin, to be First Lieutenant, February 9, 1865, vice Boyd, resigned.

II. APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major-General George H. Thomas, of the United States Volunteers, and Brigadier-General, United States Army, to be Major-General, December 15, 1864, vice Fremont, resigned.

Major-General John M. Schofield, of the United States Volunteers, and Captain, First United States artillery, to be Brigadier-General, November 30, 1864, vice Sheridan, appointed Major-General.

Major-General Oliver O. Howard, of the United States Volunteers, to be Brigadier-General, December 21, 1864, vice Thomas, appointed Major-General.

Major-General Alfred H. Terry, of the United States Volunteers, to be Brigadier-General, January 15, 1865, vice Meade, appointed Major-General.

Brigadier and Brevet Major-General John A. Rawlins, of the United States Volunteers, to be Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Armies of the United States, March 3, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Captain Theodore S. Bowers, Assistant Quartermaster, to be Assistant Adjutant-General with the rank of Major, January 6, 1865, instead of September 1, 1864, as announced in General Orders, No. 15, of February 6, 1865.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Captain Richard N. B. Batchelder, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, February 16, 1865, vice Myers, promoted.

* Military Storekeeper Theodore J. Eckerson, of the Ordnance Department, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, March 21, 1865, vice Bowers, appointed Assistant Adjutant-General.

John Craig, of Pennsylvania, to be Military Storekeeper, January 31, 1865, vice Taliaferro, retired.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

* Captain Joseph G. Crane, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain, April 25, 1865, vice Bell, promoted.

* Captain Charles B. Penrose, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain, May 13, 1865, vice Hopkins, resigned.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

David O. Farrand, of Michigan, to be Assistant Surgeon, February 15, 1865, vice Gouley, resigned.

Passmore Middleton, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Surgeon, February 15, 1865, vice Colton, deceased.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

* Captain Almon F. Varney, of the Thirtieth Maine Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, February 15, 1865, vice Ramsay, promoted.

James Dale Johnston, of Michigan, to be Military Storekeeper, January 25, 1865, vice Wright, resigned. (Since revoked.)

E. Penrose Jones, of Ohio, to be Military Storekeeper, February 9, 1865, vice Walters, deceased.

* William H. Rexford, of Michigan, to be Military Storekeeper, May 16, 1865, vice Johnston, whose appointment has been revoked.

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieutenant Edmund H. Russell, to be Captain, February 18, 1865.

First Lieutenant William J. Galbraith, of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1863. (Since resigned.)

Second Lieutenant Charles C. T. Keith, of the Twenty-third battery New York artillery, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1863. (Since resigned.)

First Lieutenant George F. Young, of the Fifth New York artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, February 14, 1865.

Sergeant Alonzo V. Richards, to be Second Lieutenant, February 14, 1865.

Sergeant William Wallace, of Company I, Sixth Minnesota Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, February 14, 1865.

William J. Clark, to be Second Lieutenant, February 14, 1865.

Sergeant John D. Colvin, to be Second Lieutenant, February 14, 1865.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Sergeant Ernest L. Kinney, to be Second Lieutenant, January 2, 1865, vice Moulton, promoted. (Company B.)

* First Sergeant Daniel W. Walcott, to be Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, vice McDonald, promoted. (Company K.)

* First Sergeant William H. Winters, to be Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, vice Barry, promoted. (Company C.)

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

* Sergeant Oliver O. G. Robinson, of the First cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, vice McKelvey, whose appointment has been cancelled. (Company A.)

* Sergeant Axel S. Adams, of the Fourteenth infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, April 3, 1865, vice Flynn, retired. (Company M.)

FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

* Corporal Augustus H. D. Williams, to be Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, vice Baden, promoted. (Company F.)

* Sergeant James P. Ruggles, of the Second cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant, May 3, 1865, vice Murphy, promoted. (Company G.)

* Sergeant James C. Cooley, to be Second Lieutenant, May 3, 1865, vice Kane, promoted. (Company D.)

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

* Lance Sergeant Charles P. Bissell, of the Fifth artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, April 9, 1865, vice Smith, promoted. (Company K.)

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

* Sergeant Major James B. Burbank, to be Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, vice Tiernon, promoted. (Company G.)

FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

* First Sergeant Paul Roemer, to be Second Lieutenant, April 8, 1865, vice Davison, retired. (Battery K.)

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

* Principal Musician John Mills, to be Second Lieutenant, April 6, 1865, vice Cullen, promoted. (Company C.)

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

* Sergeant E. A. Belger, to be Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, vice Whitney, promoted. (Company K.)

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

* Quartermaster Sergeant Stephen Baker, to be Second Lieutenant, May 3, 1865, vice Bailey, promoted. (Company F.)

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Ordnance Sergeant Thomas Wynne, to be Second Lieutenant, December 23, 1864, vice Woodruff, promoted. (Company D.)

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

* Quartermaster Sergeant John N. Coe, to be Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

* Sergeant Edmund Burgoyne, of the Eleventh infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

* Sergeant Charles Hartel, of the Eighth infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

* Sergeant Robert C. Lord, of the Eleventh infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

* Sergeant Robertson S. Fergus, to be Second Lieutenant, March 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

* Sergeant Thomas F. Tobey, to be Second Lieutenant, May 3, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Sergeant George Haller, to be Second Lieutenant, December 23, 1864, to fill an original vacancy.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

* Ordnance Sergeant Arthur W. Thompson, to be Second Lieutenant, April 13, 1868, to fill an orignal vacancy.

* Sergeant David Parkinson, to be Second Lieutenant, April 13, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

* Quartermaster Sergeant James M. Ingalls, to be Second Lieutenant, May 3, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Sergeant William W. Bell, to be Second Lieutenant, February 21, 1865, vice Phelps, declined.

* Sergeant M. A. Stearns, to be Second Lieutenant, April 13, 1865, vice Phisterer, promoted.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Sergeant James H. Patterson, to be Second Lieutenant, January 23, 1865, to fill an orginal vacancy.

Sergeant Major Harry M. Smith, to be Second Lieutenant, February 9, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Quartermaster Sergeant Theodore A. Baldwin, to be Second Lieutenant, February 9, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Re-Appointment.

Major Benjamin F. Fisher, of the Signal Corps, to be Chief Signal officer, with the rank of Colonel, December 3, 1864, vice Myer, whose appointment has expired by constitutional limitation.

Reinstated.

William J. L. Nicodemus, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Signal Corps, to date from March 3, 1863.

TO BE HOSPITAL CHAPLAINS.

James Drummond, of West Virginia, December 15, 1864.
Orville C. Shelton, of Iowa, December 15, 1864.
Lewis Eysenbach, of Pennsylvania, December 29, 1864.
Simeon W. Harkey, of Illinois, January 17, 1865.
Jacob A. Rosenberg, of New York, January 18, 1865.
Thomas S. Dewing, of New York, January 23, 1865.
Charles V. Kelly, of Wisconsin, January 23, 1865.
John H. Lozier, of Indiana, February 2, 1865.
John A. Hicks, of Vermont, February 3, 1865.
Albert F. Griffith, of New York, February 7, 1865.
Joseph H. Leonard, of Illinois, February 10, 1865.
A. Constantine Barry, of Wisconsin, February 10, 1865.
A. S. Billingsley, of Pennsylvania, February 13, 1865.
Orrin H. Sage, of Ohio, February 16, 1865.
J. L. Roberts, of Vermont, February 18, 1865.
M. Sorin, of Missouri, February 20, 1865. (Declined.)
A. S. Ames, of Indiana, February 24, 1865.
P. J. R. Murphy, of Illinois, February 27, 1865.
E. B. Olmstead, of Illinois, March 18, 1865.
J. W. Larimore, of Iowa, March 20, 1865.
John Thrush, of the District of Columbia, March 21, 1865.
John Woart, of Pennsylvania, March 22, 1865.
Henry Hill, of New Hampshire, April 12, 1865.

III. RETIRED.

For incapacity, resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injury received, from disease contracted, or from exposure in the line of duty.

Colonel Gabriel R. Paul, Fourteenth infantry, February 16, 1865.
Captain William F. Goodwin, Sixteenth infantry, February 11, 1865.
Captain Henry C. Gapen, Fifteenth infantry, February 25, 1865.
Captain Norman J. Hall, Fifth artillery, February 22, 1865.
Captain James S. Hall, Signal corps, March 9, 1865.
Captain Josiah H. Kellogg, First cavalry, February 6, 1865.
Captain George McGown, Seventh infantry, March 14, 1865.
First Lieutenant John H. Butler, Second artillery, February 7, 1865.
First Lieutenant Thomas S. Doebler, Fourteenth infantry, February 25, 1865.
First Lieutenant Edward Murphy, Fifth cavalry, April 25, 1865.
First Lieutenant Thomas W. Simson, Sixth cavalry, February 22, 1865.
First Lieutenant Thomas W. Sullivan, Fourth cavalry, February 6, 1865.
First Lieutenant Alfred Townsend, Eighteenth infantry, February 1, 1865.
Second Lieutenant and Brevet First Lieutenant Robert Catlin, Fifth artillery, April 26, 1865.
Second Lieutenant and Brevet First Lieutenant John Elliott, Second artillery, February 1, 1865.
Second Lieutenant Luke Clark, Second infantry, February 28, 1865.

IV. CASUALTIES.

Resigned, (49.)

Lieutenant Colonel John B. Frothingham, Additional Aide-de-Camp, March 2, 1865.
Major Delozier Davidson, Fourth Infantry, March 9, 1863.
Major Charles T. Dix, Additional Aide-de-Camp, March 15, 1865.
Major Frank W. Marston, Signal corps, February 10, 1865.
Major William Painter, Additional Aide-de-Camp, September 14, 1864.
Captain Davis W. Cheek, U. S. Army, May 4, 1865.
Captain Manuel C. Causten, Nineteenth infantry, February 15, 1865.
Captain James P. Drouillard, Additional Aide-de-Camp, and First Lieutenant Sixth Infantry, February 1, 1865.
Captain David McM. Gregg, Sixth cavalry, February 3, 1865.
Captain Oliver P. Gooding, Tenth infantry, March 20, 1865.
Captain Frank in Havens, Additional Aide-de-Camp, May 11, 1865.
Captain John R. Howard, Additional Aide-de-Camp, February 1, 1865.
Captain Charles H. Hale, Nineteenth Infantry and Additional Aide-de-Camp, April 28, 1865.
Captain Charles H. Ingraham, Fourteenth infantry, May 6, 1865.
Captain Stephen E. Jones, Additional Aide-de-Camp, March 13, 1865.
Captain William S. McManus, Fifteenth infantry, March 13, 1865.
Captain Thomas E. Noell, Nineteenth infantry, February 20, 1865.
Captain Egbert Phelps, Nineteenth infantry, March 18, 1865.
Captain and Brevet Major Sartell Prentice, Twelfth infantry, May 3, 1865.
Captain Benjamin W. Richards, Additional Aide-de-Camp, March 10, 1865.
Captain Claude S. Robertson, Tenth infantry, June 10, 1865.
Captain Henry A. Smalley, Second artillery, March 8, 1865.
Captain Edward McB. Timoney, Fifteenth infantry, April 6, 1865.
Captain John P. Wales, Seventeenth infantry, March 10, 1865.
Captain Robert G. Welles, Tenth infantry, May 2, 1865.
First Lieutenant Robert Clark, Second artillery, February 9, 1865.
First Lieutenant Franklin Cook, Fifth infantry, February 20, 1865.
First Lieutenant Edgar M. Cullen, First infantry, April 9, 1865.
First Lieutenant George B. Drake, Sixth infantry, March 23, 1865.
First Lieutenant William Ewing, U. S. Army, February 28, 1865.
First Lieutenant Edward Heaton, Second artillery, March 1, 1865.
First Lieutenant Sumner Howard, Seventeenth infantry, September 25, 1863.
First Lieutenant Samuel S. Holbrook, Fifteenth infantry, March 18, 1865.
First Lieutenant Richard W. Hargrave, Seventeenth infantry, March 29, 1865.
First Lieutenant George T. Hodges, Sixth infantry, April 1, 1865.
First Lieutenant Robert P. King, Jr., Fifteenth infantry, January 30, 1865.
First Lieutenant George K. Pomroy, Third infantry, March 21, 1865.
First Lieutenant Edmund D. Spooner, Fifth artillery, January 26, 1865.
First Lieutenant John Whitney, Third infantry, April 25, 1865.
Second Lieutenant Joseph Bould, Sixth cavalry, February 25, 1865.
Second Lieutenant James B. Duff, Signal corps, April 6, 1865.
Second Lieutenant Abraham C. Merritt, Signal corps, February 20, 1865.
Second Lieutenant Edward Walsh, Fifth infantry, February 2, 1865.
Assistant Surgeon John C. C. Downing, March 27, 1865.
Assistant Surgeon Havilah M. Sprague, May 5, 1865.
Assistant Surgeon Robert F. Weir, March 1, 1865.
Hospital Chaplain William H. Corkhill, March 23, 1865.
Hospital Chaplain Stephen S. Morrill, March 13, 1865.
Medical Storekeeper Henry N. Rittenhouse, February 13, 1865.

Commissions vacated by new appointments, (7.)

By Major-General George H. Thomas, United States Army, his commission as Brigadier-General, December 15, 1864.

By Brigadier-General John M. Schofield, United States Army, his commission as Captain in the First artillery, November 30, 1864.

By Brigadier General Lewis B. Parsons, U. S. Volunteers, his commission as Additional Aide-de-Camp with the rank of Colonel, May 11, 1865.

By Brigadier-General Cyrus Hamlin, U. S. Volunteers, his commission as Additional Aide-de-Camp with the rank of Captain, December 3, 1864.

By Major Theodore S. Bowers, Assistant Adjutant-General, United States Army, his commission as Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, January 6, 1865.

By Medical Inspector-General Madison Mills, United States Army, his commission as Surgeon, December 1, 1864.

By Major Edgar W. Dennis, Judge Advocate, his commission as Additional Aide-de-Camp with the rank of Captain, January 19, 1865.

Declined, (2.)

By W. C. Maguer, the appointment of First Lieutenant in the Signal corps, March 3, 1863.

By M. Sorin, the appointment of Hospital Chaplain, February 20, 1865.

Died, (15.)

Major Henry R. Selden, Thirteenth infantry, at Fort Union, New Mexico, February 2, 1865.

Major John Kellogg, Commissary of Subsistence, at City Point, Va., April 25, 1865.

Captain William H. Ingerton, Sixteenth infantry, at Knoxville, Tenn., December 8, 1864.

Captain Thomas Drummond, Fifth cavalry, April 1, 1865, of wounds received in action at Five Forks, Va.

First Lieutenant John T. Cantwell, Corps of Engineers, at Fort Tompkins, N. Y. Harbor, April 18, 1865.

First Lieutenant Samuel J. Dick, Eighteenth infantry, at Nashville, Tenn., December 28, 1864.

First Lieutenant Edward Fitzgerald, Fourth cavalry, at Nashville, Tenn., February 16, 1865.

First Lieutenant Albert M. Murray, Second artillery, in Military Prison at Macon, Ga., August 12, 1864.

First Lieutenant Andrew Stoll, Sixth cavalry, in Military Prison at Charleston, S. C., September 28, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Henry H. Baldwin, Fifth artillery, November 8, 1864, of wounds received in battle near Winchester, Va.

Second Lieutenant Davis D. Cordrey, Eighteenth infantry, January 24, 1863.

Second Lieutenant Robert Floyd, Third artillery, September 23, 1863, of wounds received in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga.

Military Storekeeper Luther Leonard, U. S. Army, at Somerville., Mass., February 11, 1865.

Hospital Chaplain Henry C. Henries, at Philadelphia, Penn., March 20, 1865.

Hospital Chaplain Nathaniel West, at Philadelphia, Penn., September 7, 1864.

Appointment expired by Constitutional limitation, not having been confirmed by the Senate.

Benjamin F. Fisher, as Chief Signal Officer with the rank of Colonel, March 4, 1865. (Since re-appointed.)

Revoked, (1.)

The appointment of David H. Vinton, as Brevet Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army, April 29, 1865.

Dropped, (1.)

Captain Thomas B. Alexander, Fourth cavalry, March 14, 1865.

Dismissed, (12.)

Colonel Amos B. Jones, Additional Aide-de-Camp, May 8, 1865.
Captain Uniacke C. Mackay, Tenth infantry, February 3, 1865.
First Lieutenant George F. Adams, Seventeenth infantry, February 22, 1865.
First Lieutenant Edward L. Appleton, First artillery, May 10, 1865.
First Lieutenant Abram W. Bickley, Sixth infantry, March 28, 1865.
First Lieutenant William Borrowe, Second artillery, March 8, 1865.
First Lieutenant Jacob L. Stough, Twelfth infantry, February 11, 1865.
First Lieutenant John Simons, Fourth infantry, February 11, 1865.
First Lieutenant George M. Wright, Third artillery, December 30, 1864.
Second Lieutenant Eugene Clyde, Signal corps, March 8, 1865.
Hospital Chaplain Paul Wald, April 8, 1865.
Hospital Chaplain Charles M. Blake, May 10, 1865.

Cashiered, (2.)

Captain William J. Stewart, Sixteenth infantry, February 16, 1865.
Captain Jacob M. Eyster, Eighteenth infantry, February 8, 1865.

REDUCTIONS IN TEXAS AND ELSEWHERE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 2, 1865.

Circular No. 39.

Orders and instructions relative to the muster out of certain Volunteer white troops, viz: infantry, cavalry and artillery in the Department of Texas, and artillery and cavalry in other Departments:—

FIRST—TROOPS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 1, 1865.

(Telegram.)

Major-General P. H. SHERIDAN, U. S. A., Commanding Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La:

You are authorized by the Secretary of War to cause all Volunteer white troops, cavalry, infantry and artillery serving in the Department of Texas that you think can be dispensed with, to be mustered out of service. The musters out will be by entire organizations, including all additions thereto by recruits and from other sources. In selecting the organizations for discharge preference should be given to Veteran regiments having the shortest time to serve. The musters out, discharges and payments will be made under the regulations promulgated in General Orders, No. 94, current series, from this office, except that officers and men, who desire to receive their discharges and payments at the rendezvous when mustered out, will be permitted to do so. Please forward to this office, without delay, a list of the regiments and independent companies you may select for discharge under this order, giving therein for each the strength, present and absent.

Respectively, so soon as the list is completed, inform me, by telegraph, of the number present and absent for the respective States; separate lists of those who may desire to receive their discharges and payments at the rendezvous for muster out, should be placed in the hands of the Chief Paymaster, so that he can at once make arrangements for payments. Acknowledge receipt of this.

THOMAS M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant General.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY WHOSE SERVICES ARE NO LONGER REQUIRED.

Ordered mustered out, under special instructions of dates set opposite the organizations respectively:

New York—Seventh Artillery Battalion, July 24, 1865; Second Provisional Cavalry, July 23, 1865.

Pennsylvania—Second Provisional Cavalry, July 23, 1865; One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Infantry, July 24, 1865.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, ST. LOUIS, MO., July 17, 1865.

The General commanding tenders to the officers and men of the Seventh Independent Company of Ohio Sharpshooters, his personal thanks for their long and valuable services near his person in the eventful campaigns beginning at Chattanooga on the 1st day of May, 1864, and ending with the war. He commends them as a fine body of intelligent young Volunteers, to whom he attributes his personal safety in the battles, marches and bivouacs in Georgia and the Carolinas. He wishes them a long life and a proud consciousness of having done their duty with a cheerfulness, precision and intelligence worthy the great cause in which they were engaged, and he bespeaks for them a kindly and generous welcome back to their old homes in Ohio.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

Official:—R. M. SAWYER, Brevet Colonel and A. A. G.

PAY STOPPED.

At the request of the Quartermaster-General the pay of the following named officers will be stopped until they render to the Quartermaster's Department the returns and accounts required of them by law and regulations for duty in that office:—

Captain R. J. Allen, 1st N. C. V; Lieutenant W. W. Angell, 5th Indiana cavalry; Lieutenant G. C. Alden, Regimental Quartermaster, 112th Illinois Volunteers; Surgeon R. H. Bingham, 9th Missouri Volunteers, Captain W. J. Bise, 1st East Tennessee cavalry; Lieutenant Barton, 1st Illinois artillery; Lieutenant I. C. Byrd, 1st East Tennessee cavalry; Captain R. C. Blaine, 12th Kentucky cavalry; Lieutenant N. M. Blackford, Regimental Quartermaster, 1st Kentucky cavalry; Lieutenant L. W. Boren, 14th Illinois cavalry; Butterfield, Adjutant, 26th Iowa Volunteers; Lieutenant G. J. Burgess, 11th Kentucky cavalry; Lieutenant D. G. Brown, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, 2d Massachusetts cavalry; Lieutenant I. Berrill, Invalid corps; Captain A. H. Bowen, 11th Michigan cavalry; Lieutenant W. H. Bryan, Assistant Regimental Quartermaster, 5th Kentucky cavalry; Captain I. C. Bally, 2d Arkansas cavalry; Captain I. Cotter, Assistant Quartermaster; Lieutenant I. Cutter, 54th Ohio Volunteers; Captain A. Curtis, 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieutenant D. Callahan, 3d Indiana; Captain A. G. Canedy, 10th Ohio; Lt. H. Caprop; 14th Illinois cavalry; Lieutenant Wm. S. Cain, 3d cavalry, A. C. M.; Captain B. P. Chenoweth, 1st Kentucky cavalry; Captain Daniel T. Cockerill, 1st Ohio light artillery; Captain S. D. Dial, 12th Kentucky cavalry; Captain G. L. Dimock, A. A. Q. M.; Lieutenant I. N. Dickerson, 11th Kentucky cavalry; Major H. C. Edgerly, 8th Michigan cavalry; Captain Wm. C. Eckerts, 9th Pennsylvania cavalry; Lieutenant I. Fitzgerald, A. R. Q. M.; Lieutenant I. E. Green, 5th Indiana cavalry; Captain E. C. Henshaw, Henshaw's Illinois battery; Major G. W. Hulsill, 2d E. Tennessee cavalry; Captain I. G. Heackleman, 2d Indiana cavalry; Lieutenant Heines, 9th Michigan cavalry; Lieutenant P. F. Hansbraugh, 11th Kentucky cavalry; Captain R. Hunt, A. A. Q. M.; Captain D. K. Hunt, A. R. Q. M., 25th Ohio Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Jordan, 17th Indiana Volunteers; Lieutenant Geo. Johnson, Chicago Board of Trade battery; Captain W. A. Kelball, 1st E. Tennessee cavalry; Major H. P. Lampson, 4th Indiana cavalry; Captain Jas. Lawson, 11th Kentucky cavalry; Captain Owin Lewis, 106th Ohio Volunteers; Captain G. W. Mead, A. Q. M., Plattsburgh, N. Y.; Lieutenant

l. M. Manningly, 37th Kentucky; Captain E. Miles, 11th Michigan cavalry; Captain I. A. Murphy, 1st Ohio heavy artillery; Lieutenant Thomas Murphy, R. Q M. 2d Tennessee Volunteers; Captain C. D Miller, 76th Ohio Volunteers; Lieutenant George Paton, 9th Minnesota Volunteers; Major A. A. Pitcher, 18th New York cavalry; Captain W. H. Page, 18th Pennsylvania cavalry; Lieutenant R. Robins, 5th United States cavalry; Captain I. C. Rogers, 12th Tennessee cavalry; Lieutenant Samuel L. Smyth, 1st Illinois artillery; Captain G L Stacey, 7th Kentucky cavalry; Lieutenant I. P Swain, 8th New York cavalry; Captain A. I. Snyder, 16th Pennsylvania cavalry; Captain H. M. Smith, A. Q. M.; Lieutenant C. H Spencer, 10th New York cavalry; Colonel C T. True, 40th Kentucky Volunteers; Lieutenant Matthew Tuck, 16th New York cavalry; Lieutenant Jas. M. Williams, 7th Mo. cavalry, Lieutenant M N. Wooster, 1st Vt. cavalry; Lieutenant R P. Wilson, 5th U. S. cavalry; Captain Ed. S. Wright, Provost-Martial, 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers; Captain H. M. Whittlesey, A. Q. M.; Captain I. H. Winstrode, 76th Ohio Volunteers.

B. W. BRICE, Paymaster-General.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNED.

Surgeon Joseph C. Bailey, U. S. Army, to assist Surgeon Charles Smart, U. S. Army, to duty with the Second U. S. artillery, which is ordered to California.

Assistant Surgeon W. F. Buchanan is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of South Carolina, and ordered to the Department of Missouri.

Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Crane, U. S. Army, is hereby assigned to duty as Acting Surgeon-General according to his brevet rank, during the absence of the Surgeon-General.

PROMOTIONS.

The following surgeons have been promoted by brevet:—

Glover Perin, United States Army, lietenant-colonel.
H. R. Weltz, United States Army, lieutenant-colonel.
J. T. Ghiselin, United States Army, lieutenant colonel.
Anthony Heger, United States Army, lieutenant-colonel.

The following assistant surgeons have been promoted by brevet:—

Warren Webster, United States Army, major.
C. C. Gray, United States Army, major.
B E. Fryer, United States Army, major.
H. S. Schell, United States Army, major.
C. K Winne, United States Army, major.
C. A McCall, United States Army, major.
W. A. Ramsey, United States Army, major.
C R. Greenleaf, United States Army, major.
J V. Middleton United States Army, major.
J. H. Janeway, United States Army, major.
W. A. Bradley, United States Army, major
G. P. Jaquett, United States Army, major.
W. E. Waters, United States Army, major.
G L. Porter, United States Army, major
J W. Williams United States Army, major.
V. B. Hubbard, United States Army, major.
S. H Orton, United States Army, major.
John Brooks, United States Army, major.
J. Theo Calhoun, United States Army, major.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JULY 31.—Lieutenants Edward A Walker, James O'Kane, Moreau Forest and Theodore F. Kane, to the *Savannah*.

Lieutenant-Commander John A. Howell, and Lieutenant George W. Sumner, to the *De Soto*.

AUGUST 1.—Lieutenant Commander William A. Kirkland, to command the *Wasp*.

AUGUST 2.—Sailmaker William W Maull, to the *Potomac*.

Gunner William Cope, to the *Sabine*.

Paymaster Thomas E. Looker, to the *Powhatan*.

Commander Foxhall A. Parker, to command the *Savannah*, on the 1st proximo.

Paymaster Casper Schenck, Sailmaker Isaiah E. Crowell, Gunner John G. Foster, and Boatswain Andrew Milne, to the *Savannah*.

Paymaster A. H. Gilman, to the *Ino*.

Lieutenant-Commander E. O. Matthews, to the *Savannah*.

AUGUST 3.—Third Assistant Engineers R. D. Taylor, Theophilus Cook and James M. Clark, to duty as assistants, on board the *Winooski* during her experimental duty.

Surgeon Joseph Beale, to the *Hartford*.

AUGUST 4.—Chief Engineer J. B Kimball, to the *Powhatan*.

AUGUST 5.—Second Assistant Engineer Edward A. Magee, to the *Ascutney*.

DETACHED.

JULY 31.—Captain B. F. Sands, from the command of the *Fort Jackson*, and ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, Boston.

Lieutenant Symes H. Hunt, and Carpenter Ebenezer Thompson, from the *Fort Jackson*, and waiting orders.

Paymaster James Hoy, Jr., from the *Fort Jackson*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Captain William M. Walker, from special duty at New York, and ordered to command the *De Soto*.

Surgeon James C Palmer, from duty as Fleet Surgeon of the West Gulf Squadron, and waiting orders

Masters J. S. Bohrer, from the *Alleghany*, and waiting orders

AUGUST 1.—Third Assistant Engineer George P. Hunt, from the *Octorara*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander William W. Low, from the command of the *Octorara*, and waiting orders.

Midshipman R. B Peck, from the *Don*, and ordered on leave granted by Superintendent of the Naval Academy.

Second Assistant Engineer Alfred Colin, from the *Marblehead*, and waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer James H. Morrison, from duty at Providence, R. I., and waiting orders.

Carpenter Mark W. Paul, from the Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

AUGUST 2.—Lieutenant-Commander George H. Perkins, from the command of the *Chickasaw*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Owen Jones, from the Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander E. Y. McCauley, from the Mississippi Squadron, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant George Thomas, from the *Potomac*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Gunner William H. Hamilton, from the *Sabine*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to duty as keeper of the magazine at Fort Mifflin.

Second Assistant Engineer R. B. Hine, from the Atlantic Squadron, and ordered North.

Gunner William Burnlece, from duty as keeper of the magazine at Fort Mifflin, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

AUGUST 5.—Lieutenant-Commander James Stillwell, from the command of the *Ottawa*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant H. F. Picking, from the command of the *Nahant*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer John P. Kelly, from the *Wando*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer John D. Toppin, from the *Virginia*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Robert B. Hine, from the *Ottawa*, and waiting orders.

Captain Charles S. Boggs, from the command of the *Connecticut*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Herbert O. Tyson, First Assistant Engineer H. B Nones, Second Assistant Engineers H. L. Pilkington, E. T. Phillippi, H. Holmes and Isaac De Graffe, from the *Connecticut*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster L. G. Billings, from the *Connecticut*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Assistant Paymaster O. E. Chenery, from the *Wasp*, on the reporting of his relief, and granted sick leave.

Lieutenant Mortimer L. Johnson, from the command of the *Estella*, and granted sick leave.

ORDERS REVOKED.

JULY 31.—Acting Ensign William W. Maclay, detaching him from the Naval Station, New York, and ordering him to the *Nyack*, and he is waiting orders.

AUGUST 2.—Commander A. C. Rhind, as member of a court of inquiry.

AUGUST 3.—Surgeon William Grier, to the *Hartford*, and he will consider himself on sick leave

Surgeon James C. Palmer, from the Gulf Squadron.

PROMOTED.

AUGUST 1.—Second Assistant Engineer James Atkins, to First Assistant Engineer, from June 5, 1865.

DISMISSED.

AUGUST 2.—Paymaster A. A. Belknap.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

AUGUST 3.—Chief Engineer A. C. Stimers

AUGUST 5.—Second Assistant Engineer Philip G. Eastlake

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JULY 31.—Mates William Arkins, W. F. Warnick and Frank Moore, to the *De Soto*.

Mate Samuel Gordon, to the *Hornet*.

Mate C. A. Thomas, to the *Newbern*.

Mate R. Connelly, to the *Vandalia*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer C B. Curtis, to the *Shawnee*.

Acting Master J. J. Brice, to the *De Soto*.

Acting Ensigns Charles Wilson, Henry Wakefield and Paul Armandt, to the *De Soto*

AUGUST 1.—Acting Ensign F. A. Cook, to the *Pampero*

Acting Ensign William H. Brown, to the *Donegal*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Lawrence M. Caflin, to the *Harcourt*.

Acting Master L. G Cook, to the *Don*.

AUGUST 2.—Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry Shaw, to the *Ino*.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon George W. Gale, to the *Wasp*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. S. Perkins, to the *Kansas*.

Acting Chief Engineer John F. Reilley, to the *De Soto*.

AUGUST 3.—Acting Ensign R. L. Omenseiter, to the *Don*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. C Canning, to the *Shawnee*.

AUGUST 4.—Acting Master J. B. Devoe, to the *Vermont*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert Muir, to the *Hartford*.

AUGUST 5.—Acting Third Assistant Engineers Charles J. Cooper and William McComb, to the Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster James S. Girard, to the *Wasp*.

Acting Ensign F. J. Locke, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer George F. Case, to the *De Soto*.

DETACHED.

JULY 31.—Mates David C. Miner, from the Naval Academy, and granted leave.

Mate John McAllister, from the *Vandalia*, and granted leave.

Mate William F. Lee, from the *Wyandank*, and waiting orders.

Mate Charles Moran, from the *Fort Jackson*, and waiting orders.

Mate Sidney Barstow, from the *Newbern*, and waiting orders.

Mate R. G. Lanman, from the Potomac Flotilla, and ordered to the *De Soto*.

Acting Masters Howard F. Moffatt and Joseph S. Casey, Acting Ensigns John J. Regan and Smith K. Hopkins, and Acting Gunner Thomas Reese, from the *Fort Morgan*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant S. Nickerson, and Acting Master William H. Summers, from the *Wyandank*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Charles A. Blanchard, from the *Narcissus*, and granted leave.

Acting Master E. G. Martin, from the Atlantic Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Robert P. Boss, from the *Portsmouth*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Joshua Priest and John D. Ferris, from the *Jonquil*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers John C. Dougherty, J. P. McDonald and Henry Lyon, Jr., from the *New London*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign E. W. Snare, from the *Oneida*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Isaac Hallock, from the *Don*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Kirk H. Bancroft, from the *Iosco*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon N. Brewster, from the *Fort Jackson*, and waiting orders.

Acting Chief Engineer John F. Riley, from the Potomac Flotilla, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert Whitehill, from the *New London*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master E. A. Roderick, and Acting Carpenter J. C. Tier, from the Potomac Flotilla, and ordered to the *Savannah*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Thomas Edwards, from the Gulf Squadron, and placed on sick leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon R. A. Whedon, from the *Adela*, and ordered to the *Don*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Henry Moyles, from the *New London*, and ordered to the *Nansel*.

Acting Master J. M. Holmes, Mate Charles S. Scanlan, Acting First Assistant Engineers George W. Fulton and H. H. Fairfowl, Acting Second Assistant Engineers Joseph Anderson, Anthony Lane and Eben B Hill, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Franklin A. Morse, Thomas McGarrity and Savil Whitehead, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

AUGUST 1.—Acting Assistant Surgeon George O. Allen, from the *Ouichita*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Charles F. Barton, from the *Muscoota*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign George W. Hadden, from the *Agawam*, and granted leave.

Acting Gunner William Duffy, from the Potomac Flotilla, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. J. Sleeper, and Acting Ensign J. N. Frost, Jr., from the *Octorara*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Brice, from the *Monadnock*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer C. H. Chaffee, from the *Harcourt*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Gustavus Percival, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Franklin Hawes and Joseph P. Somerby, from the Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Sylvester W. King, from the *Sciota*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign A. F. McIntyre, from the *Donegal*, on the reporting of his relief, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Rodger Farrell, from the *Pampero*, on the reporting of his relief, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Creevey, from the *Chocura*, and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Josiah H. Pynchon, from the *Octorara*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Ensign A. J. Kane, from the *Delaware*, and ordered to the *De Soto*.

Acting Ensign William H. Hand, from the *Periwinkle*, and ordered to duty in the office of detail.

Acting Master E. Brondi, from the *Don*, and waiting orders.

Mate Daniel H. Clark, from the *Oneida*, and granted leave.

Mate F. A. Beattie, from the *Muscoota*, on the reporting of his relief, and granted leave.

Mate B. H. Holtman, from the *Naubuc*, and waiting orders.

Mate George P. Gifford, from the *Octorara*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master Henry Baker, and Acting First Assistant Engineer John Thomson, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

AUGUST 2.—Acting First Assistant Engineer C. W. Reynolds, from the *Louisville*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles Trotter, from the *Chillicothe*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer George T. Wilson, from the *Ouichita*, and granted leave.

Acting Master George Ashbury, and Acting Ensign Charles H. Buck, from the *Para*, and granted leave.

Acting Master W. A. Arthur, and Acting Ensigns J. Aspinwall, Jr., Francis Tuttle, R. D. Sparrow and L. D. Savage, from the *Periwinkle*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign William H. Flood, and Acting Assistant Surgeon J. H. Blodget, from the *Ella*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Joshua H. Eldridge, Acting Master Thomas Nelson, and Acting Ensigns H. C. Eldridge, A. J. Kane, C. F. Moore and Robert Price, from the *Delaware*, and granted leave.

Acting Master G. C. Schubye, and Acting Ensign R. L. Omensetter, from the *Currituck*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns Charles H. Randrup, Edward C. Remmington, Clark M. Jones and Albert A. Davis, from the *Adela*, and granted leave.

Acting Master W. F. Sweet, Acting Ensigns Charles F. Watson and Charles H. Cobb, from the *Fuchsia*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Newton Eggleston, from the Atlantic Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John S. Hays, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers George M. Latham and Warren B. Bayley, from the *Octorara*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Rothwell Smith, from the *Squando*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymasters William W. Woodhull, of the *Delaware*, Andrew Tower, of the *Para*, Frank Clarke, of the *Currituck*, and George E. Martin, of the *Adela*, from their respective vessels, and ordered to settle their accounts

Acting First Assistant Engineer David Frazer, from the *De Soto*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign James Softley, from the *Adela*, and ordered to the *Ino*.

Mate John F. Foster, from the *Fuchsia*, and waiting orders.

Mate Edwin Myer, from the *Ella*, and waiting orders.

Mate Charles Gainsford, from the *Adela*, and granted leave.

Mate Edward H. Grier, from the *Periwinkle*, and granted leave

Mate John McDonough, from the *Para*, and granted leave.

Mate William H. Morse, from the *Para*, and granted leave.

AUGUST 3.—Acting Master John Powell, Acting Ensign N. A. Closson, Acting First Assistant Engineer Benj. Chester, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer George Longwell, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer George Dreamer, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Morris McCarty, Walter Taylor and Charles E. Glass, from the *Periwinkle*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Alired Olum, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers R. C. H. Hansen, James H. Dean and Edward Peake, from the *Currituck*, and granted leave

Acting Second Assistant Engineers Henry C. White and Frederick A. Hutchinson, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Aaron Van Cleve and William F. Longee, from the *Adela*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas C. Lynch, Acting Third assistant Engineers Hawley Brown and William E. Webster, from the *Fuchsia*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Romaine J. Curtis, from the *General Burnside*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers C. D. Wrightington, O. P. Thompson and Thomas Harrison, from the *Delaware*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers T. E. Taylor and C. H. Moxley, from the *Ella*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign F. A. Dean, from the *Vermont*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign A. F. West, from the Atlantic Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Master Silas Owen, from the *Don*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. F. Tarbell, from the *Shawnee*, on the reporting of his relief, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster G. R. Watkins, from the Atlantic Squadron, and ordered North to settle his accounts.

AUGUST 4.—Acting First Assistant Engineer Samuel Tubbs, from the *Sybil*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign H. C. Marsh, from the *Grossbeak*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant James R. Wheeler, Acting Ensigns A. D. Stover, James Hunter, and A. Landergren, from the *Preston*, and granted leave.

Acting Masters F. T. King and Charles H. Baldwin, Acting Ensigns Marcus A. Nickerson and Alexander Cormack, from the *Wando*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John A. Johnstone, Acting Ensigns August Sibelin, Cyrus K. Porter and Frank Willett, from the *Cornubia*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander L. W. Pennington, Acting Masters Theodore H. Paine, H. O. Porter and G. P. Pomeroy, Acting Second Assistant Engineers Joseph V. Horne and Samuel F. Reeves, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Ebenezer Prest and John N. Johnson, from the *Kennebec*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Rockwell, Acting Master P. F. Coffin, Acting Ensigns Samuel S. Beans, William H. Read and Marcellus Jackson, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles Minnerly, Acting Third Assistant Engineers William Wesley Smith, George W. Grier, Edwin C Brooks and James Ward, from the *Hendrick Hudson*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign and Pilot John Brown, from the *Alphea*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign James Brown from the *Moccasin*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer George M. Bennett, from the *Adela*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Frederick Henriques, from the Atlantic Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymasters Abram P. Eastlake, of the *Columbia*, Paul F. Dearing, of the *Hendrick Hudson*, A. D. Humphrey, of the *Preston*, Elijah Ward, of the *Kennebec*, and W. L. G. Thayer, of the *Wando*, from their respective vessels, and ordered to settle their accounts.

Acting Assistant Surgeons P. C. Whidden, of the *Wando*, John G. Dearborn, of the *Cornubia*, Henry L Bartholomew, of the *Hendrick Hudson*, and James W. Wilson, of the *Preston*, from their respective vessels, and waiting orders.

Acting Master F. A. O'Connor, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Supply*.

Mates Henry G. Thorburn, G. H Prindle, Henry Lynch and Henry Sidley, from the *Connecticut*, and waiting orders.

Mate Henry Churchill, from the *Ottawa*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Lewis Darling, Jr, from the *Nahant*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Lewis H. Willard, from the *Ottawa*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George W. Huntington, from the *Ottawa*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William H. Palmer, from the *Nahant*, and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer David R. McElroy, from the *De Soto*, and granted sick leave.

AUGUST 5.—Acting Ensign W. L. Gilley, from the *Ella*, and granted leave

Acting Master William H Hubbs, Acting Engineers E. B. J. Singleton, Charles J. Goodwin, J. D. Hademan and Christopher Carven, Acting Third Assistant Engineers John Allen, L. S. Woodbury and William Holland, from the *Connecticut*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Rodney F. Carter, Acting Third Assistant Engineers James A. Boynton, George Altham and William Griffin, from the *Cornubia*, and granted leave.

Acting Masters William Shackford and Charles W Seekins, Acting Ensigns Edgar H Frisbie and John M. Cowan, Acting First Assistant Engineer John H. Foster, Acting Second Assistant Engineer John H. Hutton, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Robert H. Ryan, Horace S. Brown and William Charlton, from the *Nahant*, and granted leave.

Acting Engineers Walter M. Smith William F. Hodgkinson, William McCormick and Simpson Jenney, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Augustus Wandell, Acting Third Assistant Engineers William H. Fisher, William C. Bond and Samuel W. Murphy, from the *Ottawa*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineeers James S. Esler, Daniel Ward and James E. Scribner, from the *Virginia*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers Charles Hickey and William P. Ellis, Acting Third Assistant Engineers D. J. Lanahan and R. H. Mansfield, from the *Preston*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James J. Sullivan, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers George W. Wakefield, Thomas T. Sanborn and William Norie, from the *Wando*, and granted leave.

Acting Master J. W. Tuck, from the Atlantic Squadron and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas A. Archer, Acting Third Assistant Engineers William H. Garrecht and Charles O. Putnam, from the *Moccasin*, and granted leave.

Acting Master L. H. Beattie, from the *Suncook*, and granted leave.

PROMOTED.

JULY 31.—Acting Ensign James Sawyer, of the *St. Clair*, to Acting Master.

Mate A. S. Ludlow, of the *Tempest*, to Acting Ensign.

AUGUST 2.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Edward P. Sprague, to Acting First Assistant Engineer for duty on the Mississippi Squadron.

AUGUST 4.—Acting Ensign A. Bunner, of the *Don*, to Acting Master.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ezra Pray, of Great Falls, N. H., to Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon.

AUGUST 5.—Acting Assistant Surgeon William F. Hutchinson, of the *Princeton*, to Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

AUGUST 1.—Acting Assistant Surgeon George Doig, of the *John Adams*.

AUGUST 5.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles Bennett, of New York City.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

AUGUST 3.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer H. C. Wright.

AUGUST 4.—Mate Sydney Barstow, of the *Newbern*.

DISMISSED.

AUGUST 3.—Mate Henry Clifton, of the *Aberna*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULY 31.—The order of May 24 1865, revoking the appointment of Acting Gunner William Scott, is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

The acceptance of the resignations of Mates Edward C. Ellis, B. F. Bumback and Jasper H. Moss, Acting Ensign R. H. Langland, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Samuel G. Patterson, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer John T. English, is hereby revoked, and they are detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

AUGUST 1.—The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Ensign James B. Robinson, dated May 8, 1865, is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

The acceptance of the resignations of Mate Stephen A. Park, Acting Second Assistant Engineers Samuel Weaver and J. W. Aiken, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Reuben Yocum, are hereby revoked, and they are detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

The resignations of Acting First Assistant Engineer Francis March, and Acting Carpenter W. E. Stover, are revoked, and a leave of absence granted them.

AUGUST 2.—The acceptance of the resignation of Acting First Assistant Engineer William C. Sanford is hereby revoked, and he is detached from the *Neosho*, and a leave granted him

The discharge of Acting Third Assistant Engineer Benjamin W. Randall, dated May 15th, 1865, is revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

The acceptance of the resignation of Mate Robert N. Turner, of the 20th June, 1865, is hereby revoked, and a leave is granted him.

AUGUST 3.—The acceptance of the resignation of mates Charles W. Dudley and George Newlin is hereby revoked, and a leave granted them.

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas McGarrity is hereby revoked, and he is detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

The acceptance of the resignations of Acting Ensign T J Dean, and Acting First Assistant Engineer Aaron H. Armstrong, are hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted them.

The acceptance of the resignations of Acting Master Amasa C. Sears, Acting Ensign Thomas Mason, and Acting First Assistant Engineer Frederick E. Porter, is hereby revoked, and a leave granted them.

AUGUST 4.—The acceptance of the resignations of Acting Ensigns William G. Shackford and Thomas Devine, Acting Master W. L. Kempton, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers William G. Hugnes and W. M Piercy, is hereby revoked, and leave of absence granted them.

The honorable discharge of Acting Ensign Jacob L. Hayes is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him

AUGUST 5.—The acceptance of the resignations of Acting Ensigns J. W. Chambers and Joseph H. Liever, and Mate H. W. Gray, is hereby revoked, and they are detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

The acceptance of the resignations of Mate H. S. Allen, Acting Assistant Surgeon Wm D. Hoffman, Acting Third Assistant Engineers R. A. Kyle and G. M. Hayman is hereby revoked, and they are granted leave.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery up to August 5, 1865:—

Thomas Lynch, seaman, July —, Navy Yard, Washington.
Charles E Bickford, ordinary seaman, July 14, Naval Hospital, New York
James Hill, seaman, July 20, receiving ship *Ohio*, at Boston.
John Cannon, acting ensign, July 15, U. S steamer *Genesee*.
Gilchrist Cummings (colored), landsman, April 21, U S. steamer *Lexington*.
John Crimmens, landsman, May 22, U. S. steamer *Lexington*.
Thomas Arthur, ordinary seaman, April 10, Cumberland River.
Judson Skinner, landsman, July 22, Naval Hospital, New York.
Robert S. Murray, ordinary seaman, July 18, receiving ship *Great Western*.
John Kilpatrick, ordinary seaman, July 14, receiving ship *Great Western*.
Charles Sanders, ordinary seaman, July 14, receiving ship *Great Western*.
Michael Kennedy, landsman, July 5, U S. steamer *Rhode Island*.
Christopher Scherer, landsman, June 1, U S. steamer *Winnebago*.
Samuel Parent, landsman, May 25, U. S. steamer *Winnebago*
George Smith, boatswain's mate, May 8, U. S. steamer *Winnebago*.
David Barnard, marine, July 23, Marine Barracks, Washington.
John Desmond, captain mizengap, May 3, U. S. steamer *Jamestown*.
Henry Clark, seaman, July 19, Hospital ship *Red Rover*.
Frederick Towsey, seaman, July 14, Hospital ship *Red Rover*.
Hugh McSween, seaman, July 19, U. S. steamer *Oneto*.
Edward Rickard, third-class fireman, July 18, U. S. steamer *Oneto*.
Lucius Benton, landsman, June 27, U. S. steamer *Tennessee*.
Edward J. Houghton, seaman, July 16, U. S. steamer *Chickopee*.
John Kelley, marine, July 26, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.
Edward Rengenback, quarter gunner, July 11, U S. steamer *Grossbeak*
John E. Jones, quartermaster, June 19, Naval Hospital, New Orleans.
Thomas Boley, landsman, July 26, Naval Hospital, New York.
Henry Wilhelmi, marine, July 25, U. S. steamer *Rhode Island*.
William Towell, ordinary seaman, July 27, U. S. steamer *Rhode Island*
Marcellus Woodland, landsman, May 29, U. S. steamer *Neptune*.
John Reefe, landsman, June 26, U. S steamer *Sebago*.
Charles E. Franks, landsman, July 25, Navy Yard, Washington.
Thomas Robinson (colored), second-class fireman, July 16, U. S. *Cricket*.
William Bennett, seaman, July 25, U. S. steamer *Chickopee*.
William J. Franks, seaman, July 25, Hospital ship *Red Rover*.
Rice Jones, second-class fireman, July 21, Hospital ship *Red Rover*.
John M. Skillman, acting assistant paymaster, July 13, U. S. steamer *Meteor*.
William Bulien, ordinary seaman, July 30, Naval Hospital, New York.
Charles L. Wormwell, coxswain, July 31, U. S. steamer *Ino*.
Thomas Fleming, First-class fireman, July 24, Marine Hospital, Key West.
Samuel V. E. Bubier, Mate, July 29, Naval Hospital, New York.
William Charlton, landsman, August 2, Naval Hospital, New York.
Charles E. O'Geese, coal-heaver, August 2, Naval Hospital, New York.
William Hartman, seaman, August 1, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

THE following named vessels are now lying at the Washington Yard out of commission, and being prepared for sale:—Steamers *Dumbarton*, *Lilian*, *Yankee*, *Chase*, *Jacob Bell*, *Bat*, *Iris*, *Lockwood*, *Geranium*, *Cœur de Lion*, *Banshee*, *Little Ida*, *Primrose*, *Heliotrope*, *J. N Seymour*, *Keystone State*, and the sloop *Granite*. The Monitors *Montauk*, *Mahopac* and *Saugus*, and the torpedo boats *Chimo* and *Casco* are also at the Yard, out of commission.

NAVAL REGISTER.

The Editor will be glad to receive for this department of the JOURNAL *all interesting facts in relation to vessels of the Navy suitable for publication.*

ALBATROSS, screw, 6, from Pensacola July 27, arrived at this port on Saturday P M. She has been on the Texan coast since May 1.

CORNUBIA, paddle-wheel, 13, arrived at Philadelphia last week.

COLORADO, screw frigate, 52, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Goldsborough, arrived at Falmouth on the 16th from New York, and, after obtaining a channel pilot, proceeded on her voyage to Antwerp.

CONNECTICUT, paddle-wheel, 11, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on the 31, from an extended cruise; she was last from Port Royal, and towed the Monitor *Nahant* from that place.

CINCINNATI iron-clad, 13.—This vessel has been on active duty in the West Gulf Squadron, and is now in New Orleans to be laid up. The health of her crew has been remarkably good during the cruise.

DICTATOR, ocean Monitor, 2, has now on board as passengers G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Chief Justice Chase, Hon. Messrs. Rice and Hooper, and others. The *Agimenticus* and *Vanderbilt* are in company, and it is said a trip to Halifax is in contemplation.

FORT MORGAN, screw, 5, which sailed July 11th with mails and supplies for the East and West Gulf Squadrons, has returned. On the 27th, at Pensacola, Rear-Admiral H K. Thatcher transferred his flag to her, and she started for Havana, where he had business touching the late Rebel vessel *Stonewall* Returning to Key West, the Admiral transferred his quarters back to the *Estrella*, and the *Fort Morgan* started on the home voyage.

HARTFORD, screw, 22, is still lying off the Battery, New York, ready for sea.

INO, ship, 11, storeship, is fitting out for the supply vessel of the East India Squadron.

JAVA, screw, 25.—Preparations are making at the Brooklyn Yard to lay the keel of a new screw corvette, which will be called the *Java*.

LANCASTER, screw, 30.—The mail steamer *Golden City*, from Aspinwall, reports the U. S. flagship *Lancaster* at Acapulco severely damaged by heavy weather on the passage to that port off Cape San Lucas. She will remain at Acapulco for repairs. The U. S. S *State of Georgia* will shortly be relieved, and return to the United States.

MEMPHIS, screw 11, arrived at New York August 5 from Annapolis.

SEMINOLE, screw, 8, from Key West, July 26, arrived at Boston August 6.

MAYFLOWER, tug-boat, 2, was launched from the yard of James Tetlow, Chelsea, Mass., last Saturday.

NAHANT, Monitor, 2, arrived at Philadelphia from the South Atlantic Squadron on the 3d. She has been in commission since December, 1862, constantly engaged in the duties of the Charleston blockade.

ONEIDA, screw, 11, from Galveston, Pensacola and Havana, arrived at New York August 4. She was put in commission in February, 1862, and was in the actions on the Mississippi River with Admiral Farragut at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, at Vicksburg and at Grand Gulf, and was also in the fight of August 5, 1864, in Mobile Bay, in which engagement she was badly damaged and had forty men killed and wounded—since which time she has been doing blockade service off the coast of Texas.

OTTAWA, screw, 7.—At half-past nine o'clock Tuesday morning the ship *Perseverance*, of Liverpool, while being towed down the bay, collided with the U. S. S *Ottawa*, at anchor off Ellis' Island. The *Perseverance* lost her fore and main lower yards, and the *Ottawa* had both her topmasts and some of her standing rigging carried away, and one of her boats stove. The maintopmast, in falling, struck one of the men named Thomas Wilson, bruising him very severely in several places, but breaking no bones. The *Ottawa* had just arrived from the North Atlantic Squadron.

ONWARD, ship, 9, is in the dry dock at Brooklyn, being thoroughly overhauled preparatory to going out to Brazil. It is believed she will be commanded by Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Pierre Giraud.

PRESTON, screw, —, from Galveston July 21, via Pensacola, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Thursday afternoon. She has been attached to the West Gulf Squadron.

QUINNEBAUG.—When the news of a disaster to a vessel of this name first arrived we supposed it must be the naval vessel, as the name was decidedly unusual. We now learn that the vessel which suffered wreck was another craft. The *Quinnebaug*, screw, 10, is alive and able to do good service.

SUWANEE, padddle-wheel, 10, sailed from Panama for Mexico July 28.

VINCENNES, sloop, 10, arrived at Boston August 4th, from Pensacola July 11th. The following are her officers:—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, William McGloin; Acting Masters, H. R. Billings and John S Clark; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Samuel Jordan; Acting Assistant Surgeon, John H. Richards; Acting Ensign, John Dennett.

WATEREE, paddle-wheel, 12, arrived at Panama July 22.

WYOMING, screw, 7, Captain Bankhead, from Norfolk for China, was at Rio Janeiro June 17, coaling.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Rebel ram *Stonewall* is being prepared for delivery to the United States.

NAVAL recruiting has been authorized by the Secretary of the Navy to begin immediately at Baltimore. The *Alleghany* is the receiving ship.

SOME of the dailies have reported that Antwerp, in Belgium, had been fixed upon as the rendezvous of our European Squadron. We believe that such is not the fact. Our vessels go there, but there is no official selection of the place as a headquarters.

A LARGE number of Volunteer Naval officers who had tendered their resignations, which were accepted, have been notified that the acceptance has been revoked, and that leaves of absence have been granted. The list comprises nearly fifty names.

THE following vessels, belonging to the blockading squadron off Galveston received orders on July 20 to proceed to Pensacola, and from there to Philadelphia:—*Cornubia*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander Johnstone; *Preston*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. R Wheeler; *Gertrude*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Dean; *Penguin*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Beers; *Antona*; *Albatross*. Only two armed vessels now remain at Galveston, viz: Sloop-of-war *Oneida*, Commander Stevens; gunboat *Port Royal*, Lieutenant Commander Gherardt.

By the arrival of the whaling bark *Milo* at San Francisco we learn that the Rebel privateer *Shenandoah*, last heard from at Melbourne, Australia, has now made her appearance in the Arctic Ocean. She commenced operations by the destruction of eight whalers, and another fleet, said to number sixty vessels, has probably felt her visitation. The *Milo* was bonded for the purpose of bringing home the captured crews The vessels which were destroyed all went out from New Bedford since the capture of Lee and the assassination of President Lincoln. They informed the captain of the *Shenandoah* of both these occurrences. He is reported to have scoffed at the idea of the collapse of the rebellion, but to have believed in Lincoln's murder, because he expected it. The privateer was manned by English and Irish sailors, who were joined by some of the captured whalemen. Thus have merchant's vessels which sailed from port in a time of perfect peace been met and given to the flames by an enemy sailing without a port to hail from, and who believes or not the world's history as it suits his purposes. Fortunately, our account with England is still open, and this occurrence will only make our demand stronger, while we shall need to visit prompt punishment, when caught, on this Rebel who continues to conduct war on his own account.

AT the complimentary dinner given by the city authorities of Portsmouth, N. H, on the 27th ultimo, to Vice Admiral Farragut, Naval Constructor Samuel M. Pook, U.S N., remarked in the course of a speech in reply to a toast:—I have seen it stated in some of the newspapers that I framed the "United States;" this is a mistake which ought to be corrected. It is true that I have had the "United States" placed under my supervision, with directions to remove all the defects and to strengthen her with a view of a more perfect union of the several parts. It is also true that I have mended the "Constitution" during my professional life, and did once frame a new "Congress" while at this station. It might also be said that I have lengthened the "Piscataqua," and expect shortly to connect the "Illinois" and "Minnetonka" in the Piscataqua River. I have also built a "Saratoga," levelled the "Agamenticus" with the sea, and liberated a "Franklin" from the stocks, and given it liberty upon the water. I once removed the defects from the "Ohio," and finished the "Vermont" "Virginia," too, I had a hand in, but she is now in an unfinished state, although I did finish the "Richmond." I have purchased for the Government new "Stars and Stripes," and many other vessels, which have been fitted for war purposes, and have done good service for the Union, both in the Gulf and on the Mississippi River, and although I cannot aspire to rival a "Farragut," I will say that I once gave a "Preble" to the Navy.

THE following additional prizes are ready for distribution, August 1, 1865:—

Iasca captured the *Mary Ann* and 21 bales of cotton.
Roebuck captured the *Susan*.
Nita captured the steamer *Nan Nan* and 56 bales of cotton.
Conemaugh captured the *Queen of the Waves* and cargo.
San Jacinto and *Venders* captured the *Oscar*, *Roebuck*, *William*, and 8 bales of cotton and 4 bbls. of turpentine.
Quaker City captured the *Lilla*.
Corypheus captured three sail-boats and cargoes.
Sunflower and tender *Stonewall* captured the *Josephine*.
Sonoma captured the *Ida*.
Beauregard captured the *Lydia*.
Chocura captured the *Julia*.
Prairie Bird, *Romeo*, *Exchange*, *Louisville*, *Mannora*, and *Petrel* captured 207 bales of cotton.
San Jacinto and tenders *Two Sisters*, *Fox*, *Sea Bird*, and *Ariel* captured the *General Finnegan*.
Lillian, *Gettysburg*, *Osceola*, *Britannia*, and *Tristram Shandy* captured the *Blenheim*.
Sunflower captured the *Hancock*.
Sunflower, tender *Stonewall*, *Honduras*, and *J. L Davis* captured the sloop *Neptune*.
Seminole captured the schooner *Josephine*.
Adela captured the *Badger*.
Commodore captured two boats and 4 bales of cotton.
O H Lee captured the *Sort*.
Beauregard captured the *Minnie*.
Penobscot captured the *Matilda*.

THE examination of candidates for admission to the U. S. Naval Academy, was held at Newport from 20th to 31st of July, inclusive. The following were reported duly qualified: Dennis Mahan, H. Winslow, E. P. Turner, F. Winslow, E. B. Barry, D. H. Quinby, J. H. C. Coffin, J. W. E. Yorke, Frank C Birney, T. S. Phelps, O. S. Dimick, H. C. Leech, A. A Ring, W. W. Kimball, sons of officers; W. H. Driggs, Mich.; W. M. Wood, Ind.; G. H. Tuller, Conn.; E. J. Berwind, H. M. M. Richards, Pa.; Karl Rohrer, Mich; A. M. Thackara, A. C. Dillingham, Pa; C. F. Perkins, Mass; C. E. Colahan, Pa; A. C. Noteware, Col. Ter.; H. P. Rodd, enlisted boy; G. F. Wright, Ill; R. L. Fowler, N. Y.; H. Y. Stockton, Pa.; A. P. Nazro, Mass; Jones Godfrey, Francis Conry, Mass; F. H. Geutsch, O.; E. A. Field, Conn; J. W. Graydon, U. R. Harris, Ind; W. G. Scott, N. Y.; W. F. Low, N. H; S. Phelps, Wm. H. Turner, Ohio; J. D. Brownlee, Mo; C. J. Bates, Ohio; C. S Richman, Iowa; B. F. Buckingham, Ohio; W. R Cist, Mo.; John Garvin, Ohio; N. E. Mason, Pa.; J. C. Wilson, N. Y., G. B. Harber, W. E. Harman, Ohio; E. H. Taunt, Pa; A. G. Berry, at large; J. B. Hobson, Iowa; M. Wilcox, Dacotah Ter.; G. C. Hames, Wis; A. Stephens, enlisted boy; H. O. Handy, Mass; W. P. Day, enlisted boy; H. A. Blanchard, Mass.; Joel Hall, Conn; W. H. Van de Car, W. F. Bulkley, N. Y.; H. T. Monahan, enlisted boy; W. F. Wood, enlisted boy; L. P. Comly, N. J; H. M. Wing, N. Y.; W. C. Negley, Pa.; C. A. Bradbury, Vt; Harry Hawley, at large; N. T. Houston, N. Y.; E. H. Wiley, Ill.; Owen P. Howe, enlisted boy, A. A. Crane, Cal; G. A. Kellogg, N. Y.; F. B. Sweet, Mich.; W. Schneer, Pa; C. G. Bowman, Ind.; C. H Norton, son of non-commissioned officer; A. P. Osborn, Ohio: G Warren, enlisted boy; H. M. Daniel, Ohio; Jos. Ross, Ill. Total 83.

O. P. Howe is the boy praised by General Sherman for his coolness and gallantry on the battle field at Vicksburgh. Several of the enlisted boys are from the School Ship *Sabine*. The next examination for admission occurs at Annapolis, Sept. 20th to 30th.

CAPTAIN J. G. C. Lee, United States Army, Depot Quartermaster at Alexandria, received the brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Regular Army, for faithful and meritorious services rendered since the commencement and throughout the rebellion, both in the field and the various depots to which he has been assigned.

The following named officers are announced as comprising the staff of Major-General Sheridan, commanding the military division of the Gulf: Brevet Brigadier-General George A. Forsyth, chief of staff; Major George Lee, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major T. W. C. Moore, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major E. B. Parsons, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Captain James E. Harrison, Fifth United States cavalry, Special Inspector of Cavalry; Brevet Major George D. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer; Brevet Major Vanderbilt Allen, Corps of Engineers; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Ghiselin, Surgeon United States Army, Medical Director; Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, Chief Quartermaster; Captain A. J. McGonnigle, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army; Colonel M. P. Small, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Brevet Brigadier-General F. T. Sherman, Provost-Marshal General; Major Thomas W. Winston, Paymaster. U. S. Army, Chief Paymaster; Captain J. W. Todd, Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army, Chief of Ordnance; Captain O. H. Howard, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Chief Signal Officer; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Young, Acting Aide-de-Camp, Chief of Scouts; Brevet Major M. V. Sheridan, Aide-de-Camp; Brevet Major Lawrence Kip, Acting Aide-de-Camp.

A new Court-Martial, for the trial of parties charged with military offences, has convened in the Quartermaster's building, on Fourteenth street, Washington. The Court is composed of the following officers: Brevet Brigadier-General N. B. Sweitzer, 16th New York cavalry; Colonel W. S. Abert, 3d Massachusetts heavy artillery; Colonel John Mansfield, 12th regiment, V. R. C.; Lieutenant-Colonel George M. Randall, 14th New York heavy artillery; Major C. F. Halser, 2d New York heavy artillery; Major J. W. Stickney, 24th regiment V. R. C.; Major H. T. Lee, 4th New York heavy artillery; Brevet Brigadier-General H. H. Wells, Judge-Advocate. The Court commenced with the trial of Colonel Wm. H. Tilford, 50th Pennsylvania veteran volunteers, charged with defrauding the Government in purchasing United States horses of enlisted men and sending them home, and with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and prejudicial to good order and discipline.

Lieutenant Frank N. Wicker, of the Signal Corps, has received a commission from Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, placing the Lieutenant upon his staff as Aid-de-Camp with the rank of Colonel. Colonel Wicker will before long join Colonel Bulkley, the General Superintendent of the Collins Overland Telegraph Colonel Bulkley, who was for a long time the Superintendent of the Military Telegraph in the Department of the Gulf, has been the recipient of a similar commission from Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts.

The Board of Trade at Philadelphia, have presented to Lieutenant-Commander J. S. Thornton, of the *Iosco*, and formerly executive officer of the *Hartford*, an elegant sword, upon which was the following inscription: "Presented to Lieutenant James S. Thornton, U. S. Navy, by the Insurance Companies of Philadelphia, for zeal and gallantry in the memorable action between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*, June 19, 1864." The sword is of splendid workmanship and material, and an initial "T" is formed of diamonds.

The War Department orders that, two companies from each regiment of artillery of the Regular Army will be immediately designated by the regimental commanders, respectively, to be retained as mounted batteries. The remaining companies, except those now serving west of the Mississippi, will be dismounted, and the horses and batteries in their possession will be turned over to the proper department, as soon as the designation of companies is approved by the Secretary of War.

The late Denver City papers learn that Captain Dahlgren, son of Admiral Dahlgren of the Navy, who passed through that city a short time since for Salt Lake, unfortunately shot two of his fellow passengers while *en route*, by the accidental discharge of his revolver. One of the parties was not expected to live; the other was only slightly wounded.

Surgeon A. C. Schwarzwelder, U. S. V., has been assigned to duty at Nashville, the headquarters of Brigadier-General Fisk, Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs for the District of Tennessee and Kentucky.

Captain George A. Ames, 2d United States artillery, has been assigned to the charge of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands, for the Fifth District of Eastern Virginia; headquarters, Alexandria, Virginia.

Major James R. O'Beirne has retired from the office of Provost-Marshal of the District of Washington, and been ordered to rejoin his regiment, the 22d Veteran Reserve Corps, at Columbus, Ohio.

Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Crane, United States Army, has been assigned to duty as Acting Surgeon-General during the absence of Surgeon-General Barnes.

Surgeon John W. Foye, U. S. V. Department of New Mexico, has been ordered to accompany the expedition under the command of Colonel Riggs against the Indians.

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MARRIED.

Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

Ireland—Achey.—On the morning of the 1st instant, at the Third Reformed church, Baltimore, Md., by Rev. J. S. Foulk, George E. Ireland, U. S. N., to Miss Maggie, daughter of Frederick Achey, Esq., of Baltimore.

Webber—Bainbridge.—In Little Rock, Arkansas, July 29, at the quarters of Major-General J. J. Reynolds, by Rev. E. S. Peake, Chaplain Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, Colonel Jules C. Webber, Eighteenth Illinois Volunteers, to Miss Blanton, daughter of the late Major W. P. Bainbridge, U. S. Army.

DIED.

Parsons.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, July 12, Robert Philemon Hollins, only child of Charles C. and Celia G. W. Parsons, aged fourteen months.

Washington.—At "Poindexter Place," at 1 o'clock A.M., 4th instant, after a short but painful illness, endured with Christian resignation, Mrs. Kate Lee, wife of Paymaster Richard Washington, U. S. N.

The remains were interred in Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, D. C.

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LESS news than usual comes from the Departments this week. The dearth is partly due to the quietus administered to Mexican affairs by the late sweeping order for the reduction of General SHERIDAN'S Army; partly to the fact that departments are getting settled, and the newness of their establishment well worn off; partly to the diminution in the muster-out of troops; and in no small degree to the fact that, throughout the Southern States, little telegraphic news for the press is allowed to come over the wires, for the present, because they are devoted to Government work and to mercantile messages. However, in these sultry August days, no particular fervor in matters military would be specially welcome.

Mustering-out in the Department of Washington still goes on, though not with the rush of early Summer. From the 20th to the 30th of July, there were mustered out by Captain LA MOTTE, two hundred and forty-three officers and five thousand seven hundred and seventy-one men, principally of New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Regiments. From the 3d to the 11th of August, there were mustered out 60 regiments and batteries, or more than 20,000 men. The disbanding of the Signal corps has also commenced, under orders dated on the 11th. Three days previous, orders were issued for the muster-out of the 15th New York Heavy Artillery. Another body of 100 men has been discharged from the armorer's department in the Washington Arsenal, so that the force has been reduced from 300 to 50. A press correspondent gives an account of the late sale at Alexandria of condemned Government property. Hospital tents sold at nine and one half cents per pound; common tents, seven and one half; Sibley tents, seven and one fourth, and shelter-tents, six cents; spades brought eight and three-fourths; shovels, seven and three-fourths; camp hatchets, eleven and one half; pick-axes, twenty-five and one-fourth, and axes twenty-three cents apiece. Shirts were sold for forty cents, drawers for thirty-nine, and bed-sacks forty cents each. Harness realized from $2.02 to $2.40 for single sets, and wagon covers brought fifteen cents per pound. All the other articles brought like good prices.

All the soldiers now in the field, with the single exception of those in the military division under General SHERIDAN, have within a few days been paid up to and including the 30th of June last; and for SHERIDAN'S department, over ten millions of dollars were sent two weeks ago to the paymaster, with which to settle all demands against the Government. On the first day of May last, there were more than one million of soldiers actually in the service of the United States. Since then, at least five hundred thousand have been mustered out and paid off, while about two hundred thousand more are either *en route* or waiting muster out at the various State rendezvous. Only two regiments of this enormous army have failed to receive their pay with reasonable promptness. One of these is a New York regiment; but the only reason of failure to receive their pay is found in the neglect of their officers to properly complete their pay-rolls.

The War Department has ordered the muster out of the following organizations: New York—Fifteenth Heavy Artillery, August 8, 1865; Fifth Infantry, August 9, 1865; Sixty-second Infantry, August 14, 1865; Sixty-sixth Infantry, August 14, 1865. Pennsylvania—One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Infantry, August 8, 1865. Indiana—Ninth Cavalry, August 10, 1865; Tenth Cavalry, August 10, 1865. The Sixth, Tenth, and Thirteenth New York Heavy Artillery regiments, lately consolidated to form the Sixth New York, and the Fourteenth New York, and the First Vermont Heavy Artillery regiments, have been ordered to be mustered out of service immediately, and will leave for their homes in a day or two. It is reported that the twenty-four regiments now composing the Veteran Reserve corps will soon be consolidated into six regiments. The Government is making arrangements to sell, during the month of October, thirty locomotives and two hundred and ninety cars at Manchester, opposite Richmond; five locomotives and fifty-one cars at Portsmouth, Va.; one locomotive at Norfolk, Va., and fifty locomotives and seven hundred and fifty cars at Alexandria. There will also be sold at Alexandria two thousand tons of railroad iron, and at City Point four thousand tons.

More orders of interest and importance have been issued from the various departments in Washington. The Paymaster-General has issued an order, calling the attention of Paymasters to the forgeries or double payments of the accounts of officers of the Regular Army, and of the Volunteer-General Staff now in service, who are entitled to draw their pay monthly on individual accounts, and directs that hereafter officers of the above classes will draw their pay from some Paymaster of the pay district in which they are serving. Chiefs of pay districts will immediately assign a Paymaster to the special duty of paying such accounts. The Acting Second Comptroller has decided that to reimburse the Government for losses by soldiers, for which they are liable to stoppage of pay, disbursing accounting officers are justified in withholding any portion of money due the soldiers either as pay, bounty, or for money deposited with paymasters on check-books.

The Commissioner of Pensions announces that no change in the pension law for the loss of one limb has been made. The Army pensioner for such loss receives eight dollars per month if he was a private, non-commissioned officer, or musician; fifteen dollars a month if he was a second lieutenant; seventeen if a first lieutenant; twenty dollars if a captain; twenty-five dollars if a major, and thirty dollars if a lieutenant-colonel or of any higher grade. The same rates, according to rank, are applicable to Navy pensions. Respecting sutlers, the War Department orders that troops in campaign, on detachment, or on distant service, will be allowed sutlers at the rate of one for every regiment, corps or separate detachment, to be appointed by the commanding officer upon the recommendation of the Council of Administration, subject to the approval of the Department Commander.

General HOOKER'S Department of the East has been districted as follows:—1. District of Southern New York, embracing the defences of the city and harbor of New York, and first ten Congressional districts of New York State, Major-General J. G. PARKE commanding. Headquarters at New York city. 2. District of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, Major-General D. E. SICKLES commanding. Headquarters at Boston. 3. District of Maine, Major-General CHARLES GRIFFIN commanding. Headquarters at Portland. 4. District of Rhode Island and Connecticut, Brevet Major-General ROBERT B. POTTER commanding. Headquarters at Newport. 5. District of Northern and Western New York, embracing the Congressional districts Nos. 11 to 31, both inclusive, Brevet Major-General J. C. ROBINSON commanding. Headquarters at Albany. 6. District of New Jersey, Brevet Major-General ELI LONG. Headquarters at Trenton. Brigadier-General H. A. BARNUM will report for duty to Major-General PARKE.

Adjutant-General THOMAS has visited, inspected, and closed up the military establishment at Elmira. Barracks No. 1 are to be sold, the general hospital is to be given up and the patients transferred to the hospitals in the late Rebel camp, and nothing will be retained but Barracks No. 3. The troops there will probably be sent away, except the few necessary to guard the public property.

The Department of Virginia witnesses the promotion of some of its commanders, and the retirement of others. Major-General A. H. TERRY has been promoted to the high rank of Brevet Major-General in the Regular Army. Brigadier-General G. B. DANDY, who formerly had the Second brigade in R. S. FOSTER'S old division, Twenty-fourth corps, and Major-General J. W. TURNER, formerly captain and Commissary of Subsistence in the Regular Army, have each received the brevets of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Regular Army. Major-General R. S. FOSTER returns to Indiana, and retires from the service. Major-General JOHN GIBBON, of the late Twenty-fourth corps, is to be assigned to the command of Petersburgh, under General TERRY, in place of Major-General HARTSUFF, who, under a late order of the War Department is unassigned, and therefore returns to his rank in the Regular Army. Brigadier-Generals J. H. POTTER, MCKENZIE, THOMAS O. OSBORNE, T. M. HARRIS and B. C. LUDLOW, will be relieved from duty in this department within the next few days, and directed to report from their various homes to the Adjutant-General at Washington.

President JOHNSON and the Secretary of War are expected to visit Richmond soon, to discuss at General TERRY'S headquarters matters involved in the government of Virginia and of Richmond. Generals HOWARD, SCHOFIELD, CURTIS, TURNER, HAWLEY, and others, are expected to be present. In Richmond, the Twelfth Infantry have been assigned to the New Market Guard-house, with the care of the upper part of the city. A change has also been made in the Provost-Marshals, their districts, and the regiments on duty. The Tenth Connecticut and the Eleventh Maine, have been ordered to this city, and the three companies of the Twenty-fourth Regiment United States Colored Troops sent to do guard duty in the vicinity of Rocketts. At the latter point many hundred artillery, cavalry, and draught horses have been sold, at an average price of $70. These sales will now be stopped throughout the Department, as the same animals have been found, by the Quartermaster-General, to be worth more in Northern cities, when sold at auction.

In General GILLMORE'S Department of South

Carolina, the commanding officer has issued a General Order announcing the appointment of Mr. PERRY as Provisional Governor of the State. It is rather a curious and delicate state of affairs, as we took occasion to observe in some former discussions of the subject. The relations of the Provisional Governors and of Department Commanders, especially when the Department is identical in territorial extent with the State, will be interesting to study. Not to go into that subject in general, however, it is enough to say that General GILLMORE has ordered his troops to assist Governor PERRY in organizing a State Government, and "to abstain from, in any way, hindering, "impeding or discouraging the loyal people of the "State from organization of a State Government." The order then reiterates and explains the terms on which the amnesty oath will continue to be administered by the military authorities. Brevet Brigadier-General HARTWELL, with the Fifty-fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts, and One Hundred and Twenty-second Colored Troops, continues to command at Orangeburgh. The Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers (colored) and the First Ohio Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, are about to be mustered out of service.

In General STEEDMAN'S Department, of Georgia, Brevet Brigadier-General MOLINEUX, formerly Colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth (Brooklyn) New York, has resigned, and returns to private life. He had command of the posts of Augusta. Afterwards, his command was extended to cover the "District of Northern Georgia," and more recently, since the change made in departments, Major-General STEEDMAN placed General MOLINEUX in command of twenty-eight counties in the northeastern part of Georgia, including the cities of Milledgeville (the capital), Athens, and Augusta.

In Brevet Major-General J. M. BRANNAN'S District of Savannah, the First division of the Department of Georgia, several important orders have been issued. The further seizure of horses and mules bearing the brand U. S., is forbidden, except where people are known to have come into possession of them in an illegitimate manner. The reason is that many such animals were either abandoned by the troops or were left for more serviceable ones seized without payment or fairly exchanged for better ones. The District, comprising thirty-five counties, has been divided into the following sub-districts:—1st. Sub-district of Ogeechee, First brigade, Headquarters at Savannah, Georgia. Brevet Brigadier-General E. P. DAVIS, commanding. 2d. Sub-district of Altamaha, Second brigade, Headquarters at Blackshear. Brevet Brigadier-General H. D. WASHBURNE, commanding. 3d. Sub-district of Ocmulgee, Second brigade, Headquarters at Hawkinsville. Colonel J. W. BLANCHARD, One Hundred and Sixty-Second New Vork Volunteer Infantry, commmanding. Commanding Officers of the respective sub-districts are not to distribute the troops of their commands in the counties, but concentrate their forces at or near the Headquarters of the several sub-districts. At such periods as Commanding Officers may direct, small detachments of troops, under a competent and reliable officer, may make tours through the sub-district. It is also ordered that the troops shall assist the civil authorities in enforcing *United States* laws, and shall aid the Freedmen's Bureau in arresting those who violate its orders. It is provided that insurgents who wish to become loyal citizens of the United States will seek the proper authorities, and not be sought after. It must be a *voluntary* act to restore them to the rights of citizens. Finally, elaborate quarantine regulations are arranged for Savannah.

The Department of Missouri will hereafter embrace the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri, and the Territories of Dakotah, Montana, Nebraska, Utah and Colorado; Headquarters at St. Louis, Missouri, with Major-General POPE in command. General POPE has just been made brevet brigadier-general in the Regular Army.

In General H. W. SLOCUM'S Department of Mississippi, Major-General P. Jos. OSTERHAUS'S Northern District of Mississippi is divided into the following sub-districts:—1st. The sub-district of Grenada, Colonel H. LIEB, Fifth United States Colored Artillery, (heavy), commanding, comprises the northwestern portion of the district. 2d. Sub-district of Columbus, Colonel G. M. L. JOHNSTON, Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, commanding, comprises the northeastern counties. 3d. Sub-district of Meridian, Brevet Brigadier-General G. L. MCMILLEN, commanding, comprises the southeastern portion of the district. 4th. Sub-district of Jackson, Colonel C. A. GILCHRIST, Fiftieth United States Colored Infantry, commanding, comprises the southwestern portion of the district not included in the other sub-districts.

STORY OF THE GREAT MARCH.*

IN the "Story of the Great March" by Major NICHOLS, we have much interesting material with which to fill out the description of the campaigns of Georgia and the Carolinas, of which General SHERMAN has given us the outline in his official reports.

It is written in a sketchy "newspaper style," and is valuable chiefly for the view it gives us of those thousand and one incidents of the march which, though finding no place in official reports and grave histories, are yet valuable for the insight they give into the daily life of the Army in its active operations. The memoranda from which the narrative is drawn were written during the mid-day rest of the Army, on fences and stumps by the wayside, by the light of the camp-fires, in the night bivouac, in cities and towns at which the Army halted, "wherever or whenever a mo-"ment's release from pressing official duties afforded leisure "to jot down the fleeting impressions of our long and won-"derful march." Its author became attached to the staff of General SHERMAN just at the close of the Atlanta campaign, and with the destruction of that city his diary begins, and is from there carried on, day by day, to the surrender of JOHNSTON and the homeward march of SHERMAN'S Army. Interspersed here and there through the volume are numerous personal descriptions of the heroes whose names are so intimately associated with the events recorded.

General HOWARD, who had command of the Right Wing during the campaign, is characterized as the HAVELOCK of the Army, "the perfect type of the Christian soldier." General SHERMAN we are told, "may not be a religious "man in the sense that HOWARD is, but he valued and re-"spected HOWARD all the more for his Christian faith and "practice. In the direction of a march, in the accomplish-"ment of an arduous or dangerous duty, when speed and "certainty were required, he knew that HOWARD would never "fail him. In the record of four campaigns, there stands no "instance of his dereliction from duty; while many a march "and battle-field bear witness to his energy, perseverance, "soldierly skill and manly courage." In this fearless and conscientious devotion to duty, we opine, is to be found the true test of that Christian character which is so justly claimed for General HOWARD.

Of the battle of Bentonville and the commander of the Left Wing of the Army, Major NICHOLS writes as follows:

The battle of Bentonville was General SLOCUM'S fight. While his name is most honorably associated with almost every great battle of this war, from Bull Run to Gettysburgh in the East, and since that of Missionary Ridge in the West, the bloody combat at Bentonville was peculiarly his own affair, out of which he has come with fresh laurels. The unexpected attack, the fierce assaults, several times repeated, called for all the resources of a brave, cool, experienced soldier; but SLOCUM was more than equal to the necessities of the hour, for he was victorious, and his success justified General SHERMAN'S selection of him as the commander of the left wing of the Army.

General SLOCUM enjoys the reputation of a thoroughly accomplished soldier. It is probably owing to his complete mastery of all the details of his profession, his keen sense of order and discipline, and his energetic and magnetic manner, that the Twentieth corps, which he commanded for a long time, has gained its splendid reputation. He is a native of New York, and is as proud of his State as his state is proud of him. His personal appearance is prepossessing. Long, wavy brown hair, brushed back behind his ears, sparkling brown eyes, a heavy brown moustache, a height above the medium, and a manner which inspires faith and confidence, make up a most attractive figure. He seems to know precisely what he has to do, and to be perfectly sure he can do it. It is very certain that he is one of those rare men who has made no mistakes. He should thank heaven and be happy.

Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, commanding the Fourteenth corps, which was engaged in the battle of Bentonville, is described as "a prompt, energetic, hard-working soldier, who under-"stands his profession, and does his whole duty faithfully "and conscientiously." General J. D. MORGAN of the Second division of this corps is "a man of small and wiry figure, "an earnest, modest and conscientious soldier;" and General A. BAIRD, Third division, "one of the most elegant officers "of the army, of the medium stature, fine form, a prepossess-"ing face, tawny side-whiskers and full mustache, a clear blue "eye and a fair complexion, he personifies the ideal of a gen-"tleman and a soldier. His manners are in perfect harmony "with his appearance. Besides this, he is an accomplished "soldier, distinguishing himself upon every occasion." General JOHN A. LOGAN, commanding the Fifteenth Corps, is a man whose personal appearance is not likely to be forgotten by one who has ever had an opportunity of seeing him.

That lithe, active figure; that finely cut face, with its heavy black moustache overhanging a sensitive mouth; that black, piercing eye; that open brow, shaded by the long black hair—all make up a striking figure. LOGAN, too, is equally at home on the rostrum, leading the minds of men, or in the saddle rallying his brave soldiers for the onset upon the foe. He possesses that mysterious magnetic power which calls forth the sublimest enthusiasm in men. On many of the battle-fields of this war he has ridden along the lines regardless of the storms of Rebel shell and bullets beating around him. He is a splendid representative of the Western men who have risen to high distinction by their energy, talents and perseverence. He is a firm friend, a good hater, and an open fighter, and the pride of the famous fighting and marching Fifteenth corps.

Of the other officers of the Fifteenth corps we have the following personal sketches:

General CHARLES WOOD, one of the best fighting men in the Western Army, is an officer but little known in the East. His service has been chiefly on the border, and in the Armies of the West. He is familiarly designated by the officers of the old Army as "SUSAN" WOOD. I should not mention this feminine title if it were ever used in any disrespectful sense; for no man who has ever met this staunch, loyal soldier in the line of service can think of him except with courteous admiration. He commands the First division of the Fifteenth corps. What he is, and what they are, may best be told in the history of every campaign, and almost every battle fought west of the Alleghanies. When their skirmish line advances somebody must give way; and when they get their feet once planted, there is a line of battle which they hold with a tenacity that cannot well be imagined by any one who has never experienced that peculiar sensation of the whiz of a score or more bullets. In a battle, I know of no safer position than behind WOOD'S division, for it never falls back without extraordinary cause. What is said of the division is said of WOOD—soldiers take their spirit from their commander.

General WOOD is a tall, and not altogether graceful man, with a quiet, blunt manner. He is honest, large-hearted and brave.

General HAZEN, the hero of Fort McAllister, is a West Point graduate, and not yet thirty-five years of age. In person he is rather squarely built, is above the medium height, and has a fine, open, manly face, resolute withal, but that kind of resolution which does not seem to need constant assertion. You are impressed with it at the first glance, and rest there always after with confidence. His manner is that of an accomplished and refined gentleman. On the field of battle he is alert, self-assured, concentrated, brave and capable. He has performed noble service during this war, from the bloody field of Shiloh until this day. He will never fail when the honor of the Nation demands his presence in the front of battle; but he can add few brighter leaves to his chaplet of fame than those of the storming of Fort McAllister.

General CORSE, the hero of Allatoona Pass, "is of "medium height, rather good looking, open-handed, open-"hearted and genial. He is one of that class of men who "make friends easily, and seldom loses them." His defence of Allatoona Pass is well remembered, though, as Major NICHOLS says, it has not been as prominently before the public as other battles of smaller consequence.

The post which it secured was a vital link in our communications. Here were stored a million and a half of rations, and here was a pass of the Allatoona range of hills, through which ran our railroad and our line of communications. Here, at the head of only fifteen hundred men, General CORSE fought, from early dawn till noon, a force of no less than six thousand Rebels. A hard, obstinate fight was this battle of Allatoona—where men contested their ground foot by foot—where our soldiers were driven by the desperate assaults of overwhelming numbers from entrenchments to the hill, and from the hill to the fort—where, with half their number killed and wounded, with their chief bleeding and at times insensible, they yet fought on, inspired by his indomitable courage, until the Rebels, repulsed with fearful loss, gave up the struggle and fled from the field, leaving their killed and wounded in the hands of the brave defenders.

Standing on the top of Kenesaw, General SHERMAN saw the white puffs of smoke which told of the contest raging at Allatoona. He felt confident of the result; for, anticipating the possibility of this rash attempt of the Rebels, he had ordered CORSE down from Rome to hold Allatoona until his columns could come up. He knew CORSE to be quick of comprehension, determined in execution, and brave as the bravest.

The hero of Allatoona Pass need have no nobler epitaph than the words of SHERMAN upon that morning of doubt and misgiving: "I know CORSE,—so long as he lives, the Allatoona Pass is safe."

It may be truly said that CORSE is the embodiment of the defence of Allatoona. His quick comprehension is only equalled by the celerity of execution which has distinguished him upon many a battle-field. He is brave almost to rashness, and with that quality combines indomitable energy and perseverence. CORSE is one of a large number of officers in the Western Army of whom it is sometimes said, when the firing comes sharp and frequent from an indicated direction, "Oh, CORSE is in there, is he? He'll take care of that front, sure; he will wake them up, etc."

The account of the capture of Fort McAllister, which introduces the sketch of General HAZEN, is, perhaps, the best bit of description in the book. We give it in full:

During the greater part of to-day the general gazed anxiously toward the sea, watching for the appearance of the fleet. About the middle of the afternoon he descried a light column of smoke creeping lazily along over the flat marshes, and soon the spars of a steamer were visible, and then the flag of our Union floated out. What a thrilling, joyful sight! How the blood bounded, when, answering the signal waved above us, we saw that the brave tars had recognized us, and knew that our General was here with his Army!

The sun was now fast going down behind a grove of water-oaks, and as his last rays gilded the earth, all eyes once more turned toward the Rebel fort. Suddenly white puffs of smoke shot out from the thick woods surrounding the line of works. HAZEN was closing in, ready for the final rush of his column directly upon the fort. A warning answer came from the enemy in the roar of heavy artillery—and so the battle opened.

General SHERMAN walked nervously to and fro, turning quickly now and then from viewing the scene of conflict to observe the sun sinking slowly behind the tree-tops. No longer willing to bear the suspense, he said:

"Signal General HAZEN that he must carry the fort by assault to-night, if possible."

The little flag waved and fluttered in the evening air, and the answer came:

"I am ready, and will assault at once!"

The words had hardly passed, when from out the encircling woods there came a long line of blue coats and bright bayonets, and the dear old flag was there, waving proudly in the breeze. Then the fort seemed alive with flame; quick, thick jets of fire shooting out from all its sides, while the white smoke first covered the place and then rolled away over the glacis. The line of blue moved steadily on; too slowly, as it seemed to us, for we exclaimed, "Why don't they dash forward?" but their measured step was unfaltering. Now the flag goes down, but the line does not halt. A moment longer, and the banner gleams again in the front. We, the lookers-on, clutched one another's arms convulsively, and scarcely breathed in the eager intensity of our gaze. SHERMAN stood watching with anxious air, awaiting the decisive moment. Then the enemy's fire redoubled in rapidity and violence. The darting streams of fire alone told the position of the fort. The line of blue entered the enshrouding folds of smoke. The flag was at last dimly seen, and then it went out of sight altogether.

"They have been repulsed!" said one of the group of officers who watched the fight.

"No, by Heaven!" said another; "there is not a man in retreat—not a straggler in all the glorious line!"

The firing ceased. The wind lifted the smoke. Crowds of men were visible on the parapets, fiercely fighting—but our flag was planted there. There were a few scattering musket-shots, and then the sounds of battle ceased. Then the bomb proofs and parapets were alive with crowding swarms of our gallant men, who fired their pieces in the air as a *feu de joie*. Victory! The fort was won.

Then all of us who had witnessed the strife and exulted in the triumph grasped each the other's hand, embraced, and were glad, and some of us found the water in our eyes.

In half an hour we were congratulating General HAZEN, and in an hour more Generals SHERMAN and HOWARD were pulling down the stream, regardless of torpedoes, in search of the signalled vessel of the Navy.

General F. P. BLAIR of the Seventeenth corps, and his officers, are thus drawn:

General BLAIR is one of the most hospitable and popular men of the Army. As the commander of the Seventeenth corps, he is identified with the history of the Army of the Tennessee—a gallant, heroic band

* The Story of the Great March. From the Diary of a Staff Officer. By Brevet Major GEORGE WARD NICHOLS, Aide-de-camp to General SHERMAN. With a Map and Illustrations. New York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

of men, it may be added, the record of whose deeds yet remains to be written. The General wears a full sandy beard and moustache, which conceal the lower part of his face. His eyes are of a light hazel color, full of humor and good nature—an expression, however, that is somewhat qualified by the overhanging brow, which has a *noli me tangere* air, as much as to say, "If I must fight, it shall be war to the hilt." In height, the General is about five feet eleven inches. His frame is finely proportioned, and makes a good appearance on horseback. He selects excellent horses, and knows how to ride them In the Army he has the reputation of a kind, generous, discreet, and brave soldier.

Major-General GILES E. SMITH, who commanded the division of the Seventeenth corps which swam the Salkahatchie below MOWER's position, is a Western man, whose fame has been nobly won on almost every battle-field of this war west and south of the Blue Ridge. He is a manly and handsome soldier, nearly six feet in height, with a frame well-knit, genial blue eyes, light complexion, [illegible] and an open and cheerful countenance. With this prepossessing exterior, he is polite and hospitable, and, of course, is popular. As a soldier, he stands among the best. Always attentive to the wants of his command, his men are the last to be out of supplies or clothing. As a commander, he is brave and cool upon the field of battle, and manages his troops with admirable skill.

General MOWER is described as "a man of athletic "frame, tall and well proportioned; his rich brown hair is "long and thick, his beard is of the same tint and very full; "a large Roman nose makes a wide separation between his "large brown eyes, and a broad expansive forehead, which "belongs decidedly to the antique. He is one of General "SHERMAN's favorites, has few enemies, is in the Regular "Army, and is not a West Pointer."

General WILLIAMS, one of the oldest officers of high rank in the Army, formerly commanding the old Twelfth "Corps, is "a favorite with officers and men. He is delightfully hospitable, possesses an unfailing fund of good humor, "is thoroughly subordinate, unenvious, unselfish, and as cool "and self-possessed, in the battle-field as at his quarters. In "person he is heavily built, about the medium height, with a "large beard and still larger moustache, which lends a "peculiar expression to his face—an expression, however, "which is forgotten when the genial kindly eyes light up in "conversation."

General SCHOFIELD, the commander of the Army of the Ohio, is "a gentleman of fine address and elegant manners. "He listens well, talks but little, and appears to reflect and "weigh both what he hears and says. At the first view of "his round and well developed head, his resolute mouth, and "calm reflective eyes, one is impressed with the idea that he "is in the presence of a statesman rather than a soldier"

General COX, of the Twenty-Third corps, is "a tall man, "with small and finely marked features, expressive of earnestness and manliness. Cox wears his hair cut closely to "his head, and his full beard is neatly trimmed. He is always well dressed, and he has the manners of a well poised "gentleman, and 'promptitude' is one of his great merits."

General KILPATRICK, is of "slight stature, but broad-"chested and wiry-limbed; his face is expressive of determination and daring, a firm chin, earnest mouth, prominent "nose, clear gray eyes, and expansive forehead, make up a "striking physiognomy."

General GEARY is "a tall, stalwart, soldierly man, with "a full black beard, and an open and inviting face. He has "a hearty, hospitable manner, which pleases everybody; is "sensible, discreet and firm."

General BARRY, Chief of Artillery, is "a veteran soldier "of sagacity and experience, and a most companionable gen-"tleman of the old school."

But the most remarkable working man in the Army, we are told, is perhaps Colonel BECKWITH, of the Commissary Department, who finds himself not inaptly described as having the appearance of "a subdued Methodist clergyman "of the Church South."

The interior of the man's brain it would be a curiosity to see. He does more work himself, and gets more work out of others, than any other man it has been my good fortune to meet. BECKWITH is indeed a terror to evil-doers, and is the especial horror of lazy or indifferent workers. He has kept the Army supplied with food under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, at which almost any other man would have been appalled. He requires few instructions, anticipates necessities, calculates closely, and executes *with remarkable rapidity*.

But we must put an end to extracts, for want of space and not because the interest of the book is flagging. It is, take it altogether, the most readable of the numerous campaign sketches which are fast crowding upon each other. The people wish to know not only how our heroes act, but how they look as well, and it may even amuse the warriors themselves to see their portraits thus drawn by one who has been among them taking notes.

THE Savannah *Republican* says that the damage sustained by the Savannah and Gulf Railroad from operations of troops under the command of General Sherman, is more extensive, perhaps, than the public have been led to suppose. The work of destruction was commenced at the Little Ogeechee River, and was thoroughly executed to the Altamaha River, a distance of thirty-six miles, including all the bridges and trestlework. The rails are so twisted and bent that but few of them can be used in relaying the road. A large force is now employed in rebuilding the road, and it is expected that it will be completed and in running order in ninety days. Running as it does through one of the finest cotton regions in the South, and much of this article awaiting transportation in all the large and populous counties through which it passes, its early completion is looked for with anxiety and impatience.

BREVET Major-General John F. Miller has taken command of the District of Mobile, Brigadier-General Kirby Smith remaining in command of the post of Mobile. The district includes ten counties.

THE PAYMASTER AND HIS DUTIES.

BOUNTIES.

IN nothing has the gratitude of the United States Government to its brave defenders been more signally exhibited than in the munificent bounties which it has bestowed. History affords no parallel to such national munificence; while States and cities, and towns and villages and individuals were equally liberal.

In the Old World armies the honors which attend success have been heaped without stint on their aristocratic commanders—its MARLBOROUGHS, WELLINGTONS, TURENNES, MURATS, BLUCHERS, GORTCHAKOFFS, and Austrian Archdukes; but the mighty hosts they led never dreamed of the substantial largesses showered in profusion on our immense Armies.

Before the war the only bounties allowed were those for reënlistment; of course in the Regular Army. The term of service was for five years, and the bounty was only allowed to those reënlisting at remote and distant stations beyond the Mississippi River. The bounties for five years' service varied from twenty-three dollars—the smallest sum, and paid to those enlisting in Minnesota and at Fort Snelling—to one hundred and forty-two dollars, the largest amount, for those joining the service in Washington and Oregon Territories. These bounties, which a Volunteer would now hoot at, were granted by act of Congress of June 17th, 1850, and abolished by act of August 3d, 1861. When the real strength of the great Rebellion became manifest, the Government at once recognized the importance of liberal bounties to Volunteers; men who by thousands left their homes and families, imbued solely with the unselfish desire of defending their country. By act of July 22, 1861, every Volunteer non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer, became entitled to a bounty of one hundred dollars on honorable discharge after two years' service or during the war. This bounty is not paid in installments, as others are of which we shall presently speak, and consequently is not entered on muster-rolls till the soldier is mustered out of service, when it is paid him. No one is entitled to this bounty who has served less than two years, unless his discharge is caused by disability from gun-shot wounds received in battle; and any Paymaster careless enough to make such a disbursement would have the payment stopped against him, no matter if the roll when it came into his hands stated such an amount to be due. All soldiers enlisting in the Regular Army after the 1st day of July, 1861, are entitled to the same bounties as those allowed to the Volunteer forces. The one hundred dollars, however, cannot be claimed for two years' service made up of separate periods, (except for partial service in the Veteran Reserve corps); as, for instance, a man serving in a nine months regiment and again enlisting. But should a soldier enlist into the Regular from the Volunteer service, then his term is regarded as continuous, and he is paid the bounty on serving two full years. If a man is promoted to a commission in the Volunteers after his two full years, he receives the hundred dollars, but if he has not served the required time, he gets no bounty, and any advance he has received on it is deducted from his account.

The Government is very solicitous that the bounty shall be secured to all who deserve it; and in the case of soldiers dying or being killed in battle their widows or legal heirs are entitled to it, their claims having been first audited in the Treasury Department. In regard to the larger bounties hereafter mentioned, the heirs are also entitled to all that a soldier has still due him at the time of his decease in the service. And when the "final statements" of a discharged soldier, who enlisted under the act of July 5th, 1862, show that he is discharged after an honorable service of two years, he is entitled to his bounty, and the Paymaster has no right to withhold it, even if the final papers do not in words state that it is due.

By General Orders Nos. 74 and 77, of 1862, the acts of 1861, providing bounty, were so construed as to allow twenty-five dollars of the one hundred to be paid to every Regular and Volunteer soldier enlisting during the continuance of the war, and immediately after his enlistment, so that numbers now discharged from service receive seventy-five dollars in place of the entire sum. At the same time a premium was allowed to Volunteers of two dollars, and in other enlistments by special clauses three and four dollars were allowed. All premiums have been abolished. The advance bounty and premium was paid to the soldier by the mustering and disbursing officer, not by the Paymaster. These payments are duly allowed in the accounts of Paymasters; but if a man is discharged from the service before he has served out the term required by law to entitle him to the full amount of the bounty, the Paymaster must deduct the amount from his account, unless his final statements clearly show by a remark that he is discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability for wounds received or sickness incurred since his last enlistment.

Far more liberal bounties than those we have named were subsequently offered by the Government. All men enlisting in the Regular Army for five years' service, within ninety days from the 25th of June, 1863, became entitled to a bounty of four hundred and two dollars. The time, by successive enactments of Congress, was extended to April 1st, 1864, and the bounty, premiums, and advance of one month's pay (then thirteen dollars) was paid as follows:—Premium, two dollars; advance pay, thirteen; and advance bounty, twenty-five, increased subsequently to sixty on being accepted at depot, making forty and seventy-five dollars. Fifty dollars at second regular pay day after enlistment, the like sum at the first pay day after eight months', twelve months', two years', three years', and four years' service; and the remainder of the bounty, seventy-five dollars, at the expiration of the five years. The same amount of bounty was also offered to all veteran Volunteers in infantry, cavalry, and artillery regiments, for three years or during the war. They were required to have already served not less than nine months, and were paid advance bounty, pay, and premium (until premium was abolished), seventy-five dollars. Afterward, fifty dollars at the expiration of two months' service, the same sum every succeeding six months, and the remainder of bounty, forty dollars, on honorable discharge from the Army. Recruits for old regiments were offered a bounty of three hundred and two dollars, payable at the same periods as to veteran Volunteers. Our readers can well remember the wonder excited by the readiness of hosts in the field to embrace these munificent offers, and the enthusiasm created in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, when on the furlough of thirty days allowed them the soldiers returned to their homes. Nor was astonishment at this spectacle less universal in Europe. It especially taught England to beware how she trifled with the patriotism of a nation she had already so deeply outraged; and at every other European court

"Kings sat still with awful eye,"

as they recognized the matchless resources and power of the United States.

The Government not only voted these immense bounties, but decreed that, if the troops were not required for the full term of three years, they should, on being honorably mustered out of service, be paid the whole amount, the same as if they had served the full term, and the legal heirs of such as die in the service are entitled to all remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GOLDEN TREASURY. The Golden Treasury of the best songs and lyrical poems in the English language. Selected and arranged, with notes, by FRANCIS TURNER PALGRAVE, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.—BOOK OF GOLDEN DEEDS. A Book of Golden Deeds of All Times and All Lands. Gathered and narrated by the Author of the "Heir of Redclyffe."—THE JEST BOOK. The choicest anecdotes and sayings. Selected and arranged by MARK LEMON. Also published in the same series, THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, by JOHN BUNYAN; THE BOOK OF PRAISE, by ROUNDELL PALMER; THE CHILDREN'S GARLAND, by COVENTRY PATMORE. Cambridge: SEVER & FRANCIS.

These beautiful volumes form the "Golden Treasury Se-"ries"—a fine reprint from the English. They are uniformly printed in 16mo, with vignette titles, bound in extra vellum, cloth, morocco, and calf, in various styles. In typographical beauty, in their admirable and workmanlike binding, and in the exquisite finish of every part, these volumes stand among the most elegant specimens of bookmaking ever issued from the American press. The contents, moreover, are entirely worthy of this superlative luxury of paper and type. The "Golden Treasury of Songs "and Lyrics," for instance, is not merely to our apprehension, one of the best, but *the best* book of the kind ever compiled. The selections have been made and arranged with the most patient, deliberate, thoughtful and conscientious care, and with the utmost delicacy of taste and judgment. They are gathered from the entire domain of English poetical literature, which has not only been exhausted, but thoroughly appreciated by their scholarly editor. Mr. PALGRAVE, the friend of TENNYSON and A. H. HALLAM, dedicates his work to the former, under whose suggestion, aid and criticism, it has been produced. Everything about the book bears the mark of skill, taste, conscientiousness, and freedom from squeamishness, narrow-mindedness or prejudice. The impulse which has rejected selections from living poets, is commendable—though it is pleasant to learn from the editor that "TENNYSON, BRYANT, CARY, and Low-"ELL," would have been in the first rank of such selections. It would, indeed, have been pleasant, to Americans, to find something, in this tasteful collection, from their own finest poets—LOWELL, BRYANT, WHITTIER, LONGFELLOW, HOLMES, and the long list which could easily be mentioned. But the true plan has been pursued. The division of the book into four chronological periods—represented by SHAKESPEARE, MILTON, GRAY, and WORDSWORTH, will meet decided approbation. Attempts to classify poems by subjects, or style of composition, or the metrical character

of the verse, are always unpleasant in works of this kind. Such scientific arrangements are better for school-botanies than holiday volumes of poetry, in which we desire to turn from one subject and metre to another, and another, and then, perhaps, back again to the first, with all the charm of variety.

"The Book of Golden Deeds," prepared by Miss YONGE, is an admirable little volume for youth. In the highest sense it is both interesting and entertaining. The spirit of the book is excellent—that of self-sacrifice, heroism, and loyalty.

"The Jest Book," by MARK LEMON, is a collection of 1,700 jests; from which we may say at once, everything coarse and irreverent has been excluded, and it is all, emphatically, "within the limit of becoming mirth." Jest-books, at best, are rather dreary affairs. Wit elaborated and carefully committed to paper is never so amusing as when it flies from mouth to mouth, and flashes as it flies. The spoken wit is true wit—words as BEAUMONT says,

> So nimble and so full of subtile flame,
> As if that every one from whence they came
> Had meant to put his whole wit in a jest,
> And resolved to live a fool the rest
> Of his dull life.

But, that the convocations may not entirely die, it is, perhaps, needful, to commit them to paper. This book, is, perhaps, as good as any of the species. It is something like feeding on cream and honey, to read much of it at a sitting. It illustrates, also, the thought we have already expressed, that

> A jest's propriety lies in the ear
> Of him that hears it, never in the tongue
> Of him that makes it.

Many of these *jeux de mots* are flat and stale to reading, which, we can easily conceive, were once very pleasant, told to sympathetic auditors, and with the adjuncts of comic voice and gesture. But it is a good book of its kind, and, at all events, these little sparkles of wit-dust have never before got swept together into so fine a casket.

THE *Dictator* and the *Agamenticus* have been enjoying the novel excitement of an iron-clad race, the results of which seem to indicate that the two vessels are well-matched for speed. The *Dictator*, it is well known, is a single-turretted Monitor, built at New York, her engines built by Mr. ERICSSON. The *Agamenticus* is a two turretted vessel, and is of Portsmouth construction, her engines built under the direction of Mr. ISHERWOOD. The first race was from Boston to Portsmouth, the *Dictator* winning by fifteen minutes. Its story is best told by the official reports:

THE DICTATOR.

UNITED STATES IRON-CLAD DICTATOR,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 8, 1865.

Hon GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR:—I have the honor to enclose the reports of Chief Engineer ROBIE, of this vessel, and Acting Chief Engineer HARTWELL, of the *Agamenticus*, in regard to the performance of the respective engines during the trip from Boston to this port.

The *Agamenticus* and *Dictator* started together from Boston Light. The *Dictator* arrived about fifteen minutes before the *Agamenticus*. The weather was fine and very pleasant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN RODGERS, Commodore.

UNITED STATES IRON-CLAD DICTATOR,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 4, 1865.

SIR:—I respectfully report, that the total time the main engines in this vessel were in operation, during the run from Boston Light, Mass., to this place, was six hours and five minutes.

The total number of revolutions of the screw during that time was 11,763.

Average revolutions per minute, 32 2-11.

Total amount of coal consumed during same time, was 13 tons, 2,080 lbs.

Average coal consumed per hour. 2 tuns, 650 lbs.

The lower tier of furnaces in the boilers were the only ones used.

Three of the boilers, in which the destiny of the water was less than 1.5-32, foamed badly until the density reached that point; after which they furnished dry steam for the maximum number of revolutions which were made. The water which passed over into the cylinders from the boilers which were foaming, prevented the engines working at a higher speed.

The main and auxiliary engines worked well, without heating in any of the journals. The machinery and boilers are now ready for service.

Very respectfully,
E. D. ROBIE, Chief Engineer, United States Navy.

Commodore JOHN RODGERS, United States Navy, commanding United States iron-clad *Dictator*.

THE AGAMENTICUS.

UNITED STATES STEAMER AGAMENTICUS,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 7, 1865.

SIR:—I have the honor to report, in obedience to your order, that the engines of the vessel were in operation between a point off Boston Light and this anchorage, on the 3d inst., 6 hours and 15 minutes—5 hours and 35 minutes without stopping—ot the expiration of which time the engines were stopped and backed to take a Portsmouth pilot. Total number of revolutions for the 5 hours and 35 minutes, 23 600; average per minute, 70 6-10. The highest average for one hour was 75 per minute. Average steam, 25 pounds. Total number of pounds of coal 12,765 lbs.—5 1565-2240 tuns. Average per hour, 1 116 2240 tuns. Throttles wide open. Sixteen furnaces were used. No foaming of water in tee boilers or heating of journals ocsurred during the passage.

The total distance run, as given me by yourself, fifty-two miles; and to the point where the engines were stopped for the pilot, between forty-seven and forty-eight miles. The maximum was eight knots and four fathoms, and the minimum eight knots and one fathom. There was no attempt at speed after taking the pilot, and some time was consumed in making fast to the mooring buoy; but the revolutions, &c., for the whole distance are added Total number of revolutions for 6 hours and 15 minutes, 26,499. Average pressure of steam 25 pounds. Total coal 15,015 pounds. Average per hour 1 162 2240 tuns.

Very respectfully,
S. N. HARTWELL,
Acting Chief Engineer United States Navy.

Commander E. G. PARROTT, United States Navy, commanding.

The second trial of speed was between Portsmouth and Portland, a distance of fifty miles, and the *Agamenticus* won, making the run in five hours and ten minutes the *Dictator* being about a mile and a half behind her when they arrived off Portland. The latter claims an allowance of seventeen minutes for the stoppage of her machinery on account of the breaking of the crank pin. She also shows that her bottom is quite foul, while that of her competitor is clear. But, as we said before, there seems to be very near an equality between the two as to speed, and both merit the praises their respective officers bestow on them. Both are magnificent ships unequalled in any navy.

During the race from Boston to Portsmouth, Commodore RODGERS entertained a few guests on the *Dictator*, among them Chief Justice CHASE, and the Honorable SAMUEL HOOPER and Honorable A. H. RICE, members of Congress from Massachussetts. The gallant Commodore spoke in high terms of both vessels, and is reported to have said: "With the *Dictator* and the *Agamenticus*, I can thrash the whole English iron-clad fleet!" During the race from Portsmouth to Portland, Captain Cox, Assistant-Secretary of the Navy, Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT and others, were on the *Dictator*, and were received on their arrival at Portland by the Mayor and other members of the City Government. Subsequently Admiral FARRAGUT was serenaded at his hotel. He acknowledged the compliment and thanked the assemblage for their cordial reception. Short speeches were also made by Assistant-Secretary Fox and other distinguished men of the party. The Admiral returned on the 15th, on the *Agamenticus*, to Portsmouth.

IN South America there is always a "Military Situation", of some kind for the study of those who feel an interest in war for itself; but to one who looks at it from a higher position of observation, as a means of redressing wrongs, emancipating races, overthrowing false and injurious ideas, and the like, and only justifiable on such grounds, there is little that is attractive or worthy of investigation in these petty wars of the mongrel South American races, which continually keep open the doors of their Temples of Janus. Just now, however, there is a war waging between Paraguay, on the one side, and the allied States of Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Uraguay, on the other, which has assumed more than ordinary importance, and possesses a very considerable dsgree of interest.

The war arises out of the long-determined and selfish desire of Brazil, to extend her boundaries to the Rio de la Plata, on the South, and the Uraguay on the West. Such an acquisition of territory, would give Brazil control of la Plata, and the fertile lands which that large stream and her tributaries drain, a tract of land 70,000 square miles in extent. The Argentine Republic—though it is the natural enemy of Brazil, and has had no end of contests with its comparatively powerful neighbor, comes into the scheme, which would seem to offer the Republic few immediate advantages, while it would give the Empire an overshadowing influence—to re-possess Paraguay, which once belonged to the Confederation, and open to improvement and development the whole northern territory of the Confederation, now shut out by the narrow-minded and restrictive policy of Paraguay, with regard to the navigation of the Paraguay River. Paraguay fights for selfish agrandizement, to resist encroachments and to sustain her policy. This, in brief, is the meaning of the war.

Paraguay has a population of about 600,000, under a military despotism, with a strong army and a well fortified territory. She can put 60,000 men into the field. The Argentine Republic can scarcely furnish 25,000. Brazil, though the largest of the three States, cannot send more than 30,000. So, in the matter of numbers, Paraguay has the advantage. President MITRE leads the Argentine forces, President FLORES the Uraguayans, and President LOPEZ the Paraguayans.

On the land, the contest shows thus far about evenly balanced success and defeat for both parties. On the sea, the Paraguayans have been badly whipped. A naval fight took place, on the 11th of June, three leagues below the city of Corrientes, in which the Paraguayan squadron was almost completely annihilated by that of Brazil. The forces were of formidable size and the fight hotly contested. The Brazilans had nine gun-boats, mounting 62 guns, many of them rifled. Their enemy had eight steamers and six floating batteries, mounting in all 47 guns. They also had the aid of land batteries of 30 guns, light field pieces. The Paraguayans lost three steamers sunk and one surrendered. The remainder escaped, but only after having suffered what the Brazilians claim to be irreparable damage. All the accounts, which, by the way, are only Brazilian, give the Paraguayans credit for the greatest valor. To use a slang phrase—they fought for a funeral. The Brazilians lost, killed and wounded, over 300, while they claim to have put 1,300 of the fleet of their enemy *hors du combat*, besides 500 in the shore batteries, five of which surrendered. Though so badly worsted, the Paraguayans have no idea of giving up the contest, and still hope for success, which the last accounts show their land forces to be still achieving in various quarters of the field of war.

WE have a few more facts this week in relation to late general officers of the Rebel army. A Richmond paper says that one of the trustees of Washington College, Lexington, Va., has visited ROBERT E. LEE, to inform him of his election to the presidency of that institution, but that as yet the result of the interview is not known. It is thought, however, that he will decline the office, inasmuch as he has recently expressed the intention of leasing a grazing farm in Albemarle, and residing upon it with his family. MARCUS J. WRIGHT, VAUGHN, and RUCKER, of Tennessee, and J. A. SMITH, of Mississippi, were at Memphis at last accounts. EDWARD JOHNSON is now in Richmond, purchasing stock, farming utensils, etc., preparatory to engaging in planting on his farm in Chesterfield. HARRY T. HAYS and DANIEL ADAMS have returned to New Orleans. DABNEY H. MAURY advertises that he will open a classical and mathematical school in Fredericksburgh. KIRBY SMITH, with Lieutenant MAURY, are now positively said to be in Mexico. MOSBY left Alexandria for his home in Warrenton last week, there to remain subject to the orders of the War Department. Such was the excited feeling against him on the part of the citizens and soldiers that his life was in danger while he remained in Alexandria. There are rumors that JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON is willing to accept the position of superintendent of some Southern railroad, and his name is mentioned in connection with that position on the Danville Road. An Augusta (Ga.) paper of the 2d instant notices the presence of HOWELL COBB in that city, and says "he expressed a great "desire to have all matters now in agitation settled at once, "and wished most heartily to see Georgia once more re-"suming her former position in the Union."

THE Seventy-third U. S. Colored Infantry, Colonel SAMUEL M. QUINCEY, will be mustered out next month, at the expiration of its term of service. This was the first colored regiment in the service of the United States, having been raised immediately after the occupation of New Orleans, among the free colored inhabitants of that city. It was originally called the First Louisiana Native Guards, afterwards the First Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, and finally received its present designation when the colored troops in the Department of the Gulf were numbered in the Regular service. It has always been distinguished for discipline and bravery, carries "*Port Hudson*" on its colors by special authority of the War Department, and the same colors are officially reported to have been the first upon the enemy's parapet at Blakely. If any of the colored troops are to be permanently retained in service, it would seem a not undeserved tribute to this, the pioneer regiment, should it be allowed to re enlist and preserve its organization, especially as the time of a large portion of the regiment is not out, and the men would have to be distributed elsewhere. The name, the record, achievements and traditions of a veteran regiment are cherished even among black soldiers, and should not be uselessly swept away.

ONLY two rebel officers remain on Johnson's Island, and they are detained because they refuse to take the oath of allegiance. One is Captain Gusman, of Louisville, and the other Major Robert A. Stiles, son of Rev. Dr. Stiles, well known in the North before the war as agent of the Southern Aid Society. Major Stiles graduated at Yale College in 1859. He was very popular. As he had a decided penchant for out-door life, combined with strong Southern sympathies, none of his friends were surprised to hear that he had entered the rebel army, and that his fathers influence had secured him a staff appointment. Once or twice during the war he was thrown in contact with some of his classmates, who were serving in the Union ranks, and on all these occasions he assumed a high and haughty bearing, which is perfectly in keeping with his conduct now.

GENERAL Solomon Meredith was violently assailed on the 14th, at the Metropolitan Hotel, in Washington, by James McBride, late an officer in the Eighth United States Colored Artillery, but now a Government clerk. McBride had been under the General's command in Kentucky, and entertained an old grudge against him. The General at first quietly resisted the man, until his violence required severer treatment, which he proceeded to use, when McBride was rescued by the crowd, carried off by a policeman, and compelled to give bail for a charge of assault and battery.

ADJUTANT-General Thomas has been making a close survey of the military establishment at Elmira, and ordered its immediate reduction to a peace footing. The extensive Government buildings at barracks No. 1, are to be sold; the General Hospital is to be given up, and the patients transferred to the hospitals in the late Rebel camp, and nothing will be retained but barracks No. 3. The troops there will probably be sent away except the few necessary to guard the public property.

THE Armory Square Hospital at Washington has been turned over by the medical department to General Rucker, and will be used hereafter as a clothing depot.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

THE NEW ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—As the war is now virtually closed, so far as the operations of large bodies of troops are concerned, it may not be inappropriate for me to offer a few suggestions on the subject of a future Standing Army.

It is to be feared that even after organized resistance has ceased on the part of the Rebels, the South, and some of our thinly-populated territories, will be infested with numerous lawless bands, who will keep society disorganized, and prevent the assembling of the United States Courts, and the due administration of justice. This will continue, unless prevented by military power, until the country becomes as it was before the war. And as it is easier to destroy than build up, years will yet elapse before the strong arm of the military can be dispensed with. Under these circumstances almost every fort and barrack in the South will have to be garrisoned by Union soldiers, and efficient forces will have to be maintained in our Territories to protect our hardy immigrants in their efforts at the development of our vast mineral resources, well known to exist in them. To do this effectually, a large addition must be made to our Regular Army. But there are still other reasons, taught by history and experience, why the Regular force should be increased so as to be commensurate with the wants of the Nation. Then we will be able to protect our people from Indian hostilities on our frontiers, and the great thoroughfares leading to them; a thing impossible to do before the war, and indeed scarcely attempted. Here in New Mexico, the people were confined to the immediate vicinity of their towns, and travel from one to the other was seldom undertaken except in strong parties. Robbery and murder was of common occurrence, and its most fertile valleys and mineral sections, even to about one-third of the Territory, were the exclusive domain of the savage; and Arizona, with all its mineral wealth, was sealed to the pioneer.

The war came, and with it the organization of native regiments. One of these (the First cavalry, Colonel KIT CARSON,) was sent against the Mescaleso, Apache and Navajo Indians, and nearly ten thousand of these Indians were placed on the Reservation where I am now writing—the result of an increase of force, and of the bravery and energy displayed by this regiment in its operations against their hereditary foes. There are still many bands of these Navajos at large, committing their depredations both here and in our neighboring Territory, and our only route of communication with the Missouri, from where we receive all our supplies, is almost blockaded by the powerful tribes of the plains. Reduce our force here and we would be worse off than before the war; and the precious treasure of Arizona remain still buried in its mountains. But let us take a more enlarged and national view of this matter. Consider the vast extent of frontier to be guarded. In the west is *British* Columbia; in the north *British* Canada, and in the south the Empire of MAXIMILIAN. Are these frontiers to be guarded, or are the teachings of history and experience worth nothing? That a Standing Army is a necessity I think all will admit, and this admission implies that it has certain duties or uses; and that its strength and organization should be equal to the performance of *these* duties. These vary or are controlled by a variety of causes, as geographical position, character of the inhabitants, relations subsisting between near neighbors, state of the country, &c. I would have added *form of government*, but that we see that the most liberal and perfect cannot alter human nature. Admitting these propositions to be correct, a hasty view at the condition of the United States as it is likely to be at the close of this war—one-third in smouldering rebellion, overrun with lawless bands; another large portion infested by warlike and savage Indians, and closed against attempts at development; and nearly the whole surrounded by governments, who, if not enemies, are *very doubtful friends*—and then form an estimate of the forces required for these uses. I think there can be no doubt that the present Regular force, if even at its authorized strength, would be very far from meeting the wants of the Nation.

Does any one suppose, that if at the opening of this Rebellion, the Government had controlled a well-disciplined force—I will not say commensurate to its position as the representative of a great nation, but simply equal to its requirements up to that time—the Rebellion would have assumed the magnitude it did? We had not even a nucleus at the East to build an army upon, and the first Bull Run was the consequence. The handful of Regular troops, which we dignified with the name of a Standing Army, were scattered over thousands of miles of frontier, suffering every possible privation, and making superhuman exertions to supply by courage and energy what they lacked in numbers, to perform faithfully the extended duties assigned them.

The increase of the Army recommends itself as a measure of economy! Heretofore, the strength of the Army being insufficient to meet all the demands made on it for frontier protection, it was continually on the move, and it was no unusual thing for a regiment to travel nearly the whole continent in the course of a year. It must be understood that we have no railroads or steamboats on the line of frontier operations, and consequently mules and wagons supply the means of transportation. This alone involves an immense expenditure, so great indeed, that in the year 1857 the Fifth regiment of U. S. infantry cost the Government, for transportation alone, an amount more than sufficient to maintain *three* full regiments, permanently stationed, for one year. It is no exaggeration to say that the Army transportation, including wear and tear of wagons, harness, &c., cost the Government in the years 1855 to 1860 an amount equal to the support of double its numbers, permanently stationed during the same periods, and was not by any means as effective for frontier protection. But it is not alone in transportation that a saving would be effected by an increase of the force. When troops moved to a point, they immediately set to work to erect temporary or permanent barracks. In either case, an expenditure of paid labor and material became necessary, and it not unfrequently happened that before the buildings undertaken were completed, the immediate necessity for their presence in that locality ceased to exist, and they were ordered to the protection of some other threatened point—perhaps hundreds of miles distant. Then would be abandoned to decay or Indians the result of labor, and materials, that cost the Government large sums—to be again expended, with like results, when the presence of troops again became necessary. During ten years of frontier service, I have frequently come across those ruins. Sometimes a few citizens would benefit by the withdrawal of the troops in getting buildings and materials for almost nothing, as witness Camp Floyd in Utah. In this case, buildings and materials that cost the Government about one million and a half of dollars were sold, on the withdrawal of the troops, for about eight hundred and fifty dollars! In 1862, when the Army had been increased by volunteers, two regiments were sent to Utah, where they found ample employment, showing that the necessity for the presence of troops existed even when they were ordered away. These regiments have established another permanent camp or barracks, to be again sacrificed and again renewed.

"In time of peace, prepare for war," is an advice that we, of all nations, should forever after remember.

There are, no doubt, people—nay, even societies—who consider that a Standing Army is a constant challenge to, and encourager of, war. I will quote for their benefit the old proverb, that "One sword drawn keeps the other in the "scabbard." This is true of nations as well as individuals. That nation which is best prepared for war, is in least danger of having the bloody alternative forced upon it; and I think we are in a position to understand that it costs far less to *prevent* a war, or to maintain such a position as will enable us to end it speedily, than to let it come with all its horrors, even if it lasted but *months* instead of *years*. Let us estimate the actual cost of our Army for the last four years, and add to that the losses occasioned by the interruption of our trade and commerce, and the delay in developing our territorial resources, and we will be willing to admit that it would have been economy to have had an army of one hundred and fifty thousand regular soldiers, instead of fifteen thousand, when by doing so we would have prevented or ended as soon as begun the late Rebellion. Recollect that it was officers only who proved recreant to the "flag," and not the "file" of the Army.

I think the necessity for an increase in our Standing Army will be admitted; but in view of our financial condition, the inquiry suggests itself of how we can do this with the least additional expense. This question will, I trust, be answered by some person more competent than myself; but I would present one proposition having this purpose in view.

From 1849 until 1861 the Department of New Mexico, including the new Territory of Arizona, was garrisoned exclusively by two or more regiments of the Regular Army. Recruits for those regiments were enlisted principally in the Eastern and Middle States, and from thence forwarded at great expense, owing to the distance of overland travel. Many desertions would occur *en route*, and many after their arrival at their stations, thus causing a loss of the cost of their transportation; and from this cause, and from discharges and deaths, it was found impracticable to keep these regiments at their maximum strength, and they were frequently below the minimum. In addition to the cost of transporting the soldier hither, when he was discharged he was paid his travelling expenses back to the place of his enlistment.

Thus a regiment, say of one thousand men, would cost the Government about two hundred thousand dollars every five years for the transportation of the men from and back to the place of their enlistment. Half this amount was paid into the hands of the soldiers whether they returned or not, or whether they re-enlisted or not. In this latter case there was an additional expense of what was known as "territorial bounty," which, in New Mexico was $50, and in Arizona $115. Here, then, you will perceive that two Regular regiments in this department would cost the Government every five years a little over four hundred thousand dollars over and above their regular pay and allowances. This expenditure is quite unnecessary, and can be entirely dispensed with.

In 1861 some native regiments were organized, one of which—the First regiment of cavalry—has remained continually in the service. It is commanded by that famous Indian fighter, Colonel KIT CARSON, and is officered almost exclusively by old and intelligent non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army. This regiment has rendered important service to the country in, *alone*, subduing the Mescalero, Apaches and the powerful Navajo Indians. This latter tribe since 1849 cost the Government $30,000,000 and many valuable lives in fruitless attempts at their subjugation. They are now quietly settled on their reservation, cultivating the soil, and bid fair to become a source of wealth to New Mexico, and of no further expense to the Government or of dread to our citizens. These are services which would have been noticed were they not overlooked in the important struggle from which we are emerging as victors. About a year since, another regiment was organized, known as the First New Mexico infantry, which is also well and ably officered, well disciplined, and capable of performing any duty it may be called upon to do.

Now, sir, I propose that both these regiments of native troops be retained as part of the permanent organization—same as the East and West India regiments of Great Britain—her Malta regiments, Cape of Good Hope and Canadian Rifles, &c. We will thus save to the Government the amount heretofore paid to Regular troops for their transportation, have always full and efficient regiments, because recruited from the surplus native population; and as these troops would be employed in protecting their own immediate friends and relations, and in developing the resources of their own immediate country, it is not unreasonable to suppose that they would render more efficient service than strangers to their country and people. NEW MEXICO.

FORT SUMNER, New Mexico, June 1, 1865.

A ROLL OF HONOR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The following letter was addressed to General CANBY, by an officer who has served over three years in the Department of the Gulf, having been suggested by the newspaper article alluded to therein. It is sent to you, hoping that its publication may, perhaps, operate to defeat a measure which cannot fail of doing great injustice to many officers who, through the lack of political friends or a want of the commodity commonly styled "brass," have failed to reach the ear of the "powers that be" at Washington. It is impossible for all to be rewarded by having their names embraced in the "roll of honor," and we know that it is not a rule that the most deserving have generally received the greatest rewards during this war. ***

NEW ORLEANS, La., August 4, 1865.

Major-General E. R. S. CANBY, commanding Department of Louisiana and Texas:

GENERAL:—I trust that I may not be harshly judged for calling the attention of the major-general commanding to the following paragraph which appears in this morning's *Picayune:*

A ROLL OF HONOR.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says a roll of honor, embracing the name of almost every meritorious officer who served during the war, and who are being brevetted for their services, is being prepared and will soon be published. These honorary distinctions are conferred mostly on officers of all ranks in the volunteer service. Over three thousand have been brevetted during the past month.

Although I cannot now consider myself as properly in the military service, having been relieved from duty and ordered to proceed to my place of residence, under the provisions of General Orders No. 106, current series, from the Adjutant-General's office, yet, as it appears to me that in the proposed action of the War Department a very great injustice will be done to a very large class of officers, of which I am one, who have, to the best of their abilities, rendered faithful service during the war, I beg your indulgence to a moment's consideration of this matter.

Although the brevet appointment has been of no substantial benefit to the recipient, I doubt if there is a single officer, who has the consciousness of having done his duty, who would not gladly have received it. But as the major-general commanding is aware these appointments have been but sparingly conferred throughout this command; indeed so far as the hope of reward is to be considered as an incentive to the performance of duty, we of the department commanded by Major-Generals BUTLER, BANKS, HURLBUT and yourself have had none of it, as the Army Register so abundantly proves. See, for instance, the period from which the great majority of the commissions of the prominent general and staff officers date. Now, the natural inference to be drawn from the action of the War Department is, that all whose names do not appear on this "roll "of honor" are not "meritorious." It would be a source of very great grief to the undersigned if he were to be compelled to look back through three years of service as an assistant adjutant-general, and more than a year as a private, sergeant-major, lieutenant and regimental adjutant, respectively, and find that the zeal and efficiency he has been given the credit of having displayed by such men as have several times done him the honor of recommending him for promotion, were not sufficient to entitle him to the barren compliment of being called "meritorious."

I do not ask that there shall be no "roll of honor," nor do I ask for a place on that roll, for I have a greater pleasure in knowing I share the confidence and esteem of all my superiors with whom I have served, and the respect and good-will of hundreds of my comrades; yet I do ask that those who have the advantage of serving in other commands nearer to the seat of Government, and consequently have received substantial rewards for their gallant services, though perhaps no more deserving than those who have braved an enemy equally destructive with the enemy's cannon, in a locality so remote that the first knowledge the soldier's friends had of his illness was the brief notice from the hospital surgeon of his death and burial, shall not be honored in such a manner as to REFLECT upon their less fortunate comrades. It is true that our victories have been but few; but have we shown any disposition to shrink from the foe, and have we not met him whenever and wherever we were called upon to do so? There are some bloody fields in Louisiana, the occupants of whose graves did not find their names amongst the thousands who were enrolled in the "army of the dead" at our numerous hospitals. Is it just that those who are not permitted to wear the "ribbon" should have it imputed against them that their services were not quite as deserving of reward—"meritorious," if that is a better term—as those of their more fortunate brothers in arms, who have had it bestowed upon them?

OFFENSIVE POWER IN IRON-CLADS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—It may not be out of place at the present time to take a glance at the question of offensive power in iron-clads. This power has for weapons—Artillery, the Ram, and the Torpedoe (as in the *Stromboli*). The Artillery is still a doubtful question, the Ram has many friends, but is looked upon principally as an auxilliary. The Torpedo has scarcely been noticed in the interest created by the previous question. Let us look at this matter of the Torpedo, in its application against iron-clads.

Iron-clads as at present constructed, offer as a weak point, their bottom; the means of reaching this point, with an instrument capable of penetrating vitally, is the problem to be solved.

A vessel constructed for this object will be almost useless unless it has a higher rate of speed than its antagonist; it should also be able to turn rapidly and in a small space. The armor should be so disposed as to give the greatest thickness forward, unless indeed it can carry heavy armor throughout, and still obtain the speed required. Possessing all of these, it will still be defective, unless the arrangements for placing the torpedoe, and discharging it, are effective. If this vessel can carry a single gun, of large size, and retain the speed desired, I think it would be desirable to do so. I will now look at what appear to be the advantages and defects of vessels of this class.

It is nearly certain that if a torpedo containing a suf-

ficient quantity of powder (about 200 or 300 lbs.) be exploded under the bottom of the largest iron-clad afloat, it will cause her to sink. Her armor, so affective against other means, in this case helps to sink her; the mode of employing this vessel will of course cause the value of the results to vary, but whether engage vessel against vessel—at sea or in an enemy's harbor, or as an auxiliary against vessels already brought to bay—it will have merits that give it great value.

Disadvantages: In a heavy sea the torpedo arm would perhaps be exposed to the enemy's fire, and the pitching prevent its use. In this case, unless we carry a large gun, we would be obliged to trust solely to our speed, or the support of a different class of vessels, for escape.

I am of opinion that we should possess a dozen vessels of this class, half of which at least, should be capable of passing through a gale, and be thoroughly sea worthy; with these, possessing a *high* rate of speed, and acting as *auxiliaries*, we might (in tolerable weather) sink any fleet that did not escape us by their fleetness. C. A. A.

MOBILE, ALA., July 31, 1865.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. CHURCH.

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All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1865.

——— ———, ———, AUG. 15, 1865.

To the Publishers of the Army and Navy Journal:

GENTLEMEN:—Your circular of August 10, reminding me of the expiration of my subscription, is received. There would, I think, be more readiness shown by the subscribers to the JOURNAL to renew their subscriptions if they could be assured that the interest of the paper, as well as the ability displayed in its management, would continue now that the attention and the energies of the country have been turned from the prosecution of war to the establishment of peace. It is evident that the majority of the topics which have been so ably discussed in your columns are withdrawn by the ending of the war. It is asked, "How is the character of your paper, as an Army and Navy journal, to be sustained—what merely military and naval matter can be found, either for record or comment, now that Army and Navy have been reduced to a peace footing? Are the accounts of the great campaigns of the late Rebellion, which it was at one time proposed to publish under the auspices of the JOURNAL, to appear in the paper during the coming year? Or is it the intention of the editors to change the character of their journal so that it shall correspond in tone to the altered state of public affairs, and the new interests which peace has brought? Are we not to be favored in the future numbers of the paper with the same liberality, judgment and ability in the considerations of the topics of the day, the same accuracy of statement, the same perspicuity and elegance of style which have distinguished the JOURNAL during the war, now that the subjects to be discussed must be the development of our resources, the application of science to the arts of peace, the education of the freedman, the civilization of the South?"

These questions suggest themselves to those Yankees who, like myself, are considering whether "it will pay" to take the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL another year. The feeling is universal that whatever you do will probably be well done; but there is a pardonable curiosity to know what it is that you are going to do. By answering these questions at your earliest convenience you will greatly oblige, Your obt. servant, C. P. W.

AS one of many very kind and complimentary letters received of late at the office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the preceding note will furnish a pertinent text for a commentary long proposed, but delayed hitherto through a possibly overstrained reluctance, on the score of good taste, to obtrude matters somewhat personal upon the attention of the readers of the JOURNAL. The close of its second volume, and the outset of a new one, will certainly remove any such scruples, and sanction that brief public explanation of the JOURNAL'S plans and prospects which the end of the war itself would perhaps have justified.

As the representative of the Army and Navy, and as a special chronicler, critic and commentator upon the Southern Rebellion, this journal has aimed to do its work with honesty, accuracy, vigor, clearness, skill, and fearlessness. How far the intent has hitherto succeeded it must be left for others to decide: the unswerving sympathy and favor of the entire Army and Navy, meanwhile, as well as of many thousands of the lovers of our common country, have given no doubtful clue to the verdict. To a hasty glance, however, the mission of this journal may have seemed to terminate with the war. We do not so regard it; and a very little reflection will prevent any of the old friends of the JOURNAL from so regarding it. So far, indeed, as its material prosperity is concerned, its continued and successful issue is an established fact. With its receipts from subscriptions, for example, larger during the present week than during any former of its existence; with its net income from all sources greater than that of the corresponding period of last year, it is difficult to see why the paper should not be published in a better manner than ever, not through the next year or ten years only, but through the century.

It is not at all, however, the pecuniary success of the JOURNAL to which we wish to allude, but rather to its future scope and character, and especially we desire to assure the gentlemen who have supported this journal hitherto with a personal interest, such, probably, as no similar American newspaper ever enjoyed, that the time has not yet come for us to shake hands in farewell. The JOURNAL does not propose to moor itself to some forgotten buoy of the past, but to keep on the foremost billow of American progressive thought, and to move with the current of the Nation and of the age. It has a large and admirable clientage, and, should it pretend to lack an interest in the public questions which will in future chiefly absorb their thoughts, it would be taking a very constrained, unnatural, and hypocritical position. The leading public topics of reflection and discussion, with those who have found their opinions most nearly mirrored in the JOURNAL, or whom its style or tone have pleased, must always of necessity be the soil for this journal to work in.

Impersonal as a public journal must be, in most respects, in order to obtain success and influence, in other regards it has personal and individual traits. In ordinary life it is not so much what a man talks about, that makes him the agreeable or instructive companion, as how he talks about it. It is not the subject matter that we care for so much as what quality of mind in brought to bear upon it. Given certain conditions of preparation and experience, the critic will be dull or keen, or grave, or flippant, or important, or of little worth, on one general topic, as on another; and so in some measure, it is with a public journal. We have hoped that a certain care, candor, fidelity, simplicity, and love of truth in discussing public questions, would create some interest in the JOURNAL, even among persons who dissented from this or the other view, or who knew very little and cared very little, now and again, what view it did take. The JOURNAL will be guided upon the same principles hereaftre as hitherto, until they prove to be erroneous.

The Army and the Navy will receive its first attention, in all those manifold relations needless to enumerate. A thorough survey and treatment of all their interests, will be in future, as in the past, the prime feature of this, their distinctive organ. It so happens, however, that a large part of the space once assigned to the record of actual campaigning, will soon be free. Into these pages will be introduced a general discussion and commentary upon affairs military, scientific, and political, in this and other countries. Such a course has become essential from the very composition of our Army and Navy, as distinguished from the soldiers and sailors of other lands. Our soldiers are citizens also, and men of condition and experience, which demand an intelligent discussion of other subjects than the single one of the strict military art. They will search for all that has a collateral bearing on their profession. Besides, a great part of our citizen soldiers and sailors have melted back into the general Nation. They still retain a hold in memory upon their brief military career, and all that interests the two services interests them. Nevertheless, they have a deeper stake in present duties than in past memories. The JOURNAL will aim to bind together, in a certain sense, the soldier and citizen, the soldier of the Rebellion and the professional soldier, and to connect the new Army and Navy with the age and the Nation. Whenever war becomes the all-absorbing and controlling thought in soldier and sailor, the JOURNAL will be found crowded with military discussions, and entirely devoted to them. When, in time of profound peace, other national topics take the place of campaigning, or the monotonous round of drill and garrison, and cruise and station, it will strive to represent and discuss these topics in their season and in their due proportion. It will be elastic enough to adapt its columns not only to the varying sentiments of the class of minds it specially represents, but to those of all intelligent Americans, and in a single practical word, it proposes to cover the entire range of the military field, in large and in detail; but it does not propose in an absurd restriction to one single phase of a grand idea, to dilute what should be condensed, to pack its columns with matter dull to sailor and soldier, as well as to citizen, for the mere purpose of appearing altogether warlike. Its notion of the duty of a public print is different from that.

It will be unnecessary, of course, to add, that a clear and distinct system or programme for the JOURNAL during the coming volume, has already been thoughtfully considered and adopted. As even this would be at once altered, upon any great change in the relations of war and peace, it need not now be stated at length. It will be enough to indicate in courteous response to those friendly inquiries of which one example prefaces this article, some of the topics in whose discussion the JOURNAL proposes to domonstrate its present vitality, and its objections to anything like speedy demise. So long as our Army and Navy continue in their present strength, and are established at so many different posts, and so long as the Mexican, Canadian, and Indian complications are so jealously watched on all sides, that narrative of weekly events once known as "The Military Situation," will not be out of place or void of interest to intelligent people. But it will be extended by degrees to embrace a general glance at the Military Situation of all the great nations with whom our own is connected. It will probably be supplemented by a general commentary upon news, American and Foreign, bearing some relation to our public and military affairs, and particularly of news scientific and governmental. A scientific record of inventions, discoveries, and investigations; a record of Congressional Legislation, with explanatory letters from Washington, and editorial commentary; thorough discussions of the problem of Reconstruction, so called, with illustrative accounts from officers who know whereof they write, concerning the progress of the effort to reëstablish law and remodel society in the Insurgent States, and to develope the capabilities of the Freedmen; reminiscences of the war, for which the JOURNAL has peculiar facilities—these are a few outlines of the prominent topics of which details would be out of place. It need not be added that all matters relating distinctively or remotely to the Army and Navy, in authentic or official reports, discussions and suggestions upon the new Army and Navy, upon Militia systems, upon Military Education, upon Ordnance and Engineering, upon the histories and fortunes of the surviving or fallen heroes of the war, and the families of the fallen; with many similar details are to find a place in the JOURNAL. Nor will it feel itself barred from participating in the higher politics and at intervals in literature, until it is convinced that soldiers and sailors cannot be statesmen and scholars. What it does undertake, it will try to do honestly, faithfully, and well.

ON THE RIO GRANDE.

THE lull in the Mexican excitement may properly be ascribed to Mr. STANTON'S late circular, ordering the immediate muster-out of General SHERIDAN'S surplus troops. The timidest of patriots would find sleep in his pillow after so pacific an overture. The gloomiest croaker could not forebode war on the Texan border in the face of such a proclamation. Government would never draw its troops from the disputed field without a single flourish unless it had reached some perfect understanding of the Mexican problem. Now, to us there seems to be but one safe, lasting, judicious, and honorable way out of the difficulty for all parties, and that lies in the abandonment of Mexico by the French troops. The legitimate inference is that the EMPEROR has at length resolved to recall his forces.

This solution of the Mexican puzzle, propounded in the JOURNAL of last week, will account also, possibly, for the publicly expressed opinions of some of the most distinguished officers of the Army upon Mexican affairs. These opinions have been pretty squarely and fairly based on the famous Monroe Doctrine, and were uncompromising. Take, for example, the published words of the Lieutenant-General and of General SHERIDAN. A serenade and festivity at Delmonico's, in New York city, was lately given by the United Service Society, in honor of certain American and Mexican generals. Colonel HILLYER read an extract from a letter from General SHERIDAN, which consisted of the following words:

—"There is no use to beat about the bush in this "Mexican matter. We should give a permanent "government to that republic. Our work in crush-"ing the Rebellion will not be done till this takes "place. The advent of MAXIMILIAN was a portion "of the Rebellion, and his fall should belong to its "history. Most of the Mexican soldiers of MAXI-"MILIAN'S army would throw down their arms the "moment we cross the Rio Grande. The French in-"fluence governed by sheer impudence." Now, whether this letter be private or public, it is an expression of opinion from the officer who, under General GRANT, commands the whole Military Division of the Gulf and all the troops now operating on the Rio Grande. We should not have reprinted it if it had not appeared in the daily papers, as the Government has been so very cautious about publishing its views or the views of its generals on this question, for fear, probably, of complicating its action in advance. However, the opinion itself is bold and decided.

Next, General GRANT'S pleasure tour through Canada has given us his opinion on the Mexican question. The Quebec correspondent of the respectable Toronto *Globe* says:—"While here, General "GRANT spoke without reserve to several persons on "the Mexican question. He said that he had placed "one hundred thousand men on the Rio Grande, as "an army of observation, and that the French would "have to leave Mexico, peaceably if they chose, but "forcibly if they refused. The situation of Mexico "he looked upon as one which had been created by "the Rebellion, and the Rebellion would really not "be overcome until MAXIMILIAN was compelled to "depart, and the Mexican people allowed to organize "a government without foreign interference. With "regard to the relations between the United States "and England, he did not think the present friendly "state would be disturbed, unless complications en-"sued by reason of England's mixing herself up with "France in the Mexican question."

Now, two comments may be made upon this opinion. The first is its importance, arising from its very contrast with GRANT'S proverbial silence in public. In the whole of his numerous little trips hither and thither in our country since the fall of the South, that distinguished officer has said almost nothing of importance to the people. His reticence has been extraordinary. How he has avoided saying some memorable thing under the cross-questionings of the whole "eternal Yankee nation," is the most difficult thing to understand. But our Canada cousins are more fortunate. We should doubt the authenticity of the story, if appearing in any but a respectable paper. As it is, the opinion derives double importance from GRANT'S habitual quiet. And the second comment is upon the marked similarity of expression employed by Generals SHERIDAN and GRANT. The former said, "Our work in crushing the Rebellion "will not be done till this takes place. The advent "of MAXIMILIAN was a portion of the Rebellion, "and his fall should belong to its history." The latter said, "The situation of Mexico he looked upon "as one which had been created by the Rebellion, "and the Rebellion would really not be overcome un-"til MAXIMILIAN were compelled to depart." How much this similarity adds to the authenticity of either opinion, or the accuracy of the report of either, our readers can judge. But, once admit them genuine, and it is clear that they are the expressions of a common, accordant, and compared opinion, and therefore an opinion coinciding, doubtless, with that of the Government at Washington.

How, then, to reconcile the very warlike and aggressive tone of these speeches—a tone which we know to be common in the old Army—with the pacificatory measures of the Administration? It is this apparent jarring which has troubled some of the journalists. But nothing is plainer. The diplomats have politely, cautiously, and in confidence hinted, what the generals, with soldier's bluntness, have blurted out. The effect, meanwhile, has been the same, to secure what we regard as a foregone conclusion from the reduction of SHERIDAN'S troops, a promise from NAPOLEON to withdraw from Mexico.

But we think the statesmen have managed this affair well—much better than their predecessors under BUCHANAN managed the politics preceding the Rebellion. The latter brought on war; the former have averted it. Nor was it an easy task, with public opinion as it has been. In the meeting already spoken of, all sorts of confusion was drunk to the French, healths to the Mexican Republic and its generals, while groans were given for MAXIMILIAN. Senor ZACO, President of the Mexican Club, responding for ORTEGA, "hoped that the Americans and "Mexicans shall fight the French together." Colonel HILLYER said the Monroe Doctrine was adopted by the United Service Society, without a dissenting voice. And he added that he would be sorry to hear that MAXIMILIAN had voluntarily surrendered the throne of Mexico, or that JUAREZ and his gallant army had driven him from the throne, because the stain would remain upon our escutcheon forever of allowing him to remain so long. "We owe it to our-"selves to give MAXIMILIAN notice to quit, in order "that the honor of our flag may be maintained." And he hoped SHERIDAN'S magnificent Army would be used for that purpose. Of course these were only the opinions of one aggressive society, but still they were, to a great extent, representative opinions, and foretold not the voluntary retirement of MAXIMILIAN, but his forcible expulsion, at the risk of bloody war.

On the other hand, even on the Texan frontier there were symptoms of difficulty in restraining the troops. It is not well to attribute too much weight to reports from that region. But a letter dated a month ago to a prominent Washington journal, may be given for what it is worth as a sample of the warlike side of the Mexican question. Our troops were at the insignificant point called Clarksville, at the North of the Rio Grande; and 40 rods distant from our pickets, on the Mexican side, were the outposts of MAXIMILIAN. "There is," says the letter, "a good deal of un-"friendly feeling between the two armies, and they "cannot long refrain from blows. On the Fourth of "July our officers went over, and many rows occurred. "I heard this morning that General BROWN, the "commander at Brownsville, yesterday had an inter-"view with JUAREZ, and promised him the assist-"ance of the United States troops, and had ordered "the Fourth Indiana to cross the river. General "STEELE, the department commander, went up by a "dispatch boat to counteract the order if possible." This General BROWN, of Brownsville, was also reported by others to have engaged in friendly confabulation with the Mexican chief. What "transpired" the reporters could not aver; but they did particularly mention that "the two officers then took a drink and "parted." All this, with whatsoever grains of allowance it be taken, only shows the aggressive spirit prevailing among many of our officers—the embers ready to burst into flame at a breath.

The Administration, however, had wisely determined to accomplish its point without more expenditure of blood, or of treasure. The plan may have savored rather of craft than of courage; but it was genuine State-craft, at least, and, to our thinking, a vast deal wiser and happier for the country than any madcap scheme of instantly propelling the columns of SHERIDAN across the Rio Grande. Granted that our gallant soldier-boys would have sprung cheerily to the call of the country and to the honor of the flag. Granted that our officers in Army and Navy would have poured shot into Matamoras and blockaded the Rio Grande, as heartily as they ever set about the subjugation of the Rebels. What of that? Another war coming on top of the exhausting war we are just emerging from, would have staggered the resources of the Nation. And should such a conflict have been the unnecessary substitute for negotiation, should it have been useless, in other words, it would have been a crime. The Government well knew that, while the French people reserved to themselves the privilege of caricaturing and lampooning their EMPEROR, nevertheless, they might not peacefully stand contempt and insult showered on their national flag. And we had no quarrel to settle with the French nation.

At present the country is authorized to consider the Mexican question in process of speedy and honorable adjustment. Time will develope the method in which that adjustment is to be brought about.

THE Wertz trial is for the present postponed. The charge against the accused will always remain the same—violation of the rules of war. But the specifications are likely to be somewhat different from those contained in the copy made public, and will correspond to the character of the prepared evidence.

As to the jurisdiction of the Military Commission, no reasonable question is likely to be made. If any doubts have arisen concerning it, some of the points contained in the opinion of the Attorney-General lately published upon the former military trial at Washington, will effectually dissipate them. We only wait therefore, for the production of the evidence. And it is to be hoped that no long-spun hearsay testimony, no stories of doubtful authenticity, will come before the Court. We trust there will be no irrelevant testimony taken upon other points involved in the Rebellion, or, at least, that the main portion of the evidence will not be so expended. Let the time and the labor and the combined talent of the Court be bent upon unravelling the horrid story of Andersonville, from first to last. Let the whole history of that "murder-pen" at last see the light of broad day. The simple narrations of the men who suffered there, and who live to tell their wrongs, will be condemnation enough upon the villains who actively or passively tortured them. Should a single rumor rise that evidence will be wanting to substantiate the oft-repeated tale of horror, ten thousand pallid faces and haggard, fever-wasted forms, would stagger into the court-room, to confront the Jailor of Andersonville. One can almost fancy, even, that if proof were wanting, the myriad dead would gather their anguished, uncoffined bones from the shallow pits where the inhuman jailors threw them—those tender, gallant, patriot souls, beaten and shot like slaves, torn to shreds by blood-hounds, starved by the jailors, or stricken to death by a pitying sun in their unsheltered pen—and rise to bear witness against this greatest crime of the century.

"On a sandy plain," says General BUTLER, "in "the midst of a pine forest, bounded by a murky "swamp, there is a pit, filled with dead men's bones, "unnumbered, unnoted, uncounted, unrecorded, un-"noticed, without sepulture or the sacred rights of "burial. By thousands, not dead by the bullet, not "stricken by disease from the hand of God—starved "to death with the cruel torture of hunger, amid "such plenty that an army of six myriads with its "cattle and horses, could subsist on the surplus pro-"vision of the country in a rapid march past Ander-"sonville—or murdered with frost under the shadow "of the fat pines, which sang sad requiem to their "memories, as the winter winds moaned through the "branches, whose very sighing called up in frenzy "the happy homes and warm hearths of the North "to the wandering minds of the dying martyrs."

The country waits anxiously for the trial of HENRY WERTZ. It will be to sup full of horrors that it attends, but humanity demands the revelation.

THE daily newspapers have for some time announced that the Government was to establish a great "iron-"clad rendezvous," in which all the iron-clads of the Nation were to be salted down in preservation for another war. Upon inquiry, we find that a place has been selected in the Delaware River for an ordinary, in which the light-draught iron-clads will be placed. This place is the "Back Channel," which separates League Island from the Pennsylvania shore. The channel is about two hundred yards wide, a mile long, with a bar at the upper end; and in it the vessels will lie at ease, without danger from the ice, and the water being entirely fresh, the nuisance of seagrasses and barnacles will be avoided. The vessels will be docked and carefully scraped, and we presume coated with zinc paint, which has been found useful, in some degree, in keeping iron bottoms clear. The depth of water in the channel is ten feet at low tide, and sixteen feet at high water. The Monitors now at Philadelphia are the *Lehigh*, *Passaic*, *Nantucket*, *Canonicus*, *Catskill*, *Suncook*, *Tonawanda*, *Nahant*, and *Monadnock*. According to our information, all the light-draught Monitors are to go in ordinary in the Back Channel.

THE French government has just authorized the preliminary surveys of a railway along the coast, from Cherbourg to Brest. This line, essentially maritime and strategical, will establish direct communication between the two great military ports on the Atlantic, as well as between the numerous trading and fishing ports scattered along the coast, which will be placed in direct connection with the lines of Normandy and Brittany running to Paris.

CAPTAIN PERCIVAL DRAYTON.

[Though we have already sketched the life and services of the late distinguished officer whose name heads this article, we take pleasure in giving place to the following appreciative notice from the pen of a gentleman who knew Captain DRAYTON thoroughly, and is every way competent to write of him.—EDITOR ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.]

Captain PERCIVAL DRAYTON was born in South Carolina on the 25th of August, 1812, and consequently had nearly completed his 53d year at the time of his death. He was the son of the Hon. WILLIAM DRAYTON, a distinguished citizen of that State, who was recommended by General JACKSON to Mr. MONROE, when the latter was President of the United States, as a member of his cabinet, and who served in Congress from South Carolina from 1825 to 1833, and was a prominent member of the Union party in that State in opposition to nullification in 1830, and on account of his sentiments removed from the State to Philadelphia, and succeeded NICHOLAS BIDDLE as President of the Bank of the United States.

Captain PERCIVAL DRAYTON entered the Navy on the 1st of December, 1827, and though born in the South with near kindred still there, he shrunk from no duty during the Rebellion, although that duty arrayed him in battle against his own brother (General T. F. DRAYTON of the Confederate service, a graduate of West Point) and severed the dearest ties of blood and affection. And though his native State proscribed him for his persistent adherence to the Union cause, still believing that cause to be right, he adhered heartily and without hesitation to the Government, notwithstanding all the overtures of his relatives to take part with the South against his country.

He was no ordinary man, and whether we regard him as a man or as an officer, he had characteristics worthy to be emulated by his juniors in the Navy, and to be admired by all.

Whatever was pure, whatever was honest, whatever was of good report, was by hereditary and daily usage, moulded into his character, so that it would be difficult for any one to point out even one of those foibles which go to make a part of almost every human being; and it is rarely that we can find any one so nearly "*sans peur et sans reprouche.*"

Physically, Captain DRAYTON was of a most healthy and hardy constitution; his tall, sinewy frame, with well-developed muscles, gave him uncommon capacity to resist fatigue, and to make long marches, from which his companions would return almost broken down, but would never hear from him the first complaint. Rejoicing in motion, he was ever ready to recommence excursions difficult to others, but to him perfectly easy.

This physical training was a part of a system of education which extended as well to the mind as to the body, and was the key to the extensive acquirements which he had made, and which tended so much to make him the most agreeable of companions, and added so greatly to his advantage in his profession.

With a very strong, healthy and active body, was given to Captain DRAYTON an active, untiring and rather acute intellect, and there were very few subjects upon which he did not talk well; but it was to his knowledge of languages that he was indebted for many of the great advantages which he enjoyed professionally. And here the writer would call the attention of young officers to the great and obvious advantage of acquiring habitually and systematically, from day to day, that knowledge, which, to them, as to all others, is power, and is also profitable in giving them what they are so much in the habit of calling "soft berths," but which are nevertheless places of importance and distinction. Captain DRAYTON had many "soft berths," but no one will say that the honors were not given for his merits, and often without his solicitation.

On shore, but especially on board ship, Captain DRAYTON was ever a student; watch or no watch, no day went by without its duties fulfilled, and he always made it a rule to have some subject of study on hand with which he filled up the long and dreary hours of a sixty days' cruise without a murmur, and always at the end of it had added to his stock of knowledge.

In the matter of good habits of every kind, Captain DRAYTON was a model man; in six years, during which we messed together, I cannot say that I ever either saw him do or heard of his doing an unkind, unjust, or improper thing; he is the only man I have ever known who was entirely above either passion or prejudice. I never knew him even to lose his temper, and I can say that I have seen him sorely tried. Always unsuspecting, never thinking evil himself nor suspecting it in others, he moved in a kindly course, the friend of the commodore, and not less the friend of the humblest sailor in the ship. I do not know whether he was or not a religious man, but a purer man I never knew.

Of sea service he had seen an average proportion of the officers of his grade. But we all know what sea service is—a few cruises and we come to the end of our lives, with probably many pleasant episodes and much monotony. As a mere deck officer, Captain DRAYTON had many superiors, but in knowledge of his profession, few equals. As an ordnance officer he was painstaking and intelligent, and, I have reason to believe, gave great satisfaction to our distinguished naval ordnance chief, Admiral DAHLGREN, who was also his bosom friend. In fine, in all the various duties of an officer, Captain DRAYTON was greatly esteemed, and he goes down to the grave admired and regretted by the Navy and in society.

But it was as a flag officer that Captain DRAYTON was particularly distinguished. Having the most refined and gentlemanly manners, and speaking with great fluency and correctness French, Spanish and Italian, his services in that position were desired and sought for by every commanding officer with whom he sailed, and perhaps other reasons were his peculiar reticence on all subjects requiring secrecy, and his good judgment and capacity for giving sound advice in any emergency, such as are constantly arising in the conduct of the affairs of every foreign squadron.

The last sea duty of Captain DRAYTON was as flag officer of the distinguished Admiral FARRAGUT, and although I do not know how he was esteemed by that truly great and heroic man; still, I know that he greatly admired the Admiral, and it is fair to presume that the esteem was mutual.

In the beginning of the recent painful war, Captain DRAYTON firmly planted himself on the platform of his country's honor, and had the fortune to serve under the able and excellent DU PONT at the taking of Hilton Head, where the opposing forces were commanded by his brother, a general in the Confederate service. He subsequently served in the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and after other service in Monitors, was finally in the battle at the taking of the forts which guard the approach to Mobile. His conduct in these affairs is commendably reported by his commanding officers.

He was afterwards selected by the Department to succeed Rear-Admiral DAVIS as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and we all hoped we should have him among us for many years; and certain it is, he bid as fair for a long life as any one I have known—but "man proposes and God disposes"—the healthy of to-day are the dead of to-morrow, and the weak and feeble often outlive the strong and robust. Thus Captain DRAYTON died in the prime of his life, with the prospect before him of many years of usefulness to his country and of honor to himself. Two days of sickness was enough to bow his manly form in death. And thus is another warning given us that we should "keep our lamps "trimmed" for our departure, "for in such an hour as we "know not," we may be summoned from our earthly career.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

BRIGADIER-General John R. Kenly has been brevetted Major-General, to date from March 1st, 1865.

BRIGADIER-General Dent relieves General Giles, in command of the garrison of Washington.

BRIGADIER-General Dent has been appointed Provost-Marshal-General of Texas.

MAJOR-General C. C. Washburne declines to be a candidate for Governor of Wisconsin.

COLONEL B. F. Winger has been relieved from duty as commandant of the city of Petersburgh, Va.

MAJOR-General George G. Meade, has taken up his summer residence near Jenkintown, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

MAJOR General Burnside, since the acceptance of his resignation, has gone into business in Rhode Island, where he will continue to reside.

BREVET Brigadier General L. P. Di Cesnola, formerly commanding the 4th New York Cavalry, has been appointed by the President Consul at Cyprus.

CAPTAIN J. McC. Bell, assistant adjutant-general on Major-General Pope's Staff, has been brevetted lieutenant-colonel in the Regular Army.

MAJOR-General Cuvier Grover was married at Northampton, Massachusetts, last week to Miss Susie Willard, daughter of Dr. Austin Flint, of New York.

COLONEL Frederick S. Stambaugh, formerly of the Seventy-Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, has been nominated for Assembly by the Union party of Franklin county.

MAJOR-General Hooker has recently been made major-general in the Regular Army. His commission as brigadier-general in the Regular Army dated from Antietam.

MAJOR-General Charles Devens, late in command of a military district under Major-General Terry, has been relieved and ordered to report to Major-General Gillmore, at Charleston.

THE President has appointed Phineas J. Horwitz, M. D., Chief of Medicine and Surgery of the United States Navy, to be Visitor of the Government Hospital for the Insane.

COLONEL A. P. Blunt, Assistant Quartermaster at Fortress Monroe, has been presented with a valuable gold watch and chain, by friends in Norfolk, where he was formerly Quartermaster.

MAJOR Howard, formerly on duty in the War Department, and afterward Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of General Hartsuff, has been promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy.

CAPTAIN W. T. Hartz, assistant adjutant-general to Brigadier General Hoffman, commissary-general of prisoners, has been brevetted major of Volunteers for meritorious service during the war, the promotion to date March 13, 1865.

MAJOR George B. Corkhill, paymaster U. S. A., and formerly commissary of subsistence, Army of the Potomac, has recently been brevetted lieutenant-colonel for meritorious services rendered the Government.

BRIGADIER-General Strong, Chief-of-Staff, with Major General O. O. Howard of the Freedmen's Bureau, is on an inspection tour through the South, investigating the affairs connected with the Freedmen's Bureau.

MAJOR-Generals Gordon Granger and A. J. Smith arrived in Mobile on the 5th, and were expected in New Orleans early in the following week. It is understood that General Granger will shortly have a command in New Mexico.

MAJOR-General Banks intends to reside permanently in New Orleans, where he will practice law. A correspondent says he is still in the service, but without a command, and is supposed to be employing his leisure in refreshing his memory of the law.

MAJOR-General Curtis, Brigadier-General H. H. Sibley, Henry W. Reid and Oran Guernsey, have been appointed commissioners to negotiate, under the instruction of the Secretary of Interior, a treaty or treaties with the several tribes of Sioux and Cheyenne Indians.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. Williams, of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, and late aide on Major-General Rousseau's staff, has been appointed Provost-Marshal-General of the department under Major-General Stoneman. Headquarters at Knoxville, Tennessee.

COLONEL N. W. Daniels, who, as colonel of the Third regiment Louisiana National Guards, (colored,) was dismissed the military service of the United States, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Baton Rouge district of that State.

THE First Regiment of New York Dragoons, Colonel Thomas I. Thorn, recently mustered out of service at Rochester, New York, have presented their battle-flag, inscribed with the names of over forty battles in which they have been engaged, to Mrs. Laura Wolcott Gibbs, wife of Brevet Major-General Gibbs, now serving with Sheridan in Texas.

BREVET Brigadier-General Thomas T. Heath has been assigned to the command of the District of West North Carolina, headquarters at or near Morganton, North Carolina.

CAPTAIN J. A. Stockton, C. S. Volunteers, and First Lieutenant H. W. Davis, A. C., Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, have been cashiered the service.

MAJOR Thomas G. S. Herod, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, has been sentenced to be confined at hard labor in the Penitentiary at Albany, New York, for ten years.

FIRST Lieutenant Benj. F. Carver, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, has been sentenced to be dishonorably dismissed with loss of all pay, and emoluments due or to become due.

FIRST Lieutenant Ewell P. Drake, Eleventh Ohio, Cavalry, tried at Fort Laramie, for disobedience of orders and unmilitary conduct, was sentenced to be dismissed the service, but the members of the Court having unanimously recommended the accused to clemency, the sentence was mitigated to suspension from rank and pay for one month, by Major General Pope.

BREVET Brigadier-General Wilson, chief commissary of the Army of the Potomac during the last eighteen months of its campaign, has been assigned to duty at Baltimore, in charge of the purchasing depot of the subsistence department. Major Wiley, depot commissary of the Army of the Potomac, has been assigned to duty at Richmond, as a member of the board of examination of officers of the subsistence department.

CAPTAIN Wm. P. Emery, Fifty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, Department of the Gulf, has been tried by Court Martial for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, embezzlement and misapplication of money, and sentenced "to be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United "States with the loss of all pay and allowances." The proceedings and findings of the Court are approved by Major General Canby, and the sentence ordered to be executed.

BRIGADIER-General Hartwell while journeying from Hilton Head to Charleston, recently, was robbed of his valise, containing, in addition to his personal effects, a large number of official documents, orders and other valuable official papers from the War Department for this post and district. General Hartwell discovered his loss before the steamer reached the wharf, and had the vessel thoroughly overhauled and searched, but no trace of the missing property could be found.

BY direction of the President, the following named officers of the First Provisional New York Cavalry, have been dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, to date July 21st, 1865, for violation of orders and neglect of duty, in absenting themselves from their commands, thus embarrassing the public service and neglecting the enlisted men under their control: First Lieutenant Miles Sullivan; Second Lieutenant John A. Bordamer; Second Lieutenant Thomas Dunlara; First Lieutenant A W. Warren; First Lieutenant Joseph W. Cooley.

THE following named officers are announced as the Staff of Major General POPE, Commanding Department of the Missouri: Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Sprague, U. S. A., Chief of Staff; Colonel J. V. Du Bois, A. A. D. C. U. S. A., Inspector General; Colonel Gideon Scull, Chief Commissary; Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Myers, Chief Quartermaster; Surgeon E. C. Abadie, U. S A., Medical Director; Colonel C. A. Morgan, A. A. D. C. U. S. A.; Major and Brevet Colonel J. F. Meline, A. A. D. C. U. S. A., Judge-Advocate; Major Lucien Eaton, Judge-Advocate; Major D. G. Swaim, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major B. M. Piatt, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Jos. McC. Bell, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. Haight, A. D. C.; Captain James Sawyer, C. S. and A. D. C.

COLONEL Louis Schirmer, Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery, has been sentenced "to be cashiered and dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowance now due or that may hereafter become due, and that he be fined the sum of $10,000, and be confined at hard labor at Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, for the period of three years, and also that he be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust or profit, under the Government of the United States." The President has approved the sentence and ordered its execution. The charges against Schirmer were, "Embezzlement and misapplication of money held in trust and belonging to enlisted men," "Drunkenness on duty," "Wilfully causing arms to be destroyed belonging to the United States," and "Knowingly making false musters of men and wilfully signing muster rolls wherein such false musters were contained."

IN the case of William Borrowe, late First Lieutenant Second United States Artillery, and Captain Battery "H," Independent Pennsylvania Artillery, sentenced by a General Court-Martial "to forfeit all of his monthly pay and allowances for the period of two months, and to be reprimanded by the Commanding General in General Orders," which sentence was disapproved by the reviewing officer, Brigadier General J. P. Slough, and the dismissal of Captain Borrowe recommended, and in accordance with which recommendation Captain Borrowe was dismissed the service of the United States, by order of the President, promulgated in General Court-Martial Orders, No. 123, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, March, 8, 1865, upon the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate-General, the President directs that so much of the order of dismissal as effects his position in the Regular Army be and it is hereby revoked.

"WANT to see Grant mighty bad, do you?" said a blue-coated veteran to the people crowding aboard the cars the other morning, on their way to get a squint at our famous General. "W-a-a-ll, why didn't you come down to the front, when he wanted to see you, hey?"

ARMY GAZETTE

COMMISSARIES OF MUSTERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 1, 1865.

Circular No. 38.

The following changes of Mustering Officers, Commissaries, and Assistant Commissaries of Musters, during the month of July, 1865, are announced for the information and guidance of all concerned:

COMMISSARIES AND ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES OF MUSTERS.

1st Army Corps. No change since July 1, 1865
2d Army Corps. Discontinued from June 28, 1865.
3d Army Corps. Discontinued.
4th Army Corps. Discontinued from August 1, 1865
5th Army Corps. Discontinued from June 28, 1865.
6th Army Corps. Discontinued from June 28, 1865
7th Army Corps. Discontinued from August 1, 1865.
8th Army Corps. Discontinued from August 1, 1865.
9th Army Corps. Discontinued from July 27, 1865
10th Army Corps. Ass't Com'y Captain Charles J. Buckbee, 9th Connecticut Volunteers Appointed June 6, 1865. Corps discontinued as an organization from August 1, 1865.
11th Army Corps. Discontinued.
12th Army Corps Discontinued.
13th Army Corps. Discontinued.
14th Army Corps. Discontinued from August 1, 1865.
15th Army Corps. Discontinued from August 1, 1865.
16th Army Corps. Discontinued.
17th Army Corps. Discontinued from August 1, 1865.
18th Army Corps. Discontinued.
19th Army Corps. Discontinued.
20th Army Corps. Discontinued from June 1, 1865.
21st Army Corps. Discontinued.
22d Army Corps. (See Department of Washington.)
23d Army Corps. Ass't Com'y, Captain J. A. Craven, 123d Indiana Volunteers, 1st Division. Appointed June 6, 1865. Order appointing him revoked June 20, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Lieutenant Timothy M. Wood, 25th Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, 1st Division. Appointed June 29, 1865. Relieved July 13, 1865. Corps discontinued as an organization from August 1, 1865.
24th Army Corps. Ass't Com'y, Lieutenant W. J. Ladd, 13th New Hampshire Volunteers, 3d Division. Appointed December 6, 1864. Relieved June 21, 1865. Corps discontinued as an organization from August 1, 1865.
25th Army Corps. No changes since July 1, 1865
Army of the Potomac. Discontinued.
Department of the East. Ass't Com'y, Captain Robert P. McKibben, 4th U. S Infantry. Appointed June 6, 1865. Relieved July 12, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Captain Joseph S. Yorke, 15th U. S. Infantry, State of Rhode Island. Appointed July 12, 1865 Ass't Com'y, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Freedley, 31 U. S. Infantry, State of Rhode Island. Appointed June 9, 1865. Relieved July 12, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Major C J. Von Hermann, Additional Aide-de-Camp. Appointed June 12, 1865.
Middle Department. Ass't Com'y, Captain S. Townsend, 1st Delaware Cavalry. Appointed May 9, 1865 Relieved June 20, 1865 Ass't Com'y, Captain John T. Macauley, 11th Indiana Veteran Volunteers. Appointed May 9, 1865. Relieved July 20, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Brevet Captain B. F. Rittenhouse, 5th U. S. Artillery, District of Annapolis. Appointed May 12, 1865. Relieved July 7, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Lieutenant O. V. S. Aiken, 8th U. S. Infantry. Appointed May 29, 1865. Relieved July 5, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Lieutenant J. S. Wharton, 14th U. S. Infantry. Appointed June 20, 1864. Relieved December 30, 1864
Department of Washington. Ass't Com'y, Lieutenant H. A. Huntington, 4th U. S. Artillery, Camp Barry. Appointed May 15, 1865. Relieved July 5, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Brevet Captain David E. Porter, 1st U. S. Artillery. Appointed May 17, 1865. Relieved July 5, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Captain Edward Earp, 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, District of Alexandria. Appointed June 30, 1865.
Department of the Ohio. Commissary, Major Walter B Scates, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers. Appointed June 27, 1865. Ass't Com'y Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. M. Anderson, Captain, 12th U. S. Infantry, headquarters. Appointed June 27, 1865. Relieved July 18, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Captain J. G. Robinson, 4th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps. Appointed July 13, 1865.
Department of the Tennessee. Act'g Com'y, Lieutenant Henry C. Jones, 12th Ohio Cavalry. Appointed July 3, 1865: Ass't Com'y, Lieutenant W. Irving Midler, 9th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery. Appointed July 2, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Cyrus N. Gray, 15th U. S. Colored Troops. Appointed July 11, 1865. Ass't Com'y Captain John A. B. Williams, 40th U. S. Colored Troops. Appointed July 11, 1865.
Department of Kentucky. Ass't Com'y, Captain Judson R. Shaw, 4th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, District of Western Kentucky. Appointed June 21, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Lieutenant S. D. Graham, 119th U. S. Colored Troops. Appointed June 9, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Lieutenant E. M. Russell, 119th U. S. Colored Troops. Appointed June 9, 1865.
Department of the Missouri. Ass't Com'y, Lieutenant John E. Downing, 13th Missouri Cavalry, District of Fort Riley. Appointed July 15, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Lieutenant T. F. Oaks, 18th U. S. Colored Troops, District of Missouri. Appointed July 15, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Lieutenant Thaddeus S. Smith, 13th Missouri Cavalry, Benton Barracks. Appointed July 15, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Captain B. D. Williams, Aide-de-Camp, headquarters. Appointed June 16, 1865.
Department of Virginia. Ass't Com'y, Lieutenant A. J. Bellows, 14th U. S. Infantry, district of the Nottoway Appointed May 19, 1865. Relieved July 22, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Lieutenant W. H. Mills, 14th U. S. Infantry, District of Fort Monroe. Appointed May 19, 1865. Relieved July 22, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Lieutenant G. R. Vernon, 14th U. S. Infantry, District of East Virginia. Appointed June 5, 1865 Relieved July 22, 1865.
Department of North Carolina. Chief Com'y, Brevet Colonel S. M. Letcher, 12th Kentucky Volunteers. Appointed April 21, 1865. Relieved July 25, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Lieutenant W. G Wedemeyer, 16th U. S. Infantry, cavalry division. Appointed September 21, 1864. Relieved July 25, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Brevet Colonel Edwin A. Folsom, Major, 8th Minnesota Volunteers, headquarters. Appointed June 6, 1865. Transferred from 23d Army corps. Relieved July 25, 1865.
Department of South Carolina. Commissary. Captain Leslie Smith, 1st U. S. Infantry. Appointed June 27, 1865.
Department of Georgia. Commissary, Captain John B. Hays, 19th U. S. Infantry. Appointed July 10, 1865.
Department of Florida. Created by General Orders No. 118, June 27, 1865.
Department of Mississippi. Commissary, Captain George A. Williams, 1st U. S. Infantry. Appointed June 27, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Captain J. H. Landers, 8th New Hampshire Volunteers, headquarters. Appointed June 27, 1865.
Department of Alabama. Commissary, Captain L. H. Hosea, 16th U. S. Infantry. Appointed July 2, 1865.
Department of Louisiana. Commissary, Colonel Sheldon Sturgeon, 1st New Orleans Volunteers. Appointed June 27, 1865.
Department of Texas. Created by General Orders No. 118, June 27, 1865
Department of Arkansas. No changes since July 1, 1865.
Department of the Columbia. Created by General Orders No. 118, June 27, 1865.
Department of California. Commissary. Colonel Washington Seawell, U S. Army. Appointed June 27, 1865.
Departments of the South, of the Gulf, of Pennsylvania, of West Virginia, Northern Department, of the Northwest, of the Cumberland, of New Mexico, and of the Pacific. Abolished by General Orders No. 118, June 27, 1865.
Army of the Tennessee. Discontinued.
Middle Military Division, Military Division of the Missouri, Military Division of the James, and Military Division of the Southwest. Abolished by General Orders No. 118, June 27, 1865.
Military Divisions of the Atlantic, of the Mississippi, and of the Gulf. Created by General Orders No. 118, June 27, 1865
Military Division of the Tennessee. Chief Commissary, Brevet Major A. L. Hough, Captain, 19th U. S. Infantry. Appointed June 27, 1865.
Military Division of the Pacific. Created by General Orders No. 118, June 27, 1865.
Fort Delaware, Delaware. No changes since July 1, 1865.

MUSTERING OFFICERS.

Arkansas, California, Nevada, Connecticut and Rhode Island.—No changes since July 1, 1865.

Illinois.—Major Will Rumsey, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, Detroit. Appointed July 5, 1865. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. M. Anderson, 12th U. S. Infantry, Springfield. Appointed July 5, 1865. Relieved July 18, 1865.
Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Dakota, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Delaware and Massachusetts.—No changes since July 1, 1865.
Michigan.—Captain J. H. Knight, 18th U S. Infantry, Detroit. Appointed December 22, 1863 Relieved May 9, 1865 Order relieving him suspended May 13, 1865 Captain E. W. Clift, 13th U S. Infantry, Detroit. Appointed June 10, 1864. Relieved July 17th, 1865. Lieutenant W. T. Pennock, U. S. Army, Detroit. Appointed July 5, 1865. Captain T. H. Harris, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, Detroit. Appointed July 13, 1865.
Minnesota.—No changes since July 1, 1865.
Missouri—Captain C. M. Freeman, 24 U. S. Infantry, St. Louis. Appointed June 29, 1865.
New Hampshire.—No changes since July 1. 1865.
New York.—Southern Division—Lieutenant Michael Dolan, 21 U S. Infantry, New York city. Appointed August 7, 1863. Relieved July 12, 1865. Captain C T. Greene, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, New York city. Appointed July 20, 1865 Northern Division—Lieutenant Clifford Stickney, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Albany. Appointed July 8, 1865. Captain C H. Corning, 17th U. S. Infantry, Albany. Appointed January 21, 1865 Captain James Johnson, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, Albany. Appointed July 5, 1865. Western Division—Brevet Captain C. McKibbin, 14th U. S. Infantry, Elmira. Appointed March 19 1865. Relieved July 22, 1865. Lieutenant James R. Read, 10th U. S. Infantry, Elmira. Appointed May 5, 1865 Lieutenant James Joyes, 19th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Elmira. Appointed May 5, 1865.
New Jersey.—Captain William H Powell, 4th U. S. Infantry, Trenton. Appointed June 7, 1865 Relieved July 20, 1865. Captain George B. Halsted, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, Trenton. Appointed July 20 1865.
New Mexico.—Chief Mustering Officer—Captain Asa B. Carey, 13th U. S. Infantry, Santa Fe. Appointed July 31, 1865.
Ohio.—Captain W. B. Lowe, 11th U. S. Infantry, Cincinnati. Appointed August 1, 1864. Relieved May 3, 1865. Brevet Major James Thompson, 21 U. S. Artillery, Cincinnati. Appointed May 6, 1864 Relieved July 22, 1865. Brevet Captain S. T Crowley, 4th U. S. Infantry, Columbus. Appointed January 22 1865 Relieved May 2, 1865. Lieutenant H. L Beck, 13th U. S. Infantry, Columbus. Appointed May 19 1865. Relieved July 5, 1865 Lieutenant Joseph Kerin, 6th U. S. Cavalry, Columbus. Appointed June 8, 1865 Relieved July 18, 1865 Lieutenant R. P. Wilson, 5th U. S. Cavalry, Columbus Appointed June 6, 1865. Relieved June 24, 1865. Captain T I. Motely, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, Columbus Appointed July 5, 1865. Captain Charles Spraul, Additional Aide-de Camp, Columbus. Appointed July 18 1865
Oregon and Washington Territory.—Lieutenant William Kapus, 1st Washington Territory Volunteers, Portland, Oregon. Appointed October 4, 1864 Relieved June 5, 1865.
Pennsylvania.—Eastern Division—Charles Snyder, 8th U. S. Infantry, Philadelphia. Appointed February 27, 1865 Relieved May 13, 1865 Western Division—Lieutenant C. T. Bissell, 21 U. S. Artillery, Harrisburg. Appointed May 26, 1865. Relieved July 22, 1865.
Tennessee.—Lieutenant John B. Hays, 19th U S. Infantry, Nashville. Appointed February 25, 1865, Relieved July 10, 1865. Captain Cyrus N. Gray, 15th U. S. Colored Troops, Nashville. Appointed July 10, 1865.
Vermont.—Captain G. 6. Overton, 14th U. S. Infantry, Brattleboro'. Appointed June 12, 1865 Relieved July 22, 1865. Brevet Major G. L. Choisy, 14th U. S. Infantry, Brattleboro'. Appointed June 12, 1865 Relieved July 22, 1865.
West Virginia.—No changes since July 1. 1865.
Wisconsin.—Chief Mustering Officer—Colonel S. Lovell, 14th U. S Infantry, Madison. Appointed June 21, 1864 Relieved July 22, 1865 Lieutenant-Colonel G R Giddings, 16th U. S. Infantry, Madison. Appointed July 29, 1865. Assistant Mustering Officer—Colonel Louis H. Marshall, Additional Aide-de-Camp, Madison. Appointed February 27, 1864. Relieved July 22d, 1865.

E D. TOWNSEND.
Assistant Adjutant General.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNED.

Assistant Surgeon Ely McClellan, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty at Camp Cadwalader, Philadelphia, and ordered to Fort Delaware, Dela.

Assistant Surgeon C. E. Goddard, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty at Fort Delaware, Dela., and ordered to duty in the District of New Mexico.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

AUGUST 7.—Gunner James M. Hogg, to the ordnance ship *Dale*
Chief Engineer Theodore Zeller, to the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

AUGUST 8.—First Assistant Engineer T. M. Dukehart, to duty on the board of which Chief Engineer Danby is President, at New York city.

Passed Assistant Surgeon William T. Plant, to duty at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

AUGUST 9.—Lieutenant-Commander William W. Low, to ordnance duty at Boston, Mass.

AUGUST 10.—Lieutenant Albert Kautz, to physical examination at New York

Lieutenant-Commander E Y. McCauley, to duty as an asisstant to Commodore Turner at Philadelphia.

Lieutenant-Commander George Brown, to duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant-Commanders Thomas O. Selfridge, R. L. Phythian and H. R. Breese, to duty at the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant-Commodore Edward Terry, to the *Powhatan*.

AUGUST 11.—Lieutenant-Commander John Irwin, to duty as an assistant to Commodore Turner at Philadelphia.

Surgeon J. S. Dungan, to the *Savannah*.

Lieutenant-Commander George W. Young, to duty at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California.

Lieutenant-Commander E. O. Matthews, to the *Savannah*

AUGUST 12.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Grove S. Beardsley, to the Naval Hospital, New York.

Assistant Surgeon Louis Zenzen, to duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

DETACHED.

AUGUST 7.—Commander Thomas H. Stevens, from the command of the *Oneida*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenants Charles S. Colton and Edward N. Kellogg, Acting Ensign Charles V. Gridley, Surgeon John J. Gibson, Boatswain Hallowell Dickinson, Chief Engineer William H. Hunt, and Third Assistant Engineer W. C. T. Rerchenbach, from the *Oneida*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster George R. Martin, from the *Oneida*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Chief Engineer Herman Newell, from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Chief Engineer John H. Long, from the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to superintend the Government work at the Etna Works, New York.

AUGUST 8.—Paymaster A. W. Russell, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Lieutenant-Commander James P. Foster, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted three months leave.

Third Assistant Engineer Albert C. Engard, from the *Powhatan*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander James H. Gillis, from the Navy Yard, Washington, and granted leave.

AUGUST 9.—Commander A. G. Clay, from the command of the *Seminole*, and waiting orders.

Paymaster L. S. Stockwell, from the *Seminole*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Lieutenant-Commander John G. Mitchell, from the Mississippi Squadron, and waiting orders.

AUGUST 10.—Professor J. H. C. Coffin, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to duty connected with the nautical almanac.

Professor M. H. Beecher, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to duty at the Naval Observatory.

Lieutenant-Commander Ralph Chandler, from the command of the *Sangamon*, and waiting orders.

Commander Peirce Crosby, from the command of the *Metacomet*, and waiting orders.

Commander William W. Macomb, from the command of the *Shamrock*, and waiting orders.

Commander Egbert Thompson, from the command of the *Cimarron*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon Frederick Krecker, and Second Assistant Engineer D. M. Fulmer, from the *Metacomet*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineers J. Van Havenberg, Webster Lane and William H Kelly, from the *Cimarron*, and waiting orders.

Commander E. T. Nichols, from special duty at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, New York.

Commander B. J. Moeller, from special duty under the Bureau of Navigation, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. C. Knight, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

AUGUST 11.—Assistant Paymaster F. H. Hinman, from the *Penobscot*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles H. Cushman, from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to command the *Mahaska*.

AUGUST 12.—Surgeon A. C Rhodes, from the Naval Hospital, New York, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

AUGUST 9.—Second Assistant Engineer Alfred Hendrick, of Wilmington, Delaware.

AUGUST 11.—Second Assistant Engineer James Maughlin, of Baltimore, Md., (for some time past connected with the Bureau of Steam Engineering).

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

AUGUST 7.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer George E. Hobbs to the Atlantic Squadron.

Mate Lewis Johnson, to the *Ino*.

AUGUST 8.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Eugene Mack, to the Gulf Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward Macomb, to duty at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

AUGUST 9.—Acting Ensign Henry W. O'Hara, to duty in the Bureau of Navigation and office of Detail of this Department.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Isaac McAllister, to the *Nanset*

Acting Chief Engineer George F. Hebard, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry Jones, to the *De Soto*.

AUGUST 10.—Acting Master Isaac Hallock, to the *Wasp*.

Acting Ensign Charles Watson, to the *Don*.

Mate F O Duncan, to the *Wasp*.

Mates H. G. Robinson, Charles A. Peacock, Benjamin Leeds, F. E. Taylor, S. H. Gardner and R. Williams, to the receiving ship *Constellation*

Mate John B Somers, to duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

AUGUST 11.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Alexander C. Stuart, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers John E. Edwards and A G. Steele, to the *Nina*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William P. Ayres, to the *De Soto*.

Acting Gunner W. B. Jarvis, to the Ordnance Yard, Washington.

AUGUST 12.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant G. B. Livingston, to the *Wateree*.

DETACHED.

AUGUST 7.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Benjamin C. Dean, Acting Ensigns Frederick Newell, R L. E. Coombs and J. W. Goodrich, Acting Second Assistant Engineers Frank C. Morey, Joseph H. Nesen and William H. Brown, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Charles O Fancoit, Henry C. Barrows and Charles Robinson, from the *Gertrude*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant George Munday, Acting Ensigns Jabez F. Chace, Henry F. Martin and William H Howard, Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles H. Stack, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Arthur M. Sawtelle, Acting Third Assistant Engineers William C. Woods, James F. Winters and Walter A. Webster, from the *Albatross*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant L. N. Stodder, Acting Ensigns H. J. Dunn, H. D. Whittemore and George F. Howes, Acting First Assistant Engineer B. F. Hawes, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Eusebius Minus, Acting Third Assistant Engineers George M Smith, H. F. Brown and M. N. Gilbert, from the *Calypso*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns James B. Henderson, Henry Waring, F. M. Mintzer, A. K. Brown and James W. A. Bennet, from the *Nansemond*, and granted leave.

Acting Master John L. Hall, Acting Ensigns Elisha W. Snare, Acting First Assistant Engineers Benjamin S. Cooke and John S. Harper, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Michael Kennedy, from the *Oneida*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign W. F. Gragg, from the *Delta*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon T. F. Leach, from the *Aberna*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymasters Joseph L. Farrell, of the *Albatross*, Richard B. Brawley, of the *Gertrude*, Dominick B. Batione, of the *Calypso*, and George Hudson, Jr., of the *Nansemond*, from their respective vessels, and ordered to settle their accounts.

Acting Assistant Surgeon David T. Whybone, from the *Albatross*, and waiting orders

Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward J. O'Callaghan, from the *Gertrude*, and waiting orders.

Mates Theodore W. Jones, William K. Babbitt and Edward Bird, from the *Oneida*, and waiting orders.

Mate Charles A. Osborne, from the *Gertrude*, and waiting orders.

AUGUST 8.—Acting Master F. G. Sanford, Acting Ensign Thomas West, Mate Thomas Roach, and Chief Engineer Thomas Hebron, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Mate William Phyffe, from the *Wilderness*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer James A. Brown, from the *Nansemond*, and granted leave.

AUGUST 9.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William McGloin, Acting Masters John S. Clark and Henry R. Billings, Acting Ensign John Dennett, and Acting Gunner William Kneeland, from the *Vincennes*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John F. Harden, Acting Ensigns F. W. Hearn and John Sears, from the *Antona*, and granted leave.

Acting Master William Harcourt, from the Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign T. E Lawton, from the *Pontiac* and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William W. Howard, from the *Calypso*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. K. Opp, from special duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer F. S. Wyman, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John M. Schenck, from the *Delta*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns Francis Kempton, Walter S. Church, David K. Perkins and John A. Bennett, from the *Seminole*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant G W. D Patterson, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Edward Aspald, Acting Third Assistant Engineers John L. McIntosh, John W. Wilson and C. M. Goodwin, from the *Nansemond*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Samuel Jordan, from the *Vincennes*, and ordered to settle his accounts

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. M. Whittemore, from the *Antona*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Philip Littig, from the *Hartford*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stephen B. Doty, from the *Antona*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. H. Richards, from the *Vincennes*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensigns Carrol W. Johnston and J. W. Richards, and Acting First Assistant Engineer W. J. Hamilton, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave

Mate George T. Cary, from the *Antona*, and waiting orders.

AUGUST 10.—Acting Masters R. B. Brown and George T Ford, Acting Master and Pilot Charles Looker, Acting Ensigns W. W. Meeter and George W. Conner, Acting First Assistant Engineer Thomas Dobbs, Acting Second Assistant Engineer James Cuthbertson, Acting Third Assistant Engineers O. C. Chamberlain, N. F. Blakemore and John Reilly, from the *Shamrock*, and granted leave.

Acting Masters H. G. McKennee and Thomas Moore, Acting

Master and Pilot J. H. Bolles, Acting Ensigns Charles Penfield and Almyron Tuttle, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Montgomery West and J. H. Fulcher, from the *Cimarron*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Lieutenant Charles J. Gibbs, Acting Master Henry C. Nields. Acting Ensign George L. Jordan, Mate T. Crocker, and Acting Gunner James Laman, from the *Metacomet*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Edward L. Haines, and Acting Ensigns John A. Partridge and A. W. Emerson, from the *George Mangham*, and granted leave.

Acting Master L. G. Emerson, and Acting Ensign James H. Handy, from the *G W. Rodgers*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns Joseph Reed, Charles Case and Louis N. Rollins, from the *Wyandank*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer John Wilson, Acting Second Assistant Engineer James F. Powers, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Thomas Avery, Victor M. Osborn and John W. Burchmore, from the *Antona*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Thomas W. Sheer. Acting Ensigns George A. Johnson, Charles A. Pike, and N. W. Black, from the *Sangamon*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Alvin R Calden, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Charles Hoskins, William Drinkwater and George Ellis, from the *Seminole*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Ansel B. Besse, from the *Pink*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Robert O. Lanfare, from the *Rhode Island*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymasters Louis Sands, of the *Shamrock*, Horace M. Harriman, of the *Metacomet*, D. Corning, of the *Sangamon*, John T. Lee, of the *Cimarron*, and J. Grant Holland of the *George Mangham*, from their respective vessels, and ordered to settle their accounts.

Acting Assistant Surgeons P. H. Benton, of the *Shamrock*, Gilbert Balfour, of the *Cimarron*, and J. L. Davis, of the *Wyandank*, from their respective vessels, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Finn, from the Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to duty as an assistant to Chief Engineer Zeller at Philadelphia, Pa.

Mate A. W. Constable, from the *Sangamon*, and granted leave.

Mate John H. Wilson, from the *G. W. Rodgers*, and waiting orders.

Mate N. A. Goldsmith, from the *Cimarron*, and waiting orders.

Mates T. D. Wendell, from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and placed on sick leave.

AUGUST 11.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Thomas A. Harris, and Acting Gunner Thomas A. Green, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign William J. Lewis, from the *Carrabasset*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign A. H. L. Bowie, from the *Commodore McDonough*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer H. W. Moore, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers W. C. Coster, Victor B. Stubbins and C. H. Hunt, from the *Sangamon*, and granted leave

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Patrick Maloney, George B. Rogers and James H. Nash, from the *Metacomet*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander R. B. Smith, from the *Mahaska*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Ensigns Richmond Daggett, E. A. Sawyer and W. A. Stannard, from the *Princeton*, and ordered to duty under the direction of Commodore Turner at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant A. R. Langthorn, to duty under the direction of Commodore Turner at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Acting Assistant Paymaster James M. Flood, from temporary duty on board the *Suncook*, and ordered to obey previous orders.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Asa B. Cullens, from the *Sangamon*, and waiting orders.

Acting First Assistant Engineer William M. Rodes, from the *Metacomet*, and waiting orders.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John R. Neald, Acting Master M. B. Muncy, Acting Ensigns E. C. Emly, L. W. Hastings. Thomas Cadwell, Ignatius Daune, John B. Hojerman, B. G. Van Dyke, C. H. Slocum, James W. Richards, William C. Frost, George W. Tainter, William A. Birchard, Oliver Donaldson and J. B. Petty, Mates Edward W. Robinson, B. H. Barnard, E. Y. Casaway, Jay Nyman, E. N. Wild, J. W. Kepler and Frank B. Chase, Acting Chief Engineer P. R. Hartwig, Acting First Assistant Engineers William C. Sanford, John Thompson, James B. Goodwin and John H. Everhart, Acting Second Assistant Engineers E. M. Kidd, A. H. Tyler, George M. Dansterry, H. G. Mooreland and Robert H. Smith, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Charles H. Wilson, Andrew Lusk and J. E. Henderson, Acting Gunner L. Frederick, Acting Carpenters John W. Lister and John A. Stuart, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave of absence.

AUGUST 12.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William B. Eaton, Acting Master George H. Pendleton, Acting Ensigns John Brain, G. M. Smith, J. W. Willard, William Wing and Robinson Gifford, Acting First Assistant Engineer Daniel B. Overton, Acting Second Assistant Engineers Charles H. Buckalew, Enoch George, and George S. Tyler, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Charles Luther and Humphrey Gingien, from the *Fort Morgan*, and granted leave.

Acting Master John R. Hamilton, and Acting Ensign Stephen A. Ryder, from the Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster William W. Goodwin, from the *Fort Morgan*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon J. N. Garner, from the *Fort Morgan*, and waiting orders.

Mates T. W. Jones, Charles Sidney, Thomas S. Gilmore and Elias B. Rich, from the Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

Mate A. L. Stevens, from the *Ohio*, and granted leave.

Mate Henry A. Case, from the *Fort Morgan*, and waiting orders.

Mates R. W. Rogers and David Balthis, Acting First Assistant Engineer Howard C. Shibley, Acting Second Assistant Engineers James Baldwin and G. W. Schallenburger, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer George C. Shull, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

ORDERS REVOKED.

AUGUST 7.—Mate Edward Unger, of the 2d instant, and he is hereby detached from the *Ella*, and granted leave.

AUGUST 9.—Acting Ensign T. A. Cook, to the *Pampero*.

Acting Chief Engineer John F. Reiley, to the *De Soto*, and a leave of absence granted him.

The revocation of the appointment of Acting Gunner Robert Campbell is revoked, and a leave of absence is hereby granted him.

Mate W. F Warnick, to the *De Soto*.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

AUGUST 8.—Acting Master George Dewhurst, of the *Ohio*.

AUGUST 10.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Samuel Johnson, of Staten Island, N. Y.

PROMOTED.

AUGUST 7.—Mate J. A. McCreary, to Acting Ensign, and he will remain in the Mississippi Squadron.

AUGUST 10.—Mate Ezra McDunn, of the Mississippi Squadron, to Acting Ensign.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

AUGUST 9.—Mate David Wilson, of Brooklyn.

AUGUST 10.—Acting Master and Pilot Levi Jump, of the *Dictator*.

DISMISSED.

AUGUST 12.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. P. Moran, of the *Michigan*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James Kelven, of the *Fort Morgan*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUGUST 7.—The acceptance of the resignations of Acting Ensign J. H. Leever, Acting Second Assistant Engineer L. J. Everson, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles M. Milligan, is hereby revoked, and they are detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Ensign William B. Pease is hereby revoked, and he is detached from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and granted leave.

The honorable discharge of Acting Master C. M. Marchant is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

AUGUST 8.—The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Ensign Joseph D. Ellis is hereby revoked, and he is detached from the *Kennebec*, and granted leave.

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Master Abraham Allen is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

The acceptance of the resignations of Acting Chief Engineer Simon Schultice, Acting Ensign E. Court Williams, Mates J. J. Drew, Jas. T. Hensley and John Winram, Acting Second Assistant Engineers William J. O'Neil and Benjamin A. Farmer, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer George W. Amesden, is hereby revoked, and they are detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

AUGUST 9.—The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Assistant Surgeon J. G. Park is revoked, and he is hereby detached from the *Genesee*, and granted leave.

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Master A. M. Keith is revoked, and he is hereby detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

The acceptance of the resignations of Acting Second Assistant Engineer John McEwan, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Thomas Walker and Artemus L. Grow is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted them.

The acceptance of the resignation of Mate W. J. Franks is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

The honorable discharges granted to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. W. Simmons, and Acting Master T. E. Chapin, is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted them.

The honorable discharge granted Mate Robert B. Hamilton is revoked, and a leave of absence is hereby granted him.

AUGUST 10.—The acceptance of the resignations of Acting Master Milford Rogers, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Joseph L. Wright, of the Mississippi Squadron, is revoked, and a leave of absence is hereby granted them.

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Ensign J. H. Neeley, of the Mississippi Squadron, is revoked, and a leave of absence is hereby granted him.

The Department's order accepting the resignations of Mates Henry J. Wynde and Henry A. Mayo is hereby revoked.

AUGUST 11.—The acceptance of the resignation of Mate A. M. Beck is revoked, and a leave of absence is hereby granted him.

The acceptance of the resignations of Acting First Assistant Engineer Samuel A. Shean is revoked, and a leave of absence is hereby granted him.

The acceptance of the resignations of Chief Engineer Robert Tate, Acting First Assistant Engineers W. A. Willey, C. E. Arbuthnot and James L. Wilkins, Acting Second Assistant Engineer William W. Johnson, Acting Third Assistant Engineers William Horne, J. L. Tudor, Real Devinney and A. A. Johnson is hereby revoked, and they are detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave of absence.

AUGUST 12.—The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Third Assistant Engineer Owen Kaney is hereby revoked, and a leave granted him.

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting First Assistant Engineer C. E. Arbuthnot is hereby revoked, and a leave granted him.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United Staaes, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending August 12, 1865:—

John Pheabott, landsman, June 26, United States steamer *Fort Hinaman*.

James H. Pollock, landsman, June 1, United States steamer *Oriole*.

Richard Power, ordinary seaman, July 6, receiving ship *Princeton*.

Miles Muldoon, ordinary seaman, July 6, Philadelphia.

John Syrret, seaman, July 31, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

John Campson (colored), laudsman, August 4, Naval Asylum.

George Jones, landsman, August 4, Naval Hospital, New York.

John Kelly, quarter-gunner, July 11, United States steamer *New Hampshire*.

Henry Cartright, captain's steward, July 7, United States steamer *Sybil*.

Thomas C. Barnum, seaman, August 3. Hospital ship *Red Rover*.

John Grace, ordiuary seaman, July 29, Hospital ship *Red Rover*.

Moses Greenwood, landsman, July 29, Hospital ship *Red Rover*.

John B. Drake, ordinary seaman, July 25, Hospital ship *Red Rover*.

David Harrington, seaman, August 6, Navy Yard, Washington.

Washington Wilson, first-class boy, July 27, Naval Hospital, Wilmington, N. C.

James Kearman, landsman, July 20, Naval Hospital, Wilmington, N. C.

George A. Scott, first-class boy, July 26, Naval Hospital, Wilmington, N. C.

Michael Doyle, seaman, June 9, United States steamer *Antona*.

Thomas Fleming, first-class fireman, July 24, Marine Hospital, Key West.

John Cooper, seaman, July 21, Insane Hospital, Washington.

John Friday, landsman, July 27, Insane Hospital, Washington.

William Williams, landsman, July 28, United States store ship *William Badger*.

Michael McGue, first class boy, July 27, receiving ship *Great Western*.

Jacob Wilson, landsman, August 7, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Benjamin Rowe, landsman, July 7, Hospital barge *Mound City*

Harrison Rochelle, landsman, August 5, United States steamer *Metacomet*.

NAVAL REGISTER.

The Editor will be glad to receive for this department of the JOURNAL *all interesting facts in relation to vessels of the Navy suitable for publication.*

AMARANTHUS, screw, 3, Acting Ensign William R. Cox, Jr., commanding, arrived at New York on the 14th from Charleston.

ANTONA, screw, 6 arrived at the Philadelphia Yard on the 7th from Galveston.

CALYPSO, screw, 7, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant L. N. Stodder, went out of commission at the Washington Navy Yard on the 15th. Her officers receiving leave of absence, and the men been transferred to the Yard. The *Calypso* is a captured blockade runner, and is a fine boat in every respect, and will likely be offered for sale at the next great sale.

CIMARRON, Paddle-wheeel, 9, Commander Egbert Thompson commanding, arrived at the Philadelphia Yard last week. She belonged to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and has participated prominently and rendered effective service during the late Rebellion. She was conspicuous in the attack and subsequent capture of the Rebel ram *Atlanta*, in Warsaw Sound, Georgia, and successfully captured several blockade runners along the Southern coast. The *Cimarron* was built at Bordentown, New Jersey, in 1862.

CLYDE, paddle-wheel, 2, Acting Master C. H. Cadlen, commanding, arrived at the Philadelphia Yard on the 10th from Key West.

FRANKLIN, screw frigate, 64, arrived at Boston from Portsmouth on the 13th, in tow of the *Vanderbilt*. She will receive her machinery from the Atlantic Works, East Boston. The *Vanderbilt* sailed again from Boston on the 14th

HIBISCUS, screw, 6, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William L. Martin commanding, from Key West, arrived at New York on the 11th.

HOME, screw, 3, Acting Master S. S. Miner commanding, arrived at New York on the 12th from Port Royal.

METACOMET, paddle-wheel, 10, Commander Pierce Crosby commanding, arrived at the Philadelphia Yard on the 8th from Pensacola.

MONADNOCK, iron-clad, 4, it is reported, is to be sent to San Francisco She will be accompanied by another vessel, carrying coal and other necessary supplies.

NANSETT, iron clad, 2, convoyed by the *Huntsville*, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 15th on her way to Philadelphia.

NIAGARA, screw, 15, passed Deal July 31st.

ONWARD, at Brooklyn Navy Yard, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander Pierre Giraud, ordered to command her. She will probably sail within two weeks for Brazil.

OTTAWA, screw, 7, Lieutenant-Commander James Stillwell commanding, arrived at this port on the 4th instant, being ordered North from the Atlantic Squadron on account of its reduction. During her past cruise of twenty-seven months she rendered good service in the campaign against Forts Wagner and Gregg, and in the expedition to Bull's Bay, at the time of the evacuation of Charleston. Her last station was in the St. John's, Fla., where she discharged important picket duty, and in which river she had previously participated in the expedition that repossessed Jacksonville. Passed off Cape Lookout, on the afternoon of Monday last, U. S. S. *James Adger*, with a Monitor in tow, bound South.

SAVANNAH, sloop, 7, the second of the Naval Apprentice School ships. Commander Foxhall A. Parker has been ordered to the command.

SWATARA, screw, 10, which has been on the Railway at the Washington Navy Yard for some time past, having her bottom coppered and her main shaft and fastenings for machinery set, was launched on the 15th, and will shortly receive her boilers and engines.

SACO, screw, 12, at the Washington Navy Yard, and will be hauled up shortly to receive her boilers and engines.

SHAMROCK, paddle-wheel, 11, Commander W H. Macomb commanding, arrived at the Philadelphia Yard on the 6th, having towed the iron-clad *Sangamon* from Hampton Roads

SACRAMENTO, screw, 14, Captain Henry Walker commanding, from Queenstown via Fayal August 1, arrived at Boston on the 12th.

THE following officers are announced as composing the Staff of Brigadier-General Croxton, commanding District of Columbus, Georgia:—Captain W. A. Sutherland, U. S. Volunteers, Assistant-Adjutant-General; Major Daniel Russell, One Hundred and Eighty-Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Provost-Marshal; Captain Joseph K. Guthrie, One-Hundred and Eighty-Seventh Ohio Volunteers, Acting-Assistant-Inspector-General; Captain W. A. Rankin, Acting Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, Chief-Quartermaster; Major Ben. F. McClure, U. S. Volunteers, Medical Director; Lieutenant Dangler, Second Iowa Cavalry, Ordnance Officer; First Lieutenant Elliott Kelly, Fourth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, Aide-de-Camp; First Lieutenant Chas. F. Anderson, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp.

THE Paymaster General has issued an order calling the attention of Paymasters to the forgeries or double payments of the accounts of officers of the Regular Army and of Volunteer general staff now in service, who are entitled to draw their pay monthly on individual accounts, and directs that hereafter officers of the above class will draw their pay from some Paymaster of the pay district in which they are serving. Chiefs of pay districts will immediately assign a Paymaster to the special duty of paying such accounts.

THE District of Columbus, Ga., has been divided by Brigadier-General Croxton, commanding, into four subdistricts, to be commanded—1, by Colonel Dawson, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Ohio, headquarters at Macon; 2, by Colonel Sickles, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois, headquarters at Americus; 3, by Colonel Woodall, One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois, headquarters at Columbus; 4, by Colonel Adams, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Indiana, headquarters at Cuthbert.

A LETTER from the Headquarters of the Fourth United States Cavalry at Macon, Ga., dated August 4th, states that James Johnson, of Co. D, of that regiment, formerly of Co. F, Nineteenth Infantry, who has relatives in Newark, was accidentally killed while on his way to Andersonville. "He was buried on the 4th with all the honors of a soldier "which he well deserved."

AT Summerville, South Carolina, on the 21st ult., the members of Company H, Thirty-Fifth U. S. C. T., presented First Lieutenant (now Captain) H. N. Batcheller, commanding company, with a beautiful sword as a token of their appreciation. When this Company was organized two years ago, of men just out of slavery, only three could read or write, while now nearly the whole number can read intelligibly, and many can write quite well. This improvement has been made amid almost continuous marching, fatigues and fightings. The Company have also saved from their pay and deposited in a Boston Savings Bank about two thousand dollars. Lieutenant Batcheller has just been promoted to be Captain of his Company.

STATISTICS of the War Department show that during the Rebellion our armies captured over 800,000 prisoners of war, beside paroling about one hundred and sixty thousand more of the final surrender of the different Rebel armies. These records are now undergoing a complete compilation, and the facts developed thereby are of much interest.

MISS Clara Barton, under date of August 2d, writes from Andersonville, Georgia, that up to that time there had been buried six thousand eight hundred and twenty-two of our noble defenders. Denhan avenue, through the centre of the grounds, is forty feet wide, and lined on both sides with plants brought from Arlington Cemetery. The grounds are nearly all enclosed, and it was thought it might be necessary to send to Washington for an additional supply of headboards, as those taken out were nearly exhausted—some eight thousand.

FROM the third to the eighth of August, 1865, fifty-six regiments, batteries, and companies were mustered out of the United States service by the Secretary of War. The mustering out of so many organizations requires a vast amount of labor, of which the paymasters bear a major part.

A PICTORIAL history of the United States Armory at Springfield, Mass., is soon to be published. It will contain several fine photograpic views of the armory grounds, some of the principal buildings on the hill, and the water-shops, with elegant letter-press descriptions, and a brief history of the armory from its foundation.

THE Second Volume of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for 1864–5 will be bound and ready for delivery about the 1st of September. The weekly military record of this volume includes the most interesting and important period of the war—that covering the grand co-operative operations of Generals Grant and Sherman, which resulted in the final overthrow of the Rebellion. The details of the great military movements of this year are given, not only the carefully prepared descriptions of the JOURNAL, but also in the Official Reports of the generals so actively associated with the closing scenes of the Rebellion. It is not presumptuous to say that no where can there be found so full, accurate and intelligent an account of the war as in the two volumes of the JOURNAL now completed. The Second Volume will be uniform in style and price with the First.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THERE are now eleven Monitors at the Philadelphia Yard.

THE old frigate *Congress* has at last been raised, and towed to the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

THE Monitors *Saugus*, *Montauk*, and *Mahopac*, iron-clad torpedo-boats *Chimo* and *Casco*, *Saco*, *Ascutney*, and *Swartara* are out of commission.

WORK has been resumed on the large ocean steamer *Piscataqua*, at the Portsmouth Yard, and she will be ready for launching at an early day.

A LARGE number of launches have been procured at Boston for the use of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Boat evolutions will be one of the features of the training under the new administration of Admiral D. D. Porter, who has assumed command of the Academy.

THE Lighthouse Board give notice that the light at Stingray Point, at the mouth of the Rappahannock River, Virginia, which was extinguished by the Rebels in 1861, has been re-established, and will hereafter be lighted every night.

THE Navy Department has received intelligence that the Rebel pirate *Shenandoah*, before leaving Australia for her new career of plundering and burning in the North Pacific, took on board at Melbourne twelve hundred tons of coal, and that her present First Lieutenant, who joined her there, gave up the command of an English steamer to enlist in her piratical service.

IN compliance with a recent order of the Department all the sailors who recently were attached to the vessels at the Washington Yard, and whose terms of enlistment were not nearly out, have been granted a furlough for two weeks, to report at the end of that time to any navy yard or station they may select. About two hundred have, under this order, been paid and sent off recently.

ORDERS were received by the following ships blockading off Galveston, on July 20, to proceed to Pensacola, and thence sail for Philadelphia:—The *Cornubia*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander Johnstone; *Preston*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander J. B. Wheeler; *Gertrude*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Dean; *Penguin*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Beers; *Antona* and *Albatross*. These are all purchased craft, and will, therefore, probably be sold soon after their arrival. The vessels left on the station are the steam sloop-of-war *Oneida*, Commander Stevens, and the gunboat *Port Royal*, Lieutenant-Commander Gherardi.

AN auction sale of vessels took place at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 15th. Eleven vessels of all kinds and sizes were sold in the following order:—Schooner *Savannah*, sold to Mr. Griswold for $700; centre-board schooner *Orvetta*, sold to Mr. Housman for $8,400; centre-board schooner *Sarah Bruen*, sold to Mr. Rheinbart for $12,500; centre-board schooner *Samuel Rotan*, sold to Mr. Stimers for $8,300; Brig *Bohio*, sold to David Trundy for $7,200; propeller *Dandelion*, sold to C. R. Pollion for $7,800; propeller *Camelia*, sold to John Potter for $13,900; screw-steamer *Honeysuckle*, sold to Mr. Barmore for $21,300; screw-steamer *Valley City*, sold to Mr. Clyde for $8,000; side-wheel steamer *Fort Henry*, sold to J. B. Brown for $18,500; screw-steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, sold to Russell Sturgess for $81,000. At the conclusion of the sale the auctioneer offered a small steamer, the property of private parties, and offered to sell it to the highest bidder. It was purchased by Mr. McCready for $6,400.

THERE was a large sale of Government vessels on Thursday, August 40th, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. A number of steamers, tugs, and sailing-vessels, for which Government has no further use, were sold at auction by order of Government. The attendance was large and bidding quite spirited; a number of Boston and Baltimore ship-owners were present and purchased a number of vessels. The bark *A. A. Houghton* brought $6,650; Barker & Folsom, purchasers. Bark *Restless*, $12,000; bid withdrawn. Screw-tug *Larkspur*, $8,100, Frederick Stover, purchaser. Screw-steamer *Norwich*, $12,300; N. H. Griswold, purchaser. Screw-tug *Hoogua*, $15,900; S. & J. Flanagan, purchasers. Side-wheel steamer *Alabama*, $28,000; Henry Steers, New York, purchaser. Screw-tug *Sunflower*, $11,000; J. C. Wright, New York, purchaser. Screw-steamer *Mary Sandford*, $44,000; James S. Whitney, Boston Screw-tug *Whitehead*, $4,500; Patrick and Heraty, Philadelphia. Screw-steamer *Stars and Stripes*, $30,000; Watson & Son, Philadelphia. Screw-steamer *Montgomery*, $39,000; Russell Sturges, New York. Wooden screw-tug *Azalia*, $11,100; S. & J. Flanagan. Iron-wheel steamer *Britannia* (withdrawn, $12,000 being the highest bid received). J. W. Wright, of New York, purchased tug *Potomska* for $7,100. The wooden screw steamer *Fah Kee* brought $69,000; John Stirling, of New York, purchaser. Screw-tug *Carnation*, sold to J. P. Jenks, Philadelphia, for $6,000. *Miami*, a Government built side-wheel steamer was purchased by J. S Whitney, of Boston, for $19,900. Brig *Perry* was purchased by Purvis & Son, Philadelphia, for $5,600. The schooner *Daniel Smith* sold for $7,000, to Thomas Gorwood, of Great Egg Harbor. The schooner *P. C. Williams* was purchased by Purvis & Son, Philadelphia, for $7,100. Schooner *Matthew Vassar* brought $7,300, A. M. Chapman, New Bedford, purchaser. Schooner *Norfolk Packet*, brought $9,100; John Russell, Philadelphia. purchaser. Schooner *O. H. Lee* sold for $7,100; J. W. Tatem, Philadelphia, purchaser. Wooden screw-tug *Martin* brought $2,600; W. P. Street, Philadelphia, purchaser. Wooden screw-tug *Hoyt* was sold to S. N. Staples, Taunton, Mass., for $2,100

A BOARD, of which Judge-Advocate Holt will be president, will shortly convene to decide upon the claims of the captors of the conspirators and the proportion of reward due each.

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DARLING—GIBSON—On Thursday, August 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Barnard, WILLIAM LEE DARLING, U. S. N., to LOUISA A. GIBSON, second daughter of Thomas W. Gibson—all of this city. No cards. Philadelphia papers please copy.

DIED.

SMITH—At Andrews Bay, Fla., on board the U. S. S. *Hibiscus*, July 10, 1865, Acting Third Assistant Engineer SOLON C. SMITH, aged 26 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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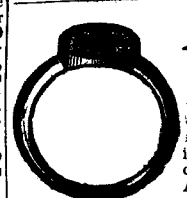
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